

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 World Bank (WB) believes that coal is a solution for global poverty.
- 1) Coal, oil and gas companies are contributing resources for health projects in developing countries.
- 2) Developing countries do not have the money to pay for new fossil fuel projects.
- 3) Ms Kyte for the WB says the consequences of climate change are more serious for developing than for developed countries.
- 4) Ms Kyte measures the cost of fossil fuels in social, not economic terms.
- 5) For Peabody Energy, coal is a solution to the spread of Ebola in Africa.
- 6) The number of people without energy access is over 1,000,000,000,000.
- 7) Ms Kyte points out that global emissions are counted, but the social costs of fossil fuels are not.
- 8) As a limit to global warming, an agreed rise of two degrees is anticipated in Paris.
- 9) The WB stopped funding a US, UK and Netherlands-backed project for a coal-fired power plant in South Africa in 2012.
- 10) Like the US, the WB will not fund any more coal projects.

TEXT A

World Bank rejects energy industry notion that coal can cure poverty

The World Bank said coal was no cure for global poverty on Wednesday (29 July, 2015), rejecting a main industry argument for building new fossil fuel projects in developing countries. In a **rebuff** to coal, oil and gas companies, Rachel Kyte, the World Bank vice-president and climate change envoy, said continued use of coal was exacting a heavy cost on some of the world's poorest countries, in local health impacts as well as climate change, which is imposing even graver consequences on the developing world. "In general globally we need to **wean ourselves off** coal," Kyte told an event in Washington hosted by the New Republic and the Centre for American Progress. "There is a huge social cost to coal and a huge social cost to fossil fuels [...] if you want to be able to breathe clean air."

Coal, oil and gas companies have pushed back against efforts to fight climate change by arguing fossil fuels are a cure to "energy poverty", which is holding back developing countries. Peabody Energy, the world's biggest privately held coal company, went so far as to claim that coal would have prevented the spread of the Ebola virus. However, Kyte said that when it came to lifting countries out of poverty, coal was part of the problem and not part of a broader solution. "Do I think coal is the solution to poverty? There are more than 1 billion people today who have no access to energy," Kyte said. Hooking them up to a coal-fired grid would not on its own **wreck** the planet, she said. She added, "If they all had access to coal-fired power tomorrow their respiratory illness rates would go up, etc, etc [...] We need to extend access to energy to the poor and we need to do it the cleanest way possible because the social costs of coal are uncounted and damaging, just as the global emissions count is damaging as well."

The World Bank sees climate change as a **driver** of poverty, **threatening** decades of development. The international lender has strongly **backed** efforts to reach a deal in Paris at the end of the year that would limit warming to a **rise** of two degrees (3.6F). However, even that deal would not do enough to avoid severe consequences for some of the world's poorest countries, Kyte said. "Two degrees is not benign," she said, "It is **where we put the line in the sand.**"

Fossil fuel companies have argued instead that the low global prices for coal and oil are a benefit for poor countries. Peabody launched a global public relations **offensive** around the notion of "energy poverty", trying to rebrand the dirtiest of fossil fuels as a poverty cure. Spokesmen for Shell have called efforts to cut use of fossil fuels in developing countries "energy colonialism".

The World Bank stopped funding new coal projects except in "rare circumstances" three years ago after the US, Britain and the Netherlands opposed its decision to finance a new coal-fired power plant in South Africa. The US stopped investing in new coal-fired projects overseas in 2011, and **called** on lending institutions like the World Bank to do the same. Kyte in her remarks on Wednesday left some room for the World Bank to fund future coal projects but she made it clear it would only be in the most isolated circumstances. "We have no coal **in our pipeline** apart from one particularly extreme circumstance," she said.

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) <i>rebuff</i>	a) <i>destroy</i>
1) <i>wean off</i>	b) <i>reduce dependency on</i>
2) <i>wreck</i>	c) <i>supported</i>
3) <i>driver</i>	d) <i>abrupt rejection</i>
4) <i>threatening</i>	e) <i>the limit</i>
5) <i>backed</i>	f) <i>requested</i>
6) <i>rise</i>	g) <i>campaign</i>
7) <i>where we put the line in the sand</i>	h) <i>endangering</i>
8) <i>offensive</i>	i) <i>being planned</i>
9) <i>called on</i>	j) <i>rude</i>
10) <i>in our pipeline</i>	k) <i>motivating force</i>
	l) <i>increase</i>
	m) <i>motorist</i>

Part II: Reading comprehension (0-10) and language use (11-23).

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

a b c d

0			X	
1				

TEXT B

After two hundred years, the time has come to take a fresh look at the meaning of Waterloo. Defeat does not come easily to a proud nation. On June 18th, 1815, France did not only lose thousands of its brave soldiers on the gory fields of Belgium. It lost an Emperor, whom the English then took into permanent exile on the desolate island of St Helena; it also lost its dream of hegemony.

This painful memory explains why President François Hollande, who so revels in anniversaries that he never misses a commemoration, found more important things to do today than to join officials of Perfidious Albion in the ceremonies marking the bicentenary of the battle that changed Europe. In French history, June 18th is remembered as the day General de Gaulle launched his appeal from London in 1940, calling on his fellow countrymen to resist the German occupation, not as the anniversary of Napoleon's fall at the hands of the Duke of Wellington.

This does not mean we should give in to self-censorship. The bicentenary of the battle of Waterloo is actually pushing French historians and commentators to look at this crucial episode in a more balanced way. Defeat it was, but a glorious defeat: it took the whole of Europe to break the French army. Who remembers Wellington? It is Napoleon who is celebrated today, including in BBC series. Yet in France, the Napoleonic legend has lost much of its lustre. The military genius, it turns out, was also a dictator. The image of the revolutionary, of the visionary of modern Europe is now tainted with the legacy of nepotism and slavery.

More importantly, Waterloo marked the beginning of an unprecedented era of peace, stability and development in Europe. For some historians, the 19th century truly started in 1815, just as the 20th century started in 1914. Waterloo marked the end of the political cycle of the French Revolution and the beginning of the industrial revolution in Britain. For the next century, no major European war would erupt. After the Congress of Vienna, European monarchs took to meet regularly to solve tensions and crises: a new system of collective security had emerged.

Some may argue that, had Napoleon continued to rule, industrial development would have started earlier in France, reactionary regimes would not have crushed progressive movements, France might have been spared two revolutions, in 1830 and 1848. But the most noble ideas of the French Revolution had spread, opening the way to modernization of European societies and a golden age for European science, arts and literature.

Another spectacular achievement of Waterloo, though, may have been missed: two centuries of Anglo-French peace. Never again have we been at war with each other, except on rugby fields. Inevitable skirmishes have happened, at Fashoda and elsewhere, but from Suez to Libya, for better or worse, the Entente Cordiale has prevailed. This is why, on this bicentenary, we feel entitled to call on our British allies to resist the familiar temptation of splendid isolation. The country which cornered Napoleon cannot succumb to Nigel Farage. Today, we solemnly say to our friends across the Channel: beware, Brexit could be your Waterloo! And to make sure the message is really heard, we have gone as far as to convey it in English. Messieurs les Anglais, don't let the sirens of a fake independence pull you away from the continent. Just as in 1815, your future is in Europe.

- 0) The term 'Brexit' means
- a) a UK referendum. b) British commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo.
c) British exit from the European Union. d) a review by historians of Waterloo.
- 1) *Most* of the article is about the
- a) consequences of Britain leaving the European Union.
b) events of the Battle of Waterloo.
c) European legacy of Napoleon and his defeat at Waterloo.
d) inspiration Napoleon gave to President Hollande.
- 2) Which is NOT true? The bicentenary of the Battle of Waterloo
- a) was not attended by the French President.
b) has different meanings in France and in Britain.
c) was mentioned in De Gaulle's 1940 London speech.
d) coincided with a more important date in French history.
- 3) The article says that President François Hollande
- a) is antagonistic towards Britain.
b) enjoys taking part in anniversary celebrations.
c) is nostalgic for Napoleon.
d) is inspired by General De Gaulle.
- 4) In the phrase 'we should [not] give in to self-censorship' (beginning 3rd paragraph), 'self-censorship' means a

- a) French focus on their losses at Waterloo.
 b) British tendency to minimize their victory at Waterloo.
 c) critical Franco-British attitude towards Waterloo.
 d) French disinclination to celebrate any aspects of Waterloo.
- 5) According to the author, looking at Waterloo ‘in a more balanced way’ means
- a) reviewing the heroic legend of Napoleon.
 b) recognizing that Napoleon was a dictator.
 c) remembering the Duke of Wellington.
 d) making TV documentaries about it.
- 6) The article says, or implies, that Napoleon
- a) was a revolutionary opposed to slavery.
 b) is more popular today abroad than in France.
 c) is depicted as nepotistic in a BBC TV series.
 d) is more popular in France today than in the past.
- 7) Some historians believe that ‘the 19th century truly started in 1815’ because
- a) new centuries often start after major wars.
 b) the Congress of Vienna prevented any more international tensions and crises.
 c) Waterloo marked a turning point in history.
 d) European citizens trusted their leaders more.
- 8) The article says that
- a) Napoleon continued to rule from prison after 1815.
 b) the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 produced reactionary regimes.
 c) the French Revolution brought benefits to Europe.
 d) after 1815, reactionary regimes favoured France’s industrial development.
- 9) After Waterloo
- a) relations between France and the UK remained peaceful.
 b) the opportunity for friendly relations between France and the UK was missed.
 c) conflict between French and British rugby players was unavoidable.
 d) The Entente Cordiale prevailed at Fashoda.
- 10) In the author’s view, a ‘Brexit’ will mean that
- a) a conflict between France and the UK is likely to occur. b) the UK is vulnerable
 c) Nigel Farage will emulate Napoleon’s ambitions d) Waterloo will have a new significance

LANGUAGE

- 11) Napoleon was a military genius, he was also a dictator.
- a) Although b) Despite c) However d) In spite of
- 12) If Britain had not won the Battle of Waterloo, Europe a different place today.
- a) might have been b) will have been c) should be d) ought to have been
- 13) Waterloo most people of Napoleon, not Wellington.
- a) recalls b) reminds c) remembers d) thinks
- 14) The author recommends
- a) the British to stay in the EU. b) that the British stay in the EU.
 c) the British stay in UE. d) to the British to stay in UE.

- 15) After the Congress of Vienna, European leaders
- a) confronted one another regularly. b) fronted their differences together.
c) would tackle their differences through dialogue. d) were used to discuss their problems.
- 16) If the British the temptation of ‘independence’ from Europe, the consequences will be damaging.
- a) will choose b) do not resist to c) will not be able to resist to d) do not resist
- 17) In France today Napoleon is in the past.
- a) less popular than b) notoriouser than c) not so loved than d) not as notorious that
- 18) Historians ask why
- a) have changed attitudes to Napoleon b) attitudes towards Napoleon have changed
c) towards Napoleon have changed attitudes d) to Napoleon attitudes have changed
- 19) thousands of soldiers at the Battle of Waterloo, it lost an emperor.
- a) Not only did France lose b) France not only did loose
c) France did lose not only d) Not only France did loose
- 20) The Battle of Waterloo peace between France and the UK.
- a) led to two centuries of b) brought to two century’s c) lead to two century d) led at two centuries
- 21) There has been no war between France and the UK
- a) since two hundred year b) since Waterloo c) since two hundred years d) for two hundreds years
- 22) A decision to leave the European Union on the basis of a referendum.
- a) must to be made b) must be done c) has to be made d) have to be done
- 23) On the fields of Waterloo, the French army a joint European army.
- a) was defeated by b) were defeated from c) has been defeated by d) had been defeated from

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.

Oltre la metà di tutti ...(1)... **gli aiuti allo sviluppo** proviene dall'Unione europea e dai suoi paesi membri, che insieme costituiscono il maggior donatore a livello mondiale. Gran parte degli aiuti va ai ...(2)... **paesi più poveri e meno sviluppati**. Nel 2013 gli aiuti allo sviluppo dell'UE – provenienti sia dai fondi europei che dai bilanci nazionali dei paesi membri – sono ammontati a 56,2 miliardi di euro. Si tratta dello 0,43% del reddito nazionale lordo (RNL) dell'UE. I paesi dell'UE si sono impegnati a raggiungere ...(3)... **l'obiettivo dello 0,7% del RNL** entro il 2015.

L'obiettivo principale della politica di sviluppo dell'UE è estirpare la povertà in maniera duratura. Gli ...(4)... **8 obiettivi di sviluppo del millennio** dell'ONU sono un elemento essenziale di questa politica e vanno dal dimezzamento della povertà estrema, alla lotta contro l'HIV/AIDS, all'istruzione primaria per tutti.

Se il numero di persone che vivono in condizioni di assoluta povertà ...(5)... **si è ridotto di 600 milioni dal 1990**, i progressi verso la realizzazione degli altri obiettivi sono stati meno soddisfacenti, specie per quanto riguarda la riduzione della mortalità materna e infantile e l'erogazione di acqua potabile. L'UE ha quindi ...(6)... **stanziato un ulteriore miliardo di euro** per aiutare i 79 paesi dell'Africa, dei Caraibi e del Pacifico ...(7)... **a conseguire gli obiettivi per i quali si registrano i progressi più lenti**.

- 1) a) the development aids b) development aid c) development aids d) the development's aid
- 2) a) the most poor and sub-developed b) the more poor and lesser developed
c) the poorest and least developed d) the more poor and low developed
- 3) a) the 0,7% of GDP target b) the target of 0.7% GDP's c) the 0.7% GNI's target d) the target of 0.7% of the GNI
- 4) a) 8 millennium development goals b) 8 millennium's development goals
c) 8 goals of millennium development d) 8 development goals millennium's
- 5) a) is fell by 600 millions from 1990 b) has fallen by 600 million since 1990
c) is fallen by 600 million since 1990 d) has fell to 600 millions from 1990
- 6) a) pledged an additional one billion euros b) laid out an ultra trillion euro
c) handed over one billion further euros d) settled other one billion euros
- 7) a) to hit the targets whose progress is been slowest b) in winning the goals on which least progress is been done
c) to pursue the goals on which least progress has been done
d) in pursuing the goals on which least progress has been made

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. There is one extra word you will not need.

Britain's governing Conservative party won an absolute majority in the UK general election ...(0)... 7 May 2015. With 12 more MPs ...(1)... the other parties combined, the Conservatives ...(2)... have to rely on a coalition partner. Prime Minister David Cameron promised to renegotiate the UK's relations with the European Union. The renegotiation will be followed by a referendum ...(3)... the end of 2017, to decide ...(4)... or not the United Kingdom should remain in the EU. ...(5)... he achieves the reforms, Cameron will campaign to stay in. ...(6)..., the Conservatives might campaign to leave the EU. This decision ...(7)... have far-reaching consequences for trade, investment and Great Britain's position on the international scene.

Some other European countries are ready to listen to Cameron's concerns on issues ...(8)... immigration, and may be prepared to make limited concessions to keep Britain in the bloc. ...(9)... EU leaders also have their red lines, and have ruled out changing fundamental EU principles, such as the free movement of workers, ...(10)... a ban on discriminating between workers from different EU states.

(a) *than* (b) *otherwise* (c) *by* (d) *could* (e) *if* (f) *whether* (g) *such as*
(h) *no longer* (i) *but* (j) *on* (k) *and* (l) *although*