Listening Comprehension Test

Download the audio file from "What Happened to the European Dream" at "The Inquiry"



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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)

4. The materials	а		dismember the European Union or become a member?			
1. The referen- dum is about: should the	b	×	remain in the European Union or leave the European Union?			
United King- dom	С		resist membership of the European Union or join the European Union?			
dom	d		stay in the European Union or leave the European Union?			

True or false? (1 credit)				
In several member countries anti-EU parties are getting more popular.	X			

Download this exercise and key from www.englisch-bw.de – Hörverstehen – What has become of the European Dream?

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit) claimed that the EU had never been more attractive. 2. The presib denied that the EU was unpopular. dent of the EU com-С said that the EU was as attractive as before. mission d 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. 4. The so-called Founding Fathers started to redraw European borders. 5. Jean Monnet lost his seat in the French parliament in the late 1920s. 6. During WWII Robert Schuman opposed the German occupation of France. Tick the correct answer. (1 credit) compete with each other for economic supremacy. а 7. People like join NATO and support the US in Korea. b Schuman and Monnet wanted European states С live in peace and cooperate economically. to d 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. 9. The policy was taking away what Germany had. Tick the correct answer. (1 credit) cooperate to keep Germany from rebuilding its industries. а 10. The European b give it the power to distribute coal and steel resources. Coal and Steel Community

governments	C		give up steer and coar allocation to the 05 administration.					
governments	d		follow recommendations from the EU commission.					
11. Briefly complete the	his se	enten	ce in your own words. (2 credits)					
The fundamental idea was that economic cooperation								
			2					
			_					

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

Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)

12. The European Economic Commu- nity of the 1960s and 1970s was					а	establishing a free trade area for its members.								
				u-	b □ keeping countries such as Ireland and Denmark out.									
					С	c □ progress toward political integration in Europe.								
	about				d □ preventing any of political integration.									
Tic	Tick the correct answer. (1 credit)													
		а		а	pan-European government to replace national governments.									
13.	In the 1980s	b		to	inte	integrate member states economically as well as politically.								
	Jacques Delors	С		th	e Fr	e French Franc to become the Community's common currency.								
	wanted	d		W	restern Europe to turn socialist.									
True or false? (1 credit)							true	false						
14. Establishing a common currency requires common rules on taxing and spending.														
Tic	k the corre	ect a	nsw	er. ((1 cr	redi	it)		L					
					ren	enaming the "European Economic Community" to "EU Market".								
15.	The Maas		b		Euı	European countries increasing their defence budgets.								
	in the ear	early			mo	re								
			d		em									
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.														
17. Jacques Delors wanted most laws in Europe made in Brussels.														
18. The idea of a common European currency made integration popular.														
19. People began to worry about the loss of national sovereignty.														
20. In 2005 the European constitution was approved in France by a narrow majority.														

Tick the	e corre	ect a	nswe	er. (1	credit))						
21. The crise Europe h			a □ a united Europe is a danger to global stability.									
	ope ha	nas	b		Europ	Europe has either integrated too much or too little.						
sinc	erienc e 200	5	С		only n	ation	al governments can solve national problems.					
sug	gest th	nat	d		too much European integration is their root cause.							
				_			ay) (~17.00)					
Tick the correct answer. (1 credit) a □ a renaissance of the euro.												
22. Acc	ording me, de				b □ trade barriers.							
"Bild	d", the pe bed	EU	is in	poor								
				Ū	d	d □ refugees and nationalism.						
True or false? (1 credit each)									false			
23. Too	day, Ει	urop	ean	integ	ration	does	not excite people.					
24. Eas	sy goa	ıls lik	ke pr	even	ting wa	ar hav	ve been accomplished.					
25. Issu	25. Issues like domestic security, taxes and defence have been settled.											
26. The	26. The British referendum about EU membership shows popular disenchantment.											
Tick the	e corre	ect a	nswe	er. (1	credit))						
		а		Bre	xit cou	ntries	s such as Ireland might try to leave the EU.					
27. Accing to	ord-	b		Bre	Brexit, some member states might try further integration.							
Blome, with),	С		☐ Britain remaining, the EU will accept new members.								
		d		☐ Britain remaining, integration would stop.								
28. Bri	efly co	ompl	ete t	his s	entenc	e in y	our own words. (3 credits)					
According to Blome, Europe needs to achieve practical goals such as												
and												
and												