

Name: _____

A-Level Geography Bridging work: Measuring Globalisation

Instructions: Read the following factsheet about Globalisation. [Bridging work](#)

This is the first topic of the A level course. Type your answers directly underneath each question and bring a print-out of your answers to the first lesson back in September.

Section A: Knowledge and Understanding

1. Define the term 'globalisation'.

2. List the three main forms of globalisation and provide one example for each.

Form of Globalisation	Example

3. Who coined the term 'global village' and what did he mean by it?

Section B: Data Interpretation and Analysis

4. Why did the USA drop to seventh place in the 2007 Globalisation Index?

Name: _____

5. Why are smaller countries like Singapore and Ireland highly ranked in globalisation indexes?
6. Look at Fig. 2 in the article. What pattern can you identify about the geographical distribution of the top 10 globalised countries?
7. Why did China drop in the rankings of the 2007 Globalisation Index?
8. Use the digital divide data to compare internet usage in Ethiopia and the UK. What inequalities are shown?

Section C: Comparative and Evaluative

9. Compare the KOF Index and the Globalisation Index. List one similarity and one difference.
10. Use the case study of India and Iceland. How do wealth and population distribution affect internet access?
11. Explain how political or historical ties influence telephone call volumes between countries. Give examples.

Name: _____

Similarity	Difference

CHALLENGE TASKS:

Section D: Application and Critical Thinking

12. "Globalisation increases inequalities between the 'switched on' and 'switched off'." To what extent do you agree? Use evidence.
13. Why might globalisation be more important for smaller nations than for larger ones?
14. Evaluate the effectiveness of using the number of McDonald's or IKEA stores to measure cultural globalisation.
15. How do migration patterns influence international telephone traffic?