

### Part One: Reading Comprehension

(Score: 12/20)

In the following selection, the writer reports the economic problems of Lebanese displaced villagers. Read it carefully, and then answer the questions that follow.

### The Economic Struggle of Lebanese Displaced Villagers

1 According to the data of the United Nations (UN), the situation in the villages on Lebanon's border with Palestine has forced more than 90,000 people to leave their homes since the beginning of war in October. Most are staying with host families, in rented apartments, or in collective shelters. In addition, they suffer from an economic crisis because they have no work, no income, and no idea of what remains of their homes or lands.

2 Until recently, cities like Nabatieh, which is located about 50 km from the border and hosting around 18% of Lebanon's displaced villagers, felt relatively secure. A 49-year-old father of four children, who usually makes his living as a farmer, is one of many villagers who are unsure what to do next. He and his family escaped from their town several months ago towards Nabatieh, where they are now staying in a friend's home. "I lost my source of income because the harvesting season was disrupted, and my children have not gone to school since the start of the war," he said. He feels grateful that his family is safe for now, but he feels helpless and afraid of what comes next.

3 The war is compounding the hardships for many people in a country that was already suffering from a severe economic crisis. Some displaced people have lost months of wages or have had to move away from the land that was their main source of income. Many businessmen near the border have had to close their shops. **Some** who fled from border areas have been able to open temporary restaurants, shops, and clinics in places like Nabatieh or Tyre, a city on the southern coast that is hosting about 31% of the country's displaced people.

4 One of those is a dentist who for the past four years ran his own dentistry clinic in his hometown, but he fled to Nabatieh city with his wife and child. "I worked hard to establish a name for my clinic and build trust with the patients. I suddenly found myself displaced, and my professional life is at a standstill," he explained. He opened a new clinic in the city, but he has been struggling as a newcomer to attract patients. Faced with the possibility of moving again, he added that he cannot afford a second displacement and the costs of moving his business again.

5 Others have decided to stay where they established their work, while their families have headed for relative safety. A 42-year-old mechanic and father of three children sent his family to Tyre while he stayed behind in his hometown, which lies just 1 km from the border. "My work stopped because most of the village's residents had been displaced," he said. He now earns some money using his car to transport the belongings of displaced people from border villages to cities like Nabatieh. "It is a dangerous work, but I feel I have to take the risk so that I can support my family," he added.

6 Some displaced people have complained about a lack of government support. They have also said that assistance from local aid groups or international aid organizations is not enough to address their growing economic, healthcare, and other needs. Nevertheless, a UN report mentioned that the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs provided money assistance to 16,500 displaced families in the southern region and Nabatieh province, but the amount was not mentioned. **It** also stated that the ministry distributed 121,204 essential items to displaced people, but the aid was a one-time program because of limited funds.

7 Moreover, the minister of Social Affairs declared that the ministry also gave 18,647 families impacted by the war one-time emergency cash transfers totaling \$2.5 million. Along with the UN Population Fund, it opened a mobile reproductive health clinic that has been touring shelters in Tyre. The ministry has also

launched five mobile clinics in the South and Nabatieh to provide psychosocial support especially to women and children, in collaboration with the municipalities in those areas.

8 UN agencies, as well as international and local NGOs, are working to help displaced people in the South and people impacted by the war. However, a recent UN update declared that the humanitarian response to people residing in border villages remains limited mostly due to security constraints. Another update mentioned that the support has included hundreds of thousands of meals, water, hygiene materials, and various other services to people in collective shelters and those staying elsewhere.

### Questions

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

1. Based on Paragraph 2, what two problems do Lebanese displaced villagers suffer from? (01)
2. Based on Paragraph 3, what do the steps taken by some Lebanese displaced businessmen reveal about their personality? Justify your answer. (01)
3. In reference to Paragraph 6, explain whether the assistance of the Lebanese government has been effective or not. (01)
4. Refer to Paragraphs 7 and 8 to deduce what the collaboration between governments and NGOs serves in cases of emergencies. (01)

**B. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.**

1. What two purposes does the introduction serve? Justify your answer. (1.5)
2. What adjective best describes the dentist's tone in Paragraph 4? Justify your answer. (01)
3. Identify the cohesive device/link between Paragraphs 3 and 4 and between Paragraphs 6 and 7. (01)
4. Identify two types of evidence used by the writer to achieve credibility. Provide your answer with examples. (1.5)

**C. Refer to Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 to find words that almost have the following meanings. (02)**

1. *free from danger or risk*
2. *to add to or to form by combining parts*
3. *to escape or run away often from danger or evil*
4. *a state characterized by absence of motion or of progress*

**D. What does each of the following words, bold-typed in the selection, refer to? (01)**

1. **Some** (Paragraph 3)
2. **It** (Paragraph 6)

**Part Two: Writing (Choose ONE of the following prompts.)**

**(Score: 08/20)**

**Prompt A:** *“For many years, immigration has been considered a factor that contributes to the economic growth in the receiving countries and to development in the sending countries.” In a well-organized cause-effect essay of 250-300 words, discuss two main causes of immigration (economic, social, natural phenomena, educational, etc.) and their effects.*

**Prompt B:** *“Immigration has existed during the whole history of humankind, and people have moved from their home places for centuries, for all sorts of reasons. However, the sending countries have lost many skilled and educated individuals to emigration, which has had its negative impact on economic development. Write a well-organized persuasive essay of 250-300 words in which you convince leaders/stakeholders to pay more efforts for providing job opportunities to skilled and educated people in order not to lose their potential economic contributions.*

### The Economic Struggle of Lebanese Displaced Villagers

Q	Answer Key	Score
I-A-1	<p>First, Lebanese displaced villagers are no longer living in their homes or villages. Second, they do not have any source of income. Third, their children are not attending schools. Fourth, they are not sure what they will do in the future.</p> <p><b>(Two problems are required, 0.5 for each ; deduct 0.25 for language errors)</b></p>	01
I-A-2	<p>The steps taken by some Lebanese displaced businessmen reveal that they are resilient (or try to recover quickly from or deal with difficult conditions). They were obliged to close their businesses in their hometowns and lost their source of income. However, they have started to overcome this problem by opening temporary businesses (restaurants, shops, and clinics) in safer regions or cities.</p> <p><b>(0.5 for the quality/personal trait revealed and 0.5 for the justification; deduct 0.25 for language errors)</b></p>	01
I-A-3	<p>According to some displaced villagers, the steps taken by the government have not been enough. In addition, although the government declared that it financially supported 16,500 displaced families and provided them with 121,204 essential items, the step was a one-time aid due to limited resources. As such, the assistance of the Lebanese government has not been effective (or has been limited).</p> <p><b>(0.5 for reasons and 0.5 for the result; deduct 0.25 for language errors)</b></p>	01
I-A-4	<p>Paragraph 7 explains how the ministry of Social Affairs has supported displaced villagers with money and psychosocial support. It has also collaborated with UN Population Fund to provide villagers with health care. Paragraph 8 adds that NGOs have helped the displaced villagers by distributing different types of services, such as meals, water, and hygiene materials. Thus, in cases of emergencies, some governments cannot provide enough support for people impacted without the collaborating with NGOs.</p> <p><b>(0.5 for the reasons and 0.5 for deduction; deduct 0.25 for language errors)</b></p>	01
I-B-1	<p>First, the introduction presents the selection's main idea about the Lebanese villagers who escaped from their hometowns and the economic problems they suffer from. Second, it provides background information: source of data, the UN; number of people displaced, more than 90,000; beginning of problem, October; and the problems villagers suffer from, living far from hometowns without incomes. Third, it attracts readers' attention by providing details and facts about how Lebanese displaced villagers encounter economic issues far from their homes and sources of income.</p> <p><b>(Two purposes are required; 0.75 for each: 0.25 for the purpose and 0.5 for its justification)</b></p>	1.5

<b>I-B-2</b>	The dentist’s tone is <u>sad/frustrated</u> and <u>pessimistic/hopeless/uncertain</u> . The dentist is <u>sad/ frustrated</u> because he worked hard for years to establish his career, but then he was obliged to escape, leaving everything behind. In addition, he is <u>pessimistic</u> because he cannot afford another displacement or a new business in the future. <b>(One tone with its justification is required; 0.5 for the adjective and 0.5 for its justification; any other accurate adjective with its appropriate justification is accepted)</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>I-B-3</b>	First, <u>Paragraphs 3 and 4</u> are linked with <u>pronoun reference</u> “ <b>displaced people</b> ” and “ <b>One of those</b> ”. <b>Or:</b> They are linked with the <u>repetition of the key words</u> “ <b>clinic</b> ”, “ <b>Nabatieh</b> ” and “ <b>city</b> ”. Second, <u>Paragraphs 6 and 7</u> are linked with <u>the transition signal</u> “ <b>Moreover</b> ”. <b>(0.5 for each device: 0.25 for “pronoun reference” and 0.25 for “displaced people” and “One of those” or 0.25 “repetition of the key word” and 0.25 “clinic”, “Nabatieh” and “city”; 0.25 for “transition signal”, 0.25 for “Moreover”)</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>I-B-4</b>	First, the writer uses specific names (organizations, cities, ministries, etc.): “United Nations” (Paragraph 1), “Nabatieh” and “Tyre” (Paragraph 3), and “Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs” (Paragraph 6). Second, the writer provides many testimonies by Lebanese villagers reflecting on the economic challenges they have encountered due to displacement: a 49-year-old farmer of four children telling how he lost his source of income due to the missing harvesting season (Paragraph 2), a dentist describing how he lost his work in his hometown (Paragraph 4), and a 42-year-old mechanic reflecting on his risky experience to support his family (Paragraph 5). Third, the writer uses numbers and statistics: “90,000 people” (Paragraph 1), “18%” (Paragraph 2), “31%” (Paragraph 3), and “18,647” and “\$2.5” (Paragraph 7). <b>(Two types are required, 0.75 for each type with its examples; 0.25 for the type and 0.5 for its examples; any other accurate type with its appropriate example(s) is accepted, such as authoritative statement by the minister of Social Affairs in Paragraph 7)</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>I-C-1</b>	secure ( <b>adjective</b> )	<b>0.5</b>
<b>I-C-2</b>	compound or compounding ( <b>verb</b> )	<b>0.5</b>
<b>I-C-3</b>	flee or fled ( <b>verb</b> )	<b>0.5</b>
<b>I-C-4</b>	standstill ( <b>noun</b> )	<b>0.5</b>
<b>I-D-1</b>	“ <b>Some</b> ” refers to businessmen	<b>0.5</b>
<b>I-D-2</b>	“ <b>It</b> ” refers to the UN report	<b>0.5</b>
<b>II-A</b>	Content and organization	<b>3.5</b>
<b>II-B</b>	Language and style	<b>3.5</b>
<b>II-C</b>	Tidiness and handwriting	<b>01</b>