

### Globalisation dimensions and factors 3.2.1.1

Q1	<b>Match the abbreviation with its definition &amp; write in the full name</b>					
A	An agreement amongst three countries in North America that eases trade in goods and services between them by reducing import tariffs					
B	An organisation (HQ in Washington D.C.) with membership involving most of the world's countries that fosters international financial stability & co-operation and to facilitate international trade					
C	An organisation (HQ in Geneva, Switzerland) with over 100 countries as signatories that helps provide a framework for countries negotiating international trade agreements and helps resolve disputes					
D	An indicator of productivity within a country, usually measured over a year, indicating the financial value of all goods and services produced from within the national area in that time					
E	A single corporation may develop global operations, having its HQ and some functions in a host country, but branch plants operating in other countries building on the advantages each location offers					
		<b>WTO</b>	<b>IMF</b>	<b>GDP</b>	<b>GPN</b>	<b>NAFTA</b>

Q2	<b>Each of these is a different type of globalisation 'flow'. Identify which.</b>	<b>Flow</b>
A	Movements of working people, as internal migrants or emigrants/immigrants	
B	Transfers of goods across international borders from places of production to places of assembly and on to places of sale	
C	Conveying money through financial transactions and dealings in stocks and shares, government bonds, and investment banks	
D	Obtaining transmissions and downloading material from servers located around the world as well as interacting with others globally	
E	Provision of assistance, advice and guidance from people located far from the user and often operating in different time-zones	
		<b>Information flows</b> <b>Service flows</b> <b>Capital flows</b> <b>Product flows</b> <b>Labour flows</b>

Q3	<b>Which of these statements accurately describes the key elements of globalisation?</b>	<b>T/F</b>
A	Globalisation is seen by all major players as a beneficial force to be encouraged	
B	Connections between people & places have become deeper, faster and shorter	
C	The KOF index ranks countries on degree of integration into globalisation networks	
D	Globalisation tends to lead to the separation of stages of production among countries	
E	Post-war developments in transport have been a key factor in facilitating globalisation	

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Q4	<i>Consider why some governments might be wary of/resistant to globalisation</i>	
A	<b>Economic reasons</b>	
B	<b>Social reasons</b>	
C	<b>Political reasons</b>	

Q5	<i>What actions might a national government take to respond to globalisation forces?</i>	
A	<b>To engage with globalisation:</b>	
B	<b>To secure itself against globalisation:</b>	