

## Globalisation

[Listening test-type questions]

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**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. [REDACTED]
4. Stakeholders
5. Confederations: E.U. / Organisations: [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED]
7. Affordable
8. TV Broadcasters
9. [REDACTED]
10. Transportation
11. Container shipping / [REDACTED]
12. Trade barriers / import quotas
13. [REDACTED]
14. A catalyst
15. Direct foreign investment
16. [REDACTED]
17. Multi-national company
18. World issues: [REDACTED] / terrorism / [REDACTED]
19. Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs)
20. [REDACTED]
21. McWorld
22. A backlash
23. [REDACTED]
24. Sub-Saharan African countries
25. To tighten [REDACTED]
26. To flood the market
27. To walk the [REDACTED] (idiom)
28. Threats and opportunities
29. [REDACTED]
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).
4. Answer gap-fill questions: 20-25 minutes.
5. Check answers.
6. Listen again to check answers.

#### **Lesson #2:** [medium]

1. Listen once & take notes in the lecture note-taking table.
2. Answer gap-fill questions: 10-15 minutes.
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).
4. Give out gap-fill questions. Set 20-25 minutes to answer.
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.

<b>Introduction</b>  Globalisation  Confederations & [redacted] organisations	
<b>Communication</b>  [redacted] / mass media	
<b>Transportation</b>  Shipping  [redacted]	
<b>Tariff</b> [redacted]  Imports & bans	
<b>Economics</b> [redacted]  [redacted]  Multi-national corporations	

 Groups	
<b>Culture</b> 	
<b>Countries</b> Newly  countries	
<b>Problems</b> 	
 <b>countries</b> Opportunities & threats	
<b>Summary</b>	

## Globalisation gap-fill questions

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

<p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>Globalisation</p> <p>Confederations &amp; organisations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The world is becoming more 1.) _____ with relations between international _____, communication and politics.</li> <li>Economic, _____ social and political issues are _____ to national level because _____ has become so 2.) _____.</li> <li>Governance is by _____ such as the European Union, and regional economic organisations like the 3.) _____ or the whole world.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Communication</b></p> <p>_____ / mass media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modern communication _____ and mass media have reduced in _____. For instance, a phone call from _____ to London has decreased by 4.) _____ % _____.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transportation</b></p> <p>Shipping</p> <p>_____</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cost for transportation _____ by 5.) _____ % since _____.</li> <li>This is due to low _____ and the development of _____ of transportation, in particular 6.) _____ shipping.</li> <li>_____ costs have dropped _____ by 7.) _____ %. The freight charges _____ delivered from Asia to _____ only _____ for 8.) _____ % of its price.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tariff</b> _____</p> <p>Imports &amp; bans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since the _____ richer countries have _____ removing trade barriers such as _____, 9.) _____ and import bans worldwide.</li> <li>The 10.) _____ of international trade has made it possible and _____ for major companies to _____ and sell worldwide.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economics</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Multi-national corporations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International exports have increased 11.) _____ in the last 60 years.</li> <li>The _____ investment of companies and governments has increased substantially from \$ _____ in 1970 _____ 12.) \$ _____ today.</li> <li>Since the 1990s, the number of multi-national corporations searching _____ production in other _____ from 7,000 to 13.) _____.</li> </ul>

<p>Groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Politics [ ] [ ] decisions in broader groups like the EU, the 14.) _____ or the [ ].</li> <li>There are more international [ ] groups. These are called Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). An NGO example is 15.) _____ (only 1 organisation name is needed).</li> </ul>
<p>Culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The term 16.) _____ describes [ ]-western culture has become [ ] and destroyed cultural diversity.</li> <li>To counter globalisation [ ] can be seen. For example, people are [ ] to 17.) _____ and regional cultural customs.</li> </ul>
<p>Countries</p> <p>Newly [ ] countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newly industrialised countries like 18.) _____ and [ ] as well as India, Brazil and China [ ] from their integration into [ ] economy.</li> <li>[ ] presents a good example of how the broader population can benefit too. Its [ ] growth has enabled 500 million [ ] to leave 19.) _____.</li> </ul>
<p>Problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most 20.) _____ [ ] countries do not benefit from globalisation because they are not prepared for [ ] international competition.</li> <li>The 21.) _____ produced by [ ] industrialised countries flood the [ ] markets and destroy local productive facilities.</li> </ul>
<p>[ ] countries</p> <p>Opportunities &amp; threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrialised countries can acquire new [ ] their goods; [ ], they are facing competition from newly industrialised countries that can [ ] at 22.) _____.</li> <li>Specifically, the [ ] of 23.) _____ is no longer profitable and very few products like [ ], toys or white goods are [ ] in industrialised countries.</li> </ul>
<p>Summary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Globalisation is formed through 24.) _____, culture and the [ ]. It has reduced the costs of transport and communication as well as the [ ] of global markets.</li> <li>Overall, globalisation presents new [ ] but also new 25.) _____.</li> </ul>

## Lecture on Globalisation: **ANSWERS**

<b>Introduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The world is becoming more 1.) <b><u>inter-connected</u></b> with relations between international trade, communication and politics.</li></ul>
Globalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic, environmental, social and political issues are not limited to national level because the world has become so 2.) <b><u>interdependent</u></b>.</li></ul>
Confederations & regional organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Governance is by confederations such as the European Union, and regional economic organisations like the 3.) <b><u>OECD</u></b> or the whole world.</li></ul>
<b>Communication</b> Technology / mass media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Modern communication technology and mass media have reduced in price. For instance, .....</li></ul>

**ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN THE PAID VERSION...**