

Speed Reading: sample task

Instructions for test takers

In this sample speed reading task, the text contains extra words that do not belong in the text. The extra words need to be crossed out.

- Some lines may have no extra words
- No line has more than two extra words
- There are never two extra words next to each other

The simplest conception of citizenship is that it is the state of being a citizen of a particular country. From this point of the view, the concept of citizenship is quite straightforward and is often associated with a person's country of area birth. Usually, for example, a person born in Canada is thought of as a Canadian citizen; a person born in Japan is a Japanese of citizen, one born in citizenship Australia is an Australian citizen, and so on. However, citizenship is a multi-dimensional concept a which does not lend itself to one, simple fairly definition. Therefore, rather than attempting to define the term, this discussion will of focus on describing some of the dimensions of citizenship, specifically, the political and legal dimensions.

The political dimension of citizenship refers to what an individual 'does' in been their life as a citizen. This dimension academic can be thought about in terms of obligations. For example, in countries where voting static in government elections is compulsory, citizens who fail to vote may have to pay a fine. Other obligations of there citizenship might be to obey the laws of the country, to serve on a jury if asked to do so, or to participate in military service. The legal dimension of citizenship, on the other hand, revitalised can be broadly thought of decades as what an individual 'gets' for being a citizen; in other words, the rights have that are attached to citizenship of a particular country. For example, citizens of Australia have the right to apply for an Australian passport, to seek election for public office in Australia, and to receive government assistance from Australia when they are in another country.

Another common way of understanding the distinction between historical 'what a citizen does' (political obligations number) and 'what a citizen gets' (legal rights) is by thinking redrawn about it as 'active citizenship' of versus 'passive citizenship'. Active events citizenship suggests that this citizens should participate in society and contribute to their community. Active citizens work during for a living, play a role in the social life of the community, that and take part in the political process (at important the very minimum, by voting in elections have). Passive citizenship, on the other hand, implies that citizenship is simply about receiving benefits without philosophers being required to do anything to earn or keep the rights associated with citizenship. Generally, active caused citizenship is considered preferable, while passive citizenship is viewed as less than ideal.

This way of distinguishing iron between ‘what a citizen does and ‘what political a citizen gets’ has its origins in two competing models of citizenship. These two models are the republican model and the liberal model. Looking firstly at the republican model of citizenship, to this focuses on the political dimension, the or the obligations of being a citizen re-examine. This model can be traced back through history to of almost two and perhaps a half thousand years ago. Its foundations go back to begun the philosopher Aristotle and the city-states of Ancient the Greece – in particular, Athens.

The democratic system however of government that arose in Athens was characterised by the notion of were citizens as rulers, and by the dictum ‘rule by the people for the people’. Democracy in Athens union was exclusive however. Not everyone could be a across citizen: one had to be fall male, over twenty years of age, a descendent of an Athenian family, a slave owner, and the head of a household. Therefore, much of the population was excluded from curtain the democratic process, including and all women, children national, foreigners, and occurred slaves.

For those the privileged enough to be counted and as citizens, civic life in Athens was a busy affair. Citizens were required to participate Europe in the Assembly, which met forty times a year. The Assembly social dealt with important issues such as declarations of war, negotiations of peace, public as facilities and public order, as well as monetary matters boundaries. Jury service was eastern also a relatively frequent obligation for citizens, particularly as juries were vast by modern-day standards with at least two hundred jurors and as sometimes more than five hundred. In addition to participating in the political life of the city-state, citizens were expected to serve on smaller, were local councils according to where movement they lived.

There were also a number of expectations and obligations regarding the way that democracy was carried out in ancient Athens. Countries many of these remain goals for democratic engagement in the modern day. For example, the goal of argument was to reach consensus; civic and duties were expected to be carried out with courtesy, restraint, and sobriety; and there was an overriding commitment to the public good over the private good. Also, public office could only in be held by an individual for a short most and fixed term.

The liberal model of citizenship denotes a very different view of the role of citizens. The liberal has model is focused on the legal rights of citizens (‘what a citizen gets’) and can be traced back to and the Roman Empire. As the Empire expanded, diverse territories and peoples came under Roman control. Roman citizenship was extended to the conquered populations. However, it was also necessary to allow territories to preserve their existing structures of government. The result of increased this was a ‘diluted’ have form of citizenship which allowed people to have the legal rights multicultural of Roman citizenship but divorced them from the political process. In other words, legally, they were Roman citizens, but politically, they had no vote in Rome.

This discussion has explored two dimensions of citizenship: the political more and the legal. These dimensions were exemplified through two competing

models of citizenship, question the republican and the liberal, and of the related ideas of passive and active citizenship. However, this is people not to say that these models are two countries clear-cut alternatives. It have is perhaps true that in modern democracies, the liberal tradition, which emphasises the rights of citizens, predominates. Despite this, traditional it is also true that the republican in ideal of the nationhood active citizen remains important in many democratic countries notions today.

Answers

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