

Student name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Practice

1 Put the signposting words/phrases in the correct category in the table. There are two in each category.

as a consequence	especially	equally	on the one hand
remember that	furthermore	for instance	in other words
for this reason	hence	moreover	just as
			owing to
			although

Comparison	
Contrast	
Explanation	
Cause	
Effect	
Emphasis	
Adding a related point	

2 Now use one of the words/phrases from Exercise 1 to complete each sentence.

- This led to the outbreak of war. _____, many people lost their lives.
- _____ the overuse of plastic, our waterways are becoming polluted.
- _____, it is a cheap solution, but on the other it isn't guaranteed to last long.
- You are more likely to be well-educated if you have rich parents. _____, having access to good jobs is also often related to inherited wealth.
- Generally, people in the UK are wealthier now. _____, the number of families owning cars has increased year on year.
- Society needs to become much more accepting of differences. _____, laws need to be passed to help this happen.
- The town is very attractive, _____ in spring when all the flowers bloom.

3  **02** Listen to part of a lecture about the human brain. Make a note of any signposting words you hear.

4  **02** Listen again and see if you can answer the questions.

- What is the topic of the lecture?

- How many main sections does the cerebrum have?

- Give some examples of bodily functions controlled by the cerebellum.

- How many parts of the brain are mentioned which are not part of the cerebrum? Can you name them?

5 Read the transcript and check your answers to Exercise 4.

The human brain is the most complex organ in the body and is made up of many different sections, which each control a number of functions. It is perhaps useful to start with the six main sections. The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain, but that in itself can be divided into four main sections. First, there is the frontal lobe, which deals with high-level thinking – intellectual actions like problem-solving, for example. Then there is the parietal lobe. When the brain receives sensory information like pain or touch, the brain needs to process that information, and this is done in the parietal lobe. In other words, it helps us to make sense of the world. Next, we have the occipital lobe, and this is the visual part of the brain. It deals with information received through the eyes – so shapes, colours and so on. The final part of the cerebrum is the temporal lobe, and this is where the brain processes language – for example, sounds and understanding speech. The temporal lobe also helps us to form memories. Moving away from the cerebrum, we have the cerebellum, or 'little brain'. The cerebellum is in charge of movement, which covers things like physical actions, balance and posture, and so on. Finally, one should not forget the brain stem. This is where basic but absolutely vital body functions are controlled, for example, breathing, swallowing and sleep.

Reflect

- 6**  How has this class helped you? Did working on signposting language help you to follow the lecture in Exercises 3 and 4? Discuss with your partner, and share your ideas with the class.