

الاسم :	مسابقة في اللغة الانكليزية
الرقم :	المدّة : ساعتان ونصف

Part One : Reading**Score: 11/20**

Read the following article, in which the writer reports a migration trend from West to East European countries. When you are through with the reading, answer the questions that follow.

Going East

1. If you're reconstructing a house in the Czech Republic, the man taking out the debris in wheelbarrows is likely to be a Ukrainian. Estimates vary, but there are probably up to 40,000 Ukrainians working legally in the Czech Republic and perhaps another 100,000 working illegally. Most of **them** are doing low-skilled work. But the carpenter or the artisan who tiles the bathroom is most likely to be Czech.
2. In Europe's great migration debate, the effect of migration to the new European Union (EU) member states in the East has been largely overlooked. West Europeans have been preoccupied with Eastern Europe's unchecked coming in large numbers to drain **their** benefits and steal their jobs.
3. But recent surveys conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) carried the same sober warning. As living standards in the new EU member states rise and income and price differentials decrease, outward migration will slow down and these countries will become more attractive for immigrants.
4. For the most part, the surveys said, the soon-to-be EU members were unprepared for such an influx. Migration patterns are already changing. Heikki Mattila, a researcher for IOM, says that "some Central and East European countries — Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovenia — already have been turning from mere emigration countries to countries of emigration, transit, and immigration at the same time".
5. When Spain and Portugal joined the EU in 1986, the older, established member states expressed concerns about workers from the Iberian Peninsula swamping their labor markets. That didn't happen. But by the mid-1990s, Spain, which traditionally had low immigration, was **one** of the most popular destinations for migrants to the EU- mostly low-skilled workers from North Africa.
6. This time around, the majority of migrants are likely to follow existing patterns and come from the former Soviet Union. Ukrainians or Belarussians working in Poland are already doing the construction or agriculture jobs that traveling Poles are doing in Brussels.
7. Geographical proximity, family ties, and compatriot networks are crucial factors making Central Europe a popular destination. For a young, work-seeking Ukrainian, neighboring Slovakia or the Czech Republic are much more attractive prospects than Britain or Austria. The language is easier to understand, home is only a bus ride away, and there's a good chance a friend of friend will be working the construction sites.
8. **This** is all good. Like Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe needs migrants. Fertility is dropping and populations are aging. Experts in the Czech Republic recently predicted that the country's population could drop by as much as a half by 2050. The nation has one of Europe's lowest birth rates at around 1.17 children per family. And if more and more large multinationals, fed up with high labor costs and powerful unions in the West, relocate to the East, thus creating more highly skilled jobs for locals, there will be plenty of openings for ditch-diggers or other menial workers.
9. Migration is also good for the source countries. According to the IOM, from January to November 2002, Bulgarians living and working abroad transferred \$449.6 million back home. That's about 3 percent of the gross domestic product. In the same period, foreign direct investments amounted to around \$20 million.
10. Unlike Western Europe, Central and Eastern European societies are ethnically homogenous, largely due to the isolationist policies of former regimes. Violence, especially against the region's Gypsy population, grabs the headlines. Still, these societies rigidly stick to their culture and hence fear strangers and newcomers, which sets a great barrier for most migrants. That is why the process of assimilation in these societies is slow.

11. In the next decade, a new policy debate is likely to evolve. Governments in Eastern Europe, wanting to calm EU fears about loosely controlled borders, will want tighter controls. Big business, which stands to benefit from cheap labor, will push for a more flexible migration policy.
12. Mass media will increasingly characterize migrants, especially those with darker faces, as “job-hunters.” Eventually, the assimilation will be more acceptable, and thus, countries in Central and Eastern Europe will become a little more like their counterparts in the West.

Questions

- A. Respond to each of the following four questions in 2-4 complete sentences of your own:
1. What does “outward migration” refer to in Paragraph 3? What two factors limit it in Central and Eastern Europe? (Score: 01½)
 2. Describe the writer’s attitude in Paragraph 2. Justify your answer. (Score: 01½)
 3. What is *ironic* about the second sentence in Paragraph 6? [*Ukrainians or Belarussians working in Poland are already doing the construction or agriculture jobs that traveling Poles are doing in Brussels.*] (Score: 01½)
 4. Explain how the first and last paragraphs of the above article are thematically related. (Score: 01)
- B. Copy the following table in your answer booklet, and then skim Paragraphs 7-8-9-10 to show the *encouraging* and *discouraging* factors for the immigrants to Central and Eastern Europe. (Use phrases, not sentences.) [Score: 01½]

Encouraging Factors	Discouraging Factors
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

- C. What do the words underlined in the article refer to? (Score: 02)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>them</i> (Paragraph 1) | 3. <i>one</i> (Paragraph 5) |
| 2. <i>their</i> (Paragraph 2) | 4. <i>this</i> (Paragraph 8) |
- D. Pick from Paragraphs 4-7-8-12 words that have the following meanings: (Score: 02)
1. *a flowing in*
 2. *nearness*
 3. *humble / servile*
 4. *a means of communication to reach people*

Part Two : Writing

Score: 09/20

Lebanese emigrants have suffered a lot abroad, but they have also achieved greatly. What makes the Lebanese leave their homeland in the first place? Identify at least *two causes* and *two consequences* of Lebanese emigration, and then provide *plausible recommendations* that would encourage the Lebanese not to leave their homeland. Develop your ideas in a 250-300-word essay of unified, coherent, and properly sequenced paragraphs. See 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 **both ideas and form**. [Score: 05 for ideas, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting]

ANSWER KEY

- Competencies:** Utilize reading strategies.
 Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of printed discourse.
 Produce transactional writing.

Part One: Reading

A. 1.It refers to the movement of emigrants from East and Central Europe to West Europe. (Score:01½)

Factors:

- a. Rise in living standards
 - b. Decrease in income and price differentials
- 2.The writer is critical. This is revealed in the word “overlooked” which implies complete indifference on the part of West Europeans to the effect of emigration to East Europe. (Score:01½)
- 3.The irony lies in the fact that Poles, who are supposed to do jobs in construction or agriculture in their own country, are doing them in Brussels; while Ukrainians and Belarussians do similar work in Poland. (Score:01½)
- 4.The concluding paragraph emphasizes the idea presented in Paragraph 1, that emigration to East and Central Europe has become a reality. (Score:01)

B. (Score:01½)

Encouraging Factors	Discouraging Factors
1. Geographical proximity	1. Ethnic homogeneity
2. Family ties	2. Violence
3. Compatriot networks	3. Fear of strangers
4. Easier understanding of language	4. Slow assimilation
5. Possibility of meeting acquaintances	
6. High labor costs in the West	
7. More job opportunities (such as ditch-digging and menial work)	

C. Referents (Score:02)

- 1. Ukrainians
- 2. Western Europeans
- 3. Spain
- 4. Encouraging factors/ Main idea of Paragraph 7

D. (Score:02)

- 1. influx (Paragraph 4) → a flowing in
- 2. proximity (Paragraph 7) → nearness
- 3. menial (Paragraph 8) → humble / servile
- 4. mass media (Paragraph 12) → a means of communication used to reach the people