



Universidad de Buenos Aires  
Facultad de Derecho

Exercise N°		Professor's Name	Mark
Part I	1. Reading Comp.	.....	.../20
	2. Paraphrasing	.....	.../30
	<b>Total Part I (Min. 26)</b>		.....
Part II	3. Essay	.....	.../50
	3. Recorrección	.....	.../50
	3. Essay Nota Final (do NOT fill in)	.....	.../50
<b>Total Part II (Min.26)</b>		.....	<b>.../50</b>

CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - EXAMEN DE INGRESO - SEPTIEMBRE 2016

NOMBRE y APELLIDO: .....
N° de ORDEN: ..... PAPER 1

**Migration creates a deepening gulf between East and West**

EUROPEAN summits are not known for their displays of fraternity and generosity. Yet the world surely expected more from a meeting of European interior ministers called to try to agree on a response to the continent's growing refugee crisis. Last week the European Commission, the executive arm of the European Union, proposed a scheme to relocate 120,000 asylum-seekers from Greece, Hungary and Italy to most other EU countries under a quota system. No one expected the ministers to approve the plan in all its details. Almost six months after the crisis erupted, the commission was reduced to issuing a statement that began by marking "a first step forward as a Union on the refugee crisis". The UN declared itself "deeply disappointed" by the outcome.

It came as a surprise. With the support of the mighty German-French tandem for the commission's plan, many thought that the countries skeptical of the proposal—notably the "Visegrad"\* four of Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary—would at least allow discussions on the 120,000 to proceed, while parking the question of precisely how they would be redistributed. But the naysayers, led by the Czechs, refused to put their name to a document that did not contain the word "voluntary". Hungary, although it would benefit from the plan, remains one of its fiercest foes. The moral appeals, threats and pleas came to nothing. "This is a real clash, a zero-sum game," said one official from a skeptical country.

Another meeting may be convened to tackle the question. But with little prospect of a shift from the V4, the rest of the EU is preparing to use the nuclear option: a vote by qualified majority, which would mean overruling the skeptics. That would be "politically dangerous", warns a diplomat from another of the eastern countries. It would certainly poison the well. But commission officials have started to say privately that no country would be forced to accept asylum-seekers it did not want. Instead, the 120,000 target might be reached, as with a previous scheme for 40,000 approved by the ministers, via voluntary pledges. The ministers barely discussed a more ambitious commission proposal for a permanent relocation scheme that would kick in whenever migrants surged to Europe.

The relocation proposal is at the heart of the commission's plan to deal with the EU's migrant difficulties. But Europe faces a much more pressing problem. Germany's unexpected decision to impose controls along its border with Austria has triggered a series of similar moves, undermining the passport-free Schengen zone to which most EU countries belong. Austria has stepped up checks along its border with Hungary, and Slovakia has done the same for its frontiers with both those countries. The Hungarians, meanwhile, have come close to militarizing their border with Serbia, erecting a razor-wire

fence, dispatching troops and passing heavy-handed new laws against illicit migrants. Arrests, and worse, will follow.

Each of these decisions is individually rational, but collectively they do nothing to solve the problem. Hundreds of thousands of refugees, mainly Syrians, are somewhere on the route between Greece and Germany that has emerged as the main pipeline for refugee flows this year. Every additional border control merely displaces the problem further down the line. Tensions between Hungary and Serbia will surely grow. Later this week there may be trouble along the Serbia-Macedonia border, and then on Macedonia's border with Greece. And with 5,000 people still reaching the Greek islands from Turkey every day, the dangers of bottlenecks are clear. Meanwhile people-smugglers are already seeking new routes into central Europe, perhaps via Croatia and Slovenia, or by sailing from Albania to southern Italy.

Political tensions are growing as markedly as migratory ones. Thomas de Maizière, the tough-talking German interior minister, has proposed cutting EU structural funds for countries that refused to take quotas of refugees. There is little chance of that happening. But a worrying picture is emerging. Just when the need for Europe's governments to cooperate could not be clearer, the prospect of them doing so is becoming ever-more distant.

\*The Visegrad Group, also called the Visegrad Four, or V4 is an alliance of four Central European states for the purposes of furthering their European integration as well as advancing their military, economic and energy cooperation with one another.

PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points)

PAPER 1

### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

1. European summits are gaining a reputation for helping nations in times of crisis. .../2
2. Opponents of the plan argue it should be optional to participate in the refugee distribution scheme. .../2
3. Given the V4's reticence, a vote by qualified majority seems to be the only option in the decision-making process. .../2
4. Austria and Slovakia have demilitarized their borders. .../3
5. Border controls are helping to lessen the impact of the migrant flow. .../3
6. According to the writer, political tensions across central Europe are rising. .../4
7. Chances are EU member countries will be denied funds if they refuse to accept quotas of refugees. .../4

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING

Use the words in brackets somewhere in the sentence or the given beginnings.

DO NOT change the meaning

- 1. BBC experts say more than a million migrants and refugees crossed into Europe in 2015. ... / 3  
 More than a million .....  
 according to BBC experts. (SAID)
- 2. Asylum seekers moving to another member state can be transferred back to the member state they first entered. ... / 3  
 Supposing .....  
 (USE CONDITIONAL TYPE II)
- 3. It is possible that border controls were part of a policy to boost domestic economies. ... / 3  
 Border controls .....  
 .....(MAY)
- 4. Turkey can never be considered a safe country for migrants. ... / 3  
 Under no .....  
 .....for migrants.
- 5. Migrants look for opportunities lacking in Africa. ... / 3  
 What ..... (SEEK)
- 6. All migrants must be able to gain access to justice and social services, whatever their status. ... / 3  
 Regardless .....  
 .....(AVAILABLE)
- 7. The European Union finds it difficult to address the migrant crisis. ... / 3  
 The European Union has .....
- 8. Many migrants do not register with the authorities for fear of being rejected. ... / 3  
 So as .....  
 ..... (AVOID)
- 9. Some refugees would prefer to return home instead of facing European winter. ... / 3  
 Some refugees .....  
 (WOULD RATHER)
- 10. Migrants are entitled to health services provided that they can prove residence. ... / 3  
 Unless .....





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PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points)

PAPER 2

### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F)

- 
- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. The United Nations vented frustration about the end result of the prospective scheme.                                  | .../2 |
| 2. Given the V4's reticence, a vote by half the member states seems to be the only option in the decision-making process. | .../2 |
| 3. Commission officials may authorize that each country, at their sole discretion, offer asylum to refugees.              | .../2 |
| 4. Opponents of the plan argue it should be optional to participate in the refugee distribution scheme.                   | .../3 |
| 5. The imposition of border controls comes close to 'passing the buck' to other countries in the continent.               | .../3 |
| 6. Quotas are the monthly payments EU member countries must pay to support refugees.                                      | .../4 |
| 7. Political tensions across central Europe are rising as solutions prove elusive.  | .../4 |
-

2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING

Use the words in brackets somewhere in the sentence or the given beginnings. DO NOT change the meaning

- 1. Mr. Haffi heard that Germany had imposed new border restrictions after he managed to slip across the thickly forested border from Serbia. ... / 3  
**Not until** .....
- 2. Most likely, migrants' plead for help was welcomed by nationalists all across Europe. ... / 3  
**Migrants' plead**.....  
.....(MUST) ... / 3
- 3. European authorities did not foresee that implementing such measures would provoke so much social unrest.  
**Had** .....  
.....so much social unrest. (USE A MIXED CONDITIONAL)
- 4. In an appeal aimed at potential migrants, Donald Tusk said: "Do not come to Europe." ... / 3  
**Donald Tusk warned** .....
- 5. The child died in two days even though he had received top care. ... / 3  
**Despite** .....
- 6. Supposedly, wars, uprisings, insurgencies, and natural disasters caused the mass displacements. ... / 3  
**The mass displacements** .....  
.....(ALLEGEDLY)
- 7. Even though the migrants were weak, they managed to circumvent security controls. ... / 3  
**Weak** .....  
.....security controls. (ABLE)
- 8. "Those coming here do not intend to adapt to our lifestyle." ... / 3  
"Those coming here have ....."  
.....(INTENTION)
- 9. "I regret not having read the news last week." ... / 3  
**I wish** .....
- 10. It is important to remember that some Europeans have behaved with great humanity during the migration crisis. ... / 3  
**It** .....  
.....with great humanity during the migration crisis. (WORTH)

