AMBISIUS INTERNATIONAL

B1+

Discussion

1. What do you think are some good ways to learn new vocabulary in English?
2. Look at the pictures a-e. What methods are they using? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
3. Which method have you tried? Which method would you like to try in the future?





Match the description to the pictures

1. Meeting new vocabulary in stories or articles helps you understand words through context. You naturally see how phrases work together and sound in real use. Yet, it can be challenging if too many words are unfamiliar, and progress might feel slow.
2. Hearing new words during another activity makes learning feel effortless and fits easily into a busy day. It's great for improving your ear for natural speech. Still, it's easy to lose focus and miss important details if your attention drifts.
3. Noting down new expressions by hand helps you remember spelling and meaning more clearly. It's a slow but effective way to make words stick. However, it can feel time-consuming, and you might forget how to use the words in real conversation.
4. Speaking new expressions and receiving responses helps you build confidence and correct mistakes right away. It trains both memory and pronunciation. But it can also feel intimidating, and sometimes the feedback isn't detailed or fully accurate.
5. Testing yourself with short word prompts is a fast and focused way to build vocabulary. It helps you check progress and remember meanings quickly. The downside is that it can become mechanical, and you may not learn how to use the words naturally in sentences.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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Listen to Maria and Gilberto talking about learning vocabulary.

1. What system does Maria use for learning vocabulary?
2. What system did Maria's sister use?
3. Does Gilberto think either system will work for him? Why / Why not?

Read the descriptions of each style. What kinds of learners are Maria and Gilberto?

VISUAL LEARNERS



They prefer to learn by seeing or reading things. They need to see new information written down.

AUDITORY LEARNERS



They prefer to learn by listening to new information. They also like to talk about the new things they've learned.

KINAESTHETIC LEARNERS



They prefer to learn by doing something. They don't like sitting still for very long.

Read the following text.

WHAT KIND OF LEARNER ARE YOU?

Different people learn in different ways. In order to find the most useful way to learn new information, it's a good idea to think about the kind of learner you are: visual, auditory or kinaesthetic. Knowing your learning style helps you study more effectively, so you remember what you have learned more easily. Remember, you don't just learn when you study – this advice can also be useful for learning at work or in your free time.

VISUAL LEARNERS

It helps to study in a quiet place so that you can concentrate. To learn new information, try to think of an image in your head, or make a diagram to highlight different points.[1] **This technique helps your memory and it means you can find the information easily when you look at your notes again.**

AUDITORY LEARNERS

Going to a lecture is a good way for you to learn. Read your notes aloud, then cover them and try to say them again from memory. Also, try to use new words when you're talking to people. If you are studying words on a particular topic, you can listen to podcasts that include this vocabulary.[2] **These ideas should help you remember what you need to know.**

KINAESTHETIC LEARNERS

In order to learn new information, you need to be doing something. It helps to study in a place where you can walk around the room, touch things and move as freely as possible. Make sure you take regular breaks and go for a walk.[3] **This will help you to concentrate and remain interested in what you are studying.**

These descriptions are only a guide. Most people have a mixture of learning styles. To study successfully, you need to experiment and find the best method.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Discussion

1. Which of Maria's ideas is mentioned?
2. Does the article talk more about understanding new information / remembering it?

Read the article again. Make notes about the key study techniques for each learning style.

VISUAL LEARNERS	AUDITORY LEARNERS	KINAESTHETIC LEARNERS

Look at these sentences from the article.

Underline the words or phrases which introduce the purpose in each sentence:

1. In order to find the most useful way to learn new information, ...
2. ... , so you remember what you have learned more easily.
3. To learn new information, ...

Underline other examples of purpose words/phrases in the article.

Join the sentences using purpose words/phrases. More than one answer is possible.

1. I write the new words in a vocabulary notebook. I remember them.

_____

_____

2. I practise pronunciation. I record myself saying words on my phone.

_____

_____

3. I write grammar rules on a piece of paper. I understand them better.

_____

_____

Look at sentences 1–3 in bold in the article. Underline the correct words in the rules.

a. This and these refer to ideas already mentioned / new ideas.

b. In sentences 1 and 3, this refers back to one word / a complete idea.

c. We sometimes put a noun / an adjective after this and these.

Think of a skill you know how to do well. It can be something to do with school, work, sport or a free-time activity. Make notes using these questions.

1. How easy is it to learn this skill?
2. What are the problems people have when learning it?
3. What are good ways to learn this skill?
4. Why are they good ways?



Write a guide on how to learn this skill. Use words/phrases to introduce purpose and this or these, if possible, to refer back to ideas.

LIVEWORKSHEETS