

Social studies

Grade 12

Globalisation

Examine how trade, technology and culture connect the world.



I can evaluate the benefits and costs of globalisation.



1

**Sort it**

Write each word in the right box.



cheaper goods

jobs moving abroad

spread of new ideas

loss of local cultures

access to new markets

environmental damage from transport

Benefit**Cost**

2

**Match up**

Draw a line to match each pair.

☐

Multinational company

☐

Supply chain

☐

Free trade

☐

Outsourcing



● A. trade without tariffs or quotas

● B. operates in many countries

● C. moving work to another company or country

● D. the steps from raw material to customer

3

**Pick the answer**

Circle the right answer.

1. Which has most sped up globalisation since the 1990s?

A the internet

B the steam engine

C the printing press

2. Container shipping mainly made...

A air travel faster

B moving goods cheaper

C farming harder

4

**True or false**

Circle true or false.

1. The World Trade Organization sets rules for trade between countries.

True

False

2. Globalisation affects every country in exactly the same way.

True

False

3. Most world trade in goods, by weight, is carried by sea.

True

False

4. The EU single market allows free movement of goods, services, capital and people.

True

False

5. Tariffs make imported goods cheaper.

True

False

5

**Key terms**

Use the word bank to complete each sentence.

WORD BANK

tariff

comparative advantage

remittances

GDP

exports

1. A tax on imported goods is called a _____.
2. When a country specialises in what it can produce at the lowest opportunity cost, it uses its _____.
3. Money that migrants send home to their families is called _____.
4. The total value of goods and services a country produces in a year is its _____.
5. Goods and services sold to other countries are called _____.

6

**Trade balance**

Trade balance = exports – imports. Complete the table for four imagined countries (billions).

Country	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
A	120	95	
B	80	110	
C	64	64	
D	250	205	

7

**A T-shirt's journey**

Number the steps of the supply chain from 1 to 6.

☐

The T-shirts are shipped in containers.

☐

The cotton is spun into yarn.

☐

The T-shirts are sold in a shop.

☐

Cotton is grown and harvested.

☐

The fabric is cut and sewn into T-shirts.

☐

The yarn is knitted into fabric.

8



Think and write

Trace the journey of one product you own, from raw materials to your hands. What does it show about globalisation?

How did it go?



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Answer key

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environmental damage from transport

Benefit

cheaper goods, spread of new ideas, access to new markets

Cost

jobs moving abroad, loss of local cultures, environmental damage from transport

2

**Match up**

Draw a line to match each pair.

B

Multinational company



D

Supply chain



A

Free trade



C

Outsourcing



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1. A tax on imported goods is called a tariff.
2. When a country specialises in what it can produce at the lowest opportunity cost, it uses its comparative advantage.
3. Money that migrants send home to their families is called remittances.
4. The total value of goods and services a country produces in a year is its GDP.
5. Goods and services sold to other countries are called exports.

6

**Trade balance**

Trade balance = exports – imports. Complete the table for four imagined countries (billions).

Country	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
A	120	95	+25
B	80	110	-30
C	64	64	0
D	250	205	+45

7

**A T-shirt's journey**

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5

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2

The cotton is spun into yarn.

6 The T-shirts are sold in a shop.

1 Cotton is grown and harvested.

4 The fabric is cut and sewn into T-shirts.

3 The yarn is knitted into fabric.

8 Think and write

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