

**Nro. De Control :****LEVEL 1****PART 2 – READING COMPREHENSION**

20

Time allowed: 30 minutes

- **Exercise 1. Questions 1-5**

Read the following passage carefully. Mark the following statements true (T) or false (F).

The first UN peacekeeping mission was in 1948 when military observers were sent to supervise a truce in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The first armed UN peacekeeping force was deployed in 1957 during the Suez Canal crisis in Egypt.

After the Cold War ended the number of peacekeeping missions increased dramatically. Troops were sent to protect ceasefires in the Iran-Iraq war in 1988 and the wars in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s.

In 1993 over 80,000 peacekeepers were on duty around the world and UN peacekeeping expenses between 1994 and 1995 were almost 3,000 million euros.

1. The first armed UN peacekeeping mission was in 1948.
2. The number of peacekeeping troops was higher after the Cold War.
3. The UN sent troops to supervise ceasefires in the 1980s and 1990s.
4. There are 3,000 UN peacekeepers around the world.
5. UN peacekeeping costs 80,000 euros each year.

- **Exercise 2. Questions 6-10**

Read the following passage carefully. Circle the correct choice a), b) or c) according to the text

Rules of engagement

1 GENERAL

- a) Carry your weapon unloaded. Do not load your weapon unless you are ordered to or unless you are in immediate danger.
- b) Always carry your weapon unloaded when travelling in vehicles or when you are in barracks.

2 USE OF FORCE

- a) In all situations, you must use the minimum force necessary and avoid or minimise civilian casualties.
- b) You have the right to use deadly force to defend yourself and other soldiers if you come under armed attack.
- c) You should only open fire if you can identify your target. Firing must be controlled - not indiscriminate.

3 ACTION AT CHECKPOINTS

- a) Civilian and local military vehicles may be stopped and the identities of drivers and passengers checked.
- b) You are authorized to arrest any individual who interferes with your mission or commits a crime.
- c) Only open fire against a vehicle if the driver is driving directly at your checkpoint and does not stop. If possible, you should stop the vehicle without firing directly at the driver.

6- Troops are only authorised to carry loaded weapons when...

- a) they are in camp.
- b) they are in danger.
- c) they are travelling in a vehicle.

7- When can soldiers use deadly force?

- a) When their lives are in danger.
- b) When civilians are threatened.
- c) When the lives of local military forces are threatened.

8- Soldiers may stop...

- a) only civilian vehicles.
- b) only local military vehicles.
- c) both civilian and local military vehicles.

9- Soldiers may arrest...

- a) only local civilians.
- b) only local military personnel.
- c) anyone who interferes with the mission.

10- If a vehicle does not stop at a checkpoint, soldiers should...

- a) fire at the driver.
- b) fire at the vehicle.
- c) let the vehicle pass.

KEY TO LISTENING COMPREHENSION. LEVEL 1. PART 2.

2 points each.

b) MARK THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F).

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 6. | The first armed UN peacekeeping mission was in 1948. | F |
| 7. | The number of peacekeeping troops was higher after the Cold War. | T |
| 8. | The UN sent troops to supervise ceasefires in the 1980s and 1990s. | T |
| 9. | There are 3,000 UN peacekeepers around the world. | F |
| 10. | UN peacekeeping costs 80,000 euros each year. | F |

b) CIRCLE THE CORRECT CHOICE ACCORDING TO THE TEXT ABOVE.

1- Troops are only authorised to carry loaded weapons when...

b) they are in danger.

2- When can soldiers use deadly force?

a) When their lives are in danger.

3- Soldiers may stop...

c) both civilian and local military vehicles.

4- Soldiers may arrest...

c) anyone who interferes with the mission.

5- If a vehicle does not stop at a checkpoint, soldiers should...

b) fire at the vehicle.