

## TEACHERS' FILE

This Teachers' File (TF) contains a home study plan and activities based on the magazine and the CD. The TF, along with the recording scripts, is available for online users. Registration password: london.



## ACTIVITIES

## FIGHTING OFF INVADERS

### How the Immune System and Vaccines Keep Us Safe

## READING COMPREHENSION

## TASK 1

Read the article and decide if the following statements are true or false.

- All life forms have an immune system.  
T  F
- In addition to the immune system, we are protected by barriers such as the skin.  
T  F
- We have two main systems of immunity, known as innate and adaptive immunity.  
T  F
- So-called "good" bacteria destroy invading pathogens.  
T  F
- Natural killer cells are a key cause of cancer.  
T  F
- Antibodies attack and destroy specific pathogens.  
T  F
- Dendritic cells share destroyed pathogens with other parts of the immune system.  
T  F
- B cells constantly manufacture antibodies.  
T  F
- Many of the symptoms of disease are your body's immunity at work.  
T  F
- Allergies result from your body's adaptive immune system attacking your own cells.  
T  F

## TASK 2

The texts below add a bit more detail to some of the processes. Using your knowledge from the article, decide what words should fill the gaps.

- When a pathogen gets past our outer barriers, immune cells attack the area. This causes swelling, or \_\_\_\_\_. The battle between immune cells and pathogen leaves dead cells on both sides. These dead cells form the whitish, yellowish or greenish liquid called \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a slippery, wet gel that coats the entry points into the body, such as the nose, mouth and lungs. It traps \_\_\_\_\_ and protects delicate surfaces but can cause problems when there's too much of it. When it builds up in your lungs, for example, it causes difficulty breathing - which we call "pneumonia".
- \_\_\_\_\_ identify and destroy cells that don't belong - mainly \_\_\_\_\_ and our own \_\_\_\_\_ cells, including cancerous cells.
- Pathogens are covered in unique \_\_\_\_\_. Each one can be used to identify the pathogen, and in that case we call them \_\_\_\_\_.
- When a \_\_\_\_\_ recognises a pathogen, it starts making thousands of the specialised weapons called \_\_\_\_\_. Each one can lock onto and quickly destroy or disable a pathogen.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ has the same \_\_\_\_\_ as a very dangerous pathogen, but cannot attack the body's cells. The immune system can use it to prepare defences that work against the real pathogen.

## FLAGS, FIREWORKS AND FOOD Celebrating the Fourth of July

### SPEAKING PRACTICE / WRITING PRACTICE

- 1 Some of the words associated with the Fourth of July are:
- FUN
  - PROUD
  - FIREWORKS
  - OUTDOORS
  - LOUD
  - RELAXED
  - EXCITING

**Can you think of a holiday or activity in your life that you associate with each of these words? Explain why.**

#### EXAMPLES:

*I think that my family will be  **proud**  when I graduate from high school because I worked really hard to finish school.*

*Weekends at the cabin with my family are pretty  **relaxed**  because it's peaceful and quiet outside the city.*

*When I hear " **exciting** " I think about the day a new movie comes out. My friends and I usually go on opening night to avoid any spoilers.*

- 2 Some of the words associated with the US national anthem are:
- PRIDE
  - WAR
  - FREEDOM
  - FIGHTING
  - FLAG
  - COURAGE

**Do you think these words are a good fit for US culture? Why or why not?**

- 3 **Can you think of 5–10 key words that fit your culture? Write them down. Then describe to a partner why you chose each word. (Alternatively, if working on your own, write a short explanation of why you chose each word.)**

## FLAGS, FIREWORKS AND FOOD Celebrating the Fourth of July

### WRITING

You want to throw a party to celebrate the Fourth of July this year. Write an informal invitation to your friend telling them about the party. Be sure to include when and where the party will be, and give them some information about what to expect (e.g. food, activities, anything they should bring). You should write 50–100 words.

## A LITTLE LAND OF BIG BEAUTY Discovering Wales

CD Track 6

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**Listen to a recording about Wales and fill in the missing information.**

### Wales, Land of the Britons

- 1 The country's name comes from a word used for the \_\_\_\_\_-speaking Britons who lived there.
- 2 In the Welsh language, Wales is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 How many official national languages are there in the UK? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Less than a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Welsh population can speak Welsh.
- 5 The size of Wales is a bit under \_\_\_\_\_ km<sup>2</sup>.
- 6 The population of Wales is around \_\_\_\_\_ million.
- 7 There are many lovely \_\_\_\_\_ and old \_\_\_\_\_.



# WAR IS PEACE, FREEDOM IS SLAVERY, IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH

George Orwell's *1984*

CD Track 7

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### TASK 1

Listen to the ending of the book and fill in the missing words.

The **1** \_\_\_\_\_ from the telescreen was still pouring forth its tale of prisoners and booty\* and slaughter\*, but the **2** \_\_\_\_\_ outside had died down a little. The waiters were turning back to their **3** \_\_\_\_\_. One of them approached with the gin bottle. Winston, sitting in a blissful\* dream, paid no attention as his **4** \_\_\_\_\_ was filled up. He was not running or cheering any **5** \_\_\_\_\_. He was back in the Ministry of Love, with everything **6** \_\_\_\_\_, his soul white as snow. He was in the public dock, confessing **7** \_\_\_\_\_, implicating\* everybody. He was walking down the white-tiled corridor, with the feeling of walking in **8** \_\_\_\_\_, and an armed guard at his back. The long-hoped-for bullet was entering his brain.

He gazed up at the enormous **9** \_\_\_\_\_. Forty years it had taken him to learn what kind of **10** \_\_\_\_\_ was hidden beneath the dark moustache. O cruel, needless\* **11** \_\_\_\_\_! O stubborn, self-willed\* exiled from the loving breast! Two gin scented tears trickled down the sides of his **12** \_\_\_\_\_. But it was all right, everything was all right, the struggle was **13** \_\_\_\_\_. He had won victory over himself. He **14** \_\_\_\_\_ Big Brother.

### GLOSSARY\*

**booty** – any valuable things or money stolen by an army at war

**slaughter** – the killing of many people

**blissful** – extremely happy

**to implicate** – to show that someone is responsible for something bad

**needless** – completely unnecessary

**self-willed** – basing your actions on your own decisions without listening to advice from other people

### TASK 2

What happens to Winston at the end of the book?

# “SORRY, COULD YOU JUST...”

## Being Polite in English

CD Track 8

### STYLE PRACTICE

In these situations, which sentence do you think would sound most polite and natural?

- You finish a meal at a restaurant and say to the waiter...**
  - Excuse me, could I have the bill when you have a moment, please?
  - Hello, miss/mister. Please, I want to pay.
  - Waiter, that was excellent. Now please bring me the bill.
- A group of people are blocking the pavement where you're trying to walk, and you say...**
  - Could you get out of the way please?
  - Sorry, could I just...? Thanks.
  - Excuse me, the pavement is for walking, not talking.
- You meet your old English teacher in the street. You say...**
  - Good morning, sir. It is very nice to see you again.
  - Mr Teacher, is it really you? What are you doing here?
  - So nice to see you here. How are you? What are you doing these days?
- You are introduced to a friend's parents for the first time, and you say...**
  - How do you do? Great to meet you. How are you both?
  - Hello. Nice to meet you. What's wrong? Will you be here long?
  - Good morning. I'm delighted to make your acquaintance.
- You're at an event and you want to leave. You tell your hosts...**
  - Excuse me, I'm tired. I will go home now.
  - I'm really sorry, I don't want to leave but I have a very early start.
  - Thank you for a lovely evening, but I want to go now.

# AN EYE FOR DETAIL

## The Art of Props

### READING COMPREHENSION, QUIZ

#### TASK 1

Read the article and answer the questions.

- 1 When and where was season 1 of *Stranger Things* set?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Why did Lynda Reiss choose the Pentax ME for Jonathan Byers in *Stranger Things* – and why did she buy several of them?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where did the boys' D&D books come from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How did *JoJo Rabbit*'s design teams make the antiques in the film look so realistic?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Why do we think of the 1930s as having sad, dull colours?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Why did the designers build a set in a movie studio for JoJo's house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Why are there no smartphones in the futuristic world of *Blade Runner 2049*?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Why were there two versions of many props in *Blade Runner 2049*?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 How does better video quality affect prop-making?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### TASK 2

Quiz! Look at the pictures and use the internet to find out the answers to the questions.



- 1 Some *Stranger Things* fans noticed a problem with a prop in this scene from season 1. What prop, and what was the mistake?



- 2 The other kids are shocked when Lucas drinks a can of Coke and enjoys it. Why?



3 JoJo lives in a family in a German town. If you wanted to visit the centre of this town in real life, where would you go?



4 The outside of JoJo's house was filmed in the Czech town of Ústěk. You can visit "his" street, but you won't see his house. Why not?



5 Harrison Ford's character, Deckard, has the same gun in both 1982's *Blade Runner* and the new *Blade Runner 2049*. How was it originally made?



6 This prop is a sophisticated piece of precision machinery. What is it?

### TASK 3

Choose one of your favourite movies or TV shows and an important prop, set design or location in it. Find out as much as you can and write 100–150 words about it.

### DISCOVERING NEW PLACES

CD Track 16 Topic Card

#### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen to two friends discussing their vacation plans and answer the questions.

1 Which country are they going to?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 What activities does the boy want to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 What activities does the girl want to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 How does the girl want to get around?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 What accommodation does the boy prefer?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 How are they going to get to their vacation destination?

\_\_\_\_\_

# QUARANTINE CORNER

## Coronaculture

### NEOLOGISMS

Words get added to the Oxford English Dictionary when enough people start using them. Every year, the editors consider hundreds of new words that people have invented. From those, a few dozen of the most successful are included. Look back 10 years later, and most of those words will be gone and forgotten. Most neologisms – that is, newly invented words – don't catch on.

A few things make it more likely that a word will stay in the world:

- Is it useful? Does the word describe something that “needs” a name?
- Does the new word fit the meaning? Could people make a good guess at the meaning?
- Is the word catchy? Is it easy to say?

### TASK 1

Take a look at some other coronavirus neologisms (let's call them “coroneologisms”). First, try to guess the meaning and write a short definition. Then, google the word and see if you were right.

CORONEOLOGISM	MY GUESS AT THE MEANING	WHAT GOOGLE SAYS
COCOONING		
QUARANTIME		
PRE-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER		
INFODEMIC		
BC / AC		
COVIDIVORCE		
CORONAKIDS		
QUARANTEENS		
DOOMSCROLLING		
CORONA-SHAMING		

### TASK 2

Choose your top 3 new words from the list.

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### TASK 3

Use Google to find three other coroneologisms (ones neither in the list above nor in the article) and define or explain them. They can be in English, in your own language or in another language, but you must explain the words in English!

CORONEOLOGISM	DEFINITION OR EXPLANATION

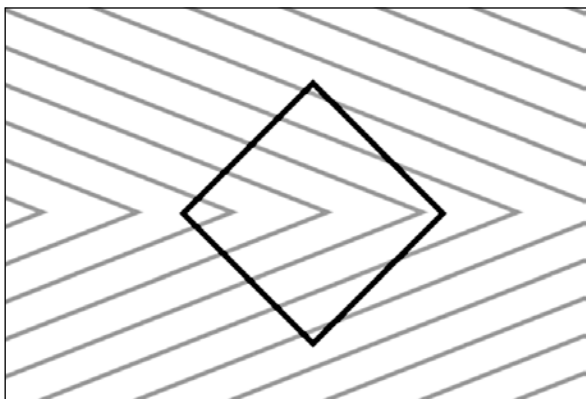
### TASK 4

Invent a new coroneologism that you think fits the criteria in the intro. **IMPORTANT: Do a Google search to check that no one else has already invented the word!** Write the word and the definition. Your teacher will choose the best three suggestions from your class and send them to *Bridge*, and we'll print the best of them next year.

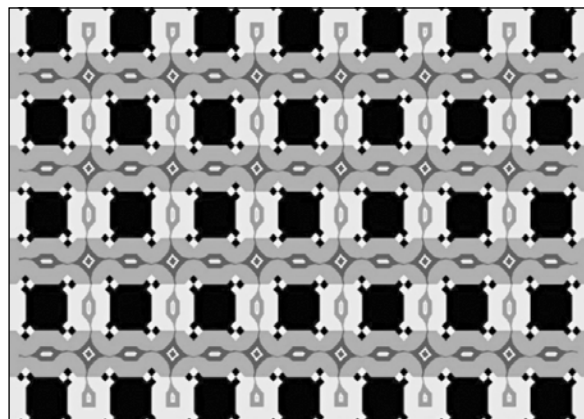
MY CORONEOLOGISM	DEFINITION

## BEFORE YOU BEGIN – PART 1

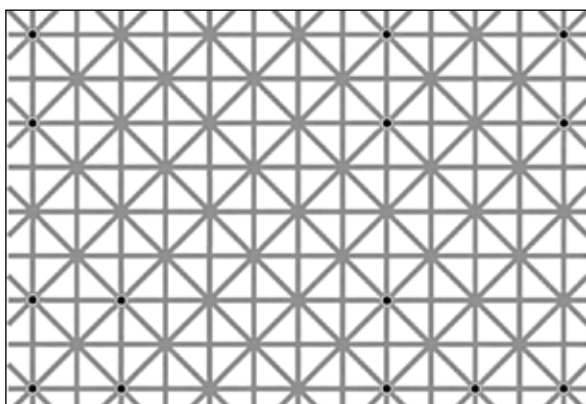
Can your brain fool your eyes? Open your copy of *Bridge* to the article “Can You Believe Your Eyes?” and read the title and introduction (but not the main text). Then take the picture quiz below. Don’t cover any parts of the picture, use a ruler or “cheat” in any other way.



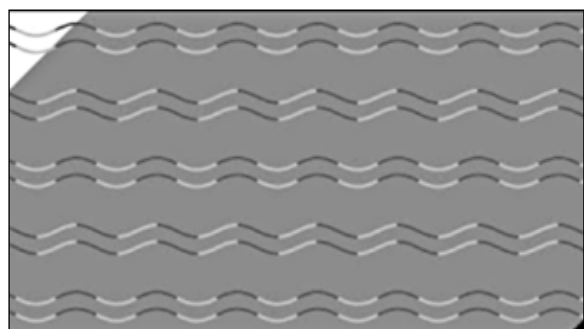
1 Is this a square?



2 Are the lines parallel?



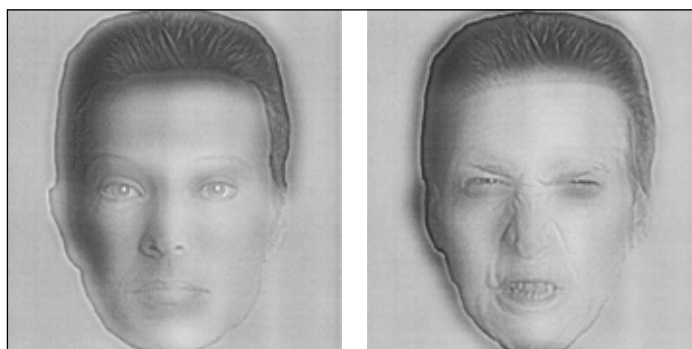
3 How many black dots are there?



4 Do you see zigzag or curvy lines?



5 Which is male and which is female?



6 Look at these faces. Which is calm? Which is angry? Keep looking at them and back slowly away from the picture (you might have to go a couple of metres). What happens?

## BEFORE YOU BEGIN – PART 2

Did any of the pictures in part 1 trick your brain into seeing something untrue? Now try these two. Hold the image about 40 cm in front of your face, close your left eye and focus your right eye on the first +. Slowly move the image towards your face, still focusing on the +. At about 30cm, the dot will disappear. Repeat it with the second +. What happens to the X? What can you “see” in its place?



## READING – PART 1

What sense is most commonly associated with your eyes? Read part 1 of the article (Eyes) and complete the sentences below.

- 1 The experiments in part 2 above prove the existence of your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Pictures and patterns that fool your eyes are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 An image that is out of focus and unclear is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 When we move our eyes very quickly, we briefly become \_\_\_\_\_.

**Sight is one of the traditional “five senses”. What are the others?**

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A Sight | D _____ |
| B _____ | E _____ |
| C _____ |         |

**Do you know any examples of how you can trick your other senses?**

## READING – PART 2

What sense is most commonly associated with your ears?

Read part 2 of the article (Ears). Which of the following sentences are true, based on the text?

- 1 Hearing is about what our brains can process, not just what our ears pick up.
- 2 We hear better because our brains are selective in processing sound.
- 3 We don't hear a lot of crazy stuff because our brains are designed to hear speech more than background noise.
- 4 Deafness is especially common among autistic people.
- 5 Auditory processing disorder is when your brain is not good at ignoring background noises.
- 6 Conversation is difficult for autistic people because people don't really listen to them.



## LISTENING

Look back at your answer to question 2 in Reading, part 1. These are tricks that fool your eyes. What do you think a trick that fools your ears might be called? (Hint: Think of the words *audio* and *auditorium*). You will get the correct answer in the podcast you are about to listen to.

Listen to CD Track 9. Complete the sentences.

- 1 Sounds that trick your ears are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Shepard tones sound as though they keep going \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Shepard tones were used in the game \_\_\_\_\_ and the movie(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Risset rhythms are beats that seem to go \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 They are sometimes used in music, especially \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## READING – PART 3

What sense is most commonly associated with your nose?

Read part 3 (Nose). Which of the following sentences are true, based on the text?

- 1 Expensive cheese doesn't really smell like feet.
- 2 The same scent chemicals are on smelly feet and parmesan.
- 3 In an experiment, people couldn't tell the difference between some parmesan and some skin flakes from a foot.
- 4 How you experience a smell changes depending on what you expect.
- 5 Spaghetti tastes like feet.

## READING – PART 5

What sense is most commonly associated with your skin?

Read part 5 (Skin). Set up the experiment as described. Do it yourself and try it with different people in your family. Did it work every time?

## WRAPPING UP

Read the last paragraph. In your own words, what does it say?

Do you agree?

## READING – PART 4

What sense is most commonly associated with your tongue?

Read part 4 (Tongue). Do you understand the experiments described in the text? Choose one of the experiments. In your own words, and without looking back at the text, describe:

What the experimenters did:

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What the experiment showed:

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Try a similar experiment:

Mix a bit of flour and a few drops of water into sticky dough and form into small balls. Find 2-3 things that smell strongly with a food-related taste – good possibilities include vanilla essence, cinnamon, chili sauce, cat food and stinky cheese (or really smelly socks).

Find a victim volunteer (such as a member of your family). Blindfold them (= cover their eyes so they can't see). Tell them they will taste some foods with different flavours and they should tell you what they taste. Ask them to hold their nose closed and give them a ball of the dough. They should chew slowly and think about the taste. While they do it, secretly open one of the strong-smelling samples near them (but not too close!). Tell them to let go of their nose, chew a bit more and describe the taste. Repeat the experiment with different smells.

Write up your research findings.

# CROSSWORD

## THE BASICS

Answers go across (left to right) or down (top to bottom), starting in the numbered square for that clue. The numbers in brackets tell you how many letters are in the answer. (3, 3) means the answer is two 3-letter words. Do NOT use any spaces or hyphens in the answers.

Every answer in this puzzle is in the May – June 2020 issue of Bridge in one of the articles below. If you need help, use the three-letter code in the clue to find the right article.

### Our Funny Lives (OFL)

### Quarantine Corner (QC)

### Sorry, Could You Just... (SCY)

### Europe in America (EIA)

### From My Home to Yours (FMH)

### Taking Over the Charts from Quarantine (TOC)

## ACROSS

6. Hot emotion (7) OFL
8. Very famous, iconic (9) FMH
10. Of the sea (6) OFL
11. Deliberate, on purpose (11) SCY
12. An Englishman's home, they say (6) SCY
13. Quarantined by choice (4-9) TOC
14. Tick-borne illness first identified in a Connecticut town (4, 7) QCR
18. Walking aimlessly and without purpose (9) TOC
19. Sometimes, rarely, not often (12) SCY
21. Playing live concerts (7) FMH
24. Kosovan language – not Serbian (8) TOC
25. A very helpful dish, according to a coronaviral song (5, 6) QCR
26. The warm remembering of the good old days (9) TOC
29. British language spoken in part of Argentina (5) EIA
30. Grammatically, an order or instruction (10) SCY
34. An online broadcast in real time (10) FMH
35. The French, Spanish, Neapolitan, Polish or German disease (8) QCR
36. Put off to a later date (9) TOC
37. Meal remains (9) OFL
38. Great happiness and pleasure (7) SCY
39. An American toilet (8) EIA

## DOWN

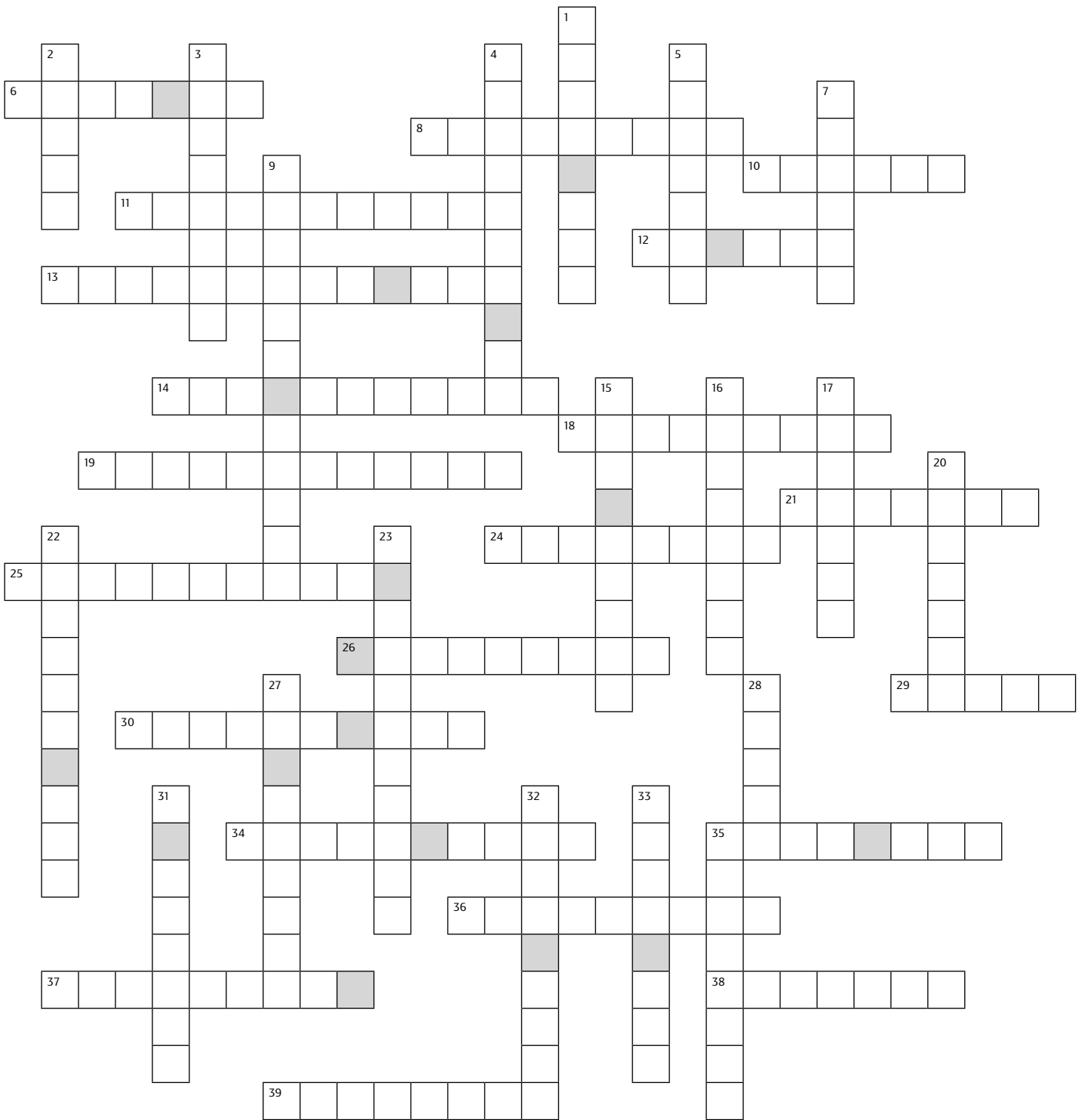
1. The lead singer or musician in a band – if male (8) FMH
2. An informal Australian's soap alternative (5) QCR
3. A mixed alcoholic drink (8) QCR
4. Best bits (10) FMH
5. Almost real, but only in digital (7) OFL
7. Released gas – from the bottom! (6) OFL
9. Uncomfortable, awkward, causing difficulty (12) SCY
15. Mockingly or insultingly ironic (9) SCY
16. Texted (8) TOC
17. Old and (often) valuable (7) EIA
20. Homemade music compilation (7) OFL
22. Wet woodlands, especially jungle (10) EIA
23. Famously, but not in a good way (11) EIA
27. Feeling of thankfulness (11) SCY
28. Milky flower for partying parrots, perhaps (5) OFL
31. This music's not electric (instrumentally, that is) (8) FMH
32. A house of the dead (9) EIA
33. Left-wing nationalist movement following Juan Domingo (8) EIA
35. Releasing virus and potentially infecting others (8) QCR

## SOLUTIONS

**ACROSS** 6 passion, 8 legendary, 10 marine, 11 intentional, 12 castle, 13 self-isolating, 14 Lyme disease, 18 wandering, 19 occasionally, 21 gigging, 24 Albanian, 25 baked potato, 26 nostalgia, 29 Welsh, 30 imperative, 34 livestream, 35 syphilis, 36 postponed, 37 leftovers, 38 delight, 39 bathroom

**DOWN** 1 frontman, 2 sanny, 3 cocktail, 4 highlights, 5 virtual, 7 farted, 9 inconvenient, 15 sarcastic, 16 messaged, 17 antique, 20 mixtape, 22 rainforest, 23 notoriously, 27 gratitude, 28 poppy, 31 acoustic, 32 mausoleum, 33 Peronism, 35 shedding

**BONUS JOKE:** It's the contractions. (Grammatical contractions vs uterine contractions)



**Bonus Joke!**

**?** A woman was in hospital to have a baby when she suddenly started shouting, "Wouldn't! Couldn't! Should've! Hadn't! Shan't!" Her husband looked alarmed. The doctor said, "Don't worry, it's quite normal.

\_\_\_\_\_."

## SOLUTIONS TO THE ACTIVITIES

### Fighting off Invaders

**TASK 1:** 1T, 2F (the skin and other barriers form part of the innate immune system), 3T, 4F (they prevent them from settling), 5F (they destroy any cells that shouldn't be there), 6T, 7T, 8F (they do so only when they find a matching pathogen), 9T, 10F (allergies result from the immune system attacking non-pathogens such as pollen or molecules in food; when they attack your own cells it is auto-immune disease)

**TASK 2:** 1 inflammation, pus, 2 mucus, pathogens/invaders, 3 natural killer cells, pathogens, damaged, 4 molecules, antigens, 5 B cell, antibodies 6 vaccine, antigens

### A Little Land of Big Beauty: Discovering Wales

1 Celtic, 2 Cymru, 3 one, 4 third, 5 21,000, 6 three, 7 villages, farmhouses

### War Is Peace, Freedom Is Slavery, Ignorance Is Strength: George Orwell's 1984

#### TASK 1:

1 voice, 2 shouting, 3 work, 4 glass, 5 longer, 6 forgiven, 7 everything, 8 sunlight, 9 face, 10 smile, 11 misunderstanding, 12 nose, 13 finished, 14 loved

**TASK 2 – Sample answer:** He gets brainwashed into loving Big Brother

### “Sorry, Could You Just...”: Being Polite in English

1A, 2B, 3C, 4A, 5B

### An Eye for Detail: The Art of Props

#### TASK 1 – Sample answers:

- In 1983, in the American Midwest
- It was a realistic choice for an enthusiastic but not very rich teenage photographer. She bought several because the camera gets broken in the series.
- They were copies of originals owned by people working on the film.
- Many of them were real antiques they found in the area.
- Because we are used to old, faded antiques and black-and-white photos.
- Because they could combine the best elements from different places they had visited.
- Because it is an analogue-looking world.
- They often needed a realistic one for close-up shots and a rubber one for action shots.
- The tiniest details are visible so props have to be extra realistic.

#### TASK 2 – Sample answers:

- The periodic table of elements is too modern. It goes up to Flevorium (Fl, element number 114), which was named only in 2012. In 1983, the periodic table ended at the element 109, Hassium.
- In 1985, Coca-Cola changed the formula of Coke to make it more like Pepsi. It was a disaster. Lucas is drinking the “New Coke”.
- Most of the external shots of JoJo's hometown, including the main square, were filmed in the Czech town of Zatec.
- The crew built a false front onto the ugliest house on the street. This was JoJo's house.
- It was made from parts of two real guns stuck together with some plastic parts and added lights.
- It is the “memory orb” used to make memories for the replicants, the artificial humans in the story.

### Discovering New Places

**Sample answers:** 1 Mexico, 2 relax, sit by the beach, go snorkelling, go surfing, 3 go on a tour, experience the local culture, see the Mayan pyramids, go dancing, 4 by bus or by taxi, 5 a hotel (on the beach), Airbnb (near the beach), 6 by plane

### Quarantine Corner

#### TASK 1 – Sample answers:

(Note: The wording may differ a lot. Students may also discover different definitions.)

**Cocooning:** Self-isolating even within your home (staying away from other family members etc.)

**Quarantine:** The strangely slow and meaningless nature of time in quarantine (what day is it, anyway?)

**Pre-Traumatic Stress Disorder:** The result of being in constant anxiety at the possibility of catching COVID-19

**Infodemic:** The overwhelming flood of often contradictory and fake information

**BC / AC:** The 21<sup>st</sup> century's new epochs, *Before Corona* and *After Corona* (or “Anno Covidi”, perhaps)

**Covidivorce:** One possible result of being shut up with your partner for months

**Coronakids:** One possible result of being shut up with your partner for months

**Quaranteens:** The generation having their teenage years ruined by social distancing

**Doomscrolling:** Obsessively reading depressing pandemic news

**Corona-shaming:** Roasting people for public hygiene failures on social media

## SOLUTIONS TO THE HOME STUDY PLAN

### Before You Begin, part 1

1 Yes, it is a square. 2 Yes, the lines are parallel. 3 There are 14 black dots – but most people can't see them all at the same time. 4 Most people see alternating pairs of zigzag and curvy lines, but in fact they are all curvy. 5 They are both the same androgynous face, but most people see the version with higher contrast as female and with lower contrast as male. 6 The “angry” face becomes calm, and the “calm” face becomes angry. The effect is based on how our brains process unfocused lines at different distances.

### Before You Begin, part 2

The X disappears and most people see just a line.

### Reading, part 1

1 blind spot, 2 optical illusions, 3 blurred/blurry, 4 blind

**B-E:** (in any order): hearing, touch, smell, taste

### Reading, part 2

1T, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5T, 6F

### Listening

1 auditory illusions, 2 up or down, 3 Super Mario 64, *The Dark Knight*, *The Dark Knight Rises*, 4 faster or slower, 5 trance and techno

### Reading, part 3

1F, 2T 3F, 4T, 5F

### Reading, part 4

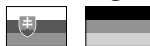
**Sample answers:** The experimenters gave some wine lovers two glasses of white wine, one coloured to look like red wine. The drinkers thought they were different. It shows the effect of sight on taste.

The experimenters gave some wine lovers two glasses of the same wine, but told them one was cheap and one was expensive. The drinkers thought the “more expensive” wine was better. It showed how expectations affect taste.

Try a similar experiment: Usually people will describe different tastes influenced by what they can smell.

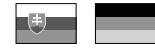
## SOLUTIONS FROM THE MAGAZINE

### B1 Reading: Everyday Art



01D, 02I, 03A, 04G, 05F, 06J, 07B

### B2 Reading: Everyday Art



01I, 02J, 03H, 04A, 05B, 06F, 07C

### Reading – matching people to films



1F, 2D, 3B, 4G, 5C; not used: A, E

### George Orwell's 1984

1. **newspeak:** Euphemisms, jargon and other terminology used to control how people talk about something controversial.

2. **doublethink:** The psychological state of being able to believe two contradictory (= opposing) things at once.

3. **memory hole:** Any device to hide the past, such as deleting old Tweets and YouTube videos without saying what you've done. Also used as a verb meaning to (try to) destroy the evidence of something someone has said or done.

4. **Big Brother:** A state that is over-controlling; also a television programme where the participants are kept in a house and watched in their every move.

### “Sorry, Could You Just...”

- independence, indirect, inconvenience, inconvenient, unlikely, impolite, informal; other prefixes: dis- (disinterested, discomfort), ir- (irresponsible, irregular), il- (illogical, illegal)
- politeness, business, happiness, rudeness; other examples: darkness, coolness, laziness, loneliness, kindness, fitness...

### Mind Benders

The jewels are hidden at the butcher's shop (the owner is probably a friend of his). As a vegan, he'd have no other reason to go there.

### Strange World

Caption 2

### B1 EXTRA PRACTICE

#### A Bizarre Crime of Conscience



1C, 2D, 3A, 4B, 5D

### B2 EXTRA PRACTICE

#### The Great Molasses Flood



1E, 2G, 3C, 4H, 5A, 6I, 7D; not used: B, F

### Puppy-Dog Eyes



- |                                  |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 have/encounter/ experience/hit | 8 about             |
| 2 comes                          | 9 been              |
| 3 with                           | 10 example/instance |
| 4 can                            | 11 whether/if       |
| 5 to/that/which                  | 12 as               |
| 6 something                      | 13 on               |
| 7 at                             | 14 pay              |
|                                  | 15 more             |

### Need a Bed for the Night?

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 difficulty  | 6 accommodation |
| 2 decision    | 7 programmer    |
| 3 following   | 8 presidential  |
| 4 comfortable | 9 Unbelievably  |
| 5 unexpected  | 10 affordable   |