

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# Geography

## Homework Booklet



## Year 8

### Term 2: Globalisation

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

# Geography Homework Tasks Term 2

**Homework 1** - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson.  
You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.











Keyword	Definition
Globalisation	The global spread of ideas and products around the world, resulting in countries becoming more connected.
MNC	A multinational corporation (MNC) is a company which has branches all across the world.
Child labour	The employment of children in an industry.
HIC	Higher income country. A more developed country.
LIC	Lower income country. A less developed country.
NIC	Newly industrialised country. A rapidly developing country with many industries.
Sweatshop	A factory where workers are paid very little and forced to work in poor conditions.
Interdependent	When two things are closely linked together and are dependent on one another.

**Homework 2** – Complete the guided reading activity on the next page.  
You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

**Homework 3** - Learn the facts below, and in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

## Take 10 MNCs in India

Case study knowledge is important. Learn these 10 facts and apply them to your 6 and 8 mark questions.

India is ranked 7 <sup>th</sup> in the world for big companies (56 out of the top 2000).		India provides MNCs with a highly educated and skilled workforce.	
India produces thousands of IT and software graduates from its universities each year.		India's workforce is much cheaper than those in HICs.	
Health and safety, and environmental laws are more relaxed in India.		Tata is an Indian MNC – the 60 <sup>th</sup> largest company in the world – making more than \$100 billion annually.	
Jaguar Landrover and Tetley Tea are owned by Tata – it employs 50,000 people in the UK.		Coca Cola has invested \$7 billion into India, opening 57 bottling plants.	
Coca Cola has been accused of taking too much water for production, leaving little for farming.		Coca Cola has invested in local education and healthy living initiatives.	

5 What is the aim of fairtrade?

6 Give examples of fairtrade items?

10 What are the drawbacks of locally sourced goods?

1 What percentage of goods does Epping Forest recycle?

2 How are the government working to reduce the waste of large companies?

3 What is the amount of recycling that the UK does annually?

4 What are the challenges people have with recycling?

## REDUCING THE IMPACTS OF GLOBALISATION

Brief summary

### Idea 1: Recycling

Did you know that Epping Forest Borough Council only recycles 55% of its goods? The government sets recycling targets for local councils to meet. Heavy fines are now given to organisations that throw away too much waste. Different areas recycle different products and the ease of recycling varies greatly across the UK. A survey in 2016 found that two-thirds of all UK households are not sure which bin to use for one or more items. In the UK, some areas see households recycle as much as 67% of everything that they throw away. At the other end of the scale, some households only recycle around a fifth of what they throw away.

### Idea 2: Fairtrade

Fair trade aim to reduce the inequalities of global trade. Additionally, they aim to improve the working

conditions for some people by making sure that a fair price is paid to the producer of the product. The Fair Trade logo is placed on products and ingredients that meet the standards set by the Fair Trade Foundation. They seek to make sure that workers' rights are protected and the environment is protected. Companies pay the Fairtrade minimum price for products which makes sure that producers are paid a fair amount. Examples of fairtrade products include tea, coffee and chocolate.

### Idea 3: Health and Safety Regulations

In 2013, the Rana Plaza building in Bangladesh collapsed, leading to the deaths of 1100 workers. On the day of the collapse, workers were sent back into the building to complete orders. TNCs such as

Wal-Mart and Matalan made use of this factory. The Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh was signed and showed western TNCs taking responsibility for working conditions in countries they produce goods in. These companies now promise to ensure safety checks are carried out regularly in all Bangladeshi factories that supply them with clothes

**Idea 4: Locally sourced goods**  
Some environmentally minded citizens become more ethically minded by purchasing locally sourced food and goods. They boycott supermarket products with high food miles. Local pressure groups might pressure their local council or leaders to encourage more people to buy from local farmers and markets. This is sometimes more expensive than globally purchased goods.

11 Which idea would be the most effective for reducing the impacts of globalisation?




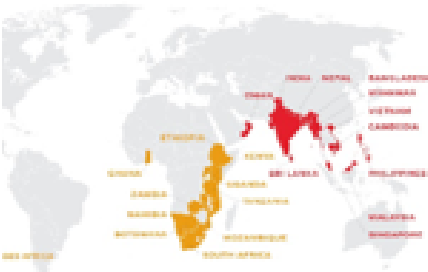
12 What other ideas could be used to reduce the impacts of globalisation?

9 Why do some people boycott supermarkets?

7 What does the Fairtrade logo represent?

8 Why was the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh needed?

## Knowledge Organiser: Globalisation

Overview of topic	Keywords
<p>What is globalisation?</p> <p>What are the benefits of globalisation?</p> <p>What problems to MNC's bring?</p> <p>What is life like in a sweatshop?</p> <p>Why do some sweatshops use child labour?</p> <p>Why do MNC's have factories in NIC's?</p> <p>Where does Nike make its products?</p> <p>How has globalisation changed in the past 50 years?</p> <p>How are countries interdependent?</p> <p>Where is an iPhone made?</p>	<p>Child Labour - The employment of children in an industry, especially when it is illegal.</p> <p>Globalisation - The increasing connection of different parts of the world.</p> <p>HIC - High Income country (earning over \$12,746 per person)</p> <p>Interdependent - When 2 things are linked and dependent on the other one to survive.</p> <p>LIC - Low Income Country (earning less than \$1,047 per person)</p> <p>MNC - Multi-National company (or corporation) A company that has facilities in more than one country (eg. offices and factories in different countries).</p> <p>NIC - Newly Industrialising Country (Earning between \$1,048 - \$12,747 per person)</p> <p>Sweatshop - a factory or workshop where workers are paid very low wages for long hours in poor working conditions. Health and safety standards are often very low too.</p>
Key concept #1 - What is the purpose of MNC's?	Key concept #2 - Why does globalisation happen?
<p>MNC's operate in more than one country. They often have factories in less developed countries. This is because labour is cheaper (they can pay their workers less). The offices and headquarters tend to be located in more developed countries (HIC's). Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coca-Cola</li> <li>- Nike</li> <li>- Apple</li> <li>- Starbucks</li> <li>- McDonalds</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div>	<p>Improvements in transport - Larger cargo ships <u>means</u> that the cost of transporting goods has decreased, while transport improvements means that goods and people can travel quicker.</p> <p>Improvements of communications – the internet and mobile technology has allowed greater communication between people in different countries</p> <p>Labour availability and skills – Labour-intensive industries like clothing can easily take advantage of lower wages and higher skill levels in different countries. LIC's are unlikely to have a minimum wage to protect workers</p> <p>Resource availability – It is more common now for each stage of the manufacturing process to be in different countries due to specialised processes in each country minimising costs to the MNC.</p>
Key concept # 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation?	Geographical skills - Identifying patterns on a map Location of bottling plants for Coca-Cola
<p>Advantages:</p> <p>Creating more jobs</p> <p>More money is invested in infrastructure (like new roads)</p> <p>Improved skills base through training provided by MNC's</p> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <p>Poorer working conditions</p> <p>Damage to the environment (by ignoring local laws)</p> <p>Profits go overseas companies not locals.</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Coca-Cola has mostly invested in South Asia, particularly India, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Cambodia. It has Bottling plant in 11 different African countries, which are all located in South-East Africa. These countries are all either LIC's or <u>NIC's</u> and they have been chosen as the product can be easily moved across the Indian Ocean before being distributed around the world.</p> </div> </div>