

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		

Text A says that:

- 0) Muammar Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi have been arrested.
- 1) The ICC is one of the most important international criminal courts in the world.
- 2) In under one month, ICC judges granted the Prosecutor's application for arrest warrants.
- 3) ICC judges believe that the arrest warrants will help stop war crimes in Libya.
- 4) The Libyan Transnational Council and other states will not be involved in arresting the suspects.
- 5) The ICC Prosecutor continues to investigate for crimes during the conflict in Libya.
- 6) William Pace believes the suspects will have a fair trial at the ICC.
- 7) Pace believes the suspects operated a fair justice system in Libya.
- 8) Libya is not the first situation investigated by the ICC.
- 9) The ICC is dependent on the United Nations.
- 10) After unanimous adoption of Resolution 1970, the UNSC referred the Libyan situation to the ICC Prosecutor, who decided to open an investigation.

TEXT A

On 27 June 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued warrants of arrest for Libyan leader Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar Gaddafi, his son Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi, Libyan government spokesman, and Abdullah Al-Senussi, Director of Military Intelligence, for alleged crimes against humanity committed in Libya since 15 February 2011. The ICC is the world's first and only permanent international court to prosecute war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

The ICC Prosecutor applied for arrest warrants against Muammar Al-Gaddafi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi on 16 May 2011. The Judges of ICC Pre-Trial Chamber I have now decided there are reasonable **grounds** to believe that the three suspects have committed crimes against humanity and that the warrants of arrest are necessary **to ensure** their appearance before the ICC, to prevent interference in the **ongoing** investigation and to prevent the commission of further crimes.

Responsibility for the implementation of arrest warrants lies with the Libyan national authorities. Libya is obliged to cooperate fully with the ICC and the Prosecutor under the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 1970 (2011). However, cooperation from the Libyan Transitional National Council and other States may be needed **to ensure** the arrest of the three suspects.

Further cases may be opened in relation to other crimes allegedly committed as part of the Prosecutor's **ongoing** investigations into the hostilities in Libya. The Prosecutor will address the UN Security Council (UNSC) in six months on further progress made in the investigation.

"Today's decision represents the next step in the efforts of the international community to bring about peace by responding to the most serious crimes through **the enforcement of** international law," said William R. Pace, Convenor of the Coalition. "The suspects will be afforded far greater guarantees of fair trial before the ICC than they ever allowed for as government officials in Libya," Pace said. "It is important to note that the decision of the ICC Judges reflects also a crucial element of the independence of the ICC, for the Judges could have rejected application by the Prosecutor and the referral by the UN Security Council," he added. "As the ICC does not have a police force, **the enforcement of** its arrest warrants is now the responsibility of governments and the Security Council."

Libya is the sixth situation under investigation by the ICC. On 3 March 2011, the ICC Prosecutor decided to open a formal investigation into the violence following UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) which referred the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor. In unanimously adopting Resolution 1970 (2011),

the UNSC considered that the **widespread** and systematic attacks taking place in Libya against the civilian population may **amount to** crimes against humanity and decided to refer the situation in Libya to the ICC Prosecutor to investigate crimes committed from 15 February 2011 onwards. The prosecutor can only investigate situations in non-state parties, such as Libya, when the UNSC refers the situation to the Prosecutor **in accordance with** Article 15(b) of the Rome Statute, or where a non-state party has submitted a declaration to the Registrar of the ICC accepting the jurisdiction of the court in its territory pursuant to Article 12(3) of the Statute. A referral by the UNSC to the ICC does not automatically **trigger** an investigation, however, **as** the court operates independently of the UN. **Rather**, it is the prosecutor's decision to determine whether an investigation was **warranted**. The decision to open an investigation in the Libya situation was made on 3 March 2011.

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 with the example (0):

0	D
1	

BOX A	BOX B
0) <i>grounds</i>	a) as prescribed by
1) to ensure	b) cause
2) ongoing	c) large-scale
3) the enforcement of	d) <i>reasons, evidence</i>
4) widespread	e) because
5) amount to	f) in order to guarantee
6) in accordance with	g) imposing respect for
7) trigger	h) instead
8) as	i) qualify as
9) rather	j) quantify
10) warranted	k) continuing
	l) like
	m) justified

Part II: Language use (1-10) and reading comprehension (11-23). Read Text B below and choose the right answer 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

The ICC judges granted warrants on June 27, 2011, for Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, his son Seif al-Islam, and Libya's intelligence chief, Abdullah Sanussi. They are wanted on charges of crimes against humanity for their roles in attacks on civilians, including peaceful demonstrators, in Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata, and other Libyan cities and towns.

Issuing the warrants was an important step to providing the victims of serious crimes in Libya the chance for redress. Despite concerns that an arrest warrant against Gaddafi would act as an obstacle to finding a solution to the conflict in Libya and thus discourage the Libyan leader from relinquishing power, a connection between the ICC investigation and Gaddafi's refusal to step down is improbable, Human Rights Watch (HRW) said.

"Muammar Gaddafi already made clear he intended to stay until the bitter end before the ICC process was set in motion, and his son's February vow to 'live and die in Libya' speaks for itself," said Richard Dicker, international justice director at HRW.

HRW documented the arbitrary arrest and disappearance of scores of people, as well as instances in which government forces opened fire on peaceful demonstrators after the start of anti-government protests in eastern Libya on February 15.

Following the court's issuance of arrest warrants, initiatives aimed at ending the devastating conflict in Libya are important, but justice should not be abandoned as other objectives are pursued,

HRW said. HRW research in countries such as Sierra Leone and Angola shows that the failure to hold perpetrators of the most serious international crimes to account can contribute to future abuses.

The record from other conflicts also shows that arrest warrants for senior leaders can actually strengthen peace efforts by stigmatizing those who stand in the way of conflict resolution. For example, the indictments of Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia are credited with keeping them sidelined during the Dayton peace talks, which led to the end of the Bosnian war.

"As a judicial undertaking, the court's work is distinct from the military and diplomatic initiatives unfolding in Libya and it would be a mistake to conflate them," Dicker said. "Justice, to be credible, must run its independent course."

The ICC prosecutor had asked the judges of the court on May 16 to issue warrants for the three Libyan suspects. Libya, though not a party to the Rome Statute that created the court, is subject to ICC jurisdiction through United Nations Security Council resolution 1970.

Because the ICC has no police force of its own, it depends on national authorities to make arrests on its behalf. Resolution 1970 requires the Libyan authorities to cooperate fully with the court. In April, the opposition authority in Libya, the Interim Transitional National Council, promised to cooperate with the ICC in a letter to the Prosecutor's Office.

Any suspect who is arrested or surrenders to the court has an opportunity to object to the charges and to challenge the evidence in a "confirmation of charges" hearing. At that point, the ICC judges must decide whether the evidence available is sufficient to establish "substantial grounds to believe" that the person committed each of the crimes charged. If they decide it is sufficient, the case can move forward to trial.

HRW has documented serious and systematic violations of the laws of war by Libyan government forces during the current armed conflict, including repeated indiscriminate attacks in residential neighborhoods in Misrata and towns in the western Nafusa mountains. It has also documented human rights abuses by rebel forces.

On June 1, an International Commission of Inquiry for Libya set up by the UN Human Rights Council released its report, concluding that both government and rebel forces committed acts amounting to war crimes. The commission investigated reports that NATO forces were involved in indiscriminate attacks against civilians, but concluded that it had not seen evidence to suggest that NATO forces had intentionally targeted civilian areas or engaged in indiscriminate attacks on civilians.

0) On June 27, 2011, warrants by the ICC for Gaddafi, Seif al-Islam, and Abdullah Sanussi.

a) have issued b) were issuing c) were issued d) issued

1) They are crimes against humanity.

a) accused of committing b) accused to commit c) charged to doing d) charged of

2) Some think the warrants a solution to the conflict.

a) would have impeded b) will impede c) will have impeded d) will have been impeded by

3) Some asked on the conflict in Libya.

a) what the effects would have been b) what would be the effects
c) what would have been the effects d) what the effects would be

4) The arrest warrants influence the behaviour of Gaddafi.

a) are certain to b) are unlikely to c) never will d) cannot to

5) 'I in Libya', vowed Seif-al-Islam.

a) living and dying b) have lived and died c) want live and die d) will live and die

6) Gaddafi his intention to stay in power before the ICC arrest warrants.

a) had declared b) would declare c) has declared d) was declared

- 7) How ?
- a) scores of people did disappear b) disappeared scores of people
c) did scores of people disappear d) have disappeared scores of people
- 8) Who on peaceful demonstrators?
- a) opened fire b) did open fire c) had been opened fire d) was opened fire
- 9) According to HRW, justice is conflict resolution in Libya.
- a) more important than b) important like c) no less important than d) less urgent than
- 10) If criminals in Sierra Leone, said HRW, then there would have been an increase in abuses.
- a) were not brought to account b) were not accounted for c) did not bring to account
d) had not been brought to account
- 11) The indictments of Karadzic and Mladic by the ICT for the former Yugoslavia the Dayton peace talks.
- a) facilitated b) impeded c) followed d) concluded
- 12) Karadzic and Mladic the Dayton peace talks.
- a) participated constructively in b) obstructed progress at
c) were unable to participate in d) boycotted
- 13) the Dayton peace talks, the war in Bosnia came to an end.
- a) As a result of b) In spite of c) Since d) Instead of
- 14) HRW research suggests that if criminal suspects in conflicts are NOT indicted, abuses
- a) will intensify b) will decrease c) multiplied d) will stop
- 15) Dicker believes the ICC in Libya.
- a) must work in close collaboration with military initiatives
b) should coordinate its activities with diplomatic efforts
c) must remain independent of military and diplomatic initiatives
d) should harmonise its efforts with those of diplomacy and the military
- 16) The UNSC oblige countries to abide by rulings of the ICC.
- a) has the power b) can c) lacks the power to d) cannot
- 17) Libya is subject to ICC jurisdiction UNSC resolution 1970.
- a) regardless of b) in accordance with c) contrary to d) in addition to
- 18) To arrest the Libyan suspects, the ICC will depend
- a) directly on the UNSC b) on the ICC police c) on the Prosecutor
d) on the Libyan Interim Transnational Council
- 19) In a 'confirmation of charges' hearing
- a) suspects can contest the legitimacy of the accusations against them
b) the ICC confirms the charges against suspects
c) the ICC formally objects to the actions of the suspects
d) the ICC judges collect the evidence for the case

20) After the 'confirmation of charges' hearing, the ICC judges

- a) formally arrest the suspect
- b) conclude the case
- c) abolish the case
- d) try the suspect if the evidence is sufficient

21) Research by HRW found that

- a) Libyan government, rebel and NATO forces had all violated the rules of war
- b) NATO and rebel forces had committed human rights abuses in Libya
- c) Libyan government and rebel forces had violated the rules of war
- d) NATO forces had violated the rules of war

22) The UN Human Rights Council

- a) launched an investigation into the Libyan conflict on June 1st
- b) investigated some reports about NATO's operations in Libya
- c) created an International Commission of Inquiry for Libya
- d) was created by the International Inquiry Commission on June 1st

23) Which statement is **NOT TRUE**? The International Commission of Inquiry for Libya

- a) investigated the activities of NATO forces in Libya
- b) reported that NATO forces had intentionally attacked civilians
- c) confirmed some findings of the HRW investigation
- d) exonerated NATO of responsibility for attacks on civilians.

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.

Nuovi fondi per l'istruzione, la gioventù e la creatività promuoveranno l'occupazione, afferma la Commissione

Nell'ambito della sua strategia volta ad incoraggiare l'occupazione la Commissione europea **1) si prefigge di quasi raddoppiare** il numero di giovani, insegnanti e ricercatori, **2) che ricevono borse di studio UE** per studiare e seguire una formazione all'estero portando il loro numero attuale di 400 000 beneficiari all'anno a quasi 800 000 in futuro. Questo è uno degli obiettivi chiave all'origine dell'aumento dell'investimento UE per *l'istruzione, la gioventù e la creatività* proposto dalla Commissione nel suo progetto di bilancio per il 2014-2020 **3) come ha segnalato oggi il Commissario europeo responsabile per l'istruzione, la cultura, il multilinguismo e la gioventù**, durante una conferenza stampa. Migliorare l'istruzione e la formazione e aiutare le persone ad acquisire le giuste qualifiche è essenziale **4) per rispondere alle esigenze future del mercato del lavoro e combattere la povertà**. Anche un più forte investimento nelle industrie creative contribuirà ad aumentare le opportunità occupazionali in un settore che rappresenta **5) il 4,5% del PIL** e il 3,8% dell'occupazione in Europa.

Il Commissario, esprimendosi in occasione della pubblicazione di una nuova relazione sulla politica di alfabetizzazione, "Insegnare a leggere in Europa", ha commentato: "*Questo bilancio reca con sé ottime prospettive per le persone e le organizzazioni attive nel campo dell'istruzione, della creatività e dell'innovazione. Investire in questi ambiti rappresenta 6) la cosa migliore che si possa fare per l'economia e l'occupazione dell'Europa di domani. Vogliamo incoraggiare un maggior numero di persone ad avvalersi dell'opportunità di studiare, lavorare o fare volontariato all'estero poiché questa esperienza è preziosa per sviluppare competenze e migliorare le prospettive di lavoro. 7) Porremo l'accento su misure che recano valore aggiunto e contribuiscono agli obiettivi della strategia Europa 2020 per una crescita intelligente, sostenibile e inclusiva.*"

1) a) aims to nearly double b) aim to almost duplicate c) wants to rise d) prefixes itself to double

2) a) that get scholarships to the EU b) that get UE study grants

- c) which receive UE grants for study d) who receive EU study grants
- 3) a) as the European Commissioner for the Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth told
 b) as the European Commissioner for the Education, Culture, Multilingualism and the Youth said
 c) like the European Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth told
 d) as the European Commissioner for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth said
- 4) a) for meet future job needs and fight the poverty b) to meet future job needs and fight poverty
 c) for meeting future job needs and fight poverty d) for respond to future job needs and combat poverty
- 5) a) 4,5% of the GDP b) 4.5% of the GDP c) the 4.5% of the PDG d) the GDP's 4.5%
- 6) a) for Europe's future one of the best business and occupational plans
 b) one of the Europe's best future business and employment plans
 c) one of the best business and employment plans for the future of Europe
 d) for the future Europe's business and employment one of the best plans
- 7) a) Our focus will be on measures b) We will underline the measures
 c) We will accentuate the measures d) The accent will be on the measures

Part IV: Language Use

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

0	J
1	

NB: use each word or phrase ONCE only

The Erasmus programme is the European Union's flagship education and training programme, enabling more than 180,000 students to study and work abroad each year, ...(0)... supporting co-operation actions between higher education institutions across Europe. It caters not only for students, ...(1)... for professors and business staff who want to teach abroad and for university staff who want to be trained abroad. The Programme is named ...(2)... the humanist and theologian Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam (1465-1536) ...(3)... travels for work and study included the ...(4)... great centres of learning, including Paris, Leuven and Cambridge. Like the man, the Erasmus programme places great importance on mobility and ...(5)... career prospects through learning. ...(6)... leaving his fortune to the University of Basel, ...(7)... became a pioneer of the mobility grants which now bear his name.

...(8)..., if any, programmes launched by the European Union have had a similar Europe-wide reach. Around 90% of European universities take part in Erasmus and 2 million students have participated ...(9)... it started in 1987. The annual budget is in excess of □440million, ...(10)... 4,000 higher education institutions in 31 countries participate, and even more are waiting to join.

(a) era's	(b) but also	(c) by	(d) after	(e) few	(f) Erasmus	(g) these
(h) furthering	(i) since	(j) as well as	(k) whose	(l) more than		