

TITRE DE LA LEÇON : POLITICS

Discipline : Anglais

Sous-discipline : Lecture compréhension

Cycle : Lycée

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Niveau : Terminale A

Introduction

Politics can be defined as the art of governing a state. It is also the art of running a government. In fact, there are many forms of governments or political regimes among which we have aristocracy, monarchy and democracy.

Aristocracy: form of government run by only a few people; often the nobility or the elite.

Monarchy: government with a hereditary head of state; whether as a figurehead or as a powerful ruler.

Democracy: government ruled by the people through their representatives.

1- A few words and expressions connected to politics and elections

Activity one: Match the English words and expressions on the left with their French meanings on the right.

English Words	French meanings
1- a head of state	-l'électorat
2- to appoint	- un bulletin de vote
3- a by-election	- bureau de vote
4- the electorate	- aller aux urnes
5- an opinion poll	- voter
6- a polling station	- une élection a deux tours
7- a two-round system	- nommer
8- a ballot paper	-isoloir
9- to go to the polls	-une élection partielle
10- a polling booth	- un sondage d'opinion
11- a ballot box	- un chef d'Etat.
12- to cast a vote	- urne

Activity two:

Complete the sentences below with the following words: campaign-leaders- policies- political- vote-voter.

Before Election Day

1-You listen to the speeches of the party during election

2-You register as a

3-You get to know the various parties.

4-You consider the which the party leaders put forward and decide how to

Activity three:

Complete the sentences below with the following words: ballot - box - station



When voting

- 1-You go to the polling
- 2-You vote, often by putting your paper in the ballot

Activity four: Complete these sentences with these words: *assembly- candidates- counted- results- seats*

After voting

- 1-The votes are The are announced. The successful take their in the national or parliament.

Text study on politics

Section one: Reading Comprehension

Read the text below, and then answer the questions that follow.

Text: Electing an American President.

Americans hold an election to choose their president every four years. It takes place early in November and people who wish to stand for election as president sometimes start campaigning as much as two years in advance. Their first step is to say they want to stand for president.

The second step is to set up an organization to run his campaign. The job of this organization is to make the candidate and his policies well known and to raise money. It costs a lot to pay staff; to make radio and television broadcasts, to print and set out literature, and to pay travel and hotel bills. There are two parties in America: the Republican Party and the Democratic Party.

Most people who want to stand for president aim to be chosen as either the Republican candidate or the Democratic one. There may be several people hoping to be chosen as a candidate for each party. But before any one is chosen, each candidate must win as many supporters as possible in the various states. So, candidates travel a lot, speak at meetings and talk to voters.

At different times, primary elections are held at state level or there are special meetings of local party officials. The purpose of these primaries and meetings is to choose special representatives or delegates who will later vote for particular candidates. The more popular a candidate is the more delegates are chosen to vote for him. So, to summarize the third step, the object is to win as many delegates as possible during the primary elections and at party meetings (...).

Go for English 1^{ère}, P.117.

A-Say true or false after each statement.

- 1-Each year in November, presidential elections are held in the USA.
- 2-To represent a party at those elections is easy.
- 3-All candidates are from a political party.
- 4-A candidate chosen by a party holds no meeting at all.

B- Detailed comprehension

- 1- How often is an election held in the USA every four years?
- 2- What does a candidate do to run his/her campaign?
- 3- Why does an election cost a lot of money for candidates?
- 4- What are the primaries for?

Section two: Linguistic Competence

A-Vocabulary: Match the words on the left with their synonyms on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1-stand for president | a)-diffusions |
| 2-policies | b)-projects |
| 3-broadcasts | c)-organize |
| 4-hold | d)-be a candidate |

B-Grammar

a- Connect the two sentences by using the appropriate relative pronoun to form a single sentence.

Example: I called a man. He lost his key. → *I called a man who lost his key.*

- 1- This dog barks at any time. It is mad.
- 2- The lady has had a heart attack. I visited her yesterday.
- 3-The man called the police. His car had an accident.
- 4- The driver went away. He forgot his driving licence.

b-The sentences below include one mistake each, find it and then suggest a correction.

- 1-She is the woman who husband died last week.
- 2-The television whom I recently bought has been stolen.
- 3-My sister which speaks English has just arrived.
- 4-He is the journalist which wrote an article about electoral campaigns.

Section three: Communicative competence

Complete the following conversation with the missing parts.

A: I'm looking for a young girl I met here last night.

B: Which one? There are many girls here.

A1: I know. But,1.....?

B: The tall girl over there? That's Mary Simpson.

A2:2.....?

B: She's Lennon's daughter.

A3:3.....?

B: Her husband could be a policeman.

A4:4.....?

B: The skirts that she often wears look short because she likes miniskirts.

Section four: Writing

In less than 200 words, state the advantages of democracy.