



Pearson

International Advanced Level

**Modern Foreign Languages (Spanish)
Unit 4 - Research, understanding and
written response**

Additional sample assessment materials

**Question 7 Translation – Society in TL speaking
world - Migration**

11-1-2017

Society in the TL speaking world – Migration

https://elpais.com/internacional/2013/11/04/actualidad/1383588306_623848.html

http://www.bbc.com/mundo/america_latina/2009/06/090617_2247_fuga_cerebros_latinoamericanos_gm

Brain drain: headache for Latin America?

Many Latin American professionals see better job opportunities abroad, "I think that, abroad, we are valued more as professionals," says Carlos, a Dominican engineer.

The number of highly skilled immigrants from Latin America has almost doubled in the last decade. Coincidentally, at this time, we also see an increase, in these Latin American countries, of people with higher education degrees, who could benefit economic development in their countries.

Should governments in the region worry?
There are two ways you can see this situation.

On one hand, it can be recognized as the reality of the global economic mobility. "Many Latin American countries are turning a hypothetical problem into an opportunity. With globalization, global mobility is an inevitable reality, and, although the human capital is lost, it is compensated with the currencies that these professionals send ", explain the experts.

On the other hand, this migration implies a dramatic loss of human capital. In addition, emigration does not always have the desired end - result. 'Many emigrants do not find professional success in the countries to which they are going. Some of them, very frustrated, end up working in jobs that do not correspond with their training.

Thus, their skills and knowledge are wasted in the country of destination, and lost - in most cases for ever - in the country of origin, which is affected by a shortage of technicians and specialists in areas important for its development. 'For this to stop being a lose-lose scheme, we need to find a way to retain these professionals in their countries of origin', experts say. The current situation is that nobody wants to leave at first; they leave because there are better job opportunities in other countries. And, once they are gone, it is very difficult for professionals who have not achieved their goals to return, mainly because of the sense of failure they experience.

Other experts say that the phenomenon of 'brain drain' in Latin America can't be slowed or encouraged, because it depends on the individual decision of a person, the key thing is to maximize the situation, generating more quality jobs to encourage the return of human capital that has been working successfully in their professions, in more advanced countries.

At the same time, there is already evidence that some Latin American countries through shared training programs and agreements between the sending and receiving countries have already profited from the qualified migrants that have successful jobs and decided to stay permanently abroad. With these agreements, at least the countries that educated them can profit.

(a) According to Carlos. What is the reason why Latin American professionals migrate?

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.....(1)

(b) Mention **two** changes that have been seen in recent years.

.....
.....(2)

(c) What rewards do the countries of origin receive?

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.....

(d) Who are **two** of the losers mentioned in the article when it says, 'that emigration creates a lose-lose situation'?

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.....(2)

(e) The sense of failure, which some qualified workers feel, prevents them from doing what?

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.....

(f) According to experts. What action should Latin American countries take? And why?

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.....(2)

(g) How do we know that some Latin American countries are already benefiting from the migrant workers that have decided to stay abroad? Give one idea

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.....(1)

(Total for Question 7 = 10 marks)