

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I
THE SCORES OF THE SECOND QUARTER SUMMATIVE TEST
OF THE SECOND YEAR SMU STUDENTS FROM PETRA 3
ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1997/1998

No.	II-3 Class	II-8 Class	II-9 Class
1.	86	95	91
2.	86	94	90
3.	82	88	82
4.	82	88	80
5.	80	86	78
6.	80	85	78
7.	78	84	78
8.	76	80	78
9.	76	78	75
10.	76	78	75
11.	76	76	74
12.	76	76	74
13.	74	75	74
14.	74	74	73
15.	72	74	73
16.	72	73	72
17.	70	73	71
18.	70	72	69
19.	68	72	68
20.	68	71	68
21.	68	70	66
22.	66	70	64
23.	64	70	61
24.	64	69	61
25.	64	69	60
26.	62	68	59
27.	60	68	58
28.	60	67	56
29.	60	66	56
30.	60	64	55
31.	58	60	53
32.	56	60	53
33.	54	59	50
34.	54	58	48
35.	54	58	48
36.	50	55	40
37.	50	53	39
38.	48	52	36
39.	42	52	26
40.	28	40	
41.		40	
	$\Sigma X=2644$ $\bar{X}=66.1$ SD=12.62	$\Sigma X=2860$ $\bar{X}=69.75$ SD=12.8	$\Sigma X=2510$ $\bar{X}=64.35$ SD=14.8

APPENDIX II
THE T-TEST COMPUTATION ON THE SUMMATIVE SCORES

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FROM II-3, II-8 AND II-9 CLASSES

Hypotheses:

Ho: $\mu_A = \mu_B$: there is no significant difference between the mean scores

Ha: $\mu_A \neq \mu_B$: there is a significant difference between the mean scores

level of significance = 5%, Z-test, two-tail test, Z table = 1.96

HO is accepted if $-1.96 < Z_c < 1.96$

HO is rejected if $Z_c \leq -1.96$ or $Z_c \geq 1.96$

$$Z_c = \frac{\bar{X}_A - \bar{X}_B}{\sqrt{\frac{SA^2}{n_A} + \frac{SB^2}{n_B}}}$$

Z_c (II-8 & II-3) = 1.294 (Ho is rejected)

Z_c (II-8 & II-9) = 1.74 (Ho is rejected)

Z_c (II-3 & II-9) = .56 (Ho is rejected)

Conclusion : there is no significant difference among the groups (II-3, II-8, and II-9).

APPENDIX III
THE RELIABILITY OF THE TEST
FROM THE TRY OUT OF II-9 CLASS

No.	Items answered correctly	Score
1.	19	95
2.	18	90
3.	17	85
4.	17	85
5.	16	80
6.	16	80
7.	15	75
8.	15	75
9.	15	75
10.	15	75
11.	15	75
12.	15	75
13.	14	70
14.	14	70
15.	14	70
16.	14	70
17.	14	70
18.	14	70
19.	13	65
20.	13	65
21.	13	65
22.	13	65
23.	13	65
24.	12	60
25.	12	60
26.	12	60
27.	12	60
28.	11	55
29.	11	55
30.	11	55
31.	10	50
32.	9	45
33.	9	45
34.	7	35
	$\Sigma X = 448$ $\Sigma X^2 = 6416$ $\bar{X} = 13.17$	$\bar{X} = 65.85$

$SD = \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot \Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}{n(n-1)}}$

$R = 1 - \frac{M(K-M)}{K(SD)^2}$

$SD = \sqrt{\frac{34 \cdot 6416 - (448)^2}{34 \cdot (34-1)}}$

$R = 1 - \frac{13.17(20-13.17)}{20(3.94)^2}$

$SD = 3.94$

$R = .71$

APPENDIX IV
THE DIFFICULTY INDEX AND
THE DISCRIMINATION INDEX

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First Passage : International Relations

Item Number	Upper Level Students Who Answered Correctly	Lower Level Students Who Answered Correctly	Difficulty Index	Discrimination Index
1.	8	6	77%	22%
2.	9	6	83%	33%
3.	8	4	66%	55%
4.	7	3	55%	44%
5.	9	7	88%	22%
6.	5	2	38%	33%
7.	7	5	66%	22%

Second Passage : United Nations Organization

Item Number	Upper Level Students Who Answered Correctly	Lower Level Students Who Answered Correctly	Difficulty Index	Discrimination Index
1.	8	5	72%	33%
2.	8	5	72%	33%
3.	4	2	33%	22%
4.	7	3	55%	44%
5.	7	3	55%	44%
6.	8	8	88%	0
7.	9	8	94%	11%

Third Passage : Struggling to Keep the Peace

Item Number	Upper Level Students Who Answered Correctly	Lower Level Students Who Answered Correctly	Difficulty Index	Discrimination Index
1.	6	2	66%	44%
2.	8	7	88%	22%
3.	9	6	83%	33%
4.	5	4	50%	11%
5.	7	2	77%	55%
6.	8	4	66%	44%

Interpretation of Difficulty Index

Above 70% successful = easy
30% - 70% successful = moderate
Below 30% successful = difficult

Interpretation of Discrimination Index

Above 50% = good discriminator
20% - 50% = fair
Below 20% = poor
0 = none
- = negative

APPENDIX V
THE SCORES OF

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THE POSTTEST OF II-8 CLASS

No.	Score of II-8 Class (X)	(X ²)
1.	18	324
2.	18	324
3.	16	256
4.	16	256
5.	16	256
6.	16	256
7.	16	256
8.	16	256
9.	16	256
10.	16	256
11.	16	256
12.	16	256
13.	16	256
14.	16	256
15.	15	225
16.	15	225
17.	15	225
18.	15	225
19.	15	225
20.	15	225
21.	15	225
22.	15	225
23.	15	225
24.	15	225
25.	15	225
26.	14	196
27.	14	196
28.	14	196
29.	14	196
30.	13	169
31.	13	169
32.	13	169
33.	12	144
34.	12	144
35.	11	121
36.	11	121
37.	10	100
38.	9	81
	($\sum X=553$) $\bar{X}=14.55$	($\sum X^2=8197$)

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{38 \cdot 8197 - (553)^2}{38(38-1)}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{311486 - 305809}{38 \cdot 37}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{5677}{1406}}$$

$$SD = 2$$

**APPENDIX VI
THE SCORES OF**

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THE POSTTEST OF II-3 CLASS

No.	Score of II-3 Class (X)	(X ²)
1.	18	324
2.	17	289
3.	17	289
4.	16	256
5.	16	256
6.	15	225
7.	15	225
8.	15	225
9.	15	225
10.	15	225
11.	15	225
12.	15	225
13.	14	196
14.	14	196
15.	14	196
16.	14	196
17.	14	196
18.	13	169
19.	12	144
20.	12	144
21.	12	144
22.	12	144
23.	12	144
24.	12	144
25.	12	144
26.	11	121
27.	11	121
28.	11	121
29.	11	121
30.	11	121
31.	10	100
32.	10	100
33.	10	100
34.	10	100
35.	9	81
36.	9	81
37.	8	64
38.	6	36
	$\Sigma X=483$	$\Sigma X^2=6413$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{n \cdot \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{38 \cdot 6413 - (483)^2}{38(38-1)}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{243694 - 233289}{38 \cdot 37}}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{10405}{1406}}$$

$$SD = 2.7$$

APPENDIX VII
THE T-TEST COMPUTATION

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FROM THE POSTTEST SCORES

Summary of the data:

II-3 class (speed reading group)

II-8 class (SQ3R group)

$$n = 38$$

$$n = 38$$

$$\bar{X} = 12.71$$

$$\bar{X} = 14.55$$

$$\sum X = 483$$

$$\sum X = 553$$

$$\sum X^2 = 6413$$

$$\sum X^2 = 8197$$

$$SD = 2.7$$

$$SD = 2$$

$$t_c = \frac{\bar{X}_A - \bar{X}_B}{\sqrt{\frac{(n_A - 1) S_A^2 + (n_B - 1) S_B^2}{n_A + n_B - 2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n_A} + \frac{1}{n_B} \right)}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{14.55 - 12.71}{\sqrt{\frac{(38 - 1) 2^2 + (38 - 1) 2.7^2}{38 + 38 - 2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{38} + \frac{1}{38} \right)}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{1.84}{\sqrt{\frac{148 + 269.73}{74} \cdot \frac{1}{19}}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{1.84}{\sqrt{\frac{417.73}{1406}}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{1.84}{0.55}$$

$$t_c = 3.35$$

International trade is the exchange of goods and services produced in one country for goods and services produced in another country. In most cases, countries do not trade the actual goods and services. Rather, they use the income, or money, from the sale of their products to buy the products of another country.

Trade among countries allows people in each country to use their energy in doing what they do best. That is, it lets them specialize. Trade and specialization go hand in hand and enable each of us to have more products to use and more different kinds of products at the lowest possible cost.

Nations trade for many reasons. First, they trade because there are differences in natural resources in different parts of the world. The plants that can be grown are different. The mineral resources are also different.

For example, Canada has nickel mines but is too cold to grow oranges. The United States has only a few small nickel mines but produces large crops of oranges. So the United States buys nickel from Canada, and Canada buys oranges from the United States. We say that the United States exports oranges and imports nickel. Canada exports nickel and imports the oranges.

The second reason nations trade with one another is that it pays to specialize. Specialization makes the best use of a country's productive resources -- its natural resources, the skill of its workers, and its factories. When a country specializes, it can make some goods that are of better quality than goods made elsewhere. Carpets woven in Iran and wine produced in France are examples of these special goods.

Many countries get a large part of their income from selling one or two primary products. Primary products are raw materials from which manufactured goods are made. They may be from products, such as wool, cotton, beef, or wheat. They may come from beneath the surface of the earth, as do copper, iron, coal, and crude oil. Or they may come from forests, as do wood (not timber) and natural rubber.

Trading in most countries is done by businesses. There are some cases in which the governments may do the trading.

International trade has many more problems than there are in domestic trade. Money difference between nations create difficulties. Language differences often cause misunderstandings. Different ways of doing business cause confusion. Tariffs and other trade barriers may be set up by a government.

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D for the correct answer.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
 - A. country trades with another country by selling its products to buy the products from another country
 - B. countries trade with other countries by using their income or money
 - C. International trade happens because a country needs goods and services from other countries
 - D. International trade is the exchange of goods and services among countries

2. (line 7) That is, it lets them specialize.
What does the word them go back to?

A. countries	C. energies
B. people	D. trade and specialization

3. Why do countries trade with one another? It is because ...
 - A. a country may exchange goods and services
 - B. a country may want to get as much income as possible
 - C. a country may need certain products from another country
 - D. a country may want to create bilateral or international relation with other countries

4. Why is it necessary for a country to specialize?
 - A. In order to create equality among the countries
 - B. In order to be able to sell its products to other countries
 - C. In order to show the country's superiority to other countries
 - D. In order to make the natural resources, the workers and the factories more productive

5. Which source of primary products is not included in the passage?
 - A. products produced by animals
 - B. products produces from forests
 - C. products produced by manufacturer
 - D. products produced from beneath the surface of the earth

6. (line 10) First, they trade because ...
What does they refer to?

A. nations	C. differences in natural resources
B. reasons	D. the plants and mineral resources

7. Which of these problems is not found in international trade?

A. language difference	C. difference in currency
B. different perception in business	D. trade barriers set up by a government

8. What does paragraph 8 tell us about ?
- A. there are problems in domestic trade
 - B. there are problems in international trade
 - C. there are problems which are set up by a government
 - D. there are problems in international and domestic trade

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is human right organization that won the Nobel peace prize in 1977. It was founded in 1961 to further human freedom by condemning torture and imprisonment because of religious and political beliefs. Its method is to cases through mailings and other publicity. The organization has members in more than 150 countries. World headquarters are in London, England.

International pressure has caused some governments to improve their records on human rights. As a private organization, Amnesty International has helped by exposing the continued use of torture and other violations of human rights in various countries. There has been some improvement in the area of human rights, although progress has been uneven. The countries of the world now officially condemn genocide -- the deliberate destruction of a race or people.

As people throughout the world became better informed, they will be better able to judge what is good and what is bad for a society. The spread of human rights and liberties will then be aided by the force of world opinion.

Today most governments at least claim to support human rights. The United Nations, the governments of democratic countries, and private organizations such as Amnesty International use their influence in the most serious cases of injustice. But it is difficult to judge the effects of this influence on the many countries that are dictatorships.

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D for the correct answer.

1. What was the Amnesty International founded for?
 - A. to condemn genocide
 - B. to further condemn imprisonment
 - C. to decrease violations on human rights
 - D. to accept other people's religious and political beliefs

2. How does the Amnesty International operate?
 - A. it can work on the cases by using newspaper or magazine
 - B. it can hold a conference on human rights to solve the cases
 - C. it can send its agents to approach the country in which there is a case of injustice
 - D. it can invite the representatives of the country where there is a case of serious injustice

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - A. there has been progress on human rights although it is uneven
 - B. there has been improvement on human rights due to international pressure
 - C. deliberate destruction of a race or people is now condemned by countries in the world
 - D. Amnesty International has helped improve records on human rights by exposing violations on human rights

4. How is the progress in the area of human rights?
 - A. there has been uneven progress in the area of human rights
 - B. the progress made by the Amnesty International is quite fast
 - C. there has been remarkable progress in the area of human rights
 - D. there is a great change in the world concerning the improvement of human rights

5. Which of the following statement is incorrect? The Amnesty International ...
 - A. has many members
 - B. is a state organization
 - C. is a human right organization
 - D. is a non-government organization

6. (par 3 line 14) ... they will be better able to judge ...
 What does they refer to?

A. people	C. everyone
B. the world	D. countries

7. (par 4 line 19) ... Amnesty International use their influence ...

What does the word their refer to?

- A. the United Nations
- B. the governments of democratic countries
- C. private organizations
- D. A,B, and C

8. What does the last paragraph tell us about?

- A. countries that are dictatorship still have low respect on human rights
- B. most countries and organizations in the world now support human rights
- C. the influence of many countries and private organizations such as Amnesty International is big
- D. governments have helped solve serious cases of injustice in many parts of the world

United Nations Organization

The United Nations Organization is a voluntary association of nations. It was organized to keep the peace, to promote the general welfare of peoples, and to gain respect for individual liberties and the right of people to determine their own future.

The United Nations, like many national governments, has organs, or divisions. These organs have functions somewhat comparable to those of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of national governments. However, the United Nations does not have as much power over its member nations as national governments have over their people. The United Nations must depend largely on the willingness of the member nations to cooperate in good faith.

Although the United Nations is primarily an organization for keeping peace, it has other important jobs, too. These jobs include bringing about cooperation in dealing with economic and social problems, furthering respect for human right, and helping non-self governing territories to develop economically and politically. In admitting new members, the United Nations shows that it accepts the responsibility of helping in their development and in the elimination of racial discrimination.

The Charter lists principles that the organization and member states agree to respect. Some of these are designed to limit the power of the organization. One of these is the principle of sovereign equality -- the equality of each member nation. Another is the principle of nonintervention -- the United Nations will intervene only in international problems, not in the domestic problems of a country. Other principles emphasize the use of peaceful means for settling disputes and require that nations avoid threatening other nations with force or actually using force. Member nations are also asked to support the United Nations in peacekeeping operations.

The General Assembly can admit a new member only if the Security Council recommends the admission. The Security Council cannot recommend a nation for membership unless the permanent members of the Council (the United States, the Soviet Union -- now Russia -- the United Kingdom, France, and China) agree.

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D for the correct answer.

1. How is the influence of UNO over its member nations compared with the members' national governments?
 - A. UN has no power over its member nations
 - B. UN and its member nations have equal power
 - C. UN has less power than the national governments
 - D. UN has more power than the national governments

2. (line 9) ... However, the United Nations does not have as much power over its member nations as national governments have over their people. What does their refer to?

A. the United Nations	C. member nations
B. National governments	D. people

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 - A. the UN is primarily an organization for keeping peace
 - B. the UN has many other important jobs besides peacekeeping
 - C. the UN is responsible for helping new member in their development
 - D. the UN brings about cooperation in dealing with economic and social problems

4. (line 17) ...the responsibility of their development ...
What does they refer to?

A. new members	C. development and elimination of racial discrimination
B. United Nations	D. non-self governing territories

5. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
 - A. it is necessary to have respect among member nations
 - B. the UN can ask member nations to support peacekeeping operations
 - C. it is important to set up principles that all member nations agree to respect
 - D. there are some principles in the Charter which are set up to limit the power of the UN

6. Which statement is not included in the jobs of UN?
 - A. to use peaceful means for settling disputes
 - B. to help determine economy policies of its members
 - C. to encourage respect for the rights of every individual
 - D. to be responsible to help its member nations in their development

7. Which of the following statement is a way for member nations to support UN?
 - A. protect weak countries in settling disputes
 - B. use force against a nation which threatens other nations
 - C. create bilateral relations with every other member of the UN
 - D. send troops for international force in peacekeeping operation

8. A country is said to be a new legal member of the UN if it is admitted by ...
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| A. General Assembly | C. 5 permanent members of Security Council |
| B. Security Council | D. All members of UNO |

APPENDIX IX
International Trade

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Today most governments at least claim to support human rights. The United Nations, the governments of democratic countries, and private organizations such as Amnesty International use their influence in the most serious cases of injustice. But it is difficult to judge the effects of this influence on the many countries that are dictatorship.

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D for the correct answer.

1. What was the Amnesty International founded for?
 - A. to condemn genocide
 - B. to further condemn imprisonment
 - C. to decrease violations on human rights
 - D. to accept other people's religious and political beliefs

2. How does the Amnesty International operate?
 - A. it can work on the cases by using newspaper or magazine
 - B. it can hold a conference on human rights to solve the cases
 - C. it can send its agents to approach the country in which there is a case of injustice
 - D. it can invite the representatives of the country where there is a case of serious injustice

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - A. there has been progress on human rights although it is uneven
 - B. there has been improvement on human rights due to international pressure
 - C. deliberate destruction of a race or people is now condemned by countries in the world
 - D. Amnesty International has helped improve records on human rights by exposing violations on human rights

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5. Which of the following statement is incorrect? The Amnesty International ...
 - A. has many members
 - B. is a state organization
 - C. is a human right organization
 - D. is a non-government organization

6. (par 3 line 14) ... they will be better able to judge ...
 What does they refer to?

A. people	C. everyone
B. the world	D. countries

7. (par 4 line 19) ... Amnesty International use their influence ...
What does the word their refer to?
A. the United Nations
B. the governments of democratic countries
C. private organizations
D. A,B, and C
8. What does the last paragraph tell us about?
A. countries that are dictatorship still have low respect on human rights
B. most countries and organizations in the world now support human rights
C. the influence of many countries and private organizations such as Amnesty International is big
D. governments have helped solve serious cases of injustice in many parts of the world

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The United Nations Organization is a voluntary association of nations. It was organized to keep the peace, to promote the general welfare of peoples, and to gain respect for individual liberties and the right of people to determine their own future.

The United Nations, like many national governments, has organs, or divisions. These organs have functions somewhat comparable to those of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of national governments. However, the United Nations does not have as much power over its member nations as national governments have over their people. The United Nations must depend largely on the willingness of the member nations to cooperate in good faith.

Although the United Nations is primarily an organization for keeping peace, it has other important jobs, too. These jobs include bringing about cooperation in dealing with economic and social problems, furthering respect for human right, and helping non-self governing territories to develop economically and politically. In admitting new members, the United Nations shows that it accepts the responsibility of helping in their development and in the elimination of racial discrimination.

The Charter lists principles that the organization and member states agree to respect. Some of these are designed to limit the power of the organization. One of these is the principle of sovereign equality -- the equality of each member nation. Another is the principle of nonintervention -- the United Nations will intervene only in international problems, not in the domestic problems of a country. Other principles emphasize the use of peaceful means for settling disputes and require that nations avoid threatening other nations with force or actually using force. Member nations are also asked to support the United Nations in peacekeeping operations.

The General Assembly can admit a new member only if the Security Council recommends the admission. The Security Council cannot recommend a nation for membership

unless the permanent members of the Council (the United States,
the Soviet Union -- now Russia -- the United Kingdom, France,
and China) agree.

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D for the correct answer.

1. How is the influence of UNO over its member nations compared with the members' national governments?
 - A. UN has no power over its member nations
 - B. UN and its member nations have equal power
 - C. UN has less power than the national governments
 - D. UN has more power than the national governments

2. (line 9) ... However, the United Nations does not have as much power over its member nations as national governments have over their people. What does their refer to?

A. the United Nations	C. member nations
B. National governments	D. people

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 - A. the UN is primarily an organization for keeping peace
 - B. the UN has many other important jobs besides peacekeeping
 - C. the UN is responsible for helping new member in their development
 - D. the UN brings about cooperation in dealing with economic and social problems

4. (line 17) ...the responsibility of their development ...
What does they refer to?

A. new members	C. development and elimination of racial discrimination
B. United Nations	D. non self governing territories economy and politics

5. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
 - A. it is necessary to have respect among member nations
 - B. the UN can ask member nations to support peacekeeping operations
 - C. it is important to set up principles that all member nations agree to respect
 - D. there are some principles in the Charter which are set up to limit the power of the UN

6. Which statement is not included in the jobs of UN?
 - A. to use peaceful means for settling disputes
 - B. to help determine economy policies of its members
 - C. to encourage respect for the rights of every individual
 - D. to be responsible to help its member nations in their development

7. Which of the following statement is a way for member nations to support UN?
 - A. protect weak countries in settling disputes
 - B. use force against a nation which threatens other nations
 - C. create bilateral relations with every other member of the UN
 - D. send troops for international force in peacekeeping operation

8. A country is said to be a new legal member of the UN if it is admitted by ...
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| A. General Assembly | C. 5 permanent members of Security Council |
| B. Security Council | D. All members of UNO |

I.**International Relations**

All independent countries need to promote good international relations. Such relations are important in maintaining countries' national interest through international cooperation.

Every government usually has a department called the Department of Foreign Affairs. The task of this department is to manage the government's foreign relations through its diplomatic missions in other countries.

The officer highest in rank in a diplomatic mission is an ambassador, who heads the embassy and represents his government in diplomacy or diplomatic affairs. An embassy refers to the ambassador and his staff and to the place where they work in the capital of a foreign country.

The other diplomatic staff members or diplomats lower in rank than the ambassador are minister, minister counselor, first secretary, second secretary, third secretary and attaché.

A consul is appointed to stay in a certain foreign city. His duty is to care for the commercial interest of his government and to serve its citizens. A consulate is the position of a consul or his office.

An envoy is a diplomat especially sent to represent his government on a special mission.

A charge d'affaires is a diplomat who takes the place of an ambassador when the latter is absent from his place of duty.

Attaché is the lowest rank in the foreign service. This word also refers to a member of the diplomatic staff who heads a special division in an embassy. There are several attaches, such as military attach, cultural attaché and commercial attaché.

The diplomatic staff and their families are not subjected to arrest by the foreign country's security organs, and to the payment of its taxes or customs, because they have diplomatic immunity.

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D on the correct answer.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - A. there is a need to develop relations with other countries
 - B. It is important to have the Department of Foreign Affairs
 - C. the job of the Department of Foreign Affairs is to arrange the relations with other countries
 - D. diplomatic missions need to be carried out by the Department of Foreign Affairs

2. A diplomatic staff whose duty is to take the position of an ambassador if he is not available is called ...

A. Diplomat	C. Attaché
B. Charge d'affaires	D. Envoy

3. What do you know about the rights of diplomatic staff and their families in a foreign country? In a foreign country ...
 - A. they can avoid paying tax and cannot be arrested
 - B. they have to pay the tax but they cannot be arrested
 - C. they may pay the tax and be arrested if they are guilty
 - D. they do not have to pay the tax but they can be arrested if they are proven guilty

4. (line 17) ... the commercial interest of his government and to serve its citizens. What does its refer to?

A. the consul's government	C. the foreign country
B. the commercial interest	D. the citizens

5. An attaché is a diplomatic staff lower in ... than an ambassador.

A. importance	C. division
B. rank	D. representation

6. Among the diplomatic staff, which one is assigned to a foreign country to represent his government on certain duty?

A. Ambassador	C. Attaché
B. Consul	D. Envoy

7. Which of the following possible jobs do you think an attach deals with?
 - A. to send a team to the foreign country to learn its culture
 - B. to develop a law system that is mutually beneficial for both governments
 - C. to increase the economic cooperation with the foreign country's government
 - D. to cooperate with the foreign country's government in improving the quality of the armed forces

II.

The United Nations Organization

In the spring of 1945, the representatives of 50 nations met in a conference in San Francisco USA to set up an organization for the maintenance of friendly relations and cooperation among the nations of the world. The Second World War had then been going on for over five years. Millions of people had been killed, or had been suffering from the effects of the war. It was hoped that the organization would be able to prevent wars in the future. At the end of the conference, the delegates signed the United Charter, and the United Nations Organization was born.

The United Nations' headquarters is in New York. Here the General Assembly, in which all the member-states are represented, meets to discuss matters concerning the world's general problems. The most important official of the organization is the Secretary General. If something happens somewhere, he is the first man to take measures to prevent things from getting worse. Disputes between member-states are discussed and settled by the Security Council. UN can send troops to keep peace in troubled countries.

The UN contributed a great deal to the settlement of the Dutch-Indonesian problem over the independence of Indonesia. As the dispute became serious and developed into a war, the Security Council ordered a cease fire, and under the recognition by the Dutch government of Indonesia's independence in 1949. Also the status of West Irian Jaya, as a province of Indonesia, was settled with the help of the United Nations.

Besides the Security Council, there are many other important UN agencies. UNESCO (the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) is concerned with the spreading of knowledge and improvement of education throughout the world.

UNICEF (the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) is a popular agency, known all over the world because of its activities in promoting the welfare and health of children.

The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) helps developing countries to improve the people's diet and farming methods. And many others.

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D for the correct answer.

1. Why was the UNO established?
 - A. to maintain friendly relations among nations
 - B. to eliminate all kinds of suffering in the future
 - C. to establish a strong organization to control countries in the world
 - D. to stop the Second World War that had been going on for over five years

2. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
 - A. It is about how the UNO came into being
 - B. the first conference of the UNO was held in the spring of 1945
 - C. 50 nations were aware of the world situation during the Second World War
 - D. the signing of the United Charter was done by the representatives of 50 nations

3. Where are all of the member states represented? They are represented in ...

A. New York	C. United Nations' agencies
B. San Francisco	D. General Assembly

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 - A. the influence of the Security Council over Indonesia and the Netherlands was big
 - B. the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands was overcome by the UN
 - C. the UNO helped solve some problems in Indonesia
 - D. Indonesia got its independence due to the UN's help

5. UN can send troops for peacekeeping purpose to ...
 - A. a country where there is civil disorder
 - B. a country where the people lack of food
 - C. a country where the economy situation is bad
 - D. a country where there has been a natural disaster

6. What agency or agencies deals with the problems of hunger?

A. UNESCO	C. FAO
B. UNICEF	D. UNICEF and FAO

7. What do paragraph 4,5, and 6 tell us about?
 - A. the agencies in the UN are popular
 - B. UNESCO, UNICEF, and FAO are three examples of the UN's important agencies
 - C. the UN gives great contribution to the world through its agencies
 - D. the aim of the UN's agencies is to spread knowledge throughout the world

III.

Struggling to Keep the Peace

In June 1995 the United Nations celebrated its 50th anniversary. The document which set up the UN was signed by 50 countries in June 1945. The role of the UN was to protect the world from war and to support basic human rights and the rights of large and small countries.

Between 1945 and 1995 the UN claims to have helped end 172 regional conflicts. These include cease-fires in wars in Cyprus, Yemen, Congo, Angola, El Salvador and Cambodia.

The UN believes that warfare is not a right way of solving a problem. If a country is attacked by another country, it can ask the UN for help. There are several paths the UN can follow in the case of conflict.

1. Peacekeeping

The UN asks its members to supply troops for an international force to keep the peace agreement between countries.

2. Sanctions

The UN tells its members not to trade with one or more countries that are fighting. In this way the UN hopes to put economic pressure on the warring countries to stop fighting.

3. Negotiation

The UN sends out its team of negotiators who try to help the warring countries reach a peaceful solution.

4. Observation

When a cease-fire has been agreed, unarmed UN observers can be sent to make sure that the fighting has stopped.

5. Enforce peace

The UN can send a multinational army to end the conflict by force. This has never happened yet.

On its 50th anniversary the UN can look back on its history with some pride. However, it is clear that it has a long way to go before it can achieve its goal of saving mankind from the "scourge of war".

Put a cross (X) on either A,B,C, or D for the correct answer.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - A. Between 1945 and 1995 the United Nations made a claim
 - B. the United Nations was successful in stopping the regional conflicts between 1945 and 1995
 - C. the cease-fires in wars in Cyprus, Yemen, Congo, Angola, El Salvador and Cambodia were due to the UN's help
 - D. the help given by United Nations to warring countries was enormous
2. Which of these is not an aim of the UN?

A. to prevent world wars	C. to control countries in the world
B. to support human rights	D. to protect small countries
3. (line 9) it can ask the UN for help. What does it refer to?

A. member nation	C. UN
B. another country	D. a country
4. Which statement is correct according to the passage?
 - A. the UN has its own army
 - B. the UN cannot do anything when a war breaks
 - C. the UN has managed to prevent all wars in the past fifty years
 - D. the UN can send in a multinational fighting force in warring countries
5. Two warring countries want to talk about peace agreement. Which form of help do you think UN should give?

A. negotiation	C. observation
B. sanction	D. peacekeeping
6. What does the last paragraph tell us about?
 - A. the UN has done a good job, yet it still has many responsibilities to take care of in the future
 - B. the UN has given so much help for countries in the world
 - C. the UN can be proud of what it has contributed to the world
 - D. the UN has not been very successful in stopping wars in the world

Reading Materials for the Treatments

Reading I : International Trade

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 5. C |
| 2. B | 6. A |
| 3. C | 7. B |
| 4. B | 8. B |

Reading II : Amnesty International

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 5. B |
| 2. A | 6. A |
| 3. B | 7. D |
| 4. A | 8. B |

Reading III : United Nations Organization

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 5. D |
| 2. B | 6. B |
| 3. B | 7. D |
| 4. A | 8. A |

Testing Instrument

Reading I : International Relations

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. C | 5. B |
| 2. B | 6. D |
| 3. A | 7. B |
| 4. A | |

Reading II : The United Nations Organization

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. A | 5. A |
| 2. A | 6. C |
| 3. D | 7. B |
| 4. C | |

Reading III : Struggling to Keep the Peace

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. D |
| 2. C | 5. A |
| 3. D | 6. A |