



mairovergara

# **AULA 13**

# **Connected Speech**

DOMINANDO A PRONÚNCIA DO INGLÊS  
**CONNECTED SPEECH**  
COM PAULO LÖEBLEIN

# Connected Speech

AULA 13 | COM PAULO LÖEBLEIN

## TEXTO COMPLETO

### How Memories Form and How We Lose Them – Part 1

Think back to a really vivid memory. Got it? Okay, now try to remember what you had for lunch three weeks ago. That second memory probably isn't as strong, but why not? Why do we remember some things, and not others? And why do memories eventually fade? Let's look at how memories form in the first place. When you experience something, like dialing a phone number, the experience is converted into a pulse of electrical energy that zips along a network of neurons. Information first lands in short term memory, where it's available from anywhere from a few seconds to a couple of minutes. It's then transferred to long-term memory through areas such as the hippocampus, and finally to several storage regions across the brain. Neurons throughout the brain communicate at dedicated sites called synapses using specialized neurotransmitters. If two neurons communicate repeatedly, a remarkable thing happens: the efficiency of communication between them increases.

## TEXTO DETALHADO

**Think back to a really vivid memory. Got it?**

[θɪŋkbæk tuərili vɪvɪd məmri gɑ:tɪt]

**Okay, now try to remember what you had for lunch three weeks ago.**

[oʊkeɪ naʊ traɪtərɪməmbər wʌtjuhæd fɔrlʌntʃ θri wɪksəgəʊ]

**That second memory probably isn't as strong, but why not?**

[ðæt sekəndməmri prəbəbli ɪznəzstrɔŋ bʌtwainət]

**Why do we remember some things, and not others?**

[waɪdəwɪrɪmɛmbər sʌmθɪŋz ænnaɪləðəz]

**And why do memories eventually fade?**

[ænwaɪdʊmɛmrɪz ɪvɛntʃuəlɪfeɪd]

**Let's look at how memories form in the first place.**

[lɛtslʊk æthəʊmɛmərɪz fɔrm ɪnðəfɜrstpleɪs]

**When you experience something, like dialing a phone number,**

[wɛnjuɪkspɪrɪəns sɛmθɪŋ laɪkdaɪəlɪŋ əfəʊnɪnʌmbər]

**the experience is converted into a pulse of electrical energy**

[ðɪɪkspɪrɪəns ɪzkɔnvɜrtəd ɪntuəpʌls əvɪlɛktrɪkəlɛnɜrdʒɪ]

**that zips along a network of neurons.**

[ðætzɪpsəlɔŋ ənɛtwɜrk əvɪnjurənz]

**Information first lands in short term memory,**

[ɪnfəmeɪʃən fɜrstləndzɪn ʃɔrttɜrmmɛməri]

**where it's available from anywhere from a few seconds to a couple of minutes.**

[wɛrɪtsəvɛɪləbəl frəmɛniwɛr frəmɛfjuːsɛkəndz tuəkʌpləvmɪnɪts]

**It's then transferred to long-term memory through areas such as the hippocampus,**

[ɪtsðɛn trænsfɜrd tuːlɔŋtɜrmmɛməri θruːriːz sʌtʃæz ðəhɪpəkæmpəs]

**and finally to several storage regions across the brain.**

[ændfaɪnəli tuːsɛvrəl stɔrɪdʒ rɪdʒənz əkrɔsdəbreɪn]

**Neurons throughout the brain communicate at dedicated sites called synapses**

[njurənz θruːaʊt dəbreɪn kəmjuːnɪkeɪt ədɛdɪkɛɪtəd saɪts kɔld sɪnæpsɪz]

**using specialized neurotransmitters.**

[juːzɪŋspɛʃəlaɪzd njurotrænzˌmɪtərz]

**If two neurons communicate repeatedly, a remarkable thing happens:**

[ɪftʊnʤʊrənz kəmʤʊnɪkeɪt rɪˈpiːtɪdli ərɪˈmɑːkəbəl θɪŋ hæpənz]

**the efficiency of communication between them increases.**

[ðɪɪfɪʃənsi əv kəmʤʊnɪkeɪʃən biˈtwiːn ðəm ɪnˈkriːsɪz]