Please do NOT put your name on your Blue Books. Just put the NUMBER you sign your name by on the sheet that will be passed around during the exam.

1. What are three gender similarities in dream content according to the Hall/Van de Castle system? (six points) See again Table 3.2, but animal percent, befriender percent, friendliness per character ratio, negative emotions percent, percent of dreams with at least one aggression are examples.

2. According to Lakoff, what are the four cognitive processes that are the same as what Freud means by symbolization, displacement, condensation, and reversal? (eight points).

Metaphor, metonymy, conceptual blending (or just blending) and irony This is on page 95 in the reader, top left side with book turned sideways.

3. What does Lakoff mean by “The Generic is Specific” Metaphor? (3 points)

This is on pages 104-105 of the Reader. I wanted you to recall that it involves extracting the general info in one specific “case” or example and applying it to a second specific case. This one was also drawn on the board during one class.

4. What are the two general types of content indicators used in the Hall/Van de Castle system? (four points) This one stymied several of you because it was so basic, I think: percentage indicators and ratio/rates indicators are the main type of content indicators. The “at least one” for aggression, friendliness, misfortune, etc. are also content indicators.

5. Recalling the lecture on dreams in cross-cultural perspective and the summary of it in the Reader, when is it, generally speaking, that dreams are most often important in the lives of individuals? (3 points)

Check pages 2 and 3 in the Reader for the general ideas for this and the next question, but the point is that dreams become important in times of crisis and transition…it was also fine to say in times when anxiety/worry is high because of a personal crisis or a cultural crisis. Also, “big concerns” was fine, which is also in the reader.

6. More specifically in relation to the previous question, name four instances/examples of times when dreams can be important in the lives of individuals in our society or in the traditional societies studied by anthropologists. (eight points)

physical illness, personal crisis, family crisis, loved one dies or near death, during the transition from youth to adulthood (especially so in small traditional societies), moments of religious conversion.
7. What are the three main reasons why dreams are so difficult to study, and thus so marginal in psychology? (six points)

this is one page 1 of the Reader…first, they can’t be made to happen or much affected when they are happening, so hard to experiment on….second, outside observers can’t see them….third, the dreamer can’t report inner experience while it is happening due to sleep state….a comparison with the waking ability to report inner experience that others can’t see was also a good answer.

8. What does the instructor mean when he claims that quantitative content analysis yields “findings,” not ‘interpretations?” (two points)

he means the results are the product of an objective method…they are simply little facts that have no meaning in and of themselves. They are not based on theories or on interpretations that are based on assumptions from the clinic. Interpretations follow from theories, whereas the findings from content analysis have to be interpreted in terms of one or another theory.

9. What are the findings on animal percent in terms of the age of the dreamer and any cross-cultural differences? (four points)

animal percent declines with childhood to teen years/adulthood

animal percent higher in hunting and gathering societies….if you said tribal or traditional societies have more animals, that is only worth one point, not two, because only the traditional hunting and gathering societies, not agricultural ones, have a higher animal percent.

10. Write in your blue book any statement below that is true concerning the dreams of college students from 1950-2000 (there may or may not be more than one true statement here): Dream content has changed considerably over the decades; There was consistency until 1990, then changes; No one has been able to replicate the Hall/Van de Castle norms; Students at public universities have more dramatic dreams than those at private universities; None of the above is true  (4 points)

None of the above is true is the only true statement in the bunch.

11. Name and explain the four points along the “repetition dimension” in dream content. (12 points)

This is on page 49 of the reader. Two points for each name they get right. Two more points for each one they explain well. If they don’t get the name or the explanation quite right, take off a point.

12. What do Jungians mean by a “subjective symbol?” (two points)
They mean a symbol that should be interpreted as expressing qualities of the dreamer, or more generally, they are symbols that should be understood as metaphors. Either answer is good. Personifications of fears/wishes/archetypes is also a good answer.

13. What are the four criteria that Jungians use to distinguish “Big Dreams” from ordinary dreams? (eight points)

The four are listed at the top of page 70

14. What is the adaptive “function” of dreams according to (a) Freud and (b) Jung? (four points)

For Freud, it is to preserve sleep… one of two points if you say to express wishes, or to provide partial satisfaction during sleep….but you had to express the idea that dreams allow us to continue to sleep, to preserve sleep, to get two points.

Jung said dreams are meant to express undeveloped parts of the personality. Two points if you say dreams are compensatory. You could dreams compensate for underdeveloped parts of the psyche/personality, which is also good.

15. According to the Hall/Van de Castle system, how is the intensity of a concern revealed in dream content? (two points)

Intensity is revealed by frequency, by the frequency with which a person, element, or theme appears….frequency as a one-word answer is enough

16. What is the function of symbolism within dreams according to (a) Freud and (b) Hall? (four points)

It disguises for Freud and expresses for Jung

17. What are two of the ways that Jung and Hall are similar in their methods or ideas when it comes to dreams? (four points)

They are similar in using the dream series method, in saying that dreams (and symbols) express, in saying dreams can express positive things (interests) as well as negative or repressed matters. They both talk in terms of metaphor in dreams. They both used quantification to at least some degree.

18. How does the Hall/Van de Castle content analysis system correct for differences in the length of dream reports? (four points)

It uses percentage indicators and ratios/rates. It uses content indicators like animal percent or aggressions per character or F/C ratio.

19. According to Hall, why are there so many different symbols for the genitals in dreams (two points)?
They all express a slightly different conception of the genitals—e.g. as aggressive, as workmanlike, as natural.

20. What are the four criteria suggested by Hall for detecting potentially symbolic/metaphoric elements in dreams? (eight points)

They are listed in the last paragraph on page 93.

For the Hall/Van de Castle coding system, explain:
21. how the animal percent is calculated (two points) all animals divided by all characters
22. how the A/C ratio is calculated (two points) all aggressions divided by all characters

23. What are the two reasons why sample sizes of at least 100 to 125 dream reports are necessary in studies of dream content using the Hall/Van de Castle coding system? (four points)

First, not all dreams contain each element being studied. At most, half of dreams have an aggression, for example. This means sample sizes are much smaller than the number of dream reports, which is the basic point they have to convey. They might say you need a great many dreams to have an adequate sample size for the elements being compared.

Second, the differences between sets of dreams are usually very small, as shown by past experience, which means that large sample sizes are needed to detect any differences that might exist.

24. According to the chapter about the Hall/Van de Castle coding system in the Reader, what does the allegedly greater “masochism” in the dreams of women boil down to in terms of Hall/Van de Castle system content categories? (four points)

The answer is that women experience more failures in their dreams and they are more often victims—higher victimization percent—in aggressive interactions.

25. What are the first three eras of dream research according to the first lecture and the summary of it in the Reader?

This is on page one…the answer is the clinical era, the classroom era, and the sleep lab or just plain lab era.

Which theorist is associated with (1 point each)
26. the idea of the dream-work  Freud
27. the method of amplification  Jung
28. the idea of conceptual metaphors  Lakoff
29. the finding that dreams are continuous with waking thoughts  Hall
30. the first use of the dream series method  Jung
31. the method of free association  Freud
32. the method of content analysis  **Hall**
33. the idea that dreams have a manifest content  **Freud**
34. the ideas that dreams come from a collective unconscious  **Jung**
35. the idea that all dreams have their origins in wishes  **Freud**
36. the idea that dreams express conceptions  **Hall**
37. the idea that dreams are the embodiment and enactment of our main concerns  **Hall**
38. the finding that there is consistency in dream content in an individual over time  **Hall**
39. the idea that the symbols in dreams function primarily as a disguise  **Freud**
40. the idea that we don’t understand symbolism because our culture is too objective/scientific  **Jung**

41. Name either one of the two most frequent emotions that appear in dreams. (two points)

   apprehension (which also can be called fear or anxiety)  confusion/surprise   we gave one point for happiness, joy, or elation, which is a very close third to the first two.

42. Within the Hall/Van de Castle system, the “percentage of agreement method” is a way to determine which one of these: validity  statistical significance  reliability  effect sizes (two points)  **reliability**

43. Name any three of the five most-used general content categories in the Hall/Van de Castle system. (six points)

   **Characters, Social Interactions, Emotions, Misfortunes, Strivings.** If you said friendly and aggressive interactions, that counts as two points each as subcategories of social interactions. If they said social interactions and then added friendly or aggressive interactions as the other two, those two don’t count. Also, for strivings, you could substitute failure and success, which are the subcategories of striving, but not get credit for striving and then get credit for adding failure and/or success.

44. What are three gender differences in dream content according to the Hall/Van de Castle system? (six points)  **There are many listed in Table 3.2 on page 113 of the Reader, but the main ones mentioned in class and on tests were on male/female percent, familiarity percent, physical aggression percent, aggressions per character ratio, and frequency of sexual interactions**