

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the passage by filling in the blank with the most appropriate sentence.

**1. Psychoanalysis comprises a set of theories and techniques to discover unconscious processes and their influence on conscious thought, emotion, and behavior. It is a talk therapy method for treating mental disorders. Established in the early 1890s by Sigmund Freud, it takes into account Darwin's theory of evolution, neurology findings, ethnology reports, and clinical research, including findings of his mentor Josef Breuer. Freud developed and refined the theory and practice of psychoanalysis until his death in 1939. --- Freud said these approaches were not forms of psychoanalysis. After the author's death, neo-Freudian thinkers such as Erich Fromm, Karen Horney, and Harry Stack Sullivan created some subfields. Jacques Lacan called his approach a return to Freud, technically elaborated the three-instance model of the psyche, and examined the language-like structure of the unconscious.**

- A)** Evidence suggests that long-term psychoanalytic psychotherapy can be effective for certain disorders, although its overall efficacy remains a subject of continuing dispute.
- B)** These experimental laboratories supplied the decisive evidence from which the two rival schools and every later psychoanalytic subfield were directly derived.
- C)** Two of Freud's early colleagues, Alfred Adler and Carl Jung, soon developed their own methods, individual and analytical psychology, respectively.
- D)** Freud accepted Adler's and Jung's approaches as authentic forms of psychoanalysis and incorporated both methods into his own clinical system.
- E)** Literary critics later applied psychoanalytic concepts to myths, fairy tales, cultural phenomena, and philosophical perspectives outside the therapeutic field.

**2. Open-source software is computer software whose source code is publicly available, allowing users to use, study, modify, and distribute it, in contrast with proprietary software. These abilities are typically granted through open licenses or, more rarely, by dedication to the public domain. Its development can be based on open collaboration, a decentralized model of production. It is commonly defined according to the Open Source Definition of the Open Source Initiative, but the precise meaning of open source remains a source of conflicts. Open-source software offers a range of benefits but also presents specific risks and challenges. --- Due to its ubiquity in modern software, open-source software raises major cybersecurity concerns as well as significant maintenance challenges. It has become the backbone of global digital infrastructure, powering web servers, cloud computing, supercomputers, mobile devices, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things.**

- A)** The term was formalized in 1998 after the free software movement, partly to overcome ambiguity and appeal more effectively to the business world.
- B)** These Open Source Program Offices guarantee that every decentralized project will remain secure, fully maintained, and independent of outside contributors.
- C)** Its source code remains inaccessible to users, so only the original vendor may study, modify, or distribute the software.
- D)** It can provide improved accessibility through lower costs, greater adaptability through customization, transparency with auditable code, and independence from vendor lock-in.
- E)** Software engineers also distinguish system software from application software according to whether programs manage hardware or perform tasks for end users.