I. Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Passage 1

Political Science

Political science, like the other social sciences, considers the behavior of men in groups called social systems. There is a close relationship between political science and certain other social sciences, like economics, social anthropology, and sociology. Political science is a descriptive science. Empirical observations of what actually happens in a given social situation involving power, authority or rule are reported. Political philosophy, based on values, may also be studied, usually by examining the works of outstanding philosophers of the past, like Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Marx, Mill, and others, or by evaluating particular philosophies.

Political scientists study patterns of human behavior and relationships having to do with power, authority and rule, which are exercised to distribute the material resources of a nation or society.

Political science is the study of the theory and practice of government. It is also related to law, which is that aspect of social control making use of legislation, legal contests in courts of law, and decisions made by judges. Politics plays a part in all social life, and from that points of view, all social sciences are a part of politics and the study of politics.
1. What is the topic sentence of this paragraph?
   a. Political science considers the behavior of men in groups.
   b. Political science is like the other social sciences.
   c. Political science is called social systems.
   d. Political science is considered the behavior of men in groups.

2. What is the topic of this paragraph?
   a. Political science.
   b. Social sciences.
   c. Social systems.
   d. Political science and social sciences.

3. What are reported in the study of political science?
   a. Economics, social anthropology, and sociology.
   b. What actually happened.
   c. Power, authority or rule.
   d. All are correct.

4. According to the passage, which is the main concern of political science?
   a. The same as other social sciences.
   b. Relationships between political parties.
   c. The behavior of men in social systems.
   d. Political philosophies and philosophers.

5. Political science is ______.
   a. an empirical science 
   b. a descriptive science
   c. a normative science 
   d. an experimental science

6. Aristotle and Marx are ______.
   a. political philosophers
   b. political demonstrators
   c. notorious politicians 
   d. outstanding dictators

7. Who is considered a philosopher in the field of political science?
   a. Plato.
   b. Mill.
   c. Machiavelli.
   d. All are correct.
8. Which subject is a social science?
   b. Anthropology.  d. All are correct.

9. Political science, like the other social science, considers the behavior of men in
groups called social systems.
The underlines phrase is a marker of ________
   a. definition  b. example
   c. similar meaning  d. contrast

10. "Empirical observations of what actually happens in a given situation...‖, The word
    "empirical" means________
    a. based on a theoretical hypothesis.
    b. based on scientific experiments.
    c. based on ruling power.
    d. based on knowledge or experience of the real world.

11. What is the particular area of study for political scientists?
    a. The cultural dimension of a society, especially its values, beliefs and attitudes.
    b. The discovery, production, and distribution of the natural resources of a society.
    c. The gap between the institutions of a society and the desires and aims of the
        society’s members.
    d. The power, authority, and rule which are exercised to distribute the material
        resources of a society.

12. Politics ______.
    a. is the study of government in all its aspects
    b. is related to law and legislation
    c. plays a part in all social life
    d. All are correct.
13. Which is the correct answer according to this passage?
   a. Political science studies the theory and practice of government.
   b. Political science is the study related to law.
   c. Political science is playing a part in all social life.
   d. a and b are correct.

14. __ consists of a law or laws passed by a government.
   a. Legislator  
   b. Legislation  
   c. Legislature  
   d. Legitimacy

15. We can infer from this paragraph that _________
   a. political science and politics are the same.
   b. politics is not related to social sciences.
   c. politics involves in men’s social life.
   d. political scientists are politicians.

Passage 2

A Constitution

A constitution is the fundamental and supreme law of a society. Governments are based upon rules or guidelines that determine how they are organized and what powers they have. These rules matter because they define the relationship among the people in a society; they determine what each person is entitled to expect from the others and from the government. And no rules matter more than those embodied in a nation’s constitution. The United States has a written constitution, all in one document (unlike the constitution of Great Britain, which is a partly written, partly unwritten body of various declarations, statutes, practices, and precedents).

But just because a constitution is written does not necessarily mean that it will be followed and enforced. Some countries have constitutions that have not proven to be reliable guarantees against illegal takeovers and rule of force. If a nation’s constitution is to be effective in restraining government and protecting citizens’
rights, it must enjoy general respect and support from the citizens of the country. Ours does. It is the oldest living written constitution in the world, 200 years old in 1987.

16. What is the topic of this passage?
   a. The Declaration of Independence.  
   b. The constitution of Great Britain  
   c. Constitutions in general  
   d. The Revolutionary War.

17. What is the topic sentence of this passage?
   a. A constitution is the fundamental and supreme law of a society. 
   b. The United States has a written constitution. 
   c. The constitution must have citizens’ support. 
   d. The constitution of the United States is the oldest in the world.

18. What is the main purpose of a constitution?
   a. To declare freedom. 
   b. To declare the powers of the government. 
   c. To give equal voting rights. 
   d. To define people’s relationship.

19. The rules or guidelines in the Constitution define _____.
   a. the relationship among people in a society 
   b. the relationship among governments 
   c. the rights for black voters in the South 
   d. the governments rights

20. ‘It is the oldest living written constitution in the world.’ ‘It’ refers to ________
   a. the constitution of Great Britain 
   b. the constitution of Thailand 
   c. the constitution of the United States 
   d. the constitution of France
21. A constitution is __________
   a. the fundamental law of a society
   b. the supreme law of a society
   c. the principles and rules governing a country
   d. All are correct
22. “constitution”
   The prefix ‘con-’ means _________
   a. before
   b. together
   c. against
   d. again
23. “precedents” the prefix ‘pre _____’ means ______ the root ‘cede’ means _____.
   a. after, move
   b. between, yield
   c. before, go
   d. back, carry

Passage 3

Is Polling Fair?

Polls do not merely monitor public opinion; they also help make it. Critics charge that published or broadcast poll results can distort an election. For example, the news media may give considerable attention to polls that indicate one candidate is leading another by a wide margin. Would-be supporters of the underdog candidate may lose interest. Few political scientists think average voters are likely to change their votes because a poll shows their candidate is losing. Polls are not neutral in their impact, but no constitutionally legal way has been found to control them.
24. The main idea of this paragraph is ______.
   a. polls are fair to candidates in the election
   b. polls are good indicators for voters
   c. polls observe and help make public opinion
   d. polls are legally controlled

25. “Would-be supporters of the underdog candidate...”: What is the meaning of the underlined phrase?
   a. A candidate who is ahead in the election.
   b. A candidate who is behind in the election.
   c. A candidate who is supported by voters.
   d. A candidate who gains favorable support.

26. What is an example of polling unfairness mentioned in this passage?
   a. Poll results cannot convince mass media.
   b. Broadcast poll results cannot distort an election.
   c. Published poll results are more neutral in their impacts.
   d. News media can be biased about the polls.

27. “Polls are not neutral in their impact; ______, no constitutionally legal way has been found to control them.”
   a. however
   b. moreover
   c. therefore
   d. because

28. It can be inferred that ______.
   a. candidates could lose an election because of polls
   b. polls are neutral and reliable
   c. polls are illegal
   d. there may be a legal way to control polls in the future
Leaders
Francis Williams (Clement Attlee’s press secretary) classified leaders either as pathfinders, problem solvers or stabilizers. Gladstone, Lloyd George and Baldwin were cited respectively as exemplars of each type. Philip Norton suggests an interesting alternative classification.

**Innovators** seek power in order to achieve a future goal and are prepared, if necessary, to bring their party kicking and screaming in their wake in order to achieve that goal. ** Reformers** seek power in order to achieve implementation of a particular programme, but one drawn up by party rather than by the premier. **Egoists** seek power for the sake of power; they are concerned with enjoying the here and now in office rather than with future goals. **Balancers** can be divided into two categories: those that seek power in order to achieve balance within society and within the party, and those that, though having the same aim, do not seek power, but rather have it thrust upon them, usually as a compromise choice for party leader.

The categories are not mutually exclusive but designed rather to identify preponderant tendencies. An individual may display some elements of each category, but with one preponderant. It would be unusual, for example, for a prime minister not to display some egoist tendencies, even though his or her primary purpose may be to achieve some philosophically dictated future goal. Norton uses his classification to categorize Britain’s eighteen twentieth-century Prime Ministers (to 1993) as follows; John Major has been added as a ‘Balancer’. 
Innovators
Churchill (wartime)
Heath
Thatcher

Egoists
Lloyd George?
MacDonald?
Eden
Wilson

Reformers
Campbell-Bannerman
Asquith
Chamberlain
Attlee

Balancers
Power-seeking
Salisbury
Balfour?
Baldwin

Conscripts
Bonar-Law
Douglas-Home

Power-seeking
Churchill (peacetime)
Macmillan
Callaghan
Major

Adapted from Norton, 1988.

29. ________ classified leaders as pathfinders, problem solvers or stabilizers.
   a. Gladstone  b. Francis Williams  c. Lloyd George  d. Baldwin

30. ________ is an exemplar of a problem solver.
   a. Gladstone  b. Francis Williams  c. Lloyd George  d. Baldwin

31. ________ is an exemplar of a Balancer.
32. The main idea of this passage is
   a. classifying UK prime ministers
   b. classifying USA presidents
   c. the Cabinet and Prime Minister
   d. an alternative classification

33. They are concerned with enjoying the here and now in office rather than with future goals.
   a. Reformers  
   b. Egoists
   c. Balancers  
   d. Innovators

34. ..., but rather have it thrust upon them, ....
   a. power, Power-seeking Balancers
   b. balance, Conscripts
   c. balance, Balancers
   d. power, Balancers

II. Match Britain’s Prime Ministers (3540) with their categories (a-e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prime Ministers</th>
<th>answer</th>
<th>Categories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35. Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Innovators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Bonar-Law</td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Conscripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Thatcher</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Balancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Chamberlain</td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Reformers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Baldwin</td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Egoists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Heath</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Choose the Correct answers.

Gen Klaus Naumann, Cmdr Wesley Clark, President Bill Clinton, Javier Solana and Madeline Albright meet in Brussels to discuss aspects of the Kosovo crisis yesterday. --Ap

41. What is the meeting?
   a. A meeting in Brussels.
   b. Discussion of the Kosovo crisis.
   c. Aspects of a crisis in U.S.A.
   d. Unstated in the caption.

42. Who is the lady in the photo?
   a. Madeline Albright.
   b. Javier Solana.
   c. Gen Klaus Naumann.
   d. Cmdr Wesley Clark
43. Which sentence has the same meaning as the caption?

a. Narayanan, India’s 10th president, is the first “untouchable” president.
b. The first “untouchable” president of India is Narayanan.
c. India’s 10th president is Narayanan.
d. Vice-President Narayanan became “untouchable”.

44. Dalit or “untouchable” is ______________
   a. one who is highly respected.
b. a member of the highest social class in India.
c. a member of the lowest social class in India.
d. one who is in a primeval state or condition.

45. From this sentence we can infer that ____________
   a. Narayanan is India’s tenth president.
b. Narayanan is an untouchable.
c. It is not unusual for a vice president to become president.
d. It is unusual for an untouchable to become president of India.
I. Passage 1 (2) - (5) Political Science (ข้อ 1 - 15)
1. a  2. a  3. c  4. c  5. b  6. a
13. d  14. b  15. c

Passage 2 p. (6) - (7) A Constitution (ข้อ 16 - 23)
16. c  17. a  18. b  19. a  20. c  21. d
22. b  23. c

Passage 3 p. (7) - (8) Is Polling Fair (ข้อ 24 - 28)
24. d  25. c  26. b  27. a  28. c

Passage 4 p. (10) Leaders (ข้อ 29 - 34)
29. b  30. c  31. a  32. a  33. b  34. d

II. Matching p. (11) (ข้อ 35 - 40)
35. e  36. b  37. a  38. d  39. c  40. A

III. Choose the Correct answers. (12) (ข้อ 41 - 45)
b  42. a  43. a  44. c  45. d

บทที่ 1 Reading Skills

ภารกิจที่ 1 Legend of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence
(Skimming)
1. b  2. c  3. a

ภารกิจที่ 2 Events in US History (Scanning)
2. • 1776
   - 1929
   • 1945
- Columbus discovers America
- Civil War ends
- Vietnam War ends

1. Albright

2. Madeleine Albright, the first female US Secretary of State

3. Madeleine Albright gave a warning about America’s world leadership role

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Line of succession (positions)</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>President of the United States</td>
<td>Bill Clinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Al Gore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The House of Representatives Speaker</td>
<td>Newt Gingrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The President protem of the Senate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Secretary of state</td>
<td>Madeleine Albright</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Treasury secretary</td>
<td>Robert Rubin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2nd Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3rd former US Secretary of state</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>4th Chief of staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5th Treasury secretary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
I. Madeleine Albright

1. c  2. b  3. c  4. a  5. c
6. b  7. c  8. b  9. d  10. b

II. The War in Vietnam

17. The United States was engaged in a war to protect South Vietnam from the North.
18. The United States.
19. The US intervention in the war between the North and the South.
21. In 1960s  22. 12 years

III. The Domino Theory and American Involvement (Scanning)
Indicate paragraph number

23. 2  24. 3  25. 3  26. 2  27. 6
28. 6  29. 6  30. 7  31. 7  32. 7

IV. Answer the question

33. The Domino Theory and American Involvement
34. President Eisenhower compared the situation in Southeast Asia to a row of dominoes.

V. Choose the best Answer

35. 4  36. 4  37. 1
Chapter 2 Reading for Comprehension and Interpretative Reading

**กิจกรรมที่ 1**
Topics, main ideas and supporting details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>c.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>D</td>
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**กิจกรรมที่ 2**
Main idea: Switzerland

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</table>

**กิจกรรมที่ 3**
Media Execution

1. A Vietcong was being executed.
3. 1968
4. A captured Vietcong assassin.
5. He had just murdered the family of an assistant to south Vietnam’s police chief.
6. The assistant police chief whose family was murdered by this Vietcong assassin.
7. Immediately after the murder.
8. Eddie Adams, an AP photographer.
9. No, the photo gives misleading image.
10. The Vietcong was shot dead.

**กิจกรรมที่ 4**
Johnson in Action

1. True.
2. True.
3. True.

การประเมินผลหลักยนท์

I. FBI

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<td>c</td>
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<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
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II. FBI

<table>
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<td>b</td>
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<td>b</td>
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III. Inference from a political cartoon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
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<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sentence Structures: subject // predicate // complement.

1. Man // is // a political animal.
2. Politics // is supposed to be // the second-oldest profession. I // have come // to realize that it bears a very close resemblance to the first.
3. As a politician never // believes // what he says, he // is surprised // (when others believe him).
4. I // must follow // them: I // am // their leader.
5. (For years) politicians // have promised // people // the moon. I // 'm // the first one able to deliver it.
6. We // cannot (safely) leave // politics to politicians, or political economy // to college professors.
7. It // doesn't matter // if it is a yellow cat or a black cat, as long as it catches mice.
8. The right of independence and the right of development // are // the most important human rights.
9. The review of our practices in the area of international relationship // indicates // that the five principles concerning peaceful coexistence have remained most vibrant. They // are: // respect (for each other's sovereignty...)

Political Upheaval

Lists of Noun phrase subjects:

1. Myanmar's SLORC
2. The Foreign ministers of ASEAN
3. US President Bill Clinton
The Watergate Affair

Pronoun reference
1. their = five men from the committee for the Re-election of the President
2. They = five men
3. other = besides the obstruction and the wire tapping
4. these = the obstruction the wiretapping and other illegal activities
5. his = someone’s
6. them = the statements about the wiretapping
7. They, their = The two journalists
8. his = Nixon’s
9. such = illegal activities in politics

Answer the questions.
1. d
2. a
3. c
4. c

International Relations: Diplomacy

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. b

What You Gain from the New Constitution.

Sentence 2
1. = The access which is held by state agencies.

Sentence 4
2. = Equal rights to receive free education.
3. = Free education for no fewer than 12 years.

Sentence 5
4. = Managing, maintaining and using natural resources and the environment.

Sentence 6
5. = Subject // VT I direct object.
6. Subject = 50,000 eligible voters or more.
7. Predicate = can ask
8. Direct object = Parliament
9. Object complement = to consider laws
10. Which laws = concerning rights and freedoms and basic principles of national
c    policies.

II. Amnesty Details Abuse of Human Rights

III. p. 110 Nobel Laureates Make Appeal for World’s Children
33. Twenty Nobel Peace laureates
34. Mother Teresa, The Dalai Lama, Nelson Mandela, Aung San Sun Kyi and Yasser Arafat.
35. Arun Gandhi and others
36. Arun ‘Gandhi
37. Violence that affects children
38. 20 Nobel Peace laureates
    Children’s
39. Mairead Corrigan Maguire
40. Children of the world
41. UNESCO General Director Federico Mayor.
42. Mikhail Gorbachev, Shimon Perez, Elie Wiesel, Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Betty Williams, Lech Walesa and others.
Prefixed, Suffixes and Roots

1. a  2. b  3. a  4. b  5. c

Genocidal “Killing Fields”.

1. b  2. a  3. c

Money Laundering

1. b  2. c  3. d  4. d

2. d  5. d  6. d  7. c

Restatement

1. c  2. d

demise = b
herald = a
transient = d

I. Modern Democracy

1. c  2. b  3. a  4. a  5. d
6. d  7. c  8. c  9. d

The Multipolar Economics Race

10. c  11. d  12. a  13. b, 2. a  14. d
15. b  16. c  17. b  18. d  19. A

Aristotle

20. b  21. d  22. a  23. c

II. Restatement 24. A
Fact or Opinion statements
1. Opinion
2. Opinion
3. Opinion
4. Opinion
5. Opinion

Markers of Additional Explanation or Argument
1. d
2. b

Markers of Conditions and Hypothetical Situations
1. d
2. b

Markers of conclusion
1. a
2. c
3. c

The World’s Urban Explosion
1. = Cause-Effect
2. = Hypothetical Situation
3. = Fact
4. = Conclusion

Thailand in the 1990s
1. Opinion
2. Purpose
3. Opinion
4. Explanation
5. Cause
6. Effect
7. Hypothetical situation
8. Fact
9. Additional Explanation
10. Conclusion

C. Sovereignty:
1. c
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a
Simplifying Reality แล้ว Political Systems

1. citizens’ demand
2. authoritative decisions and actions
3. citizens’ demands or supports for the decisions
4. government decision makers’s process
5. the conversion process which is left opaque

The Cold War

I. Scan for the key words by indicating the paragraph number. p. 215
1. (1)  2. (3)  3. (4)  4. (3)  5. (3)  6. (5)

II. Choose the correct answer p. 201 - 202
1. a  2. b  3. a  4. c  5. b  6. d
7. c  8. a  9. a  10. b

Still a long Way to Go.

1. a  2. c  3. d  4. b  5. c

I. East Asia Will Return as Engine of Growth (Address at World Economic Forum)
1. d  2. d  3. b  4. d  5. b  6. b
7. c  8. d  9. b  10. c  11. d  12. b

II. Theoretical Approaches to International Relations
13. b  14. a  15. e  16. d  17. e  18. c
Politics Without Sovereignty

19. International politics is different from domestic politics
20. Politics that occurs within a sovereign state or nation
21. Politics that occurs among states or nations
22. Sovereignty is the dominant force within a country
23. The theory and practice of sovereignty are not clear-cut
24. “International politics is not just domestic politics on a grander scale”
   Politics as Power: p. 226
25. “Lacking the sovereignty.. international relations depend on power”
26. Power is a country’s military, economic, political and psychological factors, as well as geography, natural resources and population.
27. Force is military might.
28. “Politics is a struggle for power”
29. In the book Politics Among Nations, 6th ed, p. 31

บทที่ 7
กิจกรรมที่ 1 Recognizing Verbs
1. sees 2. to put 3. mapped out 4. mourned
5. opens 6. mount
กิจกรรมที่ 2 Deletion of articles, BE, connectors, etc.
1. Judges demand a public hearing,
2. The Administrative court fueled a controversy,
3. Tokyo was told to stay on a reform path.
4. There are eleven possible grounds for impeachment.
5. The impeachment case against President Clinton is headed for the House of Representatives.
6. The reform of the judiciary was backed.
7. There was no ceasefire New Zaire talks as were planed.
8. Blair swept into power with a vow to “unite the nation”. 

EN 327 307
9. Hundreds of thousands of people were dying of hunger in North Korea.

10. The student president said, "I expect 99% of the votes."
I. Verb to BE
1. Politicians were hit for ignoring seminar on the new constitution.
2. Politicians were criticized for their ‘Unusual silence’ on the shape of the new charter.
3. Pro-democracy party was set up in Hong Kong.
4. Fugitive Saxena was ready to face trial in Thailand.
5. Government was planning deficit-free for fiscal 1999 budget.

II. Match the headlines with the lead paragraphs.
6. a 7. c 8. b 9. a

III. Answer the questions about the photograph and the caption.
10. b 11. b 12. a 13. a 14. c 15. d

IV. Identify the major parts of the news item. p. 281
: A hopeful moment for world.
16. c 17. e 18. d 19. b 20. e 21. a

V. Answer the questions about the news story
22. c 23. a 24. d 25. d 26. a 27. b

   (b. William Itoh = US Ambassador to Thailand)
   c. Eisuke Sakakibara = Finance Minister "Mr. Yen")
29. b 30. d 31. c
I. Passage 1
1. a  2. a  3. c  4. c  5. b  6. a
13. d  14. b  15. c

Passage 2
16. c  17. a  18. b  19. a  20. c  21. d
22. b  23. c

Passage 3
24. d  25. c  26. b  27. a  28. c

Passage 4
29. b  30. c  31. a  32. a  33. b  34. d

II. Matching
35. e  36. b  37. a  38. d  39. c  40. A

III. Choose the Correct answers.
b  42. a  43. a  44. c  45. d