

1 In the United Kingdom, a general election must take place every five years. The result of a general election decides who will be in charge of the UK government for the next five years, and who will be the Prime Minister.

2 The United Kingdom is divided into 650 small areas, called constituencies. The people who live in each constituency can vote for a candidate who is standing in the election. The candidate who receives the most votes will be elected as the Member of Parliament (MP) for that constituency. Most candidates represent a political party. There are several political parties in the UK. The Conservative party is a right-wing party which promotes lowering taxes by reducing the size of government. **It** is a very well established political party which has governed the UK many times. Well known Prime Ministers from the Conservative party include Winston Churchill, Margaret Thatcher and the current Prime Minister, David Cameron. The Labour party is a left-wing party which promotes workers' rights and wants greater funding for government workers. **These** are the two main parties, but there are many other smaller parties. The Liberal Democrats consider themselves a centrist party, positioning themselves as a middle option between the Conservative and Labour parties. The Green party is concerned with environmental issues and believes university should be free for all students. There is also the Scottish National Party which wants Scotland to be an independent country, and a party called Sinn Fein which promotes Northern Irish independence. Finally there is the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) which believes the UK should leave the European Union and wants tighter immigration controls.

3 The candidate who wins in their constituency will go to Parliament in London. If a political party has a majority of their candidates in Parliament, that party wins the election and will govern the country until the next election. If no party has a majority, then parties must form alliances and cooperatively govern the country as a coalition government. This week, everyone in the UK will have the opportunity to vote for who will be the Member of Parliament for their constituency. This will determine which party will govern the United Kingdom. As you can imagine, it can be difficult to choose which party to vote for. Some people think politics is pointless and boring, or they find the political system too confusing. Personally, **I** find politics very

A. Underline the most suitable title for the text (1pts)

1. Time to vote.
2. Youth And Politics.
3. History of Elections.

B. Are these statements true or false? Justify. (4pts)

1. The general elections in the UK rarely take place each five years.

2. The candidates who receive the least votes can be elected as MP.

3. In the UK there are only two major Parties.

4. It's quite easy to choose which party to vote for.

C. Answer the following questions. (3pts)

1. What is a constituency? And how many are there in the UK?

2. What does Scottish National Party seek for?

3. What happens if no party wins a majority in the elections?

D. What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (3pts)

1. It (paragraph 2):
2. These (paragraph 2):
3. I (paragraph 3):

E. Find in the texts words and phrases that mean almost the same as: (2pts)

1. With overall responsibility (paragraph 1):
2. Serving no useful purpose (paragraph 3):

F. Complete the following chart. (2pts)

Political parties	Main focus and interests
Conservative Party	
Labour Party	
Sinn Fein Party	

II. LANGUAGE

(15 POINTS)

A. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. (4pts)

1. By the time I get home, they _____ (eat) all the cake.
2. Sorry, I can't make it in time for dinner. I _____ (work) overtime because we must finish the project tonight.
3. Don't worry! Tony _____ (send) the letters by the end of the day.
4. The children can't go the pyjama party on Saturday. They _____ (study) for their exams.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verbs. (3pts)

1. Chloe _____ reach the door handle. She's too short.
2. Going out alone so late at night was risky. You _____ have been attacked.
3. Henry _____ not join us. He's somehow late.

C. Choose the correct answer. (2pts)

1. Where ____ when you go to England?
a- Will you be staying. b- are you staying. c- will you stay.
2. My plane ____ at 8h:00 tomorrow morning, so I must be at the airport around 6:00.
a- will leave. b- leaves. c- will have left.
3. Not long ____, somebody called me to let me know that my mum was in hospital.
a- before. b- later. c- ago
4. Don't worry! I ____ everything in no time!
a- 'll fix. b- fix. c- 'll be fixing.

D. Complete the following sentences with the words given in the correct form. (2pts)

1. Most politicians in this country are _____. EGOISM
2. I'm more _____ than an optimist. PESSIMISM
3. Teenagers nowadays are becoming more and more _____. MATERIALISM
4. Allal Elfassi was from a _____ family. NATIONAL

E. Read the suggestion. Response to them. (2pts)

1. Why don't we go to the cinema this afternoon? (agree)

2. Here's an idea. Let's do a bungy-jump for charity. (agree)

3. I think we should go to the beach on Saturday. (disagree)

4. What about asking people in the town center to sign a petition? (disagree)

F. Match to make collocation (2pts)

- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Influence | - | - public opinion |
| 2. Tackle | - | - a campaign |
| 3. Launch | - | - problems |

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