

## Chatterbox #308 – The life and legacy of Alan Turing

AD-FREE

### Episode description

In this Chatterbox episode, Andrew and Anna explore the fascinating life of Alan Turing, a visionary mathematician and codebreaker whose genius has shaped our modern world of technology. Join our hosts as they discuss the remarkable achievements and personal struggles of this legendary figure.

Chatterbox is the Culips series designed for intermediate and advanced English learners, featuring two native English speakers having natural conversations. Learning with Chatterbox will help you improve your listening and speaking skills and expand your cultural awareness.

### Fun fact

Did you know that Alan Turing was the one who came up with the idea of differentiating humans from machines? He played a key role in developing CAPTCHA, those little puzzles we solve online to prove we're human. CAPTCHA stands for Completely Automated Public Turing Test to tell Computers and Humans Apart. So, the next time you see a CAPTCHA, remember Turing's innovative idea behind it!

### Expressions included in the study guide

- Savvy
- To wreak havoc
- Mind-blowing
- Legend has it
- Big deal
- Ahead of the pack



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## Transcript

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Note: The words and expressions that appear in **bold text** within the transcript are discussed in more detail in the Detailed Explanations section that follows the transcript. The transcript has been edited for clarity.

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**Andrew:** Chatterbox number 308, "The life and legacy of Alan Turing", featuring Andrew and Anna. Here's a question for you. Have you ever wondered who's behind the smart devices you use every day? Or about who set the stage for the digital age that we live in? Well, in this episode, we're going to explore the life of a man who was instrumental in shaping our tech-**savvy** world, Alan Turing. His life story is a blend of intellectual prowess, patriotic service, and poignant tragedy. My name is Andrew, and this is Chatterbox, the Culips series for intermediate to advanced English learners, which features interesting conversations about fascinating topics, which could range from current events to popular trends and hot issues to significant cultural subjects. And today, we're going to be discussing the life and enduring legacy of Alan Turing.

And a lesson like this can be more important than you might initially think. You see, learning English extends beyond the basics of grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. It's also about understanding the people and the culture that influence the perspectives and behavior of English speakers. So, by exploring these, you'll be able to gain a deeper understanding of the English-speaking mindset, and the psychology of English speakers. And this will help you to expand your cultural and your linguistic awareness, and I think ultimately boost your fluency. So, I hope you'll enjoy learning with this lesson as much as I did preparing it. And I have to say, preparing this episode was an extremely interesting and educational process for me.

So, let me outline the plan for today. We're going to start by taking a look at Alan Turing's biography. And then I'll be joined by my cohost, Anna, and we'll chat together about Turing's life and enduring legacy

So, let's go back to 1912. In this year, Alan Turing was born in London, England, and even as a kid, he was always solving problems and thinking logically, and these skills would end up shaping his future in a big way. Turing's academic journey took him all the way to King's College at Cambridge University, where he studied mathematics and became a fellow at the age of 22, which is a very big accomplishment.

It was there at Cambridge where he created the Turing machine. Now in simple terms, the Turing machine is a conceptual device that uses predefined rules to manipulate symbols. It's kind of like the great grandfather of the computer that we use today. Pretty remarkable! And his breakthroughs in this field changed everything.

Turing's genius wasn't just theoretical, though. During World War Two, he worked at Bletchley Park, which was Britain's code breaking office, and there he was instrumental in developing a device called the Bombe, which deciphered the Enigma codes used by Nazi Germany. So, during the war, the German navy use some boats called U-boats, and these boats had deadly missiles, which they would fire at ships who were bringing supplies from North America to the UK to aid the war effort. And the role that Turing played was crucial because the decoded messages allowed these convoys from North America to evade the German U-boats, and as a consequence, they were able to transport these necessary supplies to the Allied Forces in Europe. So, the intelligence gained from cracking the enigma code was a game changer for the UK and its allies. In fact, World War Two British cryptographer Captain Jerry Roberts is quoted as saying, "Without him, we would have lost the war."

At the end of the war in 1945, Turing was awarded an OBE which stands for the Order of the British Empire, and it's an award that recognized his contributions and service to his country. Now, Turing's postwar life took him to Manchester University, where he started working on the emerging field of artificial intelligence. And here he devised the Turing test, which is a protocol to see if a machine could pass as a human. Now for chess fans like me as well, I thought this was an interesting fact. He even wrote a chess software program but

for a computer capable of running it even existed, so he wrote the software for a chess program before a computer that could run that software had even been invented yet. I just don't know how you could possibly do that, but I thought that was really cool.

Unfortunately, Turing's personal life took a tragic turn in 1952. After a romantic relationship with a man named Arnold Murray, Turing was charged with gross indecency. You see, at that time, being a homosexual was considered a crime in the UK. So, after being charged with this crime, he was given a choice: go to prison or be chemically castrated. He chose the latter, which led to his security clearance being removed, his travel was restricted, and work opportunities were taken away from him, and the hormonal injections that he was forced to take also **wreaked havoc** on his body.

Tragically, Turing was found dead in his home on June the 8th, 1954, possibly by suicide. It speculated that he ate an apple that he had laced with cyanide poison, but several people close to him, including his mother and some of his colleagues claimed that his death was accidental. And in fact, there wasn't a suicide note left behind. After Turing's death, there was a huge debate and outcry about the treatment that he had faced during the last final years of his life.

Now fast forward to the year 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown finally apologized for Turing's treatment, calling it appalling. And in 2013, Turing received a royal pardon. And in 2017, there was a new law created called the "Alan Turing law" which pardoned all men who were convicted of homosexuality-related crimes during the period when it was illegal. Turing's story is of course, tragic, but it's one that's left an undeniable impact. So, that's just a very brief glimpse at the life and legacy of Alan Turing, everyone. His contributions to computing and codebreaking have shaped our modern world. And his story continues to inspire and touch hearts around the globe.

And now it's time to bring in Anna and we'll start our conversation about the remarkable Alan Turing

So, joining me now to talk about the life and legacy of Alan Turing is my cohost, Anna. Hey there, Anna. It's good to be here with you today.

**Anna:** Hi, Andrew. Hi, everyone. How are you all doing today?

**Andrew:** Yeah, I'm great Anna. And of course, our topic for today is Alan Turing, his life and his legacy. And since you're a British person Anna, I thought, you know, this would be great to talk with you about Turing, and to get your general perspective of like Turing's legacy in the UK, I'm really interested to find out more about that. So, maybe I could start just by asking you, when you were like a student in elementary school, middle school, high school, is Turing in the curriculum? Is he somebody that you study in school?

**Anna:** That's a really good question, Andrew. And guys, just so you know, "curriculum" just means what people study. So, there's different curriculums for different subjects like history, geography, etc. And then you can kind of use it in a general way as well like the curriculum in general. So, just so you know, that's, that's what that means. Well, honestly, Andrew, when I was thinking about this, and I was trying to remember about when I learned about Alan Turing. And actually, I imagine it probably is on the curriculum, but I don't know for sure right now. I mean, I was at school a long time ago, OK. So, this is another chapter of my life. But the one place that I did learn about Alan Turing is I went to Bletchley Park, where they were doing all of this stuff that Alan Turing is very well known, respected, and, and famous for, which was breaking codes, basically, of German machines. So that's where I learned actually about him, or I can remember that's where I learned more about him. So, it's a house and it's near a place in England called Milton Keynes, which is actually an interesting town in itself, because it's a completely manufactured town, like they just decided, they're like, we're going to build Milton Keynes, and they built Milton Keynes. So, it's kind of like a modern — a modern town or city. So that's where I remember learning about Alan Turing and what they did there. And it's actually a really kind of small but beautiful country house, very English. But in terms of the curriculum, I imagine so. He's a very well respected and important part of British history.

And I think, Andrew, as you know, there was a big film that was made about his life in the last few years, which obviously was great in terms of bringing his life and his work to more people and showcasing what he actually did, which was kind of **mind-blowing**, really.

**Andrew:** So that movie is called *The Imitation Game*. And I saw the movie, Anna did you watch it?

**Anna:** Yes, I have seen it. Yes. Yeah, I did. I did watch it. Yeah, yeah.

**Andrew:** I thought it was really good. And I would recommend it to anybody who would like to learn a little bit more about Turing. Of course, you know, movies, we — we never know if they're an accurate representation of the true story or not. But I thought it was pretty cool. And it was really awesome in the movie to see all the replicas of the codebreaking machines and computers that they built back then and that were at Bletchley Park that was really incredible to see. Anna is that now a museum? Has it been turned into a museum or something? Like, can you go inside and tour it? Or did you just see it from the outside?

**Anna:** No, no, it's at a museum you can go in, you can have a look. And I have to say, because my dad is... OK, so this is the type of dad that I had. When I was younger, when I was, you know, in my teenage years, we would go to France on holiday, because that's where the battlefields were. So, my dad likes to look at battlefields and things like this. OK, you get the picture, right? So, Bletchley Park was on the list. It was one of the museums that we had to go and visit. And I have to say, at the time, I was about 13, or something like this, and it was quite dry. "Dry", guys, just means slightly boring.

**Andrew:** Right.

**Anna:** But, because, you know, they explain to you with a lot of detail about what's going on. And obviously, when you're 13, you know, you want something interactive, a screen, or



maybe not screen then, but anyway. So, it is a museum. So, I would definitely recommend if you're really interested in that, and you know, this kind of — if you're interested in things to do with the war, and what Alan did, then it could be a really great place to visit. But yes, it is a museum, and it has a website, and you can you guys can go on and have a look at it.

**Andrew:** In doing some research for this episode Anna, I actually learned a funny fact about Bletchley Park, and that is that Alan Turing was worried that the Nazis may invade England, and that the English would actually lose the war. And he was worried about losing his savings and his money. So, he actually buried some silver in the garden at Bletchley Park. And he made like a code. Of course, he — he buried the silver and then wrote a code to lock the silver up. And then after the war was finished, he tried to dig up the silver again, and he couldn't crack his own code. He forgot how to solve it and couldn't understand his instructions. So, he was never able to get the silver back. And **legend has it** that it's still buried somewhere there.

**Anna:** Oh, I didn't know that. That's something new. They didn't they didn't tell me that at the museum. Yeah, the museums still trying to break the code, try to find out where the silver is. Oh, nobody — I didn't know that. But I mean, it's fitting, right? That he would write a code and lock it up. But I mean, he's obviously got a huge legacy in the UK. And in English, we might say something like, you know, he worked for his country. You know, he was part of the effort to try and defeat the enemy. And, you know, that was a huge thing. So maybe he wasn't always as recognized. And actually, you know, a lot of you will say that at the time, he wasn't actually recognized for what he did, because it was secret. Nobody could know about it. So that's kind of like weird to think about, right, that your legacy is, you know, many years later than when you're actually doing things because obviously, the things that he was doing were — were top secret, confidential. I'm sure that many people never even knew what they were doing at Bletchley Park.



**Andrew:** That's something that I think is important to understand. Because when I was, you know, learning about Alan Turing and his arrest specifically, I thought, why wouldn't he just tell the police like, "Hey, you guys, you know, I'm kind of a **big deal**. You know, like I developed all these codebreaking machines that prevented a Nazi invasion of Britain. And, you know, I've met Winston Churchill and I have all these connections to the elites in — in the country." But he was undercover, right? He had taken a vow of secrecy. All of this was top, top-secret stuff. He couldn't say that to the police like that would have been breaking his vow to the country and he couldn't say that and that's why I don't think anybody knew exactly who he was when he was going through his legal problems, so.

**Anna:** Yeah, and guys, just to just to mention as well, I like that thing I just said they weren't, you know, I'm kind of a big deal. A lot of people know me, I'm kind of a big deal.

**Andrew:** Right.

**Anna:** So, when we say that it's kind of like a colloquial way, but it just means I'm somebody important. I'm kind of a big deal around here. So, we say that kind of in an informal way. And "kinda" is just kind of joined with "kind of." So, we kind of join it together and we say it and it kind of sounds like kinda.

**Andrew:** Kinda. Kind of a big deal. Kinda a big deal.

**Anna:** Yeah, yeah.

**Andrew:** Anna, I was wondering, because Turing also, recently, I think it was just a few years ago, maybe 2020, or 2019? Somewhere around then, he is now featured on the 50-pound note, the physical money. And I was curious, how common of currency it is. Like here in Korea, we have a 50,000-won note, which is actually really common, it's in circulation all the time. But in Canada, the 50-dollar bill is really rare. And I don't see it very often at all, to be honest with you. Is it the same in the UK? Like, do you see that note in





circulation? If you buy something in the store, maybe you'll get some change with that bill? Or is it quite rare?

**Anna:** Oh, it's rare. I mean, you don't come across a 50 you know, in your day-to-day life. And if you do, you certainly feel like you're a big deal, right? You're like, "Oh, I'm gonna pay in 50s." And actually, guys, one interesting thing about the money in the UK is they've actually changed the bank notes like the material of the banknotes. So, if you go to the UK, now, the money is really weird. It's like plastic money. It's not like paper, you can't tear it. So, it's kind of indestructible money, I guess, we would say. But it's really weird. So, if you go to the UK, now you will get these notes and they feel like plastic, you can't bend them. You can't follow them. It's strange, but no 50 — 50-pound notes are not very common. And that's the same in Spain actually, here, you don't often see a 50 euro note, maybe a little bit more. But you certainly feel like a big deal if you've got a 50 in your wallet. That's a good day.

**Andrew:** Yeah, so if anybody wants to visit the UK and wants to get some of this Alan Turing money on the 50-pound note that maybe you have to go to the bank and specifically request it, you can't really expect to get it when you're out shopping and getting change. Anna, I have one final question for you, before we wrap up our talk here. And that is just off the top of your head, if you had to give me three words, or maybe three adjectives to describe the life and legacy of Alan Turing. What comes to mind?

**Anna:** One of the things that comes to mind immediately my head is admirable. I think the reason that comes into my head is because somebody who has done work or has worked for our country, essentially, or my country, the UK and also benefited many other countries as well, by doing that, and he was the founding father, a lot of people say of AI, essentially. So, you know, the guy that started all of this off. So, I think anybody that has such a brilliant mind that is able to do that should be highly respected, so admirable for me

fits. And he's also had a troubled life, as I mentioned before, he went through difficult periods in his life. And so, and I'm sure that was really hard. So admirable, for me, is something that comes off the top of my head, what about you?

**Andrew:** The first word that pops into my heads is visionary, visionary. Because I think he was so far **ahead of the pack**. In terms of other students that he went to school with, and just his peers around him, he really seems just like an anomaly, right? It's like one of those people that is just gifted in a way that I can't even really understand. Like, I don't even know what it would be like to just have a brain that works differently than everyone else's. Even just trying to understand a little bit of his work is so difficult for me. I get lost right away trying to understand his work in cryptography, and in computing, it's like, way too difficult for me to understand just in the simplest terms. But for him to invent these things, and to come up with these ideas. I mean, he wrote a chess software program before there were even computers available to run the software. So, he's like thinking in programming terms before there are even computers that can run this kind of software. So, it's like, that's not a whole nother level. To me that is just visionary.

**Anna:** I like that one. And you said there Andrew "ahead of the pack" which everyone just means kind of more advanced. And another way that we say this as well is "ahead of the curve." So, ahead of the pack ahead of the curve are similar expressions. And yeah, I mean, it's incredible. I think it must be also hard as a visionary because people just aren't on your level like, and I mean that in the best way possible. Like, everybody's good at different things, right? So not everybody is going to be a visionary. And I'm so happy that we have people that are visionaries because they help move everything forward. And I'm really happy about that. But it must be lonely because you know, when your — your mind is thinking about all these things, like you said, this software that was created before we even had computers, I mean, finding people that are on your level is going to be really, really difficult. So, it's probably lonely being a visionary, but also at the same time, it takes

over your life, right? You probably can't think about anything else other than all of these amazing ideas that you have in your head. So, I really liked that that adjective you chose for him their visionary, I think that's really, really fitting.

**Andrew:** And that concludes today's episode, everyone. We hope you found the discussion interesting and helpful for building your English language skills. We'll be back soon with another episode. Until then, happy English learning. Take care and I'll see you all on Discord.

That brings us to the end of this lesson. Talk to you next time, bye!

## Detailed Explanations

### Savvy

Adjective, informal

**Savvy** is an informal adjective that we use to describe someone who is knowledgeable about a specific subject. If someone is savvy, it means they have a lot of practical knowledge in a particular field. Not only do they know a lot about it, but also understand how things work.

At the very beginning of this episode, Andrew introduces Alan Turing as a man who was instrumental in shaping our tech-savvy world. Tech savvy means being knowledgeable, skilled, or familiar with technology. We often pair the word savvy with other words to describe different types of expertise. For example, if someone is business-savvy, it means they're really good at understanding how things work in the business world.

The word savvy is also used as a noun, when referring to practical knowledge or understanding of something. For instance, you can say that a job requires a lot of social-media savvy. This means that to get the job, a candidate needs practical know-how in using social media.

Here are a couple more examples with **savvy**:

**Alex:** I've been struggling to save money for the past few months. I wish I had your skills when it comes to handling money. How did you get so good at it?

**Emma:** Well, my parents taught me to be **financially savvy** from a young age. But it's never too late to start!

**Alex:** Where should I begin?

**Emma:** Well, first, let's take a look at your expenses and income. Creating a budget will help you understand where your money is going and where you can cut back.

**Max:** Lisa, you always seem to find the best deals on flights. Any **travel savvy** tips to share?

**Lisa:** Sure! Booking your flights in advance is essential. Also, don't forget to compare prices on different websites. I'll be happy to share the ones I usually use with you.



## To wreak havoc

### Idiom

To **wreak havoc** means to create a lot of damage or disorder. We use this idiom to talk about something that caused a lot of trouble, both literally and metaphorically. If something wreaks havoc, it creates chaos, destruction, or a big mess in a situation.

The phrase wreak havoc is a powerful way to describe a situation where things got out of control. We use it when we want to emphasize the extent of the damage or the chaos that happened. It's more intense than just saying "caused problems." It's often used to describe natural disasters, such as storms, floods, or wildfires. You might hear something like "the storm wreaked havoc on the town", meaning that the storm caused destruction and chaos.

When talking about Alan Turing's last days, Andrew mentions that the hormonal injections that he was forced to take wreaked havoc on his body. It means that the injections had a damaging and harmful effect on his body, causing him to feel much worse.

Note that this expression is pronounced as "reek ha-vuhk", the stress in the word havoc falls on the first syllable.

Here are a couple more examples with **to wreak havoc**:

**Darryl:** How was work?

**Gloria:** Our website wasn't working, and I spent almost all day trying to figure out what went wrong.

**Darryl:** Did you fix it?

**Gloria:** I did. It was just one symbol! I can't believe how a simple mistake in the code **wreaked havoc** on the entire website.

**Tony:** Did you see the news? The BBQ restaurant on your street is closing down.

**Vivien:** Yeah, I heard about it. Apparently, someone got food poisoning there, wrote a terrible review, and it completely **wreaked havoc** on their reputation. It's such a shame.

## Mind-blowing

Adjective, informal

**Mind-blowing** is a casual expression we use to describe something very impressive or surprising. If something is mind-blowing, it's exciting, shocking, and often hard to understand. You can use this word to describe many different things that amaze and impress you, like artistic performances, scientific discoveries, or technological advancements.

In this episode, Anna mentions the movie about Alan Turing's life called, *The Imitation Game*. She describes this movie as mind-blowing. In other words, the movie was extremely great, and Anna found it very impressive, astonishing, and remarkable.

A similar expression that's commonly used is **to blow [one's] mind**. This idiomatic expression is informal as well. Literally, to blow your mind means to cause an explosion inside your head, but it's usually used metaphorically. If something blows your mind, it affects you strongly and impresses you. For instance, if you went to a concert and it was extraordinary and amazed you, you can describe it as mind-blowing, or say that it blew your mind.

Here are a couple more examples with **mind-blowing**:

**Steve:** How was your anniversary?

**Monica:** My husband prepared a surprise for me and brought me skydiving!

**Steve:** Wow! How was it?

**Monica:** It was absolutely **mind-blowing**! The best thing that I've ever experienced!

**Lana:** Hey, did you do anything fun over the weekend?

**Oliver:** My roommate was having some friends over, and we were all playing this new virtual reality game. It was a **mind-blowing** experience! It felt like I was actually in the game.

**Lana:** Sounds fun! I'd love to try it too!



## Legend has it

### Phrase

Andrew shares a story about Alan Turing's silver that he'd buried and then couldn't dig up, because he'd forgotten his own code. When finishing the story, Andrew says, "Legend has it that it's still buried somewhere there."

**Legend has it** is a phrase we use to introduce stories or tales that have been around for a long time. This expression is often used when we share stories that might not have concrete evidence or historical records, but they are well-known and believed by many. When a person says, "legend has it", it means that they're about to tell you something exciting that they've heard from other people, but they can't be completely sure if it's true or not.

We often use the expression legend has it to make a story sound more intriguing. It adds a sense of mystery and excitement to the tale, making it more engaging for the listener. Some other expressions that are used in a similar way include rumour has it, word has it, and as the story goes.

Here are a couple more examples with **legend has it**:

**Billie:** Your place is lovely! Thanks for inviting me.

**Chris:** No problem! I thought we could do our assignment together here.

**Billie:** What's that abandoned house across the lake? It looks creepy.

**Chris:** Oh, it's been there for years. **Legend has it** that it's haunted by the ghost of its former owner, who tragically died there many years ago.

**Billie:** I don't believe in ghosts! But it looks spooky, all right.

**Jack:** I heard there's going to be a surprise announcement at the company meeting tomorrow.

**Nicky:** Really? What's it about?

**Jack:** I don't know, but **rumor has it** that there might be some major changes in the leadership team.



## Big deal

Phrase, informal

**Big deal** means something or someone important. If something, such an achievement, is a big deal, it's significant and deserves attention. If a person is a big deal, it means they're famous and special because they have done something significant and impressive.

This phrase is often used in the negative, as in: **not a big deal**. We use it this way to downplay the importance of something. For example, if you didn't get a job and someone thinks you're upset over it, you can say, "It's not a big deal, I'll just apply for another job."

Another common expression is: **to make a big deal about something**, which means to make it more of an issue than it should be. For instance, if someone is upset because they couldn't find a jacket that's the right size, you can say they're making a big deal about it. In other words, they blow it out of proportion, it's not that important and isn't worth getting upset over.

In this episode, Andrew uses this expression when talking about Alan Turing's arrest. He thinks it would have helped if Alan Turing could say to the police that he's kind of a big deal. If they had known that he was such an important figure, maybe he wouldn't have been arrested.

Here are a couple more examples with **big deal**:

**Tim:** Hey, congrats on winning your first client! The presentation was very good.

**Kate:** Thank you. I can't believe I forgot his name in the middle of our conversation. I feel so embarrassed.

**Tim:** Don't worry about it! It's **not a big deal**. He agreed to the deal anyway!

**Miranda:** You brought champagne? Are we celebrating something?

**Sean:** Yes, we are! I got promoted to the position of Chief Executive Officer!

**Miranda:** Wow, that is **a big deal**! Congratulations, you worked so hard for this achievement!

## Ahead of the pack

### Idiom

**Ahead of the pack** is an idiomatic expression we use to describe someone or something that is more successful compared to others. Being ahead of the pack means being in front of everyone or everything else, being a leader. "Pack" in this context refers to a group of people or things.

We use this expression to talk about someone or something that is doing exceptionally well or better than others. It could be applied to different areas of life, such as sports, school, work. For example, if a student gets the highest grades in their class, we can say they are ahead of the pack, because they are doing better than their classmates. Another example could be a company that is doing better in the same industry as others. You can say this company is ahead of the pack.

In this episode, Andrew describes Alan Turing as a visionary and explains it by the fact that he was so ahead of the pack. In other words, Alan Turing was more advanced compared to his peers and people in the same industry. He was the first when it came to technical inventions and discoveries.

Here are a couple more examples with **ahead of the pack**:

**Peter:** Hey Hilary! Guess what? My son received a scholarship to study at a university abroad!

**Hilary:** That's amazing news, Peter! Congratulations! You and Mary must be so happy for him!

**Peter:** We are. I have to say, we were hoping for that to happen. After all, he's always been **ahead of the pack**. He's been consistently at the top of his class!

**Rob:** Have you seen the latest iPhone that Apple just released?

**Melinda:** Yeah, it's really impressive! The camera is awesome, and the processing speed is super fast.

**Rob:** Apple always seems to be **ahead of the pack** when it comes to innovative technology.

**Melinda:** True!



## Quiz

**1. If a person is savvy, it means they're \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) rich
- b) funny
- c) suitable for a job
- d) skillful and knowledgeable

**2. Which of the following means to cause damage or disorder?**

- a) To wreck chaos
- b) To wreak havoc
- c) To reek havoc
- d) To wrench hammock

**3. If your friend tells you they just heard a mind-blowing song, it means that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) they were really impressed by the song
- b) they didn't like the song
- c) the song was too loud
- d) the song gave them a headache

**4. True or false? If a person starts their story with "Legend has it...", it means the story is 100% true.**

- a) True
- b) False

**5. If a sports team is more successful compared to other teams, we can say that it's \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) a head of a pack
- b) headed to pack
- c) ahead of the pack
- d) on top of the pack

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## Writing and Discussion Questions

1. What do you think could have happened if Alan Turing had lived longer?
2. Would you describe yourself as tech-savvy?
3. Think of a time when you saw something mind-blowing. What was it?
4. Have you ever achieved something significant that you (or others) considered a big deal?
5. Have you ever felt like you were ahead of the pack at any point of your life?

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## Quiz Answers

1.d    2.b    3.a    4.b    5.c

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### Episode credits

Hosts: Andrew Bates and Anna Connelly

Music: [pixabay.com/users/music\\_unlimited-27600023/](https://pixabay.com/users/music_unlimited-27600023/)

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