



MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA

Tribunal de Oposiciones al Cuerpo Superior de
Interventores y Auditores del Estado

**CUARTO EJERCICIO DE LAS PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA EL INGRESO EN
EL C.S.I.A.E. CONVOCADAS POR ORDEN DE 24/04/2003 (BOE 20/05)**

INGLÉS

EXERCISE Nº 1

Read the following text carefully and choose the word **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** you think best fits each space.

A major partner in the industrialised world

The United States sees Europe (1) an ally that shares its values, but also as a commercial and technological rival. The Transatlantic Declaration, signed (2) 20 November 1990 between the United States, the European Community and its Member States, confirms the political support that Washington (3) to the development of a stable, democratic European partner. The political and strategic alliance between the United States and many of the Member States under the NATO umbrella has helped (4) the heat out of trade disputes about steel, agriculture and civil aircraft. In the context of the new transatlantic agenda adopted in December 1995, two summits (5) between the European Union and the United States to discuss the various areas in which they could cooperate. (6) the profound upheavals on the international scene at the end of this century, particularly the ending of the Cold War, the allies are face with the need to redefine the transatlantic alliance. Euro-American cooperation (7) itself new objectives and coordinate efforts to (8) to the new risks associated with nuclear proliferation, minority protests, the development of international crime and drug trafficking, and the pressures of migration. In terms of trade and investment, the European Union is the United States' major partner and the only one (9) it has balanced relations. It nevertheless has to face certain temptations by the United States Congress to resort to unilateral or extra-territorial measures (Helms-Burton and Amato-Kennedy Acts) which (10) Europe's interests in the world. The gradual emergence of the Euro and its eventual attractiveness could compete with the Dollar as a reserve currency.



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1	A as	B like	C how	D of
2	A in	B on	C at	D of
3	A had traditionally given	B had given traditionally	C has traditionally given	D was traditionally given
4	A to take	B taking	C to taking	D taken
5	A was organised	B organised	C have organised	D were organised
6	A As a result of	B Although	C However	D As a cause of
7	A did set	B can set	C must set	D could set
8	A face up	B face down	C face over	D face in
9	A with who	B of whom	C with whom	D with whose
10	A threats	B threaten	C threatens	D threatening



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EXERCISE Nº 2

Read the text carefully. In most lines there is a word which is mistaken. Underline the word and write the correct one in the space at the end of the line. There are two lines which are correct. In this case, put a tick in the space.

European citizenship and fundamental rights

Fundamental rights

The text of the Charter of Fundamental Rights had being approved by a previous Convention. The Parliament, the Council and the Commission solemnly proclaims the Charter on 8 December 2000. However the Charter was not part of the Union's Treaties and had no binding legal force. The draft Constitution thus achieve a major breakthrough who allows the Union to have its own catalogue of rights. The Charter is incorporated into the draft Constitution as Part II; their provisions have binding legal force but this does not mean an extension of the Union's powers. The institutions, bodies and agencies of the Union musts respect the rights written into the Charter. The Court of Justice will ensured that the Charter is adhered to. The content of the Charter has undergone any changes in relation to the text drafted by the previous Convention.

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9.....
10.....



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EXERCISE Nº 3:

Read the following text carefully and then answer the questions.

What is the Community Method?

The Community Method guarantees both the diversity and effectiveness of the Union. It ensures the fair treatment of all Member States from the largest to the smallest. It provides a means to arbitrate between different interests by passing them through two successive filters: the general interest at the level of the Commission; and democratic representation, European and national, at the level of the Council and European Parliament, together the Union's legislature.

- The European Commission alone makes legislative and policy proposals. Its independence strengthens its ability to execute policy, act as the guardian of the Treaty and represent the Community in international negotiations.
- Legislative and budgetary acts are adopted by the Council of Ministers (representing Member States) and the European Parliament (representing citizens). The use of qualified majority voting in the Council is an essential element in ensuring the effectiveness of this method. Execution of policy is entrusted to the Commission and national authorities.
- The European Court of Justice guarantees respect for the rule of law.



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Questions:

1. What does the Community Method guarantee and ensure?

2. What instruments are used by the Community Method to maintain this guarantee?

3. Do you think this method is efficient and equitable? Is a European Union president needed? Will this system continue to work properly after the enlargement of the Union to 25 members?



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EXERCISE Nº 4:

Translate the following passage into English.

Resultados y gestión de riesgos

Respecto a la determinación y la gestión de los riesgos, la mayoría de los servicios realizaron en 2001 una revisión exhaustiva de sus prioridades en materia de riesgos, que, para la Comisión, representa en conjunto un primer paso importante para la adopción de una cultura de gestión del riesgo. Debe hacerse hincapié en que esta era la primera vez que muchos Directores Generales consideraban los riesgos desde un punto de vista tan formal y que por primera vez se abordaban de manera tan explícita riesgos no financieros. Aunque esto constituye por sí mismo un avance importante, está claro que se trata de fases precoces del proceso. La información facilitada en los informes anuales sobre los riesgos es muy variada, lo que manifiesta una cierta inseguridad en el modo de determinar y gestionar los riesgos e, incluso, de considerarlos en el contexto de la declaración general.
