



# 11 In your dreams

Hypothesizing · Expressions with *if* · Word pairs · Moans and groans



## TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 Helen is feeling very sorry for herself. Read column A. What are her problems?
- 2 **T 11.1** Join a line in A with a wish in B. Listen and check.
- 3 Write down one thing you're not happy about. Tell the class what you wish.

A		B
1 It's raining again.	I wish	I was.
2 I'm not going out tonight.		I did.
3 There's nothing good on TV.		I didn't.
4 I don't like my job.		I could.
5 Alex and I stayed up all night studying.		they would.
6 I know they won't offer me the job.		there was.
7 I feel really depressed.		it wasn't.
8 I can't talk to anyone about it.		we hadn't.

## IF ONLY . . .

### Hypothesizing about the past and present

- 1 Look at the photos. Each one illustrates someone's regret or wish. What do you think the regret or wish is?
- 2 **T 11.2** Listen to the people talking. Who says what? Number the pictures in the order you hear.



- 3 **T 11.2** Listen again and complete the lines.  
Who is speaking?

1 I shouldn't have ...  
If only I hadn't ...  
I wouldn't worry ...

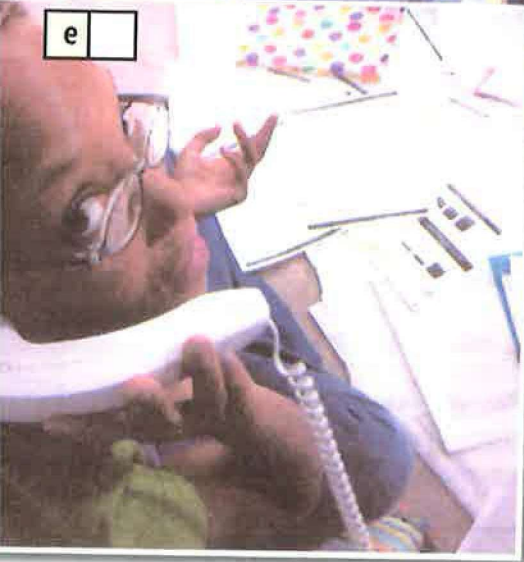
2 If only we could ...  
That would ...  
I'd just ...  
Sometimes I wish ...

3 What would you give ...?!  
Which one would you choose if ...?  
... if I had \$1 million I'd ...  
I wouldn't - I'd ...

4 Don't you wish you ...?  
But you could have ...

5 I shouldn't have ...  
Surely you could ...?  
Supposing you ...?

- 4 Work with a partner. Use the lines in exercise 3 to help you remember the conversations. Practise them.
- 5 What are the facts behind some of the wishes and regrets?  
*I shouldn't have eaten out last night.*  
*She did eat out last night. She went to a pizza place.*



## LANGUAGE FOCUS

### Hypothesizing – past and present

- 1 All of these sentences are hypothetical. That is, they imagine changing certain facts. What are the facts?
- I wish I **knew** the answer. I **don't know** the answer.*
  - If only I **could** come.*
  - If only I'd **told** the truth.*
  - If I **didn't get** so nervous, I'd **get** better results.*
  - If you'd **helped** us, we'd **have finished** by now.*
  - I **should have listened** to your advice.*
  - I wish I **spoke** French well.*
  - I wish you **would speak** to him.*
- 2 Which of the sentences are about present time? Which are about past time?
- 3 Look at sentences c, d, and e. What are the full forms of the contractions *I'd*, *you'd*, and *we'd*?
- 4 Other expressions are also used to hypothesize. Complete the sentences with the facts.
- It's time you **knew** the truth. The fact is that you ...  
I'd rather you **didn't smoke**. The fact is that you ...  
I'd rather they **hadn't come**. The fact is that they ...  
Supposing you'd **fallen** and **hurt** yourself? Fortunately you ...

▶▶ Grammar Reference pp151–152

## PRACTICE

- 1 Express a wish or regret about these facts. Use the words in brackets.
- I don't speak English fluently. (*wish*)
  - You speak very fast. I don't understand. (*If*)
  - I'm an only child. (*wish*)
  - We don't have enough money for a holiday. (*If only*)
  - I get up at six o'clock every morning. I have to go to work. (*wouldn't/if*)
  - I didn't learn to ski until I was forty. I'm not very good. (*If*)
  - My thirteen-year-old sister wants to be older. (*She wishes*)
  - My best friend always borrows my things without asking. (*I'd rather*)
  - I don't know anything about computers. I can't help you. (*If*)
  - We want to have a break. (*It's time*)

## Broken dreams

2 Read Marty and Carrie's sad story. Explain the title.

### If only they'd known!

CARRIE AND I were holidaying in Vanuatu in the South West Pacific. It's really beautiful there and one day we went for a walk and saw this house for sale. It was on a piece of land overlooking a bay and you can imagine – the views were absolutely fantastic. We just fell in love with it. We had to have it – so we bought it there and then, and the next day signed up an architect to redesign our dream holiday home. That evening we celebrated and in the middle of the night we were fast asleep when we were woken by a huge tropical storm, with high winds and torrential rain, that went on for a couple of hours. But worse was to come because next morning, when we drove out to check our newly bought house, we found it had been completely destroyed. It was a tragedy for us. We lost every cent we had.



3 Use these words to form sentences about Marty and Carrie's sad story.

- 1 Marty and Carrie shouldn't/buy the house/that day.
- 2 If they/not buy/the house/their life/very different.
- 3 If they/contact the owner of the house/he might/give them/money back.
- 4 What/happen/if they/wait a few days more?
- 5 Supposing they/not go on holiday/to Vanuatu?

Answer question 5. Use your imagination.

4 Work with a partner and complete these sentences about Marty and Carrie.

- 1 If they'd known that ...
- 2 They should have ...
- 3 They shouldn't have ...
- 4 If they hadn't ...
- 5 They wish they ...

Compare your answers with the class.

5 Form the question and answer it.

What/happen/if there/not be/tropical storm?

### Talking about you

6 What do you wish was different about your life? Make a wish list about some of these things and discuss it with other students.

#### My wish list

- home
- social life
- money
- family
- work
- school
- friends
- holidays

If only  
I wish

I	was/were ...
you	wasn't/weren't ...
he	did/didn't ...
she	had/hadn't ...
we	could ...
they	would/wouldn't ...

### SPOKEN ENGLISH Expressions with *if*

There are many fixed expressions with *if* often found in spoken English. Match a line in **A** with one in **B**.

A	B
1 Would it be OK if	if you've got a minute?
2 If all goes well,	I'd never forgive myself.
3 If you knew what I know about that hotel,	If anything, he's a bit shy.
4 Could I have a word with you	I left a bit early today?
5 If anything went wrong,	we can always postpone it.
6 Win? What do you mean? If you ask me,	you'd never go there again.
7 It was a Thursday, not a Tuesday,	if any at all.
8 Well, if the worst comes to the worst,	they don't stand a chance.
9 You haven't made much progress,	we should be finished by Friday.
10 I don't think he's cold or arrogant.	if I remember rightly.

Listen to the conversations and check. What extra lines do you hear? What are the contexts? Practise with a partner.

## VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

### Word pairs

There are many pairs of words joined by a conjunction. The order of the words is fixed.

- 1 Read these sentences aloud.  
Each **and** every house had been hit by the storm.  
To their **shock and horror** their house was in ruins.
- 2 Complete these well-known ones.  
Life's full of **ups and** \_\_\_\_\_.  
There are always **pros and** \_\_\_\_\_ in any argument.  
We'll find out the truth **sooner or** \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1 Match a word pair with a definition.

A	B
ifs or buts	compromise/be flexible
wait and see	excuses or arguments
ins and outs	be patient and find out later
give and take	generally speaking
by and large	exact details
grin and bear it	accept it or refuse, I don't care.
odds and ends	tolerate it as best you can
take it or leave it	things

- 2 Complete the sentences with a word pair from above.

- 1 In any relationship you have to be prepared to \_\_\_\_\_.  
You can't have your own way all the time.
- 2 I didn't buy much at the shops. Just a few \_\_\_\_\_ for the kids.  
Socks for Ben and hairbands for Jane.
- 3 I don't want to hear any \_\_\_\_\_. Just finish the job as soon as you can.
- 4 It's difficult to explain the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rules of cricket. It's so complicated.
- 5 'What have you got me for my birthday?' 'You'll have to \_\_\_\_\_.'
- 6 'Oh, no! The Burtons are coming for lunch! I hate their kids!'  
'I'm sorry, but you'll just have to \_\_\_\_\_. It's only for an hour or so.'
- 7 OK, you can have it for £90. That's my final offer, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Britain has lots of faults, of course, but \_\_\_\_\_, it's a pleasant place to live.

**T 11.4** Listen and check.

- 3 Work with a partner. Match a word in A with a word in B and a word in C. Look for synonyms and antonyms.

A	B	C
now sick more	and	tired quiet sound
touch peace safe	but	surely then go
slowly there	or	then less

Try to put each pair into a sentence. Read the sentences aloud to the class.

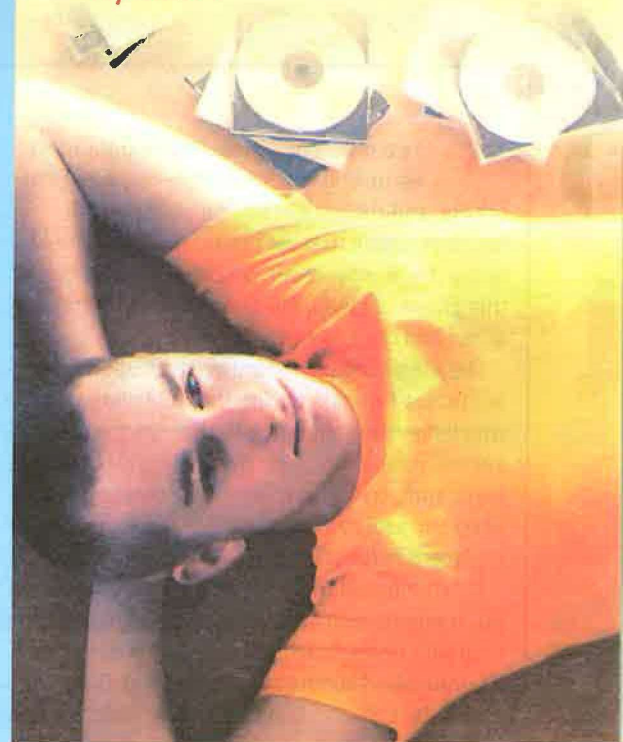
- 4 **T 11.5** Listen to a conversation between two friends. What are they talking about? Note down all the word pairs you hear.
- 5 Look at the conversation on p157. Practise it with your partner, paying particular attention to the stress and intonation.

## READING AND SPEAKING

### Have you ever wondered?

As you go through your day do you ever wonder about things? Have you ever puzzled over these questions? Discuss them in groups. Which can you answer? Make notes of your ideas.

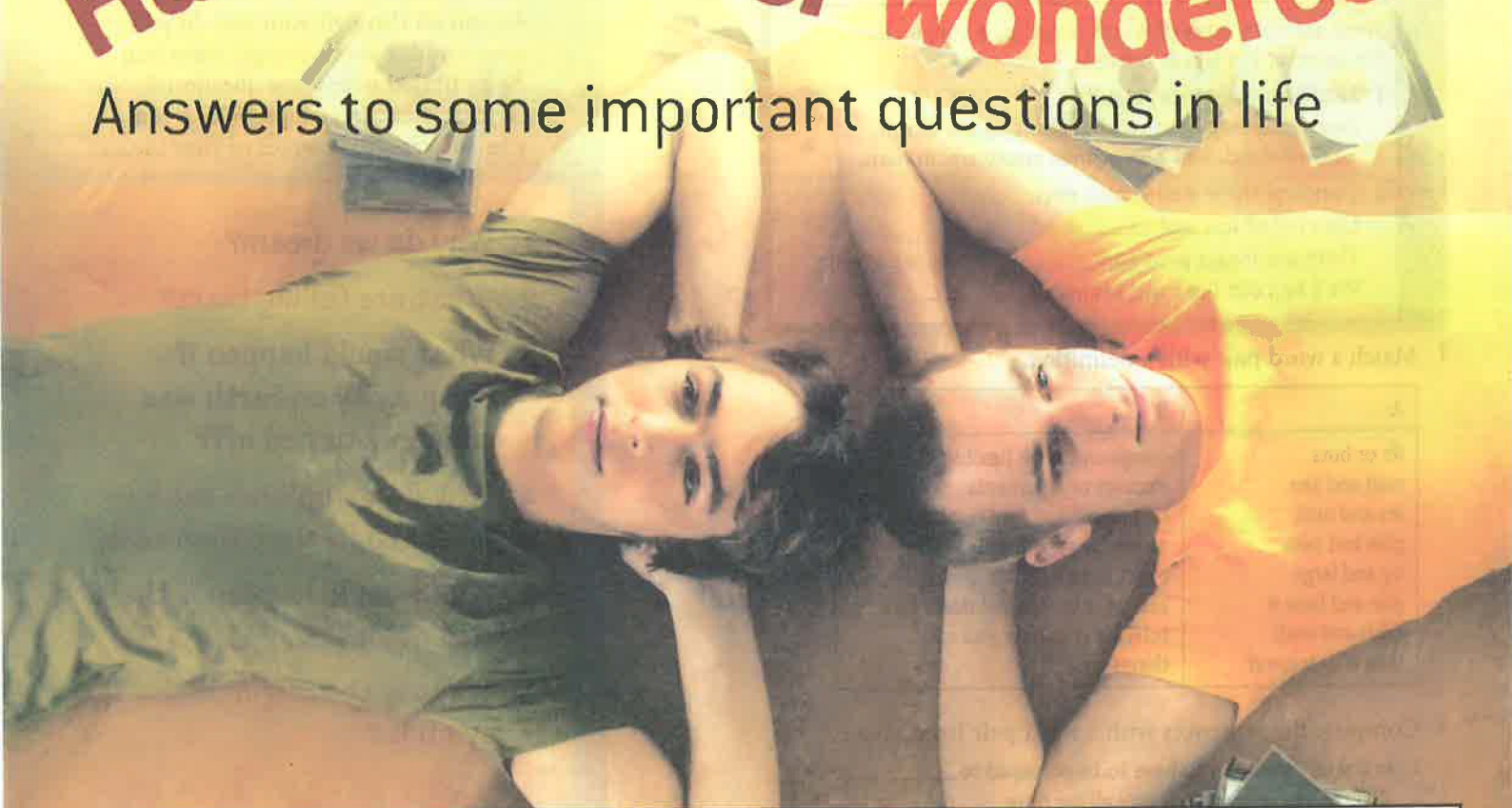
- 1 Why do we dream?
- 2 What are falling stars?
- 3 What would happen if the gravity on Earth was suddenly turned off?
- 4 Why do aeroplanes take longer to fly west than east?
- 5 What would happen if there was no dust?
- 6 What is the origin of the @ symbol?



- 2 Read the answers to the questions on pp98 and 99. Check your ideas and discuss them with your group.

# Have you ever wondered?

Answers to some important questions in life



## 1 Why do we dream?

Two different schools of thought exist as to why we dream: the physiological school, and the psychological school. Both, however, agree that we dream during the REM, or rapid eye movement, phase of sleep. During this phase of sleep, our closed eyes **dart** rapidly about and our brain activity peaks.

The physiological theory centres upon how our brains function during the REM phase. Those who believe this theory say that we dream to exercise the brain cells. When awake, our brains constantly transmit and receive messages and keep our bodies in **perpetual motion**. Dreams replace this function.

Psychological theorists of dreams focus upon our thoughts and emotions, and say that dreams deal with immediate concerns in our lives, such as unfinished business from the day. Dreams can, in fact, (1) —. Connections between dreams and the human psyche have been made for thousands of years. The Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote in his *Parva Naturalia*, over 2,200 years ago, of a connection between dreams and emotional needs. Sweet dreams!

## 2 What are falling stars?

Contrary to popular belief, 'falling (or shooting) stars' are not stars at all, but meteors, solid bodies that travel through space. Meteors (2) — to huge objects weighing many tons, which are visible to the naked eye at night. Most meteors, except the really huge ones, burn up when they enter the Earth's atmosphere. If they do land successfully, they are renamed meteorites.

Usually meteors travel together in **swarms** like bees. Nature's spectacular fireworks show, a 'meteor shower,' comes into view when these swarms hit the Earth's atmosphere and then fall towards the Earth in a brilliant **display** of light. One must be quite patient to witness the most spectacular meteor storms, as these cross the Earth's path only once every 33 years.

## 3 What would happen if the gravity on Earth was suddenly turned off?

Supposing we could magically turn off gravity. Would buildings and other structures float away? What happened would depend on how strongly the things were attached to the Earth. The Earth is **rotating** at quite a speed, (3) —. If you **spin** something around your head on a string it goes around in a circle until you let go of the string. Then it flies off in a straight line. 'Switching off' gravity would be like letting go of the string. Things not attached to the Earth would fly off in a straight line. People in buildings would suddenly **shoot upwards** at a great speed until they hit the ceiling. Most things outside would fly off into space. Some things, like trees and many buildings, which are rooted into the Earth, would not find it so easy to fly off.

## 4 Why do aeroplanes take longer to fly west than east?

It can take five hours to go west–east from New York to London but seven hours to travel east–west from London to New York. The reason for the difference is an atmospheric phenomenon (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The jet stream is a very high altitude wind which always blows from the west to the east across the Atlantic. The planes moving at a constant air speed thus go faster in the west–east direction when they are moving with the wind than in the opposite direction.

## 5 What would happen if there was no dust?

Most of us who have ever cleaned a house would be much happier if there was less dust. However, without dust there would be less rainfall and sunsets would be less beautiful. Rain is formed when water molecules in the air collect around particles of dust. When the collected water becomes heavy enough (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Thus water vapour would be much less likely to turn to rain without the dust particles.

The water vapour and dust particles also reflect the rays of the sun. At sunrise and sunset, when the sun is below the horizon, the dust and water vapour molecules reflect the longer, red rays of light in such a way that we can see them for more time. The more dust particles in the air, the more colourful the sunrise or sunset.

## 6 What is the origin of the @ symbol?

History tells us that the little @ in email addresses, commonly referred to as the 'at sign', stemmed from the tired hands of medieval scribes. During the Middle Ages, before the invention of printing presses, every letter of a word had to be painstakingly transcribed by hand in Latin for each copy of a book. The scribes that performed these tedious copying duties looked for ways to reduce the number of individual strokes for common words. Although the word ad, the Latin word for at, is quite short, it was so common that the scribes thought it would be quicker and easier to shorten it even more. As a result, they looped the 'd' around the 'a' and eliminated two strokes of the pen.

With the introduction of email the popularity of the @ symbol grew. (6) \_\_\_\_\_, for instance, joe@uselessknowledge.com. There is no one universal name for the sign but countries have found different ways to describe it. Several languages use words that associate the shape with some type of animal. These include:

<b>snabel</b>	Danish for 'elephant's trunk'
<b>klammeraffe</b>	German for 'hanging monkey'
<b>papaki</b>	Greek for 'little duck'
<b>kukac</b>	Hungarian for 'worm'
<b>dalphaengi</b>	Korean for 'snail'
<b>sobachka</b>	Russian for 'little dog'

## Reading

3 Read the texts again. These lines have been removed from them. Which text does each come from?

- moving at over a thousand miles per hour at the equator.
- It separates a person's online user name from their mail server address.
- range in size from that of a pinhead
- the water droplets fall to the earth as rain
- teach us things about ourselves that we are unaware of
- known as the jet stream

4 Answer the questions.

- What does REM stand for?
- What kind of things do dreams deal with?
- What is the difference between a meteor and a meteorite?
- What travel like swarms of bees?
- What would happen to buildings and the people inside them if gravity was turned off?
- How does the jet stream affect how fast planes fly?
- What would happen to rain and sunsets if there was no dust?
- Why did the scribes invent the @ sign?
- What is the @ sign called in different languages?

## Vocabulary work

Find the highlighted words in the texts. Try to work out their meaning from the contexts.

## What do you think?

- Which questions did you find most interesting?
- Which facts were new to you? Which did you already know? Use some of these phrases to express your reactions.

I already knew that ...	Did you know that ...?
What surprised me was ...	Everyone knows that ...
I don't believe that ...	I had no idea that ...

- What do you call the @ sign? Which language's animal word do you think best describes it?
- Small children often ask lots of 'Why' questions.

Why is the grass green? Why do birds sing?

Think of some good 'why' questions about the world. In pairs, try to answer them as if you were talking to a child. (The child will often answer with another 'Why?' question!)

Why do birds sing?

Because they can't talk.

Why can't they talk?

Because ...

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### The interpretation of dreams

- 1 Everybody dreams but some people remember their dreams better than others. Discuss these questions in groups.
  - 1 Did you dream last night? Can you remember anything about it?
  - 2 What often happens when you wake up from a dream and try to describe it to someone?
  - 3 What do you think are common themes in dreams?
- 2 Read these descriptions of dreams. Discuss what you think each dream might mean.

1

#### Fall guy

Many times, as I'm going to sleep, I dream that I am walking along the road and suddenly trip up and fall towards the pavement. I always wake up before I hit the ground. Why do I dream this?

J.H, PERTH, AUSTRALIA

2

#### Underneath it all

My dreams are often set in a small decaying cellar. I always wake up feeling bad about life when this happens. What does this dream mean?

D. J, WINNIPEG, CANADA

3

#### Hidden treasure

I am digging in the garden of my childhood home and uncover a box of treasure. My life has been pretty bad lately. Does my dream indicate a change for the better?

P.T, SWINDON UK

- 3 Read the interpretations of the dreams on p158. Which do you think goes with each dream? Why? Compare them with your ideas.
- 4 **T 11.6** Listen to Paul describing a dream. What is really strange about the dream? Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.
  - 1 Paul describes himself as a sensible, rational person.
  - 2 He was in his room at university when he had the dream.
  - 3 He was asleep in the same room as his best friend.
  - 4 The dream took place in his home town.
  - 5 In the dream, he and his best friend had arranged to meet in front of the station.
  - 6 His best friend had a similar dream.
  - 7 His best friend had never visited his home town.
  - 8 He believes their dreams were as a result of a TV programme they'd been watching.

### Language work

Read the tapescript on p137.

- 1 Find four things in the story that Paul describes as *strange*.
- 2 Find other words which are similar in meaning to *strange*.

### What do you think?

- Discuss Paul's dream in your groups and try to interpret it. Share your ideas with the class.
- Describe any memorable dreams that you have had.
- Do you ever have the same dream or dreams with common features?

## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Moans and groans

- 1 Read the complaints in A. Match them with a response in B. Which of the items in the box do they refer to?

a leather jacket   email   boots   ordering by phone  
a bookcase   a TV programme   a dishwasher   an exam

A	B
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>I could kick myself.</i> As soon as I'd handed it in, I remembered what the answer was. <span style="color: red;">an exam</span>	a <i>What a pain!</i> Have you tried ringing the computer helpline?
2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>I don't believe it! I've spent all morning</i> trying to send this, and <i>all I get</i> is 'Oops! Your message wasn't sent. Try again later'.	b <i>Give me a break!</i> I was in a hurry. Anyway, they're only a <i>bit</i> muddy.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> These instructions <i>don't make any sense to me at all.</i> If you can follow them, you're a genius.	c I'm awfully sorry, sir. I'm afraid there's nothing I can do about it. <i>It's out of my hands.</i>
4 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>It's not fair. I'd been looking forward to</i> watching it all day and then the phone goes and rings!	d I know, <i>it drives me mad. But worse still</i> is that you never get to speak to a real person anyway!
5 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>How many times do I have to tell you?</i> Take them off <i>before</i> you come into the house!	e Oh, <i>I hate it when that happens!</i> But do you think you've still passed?
6 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>This has gone beyond a joke. You promised you'd</i> deliver it by Tuesday at the latest. <i>Now you're saying</i> next month!	f <i>It's such a shame.</i> It would have gone so well with your white jeans.
7 <input type="checkbox"/> I went away to think about it, and of course, when I went back it had been sold. <i>I wish I'd</i> just bought it there and then.	g <i>Don't ask me! This</i> flatpack stuff <i>is a nightmare!</i> <i>I had exactly the same trouble</i> trying to put up a bedside table.
8 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>What a waste of time!</i> Ten minutes listening to music and 'All our lines are busy. Thank you for waiting'.	h <i>Typical!</i> And who was it? Anyone interesting?


- 2 **T 117** Listen and check your answers. Read them aloud with a partner and add another line.

- A *I could kick myself.* As soon as I'd handed it in, I remembered what the answer was.  
 B Oh, *I hate it when that happens!* But do you think you've still passed?  
 A Who knows? I'll just have to wait and see.


- 3 What are some of the events in a typical day in your life? For each event think of something to moan about.  
*What a pain! I got up and had to wait ages before the shower was free. But worse still, the water was freezing cold!*
- 4 Do you have any moans and groans about anything that's happened recently in your country or in the world?

**Music of English**

When people moan about something, there is an exaggeration on the rise and fall of the word with main stress.



*I don't believe it!*



*It's not fair!*

Listen and repeat.



'Press 1 for classical, press 2 for easy listening, press 3 for jazz.'