



KURBY DİL AKADEMİSİ
FFS

READING COMPREHENSION- POLITICS

Bu test Kurby Dil Akademisi tarafından hazırlanmış ve ücretsiz olarak sunulmuştur. Kopyalanması ve çoğaltılması sorun teşkil etmemektedir.

EXERCISE 1- MATCH THE FOLLOWING SYNONYMS

| Election | Candidate | Policy | Debate | Campaign | Democracy | Parliament | Legislation | Majority | Opposition |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| E | | | | | | | | | |

- A. discussion
- B. rival party
- C. rule by the people
- D. law-making
- E. voting process
- F. guideline
- G. more than half
- H. assembly
- I. nominee
- J. election tour

EXERCISE 2- FILL IN THE BLANKS

| Ballot | Voter | Govern | Represent | Discuss | Propose | Reform | Protest |
|--------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
|--------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|

1. In most democracies, a secret **ballot** allows citizens to choose their leaders.
2. A single _____ can change the future by casting that ballot.
3. The new president promised to _____ fairly and transparently.
4. Members of parliament _____ the interests of their local communities.
5. During the meeting, journalists could _____ the plan with party officials.
6. Tomorrow the minister will _____ a new education law.
7. Many people believe that tax _____ is necessary to support small businesses.
8. Citizens have the right to _____ peacefully when they disagree with a decision.

Why Every Vote Counts

In many countries, national elections take place every four or five years. During that period, political parties travel across the nation to explain their ideas. They hold rallies, record television ads, and speak in town halls so that citizens can **compare** plans and choose a candidate.

On election day, each **voter** receives a secret **ballot**. Inside the voting booth, people mark the name of the person they believe will best **represent** them. When the polls close, officials count every ballot carefully. If one candidate wins a clear **majority**, they take office; otherwise, the top two candidates may face each other in a second round.

Voting is not the only way to take part in politics. Citizens can join community meetings, write to members of **parliament**, or peacefully **protest** when they feel unheard. These actions can **influence** public opinion and sometimes lead to new **legislation**.

Some people think their single vote does not matter. However, history shows that many elections were decided by only a few hundred votes. When turnout is low, small groups can decide the future for everyone. Therefore, casting a ballot is both a right and a responsibility. By voting, citizens help guide how leaders **govern** and what kind of society they will build together.



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EXERCISE 3- TRUE OR FALSE

1. Elections are held every year in all countries (True /False)
2. A ballot must be filled out in public where everyone can see it. (True/False)
3. Citizens can influence politics even after the election is over. (True/False)
4. The paragraph states that large voter turnout reduces the power of small groups.(True/False)

EXERCISE 4- FIND A WORD IN THE PARAGRAPH THAT MEANS :

1. *Yasa çıkarma süreci* → _____
2. *Bir seçimde oy kullanılan kağıt* → _____
3. *Halkın kararlarını etkileyebilen güç* → _____
4. *Ülkenin yönetim organı, meclis* → _____
5. *Nüfusun %50'sinden fazlası, çoğunluk* → _____
6. *Bir konuda görüş bildirmek için yapılan sessiz yürüyüş veya gösteri* → _____
7. *Bir ülkedeki seçim süreci* → _____

EXERCISE 5-. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN A FEW WORDS OR SHORT SENTENCE

- 1- What do voters receive to mark their choice on election day?
- 2- If no one wins a clear majority, what happens next?
- 3- Name two ways people can be active in politics besides voting.
- 4- Why is voting described as both a right and a responsibility?

Answers:

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____