

Government Systems

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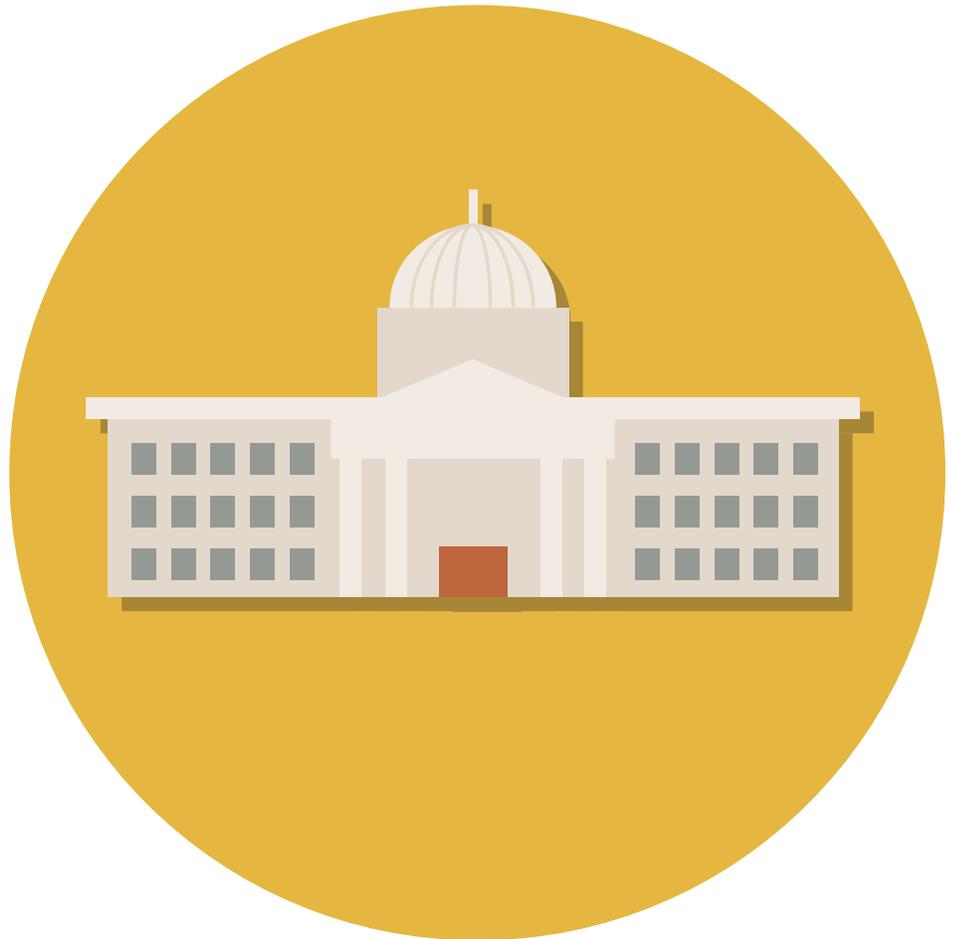
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Government

A. Discussion

Discuss the following questions in groups.

1. When was the last election in your country, state/province, or city?
2. What system of government does your country have? (e.g., **republic**, **monarchy**, **constitutional monarchy**, etc.)
3. How are government officials chosen in your country?
4. Have you ever **voted** in an **election** of any kind? (e.g., **federal**, **provincial**, **state**, **municipal**, school, etc.) If so, when was the last time? Was the **candidate** you voted for elected?
5. What are some of the titles given to the leaders of different countries around the world?
6. Who is the current leader of your provincial or state government, and what is his/her title?
7. Who is the **mayor** of your city?
8. Are you interested in politics?
9. Have you ever watched a **political debate** on television?
10. What is a **political party**? Do you know the names of the political parties in your country?
11. Why do you think people go into **politics**?
12. In your opinion, what kind of personal characteristics should a good politician have?
13. What does it mean to be on the **left** or **right** side of the political spectrum?
14. Are there many women in politics in your country?
15. How often are federal elections held in your country?

B. Vocabulary

Word	Definition
absolute monarchy	a system of government in which the monarch (king/queen) has almost complete power
anarchy	a condition of lawlessness where there is no government control
ballot	the official piece of paper used in voting
bill	a proposed law that is presented to a government for approval; a formal or written suggestion for an idea before it becomes a law
by-election	a special election held between regular elections
cabinet	a group of people chosen by the head of government to give advice on government policy and administration

Government cont.

B. Vocabulary cont.

Word	Definition
cabinet minister / secretary	a member of cabinet who leads a particular department of government (e.g., minister of health, secretary of defense)
campaign	a program of activities (e.g., speeches, television advertisements, etc.) intended to help a candidate become elected
candidate	a person who is trying to get people's votes in an election, a person running for an elected position
citizen	a member of a country, a person who has full rights in a country either by birth or immigration
Congress	the chief lawmaking body of the United States government made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives
constituent	a person who lives in a particular voting district or area, a voter
constituency	a voting area or district
constitution	the laws and principles according to which a country is governed
constitutional monarchy	a system of government in which a king or queen is the official head of state, but the power is limited by a constitution (e.g., Britain)
conservative	having political opinions that are more traditional and the belief that there should not be a lot of government involvement in people's lives
debate	to discuss, argue, and question different opinions on a subject
democracy	a type of government in which the citizens share power and decision-making either directly or through elected representatives
dictator	a leader or ruler who has absolute power and controls the country by force
dictatorship	a form of government in which a ruler or small group has absolute power
elect	to choose a representative by voting
election	the formal process of choosing individuals to represent the citizens in government
electorate	the whole group of people who have the right to vote

Government cont.

B. Vocabulary cont.

Word	Definition
electoral district	an area that is represented by an elected member of government, a voting district or area
enumerator	a person who helps prepare the list of voters
governor	a leader of a state government
independent candidate	a person running for political office who does not belong to a particular political party
left wing	being on the liberal side of the political spectrum
liberal	having a political opinion that is more progressive/ less traditional and the belief that the government should be more involved in providing social programs
majority	the greater number or part of
mayor	a leader of a city government
minority	the smaller number or part of
moderate	a person who is in the middle of the political spectrum
monarch	a king, queen, or emperor (the head of state of a monarchy)
municipal government	the government of a city or municipality
Parliament	the national lawmaking body of certain countries, such as Canada or Great Britain
party platform	a statement of principles or shared ideas of a political party
pass a law	to enact, to formally accept or make a law
policy	the methods, ideas, or plan of action of a government or political party
political party	a group of people with similar political ideas, an organization formed to gain political power
politician	a person taking part in politics or who is in political office
prime minister	the leader of a parliamentary system of government, such as Canada

Government cont.

B. Vocabulary cont.

Word	Definition
premier	the leader of a province
president	the head of state in a republic, such as the United States
republic	a system of government in which the people's elected representatives vote on legislation and the head of state (e.g., the president) is elected
riding	a voting district or area (in Canada and some Commonwealth countries)
right wing	being on the conservative side of the political spectrum
run for office	to be a candidate in an election

C. Survey

What do you think are the most important political issues in your country right now? Write your answers in the chart, then ask your group members questions and record their answers.

	Me			
Jobs				
Health Care				
Economy				
Taxes				
Education				
Other				

Vocabulary Review

A. Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct meanings on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. campaign | a) a ruler who has absolute power |
| _____ 2. cabinet | b) a person running for political office |
| _____ 3. bill | c) a group or organization formed to gain political power |
| _____ 4. ballot | d) a group of people chosen by the president or prime minister to help run the government |
| _____ 5. candidate | e) the leader of a city government |
| _____ 6. by-election | f) a written suggestion or proposal before it becomes a law |
| _____ 7. citizen | g) to discuss or argue different opinions on a subject |
| _____ 8. constitution | h) a program of activities intended to help a candidate get elected |
| _____ 9. mayor | i) a piece of paper used in voting |
| _____ 10. political party | j) the leader of government for a state |
| _____ 11. monarch | k) a special election held between regular elections |
| _____ 12. debate | l) to be a candidate in an election |
| _____ 13. dictator | m) a person who has full rights in a country either by birth or immigration |
| _____ 14. run for office | n) a king or queen |
| _____ 15. governor | o) the laws and principles according to which a country is governed |

B. Odd One Out

Circle the word that does not belong in each group of words below.
Be prepared to explain why.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1. a) vote
b) argue
c) choose
d) elect | 4. a) cabinet
b) doctor
c) minister
d) secretary | 7. a) argue
b) debate
c) party
d) question | 10. a) be a candidate
b) manage a store
c) run for office
d) try to be elected |
| 2. a) janitor
b) governor
c) ruler
d) administrator | 5. a) candidate
b) king
c) queen
d) monarch | 8. a) laws
b) buildings
c) principles
d) constitution | 11. a) republic
b) monarchy
c) ballot
d) dictatorship |
| 3. a) party
b) group
c) organization
d) teacher | 6. a) moderate
b) false
c) conservative
d) liberal | 9. a) campaign
b) advertisements
c) champagne
d) speeches | 12. a) electoral district
b) riding
c) platform
d) constituency |

Vocabulary Review cont.

C. Complete the Sentences

Choose the correct word from the vocabulary list in Part A to complete the following sentences.

1. There are so many good _____ running for mayor this year. I can't decide who to vote for.
2. The _____ passed with almost 100% support. Both parties agree that it is a good law.
3. The governor spent a lot of money on her election _____ this year. She made a lot of speeches and had so many advertisements on television.
4. Maria came to this country six years ago. This year she is going to become a _____, and then she will be able to get a passport and vote in elections.
5. The Queen of England is a constitutional _____. She is the head of state, but this is really a ceremonial title. She has no political power.
6. The candidates for each political party are going to have a _____ on television tonight to discuss the issues in this election.
7. There are four candidates listed on the _____. Place an X beside the name of the person you are voting for.
8. The people were very happy when the old _____ died and the country became a democracy again.
9. According to the _____ of the country, all citizens who are 18 years or older have the right to vote.
10. After the election, the prime minister chose a new _____. Some of the ministers remained the same, but there were also several new ones.
11. In the Canadian system of government, the leader of the _____ that wins the most votes becomes the prime minister of the country.
12. Mr. Jones is a very honest, hardworking, intelligent man. He has many good ideas about government. He should _____ in the next election.
13. The head of a city government is called the _____.
14. A special _____ will be held next month to replace the member of Parliament who just died.

How Laws Are Made in the United States

A. Reading

1. Making a law is a long process. Laws first begin as ideas. An idea can come from a government representative or from a citizen who **contacts** his or her representative with an idea. The representative in the government must **research** the idea and write it into a bill. Then the representative will talk to other members of the government and try to get support for the bill and try to get someone to **sponsor** it. Then the bill is introduced in the House of Representatives. It is placed in a special box and later read by a clerk to all the members of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House then sends the bill to a special committee of representatives to study, review, and **revise** the bill. This committee is made up of **experts** in the area that the bill is discussing. For example, if the bill is about health care, there may be doctors on the committee, or if the bill is about the environment, the committee may include scientists. If the committee members need more information before making a decision, they may send it to a subcommittee to examine it further.
2. After the committee **approves** the bill, they send it to the House floor to be **debated** by all the members of the House. At this stage, the representatives discuss the bill and explain why they agree or disagree with it. They go through each section of the bill carefully, and they can recommend changes. Then the vote is taken. There are three methods of voting on a bill in the House of Representatives. One is a voice vote, another is a standing count, and the third is an electronic vote. If the **majority** of the representatives vote in favor of the bill, it is then sent to the Senate. Once the bill reaches the Senate, it goes through the same steps as in the House of Representatives. It is examined and discussed by a committee and then sent back to the Senate floor for a vote. Senators vote by voice. If the Senate approves the bill, it is then sent to the president.
3. When receiving the bill, the president has three **options**. He or she can sign the bill and it becomes law. The president can also **veto** the bill and send it back to the House of Representatives with the reasons for refusing to sign it. If the House and Senate still believe that the bill should become a law, they can vote again. If two-thirds of both the House and Senate support the bill, the president's veto is **overridden** and the bill becomes law. The last choice for the president is to do nothing. If the Congress is **in session**, the bill automatically becomes law in ten days. If Congress is not in session, the bill does not become law.

How Laws Are Made in the United States cont.

B. Comprehension

Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner, and then write the answers in your notebook.

1. What are the two bodies of Congress in the United States?
2. Where do ideas for laws come from?
3. What does a representative do before introducing a bill to the House?
4. What does the Speaker of the House do with the bill after it is introduced?
5. What does the committee do?
6. What are three ways of voting in the House of Representatives?
7. Where does the bill go after the House of Representatives approves it?
8. What happens to the bill in the Senate?
9. How do the senators vote?
10. If the president does not like the bill, what can he do?
11. What happens to a bill if the president vetoes it?
12. What happens to a bill when the president signs it?

C. Matching

Match the words on the left with the correct meanings on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. contact | a) to change |
| _____ 2. research | b) to reject, to prohibit, to not allow |
| _____ 3. sponsor | c) a choice |
| _____ 4. revise | d) to study |
| _____ 5. expert | e) working, active, not on break |
| _____ 6. approve | f) to be responsible for something, to support |
| _____ 7. debate | g) the greater number or part |
| _____ 8. majority | h) to communicate with |
| _____ 9. option | i) to discuss, to argue, to question |
| _____ 10. veto | j) overturned, not accepted |
| _____ 11. overridden | k) to agree with, to accept |
| _____ 12. in session | l) a person with special knowledge |

How Laws Are Made in the United States cont.

D. Complete the Sentences

Choose the correct word from the vocabulary list in Part C to complete the following sentences.

1. Many scientists around the world are doing _____ to try and find a cure for cancer.
2. The president doesn't like that bill and will probably _____ it.
3. The government is not _____ for the next two weeks because of the Christmas holidays.
4. I can't answer your medical questions. I am not an _____. You should ask a doctor.
5. Here is my email address in case you want to _____ me.
6. Her father does not like her boyfriend. He will never _____ of their marriage.
7. I don't want to travel by airplane. Is there another _____ ?
8. If you want to immigrate to this country, you may need someone to _____ you.
9. She is a very popular politician. She won the election by a large _____ .
10. The candidates are going to _____ the issues on television tonight.

E. Timeline

Work in a small group. Place the following in chronological order (1–15).

- | | | | |
|-------|----|-------|--|
| _____ | 5 | _____ | The Speaker of the House sends the bill to a committee. |
| _____ | 3 | _____ | The representative tries to get support and a sponsor for the bill. |
| _____ | | _____ | The committee reviews the bill and makes changes to it. |
| _____ | | _____ | Someone has an idea for a law. |
| _____ | 11 | _____ | The Senate studies the bill. |
| _____ | | _____ | All the members of the House of Representatives vote on the bill. |
| _____ | | _____ | The bill is placed in a box and then read to all the members of the House. |
| _____ | | _____ | If the Senate approves the bill, it is sent to the president. |
| _____ | | _____ | If the bill is approved in the House, it is sent to the Senate. |
| _____ | | _____ | The House committee approves the bill and sends it back to the floor of the House. |
| _____ | | _____ | A representative of Congress researches the idea and writes the idea into a bill. |
| _____ | | _____ | If the president agrees with the bill, he or she signs it. |
| _____ | 8 | _____ | All the members of the House discuss the bill carefully. |
| _____ | | _____ | The bill becomes a law. |
| _____ | | _____ | The Senate votes on the bill. |

Grammar Practice

A. Preposition Review

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. There are four candidates running _____ mayor this year.
2. Mark an X _____ the ballot _____ the name of the candidate you want.
3. Enumerators go door-_____ -door to get all the citizens' names _____ the voters list.
4. That political party does not believe _____ raising taxes.
5. Are you interested _____ politics?
6. The political debate will be _____ television _____ 8:00 pm tonight.
7. I don't like that candidate, so I won't vote _____ him.
8. Parliament is not _____ session right now. It is summer break.
9. The majority _____ the senators voted _____ favor _____ the bill.
10. When a bill reaches the Senate, it goes _____ many of the same steps as in the House of Representatives.

B. Passive Voice

Change the following sentences from active to passive.
The first one is completed for you.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The senators approved the bill.
<i>The bill was approved by the senators.</i>
_____</p> | <p>4. The Speaker sent the bill to a committee.
_____</p> |
| <p>2. The enumerator put Joanne Baker's name on the voters list.
_____</p> | <p>5. The president has signed the bill.
_____</p> |
| <p>3. The clerk read the bill to all the members of the House.
_____</p> | |

Pair Work (Student A)

A. Reading

You and your partner each have a different reading about a political system in a particular country. Read your article and then share your information with your partner by completing the questions in Part B.

CANADA

- Canada and the United States are both representative democracies and close neighbors, but there are many differences in the way they govern themselves. Canada is a constitutional monarchy. The official head of state is the Queen. Because the Queen lives in England, she has an official representative in Canada called the governor general. The title “head of state” is largely symbolic in Canada. The Queen and her representative have no real political power. The governor general attends formal events and ceremonies and signs bills after they have been passed in Parliament. The prime minister is the official head of the government in Canada.
- There are two houses of Parliament in Canada: the House of Commons and the Senate. Citizens vote directly for the members of the House of Commons. However, members of the Senate are not elected; they are appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. There are 105 members in the Canadian Senate and 338 members of Parliament (called MPs) in the House of Commons. The House of Commons is the major lawmaking body in Canada. Each MP represents one of the 338 electoral districts or ridings in the country (2016). In an election, candidates from the different political parties run for office. There are five major political parties in Canada: the Conservatives, the Liberals, the New Democratic Party or NDP, the Bloc Quebecois, and the Green Party. The party that wins the most seats (gets the most members elected) in the House of Commons gets to form the government. The leader of that party with the most elected representatives becomes the prime minister. The prime minister chooses his cabinet from members of the House of Commons who are members of his political party.
- Any Canadian citizen 18 or over may be a candidate for the House of Commons. However, senators must be at least 30 years of age to be appointed. Senators can serve until they are 75 years of age. There is no limit on an MP or prime minister’s term of office. They may remain in the House of Commons as long as they are not defeated in an election. There are no fixed dates for federal elections in Canada, but the Canadian Constitution limits Parliament to five years. The prime minister may choose to call an election before the five-year limit is over. The election process in Canada is much shorter than in the United States, often lasting only six weeks from start to finish.
- Canada is a bilingual country, which means that it has two official languages in government (English and French). The Canadian Parliament is located in Ottawa, Ontario.

Pair Work (Student B)

A. Reading

You and your partner each have a different reading about a political system in a particular country. Read your article and then share your information with your partner by completing the questions in Part B.

THE UNITED STATES

1. Canada and the United States are both representative democracies and close neighbors, but there are many differences in the way they govern themselves. The United States is a republic and the president is both the official head of state and the head of government. The American government has two legislative bodies, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is made up of 435 congressmen and women, and the Senate has 100 members. The representatives in both houses are elected by the people. The president is also elected and cannot be a member of either the Senate or the House.
2. Presidential elections take place every four years. A president may only hold office for two terms (eight years). There are two main political parties in the United States: the Republicans and the Democrats. Elections take place every two years for the House of Representatives. A senator's term of office is six years, but one-third of the Senate comes up for re-election every two years. In order to be a candidate for the House of Representatives, one must be at least 25 years of age, a US citizen for seven years, and a resident of the state he/she represents. A candidate for the Senate must be 30 years or older, a US citizen for nine years, and a resident of the state he/she represents. To run for president, candidates must have been born in the United States and be 35 years or older. Elections in the United States are always held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. Because the president, representatives, and senators are elected for different periods of time, it is possible (and often does happen) that the president belongs to one political party while the opposition party has a majority in either the House or Senate or both. This can be a problem as the president may find his policies blocked by the majority in one or both houses of government.
3. Presidential elections take much longer in the United States than in many other countries. Often the process, from the start of choosing candidates to the final election, can take well over a year.
4. The United States has only one official language of government, which is English. The federal government is located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Pair Work cont.

B. Sharing Information

Share the information in your article by asking and answering the following questions with your partner. Write your answers in your notebook.

1. What kind of government does Canada have?
2. What kind of government does the United States have?
3. Who is the head of state in each of the countries?
4. In what way is the Queen's position different from that of the president's?
5. How many legislative bodies are there in Canada and the United States, and what are they called?
6. Which is the major lawmaking body in Canada?
7. How is the Canadian Senate different from the American Senate?
8. What is the role of the Canadian governor general?
9. Is there an age requirement to run for member of Parliament in Canada?
10. Can anyone run for Congress in the United States?
11. How long can an American president remain in office?
12. Are Canadian prime ministers limited in the number of years they can remain in office?
13. How often are federal elections held in Canada and the United States?
14. How many official languages does Canada have?
15. How many political parties are there in the federal government in Canada?
16. What are the two political parties in the United States?
17. Explain how the electoral system in the United States may present difficulties for an American president.
18. In which country is the election process longer?

Class Activity

MOCK ELECTION

Hold a mock election for class president! Form political parties and choose candidates. Write a party platform and campaign. Write and deliver speeches. Then make a ballot and have a class vote!

Teachers' Notes

These activities are designed for intermediate-level ESL learners; however, with some modification, they may also be suitable for upper-beginner through advanced levels.

Recommended Visuals

Flags of different nations or a world map to illustrate which countries have different systems of government, images of houses of Parliament or governments in different countries, illustrations of a ballot, ballot box, polling stations, notices of enumeration, constitution, televised political debate, etc.

Government

A. DISCUSSION

Break the class into small groups to discuss the questions in Part A. You may need to teach the vocabulary in Part B beforehand. When the students have completed their discussions, have them share some of their information with the class as a whole.

B. VOCABULARY

Many of the words will already have been discussed in the group discussion activity. Practice pronunciation, elicit meanings from the students, and have the students practice using the words in their own sentences.

C. SURVEY

When students have finished their surveys in groups, have them share some of their ideas with the class as a whole.

Vocabulary Review

A. MATCHING

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. h | 4. i | 7. m | 10. c | 13. a |
| 2. d | 5. b | 8. o | 11. n | 14. l |
| 3. f | 6. k | 9. e | 12. g | 15. j |

B. ODD ONE OUT

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. d | 5. a | 7. c | 9. c | 11. c |
| 2. a | 4. b | 6. b | 8. b | 10. b | 12. c |

C. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. candidates | 6. debate | 11. political party |
| 2. bill | 7. ballot | 12. run for office |
| 3. campaign | 8. dictator | 13. mayor |
| 4. citizen | 9. constitution | 14. by-election |
| 5. monarch | 10. cabinet | |

How Laws Are Made in the United States

B. COMPREHENSION

- The two bodies of Congress are the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- Ideas for laws come from citizens or government representatives.
- The representative researches the idea.
- The Speaker of the House sends the bill to a committee.
- The committee studies, reviews, and revises the bill.
- A voice vote, a standing count vote, and an electronic vote are the three ways of voting.
- The bill goes to the Senate after the House of Representatives approves it.
- The bill goes through the same steps as in the House of Representatives.
- Senators vote by voice.
- The president can veto the bill.
- The bill goes back to both houses for another vote.
- The bill becomes law.

(continued on the next page...)

Teachers' Notes cont.

How Laws are Made in the United States cont.

C. MATCHING

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. h | 3. f | 5. l | 7. i | 9. c | 11. j |
| 2. d | 4. a | 6. k | 8. g | 10. b | 12. e |

D. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. research | 5. contact | 9. majority |
| 2. veto | 6. approve | 10. debate |
| 3. in session | 7. option | |
| 4. expert | 8. sponsor | |

E. TIMELINE

- 5 The Speaker of the House sends the bill to a committee.
- 3 The representative tries to get support and a sponsor for the bill.
- 6 The committee reviews the bill and makes changes to it.
- 1 Someone has an idea for a law.
- 11 The Senate studies the bill.
- 9 All the members of the House of Representatives vote on the bill.
- 4 The bill is placed in a box and then read to all the members of the House.
- 13 If the Senate approves the bill, it is sent to the president.
- 10 If the bill is approved in the House, it is sent to the Senate.
- 7 The House committee approves the bill and sends it back to the floor of the House.
- 2 A representative of Congress researches the idea and writes the idea into a bill.
- 14 If the president agrees with the bill, he or she signs it.
- 8 All the members of the House discuss the bill carefully.
- 15 The bill becomes a law.
- 12 The Senate votes on the bill.

Grammar Practice

A. PREPOSITION REVIEW

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. for | 4. in | 7. for | 10. through |
| 2. on, beside | 5. in | 8. in | |
| 3. to, on | 6. on, at | 9. of, in, of | |

B. PASSIVE VOICE

1. The bill was approved by the senators.
2. Mr. Baker's name was put on the voters list by the enumerator.
3. The bill was read to all the members of the House by the clerk.
4. The bill was sent to a committee by the Speaker.
5. The bill has been signed by the president.

Pair Work

A. READING

Divide the class into pairs and give one student the reading passage about Canada and the other the reading about the United States.

B. SHARING INFORMATION

Have students share their information by completing these questions. Then review with the whole class.

1. Constitutional monarchy
2. Republic
3. Canada: the Queen; United States: the president
4. The Queen's title as head of state is largely symbolic or ceremonial. She has no real political power.
5. There are two in each: the House of Commons and the Senate in Canada, and the House of Representatives and the Senate in the US.
6. The House of Commons
7. The Canadian Senate is not elected; it is appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister.

(continued on the next page...)

Teachers' Notes cont.

Pair Work cont.

B. SHARING INFORMATION CONT.

8. The governor general is the Queen's representative in Canada. He/she attends formal functions and ceremonies and signs bills that have been passed by Parliament.
9. Any citizen 18 or over may run for election as a member of Parliament.
10. To run for Congress as a member of the House of Representatives in the US, you must be 25 or over, a citizen for at least seven years, and a resident of the district you wish to represent.
11. Eight years (two terms)
12. No
13. In Canada, Parliament must be dissolved and an election called after five years, but the prime minister may call an election before that if he/she chooses. In the United States, elections for president take place every four years. Congressional elections take place every two years.
14. Two: English and French
15. Five: the Conservatives, the Liberals, the NDP, the Bloc Quebecois, and the Green Party
16. The Republicans and the Democrats
17. The president may belong to a different political party than the majority in either or both houses of Congress and therefore may have difficulty getting his policies passed.
18. The process is longer in the United States.

Class Activity

Divide the class into small groups and explain that you are going to hold an election in the classroom. Each group must choose a party name, choose a candidate from the group to "run for office," write a party platform or policy statement (brainstorm ideas with the class before starting this task; e.g., ideas may involve something to do with the environment, health, education, taxes, etc., or an issue specifically related to their community or school), and write their candidate's speech (approximately 2–3 minutes).

After the groups have completed these tasks, post the party policy statements around the classroom and allow the groups to read each other's statements. Have the "candidates" deliver their speeches and allow time for a question period following each speech.

Appoint a student from the class to create a ballot form with the candidates' names and another to create a ballot box. Choose a committee to count the ballots after the election has taken place.

Voting: After the speeches have taken place, hand out the ballots and have the students vote for one candidate. (Try to encourage them to vote for the candidate they think has presented the best campaign, not necessarily the one from their own "party.") Count the ballots, announce the result, and celebrate the election victory!

SPELLING NOTES:

This lesson shows the American spelling of the words *Favor*, *Neighbors*, and *Practice*. Most other English-speaking countries spell these words this way: *Favour*, *Neighbours*, and *Practise* (when used as a verb; *Practice* when used as a noun). Make it a challenge for your students to find these words in the lesson and see if they know the alternate spellings.