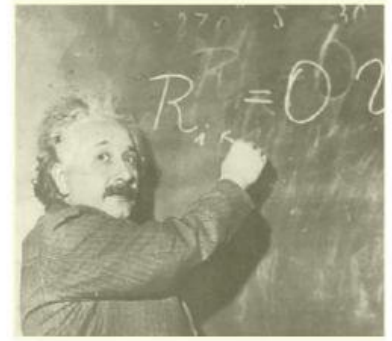


CONTINUOUS ASPECT

The power of daydreaming

Choose the correct forms to complete the text. In some cases, both options may be possible.



When you **1 suddenly realize / 're suddenly realizing** you've been daydreaming – especially when you **2 work / 're working** on a difficult problem – the usual response is to snap out of it and try to get back to work. But what scientists now **3 understand / are understanding** is that while we **4 daydream / 're daydreaming**, we are often solving problems at the same time. So daydreaming is actually one way the mind **5 has / is having** of getting work done.

Albert Einstein's story is a famous example. He **6 was thinking / had been thinking** about his special theory of relativity for about seven years when he finally had a breakthrough. In 1904, he **7 'd been / was** working for months on complex mathematical exercises when he **8 decided / was deciding** to take a break. As he rested, he **9 began / was beginning** to daydream. His mind **10 had been / was** wandering for several minutes when the image of a train formed in his brain – a train being struck by lightning. At that moment, it all **11 fell / was falling** into place. Because he **12 hasn't / hadn't** been trying to think about it, Einstein **13 was / was being** able to produce a completely new description of the universe.

We probably **14 won't see / won't be seeing** teachers encouraging students to stare out the window instead of doing their lessons anytime soon. But we **15 'll certainly see / 'll certainly be seeing** more research into the power and workings of the imagination.