Hello everyone. Everyone doing OK?

Good. Let's not waste any time and start right away.

What do you have to tell me if I show you this?

I mean, can you guess what we are going to talk about today?

Think of the symbols in this picture.
What nationality is this young Asian woman?
How can you tell?
Why is she holding the globe in her hands?
What country does it show more than others?

Let's see how good your intuition was.

What does this word evoke for you?
Good news or bad news?
And why is the young woman smiling, do you think?

Ok, on to the next slide.

This title seems incomplete. Can you finish the sentence?

What do these two pictures show?
How can they be related?

Now, what does that mean exactly?

How has this become possible? Maybe this will help you.

All these little drawings represent inventions that have contributed to make the world smaller and smaller. Can you identify them?

(ask them how old they think these inventions are and in what chronological order they can be organised).

Click for blank slide

Click for picture of young Chinese woman.

Click for title of the slide.

Click to slide 2

Click for world map and village

Click for "=" sign.

Click for “ a village”.

Click for third picture.

Click for word box.
Good. Time to move on.

**Click to show slide 3**

**Slide 3  Conditions for a fair global economy**

**Teacher (T)  Question (Q)**

T What is the opposite of free trade?

S answer(s)

Protectionism

T What does that mean?

S answer(s)

Imposing high customs duties on imported goods.

T Yes, that's what we call...

**Click for picture and first box (protectionism)**

... trade barriers. So what must be done if we wish to encourage free trade?

S answer(s)

Remove all trade barriers.

T Good, that's officially what countries have done or are doing. Because so as to play fair, countries should play along the same rules, shouldn't they? Is it what really happens?

S answer(s)

In fact there are many ways of cheating. Can you think of some?

S answer(s)

T All right. I'm going to show you a list of practices whose aim is to hamper free trade. I want to you to try and explain what they consist in doing. Try to give examples you have heard of.

**Click for second box (obstacles)**

Then click for lines to appear. **Give students time to explain what the phrase means and give examples.**

S answer(s)

T Good job. Let's take a look at this global economy.

**Click for next slide**

**Slide 4  Who profit most**

For teachers using this slideshow after 2010 and if data is known to have changed notably: replace the present tense with the past, and ask the students if they can provide information on new data.

**Click for picture of India**

T Do you recognise the country?

S answer(s)

**Click to show map of China.**

How about this one?

S answer(s)

What can you say about these two countries?
OK, let me show you this now. 

**Click for first box about India.**

Do you have any idea what the figures in black, red, and green mean?

The first one obviously shows what the population was in 2009. That is one billion, one hundred and seventy million people.

Can you compare this to that of the UK or your own country?

That's roughly speaking 18 times the population of either France or the UK.

Didn't know you were so good at math. Congratulations!

What about the figure in red?

That must be the annual income per inhabitant / capita.

Any comment?

It's much much less than what a British or French worker makes in a month.

And what can the figure in green represent?

India’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

Now, look at these new figures.

**Click to show second box about China.**

Can you repeat for China what we just did for India? Let's see if you can read big numbers…

Good more math, now. Compare China's population with that of our two countries.

China's population is over 20 times that of the UK or France.

This means there are 20 Chinese for each Englishman or Frenchman.

What about the economy?

It seems the Chinese are a little "richer" (maybe we should say not as poor as) than the Indians.

But China's GDP is roughly seven times that of India.

So, normally per capita income should be 7 times higher too, shouldn't it?

Do you have any idea how these economic statistics compare with those of France, the UK and the USA?

**Click for third box.**

Look at these figures and explain and comment on them.

What is/are your conclusion(s)?

The USA are still by far the biggest economy.
Americans are about twice as rich as British or French people. The economies of the UK and France put together are a mere third of America’s.

Click to next slide and title.

Slide  5      World economies
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
For teachers using this slideshow after 2010: same remark = replace the present tense with the past, and ask the students for more recent data if they can.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Click for picture
T What does this picture represent?
S answer(s)
Does anything surprise you here? If so what?
Doesn’t that make you feel better than the previous statistics?
S answer(s)
Take a few seconds and read this quotation.
Click for box.
What do you learn here?
S answer(s)
How do you read the picture? I mean: who’s first, who’s second etc...
S answer(s)
It reads like this: 1. EU; 2. USA; 3. Japan; 4. China; 5. India; 6. Russia.
T Can you do the same with the sixth strongest economies, but by nation?
S answer(s)
1. USA; 2. Japan; 3. China; 4. Germany; 5. France; 6. UK.
T By the way, which is the richest country if you classify them along the GDP/population ratio?
S answer(s)
(Luxemburg!)
Click to next slide and title.

Slide  6      Hiccups...
T Do you understand this word?
What happens when people get the hiccups?
S answer(s)
(Hiccup: a sharp, usually repeated, sound made in the throat, that is caused by a sudden movement of the diaphragm and that you cannot control.)
T Do you think we will use this word literally or as a metaphor?
If a metaphor, what do you think it refers to?
S answer(s)
(definition: a small problem or temporary delay).
T Let's use our time machine now and go back to 2008. Do you know or remember what growth was like in those days? Let me give you a tip.

**Click for picture of slug.**
What do you call this creature? What is it the symbol of? Speed?

S answer(s)

**Click for word box under slug.**
T Then something happened...

**Click for graph.**
T We saw this graph before, didn't we? What does it show? Do you remember how to describe what is happening?

S answer(s)

T Do you remember what happened in the USA in 2008?
S answer(s)

*The real estate market went into a spin, bringing down world famous financial institutions and triggering the near collapse of the whole financial system worldwide. And this at a time when growth in western economies was already rather sluggish.*

**Click for caption under graph.**
Try to remember this phrase.

**Click for next picture.**
T What is symbolical in this picture in the context of a global economy?

S answer(s)

*It shows how intertwined world economies are and how one of them can cause disruptions everywhere.*

T In other words...?

**Click for text, arrow, and last picture.**
Do you think we can still talk about mere hiccups in these circumstances? What would you rather call the situation?

S answer(s)

T OK. Let's see what happens now.

**Click for next slide and title.**

Slide 7 … or global crisis? 5'

**Click for picture of young man.**
T Can you describe this picture and explain what is happening? What does the fact that the man is wearing a suit and tie show about recession?

S answer(s)

*The recession spares no one, whether blue-collar or white-collar workers.*

T So, a global recession is a harbinger of hard times, isn't it?

**Click for first red sign, arrow, text in arrow, and second red sign.**
T What sort of problems do you think of when you read the phrase "hard times ahead"?

S answer(s)
Click to wordbox.

Can you explain in what order these problems occur? What sort of vicious circle do we enter then?

S answer(s)

If more and more firms go under and close down, more and more people lose their jobs, and their income plummets, so they have to do with less and less and consume less and less, which feeds the recession, and so on, and on and on.

T Do you feel tempted to blame some people for this? Who? Why? Let's hear your views.

S answer(s)

Click for next slide

Slide 8 other drawbacks…

T Make sure you understand the word "drawback".

S answer(s)

T The great advantage of globalization some people said was that it would boost everyone's economy and make everyone richer. Do you agree?

S answer(s)

T Let's see if these arguments are borne out by facts. When I travel through the heart of England or the North and North-east of France, this is what I see.

Click for pictures 1, 2, 3 and numbers.

Can you describe what has happened? Here are a few words that might help you.

Click for wordbox.

S answer(s)

T Why would anyone close mines and steel mills when we know there is quite a lot of coal and iron ore underground?

S answer(s)

It's cheaper to buy the coal from other countries, and steel too. Cheaper than making it at home. In other words it's a matter of cost-effectiveness.

T Another cause of problem is this. Do you understand the word?

Click for picture 4 and number.

S answer(s)

(definition: outsourcing: the fact of having part of what is needed done in another company, often abroad.)

T What are the pros and cons of this practice?

S answer(s)

On one hand, it helps developing nations and provides rich ones with cheaper goods.

On the other hand it is a cause of mass unemployment at home.

T So that this is what you read in newspapers afterwards.

Click to picture 5 and #.

Part of the headline is cut out. Can you complete it?
Speaking of outsourcing...

Can you describe this picture? Where was it taken? Is it reality or science fiction? What is symbolical in this picture? Why?

Why choose this picture when speaking of outsourcing?

Now, I'm going to show you two graphs. There is no caption to go with them, but I want you to interpret them. There might be a lot of guessing to do but if you listen to the news, you should be able to do the job!

Each graph represents the production of the two French car makers. The blue part represents the proportion of cars "made in France", and the red one that of cars made abroad.

Good. Which of the two is the more "patriotic", would you say? Can you evaluate the proportions? What do you think of this situation? Shouldn't cars sold in France be made there?

Renault: 3 cars in ten are made in France. PSA: 4 cars in 10.

Can you think of the reasons for this situation?

Good, try to remember these phrases now.

Massive imports, commercial exchanges. Indeed it looks like our countries are being deluged, flooded with foreign goods, most of which are made in China. By the way, do you still build ships in France?

But for a few exceptions, France's ship-building yards are almost things of the past!
So the question is: if everything is being made abroad what do you have to sell others? Let’s see how much you know about your own country? I'm going to show you various items and I want you to tell me if your country makes them and exports them or imports them. Here we go.

Click for picture 3 and # + word box.

Can you tell me which of these items your country makes and exports? Are you proud or embarrassed about this? Why/not?

Do you how France ranks in arms exports?

France ranks either third or fourth depending on the year in terms of weapons exports. And the UK recently ranked 7.

Right, who do you think are the biggest arm providers?

Let’s go on with what France produces and sells to rank fifth among world economies. Tell me which of these the country makes and sells.

Click to show picture 1 and #

France has always been an important producer of quality wines but is now facing competition from countries like Chile and Australia, not to mention California wines.

Click to show picture 2 and #

France has no oil and is obliged to import all the oil it needs. Yet it has one of the biggest oil companies in the world. Which often make the headlines, and not always for the best reasons…

Meaning?

Meaning that the company has been involved in many large scale pollution catastrophes and labour disputes.

Click for picture 3 and #.

What does this represent?

Obviously French haute couture and leading role in fashion. But here again it faces fierce competition from London and Milan, to name just a few.

Click for picture 4 and #.

What about this?

France has always led the way in terms of fast trains and still holds the world record for speed. But that doesn't mean it sells its TGV (bullet train) very well.
Germany and Japan are big competitors.

Click for picture 5 and #.

T We used this picture before but in a very different context. What does it symbolise here?

S answer(s)

France’s pharmaceutical industry, which is also one of the strongest in the world.

Click for picture 6 and #.

T How about this everyday contraption?

S answer(s)

France used to have a strong computer industry in the 1980s but in this field as in that of electronics it almost totally lost the war.

T Good, one or two more slides and we're done.

Click to next slide.

Slide 12 So what do you have to sell? (3)

Click for picture 1 and #.

T What does this picture represent in terms of exports?

S answer(s)

France most of the time exports part of its production of electricity and very rarely imports any.

T Like when?

S answer(s)

When some of its nuclear reactors have to be shut down for maintenance purposes.

Click for picture 2 and #.

T How about this type of commodity?

S answer(s)

As we just said, France does not produce any home electronics anymore.

T So where do they come from?

S answer(s)

Asia, of course.

Click for picture 3 and #.

T What about cosmetics?

S answer(s)

France has a leading cosmetic industry with one of the biggest group in the world, if not the biggest.

Click for picture 4 and #.

T Do I need to say anything?

S answer(s)

France has a reputation for foodstuffs, and cheese is one of its specialties. It exports a lot especially through Europe but EU’s health restrictions on some soft cheeses (non-pasteurised) are seen here as so many unfair hurdles set up to protect other nations’ cheese production.

Click for pictures 5 & 6 and #s.

T What do you have to say about these two pictures?
These illustrate the success of French leadership in building an aviation industry and a space industry. But France couldn't have done it without the cooperation of other European nations, Germany in particular.

What about international competition?

It's mainly American for the moment, but the Chinese will soon build their own planes. They have already sent a man into orbit, which no other European country has managed to do yet.

Click for next slide.

Two strong points, and a conclusion, maybe?

Tell me what these two pictures represent.

Well, the first one represents France strong agriculture, which is number 1 in Europe in terms of quantities. (But the harvester seen here is US-made, as the French farm machinery industry has almost disappeared). And the second one represents France’s commitment and know-how in the field of nuclear energy. Yet, competition there is also fierce especially with the USA and South Korea.

Good. I see you have had good teachers in your economics classes. And now for a conclusion, maybe?

Let’s try and find an optimistic conclusion based on these two pictures, shall we?

We've seen that the most obvious drawback of globalization was that it created high levels of unemployment in developed countries. Maybe picture 4 shows a way of avoiding these crises that amplify this phenomenon, through financial solidarity and mutual help instead of cut-throat competition.

Good enough for me. One more question: are you for or against globalization?

Thank you. I'll see you in a week’s time. Take care in the meantime. Good bye, for now.