

English I

Época de Recurso

2016-2017

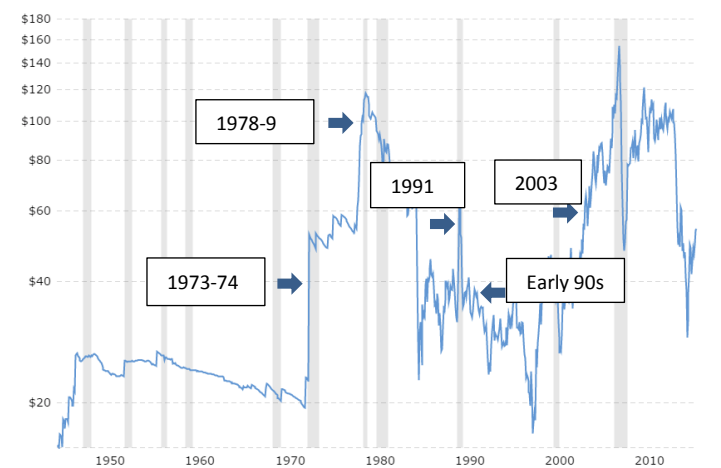
30 January 2017

Time allowed: 2 hours

A. Writing (13.5 points)

Consider the information in figure 1. Explain the changes in the oil price with reference to the geopolitical events that occurred at the times marked on the graph. How did the economy in the west react to the first two major price rises? (250-300 words).

Figure 1: West Texas Intermediate (WTI or NYMEX) crude oil price per barrel in US\$, adjusted for inflation. 1946-2016



Source: <http://www.macrotrends.net/1369/crude-oil-price-history-chart>

B. Reading Comprehension (4.55 points)

Read the text on page 2, then answer the questions that follow on pages 3 and 4.

EU immigration

A public-private partnership will solve Europe's migrant crisis

Put a redevelopment plan in place for Libya and help it combat the people smugglers

Erik Prince © AFP

1. The governments of Europe have been overwhelmed by the refugee crisis and the public has lost patience with **its** leaders. If urgent action is not taken, the very existence of the EU is in danger. Based on many years' experience in military and civilian business, I have a solution that will restore stability to Libya and mitigate the crisis.
5. More than 100,000 people attempted to travel through Libya and into Europe from January to August of last year, according to the International Organisation for Migration. Since Muammar Gaddafi's overthrow in 2011, Libya has not regained the security of its borders. Migrants can travel unchecked to one of the most northerly points of Africa and take a short, if dangerous, boat trip to the perceived security of the
10. EU. The EU operates a combined border security force in European waters, aimed at saving lives at sea, as well as an EU-funded training programme for the Libyan coast guard and navy with the aim of creating a self-sufficient national force. **These efforts** and processing the refugees are costing the EU an estimated €35m a month. These programmes fail to secure Europe's borders and successful rescues at sea are creating a
15. self-perpetuating cycle. More and more people think the journey is viable and are willing to take **the risk**. To stop the flow, we need to provide the government of Libya with the capacity to secure land borders and so prevent migrants from reaching the Mediterranean.
20. The terrain provides significant challenges with long, remote land borders (those with Algeria and Chad, to name two, are each about 1,000km) as well as mountain and desert terrains that are hard to access and provide concealment for anyone wishing to enter the country. I believe, however, that by using five patrol bases that cover existing smuggling routes, security personnel could quickly establish base camps, alongside a new border force, and secure Libya's borders. The border police
25. would consist of mentors with a European law enforcement background, supported by locals trained in key basic skills during a 10-week course. Afterwards, mentors would be the skeleton structure of the unit providing key leadership, intelligence co-ordination, communications, medical and logistics expertise.
30. Libyans would be the body of the unit. All personnel would be armed and have agreed-upon rules of engagement and migrant detention and repatriation policy. Each base would have airborne surveillance and search and rescue as well as armed vehicle quick reaction forces. Air operations would be provided by third-party professional providers, as would medical evacuation services.
35. There would be nowhere for migrant smugglers to hide: **they** can be detected, detained and handled using a mixture of air and ground operations. This type of security operation could be established quickly and efficiently, for less than the cost of the EU's current operations, through a public-private partnership. This plan would also have a crippling effect on weapon and drug smuggling throughout the region.
40. The EU and its member states have to balance the scale of the tragedy of those trying to make their way to Europe by sea with the need for greater migration control. If governments also address the humanitarian side of the crisis with a comprehensive aid and development plan for Libya and the surrounding region, they could achieve real stability. **This approach** requires a new way of thinking but it has a proven record. The border police I established in Afghanistan used a similar private-public partnership.
45. Border security, coupled with a wide-ranging redevelopment plan, is the only solution for Libya.

The writer, a former US Navy SEAL, is executive chairman of Frontier Services Group

Financial Times, 3 January 2017

Name: Number:

B. Reading comprehension (cont.)

Choose **one** answer to each question and write the letter clearly in the box. [e.g. *b*]
(0.4 points each)

1. The main purpose of the article is
 - a. to explain how to solve a problem.
 - b. to describe a current situation.
 - c. to argue a point of view.
 - d. to report on a recent issue.
2. According to the author, why is rescuing migrants in the Mediterranean sea an ineffective policy for preventing illegal immigration?
 - a. It encourages more migrants to try to cross by boat.
 - b. It makes crossing the sea safer for all migrants.
 - c. It saves the lives of illegal immigrants.
 - d. None of the alternatives is correct.
3. Which statement is false?
 - a. The writer's proposal would be cheaper than Europe's current measures to control illegal immigration across the Mediterranean.
 - b. The writer believes that illegal immigration will cause Europe to fall apart.
 - c. The writer has experience in public-private border security programmes.
 - d. The writer believes that European governments should create an aid and development programme for Libya.
4. How does Europe control illegal immigration in the Mediterranean?
 - a. It processes illegal immigrants on arrival.
 - b. It intercepts boats in the Mediterranean Sea.
 - c. It trains the Libyan coast guard and navy to control illegal immigration.
 - d. All of the alternatives are correct.
5. According to the author, what are the benefits of controlling Libya's land borders?
 - a. Drug smuggling would be curbed.
 - b. People smuggling would be curbed.
 - c. All of the alternatives are correct.
 - d. Weapons' smuggling would be curbed.
6. According to the information in the article, which statement is true?
 - a. Before 2011, Libya's borders were secured by Muammar Gaddafi.
 - b. Because many migrants have been trying to cross the Mediterranean, there is little to stop them reaching the northern shore of Africa.
 - c. Controlling the passageway through Libya to the Mediterranean will solve the European migrant crisis.
 - d. None of the alternatives are correct.

B. Reading comprehension (cont.)

7. What is the best one-sentence summary of the article?
- The writer describes a solution for Europe's illegal immigration.
 - The writer argues that it is possible to curb illegal immigration through the Mediterranean through land border controls in Libya.
 - The writer believes that a public private partnership could be used to prevent all illegal immigration to Europe.
 - The writer explains how to stop migrants from reaching the Mediterranean Sea.

Reference, substitution and ellipsis

What do the following items (highlighted in the text) refer to? (0.35 points each)

- its (line 2)
- these efforts(line 12)
- the risk (line 15)
- they (line 34)
- this approach (line 44)

C. Vocabulary (1.95 points)

Complete each sentence with an expression similar in meaning to the explanation in brackets. The first letter of the keyword is given to help you. All letters are in lower case. You might need to add a preposition and you will need to conjugate verbs. (0.39 points each)

- Global trade **s**..... 12% last year. (fell)
- Advertised salaries fell **s**..... in the year to November, with the biggest drop in wages hitting workers in the retail sector, according to a new report. (quickly and dramatically)
- The oil group saw its **f**..... **b**..... dropping from 25% in the third quarter to 20% over the final period due to the "impact of stock losses and the utilisation of timing benefits". (influence of the tax levied on the company on its purchasing power)
- Merkel's humanitarian instincts may yet bring long-term material benefits for her country, as long as Germany is careful not to alienate prospective citizens by demanding **a**..... as the price of citizenship. (the process whereby a minority group gradually adapts to the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture)
- The pound **r**..... to 79.88p against the euro in the afternoon. (stopped falling and rose)

Answers

A. Writing (13.5 points)

The text should explain the price changes with reference to the following geopolitical situations:

- 1973-74: The Arab-Israeli war and the OPEC embargo on exporting oil to the west caused the price to rise
- 1978-79: The Iranian Revolution led to a rise in price. The 1973-74 and 1978-79 price rises are known as the oil shocks.
- 1991: The first Gulf War in which Iraq invaded Kuwait and disrupted the oil supply, so price rose
- Early 90s: OPEC increased their output so price fell
- 2003: The Iraq war in which the US invaded Iraq, which disrupted oil supply and led to a rise in price.

Consequences from the oil shocks in the economy include:

- Production processes tried to produce in a way that used less oil;
- There was an increase in the production of substitute goods;
- Consumers tried to reduce their consumption of oil-based goods.
- Oil importing nations lost buying power as long as they were dependent on oil and had not developed substitute goods.

The text should be clearly structured with fluent information flow. It should be relatively free of errors. The lexico-grammatical selections for construing cause and effect should not be limited to congruent choices and there should be variety in the lexico-grammatical selections to construe changes in price, drawing on the technical vocabulary studied in class.

B. Reading Comprehension

0.4 points each		0.35 points each		
1.	c.	8.	its	Europe's (reference)
2.	a.	9.	These efforts	The efforts to control immigration by means of a combined border security force in European waters and the EU-funded training programme for the Libyan coast guard and navy (reference)
3.	b.			
4.	d.	10.	the risk	the risk of crossing the Mediterranean by boat (ellipsis)
5.	c.	11.	they	Migrant smugglers
6.	a.	12.	this approach	the approach of a public-private partnership to police Libya's borders balanced by a comprehensive aid and development plan for Libya
7.	b.			

C. Vocabulary (0.39 points each)

1. slumped
2. sharply
3. fiscal burden
4. assimilation
5. recovered