

# **STUDENT TEST BOOKLET**

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## **READING SECTION (40 questions)**

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### **Passage 1**

The phenomenon of the refugee crisis is not a new one, but its scale and complexity in the 21st century are unprecedented. A refugee, as defined by the 1951 Refugee Convention, is a person who has fled their country of origin and is unable or unwilling to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. This definition, drafted in the aftermath of the Second World War, has been the cornerstone of international refugee law, yet the contemporary situation tests its limits. The global refugee population has swelled to tens of millions, with the majority hosted not in the affluent West, but in developing countries neighbouring the zones of conflict and instability that force people to flee.

The causes of forced displacement are multifaceted. While war and conflict remain the primary drivers, the impacts of climate change, such as desertification and rising sea levels, are increasingly recognized as significant factors. These environmental pressures, often exacerbating existing political and economic tensions, create a new category of displaced persons – ‘climate refugees’ – a term not yet formally recognized in international law. This lack of legal recognition leaves millions in a precarious state, without the protections afforded to traditional refugees. The journey for those who flee is fraught with peril. Many fall victim to human traffickers, who exploit their desperation for financial gain. The Mediterranean Sea, for instance, has become a graveyard for thousands of refugees and migrants who attempt the treacherous crossing in overcrowded and unseaworthy vessels.

Upon reaching a host country, the challenges for refugees are far from over. They often face a complex and lengthy asylum process, during which they may be housed in overcrowded camps with limited access to education, healthcare, and employment. The psychological toll of displacement, coupled with the trauma of their past experiences, can be profound. Integration into a new society is a further hurdle, with

language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination posing significant obstacles. For host countries, the influx of a large number of refugees presents both challenges and opportunities. While the initial costs of providing for asylum seekers can be substantial, refugees can also contribute to the economy and society in the long run, bringing with them diverse skills and a strong will to rebuild their lives.

## Questions 1-13

### Questions 1-6

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?*

*In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet, write*

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

1. The 1951 Refugee Convention was created after the First World War.
2. Most refugees are hosted in wealthy, developed nations.
3. Climate change is a major cause of displacement.
4. The term 'climate refugees' is officially recognized in international law.
5. Refugees often have immediate access to education and employment in host countries.
6. Refugees can make positive contributions to the societies that host them.

### Questions 7-10

*Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.*

*Write the correct letter in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.*

1. The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee based on:  
A. Economic hardship  
B. Fear of persecution  
C. Natural disasters  
D. A desire for a better life
2. What is a major danger for refugees during their journey?  
A. Lack of food and water  
B. Human traffickers  
C. Getting lost  
D. Strict border controls

3. What is a significant challenge for refugees in a host country? A. Finding entertainment B. The asylum process C. Learning to cook new food D. The weather
  
4. According to the passage, the influx of refugees can be seen as: A. Only a burden B. A purely positive development C. Both a challenge and an opportunity D. A temporary issue

### Questions 11-13

*Complete the summary below.*

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

*Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.*

The contemporary refugee crisis is a complex issue. The 1951 Refugee Convention, which forms the basis of international refugee law, is being tested by the current situation. The causes of displacement are varied, with war and conflict being the 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_. Additionally, environmental pressures are creating a new group of displaced people. The journey for refugees is dangerous, and upon arrival in a host country, they face numerous challenges, including a lengthy 12. \_\_\_\_\_. Despite the difficulties, refugees can eventually 13. \_\_\_\_\_ to their new societies.

## Passage 2

### The Economic Impact of Refugees

**A** The arrival of refugees in a new country is often framed in terms of crisis and cost. While the initial humanitarian response requires significant financial outlay, a growing body of research suggests that in the medium to long term, refugees can have a net positive impact on the host country's economy. This perspective, however, is often lost in the politically charged discourse that surrounds immigration. A comprehensive analysis of the economic effects of refugees requires a nuanced understanding that goes beyond the immediate fiscal burden.

**B** In the short term, refugees are recipients of aid, which can strain public services. Host governments and non-governmental organizations provide food, shelter, healthcare, and education. These expenditures stimulate local economies, as the demand for goods and services increases. For example, the construction of refugee

camps can create jobs, and the procurement of supplies can benefit local businesses. However, these benefits are often localized and may not be immediately apparent to the wider population.

**C** As refugees begin to settle, they transition from being passive recipients of aid to active participants in the economy. Many refugees are entrepreneurial, starting businesses at a higher rate than the native-born population in some countries. These businesses create jobs for both refugees and locals, and contribute to the tax base. Furthermore, refugees often fill labour shortages in sectors that are unattractive to the local workforce, such as agriculture and construction. This can help to keep industries competitive and prevent labour costs from spiraling.

**D** The demographic impact of refugees can also be beneficial. In countries with aging populations and low birth rates, refugees, who are often young, can help to rejuvenate the workforce and support social security systems. Their presence can also lead to increased innovation and a more dynamic society. The diversity of skills and experiences that refugees bring can be a valuable asset, fostering creativity and new ways of thinking.

**E** However, the economic integration of refugees is not without its challenges. Barriers such as the non-recognition of foreign qualifications, language difficulties, and discrimination can prevent refugees from utilizing their full potential. This can lead to underemployment and a waste of human capital. To overcome these obstacles, host countries need to invest in language training, skills recognition programs, and anti-discrimination initiatives. Such investments, while costly in the short term, can yield significant long-term economic benefits.

**F** The fiscal impact of refugees is a complex and often contentious issue. Studies have shown that while refugees may initially be a net cost to the state, they tend to contribute more in taxes than they receive in benefits over their lifetime. The exact timeframe for this transition depends on a variety of factors, including the refugees' age, education level, and the policies of the host country. A long-term perspective is therefore essential when assessing the economic impact of refugees.

## Questions 14-26

### Questions 14-19

*The reading passage has six paragraphs, A-F.*

*Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.*

*Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.*

### **List of Headings**

- i. The long-term fiscal equation ii. Overcoming barriers to integration iii. The demographic dividend iv. Short-term costs and local benefits v. The entrepreneurial spirit of refugees vi. A nuanced economic perspective vii. The challenges of housing viii. The role of international aid

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D
5. Paragraph E
6. Paragraph F

### **Questions 20-23**

*Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.*

*Write the correct letter in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.*

1. According to the passage, the initial response to refugees is often seen as a: A. Business opportunity B. Financial burden C. Political success D. Minor inconvenience
2. What is one way refugees can stimulate the local economy in the short term? A. By starting their own businesses B. By paying taxes C. Through the demand for goods and services D. By working for free
3. What is a common obstacle for refugees trying to integrate into the economy? A. Lack of ambition B. High wages C. Non-recognition of their qualifications D. A preference for receiving aid
4. The passage suggests that the economic impact of refugees should be viewed from a: A. Short-term perspective B. Political perspective C. Long-term perspective D. purely humanitarian perspective

## Questions 24-26

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

1. Refugees often start businesses at a higher rate than the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In countries with aging populations, refugees can help to \_\_\_\_\_ the workforce.
3. To maximize the economic contribution of refugees, host countries should invest in language training and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage 3

### The Psychology of a Refugee

The physical journey of a refugee is arduous, but the psychological journey is often just as, if not more, challenging. The experience of forced displacement leaves deep and lasting scars on the human psyche. Understanding the psychological impact of being a refugee is crucial for providing effective support and fostering successful integration. The trauma of war, persecution, and a perilous journey is compounded by the stresses of adapting to a new life in a foreign land. The mental health of refugees is a critical, yet often overlooked, aspect of the refugee crisis.

Pre-migration trauma is a significant factor in the mental health of refugees. Many have witnessed or experienced unimaginable violence, including the loss of loved ones, torture, and the destruction of their homes. These experiences can lead to a range of mental health conditions, most notably Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Symptoms of PTSD can include flashbacks, nightmares, severe anxiety, and uncontrollable thoughts about the traumatic event. Depression and anxiety disorders are also highly prevalent among refugee populations. The constant uncertainty and fear that characterize the refugee experience can take a heavy toll on their mental well-being.

The journey to a safe country, or the migration process itself, is another source of significant stress. Refugees are often exposed to further trauma during their journey, including exploitation by smugglers, violence, and the loss of companions. The uncertainty of the journey, with no guarantee of reaching a safe destination, creates a

state of chronic stress. For those who are detained or held in camps, the experience can be particularly damaging. The lack of freedom, poor living conditions, and an uncertain future can exacerbate existing mental health problems and lead to new ones.

Post-migration, the challenges continue. The asylum process is often long and complex, leaving refugees in a state of limbo for months or even years. This uncertainty about their legal status is a major source of stress. Once granted asylum, refugees face the difficult task of integrating into a new society. Language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination can lead to social isolation and a sense of alienation. The pressure to succeed and the guilt of leaving loved ones behind can also contribute to their mental health burden. The resilience of refugees is remarkable, but it is not infinite. Without adequate support, the psychological wounds of displacement can fester, with long-term consequences for the individual, their family, and the host society.

Providing effective mental health support for refugees is a complex challenge. It requires a culturally sensitive approach that takes into account the specific needs and experiences of the refugee population. Traditional Western models of therapy may not always be appropriate or effective. Community-based approaches, which build on the social support networks within the refugee community, can be particularly valuable. Ultimately, addressing the mental health of refugees is not just a humanitarian imperative, but also a crucial component of successful integration. A healthy and well-supported refugee population is better equipped to rebuild their lives and contribute to their new society.

## Questions 27-40

### Questions 27-32

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?*

*In boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet, write*

- **YES** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
- **NO** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
- **NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. The psychological journey of a refugee is less challenging than the physical journey.
2. PTSD is a common mental health condition among refugees.
3. The migration process is generally safe and well-organized.
4. The asylum process is usually quick and straightforward.
5. Western models of therapy are always effective for refugees.
6. Community-based support can be beneficial for the mental health of refugees.

### Questions 33-36

*Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.*

*Write the correct letter in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.*

1. What is a major source of pre-migration trauma for refugees? A. Learning a new language B. Experiencing violence and loss C. The cost of the journey D. The food in their home country
2. What is a significant stressor during the migration process? A. The weather B. The uncertainty of the journey C. The lack of entertainment D. The quality of the food
3. What is a major post-migration challenge for refugees? A. The long and complex asylum process B. The abundance of job opportunities C. The ease of making new friends D. The welcoming attitude of all locals
4. The passage argues that addressing the mental health of refugees is important for: A. The refugees' successful integration B. The host country's economy C. The political stability of the region D. The physical health of the refugees

### Questions 37-40

*Complete the notes below.*

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

*Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.*

### The Psychology of a Refugee

- **Pre-migration trauma:**

- Experiences of violence and loss can lead to 37. \_\_\_\_\_.

- **Migration process:**
  - The journey is often dangerous and can cause 38. \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Post-migration challenges:**
  - The asylum process is a major source of stress.
  - Language barriers and 39. \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to social isolation.
- **Support:**
  - A 40. \_\_\_\_\_ approach is needed to provide effective mental health support.

## **LISTENING SECTION (40 questions)**

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### **Section 1: Questions 1-10**

*Complete the form below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

#### **Refugee Support Volunteer Form**

Name:	Sarah Jones
Occupation:	1. _____
Contact Number:	2. _____
Email Address:	sarah.jones@example.com
Availability:	3. _____ a week
Preferred Role:	4. _____
Previous Experience:	Worked at a 5. _____ last summer
Reason for Volunteering:	Wants to help the 6. _____
How did you hear about us?	7. _____
Start Date:	8. _____
T-shirt size:	9. _____
Emergency Contact:	10. _____ (Brother)

## Section 2: Questions 11-20

### Questions 11-15

*Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.*

1. The speaker is the director of a charity called: A. Refugee Aid B. Hope for Refugees C. New Beginnings
2. The charity was founded in: A. 2010 B. 2015 C. 2020
3. The main focus of the charity is to provide: A. Financial assistance B. Legal advice C. Practical support
4. The charity is currently looking for volunteers to help with: A. Fundraising B. Language classes C. Childcare
5. The speaker encourages the audience to: A. Donate money B. Volunteer their time C. Spread awareness

## **Questions 16-20**

*What service does the charity provide for each of the following groups of people?*

*Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to questions 16-20.*

### **Services**

- A. Accommodation assistance
- B. Employment support
- C. Language tuition
- D. Mental health services
- E. Children's activities
- F. Food parcels
- G. Legal aid

### **Groups of People**

1. Newly arrived families
2. Unaccompanied minors
3. Adult men
4. Adult women
5. Elderly refugees

## **Section 3: Questions 21-30**

*Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.*

1. The students are discussing a presentation on: A. The history of refugee law B. The economic impact of refugees C. The psychological effects of displacement
2. Maria thinks the most surprising finding was: A. The high rate of entrepreneurship among refugees B. The positive long-term fiscal impact of refugees C. The number of refugees who return to their home country
3. David believes that the media often portrays refugees in a: A. Positive light B. Negative light C. Neutral light
4. According to the discussion, what is a major barrier to the economic integration of refugees? A. Lack of motivation B. High wages C. Non-recognition of qualifications
5. The students agree that government investment in \_\_\_\_\_ is crucial for successful integration. A. Housing B. Language training C. Security

6. What does Maria suggest they include in their presentation? A. A case study of a successful refugee entrepreneur B. A graph showing the long-term fiscal impact C. A map of the main refugee routes
7. David is concerned that their presentation will be too: A. Short B. Long C. Controversial
8. The tutor suggests that they should focus on: A. The challenges faced by refugees B. The contributions of refugees C. A balanced view of the issue
9. What do the students decide to do next? A. Write the presentation B. Do more research C. Practice their presentation
10. The students will meet again on: A. Tuesday B. Wednesday C. Thursday

## Section 4: Questions 31-40

*Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

### Lecture: The Global Refugee Crisis

- **Introduction**
  - The current refugee crisis is the largest since 31. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Over 100 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide.
- **Causes of Displacement**
  - The primary cause is 32. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Climate change is an emerging and significant factor.
  - Economic instability and 33. \_\_\_\_\_ also play a role.
- **The Refugee Journey**
  - Journeys are often long, dangerous, and expensive.
  - Refugees are vulnerable to exploitation by 34. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Many countries have implemented strict 35. \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Life in a Host Country**
  - The asylum process can be slow and complex.

- Refugees often live in 36. \_\_\_\_\_ with limited resources.
- Integration is hampered by language barriers and 37. \_\_\_\_\_.

- **The International Response**

- The 1951 Refugee Convention is the key legal document.
- The principle of 38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cornerstone of international law.
- There is a need for greater 39. \_\_\_\_\_ among nations.

- **Conclusion**

- The refugee crisis requires a comprehensive and 40. \_\_\_\_\_ solution.

## WRITING SECTION

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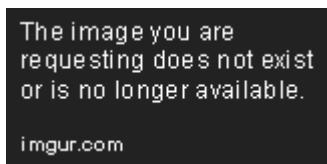
### Task 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.*

**The chart below shows the number of asylum applications to the European Union from three countries between 2010 and 2018.**

**Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.**

*Write at least 150 words.*



*(Imagine a line graph showing three lines representing Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq. The x-axis shows the years from 2010 to 2018. The y-axis shows the number of asylum applications in thousands. The data would show a significant spike for Syria around 2015, with Afghanistan and Iraq also showing increases but to a lesser extent.)*

### Task 2

*You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.*

*Write about the following topic:*

**Some people believe that developed countries have a moral obligation to accept a large number of refugees. Others argue that this is not their responsibility and that they should prioritize their own citizens.**

**Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.**

*Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.*

*Write at least 250 words.*

## **SPEAKING SECTION**

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### **Part 1**

*The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself, your home, work or studies and other familiar topics.*

**Let's talk about the topic of helping people.**

1. Have you ever volunteered to help others? (Why/Why not?)
2. What do you think is the most important way to help people in your community?
3. Do you think it's important for children to learn about helping others?
4. Have you ever read news articles about refugees or seen them on TV?
5. In your opinion, what are some of the biggest challenges that refugees face?

### **Part 2**

*You will have to talk about the topic on the card for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.*

**Describe a time you helped someone who was in a difficult situation.**

You should say:

- who the person was

- what the situation was
- how you helped them

and explain how you felt about the experience.

## Part 3

*The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.*

1. What responsibilities do individuals have towards people in need in their own country?
2. How can international organizations best help refugees?
3. Some people think that governments should do more to help refugees, while others believe individuals should take more responsibility. What is your opinion?
4. What are the long-term effects of displacement on individuals and societies?
5. How can we promote a more welcoming and inclusive attitude towards refugees in our communities?

## GRAMMAR SECTION (20 questions)

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### Questions 1-5: Error Correction

*Identify the error in each sentence and correct it.*

1. The number of refugees have increased dramatically in recent years.
2. He is one of the many people who has been forced to flee their home.
3. Despite the challenges, she is trying to adapt to her new life, isn't it?
4. I am wishing I could do more to help those in need.
5. The organization provides an assistance to refugees from all over the world.

### Questions 6-10: Sentence Transformation

*Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and*

six words, including the word given.

1. The journey was so dangerous that many people did not survive. (SUCH) It was \_\_\_\_\_ that many people did not survive.
2. They will not be able to return to their country. (UNLIKELY) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to their country.
3. She started volunteering at the refugee camp two years ago. (FOR) She \_\_\_\_\_ at the refugee camp for two years.
4. ‘I am very grateful for your help,’ she said to me. (TOLD) She \_\_\_\_\_ very grateful for my help.
5. It is a legal requirement to seek asylum in the first safe country you reach. (ARE) You \_\_\_\_\_ asylum in the first safe country you reach.

### Questions 11-15: Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb, an article, or a preposition.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) you were coming, I would have baked a cake.
2. She has been living in the camp \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
3. The refugee crisis is \_\_\_\_\_ most serious issue we face today.
4. He is not used to \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in such a cold climate.
5. The charity provides support \_\_\_\_\_ those who are most in need.

### Questions 16-20: Word Formation

Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of their homes was a traumatic experience. (DESTROY)
  2. It is important to be \_\_\_\_\_ to the needs of refugees. (SENSE)
  3. The government has been criticized for its \_\_\_\_\_ of the crisis. (MANAGE)
  4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of refugees into society is a complex process. (INTEGRATE)
  5. She showed great \_\_\_\_\_ in the face of adversity. (RESILIENT)
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# LISTENING SCRIPTS

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## Section 1

(Sound of a phone ringing)

**Man:** Hello, Refugee Support Centre, how can I help you?

**Woman:** Oh, hello. I'm calling to inquire about volunteering.

**Man:** That's great! We're always looking for new volunteers. My name is Tom, by the way.

**Woman:** Hi Tom, my name is Sarah Jones.

**Man:** Nice to meet you, Sarah. So, you're interested in volunteering. Do you have any particular area you'd like to work in?

**Woman:** Well, I'm a **teacher** by profession, so I was thinking I could help with language classes or something similar.

**Man:** That would be fantastic. We have a real need for language support. Can I take a few details from you?

**Woman:** Of course.

**Man:** Okay, so your name is Sarah Jones. And your contact number?

**Woman:** It's **07700 900123**.

**Man:** 07700 900123. Got it. And your email address?

**Woman:** It's [sarah.jones@example.com](mailto:sarah.jones@example.com).

**Man:** Perfect. And what is your availability?

**Woman:** I can do **two evenings** a week. I work during the day, so evenings are best for me.

**Man:** Two evenings a week is great. And your preferred role would be a language tutor?

**Woman:** Yes, a **language tutor**.

**Man:** Do you have any previous experience working with refugees?

**Woman:** I worked at a **summer camp** for refugee children last year. It was a really rewarding experience.

**Man:** That's excellent. And what is your main reason for volunteering?

**Woman:** I just want to help the **local community**.

**Man:** We really appreciate that. How did you hear about us?

**Woman:** I saw an advert on **social media**.

**Man:** Great. And when would you be available to start?

**Woman:** I can start from next **Monday**.

**Man:** Fantastic. We'll send you a welcome pack with more information. We also provide our volunteers with a T-shirt. What size are you?

**Woman:** I'm a **medium**.

**Man:** Medium. Okay. And finally, can we take an emergency contact number?

**Woman:** Yes, it's my brother. His name is David and his number is 07700 900456.

**Man:** David, got it. Thank you so much for calling, Sarah. We'll be in touch shortly.

**Woman:** Thank you, Tom. Goodbye.

## Section 2

(Sound of a person clearing their throat, addressing an audience)

Good evening everyone, and thank you for coming. My name is Anna, and I'm the director of a charity called **New Beginnings**. We are a local organization dedicated to helping refugees rebuild their lives in our community. Our charity was founded in **2015** in response to the growing number of refugees arriving in the area. We realized that while there were organizations providing emergency aid, there was a lack of long-term support to help refugees integrate into society. That's where we come in. Our main focus is to provide **practical support** to help refugees become independent and self-sufficient.

We are currently looking for volunteers to help with our **language classes**. We believe that language is the key to integration, and we run classes for all levels, from complete beginners to advanced learners. We also need volunteers to help with our other services. We provide a range of support tailored to the needs of different groups.

For newly arrived families, we offer **accommodation assistance**, helping them to find suitable housing and navigate the rental market. For unaccompanied minors, who are particularly vulnerable, we provide dedicated **mental health services** to help them cope with the trauma they have experienced. For adult men, we focus on **employment support**, helping them to find jobs that match their skills and experience. For adult women, we run a number of programs, including language tuition and social groups, but our most popular service is our **children's activities** program, which gives mothers a chance to have a break and socialize. And for elderly refugees, who can often be very isolated, we provide **food parcels** and a befriending service.

We believe that everyone has something to offer, and we would be so grateful for your support. Whether you can spare a few hours a week to teach a language class, or you'd like to help with our fundraising efforts, your contribution will make a real difference. I encourage you all to **volunteer your time** and help us give refugees the new beginning they deserve. Thank you.

## Section 3

**Tutor:** So, Maria and David, you're going to present your findings on the economic impact of refugees next week. How are you getting on?

**Maria:** We've done a lot of reading, and we've found some really interesting data. I think the most surprising thing for me was the high rate of **entrepreneurship among refugees**. I had no idea they started businesses at a higher rate than the native population in some countries.

**David:** I agree. I think the media often portrays refugees in a very **negative light**, focusing on the costs and the strain on public services. But the research shows that they can have a really positive long-term fiscal impact.

**Maria:** Exactly. But there are also significant barriers to their economic integration. The biggest one seems to be the **non-recognition of qualifications**. So many skilled

and experienced people are unable to work in their chosen profession because their qualifications aren't recognized.

**David:** It's such a waste of human capital. And it's why government investment in **language training** and skills recognition programs is so crucial for successful integration.

**Maria:** I think we should include a **case study of a successful refugee entrepreneur** in our presentation. It would make it more personal and engaging.

**David:** That's a great idea. But I'm a bit worried that our presentation will be too **long**. We've got so much information to cover.

**Tutor:** That's a valid concern. I would suggest that you focus on a **balanced view of the issue**. Acknowledge the challenges, but also highlight the contributions of refugees. And a case study is an excellent idea. So, what's your plan for the next few days?

**Maria:** We're going to **do more research** to find a good case study. And then we'll start putting the presentation together.

**David:** We've scheduled a meeting for **Wednesday** to work on it.

**Tutor:** Excellent. I look forward to seeing your presentation next week.

## Section 4

**(Sound of a university lecture)**

Good morning. In today's lecture, we're going to be discussing the global refugee crisis. As you know, this is a major issue of our time. In fact, the current refugee crisis is the largest since the **Second World War**. At the end of last year, there were over 100 million people forcibly displaced worldwide. That's a staggering number.

So, what are the causes of this displacement? The primary cause, as it has been for centuries, is **war and conflict**. But we are also seeing the emergence of a new and significant factor: climate change. As the planet warms, we are seeing more extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and desertification. These environmental pressures are forcing people from their homes. Economic instability and **human rights violations** also play a role, creating a complex web of factors that drive people to seek refuge elsewhere.

The journey for refugees is often long, dangerous, and expensive. They are vulnerable to exploitation by **human traffickers**, who prey on their desperation. In recent years, many countries have implemented strict **border controls**, making it even more difficult for refugees to find safety.

For those who do manage to reach a host country, the challenges are far from over. The asylum process can be slow and complex, leaving refugees in a state of limbo for months or even years. They often live in **overcrowded camps** with limited access to basic services. And integration into a new society is hampered by language barriers and **discrimination**.

The international response to the refugee crisis is governed by the 1951 Refugee Convention, which is the key legal document. A cornerstone of this convention is the principle of **non-refoulement**, which states that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. However, the current crisis has placed a huge strain on the international system, and there is a clear need for greater **international cooperation** among nations.

In conclusion, the refugee crisis is a complex and multifaceted problem with no easy answers. It requires a comprehensive and **humanitarian solution**, one that addresses the root causes of displacement, protects the rights of refugees, and promotes their successful integration into society. Thank you.

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## ANSWER KEY

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### Reading Section

1. FALSE
2. FALSE
3. TRUE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. B
8. B

9. B
10. C
11. primary drivers
12. asylum process
13. contribute
14. vi
15. iv
16. v
17. iii
18. ii
19. i
20. B
21. C
22. C
23. C
24. native-born population
25. rejuvenate
26. skills recognition programs
27. NO
28. YES
29. NO
30. NO
31. NO
32. YES
33. B
34. B
35. A
36. A
37. PTSD

38. chronic stress
39. discrimination
40. culturally sensitive

## **Listening Section**

1. teacher
2. 07700 900123
3. two evenings
4. language tutor
5. summer camp
6. local community
7. social media
8. Monday
9. medium
10. David
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. D
18. B
19. E
20. F
21. B
22. A
23. B
24. C

- 25. B
- 26. A
- 27. B
- 28. C
- 29. B
- 30. C
- 31. Second World War
- 32. war and conflict
- 33. human rights violations
- 34. human traffickers
- 35. border controls
- 36. overcrowded camps
- 37. discrimination
- 38. non-refoulement
- 39. international cooperation
- 40. humanitarian solution

## Grammar Section

- 1. The number of refugees **has** increased dramatically in recent years.
- 2. He is one of the many people who **have** been forced to flee their home.
- 3. Despite the challenges, she is trying to adapt to her new life, **isn't she?**
- 4. I **wish** I could do more to help those in need.
- 5. The organization provides assistance to refugees from all over the world. (remove 'an')
- 6. such a dangerous journey
- 7. unlikely that they will return
- 8. has been volunteering
- 9. told me that she was
- 10. are legally required to seek

11. had known
  12. for
  13. the
  14. living
  15. for
  16. destruction
  17. sensitive
  18. mismanagement
  19. integration
  20. resilience
- 

## TUTOR GUIDE

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### Model Answer for Writing Task 1

The line graph illustrates the number of asylum applications made to the European Union by individuals from Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq between 2010 and 2018. The figures are presented in thousands.

Overall, it is immediately apparent that the number of asylum seekers from all three countries increased over the period, with Syrian applications experiencing the most dramatic rise. The peak for all three nationalities was between 2015 and 2016, after which the numbers began to decline.

In 2010, the number of asylum applications from all three countries was relatively low, with Iraq having the highest figure at approximately 20,000. Over the next few years, the numbers remained fairly stable. However, from 2013 onwards, there was a significant surge in applications from Syria, which skyrocketed to a peak of over 350,000 in 2015. In the same year, applications from Afghanistan and Iraq also peaked at around 180,000 and 130,000 respectively.

Following the 2015 peak, the number of asylum applications from all three countries saw a downward trend. By 2018, Syrian applications had fallen to around 50,000, while Afghan and Iraqi applications had dropped to approximately 40,000 and 30,000

respectively. Despite this decline, the figures for all three countries remained significantly higher in 2018 than they had been in 2010.

## **Model Essay for Writing Task 2 (Band 9 level)**

The debate over the extent of developed nations' responsibility to accept refugees is a complex and deeply divisive issue. While some contend that there is a moral imperative to provide sanctuary to those fleeing persecution and conflict, others argue that the primary duty of a government is to its own citizens. This essay will examine both perspectives before offering a concluding viewpoint.

On the one hand, the argument for a moral obligation to welcome refugees is compelling. Proponents of this view often point to the principles of common humanity and the historical context of international refugee law, which was established in the wake of the Second World War. Developed countries, with their relative wealth and stability, are seen as having the capacity to absorb and support those in desperate need. Furthermore, it can be argued that some developed nations bear a degree of responsibility for the instability in the regions from which refugees are fleeing, due to historical interventions or current foreign policy. The act of providing refuge is thus not merely an act of charity, but a fulfillment of a duty to uphold human rights and international law.

On the other hand, the argument that governments should prioritize their own citizens cannot be dismissed lightly. Those who hold this view often raise concerns about the potential strain on public services, such as healthcare, education, and housing. The economic cost of supporting a large number of refugees can be substantial, and in times of economic hardship, this can lead to social tension and resentment. There are also concerns about social cohesion and the challenges of integrating large numbers of people from different cultural backgrounds. From this perspective, while the plight of refugees is tragic, the primary responsibility of a government is to ensure the well-being and security of its own populace.

In my opinion, while the concerns about the impact on host countries are valid, they do not negate the moral obligation to help those in peril. The solution lies not in closing borders, but in a more equitable and collaborative international response. Developed countries should work together to share the responsibility of hosting refugees, and invest in long-term integration strategies that benefit both the refugees and the host society. By focusing on the skills and potential that refugees bring, and by fostering a climate of welcome and inclusion, it is possible to turn a perceived burden

into a net benefit. Ultimately, a compassionate and well-managed approach to the refugee crisis is not only a moral imperative but also a pragmatic one, contributing to a more stable and prosperous global community.

## Speaking Part 2 Sample Response

I'd like to talk about a time I helped a family who had just moved to my city from another country. They were refugees, and they were in a very difficult situation. I got to know them through a local charity that I volunteer with. The family consisted of a mother, a father, and their two young children. They had been forced to flee their home due to war, and they had arrived in my country with very few possessions and a limited knowledge of the language.

The situation was incredibly challenging for them. They were living in temporary accommodation, and they were struggling to navigate the complex process of applying for asylum. The parents were highly educated, but their qualifications were not recognized, so they were unable to find work. The children were also finding it difficult to adjust to their new school and make friends.

I helped them in a few different ways. Firstly, I helped them with their English. I would visit them a few times a week to practice conversation and help them with any official documents they needed to understand. I also helped them to find their way around the city, showing them where to find the best shops, parks, and other local amenities. I introduced them to some of my friends, and we organized a few social events to help them feel more welcome in the community. I also helped the children with their homework and played games with them to help them feel more settled.

Looking back, I feel incredibly grateful for the experience. It was a real privilege to get to know the family and to be able to help them in a small way. It was also a very humbling experience. It made me realize how fortunate I am to have a safe and stable life, and it taught me a lot about the resilience of the human spirit. The family have since been granted asylum, and they are now doing really well. The parents have found jobs, and the children are thriving at school. I am still in touch with them, and I consider them to be good friends.

## Key Vocabulary List

- 1. Refugee:** A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

2. **Asylum seeker:** A person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum in another.
3. **Displacement:** The enforced departure of people from their homes, typically because of war, persecution, or natural disaster.
4. **Persecution:** Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.
5. **Integration:** The action or process of successfully joining a new community.
6. **Xenophobia:** Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
7. **Humanitarian:** Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare.
8. **Resilience:** The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness.
9. **Vulnerable:** Exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.
10. **Trauma:** A deeply distressing or disturbing experience.
11. **Non-refoulement:** The practice of not forcing refugees or asylum seekers to return to a country in which they are liable to be subjected to persecution.
12. **Entrepreneurship:** The activity of setting up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit.
13. **Fiscal:** Relating to government revenue, especially taxes.
14. **Demographic:** Relating to the structure of populations.
15. **Nuanced:** Characterized by subtle shades of meaning or expression.
16. **Contentious:** Causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial.
17. **Alienation:** The state or experience of being isolated from a group or an activity to which one should belong or in which one should be involved.
18. **Culturally sensitive:** Being aware that cultural differences and similarities between people exist without assigning them a value.
19. **Forcibly displaced:** Persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence.
20. **Well-founded fear:** A key part of the definition of a refugee, referring to a genuine fear of persecution.