

A. Read the following text and tick (✓) the best answers.

Not only the Western clout diminished, but the paradox of democracy also weakens. Western will to promote democracy in the post Cold War world. During the Cold War the west and the United States in particular confronted the 'Friendly tyrant' problem: the dilemmas of cooperating with military juntas and dictators who were anti-communist and hence useful partners in the Cold War. Such cooperation produced uneasiness at times embarrassment when these regimes engaged in outrageous violation of human rights. Cooperation could, however, be justified as a lesser evil: these governments were usually less thoroughly repressive than communist regimes and could be expected to be less durable as well as more susceptible to American and other outside influences. Why not work with a less brutal friendly tyrant if the alternative was a more brutal friendly tyrant if the alternative was a more brutal unfriendly one?

In the post Cold War World the choice can be the more difficult one between a friendly tyrant and an unfriendly democracy. The west's easy assumption that democratically elected governments will be cooperative and pro-western need not hold true in non-western societies where electoral competition can bring anti-western rationalists and fundamentalists to power. The world was relieved when the Algerian military intervened in 1992 and cancelled the election which the fundamentalist FIS was going to win. Western governments also were reassured when the fundamentalist Welfare party in Turkey and the nationalist BJP in India were excluded from after scoring electoral victories in 1995 and 1996. On the other hand, within the context of its revolution Iran in some respect has one of the more democratic regimes in the

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Islamic world, and competitive elections in many Arab countries including Saudi Arabia and Egypt would almost surely produce governments far less sympathetic to the Western interests than their undemocratic predecessors. A popularity elected government in China could well be highly nationalistic. As western leaders realize the democratic processes in non-western societies often produce governments unfriendly to the west, they both attempt to influence those elections and also lose their enthusiasm for promoting democracy in those societies.

Questions:

1. In the post-Cold War period, the Western influence ...
a. has strengthened
b. has weakened
c. has remained the same
d. has increased
2. Promotion of the western model of democracy could not be expected because of its ...
a. authoritarian influence
b. socialist influence
c. democratic influence
d. anti-communist influence
3. Why did America and the west fall in dilemma whether to cooperate with military juntas and dictators?
a. Because they were powerful.
b. Socialist influence
c. Because they were anti-socialist
d. Because they were elected
4. Cooperation with the dictators made the west feel embarrassed because ...
a. they were corrupt
b. they were repressive
c. they were engaged in human rights violation
d. they were anti-communist
5. What is true about the US?
a. Military juntas and dictators were equally dear.
b. Communist regimes are as dear as the juntas.
c. Communist regimes are dearer than the juntas
d. There is no difference between communist regimes and juntas.

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6. Algerian military in ...
a. the US did not work
b. democracy was the fundamentalist
c. the regime was the eyes of the M
d. fundamentalist party
7. The regimes in the ...
a. likely to be more
b. likely to be more
c. likely to be less
d. likely to be more
8. The regimes in the ...
a. democratic process
b. democratic process
c. election did not
d. western model societies
9. The text talks about ...
a. democracy
b. human rights
c. human rights and democracy

B. Read the following text and answer the questions which follow. Amongst the areas of human and social essential issues listed and education in ecc such as these that education in ecc Children do not know which they live in Sch process that of child learn the more experience

as young as five children are beginning to acquire likes and dislikes about other groups of people, and about countries and cultures other than their own. By Junior School quite strong prejudices may have been formed often prior to any factual knowledge. We only need to consider how some young children view the Russians, the Irish or the Germans to exemplify this view.

Children also seem to have fairly well-defined ideas about war and peace by the age of 6/7. While they have quite clear images of war it appears that they often have very hazy ideas about the nature of peace. It is also pertinent to refer to the debate about human aggression, the latter popularity seen as an innate characteristics of our species.

11. Why should the areas of education like social, moral, spiritual etc. be explored? a. For social development of the children. b. For moral development of the children. c. For spiritual development of the children. d. For develop education for peace.
12. The essential issues of education are a. environmental education only. b. environmental and political education only. c. environmental education, political education and education in economic understanding only. d. environmental education in economic understanding etc.
13. Children come to school a. aware of the world they live. b. unaware of the world they live c. with the knowledge of their own world d. without the knowledge of their own world.
14. Children are expected to learn their culture through intervention in .. a. family b. society c. class d. school
15. Children begin to develop their at the age of five a. likes b. dislikes c. intelligence d. attitudes

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16. What is true with the text? a. Children learn factual knowledge before prejudices. b. Children learn prejudices before factual knowledge c. Children learn prejudice and factual knowledge simultaneously d. Children learn prejudice and factual knowledge consecutively.
17. The feeling of prejudice says ... a. yours is great c. ours is great b. mine is great d. none is great
18. When do children develop the ideas of war and peace? a. At the age of 6. c. By the age of 6/7 b. At the age of 6/7. d. At the age of 7.
19. According to the text, which one of the following statements is correct? a. The idea of peace is clearer than that of war. b. The idea of war is more abstract than that of peace. c. The idea of war is more concrete than that of peace. d. The idea of peace and war is quite hazy.
20. What is the innate characteristic of humankind? a. War c. Aggression b. Peace d. Debate

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