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Level 6 – 31st March 2025

Babies make memories but cannot remember them

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<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

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Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Most people cannot recall memories of being a baby, nor of their infancy. However, some people claim they can remember things that happened in the first year of their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University in the United States studied why people have no recollection of things that happened in the first four or five years of their lives. The research team also investigated whether or not babies formed memories at all. Researcher Dr Tristan Yates suggested we may not be able to remember being a baby. He said: "Our results suggest that babies' brains have the capacity for forming memories, but how long-lasting these memories are is still an open question."

The research has been published in the journal "Science". It suggests that babies as young as a year old can form and store memories. Researchers used a specially designed scanner to observe activity in an area of babies' brains called the hippocampus. This is where memories are created and stored. The research found that babies can form limited types of memories from the age of two months. It is possible that infants can detect patterns in people's faces, language and in daily routines. However, episodic memory, which allows us to recall specific events, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind of memory may not occur until the hippocampus has more fully matured.

Sources: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/3/29/why-cant-we-remember-our-early-years-do-babies-make-memories-at-all>
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-00855-0>
<https://www.science.org/content/article/pioneering-study-scans-babies-brains-they-form-memories>

WARM-UPS

1. MEMORIES: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about memories. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

memories / baby / infancy / the first year of life / brains / capacity / open questions / research / researchers / scanner / two months / people's faces / language / routines

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. BABY MEMORIES: Students A **strongly** believe it is important to remember baby memories; Students B **strongly** believe it isn't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. BEST/WORST: What are your best and worst memories of the things in this table? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Best	Worst
Childhood		
Holiday		
School		
Internet		
Boy/Girlfriend		
Shopping		

5. BABY: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "baby". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. LIFE MEMORIES: Rank these with your partner. Put the best period for memories of your life at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Infancy
- Elementary school
- Junior high school
- High school
- University
- Part-time jobs
- Holidays
- Twenties

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. recall | a. Unresolved; unanswered. |
| 2. infancy | b. Say something is true without proof. |
| 3. claim | c. Looked at something carefully to find out the truth. |
| 4. recollection | d. Remember something. |
| 5. investigated | e. The ability to do something. |
| 6. capacity | f. The time when someone is a baby. |
| 7. open | g. A memory of something from the past. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 8. journal | h. Very young babies. |
| 9. observe | i. Watch and study carefully. |
| 10. limited | j. Grew and developed fully. |
| 11. infants | k. A book or magazine with news or studies. |
| 12. detect | l. Notice or find something. |
| 13. episodic | m. Not much or not many. |
| 14. matured | n. About different events or experiences in life. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

1. The research is from the universities of Yale and Columbia. **T / F**
2. The article says most people can recall memories of being a baby. **T / F**
3. Researchers say no one has any recollection of the first five years of life. **T / F**
4. A researcher questioned how long babies' memories were. **T / F**
5. Research suggests that one-year-old babies could store memories. **T / F**
6. Researchers used a supermarket scanner to scan babies' brains. **T / F**
7. Babies might be to understand patterns in daily routines. **T / F**
8. A baby's hippocampus might not be developed enough for memories. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: (The words in **bold** are from the news article.)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. recall | a. developed |
| 2. infancy | b. enduring |
| 3. investigated | c. indicate |
| 4. suggest | d. particular |
| 5. long-lasting | e. looked into |
| 6. store | f. notice |
| 7. limited | g. remember |
| 8. detect | h. basic |
| 9. specific | i. keep |
| 10. matured | j. early childhood |

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Most people cannot recall memories | a. these memories are |
| 2. people claim | b. specific events |
| 3. people have no | c. they can remember things |
| 4. how long-lasting | d. question |
| 5. still an open | e. fully matured |
| 6. Researchers used a specially | f. memory |
| 7. It is possible that infants can | g. designed scanner |
| 8. episodic | h. of being a baby |
| 9. recall | i. detect patterns |
| 10. until the hippocampus has more | j. recollection of things |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Most people cannot (1) _____ memories of being a baby, nor of their infancy. However, some people (2) _____ they can remember things that happened in the first year of their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University in the United States studied why people have no (3) _____ of things that happened in the first four or five years of their lives. The research team also (4) _____ whether or not babies formed memories at (5) _____. Researcher Dr Tristan Yates suggested we may not be able to remember being a baby. He said: "Our (6) _____ suggest that babies' brains have the capacity for forming memories, but how (7) _____ these memories are is still an (8) _____ question."

recollection
all
long-lasting
recall
open
claim
investigated
results

The research has been (9) _____ in the journal "Science". It suggests that babies as young as a year old can form and (10) _____ memories. Researchers used a specially designed scanner to (11) _____ activity in an area of babies' brains called the hippocampus. This is where memories are created and stored. The research found that babies can form (12) _____ types of memories from the age of two months. It is possible that (13) _____ can detect patterns in people's faces, language and in daily routines. However, (14) _____ memory, which allows us to recall specific events, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind of memory may not (15) _____ until the hippocampus has more fully (16) _____.

episodic
store
matured
published
occur
observe
infants
limited

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

- 1) people cannot recall memories of being a baby, nor _____
 - a. of their infants
 - b. of their infants see
 - c. of their infancy
 - d. offer infancy
- 2) Columbia University in the United States studied why people _____
 - a. have known recollection
 - b. have non recollection
 - c. have no recollection
 - d. have know recollection
- 3) The research team also investigated whether or not babies formed _____
 - a. memories subtle
 - b. memories atoll
 - c. memories a tall
 - d. memories at all
- 4) Our results suggest that babies' brains have the capacity _____
 - a. for forming memories
 - b. for form in memories
 - c. for form Ming memories
 - d. for for Ming memories
- 5) but how long-lasting these memories are is still _____
 - a. an opened question
 - b. an opener question
 - c. an opens question
 - d. an open question
- 6) observe activity in an area of babies' brains _____
 - a. called the hippopotamus
 - b. called the hypo campus
 - c. called the hyper campus
 - d. called the hippocampus
- 7) The research found that babies can _____
 - a. form limit it types
 - b. form limited type
 - c. form limited types
 - d. from limited types
- 8) possible that infants can detect patterns in people's faces, language and _____
 - a. in daily routines
 - b. in daily route teens
 - c. in daily route teen
 - d. in daily roo tins
- 9) However, episodic memory, which allows us to _____
 - a. reek all specific events
 - b. recall specific events
 - c. reek call specific events
 - d. reek cale specific events
- 10) memory may not occur until the hippocampus has _____
 - a. more full matured
 - b. more fully mature
 - c. more fully matured
 - d. more full mature

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Most people cannot recall (1) _____ a baby, nor of their infancy. However, some people claim they can remember things that happened in the (2) _____ their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University in the United States studied why people have (3) _____ things that happened in the first four or five years of their lives. The research team also investigated (4) _____ babies formed memories at all. Researcher Dr Tristan Yates suggested we may not be able to remember being a baby. He said: "Our results suggest that babies' brains have the (5) _____ memories, but how long-lasting these memories are is (6) _____ question."

The research has been published (7) _____ "Science". It suggests that babies as young as a year old can form and store memories. Researchers used a specially designed (8) _____ activity in an area of babies' brains called the hippocampus. This is where memories are created and stored. The research found that babies can form (9) _____ memories from the age of two months. It is possible that infants can detect patterns in people's faces, language and (10) _____. However, episodic memory, which allows us to (11) _____, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind of memory may not occur until the hippocampus has (12) _____.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

1. What can most people not remember besides being a baby?
2. What two universities are the researchers from?
3. What is the job of Tristan Yates?
4. What did a researcher suggest babies have the capacity for?
5. What is still an open question?
6. Where has the research been published?
7. What did researchers use to look at babies' brains?
8. What is the area of the brain that stores memories called?
9. What does episodic memory allow us to recall?
10. What must a baby's hippocampus do to allow them to remember more?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

- 1) What can most people not remember besides being a baby?
 - a) bedtime
 - b) being born
 - c) infancy
 - d) bathtime
- 2) What two universities are the researchers from?
 - a) Yale and Columbia
 - b) MIT and Yale
 - c) Stanford and Columbia
 - d) NYU and MIT
- 3) What is the job of Tristan Yates?
 - a) a paediatrician
 - b) a researcher
 - c) a journalist
 - d) a microscope company CEO
- 4) What did a researcher suggest babies have the capacity for?
 - a) analysing memories
 - b) understanding jokes
 - c) empathy
 - d) forming memories
- 5) What is still an open question?
 - a) the meaning of life
 - b) why we forget things
 - c) how long-lasting memories are
 - d) what memory is
- 6) Where has the research been published?
 - a) online
 - b) the journal "Science"
 - c) in a special newspaper
 - d) on a doctors' forum
- 7) What did researchers use to look at babies' brains?
 - a) AI
 - b) a microscope
 - c) a magnifying glass
 - d) a specially designed scanner
- 8) What is the area of the brain that stores memories called?
 - a) Broca's area
 - b) the hippocampus
 - c) the cortex
 - d) the frontal lobe
- 9) What does episodic memory allow us to recall?
 - a) TV shows
 - b) specific events
 - c) sounds, sights and smells
 - d) colour
- 10) What must a baby's hippocampus do to allow them to remember more?
 - a) more fully mature
 - b) get rest
 - c) get sugars
 - d) think more

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Role A – Elementary School

You think elementary school is where we have our best memories. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their times don't form as good memories. Also, tell the others which of these has the least enjoyable memories (and why): junior high school, high school or part-time jobs.

Role B – Junior High School

You think junior high school is where we have our best memories. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their times don't form as good memories. Also, tell the others which of these has the least enjoyable memories (and why): elementary school, high school or part-time jobs.

Role C – High School

You think high school is where we have our best memories. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their times don't form as good memories. Also, tell the others which of these has the least enjoyable memories (and why): junior high school, elementary school or part-time jobs.

Role D – Part-time Jobs

You think part-time jobs are where we have our best memories. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their times don't form as good memories. Also, tell the others which of these has the least enjoyable memories (and why): junior high school, high school or elementary school.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look online / in your dictionary to find collocates, information on, synonyms for... the words 'baby' and 'memory'.

baby	memory
-------------	---------------

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nor• first• four• all• Dr• open	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• journal• specially• area• age• specific• kind
--	--

MEMORIES SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Write five GOOD questions about memories in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

MEMORIES DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'baby'?
3. What do you think of babies?
4. What is your earliest memory?
5. Would you like to be able to remember being a baby?
6. What's your happiest memory?
7. Would you like a memory machine to store all your memories?
8. How often does your memory fail you?
9. What can you remember about the first five years of your life?
10. What might good baby memories be like?

Babies make memories but cannot remember them – 31st March 2025
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MEMORIES DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'memory'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. How good is your memory?
15. Would a memory reader help with police investigations?
16. Would you like to read the journal 'Science'?
17. Would you like to access all of your memories?
18. Do we need to keep all of our memories?
19. What have you forgotten that you would like to remember?
20. What questions would you like to ask the researchers?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Most people cannot recall memories of being a baby, (1) ____ of their infancy. However, some people claim they can remember things that happened in the (2) ____ year of their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University in the United States studied why people have no (3) ____ of things that happened in the first four or five years of their lives. The research team also investigated (4) ____ or not babies formed memories at all. Researcher Dr Tristan Yates suggested we may not be able to remember (5) ____ a baby. He said: "Our results suggest that babies' brains have the capacity for forming memories, but how (6) ____-lasting these memories are is still an open question."

The research has been published (7) ____ the journal "Science". It suggests that babies as young as a year old can (8) ____ and store memories. Researchers used a specially designed scanner to observe activity in an area of babies' brains called the hippocampus. This is where memories are created and stored. The research found that babies can form (9) ____ types of memories from the age of two months. It is possible that infants can (10) ____ patterns in people's faces, language and in daily routines. However, (11) ____ memory, which allows us to recall specific events, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind of memory may not occur until the hippocampus has more fully (12) ____.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. | (a) not | (b) nor | (c) never | (d) ne'er |
| 2. | (a) fast | (b) first | (c) firstly | (d) faster |
| 3. | (a) recollected | (b) recollects | (c) recollect | (d) recollection |
| 4. | (a) waiver | (b) whether | (c) whither | (d) weather |
| 5. | (a) doing | (b) boing | (c) being | (d) being |
| 6. | (a) lengthy | (b) lengthen | (c) long | (d) longing |
| 7. | (a) in | (b) at | (c) of | (d) by |
| 8. | (a) farm | (b) frame | (c) form | (d) firm |
| 9. | (a) submitted | (b) committed | (c) remitted | (d) limited |
| 10. | (a) detect | (b) infect | (c) subject | (d) erect |
| 11. | (a) episodic | (b) series | (c) sequence | (d) show |
| 12. | (a) matured | (b) nature | (c) immature | (d) maturity |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Paragraph 1

1. Most people cannot elcarl memories
2. people have no coeoelnlrct
3. The research team also genisitdeavt
4. Yates eejudtgss we may not be able to
5. babies' brains have the atcpiyca
6. how nn-goagtlsil these memories are

Paragraph 2

7. published in the ralonju "Science"
8. a specially designed scanner to sebeory activity
9. tecetd patterns in people's faces
10. sdieiocp memory
11. recall cfiiscpe events
12. until the hippocampus has more fully edmtuar

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () activity in an area of babies' brains called the hippocampus. This is where memories are created and
- () being a baby. He said: "Our results suggest that babies' brains have the capacity
- () claim they can remember things that happened in the first year of their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University
- () for forming memories, but how long-lasting these memories are is still an open question."
- () four or five years of their lives. The research team also investigated whether or not babies formed
- () in the United States studied why people have no recollection of things that happened in the first
- () memories at all. Researcher Dr Tristan Yates suggested we may not be able to remember
- () memory, which allows us to recall specific events, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind
- (**1**) Most people cannot recall memories of being a baby, nor of their infancy. However, some people
- () of memory may not occur until the hippocampus has more fully matured.
- () stored. The research found that babies can form limited types of memories from the age of two months. It is possible
- () that infants can detect patterns in people's faces, language and in daily routines. However, episodic
- () The research has been published in the journal "Science". It suggests that babies as
- () young as a year old can form and store memories. Researchers used a specially designed scanner to observe

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

1. of recall baby . memories People cannot a being
2. in first year lives . the of Happened their
3. that have of recollection People things happened . no
4. be suggested able to . Yates not may we
5. the memories . forming for brains have capacity Babies'
6. as can . young old a Babies year as
7. Observe in of activity babies' brains . an area
8. form limited Babies of can types memories .
9. Episodic us memory recall events . allows specific to
10. This kind may not of occur . memory

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Most people cannot *recall* / *call* memories of being a baby, nor of their infancy. However, some people *clam* / *claim* they can remember things that happened in the first year *of* / *at* their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University in the United States studied *who* / *why* people have no recollection of *what* / *things* that happened in the first four or five years of their lives. The research team also investigated *whether* / *weather* or not babies formed memories at *tall* / *all*. Researcher Dr Tristan Yates suggested we may not be *capable* / *able* to remember being a baby. He said: "Our *result* / *results* suggest that babies' brains have the capacity for forming memories, but how long-lasting *them* / *these* memories are is still an open question."

The research has been published *in* / *on* the journal "Science". It suggests that babies as young as a year old can form and *store* / *stare* memories. Researchers used a specially *designate* / *designed* scanner to observe activity in an area of babies' brains called the *hippocampus* / *hippopotamus*. This is where memories are created and stored. The research found that babies can form *limited* / *remitted* types of memories from the age of two months. It is possible that *infancy* / *infants* can detect patterns in people's faces, language and in *daily* / *day* routines. However, episodic memory, which allows us *for* / *to* recall specific events, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind of memory may not *occurrence* / *occur* until the hippocampus has more fully *nurture* / *matured*.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct. Look up the definition of new words.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Most people cannot recall memories of being a baby, nor of their infancy. However, some people claim they can remember things that happened in the first year of their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University in the United States studied why people have no recollection of things that happened in the first few years of their lives. The researchers' team also investigated whether or not babies form memories at all. Researcher Dr. Tristan Yates suggested we may not be able to remember being a baby. He said: "Our results suggest that babies' brains have the capacity for forming memories, but how long-lasting these memories are is still an open question."

The research has been published in the journal "Science". It suggests that babies as young as a year old can form and store memories. Researchers said especially designed scanner technology in an effort to find babies' brains could help process. This is where memories are created and stored. The research found that babies can form limited types of memories from the age of two months. It is possible that infants can detect patterns in people's faces, language and daily routines. However, precise memory, which allows us to recall specific events, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind of memory may not occur until the hippocampus has matured fully.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

most people cannot recall memories of being a baby nor of their infancy however some people claim they can remember things that happened in the first year of their lives researchers at yale and columbia university in the united states studied why people have no recollection of things that happened in the first four or five years of their lives the research team also investigated whether or not babies formed memories at all researcher dr tristan yates suggested we may not be able to remember being a baby he said our results suggest that babies brains have the capacity for forming memories but how longlasting these memories are is still an open question the research has been published in the journal science it suggests that babies as young as a year old can form and store memories researchers used a specially designed scanner to observe activity in an area of babies brains called the hippocampus this is where memories are created and stored the research found that babies can form limited types of memories from the age of two months it is possible that infants can detect patterns in peoples faces language and in daily routines however episodic memory which allows us to recall specific events may take longer to form the researchers say this kind of memory may not occur until the hippocampus has more fully matured

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Most people cannot recall memories of being a baby, nor of their infancy. However, some people claim they can remember things that happened in the first year of their lives. Researchers at Yale and Columbia University in the United States studied why people have no recollection of things that happened in the first four or five years of their lives. The research team also investigated whether or not babies formed memories at all. Researcher Dr Tristan Yatess suggested we may not be able to remember being a baby. He said: "Our results suggest that babies' brains have the capacity for forming memories, but how long-lasting these memories are is still an open question." The research has been published in the journal "Science". It suggests that babies as young as a year old can form and store memories. Researchers used a specially designed scanner to observe activity in an area of babies' brains called the hippocampus. This is where memories are created and stored. The research found that babies can form limited types of memories from the age of two months. It is possible that infants can detect patterns in people's faces, language and in daily routines. However, episodic memory, which allows us to recall specific events, may take longer to form. The researchers say this kind of memory may not occur until the hippocampus has more fully matured.

FREE WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

Write about **memories** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

ACADEMIC WRITING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/2503/250331-babies-memories.html>

It would be great if we could remember being a baby. Discuss.

HOMework

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MEMORIES: Make a poster about memories. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. BABY MEMORIES: Write a magazine article about spending money on accessing memories of when we were babies. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on memories. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your ideas on accessing memories of infancy. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. d 2. f 3. b 4. g 5. c 6. e 7. a
8. k 9. i 10. m 11. h 12. l 13. n 14. j

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- 1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 T 6 F 7 T 8 T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

1. g	2. j	3. e	4. c	5. b
6. i	7. h	8. f	9. d	10. a

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Infancy
2. Yale and Columbia
3. A researcher
4. Forming memories
5. How long-lasting memories are
6. The journal "Science"
7. A specially designed scanner
8. The hippocampus
9. Specific events
10. More fully mature

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.19)

1. People cannot recall memories of being a baby.
2. Happened in the first year of their lives.
3. People have no recollection of things that happened.
4. Yates suggested we may not be able to.
5. Babies' brains have the capacity for forming memories.
6. Babies as young as a year old can.
7. Observe activity in an area of babies' brains.
8. Babies can form limited types of memories.
9. Episodic memory allows us to recall specific events.
10. This kind of memory may not occur.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. b 9. b 10. a

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)