![E:\logo[1].jpg]()**YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

**SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**2016 - 2017 FALL, WEEK 14**

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT 3**

**(C Level)**

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**The Qualities We Prize in Our Children**

1. A recent international study has shown some surprising and apparently ***contradictory results*** on the question of the priorities parents around the world have when raising their children. While the survey shows that some virtues are universally prized, interesting, regional and national trends ***emerge*** when parents are asked to rate the importance of various qualities they wish to instil in their children.
2. Parents around the world seem to agree that good manners, a sense of responsibility and respect for others are important qualities to teach their children. However, while West Europeans give all three qualities more or less equal importance, East Europeans and North Americans rate a sense of responsibility as by far the most important, and put respect for others to third place.
3. Interestingly, a sense of imagination ranks the lowest ***priority*** worldwide although West Europeans give the quality of ***flexible*** thinking twice the importance any other group does. The Italian stress the virtue of cultivating their youngsters’ imagination more than most others surveyed, with the expectation of Switzerland. The supposedly fixed Swiss prize imaginative youth.
4. Etiquette-minded Belgians, Spaniards and Greeks place the highest premium on politeness, While the Danes and Swedes put good manners lowest on the list. The newly-capitalist Eastern Bloc countries also rate good manners as relatively unimportant, perhaps because they are being ***confronted***, or faced with, commercial competition for the first time. Together with the Swiss and the Turks, on the other hand, **they** prize the ability to communicate with others.
5. The virtues of tolerance and respect for others are most highly ***regarded*** in Scandinavia, France, Britain, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Spain. This is not the case in Greece and the former Eastern bloc nations, which rate **these** as being of lesser importance.
6. Germans, Austrians and Swedes esteem personal independence, but the industrious French hold the quality of ***conscientiousness*** at work, that is. Doing their work carefully and properly, more dear than any other European nations. The ***responses*** in the industrialized nations of Sweden and Britain show that those nations give little importance to conscientiousness at work.
7. As for the qualities about obedience and religious beliefs, the results are also interesting. To start with polite Belgians answered that for them, obedience is among their paramount values; this sentiment is shared to a lesser degree by the British, Greeks and Irish. The Italians, according to the questionnaires, rank this very low. Second, when rearing **their** children, the Greeks, Turks and Irish are alone in their emphasis on instilling strong religious beliefs.
8. One of the ***primary*** difficulties the researchers faced was translating the questions as perfectly as possible in order not to ***distort***, or misrepresent, the results. “Imagination”, for example, can be translated into Dutch as “conceitedness”; perhaps this explains why the Dutch appeared to give imagination to a low priority.
9. The researchers also discovered that some qualities are so ***ingrained*** in certain cultures that **they** are taken for granted – in other words, they are believed to be true without being questioned – while others are given great emphasis because they are felt to be lacking in a particular society.
10. **What do the following refer to?**
11. they (par.4) : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. these (par.5): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. their (par.7): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. they (par. 9): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. **Mark the following statements True (T), False (F).**

1. West European parents think respect is much more important than good manners. T F

2. Most of the parents in the world believe that imagination is a very desirable quality. T F

3. Good manners appear to be the least important quality for Swedes. T F

4. The Greeks and the Spanish value the quality of tolerance differently. T F

5. No other European country gives importance to conscientiousness as much as the French. T F

1. **Mark the best choice.**
2. ***contradictory results*** ( par. 1) probably means results which are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
3. attached to each other
4. opposing each other
5. decided upon by all the nations
6. recorded in the form of a list
7. ***emerge*** (par.1) probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
8. modify
9. react
10. expand
11. appear
12. ***ingrained*** (par. 9) probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
13. unchangeable and certain
14. improved and ready
15. mysteries and unknown
16. guided and protected
17. For the North Americans, a sense of responsibility is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
18. more important than it is for East Europeans
19. as important as it is for West Europeans
20. as important as respect for others
21. more important than respect is for others
22. Politeness is less important in the former Eastern Bloc because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
23. they enjoy face with other nations
24. they are highly competitive people
25. they do not have enough experience in commercial competition
26. they are uncommunicative with other nations
27. The research was difficult mainly because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
28. It was conducted in many languages
29. The researchers made a lot of mistakes
30. The results were not accurate
31. There were different opinion about values
32. What is the author’s purpose?
33. To compare West European countries and America in terms of child-raising.
34. To explain the survey results done about the qualities that parents give emphasis while raising their children.
35. To show people the difficulties of teaching good values to children around the world.
36. To discuss the pros and the cons of raising children in industrialized countries.
37. **Read the following sentences and choose the correct word to fill in the blanks.**
38. The French ***regard*** the virtues of tolerance and respect for others as very important. In other words, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think / disagree) that people should be tolerant and respectful to each other.
39. A sense of imagination ranks the lowest ***priority*** means, people don’t think it is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (important / avoidable)
40. Translating questions was one of the ***primary*** difficulties the researchers faced. In other words, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (first / main) problem the researchers had to deal with was translation questions.
41. Jane holds the value of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ; she strives to do what is right and carries out her duties. (conscientiousness / closeness)
42. ***Flexible*** thinking means considering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (different / similar) explanations for events.
43. The word ***“responses”*** (par. 6) can best be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (answer s/ behaviour)
44. The word ***“confront”*** (par.4) can best be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(encounter / avoid)

1. The word ***“distort”*** (par.8) can best be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

(falsify / form)

1. **Fill in each blank with the most suitable word from the box. Do NOT use the same word more than once.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **responses** | **former** | **flexible** |
| **priority** | **primary** | **regards** |

 Almost everywhere in Turkey, children are given the highest **1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within a family. That is, generally a mother **2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them as more important than her marriage or even her own life. Similarly a father’s **3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concern is to assure his children’s health, safety and welfare. Despite making their parents happy, children may also be a reason for arguments between a husband and a wife.

 **4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of parents in a recent survey conducted in Ankara have revealed that more than 50% of the arguments between couples are about child-raising issues. The men usually blame the women for being too

 **5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in disciplining children. Some people have even said that they are considering a divorce as a result of arguments over children. After the couple gets divorced, children are usually used in an attempt to punish **6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spouses.