



# Critical Thinking Skills



## Globalization Big Book

Culture, Society & Globalization – Economy & Globalization – Technology & Globalization – All three

Skills for Critical Thinking		Reading								Hands-on Activities
		Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8	
LEVEL 1 Remembering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List Details/Facts</li> <li>Recall Information</li> <li>Match Vocabulary to Definitions</li> <li>Define Vocabulary</li> <li>Sequence</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 2 Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate Understanding</li> <li>Describe</li> <li>Classify</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 3 Applying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application to Own Life</li> <li>Organize and Classify Facts</li> <li>Infer Outcomes</li> <li>Utilize Alternative Research Tools</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 4 Analysing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distinguish Meanings</li> <li>Make Inferences</li> <li>Draw Conclusions</li> <li>Identify Cause and Effect</li> <li>Identify Supporting Evidence</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 5 Evaluating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State and Defend an Opinion</li> <li>Make Recommendations</li> <li>Influence Community</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEVEL 6 Creating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compile Research Information</li> <li>Design and Application</li> <li>Create and Construct</li> <li>Imagine Alternatives</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Based on Bloom's Taxonomy

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# The History of Globalization

1. Have you ever heard the word globalization? Where did you hear it? What do you think it means? Write your response on the spaces provided.

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2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use a dictionary to help you.

migrate  
culture

technology  
trade

explorer  
territory


tradition  
population

- a) A geographic area under the control of a government is part of that government's \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who travels to distant lands in search of geographical or scientific information.
- c) A group of people living in a certain region or sharing certain characteristics make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the business of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ is the practical application of knowledge.
- f) The \_\_\_\_\_ of a people includes their language, art forms, stories, and customs.
- g) To \_\_\_\_\_ is to move from one region to another.
- h) The handing down of information, beliefs, and customs from one generation to another is \_\_\_\_\_.



# The History of Currency

**P**eople have always traded goods and services. In the beginning, people used the **barter** system, a method of directly exchanging goods or services that helped both parties get something they needed. Many people still use bartering for trade exchanges, or **transactions**, today. As early humans moved, or migrated, to different parts of the globe, different groups of people had access to different natural resources. A **resource** is something needed to survive, such as food and raw materials for clothing or shelter. All living things depend on resources from their environment. As humans became more technological, the need for trade increased. For example, some groups of people learned to preserve meats using salt. But not everyone lived in an area where salt could be obtained. Salt trading was one of the earliest forms of long-distance trading.



**What does it mean to barter?**

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## Early Uses of Currency

As humans developed the technology for farming, or agriculture, farm animals and crops became a source of **currency**, or a medium for trade. Cattle, including cows, sheep, and camels, were used as a source of currency 6,000–9,000 years ago. Grains and other crop plants also became common forms of currency in many cultures. Shells were another common form of currency in many parts of the world. A type of shell found in the Indian and Pacific Oceans called **cowrie shells** were used across Asia and Africa. To commemorate the long history of cowrie shell currency, the country of Ghana imprints a picture of cowrie shells onto their modern coins. Native American tribes also used cowries and other shells as currency. Archeological finds of cowrie shells at Native American sites far from any ocean suggest that the cowries were traded far and wide. In fact, the cowrie is considered by archeologists to be the most widely and longest used currency in history.



Cowrie shells

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



# Energy Technology

1. Answer each question with a term from the list below.

**fossil fuels**  
**pollution**

**nonrenewable**  
**greenhouse gases**

**resource**  
**global warming**

**alternative**  
**electricity**

**a)** The increase in what component of the atmosphere causes a rise in Earth's average temperature?

**b)** What energy sources are made from the remains of plants that lived millions of years ago?

**c)** What is the name for harmful materials put into the environment by people?

**d)** What is something from nature that people or other living things need in order to stay alive?

**e)** What is another word to describe the increase in Earth's average temperature in recent decades?

**f)** What form of energy is commonly used to power devices in homes and other buildings.

**g)** What is a word that describes sources of energy that are renewable and cause less pollution than burning fossil fuels?

**h)** What word describes a source of energy that cannot easily be replaced once it is used up?

2. Fill in the table with sources of energy.

Nonrenewable	Renewable