
- Answer according to what you hear.
- Note that these options may give the meaning not necessarily the original wording.

### Tick the two right boxes (✓).

| 1. Mr Giddens’ friend saw a film that | □ her hosts had seen in New York. |
| | □ Londoners had not seen. |
| | □ she had seen in London. |
| | □ showed the reach of media. |
| | □ was in black and white only. |

### Tick the one right box (✓).

| 2. Globalisation | □ affects people anywhere. |
| | □ is a great name for a great thing. |
| | □ is a thing of the past. |
| | □ is universally ignored. |

### Tick the two right boxes (✓).

| 3. The ‘sceptics’ claim that | □ big companies become powerful. |
| | □ globalisation is developing fast. |
| | □ globalisation is nothing new. |
| | □ globalisation threatens the welfare state. |
| | □ the nation state has lost much of its sovereignty. |

### Tick the two right boxes (✓).

| 4. The ‘radicals’ believe that | □ globalisation ignores national borders. |
| | □ globalisation is limited to regions in the world. |
| | □ globalisation robs politicians of power. |
| | □ nations have gained power. |
| | □ the Chinese empire is rising again. |

### True or false? – Consider these statements.

| 5. The volume of world trade is higher than ever before. | □ true □ false |
| 6. Globalisation has widened the range of things to buy. | □ true □ false |
| 7. About a billion $ is traded on the global currency market every day. | □ true □ false |

### Tick the two right boxes (✓).

| 8. According to Giddens, globalisation | □ has changed communication. |
| | □ is a mistake. |
| | □ is the result of crime. |
| | □ is revolutionary. |
| | □ will pass. |
Tick the two right boxes (✓).

9. The Morse code

☐ replaced written messages.
☐ started a new phase in world history.
☐ stopped people from carrying messages.
☐ was introduced for ships in 1991.
☐ was stopped in 1998 for security reasons.

True or false? – Consider these statements. (1 point each)

10. Instantaneous communication changes only news broadcasting.
☐ true ☐ false

11. New communications technology has produced celebrities.
☐ true ☐ false

12. After 40 years, radio had an American audience of 50 million users.
☐ true ☐ false

13. Globalisation only affects politics, not private lives.
☐ true ☐ false

Match these parts of sentences by numbering the second halves accordingly. (4 points)

Of course, only four of them can actually be right.

14. The debate about family values is avoided by singles.
15. Traditional family systems are undermined by couples.
16. Never before have women been held in many places.
17. Globalisation is not a process but insulated from globalisation.
18. Globalisation means that more or less equal.

Tick the two right boxes (✓).

18. Globalisation means that

☐ cultural zones are defined by national borders.
☐ economic developments are human-made.
☐ local culture is destroyed.
☐ power is decentralised.
☐ states are too small to solve small problems.

Tick the two right boxes (✓).

19. The collapse of the Soviet Union was a result of

☐ a cyber attack.
☐ a loss of state control.
☐ a news blackout.
☐ media coverage.
☐ western states boycotting Russia.

Tick the two right boxes (✓).

20. According to statistics, inequality has made the

☐ poor countries poorer.
☐ rich leave poor countries.
☐ rich richer.
☐ world more American.
☐ world population poorer.
21. These days, change is controlled by
   - authoritarian regimes.
   - computer nerds.
   - large corporations.
   - several forces.

22. Globalisation is good for all.

23. Economies depending on few products need stable prices.

24. Fighting globalisation helps poor countries.

25. National economic politics is becoming more significant.

26. The nature of the nation state has changed.

27. According to Anthony Giddens, globalisation
   - has started another depression.
   - is a planned process.
   - is the result of a coordinated effort.
   - is the work of uncontrollable forces.
   - shows that institutions are overwhelmed.

28. Globalisation disrupts the world.

29. Institutions need to adjust.

30. Strong leaders can resist globalisation.

Self-evaluation
What is your score out of 36 points?

Debate this motion: Globalisation is good for you.

- Consider the pros and cons of this case.
- Working on your own, prepare by listing three arguments and three examples. – No talking at this stage, please.
- When you have written down your three arguments and examples, join your group, i.e. the ‘government’ or the ‘opposition’.
- In this group, compare the arguments and examples you have compiled and identify the best ones. – Keep your voices down.
- Prepare cue-cards.
- Rehearse your speech and use rhetorical devices to make listening good fun. – Keep to your speaking time.
- Write an essay, comparing the pros and cons of the matter and coming to a well-balanced conclusion.
Globalisation
Listening Comprehension Exercise

EXAMPLES: These are the types of tasks you are to deal with.

True or false? – Consider this statement. (1 point)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. Globalisation is bad for you.</th>
<th>true</th>
<th>false</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tick the one right box (☑). (1 point)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>b. Mr Giddens delivered a lecture in 1999 with</th>
<th>☐ CNN.</th>
<th>☐ NPR.</th>
<th>☒ the BBC.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Match these parts of sentences by numbering the second halves accordingly. (3 points)

Of course, only three of them can actually be right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. In a global world, I can be</th>
<th>☐ a global success.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d. The nuclear family is</td>
<td>☐ free from globalisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Globalisation is</td>
<td>☐ frightening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ going nuclear.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before listening, read all the questions and make sure you understand them. You will listen to this programme twice. – Use a pencil first and then use ink.

Resources
⇒ www.englisch-bw.de ⇒ Kompetenzorientierter Unterricht
⇒ Hörverstehen ⇒ globalisation