

**5 EXPAND** Complete the text using the verbs in parentheses in the simple past or past continuous.

Can our emotions affect our perceptions of time?

Dr. David Eagleman, from Stanford University, <sup>1</sup> [ ] (study) time and <sup>2</sup> [ ] (invent) a test to find out if time really does slow down when we are in danger. Volunteers <sup>3</sup> [ ] (fall) backward from a height of 15 stories. While they <sup>4</sup> [ ] (fall), they <sup>5</sup> [ ] (try) to read numbers flashing in front of them on two screens. The results? Well, they couldn't read the numbers, so time <sup>6</sup> [ ] (not / slow) down for them. However, the fall <sup>7</sup> [ ] (take) only three seconds, but afterward volunteers said it <sup>8</sup> [ ] (feel) much longer. Dr. Eagleman's test <sup>9</sup> [ ] (prove) that time doesn't slow down, but our *memory* of time slows down when we feel in danger. Time can go quicker or slower in our minds!

**6 INTEGRATE** Read the text. There are six mistakes with simple past and past continuous. Find them and correct them.

In a different experiment, Dr Eagleman was asking people to look at a computer screen. While they looked at the screen, lots of images were appearing. They needed to click a button when an image was appearing, and again when it disappeared. Most images were being of the same brown shoe, but sometimes there was an image of a flower – the "oddball". All the images were on the screen for the same length of time, but after the test, more than 70 percent of people were saying the oddball images were on the screen longer. The "oddball effect" happens when the brain experiences something new, unusual, or interesting, and this can affect how we experience time passing.