

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) students and businessmen with English passports are particularly welcome in France.
- 1) euro-international business transactions have not changed the fact that French is the language of instruction in French universities.
- 2) Geneviève Fioraso wants to attract students from emerging countries to French universities.
- 3) France should follow the US example, and offer university courses in languages other than French.
- 4) Geneviève Fioraso appears to believe the usefulness of the French language in education is limited to literary studies.
- 5) former president Nicolas Sarkozy was a champion of French language and literature.
- 6) some academics believe that the 1994 Toubon law should be changed.
- 7) the Toubon law is incompatible with multilingual practices in international organisations.
- 8) in order to sell its higher education to emerging countries, France must combat linguistic imperialism.
- 9) French academics should not accept the view that English will become the exclusive language of science and research.
- 10) French academics should take inspiration from some Canadian and African policies in favour of cultural diversity.

TEXT A

A single market, a single currency, a single language? The doors and bridges shown on Euro notes already reflect the fluid nature of **deals** between businessmen with no home and no history. So should students be free to cross borders, using English as a passport valid everywhere (especially in French universities), with no need for dictionaries?

We are told that French universities, like the rest of France, are “**bemused**”: the people in them still speak French... The minister for higher education and research, Geneviève Fioraso, wants to **get rid of** this language barrier that discourages “students from emerging countries — Korea, India, Brazil” from coming to France.

Yet the language of Molière is officially spoken in 29 countries (the language of Shakespeare in 56). And the number of French speakers is **steadily** increasing, especially in Africa. But France does not want African students, to judge by the obstacle course it imposes on them: they are not rich enough, not prepared to pay the (substantial) fees charged by commercial colleges or engineering schools.

In US universities, where the proportion of foreign students (3.7%) is much lower than in France (13%), there has been no attempt to **make up** the deficit by teaching in Chinese or Portuguese. But Fioraso claims, slightly ironically: “If we do not allow courses to be conducted in English, we shall be left with five people sitting round a table discussing Proust”. Before Fioraso, Nicolas Sarkozy made clear his contempt for the humanities by **pitying** students who were forced to read Madame de La Fayette’s novel *La Princesse de Clèves* instead of studying law or business.

The 1994 Toubon law provides that “the language of instruction, examinations and competitive examinations, as well as theses and dissertations in state and private educational establishments, shall be French.” A few eminent academics object to this 20th-century **provision** on the ground that if we defend multilingualism (still very much alive in most international organisations in the 21st century), it will deter English-speakers from studying in Paris.

But the **attractiveness** of a language is not just about the sale of higher education to “emerging” countries. It is the product of a manner of communication, of thinking about the world now and the world to come. France has **struggled** to defend its cinema and songs: must it accept that research and science will one day be conducted exclusively in the (often **mangled**) language of the current superpower?

The linguist Claude Hagège says that “the paradox is that today the people who are responsible for Americanisation and the promotion of English are not American.” Fortunately, people who are not French (notably in Africa and Quebec) have **enabled** cultural diversity to flourish. Political leaders should be inspired by their tenacity, not by the foolish fatalism of a few academics.

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) deals	a) made it possible for
1) bemused	b) mutilated
2) get rid of	c) made great efforts
3) steadily	d) accords
4) make up	e) perplexed
5) pitying	f) appeal
6) provision	g) remove
7) attractiveness	h) balance
8) struggled	i) regularly
9) mangled	j) invent
10) enabled	k) commiserating with
	l) disillusioned
	m) rule

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

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 Chinese government is subjecting millions of Tibetans to a policy of mass rehousing and relocation that radically changes their way of life, and about which they have no say, Human Rights Watch said in a new report published today.

Since 2006, under plans to “Build a New Socialist Countryside” in Tibetan areas, over two million Tibetans have been “reoused” – through government-ordered renovation or construction of new houses – in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), while hundreds of thousands of nomadic herders in the eastern part of the Tibetan plateau have been relocated or settled in “New Socialist Villages.”

The 115-page report, “They Say We Should Be Grateful”: Mass Rehousing and Relocation in Tibetan Areas of China,” documents extensive rights violations ranging from the absence of consultation to the failure to provide adequate compensation, both of which are required under international law for evictions to be legitimate. The report also addresses defects in the quality of the houses provided, absence of remedies for arbitrary decisions, failures to restore livelihoods, as well as a disregard for autonomy rights nominally guaranteed by Chinese law in Tibetan areas.

“The scale and speed at which the Tibetan rural population is being remodeled by mass rehousing and relocation policies are unprecedented in the post-Mao era,” said Sophie Richardson, China director.

The authorities in the Tibet Autonomous Region have announced plans to further rehouse and relocate more than 900,000 people by the end of 2014. In Qinghai province, on the eastern part of the Tibetan plateau, the authorities have relocated and settled 300,000 nomadic herders since the early 2000s, and have announced their intent to turn an additional 113,000 nomads into sedentary dwellers by the end of 2013.

Initial fears among Tibetans that the establishment of “New Socialist Villages” might be accompanied by increased government interference in their communities have proven well-founded. In 2011, the government announced that it had started to implement a plan to station new teams of official and party cadres in each of the 5,400 villages across the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR). These new teams, who will “live, work, and eat together” with the villagers, are tasked with enforcing policies that establish a system of political surveillance and overtly

violate basic civil, cultural, political, and religious rights of Tibetans. Since 2009, 119 Tibetans have set themselves on fire in protest of Chinese policies, triggering even more repressive policies from the government.

Official policy documents detailed in the report show that, contrary to official rhetoric, Tibetan households have to bear the greatest share of the overall cost of rebuilding their houses – up to 75 percent. One study from the central government claims that “for every yuan in governmental subsidies, households had to contribute 4.5 yuan themselves.” The financial implications of complying with government orders to renovate or rebuild housing go a long way in explaining why, in interviews with Human Rights Watch, Tibetans consistently expressed fears about their ability to sustain their livelihood in the future, and maintain their separate cultural identity.

“The Chinese government claims that it is bringing economic benefits to Tibetans by building modern ‘New Socialist Villages,’” Richardson said. “And while it may be true that some Tibetans have benefitted, the majority have simply been forced to trade poor but stable livelihoods for the uncertainties of a cash economy in which they are often the weakest actors.”

The Chinese government has deliberately obscured the full impact of its policies by refusing to allow any independent fact-finding investigations in Tibetan areas. Closed at the best of times to human rights investigations, access to the Tibetan plateau – especially to the TAR – has remained extremely limited for journalists, diplomats, academics, and even foreign tourists since the March 2008 protests and the ensuing crackdown. Yet analysis of open source satellite imagery reveals the magnitude of change faced by some Tibetan communities. In several cases, images show traditional villages entirely demolished, while a pre-planned “New Socialist Village” made of identical houses in parallel rows is erected nearby.

While the main justification for the rehousing and relocation policies in Tibetan areas has been economic, the Chinese government has also made clear that these policies are an integral part of larger political objectives such as combating ethno-national or “separatist” sentiment among Tibetans, and are designed to strengthen political control over the Tibetan rural population.

Despite their involuntary character and unequal outcomes, the central government is using rehousing and relocation policies in Tibetan areas as a template for relocating ethnic minority communities in other parts of the country. In June 2011, the central government instructed all provincial units, including Sichuan, Qinghai, and Gansu, and autonomous regions, including Inner-Mongolia, Xinjiang, and Tibet, to complete all ongoing relocation programs for hundreds of thousands of nomadic herders by the end of 2014.

0) Which sentence most accurately sums up the topic of the article?

- a) Tibetans are changing the style of the Chinese government.
- b) New houses are changing the lifestyle of the Chinese.
- c) The Chinese government is modifying the lifestyle of many Tibetans.
- d) Tibetans are asking the Chinese government for changes in their traditional lifestyle.

1) "Build a New Socialist Countryside" is

- a) a Chinese government slogan.
- b) a government order to the Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR).
- c) a Maoist slogan.
- d) the name of a Chinese government project.

2) "They say we should be grateful" is

- a) the comment of a Chinese official.
- b) part of the title of a Human Rights Watch (HRW) report.
- c) a remark by a HRW reporter.
- d) the title of an official Chinese report.

3) Who should be grateful, and to whom?

- a) Tibetan farmers and herders should be grateful to the Chinese government.
- b) Tibetan farmers and herders should be grateful to HRW.
- c) HRW should be grateful to the Chinese government.
- d) the Chinese government should be grateful to HRW.

4) How does international law protect the rights of people forced by their governments to leave the places where they live?

- a) Tibetan autonomy must be respected.
- b) New houses must be of good quality.
- c) Compensation must be paid.
- d) Traditional economic activities must be maintained.

5) What is noticeable about the project for new socialist villages in Tibet, according to Sophie Richardson?

- a) The numbers of people who are affected.
- b) The style of the buildings.
- c) The slowness with which it is proceeding.
- d) The project is unprecedented in Chinese history.

6) The project for new socialist villages in Tibet

- a) is very popular with Tibetans. b) is planned and implemented by Tibetans.
c) will end in 2013. d) has already transformed the lives of 300,000 nomads.

7) Which of the following is NOT true, according to HRW?

- a) Re-location or settlement of Tibetans is compulsory.
b) 300,000 nomads in Qinghai province have become sedentary dwellers.
c) Both farmers and herders are receiving new homes.
d) All Tibetans are dissatisfied with their new houses.

8) Of the project's economic implications, what is NOT mentioned?

- a) Tibetans must contribute to the cost of their new houses.
b) The Chinese government has trained Tibetans for life in the cash economy.
c) Many re-located Tibetans lose their traditional economic activities.
d) The cash economy of the new socialist villages offers little security.

9) What do the 'teams of officials and party cadres' sent to the TAR do, according to HRW?

- a) They cook food for Tibetans. b) They burn traditional Tibetan homes.
c) They control the local population. d) They guarantee respect of human rights.

10) For the international community, what has been the most reliable source of information about the scale of the socialist villages project?

- a) Independent fact-finding missions. b) Open source satellite images of China.
c) Foreign journalists. d) Visiting academics.

11) According to the HRW report, the socialist villages project

- a) is unique to Tibet. b) aims to preserve Tibetan local traditions and culture.
c) is a model for similar projects in other parts of China.
d) is part of a political project to give greater autonomy to Tibet.

Language

12) The Chinese government

- a) is been running the project for 7 years b) has been running the project since 7 years.
c) has been running the project for 7 years. d) has been running the project from 7 years.

13) People asked,

- a) "Why should we be grateful?" b) "Why do we should be grateful?"
c) "Why we should be grateful?" d) "Why are we be grateful?"

14) International law requires consultation in the case of evictions.

- a) both compensation and b) either compensation and
c) as well compensation as d) so compensation so

15) The authorities have respected cultural diversity.

- a) either autonomy rights or b) not autonomy rights or
c) neither autonomy rights nor d) nor autonomy rights neither

16) By the end of 2013, 413,000 nomads sedentary dwellers.

- a) will be become b) will have become c) will been become d) will have been becoming

17) The authorities have continued local dissatisfaction with the project.

- a) in spite of b) although c) however d) still

18) HRW asked local people the new villages.

- a) how did they like b) how they liked c) how liked they d) how they did like

19) Self-immolation by Tibetans more repressive government policies.

- a) has brought to b) lead to c) has led to d) brings to

20) For nomads, long-term economic security short-term benefits.

- a) is most important that b) is the most important than
c) is the more important than d) is more important than

21) Some Tibetans of the cost of the new homes.

- a) must have contributed the 75% b) have had to contribute 75%
c) must to contribute 75% d) did must contribute 75%

22) poor in quality, they lack cultural identity, too.

- a) Not only are the new houses b) Not only the new houses are
c) Not only is the new houses d) Not only do the new houses be

23) When the project, the government will have greater control over the population.

- a) will be completed b) is completed c) will have been completed d) is being completed

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.

L'ALLARGAMENTO DELL'UE

(1) **La politica di allargamento dell'UE** si è rivelata ancora una volta lo strumento più efficace per trasformare le società, diffondere la stabilità e rafforzare la democrazia nei (2) **paesi in via di adesione**. L'ingresso della Croazia rappresenta un passo in avanti verso il raggiungimento dello storico obiettivo dell'integrazione dei paesi dei Balcani occidentali nell'UE.

Si tratta infatti del secondo paese dell'ex Jugoslavia ad aderire all'Unione, dopo la Slovenia (2004). La scelta dei cittadini croati di entrare a far parte dell'UE è prova del loro desiderio di forgiare un continente unito e pacifico, caratterizzato da (3) **un tenore di vita elevato** e dal rispetto dei diritti umani.

Il sostegno pubblico è un ingrediente essenziale al successo della politica di allargamento. Pertanto, è fondamentale garantire la credibilità del processo di adesione definendo criteri obiettivi e coerenti. Per questo, la strategia di allargamento della Commissione si concentra su tre priorità: (i) lo Stato di diritto e la lotta alla corruzione; (ii) la cooperazione regionale e la riconciliazione; (iii) (4) **la stabilità finanziaria e lo sviluppo economico**.

L'adesione della Croazia rafforzerà l'Europa (5) **in vista delle sfide globali che l'attendono**. La crisi economica ha posto nuovamente l'accento sull'interdipendenza delle economie nazionali e sull'importanza della solidarietà transfrontaliera. L'allargamento è positivo per gli Stati membri già esistenti (6) **non solo perché rende l'UE un attore con sempre maggior peso sulla scena mondiale**, ma anche perché riduce le minacce di instabilità alle sue frontiere.

Anche in questo momento difficile per gran parte dell'UE, la politica di allargamento continua a contribuire alla pace, alla sicurezza e alla (7) **prosperità a lungo termine** in tutto il continente.

1) a) UE widening politics b) EU enlargement policy c) EU aggrandizing policy d) EU politics of aggrandizement

2) a) adhering Countries b) Countries on the way to adhere c) countries along accession's way d) accession countries

3) a) high standards of life b) high life standards c) high quality living d) high living standards

4) a) economic development and financial stability b) economical development and stabilisation of finance
c) stable finances and economical development d) development of economy and stabilising of finances

5) a) in the global challenges ahead b) in the world challenges it fronts
c) in fronting coming global challenges d) in the challenging world it attends

- 6) a) not by making alone the UE a bigger actor on the world stage,
 b) not merely because it makes EU the biggest player in the world,
 c) not only by making the EU a bigger player in the world,
 d) not only by making UE the biggest actor on world stage,
- 7) a) prosperity of long term b) long-term prosperity c) prosperous longevity
 d) prospering long-term

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 first Erasmus students - just over 3 000 young people from 11 countries - left to study abroad in 1987. Today over 250,000 students a year benefit **...(0)...** the hugely popular exchange programme, **...(1)...** covers all EU countries, **...(2)...** Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey.

Erasmus is open to students and staff – most report that **...(3)...** Erasmus experience enriched both their personal and professional life. Well-known Erasmus alumni include Cecilia Malmström, the European Commissioner for Home Affairs, Jyrki Katainen, the Finnish Prime Minister, Helle Thorning-Schmidt, the Danish Prime Minister and Jakub Chrenowicz, the first conductor of the Podlasie Opera and Philharmonia in Poland.

At institutional level, Erasmus funds also support joint projects, summer schools **...(4)...** networks. Along with individual staff mobility, **...(5)...** are instrumental in improving the quality of education of today's students and opening up universities and colleges to cooperation with the world.

The new EU programme for education, training, youth and sport, due for launch in January 2014, **...(6)...** build on the legacy of Erasmus **...(7)...** offering opportunities for 4 million people (most under the age of 25) to study, train, teach or carry out voluntary work abroad by 2020. The international experience and skills **...(8)...** gain increase their employability and career prospects. The new programme **...(9)...** expected to have a budget of around €14.5 billion for 2014-2020 - 40% more **...(10)...** the current programmes.

(a) *than* (b) *as well as* (c) *by* (d) *and* (e) *is* (f) *they* (g) *their*
 (h) *which* (i) *these* (j) *from* (k) *will* (l) *to*