**Pre-test on week 1**

**Vocabulary in Public Administration**

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| 1 | Academic freedom | เสรีภาพทางวิชาการ การแสดงความคิดเห็นอย่างอิสระในชุมชนวิชาการ |
| 2 | Accelerating premium pay |  |
| 3 | Acceptance of authority |  |
| 4 | Acculturation |  |
| 5 | Accuracy |  |
| 6 | Achievement motivation theory |  |
| 7 | Achievement test |  |
| 8 | Action learning |  |
| 9 | Action plan |  |
| 10 | Adaptive structure |  |

Choose the best answer.

1. This is Bob. He's \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.  
   a. a  
   b. an
2. Peter is \_\_\_\_ engineer.  
   a. a  
   b. an
3. That's Oliver. He's \_\_\_ travel agent.  
   a. a  
   b. an
4. Leonardo di Caprio is \_\_\_ actor.  
   a. a  
   b. an
5. Fred is \_\_\_\_ electrician.  
   a. a  
   b. an
6. Mr. Smith is \_\_\_ teacher.  
   a. a  
   b. an
7. This is Gloria. She's \_\_\_ homemaker.  
   a. a  
   b. an
8. That's John. He's \_\_\_ police officer.  
   a. a  
   b. an
9. I'm \_\_\_\_ student.  
   a. a  
   b. an
10. Meryl Streep is \_\_\_\_ actress.  
    a. a  
    b. an

**Read the article**

**Partisan brand name building and deficit politics: examining the role of power sharing on party issue consistency**[**\***](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9038757&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S0143814X13000135#fn2606)

Scholars of political parties frequently note that a party's candidates are aided by the presence of a consistent and favorable party brand name. We argue that partisan success in maintaining a consistent position on important policy issues hinges on how their role in the government motivates their strategies about public policy formation. Specifically, when parties share control of government institutions, parties need to balance their electoral interest in promoting a consistent brand name with the need to generate public policy that leads to effective governance. When control is held by one party, the costs and benefits of effective governance are born entirely by the majority, absolving both parties of the need to compromise on the substance of policy. By employing item response theory methods to assess patterns of party voting on deficit issues, we find strong support for these hypotheses.

Source: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9038757&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S0143814X13000135>