

## 10-1: Exploring Globalization

### CHAPTER 2: IDENTITY AND THE FORCES OF GLOBALIZATION

Use sources I to IV to answer questions 1 to 5.

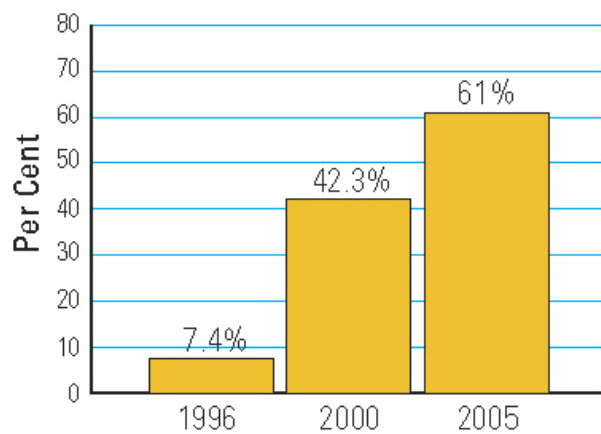
#### Source I

“Low transport costs help make it economically sensible for a factory in China to produce Barbie dolls with Japanese hair, Taiwanese plastics and American colorants, and ship them off to eager girls all over the world,” wrote Marc Levinson in *The Box: How the Shipping Container Made the World Smaller and the World Economy Bigger*.

#### Source II

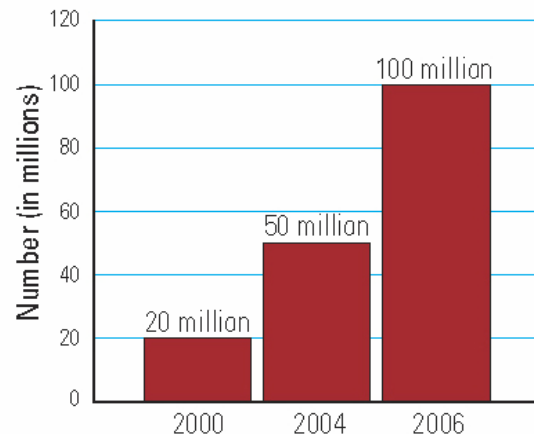
“Because of the World Wide Web, a business can now go online to seek out a supplier, who might be anywhere in the world. The business can then remain online to view pictures of the product, request and compare prices, place an order, and receive notice of when to expect delivery.”

**Source III**  
**Percentage of Canadian Households with Internet Access**



Source: Statistics Canada

**Source IV**  
**Growth in Number of Web Sites on the Internet**



Source: Netcraft

1. Sources III and IV show that the kind of work described in Source II is
  - A. more difficult to do from home
  - B. becoming easier and faster
  - C. becoming more difficult to access
  - D. escalating too quickly for efficient application
  
2. An analysis of Source I indicates that the activities described in Source II are necessary to
  - A. determine the cost of manufacturing in Source I
  - B. locate the lowest cost of labour for manufacturing in Source I
  - C. supply the products needed for the activities in Source I
  - D. coordinate the stages of production and sales for Source I
  
3. The sources indicate that the world is becoming more
  - A. glocalized
  - B. difficult to access
  - C. of a global village
  - D. divided between haves and have nots
  
4. An analysis of Sources III and IV indicate that Canadians should be becoming more
  - A. knowledgeable
  - B. homogenized
  - C. assimilated
  - D. dependent
  
5. The activities in Source I would be **most directly** affected by
  - A. international standards
  - B. political unrest
  - C. energy costs
  - D. free trade

Use sources I and II to answer questions 6 and 7

**Source I**

“In Canada ... CTVglobemedia now owns *The Globe and Mail*, Canada’s biggest national newspaper, as well as CTV, the country’s biggest privately owned TV network.”

**Source II**

“CanWest Global Communications, which owns the Global Television Network, also owns a chain of newspapers that include *The Edmonton Journal* and the *Calgary Herald*, as well as a controlling interest in Alliance Atlantis Communications, Canada’s biggest entertainment company.”

6. The two sources illustrate an example of
- A. globalization of the media
  - B. the revolution in media technology
  - C. concentration and convergence in the media
  - D. the impact of transnational corporations in the media
7. An analysis of these sources would lead to the conclusion that information would likely be more
- A. diverse
  - B. accurate
  - C. inaccurate
  - D. homogenized

Use the following excerpt to answer question 8.

“Transportation, communication technology, and the media have all speeded up the pace at which the world’s people are becoming ...”

8. The most logical conclusion to this statement would be
- A. acculturated and assimilated
  - B. dependent and interconnected
  - C. assimilated and interconnected
  - D. interconnected and interdependent

Use the following quotation to answer question 9.

“savings that come from producing, using and buying things in large quantities”

9. This quotation is an example of
- A. economic globalization
  - B. transnational efficiency
  - C. economic integration
  - D. economies of scale

Use sources I and II to answer question 10.

**Source I**

“[Globalization] was created by the few for the many. [It] was designed carefully and deliberately by powerful forces within business and politics to counter what one of them called the “excess of democracy” that had grown out of the great social movements of the 1960s.”

**Source II**

“Globalization has enabled individuals, corporations and nation-states to influence actions and events around the world—faster, deeper and cheaper than ever before—and equally to derive benefits for them. Globalization has led to the opening, the vanishing of many barriers and walls, and has the potential for expanding freedom, democracy, innovation, social and cultural exchanges while offering outstanding opportunities for dialogue and understanding.”

10. An analysis of the views expressed in these sources shows that they
- A. demonstrate the limitations on globalization
  - B. indicate similar views on globalization
  - C. represent similar political positions
  - D. represent two biased opinions

Use the following image to answer question 11.



When Evo Morales (left) was elected president of Bolivia, he took part in a special ceremony at Tiahuanaco, site of an ancient civilization and a sacred place for Bolivia's Indigenous people.”

11. This source shows an example of cultural

- A. homogenization
- B. accommodation
- C. diversification
- D. revitalization

12. To analyze the efficiency of transnational corporations, a researcher would **most** likely focus on analyzing the effects of
- A. international trade law
  - B. the economies of scale
  - C. the forces of globalization
  - D. national industrial policies
13. In researching the effects of containers in the shipping industry, the most important conclusion is that they have
- A. resulted in improved technology
  - B. increased need for unskilled labour
  - C. provided the building blocks for the global village
  - D. created less dependency on large shipping vessels
14. Ownership of banana plantations and control of shipping containers and warehousing is most likely in the hands of
- A. workers' cooperatives
  - B. international communes
  - C. nationalized corporations
  - D. transnational corporations
15. Wages of workers in Central and South America are very low because of
- A. a shortage of labour
  - B. lack of union protection
  - C. the availability of child labour
  - D. competition between corporations
16. The Latin American country that is the largest producer of bananas is
- A. Columbia
  - B. Ecuador
  - C. Brazil
  - D. Chile

17. The blacklisting of workers occurs when industries agree not to hire certain workers because of their
- A. lack of skills
  - B. ties to the community
  - C. status in the community
  - D. union participation
18. The most devastating effect of low wages in Ecuador is that families must often
- A. go into debt to educate their children
  - B. work under harsh conditions
  - C. put their children to work
  - D. work two or more jobs
19. When children must work in the banana plantations, the cycle of poverty in Ecuador repeats itself because the children are
- A. often blacklisted in the banana industry
  - B. required to live in the slums
  - C. unable to go to school
  - D. limited to skilled jobs
20. Growing only one variety of banana, the Cavendish, has created a danger of
- A. destroying soil nutrients
  - B. an over-reliance on synthetic fertilizers
  - C. disease destroying the banana industry
  - D. decreasing variety and choice for consumers