

# EU Quiz

## Vocabulary

1. How many EU countries are there? Name them in English.
2. How many Schengen countries are there? Name them in English.
3. What are the following words in English?

- Bryssel
- fördrag
- förhandling
- förordning
- främja
- främjande
- juridisk
- lagstifta
- lagstiftning
- obligatorisk
- ordförandeskap
- roterande
- samarbete
- tolka
- tolkning
- toppmöte

- tråda i kraft

4. What does subsidiarity mean?

5. What is the opposite of subsidiarity?

6. What are the four freedoms?

### **Pronunciation**

7. How do you pronounce the following words

- accede
- accession
- adaptation
- administrative
- agenda
- analysis
- asylum
- basis
- bureaucracy
- cabinet
- collaboration
- compatible
- competitive
- concrete

- conscience
- constitution
- consultative
- co-operation
- co-ordination
- crisis
- debt
- deficit
- democracy
- democratic
- diagnosis
- economic
- economy
- eligibility
- eligible
- equivalent
- executive
- hierarchy
- hierarchical
- ideological
- ideology
- initiate
- integrate
- interpret

- interpretation
- interpreter
- judicial
- legislate
- legislation
- legislative
- majority
- negotiation
- prognosis
- reciprocal
- reciprocate
- reciprocity
- role
- rule
- sovereignty
- strategic
- strategy
- strengthen
- threat
- threaten
- unanimity
- unanimous
- unanimously
- volatile

- volatility
- vulnerable

### **Common words**

- adopt
- amend
- apply
- barriers
- budget
- comply
- constitution
- delegation
- deregulate
- directive
- draft
- enlargement
- exemption
- framework
- hamper
- harmonisation
- harmonise
- hinder
- implement

- integration
- overhaul
- policy
- public procurement
- referendum
- regulate
- representatives
- subsidies
- transnational
- treaty

### **Discussion**

8. What are the advantages of belonging to the EU?
9. What are the disadvantages of belonging to the EU?
10. When did Sweden accede to the EU?
11. Which other countries joined at the same time?
12. Why is Finland more positive to EU membership than Sweden?
13. Why do Swedes seem less than totally interested in EU matters?
14. There has been much discussion about two-speed Europe? What does this mean?

- 15.If you were working in the government offices during the last Swedish presidency of the EU, did you notice any changes in your tasks at work?
- 16.What do you think Sweden's issues will be during the forthcoming Presidency?
- 17.Why has lobbying slightly negative connotations in Sweden? Many Swedes working in Brussels prefer to call it *strategic communication*.
- 18.Is the EU a product that needs to be sold?
- 19.What is the Schuman plan?
- 20.How many official languages does the EU have? What are they?
- 21.Does the EU have an anthem?
- 22.What can you tell me about the EU flag?

### **EU Jargon**

Below are some words and expressions that are frequently used in an EU context. Check that you understand them and can pronounce them.

- a. Qualified majority voting (QMV), or in other cases, unanimity

- b. reciprocal agreement
- c. The CFSP
- d. Subsidiarity
- e. A level playing field
- f. An opt out
- g. variable geometry
- h. A derogation
- i. Convergence criteria
- j. The acquis communautaire
- k. The four freedoms
- l. The democratic deficit
- m. Social cohesion
- n. Lack of transparency
- o. Mutual recognition

**Here are some very brief definitions of the above terms. Can you decide which definition best describes each term?**

- 1.** The concept that all member states should follow the same laws and that there should be equal opportunities for all competitors in a given area.
- 2.** The possibility of choosing not to agree to a particular part of a Treaty while accepting the rest of it.

- 3.** A fundamental cornerstone of the EU, which covers the movement of goods, services, labour and capital.
- 4.** An expression used to illustrate the limited role the European Parliament plays in decision-making.
- 5.** The concept of bringing living standards in poorer countries into line with richer countries.
- 6.** The Common Foreign and Security Policy.
- 7.** Targets for inflation, unemployment, national debt and budget deficit which countries must meet in order to be eligible to join the single currency.
- 8.** An exemption from complying with legislation on a particular issue, for example, oral tobacco in Sweden.
- 9.** The whole range of the existing principles, policies, laws and obligations of membership of the EU.
- 10.** The voting system within the Council of Ministers, according to how politically sensitive the issue is.
- 11.** The expression used to indicate a multi-track, multi-tier approach to the EU.
- 12.** The effect of having too many decisions made behind closed doors.
- 13.** The concept of one member state helping another and then in turn, being helped by the same member state.

**14.**Decisions should be taken “as closely as possible to the citizens”.

**15.**Recognising different systems and standards from other member states, such as, educational qualifications and driving licences.