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Globalization

Globalization means the speedup of movements and exchanges (of human beings, goods, and services, capital, technologies or cultural practices) all over the planet. One of the effects of globalization is that it promotes and increases interactions between different regions and populations around the globe.

An Official Definition of Globalization by the World Health Organization (WHO)

According to WHO, globalization can be defined as “the increased interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and countries. It is generally understood to include two inter-related elements: the opening of international borders to increasingly fast flows of goods, services, finance, people and ideas; and the changes in institutions and policies at national and international levels that facilitate or promote such flows.”

What Is Globalization in the Economy?

According to the Committee for Development Policy (a subsidiary body of the United Nations), from an economic point of view, globalization can be defined as:

“(…) the increasing interdependence of world economies as a result of the growing scale of cross-border trade of commodities and services, the flow of international capital and the wide and rapid spread of technologies. It reflects the continuing expansion and mutual integration of market frontiers (...) and the rapid growing significance of information in all types of productive activities and marketization are the two major driving forces for economic globalization.”

Globalization and the G20: What is the G20?

The G20 is a global bloc composed by the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union (EU). Established in 1999, the G20 gathers the most important industrialized and developing economies to discuss international economic and financial stability. Together, the nations of the G20 account for around 80% of global economic output, nearly 75 percent of all global trade, and about two-thirds of the world's population.

G20 leaders get together in an annual summit to discuss and coordinate pressing global issues of mutual interest. Though economics and trade are usually the centerpieces of each summit's agenda, issues like climate change, migration policies, terrorism, the future of work, or global wealth are recurring focuses too. Since the G20 leaders represent the “political backbone of the global financial architecture that secures open markets, orderly capital flows, and a safety net for countries in difficulty”, it is often thanks to bilateral meetings during summits that major international agreements are achieved, and that globalization is able to move forward.

The joint action of G20 leaders has unquestionably been useful to save the global financial system in the 2008/2009 crisis, thanks to trade barriers removal and the implementation of huge financial reforms. Nonetheless, the G20 has been struggling to be successful at coordinating monetary and fiscal policies and unable to root out tax evasion and corruption, among other downsides of globalization. As a result of this and other failures from the G20 in coordinating globalization, popular, nationalist movements across the world have been defending countries should pursue their interests alone or form fruitful coalitions.

Source: <https://youmatter.world/en/definition/definitions-globalization-definition-benefits-effects-examples/>

The Present Perfect Tense

What is present perfect tense?

The present perfect tense is one of the common verb tenses in English, used to show an action that happened in the past that is directly related to the present, such as actions that are still continuing or that indicate a change over time.

Don't let the name confuse you—even though the word present is there, the present perfect tense deals with actions that happened or started in the past. In fact, the present perfect tense is often used interchangeably with the simple past tense, although there are some special situations in which you can only use one or the other.

How do you use the present perfect tense?

In the present perfect tense, the main verbs always use the auxiliary verbs (helper verbs) *has* or *have*. The main verb takes a participle form, specifically the past participle. The past participle is often the same form as the simple past form of the verb, unless it's an irregular verb, which each have their own unique past participle form.

Only the auxiliary verbs are conjugated to fit the subject-verb agreement in the present perfect tense; the past participle of the main verb remains the same no matter what the subject is. Generally, you use *have* for all subjects except the singular third-person, which instead uses *has*.

First-person: I have come a long way.

Second person: You have come a long way.

Third-person plural: They have come a long way.

Third-person singular: He/she/it has come a long way.

The present perfect tense has specific constructions for standard statements, negatives, and questions.

The present perfect tense for statements

For general statements, the most common use of the present perfect, use *have* or *has* plus the past participle form of the main verb.

[have/has] + [past participle]

Charlotte has become friends with Susanne.

The present perfect tense for negatives

To use the present perfect tense in the negative, simply add the negative word (like not or never) after the auxiliary verb but before the past participle.

[have/has] + [negative] + [past participle]

I have not slept well since exams started.

My Midwestern friend has never seen the ocean.

This construction works for neither, nor sentences, too.

It's 11 in the morning, and she has neither eaten breakfast nor gotten dressed.