"Do you think luck is real or just probability? Tell me about the last time you felt lucky or unlucky."

- **Agree/Disagree**

    - ✓ You make your own luck.
    - ✓ Some people are naturally lucky.
    - ✓ Being lucky is just statistics.
    - ✓ Luck matters more than hard work.

Reading & Discussion

The Science of Luck

Psychologists have long debated whether "luck" truly exists. According to research, people who consider themselves lucky often behave in ways that increase their chances of success. They talk to strangers, notice opportunities others ignore, and adapt quickly when things go wrong. In one experiment, volunteers were asked to count the number of photographs in a newspaper. "Unlucky" people often missed a half-page message saying, *"Stop counting—there are 43 photos in this newspaper."* Lucky participants, however, noticed it and finished faster.

Surprisingly, being lucky is not just about chance. A researcher argues that we can "train" ourselves to become luckier by staying open-minded, remaining calm under pressure, and taking calculated risks. In other words, luck might be less about random chance and more about mindset.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What behaviors make "lucky" people different from "unlucky" ones?

2. What happened in the newspaper experiment?

3. What does the text suggest about the connection between mindset and luck?

4. Do you think luck can be trained? Why/why not?

5. When was the last time you took a "calculated risk"? How did it turn out?

Grammar Focus

Topic: *Inversion after Negative/Restrictive Adverbials*

Explanation:

- Used for **emphasis** (often in formal writing or dramatic storytelling).
- Structure: **Negative/Restrictive Adverbial + Auxiliary/Modal + Subject + Main Verb**
- **Common triggers:**
  - **Negative adverbs:** never, rarely, seldom, hardly, scarcely, little
  - **Time expressions:** hardly…when, no sooner…than
  - **Restrictive phrases:** only then, only after, not until, under no circumstances

Examples:

- *I had never seen such a movie → Never had I seen such a movie.*
- *We realized only then that it was too late → Only then did we realize it was too late.*
- *He knew little about the plan → Little did he know about the plan.*
- *We had just started when the phone rang → Hardly had we started when the phone rang.*

Grammar Practice

A. Multiple Choice

Choose the correct completion:

1. _____ have I tasted such delicious food.

    a) Rarely has

    b) Rarely have

    c) Rarely did

2. Only after the speech ended ___ the audience applaud.

    a) did

    b) had

    c) was

3. Hardly ___ we started driving when the storm began.

    a) have

    b) had

    c) did

4. Little ___ he know that the decision would change his life.

    a) has

    b) did

    c) had

5. No sooner ___ I sat down than the phone rang.

    a) did

    b) had

    c) was

6. Under no circumstances ___ you reveal this information.

    a) must

    b) should

    c) do

7. Seldom ___ such unity among the team.

    a) we have seen

    b) have we seen

    c) we saw

8. Not until the contract was signed ___ they start production.

    a) did

    b) had

    c) were

9. Only by working together ___ we succeed.

    a) can

    b) could

    c) will

10. Scarcely ___ we arrived when the ceremony began.

    a) did

    b) had

    c) have

Correct the Mistake

Rewrite correctly.

1. Never I have seen such chaos.

    _____

2. Only after she explained I understood the problem.

    _____

3. Hardly we had sat down when the waiter arrived.

    _____

4. Little he knew about the truth.

    _____

5. Not until the end we realized the meaning.

   _____

6. No sooner did I entered the room than the lights went out.

   _____

7. Rarely people have reacted so quickly.

   _____

8. Under no circumstances you must touch this switch.

   _____

9. Seldom we saw such excellent teamwork.

   _____

10. Scarcely we had left when it started raining.

   _____

Odd-One-Out

Choose the adverb/phrase that **does NOT** usually trigger inversion.

1. a) Never   b) No sooner   c) Always
2. a) Only after   b) Under no circumstances   c) Usually
3. a) Rarely   b) Seldom   c) Frequently
4. a) Little did   b) Hardly had   c) Often
5. a) Not until   b) Regularly   c) Only then
6. a) Scarcely   b) Hardly   c) Normally
7. a) By no means   b) Occasionally   c) Nowhere
8. a) Only later   b) Usually   c) Only by
9. a) Rarely   b) Sometimes   c) At no point
10. a) Under no circumstances   b) Not once   c) Generally