

First hints — where to start

- 1 Atbash needs no key and no guessing. Write A–Z on one line and Z–A directly under it, and read the ciphertext off the second row.
- 2 Count 3 letters backwards from any cipher letter to get the plain one. Start with the shortest word on the page.
- 3 Atbash needs no key and no guessing. Write A–Z on one line and Z–A directly under it, and read the ciphertext off the second row.
- 4 Count 7 letters backwards from any cipher letter to get the plain one. Start with the shortest word on the page.
- 5 Build the cipher alphabet first, on paper: OBSIDIAN, then the letters of the alphabet that OBSIDIAN does not already use. Everything after that is lookup.
- 6 Build the cipher alphabet first, on paper: LABYRINTH, then the letters of the alphabet that LABYRINTH does not already use. Everything after that is lookup.
- 7 Build the cipher alphabet first, on paper: SKYFATHER, then the letters of the alphabet that SKYFATHER does not already use. Everything after that is lookup.
- 8 Build the cipher alphabet first, on paper: JAGUAR, then the letters of the alphabet that JAGUAR does not already use. Everything after that is lookup.
- 9 Count 19 letters backwards from any cipher letter to get the plain one. Start with the shortest word on the page.
- 10 Look for a one-letter word — in English it is A or I — and for the commonest three-letter word on the page, which is almost always THE.
- 11 Look for a one-letter word — in English it is A or I — and for the commonest three-letter word on the page, which is almost always THE.
- 12 Look for a one-letter word — in English it is A or I — and for the commonest three-letter word on the page, which is almost always THE.
- 13 Look for a one-letter word — in English it is A or I — and for the commonest three-letter word on the page, which is almost always THE.
- 14 Look for a one-letter word — in English it is A or I — and for the commonest three-letter word on the page, which is almost always THE.
- 15 Row 1 of the fence takes every 4th letter, starting at the first. That is 8 letters — count them off the front of the ciphertext and you have the top rail.
- 16 Row 1 of the fence takes every 6th letter, starting at the first. That is 6 letters — count them off the front of the ciphertext and you have the top rail.
- 17 Row 1 of the fence takes every 4th letter, starting at the first. That is 9 letters — count them off the front of the ciphertext and you have the top rail.
- 18 Row 1 of the fence takes every 6th letter, starting at the first. That is 6 letters — count them off the front of the ciphertext and you have the top rail.
- 19 The word you are spelling has 5 letters and it is a plain English noun, not a name.
- 20 The word you are spelling has 5 letters and it is a plain English noun, not a name.
- 21 The word you are spelling has 4 letters and it is a plain English noun, not a name.
- 22 The word you are spelling has 4 letters and it is a plain English noun, not a name.
- 23 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 8 rows down to a handful.
- 24 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 9 rows down to a handful.
- 25 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 12 rows down to a handful.

- 26 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 8 rows down to a handful.
- 27 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 8 rows down to a handful.
- 28 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 9 rows down to a handful.
- 29 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 10 rows down to a handful.
- 30 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 10 rows down to a handful.
- 31 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 8 rows down to a handful.
- 32 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 8 rows down to a handful.
- 33 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 12 rows down to a handful.
- 34 Take the clues in the order printed. The first one alone leaves 6 rows down to a handful.
- 35 Draw the grid: left down the side, right across the top, and cross out what each clue forbids. Do not try to hold it in your head.
- 36 Draw the grid: left down the side, right across the top, and cross out what each clue forbids. Do not try to hold it in your head.
- 37 Draw the grid: left down the side, right across the top, and cross out what each clue forbids. Do not try to hold it in your head.
- 38 Draw the grid: left down the side, right across the top, and cross out what each clue forbids. Do not try to hold it in your head.
- 39 Start with clue 3. It is the only clue that settles a cell outright, or comes closest to it, and everything else hangs off what it removes.
- 40 Start with clue 3. It is the only clue that settles a cell outright, or comes closest to it, and everything else hangs off what it removes.
- 41 Start with clue 3. It is the only clue that settles a cell outright, or comes closest to it, and everything else hangs off what it removes.
- 42 Start with clue 3. It is the only clue that settles a cell outright, or comes closest to it, and everything else hangs off what it removes.
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- 46 Start with clue 3. It is the only clue that settles a cell outright, or comes closest to it, and everything else hangs off what it removes.
- 47 Start with clue 3. It is the only clue that settles a cell outright, or comes closest to it, and everything else hangs off what it removes.
- 48 Start with clue 4. It is the only clue that settles a cell outright, or comes closest to it, and everything else hangs off what it removes.
- 49 Work the longest names first: a long name has fewer places it can sit, and every letter you strike out narrows the rest.
- 50 Work the longest names first: a long name has fewer places it can sit, and every letter you strike out narrows the rest.
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- 57 Work the longest names first: a long name has fewer places it can sit, and every letter you strike out narrows the rest.
- 58 Work the longest names first: a long name has fewer places it can sit, and every letter you strike out narrows the rest.
- 59 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 10 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 60 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 8 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 61 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 8 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 62 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 11 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 63 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 7 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 64 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 9 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 65 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 11 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 66 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 9 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 67 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 8 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 68 Start with the longest name. There is only one run of 8 squares in the grid, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 69 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.
- 70 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.
- 71 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.
- 72 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.
- 73 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.
- 74 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.
- 75 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.

- 76 Compare the two rows column by column. One column is the same for all three above and different for all three below; every other column is noise.
- 77 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 78 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 79 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 80 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 81 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 82 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 83 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 84 Find the clues that name a position outright and write those in first. Everything else is relative and needs an anchor.
- 85 Do the multiplication and division before the addition and subtraction, as always. $\div$ here divides exactly, with no remainder — if yours has one, a figure has been taken from the wrong row of the table.
- 86 Do the multiplication and division before the addition and subtraction, as always. $\div$ here divides exactly, with no remainder — if yours has one, a figure has been taken from the wrong row of the table.
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- 91 Do the multiplication and division before the addition and subtraction, as always. $\div$ here divides exactly, with no remainder — if yours has one, a figure has been taken from the wrong row of the table.
- 92 Do the multiplication and division before the addition and subtraction, as always. $\div$ here divides exactly, with no remainder — if yours has one, a figure has been taken from the wrong row of the table.
- 93 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 10 with a run of 6 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.
- 94 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 10 with a run of 8 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.
- 95 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 11 with a run of 11 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.
- 96 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 12 with a run of 12 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.
- 97 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 12 with a run of 12 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.
- 98 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 12 with a run of 10 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.

- 99 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 12 with a run of 12 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.
- 100 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them: a row of 11 with a run of 11 in it has very little room to slide, and the squares it must cover whichever way it sits can be filled at once.
- 101 Start with the shortest word on the page.
- 102 Start with the shortest word on the page.
- 103 Start with the shortest word on the page.
- 104 Start with the shortest word on the page.
- 105 Take the clues in the order printed.
- 106 Take the clues in the order printed.
- 107 Take the clues in the order printed.
- 108 There is only one run long enough for the longest of the six names, so it has one place to go and nothing to decide.
- 109 Take the longest of the six first: it has fewer places it can sit.
- 110 Start with the lines whose numbers nearly fill them.

Second hints — what to do with what you found

- 1 The longest word in the ciphertext is DZGXSVW. It has no repeated letter, which itself narrows it.
- 2 The longest word in the ciphertext is BJJGUDVLO. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 3 The longest word in the ciphertext is VMLINLFH. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 4 The longest word in the ciphertext is ZAYHUNLY. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 5 The longest word in the ciphertext is DENCTDDKTCLUROKITC. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 6 The longest word in the ciphertext is ORFRFAROP. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 7 The longest word in the ciphertext is KADJIHAF. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 8 The longest word in the ciphertext is SRLMGDSESIJL. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 9 The longest word in the ciphertext is ZKTGWFHMAXKL. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 10 The longest word in the ciphertext is QTFAEGUZGPVNE. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 11 The longest word in the ciphertext is DVDLUGDEF. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 12 The longest word in the ciphertext is WHBUIN. It has no repeated letter, which itself narrows it.
- 13 The longest word in the ciphertext is TAVOOSTL. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 14 The longest word in the ciphertext is VHHUYEFFLC. Its letter pattern is the fastest way in: which English word of that length repeats letters in those positions?
- 15 Draw the empty zig-zag first: 3 rows, 32 columns, and mark which cell each column uses. Then fill the rows in order from the ciphertext.
- 16 Draw the empty zig-zag first: 4 rows, 32 columns, and mark which cell each column uses. Then fill the rows in order from the ciphertext.
- 17 Draw the empty zig-zag first: 3 rows, 36 columns, and mark which cell each column uses. Then fill the rows in order from the ciphertext.
- 18 Draw the empty zig-zag first: 4 rows, 34 columns, and mark which cell each column uses. Then fill the rows in order from the ciphertext.
- 19 The longest answer has 9 letters. Get that one and its initial fixes position 2 of the word.
- 20 The longest answer has 8 letters. Get that one and its initial fixes position 4 of the word.
- 21 The longest answer has 7 letters. Get that one and its initial fixes position 3 of the word.
- 22 The longest answer has 9 letters. Get that one and its initial fixes position 4 of the word.
- 23 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 24 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 25 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 26 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 27 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.

- 28 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 29 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 30 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 31 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 32 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 33 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 34 The `kin` column is the one most readers skip. It is doing real work in this puzzle.
- 35 A row with one uncrossed cell is settled — and settling it crosses out that whole column.
- 36 A row with one uncrossed cell is settled — and settling it crosses out that whole column.
- 37 A row with one uncrossed cell is settled — and settling it crosses out that whole column.
- 38 A row with one uncrossed cell is settled — and settling it crosses out that whole column.
- 39 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 40 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 41 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 42 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 43 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 44 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 45 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 46 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 5 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 47 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 5 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 48 Fill in the negatives before the positives. In a grid this size, three crossed-out cells in a row of 4 leave one, and that is where most of these open up.
- 49 Do not read the leftovers until every name is struck out. One name missed and the sentence comes out as nonsense — which is itself the check that you have them all.
- 50 Do not read the leftovers until every name is struck out. One name missed and the sentence comes out as nonsense — which is itself the check that you have them all.
- 51 Do not read the leftovers until every name is struck out. One name missed and the sentence comes out as nonsense — which is itself the check that you have them all.
- 52 Do not read the leftovers until every name is struck out. One name missed and the sentence comes out as nonsense — which is itself the check that you have them all.
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- 57 Do not read the leftovers until every name is struck out. One name missed and the sentence comes out as nonsense — which is itself the check that you have them all.
- 58 Do not read the leftovers until every name is struck out. One name missed and the sentence comes out as nonsense — which is itself the check that you have them all.
- 59 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 60 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 61 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 62 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 63 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 64 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 65 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 66 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 67 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 68 Then count the runs by length. Any length with only one name of that length is settled; do all of those before you guess anything.
- 69 The column that matters here is `class`.
- 70 The column that matters here is `kin`.
- 71 The column that matters here is `kin`.
- 72 The column that matters here is `kin`.
- 73 The column that matters here is `class`.
- 74 The column that matters here is `kin`.
- 75 The column that matters here is `kin`.
- 76 The column that matters here is `letters`.
- 77 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.
- 78 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.
- 79 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.
- 80 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.
- 81 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.

- 82 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.
- 83 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.
- 84 Then take the `before` clues in a chain: if A is before B and B is before C, three of the places are settled at once.
- 85 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 86 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 87 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 88 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 89 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 90 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 91 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 92 The result is a number between 1 and 19, because it is a place in the list. If yours is outside that, one sign is the wrong way round.
- 93 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 94 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 95 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 96 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 97 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 98 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 99 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 100 Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones. Half of this family is worked out from what CANNOT be filled, and a grid with only the filled squares marked loses that half.
- 101 Then the commonest three-letter word, which in English is almost always THE.
- 102 Then the commonest three-letter word, which in English is almost always THE.
- 103 Then the commonest three-letter word, which in English is almost always THE.
- 104 Then the commonest three-letter word, which in English is almost always THE.
- 105 The kin column is doing real work here.
- 106 The kin column is doing real work here.
- 107 The kin column is doing real work here.

- 108** Then count the runs by length. Any length with a single name of that length is settled before you guess anything.
- 109** Do not read the leftovers until all six are struck out. One missed and the sentence comes out as nonsense, which is itself the check that you have them all.
- 110** Mark the empty squares as well as the full ones.

Third hints — near the answer

- 1 It begins: HE WAS FREE.
- 2 It begins: THERE IS A.
- 3 It begins: THE HUT STANDS.
- 4 It begins: ONE SPRING A.
- 5 It begins: ON THE EIGHTEEN-THOUSANDTH.
- 6 It begins: SHE REMEMBERS AGES.
- 7 It begins: IN THE EARLY.
- 8 It begins: THE WORLD WE.
- 9 It begins: THE TWINS GREW.
- 10 It begins: THE GODS HEARD.
- 11 It begins: HE WENT UP.
- 12 It begins: AOIFE WAS HIS.
- 13 It begins: MAUI WAS THE.
- 14 It begins: THERE WAS A.
- 15 It begins: BALDUR WAS THE MOST.
- 16 It begins: CHARON WOULD NOT TAKE.
- 17 It begins: EACH ENDED IN THE.
- 18 It begins: ZAL WAS BORN TO.
- 19 It begins with D and ends with H, and clue 5 answers HUMBABA.
- 20 It begins with N and ends with T, and clue 5 answers TANIWHA.
- 21 It begins with M and ends with K, and clue 4 answers KAPPA.
- 22 It begins with G and ends with E, and clue 4 answers EACHUISCE.
- 23 It is the Greek one, and its class is I.
- 24 It is the Hindu one, and its class is IV.
- 25 It is the Korean one, and its class is III.
- 26 It is the West & Central African one, and its class is VI.
- 27 It is the Egyptian one, and its class is V.
- 28 It is the Greek one, and its class is II.
- 29 It is the Greek one, and its class is I.
- 30 It is the Egyptian one, and its class is II.
- 31 It is the Turkic & Tengri one, and its class is II.
- 32 It is the Polynesian one, and its class is II.
- 33 It is the Inuit one, and its class is III.
- 34 It is the Slavic one, and its class is I.
- 35 Kerberos takes Greek.
- 36 Qilin takes I · The Guardians.
- 37 Jormungandr takes E · the great serpent.
- 38 Sedna takes Inuit.
- 39 Kerberos's civilization is Greek.

- 40 Bennu's civilization is Egyptian.
- 41 Apep's civilization is Egyptian.
- 42 Garuda's civilization is Hindu.
- 43 Tupilaq's civilization is Inuit.
- 44 Lemures's civilization is Roman.
- 45 Lamashtu's civilization is Mesopotamian.
- 46 Abiku's civilization is West & Central African.
- 47 Makara's civilization is Hindu.
- 48 Kerberos's civilization is Greek.
- 49 The sentence has 30 words and begins: The mother — who was ...
- 50 The sentence has 40 words and begins: He was the god of ...
- 51 The sentence has 26 words and begins: The Polynesian peoples, sailing in ...
- 52 The sentence has 25 words and begins: The king and the wild ...
- 53 The sentence has 27 words and begins: He married Rudaba, a princess ...
- 54 The sentence has 24 words and begins: The joints of her fingers, ...
- 55 The sentence has 21 words and begins: Not in the great way ...
- 56 The sentence has 34 words and begins: The world we now stand ...
- 57 The sentence has 30 words and begins: Their mother died bringing the ...
- 58 The sentence has 29 words and begins: From that day all stories ...
- 59 QILIN goes down, starting in row 6, column 5 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 60 ADZE goes across, starting in row 7, column 9 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 61 PUCA goes down, starting in row 7, column 9 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 62 APEP goes down, starting in row 9, column 5 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 63 ANZU goes across, starting in row 6, column 4 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 64 ABIKU goes down, starting in row 3, column 3 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 65 APEP goes across, starting in row 10, column 10 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 66 ADZE goes down, starting in row 6, column 6 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 67 PUCA goes down, starting in row 9, column 8 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 68 MOO goes down, starting in row 8, column 7 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 69 The answer is Qilin.
- 70 The answer is Imugi.
- 71 The answer is Adze.
- 72 The answer is Rukh.
- 73 The answer is Abiku.
- 74 Not one of the four candidates passes the rule. The answer is none of them.
- 75 The answer is Draugr.
- 76 The answer is Makara.
- 77 The first is Kemet and the last is Norðr.
- 78 The first is The Sun of Earth and the last is The fifth sun.
- 79 The first is The Guardians and the last is The Restless Dead.
- 80 The first is He watched humankind and the last is The eagle came.

- 81 The first is The gods want deathlessness and the last is The nectar rises.
- 82 The first is Moo and the last is Jormungandr.
- 83 The first is The crown of the steppe and the last is The royal robe.
- 84 The first is Zhōnghuá and the last is Hangu.
- 85 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 5.
- 86 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 14.
- 87 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 12.
- 88 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 16.
- 89 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 18.
- 90 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 11.
- 91 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 7.
- 92 Before you count down the list: the tally works out at 19.
- 93 The picture is not quite symmetrical, so do not assume a mirror. For a start, row 1 reads 2 empty, 6 filled, 2 empty.
- 94 The picture is not quite symmetrical, so do not assume a mirror. For a start, row 1 reads 2 empty, 8 filled.
- 95 The picture is not quite symmetrical, so do not assume a mirror. For a start, row 1 reads 11 filled.
- 96 The picture is symmetrical left to right, so every row is a mirror of itself — solve the left half and the right half is free. For a start, row 1 reads 12 filled.
- 97 The picture is symmetrical left to right, so every row is a mirror of itself — solve the left half and the right half is free. For a start, row 1 reads 4 empty, 4 filled, 4 empty.
- 98 The picture is not quite symmetrical, so do not assume a mirror. For a start, row 1 reads 12 empty.
- 99 The picture is symmetrical left to right, so every row is a mirror of itself — solve the left half and the right half is free. For a start, row 1 reads 5 empty, 2 filled, 5 empty.
- 100 The picture is symmetrical left to right, so every row is a mirror of itself — solve the left half and the right half is free. For a start, row 1 reads 2 filled, 7 empty, 2 filled.
- 101 It begins: THE PEOPLE ATE.
- 102 It begins: THE TWINS GREW.
- 103 It begins: TENGRI ÜLGEN, WHO.
- 104 It begins: THE BOY AND.
- 105 It is the Aztec one.
- 106 It is the Mesopotamian one.
- 107 It is the Mesopotamian one.
- 108 QILIN goes down, starting in row 8, column 8 (counting the top-left square as row 1, column 1).
- 109 The sentence begins: The legs are scaly and ...
- 110 row 1 reads 1 empty, 8 filled, 1 empty