

## Analysis of Answers for GP Paper 2 Comprehension Exercise #13 (Immigration)

1. *Dickens observed that* it would be <u>challenging for states to be sustained without immigrants who take</u> <u>up jobs involving menial labour</u>, **thus highlighting** the important role that immigrants play in the building of societies.

\*Useful points to take note of:

2. *The phrase tells us that* politicians are <u>competing with one other</u> to join in the call to keep immigrants out of the country.

\*Useful points to take note of:

3. *This is because* immigrants have <u>a greater likelihood</u> to set up new businesses **which in turn** enables their <u>host countries to progress more rapidly</u>.

\*Useful points to take note of:

4. *Just as* suicide occurs when <u>a person ends his own life</u>, *similarly*, by imposing limitations on immigration, the writer believes that America is <u>causing its own economic downfall</u>.

\*Useful points to take note of:

5. *The writer is implying that* <u>it is too late to worry</u> about the dilution of British identity *as* a pure British identity has already been lost <u>a long time ago</u> *and that* foreigners are <u>now</u> an ingrained part of British culture.

\*Useful points to take note of:



6. Firstly, immigrants have contributed much to the <u>economy and wealth</u> of the nation. Next, they have also brought <u>sporting glory</u> to the country. In addition, they have introduced novel elements to British food culture. Moreover, a number of immigrants have <u>helmed major corporations and companies</u> in Britain. Furthermore, they have brought about <u>changes to the moral standards of right and wrong</u> held by British society. Finally, immigrants introduced <u>new consumer trends</u> and changed the way people spend their money.

## \*Useful points to take note of:

7. *The paradox is that on one hand,* immigrants are <u>accused of not assimilating</u> into their new country, *yet at the same time*, <u>government spending is being cut</u> on English lessons for them, *which are the very means* for them to fit into their new society.

\*Useful points to take note of:

8. *This is because* there are other reasons which include the <u>brewing dissatisfaction over the massive</u> <u>influx of immigrants not seen before over the years</u>, **and** the unhappiness over politicians' <u>indifference in addressing the citizens' concerns</u> concerning this trend.

\*Useful points to take note of:

## 9. Summary Question (ANSWERS)

#	Points from the Passage	Paraphrased Points
1	It is a basic human instinct to be wary of strangers and outsiders (I.11)	it is natural / innate to be suspicious of those who do not belong / people we do not know / not familiar with.
2	tribal and ethnic instincts have abated but they have not disappeared completely (I.12–13)	They want to safeguard their cultural identity / their suspicions still remain
3	anxiety about sharing economic space (I.13)	worry about competing with immigrants for jobs / employment
4	Many still do not like the macro changes to their city or country (I.14–15)	They are uncomfortable with the big / expansive alterations / transformations that are happening
5	worry that too many newcomers fail to integrate (I.15) <u>or</u> anxieties about integration (I.32)	and are afraid / concerned that immigrants will not assimilate / co-exist / blend in well



6	the belief that citizens should be first in the queue remains as strong as ever (I.16–17)	They are convinced / convicted that citizens should be given priority / privileges
7	if you live in some of the most run-down parts of Britain (I.19–20)	Those who are destitute/ financially less well-off/ wealthy / affluent
8	more sensitive to competition with outsiders (I.21–22)	are more affected by the fight with immigrants for/ more vulnerable to the struggle/ tussle with immigrants for
9	anxiety about sharing public services with outsiders (I.13–14) for school places, hospital beds or housing (I.22)	public amenities / social services
10	people doing blue-collar jobs (l.23)	low-skilled workers / workers doing manual work / labour
11	feel even more like a replaceable cog (l.23–24)	see / view / perceive themselves as dispensable / not being valued
12	They see a political class casting aside the common-sense principle of fellow-citizen favouritism (I.26–27)	They perceive that the government does not believe in prioritizing citizens first / giving privileges to locals
13	Areas of low immigration are depressed former industrial areas or seaside towns (1.27– 28)	In places where there is economic stagnation / decline
14	where the national story has passed them by (1.28–29)	people feel that they have been forgotten/ sidelined/ forsaken/ abandoned
15	priorities that no longer seem to include them (I.30–31)	as they are not featured / feel excluded from
16	changing priorities of the country and its governing class (I.30)	the government's evolving / new plans / goals/ objectives / agenda
17	growing separation between white British and some minority groups (I.33–34)	there is a widening / increasing divide between locals and immigrants
18	in neighbourhoods (I.33)	in communities / residential areas
19	and schools (I.33)	as well as in educational institutions / among students
20	people from poorer countries have no desire to integrate (I.35-36)	People from developing / impoverished countries show little interest in assimilating
21	because they are here for a short period (I.36)	as they stay long enough only / as they stay for a while
22	to earn money (l.36–37)	to make a living / salary / wage



## Sample Summary Answer

*The British may not support migration because* [it is natural to be suspicious of people we do not know]<sup>1</sup>. [Concerned that migrants will not be able to assimilate well]<sup>5</sup>, [they want to safeguard their cultural identity]<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, they [worry about competing with migrants for jobs]<sup>3</sup> and [are convinced that citizens should be given privileges]<sup>6</sup>. [Low-skilled workers]<sup>10</sup> and [the destitute]<sup>7</sup> are also [more affected by the struggle with migrants]<sup>8</sup> for [social services]<sup>9</sup>. Additionally, [in places of economic stagnation]<sup>13</sup>, [people feel they have been sidelined]<sup>14</sup> as they [are not featured]<sup>15</sup> in [the government's evolving plans]<sup>16</sup>, while witnessing [a widening divide between locals and immigrants]<sup>17</sup> [in residential areas]<sup>18</sup> and [educational institutions]<sup>19</sup>. Lastly, [migrants are perceived to be only interested in staying for a while]<sup>21</sup> to [make a living]<sup>22</sup> before leaving.

(120 words)

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