



*Online assessments will contain selected response items as well as a Text-Dependent Analysis.*

from **“Dreams Have a Meaning”**  
by Sigmund Freud

- 1 In what we may term “prescientific days” people were in no uncertainty about the interpretation of dreams. When they were recalled after awakening, they were regarded as either the friendly or the hostile manifestation of some higher powers, demoniacal and Divine. With the rise of scientific thought the whole of this expressive mythology was transferred to psychology; today there is but a small minority among educated persons who doubt that the dream is the dreamer’s own psychical act.
- 2 But since the downfall of the mythological hypothesis an interpretation of the dream has been wanting. The conditions of its origin; its relationship to our psychical life when we are awake; its independence of disturbances which, during the state of sleep, seem to compel notice; its many peculiarities repugnant to our waking thought; the incongruence between its images and the feelings they engender; then the dream’s evanescence, the way in which, on awakening, our thoughts thrust it aside as something bizarre, and our reminiscences mutilating or rejecting it—all these and many other problems have for many hundred years demanded answers which up till now could never have been satisfactory. Before all there is the question as to the meaning of the dream, a question which is in itself double-sided. There is, firstly, the psychical significance of the dream, its position with regard to the psychical processes, as to a possible biological function; secondly, has the dream a meaning—can sense be made of each single dream as of other mental syntheses?
- 3 Three tendencies can be observed in the estimation of dreams. Many philosophers have given currency to one of these tendencies, one that at the same time preserves something of the dream’s former over-valuation. The foundation of dream life is for them a peculiar state of psychical activity, which they even celebrate as elevation to some higher state. Schubert, for instance, claims: “The dream is the liberation of the spirit from the pressure of external nature, a detachment of the soul from the fetters of matter.” Not all go so far as this, but many maintain that dreams have their origin in real spiritual excitations and are the outward manifestations of spiritual powers whose free movements have been hampered during the day. A large number of observers acknowledge that dream life is capable of extraordinary achievements—at any rate, in certain fields.
- 4 In striking contradiction with this, the majority of medical writers hardly admit that the dream is a psychical phenomenon at all. According to them dreams are provoked and initiated exclusively by stimuli proceeding from the senses or the body, which either reach the sleeper from without or are accidental disturbances of his internal organs. The dream has no greater claim to meaning and importance than the sound called forth by the ten fingers of a person quite unacquainted with music running his fingers over the keys of an instrument. The dream is to be regarded, says Binz, “as a physical process always useless, frequently morbid.” All the peculiarities of dream life are explicable as the incoherent effort, due to some physiological stimulus, of certain organs, or of the cortical elements of a brain otherwise asleep.

- 5 But slightly affected by scientific opinion and untroubled as to the origin of dreams, the popular view holds firmly to the belief that dreams really have got a meaning, in some way they do foretell the future, whilst the meaning can be unraveled in some way or other from its oft bizarre and enigmatical content. The reading of dreams consists in replacing the events of the dream, so far as remembered, by other events. This is done either scene by scene, according to some rigid key, or the dream as a whole is replaced by something else of which it was a symbol. Serious-minded persons laugh at these efforts—"Dreams are but sea-foam!"
- 6 One day I discovered to my amazement that the popular view grounded in superstition, and not the medical one, comes nearer to the truth about dreams. I arrived at new conclusions about dreams by the use of a new method of psychological investigation, one which had rendered me good service in the investigation of phobias, obsessions, illusions, and the like, and which, under the name "psycho-analysis," had found acceptance by a whole school of investigators. The manifold analogies of dream life with the most diverse conditions of psychical disease in the waking state have been rightly insisted upon by a number of medical observers. It seemed, therefore, a priori, hopeful to apply to the interpretation of dreams methods of investigation, which had been tested in psychopathological processes. Obsessions and those peculiar sensations of haunting dread remain as strange to normal consciousness as do dreams to our waking consciousness; their origin is as unknown to consciousness as is that of dreams. It was practical ends that impelled us, in these diseases, to fathom their origin and formation. Experience had shown us that a cure and a consequent mastery of the obsessing ideas did result when once those thoughts, the connecting links between the morbid ideas and the rest of the psychical content, were revealed which were heretofore veiled from consciousness. The procedure I employed for the interpretation of dreams thus arose from psychotherapy.
- 7 This procedure is readily described, although its practice demands instruction and experience. Suppose the patient is suffering from intense morbid dread. He is requested to direct his attention to the idea in question, without, however, as he has so frequently done, meditating upon it. Every impression about it, without any exception, which occurs to him should be imparted to the doctor. The statement, which will be perhaps then made, that he cannot concentrate his attention upon anything at all, is to be countered by assuring him most positively that such a blank state of mind is utterly impossible. As a matter of fact, a great number of impressions will soon occur, with which others will associate themselves. These will be invariably accompanied by the expression of the observer's opinion that they have no meaning or are unimportant. It will be at once noticed that it is this self-criticism, which prevented the patient from imparting the ideas, which had indeed already excluded them from consciousness. If the patient can be induced to abandon this self-criticism and to pursue the trains of thought which are yielded by concentrating the attention, most significant matter will be obtained, matter which will be presently seen to be clearly linked to the morbid idea in question. Its connection with other ideas will be manifest, and later on will permit the replacement of the morbid idea by a fresh one, which is perfectly adapted to psychical continuity.

Excerpt from "Dreams Have a Meaning" by Sigmund Freud. *Dream Psychology: Psychoanalysis for Beginners*. Copyright 1921. The James A. McCann Company, New York.

**1. What does the word *evanescence* mean as it is used in paragraph 2?**

- A** evaporation
- B** isolation
- C** misperception
- D** withdrawal

**2. Which *two* details provide evidence to support the central idea that there are three beliefs as to the origins of dreams that are widely accepted?**

- A** There is no accurate method of dream interpretation.
- B** Dreams originate as forms of spiritual activities.
- C** Dreams begin as physiological responses.
- D** Dreams are symbols that represent events or problems in our futures.
- E** The search for a connection between conscious and unconscious thoughts is continual.

**Part A**

**3. How does the author use structure in paragraph 6 to clarify the relationship between obsessions and dreams?**

- A** by using description to show how obsessions impact daily life
- B** by using procedural order to detail the methodology of interpreting dreams
- C** by using comparison and contrast to reveal the parallelism in the origins of obsessions and dreams
- D** by using cause and effect to show how dreams can be interpreted through the analysis of obsessions

**Part B**

**4. Which quotation from paragraph 6 provides support for the answer in Part A?**

- A** "The manifold analogies of dream life with the most diverse conditions of psychical disease in the waking state have been rightly insisted upon by a number of medical observers."
- B** "It seemed, therefore, a priori, hopeful to apply to the interpretation of dreams methods of investigation, which had been tested in psychopathological processes."
- C** "Obsessions and those peculiar sensations of haunting dread remain as strange to normal consciousness as do dreams to our waking consciousness; their origin is as unknown to consciousness as is that of dreams."
- D** "Experience had shown us that a cure and a consequent mastery of the obsessing ideas did result when once those thoughts, the connecting links between the morbid ideas and the rest of the psychical content, were revealed which were heretofore veiled from consciousness."

<h2><b>Text-Dependent Analysis</b></h2>
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*Text-Dependent Analysis prompts for language arts will be scored by teachers in each school/district using rubrics and/or scoring guides provided by Instructure. Though this is an example of a TDA, the products each school/district will receive with an assessment order will be cold read passages that will be delivered with the first assessment.*

**You have read the passage from "Dreams Have a Meaning." Write an essay that analyzes the differences between scientific and popular views regarding the meanings of dreams. Use evidence from the passage to support your response.**

**Directions: Read the passage, and answer the questions that follow.**

## **“The Greensboro Four”**

(1) The year was 1960 and all across America, a bad feeling regarding the current policy of segregation, made legal by *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896, was sweeping the nation. (2) Change was looming, though no one knew how or when it would occur.

(3) In Greensboro, North Carolina, there was a popular department store called Woolworth’s with a lunch counter. (4) This lunch counter was “whites only” and would refuse to serve any black customers who came in. (5) Nearby was a college, where four freshman students, Joseph McNeil, Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair Jr., and David Richmond, later known as the Greensboro Four, attended. (6) Having lived under the segregation laws of the South all their lives, they were ready for a change and decided to hold a sit-in.

(7) A sit-in is a nonviolent form of protesting where black protesters would go to an all-white restaurant and wait to be served, usually to no avail. (8) This tactic had been in use as far back as 1942 in some documented cases in India. (9) As a nonviolent protest, the protesters would usually simply sit quietly and wait to be served, ignoring any and all harassment.

(10) On February 1, 1960, the four students walked into Woolworth’s lunch counter and sat down, ordering coffee. (11) Following store policy, they were refused service and were asked to leave. (12) However, the four remained until the lunch counter closed that day, studying quietly while they were harassed by white customers. (13) The next day, they came back, with more than twenty others. (14) The lunch counter still refused to serve them. (15) By the end of the week, the Woolworth’s sit-in had grown to 300 people, and the protest had garnered national media attention. (16) Woolworth’s and other segregated stores like it were forced to abandon their policies of segregation in hopes of saving their businesses from decreasing sales.

(17) It’s hard to imagine what those four students were intending to accomplish the day they decided to challenge the status quo and sit in a segregated lunch counter. (18) It certainly could not have been easy. (19) But what cannot be denied is that their actions made a huge impact on the Civil Rights movement and inspired many others, helping change come to America faster. (20) In 1993, a portion of the lunch counter was acquired by the Smithsonian Institute, where it is proudly displayed today as a piece of history that all can see and enjoy.

**6. What would be a better word choice than “a bad feeling” in sentence 1?**

- A discontent
- B insecurity
- C treachery
- D viciousness

**7. Which sentence *most effectively* combines sentences 3 and 4?**

**(3) In Greensboro, North Carolina, there was a popular department store called Woolworth’s with a lunch counter. (4) This lunch counter was “whites only” and would refuse to serve any black customers who came in.**

- A In Greensboro, North Carolina, there was a popular department store called Woolworth’s with a lunch counter, and this lunch counter was “whites only” and would refuse to serve any black customers who came in.
- B In Greensboro, North Carolina, there was a popular department store called Woolworth’s with a lunch counter, although this lunch counter was “whites only” and would refuse to serve any black customers who came in.
- C In Greensboro, North Carolina, there was a popular department store called Woolworth’s and a “whites only” lunch counter which refused to serve any black customers who came in.
- D In Greensboro, North Carolina, there was a popular department store called Woolworth’s with a “whites only” lunch counter that refused to serve any black customers who came in.

**8. Which sentence interrupts the logical progression of ideas?**

- A sentence 6
- B sentence 7
- C sentence 8
- D sentence 9