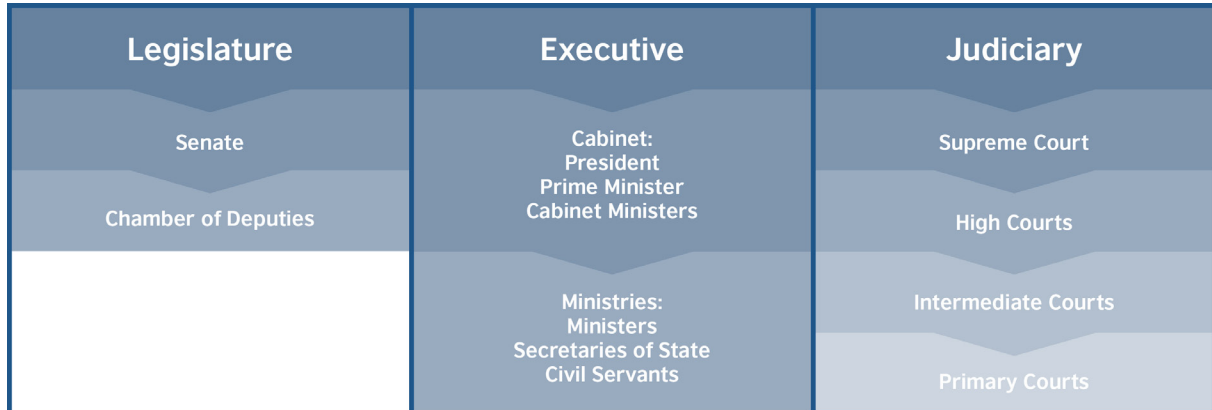


Social Studies

Topic 5: Government

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1. Use the information in the diagram about **organs of government**, and the word list, to fill in the gaps in the text below.



responsible	laws	executive
branches	chamber	judges
Prime Minister	judiciary	elect

There are three main ^{a)} _____, or organs, of government.

- The legislature makes the ^{b)} _____. Our legislature consists of the ^{c)} _____ of Deputies and the Senate. The people of Rwanda ^{d)} _____ the legislature.
- The executive is ^{e)} _____ for the day-to-day running of the country. The executive consists of the President, the ^{f)} _____, Cabinet Ministers and Secretaries of State. The President is elected by our people.
- The ^{g)} _____ interprets the law made by the legislature. As well as the local law courts there is the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the Court of Appeal and the Council of State. The ^{h)} _____ in all these courts make up the judiciary. It is important that the judiciary is able to act independently of the ⁱ⁾ _____.

2. Match the items about **government income and expenditure** with the headings in the diagram. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	income tax	k)	providing telephone systems
b)	lending by banks	l)	lending by insurance companies
c)	health care	m)	bilateral aid
d)	import duties	n)	providing education
e)	armed forces	o)	building airfields
f)	maintaining roads	p)	business taxes
g)	purchase tax	q)	police
h)	profits from shares	r)	repairing public buildings
i)	aid from the World Bank	s)	Akagera national park
j)	protection of forests	t)	income from coffee



Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Fill in the gaps in the sentences about the **constitution** using the words below.

elect	ensures	appoints
citizens	ballot	legislature
vote		

The constitution ^{a)} _____ that we have strong laws.

The constitution recognises that all Rwandan ^{b)} _____ are equal under the law.

It states how the ^{c)} _____, executive, and judiciary work together.

The people ^{d)} _____ the President and legislature.

Citizens elect their representatives by secret ^{e)} _____.

All Rwandans over 18 have the right to ^{f)} _____.

The President ^{g)} _____ provincial governors.

4. Make sentences about **the duties of government** by matching the beginnings and endings and write the letters in the box below.

The duties of government are to...

a)	look after internal security
b)	decide on revenue and expenditure
c)	develop the country's economy
d)	promote the human rights of the people
e)	promote good international relations
f)	maintain external security

so that

1	people can earn money.
2	Rwanda co-operates with other countries in the region and the world.
3	Rwanda lives in peace with her neighbours.
4	government money is raised and spent.
5	Rwandans live in peace with each other.
6	citizens enjoy freedoms and services.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)

5. Match a verb and a noun to make phrases about **government** (Several verbs can go with one noun and vice versa).

a)	pass
b)	promote
c)	raise
d)	make
e)	respect
f)	run
g)	spend
h)	provide
i)	maintain

1	country
2	rights
3	money
4	roads
5	governor
6	services
7	legislature
8	buildings
9	environment

j)	obey
k)	repair
l)	protect
m)	carry out
n)	elect
o)	appoint
p)	interpret

10	plans
11	programmes
12	president
13	law
14	duties

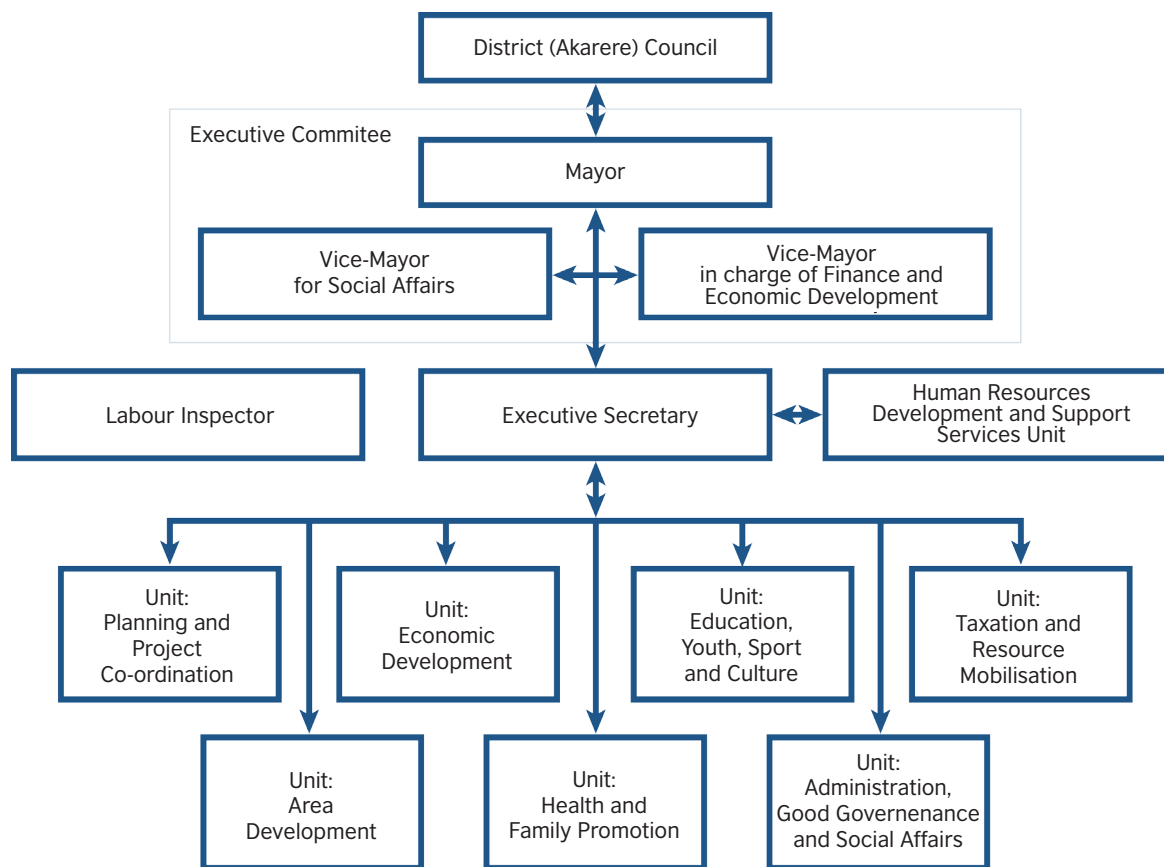
Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)	l)	m)	n)	o)	p)

6. Find the words about **government** in the word search.

<p>T D C M S G F P R B O O F L N A</p> <p>P I N X V N A P P O I N T E Y F</p> <p>P D L S A T E C Z R N N G G O D</p> <p>A N T J H R A L R R C N R I O N</p> <p>S T M G T L E G N O O M E S H O</p> <p>E F I J I O L X I W M A S L R A</p> <p>K R U A C I E I E O E E P A O D</p> <p>M I I E H Z C J O C V V O T E E</p> <p>R E V S E I T F M O U R N U R O</p> <p>L G O S K C N D E U O T S R S H</p> <p>Q K P T N E H R G N B N I E Q H</p> <p>J P X L I L A W O C E A B V Q T</p> <p>B R M F Q L O D O I Y E L G E T</p> <p>I S T K X W E C U L N N E L N Y</p> <p>W Z U A F D I P C T N S H O O L</p> <p>D V T G L I T R E X Y V I P P T</p>	<p>appoint</p> <p>ballot</p> <p>borrow</p> <p>council</p> <p>donor</p> <p>duty</p> <p>elect</p> <p>executive</p> <p>income</p> <p>law</p> <p>legislature</p> <p>obey</p> <p>responsible</p> <p>right</p> <p>tax</p> <p>vote</p>
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7. Look at the diagram about **local councils** and match the responsibilities below to the relevant department. Write your answers in the space provided.



Responsibility	Relevant department
a) prevention of HIV/AIDS, improvement of hygiene and sanitation	
b) training council workers, budgeting, providing computers and other equipment to council departments	
c) the leaders of the District (Akarere) Council	
d) young people, leisure activities	

e)	taxpayers' records, revenue	
f)	urban development, resettlement, development of roads and bridges	
g)	developing and managing projects	
h)	development of agriculture, industry, trade and tourism	
i)	administration, protection of children's rights, law and order	

8. Decide which of the following are **rights** (A) or **responsibilities** (B) (some are both).

- a) have shelter and food
- b) pay taxes
- c) vote in elections
- d) think, write and move freely
- e) practise religion
- f) look after members of the community
- g) be given a trial if suspected of committing a crime
- h) obey laws
- i) receive education and health care
- j) enjoy life and security
- k) take part in council discussions
- l) be equal under the law

Write your answers here:

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)	l)
Rights												
Responsibilities												

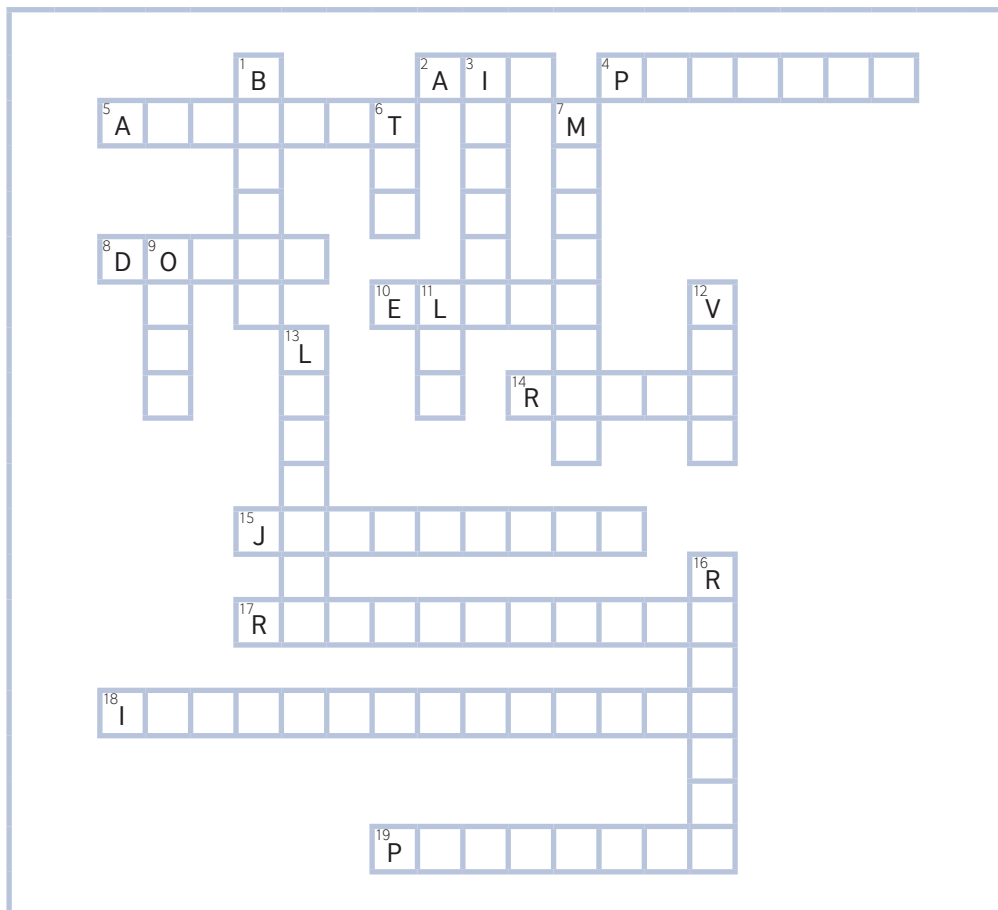
9. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **government**.

Across:

2. Money, food, or other help that a government or organisation gives to people who need it.
4. To support something, or to help something develop.
5. To choose someone to do a particular job.
8. A person or organisation that contributes aid to an organisation or government.
10. to choose someone as a representative by voting for them.
14. Something that you are morally or legally allowed to do or have.
15. The part of government that consists of all the judges and courts of law in a country.
17. In charge of someone or something.
18. The set of systems or organisations in a country that affect how well it operates.
19. To buy something.

Down:

1. To receive money from a bank and pay it back gradually.
3. Money that someone gets from working, or from investing money.
6. An amount of money that you have to pay to the government.
7. To make regular repairs to something.
9. To do what a person, law, or rule says that you must do.
11. An official rule that people must obey.
12. To choose a representative in an election.
13. Activities that you do in order to relax or enjoy yourself.
16. Income from business activities or taxes.



Glossary

administration	/ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃ(ə)n/noun [U] the activities, processes, or people involved in managing a business, organization, or institution.
advice	/ədˈvaɪs/noun [U] an opinion that someone gives you about the best thing to do in a particular situation: We are here to give people advice about health issues.
aid	/eɪd/noun [U] money, food, or other help that a government or organization gives to people who need it: The UN provided emergency economic aid to the refugees.
appoint	/əˈpɔɪnt/verb [T] to choose someone to do a particular job: We need to appoint a new school secretary.
armed forces	/ɑː(r)md fɔː(r)sɪz/noun [plural] a country's army, navy, and air force.
ballot	/ˈbælət/noun [C/U] a secret vote to decide about an issue or to decide who wins an election.
bilateral	/baɪˈlæt(ə)rəl/adj involving two groups or countries: bilateral talks.
borrow	/ˈbɒrəʊ/verb [T] to receive money from a bank and promise to pay it back gradually: We borrowed £20,000 to start up the business.
branch	/brɑːntʃ/noun [C] one part of a government or large organization that has particular responsibilities.
budget	/ˈbʌdʒɪt/noun [C] the amount of money a person, organization, or government has to spend, or their plan to spend it.
budget	/ˈbʌdʒɪt/verb [I] if someone budgets, they carefully plan how to spend their money: As a student, you have to learn how to budget.
build	/bɪld/verb [I/T] to make a building or other large structure by putting its parts together: Do you know when this house was built?
business	/ˈbɪznəs/noun [U] the work of buying or selling products or services: We have been in business since 1983.
cabinet	/ˈkæbɪnət/noun [C] a group of advisers who are chosen by the leader of a government: The PM called a meeting of his cabinet.
carry out	/ˈkæəri aʊt/verb [T] to put something into practice or effect: Carry out a new policy.
chamber	/ˈtʃeɪmbə(r)/ noun [C] one of the sections of a parliament: the upper chamber.
citizen	/ˈsɪtɪz(ə)n/noun [C] someone who has the right to live permanently in a particular country
collect	/kəˈlekt/ verb [T] to call for and obtain payment of a sum of money: Collect taxes.
constitution	/ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] a set of basic laws or rules that control how a country is governed or how an organization operates.
cooperate	/kəʊˈɒpəreɪt/ verb [I] to work with other people in order to achieve something.
coordinate	/kəʊˈɔː(r)dɪneɪt/verb [T] to organize an activity so that all the people who are involved in it work together effectively: Jean is coordinating the project.
council	/ˈkaʊns(ə)l/ noun [C] the elected politicians who govern a city or local area, or the organization they work for.
court	/kɔː(r)t/ noun [C/U] a place where trials take place and legal cases are decided.

court of appeal	/kɔː(r)t əv əˈpiːl/ noun [C] a court of law that holds appeals when someone is not satisfied with the original judgment.
donor	/ˈdəʊnə(r)/ noun [C] a person or organisation which contributes aid to an organisation or government.
duty	/ˈdjuːti/ noun [C/U] something that you should do as a legal or moral obligation: It is your duty as a parent to protect your children. I was simply doing my duty as a good citizen.
earnings	/ˈɜː(r)niŋz/ noun [plural] the amount of money that someone earns.
elect	/ɪˈlekt/ verb [T] to choose someone for an official position, or choose them to be a representative, by voting for them: He was elected to parliament by a large majority.
election	/ɪˈlekʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] an occasion when people vote for someone to represent them, especially in a government.
ensure	/ɪnˈʃʊə(r)/ verb [T] to make certain that something happens or is done: Our new system ensures that everyone gets paid on time.
equal	/ɪˈkwəl/ adj having or deserving the same rights, status, and opportunities as other people: He believed that men and women were equal.
equipment	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ noun [U] the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity: A computer is an important piece of equipment.
executive	/ɪgˈzekjʊtɪv/ noun [C] the branch of government charged with putting into effect a country's laws and the administering of its functions.
expenditure	/ɪkˈspendɪtʃə(r)/ noun [C/U] the amount of money that is spent by a government, organization or person.
finance	/ˈfaɪnæns/ noun [U] decisions on how money is spent or invested: The company's finance committee
foreign aid	/ˈfɔrɪn eɪd/ noun [U] economic and other assistance given by one country to another.
governance	/ˈgʌvə(r)nəns/ noun [U] the process of governing a country or organization
government	/ˈgʌvə(r)nmənt/ noun 1 [C/U] the people who control a country or area and make decisions about its laws and taxes: The government has announced plans to modernize the railway system. 2 [U] the process, method, or effects of governing a country or area: Will these reforms lead to more effective government?
human resources	/ˈhjuːmən rɪˈzɔː(r)sɪz/ noun [C] the persons employed in a business or organization.
human rights	/ˈhjuːmən raɪts/ noun [C] the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.
hygiene	/ˈhaɪdʒiːn/ noun [U] the practice of keeping yourself and the things around you clean in order to prevent infection and disease.
improve	/ɪmˈpruːv/ verb [I/T] to become better, or to make something better: Your English will improve with practice. More money is needed to improve airline security.
income	/ˈɪnkʌm/ noun [C/U] money that someone gets from working, or from investing money: What is your approximate annual income?
independent	/ˌɪndɪˈpendənt/ adj not influenced by anyone else, and therefore fair.
infrastructure	/ˈɪnfreˌstrʌktʃə(r)/ noun [C] the set of systems or organizations in a country that affect how well it operates, for example telephone and transport systems

insurance	/ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ noun [U] an arrangement in which you regularly pay a company an amount of money so that they will give you money if something that you own is damaged, lost, or stolen, or if you die or are ill or injured.
interpret	/ɪnˈtɜː(r)prɪt/ verb [T] to explain the meaning of something: To interpret the law.
investment	/ɪnˈves(t)mənt/ noun [C/U] money that is used in a way that may earn someone more money, for example money used for buying shares in a company: The new laws will attract foreign investment.
judge	/dʒʌdʒ/ noun [C] someone whose job is to make decisions in a court of law.
judiciary	/dʒuːˈdɪʃəri/ noun [singular] the part of government that consists of all the judges and courts of law in a country.
law	/lɔː/ noun 1 the law [singular] the system of rules that must be obeyed in society. 2 [C/U] an official rule that people must obey, or a set of these rules: The new law will be passed by Parliament in the spring.
leader	/ˈliːdə(r)/ noun [C] someone who is in charge of a group, organization, or country
legislature	/ˈledʒɪslətʃə(r)/ noun [singular] the part of government that makes and changes laws.
leisure	/ˈleɪʒə(r)/ noun [U] activities that you do in order to relax or enjoy yourself: Leisure activities.
look after	/lʊk ˈɑːftə(r)/ verb [T] to be responsible for something.
maintain	/meɪnˈteɪn/ verb [T] to make regular repairs to something, so that it stays in good condition: The car had been very well maintained.
make sure	/meɪk ʃʊː(r)/ verb [T] to make certain that something happens or is done.
mayor	/meə(r)/ noun [C] the most important elected official in a town or city.
meeting	/ˈmiːtɪŋ/ noun [C] an occasion when people come together in order to discuss things and make decisions.
minister	/ˈmɪnɪstə(r)/ noun [C] an official who is in charge of a government department: The Minister for Education.
modernisation	/ˌmɒdə(r)naɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the process of making something modern.
multilateral	/ˌmʌltɪˈlæt(ə)rəl/ adj involving several groups or countries: Multilateral aid.
obey	/əˈbeɪ/ verb [I/T] to do what a person, law, or rule says that you must do: The soldiers were used to obeying orders.
organ	/ˈɔː(r)ɡən/ noun [C] a part of an organization that is responsible for doing a particular job.
pass	/pɑːs/ verb [T] to enact a law in a legislature.
police	/pəˈliːs/ noun [plural] the official organization that tries to catch criminals and checks that people obey the law,
president	/ˈprezɪdənt/ noun [C] the political leader of a republic.
prime minister	/praɪm ˈmɪnɪstə(r)/ noun [C] the political leader in countries such as the UK that are governed by a parliament.

profit	/ˈprɒfɪt/ noun [C/U] money that you get when you sell something for a price that is higher than the cost of making it or buying it: Investors have made a 14% profit in just 3 months.
project	/ˈprɒdʒekt/ noun [C] an organized attempt to achieve something: The first phase of the project is now complete. A project to modernize the road network.
promote	/prəˈməʊt/ verb [T] to support something, or to help something to develop: a campaign to promote recycling.
protect	/prəˈtekt/ verb [T] to keep someone or something safe: To protect the natural environment.
public services	//ˈpʌblɪkˈsɜː(r)vɪsɪz/ noun [plural] services provided by government to its citizens.
purchase	/ˈpɜː(r)tʃəs/ verb [T] to buy something.
raise	/reɪz/ verb [T] to collect money for a particular purpose: We need your help to raise money for medical research.
record	/ˈrekɔː(r)d/ noun [C] information that is kept about something that has happened: medical records.
representative	/ˌrepriˈzentətɪv/ noun [C] someone who has been chosen by a person or group to vote, speak, or make decisions for them: an elected representative.
resettlement	/ˌriːˈset(ə)lmənt/ moving, or being moved, to live in another place
respect	/rɪˈspekt/ verb [T] to understand the importance of something: We expect all governments to respect the rights of minorities.
responsible	/rɪˈspɒnsəb(ə)/ adj in charge of someone or something: The manager is responsible for the running of the theatre.
revenue	/ˈrevənjuː/ noun [C/U] income from business activities or taxes.
right	/raɪt/ noun [C] something that you are morally or legally allowed to do or have: equal rights for women; the right to political asylum.
run	/rʌn/ verb [T] to control and organize an organization or event.
sanitation	/ˌsænɪˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] conditions and processes relating to people's health, especially the systems that supply water and deal with human waste.
secret	/ˈsiːkrət/ adj deliberately not told to other people, or kept hidden from other people: secret ballot.
secretary	/ˈsekrətri/ noun [C] the politician in charge of a particular government department: the Secretary of State for Education.
security	/sɪˈkjʊərəti/ noun [U] safety from attack, harm, or damage: The information received is highly confidential and relates to national security.
senate	/ˈsenət/ noun [C] the senior part of a law-making institution that has two parts.
share	/ʃeə(r)/ noun [C] one of the equal parts of a company that someone can buy as a way of investing money: The scheme allows employees to buy shares in the company.
support	/səˈpɔː(r)t/ verb [T] to provide someone with the money, food, shelter, or other things that they need in order to live: The government supports poor families.
supreme court	/sʊˈpriːm kɔː(r)t/ noun [C] the most important court in some countries.

take part	/teɪk pɑː(r)t/ verb [I] participate in something.
tax	/tæks/ noun [C/U] an amount of money that you have to pay to the government. It is used for providing public services and for paying for government institutions.
taxation	/tæk'seɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the system that a government uses for collecting money in the form of taxes.
vice-mayor	/vaɪs meə(r)/ noun [C] deputy mayor.
vote	/vəʊt/ verb [I/T] to choose a representative by officially stating your choice, for example in an election: The Council will vote on the proposal next Friday.

Key:

1. a) branches, b) laws, c) chamber, d) elect, e) responsible, f) Prime Minister, g) judiciary, h) judges, i) executive

2.

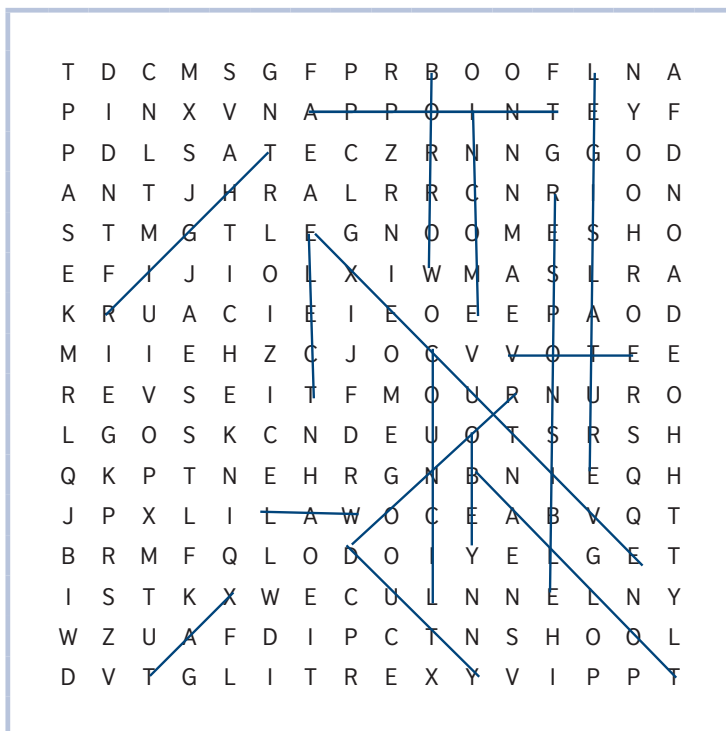
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a), d), g), p)	i), m)	b), l)	t)	h)	c), n)	f), k), o), r)	s)	j)	e), q)

3. a) ensures, b) citizens, c) legislature, d) elect, e) ballot, f) vote, g) appoints

4. a) 5, b) 4, c) 1, d) 6, e) 2, f) 3

5. The verbs are normally used with the following nouns: **pass:** law; **promote:** rights; **raise:** money; **make:** money, plans; **respect:** law, rights; **run:** country, services; **spend:** money; **provide:** services; **maintain:** roads, buildings; **obey:** law; **repair:** roads, buildings; **protect:** rights, environment; **carry out:** plans, programmes, duties; **elect:** legislature, president; **appoint:** governor; **interpret:** law

6.



7. a) Health and family promotion, b) Human resources development and support, c) Mayor, vice-mayors, d) Education, youth, sport and culture, e) Taxation and resource mobilisation, f) Economic development, g) Planning and project co-ordination, h) Economic development, i) Administration, good governance and social affairs

8. **rights:** a), c), d), e), g), i), j), k), l); **responsibilities:** b), c), f), h), k)

9. **Across:** 2. aid, 4. promote, 5. appoint, 8. donor, 10. elect, 14. right, 15. judiciary, 17. responsible, 18. infrastructure, 19. purchase; **Down:** 1. borrow, 3. income, 6. tax, 7. maintain, 9. obey, 11. law, 12. vote, 13. leisure, 16. revenue