

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Who Rules?

Name: _____

Someone's Got to Be In Charge

If you compared all the governments in the world, you would find one thing in common: Someone is in charge. The question is, who? There are many different forms of government. Some have one leader who has all the control. Others give power to the people. Here are some forms of government that exist (or have existed) in the world:



King Harald V of Norway with his wife, Queen Sonja. Norway is a constitutional monarchy. The king is the head of state and has a mainly ceremonial role. The actual government is a democracy.

Me, Myself, and I

An **autocracy** is a government in which one person has all the power. There are two main types of autocracy: a monarchy and a dictatorship.

In a **monarchy**, a king or queen rules the country. The king or queen is known as a monarch. Monarchs usually come to power through their family line: The current king or queen's oldest child becomes the next king or queen. In some monarchies, especially those in historical times, the monarch held all the power and had the final say over the government. In modern times, monarchs usually share power with other parts of government. Often, they are also subject to the country's constitution.

A **dictatorship** is a form of government where one leader has absolute control over citizens' lives. If there is a constitution, the dictator has control over that, too—so it doesn't mean much. Although other parts of the government may exist, such as courts or a lawmaking body, these branches always do what the dictator wants them to do. They do not represent citizens.

Power to the People!

In a **democracy**, citizens hold the political power. There are two fundamental types of democracies:

In a **representative democracy**, citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. The elected leaders, or representatives, do the day-to-day work of governing the country: They consider the issues, work to find solutions, pass laws, and do all of the other things necessary to keep a country going. Citizens hold the ultimate power, though, because if they don't like what their representatives are doing, they can vote in new ones!

In a **direct democracy**, there are no representatives. Citizens are directly involved in the day-to-day work of governing the country. Citizens might be required to participate in lawmaking or act as judges, for example. The best example of this was in the ancient Greek city-state called Athens. Most modern countries are too large for a direct democracy to work.



A man votes in Peru.



The Peruvian legislature

Who Rules?

Name: _____

We, Ourselves, and... um... Us

In an **oligarchy** (OH-lih-gar-kee), a small group of people has all the power. *Oligarchy* is a Greek word that means "rule by a few." Sometimes this means that only a certain group has political rights, such as members of one political party, one social class, or one race. For example, in some societies only noble families who owned land could participate in politics. An oligarchy can also mean that a few people control the country. For example, a **junta** is a small group of people—usually military officers—who rule a country after taking it over by force. A junta often operates much like a dictatorship, except that several people share power.



From 1962 to 2011, Myanmar (also known as Burma) was ruled by a military junta that was condemned by the world for its human rights violations.



Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, which was tied to the Catholic church and lasted from the 10th–19th century.

Religious Rule

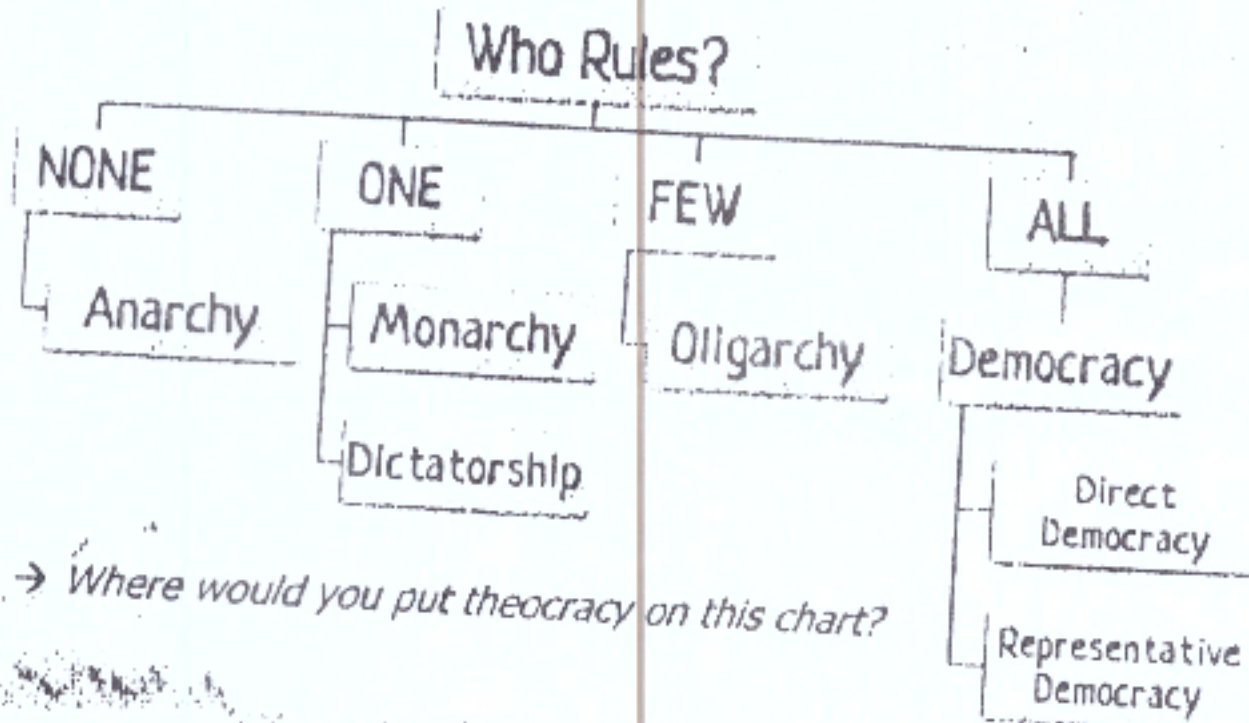
A **theocracy** is a government that recognizes God or a divine being as the ultimate authority. ("Theo" is a Greek word that means *god*.) In a theocracy, religious law is used to settle disputes and rule the people. A theocracy can also be a democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, or just about any other kind of government. For example, the Republic of Iran recognizes Islamic law, but Iran's citizens vote to elect their leaders. Modern theocracies are usually found in countries where the population is strongly religious.

Rule by None

In an **anarchy**, nobody is in control—or everyone is, depending on how you look at it. Sometimes the word anarchy is used to refer to an out-of-control mob. When it comes to government, anarchy would be one way to describe the human state of existence before any governments developed. It would be similar to the way animals live in the wild, with everyone looking out for themselves. Today, people who call themselves anarchists usually believe that people should be allowed to freely associate together without being subject to any nation or government. There are no countries that have anarchy as their form of government.



An A inside a circle is the traditional symbol for anarchy.



→ Where would you put theocracy on this chart?

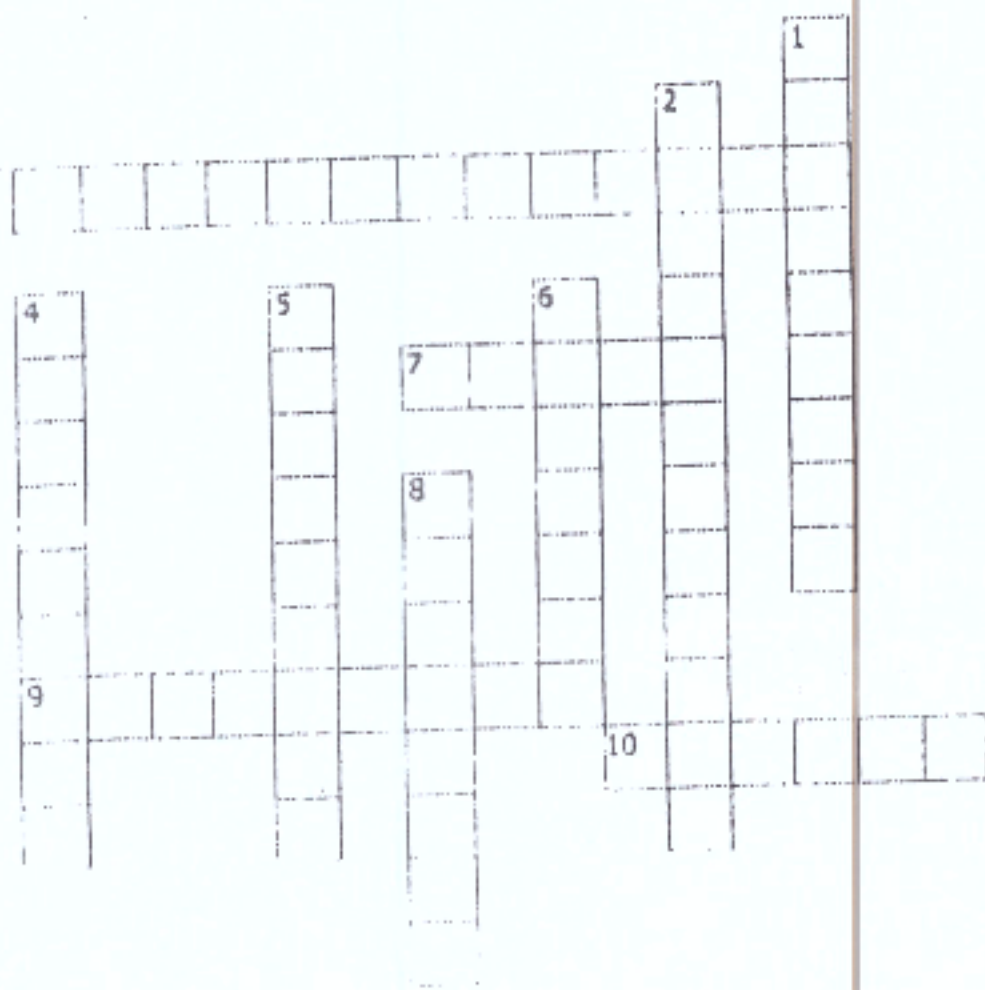
Who Rules?

Name: _____

True or False? Use what you learned in the reading and in Exercise A to fill in the chart below.

A monarchy can be like a dictatorship or it can be part of a democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
A dictatorship can also be a democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
A democracy can have both representative and direct characteristics at the same time.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
An oligarchy can include representative democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
A government can be both a monarchy and an anarchy at the same time.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
Theocracy can co-exist with monarchy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
Theocracy can co-exist with democracy.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:
An oligarchy can be like a dictatorship.	<input type="radio"/> True <input type="radio"/> False	Example or Reason:

Vocabulary. Solve the crossword puzzle using vocabulary from the reading.



Across

- Type of democracy where citizens elect leaders to represent them in government
- A small group that rules a country after taking it over by force
- One person has all the power
- Type of democracy where citizens are involved in day-to-day government

Down

- Recognizes God as the ultimate authority in government and law
- One leader has absolute control over citizens' lives
- Citizens hold the political power
- A small group of people has all the power
- People are not subject to any nation or government
- A king or queen rules the country

Worksheet p. 2

LIECHTENSTEIN

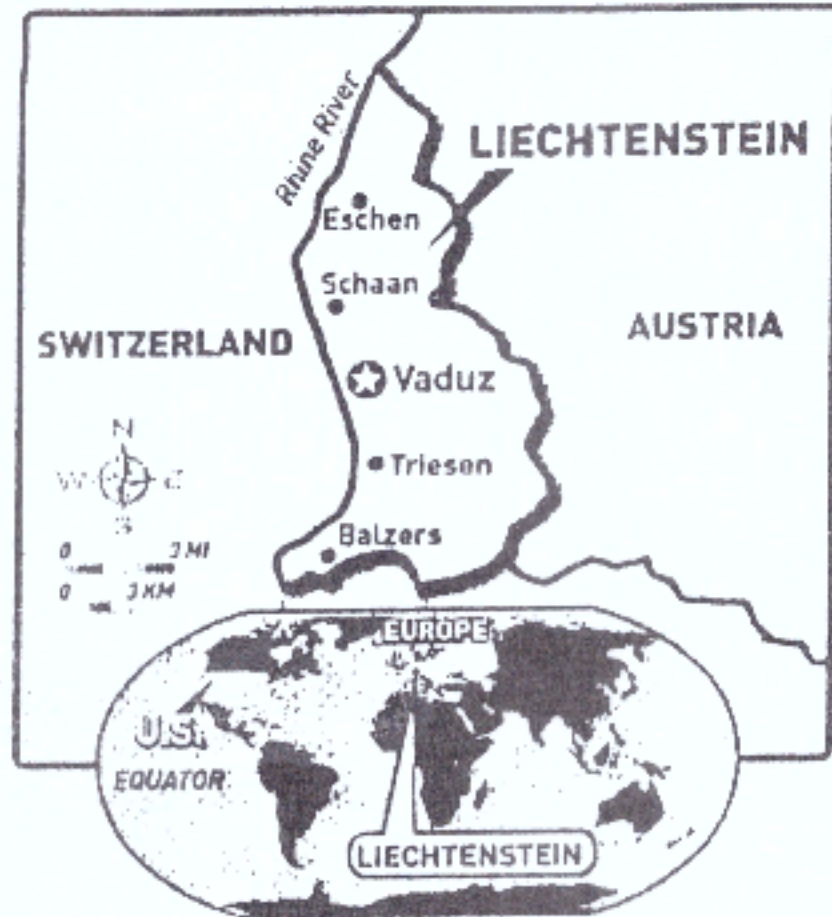
CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

Constitutional monarchy: A King or other monarch is head of state, with limited power in a civilian government, as defined by a country's constitution. Most power is held by a Parliament and Prime Minister.

DIRECTIONS: Study the brief article below. On each blank line, write the appropriate word from the vocabulary list, based on the context of the surrounding words. **NOTE:** *Minister* is a common term for a high-ranking official.

Vocabulary List

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| amendment ✓ | government ✓ | nominates ✓ |
| constitution ✓ | international ✓ | Parliament ✓ |
| decision ✓ | lawful ✓ | Prince ✓ |
| elected ✓ | laws ✓ | signatures ✓ |
| foreign ✓ | ministers ✓ | taxes ✓ |



Liechtenstein is a tiny country in Europe that is no bigger than Washington, D.C. Its government, based on shared responsibilities, is made up of

five (1) _____, including the Prime Minister. All of these people are appointed by the (2) _____, upon the approval of Parliament.

Prince Hans-Adam II is the current head of state. He represents the country in (3) _____ affairs. He signs (4) _____ treaties. But those treaties are (5) _____ only if approved by Parliament. The Prince has several other powers, which include calling and dismissing (6) _____. He also (7) _____ candidates for the Supreme Court.

The Prince shares power with Liechtenstein's (8) _____ Parliament. Citizens vote for members of Parliament directly. As with the Prince, the duties of Parliament are laid out in Liechtenstein's (9) _____. Parliament's main job is to pass (10) _____. But it also names top members of the (11) _____. Parliament sets the country's budget and approves new (12) _____. Under Liechtenstein's constitution, voters can reverse a parliamentary (13) _____. To do so, they must collect at least 1,000 (14) _____ on a petition. They must collect 1,500 of them to propose a constitutional (15) _____ or vote on a treaty.

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL-LEGISLATIVE DEMOCRACY

➔ **Presidential-legislative democracy:** An elected President leads the government, sharing power with a legislature and the courts.

The Sharing and Separation of Power

PRESIDENT

(Executive Branch)

- leads the executive branch, enforces laws, and carries out governmental obligations
- leads the military
- directs foreign policy
- signs or vetoes bills passed by Congress
- appoints members of the Supreme Court
- represents the U.S. government before the world

CONGRESS

(Legislative Branch)

- passes bills that can become laws
- impeaches and removes the President or Vice President, if necessary
- declares war
- approves treaties
- approves Supreme Court nominees
- approves top-level executive branch leaders

SUPREME COURT

(Judicial Branch)

- reviews laws and regulations to see if they are constitutional (complying with the U.S. Constitution)
- serves as the country's top appeals court
- Chief Justice presides at any trial to remove the President or Vice President

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the circle of the best answer.

1. How many branches make up the United States government?

- (A) three
- (B) four
- (C) six
- (D) none

2. In which branch does just one person have the most wide-ranging set of duties?

- (A) executive
- (B) judicial
- (C) legislative
- (D) They are about equal.

Name one power that both Congress and the Supreme Court exercise over the President.

- (A) approval of high-level executive branch leaders
- (B) passage of laws for the President to approve
- (C) role in choice of Supreme Court Justices
- (D) role in removal of a President or Vice President from office

4. Which of the following statements cannot be determined using this chart? (Choose as many as apply.)

- (A) Congress can remove the President from office.
- (B) Congress is more powerful than the President.
- (C) Congress is more powerful than the Supreme Court.
- (D) Congress makes laws.

5. Which of these statements is accurate? (Choose as many as apply.)

- (A) The Congress enforces the laws of the United States.
- (B) The President enforces the laws of the United States.
- (C) The Supreme Court enforces the laws of the United States.
- (D) The Supreme Court reviews laws to make sure they are constitutional.

Global problems

Task 1: Complete sentences 1-15 with the correct word or expression from A, B or C. In each case two of the options are incorrectly spelt.

- Thousands of buildings were flattened in the San Francisco _____ of 1906.
A. earthquack **B. earthquake** **C earthquaik**
- The _____ damaged properties all along the coast.
A. hurricane **B. hurricane** **C. huriccane**
- A _____ struck the southern coast with tremendous force.
A. tornadoe **B. tornado** **C tornado**
- The _____ caused immense damage in the regions along the coast
A. taifun **B. typhone** **C. typhoon**
- The _____ has been dormant for years, but last month it showed signs of new life.
A. volcano **B. vulcano** **C volcanoe**
- Several _____ were heard during the night as the army occupied the city.
A. explossions **B. explosiones** **C explosions**
- The American _____ of 1861-1865 was fought between the south and the north.
A. civil war **B. sivil war** **C dwil war**
- There has been a major _____ on the motorway.
A. acident **B. accident** **C. accidnt**
- _____ rain has brought serious problems.
A. Torrential **B. Torential** **C Torrantiat**
- The storm caused widespread _____ along the coast.
A. devvastation **B. devastation** **C devastation**
- The _____ were caused by heavy rain.
A. floodes **B. floods** **C flouds**
- Relief workers are bringing food to _____-stricken areas.
A. draught **B. drought** **C. drouhgt**
- _____ is widespread in parts of Africa, with millions suffering from malnutrition.
A. famine **B. fammine** **C. faminne**
- The authorities are taking steps to prevent an _____ of cholera.
A. epidemmic **B. epidemic** **C eppidemic**
- The _____ was spread from rats to fleas and then on to humans.
A. plague **B. plaque** **C plaigue**

Task 2: Complete sentences 1-10 with an appropriate word or expression from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. There are five words which do not fit into any of the sentences.

disaster • survivors • spouted • suffering • ran • erupted • broke out
 shook • casualties • spread • refugees • relief • flamed • wobbled • swept

- The disease _____ rapidly, killing everybody in its path.
- The fire _____ through the slums, destroying everything.

Global problems

3. When the volcano _____, people panicked and tried to escape.
4. The ground _____ violently when the earthquake began.
5. Fierce fighting _____ between government soldiers and rebel forces.
6. A funeral was held for the _____ of the fire.
7. An aid convoy was sent to help _____ of the hurricane.
8. _____ from the conflict in Mantagua have been fleeing across the border.
9. The poor people in the city have experienced terrible _____ as a result of the disaster.
10. International aid agencies are trying to bring _____ to the starving population.

Task 3: Now look at this report and fill in the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms.

REPORT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CHARITIES SUPPORT FOUNDATION (ICSF)

The last year has been a particularly busy one for the ICSF. Outlined below are a few of the areas we have been busy in.

1. Following 1 _____ rain in eastern Mozambique in January, millions were made homeless as 2 _____ waters rose. The water also became polluted and there was a cholera 3 _____ as people continued to use it for drinking and cooking. Furthermore, as the harvest had been destroyed and there was not enough food to go round, 4 _____ became a problem. Charities around the world worked particularly hard to bring 5 _____ to the area.
2. Mount Etsuvius, the 6 _____ which had been dormant since 1968, 7 _____ suddenly in April. Thousands had to be evacuated to camps thirty miles from the disaster area. They still have not been rehoused.
3. The 8 _____ in the Caribbean in July, which saw wind speeds of up to 180 miles per hour, caused immense 9 _____ on many islands. Islands off the Japanese coast also suffered their worst 10 _____ in almost thirty years, with prolonged winds in excess of 150 miles per hour. There were many 11 _____ who had to be evacuated to hospitals which were not properly equipped to deal with the disasters.
4. The 12 _____ in the northern part of Somalia continued into its second year, with millions of acres of crops destroyed by lack of rain. Meanwhile, the 13 _____ between those loyal to the president and those supporting the rebel leader continued into its fifth year. 14 _____ from the conflict have been fleeing across the border, with stories of atrocities committed by both sides.
5. In October, a fire 15 _____ through Londum, the ancient capital of Perania. The 16 _____, which probably started in a bakery, destroyed thousands of homes. There were several 17 _____ when the fire reached a fireworks factory, and a number of people were killed.
6. An outbreak of bubonic 18 _____ was reported in the eastern provinces of Indocuba in November. It is believed to have been caused by a sudden increase in the number of rats breeding in the sewers.

A full report will be available in February, and will be presented to the appropriate departments of the United Nations shortly afterwards.

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

1. TRUE / FALSE: Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F):

- a. Every country has promised to end the use of child soldiers. T / F
- b. Different nations signed a document in Uganda. T / F
- c. A U.N. estimate believes 5 million children are fighting in conflicts. T / F
- d. Forty percent of child soldiers in many armed groups are girls. T / F
- e. The agreement is now law in 58 different countries. T / F
- f. A UNICEF spokesperson was happy that governments were acting. T / F
- g. An ex-child soldier gave a speech at the international meeting. T / F
- h. The child soldier said it was easier to find a gun than find water. T / F

2. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the following synonyms from the article:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. pledged | ex- |
| b. commitments | put a stop to |
| c. rehabilitate | wars |
| d. prevent | historic |
| e. conflicts | doing something |
| f. important | promises |
| g. insisted | promised |
| h. acting | brutal |
| i. former | stressed |
| j. violent | reintegrate |

GAP FILL: Put the words into the gaps in the text.

Nations pledge to end use of child soldiers

Nearly 60 nations have _____ not to use children in their armies. A document, called the Paris Commitments, was signed in France by 58 countries, including Sudan, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. These countries still _____ the headlines for having child soldiers. Two states that the United Nations says uses child soldiers - Burma and the Philippines - did not attend the Paris meeting. All 27 nations of the European Union added their _____ to the promise to help disarm and rehabilitate _____ soldiers, and prevent their

recruitment

weight

hit

conflicts

reject

pledged

_____. The U.N. estimates a quarter of a million youngsters are involved in over a dozen _____ worldwide. As well as fighting, the kids serve as spies and sexual _____. Girls make up nearly 40 percent of some armed groups. Their families often _____ them when they return home.

slaves
underage

The agreement is not yet part of the laws of any of the 58 countries. However, it is an important step _____. France's Foreign Minister said the document was more than just "good words." He insisted, "It is a _____ that will have great political _____". A UNICEF spokesman stressed it is important that governments and not only NGOs are acting. The speaker who made the biggest _____ in Paris was Ishmael Beah, a _____ child soldier in Sierra Leone. He picked up a gun when he was just 13, after his parents and brothers were killed in his country's _____ war. He is now 26 and lives in New York. He said: "Taking a gun and shooting someone was as easy as drinking a glass of water." He _____ the world that: "No one is born _____. No child in Africa, Latin America or Asia wants to be part of war."

civil
text
reminded
value
former
forward
violent
impact

The media

Task 1: Match the words and expressions in box A with a suitable definition in box B.

Box A.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. current affairs | 2. reporters | 3. journalists | 4. tabloids |
| 5. broadsheets | 6. coverage | 7. information overload | 8. broadcasts |
| 9. web | 10. website | 11. download | 12. the Internet |
| | | | 13. log on |

Box B.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. large format newspapers | 1. the millions of pages and sites which display text and images within the Internet |
| B. small format newspapers | J. to transfer pages from a web site onto our own computer |
| C. people who write for newspapers or periodicals | K. the international network linking millions of computers |
| D. the amount of space or time given to an event in newspapers or on television | L. a modern expression referring to the inability of a human to process everything he or she hears and sees |
| E. the political situation as it is now | M. a collection of related pages on the World Wide Web created by a company, organisation or individual |
| F. radio or television programmes | |
| G. to enter a password and start to access a computer system | |
| H. journalists who write reports of events for a newspaper, periodical or television programme | |

Task 2: Complete this extract from a television interview with an appropriate word or expression from the box.

entertainment • invasion of privacy • exploiting • libel • censorship
information • readership • media tycoon • paparazzi • freedom of the press
unscrupulous • gutter press • chequebook journalism

Interviewer: Welcome to today's programme. Today we will be discussing the 1 _____, and asking the question: Should we allow newspapers and television channels to print or say whatever they like? In the studio I have television personality Timothy Blake and 2 _____ Rupert Poubelle, multi-millionaire owner of the Daily Views newspaper. Timothy, let's start with you.

T.B.: Thank you. In my opinion, it's time the government imposed stricter 3 _____ of the press in order to prevent 4 _____ journalists and reporters from making money by 5 _____ people. I have often accused Mr Poubelle's organisation of 6 _____ - nowadays I can't even sunbathe in my garden without being photographed by his hoardes of 7 _____. They're like vultures. And everything they print about me is lies, complete rubbish.

Interviewer: But isn't it true that the media provides us with valuable 8 _____

The media

and 9 _____, and censorship would deprive us of much of this? Rupert?

R.P.: Of course, Mr. Blake's accusations are unfounded, as are the accusations of 10 _____ we have received, and I can safely say that my journalists never pay people money to create stories. We are simply reporting the truth. Of course, if Mr. Blake wants to sue us for 11 _____, he is very welcome to try. But he would be depriving our 12 _____ - all eight million of them - of the things they want...

T.B.: You're talking rubbish, as usual, like the pathetic 13 _____ you own and use to fill your pockets with dirty money.

R.P.: Now look here, mate...

Task 3: Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

The media plays a valuable role in keeping us informed and entertained. However, many people believe it has too much power and freedom.' Discuss your views on this, giving examples and presenting a balanced argument both in favour of, and against, the power and freedom of the media.'

Barely a hundred years ago, if we wanted to stay informed about what was going on in the world, we had to rely on word of mouth or, at best, newspapers. But because communication technology was very basic, the news we received was often days or weeks old.

We still have newspapers, of course, but they have changed almost beyond recognition. Whether we choose to read the 1 _____, with their quality 2 _____ of news and other 3 _____ by top 4 _____ and articles by acclaimed 5 _____, or if we prefer the popular 6 _____, with their lively gossip and colourful stories, we are exposed to a wealth of information barely conceivable at the beginning of the last century.

We also have television and radio. News 7 _____ let us know about world events practically as they happen, while sitcoms, chat shows and documentaries, etc. keep us entertained and informed. And there is also the 8 _____, where we can access information from millions of 9 _____ around the world which we can then 10 _____ onto our own computers.

However, these forms of 11 _____ and 12 _____ (or 'infotainment' as they are now sometimes collectively called) have their negative side. Famous personalities frequently accuse the 13 _____ (and sometimes even respectable papers) of 14 _____ by the 15 _____ who are determined to get a story at any cost. Newspapers are often accused of 16 _____ by angry politicians who dislike reading lies about themselves, and there are frequent accusations of 17 _____, with 18 _____ reporters paying people to create stories for their newspapers or television programmes. Of course, it is not just the papers which are to blame. Sex and violence are increasing on the television. Undesirable people fill the 19 _____ with equally undesirable material which can be accessed by anyone with a home computer. And the fear of 20 _____ prevents many from 21 _____ to the Internet.

Many argue that the government should impose stricter 22 _____ to prevent such things happening. But others argue that 23 _____ is the keystone of a free country. Personally, I take the view that while the media may occasionally abuse its position of power, the benefits greatly outweigh the disadvantages. Our lives would be much emptier without the wealth of information available to us today, and we are better people as a result.

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1011/101122-digital_newspapers.html

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Newspapers might soon appear with moving images on their pages. | T / F |
| b. Steve Jobs and Rupert Murdoch have an idea about fruit. | T / F |
| c. The new news idea could cost as little as 99 cents a week. | T / F |
| d. Messrs Jobs and Murdoch seem to know about people's likes. | T / F |
| e. This news project is the most exciting of Mr Murdoch's projects. | T / F |
| f. Murdoch believes people prefer news in papers rather than on iPads. | T / F |
| g. There might be a danger of newspapers getting wet with milk. | T / F |
| h. Mr Murdoch is thinking of making available all apps for free. | T / F |

2. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. merge | a. version |
| 2. fruition | b. ability |
| 3. edition | c. advantages |
| 4. alternative | d. combine |
| 5. knack | e. income |
| 6. particularly | f. completion |
| 7. prefer to | g. especially |
| 8. required | h. substitute |
| 9. benefits | i. needed |
| 10. revenues | j. rather |

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Traditional and digital news media | a. to an iPad |
| 2. There will be no | b. thing here |
| 3. It will download | c. read the news |
| 4. maybe onto a winning | d. print edition |
| 5. have a knack of knowing | e. might soon merge |
| 6. people will prefer to... | f. by selling apps |
| 7. There are advantages | g. what people want |
| 8. more obvious benefits | h. the user has |
| 9. the higher level of interactivity | i. straight to the iPad |
| 10. increase revenues | j. of the tablet |

WHILE READING / LISTENING

From http://www.BreakingNewsEnglish.com/1011/101122-digital_newspapers.html

GAP FILL: Put the words into the gaps in the text.

Traditional and digital news media _____ soon merge to produce daily newspapers on iPads. This is if the plans of Apple owner Steve Jobs and newspaper mogul Rupert Murdoch come to _____. Industry rumours say the new newspaper will be called "The Daily". There might even be a name to _____ newspaper, as the new project will, of course, be _____. There will be no print edition or even a Web edition of this new media. It will download straight to the iPad or _____ tablet for an unbeatable price of 99 cents a week. Messrs Jobs and Murdoch maybe onto a _____ thing here. The Apple boss has the technology to be able to _____ digital news and Mr Murdoch owns the world's biggest news corporation. They also both have a _____ of knowing what people want.

There are reports that Murdoch is _____ interested in the iPad and how popular it is. He told Fox Business this week that The Daily was his "Number one most exciting _____." He seems to believe people will prefer to read the news on such a _____ rather than a traditional broadsheet newspaper. There are advantages of the tablet over a paper, such as the _____ of origami-style gymnastics required to turn a page on a crowded train, or _____ the corner getting soaked in milk at the breakfast table. Other more _____ benefits to an iPad include the higher level of interactivity the user has with the news. Another _____ for Mr Murdoch and his News Corporation is that he could increase revenues by selling apps designed _____ for the iPad.

alternative

knack

fruition

paperless

deliver

might

winning

replace

lack

advantage

project

obvious

specifically

particularly

avoid

device

READING COMPREHENSION TEXTS

Television has transformed politics in the United States by changing the way in which information is disseminated, by altering political campaigns, and by changing citizen's patterns of response to politics. By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates. By centering politics on the person of the candidate, television accelerated the citizen's focus on character rather than issues.

Line
(5)

Television has altered the forms of political communication as well. The messages on which most of us rely are briefer than they once were. The stump speech, a political speech given by traveling politicians and lasting 3/2 to 2 hours, which characterized nineteenth-century political discourse, has given way to the 30-second advertisement and the 10 second "sound bite" in broadcast news. Increasingly the audience for speeches is not that standing in front of the politician but rather the viewing audience who will hear and see a snippet of the speech on the news.

(10)

In these abbreviated forms, much of what constituted the traditional political discourse of earlier ages has been lost. In 15 or 30 seconds, a speaker cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question, cannot detail the probable causes of the problem, and cannot examine alternative proposals to argue that one is preferable to others. In snippets, politicians assert but do not argue.

(15)

Because television is an intimate medium, speaking through it requires a changed political style that was more conversational, personal, and visual than that of the oldstyle stump speech. Reliance on television means that increasingly our political world contains memorable pictures rather than memorable words. Schools teach us to analyze words and print. However, in a world in which politics is increasingly visual, informed citizenship requires a new set of skills.

(20)

Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft televisual, staged events, called pseudo-event, designed to attract media coverage. Much of the political activity we see on television news has been crafted by politicians, their speechwriters, and their public relations advisers for televised consumption. Sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements.

(25)

10. What is the main point of the passage?

- (A) Citizens in the United States are now more informed about political issues because of television coverage.
- (B) Citizens in the United States prefer to see politicians on television instead of in person.
- (C) Politics in the United States has become substantially more controversial since the introduction of television.
- (D) Politics in the United States has been significantly changed by television.

11. The word "disseminated" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

(A) analyzed (B) discussed (C) spread (D) stored

12. It can be inferred that before the introduction of television, political parties

- (A) had more influence over the selection of political candidates
- (B) spent more money to promote their political candidates
- (C) attracted more members
- (D) received more money

13. The word "accelerated" in line 6 is closest in meaning to

- (A) allowed (B) increased (C) required (D) started

14. The author mentions the "stump speech" in line 8 as an example of

- (A) an event created by politicians to attract media attention
- (B) an interactive discussion between two politicians
- (C) a kind of political presentation typical of the nineteenth century
- (D) a style of speech common to televised political events

15. The phrase "given way to" in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- (A) added interest to (B) modified
- (C) imitated (D) been replaced by

16. The word "that" in line 12 refers to

- (A) audience (B) broadcast news
- (C) politician (D) advertisement

17. According to the passage, as compared with televised speeches, traditional political discourse was more successful at

- (A) allowing news coverage of political candidates
- (B) placing political issues within a historical context
- (C) making politics seem more intimate to citizens
- (D) providing detailed information about a candidate's private behavior

18. The author states that "politicians assert but do not argue" (line 18) in order to suggest that politicians

- (A) make claims without providing reasons for the claims
- (B) take stronger positions on issues than in the past
- (C) enjoy explaining the issue to broadcasters
- (D) dislike having to explain their own positions on issues to citizens

19. The word "Reliance" in line 21 is closest in meaning to

- (A) abundance (B) clarification (C) dependence (D) information

20. The purpose of paragraph 4 is to suggest that

- (A) politicians will need to learn to become more personal when meeting citizens
- (B) politicians who are considered very attractive are favored by citizens over politicians who are less attractive
- (C) citizens tend to favor a politician who analyzed the issue over one who does not
- (D) citizens will need to learn how to evaluate visual political images in order to become better informed

21. According to paragraph 5, staged political events are created so that politicians can

- (A) create more time to discuss political issues