

EKSAMENSSAMARBEIDENDE FORKURSINSTITUSJONER

Forkurs for 3-årig ingeniørutdanning og integrert masterstudium i teknologiske fag og tilhørende halvårig realfagskurs.

Universitetet i Sørøst-Norge, OsloMet, Høgskulen på Vestlandet, Høgskolen i Østfold, NTNU, Universitetet i Agder, Universitetet i Stavanger, UiT-Norges arktiske universitet, NKI, Metis.

Eksamensoppgave

ENGELSK

Bokmål

22. mai 2023

kl. 9.00-12.00

Hjelpemidler:

PC med institusjonens eksamensplattform med retteprogram og elektronisk ordbok - og samtidig sperret internett. Fysiske ordbøker, alle språk

Andre opplysninger:

Oppgavesettet består av 2 sider medregnet forside, i tillegg: 3 vedlegg

Oppgavesettet inneholder to oppgavealternativer.

Du skal svare på ett av oppgavealternativene.

Dersom du velger alternativ 2 skal både a) og b) besvares.

Vekting alternativ 2: a) 40% og b) 60%

Answer either alternative 1 or alternative 2:

Alternative 1: Five-paragraph essay

(approx. 600-800 words)

In 2022 the FIFA World Cup in football was held in Qatar. The championship was widely debated in Europe, partly due to the way Qatar deals with fundamental human rights. Several international human rights organizations argued that the World Cup should be boycotted. Others claimed that the concerns raised primarily in the West came as a result of limited knowledge about Qatari culture, and even racism.

Human rights are widely regarded as universal. Still, these rights may be interpreted differently around the world, a point proven by the different reactions to the FIFA World Cup 2022. Discuss some of the views expressed in Attachments 2 and 3 in a five-paragraph essay.

Alternative 2: Answer both a (40%) and b (60%)

a) Short formal text (approx. 300 words)

You are the CEO of a small international company and you have decided to invite your employees to be spectators at two of the football matches at the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar. You are aware of several cultural differences between Europe and countries in the Middle East, and you want your employees to be culturally sensitive when visiting Qatar. The official web page for Qatar 2022 (Attachment 1) lists a number of cultural issues, and your task is to write a structured, formal text where you clarify how to behave and how not to behave when in Qatar. Use the information provided in Attachment 1.

b) Summary (approx. 300 words)

Write a summary of the article in Attachment 2.

Attachment 2

Qatar: Things you need to know about the hosts of the 2022 FIFA World Cup

Amnesty International
November 16, 2022

With the 2022 FIFA World Cup kicking off in Qatar on 20 November, the Gulf state will be under the global spotlight. Since FIFA awarded the tournament to Qatar in 2010, the dire situation for migrant workers in the country has been widely publicized. Migrants and domestic workers continue to face a range of abuses including wage theft, forced labour, and exploitation.

But the treatment of migrant workers is just one of a range of violations that make up the state's troubling human rights record. Qatar's authorities repress freedom of expression, freedom of the press and freedom of association; women continue to face discrimination in law and practice; and laws continue to discriminate against LGBT individuals.

Freedom of expression and press freedom

The Qatari authorities use abusive laws to stifle those who are critical of the state, including both citizens and migrant workers. Amnesty International has documented cases of Qatari citizens who have been arbitrarily detained after criticizing the government, and sentenced following unfair trials based on confessions obtained coercively. Meanwhile, Malcolm Bidali, a Kenyan security guard, blogger and migrants' rights activist, was forcibly disappeared and held in solitary confinement for a month for highlighting the plight of migrant workers.

Qatar has little independent or critical media. The country's authorities limit press freedom by imposing restrictions on broadcasters, including by banning filming in certain locations such as government buildings, hospitals, universities, migrant workers' accommodation sites and private homes.

Freedom of association and assembly

Migrant workers remain barred from forming or joining trade unions. Instead, they are permitted to form Joint Committees, an initiative led by employers to allow workers' representation. To date, however, the initiative is not mandatory and covers only 2% of workers, falling far short of the fundamental right to form and join trade unions.

Citizens and migrant workers alike face repercussions for peaceful assembly. For instance, in August 2022, hundreds of migrant workers were arrested and deported by state authorities after protesting on the streets of Doha after their company repeatedly failed to pay their wages.

Forced labour and other forms of abuse continue, particularly in the private security sector and for domestic workers, most of whom are women. The payment of extortionate recruitment fees to secure jobs remains widespread, with sums ranging between US\$1,000 and US\$3,000. It takes many workers months or even years to repay the debt, which ultimately traps them in cycles of exploitation.

Women's rights

Women continue to face discrimination in law and practice in Qatar. Under the guardianship system, women require the permission of their male guardian, usually their husband, father, brother, grandfather or uncle, to marry, study abroad on government scholarships, work in many government jobs, travel abroad (if under the age of 25), and access reproductive healthcare.

Family law discriminates against women, who face greater difficulties seeking a divorce, and more severe economic disadvantages if they do so, compared to men. Women also continue to be inadequately protected against domestic and sexual violence.

LGBT rights

Qatari laws discriminate against LGBT people. Article 296(3) of the Penal Code, criminalizes a range of same-sex consensual sexual acts, including potential jail terms for anyone who “leads or induces or tempts a male, by any means, into committing an act of sodomy or debauchery”. Similarly, Article 296(4) criminalizes anyone who “induces or tempts a male or female, by any means, into committing acts contrary to morals or that are unlawful”.

In October 2022, human rights organizations documented cases in which security forces arrested LGBT individuals in public places — based solely on their gender expression — and searched their phones. They also said it was mandatory for transgender women detainees to attend conversion therapy sessions as a requirement for their release.

This text has been edited. The full article can be found at:

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/11/qatar-six-things-you-need-to-know-about-the-hosts-of-the-2022-fifa-world-cup/>

Attachment 3

The line between sports, politics and human rights

From the end of the Messi saga to the first Arab tournament, and the mixing of politics and sports – here's what FIFA, and the rest of us, will have to think about.

By Abubakr Al-Shamahi
19 Dec 2022

A World Cup like no other wraps up with a final like no other, a footballing story for the ages and the first tournament for a region often only talked about in the negative. What have we learned? What has FIFA learned? What has football learned? Here are some of my key takeaways from the last month:

In the run-up to the World Cup, Qatar was criticised for its treatment of migrant workers and LGBTQ+ people. The debate over these issues highlights the difficulties governing body FIFA has going forward if it wants to continue its policy of trying to globalise football.

Qatar has acknowledged the validity of some of the criticisms, following reports of the deaths of labourers working on World Cup infrastructure and mistreatment. It says that changes have been made, and will continue to be, particularly when it comes to safety. But many people in Qatar, the wider region and beyond felt that the concerns raised in the West reeked of hypocrisy, Orientalist stereotypes or outright racism.

No previous host has faced the scrutiny Qatar has, including Russia, which was bombing Syria and invading Ukraine in the run-up to hosting the last World Cup. But therein lies the problem for FIFA. Where is the line on human rights? Who gets to determine it? And by what standards? “Universal” human rights in the Western sense are oftentimes not accepted elsewhere. Does that automatically rule out most of the world from hosting what is supposed to be a global game? What about the human rights of Palestinians, whose flag was a prominent presence in Qatar in ways that might not have been possible at other tournaments? As the primary host of the next World Cup, will the US now face extra criticisms of its domestic and foreign policies?

It would be great for FIFA if the World Cup could travel around the world every four years and yet simultaneously take place in a magical and sanitised “FIFAland”, where none of these issues exist. Unfortunately for them, the World Cup takes place in the real world – and that means questions over how such global sporting events should handle politics are not going to go away.

This text has been edited. The full article can be found at:

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/12/19/six-key-takeaways-qatar-world-cup>

Attachment 1

Discover Qatar  Cultural awareness



Cultural awareness



Qatar is a relatively conservative country – but extremely welcoming. Hospitality is a cornerstone of local culture and everybody is welcome.

Qatar 2022 was the first FIFA World Cup to be held in the Middle East and the Arab World. Over a million fans visited the region over the course of the tournament – many experienced Arab culture and traditions for the first time.

Clothing

People can generally wear their clothing of choice. Shoulders and knees should be covered when visiting public places like museums and other government buildings. Swimwear is commonly worn at hotel beaches and pools.

Traditional attire

While international visitors and residents wear a wide variety of clothing styles, Qatari citizens usually wear traditional attire. Visitors are welcome to wear traditional Qatari clothing if they choose to.

Families

Qatar has a very family friendly culture. Children are welcome in almost all premises, including restaurants, malls, cultural establishments and fan zones, all day and late into the evening.

Alcohol

Alcohol is not part of local culture, but hospitality is. Alcohol is served in licensed restaurants, bars and hotels.

Drinking alcohol outside of designated areas is prohibited. It is not permitted to bring alcohol into the State of Qatar. Visitors should avoid travelling with alcohol from their country of origin or purchasing duty free products en route to avoid confiscation upon arrival into Qatar.

Public displays of affection

Public displays of affection are not part of local culture, but making new friends and celebrating together are.

Photography

When taking pictures, common courtesy should be exercised and fans are advised to ask permission before photographing/filming members of the public.

Tipping

Qatar has an optional tipping culture. It is common to carry cash to provide a discretionary tip for services such as hospitality.

Weekends

The first day of the week is Sunday and the weekend is Friday and Saturday.

Access to services

Friday is Holy Day in Qatar and access to services is limited. Banks and other services usually close in the morning before reopening after midday. Some supermarkets and pharmacies will be open 24/7.

For visitors that need Consular support, please contact your respective Embassies and Consulates in Qatar.

