

Name _____



Civic Systems Cloze

Directions: Read the social science passage. Fill in each blank with the best word from the word bank. Use each word once.

collective, legitimacy, ideology, incentive, polarization, consensus, governance, inequality, regulation, participation, migration, institutions, public goods, socialization, accountability, sovereignty, civic

How Societies Organize Power and Resources

In social science, communities rely on (1)_____ such as courts, schools, and legislatures to structure daily life. These systems shape (2)_____ by teaching people shared expectations about behavior, rights, and responsibilities. When citizens believe leaders have the right to rule, the political system gains (3)_____, which can reduce conflict and increase cooperation.

A central challenge in modern (4)_____ is deciding how power should be exercised and monitored. In many democracies, (5)_____ helps ensure that officials must explain decisions and face consequences for misconduct. Another key concept is (6)_____, meaning a state has ultimate authority within its borders and is not controlled by outside powers.

People often join groups based on (7)_____, or a set of ideas about how society should work. These beliefs can affect voting patterns, policy debates, and the way people interpret news. However, when group identities harden, (8)_____ can intensify, making compromise more difficult. In response, some communities seek (9)_____ by finding areas of agreement that allow them to move forward, even when they disagree on values.

Economic life is also shaped by policy choices. Governments may use (10)_____ to limit harmful behavior, protect consumers, or reduce

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environmental damage. They can also create an (11)_____ to encourage certain actions, such as offering tax credits for renewable energy. Still, even well-designed policies can fail if resources are distributed unevenly; persistent (12)_____ can reduce trust and limit opportunity.

Societies must also decide how to provide (13)_____, such as clean air, stable infrastructure, and emergency services. Because these benefits serve everyone, they often require (14)_____ action rather than individual effort. At the same time, people's choices and pressures can reshape communities through (15)_____, which changes population patterns across regions and countries.

Finally, a healthy political culture depends on (16)_____ involvement, including voting, attending meetings, and staying informed. High levels of (17)_____ can strengthen representation and improve policy outcomes, especially when diverse voices are included.

Quick Check: Answer in 1 to 2 sentences.

1. Which two concepts from the passage best explain why citizens might accept laws even when they disagree with them?

Answer: _____

2. Name one example of a **public good** in your community and explain why it fits that category.

Answer: _____

3. How can **polarization** affect the ability of a government to reach **consensus**?

Answer: _____
