

POLITICAL VOCABULARY

I. Complete the text* below with words from the box, using each word only once.

census	vote	globalisation	abolished	impact	stance
implement	fractious	recognition	consensus	incentives	tensions

Malcolm Turnbull, the prime minister, holds a ¹ _____ that Australians must turn ² _____ to their advantage. Consequently, he will offer ³ _____ for startups and small businesses to ⁴ _____ innovations. However, this goal might be undermined by the ⁵ _____ state of Australia's politics. The government lacks a majority in the Senate, hence independents and small parties will ⁶ _____ legislation in the upper house. Those ⁷ _____ will also complicate a referendum on the ⁸ _____ of indigenous Australians in the constitution. With a ⁹ _____ unlikely before 2018, the task is now to find a solution to match the great ¹⁰ _____ of 1967 which ¹¹ _____ a ban on aborigines being counted in the ¹² _____.

II. Match the words with their definitions.

	1	remit	a	about to happen
	2	deplete	b	to be the real or basic cause of or reason for something
	3	thus	c	a greater amount than you need or want
	4	nexus	d	though, although
	5	underlie	e	a particular area of work that someone is responsible for
	6	eminent	f	hence
	7	impending	g	to restore something to its previous level
	8	albeit	h	to reduce the amount of something
	9	plethora	i	important, respected and admired
	10	replenish	j	a closely connected group, often forming the central part

III. Explain the terms given: *sustainability, nationalism, cosmopolitanism, liberalism, structuralism.*

[illegible]

IV. Complete the text* with the words or phrases given below.
Use each word or phrase only once.

transnational	reciprocity	globalisation	delimited	<u>power and coercion</u>	
irrelevant	autonomy	borders	social	<u>state borders</u>	inclusiveness
unit	identity	<u>division of labour</u>	<u>mutual security</u>	political	reinforce
exclusiveness	<u>state boundaries</u>	units	transcend	powerful	

In recent decades the ¹_____ of economic and cultural life and the growth of ²_____ governance have preoccupied mainstream social science. One of the creeping assumptions in this literature is that ³_____ (including ⁴_____) are becoming increasingly ⁵_____ in the era of the internet and time-space compression. Yet, there are ⁶_____ a priori reasons for making borders central to ⁷_____ science analysis. Borders not only constitute social ⁸_____, they also depend on the nature of the ⁹_____ within the ¹⁰_____. The provision of ¹¹_____ and aid are among the most important forms of reciprocity and they ¹²_____ boundaries already established. Borders, therefore, express two universalistic features of human society - social ¹³_____ and ¹⁴_____. Thus, ¹⁵_____ borders are the inevitable outcome of the range and limits of ¹⁶_____, social organisation, the ¹⁷_____ and the promotion of a collective ¹⁸_____ within a ¹⁹_____ territory. For as long as human beings demand a measure of ²⁰_____ and self-direction, they will seek to create, maintain and ²¹_____ borders. Modern ²²_____ are no exception to this axiom.

V. Explain the terms in bold*.

- Under US **hegemony**, the new security barrier was the Cold War border which divided eastern and western Europe.
- For the Market to function properly the '**bridge**' or 'gateway' dimensions of state borders had to be enhanced.
- The borders of EU member states still **demarcate** different political economies, welfare states, legal, political and cultural traditions.

*Adapted from O'Dowd, L. (2001) Analysing Europe's borders. *IBRU Boundary and Security Bulletin*, Summer: 67-79.

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	1	perennial	a	to formally and seriously promise to do something
	2	allegation	b	to make a big effort to deal with a problem
	3	leak	c	to try to do, get or achieve something
	4	cease	d	an advantage or good quality that someone or something has
	5	incumbent	e	always existing and not seeming to change
	6	tackle	f	to give secret information to the public
	7	bid	g	to stop happening or existing
	8	merit	h	to make an existing problem worse
	9	vow	i	someone who has an official position
	10	exacerbate	j	a statement, without proof, that somebody has done something wrong

[illegible]

_____ outcome of _____ political infighting in 2017 will determine whether China gets back on _____ path of _____ economic reform, _____ openness and _____ constructive relations with _____ rest of world, or wastes even more years on _____ aggressively nationalist, economically timorous course.*

_____ long hegemony of _____ left in _____ South America is over. _____ ongoing shift back towards _____ centre-right will be reinforced in 2017 in _____ several ways. [...] One reason for _____ change in _____ political climate has been _____ economic stagnation left by _____ end of _____ great commodity super-cycle.**

*Adapted from Parker, J. (2017) Xi's power struggle. *The World in 2017*. London: The Economist: 65.

** Adapted from Reid, M. (2017) Red retreat. *The World in 2017*. London: The Economist: 55.