

This is a test of your ability to understand an academic lecture. The lecture you will hear has two parts. In the first part, you will first study the outline of the whole lecture and then the list of vocabulary that you will hear in the lecture. I will read the lecture only ONCE. Use your notepaper to take notes as you listen to the first part of the lecture. After I read the first part, I will distribute the questions for the first part. Answer the questions from 1-10 using your notes. You will have 13 minutes to answer these questions. At the end of 13 minutes, I WILL COLLECT THE QUESTION SHEETS AND NOTE PAPER.

Then I will read the second part of the lecture. Use your notepaper to take notes as you listen to the second part of the lecture. After I finish reading the lecture, I will distribute the questions for the second part. Answer the questions from 11-19 using your notes. You will have 13 minutes to answer these questions. At the end of 13 minutes, I WILL COLLECT THE QUESTION SHEETS, VOCABULARY SHEETS, and NOTE PAPER.

Now look at the outline of the whole lecture for 1 minute and try to guess what you are going to hear about.

(1 MINUTE PAUSE) (DON'T read the outline!)

OUTLINE OF THE LECTURE

- A. Definitions of globalization**
- B. History of globalization**
 - I. Early form of globalization
 - II. Modern form of globalization
- C. Disadvantages and Advantages of Globalization**
 - I. In terms of economy
 - II. Social and cultural issues

First, study the list of vocabulary for 2 minutes for the whole lecture. All of the words in this list will appear in the order of the lecture. Some of them will be explained in more detail in the lecture. Then, I will read out the vocabulary, so you can become more familiar with my voice and pronunciation. Now, you have 2 minutes to look at the vocabulary on the back of this page.

(2 MINUTE PAUSE. Then the lecturer reads the vocabulary list out loud.)

(suggested time: 4 minutes)

- Border (n):** The line that divides one country from another. **For example:** *The train crosses the **border** between France and Spain.*
- Trade (n):** The activity of buying and selling or exchanging goods and services between people or countries. **For example:** *The country's **trade** in manufactured goods has expanded in the last ten years.*
- Integration (n):** The state of combination or the process of combining into completeness and harmony. **For example:** *The aim of the new laws was to promote better economic **integration**.*
- Corporation (n):** A large business company. **For example:** *Their small firm got bigger and became a successful **corporation**.*
- Prosperity (n):** The state of being successful, especially financially. **For example:** *Our future **prosperity** depends on continuous economic growth.*
- Interdependence (n):** The state of depending on each other. **For example:** *The two countries' economic **interdependence** forced them to raise the oil prices together.*
- Regulate (v):** To control something by means of rules. **For example:** *Do you think the American government should **regulate** the Internet?*
- Supervise (v):** To be in charge of something and make sure that everything is done correctly, safely, etc. **For example:** *The United Nations **is supervising** the distribution of aid by local agencies in the disaster area.*
- Compete (v)** To try to beat others for a profit. **For example:** *Due to the economic crisis, unemployed people have to **compete** with each other to get a job.*
- Violation (n)** The act of breaking a law or agreement; disregarding the importance of something. **For example:** *Violation of rules results in punishment.*
- Pressure (n)** Strong influence on something. **For example:** *Human rights groups apply **pressure** in developing countries to make sure everyone is treated equally and fairly.*

Terms explained in the lecture:

Economic globalization
Outsourcing
Positive discrimination

Names used in the lecture:

Roman Empire
Islamic Golden Age
The British East India Company
British Empire
Portuguese
Dutch
Great Depression
World Bank
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
CarrefourSA

Now, pick up your pencils to take notes. Be ready to listen to the lecture.

(about 1 minute PAUSE for students to get ready)

PART 1: Note-taking (Suggested time: 10 minutes)

GLOBALIZATION

Different centuries can be described using different keywords. With these keywords, we understand what was dominant in those centuries and what affected people's lives. For example; 'colonization' was the key word for the 16th and 17th centuries, and 'industrialization' was the keyword for the 19th and 20th. In the 21st century, the keyword has become "globalization". Some people say that globalization is good for humanity; others say it does more harm than good, and still others claim that there isn't any such thing as globalization. *In today's lecture, I will first give the dictionary definition of globalization and talk about what it is in terms of economy. Then, we will talk about its history. And in the second part of the lecture, we will move on to its disadvantages and advantages for people in different countries.* **(PAUSE)**

Yes, what is globalization? **(PAUSE)** In its literal sense, globalization is the process of making the world seem like a big village. In other words, it is a process of change in local or regional areas into global ones. This process is a combination of **economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces**.

Although globalization is a combination of these *economic, technological, socio-cultural, and political forces*, a lot of people use the term to refer to economic globalization *only*. **(PAUSE)** If we choose to define globalization in an economic context, it refers to removing the barriers between national borders to move **goods, capital, services, and labour** all over the world. To repeat, the barriers between national borders are removed so that the flow of *goods, capital, services, and labour* becomes easier. Therefore, economic globalization leads to the integration of national economies into the international economy. **(PAUSE)** This integration of national economies into the international one is done through **trade, foreign direct investment, migration, and technology**. **(PAUSE)** So basically, *trade, foreign direct investment, migration, and technology* turn national economies into the international economy. **(PAUSE)**

It is not possible to avoid or deny the existence of globalization because it is not a new phenomenon at all. In fact, it has been around for over a thousand years. *You will understand what I mean better if we look at the history of globalization.* **(PAUSE)** There are two distinct eras in the history of globalization –namely, the early form of globalization and modern globalization. **(PAUSE)** The early form of globalization existed even during the Roman Empire and the Islamic Golden Age. In the Roman Empire and Islamic states, an early global economy was established by traders, explorers, and armies. These states expanded their area of influence by

using their military power and spreading **trade**. While spreading trade, they also spread **knowledge and technology** to their areas of influence. **(PAUSE)**

Later on, in the 16th century, Portuguese explorers linked continents, economies, and cultures. In the 17th century, Portuguese **and** Spanish empires conquered the Americas. Thus, wars played an important role in global integration. **(PAUSE)** In addition to wars, trade was an important force behind globalization as it had been before. At the beginning of the 17th century, globalization became a business phenomenon. **(PAUSE)**

British, Dutch, and Portuguese companies globalized trade, and the world's first multinational corporation, the British East India Company, was founded in 1600. **(PAUSE)** We can say that, especially in 17th century, the British played an important role in globalization. Globalization was achieved most successfully by the British Empire because the British Empire and its army were big and strong. With its military power, the Empire imposed British ideals and culture on other nations. **(PAUSE)**

This period lasted until the beginning of the 20th Century. The early era of globalization made through military power ended in the early 1930s, during the Great Depression. **(PAUSE)**

Now, let me move on to **the second era of globalization**; that is, the modern globalization we have today. It started with the end of the Second World War. **(PAUSE)** Modern globalization is largely the result of planning by politicians and economists to increase prosperity and interdependence. By increasing prosperity and interdependence, these politicians wanted to decrease the risk of future wars. They thought if all nations needed each other economically and people were wealthier, they would be less willing to fight wars. **(PAUSE)** In 1944, government representatives from 44 nations met in a conference to regulate international trade and financial order. In that conference, those 44 nations decided to found several international institutions to supervise the process of globalization. These institutions that would regulate international trade and financial order included the World Bank and the IMF, or the International Monetary Fund. **(PAUSE)**

So, as we can see globalization has been around for a long time. And since the foundation of the World Bank and the IMF, it has had opponents and supporters. To have an informed opinion of our own, we need to know about both the **disadvantages** and the **advantages** of globalization. But we will talk about those in the second part of our lecture. So, before we go on with the second part of the lecture, let's stop here and answer the questions about this part of the lecture.

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PART 2: Note-taking (Suggested time: 10-11 minutes)

OK, now let's first discuss the disadvantages of globalization in terms of economy. Then let's continue to talk about its disadvantages in terms of social and cultural issues.(PAUSE)

One major disadvantage of globalization in the economy is the outsourcing of jobs. **(PAUSE)**What I mean by outsourcing is that companies from rich countries use the cheap labour of poorer countries. Why do rich countries choose the labour of poorer countries? There are three reasons for this:

1. Labour and resources are cheaper in countries like Taiwan, China, India, and Bangladesh. Unfortunately, in such countries, prisoners and child workers are forced to work for long hours for very low wages. I mean they are poorly paid.**(PAUSE)**
2. Because corporations don't have to spend much money on things like workplace safety or protecting the environment, it becomes more profitable to do business in these countries. So, as environmental and safety regulations are much lower in these poor countries, rich countries prefer to do business with them.**(PAUSE)**
3. It is easier to eliminate competition in poorer countries. Once a big multinational company moves into town, some local businesses cannot compete. As a result, they have to close down. This is what happened in Istanbul when CarrefourSa opened. CarrefourSa offered cheaper prices, so small local shops couldn't compete and they closed down.**(PAUSE)**

Let me repeat briefly; we can say that outsourcing harms workers of poorer countries for three reasons. First, although the workers work long hours, they are poorly paid. Second, there are few environmental and safety regulations. Finally, because international companies are dominant, some small local shops cannot exist.**(PAUSE)**

Outsourcing jobs has bad effects not only on the workers of poorer countries but also on the workers of rich countries. Outsourcing is harmful to the workers of the rich countries in two ways. **(PAUSE)**Firstly, jobs go to poorer countries where people work almost for free, so workers in rich countries face unemployment and increased job competition. **(PAUSE)**In addition to high unemployment and increased job competition, wages and standards of living become lower in these rich countries. **(PAUSE)**

So far, we have talked about the disadvantages of economic globalization and outsourcing. Now, let's move on to the social and cultural disadvantages of globalization. First, illegal immigration has increased all around the world with globalization. In addition to illegal immigration, the transfer of dirty money and illegal drugs has increased. In the last 20 years, the amount of illegal drugs from Africa to Europe, for example, has increased dramatically. **(PAUSE)**

Second, the effects of foreign cultures on local cultures through TV and the Internet can be negative. For example, as English has become the most popular language in the world, 75% of the world's mail, telexes, and faxes are in English, approximately 60% of the world's radio programs are in English, and 90% of the Internet traffic uses English as the language of communication. **(PAUSE)** Because English has been so popular, some local languages are at risk of being lost and cultures are becoming uniform and Westernized. **(PAUSE)**

Of course, globalization is not all-bad. There are many positive aspects of it. **(PAUSE)** One that comes quickly to mind is the change in the role of women in traditional family systems. Globalization has brought many new opportunities and resources to the lives of women in many parts of the world. Now, they have more opportunities for education, they can choose their own husbands, and they can choose to work outside the home. **(PAUSE)** In fact, in order to improve the situation of women, some countries apply positive discrimination. What I mean by positive discrimination is that if there are two applicants for a job, a man and a woman, the employer will favour or choose the female applicant. Let's hope that because of globalization, women all over the world can demand and get greater social, economic, and political equality in the future. This is a truly global revolution in everyday life. **(PAUSE)**

Another positive thing about globalization is the outsourcing of jobs. **(PAUSE)** Yes, outsourcing can sometimes be positive. Workers in the poorer countries can actually find jobs in some sectors because of this outsourcing. In countries like India, workers can now easily find jobs in sectors such as *software development, marketing, accounting and insurance*. Because rich countries prefer poor countries like India to do their business, poor people are given the opportunity to find jobs easily in their own countries. And as I said before, they can work in a *software, marketing, accounting or an insurance company*. **(PAUSE)**

Finally, because of improved communications technology and media coverage, the world knows more about human rights violations in different parts of the world. This may lead to an improvement in human rights. Let me clarify what I mean with an example: **(PAUSE)** A few years ago, a young woman in Somalia was sentenced

to death for having relationships with men. However, the poor girl was raped and she was actually a victim. The world learned about this poor woman's story through a CNN news report. After this event, some other governments and international human rights groups applied enough pressure in such cases to save other victims. **(PAUSE)** If media coverage hadn't increased and communications weren't as fast as now, there wouldn't have been an improvement in human rights.**(PAUSE)**

So, having looked at the positive and negative aspects of globalization, is globalization a force promoting the general good? **(PAUSE)** This question can't be answered in a simple way because it is a very complex phenomenon. It affects societies' culture and the economy negatively or positively. Globalization can be blamed for *deepening world inequalities, threatening world languages and affecting cultures*. Yet, it is also the reason why some women have a better position in society, some people continue to live, and why some people find employment. Thus, to oppose globalization and want to close doors to the world may not be such a good idea for rich and poor nations alike.

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That's the end of the lecture. Thank you for listening.