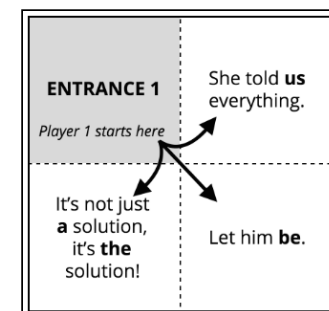# Stress Maze!

A Dungeon Crawl not for the Weak of Heart

Rules of Play

- Players place their tokens on the opposite **Entrance** squares. The first player to reach the **Treasury** wins the game!

- Players take turns to move their tokens <u>one square</u> at a time in <u>any direction</u>, including diagonally, but you <u>cannot go back</u>..

- But beware – not all squares lead to the Treasury! To make a successful move, you need to place your token on <u>the nearest square</u> containing a **highlighted** function word in its **weak form**. The highlight <u>does not</u> mean the word is stressed. All sentences are stressed regularly, that is, the way you would read them out loud.

- After you make your move, let the other player check if it was correct by referring to the **Cheat Sheet**.
  - If your move was **correct**, <u>roll the dice</u> and compare the result with the **Fortune** column.
  - If your move was **incorrect**, first <u>go back to your previous square</u>, then <u>roll the dice</u> and compare the result with the **Misfortune** column.

Dice Roll	Fortune	Misfortune
⚀ / ⚁ / ⚂	**You found a fake doctor's certificate!** During your next turn, you're excused from rolling for Misfortune if your answer is incorrect.	**Zombie students!** During your next turn, you cannot roll for Fortune if your answer is correct.
⚄ / ⚄ / ⚅	**You found a magical phonetic symbol!** You get an extra turn.	**Zombie staff members!** You lose your next turn.

- The board is a maze, so use a pen or pencil to <u>leave a breadcrumb trail</u> behind you – otherwise you might get lost!

- There's only one entrance to the Treasury. You <u>cannot move through the walls</u> (thick lines) around it.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	**ENTRANCE 1** *Player 1 starts here*	She told **us** everything.	He carried me on **his** back.	You won't **be** seen.	Do you have **any** questions?	**Sir** Galahad	It's **not** what you think!	Now it's not **the** time for pleasantries.	You **have** my sword and you **have** my bow.
2	It's not just **a** solution, it's **the** solution!	Let him **be**.	**Mr** Anderson	It was **you** the whole time!	**He** told me enough.	So, **can** you open the door or can you not?	You're on **your** own now!	**Some** guy stole it.	She **can** run quite fast.
3	**May** I speak with the queen?	Can **you** see it?	You **could** have said that in the first place.	It was **just** as bad.	**These** aren't the droids you're looking for.	We **might** have forgotten about that.	Are we **there** yet?	Our team **has** ten members.	Let me **just** check that.
4	He's the man of **our** times.	I guess he will **not** help us.	**Do** it yourself.	**There** is a hidden door behind that bookshelf.	Leave **them** alone!	You need to **have** patience to be a teacher.	**Master** of Evil	**They** are coming.	This is **just** right for me.
5	I brought **some**.	Reinforcements **have** arrived.	Don't tell him what he **should** or **shouldn't** do.	It's too far to go **there** and back.	I've been here **many** times.	We **shall** see about that.	Please buy **some** apples.	I'll take the blue **one**.	They don't know but I think she **does**.
6	You **ought** to leave now.	Stop **those** thieves!	Got **any** left?	She's **just** a child.	**THE TREASURY** *Finish!*				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
6					**THE TREASURY** *Finish!*	**The** deadline for complaints was yesterday.	What **am** I doing?	We don't have **any** time left.	To **be** or not to **be**.
7	Are **these** guys serious?	They will find **us** sooner or later.	There's something on **your** coat.	**Mrs** Smith	I **would** if I **could**.	She **not** only cooked the meal but also bought the ingredients.	I've always wanted to go **there**.	I admired **her** sword skills.	It's either **us** or **them**.
8	If **you** have what it takes.	**May** I have some?	It looks **just** like the one we saw before.	You **can** do what you want.	It's **just** a small cut.	**He** is waiting for you.	That's just **some** bloke.	**Sir** Arthur	An hour **ought** to be enough.
9	The medicine **had** a bitter taste.	They **could** be anywhere by now.	Just **be** yourself.	Hold it right **there**!	**That** is more than enough!	I **might** as well stay here.	**Our** role is to protect and to serve.	You're free to **do** as you please.	You can have as **many** as you want.
10	**They** have already discussed it.	If you want juice, I'll give you **some**.	He is the chosen **one**.	**There** comes a time in your life when you have to let go.	I need **some** more time.	We don't cheat but some people **do**.	**Baroness** Thatcher	All he **does** is slow us down.	I'm not sure if they **will** or not.
11	**Just** what do you think you're trying to do?	Give **them** what they need.	They **just** wanted money.	That's **not** bad!	London is **the** place to visit this holiday season!	I **shall** follow your lead.	How **many** do you need?	Where **am** I going?	**ENTRANCE 2** *Player 2 starts here*

Player 1 Cheat Sheet (1/2)

#	Answer	#	Answer
A7	**Incorrect!** All demonstrative adjectives usually appear in their **strong forms**.	**C10**	**Incorrect!** *One* is usually pronounced in its **strong form**, even if it appears in an unstressed position.
A8	**Correct!** Subject pronouns such as *you* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	**C11**	**Correct!** If the adverb *just* means 'only' or 'simply', it's usually unstressed and therefore pronounced in its **weak form**.
A9	**Incorrect!** *Have* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.	**D7**	**Incorrect!** Most titles are stressed, so they **don't have weak forms**.
A10	**Correct!** Subject pronouns such as *they* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	**D8**	**Correct!** Modal verbs such as *can* are usually unstressed and pronounced in their **weak forms**.
A11	**Incorrect!** If the adverb *just* means 'precisely' or 'exactly', it's usually stressed and therefore pronounced in its **strong form**.	**D9**	**Incorrect!** If the adverb *there* refers to a place/position, then it is pronounced in its **strong form**.
B7	**Correct!** Object pronouns such as *us* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	**D10**	**Correct!** If the adverb *there* is used existentially, it is pronounced in its **weak form**.
B8	**Incorrect!** *May*, *might* and *ought* have **no weak forms**.	**D11**	**Incorrect!** Although the adverb *not* can create contracted forms with auxiliaries, it has **no weak form** on its own.
B9	**Correct!** Modal verbs other than *may*, *might* and *ought* are usually unstressed and pronounced in their **weak forms**.	**E7**	**Incorrect!** Modal verbs are pronounced in their **strong forms** when stressed for emphasis or contrast.
B10	**Incorrect!** *Some* used as a pronoun, is pronounced in its **strong form**.	**E8**	**Correct!** If the adverb *just* means 'only' or 'simply', it's usually unstressed and therefore pronounced in its **weak form**.
B11	**Correct!** Object pronouns such as *them* are usually pronounced in their **weak forms**.	**E9**	**Incorrect!** All demonstrative adjectives usually appear in their **strong forms**.
C7	**Correct!** Possessive adjectives such as *your* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	**E10**	**Correct!** If *some* means "an unspecified amount/number of", it is pronounced in its **weak form**.
C8	**Incorrect!** If the adverb *just* means 'precisely' or 'exactly', it's usually stressed and therefore pronounced in its **strong form**.	**E11**	**Incorrect!** Articles are pronounced in their **strong form** when used for emphasis.
C9	**Incorrect!** *Be* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.	**F6**	**Correct!** Articles are usually pronounced in their **weak forms**.

Player 1 Cheat Sheet (2/2)

#	Answer	#	Answer
F7	**Incorrect!** Although the adverb *not* can create contracted forms with auxiliaries, it has **no weak form** on its own.	H6	**Incorrect!** The determiners *any* and *many* usually appear in their **strong forms**.
F8	**Correct!** Subject pronouns such as *he* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	H7	**Correct!** The possessive adjectives *his* and *her* are usually pronounced in their **weak forms**. The /h/ is elided unless the adjective appears sentence-initially.
F9	**Incorrect!** *May*, *might* and *ought* have **no weak forms**.	H8	**Correct!** Such monosyllabic titles as *sir* are often unstressed and appear in their **weak forms**. Note the linking /r/.
F10	**Incorrect!** If an auxiliary verb is stranded, it is pronounced in its **strong form**.	H9	**Incorrect!** *Do* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.
F11	**Correct!** Modal verbs other than *may*, *might* and *ought* are usually unstressed and pronounced in their **weak forms**.	H10	**Incorrect!** *Do* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.
G6	**Correct!** The verb *be* (and its inflected form *am*) is pronounced in its **weak form** when it is used as an auxiliary verb.	H11	**Correct!** The verb *be* (and its inflected form *am*) is pronounced in its **weak form** when it is used as an auxiliary verb.
G7	**Incorrect!** If the adverb *there* refers to a place/position, then it is pronounced in its **strong form**.	I6	**Incorrect!** *Be* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.
G8	**Incorrect!** If *some* means "a certain individual", it is used in its **strong form**.	I7	**Incorrect!** Pronouns are pronounced in their **strong forms** when used for emphasis.
G9	**Correct!** Possessive adjectives such as *our* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	I8	**Incorrect!** *May*, *might* and *ought* have **no weak forms**.
G10	**Incorrect!** Most titles are stressed, so they **don't have weak forms**.	I9	**Incorrect!** The determiners *any* and *many* usually appear in their **strong forms**.
G11	**Correct!** In such fixed phrases, the determiners *any* and *many* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	I10	**Incorrect!** Modal verbs are pronounced in their **strong forms** when stressed for emphasis or contrast.

Player 2 Cheat Sheet (1/2)

#	Answer	#	Answer
A2	**Incorrect!** The articles *a* and *the* are pronounced in their **strong form** when used for emphasis.	C3	**Correct!** Modal verbs other than *may*, *might* and *ought* are usually unstressed and pronounced in their **weak forms**.
A3	**Incorrect!** *May*, *might* and *ought* have **no weak forms**.	C4	**Incorrect!** *Do* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.
A4	**Correct!** Possessive adjectives such as *our* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	C5	**Incorrect!** Modal verbs are pronounced in their **strong forms** when stressed for emphasis or contrast.
A5	**Incorrect!** *Some* used as a pronoun, is pronounced in its **strong form**.	C6	**Correct!** In such fixed phrases, the determiners *any* and *many* usually appear in their **weak forms**.
A6	**Incorrect!** *May*, *might* and *ought* have **no weak forms**.	D1	**Correct!** *Be* is pronounced in its **weak form** when it is used as an auxiliary verb.
B1	**Correct!** Object pronouns such as *us* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	D2	**Incorrect!** Pronouns are pronounced in their **strong forms** when used for emphasis.
B2	**Incorrect!** *Be* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.	D3	**Incorrect!** If the adverb *just* means 'precisely' or 'exactly', it's usually stressed and therefore pronounced in its **strong form**.
B3	**Correct!** Subject pronouns such as *you* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	D4	**Correct!** If the adverb *there* is used existentially, it is pronounced in its **weak form**.
B4	**Incorrect!** Although the adverb *not* can create contracted forms with auxiliaries, it has **no weak form** on its own.	D5	If the adverb *there* refers to a place/position, then it is pronounced in its **strong form**.
B5	**Correct!** *Have* is pronounced in its **weak form** when it is used as an auxiliary verb.	D6	**Correct!** If the adverb *just* means 'only' or 'simply', it is usually unstressed and therefore pronounced in its **weak form**.
B6	**Incorrect!** All demonstrative adjectives usually appear in their **strong forms**.	E1	**Incorrect!** The determiners *any* and *many* usually appear in their **strong forms**.
C1	**Correct!** The possessive adjectives *his* and *her* are usually pronounced in their **weak forms**. The /h/ is elided unless the adjective appears at the beginning of a sentence.	E2	**Correct!** Subject pronouns such as *he* usually appear in their **weak forms**.
C2	**Incorrect!** Most titles are stressed, so they **don't have weak forms**.	E3	**Incorrect!** All demonstrative adjectives usually appear in their **strong forms**.

#	Answer	#	Answer
E4	**Correct!** Object pronouns such as *them* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	G5	**Correct!** If *some* means "an unspecified amount/number of", it is pronounced in its **weak form**.
E5	**Incorrect!** The determiners *any* and *many* usually appear in their **strong forms**.	H1	**Correct!** Articles such as *the* are usually pronounced in their **weak forms**.
F1	**Correct!** Such monosyllabic titles as *sir* are often unstressed and appear in their **weak forms**.	H2	**Incorrect!** If some means "a certain individual", it is pronounced in its **strong form**.
F2	**Incorrect!** Modal verbs such as *can* are pronounced in their **strong forms** when stressed for emphasis or contrast.	H3	**Incorrect!** *Have* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.
F3	**Incorrect!** *May*, *might* and *ought* have **no weak forms**.	H4	**Correct!** Subject pronouns such as *they* usually appear in their **weak forms**.
F4	**Incorrect!** *Have* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.	H5	**Incorrect!** *One* is usually pronounced in its **strong form**, even if it appears in an unstressed position.
F5	**Correct!** Modal verbs such as *shall* are usually unstressed and pronounced in their **weak forms**.	I1	**Incorrect!** *Have* is pronounced in its **strong form** when it is used as a full, lexical verb rather than an auxiliary.
G1	**Incorrect!** Although the adverb *not* can create contracted forms with auxiliaries, it has **no weak form** on its own.	I2	**Correct!** Modal verbs such as *can* are usually unstressed and pronounced in their **weak forms**.
G2	**Correct!** Possessive adjectives such as *your* usually appear in their **weak forms**.	I3	**Correct!** If the adverb *just* means 'only' or 'simply', it's usually unstressed and therefore pronounced in its **weak form**.
G3	**Incorrect!** If the adverb *there* refers to a place/position, then it is pronounced in its **strong form**.	I4	**Incorrect!** If the adverb *just* means 'precisely' or 'exactly', it's usually stressed and therefore pronounced in its **strong form**.
G4	**Incorrect!** Most titles are stressed, so they **don't have weak forms**.	I5	**Incorrect!** If an auxiliary verb is stranded, it is pronounced in its **strong form**.