

READING

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)

The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) interprets EU law to make sure it is applied in the same way in all EU countries, and settles legal disputes between national governments and EU institutions. The CJEU gives rulings on cases brought before it. The most common types of cases are:

1. _____

National courts of EU countries are required to ensure EU law is properly applied, but courts in different countries might interpret it differently. If a national court is in doubt about the interpretation or validity of an EU law, it can ask the Court for clarification.

2. _____

This type of case is taken against a national government for failing to obey the EU law. Can be started by the European Commission or another EU country. If the country is found to be at fault, it must put things right at once, or risk a second case being brought, which may result in a fine.

3. _____

If an EU act is believed to violate EU treaties or fundamental rights, the Court can be asked to annul it – by an EU government, the Council of the EU, the European Commission or (in some cases) the European Parliament. Private individuals can also ask the Court to annul an EU act that directly concerns them.

4. _____

The Parliament, Council and Commission must ensure that certain decisions are made under certain circumstances. If they don't, EU governments, other EU institutions or (under certain conditions) individuals or companies can complain to the Court.

5. _____

Any person or company who has had their interests harmed as a result of the action or inaction of the EU or its staff can take action against them through the Court.

- A Compliance to the CJEU
- B Infringement of the EU law by a state
- C Sanctioning EU institutions (actions for damages)
- D Appeal to the CJEU
- E Annulling EU legal acts (actions for annulment)
- F Interpreting the law
- G Settlement of the criminal cases
- H Resolving disputes between states

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D). Write your answers on the separate sheet.

The Sources of International Law

Since there is no world government, world congress or parliament to make international law domestic legislatures create laws for one country. There can be significant difficulty in establishing exactly what is international law. Various sources are considered authoritative statements of international law. Treaties are the strongest and most binding type because they represent consensual agreements between the countries who sign them. At the same time, as stated in the statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), rules of international law can be found in customary state practice, general principles of law common to many countries, domestic judicial decisions, and the legal scholarship.

Treaties are similar to contracts between countries; promises between states are exchanged, finalized in writing, and signed. States may debate the interpretation or implementation of a treaty, but the written provisions of a treaty are binding. Treaties can address any number of fields, such as trade relations (North American Free Trade Agreement), or control of nuclear weapons (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty). They can be either bilateral (between two countries) or multilateral (between many countries). They can have their own rules for enforcement, such as arbitration, or refer enforcement concerns to another agency, such as the International Court of Justice.

Customary international law (CIL) is created by the actual actions of states (called “state practice”) when they demonstrate that those states believe that acting otherwise would be illegal. Even if the rule of CIL is not written down, it still binds states, requiring them to follow it. For example, for thousands of years, countries have given protection to ambassadors. As far back as ancient Greece and Rome, ambassadors from another country were not harmed while on their diplomatic missions, even if they represented a country at war with the country they were located in. Throughout history, many countries have publicly stated that they believe that ambassadors should be given this protection. Therefore, today, if a country harmed an ambassador it would be violating customary international law.

The third source of international law is based on the theory of “**natural law**”, which argues that laws are a reflection of the instinctual belief that some acts are right while other acts are wrong. For instance, most legal systems value “good faith,” that is, the concept that everyone intends to comply with agreements they make. Courts in many countries will examine whether the parties to a case acted in good faith, and take this issue into consideration when deciding a matter. The very fact that many different countries take good faith into consideration in their domestic judicial systems indicates that “good faith” may be considered a standard of international law.

Judicial decisions and legal scholarship are considered “subsidiary means for the determination of international law”. Especially influential are judicial decisions, both of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and of national courts. The ICJ is considered an authoritative expounder of law, and when the national courts of many countries begin accepting a certain principle as legal justification, this may signal a developing acceptance of that principle on a wide basis, so it may be considered part of international law.

6. Why is it difficult to denote international law?

- A There are controversies in various definitions.
- B Domestic legislatures of each country differ a great deal.
- C Because of the large variety of the sources.
- D Rules of the International Court of Justice often override general principles of law common to many countries.

7. What must each country do after signing a treaty?

- A A country must interpret a treaty in its own manner.
 - B The countries must exchange their promises.
 - C Each country is obliged to follow the provisions, fixed in the treaty.
 - D States can debate the implementation of the treaty.
8. Customary international law (CIL) is based on:
- A Traditional practice, established by the interaction between states for many years.
 - B The rules of CIL.
 - C Ancient laws.
 - D Actual domestic laws of a state.
9. According to the text, the term “**natural law**” means:
- A One of the standards of international law.
 - B The moral standards that govern human behaviour.
 - C Intention to comply with agreements.
 - D it is the same as “good faith”.
10. Which of the statements is true, according to the text?
- A Judicial decisions and legal scholarship are as authoritative sources of international law as treaties.
 - B Judicial decisions of the International Court are more influential than those of the national courts.
 - C Judicial decisions of the International Court influence the decisions of the national courts.
 - D Judicial decisions and legal scholarship are additional and secondary sources of international law.

Task 3

Read the text below. Choose from (A- H) to (11 - 16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

The EU Citizenship

11. All citizens of an EU country are automatically citizens of the EU. Being an EU citizen gives you some important extra rights and responsibilities. Citizenship rights are spelled out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 20) and the Charter of Fundamental Rights (Chapter V).
12. As an EU citizen, you have the right to live and move within the EU without being discriminated against on the grounds of your nationality. You may set up home in any EU country if you meet certain conditions, depending on whether you are working, studying, etc.
13. Every EU citizen has the right to vote and stand as a candidate in both local and European elections in the EU country they live in, under the same conditions as nationals of that country.
14. You can petition the European Parliament to address either a personal need or grievance, or on a matter of public interest. The subject must fall within the EU’s remit (i.e. it mustn’t be something that is decided at local or national level) and must affect you directly. You can make a request to the European Ombudsman about misconduct by an EU institution or body. You can also contact EU institutions and advisory bodies directly, and are entitled to a reply in any of the EU’s 24 official languages.
15. If you are in a non-EU country and need help, as an EU citizen you are entitled to consular protection from the embassy of any other EU country, if your own country does not have an embassy or consulate in the non-EU country. You can ask for assistance in situations involving, for example, death, accident or illness, arrest or detention, being the victim of violent crime and repatriation.

16. The European Citizens' Initiative allows you to ask the European Commission to prepare legislation. The petition must be signed by at least 1 million people from at least one quarter of the EU's countries (currently at least 7 countries).

Which of the items deals with_____?

- A participating in the political life of the EU
- B responsibilities of the EU citizens
- C significant EU citizenship agreements
- D asking for consulate defence
- E complaints
- F the right to participate in law-making
- G an activity of the European Ombudsmen
- H moving and living in the EU

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A- H) the one which best fits each space (17 - 22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate sheet.

Subjects of International Law

Traditionally, 17_____ the main subject of international law. Increasingly, 18_____ international organizations have also become subjects of international regulation.

International law imposes upon the nations certain duties with respect to individuals. It is a 19_____ to treat an alien in a manner which does not satisfy the international standard of justice. However, in the absence of a specific agreement an individual cannot bring the complaint. Only the state of which he is a national can complain of such a violation before an international tribunal. The state of nationality usually is not obligated to exercise this right and can decide whether to enforce it.

International organizations play increasingly important role in the relationships between nations. An international organization is 20_____ or which has membership consisting primarily of nations.

The United Nations, the most influential among international organizations, was created on June 26, 1945. The declared purposes of United Nations are 21_____ and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems, and to be a central for harmonizing the actions of the nations and attaining their common ends. The Charter of the United Nations has been adhered to by virtually all states. Even the few remaining non-member states have acquiesced in the principles it established. The International Court of Justice is established by the UN Charter as 22_____ organ.

- A individuals and non-state
- B international
- C that is created by an international agreement
- D states were
- E to maintain peace
- F treaty
- G its principal judicial
- H violation of international law

Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23 – 32) choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D). Write your answers on the separate sheet.

Ukraine and the Council of Europe

The Council of Europe was 23_____in 1949 with 10 founding members (Statute of the Council of Europe, 87 U.N.T.S. 103, E.T.S. 1); there are now almost 50 member states. The 24_____ has its headquarters in Strasbourg, France. Its purpose is to achieve European unity and facilitate economic and social progress. It is concerned with issues such as human 25_____, education and cultural projects, sports, public health, protection of the environment, etc. 26_____participation in the Council of Europe is evidence of the devotion to its European choice and to the commonly recognized principles of pluralistic democracy, the 27_____of law, and commitment to basic human rights and 28_____. Ukraine is taking an active part in helping the Council of Europe address social problems, in particular, in 29_____of the rights of national minorities, combating xenophobia and racial intolerance, environmental protection, the maintenance of biological ethics, as 30_____as controlling AIDS and drug abuse.

Ukraine is a 31_____of a series of conventions by the Council of Europe, in particular, the European Cultural Convention, European Framework Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation among territorial communities or authorities, European Convention on Information about Foreign Legislation, six crime control conventions, and Framework Convention 32_____Protecting National Minorities.

23	A	found	B	crafted	C	start	D	created
24	A	treaty	B	organization	C	company	D	officials
25	A	rights	B	lefts	C	duties	D	wrongs
26	A	Ukraine	B	Ukraine's	C	Ukraines'	D	Ukraines
27	A	rule	B	ruling	C	ruler	D	role
28	A	labors	B	liberties	C	libertarian	D	leagues
29	A	support	B	demand	C	search	D	term
30	A	while	B	when	C	well	D	good
31	A	participate	B	participation	C	participating	D	participant
32	A	out	B	at	C	on	D	between

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (33 – 42) choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D). Write your answers on the separate sheet.

The European flag is the symbol not only of 33_____ EU, but of the European unity and identity in a broader sense. 34_____ – throughout its history – the EU had 12 member states as the 35_____ of stars in the flag (from 1986 to 1995), there is however no direct connection between the number of stars and the number of countries: it is only commonly 36_____ that the number 12 symbolizes perfection and unity. Therefore, the flag 37_____ unchanged despite future EU enlargement.

The European anthem “Ode to Joy” 38_____ from the Ninth Symphony of the famous German composer and pianist Ludwig van Beethoven who 39_____ it in 1823, four years before his death, 40_____ the lyrics of Friedrich Schiller of 1785. This musical poem expresses Schiller’s idealistic vision of humankind 41_____ all men are brothers – a vision that 42_____ by Beethoven himself.

33	A	a	B	an	C	the	D	(no article)
34	A	Despite	B	Although	C	Apart	D	Even
35	A	number	B	deal	C	numeral	D	figure
36	A	think	B	thought	C	thinking	D	been thought
37	A	remain	B	remaining	C	be remained	D	will remain
38	A	is taken	B	was being taken	C	been taken	D	had taken
39	A	composes	B	has composed	C	composed	D	had composed
40	A	add	B	adding	C	to add	D	added
41	A	who	B	which	C	that	D	where
42	A	is shared	B	was shared	C	has been shared	D	sharing

KEYS

1 F	15 D	29 A
2 B	16 F	30 C
3 E	17 D	31 D
4 A	18 A	32 C
5 C	19 H	33 C
6 C	20 C	34 B
7 C	21 E	35 A
8 A	22 G	36 B
9 B	23 D	37 D
10 D	24 B	38 A
11 C	25 A	39 C
12 H	26 B	40 B
13 A	27 A	41 D
14 E	28 B	42 B