2 2 **Listen again and complete the sentences with one or two words in each gap.**

1 Rob started working with the police *five years* ago.
2 He and his team study pictures and CCTV _____ and photos to help the police find criminals.
3 Rob says that super recognisers look at a person's _____ face.
4 According to Rob, people without this ability can usually recognise about _____ percent of the faces they've seen.
5 Rob discovered he had this ability when he was watching a news report about a _____.
6 Rob adds that a small percentage of people suffer from _____ and have difficulty recognising people that they know well.

3 **Decide if statements 1–6 are true (T) or false (F).**

1 ☐ Rob works with the police on his own.
2 ☐ People can learn the skills of a super recogniser.
3 ☐ Super recognisers are not cleverer than normal people.
4 ☐ Rob found he had the ability when he was a child.
5 ☐ People with problems recognising others use different clues to help them.
6 ☐ The presenter is surprised by what Rob tells her.

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4 **Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box which you heard in the recording in Exercises 1 and 2.**

crack down on down to have a clue home in on
~~make up for~~ pick out to some degree track down

1 Sally is going to *make up for* spilling coffee down my shirt by buying me a new shirt.
2 Can you _____ your friend in this photograph?
3 I hadn't seen Evan for ten years, but I managed to _____ his brother on social media.
4 Being a good teacher is all _____ being patient.
5 I didn't _____ what to revise for the test, so I just read through everything.
6 Everyone's an artist _____ – it's just that some people have a better eye than others.
7 My teachers always _____ spelling mistakes in my essay. I'm a terrible speller.
8 There aren't enough police officers to _____ this problem.

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