

POLITICAL VOCABULARY 2

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

ramifications, conduct, fostering, consensus, egalitarian, array, converge, incurred, distribution, equity

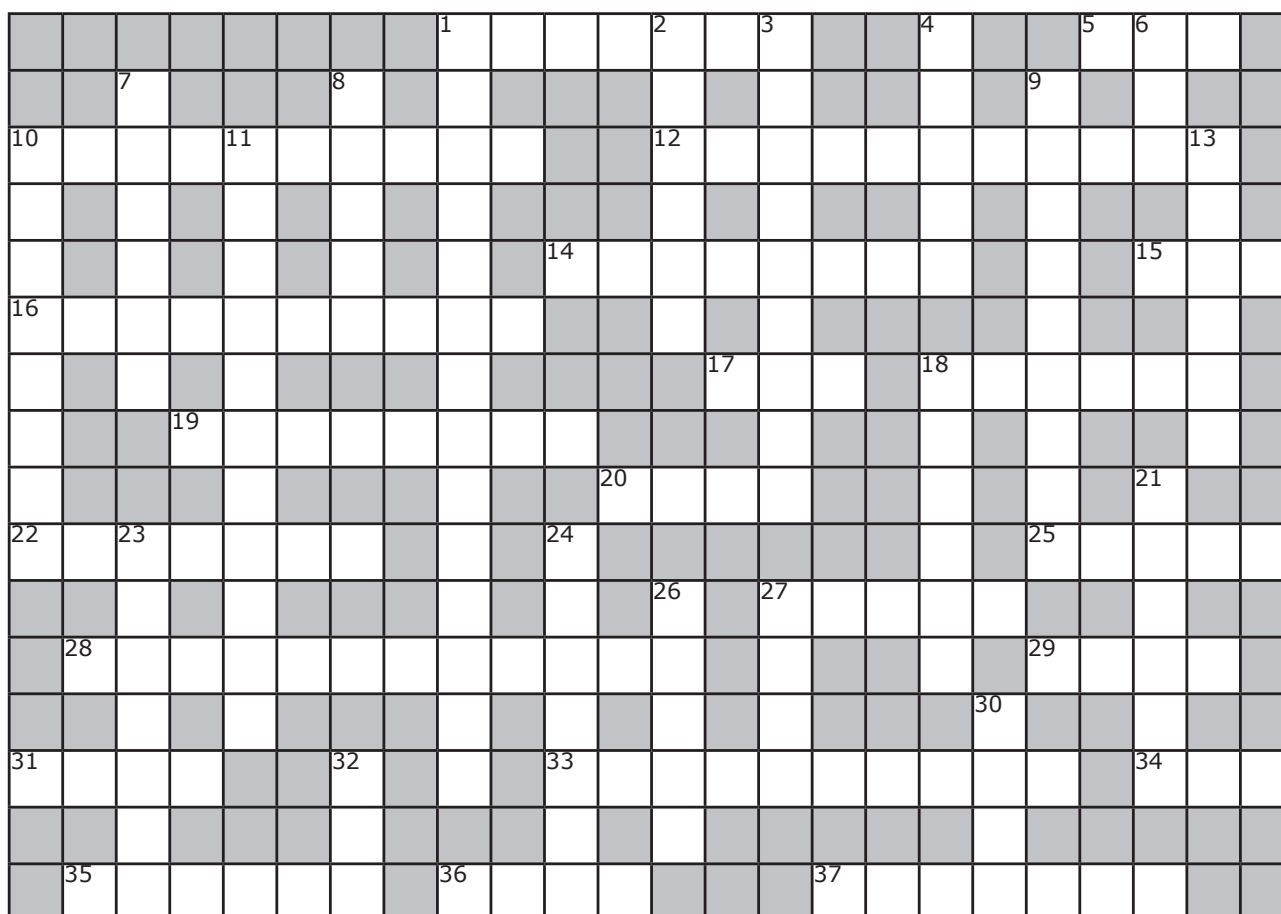
1. A/an _____ of entities unrelated to each other by history or values is likely to generate conflict, not order.
2. Macroeconomic and microeconomic initiatives and social policies need to _____ around the goal of poverty reduction so that they do not have opposing effects on poor people.
3. World order describes the concept held by a [...] civilization about the nature of just arrangements and the _____ of power thought to be applicable to the entire world.
4. Any conflict around the Kurdish northern Iraq could have _____ across the Middle East, not least in Syria, Turkey and Iran.
5. The President was happy to leave the _____ of foreign affairs to his secretary of state.
6. A/an _____ on the legitimacy of existing arrangements does not foreclose competitions or confrontations.
7. The justice system is not _____ because often the court sentences rich people less harshly than poor people.
8. In making these decisions we should be governed by the principle of _____.
9. Spanish nationalists have blamed Catalan language instruction as a sinister force for _____ separatist sentiments.
10. The Indian government compensates its citizens for losses _____ from protected wildlife.

II. Match the words with their synonyms.

1	sag	a	all-pervasive, worldwide, ever-present
2	ameliorate	b	pivotal, critical, decisive, key, paramount
3	stringent	c	very common, widespread, strongly established
4	adverse	d	contemporary, modern, present, topical
5	crucial	e	improve, enhance, boost, relieve
6	contingent	f	drop, decrease, decline, plummet
7	prevail	g	severe, harsh, rigid, firm, strict
8	ubiquitous	h	occur, exist, prove superior, be in force, triumph
9	current	i	hostile, harmful, unfavourable, antagonistic
10	endemic	j	conditional, dependent on something else

III. Do the crossword puzzle below.

Sell your story.



ACROSS

1 to leave, desert, relinquish **5** a law made by a parliament; voluntary movement **10** the action or fact of acting in accordance with a demand or a requirement **12** the process of hiring employees **14** to imagine, visualize, contemplate **15** a feeling of great respect **16** continuing to do something in a determined way **17** an offer of a price, especially at an auction **18** a part of a group or organization **19** plaintiff **20** cautious, watchful in the face of danger or risk **22** precisely, accurately **25** strong, resilient **28** established, traditional **29** enact, make into a law **31** the most important or largest **33** to ease, enable, aid, encourage **34** to terminate, cease **35** to become and continue to be successful **36** a formal choice, casting a ballot **37** to think that something is likely to be true

DOWN

1 the acceptance of responsibility towards other parties **2** obtain, arise, come from, deduce **3** a must-have, requirement, something indispensable **4** to draft, to make marks, to jot down **6** an argument against something; a scam; to swindle **7** to buy or bring in products from another country **8** expressed or understood without being said directly **9** a change in a legal document or letter **10** to consist of, form, include **11** having the power to make laws **13** hinder, forestall, prevent, obstruct **18** to prevent from biting or speaking, to silence **21** to follow, aim for, aspire to do something **23** to put an end to, to get rid of a system or practice **24** an advantage, a perk or payment **26** site, venue, location, position **27** volition, a conscious choice as to action or thought **30** to halt, cease, prevent from happening **32** a draw, equal score

IV. Write a summary of the speech transcript¹ below.

The great philosopher Aristotel said if something doesn't exist, there's no word for it, and if there's no word for something, that something doesn't exist. So when we talk about elections, we in established democracies, we know what we're talking about. We've got the words. We have the vocabulary. We know what a polling station is. We know what a ballot paper is. But what about countries where democracy doesn't exist, countries where there are no words to describe the concepts that underpin a democratic society?

I work in the field of electoral assistance, so that's to say we assist emerging democracies to organize what is often their first elections. When people ask me what I do, quite often I get this answer. "Oh, so you're one of these people who goes around the world imposing Western democracy on countries that can't handle it." Well, the United Nations does not impose anything on anybody. It really doesn't, and also, what we do is firmly anchored in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 21, that says that everybody should have the right to choose who governs them.

So that's the basis of the work. I specialize in public outreach. What does that mean? Another jargon. It actually means designing information campaigns so that candidates and voters who have never had the opportunity to participate or to vote understand where, when, how to register; where, when, how to vote; why, why it is important to take part. So I'll probably devise a specific campaign to reach out to women to make sure that they can take part, that they can be part of the process. Young people as well. All sorts of people. Handicapped people. We try to reach everybody.

However, this work of reference is quite high-pitched. It's complex, and a lot of the terms are quite technical, so the average person probably doesn't need to know at least a third of it. But the people of the Middle East have been deprived of any form of what we know as civic education. It's part of our curriculum at school. It doesn't really exist in that part of the world, and I feel it's really the right of everybody to know how these things work. And it's a good thing to think about producing a work of reference for the average person, and bearing in mind that now we have a basis to work with, but also we have technology, so we can reach out using telephone apps, video, animation. There's all sorts of tools that can be used now to communicate these ideas to people for the first time in their own language.

We hear a lot of misery about the Middle East. We hear the chaos of war. We hear terrorism. We hear about sectarianism and all this horrible negative news that comes to us all the time. What we're not hearing is what are the people, the everyday people, thinking? What are they aspiring to? Let's give them the means, let's give them the words. The silent majority needs to know. It is time to provide people with the knowledge tools that they can inform themselves with.

The silent majority does not need to be silent. Let's help them have a voice.

¹Neave, Philippa (2016) *The unexpected challenges of a country's first election*. TEDNYC, September 2016. Available from http://www.ted.com/talks/philippa_neave_the_unexpected_challenges_of_a_country_s_first_election/transcript?language=en#t-920 [Accessed on 12 December 2016].