



From: Rick

To: IELTS Prep Group

Subj: IELTS Reading lesson 2-1-2017

Lesson Objective

The student shall be able to use “power words” as part of their oral vocabulary, read and comprehend both social and business language and demonstrate effective oral communication skills

Section One

Vocabulary

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to understand definitions of English vocabulary

MATCH THE WORD WITH THE CORRECT DEFINITION

VOCABULARY	DEFINITIONS
1. Globalization (Noun)	A. the inclusion of individuals representing more than one national origin ,color, religion, socioeconomic stratum, sexual orientation, etc.
2. Labor (Noun)	B. Worldwide integration and development.
3. Diversity (Noun)	C. a course of action adopted and pursued by a government, ruler, political party, etc.
4. Integration (Noun)	D. That which is borne with difficulty; obligation; onus.
5. Segregation (Noun)	E. Having the power of producing; generative; creative.
6. Productive (Adjective)	F. The act or practice of segregating; a setting apart or separation of people or things from others or from the main body or group.
7. Burden (Noun)	G. An act or instance of integrating a racial, religious, or ethnic group.
8. Policy (Noun)	H. Productive activity, especially for the sake of economic gain.

Section Two

Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to effectively read and comprehend written English in a social or business environment.

A. Diversity Matters

Source



1. The other night I attended an all-black comedy revue with my son James. Both of us are white and almost the entire audience was black. In the beginning, we laughed uncomfortably at the jokes about how you determine how black you are (do you have hot sauce in your pocket?); at the "slave auction" where the black cast sized up a white volunteer from the audience and found him lacking; and at the jokes about how the white equivalent to the Black Lives Matter rallies are protests against gluten. James and I definitely did not fit in – but as I sat there in the dark laughing with the crowd I began to feel like I was a part of it, and that I was being let in to a place I don't usually get to go.
2. We've come so far in integrating white and black America since my parents' day when they remember seeing "colored" water fountains at the bus station. Both my parents were involved in the civil rights movement, and they look around today and think so much has changed for the better. But watching the show the other night, I thought about how much space still divides us. I can laugh along with the black audience, but I will never really know what it means to be black. The best I can do is to listen and learn. To be open to people coming from different experiences. To be empathetic to struggles that I don't face myself. To get out of my comfort zone and to feel what it is like to live in another person's skin if just for a little bit.
3. I'm lucky to work with a very diverse group of women. Over half of the young women we train at my organization, Running Start, are women of color, as are the trainers we work with. The young women are a beautiful mix of black, white, Latina, Muslim, rich, poor, conservative, liberal, rural, urban, gay, straight and many other things. And while we are teaching them the concrete skills of fundraising, networking and talking to the media, we also teach a subtler lesson. These young women who come from all over the country to spend a week in D.C. are thrown into social situations with people whose life circumstances are



radically different than theirs. Think private school vs. foster care. Often for the first time, they confront very different realities, and they have to learn how to get along with each other.

4. We know by now that diversity in leadership isn't just essential because it is fair, it is essential because it is smart. Add women to a corporate board and the company makes more money. Add minority voices to a legislative body and the decisions are more innovative and complete. But getting diverse people in a boardroom isn't enough; we also need to find meaningful ways to connect with each other as people. While we are making strides in incorporating new voices in leadership, our society is still segregated in so many social ways, from the churches we go to, to the neighborhoods we live in, to the friends we make. I see this even at the beginning of Running Start programs – at first, during their down times, the students tend to hang out with people who look like them.
5. By the end of our intensive schedule of training, everyone has bonded and the groups sitting together have completely scrambled. If we are ever going to really understand each other, we have to find a way to not just work together but to feel comfortable socially as well. This is certainly true when you look at politics. The women in the Senate from both sides of the aisle have dinner together once a month. They get to know each other as people, as friends, and that has allowed them to work across party lines in a way that the men in Congress rarely do these days. We need to create more situations where we can get outside our comfort zones and mix with people who are different from us.
6. I realize that as a white woman this is easy for me to say. It is people who look like me who make up the power structure (well, like me, but male), and finding opportunities to connect with people different than you is not always possible when you are in the minority. But we can all find small ways to reach out, to embrace differences and to find common ground with each other. As Martin Luther King Jr. said: "People fail to get along because they fear each other; they fear each other because they don't know each other; they don't know each other because they have not communicated with each other."

DISCUSSION

B. How immigration has changed the world – for the better

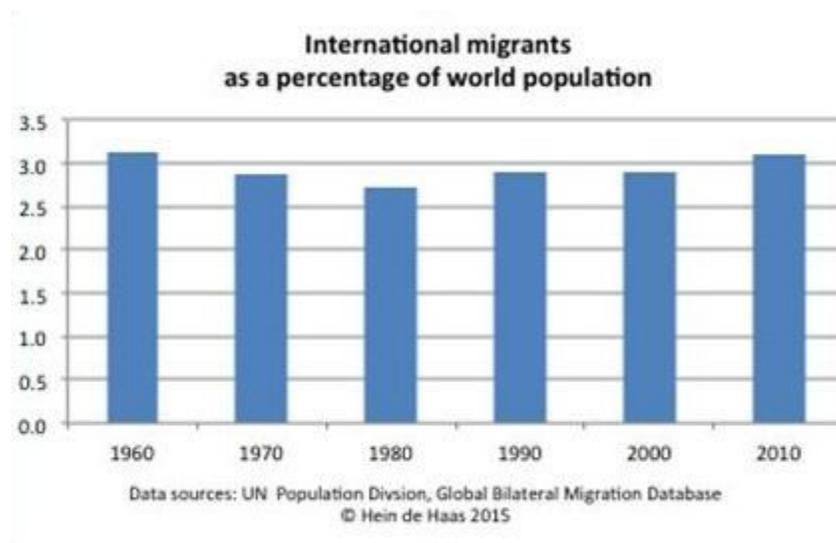
Source



1. Is immigration good or bad? Some argue that immigrants flood across borders, steal jobs, are a burden on taxpayers and threaten indigenous culture. Others say the opposite: that immigration boosts economic growth, meets skill shortages, and helps create a more dynamic society.

Evidence clearly shows that immigrants provide significant economic benefits. However, there are local and short-term economic and social costs. As with debates on trade, where protectionist instincts tend to overwhelm the longer term need for more open societies, the core role that immigrants play in economic development is often overwhelmed by defensive measures to keep immigrants out. A solution needs to be found through policies that allow the benefits to compensate for the losses.

2. Around the world, there are an estimated 230 million migrants, making up about 3% of the global population. This share has not changed much in the past 100 years. But as the world's population has





quadrupled, so too has the number of migrants. And since the early 1900s, the number of countries has increased from 50 to over 200. More borders mean more migrants.

Of the global annual flow of around 15 million migrants, most fit into one of four categories: economic (6 million), student (4 million), family (2 million), and refugee/asylum (3 million). There are about 20 million officially recognized refugees worldwide, with 86% of them hosted by neighboring countries, up from 70% 10 years ago.

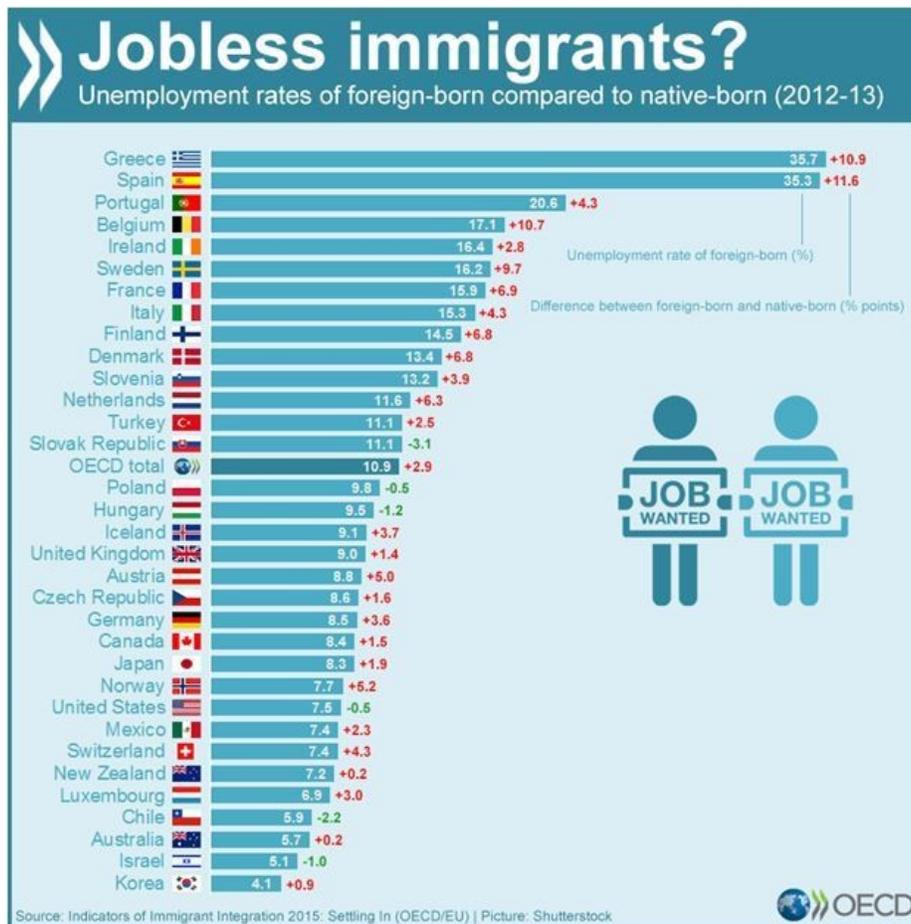
3. In the US, over a third of documented immigrants are skilled. Similar trends exist in Europe. These percentages reflect the needs of those economies. Governments that are more open to immigration assist their country's businesses, which become more agile, adaptive and profitable in the war for talent. Governments in turn receive more revenue and citizens thrive on the dynamism that highly-skilled migrants bring.

Yet it is not only higher-skilled migrants who are vital. In the USA and elsewhere, unskilled immigrants are an essential part of the construction, agriculture and services sector.

4. If immigrants play such a vital role, why is there so much concern?

Some believe that immigrants take jobs and destroy economies. Evidence proves this wrong. In the United States, immigrants have been founders of companies such as Google, Intel, PayPal, eBay, and Yahoo! In fact, skilled immigrants account for over half of Silicon Valley start-ups and over half of patents, even though they make up less than 15% of the population. There have been three times as many immigrant Nobel Laureates, National Academy of Science members, and Academy Award film directors than the immigrant share of the population would predict. Research at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco concluded that "immigrants expand the economy's productive capacity by stimulating investment and promoting specialization, which produces efficiency gains and boosts income per worker".

5. Research on the net fiscal impact of immigration shows that immigrants contribute significantly more in taxes than the benefits and services they receive in return. According to the World Bank, increasing immigration by a margin equal to 3% of the workforce in developed countries would generate global economic gains of \$356 billion. Some economists predict that if borders were completely open and workers were allowed to go where they pleased, it would produce gains as high as \$39 trillion for the world economy over 25 years.



In the future, it will become even more imperative to ensure a strong labor supply augmented by foreign workers. Globally, the population is ageing. There were only 14 million people over the age of 80 living in 1950. There are well over 100 million today and current projections indicate there will be nearly 400 million people over 80 by 2050. With fertility collapsing to below replacement levels in all regions except Africa, experts are predicting rapidly rising dependency ratios and a decline in the OECD workforce from around 800 million to close to 600 million by 2050. The problem is particularly acute in North America, Europe and Japan.

- There are, however, legitimate concerns about large-scale migration. The possibility of social dislocation is real. Just like globalization – a strong force for good in the world – the positive aspects are diffuse and often intangible, while the negative aspects bite hard for a small group of people.

“Migration has always been one of the most important drivers of human progress and dynamism.”

Ian Goldin

Director of the Oxford Martin School and Professor of Globalization and Development, University of Oxford

7. Yes, those negative aspects must be managed. But that management must come with the recognition that migration has always been one of the most important drivers of human progress and dynamism. Immigration is good. And in the age of globalization, barriers to migration pose a threat to economic growth and sustainability. Free migration, like totally free trade, remains a utopian prospect, even though within regions (such as Europe) this has proved workable.

As John Stuart Mill forcefully argued, we need to ensure that the local and short-term social costs of immigration do not detract from their role “as one of the primary sources of progress”.

DISCUSSION