

English I

Época Normal

2016-2017

20 January 2017

Time allowed: 2 hours

A. Writing (13.5 points)

Consider the information in figure 1. Write an analytical exposition (250-300 words) in response to the following question:

How realistic is the EU proposed relocation target of 40,000 refugee asylum seekers?

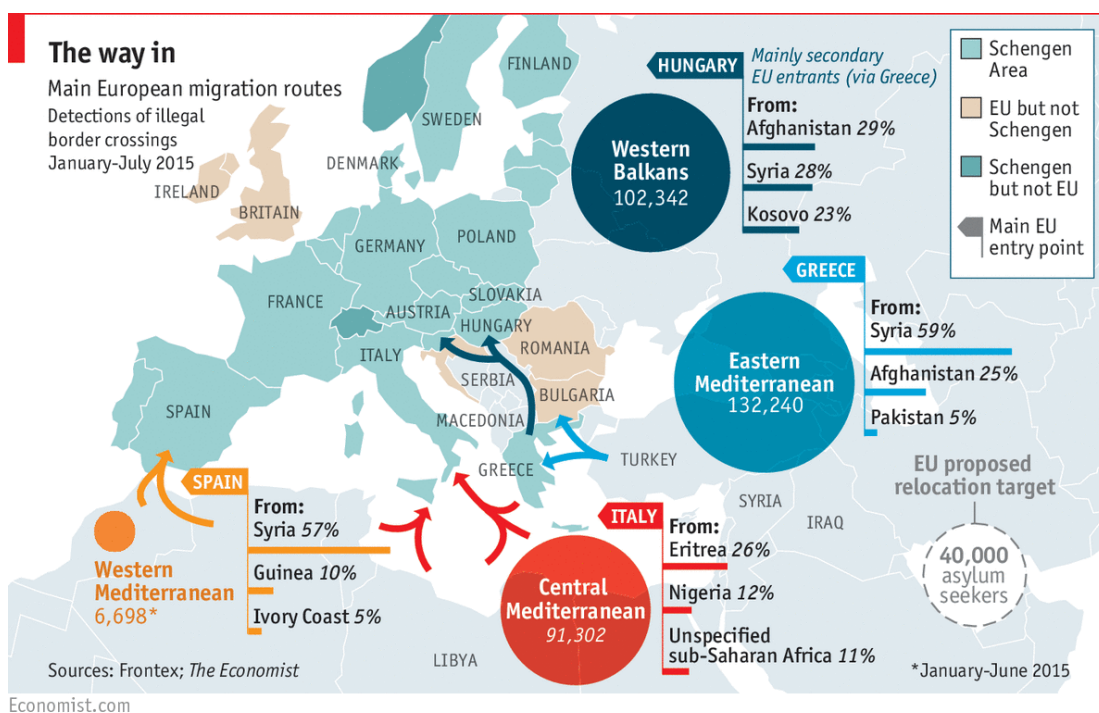


Figure 1: Main European migration routes: Detections of illegal border crossings January-July 2015

Your text will be marked on content, discourse management and genre, range and appropriacy of vocabulary and structures, and grammatical accuracy.

B. Reading Comprehension (4.55 points)

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

Veil fail

Angela Merkel's promise to ban the niqab is a mistake

With few exceptions, Muslim women should be allowed to dress as modestly as they like

Dec 10th 2016

1. ANGELA MERKEL, Germany's chancellor, is often seen as the West's last best defender of the liberal order against a tide of populism. **She** is likely to win re-election next autumn, but faces a challenge from the anti-immigrant Alternative for Germany. So Mrs Merkel needs to buck up her own party, the centre-right Christian Democratic Union, which is disillusioned with the "welcome culture" for refugees that she has promoted. Speaking to party delegates on December 6th, Mrs Merkel promised that the events of 2015, when 890,000 refugees claimed asylum in Germany, "can, shall and must not be repeated". She vaunted her government's European values of sexual equality and religious tolerance. And, in a line that drew long applause, she added that "the full veil is not appropriate for us, and should be banned wherever legally possible."

There is a contradiction in Mrs Merkel's embrace of liberal values and her vow to ban the full veil, known variously as the niqab or burqa. Wearing it is regarded by some Muslims as a religious duty for women when in public. A ban infringes the freedom of religion. **It** is also unenforceable, polarising and serves to pander to populists.

15. Like many other rights, religious freedom is not absolute. Sometimes the state has good reasons to require people to show their faces: at passport controls, for example, or if they are working as, say, social workers or teachers. For security reasons, Germany already bans ski masks and other facial coverings in public demonstrations. Yet Mrs Merkel did not speak in such limited terms. She proposed the ban as a means of preventing the development of "parallel societies" as Germany tries to assimilate its Muslim immigrants. Forbidding religious dress worn by only a tiny fraction of those immigrants is the wrong way to accomplish this.

25. Some argue that the niqab (as well as less concealing forms of Islamic dress) is a form of oppression. Muslim women, they say, are forced to wear the veil by family members—typically their husbands, fathers or brothers. **That** may be true in some cases. Yet a ban might simply prevent those niqab-wearing women from leaving the house at all. Other women may choose to cover their hair or faces out of piety, or because they dislike being ogled, or to affirm their Muslim identity. Governments concerned about the subjugation of Muslim immigrant women would do better to concentrate on integration and education schemes.

30. Europe's fad for **such bans** is driven chiefly not by principles, but politics. France introduced a burqa ban in 2010; some municipalities even tried to prevent Muslim women from wearing the body-covering "burqini" at the beach last summer. Such measures only invite extremists to paint France as an enemy of Islam. Last month the Netherlands adopted a ban on face-covering garb in education and health-care establishments, government buildings and public transport. In both cases, the real motive was to fend off the rise of anti-immigrant parties, such as Marine Le Pen's National Front in France and Geert Wilders' Party for Freedom in the Netherlands.

40. If centrists like Mrs Merkel now see burqa bans as minor concessions to hold off populists, they are fooling themselves. Those who want to ban veils are not worried about security but about immigration and integration. To **them**, limited bans confirm only that mainstream politicians are too timid to embrace the real thing. Some of them worry legitimately that Muslim immigrants do not share Europe's liberal norms. But the best way to preserve those freedoms is to let women dress as modestly as they please.

The Economist

Name: Number:

B. Reading comprehension (cont.)

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

1. The main purpose of the article is
a. to explain Merkel's position on the niqab.
b. to describe the situation in Germany regarding a new law on veils.
c. to argue a point of view.
d. to report on a recent issue.
2. The article suggests that
a. anti-immigration sentiment is changing the way people vote.
b. Germany should not have accepted the 890,000 refugees.
c. European values of sexual equality and religious tolerance are too immodest.
d. None of the alternatives is correct.
3. Which statement is false?
a. In Germany, it is already illegal to wear the niqab or burqa at public demonstrations.
b. Mrs Merkel argued that she wants Muslim women to integrate into German society and that is why she is banning the full veil.
c. The writer believes that Merkel's promise to ban the burqa stems from her desire to placate members of her party and the public who disagree with her refugee policy.
d. The writer believes that Muslim women who wear the burqa or niqab are subjugated.
4. According to the author, why is wearing the niqab causing such a reaction in populist political parties in Europe?
a. Because Islamic religion requires it.
b. Because it represents the subjugation of women.
c. Because it symbolises too much immigration.
d. None of the alternatives is correct.
5. According to the author, why did France ban the burqa and the Netherlands ban clothing that covers the face?
a. For security reasons.
b. For political reasons.
c. For social reasons.
d. None of the alternatives is correct.
6. Which statement is true?
a. Germany has banned Muslim women from wearing the niqab or burqa.
b. The Netherlands has banned the niqab in schools.
c. France has banned Muslim women from wearing the burqini.
d. None of the alternatives is true.
7. What is meant by "to embrace the real thing" in §6?
a. To force Muslims to assimilate and integrate.
b. To welcome Muslim immigrants.
c. To ensure equality for Muslim women in Europe.
d. To stop immigration, even expel immigrants.

8. What is the best 1-sentence summary of the article?
- a. The writer argues that the liberal norms in Europe should extend to Muslim women and let them wear the niqab.
 - b. The writer explains that Merkel's decision to ban the niqab is wrong.
 - c. In Germany Merkel has proposed a ban on wearing the niqab or burqa in public.
 - d. Wearing the burqa is the best way to show religious tolerance in Germany.

B. Reading comprehension (cont.)

Reference, substitution and ellipsis

What do the following items (highlighted in the text) refer to? I.e. what is their specific meaning in this particular text? (0.35 points each)

9. She (line 2)
10. It (line 14)
11. That (line 25)
12. such bans (line 31)
13. them (line 41)

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)

1. "Forced **d**..... denies development opportunities to millions, creating a major obstacle to our efforts to end extreme poverty by 2030," said the World Bank's president, Jim Yong Kim. (the act of moving someone or something from one position to another)
2. Syrians **a**..... almost a third, with 362,775 people seeking shelter in Europe, followed by Afghans and Iraqis, Eurostat said on Friday.) (made up)
3. Smaller numbers of Kosovans, Albanians, Pakistanis, Eritreans and Nigerians also **s**..... **a**..... in Europe. (requested sanctuary or protection)
4. The organising committee of the London 2012 Olympics expects **b**..... **e**..... when it submits its final accounts. (to make neither a loss nor a profit)
5. Nokia reveals that although it is still the **m**..... **l**..... it is losing share to its rivals, with its 35% share comparing with a target of 40% as it falls behind with its new product range. (brand, product, or firm that has the largest percentage of total sales revenue of a market)

Answers

A. Writing (13.5 points)

A good answer will follow the generic structure of an analytical exposition, presenting a clear thesis statement in the introduction, arguments supporting it in the development, and reiteration in the conclusion. The register should be relatively formal, with few overtly subjective or personal lexico-grammatical selections. Information flow should be clearly maintained through use of conjunctions and appropriate thematic development. Possible content includes, but is not restricted to:

- Definitions of what an asylum seeker is, what an economic migrant is.
- The number of illegal immigrants far outstrips the number for proposed reallocation of asylum seekers. Even the number of Syrians who are fleeing the war and are entitled to asylum status is greater than 40,000.
- Not all the illegal immigrants are fleeing war or persecution, so would not be entitled to claim asylum.
- Europe has the capacity to absorb more refugees than the target number.

B. Reading comprehension 4.55

(0.35 points each) (0.35 points each)

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|------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. c | 9. she (line 2) | Angela Merkel (reference) |
| 2. a | 10. It (line 14) | banning the burqa (reference) |
| 3. d | 11. That (line 25) | that Muslim women are forced to wear the veil by family members—typically their husbands, fathers or brothers. (reference) |
| 4. c | | |
| 5. b | | |
| 6. b | 12. such bans (line 31) | bans such as banning wearing the niqab (ellipsis) |
| 7. d | 13. them (line 41) | those who want to ban veils (reference) |
| 8. c | | |

C. Vocabulary (0.39 points each)

1. displacement;
2. accounted for;
3. sought asylum;
4. to break even;
5. market leader.