Listening comprehension (Hör-*Sehverstehen) 13*3/2017

Info:
Listening comprehension is one of the core competencies in English language learning. You usually listen to teachers, to your peers or to lyrics (while listening to music in your free time). You also may watch English news or TV series. Your effort is to understand as much as possible and get the most out of the audio (audio-visual) text. Today you are going to watch (and listen to) an explainity video that describes basic processes of (economic) globalisation and work on different tasks (see below).

ALL TASKS HAVE TO BE HANDED IN AFTER THE LESSON ON MONDAY (13/3/2017)! Please collect them and take them to the teacher's room (Herr Breuers Fach)

① „Money makes the globalised world go round“
Before you watch the video: Think about this statement. Do globalisation and economy go hand in hand? Comment on the statement.

② Watch the video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JJ0nFD19eT8) and take some notes (listening for gist). This is your first listening so you will not get all the information. Try to grasp the general (or global) understanding of the text.

③ Now watch the video a second time and answer the multiple choice questions below. Please note: There may be multiple correct answers.

- Globalisation has widely been supported by advancements of..
  a.) telecommunication
  b.) means of transport (e.g. ships and air planes)
  c.) the individual in the Western world
  d.) technology
  e.) politicians in Third World Countries

- By means of globalisation people and countries can...
  a.) exchange goods more easily.
  b.) exchange products more easily.
  c.) travel to every country in the world
  d.) become more influential and more powerful.
  e.) exchange information and knowledge fairly quickly.

- Globalisation means the worldwide ..... of countries and nations.
  a.) unification
  b.) togetherness
  c.) staying in contact
  d.) coming together
  e.) unity

- Economic globalisation makes...
  a.) all poor countries richer than before.
  b.) all rich countries poorer than before.
  c.) some products more expensive for us because of high production costs in developing countries.
  d.) some products cheaper for us because they may be produced under different and low-priced conditions.
  e.) some products cheaper for us because they may be produced under the same conditions.
  f.) some companies to react because there is an international economic competition now.

- Due to economic globalisation
  a.) more products are available to the majority of the world population.
  b.) Africa participates immensely in the international economic trade.
  c.) the world comes closer together as a global marketplace.
  d.) the availability of goods and products has increased.

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- Globalisation supports the exchange of...
  a.) products
  b.) education
  c.) economic goods
  d.) languages
  e.) services
  f.) cultural goods

- If companies decide on moving production to an economically disadvantaged country...
  a.) there may be a loss of jobs in the economically disadvantaged country.
  b.) there may be a loss of jobs in the industrialised (or rich) country.
  c.) nothing really changes because the industrialised country will open up various job opportunities for their citizen (probably in knowledge-based jobs).
  d.) job opportunities in the economically disadvantaged country may open up.
  e.) they do so because the production and wage costs are lower in these countries.
  f.) they do so because they don't want their new workers to have a social insurance.

- Economic globalisation...
  a.) intensifies world trade.
  b.) reduces carbondioxide emission.
  c.) intensifies individual suffering (e.g. depression, cancer or heart attacks).
  d.) intensifies carbondioxide emission.
  e.) increases the transport of goods across international borders.

④ Explain the following statements*ideas*words on a separate piece of paper. You can use the internet but explanations have to be in your own words:

- the world as a global village
- the world as a global marketplace
- outsourcing
- three examples of multinational corporations („global players“)
- to have access to foreign markets
- to feel overrun by globalization
- exploitation

⑤ Start and*or continue your individual vocab list (English - English or English - German) on the subtopic of „economic globalisation“. Use words*phrases from the video. Below you will also find helpful vocabulary.

economically powerful*weak*advantaged*disadvantaged countries*
*growing interaction between countries*companies*economies*businesses
interrelated*interconnected*interlinked
global flow of money*goods*products
to expand trade
to merge with another company
to maximise profit
competition*to compete*competitor
fast access to information
to lead to an economic boom
rising standard of living
to have access to foreign markets
to take advantage of cheap labour
to become economically dependent on sb.
to promote trade relations

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