

Sigmund Freud

In this lesson, you will read a short biography of Sigmund Freud. You will practice new vocabulary and talk about dreams and mental illness.

Pre-Reading

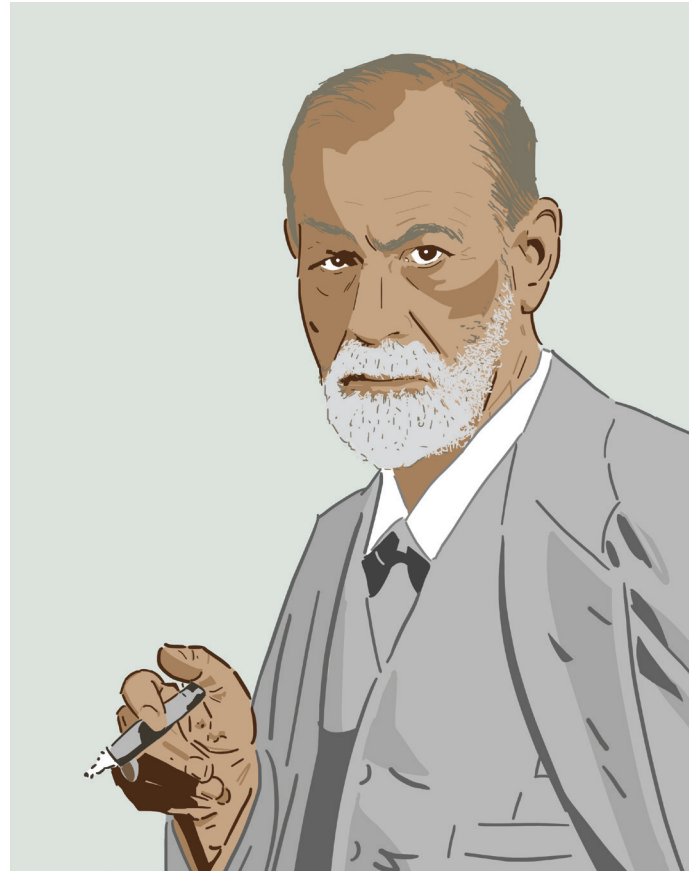
A. Warm-Up Questions

1. What do you do if you are feeling very sick?
2. What kind of illness does a psychiatrist treat?
3. Do you dream very often?
Do you remember your dreams?
4. Do you understand the meaning of your dreams?

B. Vocabulary Preview

Match the words on the left with the correct meanings on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. mental | a) a sofa |
| _____ 2. illness | b) to not have the same opinion |
| _____ 3. treat | c) a presentation for the purpose of teaching |
| _____ 4. hypnosis | d) to upset, to worry, to make trouble |
| _____ 5. couch | e) something you are afraid of |
| _____ 6. bother | f) sickness |
| _____ 7. theory | g) to give medical care |
| _____ 8. disagree | h) to run away, to get free |
| _____ 9. interpretation | i) an idea given to explain something |
| _____ 10. personality | j) openly, in front of people, not privately |
| _____ 11. publicly | k) of the mind |
| _____ 12. lecture | l) a person's character |
| _____ 13. escape | m) an explanation of meaning |
| _____ 14. fear | n) a deep sleep in which someone can control your actions |



"Love and work...work and love, that's all there is."

—Sigmund Freud

Reading

1. Sigmund Freud developed ideas about the human mind. He was interested in helping people with **mental** illness. His field of study is known as psychoanalysis.
2. Freud was born in Moravia (now the Czech Republic) on May 6, 1856. He and his family moved to Vienna in 1860. In 1873, he went to the University of Vienna medical school. Freud graduated as a medical doctor in 1881. He decided to go into private practice to **treat** people with mental **illnesses**.
3. In 1885, Freud learned how to use **hypnosis** to treat his patients, but he was unhappy with the results. He and Josef Breur, another doctor, worked out a new kind of treatment. Patients would just lie on a **couch** and talk about what was **bothering** them. Later, Freud and Breur would think about what their patients told them and then work with them to help them get better.
4. Freud and Breur also decided that many people's problems began in their childhood. To get well, patients had to remember and then deal with their childhood **fears**. After a few years, Freud and Breur began to **disagree**, and Freud decided to work alone.
5. In 1900, Freud wrote a book called *The **Interpretation** of Dreams*. In it, he explained his ideas about the meaning of people's dreams. Many people think it is his best work.
6. Freud also studied how children's **personalities** develop. Many of his ideas had to do with human sexuality. At this time, sex was not discussed **publicly**, and many people were unhappy with him. But, by 1908, some scientists began to agree with Freud's ideas. He was even asked to give **lectures** about his work in the United States.
7. In 1923, Freud published his **theory** about how the human mind works. This theory became very famous. Over the years, he wrote more than 20 books. Many people agreed with his ideas, and many did not.
8. Freud and his family left Vienna in 1937 to **escape** from the Nazis. They moved to London, England. Freud died of cancer two years later.

Comprehension

A. True or False

Read the statements below.

If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence.

If it is false, write F and correct the information.

1. _____ Sigmund Freud was a medical doctor.
2. _____ Freud graduated in 1873.
3. _____ Freud created a new treatment for people with mental illnesses.
4. _____ Freud believed that many mental problems begin in childhood.
5. _____ Freud died in 1937.

Comprehension, continued

B. Ask and Answer

Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner. Then write the answers in complete sentences.

1. What kind of ideas did Freud develop?
2. Where did Freud study medicine?
3. After he graduated, what kind of people did he want to treat?
4. Who worked with Freud in developing a new kind of treatment?
5. Explain the new treatment they developed.
6. Why did Freud try to get his patients to talk about their childhood?
7. What is Freud's treatment of mental illness called?
8. Why were many people unhappy with Freud's ideas?

Vocabulary Review

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Work with a partner and use your dictionaries or look online to complete the following sentences.

Example: A psychiatrist treats people with mental problems.

1. A cardiologist treats people with _____.
2. A pediatrician treats _____.
3. An obstetrician delivers _____.
4. A dentist looks after _____.
5. An optometrist examines _____ and prescribes _____.
6. A dermatologist looks after _____ problems.
7. An oncologist treats people who have _____.

Discussion

What do you do if you are feeling very sad or depressed?

1. Do you think it helps to talk about your problems?
2. Who do you talk to if you are having emotional problems?
3. Do you think people view mental illness differently than physical illness?
4. Do you think that understanding our dreams can help us to understand our feelings?
5. Do you think that childhood experiences can have a big influence on your adult life?