

## Spot on facts

VISUALS **1** Choose one of the cartoons. Describe it and interpret its message. → S28.2

**LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG** **Cartoon 1:** Two young men are talking to each other. One of them is sitting in front of a computer and turns to the other man, who is holding a poster with the word “anarchy” on it. He says: “The internet means we can organise anti-globalisation demos across the planet.” There is a certain sense of irony, as the two men oppose globalisation and are politically committed to anti-globalisation issues. However, they use modern forms of communication like the internet to organise a world-wide campaign against globalisation. So they make use of positive developments brought about by globalisation to fight the very process of globalisation itself.

**Cartoon 2:** The cartoon depicts a teacher who is handing out a report to a student. The report says: “Top of the class.” The student, however, does not look pleased or proud but rather downcast or startled. The teacher tells him: “... But in the global marketplace you’re only 650,247,555th.” The cartoon refers to the fact that graduates today face worldwide competition in the world of work and business. Of course, the exact position in the global ranking mentioned by the teacher is an exaggeration.

SPEAKING **2**  Form groups of four or five. Choose five of the challenges ...

- LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG**
- **Exploitation of resources:** promote and reward sustainable lifestyles; tackle problems on a global scale as a joint effort of governments, NGOs and individuals; less consumerism; improve recycling systems worldwide
  - **Little or no access to the internet in some countries:** Western countries and particularly companies must invest in new technology and research to establish internet services across the developing world; the education system in those countries must be improved so that people acquire media literacy; discarded but still fully functioning hardware from Western countries such as computers, smartphones, printers etc. should be sent to developing countries for free
  - **Danger of losing control over one’s personal data:** introduce strict international laws to protect people’s personal data; establish serious fines for those who violate these laws; raise awareness of the potential dangers of the internet; individuals must be very careful about sharing their personal data

## Spot on language

**1** Read the statements about globalisation and make them more dynamic ...

- LÖSUNG**
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. exciting      | 7. dramatically   |
| 2. than ever     | 8. fierce         |
| 3. steady        | 9. increasing     |
| 4. ongoing       | 10. worrying      |
| 5. immediately   | 11. more and more |
| 6. appropriately | 12. completely    |

**2** a) You can use rhetorical devices ... b) Focus on either the ... → S10.2

- LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG** **a) Definitions:**
1. **direct address:** when the speaker or writer directly addresses another individual, for example the audience or the reader
  2. **anaphora:** words or phrases are repeated at the beginnings of successive clauses
  3. **enumeration:** a set of points is set out in a list
  4. **parallelism:** similar or identical words or phrases are repeated in successive clauses, neighbouring lines, stanzas, paragraphs etc.

5. **metaphor**: a poetical comparison without using the words 'like' or 'as', i.e. one thing is represented by a word which normally describes something different
6. **contrast**: two extremes are put in opposition
7. **repetition**: single words or phrases that appear several times in a text to emphasise something
8. **hyperbole**: when reality is greatly exaggerated
9. **rhetorical questions**: a question that need not be answered because the answer is either obvious or it cannot be answered at all.

**b) Example sentences:**

1. **direct address**: Have you ever stopped to think about how globalisation affects you in a positive way?
2. **repetition**: Globalisation means breaking down national boundaries, breaking down trade barriers and breaking down cultural differences.
3. **contrast**: Whereas supporters of globalisation praise the deregulation of trade and the emergence of open markets, critics point to the exploitation of poor countries and the growing gap between multinational corporations and small local companies or shops.
4. **enumeration**: For workers in developing countries globalisation means working for a very low minimum wage under very hard and dangerous working conditions in an unhealthy, dirty workplace with long working hours and without any chance of improving their situation.
5. **rhetorical question**: Shouldn't we Western consumers try to act more responsibly and demand that Western companies do everything they can to improve the situation of workers in developing countries?

**3 a)–c) Decide which connective fits best to link the following sentences ...**

**LÖSUNG** a) 1. moreover, 2. in particular, 3. instead of, 4. therefore, 5. then

**LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG** b) The function of the correct connectives:

1. **moreover**: adding information
2. **in particular**: emphasising
3. **instead of**: contrasting
4. **therefore**: showing cause and effect
5. **then**: showing a sequence

**c) More connectives:**

1. **moreover**: furthermore, in addition, what is more, too, also, as well as
2. **in particular**: above all, especially, indeed, notably, significantly
3. **instead of**: yet, nevertheless, in spite of, despite, as opposed to, whereas
4. **therefore**: as, since, for this reason, so, that's why, thus
5. **then**: first of all, to begin with, ultimately, eventually, finally

**4 What is your attitude towards globalisation? Write a short statement ...**

**LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG** Individual answers expected.

**5 During your internship at an international news agency you have ...**

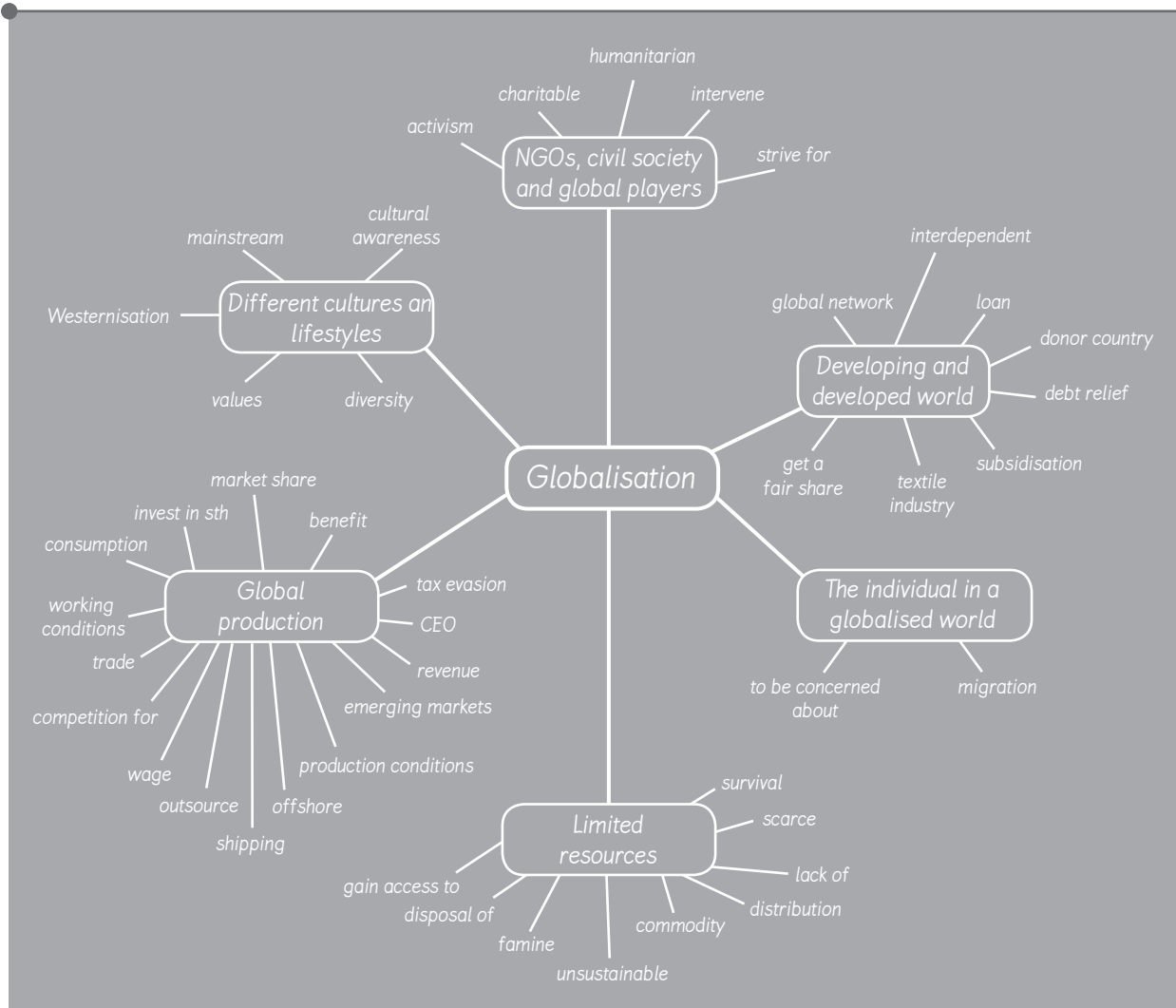
**LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG** In his 2012 speech Globalisation stands at a crossroads (*Globalisierung am Scheideweg*), German President Joachim Gauck points out that many people around the world have gained political and economic freedom in the last 20 years; therefore, they have been able to benefit from the increase in prosperity and progress in their countries. This has been particularly true for Eastern Europe, where the struggle for freedom took place a few years ago. However, in many countries people are still struggling to achieve political and economic freedom, to live and think freely and to be able to make a living for themselves and support their families and communities. Wealth is growing on a global scale and poverty levels are declining, yet the gap between rich and poor is still widening. Globalisation offers people many opportunities, but some companies haven't yet realised that permanent success should not be based on poverty

level wages and feeble regulations regarding working conditions and environmental issues. President Gauck reminds us that we are all responsible for protecting our environment. Globalisation stands at a crossroads, and we all have to struggle hard to establish freedom and peace worldwide. (186 words)

## Spot on vocabulary

### 1 Create a mind map to collect the most important vocabulary for ...

#### LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG



### 2 a) Complex nouns often seem ... b) Pick five root words and note as ...

#### LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG

a) (Root words in bold face.)

Prefix	Suffix
dispossess	<b>possession</b>
unaware	<b>awareness</b>
mismanage	(mis) <b>management</b>
unproductive	<b>production, productivity</b>
-	<b>prosperity</b>
underdeveloped	<b>development</b>

Prefix	Suffix
interdepend	(in)dependence
non-governmental	government
disagree	agreement
unequal	equality
unemployed	(un)employment
unsustainable	sustainability
transnationalisation	nationalisation

## b)

1. **depend**: dependence, dependent, dependability, dependable, dependably
2. **prosper**: prosperity, prosperous, prosperously
3. **employ**: employability, employed, employee, employer, employment, employable
4. **develop**: developer, developed, development
5. **sustain**: sustainability, sustainable

## 3 Prepositions give phrasal verbs a new meaning (e.g. to come across ...)

## LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG

1. **about**: to bring about = to make sth happen
2. **to**: to attribute sth to = to say or believe that sth is the result of a particular thing or responsible for sth
3. **for**: to push for = try hard to make sth happen, to fight for sth
4. **out**: to pull out = to withdraw, to leave a situation
5. **for**: to call for = to demand
6. **down**: to shut down = to close

## 4 Complete these collocations with the correct preposition. Use them to ...

## LÖSUNG

1. to, 2. for, 3. for, 4. on, 5. about, 6. on, 7. for, 8. for

## LÖSUNGSVORSCHLAG

## Five sentences about global civil society action:

1. Some governments see civil society actions as a threat and claim that these actions pose a risk to the social and political order in their country.
2. Many civil society organisations such as NGOs, trade unions or advocacy groups strive for the establishment of fair and suitable living and working conditions for people worldwide.
3. People in developing countries who have profited from the work of these organisations and groups often have a more optimistic future outlook.
4. Activists who take responsibility for improving the situation of thousands of people usually find their work quite rewarding.
5. Participation in these civil society actions is on the rise worldwide.