

การประเมินผลก่อนเรียน (Pre-test)

เพื่อเป็นการทดสอบความสามารถในการอ่าน และความเข้าใจ ให้นักศึกษาอ่าน passages ต่อไปนี้ แล้วตอบคำถามเพื่อประเมินผลตนเอง หากมีปัญหาด้านใดจะได้แก้ไข โดยศึกษาและฝึกฝนตามกระบวนการในตำราที่จะได้เรียนรู้ต่อไป

List of Reading Passages

	หน้า
1. Political Science	(2)
2. A Constitution	(5)
3. Is Polling Fair?	(7)
4. Leaders	(8)

Pre -test

Reading Comprehension

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?
 - a. Sociology.
 - b. Economics.
 - 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 underlined 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 **Decaration** 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 government's 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 candidate who is ahead in the election.
 - A candidate who is behind in the election.
 - A candidate who is supported by voters.
 - A candidate who gains favorable support.
26. What is an example of polling unfairness mentioned in this passage?
- Poll results cannot convince mass media.
 - Broadcast poll results cannot distort an election.
 - Published poll results are more neutral in their impacts.
 - 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.”
- however
 - moreover
 - therefore
 - because
28. It can be inferred that _____.
- candidates could lose an election because of polls
 - polls are neutral and reliable
 - polls are illegal
 - there may be a legal way to control polls in the future

Passage 4

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

Power-seeking

Churchill (peacetime)

Conscripts

Bonar-Law

Douglas-Home

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**.
- a. John Major
 - b. Chamberlain
 - c. Heath
 - d. Thatcher
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 (35-40) with their categories (a-e)

Prime Ministers	answer	Categories
35. Wilson	-	a. Innovators
36. Bonar-Law	-	b. Conscripts
37. Thatcher		c. Balancers
38. Chamberlain		d. Reformers
39. Baldwin		e. Egoists
40. Heath		

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.

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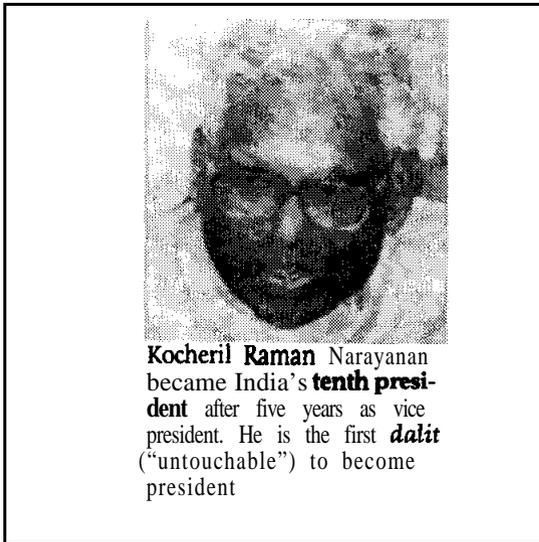
41. What is the meeting?

- 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.