



**A. Which is the correct spelling?**

1.
  - a. Consequently the ulser reoccured after the treatment had been stopped.
  - b. Consequently the ulcer reoccured after the treatment had been stopped.
  - c. **Consequently the ulcer reoccurred after the treatment had been stopped.**
  - d. Consequently the ulser reoccurred after the treatment had been stopped.
2.
  - a. An army no longer has to fight with illiterate garissons of men.
  - b. **An army no longer has to fight with illiterate garrisons of men.**
  - c. An army no longer has to fight with illiterate garrisons of men.
  - d. An army no longer has to fight with illiterat garissons of men.
3.
  - a. **Word of the feud arrived in Britain with astonishing speed.**
  - b. Word of the feude arrived in Britain with astoneshing speed.
  - c. Word of the fuide arrived in Britain with astonishing speed.
  - d. Word of the fuid arrived in Britain with astoneshing speed.
4.
  - a. The shrewd politician's condessending behaviour was condemmed by all present.
  - b. **The shrewd politician's condescending behaviour was condemned by all present.**
  - c. The shrewd politician's condessending behaviour was condemmed by all present.
  - d. The shrewed politician's condescending behaviour was condemmed by all present.
5.
  - a. Only scavy and looter gangs roamed the accumulated chocking filth of the city.
  - b. Only scevy and looter gangs roomed the accumulated chocking filth of the city.
  - c. **Only savvy and looter gangs roamed the accumulated choking filth of the city.**
  - d. Only skavy and looter gangs roamed the accumulated choking filth of the city.
6.
  - a. **He wanted to steer his career in a different direction altogether.**
  - b. He wanted to stear his career in a different direction all together.
  - c. He wanted to stear his carreer in a different direction altogether.
  - d. He wanted to steer his carreer in a different direction altogether.
7.
  - a. The calves were laying in the shed waiting to be fed.
  - b. The calfs were lying in the shed waiting to be fed.
  - c. The calfs were laying in the shed waiting to be fed.
  - d. **The calves were lying in the shed waiting to be fed.**



- 8.
- a. Apparently I was viewed as someone who gaily appologises for his erroneous acts.
  - b. Apparently I was viewed as someone who gaily apollogises for his erroneous acts.
  - c. Apparently I was viewed as someone who gaily apollogises for his erroneous acts.
  - d. Apparently I was viewed as someone who gaily appollogises for his erroneous acts.
- 9.
- a. A damaged ego in your kindergarten years can lead to a lasting trauma.
  - b. A dammaged ego in your kindergarten years can lead to a lasting trauma.
  - c. A damaged ego in your kindergarden years can lead to a lasting trauma.
  - d. A dammaged ego in your kindergarden years can lead to a lasting trauma.
- 10.
- a. Who would ever dare claim that a bare skin massage has the potential of inciting participants to sexual harrassment?
  - b. Who would ever dare claim that a bear skin massage has the potential of inciting participants to sexual harrassment?
  - c. Who would ever dare claim that a bare skin massage has the potential of insiting participants to sexual harrassment?
  - d. Who would ever dare claim that a bare skin massage has the potential of inciting participants to sexual harassment?

#### B. Grammar

11. If we ... that it said a string orchestra was playing the music, we probably wouldn't have bought this cd.
- a. noticed
  - b. would have noticed
  - c. had noticed
  - d. have noticed
12. The plane ... at 10.45, so we had better check in by 8.45.
- a. is departing
  - b. will depart
  - c. is going to depart
  - d. departs
13. I really think you ... see a shrink.
- a. had better
  - b. better
  - c. would better
  - d. could better



14. Look at the dark clouds! It ...!
- A. is raining
  - B. will be raining
  - C. is going to rain
  - D. will rain
15. We regret... the passing of Bill Lees due to a tragic accident the week before Christmas. May he rest in peace.
- a. announcing
  - b. having announced
  - c. to report
  - d. reporting
16. This broken bicycle needs ... before someone can ride it.
- a. to fix
  - b. being fixed
  - c. fixing
  - d. to have been fixed
17. He left with others to make his way to Mary's house but became separated from his friends when he stopped ... to a passer-by.
- a. speaking
  - b. talking
  - c. to speak
  - d. having a conversation
18. You will doubtless get promotion: the CEO thinks very ... of you.
- a. positive
  - b. positively
  - c. high
  - d. highly
19. I am still not quite certain that this is the right choice. It ... not be.
- a. can
  - b. could
  - c. might
  - d. must
20. Hush! You ... disturb the patients!
- a. would
  - b. are to
  - c. are not to
  - d. are unlikely to



### C. Reading comprehension

#### SUPERSARKO LEAVES THE PODIUM

EVEN AS HE VACATES THE EUROPEAN UNION PRESIDENCY, THE FRENCH PRESIDENT CONTEMPLATES A COMEBACK

AFTER six months of high drama and showmanship, the French will hand the rotating European Union presidency over to the Czechs on January 1st. Often, even fellow Europeans scarcely notice who is at the helm. But few can have missed the chairmanship of France's hyperactive president, Nicolas Sarkozy. After a presidency mainly preoccupied with the Russia-Georgia war and global economic meltdown, what has Mr Sarkozy's energetic, abrasive, impulsive brand of diplomacy really amounted to?

In terms of their set-piece ambitions, the French achieved much of what they aimed for. In July Mr Sarkozy launched a Union for the Mediterranean, bringing together leaders of 43 countries from the EU and the sea's rim. It now has a base (Barcelona) and a co-presidency (France and Egypt); its five deputy secretary-generals include an Israeli and a Palestinian.

At the recent EU summit in Brussels, Mr Sarkozy also persuaded his colleagues in record time to accept binding rules to reduce carbon emissions by 20% by 2020. On France's watch, the 27 EU members signed up to an "immigration pact". Britain and France, the EU's two biggest military powers, even made modest progress on common European defence: a British-led anti-piracy force off Somalia, the EU's first joint naval operation, is now cited as an example of the sort of ad hoc military arrangement that the EU should be able to put together at short notice.

The mood in the Elysée is quietly triumphant. "Europe has an image of being soft, slow and divided; now it has proved itself to be united, efficient and reactive," declares a senior presidential aide. Mr Sarkozy thrives on adversity and is bored by tranquillity. With his customary mix of bullying and charm, he has rolled up his sleeves to tackle problems. His shuttle diplomacy during the Russia-Georgia war and the financial crisis was not without fault, and the results were often less impressive than the diplomatic hoopla. But he did help to give Europe a single voice.

All this is a far cry from the divisions inside the EU over the Iraq war in 2003, when no leader could pretend to speak for the club and Jacques Chirac, Mr Sarkozy's predecessor, called for Europe to be a counterweight to American power. French voters approve of the new approach: in one poll, 56% judge Mr Sarkozy's EU presidency to have been a success. In a paper for the Robert Schumann Foundation, Jean-Dominique Giuliani, the think-tank's president, described the French presidency's crisis management as "brilliant". One EU diplomat calls Mr Sarkozy's chairmanship "outstanding". Martin Schulz, the leader of the Socialist group at the European Parliament, has accepted that "the French presidency has been a success." Even an editorial in LE MONDE, a leftist daily, has applauded Mr Sarkozy.

Yet behind all this self-congratulation lurk more sobering considerations. For all his dynamism, Mr Sarkozy has imposed himself as a globe-trotting dealmaker partly because of the absence of American leadership. The French EU presidency coincided with the dying months of the Bush administration. When Mr Sarkozy rushed to Moscow and Tbilisi in August, for example, the Americans stayed at home. In responding to financial troubles, he has already had to share the limelight with Britain's Gordon Brown. Come January 20th, when Barack Obama is inaugurated, Mr Sarkozy will be in for a rude shock as the world's attention turns to a new charismatic leader.



Second, Mr Sarkozy's mercurial leadership style makes him an erratic partner. In his eagerness to broker headline-grabbing deals, he tramples over the sensitivities of other countries, especially smaller ones. He offended the Germans by excluding them from his original plan for the Mediterranean Union. It took months of patient diplomacy to win them round. Yet despite his often strained ties with Chancellor Angela Merkel, Mr Sarkozy seems to find it hard to resist taunting her. Last month, amid frustration over Germany's reluctance to do more to stimulate its economy, Mr Sarkozy said in front of her that "France is working on it; Germany is thinking about it."

Or consider his dealings with China and Russia. During his 2007 election campaign, Mr Sarkozy promised to be tough on both. Yet French business chiefs are now distressed that he has fallen out with the Chinese, who cancelled a planned EU-China summit. His cosiness with Dmitry Medvedev, the Russian president, has also taken him off in a strange direction. The Americans were taken aback when Mr Sarkozy declared that their planned anti-missile shield, to be deployed in the Czech Republic and Poland, would "bring nothing to European security". Mr Sarkozy is now pushing an idea backed by Moscow to hold a summit next year with the Russians to rethink Europe's "economic and security architecture", a proposal seen by many EU countries as a Russian ploy to weaken NATO in Europe.

Some are even wondering if Mr Sarkozy has ditched his Atlanticism and discovered his inner Gaullism, returning to a traditional French indulgence of Russia and outspoken hostility towards America. It cannot help that, according to insiders, Mr Sarkozy was especially cross that Mr Obama did not meet him when he was in America for a G20 gathering last month.

In some ways, Mr Sarkozy is a prisoner of his own impulsiveness, as well as of his tendency to over-personalise diplomatic relations. He has bottomless faith in his ability to persuade others. Hence his efforts, however naive, to accommodate Russia. Mr Sarkozy seems to think that he has an avuncular influence over Mr Medvedev, ten years his junior, and that he can build a grown-up relationship on this.

Yet the best bet is that Mr Sarkozy's underlying instincts remain broadly pro-American. He has sent extra troops to join NATO's force in Afghanistan. Next April he plans to return France to NATO's integrated military command, when he co-hosts the alliance's 60th anniversary meeting. This is one platform that he will exploit to prolong his international prominence.

Indeed, it is hard to see Mr Sarkozy taking a back seat after he hands the EU presidency to the Czechs. Despite German hostility, he has not given up hopes of presiding over meetings of countries in the euro, which conveniently excludes the Czechs. He also has his Club Med forum. And in any case, he is unlikely to be deterred by diplomatic niceties. After a speech to the European Parliament this week, he stated that he would naturally "be taking initiatives" next year. Mr Sarkozy may be about to see the last of the EU presidency; but the EU has by no means seen the last of Mr Sarkozy.



**Answer the following questions:**

21. The British-led anti-piracy force off Somalia is:
  - a. a common European military arrangement.
  - b. a small step in deploying a common European defence.
  - c. the EU's first joint military operation.
  - d. a British-French naval operation.
  
22. Sarkozy's diplomatic style is **abrasive**, i.e.
  - a. abrupt
  - b. rude
  - c. kind
  - d. fluent
  
23. The presidency of the European Union
  - a. is always a much publicized event.
  - b. passes from one European country to the other every year.
  - c. can only be handed over to candidate members states.
  - d. often passes without paying much attention to the chairman.
  
24. Sarkozy's Club Med forum is
  - a. a Club of European leaders responsible for Mediterranean tourism.
  - b. a Union of European leaders organizing tourism in the Mediterranean world.
  - c. a Union for the Mediterranean world.
  - d. a forum to discuss issues related to Mediterranean agriculture.
  
25. Sarkozy, like Chirac,
  - a. takes a neutral stand towards the US.
  - b. is a strong Atlanticist.
  - c. seems a Gaullist in some respects.
  - d. loosens the ties with Russia.
  
26. Sarkozy
  - a. treats Mr Medvedev as if he (= Sarkozy) were the latter's father.
  - b. treats Mr Medvedev as if the latter were a child.
  - c. treats Mr Medvedev as his equal.
  - d. treats Mr Medvedev as a grown-up political leader.
  
27. Under Sarkozy's presidency
  - a. Europe speaks with a pro-American voice.
  - b. Europe speaks with a Gaullist voice.
  - c. Europe strongly suffered from internal conflicts.
  - d. Europe speaks with a single voice.
  
28. Sarkozy's successful presidency is largely due to
  - a. the global financial troubles.
  - b. his Atlanticism.
  - c. the diplomatic hoopla in Russia.
  - d. absent American leadership.



29. Barack Obama
- a. was cross that Mr Sarkozy did not meet him in America.
  - b. will shift attention away from Sarkozy in January.
  - c. did not want to meet Mr Sarkozy in America.
  - d. is waiting for his inauguration to rival Sarkozy.
30. Mr Sarkozy thrives on **adversity**, i.e.
- a. misfortune
  - b. enemies
  - c. adventure
  - d. adversaries
31. Sarkozy is eager to broker headline-grabbing deals.
- a. He is fond of having his name in the press.
  - b. He likes making deals.
  - c. He likes making deals that are widely discussed in the captions.
  - d. He likes making deals with the press.
32. The Americans were
- a. startled when Sarkozy declared the anti-missile shield useless for European security.
  - b. outraged when Sarkozy declared the anti-missile shield useless for European security.
  - c. pleased when Sarkozy declared the anti-missile shield useful for European security.
  - d. surprised when Sarkozy declared the anti-missile shield useful for European security.
33. Mr Sarkozy finds it hard to resist taunting Angela Merkel. He finds it hard to resist:
- a. surprising her.
  - b. teasing her.
  - c. tarding her.
  - d. insulting her.
34. Since 2003
- a. nothing much has changed within the EU: the EU is still strongly divided over the Iraq war.
  - b. no other presidency achieved such a unanimity about Iraq.
  - c. only a few other chairmen were capable of closing the ranks.
  - d. the EU has not been more unanimous.
35. European initiatives
- a. are never supported by other countries.
  - b. are always launched by the biggest European countries.
  - c. can be supported by other countries.
  - d. are rarely put in practice.



**D. Listening Comprehension: "Europe joins forces on mental health"**

36. What are more than 11% of the European population affected by?  
a. **mental health problems**  
b. depression  
c. phobias  
d. alcoholic addictions
37. Mental disorders are often neglected because of the ..... surrounding them.  
a. stigmata  
b. stymie  
c. **stigma**  
d. stigmas
38. The international conference on mental health and well-being attended by Mr Bondevik was organized by the European ...  
a. Committee.  
b. **Commission.**  
c. Union.  
d. Community.
39. Researcher Jordi Alonso gives his opinion on the issue. He says that .....  
a. **more than every fourth person will suffer from some mental disorder.**  
b. almost 25% will be hit by mental problems.  
c. more than one third of the population will encounter episodes of mental health related problems.  
d. more than one in four will be affected by bouts of depression.
40. Prof. Martin Knapp describes mental problems as unusual because  
a. they are often ignored.  
b. they cost much more than other health problems.  
c. they affect criminal justice.  
d. **they have a wider impact.**
41. In 2004 the cost of mental illnesses was estimated at  
a. 118,000,000,000 Euros for each Member State.  
b. 180,000,000,000 Euros for all European countries.  
c. **118,000,000,000 Euros for the European Union.**  
d. 180,000,000,000,000 Euros for all European states.
42. At the conference "Together on mental health and well-being" the size of the issue was  
a. **gauged**  
b. gaged  
c. judged  
d. gazed



43. Which of the following statements is most accurate?
- a. The European Pact for Mental Health and Well-being was launched by Androulla Vassiliou and is funded by the European Union.
  - b. The European Pact for Mental Health and Well-being was launched by Kell Mayne Bondevik and is funded by the European Commission.
  - c. The European Pact for Mental Health and Well-being was launched by Kell Mayne Bondevik and is funded by the European Union.
  - d. The European Pact for Mental Health was devised in partnership between Member States and other key stakeholders.
44. Which theme is not addressed by the European Pact for Mental Health and Well Being?
- a. the elderly
  - b. mental health institutions
  - c. shame of being depressed
  - d. stigmatization
45. The main aim of the European Alliance against Depression is
- a. to build networks.
  - b. to gather information.
  - c. to spot depression quickly.
  - d. to fund research.
46. Which of the following statements is true according to the Chief Medical Officer of British Telecom?
- a. Employees with health problems at work cost as much as those who don't come anymore.
  - b. Employers should convince employees with mental problems to get a treatment.
  - c. Employers who are away from work to get a treatment are very costly, but it's worth the costs.
  - d. People with mental health problems who keep working cost their company more than those who don't come anymore.
47. "In ..... when I look at my experiences I realize if I hadn't had the embarrassment and the potential shame I would have asked for help a lot earlier."
- a. hindsight
  - b. hindsight
  - c. hindsite
  - d. hindside
48. One way to tackle the problem of depression at work is to train managers to understand the problem.
- a. True
  - b. False
  - c. Not mentioned
  - d. False, they are trained to recognize the symptoms early



49. When explaining the course on well-being at work, what does the Director of Human Resources and Transformation not mention?
- a. q & a sessions
  - b. roleplays
  - c. discussion sessions
  - d. general theory sessions
50. Considering the context in which the acronym CSI Europe appears, can you infer what CSI most likely stands for?
- a. Customer Satisfaction Index
  - b. Consulting Systems International
  - c. Crime Scene Investigation
  - d. Computer Services Inc.



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**E. Writing**

**Write a well-structured argumentative text on the challenges Barack Obama is faced with as the new president of the United States of America. (200-300 words)**