## امتحانات الشهادة الثانوية العامة فرع الآداب والإنسانيات

وزارة التربية والتعليم العالي المديرية العامة للتربية دائرة الامتحانات

الاسم:	مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية	
الرقم:	المدةً: ثلاث ساعات	

Part One: Reading (Score: 11/20)

The writer of the following selection presents the methods the Spanish government adopted to contain the problem of the flow of immigrants. Read it, and then answer the questions that follow.

## **Enlightened Immigration Path**

- 1 As so much of the Western world debates imposing tighter restrictions on immigration, it's a good time to take a look at Spain. The Socialist government of Jose Luis Zapatero is moving in the opposite direction toward a more enlightened system that aims to reduce the number of illegal foreigners by simplifying the path to legal recognition. It is too soon to know how well Spain's new approach will work or if it is even possible for one country in an increasingly borderless Europe to chart a distinctive course. But if Madrid's experiment is a success, it could become a model for other countries struggling to balance the need for additional labor with fears that terrorists could hide their tracks among large communities of foreign workers forced to live outside the legal system.
- 2 The new Spanish policies largely reflect the thinking of C. Rumi, the government's state secretary for immigration. As a symbol of the new approach, Rumi's offices have been moved from the Interior Ministry, whose main business is policing, to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. Enforcement is still a priority: electronic barriers are being built along Spanish coastlines, and new bilateral agreements have been reached so that foreigners who do not qualify for legal residence are swiftly returned to their home countries. What is different is that the large and rapidly expanding flow of foreigners into Spain is now frankly recognized as an economic phenomenon which can and should be coordinated with the labor needs of Spanish employers.
- 3 Although Spain's overall unemployment rate hovers above 10%, the economy is desperately short of people willing to do some of the manual jobs Spaniards shun, for example in construction and agriculture. There are plenty of willing workers available to fill these jobs from North and Central Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America. Its open borders with France and Portugal and the proximity of impoverished nations in North Africa—Morocco is only nine miles away at the closest point—make Spain an attractive destination for foreign workers, legal and illegal. Of the estimated 2.7 million foreigners now in Spain, one million are believed to be there illegally, more than three times as many as in 2001. Such increase testifies to the failure of the previous government's policies, which were characterized by an over-reliance on police sweeps and deportations.
- 4 The more sophisticated approach now being tested rests on the sound premise that by regulating and smoothing the process of legal labor migration, illegal migration can be more effectively monitored. As a first step toward drawing foreigners out of the underground economy, the government is offering legal residency papers to people with no criminal record and a sixmonth labor contract in hand from an employer. After this amnesty expires in May, workers who fail to qualify will be deported, while those who employ them will face fines of more than \$80,00 per illegal employee.
- 5 Bringing eligible foreign workers into legal daylight makes it easier for the authorities to keep track of their employment status and their whereabouts. Making sure they are paid on the books and with appropriate social insurance contributions deducted from their salaries should make their presence more acceptable to Spanish public opinion.
- 6 Spain, like the U.S. and most other Western countries, recognizes that people facing ethnic or political persecution in their home countries have a right to apply for refugee status. More unusually for Europe, Madrid is also opening a small door toward the kind of skills-based immigration offered by countries like Canada. Under an experimental system, highly qualified

immigrants without labor contracts will be permitted to live legally in Spain for a limited period while they seek work. And recognizing that the trade, foreign and development policies of wealthier countries sometimes inadvertently contribute to the tide of desperate economic migrants by destroying third world agriculture and jobs, Rumi meets regularly with Spanish officials working in other ministries to try to achieve better policy coordination.

7 In immigration, as in other areas of government, grand strategies often have unintended and unwanted consequences. But if the new Spanish policies do manage to achieve their ambitious aims, they could help set a positive precedent on a continent that has always been uneasy about welcoming foreigners and where xenophobic (dislike of foreigners) populism is a mounting political danger.

## **Questions**

**A.** Answer each of the following in 1-4 sentences of your own.

1. What distinguishes Spain's immigration policy from that of the Western countries?

(Score: 01)

- 2. How does the writer describe the Spanish immigration policy? Support your answer with evidence. (Score: 01)
- 3. What impact does "legal recognition" of immigrants have on the host country? Justify your answer. (Score: 01)
- 4. Give two reasons why Western countries accept waves of immigrants in spite of high unemployment percentages in many of them. (Score: 01)
- 5. What negative effect(s) does the new policy of Spain and other wealthy countries have on third world countries? (Score: 01)

В.

- 1. Describe the writer's tone (other than serious/formal) in paragraph 4. Support your answer with evidence. (Score: 01)
- 2. What purpose(s) does the concluding paragraph serve? Explain. (Score: 01)
- C. The following statements are false because they misinterpret information in the text. Rewrite them correctly. (Score: 01)
  - 1. There were about 500,000 illegal immigrants in Spain in 2001.
- 2. The writer is certain that the Spanish immigration policy is a success.
- **D.** Write a one-sentence summary of paragraph 1 of the above text. (Score: 01)
- **E.** Pick from paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 words that have the following meanings. (Score: 01)
  - 1. nearness 3. pre-eminence; precedence
  - 2. harmonized; agreed with 4. restraints; limitations
- **F.** Identify the sentence pattern of each of the following sentences, and then write the indicators.

(Score: 01)

- 1. Sentence 1, paragraph 3, "Although...agriculture."
- 2. Sentence 2, paragraph 3, "There are...Latin America."
- 3. Sentence 1, paragraph 4, "The more...monitored."
- 4. Sentence 1, paragraph 5, "Bringing...and their whereabouts."

Part Two: Writing (Score: 09)

The Lebanese emigrants have achieved a lot in many fields, but that is not made possible without some sacrifices such as cultural shock (different life styles, unstable social relations discrimination, etc.) homesickness, and others. In an essay of 400-500 words, develop your answer by highlighting at least **two negative** and **two positive** effects of the Lebanese emigration. Make sure that, in your introduction, you put your reader in the general atmosphere of your topic and clearly provide a thesis statement, and that each of your body paragraphs starts with a topic sentence which you back up with relevant supporting details. Draft, revise, and proofread your essay. Your writing will be assessed for ideas, language and style, and tidiness.

(Score: 05 for ideas and organization, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting)

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مشروع معيار التصحيح مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية الاسم: المدة: ثلاث ساعات الرقم:

	Part of the Q	Answer Key	Mark
-		Competencies: - Utilize reading strategies - Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of written discourse - Produce transactional writing	
	I-A-1	Contrary to the Western countries that depend on tight restrictions on immigration – an impractical policy - , Spain is facilitating things through an "enlightened" immigration policy which legalizes immigration but, eventually, controls it.	01
	I-A-2	The writer believes that the Spanish policy is a feasible, practical, and pragmatic policy which will meet the economic demands of Spain on one hand and give it a humanitarian touch on the other.	01
	I-A-3-	Giving legal recognition allows the host country to have full control over the immigrants. Such procedure allows the government to update the social status of the immigrants and to locate their residence.	01
	I-A-4	There are economic and humanitarian reasons behind such acceptance. Economically, Western countries are short of workers in the fields of construction and agriculture. Humanely, these countries should offer asylum to those persecuted ethnically and politically.	01
	I-A-5	The lenient policy of Spain and other wealthy countries might result in more than one negative effect on third world countries/ poor countries. Such policy might contribute to the deprivation of the poor country of its labor force and the destruction of its agriculture.	01
	I-B-1	The writer's tone in paragraph 4 is hopeful/optimistic, encouraging, and supportive. This is clearly conveyed in his choice of words such as "sound" and "more effectively monitored." However, in the second part (Sentence 2 and on) the writer seems to be to some extent unbiased and impartial (neutral) because he just reports what the Spanish government did.	01
-	I-B-2	The concluding paragraph rounds off the whole selection and brings it to a satisfactory end. It, furthermore, summarizes the whole selection and reinforces its main idea which focuses on the might-be positive effects of the Spanish immigration policy.	01
	I-C-1	There were about 333,000 immigrants in the year 2001. (1/3 million)	0.5
	I-C-2	In spite of the writer's admiration of this policy, he merely talks about a possibility, rather than certainty, of success.	0.5
	I-D	It is worthwhile taking the practical Spanish experiment in the field of immigration, an experiment which fully contrasts the Western policy that relies heavily on strict and tough measures.	01
-	I-E-1	proximity (Par.3)	0.25
	I-E-2	coordinated (Par. 2)	0.25
	I-E-3	priority (Par.2)	0.25
}	I-E-4 I-F-1	restrictions (Par. 1)	0.25
}	I-F-1 I-F-2	Contrast Listing	0.25
}	I-F-3	Exemplification ; Cause/Effect	0.25
}	I-F-4	Cause / Effect; Comparison	0.25
L		Cause, Energy, Companion	U•#U

II-A	Ideas and organization	05
II-B	Language and style	03
II-C	Tidiness and legible handwriting	01