FOREWORD

The book is composed for the 3rd year students of Political Science studying the English language. The main purpose of the course is to develop the students' skills in EAP and ESP. The main focus of the book is on reading, although it also covers vocabulary and some areas of grammar. The questions that follow each text not only check understanding but also encourage students to express and support their personal views on the issue, thus providing material for developing speaking and writing skills.

The articles which have been selected for the students to read come from leading modern American political science journals and reference books and are written by both native and non-native speakers of English. They are grouped into three sections, *Challenges in Modern Politics*, *Political Communication* and *The History of Political Science*. The course thus starts with more inspiring 'hot' everyday issues and ends with more challenging and abstract topics. The tasks are also introduced basing on the previous sections, so it is advisable to study the sections as they are organized in the book. However, the order may be broken and the texts may be studied separately if this is required by the teacher's / students' goals.

The original texts have been shortened and divided into parts followed by tasks. This is done to facilitate reading and in-class work. The tasks may require skimming, scanning or close reading, so the time of working with each part will vary. Some parts are to be read for subsequent pair- and group-work. The full versions of the texts are recommended for reading at home to prepare summaries and presentations and/or use the information in discussions and debates in class, as well as the students' course essays.

Special attention is given to the structure and style of an academic article. The students will analyze the typical parts of an article: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusion. The Abstract, its role, contents and structure are also discussed. The tasks cover the ways of presenting a point of view in an academic text, expressing certainty / uncertainty, persuading the reader, referencing and other important functions. It is desirable that after reading a certain passage students should practice doing the same in their own writing.

Vocabulary section at the end of the book revises the central terms of each article, so this section should be consulted regularly. The vocabulary lists can later be used for testing and self-testing. The section also provides the list of linkers from the articles for the students to learn. It is important that students should try to practise using the vocabulary in their own communication, both oral and written.

1. CHALLENGES IN MODERN POLITICS

1.1 Corruption

Text 1

(Adapted from: Dahlström, C., Lapuente, V., and Teorell, J. (2012) The Merit of Meritocratization: Politics, Bureaucracy, and the Institutional Deterrents of Corruption *Political Research Quarterly*, 65(3), 656-668).

1.1.1 Read the abstract of the article "The Merit of Meritocratization: Politics, Bureaucracy, and the Institutional Deterrents of Corruption."

Abstract
Comparative studies of corruption focus on the selection and incentives of policymakers. With few exceptions, actors who are in charge of implementing policies have been neglected. This article analyzes an original data set on the bureaucratic features and its effects on corruption in fifty-two countries. Two empirical findings challenge the conventional wisdom in literature. First, certain bureaucratic factors, particularly meritocratic recruitment, reduce corruption, even when controlling for a large set of alternative explanations. Second, the analysis shows that other
allegedly relevant bureaucratic factors, such as public employees' competitive salaries, career stability, or internal promotion, do not have a significant impact.
Keywords
Corruption, Bureaucracy, Meritocratic recruitment, Public administration

1) What will the article be about? What is the object / the aim of the scholars?
2) What is the main result of the research and what is new about it?
3) Define the keywords.

1.1.2 Read the first part of the article.

Jesus Gil, the mayor of Marbella, Spain, from 1991 to 2003, replaced a professional bureaucracy with political appointees. The result of this absence of bureaucratic checks of elected officials' activities was a corruption network in which some individuals accumulated hundreds of millions of euro. By contrast, during the summer of 2009 the politically appointed county governor in Gotland,