

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		

According to the text, the Gift Box Campaign (Q 0-3):

- 0) has set up art installations in every country in the world.
- 1) is using the London Olympics as a venue for its activities.
- 2) shows how people are often persuaded by lies to trust human traffickers.
- 3) has a website which asks Olympic athletes to help victims of human trafficking.
- 4) wants visitors to the London art installation to actively combat human trafficking.
- 5) Those who exploit victims of human trafficking are mostly private individuals and labour enterprises.
- 6) The ILO estimates that currently, 0.03% of the world population is subject to modern slavery.
- 7) According to the ILO, almost 21 million people a year are sexually exploited.
- 8) Beate Andrees says that many human traffickers have been punished for their crimes by law.
- 9) The economic crisis risks increasing the criminal activity of human trafficking.
- 10) The Gift Box Campaign is a unilateral initiative by a London-based activist group.

TEXT A

Visitors thronging to London for the Olympics might come across huge, brightly coloured gift boxes that promise passers-by a better life, only to reveal the **harsh** realities of human trafficking on the inside. The art installations are part of the Gift Box campaign that aims to raise **awareness** about human trafficking, a crime which affects every country in the world in one way or another.

On the outside, the boxes are brightly coloured and full of promises such as “Earn more money and support your family”. The inside is black and white and displays the faces of victims and their stories, as well as information about human trafficking.

As thousands of athletes travelled to the UK to **vie** for gold, “every minute, of every hour, of every day, men, women and children are forced to travel around the world to make gold for someone else: they have been **trafficked**,” Gift Box says on its website. “It is our responsibility to take this opportunity to alert the world to the reality of this tragic crime; to inspire visitors gathered in this city for the Games of the 30th Olympiad - residents from thousands of towns and cities – to become aware and take action to stop this crime.”

Nearly 21 million people are victims of forced labour across the world, trapped in jobs which they were coerced or **deceived** into and which they cannot leave, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) 2012 global estimate of forced labour. Most forms of human trafficking can also be regarded as forced labour, and so the estimate captures the full **realm** of human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation – seen by many as modern-day slavery.

The ILO estimate means that around three out of every 1,000 persons worldwide are in forced labour at any given point in time. Ninety per cent of the victims are **exploited** by private individuals and enterprises, while 10 per cent are forced to work by the state, by rebel military groups or in prisons under conditions which violate fundamental ILO standards. Sexual exploitation accounts for 22 per cent of all victims and labour exploitation makes up 68 per cent of the total.

“The successful **prosecution** of individuals who bring such misery to so many remains inadequate – this needs to change. We must **ensure** that the number of victims does not **rise** during the current economic

crisis where people are increasingly vulnerable to these abusive practices.” says Beate Andrees, who **heads** the ILO’s Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour.

The Gift Box campaign was created by the STOP THE TRAFFIK activist group and the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) formed by the ILO and other UN agencies as well as by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

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>harsh</i>	a) scope, extent
1) awareness	b) guarantee
2) vie	c) convinced by lies
3) trafficked	d) <i>severe</i>
4) deceived	e) compete
5) realm	f) is responsible for
6) exploited	g) increase
7) prosecution	h) trial by law court
8) ensure	i) consciousness
9) rise	j) reverse
10) heads	k) forced to travel abroad for somebody else’s profit
	l) disillusioned
	m) used for advantage

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

In 2011 severe drought in the countries of the Horn of Africa – Ethiopia, Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia – caused one of the most dramatic humanitarian crises of this century. The entire region faced its worst drought in 60 years. More than 13 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance. And for the first time since 1992, the United Nations declared famine because of the lack of access to food in parts of southern Somalia.

As one of the world’s leading donors to this food crisis, the European Union (Commission and Member States combined) has provided €791 million to the region since the crisis began in 2011. The European Commission alone assisted 6.5 million vulnerable people last year by providing food, nutrition, water and sanitation worth €181 million.

So far in 2012 the Commission has allocated €132 million in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa. This assistance is helping people to purchase and transport food, as well as providing medical care, water and sanitation. Contributing to the survival of millions of people, it is also supporting the first steps in the recovery process, for instance through the provision of seeds and tools, improved water management, and restocking of herds.

The funds are being implemented on the ground by over a dozen of the Commission’s partner agencies, including both UN agencies and international NGOs.

The European Union’s active presence as a development actor in the Horn of Africa also emphasizes food security, agriculture and rural development. Since 2008, the EU has committed over €400 million in development aid to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia; helping to feed the most vulnerable, improve nutrition and support sustainable agriculture.

The European Commission is continuing its efforts to support the region, and is delivering on its promise to help the Horn of Africa recover from the destructive drought of 2011, overcome its chronic problems and set out on the path of development. The Commission is today adding €22 million to its humanitarian aid in the region. The new money will help build the resilience to future disasters of at least one million Kenyans and Somalis.

The new aid brings to €313 million the European Commission's humanitarian aid contribution to the Horn of Africa since the start of the hunger emergency. Today, thanks to better rains and the dedicated work of humanitarian organisations, the famine has abated. Yet hunger, displacement and insecurity persist.

"Millions of people in the region are still depending on humanitarian aid to survive, but after a good rainy season that promises a reasonable harvest, the challenge is shifting from saving lives in an emergency to preventing emergencies in the future," said Kristalina Georgieva, the European Union's Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response. "We can't prevent drought but we can prevent a repeat of the food crisis it caused here last year. Our new aid decision contributes to this goal," the Commissioner underlined.

To promote long-term solutions to the Horn of Africa's chronic problems (drought risks, insecurity, weak communal ability to withstand shocks, precarious livelihoods) the new funding will target local communities and those displaced by conflict and hunger and will provide them with food assistance, water and sanitation, livelihood support and health services.

The funds will be channelled through the EU's SHARE strategy (Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience). Launched this year, SHARE has become one of the main vehicles for EU assistance to the Horn of Africa. With it, the Commission pools its humanitarian assets (saving lives in the crisis) and its long-term development capabilities and directs them at removing the root causes of food crises with the goal to prevent their recurrence.

SHARE is financing a variety of projects: from the treatment of severe malnutrition in infants to improved management of natural resources, livestock health and trade, agriculture (improved and adapted practices, small-scale irrigation), alternative income generating activities and basic services (water, sanitation).

0) In 2011, drought caused one of humanitarian crises in a hundred years.

- a) the most bad b) worst c) the worst d) most severe

1) Humanitarian assistance required by over 13 million people in 2011.

- a) has been b) was c) were d) have been

2) The UN declared a famine in the Horn of Africa since 1992.

- a) had not b) had c) have not d) were not

3) The article tells us what to help the Horn of Africa.

- a) the EU are doing b) is the EU doing c) the EU is doing d) is doing the EU

4) Djibouti, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya are

- a) Countries in Oriental Africa b) countries in east Africa
c) oriental african countries d) Countries in East africa

5) The European Commission promised that it the Horn of Africa.

- a) would have helped b) would have been helping c) will have helped d) would help

6) In July 2011 there was that the UN declared a famine.

- a) a such severe crisis b) a so severe crisis c) a crisis so much severe d) such a severe crisis

7) This year the situation has improved increased rainfall and humanitarian assistance.

- a) in spite of b) although c) as a result of d) as well as

8) Kristalina Georgieva explained how to meet the needs of those affected by the food crisis.

- a)** is the EU adapting its activities **b)** is adapting the activities the EU
c) the EU is adapting its activities **d)** the EU are adapting their activities

9) SHARE this year.

- a)** was launched **b)** has launched **c)** is launching **d)** has been launching

10) If the EU and other donors had not assisted the Horn of Africa in 2011, then millions

- a)** would die. **b)** would have died. **c)** will have died **d)** will be dead.

11) Children enough food, risk malnutrition.

- a)** who does not have **b)** which have not **c)** who do not have **d)** who have not

12) Poor sanitation can health problems.

- a)** lead to **b)** bring to **c)** to cause **d)** causing

13) The EU is working to make sure that famine again in the Horn of Africa.

- a)** will happen **b)** will not happen **c)** will not have happened **d)** do not happen

14) Of the over 13 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2011, how many were helped by the European Commission?

- a)** Nearly half **b)** Three quarters **c)** A third **d)** A quarter

15) How does the amount of aid provided by the EU compare with that provided by other donors?

- a)** The EU is a major donor **b)** The EU is a small donor
c) The article does not say **d)** The EU is the only donor

16) Of the €791 million provided to the Horn of Africa by the EU since 2011, how much has been contributed by the European Commission?

- a)** Nearly a quarter **b)** Over one half **c)** More than a third **d)** More than three quarters

17) Provision of seeds and tools, re-stocking of herds, irrigation and improving health of livestock are all activities in the field of

- a)** nutrition **b)** agriculture **c)** education **d)** urbanisation

18) The text says that the European Commission

- a)** has given €132 million for humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa since 2011
b) has hired 12 volunteers to implement its funds in the Horn of Africa
c) collaborates with the UN and with NGOs in delivering assistance
d) is mainly concerned with saving lives in the crisis

19) The text says that EU development aid to the Horn of Africa since 2008

- a)** has reduced agricultural production **b)** has helped improve the diet of its inhabitants
c) has promoted urbanisation **d)** prevented the 2011 famine

20) The harvest in 2012 is expected to be

- a)** fair, thanks to development assistance
b) excellent, due to drought prevention
c) reasonable, owing to emergency intervention
d) fair, thanks to increased rainfall

21) Between 2011 and 2012, how has the situation in the Horn of Africa evolved?

- a) The effects of the famine are fewer. b) Many people are still dying of hunger.
c) Money from donors is decreasing. d) The text does not say.

22) SHARE

- a) launches vehicles for EU assistance b) combines financial contributions from different EU partners
c) is a long-established tool for EU assistance to the Horn of Africa
d) combines and directs EU money for crisis and for development

23) Which of the following is NOT specifically mentioned in the text? SHARE will prevent future food crises in the Horn of Africa by

- a) teaching people new ways of earning money b) encouraging trade within the region
c) improving water supply for agricultural and domestic use d) improving human and animal health

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.

Sondaggio Eurobarometro standard della primavera 2012: è ancora forte il sostegno dei cittadini alla strategia Europa 2020

I cittadini europei sono generalmente favorevoli alle iniziative per la crescita, la stabilità e l'occupazione messe a punto dall'UE, secondo l'Eurobarometro della primavera 2012, il sondaggio semestrale organizzato dalla Commissione europea. Il sondaggio è stato realizzato mediante colloqui individuali tra il 12 e il 27 maggio 2012. In totale sono state intervistate **(1) 32.728 persone** nei 27 Stati membri dell'UE e nei paesi candidati.

In questa seconda metà dell'anno, in cui – dopo il "semestre europeo" - tocca agli Stati membri agire, l'opinione pubblica dell'UE considera priorità assolute la modernizzazione dei mercati del lavoro **(2) per creare occupazione** e **(3) il sostegno ai poveri e alle persone socialmente emarginate**. Il recente sondaggio rivela inoltre che gli europei giudicano adeguato il livello di ambizione dei principali obiettivi stabiliti dall'UE, ad esempio assicurare che i tre quarti della popolazione in età lavorativa abbiano un lavoro. L'opinione dei cittadini nei confronti di Europa 2020, la strategia dell'UE per la crescita, appare incoraggiante, soprattutto per quanto riguarda l'importanza delle iniziative e il livello di ambizione. **(4) Nel complesso, il 40% degli europei** reputa che l'UE stia procedendo nella giusta direzione per uscire dalla crisi e **(5) far fronte alle nuove sfide a livello mondiale**.

(6) Sebbene le variazioni tra i paesi siano significative, alcuni segnali indicano un minor pessimismo negli europei, con un numero maggiore di persone che affermano che **(7) il peggio della crisi è ormai alle spalle**. Il 30% degli europei pensa che le ripercussioni della crisi sul mercato del lavoro abbiano già raggiunto il loro culmine (un incremento di 7 punti rispetto al precedente sondaggio dell'autunno 2011).

- 1) a) 32.728 persons b) 32.728 people c) 32,728 people d) 32,728 peoples
2) a) to create works b) for creating employment c) to create jobs d) for jobs' creation
3) a) supporting the poors and socially marginalised b) support for the poor and socially excluded
c) supporting poor and socially marginalised d) helping to poor and socially excluded persons
4) a) Overall, the 40% of Europeans b) Complexly, 40% of the europeans
c) Mainly, the 40% of europeans d) Overall, 40% of Europeans

- 5) a) face new global challenges b) front world's new challenges
 c) facing fresh world challenges d) fronting global new challenge
- 6) a) Despite there are significant variations between Countries
 b) Although there are significant variations between countries
 c) Notwithstanding significant variations among Countries
 d) There are significant variations among the Countries. However,
- 7) a) the worst crisis is on our backs.
 b) we have turned our backs on the worst crisis.
 c) we have backed the worst of the crisis.
 d) the worst of the crisis is behind us.

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; punctuation has been omitted.

The tradition of an Olympic Truce began in ancient times ...**(0)**... allow safe passage for athletes travelling to the Games. This resulted in an environment ...**(1)**... the true spirit of the Olympic Games was on display: peaceful competition among nations, feats of individual excellence.

Today, sports and events ...**(2)**... the Olympic and Paralympic Games break down barriers ...**(3)**... bringing together people from all around the world and all walks of life. The participants may carry the flags of many nations, ...**(4)**... they come together under the shared banner of equality and fair play, understanding and mutual respect.

We give meaning to ...**(5)**... values through the Olympic Truce, the call for warring parties everywhere to lay down their weapons during the Games. These pauses in fighting save lives. ...**(6)**... help humanitarian workers reach people in need. And they open diplomatic space to negotiate lasting solutions.

The Olympic Truce — and more broadly the Olympic ideal — carries a powerful message: ...**(7)**... people and nations can set aside their differences and live and work together in harmony. And ...**(8)**... they can do it for one day, or for one event, they can do it forever. ...**(9)**... is the dream on ...**(10)**... the United Nations is built, and the goal of our daily work.

(a) <i>what</i>	(b) <i>but</i>	(c) <i>by</i>	(d) <i>such as</i>	(e) <i>if</i>	(f) <i>this</i>	(g) <i>they</i>
(h) <i>which</i>	(i) <i>these</i>	(j) <i>to</i>	(k) <i>that</i>	(l) <i>where</i>		