



Answers

1. **(00:00-00:14)** Based on the male interviewer's quick comment, what happens when he throws the blow-up globe to the producer?
The producer catches the blow-up globe. The male interviewer says 'nicely caught'.
2. **(00:14-01:23)** What is the first thing that people in the flat earth community try to do, and without what?
Everyone in the flat earth asks whether we can prove that we really live on a globe, and without using NASA because we knew that the world was a globe before NASA was founded.
3. **(01:23-01:48)** What argument does the male interviewer give for a round earth, and what are the 2 points that Mark Sargent makes in his response?
The male interviewer says that he has flown on Concorde, and that he was so high that he was able to see the curvature of the earth. In response, Mark Sargent says that he has seen weather balloon footage from much higher from which the world has looked flat.
4. **(01:48-01:59)** What accusations do each side make to each other about the evidence that they both have?
Mark Sargent says that the male interviewer sees a curvature because he *wants* to see a curvature of the earth, and the male interviewer says that Mark Sargent sees a flat earth because he *wants* to see a flat earth.
5. **(03:06-03:22)** The interviewers say that they have interviewed an astronaut on the International Space Station. Who does Mark Sargent say that astronauts are?
He says that they are all high-ranking military officers.
6. **(04:01-04:44)** What revelation do we learn about flat earth here, and what is the explanation for it?
We learn that pilots, scientists have nothing to do with the 'conspiracy' to tell us that the world is a globe. The idea is that the generals know the battle plan and everyone else is just part of the machine.
7. **(05:11-05:31)** What are Mark Sargent's exact words during these 20 seconds?
[see page 5 for a transcript and mini accent breakdown]
8. **(05:48-06:13)** According to Mark Sargent, why don't we just fall off the edge of the earth?
Because Antarctica goes all the way around in his model of the flat earth. He says that it is not necessarily a wall but it is just really high and difficult to get over.
9. **(06:13-06:20)** What 2 facts do we learn about Antarctica here?
Compasses don't work in Antarctica, and no corporation is allowed to 'set up shop' in Antarctica forever. 'To set up shop' means to set up a base somewhere.
10. **(07:43-08:42)** Why is the male interviewer extremely disappointed at this point in the interview?
Because he wants to visit the 'ice wall' in Antarctica, but he can't go there because the Antarctic Treaty forbids it. Instead, it is possible to pay £12000 to get to the coast and have a photo taken with penguins.



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11. (08:42-08:55) What 2 facts do we learn about the Antarctic Treaty?
We learn that it is the only treaty in the history of treaties which hasn't been broken. We also learn that it is public domain and accessible for anyone to read.
12. (08:53-08:55) What did Mark Sargent do before the interview started?
He gave a PDF copy of the Antarctic Treaty to the show's producer.
13. (09:22-11:25) What 5 points does Mark Sargent believe prove that the earth is flat, what happened when he put these points to a scientists?
He says that he put 5 points to a scientist as proof that the earth is flat. He claims that the scientist 'folded like a card table'. If you 'fold' in a debate, it means that you concede that you have lost the debate. He is therefore suggesting that the scientist had no answer to these points.
1. Long distance photography means that we can see things much further away. He claims that we can now see a horizon much further away than we should if there was a curvature of the earth.
 2. He questions why the air outside is not rushing into space if air flows into a vacuum.
 3. The moon eclipse is too small.
 4. The moon temperature is warmer in the moon's shade than in the moonlight.
 5. There is a radiation field that is supposed to be deadly, but everyone who has been there has survived it.
14. (11:43-12:18) What 3 things do they agree on at the end of the interview?
That the people on earth would cope if it was revealed that the world is flat. The interviewer says that if there is a big conspiracy to convince us that the earth is round, then they should stop spending money on CGI and put that money towards hospitals. He says that they should go to the Antarctic wall and see what is on the other side because it could be a good holiday destination.



Answer to Question 7 and Guide to Some Features of a Standard American Accent

Transcript of the video (05:11-05:37)

Key - Some features of Standard American English:

Red text	<p>'Flapping': 't' sounds sound like a 'd' sound when they are between a stressed and unstressed vowel</p> <p>This is a classic feature of US accents. Between a stressed and unstressed vowel, the tongue lightly taps the top of the mouth where a 't' sound is made. This produces a very quick 'd' sound. One classic example is 'water = waader'</p>
Blue text	<p>'l' sounds are made with the back of the tongue raised</p> <p>This makes the 'l' sound slightly more nasal. This is a classic feature of a Standard American accent which also occurs in a Northern English accent and some Australian accents.</p>
Green text	<p>Words such as 'bought', 'talk', 'cause' are pronounced with an 'aah' sound.</p> <p>This is the main distinctive vowel sound in Standard American English.</p>
Bold Text	<p>All 'r' sounds are pronounced fully in US English</p> <p>Unlike many other forms of English, US English is known as a 'rhotic' accent, which means all 'r's are pronounced in all positions. This is one of the clearest differences between US English and most other forms of British English, Australian English and New Zealand English. This can potentially make US English seem slightly clearer than many other English accents.</p>
Small text	<p>'filler' words such as 'are / to / a / can / of / for / from' are sometimes reduced to very quick sounds which are hard to hear. Each of these words contains some form of 'schwa' sound, which is a kind of lazy 'uh' sound. This occurs in all accents, including US accents. This general reduction of smaller words is also used in formal and professional settings, and it is in fact essential in maintaining the natural rhythm of the English language.</p>
Grey text	<p>The real transcript of the video</p>

ll et me do this reall quick...so the gllobe that you threw away...what we're taahking about
 Let me do this real quick...so the globe that you threw away...what we're talking about

is...we are all braahd up taah that we llive on this tiny llidll rock that's covered in e
 is...we are all brought up taught that we live on this tiny little rock that's covered in a

llidll bid_{ev} waahder_n smoke...we're fllying through this impossiblle vacuum_{ev} space.
 little bit of water and smoke...we're flying through this impossible vacuum of space.

We're saying that we llive on a fllat, encllosed worlld that's basicallly...you're basicallly
 We're saying that we live on a flat, enclosed world that's basically...you're basically

lliving in e big sound stage with waahlls_{ne} flloor.
 living in a big sound stage with walls and a floor.