



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

THE WORLD OF DREAMS

VY_22_INOVACE_07

Vzdělávací oblast: Jazyk a jazyková komunikace

Vzdělávací obor: Anglický jazyk

Ročník: 8.

The world of dreams

Every night when you fall asleep, you enter a strange world, somewhere where anything is possible – animals talk and people can fly. It's the world of dreams.

Everybody dreams every night, but we don't dream for all of the night. In a normal night we have four or five periods of dreaming. They last about one or two hours altogether. Sometimes when we wake up, we remember nothing about our dreams. We usually only remember them if we wake up while we're actually dreaming. And we forget dreams very quickly.

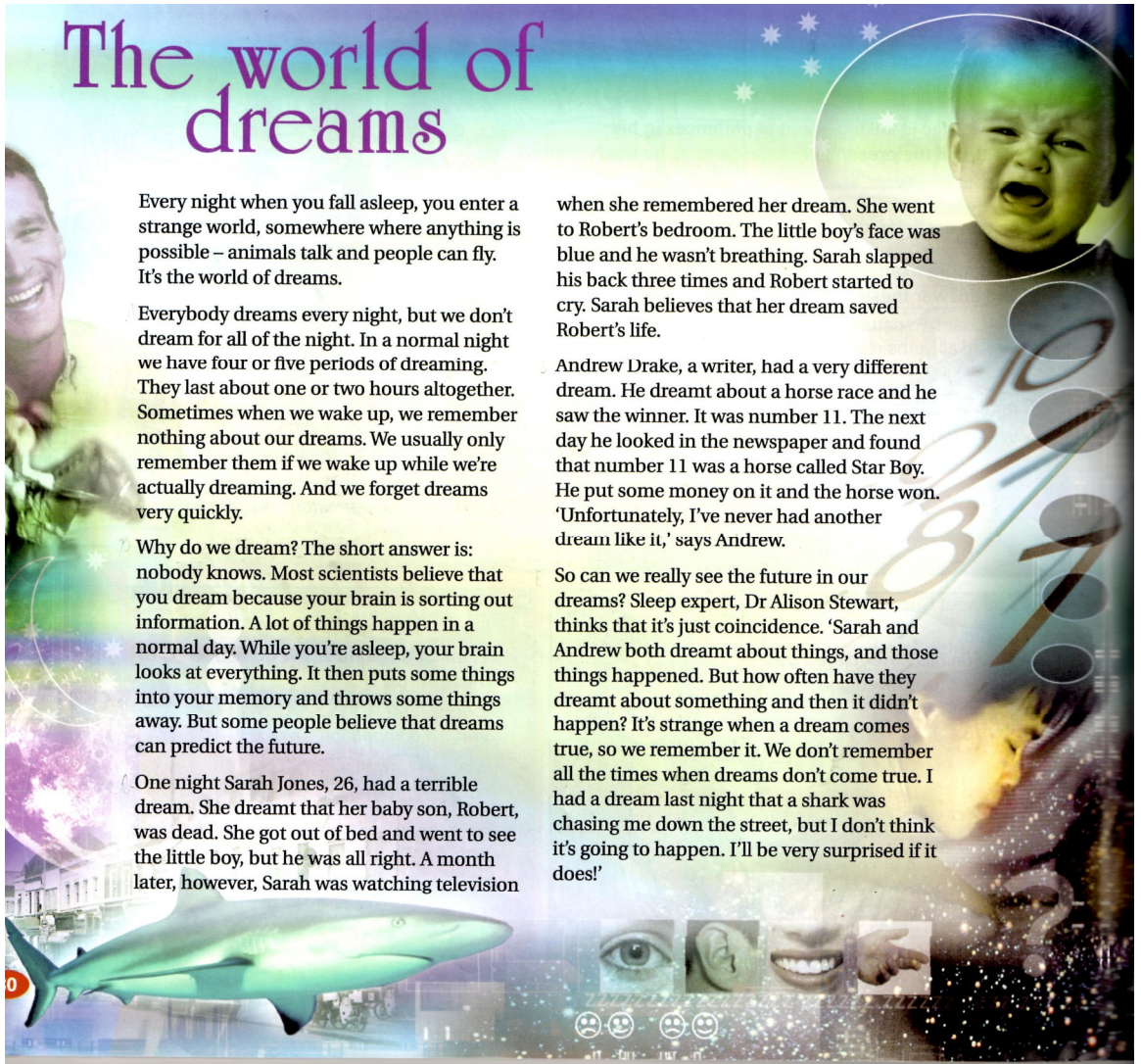
Why do we dream? The short answer is: nobody knows. Most scientists believe that you dream because your brain is sorting out information. A lot of things happen in a normal day. While you're asleep, your brain looks at everything. It then puts some things into your memory and throws some things away. But some people believe that dreams can predict the future.

One night Sarah Jones, 26, had a terrible dream. She dreamt that her baby son, Robert, was dead. She got out of bed and went to see the little boy, but he was all right. A month later, however, Sarah was watching television

when she remembered her dream. She went to Robert's bedroom. The little boy's face was blue and he wasn't breathing. Sarah slapped his back three times and Robert started to cry. Sarah believes that her dream saved Robert's life.

Andrew Drake, a writer, had a very different dream. He dreamt about a horse race and he saw the winner. It was number 11. The next day he looked in the newspaper and found that number 11 was a horse called Star Boy. He put some money on it and the horse won. 'Unfortunately, I've never had another dream like it,' says Andrew.

So can we really see the future in our dreams? Sleep expert, Dr Alison Stewart, thinks that it's just coincidence. 'Sarah and Andrew both dreamt about things, and those things happened. But how often have they dreamt about something and then it didn't happen? It's strange when a dream comes true, so we remember it. We don't remember all the times when dreams don't come true. I had a dream last night that a shark was chasing me down the street, but I don't think it's going to happen. I'll be very surprised if it does!'



P3 U8D The world of dreams

A. (...very quickly) Choose the correct or complete the answer

1. Does everybody dream? Yes No
2. How many periods of dreaming are there in a normal night? 1 2 3 4
5
3. How long do we dream? 1 2 3 4 5 hours
4. When we usually remember our dreams? if we _____

B. (...predict the future) Answer these questions

1. Why do we dream? _____
2. What do the scientists think about our brain?

3. What do some people think about dreams?

C. (...Robert's life) Put in the correct order

But first translate these words:

SLAP REMEMBER BREATH CRY BELIEVE

- She slapped his back and he started to cry.
- She dreamt that her son Robert was dead.
- She went to son's bedroom.
- A month later she remembered the dream.
- Her son wasn't breathing.
- Sarah had a terrible dream.
- She believes that her dream saved Robert's life.
- She went to see him but he was OK.

D. (...says Andrew) Form the sentence

A writer
and _____
and _____
had a dream _____
some money _____
Nr. 11 _____
put _____
the horse _____
it won. _____
on _____

E. *Connect*

Dr Alison Stewart
dreams come true
shark
dreams don't come true
seeing the future

we remember
we don't remember
coincidence
sleep expert
in the street

Zdroj: učebnice Project 3, Tom Hutchinson, Oxford University Press, 2000

Název materiálu: The Word of dreams

Druh materiálu: pracovní list

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Vzdělávací oblast: Jazyk a jazyková komunikace

Vzdělávací obor: Anglický jazyk

Tematický okruh: Člověk a společnost

Anotace:

Pracovní list slouží k práci s textem, ke kterému není v učebnici žádná nahrávka. List pomáhá v porozumění jednotlivým částem textu a upevnění slovní zásoby dané lekce.

Metodický list:

1. Společné přečtení prvního odstavce. Poté vždy čtení jednotlivých odstavců jedním žákem nahlas, tiché čtení a plnění úkolů z pracovního listu. (1 odstavec = 1 úkol) Konce odstavců jsou uvedeny u popisů k úkolům.
2. A – výběr a doplnění odpovědi
B – odpovídání na otázky
C – nejdříve přeložení klíčových slov a potom srovnání vět do pořadí, v jakém odpovídají příběhu z učebnice
D – z daných slov sestavit větu, která vystihuje daný odstavec
E – spojování výrazů z pravé a levé části tabulky podle toho, v jaké kontextu byly v odstavci použity
3. Následuje diskuze k textu, žáci mohou popisovat vlastní sny či jejich názor na tuto tematiku.