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**The text :**

Within every society there are different opinions, needs, expectations and views over daily issues; likewise “big” questions on the social organisation, its norms and procedures also exist. Something like a common will of the people or a predetermined common good does not exist. In contrast, in every society there are rivalling interests that often collide very hard. In order to peacefully mediate conflicts, the formation of political views must take place in an open process of debate between different opinions. A minimum of common conviction is necessary. This is the common sense of democracy. It is based on the principle that each citizen has the right to represent his opinion and conviction in a peaceful competition of minds.

 This assumption of conflicting interests within every society, which in principle are legitimate, is called pluralism or “competition theory” of democracy. According to this theory, the formation of political opinion in the pluralistic society is achieved through an open process of competition between heterogeneous interests. Due to the diversity of opinions and social conflicts there is no perfect solution to problems. Decisions have to be made on the basis of consent and approval of a majority of the citizens. Nevertheless, there may be no “tyranny of the majority” that offends democratic rules and violates inalienable human rights. Even majority decisions may imply deficiencies or even injustice.

Within the context of democratically managed conflicts of interests, political parties represent particular interests. Only once the contrasting interests are openly expressed and the parties accord other parties the right to represent particular interests too, and when the parties agree to the principles of the political game—for instance, if they agree principally on the democratic constitution—then it is possible to resolve conflicts in a society and form political compromises in an appropriate manner.

**Questions :**

**Text Comprehension :**

**A/ Answer the following questions :**

What is the common sense of democracy according to **the first paragraph** **?**

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What is the goal of political parties as shown in **the third paragraph ?**

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**B/ Choose the best answer :**

(In every society there are **rivalling** interests that often collide very hard).

**Rivalling**means**; competing ......... cooperative ……… communicative…….**

**C/ Find in the text words closest in meaning to the following :**

In contrary**=** …….….…… (First paragraph) Legal **=** …..………. (Second paragraph).

**D/ Find in the text words opposite in meaning to the following :**

Tyrrany**≠** ………..…….(First paragraph) Refusal **≠** ……….……………. (Third paragraph).

**Mastery of language :**

**A/ Fill in the gaps :**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Noun** | **Adjective** |
| **To resolve****……………………………****……………………………** | **………………………………****Violation****……………………………….** | **….………………………****…………………………..****necessary** |

**B/ Turn this sentence into Passive voice :**

Political parties represent the public interests of citizens.

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**C/ Turn this sentence into Active voice :**

Tyranny was critisized by democracy’s supporters in the west.

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**D/ Correct the mistake :**

**If** the political system was based on democratic norms, It will serve as a model experience everywhere.

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**Translation :**

**1 Translate into Arabic :**

each citizen has the right to represent his opinion and conviction in a peaceful competition of minds

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**2 ترجــــــــــــم إلى الإنــــــــــجلـــــــيزية:**

تلعب الأحزاب السياسية دورا أساسيا في التنشئة السياسية وتكوين ثقافة المشاركة في الحياة العامة

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Good luck / your Teacher. I/Benammar