**Episode #23**

**Speaker 1** [00:00:00] Welcome to the Cabrera Lab podcast. Hey. Hello.

**Speaker 2** [00:00:07] What's up?

**Speaker 1** [00:00:08] Nada.

**Speaker 2** [00:00:09] How you doing?

**Speaker 1** [00:00:10] I'm doing great.

**Speaker 2** [00:00:11] I have no idea what we're gonna talk about today. I do have a- Neither do I. I had an interesting phone call, which sort of brought up a question for me and reminded me of something you say a lot. I know that's a weird entry, but we'll get there. So I was talking to somebody, I think it was on a Zoom call, first life loving me, can't remember who it was. And they said to me, they were in a situation. I don't remember if it was at work or at home, where they had this moment where they thought to themselves, why is everyone else in this room wrong? Like, why don't they see that they're wrong? I'm obviously right. And it reminded me of one time you said to me, do you know what it feels like to be wrong?

**Speaker 1** [00:00:59] It feels exactly like being right.

**Speaker 2** [00:01:01] Yes.

**Speaker 1** [00:01:02] Hahaha

**Speaker 2** [00:01:04] Which I think is a very interesting way to think about it and a good a good friend of ours once just the other day said, how do you know that you know what you know and how do you know when you're right? And I think that's an interestingness. I mean how do you know.

**Speaker 1** [00:01:25] Have a nice day.

**Speaker 2** [00:01:26] Okay, so say more about that.

**Speaker 1** [00:01:28] Well, we did a whole episode on science and how science can be applied to everyday life and indeed is really the only thing that we've truly applied to every day life. People say all the time, like, oh, I'm not a scientist, but you are. We're all scientists. We all navigate the world in a way that... You know, we don't run into walls. We don't, if you're not constantly running into walls, then you're a scientist, right? You're using evidentiary perception and cognition to navigate the universe. If you can walk down a flight of stairs, you're scientists. If you, you know, can order a sandwich and predict that you're gonna get it. you're a scientist right i mean those are all essentially predict we're making predictions every single moment of every single day to do the most basic Well, those predictions are based on evidence, based on cognition, based on observation. Observation, yeah. And we're making those predictions, and then a good portion of the time, we're right about those basic predictions. It's when things start to get more complex, like predicting what a market's gonna do, or predicting what your teenage. teenagers are going to do and, you know, as things get more complex, it's harder to make those predictions. But we're all scientists.

**Speaker 2** [00:03:06] Yeah, but I also think people can see that in those examples. They can say, oh, I'm observing things when I make a prediction about there's going to be a wall in front of me and I don't want to walk in.

**Speaker 3** [00:03:19] Yes. Exactly.

**Speaker 2** [00:03:20] I don't think people make that connection to how they're thinking about things, right? Like, I think I'm right, you think you're right. Well, we're both, we both feel like we've taken in evidence. We both feel... What are you doing?

**Speaker 1** [00:03:38] Well, you don't feel that because it's not a feeling. We think we're taking in evidence.

**Speaker 2** [00:03:42] We think we have the evidence that we're right at that moment.

**Speaker 1** [00:03:46] At that moment, yeah.

**Speaker 2** [00:03:47] So how do you deal with that? How do you reconcile that? I mean, everybody walks around and feels.

**Speaker 1** [00:03:52] Well, the first thing I would say is you're definitely wrong. All the time.

**Speaker 2** [00:03:57] No, you're definitely.

**Speaker 1** [00:03:58] No, I mean, we all are most certainly wrong all the time about everything. And what I mean by that is our mental models are capturing a snippet of reality if we think about that fraction of mental model over reality, M over R. You know, the numerator is much smaller than the denominator, like infinitesimally smaller. So by definition, what that means is that you are definitely wrong. Even when your predictions turn out to be true, you're not seeing the whole thing. So it's, I think it's a safer bet to assume that there's a lot more that you don't know and aren't getting right than what you do know and are getting right. The DK, the don't know. is much larger than the now.

**Speaker 2** [00:05:00] Right, but how does that impact when you have to make decisions, like being willing to make decisions based on knowing you only know a certain percentage of what could be known about a situation, you're basing a decision on the percent that you know.

**Speaker 1** [00:05:14] Yeah, I think you want to be really, really specific about what you know and what you know you know, right, and what versus what you, you know think you know versus what you don't know. But you know you can make a decision if you are really sure of certain things because you have evidence or you have observational, some kind of fact. then you don't have to know everything to make a decision and have that probability of that decision working out well go in your favor. You just have to maybe one or two things. But you gotta be clear about what you know and don't know. And so to that person that you were talking about, I would want them to sort of ask themselves a couple questions. One is, how do you know that you're right and they're all wrong? What's the probability of you being right and they all being wrong? That has a lot to do with history, right? To what extent are you often right, verifiably right, not just in your opinion right, and everyone else is verifiability wrong? Like, to what extent does that establish a pattern? And I think the answer to most of those things is going to be, yeah, that doesn't happen often. You're not verifiably right, and everybody else is verifiability wrong, unless you really have a tremendous amount of confirmation bias.

**Speaker 2** [00:06:57] Yeah, I mean, there's a difference, though, between being verifiably right and being open to being wrong. Yeah. Right. So, to me, the baby step is being open to the fact that I'm possibly don't have all the information I'm possibly wrong.

**Speaker 1** [00:07:16] Well, I think that's what I'm saying is like the way to get from I'm right and they're all wrong to the possibility that I'm wrong is, is there, is there anything behind this notion that I am right and they're all wrong, I'm smart and they are all stupid. I'm, you know, I am seeing it clearly and they all seeing it, you know, a little opaquely. Is there anything to that? And if the answer is maybe not so much, then that opens you up. to the possibility of being wrong.

**Speaker 2** [00:07:50] Well, yes, and also, I mean, the biggest thing that's that stands out as you're talking right now to me is, okay, but there's confirmation bias.

**Speaker 3** [00:08:00] Yes.

**Speaker 2** [00:08:00] And so what you're almost saying is the antidote to confirmation bias is being willing to understand that you're possibly wrong and seek out other forms of information, meaning you can confirm your way into verifying that you are right through bias by selecting what you take in.

**Speaker 1** [00:08:23] The antidote to confirmation bias is evidence, observational evidence from the outside world. That's how we get rid of our confirmation bias because confirmation bias as being in an echo chamber with our mental models and projecting those mental models onto reality. Right. We do that a ton, an absolute ton.

**Speaker 2** [00:08:47] Well the other thing is I was talking to a group of, actually I was lucky enough to do a keynote for 300 people, 300 fantastic educators and administrators. It always strikes me how transformative it is for people to realize that they're seeing things through their mental models, that you're not interacting directly with the world. It's all mediated through the mental model you're building, which is based on the information that you are taking in. And so it seems to me when we talk about I walk around thinking everyone in the is wrong. You know, part of it is understanding, well, I'm building a mental model, but they're all building a mentor model. And mine doesn't have to be right and theirs doesn't to be wrong. They can all just be.

**Speaker 1** [00:09:41] Yeah, and that turns out to be, I mean, this relates to so many of the previous podcasts. We did a podcast on bivalency, for example. I mean this notion that we can just label things right and wrong or black and white, you know, it's very bivalent, good or bad. Those are all really bivalence sort of frameworks that we put on things that almost always turn out to be wrong, ironically.

**Speaker 3** [00:10:09] Accurate

**Speaker 1** [00:10:09] inaccurate and and so it's like is it that you're right and they're all wrong or is it that like you have one perspective and they have different perspectives and if we looked at the thing from multiple perspectives we would kind of get a fuller more dimensional picture of of the situation or this the conflict or whatever it was that we were looking at and so i it's just hard to imagine that all these other people in the room don't have, that there's zero value in their perspective. It's hard, I mean, it's possible that you could just be an eagle among turkeys. Not that turkeys are as animals, but now, Benjamin Franklin wanted that to be the national bird.

**Speaker 2** [00:10:58] It could have been.

**Speaker 1** [00:11:02] Anyway, it could be that that's the case, but it's highly improbable that none of the other people at the table have any value in their unique perspective on the issue. That's just improbably.

**Speaker 2** [00:11:17] Yes, okay. So let's say, let's make it a personal example. Let's say I'm a person, I mean, I'm not, but let's, say I am a person that walks through the world. I've just, you know, for whatever reason, I've had experiences and I've been raised in a way that I walk through the world believing that I'm mostly right. You know, that I am right most of the time. And I don't realize that it's a problem until my relationships are failing. I'm not thriving at work. You, know, I am not getting along with my co-workers. there's conflict around me. So what do I do about that? Where do I start if I want to? disabuse myself of that idea.

**Speaker 1** [00:11:58] Well, if you even had the awareness in the first place that that was the case, then that would be an easy problem to fix because once you have that awareness, then it's like, once you see the problem, you can solve the problem. The problem with folks that tend to be like that is a lot of that's coming from an emotional drive of ego or something like that where they're putting up all these barriers to feel kind of... feel good about themselves. And as a result, they never get to the point where they get to that questioning state or that curious state or love reality state where they say, maybe I'm wrong. No, because to be wrong would be to challenge their very identity. And so the first thing that you have to do with folks like this is separate their identity. from their mental model, right? You have to separate their identity from their metal model. Because a lot of people think that what I think and what I know and what am right about is who I am. And it's not. I mean, we have thoughts all the time that are completely erroneous and bogus.

**Speaker 2** [00:13:12] Okay, well, let's slow down a minute, because I think that could be confusing. Separate our identity from our mental models. You're saying who we are is not dictated only by what we think.

**Speaker 1** [00:13:24] I mean, if you're at a meeting at work and you think, hey, we should go towards market A, not market B, you know, and that's my opinion. If you're so sold on that opinion that for someone to disagree with it is to challenge your identity, right, then you're not gonna explore the possibility that you're wrong because your identity is on the line. You have to protect your identity. So if we can separate your identity from your mental models, from what you think, then, then if somebody challenges this mental model and, and, you know, even worse, if it turns out that this mental models is wrong or even stupid, you know, God forbid, then nothing happens to your identity because your identity is not the same as your mental model. Right. And I think, ironically... This kind of happened to me in the reverse as a young kid because I didn't know that I was neurodiverse, because I did know why I was failing in high school as a kid. They didn't have all these labels and things like that. I just believed and still kind of roughly believed to this day that I'm wrong about everything. That I'm just kind of mostly dumb and mostly lazy. Like that's what I learned in school. That's what learned in 12 years of schooling was you're dumb and lazy.

**Speaker 2** [00:14:51] because you are different.

**Speaker 1** [00:14:52] Because I was different, because I was a fish trying to climb a tree, you know.

**Speaker 2** [00:14:56] Not because you were actually dumb.

**Speaker 1** [00:14:58] No, I don't think I am dumb and lazy like I know I don' think I'm anymore but I think like you're when you're taught these things you get in the habit of oh I'm dumb and lazy I probably am not right on this and I actually kind of have the reverse issue which is most of the time I think I' wrong and a lot of the times it turns out I was kind of like pretty close to accurate but my bias is towards that I'm probably to be wrong about stuff. Ironically kind of makes me a good scientist and like but yeah, but when you learn early on If in order to survive that This might not make sense. But in order survive that onslaught of social In a sense feedback or criticism you have to separate your identity Why? You have to sort of go Maybe I'm stupid. But I'm still me.

**Speaker 2** [00:16:01] Meaning you have to sort of train yourself. I'm struggling with a little bit what you're saying, which means other people might struggle with it too. So I think what you are saying is, you have be able to understand that your mental models are temporary, they're fast, they're things you're building all the time. They're not who you are.

**Speaker 1** [00:16:21] I'm not who I am.

**Speaker 2** [00:16:22] They're just things that you're thinking as you interact with the world. And therefore, if somebody insults them, insults, they're not insulting you, they are talking about your thinking about something or your idea, not you as a person.

**Speaker 1** [00:16:37] Because the identity has to survive the onslaught of that.

**Speaker 2** [00:16:41] Because you're going to be challenged a lot in your life, and your thinking is going to be challenged. Exactly. Which doesn't have to mean you're being challenged.

**Speaker 1** [00:16:47] But imagine the opposite happens. Imagine that you're going through life and everything you do just works out perfectly and everybody thinks you're a superstar. Yeah. Well, when something happens later in life, because life's eventually, you're gonna eventually stop being a superstar at some point in life. Life is gonna become challenging enough that not everything goes perfectly. Right. And when that happens, you've gotten all these yummies for being Thanks for watching! a superstar. Yeah. And so your identity is wrapped up in that. And when all the sudden that is removed, your identity has challenged. And that's where you have a life crisis where you have to figure it out, right? Who am I? If you remove my superstardom, who am I, if you remove that I'm a great student, if you removed that I am, you know, a great athlete, If when we remove that.

**Speaker 3** [00:17:42] Mm-hmm.

**Speaker 1** [00:17:43] what's left for my identity to occupy.

**Speaker 2** [00:17:47] Which is why people who are suddenly fired or have to change careers or athletes who have an injury that ends there.

**Speaker 1** [00:17:53] that ends their career.

**Speaker 2** [00:17:54] They have this massive moment of what now? Yeah, like, who am I? That is what I am.

**Speaker 1** [00:17:58] I was swimming. I was, you know, football or whatever. And now all of a sudden, who am I? That's what I'm talking about, about the identity getting conflated with the activity or the mental models or whatever

**Speaker 2** [00:18:14] Right, but the other part of that then is you have to, if you think that for yourself, if you can separate your identity from your, then you have also separate other people's identity.

**Speaker 1** [00:18:26] Yeah.

**Speaker 2** [00:18:26] their mentima. So you can't label people.

**Speaker 1** [00:18:30] Wouldn't it be a wonderful world? Well, it would be a world, right? Wouldn't that be a wonderful world if people could just say stupid shit? Yeah. And not be afraid to make mistakes and not be afraid to not get it perfectly right. Not feel anxious. And not feel anxious if they don't get it perfectly right or say it perfectly, right. Or, you know, and, and that we give them the same empathy that we would like to be given. to ourselves, which is to be like, Hey, what I'm saying is not who I am. What I'm thinking is not Who I am, it's just, I'm just exploring. And whether or not market A or market B is the market, we'll find out. Right now I'm sort of leaning towards A, but I could totally be wrong. And what's the harm in that?

**Speaker 2** [00:19:23] Yeah, there's a lot of parts to what you just said. So the first thing is a testing your mental models, being willing to test your own mental models against looking for evidence looking for

**Speaker 1** [00:19:38] That's what we mean when we say love reality and love reality kind of has two parts for me love reality has two parts. That's why I love it. No pun intended. Love reality is the that we genuinely want to, we're genuinely curious about what the reality is. Is it market A or is it market B? Is this kid, you know, having difficulty or are they just thinking differently? Right? Um, you know, whatever, whatever the situation is that you're deeply curious about what's actually going on, much more curious about, what's actually going on than what you think, meaning being curious about reality is loving reality much more than loving your own thoughts. Cause thoughts are cheap. Like we've got 90 billion neurons. We can make innumerable thoughts that are, they're quite inexpensive.

**Speaker 2** [00:20:34] Yeah, and I think you could extend, I agree, you could, you'd extend, you could extend loving reality to even a step further, which is loving being in sync with reality, loving being an alignment reality, being in a place where your behaviors, which are shaped by your mental models are, are the result of taking the time to think about how you're thinking about something, how it's actually happening, and then using that to inform your choices, using that term to inform you, then you would have greater success, I would imagine.

**Speaker 1** [00:21:10] Sure. The more aligned you are with reality, the more success you're going to have in all domains. The other piece is not just the curiosity and the alignment, but really appreciating that reality is giving you feedback. And like, what can I learn from the feedback that reality is giving me? And a lot of times those are the hard lessons, but they're only hard. because if you don't learn them, reality will teach them again. Reality has like an infinite lineup of remedial courses. An infinite lineup of remedials courses. And it will keep teaching you the same life lesson until you learn it. And it does, it's very patient. Like it doesn't care if you don't learned it the seventh time. Now it's gonna cost you to not learn it the seventh time and the eighth and the ninth and the tenth. It's going to cost you in pain and suffering. But reality is like the most patient. Yes. And it's going keep teaching you that life lesson over and over again with the same dysfunctional jobs or the same dysfunctional relationships. Like really costly things, right? A dysfunctional relationship is a pretty costly thing in life. If you go through one of them, you can definitely recover from that if you learn. But if you go through five, six, seven, eight, nine, 10, dysfunctional relationships, and reality keeps sending you the same archetype so that you can practice again.

**Speaker 2** [00:22:52] Well, I mean, that's right. It reminds me of probably.

**Speaker 1** [00:22:55] That is rough.

**Speaker 2** [00:22:56] Yeah, no, I mean, it reminds me of so many conversations that start with I just don't know why this is happening. You know, like I can imagine, I remember me in my teenage years, my 20s, my 30s talking to my friends. Why am I here again? How is it possible that this is the same as that?

**Speaker 1** [00:23:14] Because reality is trying to teach you something and you're ignoring it. You're not seeing the connection. That's why you're here again. That's the answer. Reality has been patiently trying to teaching you something, and your hubris and your stubbornness and your echo chamber of self-loving of your mental models, rather than reality, is getting in the way of you learning the lesson. There's a there's a thing I don't know if we've talked about Sunday syndrome, but there's a thing called Sunday syndrome.

**Speaker 2** [00:23:47] We have not that I remember.

**Speaker 1** [00:23:49] Suddenly syndrome is the idea that, you know, how did this suddenly happen to me? You know, how did I suddenly end up being 400 pounds or how did I suddenly ended up getting a divorce or how did I suddenly lose my job? There's nothing sudden. You, in order for anything really tremendously sudden to happen, it's usually the buildup of many micro choices. Right? The micro makes the macro. And you have to ignore all those micro choices for it to feel like it's suddenly. Yeah. So they call that suddenly syndrome. And it's kind of an important idea.

**Speaker 2** [00:24:35] You haven't paid attention along the way to the feedback that you were given, that you were heading towards those things, like, hey, you've gained five pounds, hey you've gained 20 pounds.

**Speaker 1** [00:24:44] Yeah, you gain those 100 pounds by the time.

**Speaker 2** [00:24:48] If you had been thinking about and purposely paying attention to the feedback, the evidence along the way, then you could have avoided that pain point.

**Speaker 1** [00:24:57] Yeah, another way of saying that I love, and you can use this in lots of scenarios, it's like you didn't gain a hundred pounds, you gained one pound a hundred times, right? You didn't get a divorce, you, you know, slipped and shipped away at the relationship A thousand times. It's like death by a thousand paper cuts, you know?

**Speaker 2** [00:25:28] Yeah, it's brutal.

**Speaker 1** [00:25:29] No subtly.

**Speaker 2** [00:25:30] Yeah, so it seems like if you think about, I mean, one thing is it should be a red flag when you walk into a room and think everybody else is wrong.

**Speaker 3** [00:25:39] It's kind of a red.

**Speaker 2** [00:25:40] You should probably say to yourself, hmm, maybe I should pause a moment and consider the possibility. I am in this place where I just think I'm right. I haven't checked my own mental model. I'm not valuing that everybody else is building a different mental model that could be valuable.

**Speaker 1** [00:25:59] Yeah, I mean the other thing I would say is, and if the person, the people that are having this problem are ready for this level of honesty, is what are you getting by believing that you're right and everybody else is wrong when that most certainly is not the case? What are you getting? What little Scooby snack are you getting? What do you, what's Scooby snack, like the seals at this, you know, and they're like, go for it. You know, the little fish snacks. Like what are you lining up for to get that snack? And why do you keep doing it? Because you're getting something out of it. The human mind is very logical, believe it or not. And you're never doing something for no logical reason. There's always a logic behind it. It doesn't mean that it's logical from the outside. You go, oh, that person's kind of really hurting themselves or harming themselves. But from the inside, there's a logic. And the logic is I get to feel right, even if I'm not right. And that little scooby stack is what I'm after, the feeling of being right. So I get to feel right.

**Speaker 2** [00:27:29] Yeah, so then if- Bye bye

**Speaker 1** [00:27:30] but at what cost.

**Speaker 2** [00:27:32] Well, yeah, so I think you have to ask yourself at what cost. At what cost? I think this might be a little more difficult, but you also have to figure out what's a healthy substitution for that little scooby snack that you're getting. So is there another way in your life that you can get that feeling, whatever that sort of, I don't know, dopamine or whatever it is you're getting from that moment. That little kick. You know, that's something that's...

**Speaker 1** [00:28:04] Keep it low.

**Speaker 2** [00:28:05] No. No.

**Speaker 1** [00:28:07] It is. No. I'm not saying to do that. I'm saying like, it's like a little bump. Yeah.

**Speaker 2** [00:28:14] Terrible. We're definitely editing that.

**Speaker 1** [00:28:17] No, I'm not advocating coke use. I'm just saying like you're getting a little bump, you're getting ahead of something.

**Speaker 2** [00:28:25] Right, but then so the question, so then to me, people need that people need those scooby snacks, right? Yeah. At some level.

**Speaker 1** [00:28:34] Well, they accustom themselves to needing that from that source, but there are Scooby Snacks everywhere. The world is full of Scooby Snacks. You just got to decide which Scooby snacks are most functional for you. And healthy. And healthy for you, and is it healthy for your to get a Scooby snack based on right when you're not, and everybody else being wrong when they're not.

**Speaker 2** [00:29:03] Well, yes, or even that the primary means by which you validate yourself comes from others rather than from within, right? Because that's what it is, if you think about it. What's the eyebrows for? If you get a Scooby Snack, hear me out.

**Speaker 3** [00:29:23] Thank you.

**Speaker 2** [00:29:24] Do what you want. You get a Scooby snack from feeling right. in relation to others, then you're actually getting that, it's almost like you're validating what you think is your identity based on how others are reacting to you rather than how you are yourself.

**Speaker 1** [00:29:43] No, I think it's quite the opposite. Say more. In this particular case, there are people who get that external validation and that becomes a problem too, where they're constantly seeking external validation rather than internal validation. But in this particular you're creating an echo chamber of your own making. Not everybody at the table thinks you're right. True. You have decided that you're and they're wrong and you are handing out the Scooby snack. that says, aren't you amazing, you know, to be so right when everybody else is so wrong. So you're, that's all happening internally. They could all think you're a complete fucking moron. In your little internal world, you're creating a world where you are the dolphin and the trainer and the scooby snack, and you're in control of all of it, right? And you get to hand out as many scoobies snacks as you want because you're living in a facade. You're living in a fake world of your own making. Right. That's very different than I'm going to go around and constantly people please. so that I get external validation for people pleasing or something like that.

**Speaker 2** [00:30:57] Yes, and what what we

**Speaker 1** [00:30:59] Neither. I mean, both of those are dysfunctional, but they're dysfunctional in different ways.

**Speaker 2** [00:31:03] Yes. And without knowing it, I just perfectly demonstrated how you can be open to being wrong. Yes. In a moment. I listened to you and I considered what you were saying. I was like, oh, maybe I'm not quite thinking about it the right way. Yeah. So, see how easy that was.

**Speaker 1** [00:31:18] Yeah, maybe. You could be right. I don't know. I don' think so. I'm just kidding.

**Speaker 2** [00:31:27] or what's interesting.

**Speaker 1** [00:31:29] It might not be right, huh?

**Speaker 2** [00:31:30] Right, we could be on a continuum. You could be sort of on one place.

**Speaker 1** [00:31:35] I mean, the question is, does everybody at the table agree with you, right? If everybody at table is like, oh, you're always right, that's a different situation.

**Speaker 2** [00:31:45] I think you would need a new team, if ever you want to. Yeah, my wife didn't realize that.

**Speaker 1** [00:31:50] You might want to get rid of that too.

**Speaker 2** [00:31:52] then you definitely probably stack.

**Speaker 1** [00:31:54] change your leadership style.

**Speaker 2** [00:31:55] or something. Yeah, definitely.

**Speaker 1** [00:31:57] David Koresh.

**Speaker 2** [00:31:59] Yeah, for sure. Yeah. Interesting. Okay, so Guess what time it is.

**Speaker 1** [00:32:08] What time is it?

**Speaker 2** [00:32:09] It's time to summarize and wrap it up. Oh really, was that the podcast? Well, yeah. Wow. It flies when you're having fun.

**Speaker 1** [00:32:18] Didn't Kermit say? Every time. What is it? Time, fly, life's fun when you're having flies. No. Kermith the Frog said that.

**Speaker 2** [00:32:31] I thought Kermit the Frog said time flies when you're having flies or when you are eating flies.

**Speaker 1** [00:32:36] No, life's fun when you're eating flies.

**Speaker 2** [00:32:41] Time's fun when you're having...

**Speaker 1** [00:32:43] Time's fun when you're having fun.

**Speaker 2** [00:32:45] To degrees. I read the frog here. You were a little wrong and I was a little wrong. Time's fun. Time flies. Time's fun when you're having flies. Time's Fun when you having flies Wow Alright, so now it's actually a wrap.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:03] That's a wrap.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:04] I don't know.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:04] That one went fast.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:07] Flies. No, time is fun.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:09] when you're having fun.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:11] We need some flies on the table. We need Kermit. A little lake.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:17] Kermit was a stud. He was a sud.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:22] although he didn't have much luck with Miss Biggie.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:25] I think she secretly liked him.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:27] Oh, I think she loved him.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:29] So he had a lot of luck with...

**Speaker 2** [00:33:30] a relationship.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:32] He had Riz as the young set say. Kermie has Riz.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:37] She was just playing hard to get.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:40] Exactly. That's exactly what was happening.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:44] I think that's right. All right. That's it.

**Speaker 1** [00:33:48] That's a wrap.

**Speaker 2** [00:33:49] That's a wrap.