

VOCABULARY REVIEW CARD

CHAPTER : 13

TITLE : Globalization, a boon or a bane ?

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1- VOCABULARY (About 50 words)

MOT FRANÇAIS / ENGLISH WORD	
A borderless world : un monde sans frontières	To lower/remove sth : abaisser/supprimer qch
Overseas trade : le commerce extérieur	A multinational (company) : une multinationale
A free trader : un partisan du libre-échange	Outsourcing/offshoring : la délocalisation
The free market : l'économie de marché	To set up a factory : implanter une usine
A trading partner : un partenaire commercial	To settle abroad : s'implanter à l'étranger
Trade figures :les chiffres du commerce extérieur	A supplier : un fournisseur
A trade surplus/deficit : un excédent/déficit commercial	Economies of scale : économies d'échelle
Capital flow : le flux de capitaux	Manufacturing jobs : les emplois du secondaire
Flight of capital : la fuite de capitaux	The service industries : le tertiaire
The case for/against globalization : Les arguments pour/contre la mondialisation	To take advantage of cheap labour : profiter de la main d'œuvre bon marché
Developping/industrialising countries : pays en voie de développement	Labour/environmental standards : les normes en matière d'emploi/d'environnement
LDCs (Least Developed Countries) : les PMA	Production/wage costs : les coûts de production/salariaux
An emerging country : un pays en voie de développement	Fierce/unfair competition : une concurrence acharnée/déloyale
Chindia : la Chine et l'Inde	To trade at a loss : vendre à perte
Fair trade : le commerce équitable	To lag behind : être à la traîne
Handicrafts : les objets artisanaux	To subsidize : subventionner
An oil-exporting country : un pays exportateur de pétrole	To compete with low-paid workers : être en concurrence avec une main d'œuvre bon marché
The exchange rate : le taux de change	To catch up with sb : rattraper qn
To break into a market : pénétrer dans un marché	To keep up with sb : se maintenir au même niveau que qn
Tariffs : tarifs douaniers	Deglobalization : la démondialisation
Trade barriers : les barrières douanières	Cultural exemption : l'exception culturelle
Customs duties : les droits de douane	Tariff barriers : les barrières tarifaires

2- ESSENTIAL NOTES AND EXPRESSIONS

The Global Village : Is a term coined a Canadian philosopher which describes the fact that because of the instantaneous movement of information, world is becoming a village. The enhanced speed of communication reduces the distance between two far away countries

The World Social Forum : Is an annual meeting where all members of the alter-globalization movement gather together, and at the same time, the World Economic Forum take place. It's an answer to the economic problems generated by this last forum.

The Tobin tax : Is a tax coined by James Tobin to thwart speculation and to improve financial stability. This proposition was revived by ATTAC (Association for the Taxation of the financial Transactions for Aid of Citizens), an alter-globalization organization.

Alter Globalization : Is a social movement that supports the global trades and global cooperation but it Rejects the harmful effects of it on environnement, labour protection or indigenous culture for instance. Most of its members shun this label because they don't oppose economic globalization as such.

3- TRANSLATION REMARKS (3 from French to English, 3 from English to French)

It seems as if globalization has been around for ever, but the concept probably didn't crystallise into its current form until the early 1980s.

On a l'impression que la mondialisation a toujours existé, mais le concept ne s'est sans doute pas cristallisé dans sa forme actuelle avant le début des années 80.

In « The world is Flat », Friedman argues that the world has become a level playing field in terms of trade.

Dans « Le monde est Plat », Friedman soutient que les pays du monde entier luttent à armes égales au niveau commercial.

The purpose of the Tobin tax is to deter investors from speculating on exchange rates on a very short term basis.

Le but de la taxe Tobin est de dissuader les investisseurs de spéculer sur les taux de change à très court terme.

Dans un monde sans frontières, chaque pays est incité à se concentrer sur les biens ou services qu'il produit moins cher que ses concurrents.

In a borderless world, each country is encouraged to focus on the goods or services it produces at a lower cost than its competitors.

Mais beaucoup de multinationales françaises comme Michelin ou Carrefour ont su profiter de la mondialisation.

But many french multinational companies such as Michelin or Carrefour have been able to take advantage of globalisation.

Les altermondialistes sont pour une autre croissance, mais ils ne sont pas nécessairement contre la mondialisation en soi.

Antiglobalization activists are in favour of another kind of growth, but they are not necessarily against globalisation as such.

4- PROBLEMATICS AND PLAN FOR A COMMENTARY ON THIS TOPIC

Problematics (20 words or so) : <u>Is globalization equivalent to americanization ?</u>
PART 1 : What are the main characteristics of globalisation ?
<p><u>Argument 1</u> : The authorities make the trades between countries easier.</p> <p><u>Example 1</u> : <i>The taxes are lower in a country which wants to import foreign products</i></p> <p><u>Argument 2</u> : It's the law of the fittest / stronger, so it is the economic strength here which reigns.</p> <p><u>Example 2</u> : <i>In the Roman empire, the Romans were the strongest and they could impose the prices of wheat in all countries because they were the main producers of the whole ancient world.</i></p>
PART 2 : The importance of economic strength nowadays.
<p><u>Argument 1</u> : Now, the USA are the first economic power, they could also, as the Romans did, impose their desires.</p> <p><u>Example 1</u> : <i>They can use the « Green power », they are the first cereal producers so, they can stop giving cereals to countries which don't want to obey them.</i></p> <p><u>Argument 2</u> : When you sell something to a country, you sell in the same time an idea of this country. And the more present you are in the whole world, the more concepts from your country you sell.</p> <p><u>Example 2</u> : <i>You hear about the « American dream » and not about the « French dream ». So the USA is more present than France in the whole world.</i></p>
PART 3 : So, to what extent could we consider that globalization is equivalent to americanization ?
<p><u>Argument 1</u> : Most countries, particularly in Europe have adopted the American way of life and as the USA is the most important actor of globalization, it make the spread of their cultural icons easier. That's why globalization is equivalent to americanization.</p> <p><u>Example 1</u> : <i>Mickey Mouse is probably the well-known hero every child of the world has heard of.</i></p> <p><i>Also : see the use and the learning of the English language in all countries to be able to trade each other.</i></p> <p><u>Argument 2</u> : But there is a form of resistance from some countries which don't want to be products of americanization.</p> <p><u>Example 2</u> : In France, more and more people use French words instead of English words for the Internet. Instead of « Email », some french use « Message électronique » or « Courriel ».</p>