**Шустова М.А 274-997-777**

**Read and translate these words and put them into right column.**

Fantasy, shadow, reflection, contrast, pattern, brilliant, magician, illusion, optical, brain, complicate, process, image, difference, background, realistic, evident, natural.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ooo** | **oOo** | **Oo** | **ooOo** |
|  |  |  |  |

**Read the text and answer the questions.**

The yeti is a mythical creature who is supposed to live in the Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world. Although there have been many reported sightings of the yeti, none of them have been documented with evidence in any way. Scientists searching for the legendary yeti have agreed that the mythical creature does exist. They reached their decision at the end of a two-day conference devoted to the abominable snowman. A steady flow of reported sightings of the yeti has helped to keep alive the theory that the animal is more than just a product of imagination. In China and in the United States there were widely publicised claims of close encounters with the creature. Travellers and mountaineers claimed to have stood face to face with a yeti in the Himalayas. There are photographs proving the encounter. The most famous pictures of a yeti remain the film footage shot in Northern California.

1.What is yeti?

2. Where did people see the yeti?

3. How do you think the yeti is a real creature or it is just an illusion?

**Read the text and answer the questions**.

Many of us have at least once come across optical illusions in our lifetime. Beside being fun to solve, optical illusions have the power to puzzle and bewilder because we have an implicit trust that what our senses tell us is physical reality.

Illusions are a nice window into how the brain works. "The mind sees and the mind hears. The rest is blind and deaf." said Epicharmus 450 years before the birth of Christ. It is surprising to find out that the eye cannot see, it merely perceives information which is passed down to the brain. Seeing is a complicated process! Our eyes work together with our brain to 'understand' what we are seeing. Because our eyes take in images all day long, our brain tries to help us to make them simpler so that we don't worry about unimportant details. Our brain then 'learns' how to see things a certain way, which may not always be correct. When we watch TV, for example, our brain has learnt to see movement, but in reality we are seeing a series of individual images very quickly. This is why we can have so much fun with optical illusions!
It's okay if you and your friend have a different opinion about something, for example. You are just seeing things in a different way, that's all!

Probably you have seen some optical illusions before, such as the "classical" - the geometrical-optical - illusions, since they have been known a fairly long time.

1. Why don’t we see things as they are really?

2. How does our brain work?

3. What kind of illusions can we see in real life?

Refresh words

**Шустова М.А 274-997-777**

Read the text about illusions.

Learn new words

Speak about illusions.

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| Perceives | React**Шустова М.А 274-997-777** |
| Wedges | Pattern |
| Parallel | Evident |
| Interpreting | Diagonally**Шустова М.А 274-997-777** |
| Rediscovered | Brightness |
| Squares | Century |

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Professor Richard Gregory **1)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this cool optical illusion in 1973—it was first written about in the late 19th **2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ - when a member of his lab visited a cafe in Bristol, England. It was noted that the tile **3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside the cafe **4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an optical illusion where straight, **5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines between staggered rows of dark and light bricks appear to slope **6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The illusion is even more **7)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the grid is created with alternating black and white **8)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Interesting, the grout between the tiles is fundamental. If it’s too thin or removed, the **Café Wall Illusion** no longer works. Our brain **9)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these diagonal lines due to the way our neurons interact, as different types of neurons **10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to light and dark. According to [New World Encyclopedia](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Cafe_wall_illusion%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank): “Where there is a **11)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contrast across the grout line, a small scale asymmetry occurs whereby half the dark and light tiles move toward each other forming small **12)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These little wedges are then integrated into long wedges with the brain **13)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the grout line as a sloping line.”

Professor Richard Gregory rediscovered this cool optical illusion in 1973—it was first written about in the late 19th century—when a member of his lab visited a cafe in Bristol, England. It was noted that the tile pattern outside the cafe created an optical illusion where straight, parallel lines between staggered rows of dark and light bricks appear to slope diagonally. The illusion is even more evident when the grid is created with alternating black and white squares. Interesting, the grout between the tiles is fundamental. If it’s too thin or removed, the **Café Wall Illusion** no longer works. Our brain perceives these diagonal lines due to the way our neurons interact, as different types of neurons react to light and dark. According to [New World Encyclopedia](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Cafe_wall_illusion%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank): “Where there is a brightness contrast across the grout line, a small scale asymmetry occurs whereby half the dark and light tiles move toward each other forming small wedges. These little wedges are then integrated into long wedges with the brain interpreting the grout line as a sloping line.”