

## DEVOIR DE NIVEAU N°1: ANGLAIS

*Cette épreuve comporte trois (03) pages numérotées 1/3, 2/3, 3/3*

### PART ONE: READING 40%

*Read the text below and do all the activities that follow it*

### Understanding Women and Migration

For the past few decades, women have accounted for approximately half of the world's migrants. Despite the substantial flows of migrant women, there is a lack of sex-disaggregated data in migration analysis. Only since the 1980s has begun research to focus on women and migration. However, a presentation by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) shows that from 1990 to 2010 the number of countries with sex-disaggregated migrant data has actually decreased. Understanding the role of women in migration involves not just disaggregating data by sex, but also understanding how gender relations play into each aspect of the migration cycle.

Migration research is often based on economic or financial cost-benefit analyses. When analyzing female migration and gender, it is critical that the analysis include a social interpretation rooted in gender norms and culture. Gender is the social construct of "male" and "female," and gender norms shape roles, expectations, and behaviors associated with masculinity and femininity. Gender norms can both empower and constrain rights and opportunities. A gendered analysis offers a perspective on gender relations; how gender affects access to resources; and differences in power and equality in economic, social, and legal structures. Migration can be empowering for women, allowing women to access employment and education, improve gender equality and norms, and strengthen agency—the ability to make independent decisions to achieve desired outcomes. Conversely, migration may also exacerbate vulnerabilities, including abuse and trafficking, particularly when migrants are low skilled or irregular.

Understanding the intricacies of gender and migration can result in better programs and policies that enhance the benefits and decrease the costs for female migrants. For this understanding to come about, reliable and accurate data are urgently needed, along with in-depth gender analysis in migration studies. A growing body of research focuses on women and migration, and this report attempts to pull together the existing literature. The paper begins with an overview of women and migration, including common types of migration for females, where women migrate, the characteristics of female migrants, the drivers of migration, and the types of work available to female labor migrants.

The paper then discusses the opportunities and costs created by migration, highlighting how gender plays a role in remittances, the welfare of migrants' families and communities, and the benefits and costs for women as migrants or at home. The paper continues with an analysis of the constraints to migration, including restrictive gender norms, discrimination, and legal restrictions. Finally, the paper concludes with policy implications, recommendations, and encouragement for further research.

*Extracted from Understanding Women and Migration: A Literature Review by Anjali Fleury*

## COMPREHENSION CHECK

### A. VOCABULARY

Find, in the text, the words or expressions whose meanings are given below. The lines are indicated to help you. Write your answer like in the example. **Example: 1. Represented about = accounted for**

1. Represented about (L1)
2. Shortage (L2)
3. Emphasize upon, base on (L3)
4. Study (L8)
5. Involve (L9)
6. Compartments (L11)
7. Entitle, to give a person or organization the legal right to do something (L11)
8. Results, expectations (L16)
9. Badly trained (L17)
10. Good information (L21)
11. Features (L24)

### B. COMPREHENSION

Read the text again and write short answers to the following questions.

- 1- How many women were there in the world's migrants?
- 2- Is there data analysis of gender migration? Justify your answer by providing the line(s).
- 3- When did they start research about women and migration?
- 4- According to the text, what should be taken into account in the women migration?
- 5- Is migration research still focused on finance? Justify your answer by providing the line(s).
- 6- According to the text, what does gender refer to?
- 7- Can migration be advantage for women?
- 8- What happens if migrants are unskilled and irregular?
- 9- According to the author, how can we get a clear understanding of gender and migration?
- 10- According to the author, what should research paper contain?

## PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE

30%

**Task A:** Select the appropriate words from the box below to fill in each gap.

Do like in the example **I = evidence**

**This – On – From - Evidence – Either - To - By – Of – More – That –In**

....**1**...indicates fertility rates often come to resemble the rates ....**2**... the destination setting. Stiff and White find ....**3**... Ghanaian migrants are ....**4**...amenable to various types ....**5**... fertility control. The fertility of international migrant women is shown ....**6**... decrease in many countries,....**7**... due to self-selection of migrants, delayed marriage, separation ....**8**... spouses, a focus ....**9**... employment, or different norms and autonomy Of course, ....**10**... outcome varies by destination country and ....**11**...origin and ethnicity

**Task B:** Turn the verbs between brackets into the correct form. Write your answers like in the example.

**Example:** 5 = indicate

In Canada, Japan, and the United States, migrant women are specifically **(1. To hire)** for high-skilled nursing positions. In 2000, in U.S. cities, more than 25 percent of nurses and aides in long-term care **(2. To be)** migrants. In addition, in the United Kingdom, more foreign doctors **(3. To be)** increasingly women, and foreign women often **(4. To hold)** nursing and teaching positions. Data from the United Kingdom **(5. To indicate)** that in 2000, work permits for female-oriented positions **(6. To be)** the fastest growing category. In 2002, 23 percent of nurses in New Zealand **(7. To be)** foreigners, as were 30 percent of nurses in Singapore in 2003. Ireland relies heavily on international nurses, the majority of whom are from the Philippines. **(8. To seek)** women for work in the health, entertainment, domestic, or care sectors. In some countries, recruitment more often **(9. To occur)** for male-dominated sectors, such as construction and agriculture. Both Norway and the Netherlands have bilateral agreements for temporary migrant nurses from the Philippines. The agreements **(10. To ensure)** cooperation, protections, and in some cases, the ability for migrants **(11. To improve)** their skills for their eventual return home.

**PART THREE:**

**30%**

*Almost every day we hear or watch news of groups of young people from your area trying to cross the seas and migrate to European countries in spite of all the dangers they encounter on their way. So, as a young leader in your region, write a letter to the Minister of solidarity & social affairs to complain about this situation.*

In your letter,

- say the reason why you are writing the letter,
- describe the consequences or the risks of illegal migration on the migrants and the local populations,
- invite the Minister to take steps to solve the problem.