

KEY

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What happened to the European Dream? Listening Comprehension Exercise

Read the questions. Then listen to the recording. There will be a brief break. Then listen again and check and/or complete your answers.

Examples:

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

1. The referendum is about: should the United Kingdom	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	dismember the European Union or become a member?
	b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	remain in the European Union or leave the European Union?
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	resist membership of the European Union or join the European Union?
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	stay in the European Union or leave the European Union?

True or false? (1 credit)

	true	false
1. In several member countries anti-EU parties are getting more popular.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

2. The president of the EU commission	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	claimed that the EU had never been more attractive.
	b	<input type="checkbox"/>	denied that the EU was unpopular.
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	said that the EU was as attractive as before.
	d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	stated that the EU had lost some of its appeal.

Part I – a continent rebuilt (1950s) (~1.30)

True or false? (1 credit each)	true	false
3. Right after World War II Europe faced enormous challenges.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The so-called Founding Fathers started to redraw European borders.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Jean Monnet lost his seat in the French parliament in the late 1920s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. During WWII Robert Schuman opposed the German occupation of France.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

7. People like Schuman and Monnet wanted European states to	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	compete with each other for economic supremacy.
	b	<input type="checkbox"/>	join NATO and support the US in Korea.
	c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	live in peace and cooperate economically.
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	unite and fight the Soviet Union.

True or false? (1 credit each)	true	false
8. Just after WWII Germany had most of Europe's steel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. The policy was taking away what Germany had.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

10. The European Coal and Steel Community made national governments	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	cooperate to keep Germany from rebuilding its industries.
	b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	give it the power to distribute coal and steel resources.
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	give up steel and coal allocation to the US administration.
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	follow recommendations from the EU commission.

11. Briefly complete this sentence in your own words. (2 credits)

The fundamental idea was that economic cooperation...

would also encourage political cooperation.

Part II – the golden age (1960s – 90s) (~6.40)

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

12. The European Economic Community of the 1960s and 1970s was about	a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	establishing a free trade area for its members.
	b	<input type="checkbox"/>	keeping countries such as Ireland and Denmark out.
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	progress toward political integration in Europe.
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	preventing any of political integration.

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

13. In the 1980s Jacques Delors wanted	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	a pan-European government to replace national governments.
	b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	to integrate member states economically as well as politically.
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	the French Franc to become the Community's common currency.
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	western Europe to turn socialist.

True or false? (1 credit)

	true	false
14. Establishing a common currency requires common rules on taxing and spending.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

15. The Maastricht Treaty in the early 1990s meant	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	renaming the "European Economic Community" to "EU Market".
	b	<input type="checkbox"/>	European countries increasing their defence budgets.
	c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	more political integration among member states.
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	empowering the European parliament.

Part III – overreach? (since the 1990s) (~11.40)

True or false? (1 credit each)

	true	false
16. People feeling at home in several European countries liked the European dream.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Jacques Delors wanted most laws in Europe made in Brussels.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. The idea of a common European currency made integration popular.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19. People began to worry about the loss of national sovereignty.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. In 2005 the European constitution was approved in France by a narrow majority.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

21. The crises Europe has experienced since 2005 suggest that	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	a united Europe is a danger to global stability.
	b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Europe has either integrated too much or too little.
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	only national governments can solve national problems.
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	too much European integration is their root cause.

Part IV – where to now? (2005 – today) (~17.00)

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

22. According to Nikolaus Blome, deputy editor of „Bild“, the EU is in poor shape because of e.g.	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	a renaissance of the euro.
	b	<input type="checkbox"/>	trade barriers.
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	interest rates.
	d	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	refugees and nationalism.

True or false? (1 credit each)

	true	false
23. Today, European integration does not excite people.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24. Easy goals like preventing war have been accomplished.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. Issues like domestic security, taxes and defence have been settled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
26. The British referendum about EU membership shows popular disenchantment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

27. According to Blome, with	a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brexit countries such as Ireland might try to leave the EU.
	b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Brexit, some member states might try further integration.
	c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Britain remaining, the EU will accept new members.
	d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Britain remaining, integration would stop.

28. Briefly complete this sentence in your own words. (3 credits)

According to Blome, Europe needs to achieve practical goals such as...

solving the refugee crisis / economic growth

and... **settling Greece[’s debt crisis]**

and... **a consolidated EU [ready for a new start]**