

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

SCORE: _____ /50

A  Listen to the conversation between two friends, Valery and Ivan. Then read the questions and choose the correct answer.

- 1 What is Valery worried about?
 - A She hasn't studied at all for her exams.
 - B She can't find any online resources to help her study.
 - C She has done some studying but she can't remember things.
- 2 What suggestion does Ivan make?
 - A Valery should use a website called "Study Hacks" and YouTube videos.
 - B Valery should stop worrying and just make flashcards.
 - C Valery should go and study with groups of people.
- 3 Which of Ivan's suggestions has Valery already considered?
 - A the website "Study Hacks"
 - B the flashcards
 - C the YouTube videos
- 4 What type of YouTube channel is Ilya using?
 - A one for poetry
 - B one for science
 - C one for geography
- 5 How does Ivan offer to help Valery?
 - A He's going to make flashcards for her.
 - B He invited her to his house to study physics.
 - C He's going to show her YouTube videos and the "Study Hacks" website

_____ / 10 (2 points each)

B Write the words in the correct categories.

bright colorful flavorful ~~fresh~~ high-pitched melodic musty rough scented smooth tasty

smell:	_____ <u>fresh</u> _____	1 _____	2 _____
sound:	3 _____	4 _____	
touch:	5 _____	6 _____	
taste:	7 _____	8 _____	
sight:	9 _____	10 _____	

_____ / 10 (1 point each)

C Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bring back long-term look back on recall recognize remind short-term vivid

EXAMPLE: Can you remind me to buy a new subway pass? This one is almost expired.

- 1 When I _____ my childhood, I realize that it was a very happy one.
- 2 I don't _____ ever signing up for this mailing list. Please remove my name.
- 3 As you get older, your _____ memory usually gets worse and you forget recent events.
- 4 I saw Daniel in the mall, and I didn't _____ him at first, because he grew a beard.
- 5 Often smells can _____ memories of places and events from our childhood.
- 6 My memories of our wedding are _____. I remember every detail: the colors, the sounds and smells.
- 7 My grandmother remembers a lot from her childhood. She has a great _____ memory.

_____ / 7 (1 point each)

D Match the sentence halves.

EXAMPLE: The thing I like most about my job is

C

A to hand this in late.

1 What bothers me a lot is

B having enough money.

2 What I need is

C the people I work with.

3 What worries me all the time is

D a vacation, and soon!

4 The thing I hated about the hospital was

E spend time with my family.

5 What I really like to read are

F that he smokes all the time.

6 What I don't want is

G science fiction books.

7 What I do in my free time is

H filling out tons of forms.

_____ / 7 (1 point each)

E Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

do did it not one ones so

Example: Which one is Samuel? He's the one with the dark hair.

- 1 I've tried all of them and the _____ I like best are these.
- 2 He doesn't have to travel far to work, but I _____.
- 3 Not many people got that question right in the exam, but I _____.
- 4 If you want to have some more food, then you should say _____.
- 5 I haven't got much time so I don't know if I can do it or _____.
- 6 Did you like the movie? Tell me about _____.

_____ / 6 (1 point each)

F Read the article. Circle *True* or *False* for each statement.

Memories

False memories

Many of us go about our life on auto-pilot. We do everyday tasks so automatically that we don't have to think about what we're going to do next. We may think we have done something, like put the milk back in the refrigerator, but in reality we haven't. This is one type of false memory. But there are other types that psychologists are interested in.

False memories are things that we think happened to us but they didn't. They can be partial or full. A partial false memory is when we have a vague memory of an event where we remember some details but not all. A full false memory is when we can clearly recall all the details and the memory is vivid, even though it didn't happen.

Typically, false memories are simply memories about everyday events. Experts still don't know how or why this phenomenon exists.

Childhood amnesia

This is a concept that Sigmund Freud first referred to. Nowadays, this term is used by psychologists to refer to the fact that children before adolescence easily forget events that have happened in their recent past. However, research shows that up until the age of 3, children have an excellent memory of past events. The same research also shows that after the age of 3, as children get older, their long-term memory of childhood events gets worse, and they remember less.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 False memories explain why we forget things in our daily life. | True / False |
| 2 A false memory might remember part of an event. | True / False |
| 3 Psychologists think they know the cause of false memories. | True / False |
| 4 Childhood amnesia is a new phenomenon. | True / False |
| 5 Children have a better memory for past events at the age of 3 than at 13. | True / False |

_____ / 10 (2 points each)