

2014 Reading C1 – KEY

Part 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
G	C	I	A	F	M	B	E	H	K

Part 2

1. One theory indicates that dreaming is the brain's way of keeping itself busy/occupied (during sleep) / reworking, analyzing or remembering the day's events / to help Man to learn / to help to solve problems / deal with problems that cannot be dealt with awake / survival strategy.
2. Because of our weak memory of dreams, some researchers believe they don't have any function/purpose / that not all forms of thinking have a function
3. The Dreambank contains the dreams of people from a variety of/from all ages and stages/backgrounds of life / from all walks of life / in a database / who didn't live in the same time / from 1897 and 1913-1965 / recorded since 1897 / recorded by a physiologist and a psychologist / which are studied
4. The Dreambank's research suggests most dreams are about everyday concerns/interests/things/events.
5. Other researchers have found that how we spend our time affects the subject of our dreams/affects what we dream about/influences our dreams / appears in our dreams / is reflected in our dreams.
6. Finnish research findings show that a large proportion of dreams are about/deal with threats / have an evolutionary purpose.
7. It may be that when we dream the brain is preparing us to face real life problems/ situations / for threat-avoiding skills / for real life / for the next day.

8. Assisting/boosting/helping daytime learning / solving problems of the previous day / Increased learning ability / To continue leaning while we sleep may be another benefit of dreaming. HA 6-7 ben nincs se threat, se solve problems, se evolutionary purpose, akkor: Threat avoiding skills
9. Studying other people's dreams may not be of much value/not be very helpful / be interesting but useless / not answer the questions.
10. According to Jim Horne, dreams function as the cinema of the mind/ an entertainment centre for the mind brain stimulators / a consequence of the brain not wanting to switch off.