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Global Interdependence

1. Sing-Along and Read-Along with Me

Our world is physically as huge as ever, but some people say it shrinks each day.

Economies from all corners of the globe are becoming interdependent.

Major corporations are less centralized, with overseas headquarters.

What's made in one place is often purchased in another. Such is the nature of globalization.

Some countries function primarily as producers, churning out many products.

Assembly plants and other factories dot the landscapes of these areas.

Other economies are more service-based; they're built around consumers.

They tend to import more than they export.

They provide jobs for manufacturers abroad.

As we become a global society, there are things we should consider.

Natural resources like fossil fuels and metals exist in finite reserves.

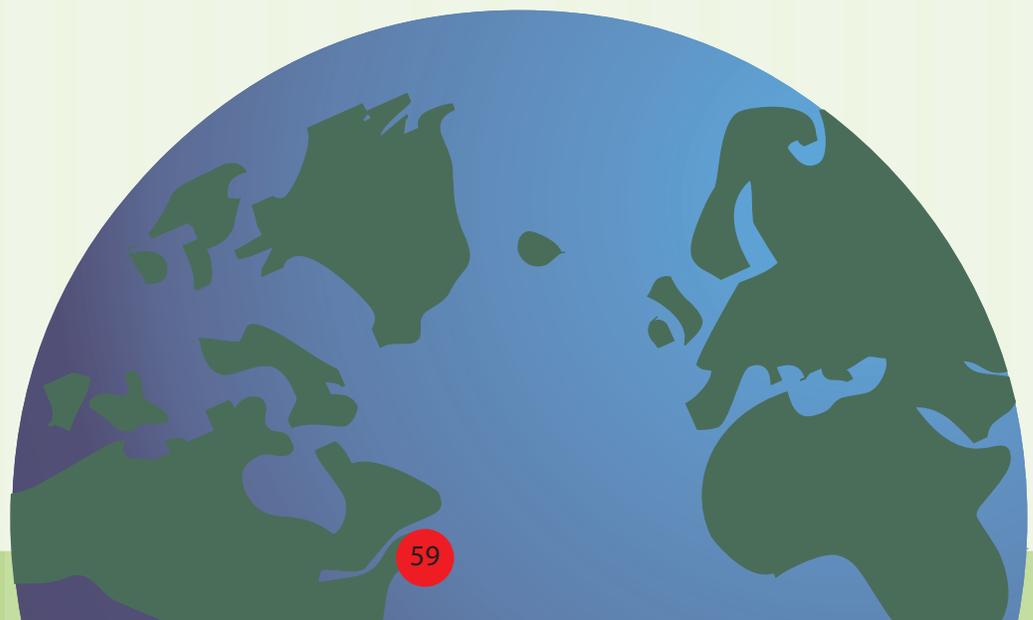
Since we all depend on such resources, we'll have to cooperate and share what we have across national boundaries if we would like a peaceful future.

Another resource that should transcend country lines is the resource of knowledge.

Knowledge is precious and is required for the human race to survive and thrive.

In the coming years and centuries, we will face many pressing challenges.

The only way to ensure they're overcome is to work together and pool our knowledge.



2. Vocabulary

	English	Definitions
1.	Physically	Relating to physical condition
2.	Shrinks	A form of the verb “shrink”; when something “shrinks” it becomes smaller
3.	Corporations (pl.)	Companies recognized by law as single bodies with their own powers and liabilities, separate from those of the individual members; the most common form of business organizations
4.	Centralized	A form of the verb “centralize”; to be “centralized” means to be concentrated in one particular physical space
5.	Globalization	The process of increasing interconnectedness between various markets around the globe
6.	Churning	A form of the verb “churn”; in this context, “churning” means to manufacture at an agitated and feverous speed
7.	Assembly plants (pl.)	Buildings or factories where small components are put together to form a larger product
8.	Dot	In this context, to “dot” means to be scattered across.
9.	Service-based	Focused on service as the fundamental principle
10.	Manufacturers (pl.)	Producers; makers
11.	Fossil fuels (pl.)	Fuels that contain carbon and are derived from pre-historical plants or animals
12.	Finite reserves (pl.)	Limited quantities of something that have been set aside and stored; in this context, referring to natural resources
13.	Cooperate	To work together for a joined purpose

14.	Boundaries (pl.)	Lines that create separation or indicate limits between two things
15.	Transcend	To go beyond boundaries or limits
16.	Precious	Highly valuable
17.	Thrive	To grow successfully
18.	Overcome	To conquer; to solve
19.	Pool	In this context, to “pool” means to gather together.

3. Grammar Section

Combining Modals with Phrasal Modals

The list of modals are:

- Can
- Could
- May
- Might
- Must
- Shall
- Should
- Will
- Would

A modal can never be followed by another modal, however, it can be followed by a phrasal modal. Phrasal modals are:

- Be able to
- Be going to
- Be supposed to
- Had better
- Have got to
- Ought to
- Used to
- Have to

For an example from the song:

- We *will* have to cooperate.

Will is a modal but *have to* is a phrasal modal.

You can also have phrasal modals that follow each other. For example:

- Jennifer *isn't going to be able to* tutor you in physics tomorrow.
- I *had better be able to* do these geometry problems by tomorrow's test.

4. Story

Mr. Glassman was a manufacturer. He ran a corporation. His company's functions were centralized and extremely efficient. His factories operated day and night, churning out crates and boxes. His assembly plants were located nearby. The finished products were purchased directly.

One day while reading the latest business news, Mr. Glassman came across an article which proclaimed the world was shrinking due to globalization. It said the latest modes of doing business involved transcending boundaries. The article said different sectors of the same company now often dotted the globe.

It went on to say the U.S. economy had become mostly service-based. To keep up with economic trends, the author recommended outsourcing factories and assembly plants to locations



overseas. Mr. Glassman wanted to thrive in this economy and pooled his resources toward that goal.

Mr. Glassman faced several challenges in his corporate overhaul. His project budget came from finite reserves, so he had to be careful. Since his products were now assembled overseas, he spent a lot of money on the fossil fuels needed to transport his precious boxes back to the U.S. for purchase.

He also needed to cooperate with newly-hired managers in countries where work conditions were different from those his U.S. workforce was accustomed to. Negotiations took place; solutions were reached.

Mr. Glassman managed to overcome each challenge, though his company was physically different.

5. Exercise

1. Making Sentences

Put the following combinations of modals and phrasal modals into sentences. For example:

may be able to ->

I may be able to go to the art museum tomorrow.

1. should have to ->

2. will be going to ->

3. could have to ->

4. must be able to ->

5. supposed to ->

6. shall get used to ->

7. be going to have to ->

8. would rather not have to ->

9. may have had to ->

10. might not be able to ->

2. Fix the Errors

Fix the errors by rewriting the entire sentence on the line below it. There is more than one way to fix a sentence, so pick the way you like best. For example:

Jared may might be doing clean up duty in the kitchen tonight.

Jared might be doing clean up duty in the kitchen tonight.

1. May might I stay the night at your house tonight?

2. I really should ought to study for my final exam tomorrow.

3. I have to have got to go to work at six tonight.

4. I was going to supposed to work on a project at Yeska's house last night but I didn't go.

5. Can will you please hand me the phone?

6. Matt may could be at home but I really don't know.

7. That couldn't can't have happened!

8. Would could you pick me up from campus tomorrow around four in the afternoon?

9. I would used to go to that donut store every day after church when I was a child.

3. Vocabulary

Show us that you know how to use the vocabulary from this lesson by making your own sentences. Please be creative and original.

1. Physically
2. Shrinks
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