

ADOLESCENTS 7

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1) How can dreams be described?

2) According to Freud, what is one of the main reasons why we dream?

3) Why do we sometimes wake up abruptly from our sleep?

4) Why is strange dream content accepted without questioning?

5) What kind of sensory perceptions are most common while dreaming? What is so odd about them?

2. Read about Crystal's experience with dreams and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb. When you see + use a modal

The relationship between my mother, sister and me had been cold and hostile for as long as I _____ (+remember).

To me, my mother was irrational, hurling hurtful insults for the slightest infraction. "It doesn't matter," my mother grumbled when I asked her where she _____ (move) my watercolor paints. "It isn't as if you _____ (+paint) anything good with them." And my sister _____ (+take) my mother's side against me every time.

My father _____ (+claim), "You three are more alike than you know."

In April of 2000, my mother kicked us both out of the house. (Dad _____ (exile) many years before.) After that, my sister and I went our separate ways. If we had tried to stay together our life _____ (be) real hell. It was then that I began _____ (have) recurring dreams.

In one, I am running to catch up with a woman. Each time I get near, I trip and fall. Another woman, _____ (smile) and shouting my name, comes and offers her hand, but when I reach _____ (grab) it, she disappears.

In another, a female professor hands me a test. Although I _____ (spent) hours studying for it, I know none of the answers.

These dreams were not hard to understand. In fact, it was just the opposite; they were really clear, and although I _____ (never study) dream interpretation, I _____ (+work out) their significance. I knew that they both reflected the harsh relationship I _____ (share) with my mother and sister.

However, there was one dream I _____ (+never understand). I _____ (bite) into an apple when all my teeth fall out. I _____ (have) this dream far more than any of the others.

Years later, in an effort _____ (heal) our relationship, Mom, Tammy and I decided to go to counseling together. After several sessions, I told my dream about teeth tumbling out of my head.

"My God, Crystal," said my mother. "I _____ (have) the exact same dream many times."

"Me, too," said Tammy solemnly. Breakthrough? No idea. But I _____ (remind) of the words of my now-dead father. Maybe the three of us are more alike than we know.

3. Read this text and fill in the blanks with a suitable connective

An American psychiatrist has launched trials of a drug to help people who cannot stop spending. Professor Lorrin Koran of Stanford University in California believes he has found a cure for shopaholics.

The news must have come _____ a great relief to millions of people suffering from compulsive shopping disorder, a condition _____ is thought to afflict up to one in 30 million American women.

_____ now, few psychiatrists regarded the problem as worthy of serious medical attention. Koran, _____, describes it as a 'hidden epidemic' comparable to compulsive gambling, kleptomania and pyromania.

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_____ the announcement of his test programme, Koran's office has been inundated with hundreds of calls from shopping addicts keen to become his guinea-pigs.

The considerable interest in the supposed cure came as no surprise to Koran, _____ has been aware of the extent of the problem for many years. But just what types of people suffer from it?

_____ to Koran's research, the majority of shopaholics are women. Most buy items that improve their appearance _____ as shoes, creams, make up and jewellery. However, an increasing number of men are also becoming addicted to shopping. _____ the former get pleasure from shopping and only occasionally splash out on something expensive, typical shopaholics go on a binge at least once a week. They experience urges to buy items that they don't need and then feel sadness and remorse.

_____ Dr Koran is sure that compulsive shopping is a real disease which needs treating, not everyone agrees. Lee Smith, a retail consultant, claims that people have always used shopping as a way of cheering themselves up.

4. Go on reading and fill in the gaps with ONE suitable word

People have been shoplifting for as _____ as there have been shops but the problem has increased in the 1960s with the growth of self-service. It has now become one of the _____ costly crimes in Britain and every year shops lose more than £750 million _____ stolen goods. Only about 20 per cent of all shoplifters are organized or professional, but they represent a major headache to shop owners. Their crimes, along _____ theft by shop staff, result in greater losses than everything stolen _____ amateurs. They are rarely caught and _____ they are, many shops decide not to report the thief. The police often consider turning in to arrest a shoplifter as a low priority and court cases require a great _____ of time and effort. Incredibly, of the few thieves who are caught, only one per cent is prosecuted and most of these are let off on a small fine. Shop owners are fighting back. Technology is their best weapon and the installation of CCTV cameras is now commonplace in _____ small and large businesses. One London camera shop uses shame _____ an effective deterrent; a sign in its window warns _____ shoplifters will be photographed and their picture placed in the shop window.

5. Complete the Dialogue between a psychiatrist and his patient who is a compulsive buyer

Anne: I've bought a new pair of jeans... they are just perfect.

Dr Penn: Well, _____ ?

Anne: I don't know... I could wear them at work...

Dr Penn: Don't you wear a uniform at work?

Anne: Yes... Anyway, _____ .

Dr Penn: Is that something you really need? Let's talk about your need to buy things... _____ ?

Anne: I remember my mother used to give me money every day when I was a child.

Dr Penn: _____ ?

Anne: No, I haven't. But I think that if I had had the opportunity, I'd have saved money. Maybe I could spend it now!

Dr Penn: Don't you think that if you saved some money _____ ?

Anne: No, I don't really see the point of saving money. I don't need anything else.

Dr Penn: What are your plans for the future, then?

Anne: Well, last year I _____, but then I decided to stay here.

Dr Penn: _____ ?

Anne: Well, to begin with, I couldn't afford such a trip. I also had to leave my boyfriend behind.

