



Globalisation: International Trade

Reading Test

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Student

Time: *Approximately 1 hour*

Two types of lesson

Lesson#1: [Easy] ***** [B2/C1]

1. Try to predict the content of text / write down key terms / ideas
2. Read text – check words and meanings with a dictionary
3. Answer questions
4. Check answers (pass mark is 70%)

Lesson #2: [Hard] ***** [C1]

1. Read text – no dictionary
2. Answer questions
3. Check answers (pass mark is 70%)

Teacher

Two types of lesson

Lesson#1: [easy] ***** [B2/C1]

1. Give out text a week before the test – students read, check vocabulary and meaning.
2. Test day – give out a new copy of text and the questions (no dictionary or notes)
3. Set 1 hour to read text and answer the questions
4. Take in and correct or go through answers in class (pass mark is 70%)
5. Extra activity – students write the summary* (add 30 minutes to test)

Lesson #2: [hard] ***** [C1]

1. Test day – give out text and questions
2. Set 1 hour to read text and answer the questions
3. Take in and correct or go through answers in class (pass mark is 70%)
5. Extra activity – students write the summary* (add 30 minutes to test)

Summary writing

Link: www.academic-englishuk.com/summary

Globalisation: International Trade

(Wilson et al. 2017)

1. Globalisation is an economic process that increases the **assimilation** of economies around the world, particularly [REDACTED]. The term also refers to the movement of people (labour) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. It is an extension of the same market forces that have [REDACTED] human economic activity – village markets, urban industries, or financial centres beyond national borders (IMF, 2017). Today's [REDACTED] for people **to tap into** more and larger markets around the world, which means they can have access to more capital, [REDACTED], and larger export markets. Globalisation, however is not just a recent phenomenon. Some analysts have [REDACTED] just as globalised 100 years ago as it is today (Kobayashi-Hillary, 2008).

2. Globalisation offers **extensive** opportunities for truly [REDACTED] it is not progressing evenly. The growing gaps between rich and poor countries, and rich and poor people within countries, are increasing. The richest quarter [REDACTED] saw [REDACTED] increase nearly six-fold during the last century, whereas the poorest quarter experienced less than a three-fold increase (Harrison and Cavendish, 2014). However, in some countries, [REDACTED] incomes have been moving rapidly towards levels in the industrial countries since 1970. Having said this, a larger number of developing countries have made only slow progress or **have lost ground**. In particular, per capita [REDACTED] relative to the [REDACTED] and in some countries have declined in absolute terms (IMF, 2017).

3. It is clear that some countries are **amalgamating** into the global economy more quickly than others. Countries that have been able to [REDACTED] growth and lower poverty. Outward-looking policies like low taxes and low trade barriers brought [REDACTED] of East Asia, transforming it from one of the poorest areas of the world 40 years ago (IMF, 2017). Due to these [REDACTED], and it has been possible to make progress on democracy and issues such as the environment and work standards. By contrast, [REDACTED] countries in Latin America and Africa pursued inward-looking policies (such as **protectionism** and state-owned companies), their economies stagnated or declined, [REDACTED] the norm (Kobayashi-Hillary, 2008). In many cases, especially in Africa, there were external developments such as [REDACTED] made the problems worse. Encouraging this trend towards outward-looking policies, not reversing it, [REDACTED] growth, development and poverty reduction (IMF, 2017).

4. The effects of globalisation can be seen in three main areas: trade, movement of people and shared knowledge. First of all, trade. [REDACTED] have increased their share of world trade from 19% in 1971 to 29% in 1999 (IMF, 2017). As mentioned, Asia's newly [REDACTED] well, while Africa as a whole has done poorly. What countries export is also important. The most **profound** rise by far [REDACTED] of manufactured goods. The [REDACTED] exports such as food and raw materials, most of which are often produced by the poorest countries has declined

(Kobayashi-Hillary, 2008). Secondly, movement of people. Workers who move from one country to another to [REDACTED] in advanced economies provide a way for global wage **convergence**. Harrison & Cavendish (2014) claim there is also the potential for skills to be [REDACTED] countries and for wages in those countries to rise. Thirdly, information exchange is an important, often [REDACTED] globalisation. Direct foreign investment, which is private capital from outside the country, [REDACTED] the amount of a country's capital, but also technical innovation (ibid). More generally, knowledge about [REDACTED] management techniques, export markets and economic policies is available at very low cost, and it represents a [REDACTED] for the developing countries (IMF, 2017).

5. In conclusion, globalisation is one of the most effective ways of helping developing nations we know. As globalisation [REDACTED] have improved significantly in [REDACTED]. However, no country, least of all the poorest, can afford to remain isolated from the world economy. The [REDACTED] should try by **reinforcing** the international financial system, through trade, and through aid to help them integrate into the [REDACTED] and reduce poverty. That is the way to **safeguard** all people in all countries have access to [REDACTED].

736 words

Reference List

Harrison, T. and Cavendish, R, E. 2014. Why International Trade is the Key to Development. *The Journal of Modern Economics*. 3 (10), pp.178-183

IMF, 2017. *Globalisation: Threat or opportunity* [online]. Available at: <https://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/ib/2000/041200to.htm> [Accessed 10 March 2017]

Kobayashi-Hillary, M. 2008. *Building a future with BRICs*. 1st Ed. Berlin: Springer

Comprehension Questions

1. Headings – choose a subtitle for each paragraph

1			A	Key results
2			B	Definition
3			C	Integration
4			D	Conclusion
5	D	Conclusion	E	Progression

___ / 4

2. True / False / Not Given – one question per paragraph

			T/F/NG
P1	Globalisation is built around historical market forces		
P2	Globalisation's [redacted] balanced		
P3	Outward looking policies can be negative for developing countries		
P4	Trade is the most [redacted] globalisation		
P5	The global community has no responsibility to assist poorer countries		

___ / 5

Open answer questions

Paragraph 1

3. What are the four key terms associated with globalization?

i)	<i>Trade</i>
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	

___ / 3

Paragraph 1

4. What does [redacted] people?

i)	<i>Larger markets</i>
ii)	
iii)	
iv)	
v)	

___ / 4

Paragraph 2

5. Per capita – what is the monetary difference between these two?

Richest quarter	i)
Poorest quarter	ii)

___ / 2

Paragraph 2

6. What is the difference per capita between these two continents?

Asia	i)
Africa	ii)

___ / 2

Multiple Choice

Paragraph 3

7. Outward looking policies are ... (choose only one answer)

a	democratic progression
b	improved standards of living and prosperity
c	lowered [REDACTED]
d	All the above

___ / 1

Paragraph 3

8. Inward looking policies... (choose only one answer)

a	are government run companies
b	restrain [REDACTED]
c	stall economic growth
d	All the above

___ / 1

Paragraph 3

9. What's the solution for developing countries? (choose only one answer)

a	Stop the wars
b	Develop outward looking policies
c	Give [REDACTED] alleviate
d	All the above

___ / 1

Key effects

Paragraph 4

10. Trade

The strongest rise is in...	i)	
The main goods are...	ii)	iii)
These are produced in...	iv)	

___ / 4

Paragraph 4

11. People

Workers benefits are...	i)	
█ ...	ii) <i>converge</i>	
Skill transfer to developing countries create...	iii)	

___ / 2

Paragraph 4

12. Information exchange

Private capital is called...	i)
Increases ...	ii) <i>a country's capital</i>
	iii)
	iv)
	v)
	vi)
	vii)
	viii)

___ / 7

Paragraph 5

11. What needs to be done? The █ should strengthen...

1	
2	

___ / 2

Linking words

13. Reference words – explain what these connect to: (underlined in the text)

Paragraph	Word	Connection
1	<i>it</i>	Answer: <i>Globalisation</i>
2	<i>this</i>	
3	<i>which</i>	
4	<i>which</i>	
5	<i>them</i>	

___ / 4

14. Author's stance?

Is the author for or against Globalisation? Why?	
For	Against [choose one]
Why?	

___ / 2

15. Key language – explain these terms from the context / use synonyms where appropriate)

Paragraph	Word	Explanation
1	<i>assimilation</i>	<i>Integrate / to become part of something</i>
1	To [REDACTED]	i)
2	<i>extensive</i>	ii)
2	<i>to have lost ground</i>	iii)
3	[REDACTED]	iv)
3	<i>protectionism</i>	v)
4	[REDACTED]	vi)
4	<i>convergence</i>	vii)
5	<i>reinforcing</i>	viii)
5	to [REDACTED]	ix)

___ / 9

Overall Total: ___ / 55

Comprehension Questions

1. Headings – choose a subtitle for each paragraph

1	B	Definition	A	Key results
2		Progression	B	Definition
3		Integration	C	Integration
4		Key results	D	Conclusion
5		Conclusion	E	Progression

___ / 4

2. True / False / Not Given – one question per paragraph

			T/F/NG
P1	Globalisation is built around historical market forces [same market forces that have operated for centuries]		T
P2	Globalisation's progression is not fairly balanced [not progressing evenly]		T

ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...