#### **ERASMUS PLUS**

# **GLOBALIZATION TEST**

GROUP: **BLUE** (teacher-led lesson) YELLOW (blended lesson) PINK (student-led lesson)

### Part 1- Choose the right option:

- A Integration of different aspects of reality in a process which is irreversible.
- C Integration of cultures in a new vision of the future.
- B International organizations and free capital flow of monev.
- D The intractable fate of the world which we are all bound

## 2- What are the reasons for globalization?

- A Better management of time and cheaper costs of the modernizing transport system.
- C The improvement in technology and its clever use by the banks administrative systems.
- B Freedom of trade and the neoliberal ideas spreading out in the new capitalistic American society.
- D A number of intertwining factors which involve transportation means and speed, freedom of trade, labour availability and technology.

3-What is containerization all about?

- a- Laws in some religiously conservative countries that prohibit the introduction of 'western' entertainment like films, novels and music.
- c- Manufacturing discrete components of a product in completely separate factories that are managed by completely separate companies.
- b- A process for loading and transporting things more efficiently in bulk.
- d- A therapeutic intervention for hoarders.

4- What political view sits at the core of free market and the WTO?

- A Neoliberalism and the ideas of Adam Smith.
- C The ideas of John Maynard Keynes .
- B The Bretton Woods System and Neoliberalism.
- D State control over international capital movements.

5- The neoliberal economic policy of the 1980s

- A was promoted by British PM Margaret Thatcher and US President Ronald Reagan
- C was criticized by British PM Margaret Thatcher and **US President Richard Nixon**
- B was promoted by British PM Margaret Thatcher and US President Richard Nixon
- D was promoted by British PM Tony Blair and US President Richard Nixon

6- What factors can attract multinational corporations to a country?

- A cheap labour supply, friendly government policies.
- C new markets, advanced information technology.
- B skilled labour, financial support.
- D good mass media investment, exploitation of children.

7- What are the main causes of child labour?

- A untouchable caste system
- C price reduction of very competitive markets.
- B the lack of international laws and regulations.
- D poverty, natural disasters struck areas, illiteracy and ignorance of the parents.

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- 8- Glocalization is...
- A when a product produced by a MNC is sold anywhere on the world.
- $\mbox{\bf C}$   $\,\dots$  the adaptation of international products around the particularities of a local culture.
- B ...the adaptation of a local culture around the particularities of an international product.
- D ....when a product which is internationally sold takes up elements of local culture.

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#### Part 2- Open question

(you can answer in your mother tongue language if you find it too difficult to express your own ideas in English)

Give some examples showing the difference between being a <u>global consumer</u> and <u>being an active global</u> <u>zen.</u>

- 8 (excellent) develops the topic fully
- 6 (good) makes reference to some key elements
- 4 (acceptable) makes reference to one key element
- 2 (poor)shows no understanding of the topic

Answer: A global consumer thinks globalization is either a positive or a negative process according to the impact it has on his/her own life. He might like the fact that wherever he goes he can drink a coke and have a McDonald sandwich or that he can easily have access to any type of good from any part of the world in a relatively short amount of time. But a consumer doesn't think about the impact of his action on others or the planet, he doesn't feel responsible for what it means to buy a pair of jeans whose making process involved a child being exploited in India. Being a citizen is a matter of awareness and responsibility and even taking action to the extent one feels like. An active citizen would try to find a way to contribute to the preservation of local cultures or to protect the environment sharing opinions and ideas with others and trying to make others aware of the difference between being a global consumer and an active global citizen.