

Read this article about a prize awarded for funny and strange inventions and discoveries. In the sentences that follow the text there are some gaps.

Your task is to fill the gaps with one word so that the sentences correspond to what the text says. In this task you must use the exact word you read in the text.

Write the words on the lines.

An example (0) has been given for you.

TWO OF THE TOP WINNERS OF THIS YEAR'S IG NOBEL PRIZES

The spoof awards that have become almost as famous as the real Nobels were handed out at their annual ceremony at Harvard University, US. One of the prizes went to a Japanese team, who measured the friction of banana skin in the lab, and showed why apple and orange peel are not quite so hazardous.

The Kitasato University group received the physics Ig for their insights. Ridiculous as this may seem, when you delve deeper, you will see a serious intention. The Japanese scientists are interested in how friction and lubrication affect the movement of our limbs. They have found that the molecular gels that give banana skins their slippery properties are also there in our bodies, for example, knees, where our bones meet.

Another winner this year was the study that examined the brains of people who see the face of Jesus and other figures on slices of toast. Kang Lee, from the University of Toronto, Canada, and colleagues showed their subjects pictures of "noise" - the random marks you see on a piece of toast - to see what patterns they would identify. The tendency to see order in randomness - like a face in the charred areas of a piece of bread - is a well-established psychological phenomenon.

Using MRI, Lee and his team saw how the same parts of the brain light up when we see non-existent faces as when we see real ones.

"Interestingly, when you superimpose all the noise images where these people say they see faces, and remove all the noise images in which they told us they couldn't see faces, a face does actually show up," Prof Lee said. The Toronto scientist explained that this type of pattern recognition was hard-wired, and even chimps experienced it.

"The face you are going to see is determined by your personal expectations or beliefs," he added. "So, for example, Buddhists will not see Jesus on toast, but rather Buddha."

0) The annual Nobel ceremonies are held at Harvard University.

16) When its _____ was scientifically tested, banana peel proved to be more hazardous than orange peel.

17) Perhaps it's hard to realize at first, but there was a(n) _____ motive for this research.

18) The substance that is responsible for the _____ quality of banana peel is also present in the human body.

19) The _____ of the second research were asked what image they saw on a piece of toast.

20) It has been shown that looking at imaginary and _____ faces stimulates the same areas in the brain.

21) _____ also see the kind of visual patterns that people do.