



Elections

1. Warm-up

- Are you interested in politics? Why? Why not?
- Do you vote? Why? Why not?
- What do you think of politicians? Why?
- Do the decisions politicians make affect you? How?
- Would you ever want to be a politician? Why? Why not?



2. Picture - word match

Instructions: Match the picture with the corresponding word.

1



VOTE

2



3



4



5



6



7



8



elections

a political party

a majority

a constitution

a political rally

a ballot box

a voting booth

a press conference





3. Gapfill


Instructions: Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words from the previous exercise.

1. During ____ (1), citizens cast their votes into a ____ (2) to choose their representatives.
2. A political ____ (3) is a public gathering of a large group of people, especially supporters of a political ____ (4).
3. In a democracy, the ____ (5) determines the fundamental principles and laws of the country.
4. Candidates often hold ____ (6) to gain support, address their constituents and answer questions from the media.
5. To win an election, a candidate typically needs to secure a ____ (7) of votes.

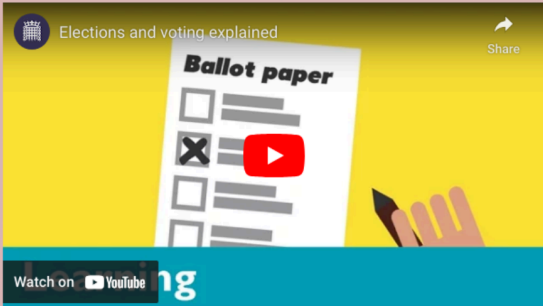
4. Pairwork / Groupwork

Instructions: Watch one of the following videos with your partner or in groups. Afterwards, collaborate to answer the provided questions. Then, switch partners and share your discoveries from the video.

UK General Elections



- 1 How often do general elections take place in the UK?
- 2 How are MPs elected to the House of Commons during a general election?
- 3 What are some ways in which candidates campaign before elections?
- 4 What is a hung parliament?
- 5 How does a party form the government after a general election?



Watch on YouTube



US Presidential Elections



- 1 How often do presidential elections take place in the US?
- 2 What are the two main parties involved in the US Presidential elections?
- 3 What is the importance of the vice presidential candidate in the election process?
- 4 How do the candidates gain support?
- 5 What is the Electoral College?



Glossary

a polling day = election day

a constituent = a voter

MP = member of parliament

a polling station = a place where voters go to cast their votes in an election

a constituency = voters who elect a representative for their area

a manifesto = a public declaration of intentions

5. Talking point

1. How do the political processes and systems discussed in the videos compare to those in the Czech Republic?
2. In what ways do you think media coverage influences political campaigns and voter perceptions?
3. Reflecting on the election processes outlined, what aspects do you find most interesting or surprising, and why?
4. What do you think are some important qualities or traits a good political leader should possess?



Key

Ex 2)



Ex 3)

1. elections
2. ballot box
3. rally
4. party
5. constitution
6. press conferences
7. majority

Ex 4)

UK General Elections:

1. once every 5 years
2. On polling day, voters choose from a list of candidates. The candidate with the most votes then becomes that constituency's MP.
3. can involve handing out political leaflets, speaking in public debates, talking to people during door-to-door visits, and party political broadcasts.
4. A 'hung Parliament' is a situation where there's no clear winner. If this happens, a minority government or a coalition government may be created or a fresh election held.
5. The party with the most MPs elected forms the Government, and their leader becomes Prime Minister.



US Presidential Elections:

1. every 4 years
2. The two main parties; the Democrats and the Republicans, post big get togethers where they choose their Presidential candidates, the person they think will be the best leader for the nation.
3. The winning candidate then chooses their vice Presidential candidate also known as their running mate to help support the campaign. Presidential candidates usually choose someone with different areas have skill or knowledge so they present voters with the best package. Together they're known as a ticket.
4. They travel across the country and hold great big campaign rallies where they set out the policies and their ideas for the whole country.
5. The public doesn't vote directly for their choice of President, instead, a system called the electoral college is used. Each State is allocated several electors that will make the final choice. A State has the same number of electors as it does Senators and Representatives.