

LISTENING

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

- 1..... to tune in
- 2..... to visualise
- 3..... familiar
- 4..... an adjustment
- 5..... a knock-on effect
- 6..... vital
- 7..... to be looming
- 8..... finals

- a. to be coming quickly, to seem very close
- b. to listen to a live radio programme
- c. a small change
- d. necessary, of extreme importance
- e. the last exams in a university course
- f. well known or easily recognised
- g. to form a mental picture of something
- 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.

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

