

**PART I : Reading comprehension A. True or False?**

Read the text and then decide whether the 10 statements below are TRUE or FALSE, and put a cross - X - in the appropriate box provided on the answer sheet. So, if you think for example that number 1 is false, put a cross - X - in the "FALSE" column:

|   | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|------|-------|
| 1 |      | X     |
| 2 |      |       |

Between 1800 and 1945 major European nations had taken part in four major wars, two largely confined to Europe (the Napoleonic Wars and the Franco-Prussian War) and two taking on a more international character (World Wars I and II). It was in the light of this intra-European conflict that the idea of European 'community' was born. The French, in particular, felt that Germany was a naturally aggressive nation that would go to war once more if not controlled. This was understandable since France had been attacked by Prussia or Germany three times in less than 100 years.

In 1946 Winston Churchill called for a United States of Europe in order to link the political and economic future of the European nations so closely that Germany would be unable and unwilling to turn on its neighbours again. However, he did not believe that Britain should play a role in such a body.

Two French politicians, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman, were the moving forces behind the early stages of European cooperation. In 1950 they suggested that France and Germany should combine their coal and steel industries under a supranational authority. In 1951 France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg signed the Treaty of Paris which set up the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

Soon after the formation of ECSC two more European communities were proposed: the European Atomic Community (Euratom) and the European Economic Community (EEC). The former was concerned with the development of nuclear energy; the latter was intended to further economic integration.

The Treaty of Rome, setting up the EEC, was signed by the six members of the ECSC in 1957. The treaty set up a customs union in which the six member countries would trade freely with each other, without any tariffs. They also set a common tariff (Common External Tariff - CET) against non-member countries to enable them to trade as a bloc with the rest of the world. In addition to the trade provisions the treaty also committed the members to the creation of a common regional policy and agricultural policy (Common Agricultural Policy - CAP). The ultimate aim was to co-ordinate the economic and monetary policies of the membership to such an extent that the EEC could be managed as a single economy.

The EEC was designed not only to increase economic cooperation and integration but also to bring greater political union, and in the late 1960s the institutions of Euratom, the ECSC and the EEC were merged to create the institutions of the European Community (EC).

- 1) The concept of a community of Europe emerged following a century and a half of conflict between European countries.
- 2) The EC was considered a means of stopping Germany from attacking neighbouring countries.
- 3) Winston Churchill founded the European Economic Community.
- 4) The ECSC was founded by the Treaty of Paris in 1951.
- 5) The aim of the ECSC was to promote intense competition between the coal and steel industries of Germany and France.
- 6) Euratom and the EEC were established to develop nuclear energy and promote economic integration.
- 7) In 1957, the year of its foundation, the EEC had six member countries.
- 8) The Treaty of Rome established the principle of free trade between all European countries.
- 9) The EC was the result of a merging of the ECSC and the EEC.
- 10) The aim of the EC was greater political union between its member countries.

### Part I : Reading Comprehension B. Synonyms

The 10 words in the left-hand column have been taken from the text (line references are given in brackets). Match each one with a synonymous expression in the right-hand column (NB there is one extra word in the right column which does not correspond to any of those in the left one). On the answer sheet, write the letter corresponding to each of the synonyms you have chosen in the spaces provided. The first is done for you:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | e |
| 2 |   |

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1) confined (L 2)   | a) checked     |
| 2) aggressive (L 5) | b) suggested   |
| 3) controlled (L 5) | c) link        |
| 4) since (L 5)      | d) established |
| 5) called for (L 7) | e) limited     |
| 6) combine (L 11)   | f) creation    |
| 7) set up (L 13)    | g) promote     |
| 8) formation (L 15) | h) second      |
| 9) latter (L 17)    | i) belligerent |
| 10) further (L 17)  | j) because     |
|                     | k) deal        |

### PART II: Language use and Reading Comprehension

Following this text are 20 multiple choice questions. Questions 1-10 concern use of English grammar and vocabulary; questions 11-20 test comprehension of the text. On the answer sheet, put a cross corresponding to the option you have chosen in the grid. So, if you think the answer to number 1 is (b), put a cross in the "b" column beside number (1):

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | a | b | c | d |
| 1 |   | X |   |   |
| 2 |   |   |   |   |

Britain did not become involved in the early stages of European co-operation. Its links with the empire and the United States persuaded Britain's leaders that greater union with Europe would undermine Britain's position in the world. Of all the European nations Britain was in a unique international position and considered itself to be a world power with a global, rather than European, perspective on events. The difference in attitude was clearly illustrated by the issue of tariffs. Britain was in favour of global free trade and viewed the creation of a European customs union as bad for the world economy.

Furthermore, the internal upheaval created by the post-war Labour government's nationalization of key industries and the creation of the National Health Service meant that the prime minister Clement Attlee decided to reject what he saw as 'European experiments'.

A conclusive reason for Britain's reluctance to welcome the EEC was the threat to Britain's sovereignty. British politicians believed that European cooperation, the creation of supranational institutions and the aim of greater European union would undoubtedly limit Britain's national sovereignty.

In the late 1950s, under the leadership of Harold Macmillan and a Conservative government, Britain's attitude towards Europe began to change. The disintegration of the empire, the uncertainty of the special relationship with the United States and the fear of being excluded from the European markets led Britain to look more seriously at European co-operation. As a result, Britain was instrumental in creating the European Free Trade Area (EFTA), consisting of Britain, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal, which was a much looser organization than its EEC counterpart.

By 1961 there had been a further revision of Britain's European policy as it was decided that Britain's future lay inside the EEC rather than with a number of minor European countries, outside the group of six. Therefore, in 1961, Harold Macmillan announced that Britain would seek EEC membership. A year later the French president Charles de Gaulle vetoed the British application.

The Labour government of 1964 did not continue the overtures towards Europe until 1967 when Charles de Gaulle again used the French veto to exclude Britain, and it became clear that Britain would not be admitted until he had left office. The French president resigned in 1969 and Britain was encouraged to reapply.

The Conservative party came to power in 1970 led by Edward Heath who had been Harold Macmillan's envoy to negotiate EEC membership. As prime minister, Edward Heath enthusiastically pursued membership of the EC. The European Community Act was finally signed in 1972 and Britain became a member of the EC in 1973.

However, the issue of EC membership continued to be a thorny one when Labour was returned to power in 1974. While Harold Wilson was committed to Europe, many of his party were not. Faced with a divided cabinet, he declared that such an important issue as continued EC membership should be put to the British electorate through a referendum in 1975. At that time, a unique event in British politics, the referendum campaign created unusual partnerships as Labour left-wingers spoke on the same platform as Conservative right-wingers. The electorate voted 65:35 in favour of continued membership.

## Part II: Language use

- 1) In 1974 ..... a referendum on UK membership of the EC.  
a) it was held   b) there was   c) it has had   d) there has been
- 2) Britain joined EFTA ..... her policy towards Europe had changed.  
a) in spite of   b) although   c) because   d) then
- 3) Harold Macmillan said "Britain ..... for EC membership".  
a) will have applied   b) will apply   c) would have applied   d) would apply
- 4) Charles de Gaulle ..... the EC.  
a) did not want Britain to join   b) did not want that Britain join   c) wanted not that Britain join   d) has not wanted Britain to join

- 5) The referendum asked the British people "..... UK membership of the EC?"  
 a) Were you agreeing with b) Are you agreeing with c) Have you agreed with d) Do you agree with
- 6) When Britain joined the EC, Charles de Gaulle ..... from the French presidency.  
 a) had resigned b) resigned c) was resigning d) had been resigning
- 7) When the EEC was founded, Britain .....  
 a) had not joined b) did not join c) was not joining d) has not joined
- 8) ..... a member of the EC.  
 a) Until 1973, Britain had become b) In 1973, Britain did become c) At 1973, Britain was become  
 d) By 1973, Britain had become
- 9) ..... remains a contentious matter for UK politicians and for the British public.  
 a) Britain's EC's membership b) Membership's Britain's of the EC c) Britain's membership of the EC  
 d) British EC's membership
- 10) The Labour Party of Tony Blair ..... Britain will participate in EC monetary union or not.  
 a) has not yet decided whether b) is not still decided if c) has not been decided about d) still is not deciding whether

## Part II: Reading Comprehension

- 11) Which of the following reasons is given for Britain's lack of interest in joining Europe?  
 a) The British disliked de Gaulle b) Britain had nationalized many of its industries c) British sovereignty would be at risk d) Britain wanted the US to join the EC
- 12) Which of the following reasons is NOT given?  
 a) Britain had a Labour government b) EEC membership would compromise Britain's role as a world power  
 c) British economic policy was quite different to EEC economic policy d) Britain's internal affairs were going through a turbulent period
- 13) Which of the following British Prime Ministers were in favour of Europe?  
 a) Attlee, Macmillan, Wilson, Heath b) Macmillan, Heath, Wilson c) Attlee, Wilson d) Attlee
- 14) When did Britain first try to join the EEC?  
 a) late 1950s b) 1964 c) 1967 d) 1962
- 15) The question of EEC membership was put to a referendum in Britain because  
 a) the government was not united about it b) the opposition was unanimously against it  
 c) both the Labour and Conservative parties were united in their opposition to it d) the British prime minister was anti-Europe
- 16) EFTA was  
 a) an attempt by Britain to enter the EEC b) an organization for promoting trade between non-EEC countries  
 c) a trade organization consisting exclusively of north European countries d) a trade body organized on lines almost identical to the EEC.
- 17) Charles de Gaulle  
 a) resigned as French president when the UK became a member of the EEC b) prevented Britain from becoming an EEC member on two occasions  
 c) encouraged Britain to apply for EEC membership in 1969 d) kept Britain out of the EEC for fifteen years

18) In the late 1950s, Britain's attitude towards Europe changed  
a) from sceptical to interested    b) from favourable to sceptical    c) from sceptical to indifferent    d) from indifferent to sceptical

19) Britain's attitude towards Europe began to change in the late 1950s because  
a) the US started to take European co-operation seriously    b) the future of the special UK-US relationship was in doubt    c) Britain wanted to trade exclusively within the empire    d) Britain thought that joining the EEC would lead to disintegration of the empire

20) Which of the following is NOT true? The 1975 British referendum  
a) was called to decide whether or not Britain should join the EEC    b) was called to decide if Britain should leave the EEC or not    c) saw Labour and Conservative politicians united    d) saw divisions within both the Labour and the Conservative parties

### PART III: Translation from Italian to English

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

(1) Negli anni '80 la CE si avviò verso una nuova fase di integrazione europea. In primo luogo, la rete di integrazione fu allargata (2) con l'aumentare del numero degli stati. (3) La Repubblica d'Irlanda e la Danimarca erano entrate a far parte della CE insieme alla Gran Bretagna nel 1973. Ad esse si unirono la Grecia nel 1981 e la Spagna e il Portogallo nel 1986. In secondo luogo, sotto la presidenza di Jacques Delors, venne ulteriormente rafforzata l'integrazione: si avviò il processo di istituzione di (4) un mercato unico interno e del sistema monetario europeo (SME) e vennero modificate le procedure di voto in seno al Consiglio dei Ministri.

L'obiettivo di istituire un mercato interno unico fu approvato da tutti gli Stati membri nel 1985. (5) Lo scopo era assicurare la libera circolazione di beni, capitali, e mano d'opera all'interno della CE entro il 1992. Vennero così abolite le ultime barriere alla libera circolazione e gli stati membri procedettero all'adeguamento di leggi e regolamenti alla normativa comune europea. Nel 1986 il Parlamento confermò l'impegno della Gran Bretagna nei confronti dell'Europa attraverso l'approvazione dell'Atto unico europeo.

Con l'Atto unico venne modificato anche il Trattato di Roma (6) per permettere al Consiglio dei Ministri di prendere decisioni non più all'unanimità bensì a maggioranza, procedura quest'ultima resa necessaria dall'ampliamento della CE a dodici stati membri. Il voto all'unanimità aveva di fatto dato a ciascun membro il diritto di veto sulle politiche europee. Il compromesso di Lussemburgo del 1966 (7) è ancora in vigore. In base ad esso i singoli stati hanno comunque il potere di veto, utilizzabile nel caso in cui ritengano che l'interesse nazionale risulti leso da qualche politica europea, e la Comunità s'impegna a non ricorrere al voto, bensì a cercare il consenso (8) in merito alle principali questioni concernenti lo sviluppo della CE, fra cui l'aumento del numero degli stati membri, i poteri della Comunità, le questioni fiscali e i trattati.

Le istanze a favore di un più alto grado di integrazione economica hanno imposto un maggiore coordinamento delle politiche monetarie europee. La prima fase di tale processo è stata la creazione del (9) meccanismo di cambio europeo, all'interno del quale i tassi di cambio delle monete dei paesi membri venivano parzialmente fissati gli uni con gli altri. L'obiettivo finale è creare un'unica moneta sotto il controllo di una banca centrale europea (10) che controllerebbe altresì la politica monetaria a livello europeo. Tutte queste misure comporterebbero automaticamente un maggiore coordinamento della politica economica.

1) a) In the eighties    b) In the eighty's    c) In the eighty    d) In the years' eighty

- 2) a) with the number of states involved was increasing. b) as the number of states involved increased. c) as the involved states' number has increased. d) as the number of states involved has been increased.
- 3) a) The Republic of Eireland and Danemark were entered in the EC together with Great Britain in 1973 b) The Ireland Republic and the Denmark had entered the EC together with the Great Britain in the 1973 c) The Republic of Ireland and the Denmark entered the EC together with the Great Britain in 1973 d) The Republic of Ireland and Denmark had entered the EC together with Great Britain in 1973
- 4) a) a unique internal market and the system monetary Europe's (SME) b) a single internal market and the European monetary system (EMS) c) an only interior market and the Europe's monetary system (EMS) d) a single inside market and the Europe's monetary system (EMS)
- 5) a) The aim was to ensure b) The aim being to assure c) The aim was for to ensure d) The aim has been assuring
- 6) a) to allow to the Ministers' Council to make decisions b) to permit the Council of Ministers of making decisions c) to allow the Council of Ministers to make decisions d) to permit to the Council's Ministers to do decisions
- 7) a) is still in force b) is yet even in force c) is still in vigour d) is again in vigour
- 8) a) on the major thematics relating with the EC development b) about the most relevant questions regarding to EC's development c) about the major problematics of the EC development d) on the major issues concerning EC development
- 9) a) European Mechanism of Exchange Rates (EMR) b) Rates of European Exchange Mechanism (REM) c) European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) d) Mechanism of European Exchange Rates (MER)
- 10) a) that would have controlled a European monetary policy b) that would be controlling an European policy monetary c) that would control a policy monetary European d) that would control a European monetary policy

#### Part IV: Language Use

In the following text there are 10 blank spaces. Choose ONE of the words (a)-(j) provided in the box below it to fill each space, and transfer your choices to the answer sheet, as in Part I B. So, if you think the word that goes in blank number (1) is *move*, write (d) in the space provided:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | d |
| 2 |   |

NB: use each word ONCE only.

Alongside the drive for greater economic integration has been a ... (1) ... to co-ordinate the social policies of the member countries. The social ... (2) ... - the brainchild of Jacques Delors - is an ... (3) ... to develop common policies on areas such as ... (4) ... law, trade union representation on companies' ... (5) ... of directors and hours of work.

The moves towards greater integration were formalized at the Maastricht ... (6) ... in 1991. Here the members of the EC adopted the Delors plan for greater integration. Divided into three ... (7) ..., the plan envisages an independent European bank and the ECU (European Currency Unit) becoming the ... (8) ... of the community by 1999.

As the EC, now known as the European Union, moves towards greater integration, its route seems ... (9) ... to be complicated by the addition of new members - Austria, Sweden and Finland joined on 1 January 1995 - and by the uncertain commitment of some of its ... (10) ... members, including Britain.

(a) chapter (b) likely (c) currency (d) move (e) current  
(f) summit (g) employment (h) boards (i) attempt (j) stages