



## MODEL QUESTION 5

### Unit: 3, Lesson: 1

Dreams have **fascinated** philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to **empirical** research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself **puzzling** over the **content** of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question: **What is a dream?** A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily **vivid** or very **vague**; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing. **Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve?** While many theories have been proposed, no **consensus** has **emerged**. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem **baffling**. However, it is important to consider that science is still **unraveling** the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being. Next, let's learn more about some of the most **prominent** dream theories. **Consistent** with the **psychoanalytic perspective**, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and **motivations**. According to Freud, people are driven by **aggressive** and sexual **instincts** that are **repressed** from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Freud wrote that dreams are **disguised** fulfillments of repressed wishes.

1. Choose the right word which is the closest meaning in the context that has been used in the text.

- a) The word **empirical** refers to text \_\_\_\_\_  
i) experimental                      ii) practice                      iii) drill                      iv) eminent
- b) The word **perspective** refers to text \_\_\_\_\_  
i) aspect                      ii) perception                      iii) concept                      iv) precept
- c) The word **repressed** refers to text \_\_\_\_\_  
i) relaxed                      ii) suppressed                      iii) encouraged                      iv) hidden
- d) The word **interpretation** refers to text \_\_\_\_\_  
i) celebration                      ii) description                      iii) explanation                      iv) narration
- e) The word **vivid** refers to text \_\_\_\_\_  
i) dull                      ii) sulking                      iii) lighted                      iv) radiant
- f) Empirical research on dream is \_\_\_\_\_  
i) recent                      ii) old                      iii) past                      iv) current

- g) "Dreams can be extraordinary vivid or very vague." What does it refer to?**
- i) Dreams are always obscure and unclear      ii) Dreams are never explained  
 iii) dreams are easily perceived      iv) Dreams are neither clearly stated nor expressed intensely
- h) The major point of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_**
- i) what dream is      ii) why we sleep      iii) why we dream      iv) what the types of dream are
- i) Philosophers are not \_\_\_\_\_ about the purpose of the dream.**
- i) certain      ii) sure      iii) definite      iv) of the same opinion
- j) What is the main idea of the passage?**
- i) to give us idea about dream      ii) to define dream and its purposes  
 iii) to focus the purposes of dreams      iv) to disintegrated dreams from nightmare
- k) Which is the following is not incorrect?**
- i) Dreams are a representation of conscious desire  
 ii) we are very often puzzled by the content of dream  
 iii) there is a definite reason of dreaming  
 iv) scientists have been researching dreams for thousands of years
- l) The word "baffling" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_**
- (i) fruitless      (ii) comprehensive      (iii) perplexing      (iv) concrete
- m) "Dream serves to clean up the clutter from the mind." What does it imply?**
- (i) Dream refreshes the mind      (ii) Dream removes mental agony  
 (iii) Dream deals with mental problems      (iv) Dream remains in the mind
- n) The antonym of the word "vague" is \_\_\_\_\_**
- (i) ambiguous      (ii) confused      (iii) hidden      (iv) definite
- o) What is the main idea of the passage?**
- (i) To focus the purpose of dreams.      (ii) To disintegrate dreams from nightmare  
 (iii) To define dream and its purposes.      (iv) To give us idea about dream.
- p) For which one, as mentioned in the passage, dreaming is not essential?**
- (i) Mental well-being      (ii) Physical upliftment  
 (iii) Sentimental development      (iv) Anger management



# English Language Zone

JSC, SSC & HSC English

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2. Write the answer of the following question.

- What is a dream?
- Why do we dream?
- What are the benefits of dreaming?
- What is the opinion of some researchers regarding dream?
- What do you suggest to be essential for coming to a conclusion on the cause(s) and purpose of dream?

Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Eurystheus, the King of Mycenae and his cousin, made him undergo some difficult tasks, which are known in Greek myths as the 'twelve labours of Hercules.' The first involved a fight with a lion. The valley of Nemea was being disturbed by a terrible lion and so Eurystheus ordered Hercules to slay the beast and bring him his skin. At first, Hercules tried to fight the lion with his club and arrows but this took him nowhere. Then Hercules attempted a different tactic: he decided he would use his hands. He thus managed to slay the animal on his own, relying entirely on his immense strength. Victorious, he returned to Mycenae carrying the dead lion on his shoulders, a sight that terrified the King. His next task was to slay a monster called Hydra that was ravaging the country of Argos. The Hydra had nine heads, of which the middle one was said to be immortal. Our hero struck off its heads with his club, but whenever he knocked off a head, two new ones erupted in its place. Eventually with the help of his devoted servant Iolaus, Hercules succeeded in burning all the heads of the Hydra except the ninth or immortal one, which he decided to bury under a huge rock. In other words, Hercules triumphed again, as he would every time he was given an impossible task by Eurystheus! And this is how he began to acquire the reputation of a hero possessing immense strength throughout the world.

3. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow chart showing the important information of Hercules (No. 1 has been done for you)



### 'Dreams' by D. H. Lawrence

All people dream, but not equally.

Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind,

Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity.

But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people,

For they dream their dreams with open eyes,

And make them come true.

4. Make a summary of the text (not more than 100 words)