

EFREI

L1-S2 (2014)

TEST

ENGLISH

Student's name Abel Dedenian

Score : 46 / 60

15.3
/ 20

Listening Exercise

"THE UMBRELLA MAN"

1. John Updike said the Umbrella Man proves Newtonian physics.

True / ~~False~~

2. In the early morning of Nov 22nd it had been raining in Dallas.

~~True~~ / ~~False~~

3. The weather had cleared by 9:30 am on the 23rd.

~~True~~ / False

4. The speaker, Josiah "Tink" Thompson, named the Umbrella Man.

~~True~~ / False

5. The Umbrella Man was the only person in Dallas standing underneath an umbrella that day.

~~True~~ / False

6. The Umbrella Man was the true assassin of President Kennedy.

True / ~~False~~

7. The Umbrella Man came forward to explain himself.

~~True~~ / False

8. The Umbrella Man was making a form of visual protest.

~~True~~ / False

8

TRUE /FALSE QUESTIONS

Read the article, "ALCATRAZ" and answer the following questions.

1. Alcatraz became a federal prison in 1934.

True / False



2. Alcatraz was the prison system's prison.

True / False



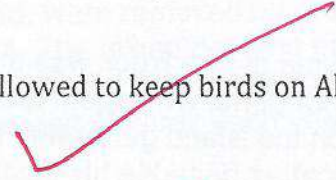
3. Al Capone was sent to Alcatraz.

True / False



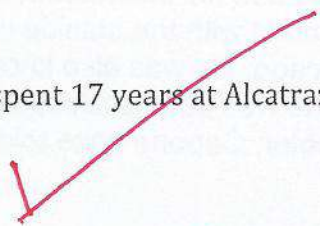
4. "Birdman" Robert Stroud was allowed to keep birds on Alcatraz.

True / False



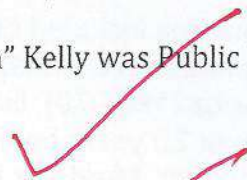
5. "Creepy" Alvin Karpis spent 17 years at Alcatraz.

True / False



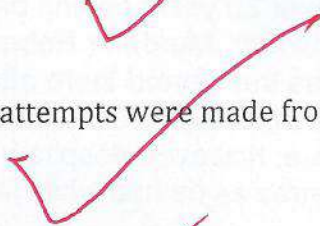
6. George "Machine Gun" Kelly was Public Enemy No. 1 in the 1930s.

True / False



7. Over 36 escape attempts were made from Alcatraz.

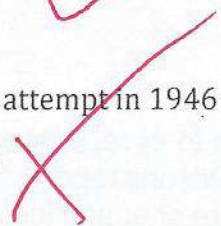
True / False



7

8. A foiled escape attempt in 1946 resulted in 5 deaths.

True / False



ALCATRAZ

Doing Time as a Federal Prison: 1934-63

In 1933, the Army relinquished Alcatraz to the U.S. Justice Department, which wanted a federal prison that could house a criminal population too difficult or dangerous to be handled by other U.S. penitentiaries. Following construction to make the existing complex at Alcatraz more secure, the maximum-security facility officially opened on July 1, 1934. The first warden, James A. Johnston (1874-1954), hired approximately one guard for every three prisoners. Each prisoner had his own cell.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) viewed Alcatraz as "the prison system's prison," a place where the most disruptive inmates could be sent to live under sparse conditions with few privileges in order to learn how to follow rules (at which point, they could be transferred to other federal prisons to complete their sentences). According to the BOP, Alcatraz typically held some 260 to 275 prisoners, which represented less than 1 percent of the entire federal inmate population.

Famous Inmates

Among those who did time at The Rock was the notorious Prohibition-era gangster Al "Scarface" Capone, who spent four-and-a-half years there during the 1930s. His arrival on the island generated headlines across America. Capone was sent to Alcatraz because his incarceration in Atlanta, Georgia, had allowed him to remain in contact with the outside world and continue to run his criminal operation in Chicago. He was also known to corrupt prison officers. All of that ended when he was sent to Alcatraz. According to the biography "Capone" by John Kobler, Capone once told the warden, "It looks like Alcatraz has got me licked."

Other famous (or infamous) Alcatraz inmates included George "Machine Gun" Kelly (1895-1954), who spent 17 years there on a kidnapping conviction. Gangster Alvin "Creepy Karpis" Karpowicz (1907-79), listed as "Public Enemy No. 1" by the FBI in the 1930s, spent over 25 years behind bars at Alcatraz, reportedly more time than any other prisoner. Murderer Robert Stroud, also known as the "Birdman of Alcatraz," was transferred there after three decades at the federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas. Stroud arrived on the island in 1942 and served 17 years there; however, despite his nickname, he was not permitted to keep birds at Alcatraz as he had while locked up at Leavenworth.

Escape Attempts from Alcatraz

Over the years, there were 14 known attempts to escape from Alcatraz, involving 36 inmates. The Federal Bureau of Prisons reports that of these would-be escapees, 23 were captured, six were shot and killed during their attempted getaways, two drowned and five went missing and were presumed drowned.

The most famous escape attempt resulted in a battle, from May 2 to May 4,

1946, in which six prisoners overpowered cellhouse officers and were able to gain access to weapons, but not the keys needed to leave the prison. In the ensuing battle, the prisoners killed two correctional officers and injured 18 others. The U.S. Marines were called in, and the battle ended with the deaths of three of the rogue inmates and the trial of the three others, two of whom received the death penalty for their actions.

The Prison Closes Its Doors: 1963

The federal penitentiary at Alcatraz was shut down in 1963 because its operating expenses were much higher than those of other federal facilities at the time. (The prison's island location meant all food and supplies had to be shipped in, at great expense.) Furthermore, the isolated island buildings were beginning to crumble due to exposure to the salty sea air. During nearly three decades of operation, Alcatraz housed a total of 1,576 men.

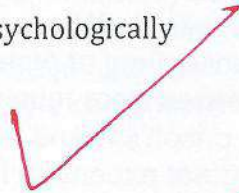
In 1969, a group of Native Americans led by Mohawk activist Richard Oakes (1942-72) arrived on Alcatraz Island and claimed the land on behalf of "Indians of All Tribes." The activists hoped to establish a university and a museum on the island. Oakes left Alcatraz following the death there of his stepdaughter in 1970, and the remaining occupiers, whose ranks had become increasingly contentious and divided, were removed by order of President Richard M. Nixon (1913-94) in 1971. The island became part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in 1972 and was opened to the public a year later. Today, some 1 million tourists visit Alcatraz each year.

TRUE /FALSE QUESTIONS

Read the article, "CONSPIRACY THINKING" and answer the following questions.

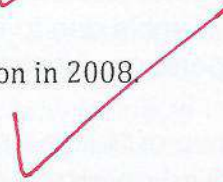
1. The writer believes that conspiracy theories are psychologically compelling and satisfying.

True / False



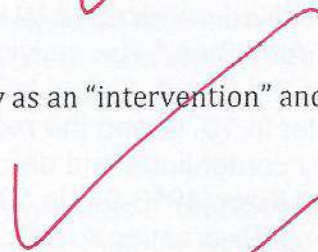
2. John McCain and Barrack Obama debated on television in 2008.

True / False



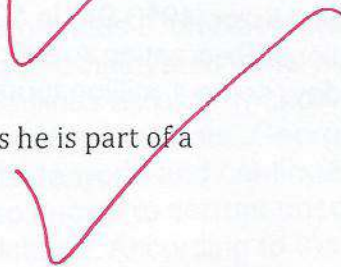
3. McCain referred to the assassination of Kennedy as an "intervention" and a "tragedy."

True / False



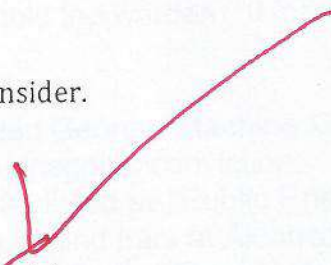
4. McCain's use of the word "intervention" indicates he is part of a conspiracy.

True / False



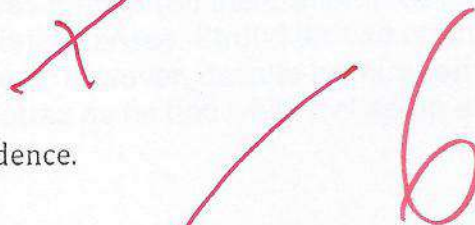
5. In 1963 John McCain was a high-level government insider.

True / False



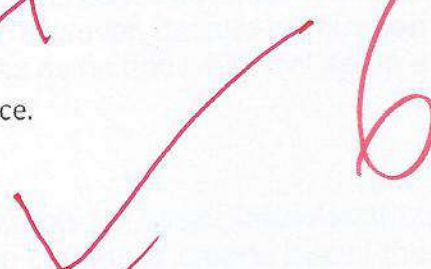
6. John McCain was publicly threatening Obama on television

True / False



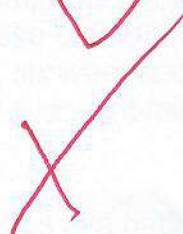
7. Conspiracy theorists have no real evidence.

True / False



8. Conspiracy thinking is circular.

True / False



CONSPIRACY THINKING

by STEVEN NOVELLA, Aug 13 2012

I remain fascinated with the mindset of the conspiracy theorist. Partly this is because I think we all have a little conspiracy theorist inside us – deep within our evolved psyche. There is something very compelling and satisfying about believing that you have peeked behind the curtain and seen the true machinations at work in the world.

Hardcore conspiracy theorists are mostly regular people who have fallen into a psychological trap, or perhaps they simply have a greater tendency towards the kinds of thinking that leads to belief in conspiracies. Theirs, however, is a difference in magnitude, not kind.

I recently received an e-mail with an innocent question from someone who appears to fall into the former group – a regular guy whose conspiracy sense has been tickled. The e-mailer's brother, who is a conspiracy theorist by his account, pointed him to [this Youtube video](#) – a short clip from an interview with John McCain and Barack Obama during the 2008 election. Take a look at the interview before reading further.

McCain is apparently posturing about the debate schedule between him and Obama (typical political fare for a US election), and refers back to the debate planning between Barry Goldwater and JFK before the "Intervention and the tragedy at Dallas." The video would probably pass most people by without a thought, or perhaps just the slightest notice of the word choice by McCain. Calling the assassination of JFK an "intervention" at first seems like an odd word choice. Did he say "the intervention and the tragedy at Dallas," or "the intervention of the tragedy at Dallas," – meaning that the tragedy intervened in the course of events? It's probably the latter. It's also possible that the wrong word came out, or the intended word did

not come to mind (although there does not appear to be any delay or stuttering). Either way, this is a non-event. Yet conspiracy theorists have taken this one odd word and made it into evidence for a JFK assassination conspiracy. Disclose.tv, for example, describes the moment this way:

"the intervention..." (eyes open wide, eyebrows high, grabs nose)
"...err tragedy in Dallas..."

The insertion of "err" makes it seem like McCain accidentally let slip the big secret, which for some reason he is privy to, and then rapidly corrected himself. I don't hear an "err" and the flow of the sentence does not suggest a corrected mistake.

A great deal has also been made of the fact that McCain quickly itches his nose during the famous sentence. Many commenters point out that this is a supposed sign of deception, or that it is very telling. Some speculate that the comment was a message to Obama that if he steps out of line he will suffer the same fate as JFK (so of course this threat was delivered on national tv).

It's also possible, of course, that McCain simply had an itch and was absentmindedly scratching it.

The entire to-do about this video is, of course, absurd. Like most pieces of supposed evidence for such grand conspiracies, it generates more questions than answers. If there were a plot to assassinate JFK, why would McCain know about it? And if he did, why would he keep the secret. He was nobody back in 1963 – an average naval pilot with no inkling of his later political career. The conspiracy theory, therefore, must assume that once a politician gets into the upper reaches of power they are made privy to all the secrets that have been kept over the years. The conspiracy always has to expand and grow in order to make sense of apparent contradictions. Before long you get into the world-wide multi-generational shadow government that controls everything.

The primary mental malfunction of the "intervention" video conspiracy-mongering, however, is the massive

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February 16, 2011

India Faces a Linguistic Truth: English Spoken Here

By MANU JOSEPH

NEW DELHI — In a recent Hindi film, the actress Katrina Kaif holds a thin white bed sheet against her bare body and sings, in English: "I know you want it, but you're never gonna get it."

That what has become one of the country's popular Hindi songs opens with an English sentence is unremarkable for Indians. So is the truth that Hindi films are now written in English — the instructions in the screenplays are in English, and even the Hindi dialogue is transcribed in the Latin alphabet. Mumbai's film stars, like most educated Indians, find it easier to read Hindi if it is written this way.

Almost all advertising billboards in India are in English. There is not a single well-paying job in the country that does not require a good understanding of the language. Higher education here is conducted entirely in English. When Hindustan Pencils makes cheap pencils, which it sells to rural children for a rupee apiece (about 2 cents), the company prints the brand name, "Jobber," in English. "A villager has more respect for a brand that is written in English," said Dhruvan Sanghvi, a company director.

English is the de facto national language of India. It is a bitter truth.

Many Indians would say that India's national language is Hindi. They would say it with pride if they are from the north and with a good-natured grouse if they are from the south. But this is a misconception. The fact is that, according to the Indian Constitution, the country does not have a national language.

In the years that followed the nation's independence from the British in 1947, there were efforts to hoist Hindi as the national language, but regional linguistic sentiments were high. In the southern state of Tamil Nadu, men immolated themselves to protest what they thought was the colonizing power of Hindi. As a compromise, Hindi was downgraded to one of the two official languages in which the government would conduct its business.

The other official language was English, which has long been considered a default language, a foreign language. But this is no longer true. Since independence, the influence and reach of English have grown immensely. It is impossible to arrive at a credible figure

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for the number of Indians who understand English (a lot), who can read it (many) or who can write it (very few). But what is indisputable is that in India today, English has the force and quality of a national language.

Alarmed at the power of English, India's cultural elite and politicians have tried, through public policy and sometimes violence, to promote Indian languages. In Mumbai, for instance, every shop is required to announce its name in Marathi even though most of the people in the city can read English but not Marathi. In the recent past, thugs have beaten up shopkeepers who did not comply with the requirement.

Accepting that English is the national language would have benefits that far outweigh soothing the emotions of Indian nationalism. It is to emphasize this point that Chandra Bhan Prasad has built a temple to the Goddess English in an impoverished village in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh.

People like Mr. Prasad, who want to liberate the poorest segment of the population, the Dalits, through the extraordinary power of English, view Indian culture and all related sentiments with suspicion. It was that same culture that had once deemed the Dalits "untouchable," relegating them to the lowest of the low in the caste hierarchy.

In Mr. Prasad's temple, there is an idol in robes, wearing a wide-brimmed hat. Very soon, Mr. Prasad said, he would encourage young Dalit couples to include a ritual in their wedding ceremony in which they would sign the letters A, B, C and D on a piece of a paper. "That would be a promise they make that they will teach their children English," he said.

He also plans to adopt an Islamic tradition and fix a loudspeaker in the temple from which a recorded voice would chant the English alphabet, from A to Z, every day at 5 a.m. All these are just symbolic gestures, he said, and the best he can do in the absence of genuine political support for making English the national language.

The chief beneficiaries if English attained this status would be the children who attend the free schools run by the central and the state governments. An overwhelming majority of such schools are not taught in English. Indian politicians, whose own children attend private English-language schools in India and abroad, want their constituents to marinate in their mother tongues.

Sanjay Tiwari, the son of an illiterate security guard, was a victim of this attitude.

Until the age of 16, he studied in Hindi and Marathi-language schools. Then, he taught himself English, "and escaped." He is now a marketing executive who makes a reasonable living in Mumbai, "only because I can speak in English."

Low-income Christians, who have easy access to English-language schools run by churches and convents because they are granted tuition-waivers and discounts, have benefited

immensely over the years. It is not surprising that Christians are disproportionately represented in Bangalore's call centers.

Raj Thackeray, a pugnacious politician in Mumbai, is enraged by the diminished status of Marathi and the predominance of English in the city. His supporters have been known to beat up people who they believed disrespected the Marathi language. He wants everybody in Mumbai to learn Marathi.

Mr. Thackeray derives his political clout from other Maratha men like himself who hope to push Marathi as the most important aspect of life in their state.

When asked why his own son goes to one of the best English-language schools in Mumbai and not to a Marathi-language school, he replied that the question was not important and was politically motivated.

His followers would no doubt follow his example if they could. For all their laments about the siege of the Marathi language, they would probably put their children in English-language schools, too, the moment they could afford to do so.

MUTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the article "India Faces a Linguistic Truth: English Spoken Here" and answer the following questions by selecting the best single response.

1. In India, English

- a) has disappeared since the British left.
- b) is only used for official purposes.
- ☒ c) is found everywhere.

2. Hindi is

- a) the official national language of India.
- ☒ b) mostly spoken in the north.
- c) mostly spoken in the south.

3. In 1947

- a) Tamil people were very happy to learn Hindi.
- b) people were not interested in language politics.
- ☒ c) Hindi was downgraded to one of two national languages.

4. India's cultural elite

- a) is happy about the growth of English.
- ☒ b) have tried to promote Indian languages using different methods.
- c) do not really care which language people use.

5. Mr. Prasad wants Dalits to

- ☒ a) worship the Goddess English.
- b) liberate themselves from oppression by learning English.
- c) follow Islamic tradition.

6. Christians are disproportionately represented in Bagalore's call centers because

- ☒ a) they have easy access to English language schools run by churches.
- b) they are happy to work on any day of the week.
- c) they like telephones.

7. Sanjay Tiwari is now a marketing executive because

- a) he is fluent in Hindi and Marathi.
- ☒ b) he taught himself English.
- c) he received government help.

8. Raj Thackeray

- a) is tolerant of other languages.
- b) sends his sons to a Marathi language school.
- ☒ c) sends his sons to an English language school.

7

MUTI-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the article "Demolishing the Rosewell 'Alien' Myth"

and answer the following questions by selecting the best single response.

1. The article is
 - ☒ a) a review of a book written by Phil Kass.
 - ☐ b) a defence of the alien UFO theory.
 - ☐ c) written by someone hostile to Phil Kass
2. At the time of the publication of the article, "Demolishing the 'Alien' Rosewell Myth" was Mr. Kass's
 - ☐ a) first book
 - ☐ b) fourth book
 - ☒ c) latest book
3. It is a fact that in 1947
 - ☐ a) the U.S. Air Force captured an alien spacecraft.
 - ☒ b) a UFO "craze" swept America.
 - ☐ c) the U.S. Army Air Force performed an autopsy on aliens.
4. The initial U.S. Army Air Force announcement of a "flying disc" came from
 - ☒ a) Major Marcel
 - ☐ b) Colonel Blanchard
 - ☐ c) High Command
5. Aviation Week has
 - ☐ a) alledged that the US Government covered the Rosewell incident.
 - ☐ b) discovered evidence of an alien visitation.
 - ☒ c) revealed many sensitive aerospace secrets.
6. Klass found evidence of a cover-up by
 - ☐ a) the U.S. Government.
 - ☐ b) the U.S. Air Force.
 - ☒ c) the media.

7. The book includes

- a) Kass's debunking of the MJ-12 documents as forgeries.
- b) some unnecessary duplication.
- ☒ c) Solid proof that UFOs exist.

8. Klass found that President Truman's signature on a MJ-12 document was

- a) genuine.
- ☒ b) a photo-copy.
- c) had been forged by Stanton Friedman.

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Demolishing the Roswell 'Alien' Myth

Book Review

Dave Thomas

Volume 22.3, May / June 1998

The question isn't "Did an alien spaceship crash at Roswell in 1947?" The question is, why do many prominent UFO authors persist in claiming the Roswell Incident is still UFOdom's best case? In case there were still doubts, Phil Klass's new book should help settle them. His case against the Roswell "alien" myth is devastating.

Klass's previous books include *UFOs: The Public Deceived* and *UFO Abductions: A Dangerous Game*, both published by Prometheus books. He has spent over thirty years investigating famous UFO incidents, hoping to find credible, scientific evidence of extraterrestrial visitors. He currently publishes the *Skeptics UFO Newsletter* (SUN), and is a Fellow of CSICOP and chair of its UFO Subcommittee. Klass, in short, is well qualified to separate the truths from the myths about the alleged Roswell crashed saucer. Through impartial research and meticulous documentation, Phil Klass has written the definitive book on the Roswell myth.

Klass starts off with contemporary accounts from 1947 — cold, hard facts that are not subject to the whims of memory. He details the UFO "craze" that swept the country in the summer of 1947, the Army Air Force announcement of the capture of a "flying disk," and the explanation of the find as weather balloons and radar targets. Nowadays, UFO promoters maintain that the announcement of the "flying disk" came from high up the command — Col. Blanchard himself. (And, of course, top brass wouldn't have been fooled by a "balloon.") But original reports indicate that the "disk" claim came from the intelligence office at the Roswell Army Air Force base — namely, one man, Major Jesse A. Marcel.

After its correct identification as weather equipment, the Roswell event drew no attention for decades. Klass details how both leading UFO groups (NICAP and APRO) did not even mention Roswell in their lists of "most important UFO cases"

submitted for the Condon Report in 1966.

Details of Marcel's earliest Roswell interviews, in February 1978, are provided by Klass. Marcel did not save any news clippings from this "historic" encounter; he couldn't even remember what year the incident took place.

Klass describes, and demolishes, the accounts of the long string of witnesses who waited decades before coming forward to claim their 15 minutes of fame: Grady Barnett, Glenn Dennis, Walter Haut, Gerald Anderson, Jim Ragsdale, Frank Kaufmann, Frankie Rowe, Col. Thomas Dubose, and more. Page 105 lists the wildly different estimates of the numbers of alien bodies (three living; three dead; four dead/one living; three dead; one living; and, one dead). The search for mortician Glenn Dennis's "missing nurse" (Naomi Marie Selff) is detailed, along with strong evidence that she never existed. Witness Anderson's diary copying and phone-record tampering severely damage his credibility.

Klass takes on all of the major pro-Roswell authors as well: Stanton Friedman, William Moore, Kevin Randle, Donald Schmitt, and others. He clearly documents how Friedman, Randle, and Schmitt all have changed the day rancher Brazel brought the debris into Roswell from Monday, July 7 (the actual day), to Sunday, July 6. They did so because that's the only way they could reconcile events with witness Dubose's testimony that the famous photographs of the debris in General Ramey's office were taken at least two days after the debris was supposedly flown from Roswell to Fort Worth. (In actuality, the pictures were taken the same afternoon as the flight). Original reports, and Brazel's comments that he came to Roswell to sell wool, clearly show that he did not go into town on the last day of a (then) rare three-day weekend. Klass also describes how author Donald Schmitt was caught faking his credentials.

The book also turns to UFO researcher Robert Todd's discovery of the connection of the debris to New York University experiments performed in support of secret project Mogul, and the further evidence for this explanation developed by physicist/balloonist Charles B. Moore, UFO author Karl Pflock, and by the United States Air Force. The General Accounting Office report was portrayed by New Mexico Congressman Steve Schiff as leaving unanswered questions regarding some missing

message traffic. But, Klass points out that the bottom-line conclusion of the GAO report was completely missed by most of the media: there is not one shred of evidence in the archives of the federal government that lends any credence to the supposed alien crash at Roswell (or any other locale). He also relates how once pro-Roswell pilot Kent Jeffrey came to agree that the Roswell Incident was due entirely to misidentification of weather equipment.

A major theme of the book is the continuing coverup of the truth about Roswell — not by the government, but by producers and authors of television shows, movies, and books. Klass tells how he has repeatedly tried to get TV producers to show formerly secret documents that prove the US did not have any physical evidence of alien visitors, even after Roswell. And Klass tells how, time and again, the truth has ended up on the cutting-room floor.

Klass concludes the book by discussing his work at *Aviation Week and Space Technology*. *Aviation Week* has revealed so many sensitive aerospace secrets that many government employees disparagingly refer to it as "Aviation Leak." Yet, this fiercely independent magazine has never uncovered even a trace of a sinister coverup of alien visitation.

This book is a very valuable addition to the shelf of anyone with an interest in Roswell, or in the UFO movement in general. It does seem to hop around from topic to topic at times, and there is some unnecessary duplication. For example, a story from the *Fort Worth Morning-Star Telegram* appears on pages 17 and 18, but again (in its entirety) on pages 85 and 86. The same goes for the McCoy briefing (page 175, and repeated on page 208). But the biggest flaw of the book is the material that's missing, such as Klass' resounding debunking of the supposed "Majestic 12" forgeries. (Klass's MJ-12 exposés are nevertheless available in book form, reprinted in the 1997 *SI* anthology *The UFO Invasion*.)

When I give talks about Roswell, I always show how Klass found that President Truman's alleged signature on an MJ-12 letter was really just photocopied from a different, legitimate letter (see *Skeptical Inquirer*, Vol. 14, No.2, Winter 1990). As transparencies of both signatures are overlaid, the audience always gasps in surprise as the different signatures blend into a

single trace. Incredibly, Stanton Friedman still maintains the validity of MJ-12. When I confronted him on a radio show last year, he said Klass's methods were shown false in his new book *Top Secret/Majic*. And what is Friedman's new attack on the signature analysis? "The signatures are clearly not identical." Simply outrageous!

Similarly, there was no mention of the supposed alien autopsy, or the Penthouse "photograph" of the alien's body. I'm hoping that someday, some of these gaps will be filled, and that we'll be treated to a second edition of this excellent book. But even with its minor omissions, this book destroys the "Roswell" mythos once and for all.

Dave Thomas

Dave Thomas, a physicist and mathematician, is president of New Mexicans for Science and Reason and a fellow of the Committee for Skeptical Inquiry. He is currently a scientist/programmer at IRIS/PASSCAL in Socorro, New Mexico, and also teaches classes in physics, psychology, and critical thinking at New Mexico Tech.

11

Abel
Dendevian

25/03/14

Short essay

11

1. Do you believe in the existence of intelligent alien life on other planets.

~~Since we can go in space, the question of ^{can} other form of life was really present in the media. A lot of people are considering the fact that they're alone in the universe, but can~~ Sorry

Since we can ~~go~~ ^{travel} in space, the question of an other form of life was really present in the ~~difficult~~ media.

A lot of people ~~are considering~~ the fact that they're alone in the universe, but can it be ^{even} ~~possibly~~ ^a?

A lot of scientific explanations ~~shows~~ us that the scale of the universe is extremely big. Our brains can't be expressed in the percentage of the global universe (or it's like 10^{-300} percent of the universe). There is ~~a life on the planet just~~ ^{on earth}.

This doesn't make sense.

Thanks to one factor: the distance with our star
(the Sun) permit^s an atmosphere ^{which} ~~which~~ is good for the life^s
~~of life.~~ development. From this point of view, it's ~~same~~ ~~like~~ impossible
that the ~~Earth~~ is the ONLY Planet with ~~this~~ ^{these} ~~characteristic~~ ^{characteristics}
in all the universe. There are several ~~billions~~ of
galax~~ies~~ with a star like the sun ~~into~~. So, my opinion
is that it's completely sure that there ~~are~~ ^{are} another~~s~~ ^s form~~s~~
of life in the universe.

~~To~~ ^{To} conclude, even if I'm sure of the probability of
an other form of life. I don't believe that ~~the~~ ^{these} "Alien^s"
are like we think. They're ~~probably~~ ^{probably} totally different ~~of~~
^{what} ~~that~~ we can imagine ~~but they exists, from my point of view~~.