

DRENA : FERKE LEVEL : T1e FIRST TERM ENGLISH COMMON TEST	2PCY	SCHOOL YEAR : 2024-2025 DATE : OCTOBER 2024 DURATION : 2H	FIRST NAME AND NAME :	OBSERVATION MARK
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PART ONE : READING FOR COMPREHENSION (8 points)

Read the text and do all the activities that follow

The memo from one of the American president’s counsellors could not be clearer: immigration, the aide writes, is a “no win issue”. Another adviser says bleakly: “Nothing short of a Berlin Wall” can keep “illegals” out. “Good lord,” observes the president as discussion in a meeting turns again to this thorny issue. “We’re back to immigration already!” You might imagine these quotes shed light on the thinking of President Joe Biden’s inner circle on this most delicate of issues ahead of November’s election. They also read as a timely echo of the dilemmas if not failures of many policymakers in the EU, where just last weekend anti-immigration parties surged in the elections for the European parliament. The quotes are not in fact contemporary. Rather, they date back to when Ronald Reagan was president in the 1980s. But they could conceivably have come from any White House in the intervening years, for they encapsulate four decades of tangled, sometimes hard-headed but also complex decision-making in Washington over immigration and its 1,900-mile southern frontier. At the heart of that debate is a big question: how should the government of a wealthy liberal democracy balance its moral and legal obligations to asylum-seekers and its belief in the economic benefits of immigration with domestic political pressures over security and constrained resources? All this is fertile ground for publishers. A slew of new books implicitly take on the uncertain approach of many western politicians as to how to manage their borders at a time when the right are ramping up popular anxiety over the issue. Immigration has increasingly overshadowed politics in Europe since 2015-16, when 2.3mn people came to the EU, mainly fleeing the civil war in Syria. All the while, European policymakers have become more hardline, increasingly trying to outsource their responsibilities for asylum-seekers to countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Turkey, and all but resiling from their international obligations as they seek to offset the siren allure of the populists.

Adapted from: <https://www.ft.com/content/fe0159c3-51f9-41eb-aead-cb39ea1dd3e1>

A) VOCABULARY

The words in column A are from the text. Match each of them with its definition or synonym in Column B. One option in column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example. Number 1 is an example.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	ANSWER
1- Bleakly (L2)	A- Confused and complicated	1- D
2- Thorny issue(L3)	B- Eclipsed	2-
3- Surge (L7)	C- pay others to get work done	3-
4- Tangled (L9)	D- In a way that suggest a lack of hope	4-
5- Slew (L14)	E- A problem which is difficult to deal with	5-
6- Overshadowed (L16)	F- Balance	6-
7- Outsource (L18)	G- Extreme and severe and not likely to change	7-
8- Offset (L19)	H- A large amount or number	8-
9- Hardline (L17)	I- A sudden and great increase	9-
	J- Wicked	

B) COMPREHENSION

Read the text and say if the statements below are true or false. And justify your answer with the lines. Write T for true and F for false. Example : 1- F(L7)

- 1- « Nothing short of a Berlin wall » is a comtemporany quote. F (L7)
- 2- Anti-immigration parties decline in the European parliament’s elections.
- 3- Immigration is a timeless problem.

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