

# English for Specific Purpose

**First year Students**

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# Course Book

## Features:

This villa type encompasses 850 square feet of built-up. Its a single storey villa, each house includes the following:



- 2 spacious bedrooms with bath
- TV lounge
- Family size kitchen
- Front lawn
- Car porch
- Store room (will be used as stairs hall for future building of first floor)
- Rear court yard



# Course overview

First Year Students are taught some basic concepts of the course regarding the different terms of school and university. In other words, they learn some new concepts such as lecture, lecturer, tutorial, academic discussion, oral presentation, report, academic essay, assignment, deadline etc.



▪ Key references:

-Carlton Clymer Rodee McGraw Hill. (1983). Introduction To Political Science.

- Phillips, T. et al. (2013) General English for University Students, Workbook. Garnet Publishing Ltd.

▪ Useful references:

- [www.uefap.com](http://www.uefap.com)

- Google website and YouTube channel for researching new information

- English-English dictionaries for looking up some vocabulary regarding meaning and pronunciation. Some useful English dictionaries are Macmillan dictionary (online), Oxford advanced learners dictionary, Longman dictionary, Cambridge dictionary.

# Course Objective

**It** is the objective of this course to prepare students to study wholly or partly in English medium at tertiary level or to join the world of academic English, on the Internet and in print.

Students learn to understand the main types of academic English, lectures and tutorials. They also learn to produce main kinds of student academic speech and oral presentations and contributions to tutorials.



## Student's Obligation

- Regular attendance is required according to the university rules.
- The use of mobile phone during the class is prohibited.
- Only the students who are officially enrolled can attend the class, guests and children are not admitted.
- Daily participation and conducting assignments are required.

# Forms Of Teaching

- Basic forms of my teaching methods and learning has shown here are:
  - Teaching by presentation
  - Guided exploratory learning
  - Student centered approach
  - E-learning

# Student learning outcome



**By the end of this course student's English language skills will be developed:**

1. They learn a range of academic vocabulary so that they can use in speaking and writing properly.
2. They can speak in English to their classmates and lecturers well.
3. What they learn throughout the course, they can produce English texts such as writing paragraphs. They produce critical writing.
4. Thus, their English language level will be developed.



# "Politics, Government and the State"

## **Politics**

Defining politics is difficult, because there is no agreement on its definition. As the result, politics is defined in different ways. For example, politics has been defined as the exercise of power or authority, as a process of collective decision-making, as the allocation of scarce resources, as an arena of deception and manipulation and so forth.

However, presence of some common points could be noticed in all these definitions.

### **Politics**

**First**, politics is an activity, **Second**, politics is a social activity; it happens through interaction between or among people. **Third**, politics develops out of diversity, the existence of different opinions, needs or interests. **Fourth**, this diversity is closely linked to the existence of conflict: politics, involves the expression of differing opinions, competition between rival goals or a clash of opposing interests.

**Finally,** politics is about decisions collective decisions which are in some way regarded as binding upon a group of people. It is through such decisions that conflict is resolved.

Activity

social activity

Politics develops out of diversity

Conflict

Collective decisions

There are profound differences about when, where, how and in relation to whom this 'politics' takes place.

In relation to these questions, three different conceptions of politics can be identified.

In the first one, politics is associated with the formal institutions of government and the activities which take place therein. In the second conception, politics is linked to public life and public activities.

In the third conception, politics is related to the distribution of power, wealth and resources.

# The art of government

-Some consider politics as the art of government. In other words, politics is regarded as the exercise of control within society through the making and enforcement of collective decisions.

- This is perhaps the classical definition of politics developed from the meaning of the term in ancient Greece. The word 'politics' is derived from polis, which means city-state. In this light, politics can be understood to refer to the affairs of polis; it literally means 'what concern the polis'. The modern equivalent of this definition is 'what concerns the state'

# The art of government

In this conception, politics is limited to the formal use of authority within the machinery of government. Thus, politics takes place in cabinet rooms, legislative chambers, government departments and the like.

- Meanwhile, a limited group of people (politicians, civil servants and lobbyists) are involved in policymaking. Most people, institutions and social organizations are regarded outside politics in this definition.

# The art of government

-For some critics, however, politics doesn't only refer to the making of authoritative decisions by government, but also to the particular means by which these decisions are made. In this case, politics is portrayed as a means of resolving conflict by compromise, conciliation and negotiation.

-Such a definition of politics can be found in the common usage of the term. For instance, a 'political' solution to a problem implies negotiation and rational debate, in contrast to a 'military' solution. )

# The art of government

It's worth mentioning that the link between politics and the affairs of the state has, however, generated negative conceptions of what politics is about. For many, politics is quite simply a 'dirty' word. It implies deception, dishonesty and even corruption.

كۆمەللىك چالاقىيە كە پەيوەندى ھەيە بە كاروبارەكانى دەولەت لە پىناو رىكخستنى كۆمەلگا لە رىگاي  
دەرکردنى كۆمەللىك بىريار و رىسا و ياسا ...



# The State

Politics has been traditionally concerned with the state. The term 'politics' is in fact derived from the Greek word polis, which means city-state or organized community. The state is a legal entity which is equivalent to a country. We can define a state as a political entity which possesses people, territory, a government, and sovereignty.

# The State

A. People. Every country possesses people, who may vary in religion, race, language, and ethnic composition. When people identify with others who live within the state, they constitute a nation.

## The State

- B. Territory, Every state contains a specific piece of territory which distinguishes it from other states. That bounded geographical area may be in one continuous land unit, or it may be separated by other states or large bodies of water. The United States contains among its regional units Alaska and Hawaii-both of which are separated by vast distances from their continental base. States vary in size as they do in population. Some states are so small-either in area or population-that they are known as microstates.

# The State

- C. Government. Government, however, is different from other social organizations, such as a tribe, a family or a group. A government makes laws which affect all the people within its territory and are binding upon everyone. A government has the authority to rule the state. One of the most important features of government is that it is the only social organization which has the legal authority to use force.

# The State

- D. Sovereignty. The term 'sovereignty' means total legitimate power. It originated in the sixteenth century and was first used by the French political philosopher Jean Bodin. As originally conceived, the term meant that the monarch had total authority to make rules for all the people within the kingdom. In more recent centuries, however, the term has been applied to the government's authority rather than the monarch's authority.

- Today, students of politics are very much concerned with the concept of state. Many are interested in the principal institutions of the state, such as the legislature, the executive and bureaucracy', and the judiciary.

# Power

- Power is the ability to influence people to do things they may not want to do. In every society, power is distributed unevenly among its members. In other words, Power the demonstrated capacity to compel (or influence) others to alter their-behaviour or to do what they would not do otherwise.

# System

A system is a collection of elements or components that are organized for a common purpose.



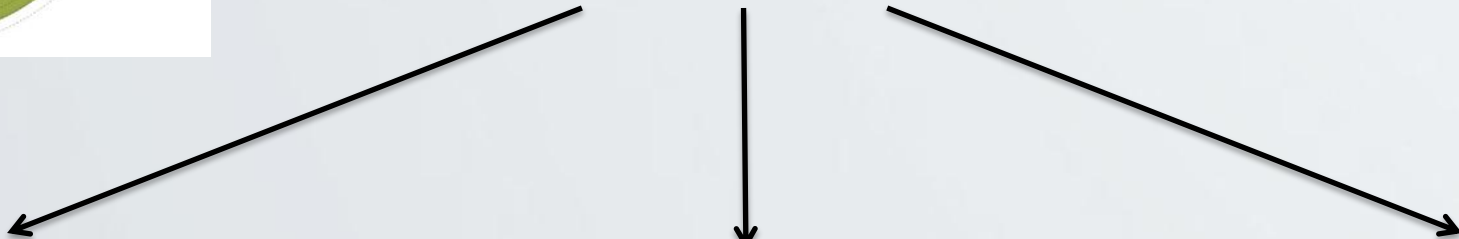




دەولەت



سیستەم



جیبە جی کردن



ياسادانان



دادوهری

**CONSTITUTION**



**Legislative Branch**



**Executive Branch**

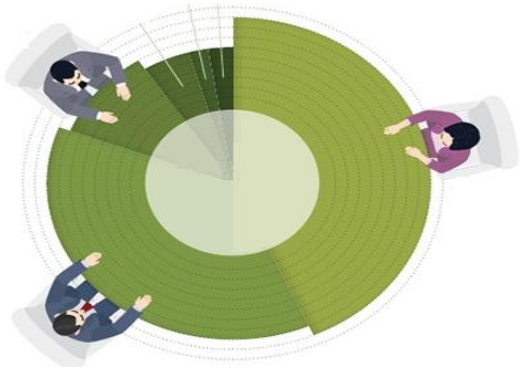


**Judicial Branch**

- What is Separation of Powers?
- what are the three branches of government ?

# Separation of powers

When the institutions of government those perform legislative, executive, and judicial functions are formally separate. The public officials who perform these functions are appointed or elected separately from each other. Their exclusive function is either to legislate, to administer, or to adjudicate (at least in principle).



## Separation of powers

Thus, this system divides the state into three branches and gives each the power to fulfil different tasks. Tasks are assigned to the different branches and their institutions in such a way that each of them can check exercise of power by the others. As a result no single branch can become powerful as to control the system completely. The separation of powers is typical of presidential forms of government.



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سیستەم



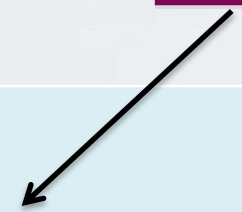
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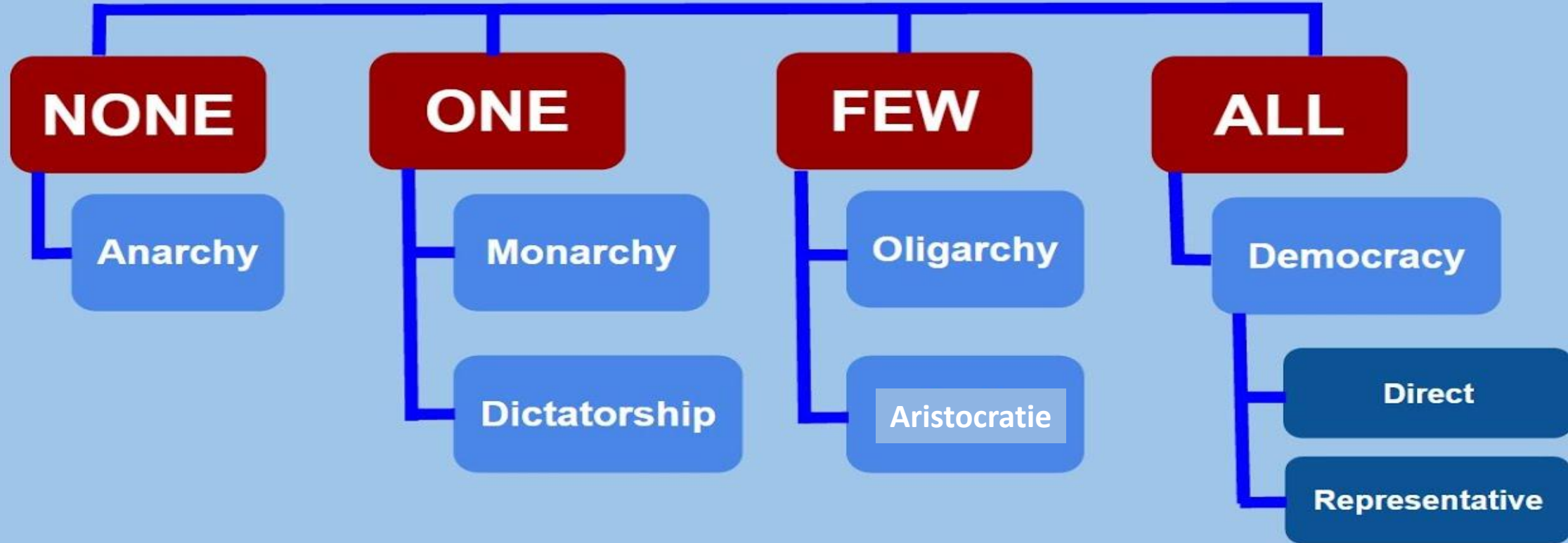


دادوهری



جۆرهکانی سیستەمه سیاسییەکان

# WHO RULES?



# پۆلینکردنی سېستەمە سیاسىيەگان

جۆرهگانى سېستەمى سياسى له پووى دابهشکردنى  
(جياکردنه وه) دەسهللاتهگان

■ سېستەمى پەرلەمانى

■ سېستەمى سەرۆكايهتى

■ سېستەمى كۆمهله (ئەنجومهنى)

■ سېستەمى تىكەل

جۆرهگانى سېستەمى سياسى له پووى پيادهکردنى  
دەسهللات

□ حوكمى تاكهكەسى

■ سېستەمى پاشايهتى پەها  
■ پزىمى ديكتاتورى

□ حوكمى كەمىنه

■ سېستەمى ئۆليگارشى Oligarchie  
■ سېستەمى ئەرستوكراسى Aristocratie

□ حوكمى زۆرىنه (سېستەمى ديموكراسى)

■ ديموكراسى راستهوخۆ  
■ ديموكراسى ناراستهوخۆ  
■ ديموكراسى نيمچه راستهوخۆ



# Monarchy



Monarchy is a power system that appoints a person as head of state for life or until abdication. Authority traditionally passes down through a succession line related to one's bloodline and birth order within the ruling royal family, often limited by gender. There are two types of monarchies: constitutional and absolute. Constitutional monarchies limit the monarch's power as outlined in a constitution, while absolute monarchies give a monarch unlimited power.

# Military Dictatorship

Ruled by a single authority with absolute power and no democratic process. The head of state typically comes to power in a time of upheavals, such as high unemployment rates or civil unrest. They usually lead the nation's armed forces, using it to establish their brand of law and order and suppress the people's rights. Dictators dismiss due process, civil liberties, or political freedoms.

