

Part I contains a reading comprehension passage accompanied by 10 questions in part A, and 10 in part B.

PART I A: Reading comprehension. True or False?

Read the text 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:

	TRUE	FALSE
0	x	
1		

- 0) The text speaks about global economic and social injustice.
- 1) Over 50% of the wealth in the world is owned by 2% of the population.
- 2) Barely 1% of the wealth in the world belongs to 50% of the population.
- 3) The writers of the text - 'we' - are civil society and the G8 country governments.
- 4) The writers believe the G8's level of action supports the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 5) The writers think that the G8 policy decisions are only rhetoric.
- 6) In 1970, 0.7% of the GNI of rich countries was spent on ODA to developing countries.
- 7) None of the G8 countries has given 0.7% of their GNI to ODA.
- 8) In 2005, G8 countries promised to give US \$25 billion in development aid to Africa by 2010.
- 9) The writers think that the G8 countries are not rich enough to give US \$50 billion in aid to developing nations.
- 10) The writers think that developing nations will probably not receive enough aid to meet the Millenium Development Goals by 2015.

Global Voices to End Poverty

We live in an unjust world. As the facts lay bare, we live in a world where the richest 2% of the population enjoys more than half of all the wealth in the world; while the poorest half of the world owns barely 1% of the global wealth. It is a world where over 1 billion people still live under a dollar a day. It is a world where there is food, but people are **starving**; a world where there is medicine, but people die of **preventable** and treatable causes; a world where there is money, but people, especially the most vulnerable population, die of poverty.

We cannot accept such a world. We, the civil society, have fought hard to end such a world. The G8 countries, who assert themselves responsible for leading the world, have made **commitments** one on top of another, on the premises that they would **end** a world that **undermines** the very foundation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. **Yet**, the promises and **commitments** have only been words and reaffirmation of those words, with a disappointing level of action, **betraying** the world over and over; **compelling** us to live an unjust world that the G8 countries are responsible for creating, maintaining, and leading, where wealth is above all the main criterion for determining if one will survive.

38 years ago, at the 1970 United Nations General Assembly, the world's governments committed to providing 0.7% of rich countries' Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Developmental Assistance (ODA) to developing countries. They recently reaffirmed this in 2002 at the International Conference for Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico. **Although** 0.7% of rich world GNI can provide enough resources to **meet** the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, none of the G8 countries have come close to achieving this **target**. More recently, at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 countries have made a **commitment** of US \$ 50 billion to developmental aid, of which half will go towards aid for Africa by 2010. Three years have passed since then, and even this unambitious goal is in danger of not being met.

Part I B Reading Comprehension: Synonyms

Match the 10 words and phrases in BOX A (from the text above) with 10 of the words or phrases having the same meaning in BOX B. Write your answers on the answer sheet provided as shown with the example (0):

0	m
1	

BOX A	BOX B
0) <i>preventable</i>	a) however
1) starving	b) in spite of the fact that
2) commitments	c) forcing, obliging
3) end	d) satisfy, fulfill
4) undermines	e) even if
5) yet	f) promises
6) betraying	g) terminate
7) compelling	h) weakens
8) although	i) but
9) meet	j) suffering or dying for lack of food
10) target	k) violating the trust of
	l) goal, objective
	m) <i>able to be avoided</i>

Part II: Language use (questions 1-12) and reading comprehension (questions 13-20)

Questions 1-12 are based on part A of the text below. Questions 13-20 are based on parts A and B. Choose the right answer from a)-d).

A The G8 countries are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Commission President is a full G8 Member and has a leading role in representing the Union at the G8 summit.

The G8 is an annual meeting for discussion and co-operation created by the world's major industrialised countries. The G8 is neither an institution nor an international organisation and has no legal basis. The G8 takes no binding decisions and there are no formal rules of procedure or a permanent secretariat. Instead the G8 operates as a sort of informal "club".

The first Summit took place in 1975 in Rambouillet, France. The leaders of Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States were invited by the President of France to discuss economic and financial issues at what was then called an Economic Summit.

Canada became a member in 1976.

The European Commission President was invited to attend the 1977 London Summit (the Commission's role at the Summit was initially limited to its areas of exclusive competences). In the 1981 Ottawa Summit, the European Commission President fully participated in all summit discussions for the first time, and has done so ever since.

Russia joined at the 1998 summit, Birmingham, UK.

The year-long G8 Presidency rotates between the group's member nations on an annual basis, following the cycle of when a country first hosted the Summit. The country holding the Presidency in a given year is responsible for hosting the annual summit and for managing the agenda. The Summits are prepared by a group of personal representatives of each of the leaders, known as "Sherpas".

Recent G8 Presidencies are as follows: United Kingdom (2005), Russia (2006), Germany (2007), Japan (2008). In 2009 Italy will hold the G8 Presidency.

The European Union is at the G8 summit because even in 1975, when the first Rambouillet Summit was held, the then European Community was already a unique supranational organisation. In some sectors decision-making had been transferred from individual member states to a Community level. It had exclusive competence in international trade and agriculture policy, for example. Clearly, it made no sense for G8 members to discuss economic issues like international trade without Community involvement.

Representatives of the then European Community began participating in the London Summit in 1977. Originally, the Community had a role limited to those areas in which it had exclusive competences, but the Community's and now the EU's role has grown with time. The European Commission was gradually included in all political discussions on the summit agenda and took part in all summit working sessions, as from the Ottawa Summit (1981). Today the President of the European Commission participates as a full member in the annual G8 summits and the European Commission in all the summit preparations through the Commission's "Sherpa" (João Vale de Almeida).

B EU membership of the G8 does not give the title 'G9' to G8 because the European Commission is a unique supranational organisation, not a sovereign Member State. Hence the name G8, or "Group of Eight Nations." For the same reason, the EC does not assume the rotating G8 presidency. The European Commission is not a G8 member country but has all the privileges and obligations of membership except the right to host and chair a Summit. The Commission has all the responsibilities of membership, and what the President of the Commission endorses at the Summit is politically binding.

G8 summits are uniquely important. This small, informal grouping brings together the leaders of some of the world's leading industrial nations. It is capable of setting the global agenda because decisions taken by these major economic powers have a real impact. And the political direction set by these leaders on a policy issue will have a "ripple" effect across many other international organisations and institutions – bear in mind that, for example, four of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council are in the G8. The G8 is a very powerful catalyst for change.

Decisions taken at the G8 are not legally binding, but they are "politically" very binding. These are decisions taken by leaders personally and very publicly, after one-to-one discussions with their peers. There is a huge political imperative for leaders to live up to the decisions they take at this level.

Although the G8 is sometimes seen as being omnipotent or the world's directorate by anti-globalization protestors, it is also criticised because it does not have real decision-making capacities. Nonetheless, the G8 can play a real and important role and the Summit should not be viewed as simply a symbolic meeting or only a photo-opportunity. For instance, the 1996 Summit in Lyon launched the first Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative while the preceding US and UK Presidencies gave the Summit process a new lease of life with attention to the Middle East, climate change and a doubling of aid to Africa. Germany was using the G8 in 2007 as a platform to put growth and responsibility in the world economy, including centre stage climate change and energy efficiency, and growth and responsibility in Africa. In Heiligendamm, G8 leaders agreed to "seriously consider halving global emissions by 2050", which was seen as a major step forward.

Perhaps the best feature about the G8 is that it forces a small group of very senior policy makers to sit together and thrash out common approaches to identified problems and it has a huge co-operative and driving force. The key added value of the G8 is thus the impulse it can give to work in other fora.

1) The article tells us

- a) who are the G8 members b) who the G8 members are
- c) who they are the G8 members d) the G8 members who are

2) The European Commission President the European Union at the G8 summit every year.

a) represent b) is representing c) represents d) representing

3) The annual G8 meeting the world's major industrialised countries, three decades ago.

a) had been created of b) has been created from c) is being created by d) was created by

4) The G8 legal basis.

a) does not have any b) is not having a c) does not have no d) has not got any

5) The first summit in 1975 in Rambouillet, in France.

a) is held b) has been held c) was held d) was holding

6) The G8 formal rules of procedure.

a) is not subject to any b) is subject to any c) is not subject to no d) does not subject to no

7) The article tells us how long the European Commission President in all summit discussions.

a) is participating b) is participating c) has participated d) participates

8) The article answers the question:

a) Who is preparing the summits? b) Who prepares the summits? c) Who does prepare the summits? d) Who has prepared the summit?

9) Already in 1975, responsibility for decisions in some sectors from individual member states to the European Community.

a) has passed b) had passed c) has been passed d) is passed

10) Even if the EU did not participate, the G8 called 'the Group of 8'.

a) will still have been b) will still be c) would still be d) will have still been

11) In 2009, the G8 summit Italy.

a) will host b) will be hosting from c) will be hosted by d) will have hosted

12) Representatives of the European Community / Union the G8 summit since 1977.

a) have been participating in b) participate to c) are participating in d) have participated to

13) Which is the best title for the text?

a) The G8 Presidency, 2008 b) In Defence of the G8. c) Italy and the G8. d) The European Union and the G8.

14) The G8 is described as 'a sort of informal club' because

a) it has no protocol. b) its decisions are not formalised. c) very different types of countries belong to it. d) it is not an international organisation with a permanent secretariat.

15) The European Commission

a) was invited by the French President to the Economic summit in 1975. b) was excluded from the London summit in 1977. c) participated only in economic and financial discussions at the Ottawa summit in 1981. d) began participating in all aspects of G8 discussions in 1981.

16) The European Union is present at the G8 because

a) some of its members belong to the G8 b) it is a privileged organisation c) it has decision-making powers in many areas of policy for EU member states d) it is a supranational organisation.

17) What is the status of the European Commission in the G8?

- a) It shares all the privileges and obligations of the other members. b) It is an independent observer of proceedings. c) It shares all the rights and privileges of the other members. d) It is the most powerful member.

18) What is the status of G8 policy decisions?

- a) They are legally imperative. b) They are legally and politically imperative. c) They are politically imperative. d) They are morally, politically and legally imperative.

19) The G8 is 'a powerful catalyst for change' because

- a) its members are major economic powers. b) international organisations and institutions may act on its decisions. c) the United Nations Security Council acts on its decisions. d) members have a genuine moral concern for economic inequality in the world.

20) According to the text, the G8 'should not be viewed as simply a symbolic meeting or only a photo-opportunity' because

- a) some say it does not have real decision-making capacities b) it is omnipotent c) it forces senior policy makers to discuss matters d) its policy decisions give the impulse to work in other fora

PART III: Translation from Italian to English

Read the 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.

Per la quarta volta, il Presidente Barroso rappresenterà la Commissione, **1) quale membro a pieno titolo del G8**, al vertice del gruppo, che quest'anno si svolgerà sotto la presidenza giapponese a Toyako (Hokkaido, Giappone). I leader del G8 affronteranno le sfide del cambiamento climatico, dello sviluppo, dell'economia mondiale e dell'aumento dei prezzi dei generi alimentari e dell'energia, sollecitando una risposta internazionale coordinata.

Il vertice **2) si svolge** in un momento in cui le molteplici sfide globali **3) richiedono più che mai** l'impegno e la determinazione dei leader del G8. Il Presidente Barroso **4) ha dichiarato**: "Il vertice del G8 è un'occasione che non possiamo perdere, l'occasione per trovare una risposta a livello internazionale alle **5) sfide sempre più pressanti** che riguardano ormai tutti noi, **6) ovunque nel** mondo. Soprattutto ora, considerati gli effetti del cambiamento climatico, lo sviluppo, l'instabilità dell'economia mondiale e l'aumento dei prezzi dei generi alimentari e del petrolio, è importante che assumiamo impegni concreti. **7) Dobbiamo indirizzare gli sforzi** al raggiungimento di un accordo sul cambiamento climatico globale entro il 2009, realizzare gli obiettivi di sviluppo del millennio e reagire al rialzo dei prezzi dei generi alimentari e del petrolio. In un momento così difficile per l'economia globale e **8) le popolazioni più povere**, la nostra determinazione ad agire deve essere inequivocabile."

Il Presidente Barroso **9) chiederà di fissare obiettivi a lungo termine significativi e ambiziosi** e traguardi a medio termine per combattere il cambiamento climatico, e intende coinvolgere le economie emergenti e i paesi in via di sviluppo **10) secondo il principio** delle responsabilità comuni ma differenziate in base alle rispettive capacità. Insisterà sul fatto che il progresso economico è possibile e favorisce le opportunità economiche, avviando nel contempo un'ambiziosa azione per il clima. L'approccio europeo per l'intervento a favore del clima, che prevede una ripartizione degli sforzi equa ed equilibrata, si muove in questo senso.

1) a) like full member of the G8 b) as a full member of the G8 c) as a titled G8 member d) the which a fully entitled member of the G8

2) a) takes place b) is born c) happen d) succeeds

- 3) a) requires more than ever b) more and more requires c) require more than ever d) requires ever more
- 4) a) told b) has told c) spoke d) said
- 5) a) increasingly pressing challenges b) challenges more and more pressing c) challenges increasingly pressing d) more pressing challenges
- 6) a) everywhere in the b) anywhere in the c) nowhere in the d) somewhere in the
- 7) a) We must to drive forward our efforts b) We need to direct our efforts c) Efforts must to be directed d) We need our efforts to direct
- 8) a) the world's poorest b) the poorer world's c) the poor persons d) the poorest's world
- 9) a) will call for long-term goals meaningful and ambitious b) meaningful and ambitious long-term goals will call for c) will call for meaningful and ambitious long-term goals d) long-term goals, meaningful and ambitious, will call for
- 10) a) in line with the principal b) second to the principle c) principally in line with d) in line with the principle

Part IV: Language Use

Choose ONE of the words (a)-(j) provided in the box below it to fill each of the 10 spaces in the text, and transfer your choices to the answer sheet, as shown in the example:

0	j
1	

NB: use each word ONCE only.

In a context of great uncertainty as to the extent of the financial crisis, ...(0)... aware of the importance of ... (1) ...world economic growth, the NGOs express ...(2)... about the options selected by the governments and about the consequences of economic growth ...(3)... social and environmental control. Indeed, it would be preferable, ...(4)... of proclaiming a universal doctrine, to take into account the diversity of situations in each region and to ...(5)... the right of each democratic government, in association with its civil society, to draw up development policies ...(6)... it considers most in keeping with the particular situation in its country. Globalization in many ways can have a positive effect. But it ...(7)... not go against local, national, and regional development processes. ...(8)..., taking into account social and environmental rights - which are at the centre of economic and financial mechanisms - must encourage or force economic stakeholders to ...(9)... in a way that is compatible with the public interest. What should be favoured is the progress of ...(10)... public law and private ethics, of both companies and citizens in their economic activities of production, consumption, savings or investments.

(a) <i>instead</i> (b) <i>besides</i> (c) <i>acknowledge</i> (d) <i>concern</i> (e) <i>must</i>
(f) <i>that</i> (g) <i>both</i> (h) <i>reviving</i> (i) <i>behave</i> (j) <i>and</i> (k) <i>without</i>