

LISTENING

Match the words with the definitions and write a–h next to the numbers 1–8.

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|--------------------------|---|
| 1..... to tune in | a. to be coming quickly, to seem very close |
| 2..... to visualise | b. to listen to a live radio programme |
| 3..... familiar | c. a small change |
| 4..... an adjustment | d. necessary, of extreme importance |
| 5..... a knock-on effect | e. the last exams in a university course |
| 6..... vital | f. well known or easily recognised |
| 7..... to be looming | g. to form a mental picture of something |
| 8..... finals | h. something that happens as a result of something else happening |



Check your understanding: multiple selection

Which sentences are true about memorisation? Tick (✓) four correct answers.



- We all use memory in the same way.
- We learn to use our memory as soon as we are born.
- There are two different forms of memorisation.
- We are taught how to improve our memory in history lessons.
- Writing shopping lists can improve your memory.
- Teaching helps us to memorise.
- We can train our brains to be more effective.
- We can only use one image at a time as an aid to memorisation

Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write the correct form of the word in brackets.

- The speaker explains how to make our _____ (memorise) function better.
- We can make _____ (improve) in our ability to memorise.
- We use a _____ (combine) of long-term and short-term memory.
- There are several things we can do to recall _____ (inform).
- We can use word _____ (associate) to remember a concept.
- The term _____ (visualise) means imagining a picture.
- You can use different _____ (formulate) to remember historical facts.
- Following the tips will improve your _____ (be able to) to remember.

