

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

ANSWERS, NUMBER ALPHOMES, Anil

1. forty 2. one 3. dos; dez; ein; een, acht; ein, acht (2;10;1;1,8;1,8) 4. tre; tri; uma (3;3;1)
5. ett; adin; deux, cinq, dix, cent (1;1;1; 2,5,10,100); ihda (1, a separate word in compounds but ≠
1 alone)

Kickshaws

David Morice

GRIM REAPER RIDDLE: Put “dead” in front of each one and you have an entry in Webster’s Third unabridged. “Dead duck” is the most well-known, but the others are buried in the dictionary, too.

WORDPLAY POEMS: The music is hidden in the words. The couplets are made of lines that are anagrams of the seven different musical syllables: do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti (ADMIRAL FOOTsie, I DRAMATISE FOOL, etc.). The quatrains are made by adding letters to the ends of the musical syllables. The first quatrain adds one letter (DOn, REd, MIx...). The second quatrain adds two, the third three, and so on.

Say Cheese!

Steve Kahan

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|-----|---------|------------|-----|---------|------------|
| 1. | (D → S) | ASIAGO | 11. | (N → R) | LIMBURGER |
| 2. | (S → R) | AMERICAN | 12. | (I → L) | EMMENTAL |
| 3. | (S → F) | FONTINA | 13. | (Y → Z) | GORGONZOLA |
| 4. | (I → C) | CHEDDAR | 14. | (F → L) | PROVOLONE |
| 5. | (M → U) | GOUDA | 15. | (P → C) | RICOTTA |
| 6. | (E → O) | ROMANO | 16. | (Y → M) | FARMER |
| 7. | (L → H) | NEUFCHATEL | 17. | (A → M) | MUENSTER |
| 8. | (C → Q) | ROQUEFORT | 18. | (S → E) | GRUYERE |
| 9. | (V → C) | COTTAGE | 19. | (L → H) | HAVARTI |
| 10. | (G → N) | STILTON | 20. | (P → S) | SWISS |

"X" Marks The Spot

Steve Kahan

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|-------------|----------------|
| 1. PARADOX | 11. FLUMMOX |
| 2. GRAVLAX | 12. AVIATRIX |
| 3. PHALANX | 13. APPENDIX |
| 4. ANTHRAX | 14. TRANSFIX |
| 5. BEESWAX | 15. CRUCIFIX |
| 6. JUKEBOX | 16. ORTHODOX |
| 7. COMPLEX | 17. SHADOWBOX |
| 8. PERPLEX | 18. EXECUTRIX |
| 9. PHOENIX | 19. CIRCUMFLEX |
| 10. EQUINOX | 20. CHICKENPOX |

Anagram Quiz-2

Anil

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. curtains | 13. libido | 25. deliverance |
| 2. shallow | 14. identification | 26. urgent |
| 3. a true A=B=C | 15. the diploma | 27. anesthetised |
| 4. glissando | 16. maize | 28. smokescreen |
| 5. prime numbers | 17. traditionalist | 29. exploits |
| 6. accommodating | 18. gazelle | 30. backslider |
| 7. Castor [and Pollux, co-stars] | 19. responsibility | 31. knapsack |
| 8. laureates | 20. growl | 32. passing phenomena |
| 9. verbiage | 21. unfathomable | 33. equaliser |
| 10. digest | 22. down and out | 34. other |
| 11. hardship | 23. stupefaction | 35. sympathy |
| 12. halted | 24. prophesy | 36. achiever |

The ART of Magic

Oscar Thumpbindle

In the first puzzle the folding results in BACHELOR.

The trick is one of parity. Think of the grids as being colored black and white like a chessboard. The whites will end together and the blacks will end together. Practice this with red and black playing cards to convince yourself.

Possible answers to the two 3x3 puzzles are:

U	S	E
F	I	T
O	C	A

(OCA is a wood sorrel)

M	A	O
P	E	R
S	T	U

(ORU=Oral Roberts University)

Punk Whiz 14: State of Pun

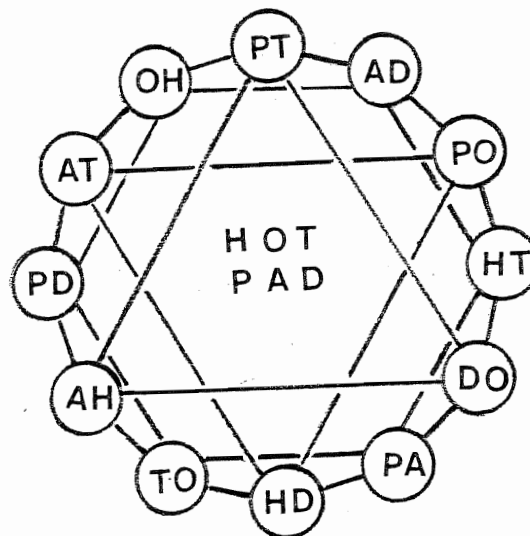
Anil

1. Ohio [round at both ends]
2. Maine
3. Maryland [merry land]
4. Minnesota [many soda]
5. New Jersey
6. Indiana
7. Washington
8. Oregon [are a gun]
9. Idaho [I'd a "ho".]
10. Laborador [labour a door]
11. Connecticut [con etiquette]
12. Tennessee [tin aseas]
13. Rhode Island [roe die-land]
14. Utah [Ute? Ha!!]
15. Saskatchewan [Sasquatch I won.]
16. Queensland
17. Quebec [key back]
18. Wisconsin [West's con sin]
19. Delaware
20. Arizona [error's owner]
21. Colorado [color odd owe]
22. Alabama [isle Obama]
23. Nebraska [new brass key (Neb. dialect)]
24. Yukon
25. Kansas [Cans is.]
26. Alaska [I'll ask her.]
27. Manitoba [man a Toba]
28. Hawaii [How are ye?]
29. Louisiana [Loo easy, Anna.]
30. Tasmania ['Tis mania!]
31. Pennsylvania [Pencil-vain, you.]
32. Massachusetts [mass achoo sits]
33. Arkansas [ark and saw]
34. Illinois [ill annoy]
35. Kentucky
36. Wyoming [why homing?]

HOT-PAD A New Puzzle-Game

Jeremiah Farrell

Puzzle:



Game: Using the pairing H-P, O-A, and T-D, opposite tokens are defined. For example, AD is opposite to TO, PD is opposite to HT, and so on. The second player can always win by placing First's opposite, diametrically across from First's placement. For instance, if First plays TO on 3, Second plays AD on 9.

Doublets

Dana Richards

OAK—OAF—OFF—EFF—ELF—ELM
BOOK—ROOK—ROOT—RIOT—
RIFT—RIFE—LIFE
LION—LIMN—LIME—MIME—
MINE—MANE
BLACK—BLOCK—BLOCS—BLOTS—
BOOTS—MOOTS—MOLTS—MOLES—
MOTES—METES—METER—PETER
JOHN—JOIN—COIN—COIL—
ROIL—ROLL—MOLL—MALL—MALT—
MART—MARY
TIGER—TIMER—TIMED—MIMED—
MIRE—MIRE—MIRE—MIRE—
MORAL—MORAN
HOLMES—HOLIES—HOLIER—
HOSIER—COSIER—COSTER—CASTER—
CASTOR—CANTOR—CANTON—
WANTON—WATTON—WATSON
The clues all start with S be-
cause I was bored.

A Cryptic Puzzle from the London Times

Dana Richards

Across—1. minnesota (anagram of
nominates) 6. (ma)sonic 7. guIDE
ALtamont 8. YOU THink 11. envoi
(homophone of envoy) 12. c+rossin(i)
+g's
Down—1. misogynic (anagram of
I cosign my) 2. nana (an+an) 3.

enciphers (anagram of creep in SH)
4. on+c+e 7. athletics (anagram of
latches it) 9. brUNTON 11. (s)even