

## การประเมินผลหลังเรียนจบ (Post-test)

แบบทดสอบการประเมินผลหลังเรียนจบต่อไปนี้ เป็นแบบฝึกหัดเดียวกับแบบการประเมินผลก่อนเรียน (Pre-test) ให้นักศึกษาอ่านอีกครั้งหนึ่ง แล้วตอบคำถามท้ายบทความแต่ละบท เพื่อเปรียบเทียบคะแนนที่ได้ใหม่กับคะแนนที่ทำไว้ใน Pre-test

จงประเมินสัมฤทธิ์ผลของตนเอง เมื่อได้เรียนรู้และฝึกฝนการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษในสาขารัฐศาสตร์ ตามกระบวนการมาแล้ว ว่ามีความก้าวหน้ามากน้อยเพียงใด เพื่อจะได้ปรับปรุงตนเองในทักษะที่ยังไม่ชำนาญให้เชี่ยวชาญขึ้น

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. Anthropology.
  - b. Economics.
  - 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

## 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)

Macmillan

Callaghan

Major

**Conscripts**

Bonar-Law

Douglas-Home

*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
- b. 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 (3540) with their categories (a-e)

Prime Ministers	answer	Categories
35. Wiison		a. Innovators
36. Bonar-Law		b. Conscripts
37. Thatcher		c. Baiancers
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.

--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.
- b. Gen Klaus Naumann.
- d. Cmdr Wesley Clark

43. Which sentence has the same meaning as the caption?



Kocheril Raman Narayanan became India's tenth president after five years as vice-president. He is the first *dalit* ("untouchable") to become president.

- a. Narayanan, India's 10<sup>th</sup> president, is the first "untouchable" president.
- b. The first "untouchable" president of India is Narayanan.
- c. India's 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

## EN 327 ภาษาอังกฤษในสาขารัฐศาสตร์

### English in the Field of Political Science

#### เฉลยคำตอบกิจกรรม (Keys to the activities)

#### การประเมินผลก่อนเรียน (Pre-test) หน้า (1) - (12)

##### I. Passage 1 (2) - (5) Political Science (ข้อ 1 - 15)

1. a      2. a      3. c      4. c      5. b      6. a  
7. d      8. d      9. c      10. d      11. d      12. d  
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** p. (12) (ข้อ 41 - 45)

- b      42. a      43. a      44. c      45. d

#### บทที่ 1 Reading Skills

##### กิจกรรม 1 Legend of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence

(Skimming)

1. b      2. c      3. a

##### กิจกรรมที่ 2 Events in US History (Scanning)

2.      - 1776  
         - 1929  
         - 1945

- Columbus discovers America
- Civil War ends
- Vietnam War ends

กิจกรรมที่ 3                      skimming : **Albright Takes Oath.....**

1. Albright
2. Madeleine Albright, the first female US Secretary of State
3. Madeleine **Albright** gave a warning about America's world leadership role

กิจกรรมที่ 4                      Scanning

1. par. 1 President of the United States
2. "     1 US Secretary of State
3. "     3 Secretary of defense
4. "     2 Vice President
5. "     7 Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman
6. "     3 former US Secretary of state
7. "     10 Chief of staff
6. "     15 Treasury secretary

กิจกรรมที่ 5                      Rearrange

Order	Line of succession (positions)	Names
	President of the United States	Bill Clinton
1 <sup>st</sup>	Vice President	Al Gore
2 <sup>nd</sup>	The House of Representatives Speaker	Newt Gingrich
3 <sup>rd</sup>	The President protem of the Senate	
4 <sup>th</sup>	Secretary of state	Madeleine Albright
5 <sup>th</sup>	Treasury secretary	Robert Rubin

## การประเมินผลท้ายบท

### I. Madeleine Albright

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c  | 2. b  | 3. c  | 4. a  | 5. c  |
| 6. b  | 7. c  | 8. b  | 9. d  | 10. b |
| 11. a | 12. d | 13. d | 14. b | 15. d |

### II. The War in Vietnam

16. 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.
20. In Vietnam.
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 |
|-------|-------|-------|

## บทที่ 2 Reading for Comprehension and Interpretative Reading

### กิจกรรมที่ 1

Topics, main ideas and supporting details

- a. D                      b. T                      c. M  
a. T                      b. D                      c. M

### กิจกรรมที่ 2

Main idea : Switzerland

1. F                      2. F                      3. F                      4. F                      5. T

### กิจกรรมที่ 3

Media Execution

1. A Vietcong was being executed.
2. South Vietnam.
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.

## การประเมินผลท้ายบท

I.                      FBI

1. c                      2. a                      3. b

II.                      FBI

4. b                      5. b                      6. a                      7. 'b                      8. b

III.                      Inference from a political cartoon

9. b                      10. c                      11. b                      12. b



### บทที่ 3

#### กิจกรรมที่ 1

Sentence Structures: subject // predicate / complements.

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 **practiees** 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....)

#### กิจกรรมที่ 2

Political Upheaval

Lists of Noun phrase subjects:

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



Sentence 7

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 policies.

**II.** Amnesty Details Abuse of Human Rights

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. c | 12. a | 13. d | 14. c | 15. d | 16. b |
| 17. a | 18. c | 19. d | 20. b | 21. a | 22. d |

กิจกรรมที่ 4

American Political Science Association

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 23. b | 24. b | 25. d | 26. b | 27. c |
| 28. d | 29. a | 30. c | 31. b | 32. a |

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.



## **บทที่ 5**

### **กิจกรรมที่ 1**

Fact or Opinion statements

1. Opinion
2. Opinion
3. Opinion
4. Opinion
5. Opinion

### **กิจกรรมที่ 2**

Markers of Additional Explanation or Argument

1. d
2. b

### **กิจกรรมที่ 3**

Markers of Conditions and Hypothetical Situations

1. d
2. b

### **กิจกรรมที่ 4**

Markers of conclusion

1. a
2. c
3. c

### **กิจกรรมที่ 5**

The World's Urban Explosion

1. = Cause-Effect
2. = Hypothetical Situation
3. = Fact
4. = Conclusion

## **การประเมินผลท้ายบท**

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

## **บทที่ 6**

### **กิจกรรมที่ 1**

C. Sovereignty:

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

## กิจกรรมที่ 2

### Simplifying Reality และ 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

## กิจกรรมที่ 3

### 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)  |
| 7. (4) | 8. (6) | 9. (6) | 10. (6) | 11. (6) | 12. (3) |

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 |      |      |

## กิจกรรมที่ 4

### Still a long Way to Go.

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

## การประเมินผลท้ายบท

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 **accurs** among states or nations
22. Sovereignty is the dominant force within a country
23. The theory and **proctice** 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*, 6<sup>th</sup> 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".

9. Hundreds of thousands of people **were** dying of hunger in North Korea,

10. **The** student president said, "I expect 99% of **the** votes";

กิจกรรมที่ 3

Answer the questions about the caption

1. d                      2. c

กิจกรรมที่ 4

Match the headlines with the lead paragraphs

1. b                      2. c                      3. a

กิจกรรมที่ 5

Answer the questions about newspaper leads

1. a                      2. b                      3. d

กิจกรรมที่ 6

Answers about the news body.

1. Jubilation as Hostages Freed
  2. People take to streets to celebrate victory
  3. 71, freed.
  4. 14, killed.
  5. The Japanese ambassador's home, Peru
- p. 264 Choose the correct answer

1. c                      2. d                      3. a

กิจกรรมที่ 7

Lead and Body

:Troops kill hundreds of protesters in massive crackdown in Beijing.

1. 1. Sunday, June 4, 1989.
2. Tiananmen-Square, Beijing, China.
3. The military wanted to put a violent end to a peaceful protest.
4. They cut a bloody swath through Beijing and rolled into student-occupied Tiananmen Square with tanks and armored personnel carriers.

2. 1. d                      2. a                      3. c



## การประเมินผลท้ายบท

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

28. a. Ryutaro Hashimoto (Already resigned on July 1998)

(b. William Itoh = US Ambassador to Thailand)

c. Eisuke Sakakibara = Finance Minister "Mr. Yen")

29. b            30. d            31. c

## เฉลยคำตอบแบบประเมินผลหลังเรียนจบ (Post-test)

### I. Passage 1

#### Political Science

1. a            2. a            3. c            4. c            5. b            6. a  
7. d            8. d            9. c            10. d           11. d           12. d  
13. d           14. b           15. c

### Passage 2

#### A Constitution

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

#### Is Polling Fair

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