

1-4: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

There have been many theories about child development throughout history. Plato believed that children are born with special talents and that their training should stress those talents. His views are consistent with modern thinking about individual differences and education. Aristotle proposed methods for observing children's behavior that were forerunners of modern methods. For many centuries thereafter, little interest was shown in the development of children because they were regarded only as miniature adults. In the 18th century, the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau seemed to echo Plato when he stated that children should be free to express their energies in order to develop their special talents since strict monitoring of the child may induce poor improvement of the character. His view suggested that normal development occurred best in a nonrestrictive, supportive environment where the child could be more liberated to explore himself. Similar concepts are popular today. In the 19th century, Charles Darwin's theory of evolution provided an impetus for the scientific examination of child development. His emphasis on the survival behavior of different species stimulated an interest in observing children to identify the various ways they adapt to things and learn about the inheritance of human behavior. These studies were of limited scientific value because they required objectivity and often failed to adequately describe the observed behaviours, making validation impossible.

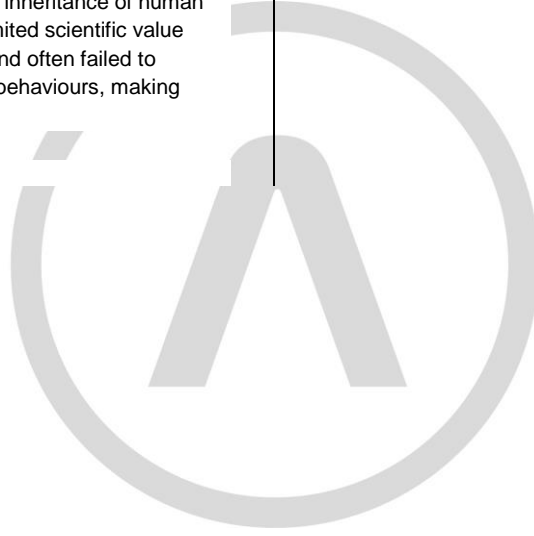
1. People didn't pay much attention to child development because they ----.

- A) were not really interested in the theories that Plato put forward about children
- B) did not see children as individual beings but the replicas of adults
- C) believed that the development of children was a process that needed close attention
- D) were more involved in the theories of Aristotle rather than those of Plato
- E) believed children did not have any special talents and interests as they were considered shallow

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2. According to Rousseau's theory, ----.

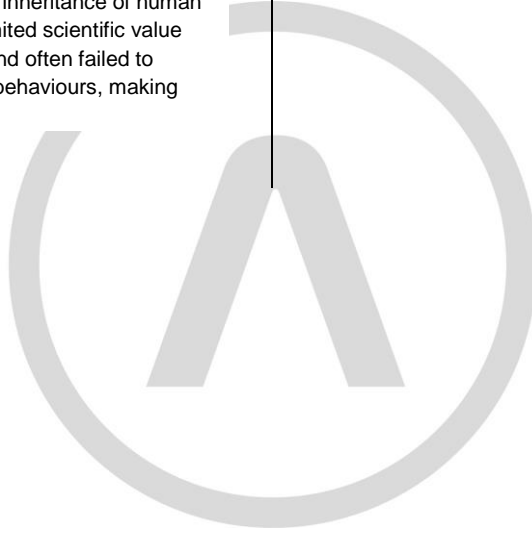
- A) children tend to develop better characteristics so long as they are raised within a more encouraging atmosphere
- B) unique abilities that are inherent within children are bound to occur under severe observation
- C) discovery of the self is not the sole outcome of having acquired distinctive characteristics
- D) the statements of Plato are constrained in the sense that they do not include the abilities that children acquire
- E) Plato was totally wrong about his propositions regarding the development of children and how they grow.



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3. It could be inferred from the passage that ----.

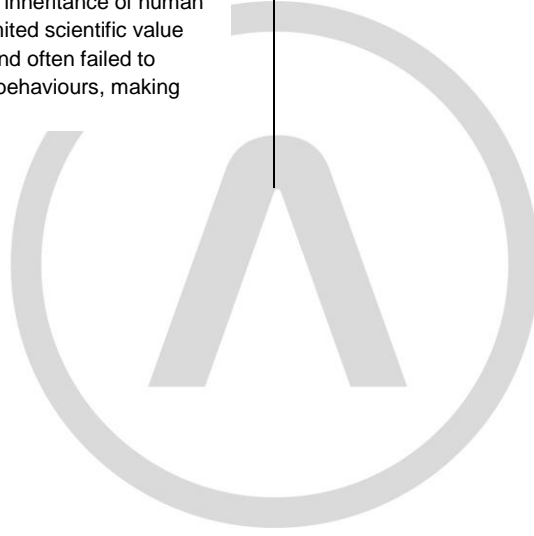
- A) Aristotle and Plato had very conflicting ideas on child development, which made scientific circles ignore the subject
- B) Rousseau tried hard, though in vain, to change the misconceptions brought about by Plato considering child development
- C) according to Rousseau, as long as children are set free, they tend to become more supportive of their environment
- D) with the introduction of Darwin's theory of evolution, child development became an interesting topic for scientific research
- E) Darwin's theory was so accurate and objective in evaluating child development that it was impossible not to validate it



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4. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To elaborate on the impact of genetic and environmental factors on child development
- B) To report the findings of research into the effects of Darwin's theory on child development
- C) To encourage educational psychologists to make objective explanations about child development
- D) To give information on the controversial theories on the deficiencies in child growth
- E) To demonstrate an array of theories as to child development and the intellectual growth of children



1. B	2. A	3. D	4. E
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