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, 0):

	TRUE	FALSE
0		**X**
1		

The text says that:

0) the European Day for Languages was planned to coincide with the data published by eurostat.

1) in European secondary school education, fewer than one in ten students do not learn English.

2) in European schools, French, German and Spanish are less well taught than English.

3) English teaching has increased by 10% in European primary and lower secondary schools since 2012.

4) in European schools almost one quarter of upper secondary students learn French.

5) in the passage from European lower to upper secondary education, an increased number of students learn English, French, Spanish and German as foreign languages.

6) Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians know Russian better than English.

7) German and French for business are easy to learn, according to the spokesperson for the European Commissioner for education and multilingualism.

8) the European Commission does not reflect multilingual aspirations in its internal written communication.

9) if Britain leaves the EU, the study and use of English in the EU will decline.

10) an opinion poll found that 18% of Britons wanted an immediate referendum on the UK's EU membership.
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TEXT A

Eurostat: English **reinforces** its status as Europe's 'lingua franca'

Ninety four percent of **upper** secondary students learn English as a foreign language, according to new data published by Eurostat yesterday (26 September, 2013) to coincide with the European Day for Languages. French, German and Spanish come next in the **ranking** but are way behind.

French is studied by 19% of pupils in primary and lower secondary education, and by 23% in upper secondary. It is followed by German (9% and 21%) and Spanish (6% and 18%). The dominance of English begins at an early age, with 83% of pupils adopting Shakespeare's language in primary or lower secondary education, **up** from 73% a year ago, according to Eurostat.

English teaching in secondary education is now almost universal, reaching close to 100% in almost every country. Portugal (47%), Malta (66.5%), Hungary (78.5%) and Bulgaria (88%) are the only **notable** exceptions. A similar trend appears amongst adults aged 25-64, with **respondents** mentioning English as their best-known foreign language in almost all 28 EU countries. **Bucking** this trend, in the three Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Russian is more **widely** spoken than English, as is German in Luxembourg, and Czech in Slovakia.

"Globally, English is a very **widely** spoken language so it's no surprise that so many schools teach it," said Dennis Abbott, spokesperson for the EU's education and multilingualism commissioner Androulla Vassiliou. "But it's not enough to just learn English. There is a real added value in learning other languages too," Abbott told EurActiv. "In business, for instance, if you want to reach customers in Germany or France, it's much easier if you speak their language."

The predominance of English is also visible in the European Commission, where **close to** 80% of internal documents are now written in that language, a situation which infuriates defenders of multilingualism.

The confirmation of English as Europe's 'lingua franca' comes at a time when relations between the EU and Britain have probably hit an **all-time** low. Talk of Britain breaking its 40-year ties with the EU **gathered pace** in January when Prime Minister David Cameron said he would negotiate a new role in Europe and hold a referendum by 2017 asking voters whether they wanted to stay in or leave. An opinion poll on 10 September found that 43% of Britons would choose to leave the EU and 39% would opt to remain in if a referendum were held now.

Part I B   Reading Comprehension: Synonyms

Match the words and phrases 1-10 in BOX A (highlighted in text A above) with 10 of the words or phrases having the same *contextual* meaning in BOX B. Write your answers on the answer sheet provided, as shown in the example (0):

0	d
1	

BOX A		BOX B	
0)	reinforces	a)	addressees
1)	upper	b)	almost
2)	ranking	c)	against
3)	up	d)	strengthens
4)	notable	e)	extensively
5)	respondents	f)	unprecedented
6)	bucking	g)	classification
7)	widely	h)	marked
8)	close to	i)	intimately
9)	all-time	j)	higher
10)	gathered pace	k)	accelerated
		l)	a rise
		m)	superior

Part II: Reading comprehension (0-11) and language use (12-23).

Read Text B below and choose the right answer – according to the text - from a)-d). Transfer it to the answer sheet provided, as shown in the example 0):

	a	b	c	d
0			X	
1				

TEXT B

While tragedies at sea involving African and Arab refugees continue to shock Europeans, Italy intends to push the migration issue up the political agenda during its presidency, as Rome feels isolated in dealing with what it considers a European emergency.

"We cannot let a boat full of people sink because we don't know whose competence it is to rescue them," said Italian Prime Minister, Matteo Renzi, speaking in Rome on Friday (4 July) at the opening ceremony of the Italian presidency.

To deal with the emergency, after the Lampedusa tragedy, Italy launched *Operation Mare Nostrum*. Since then arrivals in Italy have soared (more than 73,000 so far since the beginning of the operation in October 2013). Greece also saw a 142% rise in the first four months of 2014, as fighting in Syria intensified.

The Mediterranean Sea spans 2.5 million square kilometres and cannot be monitored by normal border controls. Border security is a matter for the individual member states. But when they become overwhelmed and need support, they turn to *Frontex*, the EU agency designed as an instrument for border control, not for migration policy. Last year, the Warsaw-based institution had to tighten its belt as its yearly budget dropped from €93 million to €89 million.

The Italian-led operation *Mare Nostrum*, which is currently costing around €9 million a month, cannot be financed exclusively by Italy, said Vice Admiral Filippo Maria Foffi, the commander in chief of the Italian fleet.

"We are the aspirin, but not the medicine. The medicine is a UN resolution to help Libya," added the Vice Admiral. The migration problem comes from Libya, explained Renzi, adding that 96% of those crossing the Mediterranean are refugees coming from the Horn of Africa and Syria and who use Libya as their point of departure to Europe.

Italy vowed to push for a reinforcement of the border control agency and turn it into *Frontex Plus*. Renzi now has the French government on his side. Paris campaigned for greater border security in the EU elections in May. It is now turning words into action, by calling for enhanced security of the EU's external borders. This is part of the French government's detailed plan for the next Commission.

The problem of migration in the Mediterranean is not the problem of a single country, but of the EU as a whole, said European Commission president José Manuel Barroso. "Frontex needs more means. It is a joint responsibility that requires efforts from all countries in the EU," he echoed.

The real obstacle to concerted action and burden-sharing is not Brussels, but rather national governments. Italy's partners argue that they deal with proportionately far more asylum-seekers than Italy. In the fourth quarter of 2013, Germany received proportionally three times as many applications as Italy. But no one is dealing with a humanitarian crisis comparable to that which prompted the launch of a sea operation like *Mare Nostrum*.

Even if a *Frontex Plus* could help the situation and reinforce security on Europe's borders, the migration problem can only be tackled working with third countries. "We need to find a way to help the Libyan authorities," insisted Renzi. According to the Libyan authorities, there are over three million "irregular migrants" in Libya, many from other parts of Africa. But the Libyan authorities insist that none of them is a refugee.

Refugees and asylum-seekers live in a legal limbo in Libya, regardless of their need for protection. Libya is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and has no asylum system. "If you look at the situation in Libya, it is not easy to know who to talk to in order to have better control over the situation. That is why we need to work with the African Union, International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the UNHCR. We need to work in order to avoid having people facing difficult and dangerous journeys to try their luck," said Stefano Sannino, the Italian permanent representative in Brussels, in an interview with EurActiv.

The Italians will also push for the development of a Common European Migration Policy capable of contributing to the EU's Growth Agenda and matched with a strategy for advancing economic growth in migrants' countries of origin.

0) Europeans are shocked by

    a) the arrival of migrants in boats from the Mediterranean.
    b) the lack of a coordinated EU policy for dealing with migrants.
    c) the sinking of boats at sea carrying large numbers of migrants.
    d) Italy's isolation in dealing with migration to its territory.

1) Which title best summarises the article contents?

    a) Italy launches *Mare Nostrum*.
    b) Italy proposes *Frontex* to deal with immigration.
    c) Italy's proposals for dealing with the crisis of immigration to Europe.
    d) Italy lacks funds for dealing with immigration.

2) What does the article NOT say?

    a) EU member states disagree about who is responsible for dealing with immigration to Europe by sea
    b) Frontex is unable to deal adequately with immigration.
    c) Germany receives more applications from immigrants than Italy.
    d) it is necessary to distinguish between different types of immigrants.

3) Which cause of migration is mentioned?

    a) the conflict in Syria.
    b) the lack of medical support in countries of origin.
    c) the size of the Mediterranean sea.
    d) the isolation of Italy in the EU.

4) What is NOT said, or reported, in the article? *Frontex* ..

    a) is based in Poland.   **b)** received less funding in 2013 than in 2012.   **c)** is a border security tool.
    d) should patrol the coast of Libya.

5) According to the article, the migration under discussion is a problem because

    a) many lives are at risk   **b)** border security is at risk   **c)** both a) and b).   **d)** it compromises EU economic growth.

6) What does the article NOT say? *Frontex Plus* is

    a) an Italian government proposal.   **b)** a proposed reinforcement of *Frontex*.
    c) going to shift responsibility for migration from Brussels to national governments.
    d) supported by the French government.

7) What does the article NOT say? National governments in the EU

    a) blame Brussels for the migration problem.
    b) cannot agree about whose responsibility the migration problem is.
    c) say they receive more immigrants than Italy.
    d) need to join forces on the migration issue.

8) "Irregular migrants" in Libya

    a) is the name given to people who Europeans might call "refugees".
    b) number over three million, according to the Libyan authorities.
    c) are unprotected under Libyan law.
    d) all of the above.

9) What role does Libya play in the migration problem?

    a) Migrants travel from Libya to Europe.   **b)** Libya only recognises asylum seekers, not refugees.
    c) Libya is asking for help from the UN.   **d)** Libya will soon sign the 1951 UN refugee convention.

10) *Frontex Plus* needs to be integrated by

    a) dialogue with non-EU countries and international organisations.   **b)** dialogue with key officials in Libya.
    c) better surveillance of the Mediterranean.   **d)** direct UN intervention in Libya.

11) The Italian presidency aims to

    a) ensure that more migrants stay in Libya.   **b)** make immigration compatible with EU economic growth.
    c) promote economic growth in the migrants' countries of origin.   **d)** all of the above.

Language

12) The Lampedusa tragedy ………. the creation of *Mare Nostrum*.

    a) brought to   **b)** lead to   **c)** led to   **d)** has brought to

13) EU member states have asked ……….. rescue migrants.

    a) whose responsibility is it   **b)** whose responsibility it is to   **c)** of whom is it the responsibility   **d)** which is the responsibility

14) On July 4th, 2014, Matteo Renzi …………. about migration during his inaugural speech of the Italian EU presidency.

    a) has spoken   **b)** has told   **c)** spoke   **d)** told

15) *Frontex* was created .... EU border security.

    a) to assure   **b)** to ensure   **c)** in order assure   **d)** for guarantee

16) If European countries agreed about sharing responsibilities for migration, it ………… the problem.

    a) will be more easier to address   **b)** would be easier to address   **c)** would have become easy to tackle
    d) will have been more manageable

17) Funding of *Frontex* …………… last year.

    a) has been reducing   **b)** was reducing   **c)** has been reduced   **d)** was reduced

18) Renzi asked …………. .

    a) how can the Libyan authorities be helping   **b)** how the Libyan authorities can be helped
    c) how help the Libyan authorities   **d)** how can be helped the Libyan authorities

19) .... other EU countries receive more immigrants than Italy, they do not deal with tragedies like at Lampedusa.

    a) However   **b)** Despite   **c)** Although   **d)** In spite of

20) .... Libya has no asylum system, refugees have no legal status.

    a) Notwithstanding   **b)** For   **c)** As a result   **d)** Because

21) The migrants who died in Lampedusa .... across Africa.

    a) have made a perilous voyage   **b)** had made a perilous journey
    c) had done a long travel   **d)** have done a dangerous trip

22) Refugees in Libya need protection .... live in a legal limbo.

    a) moreover   **b)** but   **c)** because   **d)** then

23) The Italian EU presidency promises that a common European migration policy .... by a strategy for promoting economic growth in migrants' countries of origin.

    a) will be matched   **b)** is matched   **c)** will have been matched   **d)** is being matched

PART III: Translation from Italian to English

Read the Italian text below carefully, paying particular attention to the parts in bold numbered (1) - (7). 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.

Il Programma del Semestre italiano di Presidenza del Consiglio UE

Crescita e occupazione, spazio di libertà e sicurezza per un pieno esercizio dei diritti di cittadinanza e un ruolo più forte dell'Europa nel mondo saranno i capisaldi del nostro programma di Presidenza

Un'Europa per il lavoro e la crescita economica

(1) Dal miglioramento delle prospettive di crescita ed occupazione dipende gran parte del futuro del processo di integrazione europea. La Presidenza italiana si impegnerà a fare della crescita e dell'occupazione una costante delle politiche europee e a definire un quadro economico che incoraggi le riforme strutturali negli Stati membri. L'economia reale, "il rinascimento industriale", con un particolare focus **(2) sulle PMI**, e le politiche in materia di clima ed energia per il 2030 dovranno essere al centro delle iniziative per una maggiore crescita. La Presidenza italiana lavorerà per approfondire l'Unione Economica e Monetaria e colmare il grave "spread" sociale presente nelle società europee, finanziare la crescita per sostenere gli investimenti in settori chiave per il futuro dei nostri figli **(3) come la protezione ambientale,** le infrastrutture e i servizi digitali. La Presidenza italiana presterà particolare attenzione **(4) ai temi dello sviluppo sostenibile** anche attraverso la creazione di sinergie positive con EXPO Milano 2015, il cui tema centrale è "Nutrire il Pianeta. Energia per la Vita".

Cambiare marcia alla politica estera dell'Europa

Le Primavere arabe e la crisi ucraina ci dicono che l'Europa non può disinteressarsi alle vicende storiche che avvengono ai propri confini. L'Italia sosterrà un'azione esterna dell'Unione che sia credibile, coerente e dotata degli strumenti necessari per affrontare le sfide globali e regionali. Il Mediterraneo è uno spazio vitale per l'Europa. L'emergenza migratoria **(5) impone all'Europa l'adozione di strumenti e di politiche comuni (6) in grado di fronteggiare** un fenomeno epocale. Guardando ai Paesi ai nostri confini, l'allargamento resta una priorità strategica per la Presidenza italiana. Sarà quindi incoraggiato il perseguimento dei negoziati di adesione con i Balcani Occidentali e si lavorerà per dare nuovo vigore ai negoziati con la Turchia. Per l'azione esterna dell'Unione, **(7) la Politica di Vicinato** è uno strumento imprescindibile che occorre utilizzare con un approccio globale, coerente e coordinato con tutte le politiche UE da Sud a Est.

1) a) Improving economical growth and employment prospects mostly depends on the future of the European integration process.
b) The future of the European integration process depends largely on improving economical growth and employment perspectives
c) The future of the European integration process depends largely on improving economic growth and employment prospects
d) Improving economic growth and employment prospective mostly depend on the future of the European integration process.

2) a) on SMEs **b)** on the SMEs **c)** on the EMS **d)** on MSE

3) a) such as the ambiental protection **b)** like the environments protection **c)** such as environmental protection
    d) like the protection ambiental

4) a) to themes of the sustainable development **b)** to sustainable development issues
    c) to the sustainable developpement questions **d)** on sustainable development arguments

5) a) forces Europe to adopt common tools and policies   **b)** imposes to Europe to adopt tools and common politics
   c) obliges the Europe adopt tools and policies in common   **d)** forces Europe adopting common tools and politicians

6) a) suited to front   **b)** able to face to   **c)** capable to confront   **d)** to effectively tackle

7) a) the european neighbourhood policy   **b)** the European Neighbourly Policy   **c)** the European policy of neighbourliness   **d)** the European Neighbourhood Policy

Part IV: Language Use

Choose ONE of the 12 words or phrases (a)-(l) provided in the box below it to fill the spaces 1-10 in the text below, and transfer your choices to the answer sheet, as shown in the example, (0):

0	k
1	

NB: use each word or phrase ONCE only

Freedom of expression and of information **…(0)…** always be the world's most important freedom. **…(1)…** journalists were not free to report the facts, denounce abuses **…(2)…** alert the public, how **…(3)…** we resist the problem of children-soldiers, defend women's rights, or preserve **…(4)…** environment? In some countries, torturers stop their atrocious deeds **…(5)…** they are mentioned in the media. In **…(6)…**, corrupt politicians abandon their illegal habits when investigative journalists publish compromising details **…(7)…** their activities. Still elsewhere, massacres are prevented when the international media focuses **…(8)…** attention and cameras on events. Freedom of information **…(9)…** the foundation of any democracy. **…(10)…** almost half of the world's population is still denied it.

(a) others **(b)** its **(c)** would **(d)** and **(e)** if **(f)** is **(g)** about

(h) our **(i)** are **(j)** yet **(k)** will **(l)** as soon as