



## Globalisation: International Trade

### Summary Writing

**Copyright:** These materials are photocopiable but we would appreciate it if all logos and web addresses were left on materials. Thank you.

---

# Student

## 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. Fill in the outline to identify key points and support
4. Write the summary – only one paragraph (200-250 words)
5. Check key points & model answer (try to achieve 4 key points and 4 support points)
6. Answer critical thinking questions & check answers

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

1. Read text – no dictionary
2. Fill in outline to identify key points and support / or take notes from text
4. Write the summary – only one paragraph (200-250 words)
5. Check key points & model answer (try to achieve 4 key points and 4 support points)
6. Answer critical thinking questions & check answers

# Teacher

## Two types of lesson

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

1. Give out text a week /day before the test – students read, check vocabulary and meaning.
2. Test day – give out a new copy of text and summary question
3. Set 1 hour to read text, take notes and write the summary
4. The summary – only one paragraph (200-250 words)
5. Feedback<sup>1</sup>: take in and mark [use correction code\*]
6. Feedback<sup>2</sup>: give out key points & model answer
7. SUMMARY: Should contain at least 4 main ideas with support – see Summary Key Points
8. Extra: Answer critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes)

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

1. Set 1 hour to read text and write the summary
2. The summary – only one paragraph (200-250 words)
3. Feedback<sup>1</sup>: take in and mark [use correction code\*]
4. Feedback<sup>2</sup>: give out key points & model answer
5. SUMMARY: Should contain at least 4 main ideas with support – see Summary Key Points
6. Extra: Answer critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes)

Correction code\*: [www.academic-englishuk/error-correction](http://www.academic-englishuk/error-correction)

---

## **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

---

**Outline: Summary note-taking** – take notes on the key points of the article

1) main idea:

Support:

2) main idea:

Support:

3) main idea:

Support:

4) main idea:

Support:

5) main idea:

Support:

## **Summary Key Points ANSWERS**

A good summary should have 4 main ideas and 2 points of support for each main idea

### **1) Globalisation definition**

- Integration of economies around the world (trade and Finance / people / knowledge)
- Opportunities – [redacted] / larger exports

### **2) Progression**

- Unequal – gaps between rich & poor / Asia = industrialised
- Africa = [redacted]

### **3) Integration**

- Outward looking policies (low [redacted] and Lower poverty
- Inward looking policies (state owned companies, protectionism) = stagnation & poverty

### **4) Key effects**

- Trade – < world share / [redacted] / raw materials <
- [redacted] = employment / skills transfer
- Information exchange = sharing [redacted] exporting)

### **5) Conclusion**

- G. Creates better [redacted] BUT international community needs to help less developed countries.

---

## Summary

**Task:** Write a 150-200-word summary on the key elements of Globalisation

Word count: \_\_\_\_\_

---

## Why international Trade is the Key to development

### Model Answer

**Task:** Write a 150-200-word summary on the key elements of Globalisation

#### **Summary**

According to Wilson et al. (2017), globalisation is the process of integrating economies through mainly trade and [REDACTED]. This progression is not always positive and creates difference between the rich and poor within and between countries. [REDACTED] prosperity through ' [REDACTED] reduce taxes and trade barriers. However, less developed countries with 'inward looking polices' that have [REDACTED] state-owned companies [REDACTED] economies and more poverty (Kobayashi-Hillary cited in Wilson et al. 2017). Globalisation can have three main [REDACTED] a bigger world share and better exporting opportunities. Secondly, 'movement' [REDACTED] skills transfer. Thirdly, 'information [REDACTED]' shares important knowledge on economics, production and business [REDACTED]. Overall, [REDACTED] and improved living conditions, however, there is a [REDACTED] to invest in less developed countries.

Approx 170 words



---

## Critical thinking Questions

1) What's the stance of the author? Does he think that globalization good or bad? Highlight where?

[2 points]

2) Is this a credible article? Yes /no – why?

[2 points]

3) Highlight **four** key parts of information in the text you would use for an essay on 'Globalisation is having a negative impact on the world'.

[4 points]

4) Highlight two areas in the text that you question, disagree with or lack evidence

[2 points]

---

## **Critical thinking Questions**

1) What's the stance of the author? Does he think that globalization good or bad? Highlight where?

Why? Very descriptive text highlighting the key areas of globalization. BUT the authors stress more needs to be done to make it fairer for developing countries. [2 points]

2) Is this a credible article? Yes /no – why?

Yes, good source choice.

But who is the author? Not published or supported by a journal publication. Probably a good idea to use the key sources [2 points]

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