

Name:

Preparatory school of economics, commercial

Surname:

and science of management

Section.....

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Globalisation is commonly understood to describe the increasing flow of goods, services, capital, technology, information, ideas and labour at the global level, driven by liberalization policies and technological change. For a time, its logic was borne out by reality. Yet, there is another, equally important aspect of globalisation: its potential to be a truly integrating and wide-ranging force. Just as we worry about the gap between haves and have-nots, we need to be concerned about the gulf between insiders and outsiders in a globalised world where the privileges of the few are painfully apparent to those multitudes who still yearn for liberty and opportunity.

One way to address the division between those who benefit from globalisation and those who see it as one manifestation of the inequity of the world is to pursue a general globalisation, the purpose of which lies not only in opening markets, but in expanding opportunity and promoting cooperation. We should ensure that globalisation of economies is supported and sustained by the world wide community and that it benefits them all. The question is not whether globalization is good or bad, but rather how we adapt our policies, priorities and personal choices to account for the realities of a new era. In a world without walls, we can no longer think and act as if only the local matters.

Developed countries have to realize that globalisation's glass house must be open to all if it is to remain secure. There are many ways in which nations can act on this imperative. They can open markets for products of developing countries, increase development assistance, promote good and transparent governance. People of different religions and cultures live side by side in almost every part of the world. We can love what we are without hating what we are not. We can prosper in our own traditions even as we learn from others, and come to respect their teachings.

Excerpt from "The walls have to come Down", by Kofi Annan
International Herald Tribune, October 4, 2002,

I – Choose the best answer from the following ones.(4pts)

-Globalisation generally means:

- A-. **The exchanging of commodities and services... etc at a world level.**
- B- The interrelation between the developed and the developing countries
- C-The adoption of a restricted trade policy at a global level
- D- The social and cultural relations between countries at a global level.

- How do developed countries realize the concept of globalization?

- A- **People of all nations must live in one secure house opened to all.**
- B- As a solution to their health and environmental problems.
- C- People believe in one culture and tradition.
- D- As an opened market for developing countries products.

-The issue of globalisation is not whether it is good or bad but...

- A- - **How to adjust our own of life and behaviour in order to face what is going on.**
- B- How to benefit from the global situation
- C How to deal with the whole society in order to resolve economic problems.

