

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.

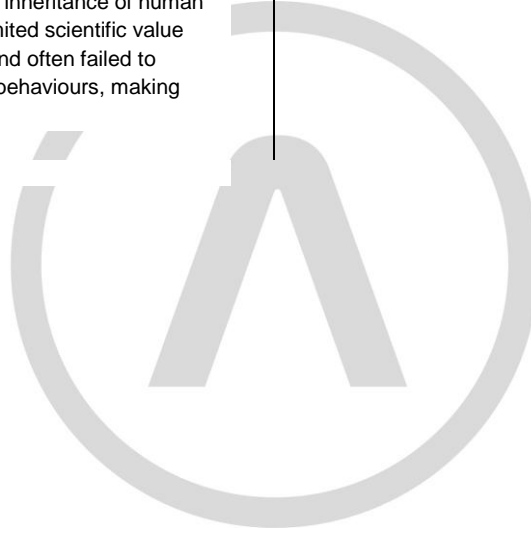
1. People didn't pay much attention to child development because they ----.

- 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, ----.

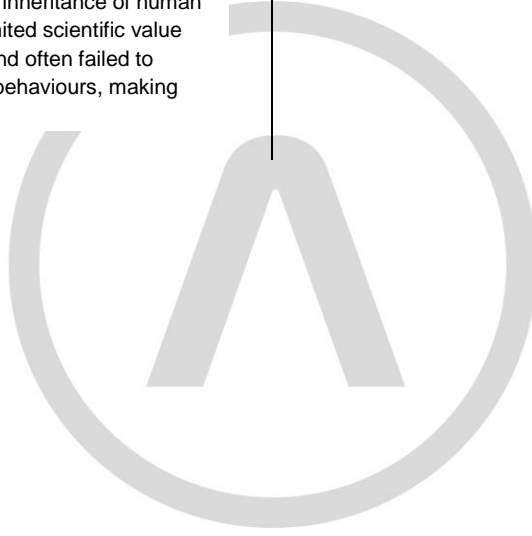
- A) children tend to develop better characteristics so long as they are raised within a more encouraging atmosphere
- B) unique abilities that are inherent within children are bound to occur under severe observation
- C) discovery of the self is not the sole outcome of having acquired distinctive characteristics
- 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 ----.

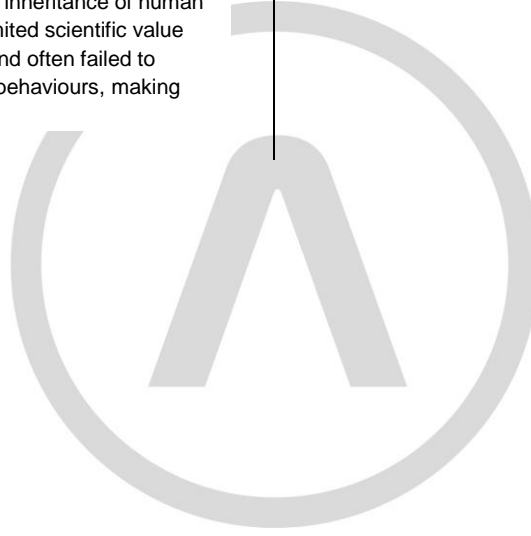
- A) Aristotle and Plato had very conflicting ideas on child development, which made scientific circles ignore the subject
- B) Rousseau tried hard, though in vain, to change the misconceptions brought about by Plato considering child development
- C) according to Rousseau, as long as children are set 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

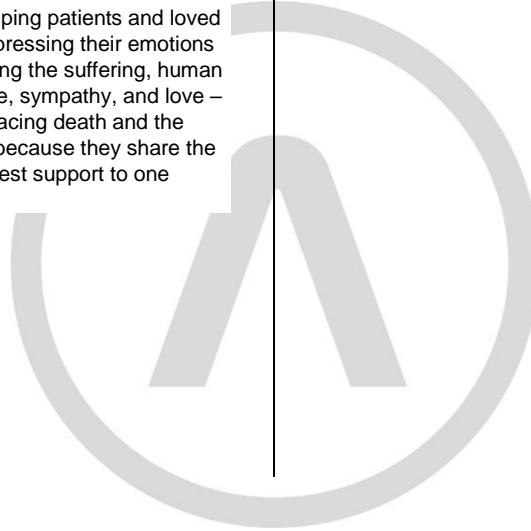


5-8: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Thanatology is the study or science of the experience of death and dying and of the process of mourning. Although people in all societies have speculated about death, its experience's systematic study is a recent development. Many people still believe that studying dying is insensitive and taboo. Still, thanatologists consider their work as potentially helpful to all because, in seeking to understand the process of dying, they may be able to help make it a less alienating and frightening experience. In the 1950s and 1960s, various social scientists paved the way for the study of the psychology of dying. The work that most influenced public considerations of dying and grief is *On Death and Dying* (1969) by the psychiatrist Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. It is believed that the dying patient usually goes through a series of stages (denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance), although it is recognized that an individual may show signs of more than one stage at any time, may experience the stages in different orders, and may move back and forth between stages. If patients receive adequate counseling from professionals, and support from loved ones, they can be helped ultimately to accept their approaching death and become able to die peacefully. Counseling involves helping patients and loved ones to grieve naturally, without repressing their emotions individually or in groups. In alleviating the suffering, human support – warmth, open acceptance, sympathy, and love – is most important. Those who are facing death and the loss of a loved one often find that, because they share the same problem, they can offer the best support to one another.

5. The main purpose of the author is to ----.

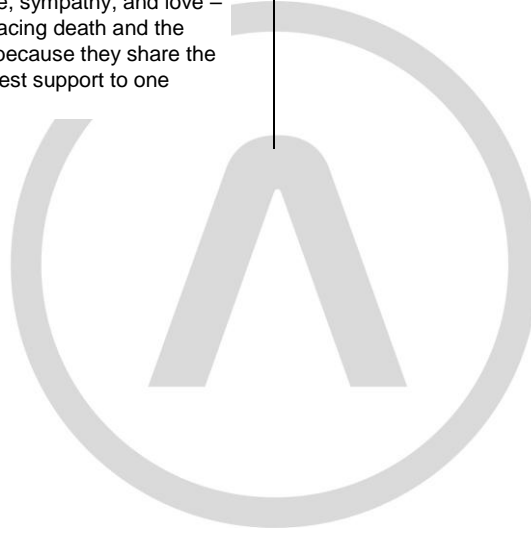
- A) give an overall account of a field concerned mainly with death and mourning
- B) shock the reader by introducing a weird approach to sensitive issues like death and mourning
- C) inform the reader about what one goes through in the face of death
- D) explain how one can cope with the loss of a loved one via Thanatology
- E) help the reader gain an insight into how Thanatology developed over time



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6. It can be inferred from the passage that the stages a dying person go through ----.

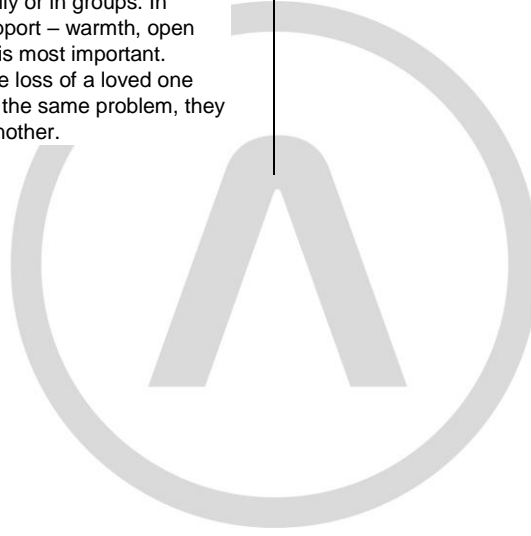
- A) can be incredibly frustrating if no help is accepted
- B) can be fully eliminated with professional guidance
- C) don't always have to be in the same order for every individual
- D) sometimes change from one culture to another depending on their traditions
- E) are mostly very difficult to handle for the counsellor if the patient is mourning



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7. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

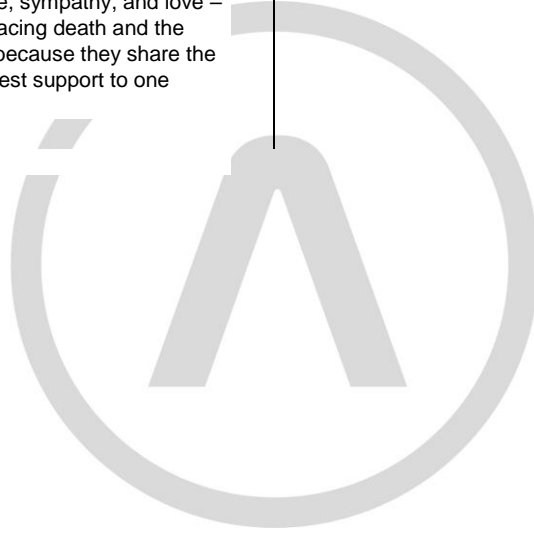
- A) mourning in itself can help prevent the much feared feeling of oblivion
- B) human dying process is likely to cause estrangement
- C) the study of the psychology of dying had come into being long before the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century
- D) counseling offers no significant benefits to any party involved
- E) thanatology can be considered an established science



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8. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A) Denial is only one of the steps that a dying patient undergoes.
- B) Without counseling, patients refuse to accept their situations.
- C) Thanatology helps people accept their medical situation easily.
- D) Counseling prevents depression in patients.
- E) Patients and their relatives feel safer and more hopeful through counseling.





CEVAP ANAHTARI

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



