

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
STANAG 6001 TEST**



READING COMPREHENSION TEST

TEST BOOK

Copy # R01

INSTRUCTIONS: The following items have been taken from authentic sources. There are two sections to this test. Please read carefully and then choose the correct option, A, B, C or D and mark your answer sheet. **DO NOT** write in your test book at any time!

**DO NOT OPEN
THE TEST BOOK UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO!**

SECTION ONE

Item 1

Traffic accident

An elderly woman has died from injuries sustained on Sunday in a three-car crash in South Australia's mid north that left five others injured. The cars collided about 10 kilometers north of Lochiel on the Augusta Highway about 2:40pm. The 88-year-old woman from Christie Downs was a passenger in one of the cars and was transported by road to the Royal Adelaide Hospital (RAH). Police said she died overnight. The driver of one of the cars, a 20-year-old man from Port Pirie, was flown to the RAH with serious head injuries. A hospital spokesperson said he remained in a serious but stable condition. Four other patients were taken to the Clare Hospital following the crash with non-life threatening injuries.

Which statement is true?

- a. The woman died on the spot of the accident.
- b. One passenger passed away from serious injuries.
- c. All injured passengers were hospitalized in the same hospital.
- d. All injured passengers were transported to the hospital by road.

SECTION TWO

Item 21

From a health report

A series of conflicting reports has led to suspicions mobile usage and the accompanying base stations may harm health and increase the risk of cancers. The UK's biggest investigation into mobile safety has now drawn up its own conclusions.

Fears have been raised about a number of possible adverse effects to health. The highest profile consequence, some research has suggested, has been an increased risk of brain and ear tumours. But there have also been claims that radiofrequency fields affect brain function, which could lead to problems with blood pressure and heart rate. And some argue that they are responsible for electrical hypersensitivity, sufferers of which report headaches, dizziness and tingling.

They attribute these problems to devices such as mobile phones, base stations, computers and televisions. The 2000 Stewart report concluded that mobile phones did not appear to harm health, but recommended further research be carried out. And in 2005 Sir William added that mobile phone use by children should be limited as a precaution - and that under eight should not use them at all.

It does rule out short-term effects to brain function and links to electrical hypersensitivity and says further research is now not needed. But on the issue of cancer, it is more ambiguous. No evidence of a greater short-term risk was found - but researchers said the problem was that cancers do not generally emerge until 10 to 15 years after the event. There were very few people in the study who had been using mobiles for longer than 10 years, the researchers said. But they added those that had did show a "hint" of an excess risk, although this was only on the borderline of statistical significance.

What is the correct statement about the text on mobile phones?

- a. Study results on the young population were fully reliable.
- b. Research findings confirmed fears that mobiles are a health hazard.
- c. Short term effects were proven to lead to future health complications.
- d. A limited use is recommended, despite no evidence of harm was found.

THIS IS THE END OF THE READING COMPREHENSION TEST