

PART I A: Reading comprehension. True or False?

Read the text 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) Bulgaria and Romania forced the European Union (EU) to accept the Accession Treaty on January 1st.

The communication entitled 'Enlargement strategy and main challenges 2007-8':

- 1) is addressed to the European Commission.
- 2) is about contemporary plans for adding new member countries to the EU.
- 3) says that in December 2006, the European Council agreed about EU enlargement for the first time.
- 4) implies that communication with the public is not completely effective.
- 5) states that the quality of the process of EU enlargement has always been satisfactory.
- 6) implies that negotiations on enlargement have been transparent.
- 7) says that developing civil society is one way to help candidate countries become EU members.
- 8) emphasises that public support for enlarging the EU is important.
- 9) refers to impact studies which slowed down the process of enlargement.
- 10) suggests ways of assisting candidate countries in their desire to become EU members.

The enlargement process and the pre-accession strategy: general approach

With the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of Bulgaria and Romania, these two countries became Member States of the European Union on 1 January.

On 6 November the European Commission adopted a communication 'Enlargement strategy and main challenges 2007-08'. It refers to the current enlargement agenda, which covers the countries of the western Balkans and Turkey. It follows up on the renewed consensus on enlargement agreed by the December 2006 European Council, which is based on the principle of consolidation of commitments, equitable and rigorous conditionality and better communication with the public, combined with the European Union's capacity to integrate new members. The communication identifies the measures taken to improve the quality of the enlargement process by tackling difficult reforms at an early stage, making full use of benchmarks, contributing to greater transparency in negotiations and preparing the first impact studies in key policy areas. It also presents an approach for addressing major challenges in the candidate countries, such as State building, the rule of law, reconciliation, administrative and judicial reforms, and the fight against organised crime and corruption. The communication proposes measures to help these countries on their way to accession, such as a facility to promote civil society development and dialogue and closer donor coordination, and measures to foster public support for further enlargements.

Part I B Reading Comprehension: Synonyms

Match the 10 words and phrases in BOX A (from the text on the next page) 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>full</i>	a) accused
1) former	b) emphasized
2) in view of	c) because
3) Envoy	d) representative
4) submitted	e) previous
5) since	f) promised
6) yielded	g) continuing
7) addressing	h) considering
8) further	i) presented
9) stressed	j) produced
10) indicted	k) underwent
	l) dealing with
	m) complete

Part II: Language use (1-10) and reading comprehension (11-20). Choose the right answer from a)-d) and transfer it to the answer sheet provided, as shown in the example:

	a	b	C	D
0	X			
1				

Potential candidate countries: Serbia

A political dialogue meeting at ministerial level was held with Serbia in March, 2007. In November the Commission adopted a proposal for a decision on the signing of a stabilisation and association agreement (SAA). **Full** cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the **former** Yugoslavia (ICTY) is required before the SAA can be signed.

On the basis of the Commission's progress report of 6 November, on 10 December the Council called for further reform efforts, in particular with the judiciary and the security sector, as well as the fight against corruption and structural economic reforms. **In view of** Serbia's institutional capacity, the Council was confident that the country would be capable of implementing a future stabilisation and association agreement and accelerating its preparations on the way towards the European Union.

In March the UN Special **Envoy** for the Kosovo status process, former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, **submitted** his comprehensive proposal for the Kosovo status settlement to the UN Secretary-General. **Since** no agreement regarding the future status of Kosovo could be reached at the United Nations Security Council, a series of meetings and direct talks between Priština and Belgrade started on 28 September, facilitated and mediated by a European Union–United States–Russia troika. The talks **yielded** no results and the troika contact group presented the factual report on the process to the UN Secretary-General on 7 December. Two meetings of the stabilisation and association process tracking mechanism with Kosovo, as defined by UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999), were held, in March and in November 2007.

On 10 December the Council noted the progress made by the provisional institutions of self-government in **addressing** certain priorities, but stressed the need for major efforts to strengthen the rule of law, anti-corruption policy and the fight against organised crime, as well as to enhance the dialogue between the communities. It recalled the crucial importance of **further** effective implementation of the Kosovo standards, including the protection of minorities and historical and religious sites, and **stressed** that resolving the status of Kosovo would facilitate progress with the reform agenda. The Council confirmed that the European Union would continue to assume its responsibilities in Kosovo.

On 5 March the Council again renewed the measures in support of the effective implementation of the mandate of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The measures are designed to prevent the entry into the European Union of individuals engaging in activities that help persons at large **indicted** by the ICTY to continue to evade justice for crimes, or otherwise acting in a manner which could obstruct the ICTY's effective implementation of its mandate.

Language Use

- 0) Serbia had a ministerial meeting 2007.
- a) in March b) at March c) in march d) on March
- 1) Serbia with the ICT.
- b) have to cooperate b) must to cooperate c) must cooperate d) is obliged cooperate
- 2) The European Council Serbia that reforms were necessary.
- a) said b) told c) invited d) called
- 3) Officials a meeting about Serbia in March 2007.
- a) participated to b) have participated in c) had participated to d) participated in
- 4) Officials at the meeting asked '..... the SAA?'
- a) Will Serbia be able to implement b) Serbia will be able to implement c) Would Serbia have implemented d) Would Serbia have been able to implement
- 5) Talks between Priština and Belgrade started the failure of the UNSC to reach an agreement.
- a) because b) although c) as a result of d) when
- 6) The Council noted that Kosovo progress in self-government.
- a) had made any b) had made some c) made any d) had been some
- 7) combat crime, it also needed to communicate better.
- a) Not only did Kosovo need to b) Not only Kosovo had to c) Kosovo did not only need d) Kosovo needed not only
- 8) If the status of Kosovo was resolved, the reform agenda
- a) would be facilitating b) will have facilitated c) would have been facilitating d) would be facilitated
- 9) "..... our responsibilities in Kosovo", said EU officials at the meeting.
- a) We will continue to assume b) We are going assume c) We'll be assumed d) We will been assuming
- 10) The ICTY wants to stop justice.
- a) that indicted persons evade b) indicted persons to evade c) indicted persons evading d) to indicted persons to evade

Reading comprehension

11) The Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA)

- a) was written by Serbian ministers in March. b) was signed by the European Commission in November. c) is the text of a political speech. d) is part of the process of Serbia joining the EU.

12) Signing the SAA depends on

- b) the ICT cooperating with the former Yugoslavia. b) the European Commission cooperating with the ICT c) Serbia cooperating with the ICTY. d) the ICTY cooperating with the European Commission

13) The European Commission progress report of 6 November suggested that

- a) Serbia's police force was excellent. b) Serbia's legal system was satisfactory. c) Criminality in Serbia was under control. d) The Serbian economy needed reform.

14) What was the European Council confident about?

- a) The rapid methods of Serbian institutions. b) The stability of Serbian institutions.
c) The capacity for association of Serbian institutions. d) The ability of Serbian institutions to improve.

15) Who is Martti Ahtisaari?

- a) A United Nations mediator in negotiations over the status of Kosovo.
b) A permanent United Nations representative to Kosovo.
c) A Finnish delegate to the United Nations. d) The President of Finland.

16) Talks between Priština and Belgrade about the status of Kosovo started on 28th September,

- a) even if the UNSC could not agree. b) involving mediators from the EU. c) and were moderately successful in finding a solution. d) with the direct involvement of the UN Secretary General.

17) The stabilisation and association process tracking mechanism with Kosovo

- a) held 2 meetings in 1999. b) was defined by a UNSC resolution.
c) met with the UNSC in March. d) defined a UNSC resolution.

18) On December 10, according to the European Council

- a) communities within the EU need to talk to each other more. b) communication between different communities in Serbia is much improved. c) there is a lack of effective communication between communities in Serbia. d) Serbia's communities need to talk more to the rest of the EU..

19) The European Council said that

- a) minorities in Kosovo are well protected. b) historical and religious sites in Kosovo are safe.
c) the Kosovo standards have been effectively reached. d) reform in Serbia would be easier after the status of Kosovo was decided.

20) How does the European Council support the mandate of the ICTY?

- a) It captures individuals guilty of war crimes b) It prevents war criminals entering the EU
c) It prevents people who help war criminals avoid capture, from entering the EU
d) It prevents activities in the EU which help war criminals to enter the EU

PART III: Translation from Italian to English

Read the text carefully, paying particular attention to the parts in bold numbered (1) - (10). For each, choose the best English translation from the four options (a)-(d) provided below. Enter your choices on the answer sheet as for Part II.

Eurobarometro, **1) il servizio di sondaggi e analisi della Commissione europea**, ha realizzato due progetti di ricerca sulle **2) competenze linguistiche dei cittadini europei e i loro atteggiamenti nei confronti delle lingue**.

I sondaggi si sono svolti nel 2001 e nel 2006, **3) con un intervallo di tempo sufficiente per rilevare eventuali cambiamenti**. A causa dell'allargamento dell'UE, **4) però**, il secondo sondaggio **5) è stato più ampio rispetto al primo**. Il sondaggio del 2006, infatti, comprendeva i dieci Stati membri che hanno aderito nel 2004, nonché Bulgaria, Croazia, Romania e Turchia.

I risultati dei sondaggi sono piuttosto interessanti per molti aspetti. Nel 2001, il 53% degli intervistati **6) ha affermato di saper parlare** una lingua straniera accanto alla propria. Nel 2006, tale quota è salita al 56%. I più poliglotti sono i lussemburghesi, dato che il 99% di loro parla almeno un'altra lingua straniera, seguiti dagli slovacchi (97%) e dai lettoni (95%).

Nel 2006, il 28% degli intervistati ha affermato di parlare due lingue straniere, contro il 26 del 2001. **7) Le seconde lingue più diffuse** sono l'inglese, il francese e il tedesco, seguite dallo spagnolo e dal russo.

8) Complessivamente, i sondaggi hanno mostrato che gli Stati membri più piccoli, con più di una lingua ufficiale, vantano i livelli più alti di multilinguismo. Ciò vale anche per i paesi la cui lingua è poco diffusa o che hanno un certo "scambio linguistico" coi paesi vicini. Solo sei Stati membri hanno registrato **9) una maggioranza di monolingui** nel 2006: l'Irlanda (66% della popolazione parla solo la propria lingua materna), il Regno Unito (62%), l'Italia (59%), l'Ungheria (58%), il Portogallo (58%) e la Spagna (56%).

Solo una minoranza di europei considera poco importante lo studio delle lingue, per la precisione l'8% nel 2006, **10) con una leggera differenza rispetto al 7% del 2001**.

- 1) a) The European Commission's survey and analysis service b) The service of surveys and analysis of the European Commission c) The survey and analysis service's European Commission
d) The European Commission survey and analysis service's
- 2) a) European citizens' language skills and their aptitudes for languages b) the skills in languages and the attitudes towards language of the citizens of Europe c) the language skills of European citizens and their attitudes towards languages d) the citizens of Europe's language skills and aptitudes for languages
- 3) a) with sufficient interval of time to show eventual changes.
b) leaving enough time to show any changes. c) with time interval sufficient for show eventual changes.
d) leaving any changes enough time to compare.
- 4) a) however b) although c) but d) anyway
- 5) a) was more wide of the first. b) has been wider in scope than the first.
c) was wider in scope than the first. d) has been larger than the first.
- 6) a) said that they were speaking b) said that they could speak
c) told that they could speak d) said that they knew to speak

- 7) a) The most popular second languages b) The second most popular languages
 c) The languages second most popular d) The second languages most popular
- 8) a) Complexly, the surveys showed b) In general, the surveys showed
 c) The surveys generally have shown d) The complex surveys demonstrated
- 9) a) had the major part of monolinguals b) were monolinguals for the major part
 c) had a majority of mono-linguals d) had for the most part mono-linguists
- 10) a) a slight rise over the 2001 figure of 7 percent b) a small difference with the 7% in the 2001
 c) a little increase respect of the 7% of the 2001 d) a small change confronted with the 2001 figure

Part IV: Language Use

Choose ONE of the words (a)-(l) 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	c
1	

NB: use each word ONCE only

After the informal meeting of Heads of State or Government at Hampton Court in October 2005, ...(0)... was agreed that the European Union needed to take steps to reinforce ...(1)... external action and the link between internal and external policies, ...(2)... the setback to the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe. ...(3)... the Commission adopted a communication in 2006 presenting a series of practical proposals intended to bring ...(4)... coherence, effectiveness and visibility to Europe in the world, ...(5)... without entailing any amendments to the Treaty. The objective is ...(6)... strengthen the Union's role as a global player through better strategic planning ...(7)... holding informal meetings at each change of Presidency of the European Council ...(8)... through improved cooperation ...(9)... the Commission and the Council Secretariat, enhanced relations with the Member States through a staff exchange programme involving ...(10)... diplomatic services and the Council Secretariat, and improved accountability concerning external action, public information and global visibility.

(a) greater (b) but (c) <i>it</i> (d) despite (e) hence (f) between (g) their (h) its (i) behave (j) by (k) to (l) and
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