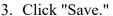


- 1. Click printer icon (top right or center bottom).
- 2. Change "destination"/printer to "Save as PDF."





LC24. Branches of Government

LC24. Branches of Government

Student Name:	Student ID N	Student ID Number:	
nstructor:	Level:	Date:	
For media links in this activity, visit the LI your SDLA number to see			

Section 1: Do you know?

Let's see how much you know about the United States government by answering the following questions. Take a guess. Or search for the answers. Keep a list of words you do not know. You will use them in Section 4.







- 1. What is the Constitution of the United States?
- 2. Who makes the laws in the US?
- 3. What is a bill?
- 4. Where do bills come from?
- 5. Who gets to veto laws?
- 6. Who interprets the laws?

)

Section 2: Introduction to the 3 Branches of Government

Answer the questions below. If you don't know the answer, make a guess. Afterwards, you will watch a video to check your answers.

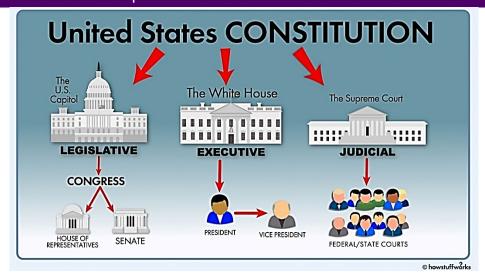
Trivia Time

- 1. Which branch of the United States government is responsible for making laws?
 - a. The Judicial Branch
 - b. The Legislative Branch
 - c. The Executive Branch
- 2. Who is the leader of the executive branch?
 - a. The President
 - b. The Supreme Court
 - c. Congress
- 3. Who reviews laws in the judicial branch?
 - a. Congress members
 - b. American citizens
 - c. Court judges

Now, <u>watch the Section 2 Video on the 3 branches</u> <u>of government</u> in the United States and see if you answered correctly.



Section 3: Responsibilities of the 3 Branches of Government



Revised on 5/4/2022 2





The United States Constitution is the supreme law. However, these 3 branches of the U.S. government work together through a system known as **checks and balances**. One branch is able **to check** on other branches to make sure that one branch does not become more powerful than the other branches. It keeps each branch **balanced** in their power.

Below are the 3 branches with their responsibilities.

Executive Branch	Legislative Branch	Judicial Branch	
(President, Vice President, and the Cabinet)	(The House of Representatives and the Senate)	(Judges to the Supreme Court)	
Powers of the President	Powers of Congress	Powers of the Supreme Court	
 Makes treaties (that must be approved by the Senate) 	Creates bills that can be voted into laws	 Decides if the laws passed by Congress or executive orders signed by the president are 	
 Appoints judges and ambassadors (who must be approved by the Senate) 	 Overrides the president's vetoes with a two-thirds majority 	 constitutional and legal Declares acts from the president and Congress 	
 Enforces laws 	 Confirms or rejects the president's appointments 	"unconstitutional"	
 Vetoes bills Supports legislation	 Confirms or rejects the president's treaties 	 Hears cases whose rulings in lower courts have been challenged 	
 Issues executive orders, rules that don't need Congress's approval 	Declares warImpeaches the president		
	Controls all the money		



Section 4: Vocabulary Practice

Were there words you did not know in this SDLA? Find the definitions in the dictionary. Make a sentence or a question with the word. The LLC tutor will go over your sentences with you.

Word	Definition	Sentence
Example: treaties	An agreement made by negotiation usually between two countries or states	The treaty allowed the two countries to trade goods without restrictions.



Section 5: Speaking practice with questions

Decide which branch has authority over these tasks and decisions. These will be discussed with a tutor at your tutoring appointment.

- 1. Which branch makes bills?
- 2. Which branch makes agreements between states and countries?
- 3. Which branch makes sure the laws are followed?
- 4. Which branch interprets the laws?
- 5. Which branch decides how the government's money will be used?
- 6. Which branch can reject a bill?
- 7. Which branch can impeach the president?
- 8. Which branch can listen to court cases from lower courts?





Section 6: What Did I Learn

Complete this table BEFORE meeting with a tutor.

Communication Skill	I can't do this YET.	I can do this WITH help.	I can do this WITHOUT help.	I can TEACH this to a classmate.
I can name the three branches of the US government.				
I can explain "checks and balances" related to the three branches.				
I can describe the main responsibilities of each branch				

Here are some words/phrases I need to practice.			

Good Job!

Now make an appointment

with a tutor on the LLC ESL Tutoring Website

(www.mtsac.edu/llc/passportrewards/llctutoring).



Section 7: Practice with a Tutor!

After completing the self- assessment, meet with a tutor and give this completed SDLA to the tutor. The tutor will review your work with you. Also, **the tutor will ask you the questions in Section 5.** Be prepared to discuss those questions with the tutor.

Grading Rubric

Possible Points	Need Practice	Good Job	Excellent Work
	•••	•••	
	(0-1 Point)	(2-3 Points)	(4-5 Points)
Content	Not enough information	Provides most important	Provides all necessary
	provided in responses and	information in responses	information in responses
	often does not use correct	and some of the time uses	and most of the time uses
	vocabulary.	correct vocabulary.	correct vocabulary.
Skill: Speaking	More than 6 mistakes	Not more than 5 mistakes	Not more than 2 mistakes
	saying words; needs	saying words; needs	saying words; needs no
	guessing more than 3 times.	guessing on 1-2 words or sentences.	guess about meaning.
Oral Fluency	Speaks mostly in phrases,	Sometimes speaks in	Speaks in complete
-	individual words; many	complete sentences; several	sentences; a couple pauses
	pauses.	pauses.	okay.
Students must re	eceive at least 10 points to mov	∣ ve on	Possible Points: / 1

Tutor Comments:	
☐ Congratulations! Keep going. You have successfully completed this SDLA and are	☐ Work on this more. You have not yet mastered this SDLA. It is
ready to continue to the next. Tutor Signature:	recommended that you complete it again. Date: