Globalisation
[Listening test-type questions]

Author: Edeos
Date: Oct 2011
Time: (8:10)
Level: *** = [B2/C1]
IDEA! For lower levels slow the recording down to playback 0.75

Video Link: https://youtu.be/3oTLyPPrZE4

Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

1. Inter-connected
2. International trade
3. [ ]
4. Stakeholders
5. Confederations: E.U. / Organisations: [ ]
6. [ ]
7. Affordable
8. TV Broadcasters
9. [ ]
10. Transportation
11. Container shipping / [ ]
12. Trade barriers / import quotas
13. [ ]
14. A catalyst
15. Direct foreign investment
16. [ ]
17. Multi-national company
18. World issues: [ ] / terrorism / [ ]
19. Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)
20. [ ]
21. McWorld
22. A backlash
23. [ ]
24. Sub-Saharan African countries
25. To tighten [ ]
26. To flood the market
27. To walk the [ ] (idiom)
28. Threats and opportunities
29. [ ]
30. Profitable

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Student

Listening note-taking & questions

Time: Approximately 1-1:30 hours

1. Read the title

   • Try to predict the content of lecture.
   • Write down key terms / ideas.
   • Check key vocabulary using a dictionary.

Try to listen ONLY two times

Three types of lesson

Lesson #1: [hard]
1. Listen once & take notes in the lecture note-taking table.
2. 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again & add to notes (use a different colour pen).
5. Check answers.
6. Listen again to check answers.

Lesson #2: [medium]
1. Listen once & take notes in the lecture note-taking table.
3. Listen again & answer the missed questions while listening.
4. 10 minutes to tidy answers. Then check answers.
5. Listen again to check answers

Lesson #3: [easier]
1. Read gap-fill questions & highlight key terms.
2. listen once & answer questions while listening.
3. 5 minutes to tidy notes.
4. Listen again & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers. Then check answers.
6. Listen again to check answers
Teacher

Listening note-taking & questions

Lesson Plan

Aim: to develop the students’ ability to listen to a 10 min+ lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a gap-fill summary sheet.

Lesson Time: Approximately 1:30-2:00 hours

Lesson Plan

1. Lead in

   - Ask Students to discuss the ‘title’ and predict the content of lecture.
   - Ask students to write down key terms / language from their discussion.
   - Feed in / check key vocabulary.

Three types of lesson

Lesson #1: [hard]
1. Students listen once & take notes in the lecture note-taking table.
2. 5 minutes to tidy notes.
3. Listen again & add to notes (use a different colour pen).
5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board).

Lesson #2: [medium]
1. Students listen once & take notes in the lecture note-taking table.
2. Give out gap-fill questions. Set 15 minutes for students to answer questions from notes.
3. Listen again. Students answer the missed questions as they listen.
4. Give extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers.
5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)

Lesson #3: [easy]
1. Give out gap-fill questions. Students have 10 minutes to look at questions.
2. Students listen & answer questions.
3. 5 minutes to tidy answers.
4. Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers.
6. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board).
Globalisation lecture note-taking table

- Make notes under the headings in the table below.
- You will hear the lecture twice & then receive gap-fill questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation</td>
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<td>Conf federations &amp; orgs</td>
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<tr>
<th>Communication</th>
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<td>Media / mass media</td>
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<th>Transportation</th>
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<th>Tariff</th>
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<td>Imports &amp; bans</td>
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<th>Economics</th>
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<td>Multi-national corps</td>
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<td>Opportunities &amp; threats</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Globalisation gap-fill questions

Use your notes to fill in the summary gaps. Use no more than 3 words and/or a number.

| Introduction | • The world is becoming more 1.) ___________ with relations between international ___________, communication and politics. |  |
| Globalisation | • Economic, ___________ social and political issues are ___________ to national level because ___________ has become so 2.) ___________. |  |
| Confederations & ___________ organisations | • Governance is by ___________ such as the European Union, and regional economic organisations like the 3.) ___________ or the whole world. |  |
| Communication | • Modern communication ___________ and mass media have reduced in ___________. For instance, a phone call from ___________ to London has decreased by 4.) _________% ___________. |  |
| ___________ / mass media |  |
| Transportation | • The cost for transportation ___________ by 5.) _________% since ___________. |  |
| Shipping | • This is due to low ___________ and the development of ___________ of transportation, in particular 6.) ___________ shipping. |  |
|  | • ___________ costs have dropped ___________ by 7.) _________%. The freight charges ___________ delivered from Asia to ___________ only ___________ for 8.) _________% of its price. |  |
| Tariff | • Since the ___________ richer countries have ___________ removing trade barriers such as ___________, 9.) ___________ and import bans worldwide. |  |
| Imports & bans | • The 10.) ___________ of international trade has made it possible and ___________ for major companies to ___________ and sell worldwide. |  |
| Economics | • International exports have increased 11.) ___________ in the last 60 years. |  |
|  | • The ___________ investment of companies and governments has increased substantially from $__________ in 1970 ___________ 12.) $__________ today. |  |
| Multi-national corporations | • Since the 1990s, the number of multi-national corporations searching ___________ production in other ___________ from 7,000 to 13.) ___________. |  |
| Groups | • Politics decisions in broader groups like the EU, the 14.) ________________ or the _______.  
• There are more international groups. These are called Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). An NGO example is 15.) ___________________________ (only 1 organisation name is needed). |
| Cultural | • The term 16.) ____________ describes -western culture has become ____________ and destroyed cultural diversity.  
• To counter globalisation can be seen. For example, people are ____________ to 17.) ________________ and regional cultural customs. |
| Countries | • Newly industrialised countries like 18.) ____________ and ______ as well as India, Brazil and China _______ from their integration into _______ economy.  
• _______ presents a good example of how the broader population can benefit too. Its growth has enabled 500 million _______ to leave 19.) __________________________. |
| Problems | • Most 20.) ______________ countries do not benefit from globalisation because they are not prepared for _______ international competition.  
• The 21.) ____________________ produced by _______ industrialised countries flood the _______ markets and destroy local productive facilities. |
| Opportunities & threats | • Industrialised countries can acquire new _______ their goods; _______, they are facing competition from newly industrialised countries that can _______ at 22.) __________________________.  
• Specifically, the _______ of 23.) ____________________ is no longer profitable and very few products like _______, toys or white goods are _______ in industrialised countries. |
| Summary | • Globalisation is formed through 24.) ________________, culture and the _______. It has reduced the costs of transport and communication as well as the _______ of global markets.  
• Overall, globalisation presents new _______ but also new 25.) __________________________. |
Lecture on Globalisation: **ANSWERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>1. The world is becoming more inter-connected with relations between international trade, communication and politics.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation</td>
<td>2. Economic, environmental, social and political issues are not limited to national level because the world has become so interdependent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederations &amp; regional organisations</td>
<td>3. Governance is by confederations such as the European Union, and regional economic organisations like the OECD or the whole world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication Technology / mass media</td>
<td>Modern communication technology and mass media have reduced in price. For instance, ............</td>
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**ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN THE PAID VERSION...**