

hoping for a better life

l'espoir d'une vie
meilleure

a foreigner ['fɒrənə(r)]

a stranger

nationality

a foreign national

French citizens

to emigrate to New Zealand

to immigrate to France

a wave of immigration

large-scale / mass immigration

an exodus ['eksədəs]

a newcomer

native ['neɪtɪv] country, home country

homeland

a host country [həʊst 'kʌntri]

an adoptive country, a country

of adoption

to welcome

welcoming

immigration policy

selective immigration, controlled

immigration

migration flows [fləʊz]

un étranger

un inconnu

la nationalité

un ressortissant étranger

les personnes de nationalité française

émigrer en Nouvelle-Zélande

immigrer en France

une vague d'immigration

immigration à grande échelle / de masse

un exode

un nouvel arrivant

pays natal, pays d'origine

la patrie

un pays d'accueil

un pays d'adoption

accueillir

accueillant

la politique migratoire

immigration choisie

les flux migratoires

Why do people move? What makes them uproot (*se déraciner*) and leave everything they've known for the great unknown beyond the horizon? Why climb this Mount Everest of formalities that makes you feel like a beggar (*mendiant*)? Why enter this jungle of foreignness where everything is new, strange and difficult? The answer is the same the world over: people move in the hope of a better life.

Yann Martel, *Life of Pi*, 2001.

a stowaway ['stəʊəweɪ]

illegal immigration

uncontrolled immigration

an illegal immigrant, an illegal alien,

an undocumented alien

his papers are not in order

un passager clandestin

l'immigration clandestine, irrégulière

l'immigration sauvage

un immigrant clandestin, un sans-papiers

il est en situation irrégulière

Given the xenophobia now sweeping the rest of the West, Canadians' openness might seem bizarrely magnanimous (*généreux*). In fact, it's a reasonable attitude rooted in

national interest. Canada's foreign-born population is more educated than that of any other country on earth. Immigrants to Canada work harder, create more businesses and typically use fewer welfare dollars than do their native-born compatriots. But Canada's hospitable attitude is not innate; it is, rather, the product of very hardheaded (*réaliste*) government policies. Ever since the mid-1960s, the majority of immigrants to the country (about 65 percent in 2015) have been admitted on purely economic grounds, having been evaluated under a nine-point rubric that ignores their race, religion and ethnicity and instead looks at their age, education, job skills, language ability and other attributes that define their potential contribution to the national work force.

Jonathan Tepperman, *The New York Times*, June 28, 2017

a border, a frontier	une frontière
to close one's borders	fermer ses frontières
border controls	les contrôles aux frontières
identity checks	les contrôles d'identité
a holding centre, a detention facility	un centre de rétention (administrative)
a passport	un passeport
an identity card	une carte d'identité
a visa ['vɪzə]	un visa

The **Great Replacement theory** is a white nationalist far-right conspiracy theory which states that the French ruling class aims to progressively replace the indigenous French population (*les Français « de souche »*) and more generally white Europeans with non-European people from Africa and the Middle East through mass migration. According to Renaud Camus, its main proponent, the purpose of the "replacists", that is to say the liberal elite who governs the country, is to destroy French culture and civilization.

a refugee [ˌrefʃuˈdʒiː]	un réfugié
a displaced person	une personne déplacée
a stateless person	un apatride
to take refuge, take shelter	se réfugier
to seek political asylum [əˈsaɪləm]	demandeur l'asile politique
an asylum-seeker	un demandeur d'asile
to flee persecution / destitution	fuir la persécution / la misère
to escape poverty	échapper à la pauvreté
to be in search of better living-conditions	chercher de meilleures conditions de vie
human trafficking	le trafic des êtres humains
a smuggler	un contrebandier, un passeur
people-smugglers	les passeurs d'immigrants clandestins
a smuggling ring	un réseau de passeurs
a fake [feɪk] passport	un faux passeport
to escort sb back to the border	reconduire qn à la frontière
to send an immigrant back to his native country	renvoyer un immigrant dans son pays d'origine
to deport sb	expulser qn
to be turned away at the border	être refoulé à la frontière
to be ordered out of the country	être expulsé

A **green card** is the nickname given to a resident card in the US. It is granted to foreigners who have permanent resident status. Each year, around 50,000 immigrant visas are made available through the Green Card Lottery to people who were born in countries with low rates of immigration to the United States.

to go into exile ['eksail]	s'exiler
an exile	un exilé
to exile, banish sb	exiler, bannir qn
to expatriate oneself	s'expatrier
an expatriate, an expat	un expatrié
to defect to the West / to the enemy	passer à l'Ouest / à l'ennemi
brain drain / brain gain	fuite des cerveaux / afflux des cerveaux

The supreme court will review the constitutionality of an Obama-era program allowing undocumented immigrants who came to the US as children to get temporary deportation relief and work permits. Trump ended the program, called Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), but the decision was challenged in several lawsuits. The program protected about 700,000 people known as Dreamers. Since entering the White House, Trump has intermittently expressed a willingness to create a pathway to citizenship for the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who have been protected by Daca. But he has coupled it with demands to tighten legal immigration and to build his wall along the Mexican border—conditions that Democrats have largely rejected.

The Guardian, June 29, 2019

to start from scratch	partir de rien
moonlighting	le travail au noir
a sweatshop	un atelier clandestin
to exploit migrant ['maɪɡrənt] workers	exploiter les travailleurs immigrés
a work permit	un permis de travail, une carte de travail
a residence permit, a resident permit	un permis de séjour, une carte de séjour

For centuries, **Ireland** was a place of emigration, particularly to England, Scotland, the United States, Canada, and Australia. When it turned into the prosperous "Celtic Tiger" in the 1990s as a result of its integration in the EU, it became a place of immigration instead. With the enlargement of the EU in 2004, many people emigrated from Central Europe to Ireland, mostly from Poland, Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Latvia. Ireland also has a significant number of Romanian, Chinese and Nigerian immigrants.

a migrant worker	un travailleur migrant
a guest worker	un travailleur invité (disposant d'un visa temporaire)
to become integrated	s'intégrer
to integrate well into a society	bien s'intégrer dans une société
social integration	l'insertion sociale
to regularise the status of illegal immigrants	régulariser la situation des clandestins
regularisation	la régularisation

to be granted British citizenship,
to become a British citizen

se faire naturaliser britannique,
être naturalisé britannique,
obtenir la nationalité britannique

a quota ['kwəʊtə]

un quota

family reunion [rɪ'juːnjən], reunification le regroupement familial

Less than three decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall, migrant controls are back in fashion. Donald Trump promises a wall along the US-Mexico border. The Schengen zone cracks under the pressure of the migrant crisis. Europe's leaders scramble to distinguish (*peinent à distinguer*) refugees from "economic migrants", the assumption being that someone who isn't fleeing persecution—someone who merely wants a better job, a better life—should not be let in. Politically, the logic of restrictions on migration is increasingly hard to dispute (*contester*). Yet economic logic points in the opposite direction. In theory, whenever you allow factors of production to follow demand, output rises. In practice, all migration creates winners and losers, but research indicates that there are many more winners—in the wealthiest countries, by one estimate, five in six of the existing population are made better off (*bénéficient*) by the arrival of immigrants.

Tim Harford Fifty, *Things that Made the Modern Economy*, 2017

a benefit cheat

qn qui abuse du système
des prestations sociales

benefit fraud

a freeloader

la fraude aux prestations sociales

a sham [ʃæm] marriage, a marriage
of convenience

un parasite

un mariage blanc

to flood [flʌd]

inonder

to be swamped with foreigners

être envahi par les étrangers

the influx ['ɪnflʌks] of workers

l'arrivée massive, l'afflux de travailleurs

to stem the flow of immigrants

endiguer l'afflux d'immigrés

to restrict / curb immigration

limiter / freiner l'immigration

a far-right party

un parti d'extrême-droite

to scare immigrants away

faire fuir les immigrants

to keep out undesirables

empêcher les indésirables d'entrer

xenophobia [ˌzɛnə'fəʊbiə]

la xénophobie

xenophobic [ˌzɛnə'fəʊbɪk]

xénophobe

The **European migrant / refugee crisis** started in 2015 when a rising number of refugees and migrants coming from the Middle East (mostly Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq) and Africa travelled across the Mediterranean Sea from Turkey and Libya in particular to seek asylum in Europe. Hundreds died as their boats sank in the sea. In response the EU border agency Frontex launched Operation Triton to cope with the influx. European leaders agreed to fight people trafficking and proposed a quota system to resettle asylum seekers across EU states and thus alleviate (*alléger*) the burden on Greece and Italy, where the refugees arrived. Overall EU member states received over 1.2 million refugees in 2015, more than twice the total of 2014. Some countries in the Schengen Area reintroduced border controls. This situation is widely believed to be to a large extent responsible for the rise of far-right xenophobic parties from Austria to Denmark and France.

**second-generation immigrants
to have a foreign-born grandfather
young men of Asian / Portuguese
descent
a native ['neɪtv] of France
a born and bred New Yorker
he's of French origin, of French
extraction
North Africa
North Africans
Pakistani / Bangladeshi
Spanish-speaking / Hindi-speaking
diaspora**

des immigrés de deuxième génération
avoir un grand-père né à l'étranger
des jeunes gens d'origine asiatique
/ portugaise
un Français de naissance
un New Yorkais de souche
il est français de souche
le Maghreb
les Maghrébins
pakistanaïs / du Bangladesh
hispanophone / parlant le Hindi
diaspora

Traduire en français

1. America attracts immigrants because it has always been portrayed as a land of opportunity.
2. France has often provided sanctuary to the world's persecuted.
3. Contrary to what tabloids would have us believe, we are not being swamped with immigrants—nor are they a threat.
4. Many unions oppose large-scale immigration because it would drag wages down.
5. The birth rates of first-generation immigrant women tend to be higher than those of their adopted country.
6. Romanian workers have been flocking to Ireland since the late 1990s, which has fuelled tensions.
7. 80% of victims of international human trafficking are women forced into prostitution.
8. Neither Britain nor Ireland are signatories to the Schengen agreement, which guarantees freedom of movement between EU members.
9. Far-right ideologues do not realize that most of us have at least one foreign-born grandparent.
10. Should newcomers “earn” the right to stay in their host country, by learning its language, for instance?

Traduire en anglais

1. L'immigration est-elle une aubaine ou un fléau ?
2. Pendant longtemps, les pays d'Europe de l'ouest ont été contents d'accueillir des immigrants de leurs anciennes colonies.
3. L'immigration clandestine est l'une des principales préoccupations des électeurs américains.
4. Renforcer les contrôles aux frontières ne suffira pas à endiguer l'afflux des demandeurs d'asile.
5. La plupart des réfugiés fuient la misère ou la persécution.
6. Expulser les sans-papiers n'est pas une solution à long terme.
7. Il arrive souvent que les immigrants clandestins soient exploités dans des ateliers clandestins.
8. Beaucoup d'immigrés de seconde-génération sont bilingues.
9. En Grèce, des groupes de jeunes d'extrême-droite cherchent à faire fuir les étrangers en situation irrégulière.
10. Ces demandeurs d'asile kurdes veulent en majorité être naturalisés britanniques.

Questions

How have immigration patterns changed over time?

What are the economic consequences of large-scale emigration?

In what ways does the attitude of people to immigration in Europe differ from that of Americans?

01. Trouver la traduction correcte des faux-amis suivants.

1. a stranger • 2. an illegal immigrant • 3. an influx • 4. destitution • 5. family reunification

02. Compléter les phrases avec la préposition ou particule qui convient.

1. Andrew Carnegie was a poor Scottish immigrant and started scratch before he went on to make a fortune in the steel industry.
2. Thousands of Sudanese civilians were forced to go exile by civil strife.
3. In Athens, bands of far-right thugs are trying to scare Albanian immigrants
4. The British National Party claims the country is swamped Pakistani and other Asian immigrants.
5. Three men Indian origin were suspected of attacking an armoured van.
6. More and more French people emigrate Quebec, the French-speaking part of Canada.
7. The farther they have travelled, the harder it is for immigrants to integrate the society of their adoptive country.
8. The two Afghan men managed to cross the river but were eventually escorted to the border by immigration officers.
9. It was not uncommon in the seventies for high-level athletes to defect the West.
10. The government's new policy aims at keeping undesirables.

03. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. un exode • 2. un réfugié • 3. la xénophobie • 4. xénophobe (adj) • 5. régulariser

04. Associer les noms suivants: newcomer, stowaway, smuggler, freeloader, asylum-seeker à leurs définitions.

1. An is someone who has left their native country because they are in danger, and who wants to become a resident in another country.
2. A is someone who has just arrived in a place.
3. A is someone who hides on a ship or aircraft in order to travel secretly.
4. A is someone who moves goods illegally into or out of a country.
5. A is someone who takes advantage of other people's generosity without giving anything in return.

05. Associer les mots suivants pour former cinq noms composés et les traduire.

- country - selective - host - work - immigration - stateless - person - benefit - permit - fraud

Translation from English into French

1. America attracts immigrants because it has always been portrayed as a land of opportunity. **L'Amérique attire les immigrants parce qu'elle a toujours été représentée comme un pays où tout le monde a ses chances.**
2. France has often provided sanctuary to the world's persecuted. **La France a souvent offert un sanctuaire aux persécutés du monde entier.**
3. Contrary to what tabloids would have us believe, we are not being swamped with immigrants - nor are they a threat. **Contrairement à ce que voudrait nous faire croire la presse populaire, nous ne sommes pas envahis par les immigrants... et ils ne sont pas non plus une menace.**
4. Many unions oppose large-scale immigration because it would drag wages down. **Beaucoup de syndicats sont hostiles à l'immigration à grande échelle parce qu'elle tirerait les salaires vers le bas.**
5. The birth rates of first-generation immigrant women tend to be higher than those of their adopted country. **Le taux de natalité des immigrées de première génération a tendance à être plus élevé que celui des femmes de leur pays d'adoption.**
6. Romanian workers have been flocking to Ireland since the late 1990s, which has fuelled tensions. **Les travailleurs roumains arrivent en foule en Irlande depuis la fin des années 90, ce qui a attisé les tensions.**
7. 80% of victims of international human trafficking are women forced into prostitution. **80 % des victimes du trafic international d'êtres humains sont des femmes contraintes de se prostituer.**
8. Neither Britain nor Ireland are signatories to the Schengen agreement, which guarantees freedom of movement between EU members. **Ni la Grande-Bretagne ni l'Irlande n'ont signé l'accord de Schengen, qui garantit la libre circulation entre les membres de l'UE.**
9. Far-right ideologues do not realize that most of us have at least one foreign-born grandparent. **Les idéologues de l'extrême-droite ne se rendent pas compte que la plupart d'entre nous ont au moins un grand-parent né à l'étranger.**
10. Should newcomers "earn" the right to stay in their host country, by learning its language, for instance? **Les nouveaux arrivants devraient-ils « gagner » le droit de rester dans leur pays d'accueil, en apprenant sa langue, par exemple ?**

1. L'immigration est-elle une aubaine ou un fléau ? **Is immigration a boon or a bane?**
2. Pendant longtemps, les pays d'Europe de l'ouest ont été contents d'accueillir des immigrants de leurs anciennes colonies. **For a long time, West European countries were happy to welcome immigrants from their former colonies.**
3. L'immigration clandestine est l'une des principales préoccupations des électeurs américains. **Illegal immigration is one of the main concerns of American voters.**
4. Renforcer les contrôles aux frontières ne suffira pas à endiguer l'afflux des demandeurs d'asile. **Reinforcing border controls will not be enough to contain the influx of asylum-seekers.**
5. La plupart des réfugiés fuient la misère ou la persécution. **Most refugees flee destitution or persecution.**
6. Expulser les sans-papiers n'est pas une solution à long terme. **Deporting undocumented aliens is not a long-term solution.**
7. Il arrive souvent que les immigrés clandestins soient exploités dans des ateliers clandestins. **Illegal immigrants are often exploited in sweatshops.**
8. Beaucoup d'immigrés de seconde-génération sont bilingues. **Many second-generation immigrants are bilingual.**
9. En Grèce, des groupes de jeunes d'extrême-droite cherchent à faire fuir les étrangers en situation irrégulière. **In Greece, bands of far-right young people are trying to scare illegal foreigners away.**
10. Ces demandeurs d'asile kurdes veulent en majorité être naturalisés britanniques. **A majority of these Kurdish asylum-seekers want to become British citizens.**