

Part I contains a reading comprehension passage accompanied by 10 questions in part A, and 10 in part B.

PART I A: Reading comprehension. True or False?

Read text A below and decide whether the following 10 statements are True or False. Put a cross (x) in the appropriate box on the answer sheet provided, as shown in the example:

	TRUE	FALSE
0		x
1		

- 0) The process of European integration preceded the idea of a common European Union (EU) foreign policy.
- 1) The idea of a unified European Union (EU) foreign policy began with the process of European integration.
- 2) The EU has been as successful in creating a common foreign policy as in creating a single market and a single currency.
- 3) After the collapse of communism, the EU tried harder to create a common foreign policy.
- 4) The European Political Cooperation (EPC) process was weakened by the need for unanimous decisions.
- 5) EU member countries were often divided, during the EPC project, on some foreign policy matters.
- 6) Since 1989, regional conflicts and international terrorism have motivated EU leaders to develop the diplomatic role of the EU.
- 7) The European Commission is less associated than the European Parliament with the process of EU foreign policy decision-making.
- 8) Today voting unanimity by the 27 EU member states is not necessary to implement foreign policy decisions.
- 9) After the CSFP was formalised at Maastricht, the EU commanded UN peacekeeping troops in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.
- 10) The text tells us that an EU Foreign Minister has been appointed.

(A) The idea that the European Union should speak with one voice in world affairs is as old as the European integration process itself. But the Union has made less progress in **forging** a common foreign and security policy over the years than in creating a single market and a single currency. The geopolitical changes following the collapse of communism **led** EU members to redouble their efforts to speak and act as one – with some positive results.

Historically, the first step was an ambitious attempt in 1954 to create a European Defence Community, which failed at the last minute. This was followed in 1970 by a process called European Political Cooperation, whereby EU member countries tried to coordinate their positions on foreign policy **issues** of the day. Under this process, EU countries produced joint statements condemning acts of aggression around the world, or supporting United Nations or other peace initiatives.

But on particularly **sensitive** issues, or where individual EU countries had special interests, no single voice could be found because decisions had to be unanimous. In the last 15 years, the Union has renewed its efforts to perform a political and security role more **in line with** its commercial and economic power. The regional conflicts that erupted after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and, more recently, the need to fight international terrorism have convinced EU leaders that they should create formal instruments of both diplomacy and intervention.

One of the problems was to agree how much authority for **vital** issues of foreign policy and security should be vested in the EU and its institutions and how much should be retained by member states. In the end, essential authority remains with the member states, **although** the European Commission and, to a lesser extent, the European Parliament, are associated with the process. However, the formula **agreed** still requires that key decisions be taken by unanimous vote – hard to achieve in an EU with 27 members.

The principle of a common foreign and security policy (CFSP) was formalised in the Maastricht treaty of 1992. But by that time war had broken out in former Yugoslavia. The Union tried unsuccessfully to **broker** a diplomatic settlement. Without a European intervention

capacity, EU countries could only intervene as part of the UN peacekeeping force and subsequently, under US leadership, as part of a Nato force – as they did in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo and the **former** Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The lessons of the Balkan conflicts have not been lost. The Union has acted since then on both the diplomatic and security fronts.

To give it diplomatic **clout** and visibility, the Union has created the post of High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy and provided him with a far-reaching support structure, including a policy unit to provide assessments and early warnings on crisis situations, a political and security committee and a military committee. One major innovation, agreed by the 27 member states but not yet implemented, is to raise the EU's diplomatic profile further by creating the post of European foreign minister.

Part I B Reading Comprehension: Synonyms

Match the 10 words and phrases in BOX A (from TEXT A above) with 10 of the words or phrases having the same meaning in BOX B. Write your answers on the answer sheet provided as shown with the example (0):

0	m
1	

BOX A	BOX B
0) <i>forging</i>	a) fundamental
1) led	b) accorded
2) issues	c) negotiate
3) sensitive	d) caused
4) in line with	e) even if
5) vital	f) previous
6) although	g) in keeping with
7) agreed	h) delicate
8) broker	i) matters
9) former	j) because
10) clout	k) power
	l) break up
	m) creating

Part II: Language use and reading comprehension.

There are 20 questions in this part. Refer to text (A) above for questions 1)- 5) and to its continuation (B) below for 6)-20). Choose the right answer from a)-d) and enter it on the answer sheet, as shown in the example:

- 0) The text tells us that the European Defence Community
 a) was successfully created in 1954 b) was the earliest EU foreign policy initiative c) was created too late to be successful d) failed for lack of time

	a	b	c	d
0		X		

- 1) When war broke out in the former Yugoslavia
 a) the Maastricht Treaty had not been signed b) had not been signed the Maastricht Treaty
 c) the Maastricht Treaty had been signed d) it was not signed the Maastricht Treaty
- 2) EU countries could only intervene in the Yugoslav conflict as part of the UN peacekeeping force because
 a) they were under US leadership b) they had no EU intervention capacity c) they did not have the

support of NATO **d)** their diplomatic efforts were successful.

- 3) The post of High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy (HRFSP) was created diplomatic role.
- a) in order give the EU a bigger b) for give the EU a more big c) for giving to EU bigger d) to give the EU a bigger
- 4) The post of HRFSP a number of structures.
- a) is supported by b) is supported from c) is supporting d) is being supportive of
- 5) Which statement is NOT correct? Th text tells us that post of European Foreign Minister
- a) will further increase the diplomatic visibility of the EU b) has the agreement of all 27 EU members c) has yet to be filled. d) has always been part of the EU project.

(B) As part of the CFSP, the Union also created a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) with the potential, if agreed later on, for creating a common defence structure. In December 2003, EU leaders adopted a European Security Strategy and have since agreed on its basic mission and priority areas for action: the fight against terror; a Middle East strategy; a comprehensive policy on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

It is perhaps fitting that the first ESDP missions were in the former Yugoslavia, the scene of earlier frustrations. The EU has a 500-strong police mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina which focuses on training local officers in line with European standards and practice. Since 2005, the EU has commanded the military stabilisation force in Bosnia-Herzegovina (EUFOR). Under a decision of February 2007, this force, initially made up of 8,000 troops, is being reduced to 2,500.

The EU undertook two high-profile initiatives in 2006. One was to send 7,500 men, led by France and Italy, plus German naval units, to support the United Nations force in South Lebanon after fighting there between Hezbollah and the Israeli army. The second was to deploy a German-led force of 3 500 to the Democratic Republic of Congo to help provide security during parliamentary and presidential elections there – the first for more than 40 years.

To give it a credible intervention capability, the EU identified a number of tasks a military force could undertake, including humanitarian and rescue missions, peacekeeping, crisis management and even peacemaking. To implement these tasks, the Union created a rapid reaction force, whose military strength will be built up gradually over several years.

To enhance its readiness to respond to short-term calls for action, the EU has implemented a concept of so-called battle-groups of about 1,500 men each. Two battle-groups will be on standby at any given time. Either one can be mobilised within ten days of a request being made by the EU council of ministers.

With the CFSP and ESDP, the Union is creating a political dimension to add to its international role as a major commercial and economic power. But there is still a long way to go before the scale of this political dimension becomes clear. Despite their commitment to making a success of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, member governments sometimes find it hard to change their own national policy regarding a particular country or region in the name of EU solidarity.

Just how difficult this can be is illustrated by the divisions among EU member states about whether to support the American-led war in Iraq.

Although the Union has introduced flexibility into voting procedures on CFSP decisions by allowing individual governments to abstain, or by using majority voting, or by allowing a majority of countries to act on their own, unanimity is still required on decisions with military or defence implications.

- 6) The ESDP as part of the CFSP.
- a) was created b) has been created c) was being created d) had been created

- 7) a European Security Strategy in 2003, EU leaders have agreed on its role and principal areas of action.
 a) Since to adopt b) Since adopted c) Since adopting d) From when it adopts
- 8) The EU has been at the command of the military stabilisation force in Bosnia Herzegovina
 a) from two years b) since two years c) from the 2005 d) for two years
- 9) That the first ESDP missions were in the former Yugoslavia is considered
 a) appropriate b) frustrating c) spectacular d) historic
- 10) Local officers in Bosnia Herzegovina an EU police mission.
 a) are being taught by b) are training c) are standardising practices by d) are practising on
- 11) According to a February 2007 decision,
 a) 8,000 EUFOR troops were sent to Bosnia Herzegovina. b) 6,000 EUFOR troops were recalled from Bosnia Herzegovina. c) EUFOR troops in Bosnia Herzegovina will be increased from 2,500 to 8,000. d) EUFOR troops in Bosnia Herzegovina would be decreased from 8,000 to 2,500.
- 12) When the EU sent a 3,500 force to the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2006, the country
 a) had not held parliamentary and presidential elections for over 40 years. b) had not seen German troops for 40 years. c) had enjoyed 40 years of security. d) held peaceful parliamentary and presidential elections.
- 13) Which answer is NOT correct? The EU rapid reaction force
 a) has built up the EU's military strength over the years. b) will have increasing military strength in the future. c) will participate in humanitarian missions. d) is designed to give the EU a credible intervention capacity.
- 14) When the EU Council of Ministers requests,
 a) 3,000 soldiers can be mobilized after a ten day period. b) 1,500 soldiers can be mobilized within ten days. c) 1,500 soldiers can be mobilized after ten days. d) 3,000 soldiers can be mobilized within ten days.
- 15) With the CFSP and ESDP, the EU is in the international community.
 a) politicising its commercial and economic role b) creating a new political role for itself
 c) increasing its commercial and economic role d) a major political player
- 16) It will be a long time before the scale of is clear.
 a) the EU's international political role b) the EU international political role's c) the international EU's political role d) the international political EU's role
- 17) EU member governments are committed to making
 a) succeed the CFSP. b) the CFSP success. c) the CFSP to succeed. d) the CFSP succeed.
- 18) EU member governments are committed to the success of the EU., reconciling national policy and EU solidarity is sometimes difficult.
 a) Because b) When c) Although d) However
- 19) Some EU member states have asked the US-led war against Iraq.
 a) why supported other members b) why other members have supported c) why have other members supported d) why have supported other members
- 20) Today a unanimous EU vote on military and defence decisions.
 a) is to be obtained b) has to be obtained c) must to be obtained d) does have be obtained

PART III: Translation from Italian to English

Choose the correct English translation for the highlighted parts 1) – 10) in the text from the options a)-d) given for each below. Enter your choices on the answer sheet as shown in the example (0):

0) a) and b) namely c) whereas d) in order to

	a	b	c	d
0		X		

Dai trattati di Roma in poi la costruzione europea è imperniata sugli aspetti economici, **0) ossia** sulla realizzazione di un mercato comune, **1) anche se sin dall'inizio esisteva l'idea** di una cooperazione nel settore della politica internazionale. Durante circa quarant'anni di costruzione europea, l'espressione stessa "politica estera comune" non è comparsa nei trattati. Dall'ottobre 1970 gli Stati membri della Comunità europea **2) hanno cooperato e cercato di concertarsi** sui grandi problemi di politica internazionale. Ma ciò è avvenuto a livello intergovernativo, nell'ambito della **3) "cooperazione politica europea"**. Nel 1986 l'Atto unico europeo ha formalizzato la cooperazione intergovernativa **4) senza snaturarla o mutarne** le modalità operative. La trasformazione **5) si è compiuta** a Maastricht, dove per la prima volta gli Stati membri hanno inserito nel trattato l'obiettivo di una "politica estera comune". **6) Dall'entrata in vigore del trattato il 1° novembre 1993** l'Unione europea in quanto tale **7) può far sentire la propria voce** sulla scena internazionale, esprimere la propria posizione sui conflitti armati, sui diritti dell'uomo e su qualsiasi altro **8) argomento** connesso ai principi fondamentali e ai valori comuni su cui si fonda l'Unione europea e che essa si è impegnata a difendere.

Le disposizioni della **PESC** sono state rivedute dal trattato di Amsterdam entrato in vigore nel 1999. Gli articoli da 11 a 28 del trattato sull'Unione europea sono da allora specificamente dedicati alla PESC.

Una decisione importante intesa a migliorare l'efficacia e la "visibilità" della politica estera dell'Unione è stata presa quando si è proceduto alla nomina dell'Alto Rappresentante per la PESC (innovazione contemplata dal trattato di Amsterdam), **9) assegnando al signor Javier Solana tale incarico quinquennale dal 18 ottobre 1999.**

Il nuovo trattato di Nizza è entrato in vigore il 1° febbraio 2003 e contempla nuove disposizioni in materia di PESC. In particolare esso estende il numero di settori **10) disciplinati dal voto a maggioranza qualificata** e rafforza il ruolo del Comitato politico e di sicurezza nelle operazioni di gestione delle crisi.

1) a) even if from the beginning the idea had existed b) even though since the start had existed the idea
c) although from the start was existing the idea of d) even if it existed from the beginning the idea of

2) a) have cooperated and tried to consult one the other b) were cooperating and trying to consult with one another
c) had been cooperating and trying to consult each with the other d) have cooperated and tried to consult one another

3) a) european's cooperation political b) european political cooperation c) European political cooperation
d) political Europe's cooperation

4) a) without to change b) without changing c) without change d) without do change to

5) a) has come b) come c) came d) had come

6) a) Since it came into force on November 1st 1993 b) Since coming into force on 1th November 1993
c) Since it became vigorous on november 1nd 1993 d) Since becoming vigorous on November 1st 1993

7) **a)** has been able to make its voice heard **b)** can to make its voice felt **c)** can have its voice smelt **d)** have been able to make its voice heard

8) **a)** subject **b)** argument **c)** material **d)** reason

9) **a)** appointing Javier Solana to the five-year post on October 18th 1999. **b)** appointing Javier Solana to the five-years post **c)** giving to Javier Solana the five-year post on October 18th 1999 **d)** giving on October 18th 1999 to Javier Solana the five-years post

10) **a)** that fall under qualified majority voting **b)** who discipline majority qualified voting **c)** which are falling under qualified majority voting **d)** which have falled under qualified majority voting

Part IV: Language Use

Choose ONE of the words (a)-(j) provided in the box below it to fill each of the 10 spaces in the text, and transfer your choices to the answer sheet, as shown in the example:

0	j
2	

N.B.: use each word ONCE only.

It is not easy to define organised crime because it takes different forms at a time characterised by globalisation ...(0)... sophisticated modern technologies. The ...(1)... of terrorism make the task even more complex.

To develop appropriate tools, knowledge about organised crime and the vulnerabilities of licit sectors must be collected and ...(2)... A European crime statistics system will thus be set up and developed in collaboration with the Member States.

The Commission stresses the importance of an EU intelligence-led law enforcement policy ...(3)... the availability of and access to information and greater transparency between law enforcement authorities at European and international level.

Within this policy, a "European Criminal Intelligence Model" should be developed which ...(4)... enable European assessment of the organised crime threat. By synchronising national and European activities in this field based on a common methodology, Europol should provide an important tool for identifying action to be taken.

An effective organised crime prevention ...(5)... cannot be based on police cooperation alone. Certain Member States have, ...(6)..., been innovative in using an administrative approach ...(7)... criminal organisations from penetrating legal markets with the help of administrative procedures. The Commission aims to develop a model to assess the crime-proofing of legislation and new products and services at risk. This could be widely disseminated at EU level.

The Commission considers that the fight against corruption ...(8)... be based on a comprehensive approach including criminal law measures, promotion of integrity in public administration and monitoring national anti-corruption policies.

Public-private partnerships constitute an effective tool for preventing crime in general and organised crime in particular. The ...(9)... of the Action Plan proposed by the Commission in 2006 is ...(10)... private sector cooperation with law enforcement authorities.

(a) aim	(b) to prevent	(c) would	(d) challenges	(e) should	(f) updated
(g) policy	(h) based on	(i) for example	(j) and	(k) to strengthen	