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Vol. 14 Issue 2



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B1 Pre-Intermediate **B2** Intermediate **C1** Upper-Intermediate

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

At lovers will surely recognize the symptoms of falling in love with a cat. Cats never obey orders and we sometimes wonder whether we have adopted them or they have adopted us. Nevertheless, you will enjoy the quiet humour in *His Feline Friend* (p7).

Those whose blood race when they watch sports will experience similar feelings when they read *Rugby Rivalries: No Quarter Given*. The writer is able to capture the atmosphere in a rough and tumble sport with his style of writing. In a similar vein but concentrating more on content is our story on *Hunting With Eagles*. There are hints on training if you ever want to train eagles or other animals.

Finally, you might kick yourself for not thinking of the idea that Warhol had. He made millions on pictures that I'm sure you feel you too can do. Find a new angle on common things in your life. You might strike it rich too one day. Good luck.

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B1 Pre-Intermediate

1. Can identify topic sentences.
2. Can skim for main ideas.
3. Can scan for specific information.
4. Can understand simple inference.
5. Can determine the sequence of events.
6. Can identify advantages and disadvantages.
7. Can identify causes and effects.
8. Can guess meanings of words from context.
9. Can distinguish between fact and inference.

B2 Intermediate

1. Can read and answer a questionnaire.
2. Can skim for main ideas.
3. Can scan for specific information.
4. Can read intensively for details and inference.
5. Can understand text organisation.
6. Can evaluate text.
7. Can identify thesis statements.
8. Can understand words from context.
9. Can understand linking ideas.
10. Can understand writer's style and purpose.

C1 Upper-Intermediate

1. Can order a story chronologically.
2. Can skim for main idea.
3. Can scan for key words.
4. Can draw inferences.
5. Can distinguish between fact and opinion.
6. Can recognise bias and objectivity.
7. Can draw conclusions.
8. Can understand impact of text presentation.
9. Can respond to different registers.
10. Can understand the impact of literary features.
11. Can understand atmosphere and mood.



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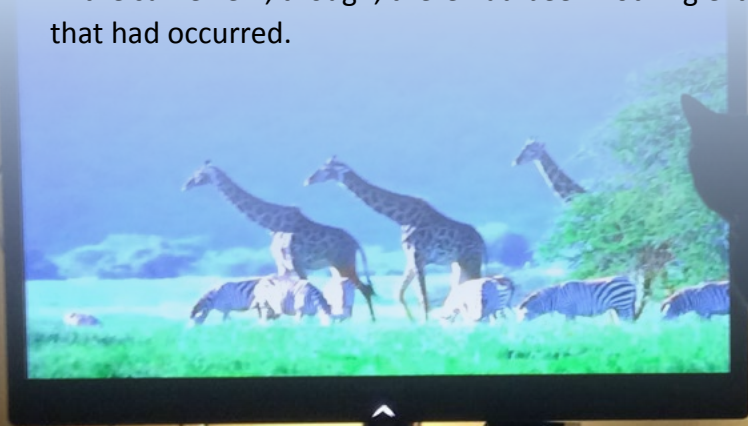
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His Feline Friend

By Macy Tork

It had been a bad day, thought Johnny, as he threw his keys on the kitchen table and put his bag down on the floor. In fact, it had been a bad week – thank goodness it was Friday tomorrow. Nothing particularly bad had actually happened that day, or that week in fact. In the same vein, though, there had been nothing extraordinarily good that had occurred.



Most weeks were like this for Johnny. It was not because of his tiresome **commute** each morning through a manic rush hour, via a train carriage full to the brim. It was not because of his repetitive office job which felt meaningless at times although he was surprisingly good at it. Johnny's week was not bad because of the colleague at the next desk who chewed so loudly on his lunchtime sandwiches that he had gotten into the habit of bringing earplugs to the office. These were all things that were marginally annoying but not impactful enough to ruin Johnny's entire week.

The problem was when Johnny came home to his tiny suburban **terraced** house; back to an empty brick shell which was always just as quiet and still as when he had left it that morning. He didn't like to admit the fact, and possibly he didn't even realise this was the reason for his constant negativity, but the truth was that Johnny was a very lonely man.

Johnny hung his coat on the hook and switched on the television, keen for some voices to fill the stillness, and to convince him that he had some company. The presenters on screen had become his daily comfort, perhaps the only people who Johnny felt marginally

He didn't like to admit the fact, and possibly he didn't even realise this was the reason for his constant negativity, but the truth was that Johnny was a very lonely man.

close to, and who could reliably keep him entertained each evening. Flicking to his favourite channel, Johnny laid back on the sofa, hands behind his head, and waited for the familiar **jingle** and soothing voices to wash over him.

The orchestral score was interrupted by an **ear-piercing** siren. Johnny walked over to the window to find the source of the racket. An ambulance sped down his street, lights flashing and cars veering out of its way. Curiosity satisfied, Johnny



turned to go back to the sofa but something caught the corner of his eye. On his front lawn, two wide eyes, almost hidden among a heap of grey fur, were staring straight at him. This was, quite frankly, the fluffiest cat Johnny had ever seen. 'Boo', he shouted, somehow convinced that shouting at the cat through double glazing would be effective. The cat simply sat, continuing to stare at Johnny.



'I see how it is', thought Johnny. 'You think you can come onto my lawn, make a mess of it and then disappear. Well, mister...!' Johnny opened his front door and stormed out into the front garden, his **mismatched** stripy socks getting damp on the wet grass. The cat refused to budge, completely unmoved by Johnny joining him on the lawn. It seemed as though the cat had not even blinked since he had been sitting there – maybe, Johnny thought, it wasn't a real cat. Maybe it was a new-fangled garden gnome type lawn decoration that had somehow ended up on his patch? Suddenly, the cat shook his fur, and walked confidently through the

front door, which Johnny had left ajar and made his way into the house.

'HEY!' shouted Johnny, 'You can't just go into people's houses – that's intrusion, that's illegal!'

The cat took no notice and walked, tail high in the air, into the lounge where the television was blaring out the programme that Johnny had just missed the first half of. The cat jumped up onto the sofa, found the warm spot where Johnny had been sitting, and curled up in a ball, eyes on the TV screen.

'Great!' said Johnny, 'Now I have a cat in

my house, on my sofa, watching my telly.’

Johnny sighed and sat on the opposite end of the sofa, an alien position to him, and one which offered an odd-looking view of the living room. He grabbed the remote, turned up the volume, and folded his arms across his chest in annoyance. The cat uncurled, the tip of his tail touching Johnny’s elbow, and walked carelessly to the end of the sofa where Johnny was. He leapt onto his lap, licked

Johnny’s hand and fell asleep amidst the folds of his jumper. Unexpectedly, Johnny smiled. He managed to surprise himself by the speed his mood had changed. He **gingerly** reached out a finger and stroked the cats back, causing the creature to let out a satisfied purr. Perhaps, he thought, a cat would be a good thing. Maybe, if the cat decided to stay, Johnny would let it. After all, getting home in the evening to a welcome, to some company, may make his day seem a little better, and a little less lonely. ^(B2)



QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. Why did Jonny bring earplugs to the office?
2. Did Jonny allow the cat to stay? Why?
3. What colour was the cat?
 - A. Brown
 - B. White
 - C. Grey
4. What did Jonny wear on his feet to go outside?
 - A. Boots
 - B. Socks
 - C. Sandals

Answers: 1 & 2. Answers vary. 3. C. 4. B

commute – daily journey from home to work

terraced – houses that are joined up together in a street

jingle - the theme tune that plays at the start of TV shows

ear-piercing – high-pitched, very loud

mismatched – odd; not the same

gingerly – carefully, hesitantly

Rugby Rivalries: No Quarter Given!

By Alex Mason

Rugby Union football is a game played in 120 countries with around 7.23 million players worldwide. It is a team sport that is as tough as they come. It is a game that **encompasses** all shapes and sizes of players. It has a rich history. Folklore has it that rugby was spawned from football. When in 1823, during a game of school football, a young pupil named William Webb Ellis picked up the ball and ran towards the opposition's goal line. This all took place at Rugby school in the town of Rugby; hence the sport was called rugby. The coveted prize the winners of the World Cup receive is the William Webb trophy.





Since its conception almost two centuries ago, many rivalries have come and gone both at local and international levels. Two in particular spring to mind. Firstly, New Zealand (The All Blacks) and South Africa (The Springboks). Such is the

reputation of the New Zealand All Blacks that even if you have never seen a rugby game before, you probably know who the All Blacks are. They have been the dominant team in the world for years. In addition to playing amazingly good rugby

and producing some of the best players ever, they are also famous for performing the Haka before the start of each match. The Haka is a type of ancient Māori war dance traditionally used on the battlefield. The All Blacks use it these days as a challenge to their opponents. It is certainly one of sports' **spine tingling** occasions.



The All Blacks team performs the Haka in front of their opponents before the match starts.

The rivalry with South Africa is a fierce one. These two teams have, in

reality, been the best throughout rugby's history. There have been eight world cup competitions and between them they have won five. On the pitch, **no quarter is given**. The ferocity and competitiveness is a sight to behold.

What make it **enthralling** are the contrasting styles these top two sides employ. Their head-to-head record after 91 matches: The All Blacks 53 wins and South Africa 35, with three matches drawn.

The other great rivalry is between Wales



Wales versus England on March 2013.

and England. Wales' identity is **inherently** linked to rugby; they are a rugby nation. The game of rugby cuts across class and social barriers in Wales and unites the country in a way seldom seen anywhere.





Rugby in England has often been seen, rightly or wrongly, as the game of the establishment, in the middle class. Add to that, hundreds of years of oppression and invasion of Wales by the English and you can see why the Welsh want to win. England knows Wales are their main rival in the Northern Hemisphere and want to put them in their place. But, despite Wales having a much smaller population (3 million compared to 53 million) and much less wealth, the head-to-head is close: 57 wins for Wales and 60 for England, with 12 draws.

The Welsh play with a flair and passion that endears them to any neutral supporter watching. The commitment when playing England is totally 100%


and England responds accordingly. The scene for an epic encounter is set even before the ball is kicked. When the game is played in Wales at The Millennium Stadium, the ground is packed. When the first chord of *Hen Wlad fy Nhadau* (*Land of My Fathers*) - the Welsh National Anthem - strikes, 74,000 Welsh



people raise their voices to sing and oh, the Welsh can sing! Welsh flags flying high (can there be a better flag than the Welsh dragon?) causing **goose pimples** to start and the hair on your back will stand up - it is impossible not to be inspired.

It was first sung before an international match back in 1905 when the crowd sang it in response to The New Zealand All Blacks' Hakka. It was not the official National Anthem at the time but the words epitomised everything the crowd was feeling and still feels before the start of a game. In the following years, it became the National Anthem, although it has never been made so officially.

The core values of rugby are teamwork, respect, enjoyment, discipline and sportsmanship. These teams certainly promote these **ethos**. So what makes Wales and New Zealand so special? It is best summed up by actor Luke Evans, who appeared in *Clash of the Titans* and *The Hobbit*, "I come from a country that lives and breathes rugby, and I didn't think there would be anywhere else in the

world that could be the same. But New Zealand takes it to another dimension. It's extraordinary how much passion Kiwis have for the game." 

QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. New Zealand performs a war dance before the start of each rugby game. True / False/ Does not say
2. Hen Wlad fy Nhadau (Land of My Fathers) was made the official Welsh National Anthem. True / False/ Does not say
3. How was the game of rugby conceived?
4. Why do the Welsh want to beat the English so much?

Answers: 1. True. The Haka is a type of ancient Maori war dance traditionally used on the battlefield.
2. False. It became the National Anthem but it has never been made so officially by law. 3. It is claimed that during a game of school football, a young pupil named William Webb Ellis picked up the ball and ran towards the opposition's goal line. 4. It is seen as a battle of class and a revenge for years of oppression. Rugby in England has often been seen rightly or wrongly as the game of the establishment, the middle classes. Add to that hundreds of years of the oppression and invasion of the Wales by the English and you can see why the Welsh want to win.

encompass (v) - to include something as a part.

spawn (v) - to cause something to develop or begin.

spine tingling (adj) - very exciting, thrilling or frightening.

no quarter given (idiom) - to show no mercy; to be strict in enforcing rules; to give no leeway.

enthralling (adj) - able to get your attention; captivating.

inherently (adj) - belonging to the basic nature of someone or something.

goose pimples (n) - small bumps on your skin that are caused by cold, fear, or a sudden feeling of excitement.

ethos (n) - the moral ideas and attitudes that belong to a particular society.

Andy Warhol and the Pop Art Movement

By Esther Thatch

Different periods and styles in art are known as 'movements'. Movements such as impressionism, abstract art, modernism and cubism may be familiar but one of the more recent and exciting artistic movements is Pop Art.



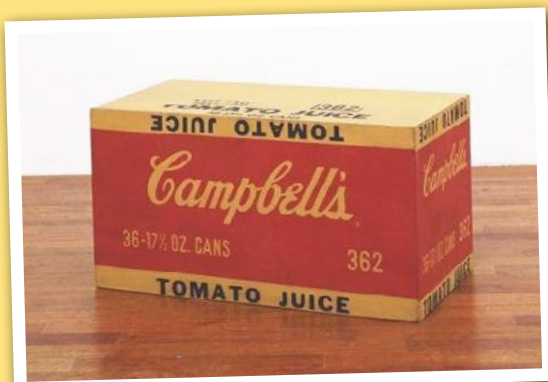
The Pop Art phenomenon began life in the 1950s and represented a challenge against the rules and **precision** of fine art. Building on concepts and images from mass culture and advertising, Pop Art celebrated colour, and often took inspiration from comic books and cartoons. The style used irony and parody to criticise the world of **consumerism**. Despite the movement having its roots in the 50s, the term 'Pop Art' was only **coined** in 1962, a shortened version of the term 'Popular Art'. Prominent in Britain and the USA, Pop Artists took everyday items and common scenes and turned them into art that communicated an important message about the current mass-consumerist culture.

The period in which Pop Art thrived represented a dramatic change in



Drowning Girl by Roy Lichtenstein, 1963.

lifestyle and culture. During the Second World War, there had been hardship and shortages, and **rationing** was a key part of life. People were used to living **frugally** and doing without. After the war ended in 1945, the subsequent decade saw an increased availability and variety of goods. Big corporations such as Coca Cola were becoming popular and the novelty of being in a 'world of plenty' was very much a central part of the lifestyle. This focus on buying goods and having choice and variety in the marketplace influenced artists to create artwork symbolising this: the result was Pop Art.



Campbell's Tomato Juice Box done by Andy Warhol in 1964.

Andy Warhol, born 1928 in Pennsylvania, is probably the most well-known artist

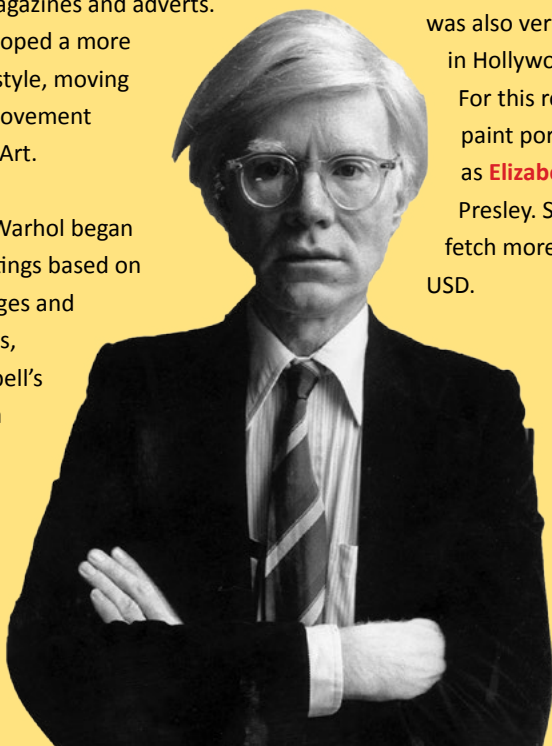


In the 1960s, Warhol began to create paintings based on newspaper pages and advertisements, such as Campbell's Soup and Coca Cola. He put much focus on pattern and colour, and consequently the majority of his works appear fairly repetitive yet striking.

of the Pop Art movement. His Slovakian parents originally named him Andy Warhola but he later changed this to 'Warhol'. Always a creative boy, the artist started out as a commercial illustrator, drawing for magazines and adverts. Later, he developed a more **controversial** style, moving towards the movement known as Pop Art.

In the 1960s, Warhol began to create paintings based on newspaper pages and advertisements, such as Campbell's Soup and Coca Cola. He put much focus on pattern and

Andy Warhol



colour, and consequently the majority of his works appear fairly repetitive yet striking. In addition to painting well-known products and adverts, Warhol was also very much interested in Hollywood and celebrities. For this reason, he chose to paint portraits of figures such as **Elizabeth Taylor** and Elvis Presley. Some of his paintings fetch more than 100 million USD.

However, it wasn't just painting that Andy Warhol excelled in – the artist was also involved in other art-forms, especially music.



In the 1960s, he managed and produced 'The Velvet Underground', a band which largely influenced the **punk-rock** movement. Warhol opened his own art studio called The Factory, in 1964. The Factory soon became a cultural hot-spot in New York where artists and musicians would congregate. Now, the artist was a celebrity in his own right both in the USA and Britain, inspiring others to create their own critiques of the consumerist culture.

Just four years later, in 1968, Warhol's career nearly ended when he was shot by radical feminist Valerie Solanas. Luckily, the artist survived but was seriously wounded. He took many weeks to recover

from the attack. In 1987, aged just 58, Warhol died, after a successful and varied career. Not only a pioneer of the Pop Art movement, Andy Warhol managed to use his talent and creativity in multiple art forms, making him as popular as artists such as Picasso or Van Gogh. His artworks are still highly regarded and hugely popular, and his critique of a culture obsessed with material goods and money is still as relevant today as it was over 50 years ago. ^(B2)

QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. In what year was the term 'Pop Art' first used?
2. What did Pop Art try to achieve?
3. What style of music had The Velvet Underground inspire?
 - A. Jazz
 - B. Punk-rock
 - C. Pop Art
4. What happened to Andy Warhol in 1968?
 - A. He decided to open The Factory
 - B. He died
 - C. He was shot

Answers: 1. & 2. Answers vary 3. A 4. B

Precision – with accuracy and detail

Consumerism – a culture with too much focus on buying things

Coined – invented (in the case of a term or expression)

Rationing – a system used during the war to limit the amount of goods people could buy or use

Frugal – very careful with money and/or food

Controversial – causing disagreement or conflict

Elizabeth Taylor – British-American actress; an icon of 1950s Hollywood

Punk-rock – a type of fast, loud and aggressive music from the 1970s

Anastrophe

Yoda uses anastrophe!

By Leela Chakrabarty

Anastrophe is a **literary** technique where the natural order of words is **inverted**.

This is done in order to achieve a particular effect or emphasis.

“Anastrophe” is a Greek word which means “to turn back.” The word order in which sentences are constructed in English is generally subject-verb-object. It is correct to say, “I saw an alien.” An inversion of this sentence is “An alien, I saw.”



Poets usually use anastrophe in order to help maintain a rhyme scheme. It is also sometimes used in prose in order to create a sense of depth or wisdom to the words being written. The most common and popular example of anastrophe is the way that Yoda speaks in the 'Star Wars' movie series. Many of us are familiar with Yoda- the little green Jedi master in Star Wars. In the original films, he trains Luke Skywalker to fight against the Galactic Empire. In the **prequel** films, he serves as the wise Grand Master of the Jedi Order.



Let's study the following dialogue:

Obi-Wan Kenobi: Do you believe what Count Dooku said about Sidious controlling the Senate? It doesn't feel right.

Yoda: Joined the Dark Side, Dooku has.

Lies, deceit, creating mistrust are his ways now.

You would have noticed that Yoda talks strangely. You may also feel that Yoda is weird. There is of course a simple reason behind it. Yoda the Jedi master uses inverted sentences or what is known as



anastrophe! Let's look at another example of Yoda's speech: 'Powerful you have become; the dark side I sense in you.'

When we speak, we would normally begin with the subject of the sentence and then follow it immediately with the verb. The sentence would be: 'You have become powerful; I sense the dark side in you.'

Shakespeare often uses unusual word orders so that the line will conform to the desired poetic rhythm. Instead of following a sequence of subject first and the verb second, Shakespeare often places the verb before the subject e.g. "Speaks he" rather than "He speaks."

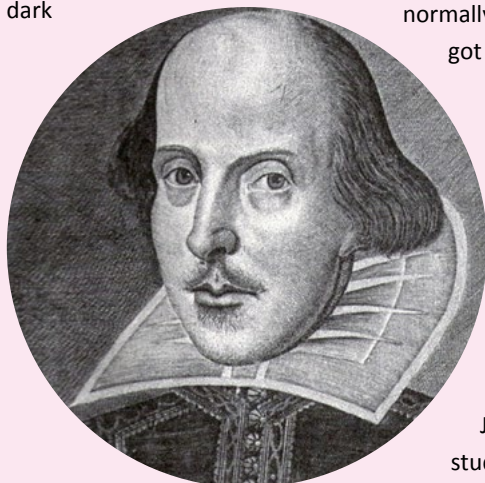
In his famous Sonnet 18, Shakespeare changes the word order of some sentences to make lines more poetic. An example is the first line of the poem - "Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines." In **syntactically** correct order, the line should read: "Sometimes the eye of heaven shines too hot."

Other examples include: "Glistens the dew upon the morning grass". With normal word order, this sentence would

be: "The dew glistens upon the morning grass".

"She looked at the sky dark and menacing", should be written: "She looked at the dark and menacing sky".

"Troubles, everybody's got" would normally be: "Everybody's got troubles".



William Shakespeare

Star Wars could be a good thing for students who are studying Shakespeare. Understanding the speech patterns of Yoda the Jedi Master may help students get past the biggest obstacle in studying Shakespeare: the syntax. Yoda inverts the familiar syntax, by uttering sentences such as: "Strong you are, Luke," and "Into the mist sadly go, I".

George Lucas the creator of Star Wars who is also the director and writer for the films used the poetic pattern to characterize Yoda as both old and wise. Yoda has lived long and has lots of experience. When the natural flow of language is **manipulated**, we, as the listeners or readers take more notice. It forces the listener to **dwell** longer on Yoda's words to understand what he's saying.

When we have to think longer about what Yoda is saying, it somehow seems deep or **mystical**. Anastrophe can create such an effect when used in prose, though overuse may seem to be funny or silly, and many people make fun of Yoda's speaking style for that very reason.

We do use inversion fairly frequently in our everyday speech when we need to place emphasis on a certain word. Some examples are: "Surprised, I was" and "How amazing this is". We also often hear examples of inversion while watching sports as we hear the sports commentators say: "Fine swing he's got, Woods" and "Looking a bit tired now, Federer".



A character's speech may be distinguished in a text by frequent use of anastrophe. We recognise Yoda through his speech patterns. Read this aloud and you will be impressed because somehow it seems wise: "Rejoice for those around you who transform into the Force. Mourn them do not. Miss them do not. Attachment leads to jealousy. The shadow of greed, that is." Now, now- Yoda isn't so strange or weird after all! **B2**

QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. Briefly, explain why Yoda's speech is discussed in the passage.
2. Describe what you understand by the term "anastrophe".
3. Yoda is portrayed as experienced and wise.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. The passage encourages us to use anastrophes or inversions in our daily lives.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Answers: 1. & 2. Answers vary 3. A 4. B

literary - related to writing or literature
inverted - changed to the opposite
prequel - a film or a book about an earlier stage of the story
syntactically - according to grammatical structure
manipulated - adapted or changed
 dwell - to ponder in thought
mystical - mysterious

Britain Has A New Lady Prime Minister

By Isaac Jones

Britain recently appointed a new prime minister after the **referendum** on Britain exiting the European Union (EU). The exit of Britain is popularly known as “Brexit”.



Theresa Mary May, a Member of Parliament for Maidenhead, became the second female prime minister following Margaret Thatcher. Her father was a vicar. After she graduated from Oxford, she worked for the Bank of England. A few years later, she entered politics and served her community.

In 1998, she became a Member of Parliament with the Opposition called the Conservative Party UK. In the 2010 general elections, she again won her seat at Maidenhead and her party also won the elections. She was appointed Home Secretary and Minister for Women and Equality by the new prime minister David Cameron.

As Home Secretary, she overturned the previous government's policy on data collection and surveillance which were viewed as invasion of privacy by many people. She also banned Zakir Naik and deported Abu Qatada, two alleged religious extremists whom, they believed, encouraged their followers to engage in terrorism.



Prime Minister David Cameron is met by Theresa May on his first visit to the Home Office.

She was not spared criticism when the police used force to control student demonstrations in central London. The students took to the streets to protest the new increase in student education fees. As well as that, her strict deportation decisions were also criticised.

Meanwhile, there was growing uneasiness and **discontent** among **Britons** because many foreigners were settling down in their country. The foreigners moved to Britain under an EU agreement that allows EU countries to move between borders without restrictions. Britons were allowed to settle in other EU countries and other EU citizens could settle in Britain. There were about 4 million foreigners in Britain in 1993. Ten years later, the number was double. Unfortunately, many Britons were uncomfortable with so many foreigners in their country.

They felt that the high crime rate and unemployment rate were related to the amount of foreigners living there.



Theresa May with Malaysia Minister of Home Affairs Dato' Seri Hishammuddin Tun Hussein sign a Memorandum of Understanding on transnational crime, 14 July 2011.

So in a referendum, the citizens of Britain were asked to vote. Would they still want to stay within the European Union or





Theresa May with her husband.

leave it? The then prime minister, David Cameron, supported the idea of staying with the EU but Britons voted against it, 52% vs 48%. Since he lost the confidence of his people, David Cameron resigned as prime minister and paved the way for a successor within his party to take over. Theresa May was the chosen one.

On 13 July 2016, she was appointed prime minister of the United Kingdom. One of her first acts was reshuffling the Cabinet. Many old ministers were removed and replaced with new ones. She also abolished the Department for Energy and Climate Change which left

many environmentalists worried about her policy on recycling and saving the environment.

Brexit, or leaving the European Union is only the first step. It has many pros and cons but since the people have voted to leave, Theresa May's government now has to negotiate the terms of leaving.

Her new government may be a few months old but her popularity is high at the moment. Another challenge she faces is the division among party members. She has **pledged** to unite both sides.

May and her husband, a banker, do not have any children. They both enjoy hiking in their spare time. (B2)

QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. Why was Theresa May being criticised during the student demonstrations?
2. Why do many Britons want to exit the European Union?
3. What is Theresa May's role in Brexit?

Answers: 1, 2, 3. Answers may vary.

referendum – a general vote over a political decision

discontent - dissatisfaction

Briton – a person living in Great Britain, a part of the United Kingdom

pledge – to promise

Reading vs Gaming

By Mort Rockaby

Words. Sentences. Paragraphs. Books. These four words will drive many people into utter boredom. On the other hand, books can be an endless source of fun and joy for those who understand them. What makes books fun and so much better compared to the highly stimulating activity of playing video games? Read on and see hidden advantages you might not have thought of.





You are trapped within the confines of the game. You are held in a prison of the game programmer's imagination.

imagination. If you want to get the character or any part of the game to be exactly the way you would like it, it would require a lot of technical skills that you probably don't have.

Yes, video games are exciting. The graphics and music will keep most people engaged for hours on end. It is fun to be able to do things in a video game that we are unable to do in real life. It feels great to be in control of something, even though it is not real in any way. It all does sound perfect until you realise that what you can do with the video game character is only within the rules of the video game. You get only what the game creator gives you.

In other words, you are trapped within the confines of the game. You are held in a prison of the game programmer's

Since you are only moving around what someone else has imagined, your ability to think out of the box is blocked. Creativity can only come when a person is free to think. Unfortunately, gaming does exactly the opposite. You will not be able to think of solutions and ideas that



will impress yourself and others. You pay the price not just with your precious time and energy but with your creativity as well.

On the other hand, books and stories can provide you a lot of creative freedom to imagine how things should be and could be. Books cannot describe everything about the characters and settings, and many of them do not. This forces you to imagine the scene in the book. It is up to you to imagine how the manor or the knight would look like based on the few details and **cues** given.

Even if the characters are well described, it is up to you to fill in the details not mentioned. The hero with blonde, swept back hair and whose face looks like that of



an old, **obscure** movie star, for example, would make you think about a movie star you are familiar with. Others who don't know about the star you remember will think of a star they know. So, different looking heroes swirl in the minds of different readers although all are reading the same book. Nothing is set, unlike movies and video games.



You may not be able to manipulate the character but you can place yourself in the character's situation and create your own adventure by adding a few personal touches of your own. When you're forced to create your own adventures with just a few **textual** cues, the adventure becomes more real and personalised. On the other hand, games and movies **leave nothing to the imagination**, simply because you do not need to imagine the details any more.

The invisible box that keeps your imagination chained within a specific setting does not exist in books. This



means that your mind is unbounded and can **think outside the box**.

You may not be carrying around a bright shiny tablet or electronic device. You are carrying a dull paper book but the world both of you create is as wide and expansive as the universe. Try reading. You might be hooked. ^(B2)

QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. **How does a character in a video game differ from one described in a book?**
2. **“You are held in a prison of the game programmer’s imagination” means**
 - A. everything is drawn out in detail for you
 - B. You will be captured by the programmer’s imagination.
3. **Many people may be reading the same book but they**
 - A. have different heroes in their minds
 - B. quickly turn to video games
 - C. have the same enjoyment

Answers: 1. (The character in a book cannot be fully described. You have to use your imagination and experience to complete the picture.) 2. A 3. A

Cues - hints, small pieces of information that trigger bigger ones

Obscure - Unknown, less known

Textual - Anything that come from the text, words

Leave nothing to the imagination - everything is revealed, leaving no room for guesses or creativity

Think outside the box - to think in ways that are not regular or common



Hunting with Eagles

By Conrad Ian Kellett

My friend Tony in Šibenik keeps racing pigeons. He has quite a few on the terrace on the top floor of his house. The pigeons have a beautiful view of the Adriatic Sea, much to the annoyance of his wife! I have to say I was intrigued as to how he got these birds to fly back home to their loft and not fly away. “Patience!” he said.

Pigeon fancying is not a new hobby to me. Coming from the North of England, I know several **pigeon fanciers**.



However, impressive as it is when a homing pigeon returns to its loving and proud owner it pales into insignificance once you have seen the Eagle Hunters of Kazakhstan. I have taught a few Kazakhs in my time as a teacher and the eagle hunter owners I have met are all proud of this thousand-year-old tradition.



Eagle owner with his hunter.

I must tell you, when I first heard about this I was fascinated and discussed it with several students at length, trying to understand and **glean** insight into this amazing part of Kazakh culture.

Rite of passage

To become an eagle hunter is a rite of passage, a tradition which has gone on

for centuries. An eagle hunter hunts with eagles, in much the same way some people hunt rabbits with dogs. To hunt with an eagle you obviously need an eagle. Now, an eagle is a bird of prey. It hunts its own food. The eagle is a raptor. The word raptor comes from Latin meaning 'one who seizes by force', and eagles certainly live up to the label. With razor sharp **talons** they are able to rip and





grip, taking anything they want. They are huge, **majestic** birds weighing on average 6.5 kilos and have a wing span of around 2.8 metres.

Where do you get an eagle? Do you just go down to the local pet shop? Now here is the rub of the green - you have to catch one! My student, Batbold, described the process to me.

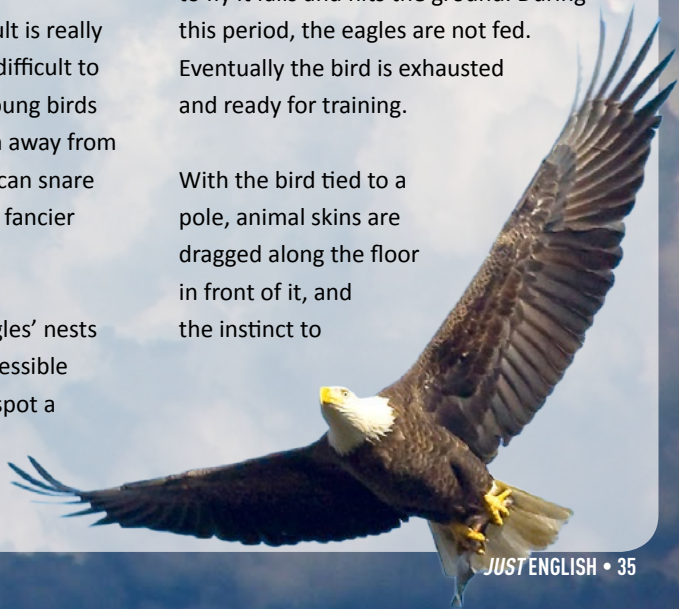
“You need young birds. An adult is really dangerous, hard to catch and difficult to train. So the hunters snatch young birds from a nest or try to lure them away from the nest with pigeons so they can snare them.” I hope Tony the pigeon fancier doesn’t hear about this!

Is it dangerous? “Sure it is. Eagles’ nests are very often high up in inaccessible places and the parents might spot a would-be thief; but nothing ventured, nothing gained.

After catching the young bird, it has to be trained. It is fed meat from the owner’s hand. The meat has been washed so the smell is removed, and this gets the birds used to the scent of humans. When the summer arrives, they are broken in. This process can take a couple of months.

A piece of wood called a tugiris is tied to the feet of the bird and every time it tries to fly it falls and hits the ground. During this period, the eagles are not fed. Eventually the bird is exhausted and ready for training.

With the bird tied to a pole, animal skins are dragged along the floor in front of it, and the instinct to





hunt is compounded by hunger. Once the eagle **pounces** on the skins it is rewarded with fresh meat from its owner's hand. Gradually they learn to hunt and wait to be fed after a kill, by their owner. Eagles are trained to catch rabbits, small foxes and even wolves."

Batbold relayed the story with excitement. After all, hunting has been a part of human activity and imagination since as a species we first stood up, raised our heads and looked at the world around us.

A girl's take on it

I asked Karina, a teenager who comes from Almaty, the former capital, how she felt about this ancient practice. After all, she is a girl, and girls love animals, don't they?

"Well, I do feel a little sorry for the foxes and rabbits and especially the wolves. I think they **get really bad press**. It's often unfair - the wolf may be out searching for food and then an eagle swoops down and grabs it. The poor wolf has no chance."

"Would you ban hunting with eagles?" I

asked her.

"Part of me wants to. Although, when you see a bird **perched** on its owner's forearm as he rides high in the mountain trails, you see your ancestors, your heritage, your identity, somehow. I do not know how, but much of the event is like poetry to me. The huntsman from his high position spots a running wolf, unaware that it is being observed. A raising of the hand signals the eagle to start his mission.

To see an eagle soar high into the sky is to see nature's beauty and wonder. Then it starts its descent, wings stretched wide, momentarily blocking the sun. The bird's silhouette is huge. It glides out of the sun line, dips on a thermal stream with an ease that fighter pilots may try but can never **emulate**. Suddenly, in a matter of seconds, the bird is flying just 120 cm above the ground, the ultimate stealth weapon honing in on its prey.

The wolf senses something and turns, but too late – the speeding bird, talons stretched out hits the wolf full on, knocks it over, and starts to peck and drag with its razor sharp claws. The wolf fights hard.

It looks to be gaining the upper hand. But it is getting ripped left, right and centre. Then whack - another eagle hits the wolf. Now both birds are on top; the prey is finished. Nature at its most **brutal**, but also breath-taking and mesmerising. I often ask myself if it is natural. Would an eagle attack a wolf if it hadn't been trained to do so? I do not know."

Sometimes we look at ancient traditions from different countries and pass judgement based on the values of our own current belief system. Karina and Batbold each gave me their unique insight into how they see an ancient tradition. I am not saying everyone in Kazakhstan feels the same but it was a privilege to hear what they had to say. ^{B2}



QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. **Why does the author say "Oh no; don't tell Tony"?**

- A. He thinks Tony will be upset because pigeons are being used as food.
- B. Tony would like an eagle for himself.
- C. Tony is Batbold's father and he disapproves of hunting.

2. **What is a tugris used for?**

- A. to identify each bird.
- B. to stop the bird from flying away during training.
- C. to allow the rider to carry the bird on horseback.

3. **What does Karina liken the hunting process to?**

4. **Why does Karina have a mainly positive attitude to hunting with eagles?**

Answers: 1. A 2. B 3. Poetry (but much of the event is like poetry to me) 4. It is part of her tradition and her heritage (you see your ancestors, your heritage, your identity)

pigeon fanciers - people who keep and train pigeons

get bad press - to be criticised in the newspapers or on radio or television

brutal - very cruel and violent

emulate - to copy a behaviour or person

perch - to sit (on a branch or hand)

pounce - to jump on suddenly and attack

majestic - very big, impressive, or beautiful

glean - to gather information

talon - claw of big birds



No Greater Love

By Rebekah George

Lisa Abraham was seated on the floor in the airport – right outside the departure hall she was meant to go through and never come back. It has always been her dream to travel. She was 24 years old and living this dream a little too soon. From where she sat, she saw trolley bags keeping up with the hurried pace of their owners. Her heart was racing with excitement and relief at the news she had just received. It seemed too good to be true, almost like a bad joke that someone was playing on her.

A week ago, she had received the terminal diagnosis and was told that she had only a few months to live. She received the news calmly because she believed she had to be strong like her mother had been. Lisa then decided to get on a flight to see the world before it was too late.



Now, she was being told by her doctor that someone had found the cure. She did not fully understand the medical terms her doctor used about how her gene could be silenced and completely repaired. All she understood was that the cure had been found and was a hundred percent successful. She had somehow gained priority to be at the top of the list for the treatment.

Slowly finding the strength to get off the floor, Lisa stood up and walked away from the departure gates. Her dreams to travel could wait, now that she was getting **a new lease of life**. The taxi ride to the hospital was oddly a pleasant one. Still, she couldn't help but wish her mother was here with her now, in the seat beside hers. Her mother had also shared



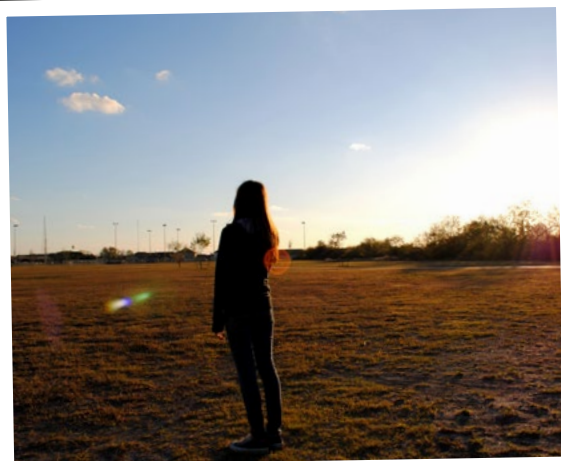
the same diagnosis. Unfortunately, that was 11 years ago and medical science was not as advance as it was now.

Growing up as a child, she saw her mother weak and spent almost all the time. Her mother was never healthy enough to make it to her kindergarten concerts or any of her other ballet performances. As a child, Lisa understood and never made a fuss about this. Lisa knew her mother would have loved to hear that scientists had found a cure for her condition today. Her mother had believed in the medical scientists. She would always say that Science will ultimately find the answer and save more lives.



Her mother was never healthy enough to make it to her kindergarten concerts or any of her other ballet performances. As a child, Lisa understood and never made a fuss about this.

Her father; well, her father was the last person on her mind now. After her mother's funeral, he had left Lisa outside her boarding school gates in a hurry. They never met or spoke again. Every month, she would receive gifts, delivered to her hostel room with no return address. Still, it was the only way Lisa knew that he was still alive, and that was all that mattered. She gave up trying to find him and decided that if her father really loved her, he would show up at some point in her life. He never did.



She was now in front of the hospital, which was almost like a second home for her. Her mother was a frequent resident here and even spent her final days of life here. Lisa herself, did her regular health examinations and finally received her diagnosis at this hospital. It was more than just a building because it held so many precious memories for Lisa with her mother.

Making her way up to the Oncology wing, Lisa could not help but feel excited as she arrived at her doctor's room. For a change, Dr. John too seemed happy to see her today. He had watched her grow up and was equally **devastated** that she had to receive the same diagnosis. Lisa was more than eager to start hearing the details of this miracle cure when there came a knock on the door. The doctor rose quickly to the door and opened it. Standing at the door, was her father. He was much older, greyer and smaller than before. He stood hunched, peering at her over his thick-framed reading glasses. Not sure how to respond, Lisa only managed to stand up as tears welled in her eyes.

Her father embraced her and Lisa could

not help but feel relieved that her father was back here with her now. She had too many questions to ask him, starting with why he had left her all by herself. Yet, she could not find the right words to say now. The past did not seem to matter so much as well, since she was getting a new lease of life.



Settling back into the brown hospital chairs, Dr. John began explaining that a foolproof cure had been found. Dr. John went on to say that he strongly felt Lisa should read a particular article before he proceeded. Lisa began reading as the two older men watched her quietly.

There on the front page, was the headline of how the cure for cancer had finally been found. Lisa had to stop and read the next sentence a few times. It said that the cure had been discovered by Felix Abraham, her father! Lisa could not believe what she was reading.

Looking at her father beside her, she saw tears in his eyes as he looked back at her with love. Lisa read on, learning about how her father was a **world-renowned** medical scientist. He had promised her mother that he would save her but failed.

Learning that his daughter carried the same genetic defect, he vowed to find a cure before it was too late for her as well.

His laboratory partner and he had worked on a clinical trial together. On the verge of what looked to be a breakthrough, his partner had secretly sold patents to another pharmaceutical company for a good sum of money. Lisa's father disagreed with the unethical **schemes** of this new company. For disagreeing, Felix faced threats against his life and his daughter's safety.

Fearing for his life and still wanting to be able to find a cure for his young daughter, he decided to leave the country and his daughter behind to continue his research efforts quietly. Trudging on in love, he never gave up. He was known to be the scientist who spent all his waking hours in his lab, tirelessly looking for a solution to the disease. He knew that a sacrifice was necessary in order to save his daughter's life.

When Lisa finished the

article, she reached out and hugged her father. She saw how much he had done, just to save her. Lisa felt grateful that she was not just getting a new lease of life, but she also had her father coming home with her. To Lisa now, there was no greater love than that of her father's. **B2**

QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. The following are true, except

- A. Lisa's doctor knew that her father had found a cure for cancer.
- B. Lisa spent a lot of time with her mother at the same hospital.
- C. Lisa's mother also suffered from cancer.
- D. Lisa had found a cure for her cancer.

2. Why did Felix Abraham not stay with Lisa?

- A. He was sad about his wife's death.
- B. He no longer wanted to take care of Lisa.
- C. He wanted to conduct research to save his daughter's life.
- D. He wanted to travel.

Answers: 1. D 2. C

a new lease of life (idiom) - a second chance in leading a healthy life.

devastated (adj) - very shocked and upset.

scheme (n) - a plan to do something illegal.

world-renowned (adj) - famous throughout the world.

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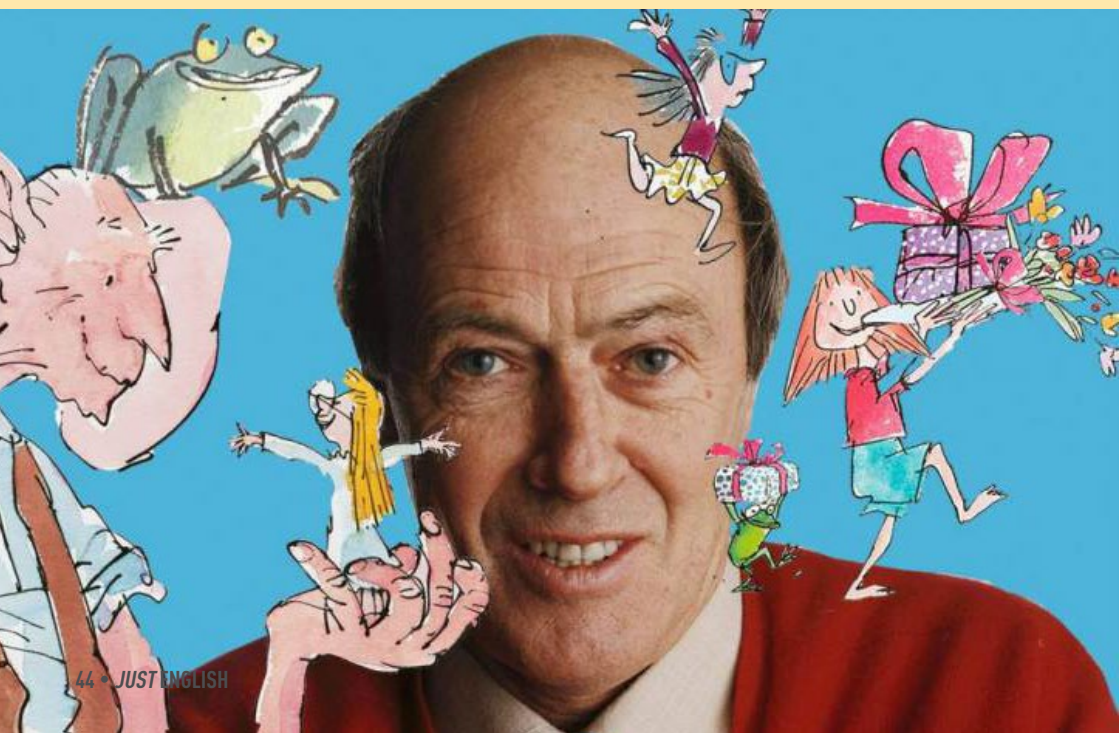
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Celebrating Roald Dahl

By Hari Mountford

Last year, in 2016, marked Roald Dahl's centenary. It was exactly 100 years since the author's birth in 1916. Dahl is best known for his funny and creative children's books, including *Matilda* and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Despite today's influx of new children's writers, Dahl's books remain a popular choice – and for a very good reason.



Dahl did not have the easiest of lives, which perhaps led to his skill in creating complex characters and insightful storylines. Born in 1916 in Llandaff, Wales, his early childhood was a traumatic one. When Dahl was three, both his sister and father died. In 1929, he attended the boarding school called Repton in Derbyshire where he stayed until he was 18 years old.

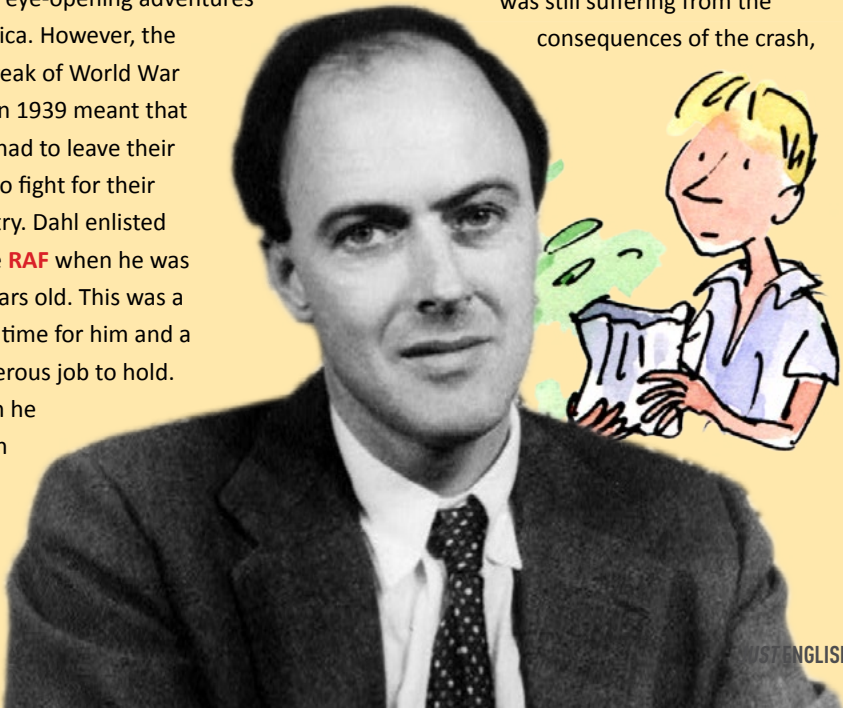


Repton School in Derbyshire where Roald Dahl studied.

Dahl was not a writer right from the start. In fact, after leaving school, he started working for Shell Oil in 1934. This job allowed him to travel and he had many eye-opening adventures in Africa. However, the outbreak of World War Two in 1939 meant that men had to leave their jobs to fight for their country. Dahl enlisted in the **RAF** when he was 23 years old. This was a scary time for him and a dangerous job to hold. When he was in

Libya, he was involved in a plane crash which he took six months to recover from.

But even after rejoining the RAF, Dahl was still suffering from the consequences of the crash,



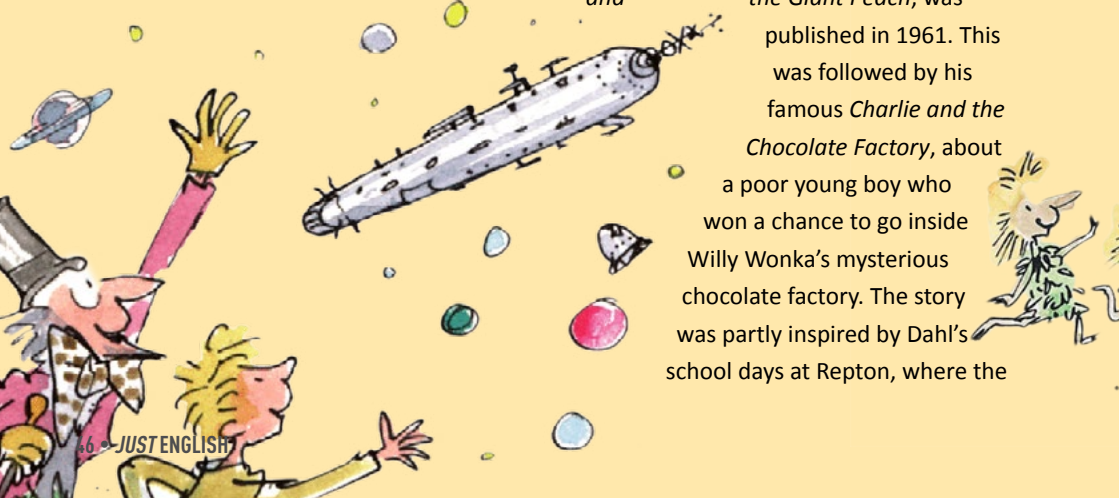


*Dahl's first book for children, **James and the Giant Peach**, was published in 1961. This was followed by his famous **Charlie and the Chocolate Factory**, about a poor young boy who won a chance to go inside Willy Wonka's mysterious chocolate factory.*

and was no longer able to fly. He was sent back to Britain in 1941, before being posted out to Washington to work for the British Embassy. He was lucky enough to meet a novelist, C S Forrester whilst he was in the US, a man who encouraged him to write about his experiences in Libya. This was Dahl's first step on his writing journey, and his first paid article was published **anonymously** in the Saturday Evening Post.

Dahl then began to write a few short stories; a collection of which was published in 1946 when he moved back to Britain. These are some of his lesser-known stories, which all had a flying theme. But after getting married and having a child, Dahl began to start writing books for children – these are the ones for which he is best known.

Dahl's first book for children, *James and the Giant Peach*, was published in 1961. This was followed by his famous *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, about a poor young boy who won a chance to go inside Willy Wonka's mysterious chocolate factory. The story was partly inspired by Dahl's school days at Repton, where the



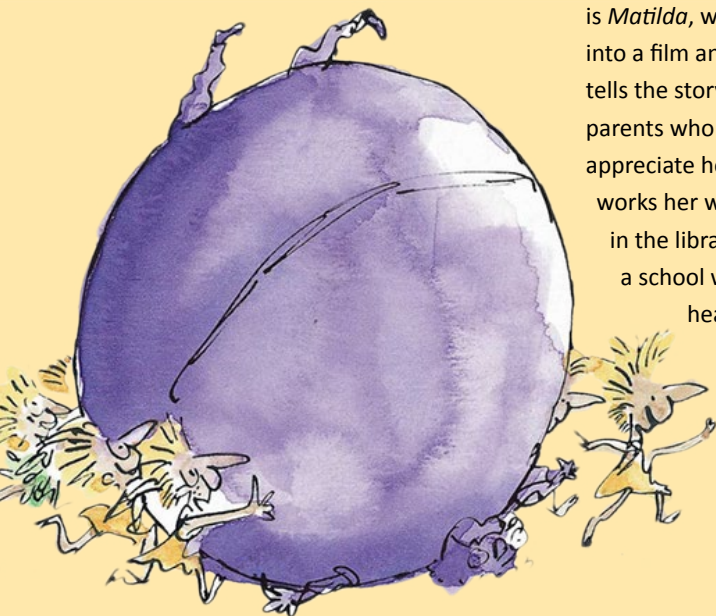


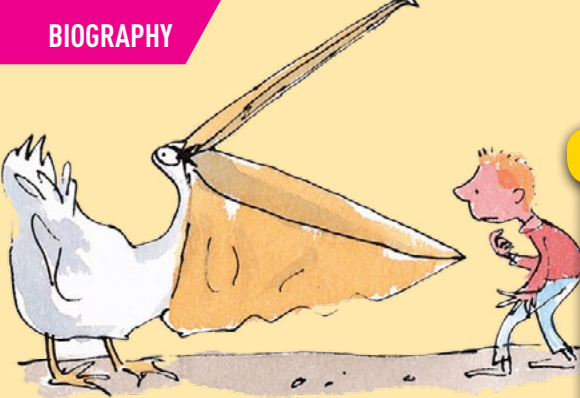
boys there were 'taste testers' for a local chocolate company. A film adaptation of the book, entitled *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory* starred Gene Wilder as Wonka. This film became a classic soon after its release. A more recent version starring Johnny Depp came to cinemas in

2015, bringing the classic story to another generation. Now, sweets mentioned in Dahl's book can be found in shops around the world. It is possible to buy a Wonka Bar or an Everlasting Gobstopper just as Charlie did in the book and films.

Another of Dahl's most popular books is *Matilda*, which has since been made into a film and a stage musical. *Matilda* tells the story of a girl-genius with stupid parents who don't treat her well or appreciate how clever she is. Matilda works her way through all of the books in the library before getting sent to a school with a horrible bully of a headmistress, Miss Trunchbull.

This situation causes Matilda to realise that she is somewhat special. In Dahl's books, there are plenty of extraordinary children.





Perhaps that is one of the reasons why his novels are so popular with the younger generation. Children get the opportunity to read about fantastic children, sometimes awful adults, and get told that being a bit naughty is occasionally acceptable. With Quentin Blake's unique illustrations that accompany Dahl's stories, Dahl's books are not just wonderful to read, but to look at as well. If Dahl had not passed away on 23 November 1990, he would have been 101 this year. No matter the years, all over the world, grown-ups and children still celebrate the success and work of this great English writer. Roald Dahl's books are so enduring that it stands to reason we'll still be marvelling at his many stories for another 100 years or more. ⁸²



QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. Do you think you should always read the original book before watching a film adaptation of it?
2. If you were to write a story, what would you write about to attract modern children?
3. Roald Dahl stopped flying during the war because he
 - A. couldn't recover from an injury.
 - B. preferred writing stories.
 - C. was sent to the USA.
4. Dahl started writing because he
 - A. was encouraged by C S Forrester.
 - B. was bored with his job.
 - C. worked with children.
5. One reason for Dahl's popularity with children is
 - A. children are taught how to behave properly.
 - B. there are child heroes and adult baddies.
 - C. the children in the stories are always happy.

Answers: 1. & 2. answers vary 3.A.4.A.5.B

TITBIT #1

“Remember that children, marriages, and flower gardens reflect the kind of care they get.”

— H. Jackson Brown, Jr.

RAF (n) – Royal Air Force.

anonymously (adv) – secretly; without mentioning someone's name or identity.

Photos © Wikimedia / roalddahl.com

Sportswear on the Catwalk

By Leicester Max

Fashion is very much something that gets recycled. Have you heard parents comment, 'I used to wear that when I was young'?



Fashion is a very fast-moving industry, with trends becoming popular, and then unpopular again, multiple times throughout the seasons. Whether floral or sporty, daring or conservative, trends come and go.

Currently, the global fashion catwalks have seen an increase in the amount of sportswear-inspired clothing: floaty dresses and rigid denim have been swapped for the elasticity and practicality of the



tracksuit. Is this the ultimate mix of style and comfort?

In the past, there was a clear **distinction** between “sportswear” and “fashion”. Sportswear was what you wore to go to the gym, to exercise or to lounge about the house in. Fashion, on other hand, was all about taking inspiration from celebrities and designers in magazines; it was the trend-setting clothes on offer at the latest high-street stores. Now, however, these two concepts have merged. High-street shops are taking the lead from catwalk designers and are selling more sportswear or sports-inspired clothes. Leggings and tracksuits are no longer something



people only wore in the gym; these sports clothes are now making a fashion statement.

This, however, is nothing new. In the 1990s, sportswear was popular whether you were, or weren't, doing sport. Some people have dubbed this decade as the "anti-fashion" decade: comfort and dressing down were priorities, which seemed in direct contrast to the excess of the 1980s. Trainers and leggings seemed the staples of most young teens' wardrobes, and the tracksuit was the outfit of choice.



However, in the late '90s and 2000s this trend soon was seen as "unfashionable", and as online shopping took off, the ability to purchase all sorts of catwalk copies increased. Sportswear was plain, practical and only used in a gym environment. It seemed that in 2016, the fashion of the 90s - the sporty look of **lycra** and comfortable clothing - had returned. Magazines showed models wearing gym-inspired clothes and some celebrities had even launched sport ranges in major stores.

This sport-led look is known as "sport-luxe" - the fashion industry likes to give names to these fleeting trends. The increase in

wearing this gym-inspired clothing is interesting when also looking at the rise in people taking up sport. More people than ever are signing up for runs, marathons, and even triathlons. A record 247,069 people applied for the 2016 London Marathon; 55% of whom had never run a marathon before. Often, these events raise money for charities but they are not just about helping a worthy cause. It seems that increasingly,



people like a challenge. And if this challenge simultaneously helps those in need and allows you to get fit, it is easy to see why marathons and similar events are popular. Of course, when there is an additional bonus of the gear you wear to do these sports being fashionable, it seems this is a win-win situation.

Social media is clearly helping the surge in sportswear's





popularity, as well as the rise in individuals signing up for sport events. To some extent, this trend is one of the first that encourages a healthy lifestyle, although it is obviously not a look that one can wear to, say, a formal dinner. Largely, though, the style gets a tick in most boxes.

Some designers argue that wearing a tracksuit, however, is not what fashion is about. It is far removed from the feminine, though perhaps impractical, dresses, or quirky high-heeled shoes. But this new trend allows people to be fashionable and comfortable at the same

time. It encourages exercise and a healthy lifestyle. If this is a sign of on-trend, maybe wearing sportswear is the way forward. **B2**

QUICK QUESTIONS:

1. "I used to wear that when I was young," shows ____.
A. fashion comes in cycles
B. modern clothes are old-fashioned
C. parents like to be trendy
2. What is the possible reason for merging normal fashion and sport?
A. People are more athletic nowadays.
B. The combination is more beautiful.
C. Many like to be fashionable and comfortable.
3. Is being fashionable important to you? Would you wear an outfit just because it is fashionable?
4. Do you think sportswear is a suitable outfit for all occasions? What about work, school, or parties?

Answers: 1. A 2. C 3 & 4. answers vary

distinction (n) – a difference.

lycra (n) – a stretchy, elastic fabric.

Recipe: Tomato Ketchup

By Andrew Wilson

Once you make your own ketchup, you will never buy one from the supermarket ever again. The best part is, you can make it as sweet or sour as you like! Put a big scoop on your favourite burger or dip your French fries in it. The best part is, it does not contain any strange chemicals!

1 Cut the tomatoes into halves. You can remove the seeds if you like.



2 Put the tomatoes, water, sugar, vinegar, salt, onion, garlic, pepper, basil, coriander powder, and everything else into the slow cooker. Set it to “high” and stir it every hour. Let it cook for about 10 hours or so. You can also leave it overnight. The water should go down by half.

What you will need

- 1 kg yellow, orange or green tomatoes
- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- 1 stick celery, **trimmed** and finely chopped
- ¼ cup olive oil
- 2 cloves garlic, peeled and sliced
- 1 bunch fresh basil
- 1 tablespoon coriander powder
- 1 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup sugar
- ¾ cup vinegar
- ¼ cup water
- A slow cooker. If you do not have one, you can cook it over a very slow flame.
- A glass bottle or jar with lid.





3 The tomatoes should be very thick. It should look like ketchup. Remove the tomato skins.



4 Let it cool and then put it through a **strainer**. If there are lumps, use a spoon to **mash** it through the strainer.



5 Taste it and add salt to taste. If it is not sour enough, add a tablespoon of vinegar at a time and continue to taste it until you are satisfied.



6 Transfer it to a glass bottle and keep it in the fridge. It should keep for at least 6 months. (B)

trimmed – cut to shape

strainer – something with small holes to keep out big items

mash – press to make into a past



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Quiz

1 Who was the first female British before Theresa May?

2 What animals do eagles usually hunt?

3 What was the name of Roald Dahl's first children's book?

4 When did the Pop Art phenomenon begin and what did it represent?

5 Who started the Pop Art movement?

6 What is an anastrophe?

7 Which Roald Dahl inspired movie did Johnny Deep act in?

8 Which country uses eagles for hunting?

Anastrophe This!

Rewrite these sentences as Yoda might have said them.

This is a fun way to learn language

I wish I could fly with the eagles

Charlie and the Chocolate factory
is such a fun story

The All Blacks are the greatest
team in rugby

He made a rainbow light sabre

Reading helps with your
imagination

She spent her whole night
watching cat videos

They all froze like mannequins in
that prank video

Word Sudoku

Roald Dahl Word Sudoku.

Use the alphabets found in DAHL to solve this Sudoku riddle.

Every row, column must contain the letters DAHL.

			L
L		A	
H			
	L		A

Riddle me this

1. Which word in the dictionary is spelled incorrectly?
2. If you have me, you want to share me. If you share me, you haven't got me. What am I?
3. What gets broken without being held?
4. Feed me and I live, yet give me a drink and I die.
5. A man is pushing his car along the road when he comes to a hotel. He shouts, "I'm bankrupt!" Why?
6. What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries?



7. Forward I am heavy, but backward I am not. What am I?
8. He has married many women, but has never been married. Who is he?
9. Take off my skin - I won't cry, but you will! What am I?
10. What invention lets you look right through a wall?
11. What can you catch but not throw?
12. What is at the end of a rainbow?
13. What is as light as a feather, but even the world's strongest man couldn't hold it for more than a minute?
14. What is always coming but never arrives?
15. Which weighs more, a pound of feathers or a pound of bricks?
16. Imagine you are in a dark room. How do you get out?



ANSWERS

from pages 59 - 60

Quiz!

1. Margaret Thatcher 2. rabbits, small foxes and even wolves 3. James and the Giant Peach 4. In the 1950s and represented a challenge against the rules and precision of fine art. 5. Andy Warhol 6. A literary technique where the natural order of words is inverted 7. Charlie and the Chocolate Factory 8. Kazakhstan

Anastrophe this!

- This is a fun way to learn language
Fun way to learn language, this is.
- I wish I could fly with the eagles
I wish, fly with the eagles, could I.
- Charlie and the Chocolate factory is such a fun story
Such a fun story, Charlie and the Chocolate factory is.
- The All Blacks are the greatest team in rugby
The greatest team in rugby, the All Blacks are.
- He took a whole month to make a rainbow light sabre
To make a rainbow light sabre, he took a whole month.
- Reading helps with your imagination
With your imagination reading helps.
- She spent her whole night watching cat videos
Her whole night watching cat videos she spent.
- They all froze like mannequins in that prank video
Like mannequins in that prank video they all froze

Word Sudoku

A	H	D	L
L	D	A	D
H	A	L	D
D	L	H	A

Riddle Me This

- Incorrectly. 2. Secret 3. A promise. 4. Fire. 5. He was playing Monopoly. 6. A towel. 7. Forward I am ton, backwards I am not. 8. A priest. 9. An onion. 10. A window. 11. A cold. 12. The letter W. 13. His breath. 14. Tomorrow. 15. Neither, they both weigh one pound. 16. Stop imagining

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- Curated learning videos from Youtube and the Internet

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