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Mapping Language Use and Communication Challenges to the Canadian Language Benchmarks and CELPIP-General LS within Workplace Contexts for Canadian New Immigrants - Paragon Testing Enterprises

<i>plagiarized source</i>	<i>doe, douglas, cheng</i>
<p>entry-level positions are not only open to persons with no previous work experience, such as new entrants to the workforce and recent graduates, but also to those re-entering the labour market or wishing to change careers. drolet. getting your foot in the door https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-006-x/2017001/article/54898-eng.htm</p>	<p>entry-level workplace positions as positions that would be open to new entrants or re-entrants to the workforce, such as recent graduates, and those wishing to change careers or jobs.</p>
<p>Since males possess more formally recognised human capital globally as a result of the gendered division of labour, the family investment hypothesis presumes that males will be primary earners and, therefore, more likely to invest in their own skills upgrading in the host country(Bielby and Bielby 1992). Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>Since males possess more formally recognised human capital globally as a result of the gendered division of labour, it is assumed that males will be primary earners and, therefore, more likely to invest in upgrading in the host country (Bielby & Bielby, 1992).</p>
<p>The ‘family investment hypothesis’... assumes that primary workers within the family invest in acquiring host country specific skills in order to further their careers while secondary workers support their families by finding low-skill, low-wage and often precarious employment (Beach and Worswick 1993; Duleep and Sanders 1993;Worswick 1999; Duleep and Dowhan 2002) Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>The “family investment hypothesis” assumes that primary workers (usually men) within the family invest in acquiring specific skills in order to further their careers in their host country, while female partners support their families by finding low-skill, low-wage, and often precarious employment (Duleep &Dowhan, 2002). p?</p>
<p>many newly arrived immigrant women do defer their own career aspirations in order to provide for their families in the short term (Baker and Benjamin 1997; Duleep 1998; Cobb-Clark and Crossley 2004; Cobb-Clark, Connolly, and Worswick 2005). Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>Many newly arrived immigrant women defer their own career aspirations in order to provide for their families in the short term (Cobb-Clark, Connolly, & Worswick 2005; Cobb-Clark & Crossley, 2004).</p>
<p>In Canada, immigrant women (often the ‘dependent spouse’ under the FSWPprogramme) continue to earn less than their male counterparts in most occupations. Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>In Canada, immigrant women continue to earn less than their male counterparts in most occupations.</p>
<p>Gender dynamics within relationships have been found to change as a result of migration and women often face pressures to sacrifice their own employment gains for family wellbeing (Li and Findlay 1999). Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>Gender dynamics within relationships have been found to change as a result of migration, and women often sacrifice their own employment for family well being (Findlay & Li, 1999).</p>
<p>A growing body of literature has raised further, serious concerns about male bias inthe conceptualisations of skill. guo 2015</p>	<p>A growing body of research hashighlighted the male bias inherent in the conceptualization of skill (Guo, 2015).</p>
<p>...the family gap is largest in countries with weak childcare policies (Harkness and Waldfogel 2003). Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>The family gap is largest in countries with weak childcare policies (Harkness & Waldfogel, 2003).</p>

<p>While migrating 'dependents' have in the past been problematized as an economic burden rather than asset (see Satzewich 1993), research has begun to demonstrate that secondary actors within the economic migrating family unit often a determining factor in the successful integration of the family as a whole (Creese, Dyck, and McLaren 2008).</p> <p>Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>Therefore, in the past, migrating 'dependents' have been constructed as an economic burden, rather than asset (see Satzewich, 1993). More recently, research has shown that dependents within the economic migrating family unit often play a critical role in the successful integration of the family as a whole (Creese, Dyck, & McLaren, 2008).</p>
<p>Thus new immigrants, particularly professional women, are faced with the intersecting challenges of adapting to a new labour market which undervalues their human capital, and gendered social systems which place expectations on them which may not have operated in the same ways in their country of origin.</p> <p>Family Dynamics 2015</p>	<p>In sum, new immigrants are faced with the intersecting challenges of adapting to a new labour market that undervalues their human capital, and gendered social systems that place expectations on them which may not have operated in the same ways in their country of origin.</p>
<p>unknown if the text is plagiarized because the source within the article cited was not found</p>	<p>The study focused on entry-level workplace positions because there is very limited empirical research examining language use and communicative challenges among new Canadian immigrants who work in positions that are not regulated by professional organizations (Derwing & Munro, 2009).</p>