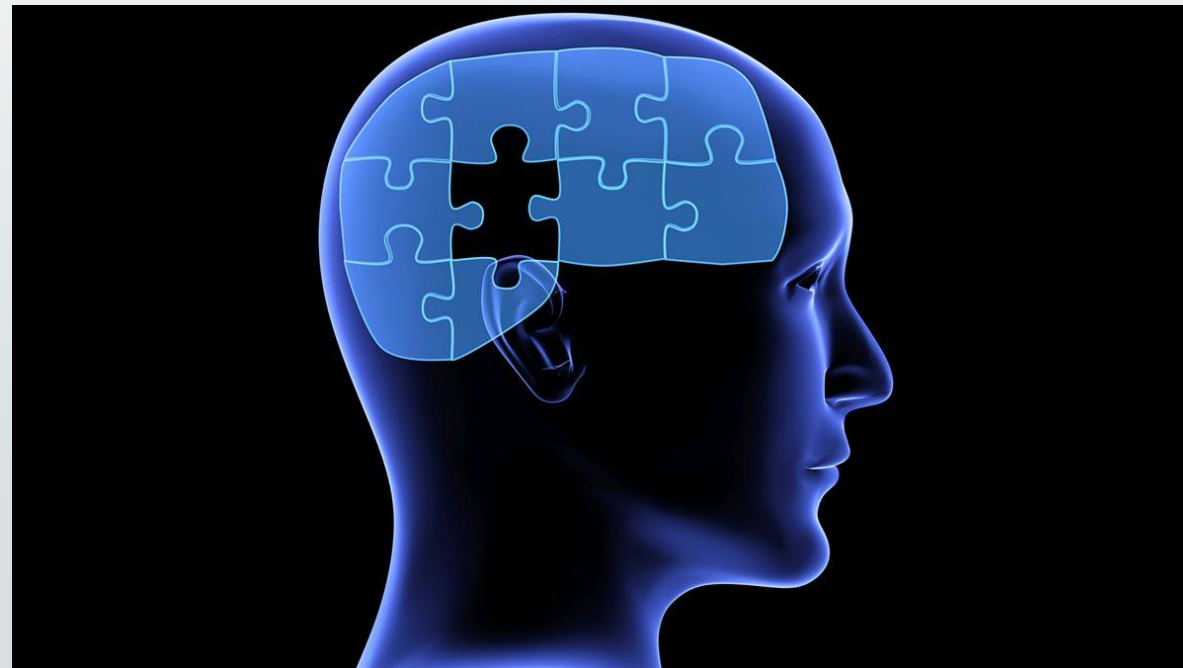# 1ˢᵗ semester
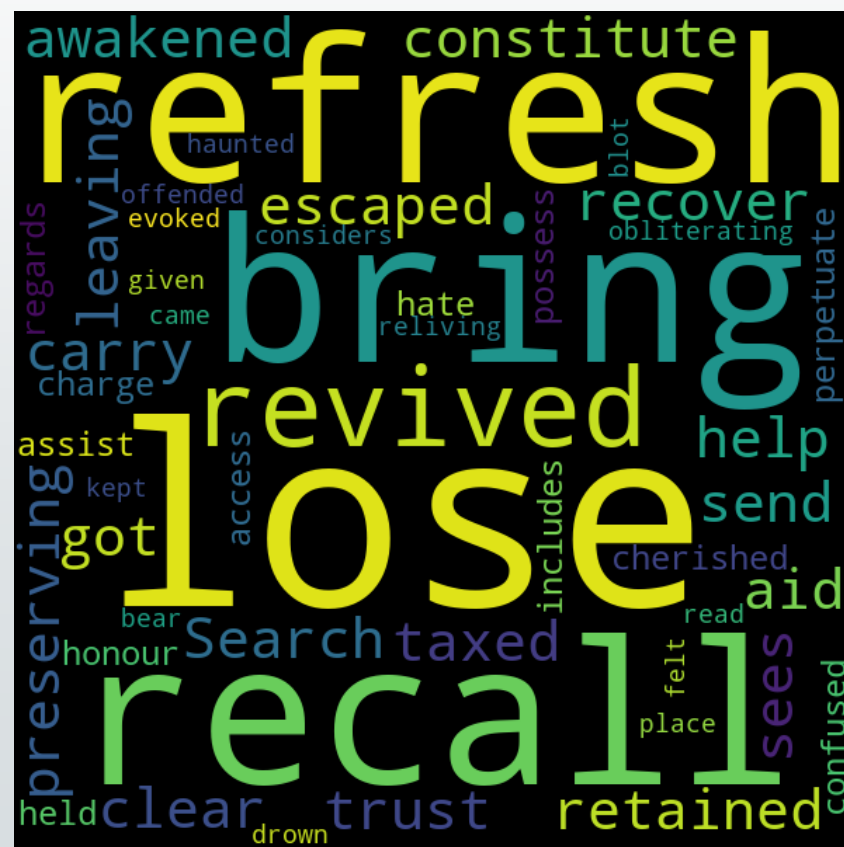
Topic 5:

Vocabulary: Memories

Grammar: Question forms

Vocabulary related to **Memories**

to blot out *(v)*
to stop yourself thinking about something unpleasant

Perhaps there are some memories so bad that you have to blot them out.

to evoke *(v)*

to make someone remember something or feel an emotion

That smell always evokes memories of my old school.

to recall *(v)*

to bring the memory of a past event into your mind, and often to give a description of what you remember

Can you recall what happened last night?

to remind *(v)*

to make someone think of something they have forgotten or might have forgotten

Could you remind Paul about dinner on Saturday?

to reminisce (v)

to talk or write about past experiences that you remember with pleasure

My grandfather used to reminisce about his years in the navy.

mind *(n)*

the part of a person that makes it possible for him or her to think, feel emotions, and understand things

His mind was full of what had happened the night before, and he just wasn't concentrating.

nostalgia *(n)*

a feeling of pleasure and also slight sadness when you think about things that happened in the past

Hearing that song again filled him with nostalgia.

recollection *(n)*

a memory of something

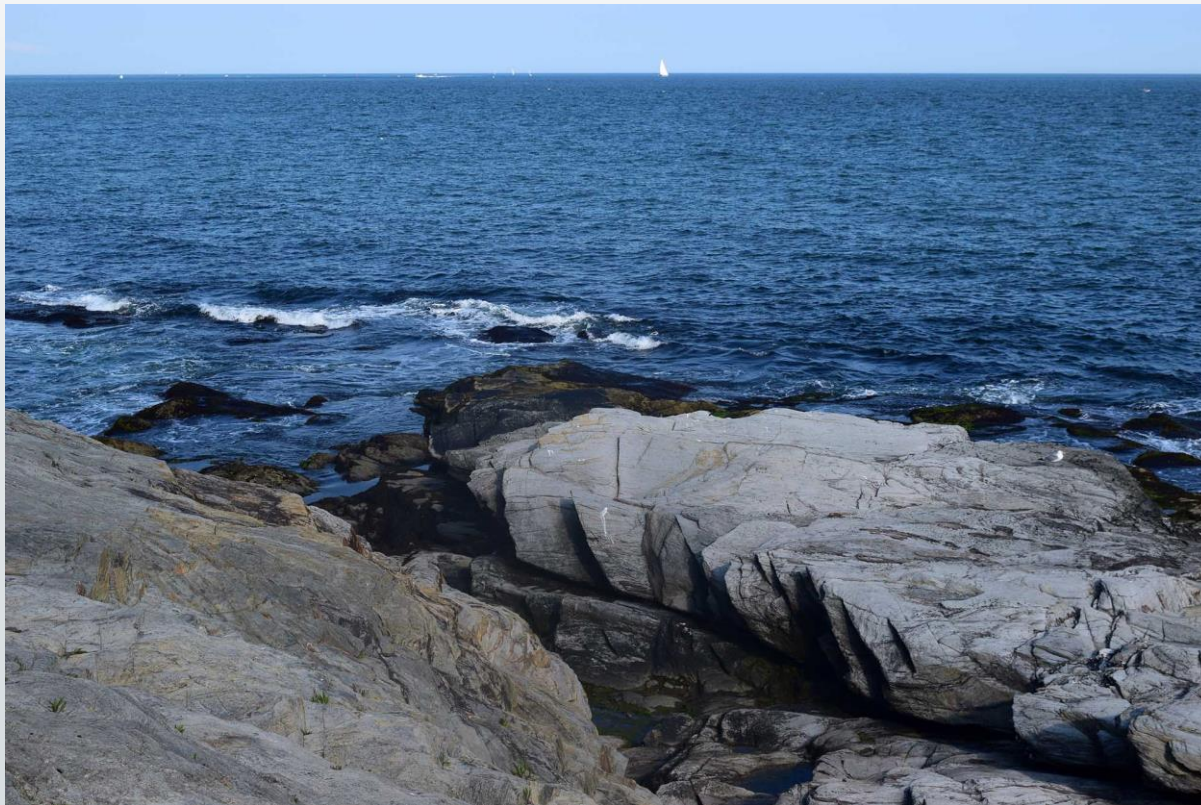I have many pleasant recollections of the time we spent together.

evocative *(adj)*

making you remember or imagine something pleasant

The sea air was deeply evocative of her childhood on the island.

Lasting *(adj)*

continuing to exist for a long time or for ever

Did any of your teachers make a lasting impression on you?

unforgettable *(adj)*
(of an experience) having such a strong effect or influence on you that you cannot forget it

The holiday was an unforgettable experience.

MEMORY & MIND Idioms

BEAR SOMETHING IN MIND

John said he would bear that in mind if/when he heard of any jobs being available.
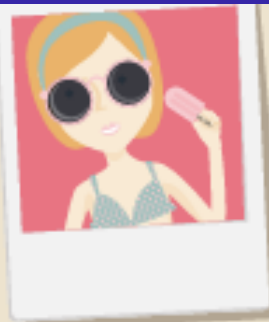
FOOD FOR THOUGHT

You have given me plenty of food for thought. I will think over your recommendations and let you know.

GUT REACTION

My gut reaction is to choose the car with the 4 seats.

MEMORY & MIND Idioms

LOSE THE PLOT

He has lost the plot, he must be having a breakdown!

MILES AWAY

Sorry I was miles away. I was thinking of that lovely ski holiday we had last year.

IN TWO MINDS

I am in two minds whether to have the meat or the fish. What would you recommend?

Question forms

Object questions

Object questions use the word order: question word + auxiliary verb + subject + infinitive.

question word	auxiliary verb	subject	verb
Where	do	you	work?
What	did	she	say?
When	are	they	coming?

Use *who* for people.   **Who** *is your boss?*

Use *where* for places.   **Where** *is the bathroom?*

Use *what* or *which* for things.

What *music do you like?*

Which *do you prefer, football or rugby?*

Use *when* for time.   **When** *do you want to meet?*

Use *how often* for frequency.

How often *do you go to English lessons?*

Use *how long* for length of time/distance.

How long *does the lesson last?*

Use *how much/many* for quantity.

How much *does this cost?*

How many *brothers do you have?*

Use *why* for reasons.   **Why** *are you studying English?*

Use *what time* for a time.   **What time** *do you start work?*

Note:

Which has a limited number of possible answers.

Which *do you want, the red or the blue jumper?*

What has a large number of possible answers.

What *music do you like?*

Yes / No questions

Yes/No questions don't use a question word. The answer to the question is *Yes or No*.

auxiliary verb	subject	verb
Does	he	smoke?
Did	we	win?
Have	they	arrived?

Subject question

When the *wh-* question word is the subject of the question:
- we don't use an auxiliary verb (*do, did,* etc.).
- we use the same word order as in an affirmative sentence.

question word	verb	object
Who	wants	ice cream?
What	happened?	
Who	ate	the cheese?

questions with prepositions

When we use a verb + preposition expression (but not multi-word verbs) such as *look for, depend on, write about,* etc., we usually keep the verb and preposition together:

What did you talk about?   Who are you looking for?

Tag question

She likes tennis, **doesn't she?**

My brother didn't listen to pop music, **did he?**

They will go to the birthday party, **won't they?**

It hasn't rained yet, **has it?**

GRAMMAR

1. Question Tags come *at the end* / *at the beginning* of a sentence.

2. When the sentence is affirmative, we use *negative* / *affirmative* tag.

3. When the sentence is negative, we use *negative* / *affirmative* tag.

4. FORM: __auxiliary verb__ + __subject personal pronoun__