


 <p>A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying to work for six months in Australia • Buying cheap products made in other countries • Wearing clothes with brand names 	 <p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watching the live TV broadcast of the football World Cup in Brazil • Subscribing to satellite TV • Dancing in a club in Cologne to music mixed in London
 <p>C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the US presidential elections on Twitter • Listening to speeches on the radio from the United Nations • Helping Greenpeace by writing a letter to an oil company 	 <p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flying to Vietnam on holiday • Taking part in a web discussion on women's rights • Visiting Asia on a school exchange

- The boxes above contain examples of four different aspects of globalization (A, B, C and D):
 - political globalization
 - social globalization
 - cultural globalization
 - economic globalization

Decide which is which and explain your choices.

- After reading the examples in the boxes, brainstorm different ways in which globalization affects you.

Global village

'Global village' is a metaphor used to show that geographical *distances* and the time differences in the world can be *overcome* through *modern technology*. People in a village live close to each other, know each other personally and *rely on* each other. Email and *social networks* allow us to *connect virtually with* people everywhere as if they were living next door. *News is spread instantaneously and simultaneously*. English as a *world language* is taught and spoken around the globe. Likewise, companies are now producing and selling their products worldwide. Thus, the world has *become more interconnected* and it is *becoming increasingly interdependent* on social, economic, cultural and political levels. Ideas from one part of the world can now spread quickly to others. However, this does not necessarily mean that those ideas will be embraced in other parts.

Global business

Large *multinational corporations* have provided jobs for people all over the world. These large *global players* often *outsource the production* of goods from developed to *developing countries*, which produce goods cheaply, because *wages* are much lower there. Some people are critical of outsourcing, but most *western consumers* are still happy to *buy* these imported goods *cheaply*. In recent years there has been a growing divide between the rich and the poor, as wages have been cut for workers while profits have increased for the shareholders of companies.

Environmental impact

Another aspect of the idea of the global village is that some problems concern not only individual states but the whole world. The increase in industrialization and agriculture *has a deep impact on* the planet. This can be seen in *deforestation, water pollution, depletion of the ozone layer* and, most importantly, in *global warming and climate change*. *Environmental damage* does not stop at national borders, which means that pollution and the destruction of the natural world affects us all. *Pollution* of an ocean by one or two large *industrial countries*, for example, affects all the countries around it that rely on it for fish.

Political globalization - solving problems together

When one country cannot solve environmental problems alone, *global teamwork* can help. New ideas are needed to help people live in *more sustainable ways*, but *natural resources* can only be protected through *international cooperation*. Fortunately, international organizations such as the United Nations and *non-governmental organizations* (NGOs) provide a place where countries can work together to *share solutions* and *agree on rules* to deal with *common problems*.

3. Read the text closely. Make notes on a) ways society is influenced by globalization and b) the problems the world is facing.
4. Combine words from A and B to make collocations: For help look at the text again.
A: environmental, multinational, social, ozone, imported, climate, developing, global, water, natural
B: change, village, resources, countries, layer, damage, pollution, corporations, goods, networks
5. Use five of the collocations from No. 4 to describe in a short essay how globalization affects your life.