

The Bridgian Herald

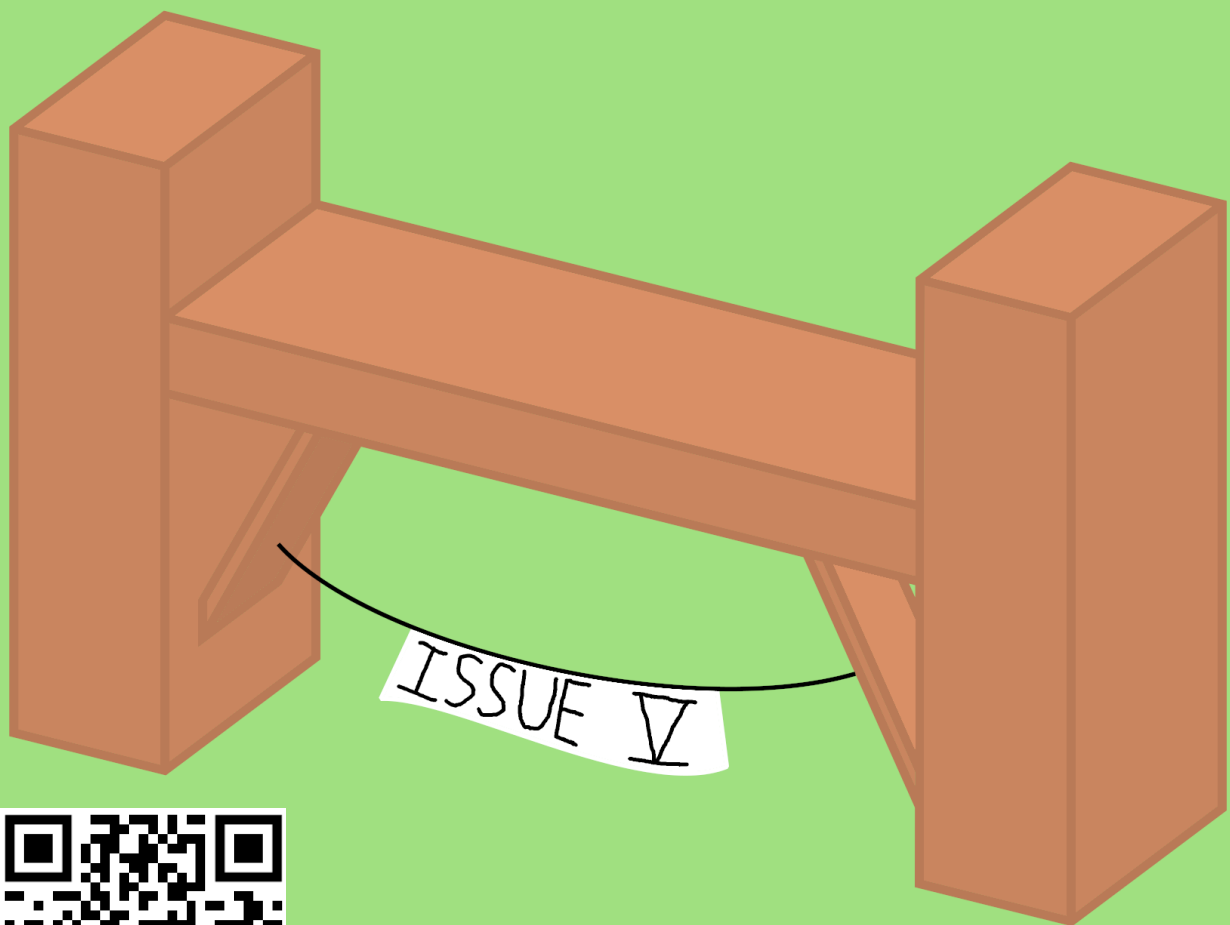
31st March–28th April 2025

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The *Bridgian Herald*

Initiated in November 2024 by the Bridge Base Foundation to “improve social cohesion and understanding in the School through the collectivisation of information.” *Bíshbés nádoíðà!*

While measures have been taken to ensure content-accuracy, it is possible that errors or omissions have been made. Feedback would be greatly appreciated to improve the *Herald* for all.

Any correspondence should be sent to:

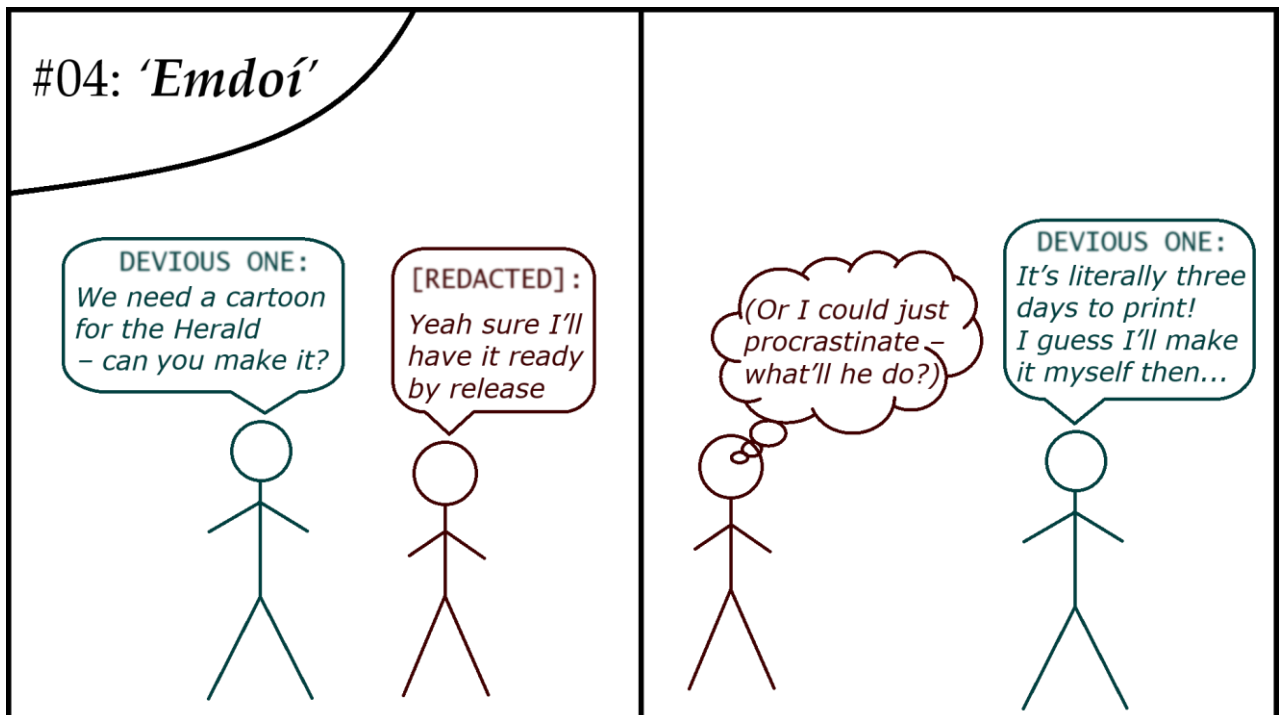
Domebush Treehouse,

Domebush Base / Base κ,

Near Orchard,

Ephkaí (Senkaí),

Unsted Park School.



Bridgian News



Syllabic form


'All-Bridgian swirls of meaning'



RARELY DOES A day go by without some new, ever more complicated addition to the system of Bridgian Phonetics. For a while now, there has been an open question of how to add punctuation to Phonetics' syllabic form, with its grid-and-lines representation of sounds. Word-level syntax, like hyphens, affixes, and spaces, were already included with special lines between grids; however, that could not be expanded easily without making it far too complex.

The Foundation's Devious One (maker of its website and writer of this article, amongst other things) has opted for a more radical change. The old syllabic form, released in November last year at BridgeCon, had another problem, which some saw as minor; but he saw it as a threat to its very name – some syllables could not be expressed on a single grid, requiring the '!' symbol to join them together. He believed it was more phonemic – sound-based – than syllabic, as no real structure was revealed by the lines, only strings of sounds.






So he set about developing a system where more information could be gleaned than just the phonic content of the words. Each syllable, in this framework, consists of three parts. There are the consonants before the vowel (known as the “prophone”), up to three vowels in the middle (the “mesophone”), and, less commonly, letters after the vowel – the “metaphone”. This can represent over 1.5 million distinct syllables, albeit with most seeming absurd in English – *xblpawlc*, anyone?




The parts are arranged vertically: with the prophone at the top, sometimes split into left and right halves; the mesophone in the middle, with

“exophonic” vowels on either side; and the metaphone in the bottom third. To form a syllable, each traditional-form sound is represented by a glyph (for example, *d* becomes ) and placed into its respective part. Not all sections need to be filled, but the mesophone is almost always used, with only forty exceptions for certain prophones.

The exophones are simply smaller, rotated versions of their mesophonic glyphs – e.g., for *y*'s right exophone,  instead of .

Width = 2 “syllabic units”	Width = 1
Prophone (1 or 2 consonants)	Punctuation
Exophone Mesophone (1 vowel + exophones) Exophone	
Metaphone (1 or 2 consonants)	
Height = 1 “syllabic unit”	Height = 3

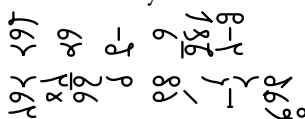
Combining two sounds, as are needed in the prophone and metaphone (technically, “symphonic” parts), is a little more complicated. First, find the “left-half” form of the first consonant, and then join it to the “right-half” form of the second consonant with a smooth curve. This is easier to see with an example: *g* (, left-half ) and *h* (, right-half ) makes  – *gh* in traditional form. There is a full list of possible combined glyphs on the Foundation's website, accessible via the QR-code on the front of this issue.

An example may help explain the encoding here. Take the “absurd” syllable from earlier, *xblpawlc*, no less absurdly presented (in anglicised, no less!) as *klraulge*. This is one of the few eight-sound syllables, mainly because of the initial consonants – *xbl*. Syllabic form is limited to two sounds in the prophone, so cannot directly display this, but the *x*-sound must always be followed by *hl* or just *l*. So an exception is made, where this is shown as *xb*, despite being not strictly correct. Joining left-half *x* () and right-half *b* () yields  for the upper section. →

The vowels can be divided into *p* as the left exophone, *a* as the mesophone, and *w* as the right exophone. Each glyph (‘, ∞, and ∙) can be combined to form ‘∞’ for the middle section. The final, metaphonic consonants are like the starting ones, with – and ↗ merging into →. Arranging all these glyphs vertically results in the “syllabograph” below:



A more typical sequence – with full, English punctuation – may look like this:



(“This is an example syllabic text-string”, phonetised to the Devious One’s pronunciation. The backslash, \, on the second line represents a pause in speaking – technically, a “glottal stop”.)

Decoding

Let’s say you were given some text in syllabic form to start with. How would you read it? Look at the syllabic-form word on the right. Is it English? Is it Bridgian? Is it simply nonsense – a random set of sounds? First, to find out, we need to convert it into traditional-form Phonetics.

Let’s break down each piece of the syllabic text – literally, analyse it – so we can understand its meaning. That low vertical line in the middle indicates a prefix, so focusing on the second half would be best. The top glyph, ∞, is a combination of the halves ∘ and ∙, denoting *d* and *b* respectively. The middle, vowel-representing symbol appears like a single glyph, but is actually two, slyly joined: ∘ and ∙. The former is the mesophone *e*, whereas the latter is the (right) exophone *y*.

In total then, the second, main syllable is *dbey* – *tae* in anglicised form – a Bridgian verb meaning ‘to build’. We should, therefore, expect the prefix to be Bridgian. ∘ means *i* and ∙ means *m*, so, surely enough, we have *im-*, which relates to the process of a verb. If that makes little sense, take *imdbey*, our resulting word, as an example. As *dbey* means ‘build’, *imdbey* (or *imtae*) must refer to the process of building.

In conclusion, to decode syllabic-form text, it must first be converted into traditional form,

then pronounced and written as English if applicable. (If you are not proficient in reading traditional-form Phonetics, the Translator program can convert it into anglicised for you.)

Nothing is perfect

We’ve discussed (fine, I’ve discussed) the problems with the older iteration of syllabic form. But, of course, this version still has issues. The first is one shared by all forms of phonetics, Bridgian or otherwise: only the pronunciations of words can be expressed, not nuances about their meaning or syntax.

Syllabic form fares better than most in this, because affixes and hyphens are shown between phonic characters. However, in doing this, it loses points in a major quality of traditional-, and even anglicised-form Phonetics, known as “anaphony”. This is the idea that every written sound or group of sounds corresponds uniquely to a pronunciation – and, hopefully, *vice versa*. Alas, that hope was lost long ago, as spaces, and other punctuation, are rarely mirrored phonetically.

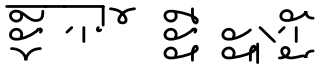
Also, the same sound can be repeated from one syllable’s metaphone to the next’s prophone, and it would only suggest a single spoken sound. For example, Bridgian *kas* – ‘map’ – with *-sà* becomes simply *kasà*, but in syllabic form, the *s* is repeated to form the string on the right. (Note √ appearing in both the bottom-right and top-left.) Nonetheless, a given syllabic string still relates to an exact sequence of sounds, so anaphony is retained.

This is much better than anglicised form, which is only tenuously anaphonic – a full word is always pronounced the same way, but a few letters can be ambiguous. (Take Bridgian *hal*: the *h* would be voiced differently if *c* was put in front.) Each glyph in syllabic form relates exactly, and consistently, to one phonemic string.

Around a week before the *Herald* went to press, three new sounds were added to Bridgian Phonetics, represented by two letters – *f* and *j*. These are not yet supported in syllabic form, although none of the new sounds are typically used in English. (The most seen is probably *j*, often used in French for the letter ‘r’.)

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Nor are contractions or possessives allowed, as the apostrophe plays double duty for the glottal stop. This, however, is an issue with Phonetics as a whole – ‘Base^ρ’s main entrance’, say, becomes *Beys Pəws meyn en’dcpəns* in traditional form, and *Bés Rôse mên en’tɾùns* in anglicised. In fact, syllabic form can treat the ‘s’ sequence as a suffix, as below:



To explain, the overline on the left indicates that ‘Base^ρ’ is a proper noun; the short vertical line on its right shows the suffix. Often, affixes cannot be exactly delimited in English, as the surrounding word changes its pronunciation – whilst writing this, for instance, your correspondent had an internal fight over whether the prefix-marker on the right should be before or after the pause.

Conclusions

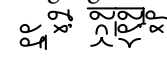
In evaluating syllabic form’s value, it is important to remember the purpose of phonetical writing, both Bridgian and otherwise. Many an annoyed English student will advocate for it as an alternate, more “logical” way of writing words: one where, if you can say the word, you can spell it. Firstly, as seen frequently above, anaphony only works one way – the spelling determines the sound, but the sound does not uniquely define the spelling.

Secondly, in English, the pronunciation of a word can be just as complicated as its spelling. Some words are said differently depending on the context – ‘bow’ could be *bô*, like the arrow-shooting weapon; or *baú*, as in the act of courtesy. Clicks (*b*, *d*, or *g*) followed by other consonants convert to pauses; vowel-ending words sometimes gain an *r*-sound. Homophones are equally problematic: as

they say in English, is it ‘there’, ‘their’, or ‘they’re’? There would be no way to tell in Phonetics.

Really, its purpose is to provide a unique notation, distinct from the written word, which expresses the way it is spoken. It merely transpired that letters were the most convenient way to encode this; phonographic writing is truly unrelated to the traditional meanings of its parts. All syllabic form did was made this explicit, by replacing *letùse lai’ thís* with $\overset{\circ}{\text{le}}\overset{\circ}{\text{t}}\overset{\circ}{\text{u}}\overset{\circ}{\text{s}}\overset{\circ}{\text{e}}\overset{\circ}{\text{ } }\overset{\circ}{\text{l}}\overset{\circ}{\text{a}}\overset{\circ}{\text{i}}\overset{\circ}{\text{ } }\overset{\circ}{\text{t}}\overset{\circ}{\text{h}}\overset{\circ}{\text{i}}\overset{\circ}{\text{s}}$ – by showing truly phonetic structure, unlimited by the “phonemism” of text.

Of course, syllabic form’s development is inextricably linked with that of the Bridgian language, and was designed specifically to represent it. Symbols like ^o, -, and ^l would not exist without the language’s *enmai Bísbbés-dthà* – or, should I say,



– because such punctuation, like a ‘closing dash’, is not used in English. For this use, syllabic-form Phonetics works well: Bridgian root-words are always one syllable long (monosyllabic), phonetise consistently, and were, to some extent, designed with such a system in mind.

Representing English words is much harder because English is simply messy. It would always be difficult to notate a language where words change their sound from their surroundings, where parts of words are so enmeshed as to be indefinite, and where one word may be pronounced in many ways by different people. It is a miracle that this *can* work, let alone that it did – but this was never the primary purpose of syllabic form. To be honest, the Devious One made it to express Bridgian-language text in a unique way; and, for an alien language like that, it works perfectly. ■

School News

Fun > Learning?

The events of World Book Day

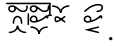
ANOTHER ACTIVITY-DAY in the span of two months is sure to arouse some attention, right? After the success of the “Rest, Play, Culture, and Arts” event in mid-February, the *Group* organised a second one for World Book Day, on the 6th of March. This is the fourth to take place during Bridge Base’s time, and, according to some, the most interesting of them all.

As is typical of the day, students and staff alike came in attired as various characters from books – well, some of them did, at least. The Foundation’s Devious One refused to dress differently, remaining wearing his signature school-uniform. He branded this as being a character from the five-volume Bridge Base Log (himself), but really did so in his infinite laziness.

The Head Guard, on the other hand, came in as Darth Vader from the *Star Wars* franchise – not exactly from a book, but apparently close enough. He won the contest for the best student-costume, although this is hardly a rare outcome. Interestingly, there was no actual prize given for the achievement, to the Guard’s minor annoyance; he did, however, manage to arrange a lightsabre duel against a Key Stage 2 student, who also came in as a *Star Wars* character.

Each class had also decorated their doors in the prior weeks, based off a piece of literature. A theme of “Courage” was provided, although few put that on the top of their agenda. In no particular order, the books included: *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald; *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum; J.K. Rowling’s *Harry Potter* (twice); *The Pirate’s Dragon* by Liz Flanagan; all the way to Isaac Newton’s *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*.

This all happened in an assembly at the end of the day, after the main activities took place. Each tutor group went to a unique set of workshops, with a total of five over the day. The two Bridgians began in the science classrooms, using a Van de Graaff generator to make their hair stand on end. The other groups reportedly used dry ice – carbon dioxide in its solid form – to create “potions”, but the delivery of this was delayed somewhat.

Next, they developed a bookmark in the computing rooms using image-editing software. The Devious One, for instance, produced a landscape, labelled with the words *Bishbés-sà héph* (‘Bridgian river’) in crude syllabic form: . After break, they were downstairs answering mathematical questions about a story, then headed off to western Seldeth to converse around a fire. The Head Guard, however, was unable to attend this due to his costume making heat an acute issue.

Their final activity was about the history of literature, consisting of an unending supply of wordsearches and videos from *Horrible Histories*, for some reason. (Most appallingly of all, there was no Bridgian writing in the lesson – although Egyptian hieroglyphs have a similar feel to them.)

However, those in different groups will have experienced different combinations of activities, including ones that the *Herald*-contributors did not experience. This is just a slice of what was on offer – although, in contrast to the last event, students were not able to choose what they did. That would have made the event more effective, by letting people do what they like the most.

But, even in its present state, the day worked well for most. The Devious One said, ‘I’d have much preferred it...if it had more learning in it’ – but of course he would, he’s the Devious One! He’s about as representative to the student body as the Bridgians are to civility! For everyone else, World Book Day was as much of a success as “Rest, Play, Culture, and Arts”.

And the *Group* seems to have recognised this, as a science-themed afternoon is being held on Thursday the 3rd of March. A form was sent out for students to select their activities. I’ll see you there!

Guides

Àngên gè Ental-doi

A guide to Bridgian history

IT ALL BEGAN with a single step. From the region of Extèria, into Fälea. Almost six years ago, at present. To launch Base δ – now sundered by the Greenridge – back when the Ridge wasn't green. Before the named Bridgian days. Mid-2019 marks the true start of the Foundation.

This was, of course, a basic precursor to Bridge Base, started by the would-be Devious One with his few friends at the time. It occupied an area that is now the grassy slope above the new Key Stage 2 building, but was at that time a patch of forest next to the basketball court (what is now the playground), and lasted for around six months, until it moved to Base η , aptly named “Rebel Base”, after the first covid-induced lockdowns.

The Foundation, in essence, descends from this, in its explorations of Fälea: the Fí dend, Base ζ , even Base λ near the end. (For those who are not familiar with Greek letters, λ , or “lambda”, is the eleventh in the alphabet; this says something about the rate of base-naming at the time.) Around the middle of 2020, the Precursor was put against a rival group, located slightly to the west of their base. This would, again, be a recurring theme in the true Foundation, with both the *Group* and Beryllians posing a threat to base-integrity.

In late 2020, though, the Precursor was looking weak, and it is believed to have disbanded in early 2021 – the Devious One, however, was not there to see the events. Out with Fälea then, and in with – where? There was nowhere for the Precursor to go. Remember that, at this point, all the members are KS2s, and building work is going on to produce the Greenridge. So they waited. Until September 2021, when they seized the opportunity to colonise a little-known set of logs in the south-west of the School.

The Devious One, having escaped Extèria's curse a year earlier, had already given those logs a name, one that would go on to become particularly infamous: “Bridge Base”. It was a latecomer to the School Maps (19th out of 24, according to its Greek letter, τ), with its region being only added in 2021's Map. Back then, it was Edge Forest, but was later renamed to “Dthenden” to give it a Bridgian root: *dthen den(-ga)* means ‘the forest that lives’.

The Bridgians thrived here, using planks and pallets for the first time to build structures like the Office and the Chasm Bridge. Some even attributed the Base's name to these constructions, although it was really from a tree by that looked like a bridge over the fence. This was, of course, until the Beryllians detached from the main group, and inflicted their wrath upon the Foundation.

The edifice of Bridgiansity, shattered both materially and socially. Almost all of the Base's resources, taken by its new rivals. The Great October Collapse truly deserves its name. The eighth entry of the Bridge Base log starts thus: ‘A raid seems to have taken place earlier today, with all our stuff (besides the bin, and the items in the Deep Chasm) being stolen.’ The Base would never be the same again – or so we thought. Little did anyone know, but the groundwork was already being laid.

Do you recognise the name “Bridgehaven”? To most members of the Foundation, certainly. To others, less so. This sector of Dthenden was gradually building itself up – plank by plank, pallet by pallet – in preparation for the time when Bridge Base would return to power. The Haven was the idea that gave the Devious One his name, plundering from Seldeth almost every day at times. He collected the items for supporting the eventual revival of Bridge Base, whenever the others saw fit.

However, the Bridgian revival never came, at least not in its intended form. Rather, Bridgehaven itself, once a secret storage location, became the centre of activity for the Foundation. The Bridgehaven Treehouse epitomised this change, breaking ground in late May 2022 and continuing to its maximal form in early October. Then the Beryllians struck again. Apparently not content with crippling Bridge Base once, they decided that they would come a year later. The Haven lasted for precisely three hundred and sixty-five days. →

To Gilnar we go

‘We looked for a base to relocate to – Base β , Flank Forest, and the Eastern Extremity of Back Forest [now Fälea’s Ríðend] all looked promising. The two of us agreed that Base β was the best.’ So runs page 181 of the Bridge Base Log, the main primary source for Bridgian history. This marks the start of the “Early Beta” period, where the Foundation occupied Gilnar Base for the first time.

It started with beams being setup in the Entrance Room, between which tarpaulins were hung. In mid-November, pallets were added as flooring, with a bench acting as a partition in the east of the Room. Technically, this was also when the Media division began (with the 2022 School Map), but that name was only adopted a year later.

The greatest – and most controversial – achievement during this time was the Second Floor, where the Upper Branches were cut down for the erection of a large plank-and-beam structure. This, obviously, caught the attention of the *Group*, who ordered the Foundation’s members to dismantle it. They did, deciding that a better use of their resources would be in constructing a “tyre-wall” afront the Base. Sound familiar?

Soon, though, the Bridgians would move to Base ρ , then merely a sector of Flank Forest. Not much happened there, besides another small tyre wall, so skip to late March 2023 and the return to Gilnar. On the same day, the Second Floor began to be rebuilt, and the first iteration of the Front Tyre Wall was built, in a “pyramid” style. (This is where each tyre is supported by the two below it, in contrast to independently supported towers.)

The Tyre Wall subsequently went through several reconstructions, where it got progressively grander; it eventually gained a wooden platform – the “Entrance Office” – atop it, much to the disdain of the *Group*. The Foundation’s Website, accessible via the QR-code on the front of this publication, documents this well. On the other hand, the Second Floor was taken down less than a week after construction, to provide materials for the rest of the Base.

At the very end of March, the Bridgians stole Base γ ’s bench, much to the annoyance of the Beryllians. Expectedly, they retook it, which led the Lintæans to threaten the complete destruction

of all Bases. What actually happened, though, was that the Beryllians destroyed their bench, with no damage to the Foundation besides that wrought by them. This event is now known as the “Easter Scare” – by the Devious One, at least – and marks the end of Beryl as a threat.

The Entrance Room’s tarpaulins were reinstated in mid-April. A “door” was added to the Front Tyre Wall, where two separate tyre-walls were connected by beams to form a passage between them. This would be the main route of entry and exit for the Base, and the Entrance Office would be put atop it in early May. At the same time, the Outpost (in Base κ , or Domebush Base) was developed, with a bench formed by two parallel wood-beams.

In early June 2023, a blue bench was taken from Fälea’s Central Hideouts and placed in the Meeting Room. This came at the same time as the Foundation’s Media division began proper activity, with the Base’s flag being designed and the first Bridgian song being released then. A rulebook, *Bridge Base Rules & Appendices*, was also created; this grew into an overly bureaucratic and increasingly unfollowed document, so was abandoned soon after its creation. (The latest version reads ‘Revision 5b; 27/6/2023’.)

In fact, the Meeting Room gained its name from the buildup to this *régime*, and obtained a desk – a wide beam supported by tyre-towers – specifically for administrative purposes. But then the *Group* struck again. The First β -Collapse led to the loss of almost all the materials in the Base, except the tyres. After a brief foray in Bridgehaven, the Foundation’s members resolved to stay in Gilnar, rebuilding the Front Tyre Wall into its seventh, final iteration.

This continued well into September, with another door making its way onto the designs, this time supported by sticks. Earthworks took place to flatten the area by the Near Gilnar Tree, which eventually evolved into the “Gilnar Mine”. (The Bridgian use of the word “mine” is to refer to any slight dip in the ground attributable to human activity.) Unfortunately, this was the main cause of the Second β -Collapse – the other one isn’t called the “first” without a reason – where all the tyres in the Base were taken, as well.

The Haven calls

This time, the Bridgians decided that they had no choice but to move. Bridgehaven was the obvious choice, as the Foundation had done well when it was last there. The Devious One pioneered this with his boringly named “Edge Forest Path Improvement Project”, or *EFPIP* for short. The *EFPIP* involved flattening and landscaping the path through the Bridge Gap, between Base τ and Bridgehaven. Allegedly, this made transportation of resources easier, but he mainly did it because there was nothing else to do.

Until the others arrived, that is. In the middle of October, planks and beams from Seldeth were used to rebuild the Bridgehaven Treehouse, arguably to a better standard than the original. This remained through November, when the first BridgeCon – or “Bridgian Convention” – took place with speeches given from atop the Treehouse. This commemorated three years since the naming of Bridge Base, with the release of various media-pieces for the Foundation. (Not literally *For The Foundation*, though.)

The “Treehouse Canopy” came next, with a metal net being used to cover an area to the west of the main Treehouse. Sticks were also used, forming a wall around the Bridgehaven Hollybush. The Bridgehaven Den was a short-lived structure, built of sticks in the west of the sector, which never reached its full potential due to poor planning. In January 2024, barricades were added to the Haven’s South and East Ports (entrances), and stick-fighting became a frequent activity.

This, clearly, was not liked by the *Group*, who decided to threaten destruction again. The Head Guard likened it to the Siege of Gondor, from J.R.R. Tolkien’s *Lord of the Rings*, although no fight actually took place. Instead, the members decided to flee, moving materials to Bases β , ν , γ , and finally κ , in what would be known as “the Scramble”. In Domebush, though, the Foundation settled, beginning with the formation of a small beam-structure and a tarpaulin.

This soon grew into Domebush Treehouse (no “the” for whatever reason), which then became at least four beam-and-pallet constructions, with countless smaller ones. These included the Central Pallet, the Bridgend, the Gatehouse, the

Gate itself, Domebush Canopy, and the Lookout, to name only the most important structures. Suffice to say, the Domebush Era – or, as the Devious One now calls it, “mid-Kappa” – was a time of great prosperity for Bridge Base. A bridge was set up all the way across the bush, from the Treehouse to the aptly named Bridgend; but, being a single, weak beam, almost nobody used it.

Nevertheless, there was an even larger build than any of those listed above: Domebush Wall. Again excepting the definite article, the Wall was somehow even larger than Base β ’s one, and spanned around a quarter of the Base’s perimeter at one point. This turned into two separate walls in May, when more protection was apparently needed *in* the entrance. (This was despite the fact that all the other entrances were almost entirely undefended, making the Inner Wall useless.)

Nothing can last forever, though, and Base κ was no different. After this, the Foundation remained inactive for a while. Small developments were made in Gilnar, but nothing significant came of it. Base ν , or Twinside Base, was the site of 2024’s BridgeCon, in which was announced this very *Herald*, amongst other things.

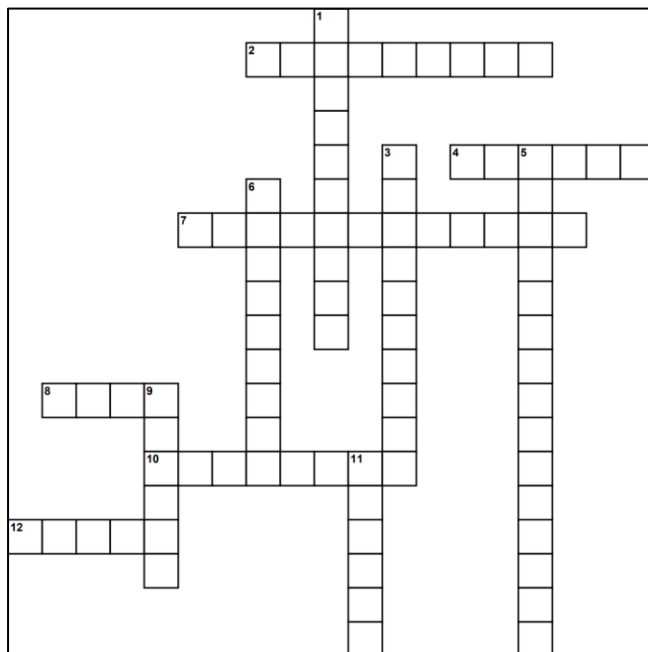
In late January, the return to Domebush seemed to mark a new chapter in Bridgian history – “Late Kappa”, following the Devious classification – with the reconstruction of Domebush Treehouse. This was certainly true, as the Treehouse was expanded to a far larger size than the mid- κ one, although there were fewer other structures to speak of. Domebush Canopy, the tarpaulin in the centre of the Base, was also rebuilt.

But in February, this too concluded, and the Foundation has been scattered ever since. One would suppose it makes it harder for the *Group* to monitor their actions, but there has simply been no reason to reconvene in one base. That was the state of the Construction division. The Media division, on the other hand, is stronger than ever – this can be seen in the *Herald*, syllabic form (see Bridgian News section), and many other projects that have taken place during this period.

So that is a guide to Bridgian history – as complicated as any other, but with homothemy weaved equally through it. Let’s hope the next chapter in this story is as rich and interesting. ■

Activities

Crossword



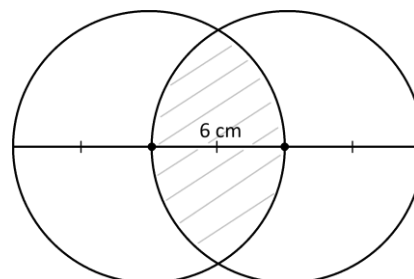
Across

- 2 – System in which sounds are expressed (9)
- 4 – Main material of Domebush Treehouse (6)
- 7 – Full name of Base μ (8,4)
- 8 – Structure typically made of tyres (4)
- 10 – Month of BridgeCon (8)
- 12 – Greek letter for Beryllian base (5)

Down

- 1 – The organisation behind Bridge Base (10)
- 3 – Number of regions on the School Map (6-4)
- 5 – Newest core Bridgian song (6,7-2)
- 6 – A vowel in syllabic form; literally ‘middle sound’ (9)
- 9 – Region meaning ‘west building’ (6)
- 11 – Traditional-form representation of $\frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1}$ (6)

Maths Challenge



Level 1 (easy)

Define numerical bounds for the area of the shaded region – i.e., two numbers, a and b , where $a \leq A \leq b$.

Level 2 (medium)

Compute the exact area, A , of the shaded region, giving units with the answer. (Workings are advised, but not required.)

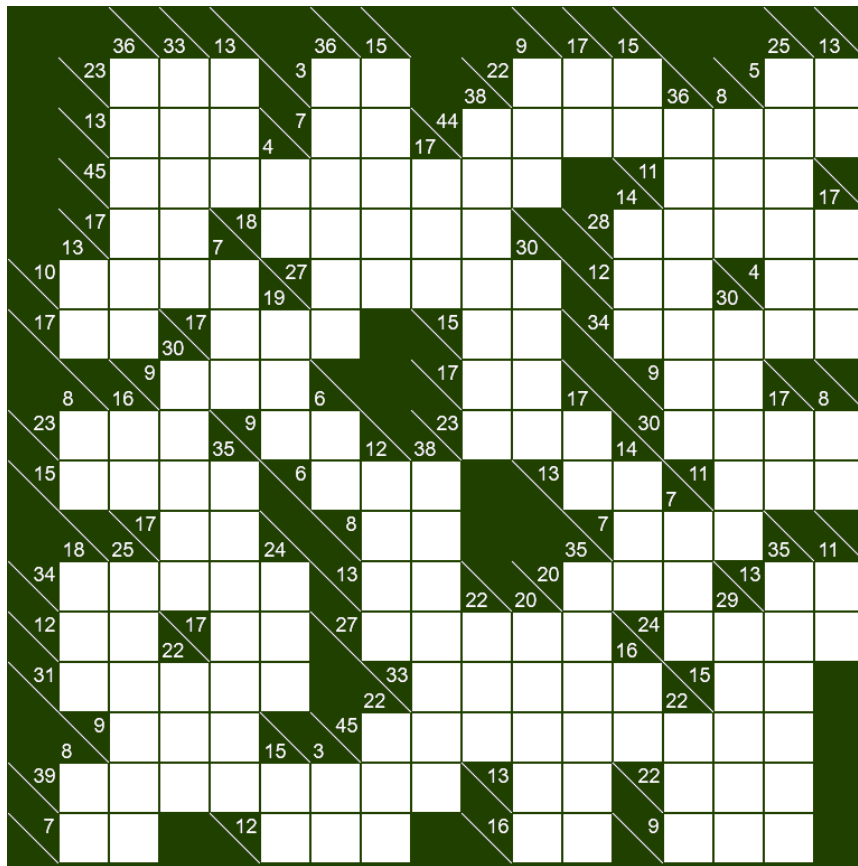
Level 3 (hard)

Generalise this expression for any two circles of radius r , with distance d between their centres.

Level 4 (what’s an “integral” anyway?)

Check your answer with comparison to an integral, over x , of the equation for a circle: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$.

Kakuro



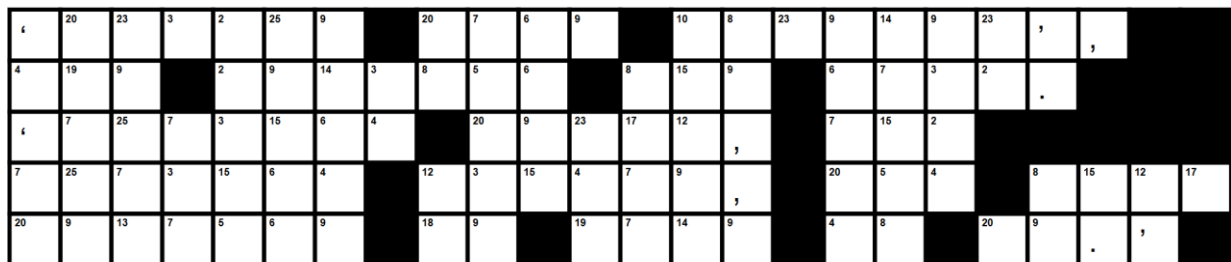
Rules

Fill all squares in the grid with the digits 1–9, such that horizontal and vertical runs add up to their respective totals in the top or left.

No digit may be repeated in an unbroken column or row.

The puzzle is considered complete when every square has a number in it, and all the above conditions are satisfied. This should be reached with a logical approach to maximise the chance of success.

Codeword



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
N	O			R	S	T	U	V	W				Y												

Rules

Each letter A–Z is replaced by a random number from 1–26. Blacked out squares in the key represent unused letters.

Crack the code to reveal the hidden message. (Tip: some letters are more common than others, use this to make educated first guesses.)

The puzzle is considered complete when all the letters are filled out following the key, and the message is correct – i.e., makes sense.