

Reading: Democracy and Corruption in Mexico

Mexico, like many nations, has a long and complex political history. Democracy in Mexico is relatively young, officially established in the early 20th century with the Mexican Revolution. Since then, the country has made significant strides in building a democratic system. However, the journey has not been without challenges, and one of the biggest issues that threatens Mexico's democratic processes is corruption.

Corruption is a problem that affects many aspects of Mexican society. Politicians, government officials, and even law enforcement have been involved in numerous scandals related to bribery, theft, and abuse of power. Unfortunately, these incidents weaken the trust citizens have in their leaders and institutions. When corruption becomes too widespread, it undermines the democratic principles that the country is built upon.

In recent years, there have been too many cases of corruption exposed by the media. Some government officials have been caught accepting too much money in bribes or misusing public funds. Despite reforms aimed at transparency, there is still not enough accountability. Many citizens feel disillusioned because they have seen too many corrupt politicians escape punishment.

Democracy requires a strong legal system that ensures justice is served. But in Mexico, many believe that the judicial system is not strong enough to handle the magnitude of the corruption problem. Often, people ask, "Why hasn't the government done enough to fight corruption?" The answer is complicated. Some efforts have been made, but there are too many obstacles in the way.

Indefinite pronouns can describe the situation: everyone seems to know about the corruption, but no one is willing to take full responsibility. Someone must step up and lead reforms, but the question remains, "Who?" There is a sense of frustration among the population. Everyone talks about change, but few actions have been taken.

However, Mexico has made progress. There have been new laws and commissions created to investigate corruption. Several politicians have been punished, and citizens have begun to demand more accountability. These steps, while not perfect, are signs that democracy is still alive and evolving. It's essential for the future of Mexico that enough changes are made to ensure fair elections, strong institutions, and a transparent government.

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences using *too much*, *too many*, or *enough*.

1. In Mexico, there are _____ corrupt politicians.
2. The judicial system is not strong _____ to handle the corruption problem.
3. Some officials accepted _____ money in bribes.
4. There have been _____ reforms to fight corruption.
5. People believe the government hasn't done _____ to stop corruption.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct indefinite pronoun to complete the sentences.

1. _____ is aware of the corruption problem, but _____ wants to take responsibility.
 - a) Someone, anyone
 - b) Everyone, no one
2. _____ must lead the fight against corruption.
 - a) No one
 - b) Someone
3. There is _____ who can solve this problem if they try.
 - a) anyone
 - b) someone
4. _____ cares about the state of democracy in Mexico.
 - a) Everyone
 - b) No one
5. Politicians say _____ is guilty, but they continue to act dishonestly.
 - a) anyone
 - b) no one

Exercise 3: Present Perfect Sentences

Complete the following sentences using the Present Perfect tense.

1. Corruption _____ (damage) the image of Mexican politics for years.
2. Citizens _____ (demand) reforms, but change has been slow.
3. The government _____ (introduce) new laws to fight corruption.
4. Some officials _____ (not face) consequences for their actions.
5. The media _____ (expose) several scandals in recent years.