

5 LISTENING

- a 1 39)) Listen to three people talking about their earliest childhood memory and answer the questions for each speaker.
- 1 How old was he / she?
 - 2 What event was his / her memory of?
 - 3 What emotion(s) did he / she feel?
- b What is your earliest memory? Answer questions 1–3 about it with a partner.
- c You're going to listen to a radio programme about some research that has been done on first memories. Before you listen, discuss the following questions with a partner.
- 1 How far back in our lives can we usually remember things?
 - 2 Why can't we remember things before that age?
 - 3 What kinds of a) feelings and b) events might people be more likely to remember?
 - 4 Are our first memories mostly visual or of sounds and smells?
 - 5 Why might some people's first memories be unreliable?
- d 1 40)) Listen to what the speaker says and compare your answers. Were you surprised by anything? How reliable do you think your first memory is?



- e 1 41)) Now listen to the speaker talk about psychologist Jean Piaget's first memory. Write down what you think are the key words. Listen again and try to add more detail. Compare your words with a partner and then retell the story together.



6 SPEAKING

- a Do you have any childhood memories of the feelings or events below? Do you know roughly how old you were at the time? Choose one feeling and one event to talk about.



Talking about memories

When we're talking about a memory of the past, we use *remember (sb or sth) + verb + -ing*:
...I remember standing in the back garden...
I remember arriving, and it was dark...
He remembered his nanny fighting the kidnapper.

- b In small groups, tell each other about your memories. Try to use the expressions in the box.

7 1 MP3)) SONG The Best Day 🎵