

## **Sample Type: English Test**

Name: Common Test

Useage: Primarily in Japan

Available in: English, Japanese and Spanish

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## **Common Test**

### **Reading Section**

#### **Part 6**

Migrants in Europe

(1)

Migration into Europe has a long history, but became especially intense in the second half of the 20th century. As Europe was recovering from World War II, its countries opened their doors to immigrants in hopes of strengthening national economies. Because of severe losses in human lives, poverty, and the general destruction the war had brought, these countries needed foreign workers who could be hired in factories, the service sector, and agriculture. The Turks that arrived in Germany comprised the largest group of immigrants of the era, and were called “guest workers.” As the name suggests, it was expected that these workers would return to their native country after they had earned enough. They, however, remained, though they never

fully integrated into German society. Former colonies of European powers--such as Pakistan, Algeria, and Indonesia--also sent tens of thousands of immigrants who sought work in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

(2)

Beginning around 2010, the influx of immigrants from Africa and Asia into Europe started to increase. One reason was that wars broke out in several Middle Eastern and African countries and families in large numbers left their homes to look for peaceful and prosperous places where they could work and send their children to school. Migration intensified when Germany announced an official “welcome policy” to refugees from conflict areas such as Syria or Afghanistan. Their main destination was Germany and Sweden, but they had to pass through many countries before they could apply for refugee status. Some of the migrants crossed borders legally with valid papers. Hundreds of thousands of others, though, arrived on the shores of Italy and Greece without any documents at all. They came in small, overburdened boats or were smuggled in cars and other vehicles. By 2015, the world was talking about a “European migrant crisis.”

(3)

The future of migrants in Europe is not clear since the continent is divided on the issue. Socialist and liberal parties believe that Europeans should reach out a helping hand to the newly arriving people because that is their duty as human beings. They want to distribute the immigrants across states fairly, taking into consideration the size of each receiving country. Conservative, right-wing parties, on the other hand, tend to see immigrants as a threat to the culture and natives of Europe. Countries that are led by these parties have built fences on their borders and insisted that migrants be sent back to where they came from.

(4)

Economists are also debating whether immigrants can provide a solution to Europe's many problems. Some remind the public that members of the European middle class are often not willing to do certain manual labor jobs anymore. They claim that migrants could find positions as gardeners, cleaners, or baby-sitters and help out busy European families that way. Furthermore, countries would greatly benefit from educating newcomers who want to learn and find work in professional fields. Other economists, though, say that the majority of migrants who arrive in Europe are unskilled, and even illiterate, and, therefore, cannot contribute to real economic development of a continent that is based on advanced technologies. They also

worry that migrants will take away job opportunities from native inhabitants of the countries.

(5)

It seems that the only thing both sides agree on is that the problems of the countries where migrants come from should be taken care of as soon as possible. Until that happens and migration slows down, Europe may continue to face this issue without a consistent plan.

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1. According to the article, Europe welcomed immigrants after World War II because **35**.

1 Germany persuaded European leaders to open their borders

2 Turkey offered to send people to rebuild the region

3 foreigners have proved to be strong workers

4 it needed outside help to restore its industries\*

### **Question 1: Answer clues and analysis**

1. Germany invited a large number of immigrants, but did not persuade other countries to follow its policy.

2. Turkey did help Germany to recover from the effects of the war, but did not make an official offer to Germany to do it.

3. Foreign workers were not new to Europe, but there is nothing in the text about their work quality.

4. “As Europe was recovering from World War II, its countries opened their doors to immigrants in hopes of strengthening their economies. Because of severe losses in human lives, poverty, and the general destruction the war brought with it, they needed foreign workers who could be hired in factories, the service sector and agriculture.”

2. According to the article, Germany’s announcement in 2010 resulted in **36**.

- 1 an increased number of people seeking new homes\*
- 2 a series of demonstrations against immigrants
- 3 people changing their destination
- 4 quicker procedures at national borders

3. In Paragraph [ 4] , the author most likely mentions the middle class in order to explain **37**.

- 1 who supports migration the most
- 2 why migration may be beneficial\*
- 3 which demographic votes for socialist parties
- 4 why migrants are usually underpaid

4. Which of the following statements best summarizes the article? **38**

- 1 Despite negative views against immigrants, they can be useful members of a society.

2 A continent's population is divided over the issue of large-scale immigration\*

3 Many countries worldwide may have to expect similar immigration waves in the future.

4 Until problems in Africa and Asia are solved, it is the Europeans' duty to help migrants from those regions.

## **Answers, clues and analyses:**

### **Question 1: Answer clues and analysis**

#### **Correct answer: 4**

1. Germany invited a large number of immigrants, but did not persuade other countries to follow its policy.

2. Turkey did help Germany to recover from the effects of the war, but did not make an official offer to Germany to do it.

3. Foreign workers were not new to Europe, but there is nothing in the text about their work quality.

4. "As Europe was recovering from World War II, its countries opened their doors to immigrants in hopes of strengthening their economies. Because of severe losses in human lives, poverty, and the general destruction the war brought with it, they needed foreign workers who could be hired in factories, the service sector and agriculture."

## **Question 2: Answer clues and analysis**

### **Correct answer: 1**

1. “Migration intensified when Germany announced an official “welcome policy” to refugees from conflict areas such as Syria or Afghanistan.”
2. Bad feelings about immigrants are mentioned later in the text, but there is no mention of demonstrations.
3. Germany and Sweden were the main destinations; nothing in the text suggests that this changed.
4. Borders and crossing are discussed, but the text does not discuss any quicker measures taken.

## **Question 3: Answer clues and analysis**

### **Correct answer: 2**

Though options 1, 3, and 4 all sound like possible explanations, the section below holds the answer to the question:

“...members of the middle class are not willing to do certain physical jobs anymore. They claim that migrants could find positions as gardeners, cleaners, or baby-sitters and help out busy families that way.”

## **Question 4: Answer clues and analysis**

### **Correct answer(s): 2**

1. Negative views ARE mentioned, but the usefulness of immigrants is not the main message of the text. It demonstrates two opposing sets of opinions.
2. The main purpose of the text is to show that Europe is experiencing a large migration movement and its population is divided about its possible consequences.
3. While we know this is possible (think of the predictions regarding some climate catastrophes), the fact that other countries may see similar migration waves is not mentioned in the text.
4. The fact that African and Asian countries need help is in the text, but the second part of the sentence reflects only one side of the arguments about migration and is not the general message of the text.

[END]