

## UNIT 5

## BRAIN DRAIN

Brain drain: human capital migration

**Brain drain** is the departure of highly skilled people to more favourable, geographic, economic, or professional conditions.

**Due to** conflicts, political turmoil and lack of opportunities in their home countries, many talented and trained people emigrate to other countries to look for a better life.

Janet: Are you for or against brain drain?

Adila: I'm not in favour of brain drain because this human capital migration has very bad side-effects on the developing countries. It really empties these countries of their human resources. As far as I'm concerned, highly skilled people such as engineers, architects and doctors should return home after finishing their studies abroad. Governments should do their best to encourage these highly qualified people to return to their countries by creating a good working environment and more attractive opportunities for their graduates and researches to stop or at least to reduce this phenomenon.

Janet: I share your view.

### MAKING REQUESTS AND OFFERS: (p83)

EXPRESSING REQUESTS	RESPONDING TO REQUESTS	MAKING OFFERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ( Do sth.fo me) , will you?</li> <li>- Will you please...?</li> <li>- I want you to + vb...</li> <li>- Can you...?</li> <li>- Could you please...?</li> <li>- Would you...?</li> <li>- Do you think you could...?</li> <li>- Could you possibly...?</li> <li>- Do you mind...?</li> <li>- Would you mind...?</li> <li>- I wonder if you could possibly...?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes, of course.</li> <li>- Sorry, I can't.</li> <li>- Certainly not.</li> <li>- Not at all.</li> <li>- Sure</li> <li>- Sorry, I'm afraid not.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Let me help you + vb...</li> <li>- Let me help you with...</li> <li>- Do you want me to...</li> <li>- Shall I...?</li> <li>- Would you like me to...?</li> <li>- If you like, I can...</li> </ul>

Accepting offers	Declining offers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes, please (if you could)</li> <li>- Thank you.</li> <li>- Could you? That's very kind of you!</li> <li>- Thank you. I'd appreciate that.</li> <li>- That'll be fine. Thanks.</li> <li>- Oh, that'd be great. Thanks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks, but that won't be necessary.</li> <li>- Thanks, but please don't bother.</li> <li>- That's very kind of you, but...</li> <li>- That won't be necessary.</li> <li>- No, it's all right, thanks. I can manage.</li> <li>- No, thanks all the same.</li> </ul>

A: Can you lend me your English book, please?

B: I'm sorry, I need it.

A: Thanks, anyway.

A: Could you type this letter for me, please?

B: Yes, I think so.

A: Thank you very much, indeed.

A: Could I borrow the magazine for a while?

B: I'm sorry, I'm afraid not.

A, Oh, I see. Well, thank you, anyway.

A: Sir, Would you mind my opening the window?

B: Not at all.

A: I wonder if you wouldn't mind word processing this article for me?

B: Not at all.

A: Will you please turn down the volume?

B: OK.

A: Thanks.

A: If you like I can help you carry your suitcase.

B: Could you? That's very kind of you.

### LINKING WORDS: (p84)

Despite this, → nevertheless

In comparison to this, → by contrast

As I see it, → personally

It seems → apparently

As a result of this, → consequently

For this reason, → therefore

It is easy to appreciate / grasp / see that → understandably

It certain that → undoubtedly

### CAUSE AND EFFECT: (p 85)

1. Cause → Effect	2. Effect ← Cause
<div>X</div> <div>                     {                      causes                      results in                      leads to                      is responsible for                      is the leading cause of                     }                 </div> <div>y</div>	<div>Y</div> <div>                     {                      is caused by                      is due to                      is the result of                      results from                     }                 </div> <div>X</div>

The result / effect / consequence of .....is.....  
 .....Because of this,.....  
 Consequently,.....  
 As a result,.....  
 As a consequence,.....  
 So,.....

### Examples:

Smoking results in lung cancer. (Cause → Effect)

Lung cancer results from smoking. (Effect → Cause)

Careless driving leads to road accidents.

Road accidents are the result of careless driving.

Brain drain is due to the lack of opportunities in the home countries.

Schools are far from students.Consequently, absenteeism increases in rural areas.

One cause of underdevelopment is illiteracy.

One effect of illiteracy is large family size.

Due to drought and lack of public services, many people have left their villages to look for a better life in the cities.

As a consequence of this, cities have grown so large.

Educated women have fewer children because they plan their family well. As a result, they have better personal life and nutrition.

Scientists, engineers, **experts** and talented university students from poor countries are flocking to the **industrialized** world, drawn by the promise of better **salaries** and working conditions. But not everyone is happy with his situation. Governments of some developing countries regard the phenomenon as a **loss of human capital** that must be restricted. Others view the situation with some **optimism** as countries of origin might also gain some benefit.

### VOCABULARY

tempting: highly attractive

skilled: having the ability to perform a task expertly and well

unskilled: not having special skill or training

A physicist: an expert in physics

income: revenue

gain: obtain something needed or wanted

The president of the World Bank **urged** developing countries to invest in education and economy and combat poverty effectively.

An estimated 900,000 of **highly skilled** professionals entered the American labour market between 1990 and 2000.

Talented professionals emigrate to develop countries to earn **tempting** wages and secure a better future.

**A physicist** is a scientist who studies the properties and interactions of matter and energy in all their forms (liquid, solid, gas and plasma).

### COLLOCATIONS:

brain drain	developed countries
low pay	high technology
attract attention	skilled workers

### Prefixes and their meanings:

PREFIXES	MEANING	EXAMPLES
inter	between, among	intercontinental, international
extra	outside, beyond	extraterrestrial, extraordinary
intra	within, over, inside	intracellular
under	less than, insufficient	underpaid, underdeveloped
over	excessively, more than	overpopulated, overcrowded
super	above, over, beyond	supersonic, supernatural
hyper	above, over, excessive	hypersensitive

etc	etc	etc
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### Examples:

**Underpaid** workers prefer to emigrate abroad to improve their salaries.

According to the **International Organisation for Migration**, Africa has been losing 20,000 professionals each year since 1990.

An immigrant scientist in the USA said that the mystery of Bermuda triangle is something **supernatural**.

The majority of highly talented professionals emigrate from **underdeveloped** to developed countries.

Some youths are **overexcited** about emigrating to Europe not knowing the problems they might face.

Many scientists and experts attended an **intercontinental** conference on brain drain.

An African scientist presented **extraordinary** ideas turn brain drain to brain gain.

### EXPRESSING REGRET

« After spending two months in Canada, I began to feel homesick. It's too cold to live here. Also I didn't like the job. **If only I had stayed** in my country! I'm now longing for my country's climate and my family life. I can't come back because I lost my job in Morocco. **If I hadn't abandoned** my job there, **I wouldn't have stayed** here a day longer. I thought that immigrating to Canada would help me make a lot of money. Unfortunately, I was unlucky. **I should have thought** well before deciding to do that. I regret it now. **I wish I were** among my relatives.

### Relative Clauses:

**Study these two sentences and notice the difference:**

a) My brother who graduated from the university emigrated to Canada.

I have more than one brother and I am speaking about the one who emigrated to Canada.

b) My brother, who graduated from the university, emigrated to Canada.

I have only one brother. He graduated from the university and emigrated to Canada.

{NB. The clause in sentence b) can be deleted without affecting the meaning of the sentence }

Lionel Messi **who is a talented football player** is from Argentina.

African writers **who write in English** settle down in England or the USA.

Graduates **whose grades are the highest** will be given jobs with tempting salaries.

The Pan African Conference, **which took place in Illinois, USA** on October 24, 2003 focused on reversing brain drain into brain gain.

Capital flight, **which is problematic as brain drain**, refers to financial capital that is no longer invested in the country where its owner lived and earned it.

One of the problems which **the Arab countries suffer from** is brain drain.

My uncle, **who got his university degree**, emigrated to Canada to continue his studies.

India, whose highly skilled labour is IT engineers, has remarkably succeeded in reversing brain drain to brain gain.

Experts who came around 50 African countries were given a special reception at the hotel.

The United Nations is an international organisation whose mission is to maintain world peace and security.

The house, which has been empty for about a year, has just been sold.

The lady whom / that Ban Ki-Moon appointed to serve as his deputy is well qualified.

#### REMEMBER !

**Two kinds of relative clauses can be distinguished: defining relative clauses and non-defining relative clauses. The relative pronouns used are: "who - which - whom - that - whose."**

**In defining relative clauses, the relative can be left out if it is the object of the relative clause.**

**e.g. Did you like the present (which) I sent you? ("which" can be left out here).**

**If the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause, we cannot leave it out.**

**e.g. I met a woman who works for the UN Organisation. ("who" cannot be left out).**

**Non-defining relative clauses add extra information to a sentence and are set off by commas.**

**My grandmother, who is 75 years old, still goes jogging twice a week.**

**My car, which is 25 years old, often lets me down.**

**Relative pronouns cannot be left out of NDRC.**

#### Paragraph writing:

Problems of schooling in rural areas

Today in many parts of the world growing up in a rural region often means growing up without a decent education. School attendance is generally low and absenteeism is high, mainly among girls. This is not surprising, considering the distance many children have to walk daily, only to find a school in precarious areas, without furniture, learning materials, drinking water or toilets, and sometimes even without a teacher. Rural people are often caught in the vicious circle of having no access to the services and opportunities that might lift them out of poverty.

#### Test yourself:

1. legal: There is no doubt that cannabis will remain an \_\_\_\_\_ drug for the foreseeable future.
2. possible: It was quite \_\_\_\_\_ for us to drive all the way from Paris to Madrid in one day.
3. successful: He made an \_\_\_\_\_ attempt to climb the highest mountain in the range.
4. responsible: To take the boat out with four children under the age of ten and with no life jackets on board was quite \_\_\_\_\_ of him.
5. appropriate: The dress she was wearing was quite \_\_\_\_\_ for the occasion.
6. polite: It was very \_\_\_\_\_ of him to insult his mother in front of his aunt.
7. religious: They were a completely \_\_\_\_\_ family and I never thought that one day I would marry one of the daughters.
8. honest: As a politician he was \_\_\_\_\_ and it was not long before nobody trusted him.
9. perfect: The goods were \_\_\_\_\_ and had to be returned to the store we bought them from.
10. contented: She was \_\_\_\_\_ with her life and decided that things had to change.

Answers: 1) illegal 2) impossible 3) unsuccessful 4) irresponsible 5) inappropriate 6) impolite  
7) irreligious 8) dishonest 9) imperfect 10) discontented

### **PHRASAL VERBS:**

<b>Phrasal verbs</b>	<b>Definitions / Synonyms</b>
call off	cancel
break up	end a relationship with somebody
put up with	tolerate
get on with	have a good relationship with sb.
let somebody down	fail to help, disappoint
run out of something	have none left
take after	look like, resemble
put on	get dressed in
put up	increase, raise
put off	postpone, delay
put on	increase weight
put out	extinguish
give up	stop; abandon
check in	register
look forward to	long for, anticipate with pleasure
fill in	complete
set up	establish, start
turn down	reject
put somebody up	give accommodation to
cut down on	reduce
go on	happen
get over	recover from an illness
get rid of	throw away
look up	search for
look after	take care of
pull down	demolish
figure out	understand
go off	ring
	etc.

### **Examples:**

. How are you getting on with your new neighbours? I hope they are as nice as the previous ones.

- . The price of petrol has been put up several times over the last two years.
- . We can't have lunch at home. We've run out of gas. We'd rather go to a restaurant and have lunch there.
- . I'm really thinking of moving to the country. I can't put up with the city noise any longer.
- . Put on your coat. It's cold outside!
- . I'm sorry to be nuisance, but could we put off our meeting until next week?
- . The manager is off sick, so we need to call off all his appointments today.
- . If you'd like to keep fit, cut down on fatty food and exercise three times a week.
- “All country women who are willing to set up their own businesses can now get loans from the bank.” said the social affaires minister in a recent interview.
- . On international flights, passengers need to check in about two hours before departure.
- . I've put on five kilos since last January. I ought to go on diet.
- . I miss you a lot. I'm really looking forward to seeing you soon.
- . You needn't stay at a hotel. We can put you up for a few days. We've got a spare room.
- . Mr and Mrs Jones, our next door neighbours , are making too much noise. I wonder what's going on over there. Perhaps they're arguing again.
- . “You'll have to give up smoking, otherwise your cough will get worse.” said the doctor to the patient.
- . Take off your coat and hang it up in the wardrobe.
- . I was rearranging my home library books when I came across an old school report of mine.
- . My brother is determined to emigrate somewhere. However, he hasn't made up his mind which country to go to.
- . Look at these abbreviations, Jacky. Do you know what they stand for?
- . Pick up that banana skin from the stairs and put it in the dustbin; somebody might slip on it.
- . The aircraft was refused permission to take off because of lack of visibility due to thick fog.
- . Look! There's a job advertisement in this newspaper. Why don't you apply for it?
- . I've been waiting here since 4 o'clock. Now it's round 5 now and he hasn't turned up yet.
- . Sorry, I can't make out the doctor's prescription. His handwriting is so terrible.
- . Will you please try on these new shoes? I've just bought them for you.
- . My car engine didn't start yesterday morning. The battery might have died out.
- . Most of NGO's in Morocco rely on benevolent donations only. They receive no financial support from the government.
- . Slow down, will you? Speed limit is limited here. It's only 40 km.
- . “I hope the USA will not carry out its threats to impose new sanctions on our country.” said the Iranian diplomat to a journalist.
- . Turn off the tap, will you? You're wasting too much water these days.
- . “Don't worry! Cheer up! Your son's all right. He's out of danger.” The doctor said to Jim's mother.
- . Love between married couples does not last long. It fades away with time.
- . Look out! You almost knocked out that old lady. How many times do I have to tell you to drive slowly and carefully?
- . Tommy knew he was in big trouble; so he made up a fabulous alibi to make the police believe he was innocent.
- . One of our classmates is mentally-retarded. He finds it difficult to keep up with the class.
- . My parents object to my moving homes and changing jobs now and again. They'd really like me to get married and settle down once for all.
- . When I got back home from work yesterday evening, I was surprised to find out that I had left the front door unlocked. How careless of me!
- . How's your mother? Has she got over from her illness or is she still in bed?
- . It took the fire fighters hours and hours to put out the fire in the forest.
- . Let's get the work done today. I hate putting off thinks to a later time.
- . The plane took off on time but landed 20 minutes late due to some technical problems.
- . “Could I add an other idea here?” “Sure. Go ahead.”
- . I'll ring you up in case I need you.
- . The song you're listening to dates back to the 70's. It's a very nice one.
- . Kate has thrown away every single letter her ex-fiancé wrote to her. She hasn't kept one.
- . Although they set off / out early in the morning, they didn't get to their destination until past midnight.
- . “I wonder if you could possibly look after my child while I'm away on holiday?” Mrs Jefferson said to her aunt.
- . I don't have the company's phone number. I must look it up in the directory.
- . As soon as he finished the telephone conversation, he took off his pyjamas, put on his suit and rushed out.
- . The city council is pulling down the old houses and in the city center and converting them into buildings

and shopping centres.

. If you try to open that safe door, the alarm will certainly go off.

### **Prepositions:**

### **Adjective + preposition combinations:**

pleased with certain about good at satisfied with clever at serious about optimistic about fed up with	hopeless at useless at bad at famous for impressed by late for ready for nervous about	capable of covered in frustrated with interested in lacking in skilled at responsible for frightened of	sorry for worried about afraid of fond of proud of different from dependent of terrified of	keen on astonished at accustomed to allergic to guilty of angry with compatible with etc.
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### **Verb + preposition combinations:**

apologize for complain about deal with congratulate on wait for hear of / from	apply for object to succeed in approve of abide by insist on	suffer from agree with disagree with comply with concentrate on be / get used to	protect (sb.) from warn (sb.) against / about arrest sb. For attribute sth. to etc.
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### **Examples:**

Our neighbour's daughter is excellent at all subjects. Her mother is proud of her.

My sister is really keen on playing the piano.

"Is there anything you're allergic to?" The doctor asked the patient.

Most people living in rural areas are pessimistic about the future. They feel the situation is getting worse.

Jack was accused of stabbing his wife to death.

The pilot was held responsible for the aircraft crash. He insisted on landing in bad weather conditions.

When will you sit for the entrance examination to the faculty of medicine?

Sara is suffering from insomnia. She'd better see a doctor.

Some Japanese are used to eating raw fish.

Moroccan cuisine is famous for its delicious dishes.

The student apologized for coming late.

Nabil was angry with his sister because she damaged his camcorder.

Although the exam questions were a bit difficult, Ali succeeded in answering all of them.