

Structures

Level: E2S1

I was driving to work when I heard the news on the radio. When I was driving to work, I heard the news on the radio.

We were sitting in the park when the rain started. When the rain started, we were sitting in the park.

We can also use **while** instead of when before was/were ...ing. I heard the news on the radio **when** I was driving to work. **or** I heard the news on the radio **while** I was driving to work.

Reading 4.3

FLASHBULB MEMORIES

"I remember what I was doing when I heard the news"

If you think about the link between flashbulbs and the news, you immediately think of newspaper reporters' cameras. However, there's another connection. In 1977, psychologists Roger Brown and James Kulik published a study about something they called "flashbulb memory". The study found that people often recall, in great detail, what they were doing when they heard a momentous news story. In general, memories of moments in the past are less vivid. Over time, people usually forget the details. But with flashbulb memories, even if a person doesn't normally have a good memory, their recollections of the event are extremely clear and remain memorable for many years.

The kinds of details we remember in flashbulb memories are: where we were when we heard the news, what we were doing at the time, who broke the news, and how we felt after we heard it.



4.3 Follow-up

Answer these questions about the article in Reading 4.3.

- 1 Who invented the expression "flashbulb memory"?
- 2 What is a flashbulb memory?
- 3 How long do flashbulb memories last?
- 4 What kinds of things do people remember in flashbulb memories?

Level: E2S1 Unit 4: News Key point 4.3: Talking about memories



Practice Exercise 1

Audio link: https://www.inlingua.com/audios

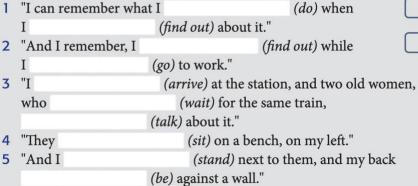
4.3 Listening (Track 15)



Part A Listen to Nancy Benn, who remembers hearing the news of John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963. Compare what she says with the four characteristics below. Is her memory a "flashbulb memory"? Explain why / why not.

The kinds of details we remember in flashbulb memories are: where we were when we heard the news, what we were doing at the time, who broke the news, and how we felt after we heard it.

Part B Now complete these extracts from the interview with Nancy Benn.





Practice Exercise 2

Use the correct forms to complete each sentence with when or while. Sometimes when and while are both possible, and sometimes only when is possible.

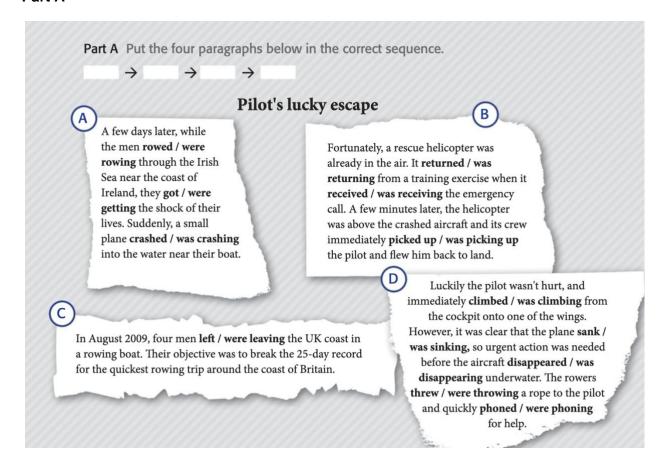
- 1 I (see) an eagle / I (walk) in the mountains
- 2 We (wait) at the bus stop / the President's car (drive) by
- 3 The lights suddenly (go) off / we (have) dinner
- 4 I (take) a shower / the water heater (stop)
- 5 I (burn) my finger on the oven / I (cook) dinner





Practice Exercise 3

Part A



Part B: Select the correct option in the bolded words in each paragraph

Part C

1	The men in the boat wanted to row from Britain to Ireland.	T	1
2	After the plane crashed, the pilot swam to the rowing boat.	T	F
5	The rescue helicopter took off after it received the emergency call.	T	F
1	The helicopter reached the crashed plane quite quickly.	T	F
5	The pilot of the small plane returned to the coast on the helicopter.	T	F
2	The plane / crash / while the men / row		
2	The plane / crash / while the men / row		
2	The plane / crash / while the men / row		



ANSWERS

Follow up 4.2

- 1. Roger Brown and James Kulik invented the expression 'flashback memories'
- 2. In a flashbulb memory people recall, in great detail, what they were doing when the heard important news.
- 3. They last for many years.
- 4. People remember where they were when they heard the news, what they were doing at the time, who broke the news, and how they felt after they heard it.

Practice Exercise 1 – Part B

Pa	rt B Now complete	e these extracts from the interview with Na	ncy Beni
1	"I can remember who		
2	I found out "And I remember, I	(find out) about it." found out (find out) while	
z	I was going "I arrived	(go) to work." (arrive) at the station, and two old women,	PRESIDENT
3	who were waiting	(wait) for the same train,	E.
	were talking	(talk) about it."	PARE
4	"They were sitting	(sit) on a bench, on my left."	Lines - N
5	"And I was standing	(stand) next to them, and my back	
	Was	(be) against a wall."	- 6

Practice Exercise 2

- 1. I saw an eagle when/ while I was walking in the mountains
- 2. We were waiting at the bus stop when the president's car drove by
- 3. The lights suddenly went off when/while we were having dinner
- 4. I was taking a shower when the water heater stopped
- 5. I burnt my finger on the oven when/ while I was cooking dinner

Practice Exercise 3

Part A

Part B

- 1. A: Were Rowing, Got, Crashed
- 2. B: Was Returning, Received, Picked Up
- 3. C: Left
- 4. D: Climbed, Was Sinking, Disappeared, Threw, Phoned





Part C

- 1. F
- 2. F
- 3. F
- 4. T
- 5. T

Part D

- 1. The plane crashed while the men were rowing.
- 2. When the pilot left the cockpit, the plane was filling with water
- 3. One of the men found for help while the others were rowing towards the plane
- 4. When the helicopter crew arrived, the pilot of the plane was standing on the wing.