

Part 2: Vocabulary**Task 1**

Complete the collocations in the sentences.

- 24 It's amazing how actors can remember hundreds of lines _____.
- 25 Hopefully this contract will _____ the way for future collaborations between the two companies.
- 26 Having a _____ memory helps me to forget the negative and focus on the positive. That's how I prefer it.
- 27 We can lend you the money, but that's all we can do as far as the support _____.
- 28 Talking to another person involved in the same event helps _____ your memory of the finer details; things you had completely forgotten about.
- 29 This course has been designed to help teens navigate the _____ path to adulthood.
- 30 One of the best ways to build a positive attitude is to end each day on a positive _____.

Task 2

Complete the collocations in the sentences.

- 24 Our brain usually keeps memories but sometimes tries to _____ memories that are unpleasant.
- 25 My goal is to raise _____ of how exercise benefits cognitive health.
- 26 In this course we show you how much you can do to _____ facts and figures to memory, ready to recall them later in exams.
- 27 I still remember how my mum used to _____ out whenever my sister came back one second after it got dark.
- 28 It is amazing what can _____ a memory. It could be something as simple or as powerful as a smell.
- 29 Working memory _____ a vital role in social, emotional functioning.
- 30 We loved that documentary which depicted the _____ effect of one small act of kindness and how that one small act continues on and on.

Part 3: Use of English

Task 1: Use the word given in capitals at the end of some lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Memory in children

Most of us don't have any memories from the first three to four years of our lives. When we do try to think back to our (31) **EARLY** _____ memories, it is often unclear whether they are the real thing or just (32) **COLLECT** _____ based on photos or stories told to us by others. Pre-schoolers, on the other hand, can remember events that go years back. It's (33) **DEBATE** _____ whether long-term memories at this early age are truly autobiographical, – that is (34) **PERSON** _____ relevant events that occurred in a specific time and place. Of course, memory (35) **CAPABLE** _____ at these ages are not adult-like – they continue to mature until adolescence. In fact, (36) **DEVELOP** _____ changes in basic memory processes have been put forward as an (37) **EXPLAIN** _____ for childhood amnesia, and it's one of the best theories we've got so far. It's important to remember that, even if we can't explicitly remember (38) **SPECIFY** _____ events from when we were very young, their accumulation nevertheless leaves (39) **LAST** _____ traces that influence our behaviour. The first few years of life are paradoxically (40) **FORGET** _____ and yet powerful in shaping the adults that we become.

Task 2:**Dreams**

Dreams occur in all stages of sleep, but they seem to become (31) **INCREASE** _____ fragmented as the night progresses. In general, they appear to be constructed out of a mishmash of prior experience. Dreams contain (32) **CONNECT** _____ memory fragments: places we've been, faces we've seen, situations that are (33) **PARTIAL** _____ familiar. These fragments can either be pasted together in a semi-random mess or organized in a structured and (34) **REAL** _____ way. Simply thinking about where these memory fragments are coming from and how they are connected together may provide an explanation for the (35) **DIFFER** _____ between early and late-night dreams. (36) **RESPECT** _____ of how it happens, it is clear that dreams not only replay memory fragments but also create brand-new, highly (37) **CREATE** _____ mixtures of memories and knowledge. Although we don't quite understand how dreams achieve this type of innovative (38) **COMBINE** _____ of material, it seems clear that the (39) **SLEEP** _____ brain is somehow freed of constraints and can thus create whole sequences of free (40) **ASSOCIATE** _____.