

## TEXTS

<b>National University of Public Service</b>	<b>Number of tasks: 4</b>
<b>Language Testing Centre</b>	<b>Time: 90 minutes</b>
<b>NATO STANAG 6001 LEVEL 3</b>	Task 1 is worth 7 marks
<b>READING PRACTICE TASKS</b>	Task 2 is worth 5 marks
	Task 3 is worth 8 marks
	Task 4 is worth 5 marks
	<b>Pass mark: 15</b>

**Reading Task 1, Questions 1-7** Read the text **Continental Divide** and choose the best word for each gap on your **Answer Sheet**. For each question, mark one letter (**A, B, C or D**). **0** is an example.

Write your final answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

### CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

Kemal Kerincsiz is a person of .....**0**..... intelligence. He belongs to an influential segment of Turkish society, one that .....**1**..... members of the military and the judiciary, and which is fiercely against Turkey's EU membership.

At Istanbul's top law school, he graduated with the best grades ever; now he is .....**2**..... his intelligence to a different matter. He is fighting to stop his motherland from joining the EU. His strategy is simple: to seek to block the reforms the EU is .....**3**..... on them.

Late last month he almost succeeded in shutting down a conference on the mass killings of Armenians in 1915, one of the most brutal episodes in Turkish history, and one which has never been officially .....**4**..... by a Turkish government. The conference went ahead and sparked protests widely interpreted in Western media as .....**5**..... of Turkey's un-European behaviour. But un-European is something he is proud to be. "History taught us that we cannot trust these Europeans," he said.

The mistrust is mutual. There are real .....**6**..... in Western Europe over the wisdom of welcoming into the EU a mostly Muslim nation of 70 million people. A recent opinion poll by the Washington-based Pew Research Center found that nearly two-thirds of French and Germans .....**7**..... Turkey joining the EU. The worries in Europe play into the hands of Kerincsiz and others against the membership by making it harder to sell unpopular reforms.

## TASKS

<b>National University of Public Service</b> <b>Language Testing Centre</b> <b>NATO STANAG 6001 LEVEL 3</b>  <b>READING PRACTICE TASKS</b>	<b>Number of tasks: 4</b> <b>Time: 90 minutes</b> Task 1 is worth 7 marks Task 2 is worth 5 marks Task 3 is worth 8 marks Task 4 is worth 5 marks <b>Pass mark: 15</b>
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**Reading Task 1, Questions 1-7** Read the text **Continental Divide** and chose the best word for each gap. For each question, mark one letter (A, B, C or D). 0 is an example.

Write your final answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

### Example:

0.  A. extraordinary      B. superficial      C. common      D. talented

1.    A. suggests            B. comprises            C. consists            D. implies
2.    A. applying            B. executing            C. addressing            D. demanding
3.    A. introducing            B. insisting            C. imposing            D. intruding
4.    A. appreciated            B. acknowledged            C. approved            D. adopted
5.    A. evidence            B. effort            C. validation            D. mark
6.    A. conclusions            B. assumptions            C. explanations            D. concerns
7.    A. desired            B. ignored            C. opposed            D. excluded

## MARKING GUIDE AND KEY

<b>National University of Public Service</b> <b>Language Testing Centre</b> <b>NATO STANAG 6001 LEVEL 3</b>  <b>READING PRACTICE TASKS</b>	<b>TASK 1 is worth <u>7 MARKS</u></b>
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**Each correct answer is worth 1 MARK**

### Continental Divide

1. B (1)
2. A (1)
3. C (1)
4. B (1)
5. A (1)
6. D (1)
7. C (1)

## TEXTS

**Reading Task 2, Questions 8-12** Read the text **Setback on Private Sector**. For each question choose one name from the list of people, groups or institutions in the box. Some of them can be used more than once. **A** is an example.

Write your final answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

### SETBACK ON PRIVATE SECTOR

The debate over the reform of the British National Health Service (NHS) continues. The initiative to involve private companies to provide operations on patients from the NHS waiting list in Britain was launched by the then health secretary, Alan Milburn, in 2003.

Britain's general surgeons claim the government is betraying the principles of the NHS by spending billions on contracting out standard operations to the private sector, leaving NHS hospitals ill-equipped to handle the harder cases. Their fears are echoed by Davis Rosin, vice president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who says that junior doctors in the NHS are being left with too few simple operations on which they can sharpen their skills.

The present health secretary, Patricia Hewitt, confronted her critics at the recent Labour Party conference denying intentions to fully privatise NHS. The general secretary of Unison, the NHS union, David Prentis, pitted himself against Ms Hewitt. He argued that the planned "fundamental changes" threaten to fragment the service and introduce "destructive markets and competition" into the system.

Karen Jennings, Unison's head of health, did not accept the assurance that the NHS would not be privatised. Changes are being parachuted in with no real attempt to take staff, patients and unions with them. Against this background it is hard to believe that the government doesn't have a hidden agenda and more privatisation isn't round the corner.

State private companies are already given an opportunity to take over NHS buildings and equipment. That appears to run counter to the pledge given by the former health secretary Alan Milburn and his successor, John Reid. In Birmingham, all surgical facilities at a new NHS treatment centre will be handed over to the company which wins the contract. Hamish Brown, the hospital's breast cancer surgeon, said that the staff put an enormous amount of work into providing state of the art health care for the most deprived population in the country, which would hardly be a priority for the independent sector.

Digby Jones, the director general of the Confederation of British Industry, welcomes the government's determination to press ahead with the privatisation within the NHS, since competitive pressure could advantage everybody in the sector because it encourages efficiency and effectiveness.

## TASKS

**Reading Task 2, Questions 8-12** Read the text **Setback on Private Sector**. For each question choose one name from the list of people, groups or institutions in the box. Some of them can be used more than once. Question **0** is an example.

Write your final answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

A. Patricia Hewitt (example)

B. David Prentis

C. Digby Jones

D. Hamish Brown

E. Britain's general surgeons

F. National Health Service

G. Davis Rosin

H. Karen Jennings

Example:

0. Who insists that the British healthcare will not be fully privatised?

A

8. Who states that people can only benefit from a certain degree of competition in healthcare?

9. Who claims that the new system will undermine surgical training?

10. Who accuses the government of bias and unfair treatment of NHS hospitals?

11. Who fears that the government is going to privatise the British healthcare before long?

12. Who is sure the new system will neglect the needs of socially disadvantaged patients?

## MARKING GUIDE AND KEY

<b>National University of Public Service</b> <b>Language Testing Centre</b> <b>STANAG 6001 LEVEL 3</b>  <b>READING PRACTICE TASKS</b>	<b>TASK 2 is worth <u>5 MARKS</u></b>
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Each correct answer is worth 1 MARK

### Setback on Private Sector

- 8. C (1)
- 9. G (1)
- 10. E (1)
- 11. H (1)
- 12. D (1)

## TEXTS

**Reading Task 3, Questions 13-20** Complete the text **From Smart to Brilliant Weapons** by choosing the right word for each gap. Three of the suggested words do not fit at all. Question **0** is an example.

Write your final answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

**A. blow (0)**

**D. mapping**

**G. sensors**

**J. aim**

**B. confirming**

**E. hit**

**H. to steer**

**K. to reach**

**C. to launch**

**F. fielding**

**I. established**

**L. conventional**

### FROM SMART TO BRILLIANT WEAPONS

Only weeks before September 11, a Defense Department agency struck a potential.....**0**..... against terrorists. For the first time, they demonstrated that remotely guided weapons could target and ..... **13** ..... moving vehicles.

Even though the technology was aimed at more ..... **14** ..... foes, it could be just the ticket for taking out terrorists fleeing across the desert. The trick: using airborne radars and computer wizardry ..... **15** ..... a missile or guided bomb directly into an elusive target.

The Pentagon poured millions into developing brainier systems that are now ready for battle. These range from unmanned planes with radar for ..... **16** ..... rugged terrain to cruise missiles waiting for the best moment to strike. "In the Gulf War, we had smart weapons. Now, increasingly, we are ..... **17** ..... brilliant weapons," says a senior defense analyst.

Now, missiles and bombs get their directions from global positioning satellite systems, enabling them ..... **18** ..... their targets at any time. Some bombs are also equipped with ..... **19** ..... that can distinguish between, say, a bus or a truck.

Meanwhile, information technology is shortening the time needed ..... **20** ..... attacks. Information from disparate surveillance systems is increasingly being combined electronically. It used to take days to react to new information. That's shortened to hours, to minutes, and now, probably, to seconds.

## TASKS

**Reading Task 3, Questions 13-20** Read the text **From Smart to Brilliant Weapons** and put the letter of each missing word in the correct box. Question **0** is an example.

Write your final answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

**Example:**

<b>0.</b>	<b>A</b>
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<b>13.</b>	
<b>14.</b>	
<b>15.</b>	
<b>16.</b>	
<b>17.</b>	
<b>18.</b>	
<b>19.</b>	
<b>20.</b>	

## MARKING GUIDE AND KEY

National University of Public Service

Language Testing Centre

STANAG 6001 LEVEL 3

READING PRACTICE TASKS

TASK 3 is worth 8 MARKS

Each correct answer is worth 1 MARK

### From Smart to Brilliant Weapons

- 13. E (1)
- 14. L (1)
- 15. H (1)
- 16. D (1)
- 17. F (1)
- 18. K (1)
- 19. G (1)
- 20. C (1)

## TEXTS

### **Reading Task 4, Questions 21-25**

Read the text **Is this Threat Real?** and then circle one of the statements (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best. Question **0** is an example.

Write your final answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

### **IS THIS THREAT REAL?**

Over the past decade there has been a debate over the threat posed by electromagnetic pulse (EMP) to modern civilization. Experts suggest that the entire US electrical grid might be gone and all the instruments that depend on electrical power might become useless.

Many dismiss the threat as science fiction. As for the Pentagon, the Defense Secretary cut 10% of the missile-defense budget, the best weapons the US has to prevent EMP attacks. Last week the Senate joined the House in rubber-stamping the Pentagon's plans. There is little doubt that the US efforts to harden infrastructure against EMP have been eroded in recent decades as the threat of nuclear conflict with Russia lessened.

The effects of EMP can be created during high-altitude nuclear detonation. Test data from actual high-altitude nuclear explosions is extremely limited. Only the US and the Soviet Union conducted atmospheric nuclear tests above 20 kilometers and, combined, they carried out fewer than 20 actual tests. In order to have the best chance of causing immediate EMP damage to the US, a nuclear weapon would need to be detonated well above 30 kilometers somewhere over the American Midwest. However, there are significant deterrents to the use of nuclear weapons in an EMP attack against the US. Such an attack would inherently represent a nuclear attack against US homeland and the idea that the US would not respond in kind is absurd.

Experts believe that EMP threat emanates not from a global or regional power like China or Russia but from a transnational terrorist group. However, it is unlikely that a terrorist group will load a nuclear warhead and missile launcher aboard a ship and then launch the missile off the coast. When we consider this scenario, it is unlikely that a terrorist group can develop its own nuclear program. It is also highly unlikely that a nation that has devoted significant effort and treasure to develop a nuclear weapon would entrust such a weapon to an outside organization. Also, such a scenario would require a sophisticated nuclear warhead capable of being mated with a ballistic missile. The challenges of mating the warhead to a missile and getting it to launch would be far more daunting than it would appear at first glance.

The world is full of potential threats, and there is only a limited amount of funding to monitor and harden against them all. Well-grounded and rational prioritization of threats is essential to the adequate defense of the homeland. Preparing for EMP is undoubtedly important. But each dollar spent on these efforts must be balanced against a dollar not spent on, for example, port security, which is far more likely and a far more consequential vector for nuclear attack by a rogue state or a non-state actor.

## TASKS

**Reading Task 4, Questions 21-25** Read the text **Is this Threat Real?** and then circle one of the statements (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best. 0 is an example.

Write your final answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

**Example:**

0. **According to experts, the effect of EMP on the US could be**

- A. devastating.
- B. insignificant.
- C. incentive.
- D. only local.

21. **Presently, EMP threat in the US**

- A. is totally ignored.
- B. boosts the weapons industry.
- C. gets insufficient attention.
- D. is number one priority.

22. **Refraining from EMP attacks by global powers so far has been because of**

- A. possibility of retaliation.
- B. potential asset damage.
- C. lack of expertise.
- D. high equipment costs.

23. **The Administration has**

- A. taken unprecedented steps against EMP.
- B. vastly exaggerated the outcome of an EMP attack.
- C. decreased the access to funds to counter EMP threat.
- D. enhanced the protection of the US electrical grid.

24. **The article finds that in order to have adequate defense, the country should**

- A. concentrate on hardening infrastructure.
- B. have the right threat assessment.
- C. continue space weaponization.
- D. improve its intelligence services.

25. **The article considers an EMP attack by terrorists highly improbable because of**

- A. significant deterrents.
- B. transportation difficulties.
- C. high port security.
- D. technological barriers.

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Each correct answer is worth 1 MARK

### Is this Threat Real?

- 21. C (1)
- 22. A (1)
- 23. C (1)
- 24. B (1)
- 25. D (1)