**Task 1a)**

The text uses a language, which has both normal and informal traits, when it is trying to convince the reader to apply. Contracted forms like “what’s” and “we’re” is one trait used to make the

text appeal more to young readers, and fragment sentences, like “Interested in what’s happening to the world?” (Come to the Institute of International Studies, 2015), is another trait with the same purpose. Exclamation marks and question marks are also used at the end of these informal sentences to draw attention to the sentence and make it stand out. The sentences where the text is trying to inform the reader uses long and complex sentences to appear more advanced and well informed. These sentences also use a more Latin/French based vocabulary, for example “experience” or “international”. This makes the text appear more complicated and serious.

The text uses a lot literary devices. Repetition is a device that they use a lot to draw attention to the sentences: “You might buy fairtrade and you might eschew fast food. You might care for the environment. You might care about the poor.” (Come to the Institute of International Studies, 2015) The author of the text also uses a simile to explain a thing in an easier way and make you remember it. “The ideas of international relations that you have today are like the small fish a good angle will throw back into the water, […]”. Two metaphors are also used to make the text more appealing: “Here you will drink deep form the well of experience […]” and “We’ll put you in the driver’s seat on the road to a positive future and interesting career.” (Come to the Institute of International Studies, 2015) A few alliterations show up in the text to draw your mind to the sentences. “Can you convert your care into […]” and “[…] curiosity and concern […]” (Come to the Institute of International Studies, 2015) are examples of these alliterations.

**Task 1b)**

What interests me the most about this international relations course is the fact that they use recent or even ongoing conflicts to analyse and talk about. This makes the course more relevant and it is easier to apply the knowledge you have obtained in your study to the job you might have afterwards. If the course was about studying conflicts under the cold war, or maybe the Second World War, it might be harder to convert information about this to the situations today. I also like the fact that they, not only talk about the conflicts, but also examine the situations and probably talk about the reason behind it as well.

**Task 2d)**

In a dark room, sweat covering all of your body, you sit and try to sleep as the car speeds down the narrow bumpy gravel road. You have used all of your money on this one hope to get to a better place and all you can do is cross your fingers and hope for the best. This is the situation for many people who try to smuggle themselves over the borders, from poor to rich countries. Is it actually that big of a problem? In this text, I will discuss the global challenge of human trafficking, and whether it is as huge of a problem as some want it to be or if we have blown it out of proportion.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime says, “[t]he smuggling of migrants is a truly global concern. Profit-seeking criminals smuggle migrants across borders and between continents. There is no other way to look at this than that it is a criminal act.” (UNODC, 2015) Smuggling is a crime, so it is natural to think that we should stop and arrest any smugglers. However, is the act of bringing someone, who are in grave danger, over the border to a safe country, a crime? It should not be, but these cases are not the problem. All the people who are not in any particular danger, but just want an easy way to get a better life, or terrorists or people brought as slaves to work in other countries, these are the problem.

A refugee has expressed his opinion on this when saying that he think most politicians just fight to stop human trafficking because they want more votes in the election and that they are not thinking about the reason behind the smuggling. No politician has any experience with being a refugee himself (Utdanningsdirektoratet). Nevertheless, we cannot just open the borders for everyone. This problem could be solved if we were to address more people to research the files of migrants and take a larger number of immigrants into our countries. Then more of the right immigrants would get through. Then again, do we want more people to abandon their countries and move to ours?

Every year, almost 26 billion pounds are generated from smuggling people (Money generated each year from people smuggling, 2015). 1,2 million children are trafficked every year (Number of children involved in human trafficking, 2015). This is the problem with smuggling. Families use all of their money to get to a better place, and many times are the smugglers abusing them. 1,2 million children get their childhood destroyed because they have to move to live in a refugee camp or a slum. Some times this is a better place than what they used to have, but many times, it is even worse.

“What is happening to all of these people?” you might ask. Statistics from pixgood.com show that almost 46 percent of all people being smuggled end up as prostitutes. Another 27 percent end up as in Domestic Servitude (World wide human trafficking statistics: what happens to them?, 2015). This is the biggest problem of them all. This means that almost three quarters of the people being smuggled to a country end up as slaves. About 900 000 of these people are children if we assume that children are as likely to become slaves as grown-ups are. “There are 27 million slaves worldwide today”, says freetheslaves.net (Freetheslaves.net, 2015). There are good reasons for why the human trafficking is not bad at all, but slavery is most definitely a bigger problem.

There are many good reasons for not wanting to do anything about the human trafficking in the world. Many people are saved from a horrible life in countries threatened by war, but many more are forced into slavery and involuntary labour. Smugglers become rich, while stealing money from the poorest and most desperate of all humans. Human smuggling is a huge global challenge and we need to stop it.

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