## Sheet 1

## Watch again the video "globalization explained and fill in the given text, with the words below:

Competition, economically, advances, conditions, customers, itself, information, react, globe, growth, topic, similar, don't, goods, light, manufacture, locals, poor, background, dioxide, suppliers, developments, offer, transport, industrialized, sell, closer, exchange, social, available, environment, Ecological, main, opportunities, about, little.

Globalization is a widely discussed \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Let's start from the beginning with the\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Globalization.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ in technology have made the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of transport and communication networks possible. People and countries can exchange \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ more quickly and in a less complicated way.

Globalization comes from "\_\_\_\_\_".

Companies used to \_\_\_\_\_\_ their products in their own countries, just like companies Profi-TV and Supercolor, who produce televisions in "Country A". Their products are in direct \_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other, but both companies pay the same salaries and production costs. They have the same \_\_\_\_\_\_, use similar \_\_\_\_\_\_ and sell televisions at \_\_\_\_\_\_ prizes.

Due to technical, cultural and economic \_\_\_\_\_\_ that have come \_\_\_\_\_\_ through Globalization, the companies who manufacture their products in different \_\_\_\_\_\_, can now \_\_\_\_\_\_ their products in "Country A" too. That is why a company from "country B" can \_\_\_\_\_televisions here at a lower prize, because they were produced for less. The local companies have to \_\_\_\_\_\_ to withstand competition.

The world moves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together and there is an active \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of goods between countries. More affordable products are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for more people: economic goods, services, knowledge, culture goods and even languages.

But, where there is a \_\_\_\_\_\_, there is also a shadow.

Because of Globalization, people and the \_\_\_\_\_\_ often suffer:

- If a company decides to move production to \_\_\_\_\_\_ disadvantaged countries, people in \_\_\_\_\_\_ countries lose their jobs. At the same time, job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ open up to many\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the economically disadvantaged Country. Many people in these countries work for very \_\_\_\_\_\_ money by comparison with those in industrialized countries. Therefore, they often remain \_\_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ have sufficient insurances, \_\_\_\_\_\_ insurances or health insurance.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ Problems, such as Climate Changes. The use of airplanes, ships and lorries to \_\_\_\_\_\_ goods over international borders has constantly increased. This causes more emission of carbon \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere. It's the \_\_\_\_\_\_ cause of Global Warming.

Globalization \_\_\_\_\_\_ is neither good nor bad: all depends on how people will deal with it in the future.

## To check (for the teacher)

Globalization is a widely discussed topic.

Let's start from the beginning with the background to Globalization.

Advances in technology have made the growth of transport and communication networks possible. People and countries can exchange information and goods more quickly and in a less complicated way.

Globalization comes from "globe".

Companies used to manufacture their products in their own countries, just like companies Profi-TV and Supercolor, who produce televisions in "Country A". Their products are in direct competition with each other, but both companies pay the same salaries and production costs. They have the same customers, use similar suppliers and sell televisions at similar prizes.

Due to technical, cultural and economic developments that have come about\* through Globalization, the companies who manufacture their products in different conditions, can now offer their products in "Country A" too. That is why a company from "country B" can sell televisions here at a lower prize, because they were produced for less. The local companies have to react to withstand competition.

The world moves closer together and there is an active exchange of goods between countries. More affordable products are available for more people: economic goods, services, knowledge, culture goods and even languages.

But, where there is a light, there is also a shadow.

Because of Globalization, people and the environment often suffer:

- If a company decides to move production to economically disadvantaged countries, people in industrialized countries lose their jobs. At the same time, job opportunities open up to many locals in the economically disadvantaged Country. Many people in these countries work for very little money by comparison with those in industrialized countries. Therefore, they often remain poor. They don't have sufficient insurance, social insurances or health insurance.
- 2. There are Ecological Problems, such as Climate Change. The use of airplanes, ships and lorries to transport goods over international borders has constantly increased. This causes more emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. It's the main cause of Global Warming.

Globalization itself is neither good nor bad: all depends on how people will deal with it in the future.

\*Withstand= reggere *Phrasal* verbs: come about *avvenire, succedere;* open up *aprirsi;*