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HE'S SO MONEY

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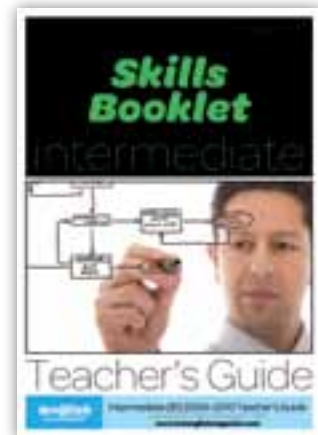


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Hi, and welcome to another issue of Hot English Magazine, the fun magazine for learning English.

This month, our special focus is on Wall Street. As you know, the term is often used to refer to corporate America and high finance, but it's actually a street too... and before that, it was a wall. Find out all about it in our article on Wall Street. We're also looking at the sequel to the 1987 film *Wall Street*. The latest film, *Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps*, stars Michael Douglas and Shia LaBeouf. You can read all about that too, plus you can learn lots of useful business words and expressions in our article on starting up a business. Before long, you'll be trading on the stock exchange!

This month we're also looking at Winston Churchill. Read some of his great **quotes**, and find out why Obama returned a **bust** of the great British leader and replaced it with one of his own heroes, Abraham Lincoln.

Talking of the great man (Lincoln), there are a series of remarkable coincidences between presidents Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy. You can read about these in one of our Skills Booklet articles.

Just to end on a sweet note, are you a fan of the dark stuff (chocolate)? We've got an interesting article on the perfect chocolate, plus some chocolate-related vocabulary in our section on useful vocabulary. And just to tie into that, we've got some useful words and expressions on cooking in English. Find out more in our Let's Talk About section.

The big news is that the NEW improved Skills Booklets are out now. This year's Skills Booklets are even better than last year's (of course!). And this is mostly thanks to you and all your great comments. If you're interested in learning or teaching with the Hot English Method (of which the Skills Booklets form a part), please contact us at business@hotenglishmagazine.com or visit our website for more details.

Anyway, good luck with your English language learning, and see you all next month.
Yours,

Andy

GLOSSARY

- a quote** *n*
something that someone has said
- a bust** *n*
a statue of someone's head and shoulders

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The ultimate gadget... or not.

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READING

iPad Debate

The ultimate gadget... or not.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Match the objects (1 to 6) to the pictures (a-f). What can each one do?

1. iPad
2. iPod
3. iPhone
4. Laptop
5. eReader
6. Notebook



2 Reading I

What are the pros and cons of an iPad? How does it compare to a laptop (a portable computer)? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write down three arguments from the article that are in favour of the iPad, and three arguments against it.

4 Language focus

The Present Simple

Look at this extract from the article, "...but it's hard to read outside..." The writer has used the Present Simple of the verb "to be" ("it's..."). Transform the following sentences into negative forms of the Present Simple.

1. It's very good.
2. The picture quality is fantastic.
3. There are lots of games included.
4. She likes it.
5. I walk to work.

5 Discussion

1. Have you got any of the gadgets mentioned on this page? Which one? What do you think of it?
2. What's your favourite gadget? Why do you like it?
3. Do you think you'll get an iPad? Why? Why not?



Have you heard of the iPad? It's the latest gadget from Apple. What can it do? And is it as good as they say it is? We asked two experts.

In favour

The iPad is basically a **portable entertainment device**. It's beautiful, stylish, **sleek** and fun to use – a fantastic **all-in-one gadget** with 10 hours of **battery** life. I can put all my music on it and the **speakers** are excellent. You can also watch films or TV programmes on it. And as the **screen** is really big (compared to other portable devices) – it's much more like watching a real TV. The picture quality is fantastic, too. On top of that, the iPad has also got an **application** called iBooks. This is a type of eReader, so you can **download dozens of** books onto it. Obviously, you can use an iPad to go online too, so you can go to your favourite sites, read online newspapers or check your e-mail. There are also lots of games included, and you can download more. I love my iPad!

Against

I've got an iPad but I'm not that keen on it. The keyboard is good but you can't type very quickly on it. The screen is OK, but it's **hard** to read outside because of the **glare** from the sun. You can read ebooks on it, but I'm not sure I could read a whole novel on one – I think my eyes would get tired after about 15 minutes. Another problem with the screen is its size. Basically, many of the applications are for the iPhone, which is smaller than an iPad. So, if you use these apps on an iPad, the visuals **get stretched**. But the real problem for me is that there's nothing an iPad can do that my laptop can't do. For example, with my **laptop** I can watch movies, listen to music, read PDFs of books, and go online. Can an iPad do anything else? No, I don't think so. I say, if you've already got a laptop, save yourself the money and **don't bother** buying an iPad! ❗

GLOSSARY

- portable** *adj* that you can carry in your hands
- entertainment** *n* things that give people pleasure: films, music, theatre...
- a device** *n* an electrical product that does something specific
- sleek** *adj* smooth, shiny and expensive looking
- all-in-one** *adj* that performs a number of functions; that does everything you need
- a gadget** *n* a small machine or device which does something useful
- a battery** *n* a device that you put in electrical products to provide the power that makes these devices work
- speakers** *n* boxes through which sound comes out. They are often part of a stereo system
- a screen** *n* the part of a computer/television that you look at
- an application** *n* a program for a mobile phone or computer that permits the user to do something. Also known as an "app"
- to download** *vb* to take a file/image, etc. from the internet and to put it onto your computer
- dozens of** *exp* a "dozen" is 12. "Dozens of" means several
- hard** *adj* difficult
- glare** *n* a bright light
- to get stretched** *exp* if an image "gets stretched", it becomes unnaturally bigger
- a laptop** *n* a portable computer that you can place on your lap (the flat area formed by the top of your legs when you are sitting down)
- don't bother doing X** *exp* it isn't necessary to do X; don't waste your money on X



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this topic in a mini-video at
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Englishman &
US woman



track

3

Chocolate Revealed

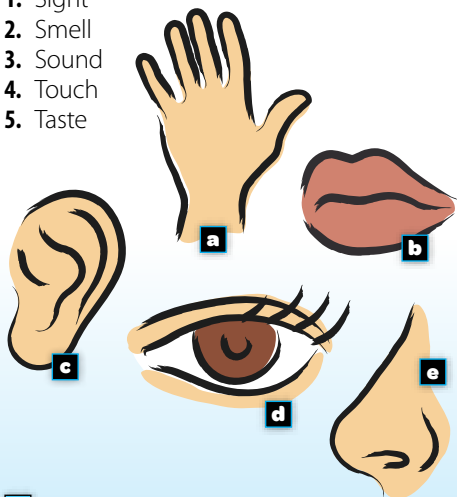
The secrets of the success of chocolate. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Match the senses (1 to 5) to the parts of the body (a-e).

- Sight
- Smell
- Sound
- Touch
- Taste



2 Reading I

What would a good definition of the perfect chocolate be? Refer to the following areas: sight, smell, sound, touch and taste. Think. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and complete the information.

- There are about _____ chemicals in chocolate.
- Chocolate makes the human brain produce natural _____.
- Chocolate contains a _____ called anandamide.
- This chemical gives us a feeling of _____.

4 Language focus Raise versus Rise

Look at this extract from the article, "...that the anandamide in chocolate raises levels of the chemical in our brain." The writer has used the verb *to raise*. This verb is a transitive verb (it requires an object). However, *to rise* is an intransitive verb (it doesn't require an object). Complete the following sentences with a conjugated form of either *raise* or *rise*.

- The sun _____ in the east.
- The government _____ interest rates last week.
- The level of the water _____ if you put the stones in the container.
- They want to _____ standards of literacy in schools.

5 Discussion

- What's your favourite brand of chocolate? Why?
- What's your favourite sweet or dessert?
- How much chocolate do you eat a week?

Do you like chocolate? It's popular all over the world, but why? Scientists have been trying to discover its secrets.

The main thing is that chocolate makes us happy. This may **have something to do with** the 380 known chemicals found in it. The problem is that many of these chemicals appear in other types of food too. So, it's difficult to know why the ones in chocolate make us feel good. But we aren't all **lost**. Adam Drewnowski at the University of Michigan found that chocolate makes the human **brain** produce natural **opiates**, called optoids. These can stop pain and make us feel good.



Others think that we feel good after eating chocolate because of a chemical called anandamide. This occurs naturally in the brain and seems to give us a feeling of happiness. Normally, our levels of anandamide are very low and our body uses it quickly. But two scientists, Emmanuelle di Tomaso of Harvard University and Daniele Piomelli of the University of California believe that the anandamide in chocolate **raises** levels of the chemical in our brain. And other substances in chocolate **slow down** the speed at which we use the chemical. So, chocolate helps us feel happier for longer! Great!

But which chocolate is the best? Well, for a start, there's more anandamide in dark chocolate than milk chocolate. So, you need to buy some dark chocolate. Then, you should follow these five **tips** from connoisseur chocolate makers Ghirardelli. They say that when choosing chocolate, you need to use all five senses:

- Sight:** good chocolate **has a shine** to it.
- Smell:** rub the chocolate with your finger to release the aroma. It should have a **deep** chocolate smell.
- Sound:** when you break a piece of chocolate it should **snap crisply**, creating a sound similar to that of a thin piece of wood being broken.
- Touch:** the chocolate should **melt** easily in your mouth becoming a **thick** liquid.
- Taste:** good chocolate should not taste too **sweet** or too **bitter**.



So, why don't you go out and buy some chocolate and put it to the test! ✨

GLOSSARY

have something to do with *exp*
if X has something to do with Y, X is connected with or linked to Y

lost *adj*
if you are "lost", you don't know how to do something, or you don't understand it

a brain *n*
the organ in your head that you use for thinking

an opiate *n*
a drug containing opium or one of its natural or synthetic derivatives

to raise *vb*

to increase

to slow down *phrvb*

if X "slows down" Y, X makes Y happen more slowly and not so quickly

a tip *n*

advice / information

to have a shine to it *exp*

if something "has a shine to it", it is bright and clean

deep *adj*

a "deep" smell is a strong, powerful smell

to snap *vb*

to break

crisply *adv*

if something breaks "crisply", it breaks cleanly, completely and easily

to melt *vb*

when a solid "melts", it becomes a liquid

thick *adj*

not thin

sweet *adj*

with sugar

bitter *adj*

a taste that is not sweet, and slightly unpleasant

English language names with real meaning.

THE NAME GAME

FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING.

Englishwoman & Englishman



track

4

STORY TIME

Jokes, anecdotes and stories as told by native English speakers.

Day Off

One day, Rebecca goes to see her **supervisor**. "Boss," she says, "we're doing some moving at home tomorrow, and my husband needs me to help. Can I **have the day off**?"

Her boss thinks for a minute, then says, "I'm sorry but we're really **short-staffed** at the moment. I really can't give you the day off." "Thanks, boss," says Rebecca. "I knew I could **count on** you!"

Exam Anguish

One day, the boss comes in with some surprising news.

"**Gather round**," she says to two of her top employees.

"Today is a special day. We're going to give you a written test. Ten questions. Whoever **scores** the highest, gets a promotion and a 10% salary increase."

So, the two employees sit down at their desks, and the exams are **handed out**. After a couple of hours, they're told to finish and the boss collects in the papers. The next day, the boss comes in with the results.

"Well," she says, "you've both got nine out of ten, but I'm giving Alisha the job."

"Why's that?" asks Jayden.

"Well," says the manager, "you both got the same question wrong. So, one of you was copying and I know who it was."

"How?" says Jayden.

"Well, Alisha wrote next to the question, 'I don't know

anything about this.' And Jayden, you put, 'neither do I!'"

Little Jokes

I say, I say, I say. Where do books sleep at night? I don't know. Where do books sleep at night? Under their **covers**.

I say, I say, I say. What did one **traffic light** say to another? I don't know. What did one traffic light say to another? Don't look. I'm **changing**. ☘



Rocky (film character)
IF A PLACE IS "ROCKY", THERE ARE MANY ROCKS IN IT.

"Wear some strong boots because the path is very rocky."



Monty Python (British comedy group)
A "PYTHON" IS A TYPE OF LONG SNAKE.

"The python killed its prey by strangling it."



Buffy Summers (American TV character)
SUMMER IS ONE OF THE FOUR SEASONS OF THE YEAR (SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, WINTER).

"We're going to the beach this summer."



Stevie Wonder (musician)
IF YOU "WONDER" ABOUT SOMETHING, YOU THINK ABOUT IT BECAUSE YOU WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT IT.

"I wonder what that noise is."



Twiggy (British model)
A "TWIG" IS A VERY SMALL BRANCH THAT GROWS FROM A MAIN BRANCH OF A TREE.

"The bird used some twigs to build its nest."



Spongebob Squarepants (television cartoon character)
A "SPONGE" IS A LIGHT OBJECT WITH A LOT OF HOLES IN IT THAT IS USED FOR CLEANING. / A "SQUARE" IS A SHAPE WITH FOUR SIDES. / "PANTS" IN US ENGLISH ARE TROUSERS. IN BRITISH ENGLISH, "PANTS" ARE THE THINGS YOU WEAR UNDER YOUR TROUSERS.

"He cleaned the table with a sponge. / It's a square. / He's wearing a pair of bright red pants! (US)"

GLOSSARY

a supervisor *n*
someone in charge of a department or section of a company

moving *n*
the process of changing house and moving your things from one place to another

to have a day off *exp*
to have a day when you don't go to work so you can do personal things

short-staffed *adj*
if a company is "short-staffed", they don't have enough employees for the amount of work they have

to count on someone *exp*
if you can "count on" someone, you can depend on them and trust them

gather round *exp*
if you tell people to "gather round", you tell them to come to you (often to form a circle around you)

to score *vb*
if you "score" 90% (for example) in an exam, that is the percentage you get in that exam

to hand out *phr vb*
if you "hand out" papers, you give papers to everyone in the room/hall, etc.

a cover *n*
two meanings: a) the front of a book; b) a blanket or sheet that you put over you in bed to keep warm

a traffic light *n*
an object in the street with three lights: red, green and amber (orange)

to change *vb*
two meanings: a) to change clothes; b) if a light "changes", it goes from red to green, etc.

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USEFUL VOCABULARY

Chocolate

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Match the words

Match the words (1 to 12) to the pictures (a-l).

1. Chocolate biscuit ("cookie" in US English)
2. Chocolate chip biscuit
3. Chocolate mousse
4. Bar of chocolate
5. A chocolate
6. Box of chocolates
7. Hot chocolate
8. Chocolate ice cream
9. Truffle
10. Chocolate-covered strawberries
11. Chocolate doughnut
12. Melted chocolate



Types of chocolate



2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

chocolate	biscuit
mousse	bar
box	hot
truffle	ice cream
doughnut	melted
cake	wrapper
cookie	dark
milk	white



3 Guess the word

Think of ways to describe the words above. See if your partner can guess the word from the clues.



USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

Chocolate

MAKE A CAKE

IF YOU "MAKE A CAKE", YOU PUT THE INGREDIENTS TOGETHER IN ORDER TO CREATE THE CAKE.

"I'VE MADE A LOVELY CHOCOLATE CAKE."



BAKE A CAKE

IF YOU "BAKE A CAKE", YOU COOK IT BY PUTTING IT IN THE OVEN.

"THEY BAKED THE CAKE IN THE OVEN, THEN COVERED IT IN WHIPPED CREAM."



HAVE SOMETHING

IF YOU "HAVE" SOME CHOCOLATE, YOU EAT IT.

"I FEEL SICK. I THINK I'VE HAD TOO MUCH CHOCOLATE."



MELT (CHOCOLATE)

IF YOU "MELT" CHOCOLATE, YOU WARM IT SO IT BECOMES A LIQUID.

"WE MELTED THE CHOCOLATE THEN PUT IT ON TOP OF THE ICE CREAM."



POUR

WHEN YOU "POUR" MELTED CHOCOLATE OVER FOOD, IT GOES FROM A CONTAINER ONTO THE FOOD.

"WE MELTED THE CHOCOLATE IN A PAN. THEN, WE Poured IT OVER THE CAKE."



STUFF YOURSELF WITH (CHOCOLATE)

TO EAT A LOT OF CHOCOLATE IN A SHORT SPACE OF TIME.

"WE STUFFED OURSELVES WITH CHOCOLATE UNTIL THERE WAS NONE LEFT."



FEEL LIKE SOMETHING

IF YOU "FEEL LIKE SOMETHING", YOU REALLY WANT THAT THING.

"I REALLY FEEL LIKE A CUP OF HOT CHOCOLATE."



BE ADDICTED TO SOMETHING

IF YOU ARE "ADDICTED TO SOMETHING", YOU CANNOT STOP EATING / HAVING IT.

"I'M A CHOCOHOLIC - I'M ADDICTED TO CHOCOLATE."





1 Pre-reading

Match the actors (1 to 6) to the characters they played in the television series *Friends* (a-f).

1. Matt LeBlanc
2. David Schwimmer
3. Matthew Perry
4. Lisa Kudrow
5. Courteney Cox
6. Jennifer Aniston



a Chandler



b Rachel



c Phoebe



d Joey



e Ross



f Monica

2 Reading I

Read the article once and check your answers to the Pre-reading activity.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Write the name of a film next to each sentence.

1. Brooke works in an art gallery.
2. She wants to start a family.
3. Feffer meets a former classmate.
4. Aniston co-stars with Vince Vaughn.
5. Aniston co-stars in the film with Ben Stiller.
6. She works as a reporter.

4 Language focus
The Present Simple

Look at this extract from the article, "Feffer returns home and tries to..." The writer has used some Present Simple verbs: "returns" / "tries". Transform the following sentences into negative forms of the Present Simple.

1. She discovers the answer.
2. They like the show.
3. He goes home by bus.
4. We watch it every night.
5. I eat at home on Fridays.

5 Discussion

1. What did you think of the show *Friends*?
2. Who are the most famous television actors in your country? Have they made any films? Which ones?
3. What are some of the differences between television and film acting?

Story Spin

The curse of Friends.

The final episode of the television series *Friends* was on 6th May 2004. It was an important moment in television history that was watched by approximately 52 million people. But where are the stars of the internationally-famous show now?



Six years after the show's last episode, they've all been doing different things. Matt LeBlanc (who was Joey in *Friends*) had his own spin-off sitcom, *Joey*. However, this was dropped in 2006. David Schwimmer (who was Ross in the show) has had some success in cinema and as a director, but is now mostly working in theatre. Matthew Perry (who was known as Chandler in the series) has also appeared in a few films, such as Zac Efron's *17 Again*. Lisa Kudrow (who played the part of Phoebe)

has made minor film and TV appearances. And Courteney Cox (who was Monica in the show) is currently starring in the TV series *Cougar Town*.

Of the six, Jennifer Aniston (who played the part of Rachel Green) has been in the most films. In the movie *Along Came Polly* (2004), Jennifer Aniston co-stars with comedian Ben Stiller. The film is about her relationship with Reuben Feffer (Stiller). While enjoying a honeymoon holiday, Feffer finds out that his newly-wed wife is having an affair with a scuba-diving instructor. Feffer returns home and tries to get on with his life. Things don't seem to go too well. But one day, he meets a former classmate, Polly Prince (Jennifer Aniston) and falls in love. Will they get together?

Another Jennifer Aniston film was *The Break-Up* (2006). Brooke (Aniston) works in an art gallery and lives with tour guide Gary (Vince Vaughn). After a series of disagreements, they decide to separate, but continue living together as flatmates. Will it work out?



In *Marley and Me* (2008), Aniston co-stars with Owen Wilson. John and Jenny Grogan (Aniston) relocate to southern Florida soon after their wedding. They work as reporters for competing newspapers, but whereas Jenny gets front-page assignments, John finds himself writing two-paragraph articles about mundane news. Sometime after moving, Jenny is thinking about starting a family, so a friend suggests the couple adopt a dog to see if they're ready. And this is when Marley (named after reggae singer Bob Marley) comes into their lives. He's an adorable but naughty Labrador retriever. Will they be able to control him?

Aniston is clearly in demand. But the fact is there's a bit of Rachel Green in all the characters she plays. This may have something to do with the fact that most of her films are romantic comedies, or... could it just be that these six actors will be forever known as Chandler, Ross, Phoebe, Joey, Monica and Rachel? *



LET'S TALK ABOUT: (part II) Cooking in the Kitchen



Can opener / tin opener



Kitchen knives / sharp knives



Chopping knife

Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, JAMIE IS PREPARING SOME FOOD FOR A DINNER PARTY.

K: Kate
J: Jamie

K: So, what are you making? It smells delicious!
J: Nothing much – just some vegetables and chicken with rice.
K: You'll have to give me the recipe.
J: It's simple. You just fry up some onion in the frying pan. Then use the garlic press to crush some garlic. Add that. Then, mash up some herbs and spices with the pestle and mortar. I used some rock salt, cumin seeds, coriander and black pepper.
K: Any chilli?
J: No, I don't like it too spicy. Anyway, while you're making the sauce, you need to put some rice in a pot to boil. Hey, could you pass the tin opener, please? I need to open this tin of chopped tomatoes. I'm going to add it to the fried garlic and onion. And then add some red wine. Hey, have you seen the bottle opener?

K: Here it is.
J: Oh, right, thanks. Hey, do you mind taking over for a bit. I need to go and get changed.
K: OK. What do you need me to do?
J: Well, get chopping those vegetables. The chopping board is just over there, and there's a chopping knife next to the sink. And when you've finished, you need to cut up the chicken into little chunks, and then fry it in some hot oil. Use the wok, and then when it's brown, throw in the vegetables and fry them too. After a few minutes, add the chicken and vegetables to the tomato sauce. Will you be all right with that?
K: Yes, sure. No problem. [Jamie leaves.] Right, where's the chilli powder? Ah, here it is. [She pours in lots of chilli powder.] That should do it! I love spicy food! ☺



Pots and pans



Carving knife



Frying pan



Lid / pan lid



Wok



Bottle opener



Garlic press



Pestle and mortar



Chopping board

Useful Expressions

- Could you put some oil in the frying pan, please?
- Have you got a can opener?
- Don't forget to clean the chopping board.
- Put the lid on the pot so it boils more quickly.
- Have you seen the bottle opener anywhere?

PHOTO MAGIC

PHOTOS OF THE MONTH FROM THE NEWS.

Can you think of anything to write in the speech bubbles? Have a competition in class or at home.

Photo 1 Copies of Tony Blair's long-awaited memoirs go on sale in Britain.



Photo 2 The cast of NBC's comedy television series Friends appear in a scene from the final episode.



Photo 3 Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps co-stars Shia LaBeouf and Michael Douglas on the set in Central Park, New York City.

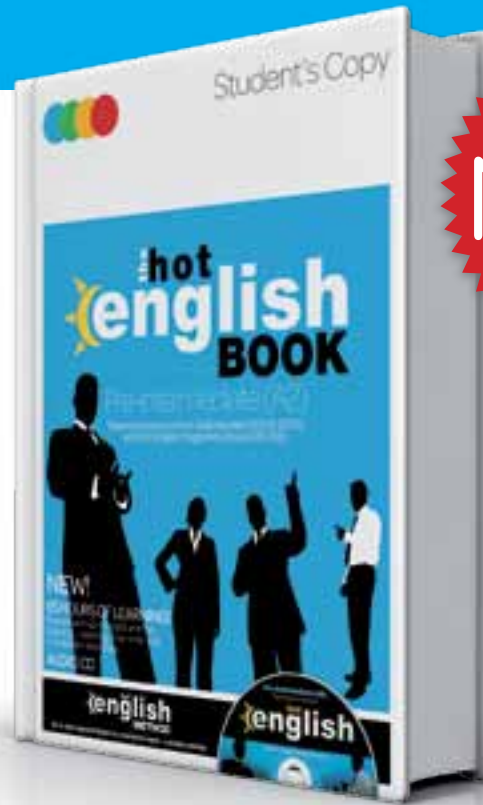


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Refer to unit 1 of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION, DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. They should all be in the Past Simple. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck!

1. I said him the answer.

I told him the answer.

2. Did you saw the lion?

3. I taked it with me.

4. I wake up at 6 o'clock this morning.

5. What did you wore to work yesterday?

6. She win the game last week.

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



1 Pre-listening

Look at the list of powerful people. Who are they? What do you know about them? Which ones do you think appeared on a list of the top ten most powerful people in the world? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- Barack Obama
- Hu Jintao
- Queen Elizabeth II
- Vladimir Putin
- David Cameron
- Ben S Bernake
- Sergey Brin and Larry Page
- Carlos Slim Helu
- Rupert Murdoch
- Michael T Duke
- Steven Spielberg
- Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz al Saud
- Bill Gates



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to two people discussing a list of the most powerful people in the world. Listen once to check your ideas from the Pre-listening activity.

3 Listening II

Once you have checked the list, say what each person on the list does. Then, listen again to check your answers.

4 Language focus *There is*

Look at this extract from the listening, "Well, there's a list of the most powerful people in the world..." The speaker has used a sentence with "there is". Complete the following sentences with "There is" or "There are".

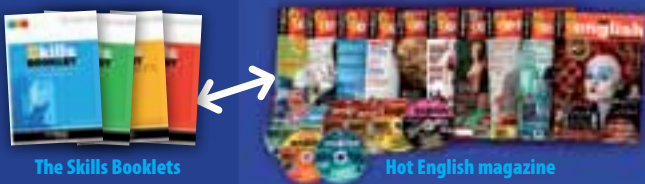
1. _____ three things that you should know about him.
2. _____ (not) much food in the cupboard.
3. _____ something I need to talk to you about.
4. _____ (not) many people in the room.

5 Discussion

1. Which of these people are famous in your country? Why?
2. Who are the most powerful people in your country?
3. What does it mean to be "powerful"? How would you define the term?

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GRAMMAR FUN

Relative Clauses

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT RELATIVE CLAUSES.



We can use relative clauses to add information to a noun. This helps us identify the noun. **For example:**

- a) This is the train that goes to Moscow.
- b) Beth is the sister who lives in America.

We generally use the relative pronoun *who* for people. We can also use *that*, although it is considered less formal.

For example:

- a) She's the person **who** got the job. / She's the person **that** got the job.
- b) I'm the woman **who** called you. / I'm the woman **that** called you.

And we use *which* for things. We can also use *that*, although it is considered less formal. **For example:**

- a) This is the computer **which** is connected to the server. / This is the computer **that** is connected to the server.
- b) They're the books **which** came in the package. / They're the books **that** came in the package.

Sometimes, the relative pronoun (*who/which/that*) refers to the object of the verb in the relative clause.

For example:

- a) Those are the people **who we met**. (We met **the people**.)
- b) This the pen **that I used**. (I used the **pen**.)

When the relative pronoun (*who/that*) refers to the object of the verb in the relative clause, the relative pronoun is optional. **For example:**

- a) Those are the people (who) we met.
- b) This is the pen (that) I used.

Notice how in these cases the relative pronoun is often followed by a clause with a subject (or subject pronoun: *I, you, he, she...*) and a verb (plus an object if necessary).

For example:

- a) She's the person (who) **they saw** last night.
- b) This is the car (that) **he won** in the competition.

1 Exercise

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

1. I'm the person _____ talked to you by phone last week.
2. These are the cakes _____ took so long to make.
3. Those are the packages _____ arrived by post last week.
4. We're the people _____ prepared the food.
5. This is the phone _____ broke yesterday.
6. He's the guy _____ gave me the drink.

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Past Blast

The strange connections between Kennedy and Lincoln.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

What do you know about American presidents Abraham Lincoln and John Fitzgerald Kennedy? Read the statements below. Then, write Lincoln or Kennedy next to each one.

1. He came from a rich family.
2. He became president in 1860.
3. He never went to university.
4. He was president during the Vietnam War.
5. He came from a poor family.
6. He was president during the American Civil War (1860-1865).
7. He became president in 1960.
8. He studied at the London School of Economics.

2 Reading I

Read the article once and check your answers from the Pre-reading activity.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. What do the dates refer to?

1. 1809
2. 1837
3. 1846
4. 1865
5. 1917
6. 1963

4 Language focus

The Past Simple

Look at this extract from the article, "They both lived completely different lives..." The writer has used a Past Simple verb: "lived". Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

1. I _____ (see) the film last week.
2. He _____ (buy) a new car.
3. She _____ (go) to Hong Kong last week.
4. They _____ (eat) at an Italian restaurant.

5 Discussion

1. What else do you know about these two presidents?
2. Which American presidents are famous in your country?
3. Are any presidents / prime ministers from your country famous around the world? Who? Why?

Two of America's most famous presidents are Abraham Lincoln and John Fitzgerald Kennedy (JFK). They both lived completely different lives at completely different times, but there are a number of coincidences that connect the two men.



Lincoln was born in 1809 in Kentucky. He was the first President to be born in the West. Lincoln's parents were poor farmers and he grew up in a small log cabin. You can see a reconstruction of the cabin at his birthplace, which is now a national park. Lincoln only went to school for 18 months but he loved reading and he taught himself from the books he read. He eventually qualified as a lawyer in 1837.

Lincoln's political career started in 1832 when he was only 23. He tried to get elected to the Illinois General Assembly but he wasn't successful until 1834. He became a member of the House of Representatives in 1846 but he only worked there for two years. In 1854 he joined the Republican Party and was their candidate for the presidency in 1860, when he became the 16th President. He was president during the American Civil War, when the northern states fought the southern states that had broken away from the Union. In 1865, just after the end of the war, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth while watching a play at Ford's Theatre.



John Fitzgerald Kennedy (JFK) was born in 1917 and came from a very rich family. He went to exclusive schools, and later studied at The London School of Economics and Harvard University. He decided to become a politician after the Second World War and was elected to the House of Representatives and the US Senate before he became the 35th President. He led the US during the Cuban Missile Crisis and the start of the Vietnam War. He was a Democrat. JFK was assassinated in Dallas in 1963.

WHAT A COINCIDENCE!

So, apart from the assassinations, the two men didn't seem to have much in common... or did they? For example:

Lincoln was elected to the House of Representatives in 1846, and Kennedy was elected to it in 1946. Lincoln won the presidency in 1860, JFK in 1960.

Both men were shot on a Friday, and both were shot in the head from behind. Lincoln's killer had a three-word, fifteen-letter name: *John Wilkes Booth*; and so did Kennedy's alleged murderer: *Lee Harvey Oswald*.

Booth ran from a *theatre* and was caught in a *warehouse*. Oswald ran from a *warehouse* and was caught in a *theatre*. Both killers were themselves killed before their trials.

Lincoln was shot at *Ford's Theatre*. Kennedy was in a *Ford* motor car when he was killed.

Lincoln's wife was there when he was shot; Kennedy's was sitting next to him in the car.

Lincoln was succeeded by Vice-President *Andrew Johnson*, Kennedy by Vice-President *Lyndon B Johnson*.

Of course, these are just merely strange coincidences, and there's no real connection between the two men and their deaths... or is there? ✪



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READING I

Airbrushing

Seeing is believing. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Look at the two photos. Can you find 5 differences?



2 Reading I

Airbrushing is becoming increasingly popular, especially in the world of politics, fashion and glamour. What do you think airbrushing consists of? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and say what "airbrushing incidents" the following people have been involved in.

1. Gisele Bundchen
2. David Cameron
3. Joseph Stalin
4. Twiggy
5. Demi Moore
6. Britney Spears



4 Language focus

The Present Perfect Continuous

Look at this extract from the article, "...politicians have been using airbrushing for many years." The writer has used the Present Perfect Continuous ("have been using"). Complete the sentences with your own ideas:

1. I've been reading a book about...
2. I've been doing a lot of... this week.
3. I've been seeing a lot of... (a person)
4. I've been working on... this week.

5 Discussion

1. What do you think of airbrushing?
2. Have you ever retouched a photograph? What did you do to it?
3. Have there been any famous airbrushing incidents in your country? What were they?

Do you look good in photos? Are you **photogenic**? If you aren't, don't worry, you can always try a bit of **airbrushing**!

Basically, airbrushing involves changing images with software programs such as Adobe Photoshop. These programs allow you to do all sorts of things to photos or images: you can adapt them, **enlarge** them or **enhance** them until they look perfect. You can also change the tone of someone's skin, eliminate **spots** or **acne**, and alter the colour of someone's clothes. In fact, you can do just about anything!

Airbrushing has become increasingly common in the world of fashion and glamour. And photos of celebrities, models or other famous people are often changed using airbrushing techniques. Models can be made to look younger and **thinner**, stomachs can appear to be **flatter**, and **wrinkles** and **cellulite** can be eliminated. The possibilities are limitless.

However, there have been a few controversial incidents involving airbrushing. These include the case of Brazilian supermodel Gisele Bundchen. Her **pregnancy bump** was **airbrushed out** of pictures for the coat company London Fog. More recently, the UK election campaign was hit by an airbrushing scandal. A poster featuring the face of David Cameron (the Conservative Party leader and current prime minister) appeared to have been altered: he looked younger and his skin was much clearer. When questioned about the poster, Cameron admitted nothing. However, later, the Conservative Party said that there might have been some "minor **retouching**, as is standard in advertising images". Of course, politicians have been using airbrushing for many years. Joseph Stalin was famous for having his enemies **removed** from photographs by having them **painted out**!

But things might be changing. Critics of airbrushing believe that it is sending out a dangerous message – that young and slim is best. Others feel that airbrushing is a form of **misleading** advertising. In the UK, an advertisement for Oil of Olay face cream was banned after more than 700 complaints. The photo had featured an airbrushed image of 60-year-old model Twiggy.

Demi Moore was angry at the airbrushing rumours **surrounding** her appearance in the art and fashion publication *W Magazine*. So, she posted the original picture on Twitter to prove that the photo had not been retouched. And Britney Spears recently **released** the non-airbrushed photos from her latest Candie's campaign alongside the **digitally-enhanced** ones. In the airbrushed photos, Britney had a smaller **waist** and thinner **thighs**, as well as having a tattoo removed. In a statement to the press, she said that she wanted to show that she's **proud of** her body despite the "imperfections".

So, will you be airbrushing your photos? ☺



GLOSSARY

- photogenic** *adj*
if you are "photogenic", you look good in photos
- airbrushing** *n*
altering/changing images by using a computer program such as Adobe Photoshop
- to enlarge** *vb*
to make bigger
- to enhance** *vb*
to improve; to make more beautiful
- a spot** *n*
a small round coloured area (often red) on the skin
- acne** *n*
a skin disease which causes spots on the face
- thin** *adj*
not fat; with no extra fat
- flat** *adj*
a "flat" stomach has no fat on it
- a wrinkle** *n*
a line on the face that often appears with age
- cellulite** *n*
an area of fat on the skin which often appears on the thighs (see below)
- a pregnancy bump** *n*
a "bump" is an area of raised/swollen skin on your body (often caused by an accident). A "pregnancy bump" is the part of a woman's body (her stomach) that is "swollen" because there is a baby in her
- to airbrush out** *phr vb*
to use a computer program to eliminate something from an image
- to retouch** *vb*
to use a computer program to improve an image
- to remove** *vb*
to delete / eliminate / take away
- to paint out** *phr vb*
if someone is "painted out" of an image, paint (or other substances) is used to eliminate them from that image
- misleading** *adj*
something that is "misleading" gives you the wrong idea about something; it is confusing;
- to surround** *vb*
the rumours "surrounding" an event are the rumours associated with that event
- to release** *vb*
if an image is released, it becomes public and you can see it
- digitally-enhanced** *adj*
that has been changed with a computer program
- a waist** *n*
the middle part of your body around your stomach
- thighs** *n*
the top parts of your legs, between your knees and your hip
- proud of** *exp*
if you are "proud of" something, you are pleased about it

READING II

City Tours

Want to see the sights? Catch a bus!



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

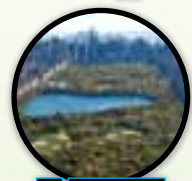
1 Pre-reading

Match the cities (1 to 6) to the famous sights/places (a-f).

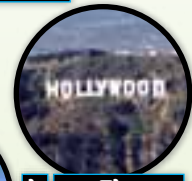
1. London
2. Milan
3. New York City
4. Sydney
5. Los Angeles
6. Rome



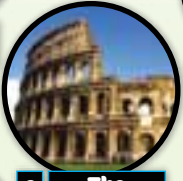
a Trafalgar Square



e Central Park



b The Hollywood sign



c The Colosseum



d The Sydney Opera House



f Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II

2 Reading I

What are the pros and cons of a city bus tour? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write down 3 advantages of doing a city bus tour.

4 Language focus

Zero Conditionals

Look at this extract from the article, "Guided bus tours are great if you don't have much time." The writer has used a Zero Conditional (clause I: Present Simple; clause II: Present Simple). Complete the following Zero Conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If it _____ (rain), we go inside.
2. If you go on the tour, you _____ (learn) about the city.
3. If you _____ (miss) the first bus, you get the next one.
4. If there _____ (not be) enough time, we do it the following week.

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever been on a bus tour? Where? What did you learn?
2. What do you think of bus tours?
3. What's the best way to see a city?

What's the best way to see a city? Many people choose to go on a **guided bus tour**. OK you look like a tourist, but then you are a tourist, so what's the problem?

Guided bus tours are great if you don't have much time. The bus takes you to all the most important tourist sights in a couple of hours, so you can "do" the city in record time. Bus tours are also good for **getting you orientated**, and for helping you **find your bearings** in a new city. And best of all, you can't get lost!

If your guide is good, the experience will be extremely **informative**. You'll hear all the basic information about important buildings. But you may also be given lots of local **gossip**. For example, did you know that pop star Bono is **involved in** a legal battle with his New York neighbours because smoke from their chimneys is going into his penthouse apartment? This is the kind of thing you learn about if you go on an **uptown** bus tour in New York. Or that classical composer George Frederick Handel and rock guitarist Jimi Hendrix were neighbours at 25 and 23 Brook Street, Mayfair, London? Of course, they didn't live there at the same time, in fact over 200 years separate them, but this is what you could find out from a bus tour in London.

There are lots more advantages to bus tours. You can **hop on** and off the bus as many times as you want. So, when your tour of Rome gets to the Colosseum, you can jump off, visit the amphitheatre, and then get on another bus and continue your tour to the Circus Maximus. Also, being on the top of the bus also gives you a fantastic view of the city. British Prime Minister William Gladstone (1809–1898) once said, "The way to see London is from the top of a 'bus'." He was talking about **horse-drawn buses**, but he was right.



Many tour companies use **double-decker buses**. They have been a regular feature of public transport in London for over 100 years. The most famous model is the "Routemaster", which was introduced in 1954. They were first used for **sightseeing** tours in the 1970s when a company called London Pride Sightseeing ran four daily tours of London. These days, City Sightseeing is one of the biggest companies, with tours in over 80 cities around the world, including Sydney, Milan, Palma de Mallorca, Paris, Cape Town and Los Angeles.

So, next time you're in a new city, find yourself a bus tour and see the sights in style. ✪

GLOSSARY

- guided** *adj*
a "guided" tour includes a trip to an area with someone explaining the things in the area
- a bus tour** *n*
a trip on a bus around an area / city
- to get orientated** *exp*
to find out where you are and where things are in the area you are visiting
- to find your bearings** *exp*
to find out where you are
- informative** *adj*
that gives you a lot of information / facts
- gossip** *n*
rumours / stories about someone's private life
- involved in** *exp*
if you are "involved in" an activity, you take part in that activity
- uptown** *adj*
away from the centre and in one of the suburbs – often in the north (hence "up")
- to hop on** *phr vb*
to jump on
- a horse-drawn bus** *n*
a bus that is pulled by horses
- a double-decker bus** *n*
a bus with two floors: upstairs and downstairs
- sightseeing** *n*
visiting interesting places that tourists often go to

HOW TO... LEARN IDIOMS



Native English speakers use idioms all the time. So, if you want to learn English, you are going to have to learn them too. But how?

As you probably know, an idiom is formed by a group of words. However, the meaning of the idiom is often different to the meaning of each individual word within the idiom. And this is what makes them so difficult. For example, with the idiom "to be over the moon" – you may understand "over" and "moon"; but the whole expression is more complex. HOWEVER, here are **8** things about them that could help you.

1. Some idioms actually represent an action that you might do in the circumstances or situation that the idiom is referring to. For example, "to put your feet up" means to relax, but some people literally do put their feet up when they are relaxing! And if someone is "up in arms" about something, they are protesting about it. However, when people are protesting, they often literally throw their arms into the air!
2. Other idioms can be translated (more or less) because a similar idiom exists in another language. For example "to be like a bull in a china shop" exists in German, although they use a different animal – an elephant ("ein Elefant in einem Porzellangeschäft"); and there's a Spanish idiom that is more or less the same as the English idiom "to put your foot in it" ("meter la pata").
3. With many idioms, the trick is to focus on a key word within the idiom. Sometimes, this word alone will help you guess the meaning of the idiom. For example, if you say that something "suits you down to the ground" you're basically saying that it "suits" you.
4. Another important thing is to look at the context. What are the people talking about? What's being discussed? What's the topic of conversation? Once you know that, you'll find it easier to work out the meaning of the idiom. Also, pay careful attention to the co-text (the words around the idiom). For example, what do you think this idiom means? "The exam wasn't as hard as they said it was going to be. In fact, I'd say it was a piece of cake." It's "easy", isn't it?
5. Sometimes, you just need to visualise the idiom. See what picture it brings to mind and this may also help you guess the meaning. What do you think the idiom in this sentence means? "Everyone at the party seemed to be either really good friends or related, but I didn't know anyone there. I really felt like a fish out of water."
6. Of course, you may not know what the idiom means exactly, but you could certainly guess. In fact, this is what native speakers do. No one really sits down to learn idioms in their own language – they pick them up over time after hearing them or reading them in context, and often just guess their meaning. And this is what you should do.
7. Of course, it's much more difficult if you're listening to someone who uses the idiom while speaking. Then, you have less time to analyse the language. However, quite often the tone of voice can help. For example, the following expression is often used sarcastically, and if you heard it, you'd notice that the speaker wasn't expressing enthusiasm.
A: I won sixteen dollars.
B: Big deal! [*said with sarcasm*]
8. The most important thing with idioms is being able to understand them. Don't worry about using them because that will come with practice and after repeated exposure to

lots of idiom-rich language.

So, remember, in order to learn idioms, you need to see them in context, and then let your intuition guide you. Be bold, be brave, be intuitive, and GUESS, GUESS, GUESS!

Have fun learning idioms! 🍀

Idiom Guide

- Be over the moon = be very happy.
- Be like a bull in a china shop = to be someone who often breaks or damages things.
- Put your foot in it = do or say something embarrassing or inappropriate.
- Suit someone down to the ground = be really good or convenient for someone.
- Be / feel like a fish out of water = feel uncomfortable because you are different from everyone else.
- Be a piece of cake = be very easy.
- Big deal! = So what?

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track 10

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

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Musical Marvels

Musicians with special talents. By Patrick Howarth

1 Pre-listening

What are your favourite instruments? Put a circle around any from below. Which ones can you play? Underline these.

guitar, clarinet, harmonica, cello, drums, bagpipes, trombone, bass guitar, accordion, keyboards, percussion instruments, trumpet, sitar, violin, saxophone, piano, bongos. Other?

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to two people talking about multi-instrumentalists (people who can play many instruments). Listen once and cross out the instruments from the Pre-listening activity which are mentioned. Note: in some cases, the speaker refers to the person who plays the instrument (a "guitarist", for example). In these cases, simply cross out the actual instrument.

3 Listening II

What instruments can these famous musicians play? Make a note of the ones mentioned in the conversation. Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. Stevie Wonder
2. Prince
3. Paul McCartney
4. Phil Collins
5. Brian Jones



4 Language focus

The Present Continuous

Look at this extract from the conversation, "...especially when they're playing live..." The speaker has used the Present Continuous: "they're playing". Complete the sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. Right now, I'm thinking about...
2. I'm learning how to...
3. I'm trying to...
4. At work, we're considering...
5. This weekend, I'm hoping to...

5 Discussion

1. Who are the most famous musicians from your country? What instruments can they play?
2. Do you like any songs by the artists mentioned in this conversation? Which ones? Why?
3. Who are some of the most talented musicians of all time?

A man of many words. By Sam Gordon



WINSTON CHURCHILL

Winston Churchill

He was a politician, a historian, a writer, a statesman, a journalist, a soldier, an orator and an artist. He was the only British Prime Minister to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature, he appeared on stamps in both Canada and the US, and he was *Time* magazine's "Man of the Year" in both 1940 and 1949. In a recent BBC poll, he was voted the greatest Briton of all time. Winston Churchill was remarkable in many ways.

Churchill led a life of adventure. He fought in wars, he worked as a reporter and he pulled his country through her **darkest hours**, but above all he had a **way with words**. Churchill's speeches during World War II were a crucial part of the war effort. They played a **vital role** in **keeping Allied spirits high**. One of his most famous was given just before the **Battle of Britain** in 1940, part of which included this extract, "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender".

And his description of the battle has become world famous, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." Churchill could put things in a catchy, memorable way.

Churchill was also famous for his **wit**. His description of golf suggests that this may have been one of the few places

where Churchill felt **out of his depth**. Of the sport, he said, "Golf is a game whose aim it is to hit a very small ball into an even smaller hole with weapons singularly ill-designed for the purpose."

But it wasn't only sport that was on the receiving end of Churchill's ironic humour. When Nancy Astor said to him "If I was your wife, I'd **poison** your coffee!" Churchill's famous reply was, "If I was your husband, I'd drink it". And in an angry exchange with Bessie Braddock, a Labour MP from Liverpool, she once said to him,

"Winston you're **drunk!**" To which he replied, "Bessie, you're ugly, but in the morning I shall be **sober**".

As a result of his leadership during World War II, Churchill became famous around the world, but in particular in the United States. He was made an honorary citizen of the US in 1963, and also had an American combat cruiser named after him: the USS Winston S. Churchill, which was launched in 1999.

In January 1965, Churchill suffered a **stroke** and died 9 days later at the age of 90. His body **lay in state** for 3 days and the Queen granted him the honour of a state funeral – the first one for a non-royal family member since 1914. Representatives from more than 100 nations attended, including many heads of states.

These days, Churchill's memory lives on, and he is often **quoted**. But he always knew that this would be the case. As he himself said, "History will be kind to me for I intend to write it." ☺



Winston Churchill timeline

1874: Born: Blenheim Palace, 30th November.	1895: Joins the army as a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Hussars.	1896: Is transferred to India where he fights on the North West frontier .	1898: Fights in Sudan at the Battle of Omdurman .	1899: Escapes captivity in South Africa while working as a reporter on the Boer War .	1908: Becomes a cabinet member under Liberal Prime Minister Herbert Asquith. Marries Clementine Hozier, with whom he has five children: Diana, Randolph, Sarah, Marigold and Mary.	1911: Is transferred to the office of the First Lord of the Admiralty .	1916: Rejoins the army and commands a battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.
1930: 1933: Campaigns for rearmament after Hitler's Nazi Party gains power in Germany.	1939: Is appointed First Lord of the Admiralty when the Second World War begins.	1940: Is made prime minister by King George VI on 10th May after Neville Chamberlain's resignation . Churchill forms an all-party government.	1944: D-Day landings take place in Normandy and the Allies begin to gain ground.	1945: 7th May, Germany's unconditional surrender. 1945: Loses general election to Labour's candidate Clement Attlee.	1951: Wins general election and becomes Prime Minister again.	1953: Is awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.	1965: Dies: 24th January.

GLOSSARY

- a poll** *n*
if there is a "poll", people are asked questions in order to find out their opinions
- darkest hours** *n*
most terrible moment
- a way with words** *exp*
an ability to speak and say the right things at the right time
- a vital role** *exp*
an important part
- to keep spirits high** *exp*
to make sure that everyone is motivated and happy
- the Battle of Britain** *n*
the name of the battle between the German Air Force (the Luftwaffe) and the Royal Air Force during the summer and autumn of 1940
- wit** *n*
intelligence; an ability to understand and respond to things very quickly and cleverly
- to be out of your depth** *exp*
if you are "out of your depth", you are doing something that is too difficult for you
- to poison** *vb*
to use poison (a substance that kills) in order to kill someone
- drunk** *adj*
someone who is "drunk" has had too much alcohol
- sober** *adj*
not drunk
- a stroke** *n*
a sudden loss of consciousness because of a lack of oxygen in the brain
- to lie in state** *exp*
if a body "lies in state", the coffin (the box with the body in it) is placed on view so the public can pay their respects
- to quote** *vb*
to repeat a famous sentence or phrase that someone has used/written/said
- a hussar** *n*
a soldier in a European light cavalry unit
- the North West frontier** *n*
an area of northern India (in what is now Pakistan) that is next to Afghanistan
- the Battle of Omdurman** *n*
a battle in September 1898 between the British army and the Sudanese
- the Boer War** *n*
a war (1899-1902) in South Africa between the British and the Boers (farmers of mostly Dutch descent)
- the First Lord of the Admiralty** *n*
the person in charge of the organisation that controls the Royal Navy (Britain's military ships used for sea warfare)
- rearmament** *n*
the process of building a new stock of guns, weapons, rockets, missiles, etc.
- a resignation** *n*
if someone hands in their "resignation", they ask for permission to leave their job
- D-Day landings** *n*
the attack by Allied forces (Britain, the USA, Canada, etc.) against German forces in northern France on 6th June 1944
- a cloakroom** *n*
a room in a building / club where people leave their jackets
- to beat** *vb*
to hit many times, often as a punishment
- to kick to pieces** *exp*
"to kick" is to hit something with your foot. If you "kick something to pieces", you kick it until it breaks into small bits
- to get in** *phr vb*
to enter
- a Tory** *n*
a Conservative (a member of the centre-right-wing political party in the UK)
- an MP** *abbr*
a member of parliament - someone who is elected in an election to represent a part of the UK
- appeasement** *n*
the act of agreeing to demands by enemies in order to prevent war
- an uprising** *n*
if there is an "uprising", a group in a country attacks the government or ruling power
- a bust** *n*
a metal statue of someone's head and shoulders
- to loan** *vb*
to give something to someone for a limited period of time
- to suppress** *vb*
to use military force to control a rebellion
- the Mau Mau rebellion** *n*
a rebellion (1952 to 1960) by Kenyans against British colonial rule. Most of the resistance came from the Kikuyu ethnic group

Trivia

Churchill was half American. His mother, Jennie Jerome, was the daughter of the US entrepreneur Leonard



The former Jennie Jerome, Lady Randolph Churchill, with her sons John (L) and Winston.

Jerome, who was, at one time, part-owner of the *New York Times*. Jennie claimed to be one-quarter Iroquois Indian. She was one of the very few women in high society to have a tattoo.

Churchill's mother gave birth to him in the **cloakroom** during a ball at Blenheim Palace.

Churchill did really badly at school. He was rebellious, and was often **beaten** by his masters – on one occasion for **kicking** the headmaster's hat **to pieces**. He was almost always bottom of the class.



As a teenager, Churchill entertained himself by arranging battles for his toy soldiers. Eventually, he agreed to join the army. He went for officer training at Sandhurst Military Academy, but only just **got in**, passing the entrance examination on his third attempt.

Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was a **Tory MP**. Churchill's son (Randolph Churchill) was also a Tory MP, and so was his grandson (Winston Churchill).



Churchill was a fierce critic of Neville Chamberlain's **appeasement** of Adolf Hitler. In a speech to the House of Commons, he said, "You were given the choice between war and dishonour. You chose dishonour, and you will have war."

Churchill painted more than 570 paintings, but there were only a few major shows in his lifetime. His first public exhibition was under a different name.



Churchill liked a drink or two. He added small amounts of whiskey to his water on a daily basis, and his favourite drink was champagne. He also enjoyed a Martini cocktail, insisting that it be prepared in a special way. This particular version of the drink is now called the "Churchill Martini". It basically consists of gin served in a martini glass, but with *no* vermouth. As Churchill once said, "I would like to observe the vermouth from across the room while I drink my martini."

Books by Winston Churchill

Churchill wrote more than 40 books in his lifetime, including the following:



The Story of the Malakand Field Force (1898)

This was Churchill's first book and is an account of the 1897 **uprising** on the Northwest Frontier of India. Churchill participated in the campaign.

The River War (1899)

This is considered one of Churchill's greatest early works. It's about the British military campaign in the Sudan.

London to Ladysmith via Pretoria (1900)

This book is about Churchill's experiences in the Boer War, including his escape from captivity.

Lord Randolph Churchill (1906)

This is a biography of Winston's father, Lord Randolph Churchill.

The Churchill War Rooms



This museum comprises the *Cabinet War Rooms* and the *Churchill Museum*. The

Cabinet War Rooms is a recreation of the historic underground complex where the British government worked during the Second World War. The *Churchill Museum* is dedicated to the life of Sir Winston Churchill.

Obama rejects Churchill

"Thanks, but no thanks," the White House said when it was asked whether newly-elected President Barack Obama wanted to keep a **bust** of Sir Winston Churchill.

The bronze work of art had originally been **loaned** to President George W Bush after the September 11th attacks as a sign of friendship and unity between Britain and the United States. The bust was due to return to the UK, but the government offered it to Obama for a further 4 years. However, it appears that President Obama prefers to have his hero Abraham Lincoln in the office, and has replaced the Churchill bust with one of Mr Lincoln. But this may also have something to do with Churchill's second premiership (1951-55). During this period, Churchill sent British troops to Kenya to help **suppress** the **Mau Mau rebellion**. As part of the military operations, thousands of Kenyans were kept in concentration camps and some were allegedly tortured, including a certain Hussein Onyango Obama – President Barack Obama's grandfather.



Where money never sleeps. By Louise Baker

WALL STREET

What comes to mind when you think of Wall Street? Money, stocks, shares, traders... **greed**? Over the years, the term Wall Street has come to represent the world of high finance, but it's also just a street!

Wall Street is a symbol of an economic system, of financial and economic power, of **elitism** and power politics. But Wall Street is also a street in Lower-Manhattan, New York City. And before that, it was actually a wall – **hence** the name.

The wall was originally a **barricade** to keep out the English in the 17th century. At the time, New York was known as New Amsterdam and was part of the **Dutch** empire. The first European to pass through the area was Florentine Giovanni da Verrazzano in 1524. Later, in 1609, an Englishman, Henry Hudson, began to explore the region, continuing up a river which is now known as the Hudson River. He claimed the area for the **Dutch East India Company** and it became known as New Netherland.

In those early days, the area around Manhattan Island was a **fur trading station**. But from 1624 onwards, there was a permanent European presence there. And in 1625, a fort was built on Manhattan Island called Fort Amsterdam. It was later renamed New Amsterdam. This year (1625) is recognised as the birth of New York City.



In 1626, someone (believed to be Peter Minuit) officially acquired the land from Native American Indians in exchange for goods worth about 60 guilders (about \$1,000 in today's money). However, the island didn't remain Dutch for long. The English **had their eyes on it**, and after a series of battles and **treaties**, the area finally passed over to the English in 1674. Shortly afterwards, New Amsterdam became New York.

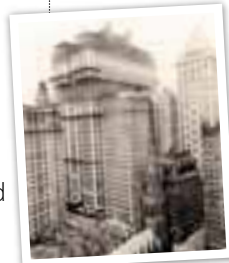
During this period, the wall was used to protect New Yorkers from attacks by Native American Indians. But eventually, the English knocked the wall down,

and it became a street. These days, Wall Street is in the heart of New York's Financial District. There are a number of important **landmarks** on Wall Street. Here are a few of them.



TRINITY CHURCH

Trinity Church (also known as Trinity Wall Street) is located at the intersection of Wall Street and Broadway. The original church was built in 1698, but it was destroyed in the Great New York City fire of 1776, along with 500 other buildings. Construction on the second



Trinity Church building began in 1788, and it was **consecrated** in 1790. However, the structure was **torn down** after heavy snows **weakened** it during the winter of 1838–39. The third

church was built in 1846 and is still standing. These days, Trinity Church has several choirs, and offers free classical and contemporary music concerts.



FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Federal Hall was built in 1700 as New York's **City Hall**. Later, it became the first **capitol building** of the United States of America. It was the place where George

Washington was **inaugurated** as the first president of the United States in 1789, and it is also where the United States **Bill of Rights** was **ratified**. The building was demolished in 1812, but was built again in 1842 as the New York Customs House. These days, the building is run by the National Park Service as a museum commemorating the historic events that happened there.



THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is a neo-classical building located at 11 Wall Street. It is the world's largest **stock exchange** by **market capitalisation** of its **listed companies** (at US \$12.25 trillion as of May 2010). You can visit the building and watch from the third floor as **traders** buy and sell shares from companies around the world.



BANKERS TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

At 14 Wall Street you can find the Bankers Trust Company Building. It's a 227-metre **skyscraper** that occupies an entire **block**. The building was originally the headquarters of Bankers Trust, which was a historic American banking organisation. These days, it serves as the American headquarters of Deutsche Bank. 🌟



THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT



The Financial District of New York City is a neighbourhood on the southernmost section of the borough of Manhattan in what is known as lower Manhattan or "downtown". It includes Wall Street and the offices

and headquarters of many of the city's major financial institutions, including the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It has a residential population of about 56,000, but during the day the population grows to about 300,000. However, its size as a business area is now second to Midtown.

MIDTOWN



Midtown Manhattan (or simply Midtown), is an area of New York City that is home to the Rockefeller Center, Broadway and Times Square. Midtown Manhattan also has some of the city's tallest and most famous buildings such as the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building. Midtown, along with

"Uptown" and "Downtown" is one of the three major subdivisions of Manhattan.



GLOSSARY

- greed** *n*
the desire to have more of something than is necessary
- elitism** *n*
the belief that certain members of society are superior to others
- hence** *exp*
for that reason just mentioned; therefore
- a barricade** *n*
a wall or line of objects placed in order to keep others out
- Dutch** *adj*
from the Netherlands (often referred to as Holland); the people of the Netherlands
- the Dutch East India Company** *n*
a Dutch company founded in the 1602 to carry out colonial activities around the world
- a fur trading station** *n*
a place where furs (animal hair) are bought and sold
- to have your eye on something** *exp*
to really want something
- a treaty** *n*
a written agreement between countries
- a landmark** *n*
a building or place that is easily noticed in a city/town, etc.
- to consecrate** *vb*
when a building is "consecrated", it is officially declared to be holy (related to God)
- to tear down** *phr vb*
if you "tear down" a building, you destroy it or remove it completely
- to weaken** *vb*
to make less strong
- city hall** *n*
a building used for the government of a town or city
- a capitol building** *n*
a building that is used for the government of the USA. It is now in Washington DC
- to inaugurate** *vb*
when a leader is "inaugurated", there is a ceremony to welcome him/her officially
- a bill of rights** *n*
a legal document explaining what rights people have
- to ratify** *vb*
if an agreement is "ratified", it is officially approved
- a stock exchange** *n*
a place where stocks and shares are bought and sold, and markets are regulated
- market capitalisation** *exp*
a way of measuring the size of a company, business etc, according to the amount of shares it has and their value
- a listed company** *n*
a company that has permission to offer its shares for others to buy
- a trader** *n*
someone whose job is to buy and sell shares
- a skyscraper** *n*
a very tall building in a city
- a block** *n*
a group of buildings with streets on all four sides
- to haggle** *vb*
to argue about the price of something
- a culprit** *n*
someone who has committed a crime

WALL STREET: A TIMELINE

1609: Englishman Henry Hudson claims the area around Manhattan island for the Dutch East India Company.

1625: A fort is built on Manhattan Island called Fort Amsterdam. This is recognised as the birth of New York City!

1626: Peter Minuit buys Manhattan Island from Native Americans. Manhattan officially belongs to the Dutch empire.

1640: A wall on Manhattan Island is built by the Dutch to keep out the English.



1674: The British become the new owners of Manhattan Island, and New Amsterdam becomes New York.

1685: The wall's new role is to keep out Native Americans. It is now four metres high.

1699: The British demolish the wall, but Wall Street's name lives on.

1817: The New York Stock Exchange is founded. Prior to that, traders would meet and haggle under a buttonwood tree on Wall Street. The original American stock exchange was in fact started in Philadelphia in 1790.

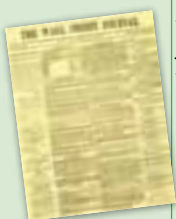


1600

1650

1700

1835: Lower Manhattan is destroyed by fire.



1835

1889: A stock report journal called the *Customer's Afternoon Letter* is renamed the *Wall Street Journal*. Will the new title catch on?

1900

1920: 16th September 1920: A bomb explodes at the House of Morgan, 23 Wall Street. Thirty eight people are killed and 300 are injured. No **culprits** are found, but many suspect anarchists.

1929: The stock market falls by 31 points. Share prices are 400% less than what they were in 1924.

29th October 1929: The stock market crashes again.

1980

1987: Black Monday. The Dow Jones falls 508 points. It's another crash!



2007: Wall Street crashes again and it's the start of yet another worldwide recession.

2000

A young actor with so much behind him. By Louise Baker

SHIA LaBEOUF

Shia LaBeouf is only 24 but he's already been in an impressive number of films, including *Dumb and Dumber: When Harry met Lloyd* (2003), *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull* (2008), and *Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen* (2009). His latest film is *Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps*.

Shia has an interesting family background. His father is a **Vietnam Veteran** who has worked as a mime in a circus, a rodeo clown and a **stand-up comedian**. He's of **Cajun** origin. Shia's New York-born mother is Jewish and was once a jewellery designer. As a result, Shia's name is an interesting mix of these two influences: "Shia" is Hebrew for "light of God"; and his surname (which is pronounced "labuff") is a Cajun version of the French word "le boeuf" (notice the different spelling), which means "the beef".

Shia grew up in Los Angeles. For his first "job" in the entertainment business (at the age of two), he was dressed in a clown suit, promoting his father's **hot dog stand**. "My embarrassment factor didn't exist", he says, looking back at those days. Later, Shia performed in local comedy clubs, developing his **routine** as an "insult" comic – insulting members of the audience. Within a short time, ten-year-old Shia became known as the kid with the **foulest language**.

His first major role was as Louis Stevens in the TV series *Even Stevens*. This comedy was on

Disney Channel for a total of three seasons and 65 episodes from June 2000 to June 2003. It followed the life of the Stevens family, but mainly focused on

the two children, Ren and Louis. A **running gag** throughout the series is everyone shouting, "Louis!" whenever he gets in trouble. Shia won a daytime **Emmy Award** for his role in the show. But Shia maintains that back then acting meant nothing more to him than **paycheques**; in fact, at the time, he was the key **breadwinner** in his household as his mother and father were "too **proud** to go on **welfare**".

In 2007, Shia got a part in the **thriller** *Disturbia*.

After this, the media started paying him more attention, and the *San Francisco Chronicle* described him as quickly becoming the "best young actor in Hollywood". Shia also ranked seventh in Yahoo's *Ten Most Popular Stars of 2007*.

One of his more recent roles has been in the film *Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps*. Since then, Shia has developed strong views on **Wall Street**, "People don't look at that character, Gordon Gekko, and see an enemy," he said after the film's completion. "They look at him like they look at Scarface [a fictional gangster from the 1983 film *Scarface*], a kind of role model. 'Hell, yeah. That's the guy! That's the superman! Well, that's our **pop culture**. That's its values!"

With so much behind him already, Shia has a lot to look forward to! ✪



TRIVIA

Shia LaBeouf plays the drums.

Shia has a tattoo on his right **wrist** that says "1986-2004". On his left shoulder, he has a tattoo of a **paw print**.

Shia loves Mexican food.



Shia recently started his own hip hop record label. He has also directed a music video, an experience which he described as "better than riding unicorns!"

SHIA LaBEOUF

American actor. Born 11th June 1986, Los Angeles, California. Famous films include *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull* (2008), and *Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps* (2010).

QUOTES

"I'd love to go to school and have a normal life, but I don't see any professor at Yale being able to teach me more than Steven Spielberg."

"I'm not an **Adonis**, that's for sure. I've never really thought of myself that way, and it doesn't matter to me. My favorite actors aren't Adonises."

"I grew up around a lot of aggressive guys. My parents used to take me to **AA** meetings when I was very young. So, I know aggression, I know insanity."

"Like Hemingway said, you can't write anything unless you get shot or **gored** by a bull, right?"

"You can't buy back your respect; you can't buy back your **career**. You only get one, so I don't want to **mess that up**."

"I used to **dirt bike** a lot. I can't do that anymore. Can't eat a whole lot of chocolate anymore, either. I can't be in *Indiana Jones* and be a **fatso**!"

"I know I'm one of the luckiest **dudes** in America right now. I have a great house. My parents don't have to work. I've got money. I'm famous. But it could all change, man. It could go away. You never know."



WALL STREET: MONEY NEVER SLEEPS

Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps is directed by Oliver Stone and stars Shia LaBeouf and Michael Douglas. It's the continuation of the

original *Wall Street* (1987) film. The latest film is set in 2008. Gordon Gekko has just been released from prison, and wants to rebuild his relationship with his **estranged** daughter, Winnie. But it isn't going to be easy, especially as Winnie blames Gekko for the suicide of her brother, Rudy. But Gekko soon finds a way to get her back. Winnie's partner is Jacob, a **Wall Street trader**. One day, Jacob's **mentor** at the office unexpectedly dies. Jacob suspects his manager of being involved. So, Jacob agrees to Gekko's offer of help. And in return, Jacob will help Gekko with Winnie.



WALL STREET (1987)

Wall Street was directed by Oliver Stone. It starred Michael Douglas, Charlie Sheen and Daryl Hannah. In the film, Bud Fox (Charlie Sheen) is a junior **stockbroker** at Jackson Steinem & Co. He's

desperate to get to the top, and be like his hero, the **ruthless** Wall Street trader Gordon Gekko (Michael Douglas). In order to impress Gekko, Fox gives him **inside information** about the airline that Fox's father works for. But when Fox sees what Gekko plans to do to the airline, he starts to **have second thoughts**.

GLOSSARY

a Vietnam Veteran *n*
a soldier who fought in Vietnam during the war (between 1955 and 1975)

a stand-up comedian *n*
a person who tells jokes in front of an audience in a club

Cajun *adj*
an ethnic group (mainly living in Louisiana) who are descendents of Acadian exiles (French-speaking people from Acadia in Canada)

a hot dog stand *n*
a place in the street where you can buy hot dogs (sausages in bread)

a routine *n*
jokes and stories that a comedian uses regularly as part of his/her act

fool language *exp*
offensive language that includes swear words

a running gag *exp*
a "gag" is a joke. A "running gag" appears many times in a series

an Emmy Award *n*
prizes given by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences to television actors and programmes

a paycheck *n*
money given to you for the work you do

a breadwinner *n*
the person who earns money in a family

proud *adj*
if someone is "too proud" to do something, they won't do it (even though they may need to do it) because it will make them appear bad, weak, poor, desperate

welfare *n*
if a poor person is on "welfare", they receive money from the government

a thriller *n*
a book or film that tells an exciting story

Wall Street *n*
a street in New York City, but also a term used to refer to high finance and corporate America

pop culture *n*
ideas, attitudes, ways of doing things, etc that are considered to be popular in society

a wrist *n*
the joint between your arm and your hand

a paw print *n*
the mark made on the ground by an animal with its paw (its foot)

an Adonis *n*
a very handsome man

AA *abbr*
Alcoholics Anonymous – an organisation that helps people who have problems with alcohol

to gore *vb*
if someone is "gored" by a bull, they are hurt by the bull's sharp horns

a career *n*
the job you choose to do for the majority of your professional life

to mess up *phr vb*
if you "mess something up", you cause it to fail or go badly

to dirt bike *vb*
riding motorbikes on country trails (rough paths through the country)

a fatso *n inform*
someone who is fat – an insulting term

a dude *n inform*
a man

estranged *adj*
an "estranged" member of a family is one who is living separately from the family and not communicating with the family

a trader *n*
someone whose job is to buy or sell shares

a mentor *n*
someone's "mentor" is someone who teaches them things and helps them

a stockbroker *n*
someone whose job is to buy or sell shares

ruthless *adj*
someone who is "ruthless" will do anything to achieve their objectives

inside information *n*
confidential information about a company

to have second thoughts *exp*
if you "have second thoughts" about a decision, you have doubts and start to think that it might not be good

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STARTING A BUSINESS

Have you ever thought of starting your own business? Take a look at this example of a **start-up business**, and learn lots of useful expressions along the way.

For the purposes of this article, we're going to imagine that you're starting a hair salon business...

Snips hair salon, to be precise. Are you ready to set up your business? Do you think you'll make it to Wall Street? Let's see.

The first thing you need to do is a bit of market research. You'll need to find out what people are looking for when it comes to haircuts and hairstyling in the area that you choose. Then, once you've identified your **target market**, you'll need to decide how much people are willing to pay for the services you offer.

The most important thing about your business is that it should have a **USP** – a unique selling proposition. This is something special that makes it different from the competition and that sets you apart in the market. Apart from offering a professional service, **Snips** is going to be open for 24 hours a day, plus it's got its very own line of organic hair products. They are produced with Fair Trade goods that won't harm the environment and they haven't been tested on any animals. This is your USP!

Now you've got your USP, you'll also need to create a logo and a slogan for your company, and decide on your corporate colours. This will be important for creating your corporate look and for when you design your **premises** with all the accompanying **signage**.

Now you're going to need to write up a **business plan**. This should include a short description of the business, who you are, what you plan to sell, why and to whom, your marketing and sales strategy and your markets and competitors. It could also include information on your management team, and any **financial forecasts**.

When doing your business plan, it's also important to establish your **break-even point** – how



much money you need to **turn over** in order to cover your **costs**, and when you will start to make a **profit**.

Once you've got your business plan and ideas, you're going to need some **finance**. One option is to take out a **loan** from the bank. If you do this, you'll have to pay back the **capital** and the **interest**. Alternatively, you could remortgage your house and get a loan against that, or you could even ask friends and family to invest in your business in exchange for **shares**. However, in the end, you manage to convince the bank to give you a loan. Congratulations! You're now ready to open your first **Snips** hairdressing salon.



First of all, you're going to have to spend a bit of that money. Most importantly, you're going to need to rent somewhere for your business. Remember the famous expression, "location, location, location" – it's key in business! You're also going to have to invest in some equipment for your business: chairs, hairdryers, scissors... Finally, you'll need to register the company name, the logo and the website address, and then you're ready to open! You're in business!

The first few months are extremely exciting, especially when you start making money. As far as promotion goes, it'll initially be fairly small scale – flyers, ads in local newspapers and posters in the street. However, your most important form of advertising will be **word-of-mouth**. So, you'll have to be careful to provide good customer service.

As bills and money start coming in and going out, you're going to need to use a basic **spreadsheet** to keep control of your **expenses**. Above all, you'll need to keep your **cash-flow** under control – especially if you've got to pay wages (your employees need their salaries!).

However, as business builds up, and your volume of business increases, you'll need an accountant to take care of things.

Having an accountant is extremely important. He or she will make sure your accounts balance, and will be able to tell you whether you have enough money coming in to pay for all the **overheads** – that there's sufficient to cover your **fixed costs** and your **variable costs**.

Above all, this will hopefully stop you from going **bankrupt** because of cash-flow problems.

Now you've got your finances under control, you can reinvest some of your profits in the business. The best thing

BUSINESS TERMS GLOSSARY

- Start-up business** = a small business which has been in existence for 5 years or less.
- Target market** = the particular people in the market that a company sells to.
- USP** – a unique selling proposition/point = something that makes your product or company special, different or attractive.
- Premises** = the place where a business operates from.
- Signage** = any kind of sign in a shop or place of business that displays visual information.
- Business plan** = a document that explains what a business will do and how it will do it.
- Financial forecast** = an estimate of future financial outcomes for a company.
- Break-even point** = the point at which the amount of money coming into a business can cover all the costs.
- Turn over** = the amount that a company “turns over” is the amount of money that a business receives – its revenue.
- Costs** = anything that a business must pay for.
- Profit** = money from an investment or business operation after subtracting all expenses.
- Loan** = money that you borrow from the bank.
- Finance** = money.
- Capital** = the part of the money borrowed that does not include the interest.
- Interest (rate)** = the amount charged by a bank for the use of borrowed money – usually expressed as an annual percentage.
- Invest** = to put money into a business in order to make a profit.
- Share** = a proportion of a company’s capital. If you own “shares”, you own a part of a company.
- Word-of-mouth** = information spread by spoken communication.
- Spreadsheet** = a computer program for displaying and laying out financial data.
- Expenses** = the money you have to pay other people or companies for the services they provide.
- Cash-flow** = the movement of money in or out of a business.
- Overheads** = regular and essential things that a business must pay for: rent, electricity, etc.
- Fixed costs** = costs that do not change with business volume: insurance, rent, mortgage payments...
- Variable costs** = costs that change in proportion to the activity of a business: some labour costs, materials...
- Bankrupt** = if a business goes bankrupt, it has to close because it can’t pay its debts.
- Assets** = anything of material value or usefulness that is owned by a person or company.
- Collateral** = property or things that belong to a company that are offered as security to a bank in order to borrow money. These things may be taken by the bank if the money isn’t returned.
- Amortise** = to eliminate a debt (such as a mortgage) in regular payments over a specified period of time.
- Recruit** = to find, interview and try to employ people.
- Hire** = to employ someone and pay them to work for a company.
- Turnover** = the amount of money that a company receives – the revenue.
- Investor** = someone who puts money into a business.
- Liability** = an obligation to pay money back or to settle a debt.
- Leveraged** = a “highly-leveraged” company has borrowed a lot of money.
- Intangible assets** = things that a company owns but that cannot be seen or touched: the brand value of a product, the franchise value of a service, a trademark...
- Annual report** = a report on a company’s activities throughout the preceding year.
- Balance sheet** = a report on the financial situation of a company, showing all assets and liabilities.
- Dividend** = an amount of money paid by a company to investors out of the company’s profit. It is usually paid quarterly.
- Venture capitalist** = an investor who invests money in innovative projects.
- Equity** = shares in a company. 20% of the equity of a business would be 20% of the shares of that company.
- Float a company** = to make a company public so people can buy or sell its shares.
- Listed** = a “listed” company is one that has permission to offer its shares on the stock market.
- Trade** = if shares are “traded”, they are bought and sold.
- Bear market** = a period of general price decreases.
- Bull market** = a period of general price increases.



would be to buy the business premises. This will add to your **assets** and put your business on a sounder footing. It can also be used as **collateral** if you ever need to take out another loan. And you’ll be able to **amortise** the payments on the spreadsheet.

As things start going well, you start **recruiting** and **hiring** more employees. Now your **turnover** is really picking up and you’ve got your cash-flow nicely under control. You’ve established clear systems and processes for doing things and everything is working smoothly. You’ve even got enough to pay yourself a very nice salary!

In fact, things are going so well that you feel it’s time to expand. So, you open another **Snips** hair salon in a different part of town. And that goes well too. So, you open another one and another. After a few years, you realise that your business model could work in the rest of the country. But you’re going to need some more money. What can you do? Simple! Sell some of your shares.

Luckily, there are some **investors** who are potentially interested. But it isn’t going to be easy. They want to see what assets and **liabilities** the company has. They’ll also need to know how much you’re turning over, how much profit you’re making and whether you’re a high- or low-risk investment. They’ll look at how highly **leveraged** you

are, and they’ll want to evaluate your **intangible assets**: your trademarks, copyrights and patents.

Congratulations! In return for 20% of the shares in your company, you get enough money to open up hair salons all over the country. Things just keep getting better and better. But it isn’t going to be easy. The investors are going to want to see an **annual report**, and you’re going to have to provide them with a **balance sheet**. Plus, they’ll want to receive **dividends**, but that’s no problem, because you’re really making a very nice profit now.

But why should you stop here? Why not make your business global? Yes, good idea, but how? Once again, simple! Talk to some **venture capitalists**. So, after another round of meetings, you sell a further 29% of your **equity** in return for enough money to start operations in sixteen other countries! Well done!

But it doesn’t stop there. After a few more years of phenomenal success, you decide it’s time to **float your business** on the stock market - it’s time to go public! Your company is **listed** and your shares are **traded** on the international markets. When it’s a **bear market**, they’re falling, but when it’s a **bull market**, your shares are shooting up. Life’s sweet!

Who said you couldn’t make it to Wall Street? ✨

READING I

Ambush Marketing

Guerrilla tactics for getting your product out there.



1 Pre-reading

What do you know about these companies and brands? What do they produce? What are they? Write "beer", "chocolate" or "sports shoes" next to each one.

1. Nike
2. Heineken
3. Reebok
4. Bavaria
5. M&M's
6. Puma
7. Budweiser
8. Mars
9. KitKat
10. Miller Light

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which brands/products/companies from the Pre-reading activity are mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again and say how the following companies/brands/products were involved in ambush marketing.

1. Bavaria
2. KitKat
3. Mars
4. Nike

4 Language focus The Past Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "They were ordered to remove the lederhosen..." The writer has used a Past Passive construction ("were ordered"). Transform the following sentences into the Past Passive.

1. They ambushed the event.
2. They showed the film at the festival.
3. They advertised it on television.
4. They didn't send it by post.

5 Discussion

1. Have there been any cases of ambush marketing in your country? What happened?
2. What are the pros and cons of ambush marketing?
3. What do you think of ambush marketing?

Sponsorship of big events is a serious business, not least because it involves huge amounts of money. But what can you do if you aren't an official sponsor, but you'd still like to benefit from the **publicity** surrounding the event? Simple! Just do a bit of **ambush marketing**!

Ambush marketing involves **grabbing attention** for a product during a sponsored event. Imagine that Beer Company A is sponsoring a massive sports event. In return for vast amounts of money, it has permission to **affiliate itself with** the event. However, beer Company B also wants to be associated with the event, but doesn't want to pay for the sponsorship. So, in order to get publicity, Beer Company B does something spectacular during the event that **draws the attention of** TV camera crews or people watching – they ambush the event.



A recent example of ambush marketing occurred during the World Cup in South Africa. Dutch beer brewer Bavaria organised for 36 young women wearing orange mini-skirts (with the Bavaria company logo and name on) to enter the **stands** at South

Africa's Soccer City Stadium during the Netherlands versus Denmark match. Predictably, the cameras turned towards them, **capturing shots** that would be **broadcast** around the world. Better still, the resulting scandal (including the arrest and subsequent **trial** of two of the women) provided the company with even more free publicity!

But this isn't the first time that Bavaria have done something like this. During the 2006 World Cup in Germany, dozens of Dutch men wearing orange lederhosen with Bavaria's name on them watched the Netherlands play in a Stuttgart stadium. They were ordered to **remove** the lederhosen, which they did, ending up watching the event in their **underwear**. Of course, this generated even more publicity for the company.



But Bavaria aren't the only experts at ambush marketing. Nestlé ran its "**Fingers Crossed**" ads for KitKat during the recent World Cup even though it wasn't an official sponsor. And during the last World Cup, Mars **rebranded**

its entire product with the word "Believe". In both of these cases, the companies were trying to **cash in on** the **hype** surrounding the tournament, associating themselves with it, but without paying any of the sponsorship costs.

One of the most famous examples of ambush marketing took place during the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. For this stunt, Nike bought up **billboard** space around the Olympic Village, and also constructed an unofficial **hospitality centre** and **retail store** nearby. They distributed flags bearing the company logo and **swamped** the event with their brand images, much to the annoyance of Reebok, who were the official **footwear patrons**.

Sponsorship is big business, both for the brands and sporting governing bodies, but they both have to **be on the lookout for** ambush marketers! ☺

GLOSSARY

- sponsorship** *n*
financial support (for a company, event, etc.) in return for publicity
- an event** *n*
something unusual or important that happens
- publicity** *n*
attention from the public, newspapers, television, radio, etc.
- ambush marketing** *n*
the act of doing something spectacular at an event that will generate publicity for free (without having to pay for sponsorship)
- to grab attention** *exp*
if something "grabs your attention", you notice it because it is surprising
- to affiliate yourself with something** *exp*
to associate yourself with something; to be connected with something
- to draw the attention of** *exp*
if X "draws your attention", you look at X or are attracted to it
- the stands** *n*
a large structure at a sports ground where spectators sit or stand to watch the event
- to capture a shot** *exp*
to photograph; to film
- to broadcast** *vb*
if a programme is "broadcast", you can see it on the television or hear it on the radio
- a trial** *n*
a legal process to decide whether someone is innocent or guilty
- to remove** *vb*
to take off
- underwear** *n*
clothing you wear under your trousers
- fingers crossed** *exp*
if you have your "fingers crossed", you place your middle finger over your index finger. People often do this when they really want something to happen
- to rebrand** *vb*
to change the image of a product
- to cash in on** *exp*
to benefit from
- hype** *n*
the intensive (and exaggerated) use of advertising or publicity
- a billboard** *n*
a large structure in the street on which posters or ads are placed
- a hospitality centre** *n*
an area at an event where a company can entertain clients
- a retail store** *n*
a shop selling goods
- to swamp** *vb*
if an area is "swamped" with a product, that product is everywhere
- footwear** *n*
shoes / trainers / sandals – things you wear on your feet
- a patron** *n*
someone / a company that is sponsoring an event
- to be on the lookout for** *exp*
to be trying to find



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READING II

Foot in Mouth

Silly things that people say.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Answer any 3 of the questions. Give details.

When was the last time you said (or someone said to you) something...

- a. ...insensitive? f. ...rude?
- b. ...embarrassing? g. ...irritating?
- c. ...disappointing? h. ...nasty?
- d. ...incredible? i. ...pleasant?
- e. ...infuriating? j. ...supportive?

For example: *The last time someone said something supportive to me was just before an exam. They wished me luck and told me to do my best.*

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which comment from people mentioned in the article is the most insensitive? Why? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- Why was Matt Barrett's comment so surprising?
- What made Mark Owen-Lloyd's comment so inappropriate?
- What was the problem with Tony Hayward's first comment?
- What was so insensitive about his second comment?

4 Language focus

Adjectives from Verbs

Look at this extract from the article, "...we work for an underperforming business in a rubbish industry..." The writer has used an adjective (*underperforming*) that has been created from a verb (*to underperform*). Complete the sentences with the correct adjectival form of the verbs in brackets.

- This company is _____ (*undervalue*).
- Does he have any _____ (*distinguish*) features?
- Her work was _____ (*undermine*) by the rest of the team.
- I think there's a good level of _____ (*understand*) between them.

5 Discussion

- What do you think of the comments analysed in this article?
- Have there been any cases of powerful people saying the wrong thing in your country? What were they?
- What do you do to prevent yourself from making inappropriate comments?

Think before you speak! Everyone's knows that. It's obvious... and important. But even more so when you're the managing director of a large company. But sometimes even the rich and powerful get it wrong.

Take the case of Barclays Bank chief executive Matt Barrett. During a government meeting, Barrett said that he wouldn't personally use a Barclaycard because they were "too expensive". With little concern for those suffering in the **recession**, Mark Owen-Lloyd, director for electricity company E.On, said that **rising fuel** costs "means more money for us". And John Pluthero, the chairman of Cable & Wireless UK, sent a **memo** to staff which read, "Congratulations, we work for an **underperforming business** in a **rubbish** industry and it's going to be **hell** for the next 12 months."

One of the most recent cases took place during the Deepwater Horizon **oil spill** crisis. An explosion on an **offshore drilling rig** belonging to BP on 20th April 2010 left eleven rig workers dead and 17 others injured. And as a result of the explosion, thousands of gallons of **crude oil** began **pouring into** the Gulf of Mexico. At times, like this, it's essential for a company to get its message right. But what should they say? "**Apologise** as quickly as you can and tell the world what you're doing to **put things right**," says Sharon Francis, chief executive of Media First, specialists in communication training.

Sounds simple, but the CEO of BP, Tony Hayward, had different ideas. First of all, Hayward tried to minimise the damage, claiming that the spill wouldn't be a major problem because the gulf was "a very big ocean". Whoops! Never try to **belittle** the impact of the disaster. But there was worse to come. He later said that he wanted the crisis to end so he "could have his life back". Now that wasn't the most **sensitive** of things to say, especially to the families of the 11 men who died when the well exploded. Hayward later apologised and said the remark had been "**hurtful** and **thoughtless**".



So, what do the experts think? "BP's communication over the oil spill has often been **inexplicable** and at times simply shocking," Francis added. "You'd think that those in charge of one of the world's biggest companies would know better than most that one stupid comment travels round the world in a **nanosecond**."

So, if you're a managing director of a big company, watch your words! And if you can't, pay someone else who can! ☺

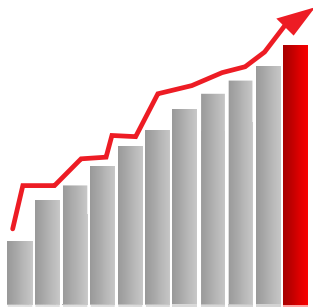
GLOSSARY

- a recession** *n*
a period of poor economic activity
- rising** *adj*
increasing
- fuel** *n*
a substance (such as coal or oil) that is burned in order to provide power
- a memo** *n*
an official note from one person in an organisation to another
- an underperforming business** *exp*
a business that is not doing as well as it should be doing
- rubbish** *adj*
very bad / poor
- hell** *n*
a terrible situation
- an oil spill** *n*
if there has been an "oil spill", oil has come out of a container and has contaminated the land or sea
- offshore** *adj*
not on land – in the water
- a drilling rig** *n*
a structure used for making holes in the ground (sometimes under the sea) in an attempt to look for oil
- crude oil** *n*
oil that has not been processed
- to pour into** *phr vb*
if a liquid is "pouring into" an area, it is entering that area very quickly
- to apologise** *vb*
to say that you are sorry
- to put things right** *exp*
if you "put things right", you fix them or make them better
- to belittle** *vb*
to make something appear less important than it really is
- sensitive** *adj*
if you are "sensitive", you understand other people's feelings
- hurtful** *adj*
that hurts, damages or causes pain to someone
- thoughtless** *adj*
that is done with no thought for other people or their feelings
- inexplicable** *adj*
that cannot be explained; that is hard to understand
- a nanosecond** *n*
one billionth of a second

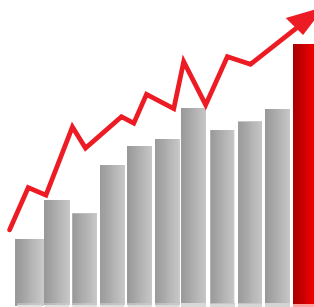


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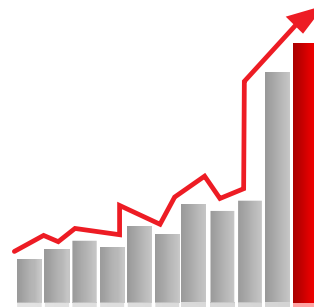
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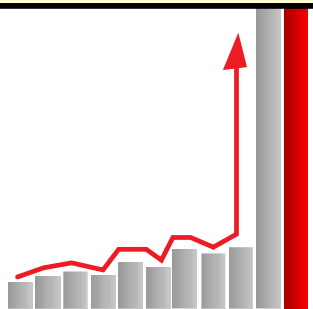
"Food prices have been rising steadily."
They have been increasing constantly.



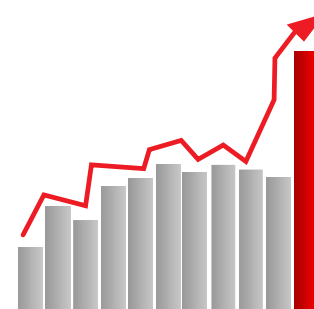
"Unemployment is on the rise."
It is increasing.



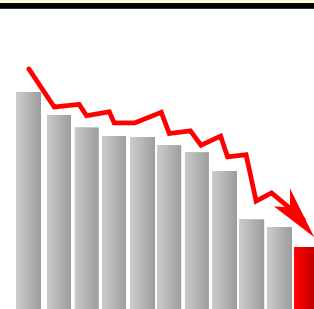
"House prices shot up last month."
They increased very quickly.



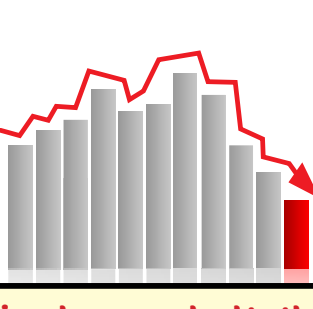
"Share prices have gone through the roof."
They have increased incredibly quickly.



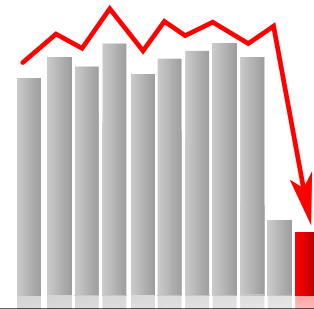
"There has been a sharp rise in the number of unemployed."
There has been a big increase.



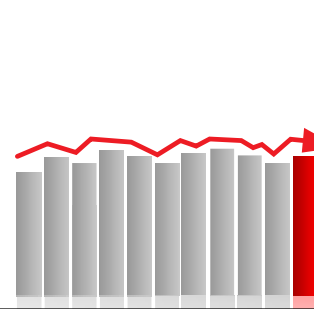
"Share prices have been falling."
They have been decreasing.



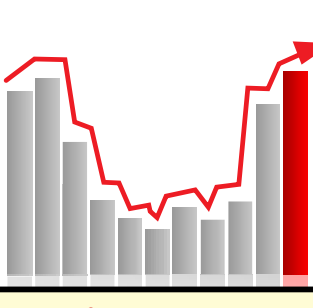
"Prices have crashed to their lowest levels in six years."
They fell quickly to their lowest level in six years.



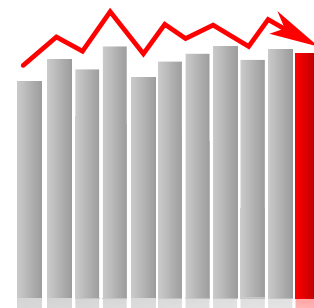
"Share prices have plummeted."
They have fallen quickly and a lot.



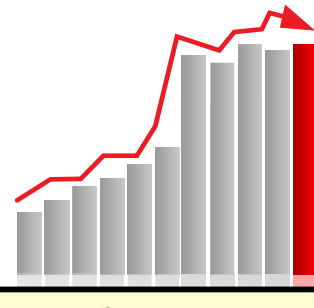
"Prices have remained steady."
They haven't moved much.



"Share prices have bounced back."
They decreased, but then came back to their original level.



"The cost of living has levelled out."
It is at a constant level.



"Share prices have reached a plateau."
They have increased and then remained at a constant level.



Big Mistakes

When people get it wrong... big style.

By Patrick Howarth



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Try to think of a serious mistake or blunder from history for each of the following areas.

Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- Space travel
- Oil exploration
- The music industry
- Publishing

2 Reading I

Read the article once and compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions

1. How long did the European Space Agency flight last?
2. How much had they spent on it?
3. What was the cost of the oil drilling platform disaster?
4. Why wasn't Berry Gordy Jr's sale to Boston Ventures very good business?
5. What happened to the "Yankee Hotel Foxtrot" album?
6. Why has Dick Rowe become so famous?

4 Language focus

The Past Perfect

Look at this extract from the article, "Within a short time, it had become one of the most successful record labels in the world..." The writer has used a Past Perfect construction: "had become". Transform the following Past Simple sentences into the Past Perfect. Add "already" to the Past Perfect sentences.

Transform the following Past Simple sentences into the Past Perfect. Add "already" to the Past Perfect sentences.

1. She saw the film.
2. They ate.
3. He heard it.
4. We paid for it.

5 Discussion

1. What's the most expensive mistake you've ever made? What happened?
2. Are there any stories of expensive mistakes from your country? What are they?
3. What are your top tips for avoiding mistakes?

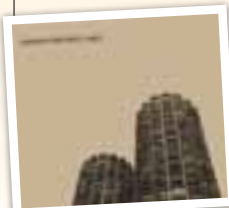
When was the last time you made a mistake? We all mess up at times, but some people make enormous mistakes. Mistakes that cost millions of dollars... or even other people's lives. Here are a few examples of BIG mistakes.



The space industry has had its fair share of mistakes. And many of these are blamed on computers. When the European Space Agency launched their Ariadne 5 rocket on its maiden flight in 1996, the flight lasted just 40 seconds before the rocket blew up. The Space Agency had spent over \$7 billion developing the rocket, and it was carrying a payload worth over \$500 million. Apparently, the cause of the explosion was a software error which led to an inaccurate calculation. Bad maths, in other words.

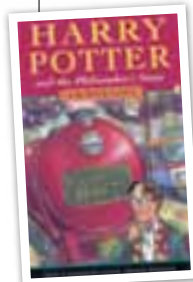
Bad maths were also to blame for the Sleipner A oil drilling platform disaster in Gandsfjorden outside Stavanger, Norway on 23 August 1991. As a result of a computer miscalculation, part of the platform flooded and the whole thing sank. The cost? \$1 billion. I hope they were insured!

Humans are good at making them too... especially those who work in the music business. Berry Gordy Jr started Motown Records in 1960. Within a short time, it had become one of the most successful record labels in the world. In 1988, he sold the company's catalogue, including recordings by Michael Jackson and Stevie Wonder, to Boston Ventures for \$60 million. That seems like a lot of money but it wasn't anything like what Motown was worth. Only five years later, Boston Ventures sold Motown to Polygram for \$325million.



Warner Brothers have some original ideas about how to make money in the music business too. When David Kahne was working for Reprise Records a subsidiary of Warners, he so disliked an album made by the US band Wilco that he cancelled their contract. The album, "Yankee Hotel Foxtrot", had cost \$300,000 dollars to make. Later, the band sold the album to the record label Nonesuch Records for a large sum of money. However, Nonesuch Records is another subsidiary of Warner Brothers. So, Warner had paid for the album *twice*. Ironically, the album became the band's most successful album ever, selling over 590,000 copies.

The most famous mistake in music history has to be the one made by Dick Rowe. Working as an executive at Decca Records in 1962, he informed a young Liverpool businessman (Brian Epstein) that "guitar groups are on the way out". He didn't offer Epstein's group a contract. The name of the group? The Beatles, of course.



Book publishers have made some bad decisions too. JK Rowling's first Harry Potter book (*Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*) was turned down by twelve publishers before Bloomsbury finally accepted it. Since then, the books and the films have made millions and millions of dollars, and Rowling has become a very wealthy woman. And Bloomsbury has made a lot of money too!

We all make mistakes. They're a part of life, it's just that some mistakes are much bigger than others. ☺

Unusual news stories from around the world.

QUIRKY NEWS & CORNY CRIMINALS

quirky news

US woman   track 14

Ghosts for Sale

Unusual sale at an online auction site.



THIS IS SPOOKY!

Would you buy a ghost? Someone just has... in fact they've bought two. The spirits, which are now trapped inside two glass **vials**, were sold for more than €3,000 from an online **auction site**. The bottled ghosts were **put on the market** by house owner Molly Bramwell from Richmond, London. Mrs Bramwell, 66, said the ghosts were captured in her house during an **exorcism**. According to Mrs Bramwell, the ghosts are the spirits of a **couple** who lived in the house in the 1920s. "Until the exorcism, there were all sorts of strange noises in the building. Chairs would move, doors would **bang** and windows would **swing open**, but it's all stopped now," Mrs Bramwell explained. The auction attracted more than 3,000 **bids** until the winner was chosen. After **deducting** the exorcist's **fee**, Mrs Bramwell has decided to donate the **proceeds from** the sale to the animal welfare group the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The very "spirit" of kindness! ☺

GLOSSARY

- a vial** *n*
a small glass container for liquids
- an auction site** *n*
a website where you can buy or sell things to the public
- to put something on the market** *exp*
to offer something for sale to the public
- exorcism** *n*
a ceremony in which evil / bad spirits are removed from an area
- a couple** *n*
two people in a relationship
- to bang** *vb*
if a door "bangs", it closes with a loud noise
- to swing open** *phr vb*
if a door "swings open", it opens very widely and suddenly
- a bid** *n*
an offer of a sum of money to buy an object that is being sold in a public sale
- to deduct** *vb*
if you "deduct" an amount of money from the total, you take it away from the total
- a fee** *n*
a sum of money charged for a service
- the proceeds from something** *exp*
the money collected from something
- shiny** *adj*
bright and that reflects light
- to bend down** *phr vb*
to move the top part of your body downwards so you can get something from the floor/ground
- to turn out** *phr vb*
if something "turns out" a particular way, it is like that in the end
- a find** *n*
an object that you have found
- an act** *n*
a law passed by the government
- to summons** *vb*
to officially order someone to go to court in order to answer questions
- court** *n*
a place where legal processes are held in order to decide if someone is innocent or guilty
- to plead guilty** *phr vb*
to say that you are guilty of a crime (that you have committed the crime)
- to hand over** *phr vb*
to give to
- unrepentant** *adj*
with no feelings of guilt or shame about your beliefs or actions
- to beg to differ** *exp*
if someone "begs to differ", they say that they don't agree with you

Corny Criminals

Treasure Trove

Woman in trouble after finding treasure.

Englishman   track 15

What would you do if you found some hidden treasure in your house? Keep it? That's just what Sally Windslow did, but now she wishes she hadn't. It all started late last year when Ms Windslow was doing a bit of gardening. "All of a sudden I noticed this **shiny** thing in the earth. And when I **bent down** to take a closer look, I saw that it was a really old coin. It seemed to be kind of special, so I took it to a museum to be identified. It **turns out** that it's a really rare silver coin from the 14th century, and it's worth more than €3,000!" At the museum, Ms Windslow, 29, was told that she had to register the **find** according to section 8 of the Treasure **Act**. However, she kept it and now she's in trouble. After an investigation by police, Ms Windslow was **summonsed** to appear in **court**. She **pleaded**



MONEY TALKS!

guilty to the offence of "finding an object believed to be treasure and not reporting it". She was obliged to **hand over** the coin, and ordered to pay £25 court costs. "This is the first known case of its kind in the country," a lawyer explained. "And it sends a clear message to those who fail to report treasure," he added. But Windslow is **unrepentant**. "I don't think it's fair. I found the coin in the garden of the house that I'd bought with my money. Surely it's mine!" Apparently, the government **begs to differ**. ☺





Refer to unit 1 of the Upper Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

English accents



track 18

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

On Screen

Some of the most popular film scenes of all time.

1 Pre-listening

Match the films (1 to 6) to the actors who star in them (a-f).

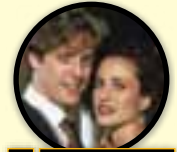
- The Godfather (1972)
- Casablanca (1942)
- Forrest Gump (1994)
- Goldfinger (1964)
- The Empire Strikes Back (1980)
- Four Weddings and a Funeral (1994)



a Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman



b Sean Connery



c Hugh Grant and Andie MacDowell



d Marlon Brando



e Tom Hanks



f Mark Hamill, Harrison Ford and Carrie Fisher

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to an interviewer asking people about their favourite scenes from the films in the Pre-listening activity. Can you think of any famous scenes from any of these films? Think. Then listen once to compare your ideas.

3 Listening II

Write the name of a film from the Pre-listening activity next to each sentence / sentence extract. Then, listen again to check your ideas.

- It's dead romantic.
- I cried buckets when I saw that one.
- Then, he's going to bed one night and there in his bed is a horse's head.
- But that scene is terribly funny.
- It's so sad. It always makes me cry.
- "I expect you to die."

4 Language focus Present Tenses

Look at this extract from the listening, "James Bond is played by Sean Connery, and he's lying on a metal table and he's being cut in half by a laser beam." The speaker has used three different Present Tense verb structures: the Present Passive ("is played"), the Present Continuous ("is lying") and the Present Continuous Passive ("is being cut"). Identify the tenses in the following sentences.

- They're being shown how to use it.
- She's paid in dollars.
- We're looking at it right now.

5 Discussion

- Have you seen any of the films mentioned in the Pre-listening activity? What did you think of them?
- What are your favourite scenes from these films?
- What are the worst scenes from these films? Why don't you like them?

Spaghetti Bolognese

HERE'S SOMETHING DELICIOUS TO TRY AT HOME. INSPIRED BY GORDON RAMSAY – ONE OF BRITAIN'S TOP CHEFS.

Ingredients

- 1 tin of **chopped tomatoes**.
- One tablespoon of **tomato puree**.
- 2 carrots.
- 1 onion.
- 400 grams of **minced meat**.
- 2 **cloves of garlic**.
- Oregano.
- Salt.
- Pepper.
- Olive oil.
- Half a cup of red wine.
- 2 tablespoons of milk.
- 1 tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce.
- Half a packet of spaghetti.



Preparation

Add some salt to a pot of water and **bring it to the boil**. When it's ready, add the spaghetti and cook until done. Meanwhile, **grate** the onion and carrot and keep them to one side. Then, put some olive oil in a frying pan. When the oil is hot, throw in the onion and carrot and cook the mixture until it starts to brown. Then, add two **crushed** cloves of garlic and the oregano. After a minute or two, make a little hole in the middle of the mixture in the frying pan and add the tomato puree. Let it cook for a minute or two, then make another hole in the middle of the mixture and add the meat. **Fold** the mixture **over** the meat, and cook it until it starts to brown. Then, add the red wine and the chopped tomatoes. **Season** with a little Worcestershire sauce and salt and pepper, and leave to **simmer** for five to six minutes. Before serving, add a couple of tablespoons of milk for a fuller flavour. Pour the mixture over the spaghetti and serve.

Delicious! 🍷

GLOSSARY

- chopped tomatoes** *n*
tomatoes that have been cut into very small pieces
- tomato puree** *n*
tomatoes in the form of a thick, smooth paste/substance
- minced meat** *n*
meat that has been cut into very small pieces. Also known as "mince", "mincemeat" and "hamburger meat"
- a clove of garlic** *n*
one of the sections of the garlic bulb
- bring to the boil** *exp*
if you "bring water to the boil", you cook it until it is 100°C
- to grate** *vb*
if you "grate" food, you rub it over a "grater" (a metal tool that cuts food into very small pieces)
- crushed** *adj*
if food is "crushed", it is pressed very hard until it goes into small pieces
- to fold over** *phr vb*
if you "fold" A "over" B, you put A on top of B so that A covers B
- to season** *vb*
to add salt / pepper / herbs / spices, etc.
- to simmer** *vb*
to cook slowly over a low heat

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Winston Churchill Quotes

Here are some quotes by Sir Winston Churchill.



I'M A MAN OF MANY WORDS!

"My most brilliant **achievement** was my ability to be able to persuade my wife to marry me."

"Never run away from anything. Never!"

"Courage is what it takes to stand up and speak; courage is also what it takes to sit down and listen."

"History is written by the victors."

"I am easily satisfied with the very best."

"A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty."

"The price of greatness is responsibility."

"He has all the **virtues** I dislike and none of the **vices** I admire."

"You have enemies? Good. That means you've **stood up for something**, sometime in your life."

"I like pigs. Dogs **look up to** us. Cats **look down on** us. Pigs treat us as equals."

"Mr **Attlee** is a very **modest** man. Indeed he has a lot to be modest about."

"I never worry about action, but only about **inaction**."

"There are a terrible lot of lies going about the world, and the worst of it is that half of them are true."

"Success is going from failure to failure without losing enthusiasm."

"To **jaw-jaw** is always better than to war-war."

"We are masters of the unsaid words, but slaves of those we **let slip out**."

"There is no such thing as public opinion. There is only published opinion."

"Healthy citizens are the greatest **asset** any country can have."

"When I look back on all these worries, I remember the story of the old man who said on his **deathbed** that he had had a lot of trouble in his life, most of which had never happened." ✪

"A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty."

GLOSSARY

an achievement *n*
something good which you have succeeded in doing well

a virtue *n*
a good quality of someone's character

a vice *n*
a bad quality of someone's character

to stand up for something *exp*
to defend something

to look up to someone *exp*
to admire someone; to think that someone is superior

to look down on someone *exp*
to think that someone is inferior

Attlee (Clement) *n*
a British Labour politician (with "Socialist" ideas) who was prime minister from 1945 to 1951

modest *adj*
someone who is "modest" doesn't talk about their abilities or possessions; something that is "modest" is small, not expensive and generally not very impressive

inaction *n*
not doing things; being lazy/inactive

jaw-jaw *vb inform*
to talk. Literally, a "jaw" is the bone at the bottom part of the face that holds the teeth

to let slip out *exp*
to say accidentally

an asset *n*
the useful / good things that a company / country has

a deathbed *n*
if someone is on their "deathbed", they are about to die

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Various English accents

track 19

DICTIONARY OF SLANG

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.



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Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
You failed a test.	My work did not attain the required standard.	I failed it.	I flunked it.
You were shocked and amazed by something.	I was projected into a state of consternation.	I was shocked.	I was gobsmacked.
Someone was hit on the mouth.	He was struck upon the vocal aperture.	He was hit on the mouth.	He was hit on the gob.
You think someone is a bit stupid.	He is of a most idiotic nature.	He's really stupid.	He's a flipping idiot.
You would like to play some football.	Would anyone care to engage in a spot of sport involving an inflated sphere?	Would anyone like to play football?	Anyone fancy a game of footie?
You had to pay for something that you didn't really want to have to pay for.	It fell upon me to liquidate the outstanding debt.	I had to pay.	I had to fork out.

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The Scottish Accent

OUR MONTHLY LOOK AT ENGLISH ACCENTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD IN BOTH ENGLISH-SPEAKING AND NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES. THIS MONTH: THE SCOTTISH ENGLISH ACCENT.

Scotland

Scotland (population approximately 5 million) is a beautiful country. There are the mountainous Highlands in the north, and lush, green Lowlands in the south, as well as long stretches of white sandy beaches all around the coast.



In addition to the mainland, Scotland consists of more than 700 islands, including the Northern Isles and the Hebrides.

The capital city is Edinburgh (with a population of about 500,000). The city dates back to medieval times and is considered a world heritage site. Glasgow is the biggest city in Scotland (with a population of about 550,000, including lots of students). It's also got a great night life and music scene.



Famous people from Scotland include William Wallace (13th-century freedom fighter), Robert Burns (18th-century poet), David Livingstone (19th-century explorer), Rob Roy (18th-century Scottish freedom fighter), Sean Connery (actor), Alexander Graham Bell (inventor of the telephone), David Coulthard (Formula One driver), Deborah Kerr (actress), Sir Alex Ferguson (Manager of Manchester United), Ewan McGregor (actor) and Tilda Swinson (actress).

People in Scotland speak English, Scottish Gaelic (an ancient Celtic language) and Scots (a Germanic language that is considered an ancient version of English).

Scotland is famous for its whisky, men in kilts (which are *not* called "skirts"), the Loch Ness monster and the Edinburgh festival, among many other things.

Now sit back and listen to Vicky telling us all about the Scottish accent. ✪

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Leader of the Pack

Great leaders from around the world.

1 Pre-listening

Match the countries (1 to 6) to the leaders (a-f).

1. Australia
2. UK
3. Argentina
4. USA
5. Finland
6. Germany



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to someone talking about female political leaders. What do you know about the leaders from the Pre-listening activity? Think. Then, listen once to compare your ideas.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why doesn't the speaker include Queen Elizabeth II in his list?
2. What had advisers suggested might happen if Kevin Rudd had remained in power?
3. What example did the speaker give as a way of illustrating Kirchner's toughness in power?
4. What do Angela Merkel and Margaret Thatcher have in common (apart from being female leaders)?

4 Language focus Past Tense verbs

Look at this extract from the listening, "In her first year in office she was involved in a dispute with Argentina's farmers." The speaker has used a Past Simple Passive construction ("was involved"). Complete the past tense sentence beginnings with any ideas of your own.

1. Last week, I was shown how to...
2. Up until last month, I'd never seen...
3. This year, I'd been really looking forward to...
4. I couldn't believe it when...

5 Discussion

1. Are any of the politicians mentioned in this conversation famous in your country? Why?
2. Who are the most famous women in your country? What do/did they do?
3. How many female politicians from your country can you name? What do they do?

TRACK IDIOMS

THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME "TRACK" IDIOMS.



Track record

SOMEONE'S "TRACK RECORD" REFERS TO ALL THEIR PAST ACHIEVEMENTS: SUCCESSES, FAILURES, EXPERIENCE...
 "The company has a good track record in dealing with problems of this nature."



Keep track

IF YOU "KEEP TRACK" OF SOMETHING, YOU FOLLOW IT AND MAKE SURE YOU KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING TO IT.
 "I don't know where he is right now. He has moved house and country so many times it's hard to keep track."



Lose track

IF YOU "LOSE TRACK" OF SOMETHING, YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING TO IT.
 "I can't remember the name of the company where she works. She's had so many different jobs that I've just lost track."



On track

IF AN ACTIVITY OR SITUATION IS "ON TRACK", IT IS MAKING PROGRESS AND IT WILL PROBABLY FINISH BEFORE ITS DEADLINE.
 "I think we're going to finish the project way before the deadline. We're well on track if you ask me."



Cover your tracks

TO HIDE OR DESTROY THE THINGS THAT SHOW WHERE YOU HAVE BEEN OR WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN DOING.
 "After breaking into the office to read over the report, she covered her tracks by wiping all the surfaces with a cloth."



Make tracks (informal)

IF YOU "MAKE TRACKS", YOU LEAVE A PLACE IN ORDER TO GO SOMEWHERE ELSE.
 "We're going to be late if we don't leave now. Come on, let's make tracks!"



Stop in your tracks

IF SOMEONE "STOPS IN THEIR TRACKS", THEY STOP SUDDENLY BECAUSE THEY ARE SURPRISED.
 "He opened the door and stopped in his tracks. Someone had been in the house, and judging from the noise in the kitchen, they were still there!"



Country Capers

Jolly Jamaica – the land of reggae.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Match the Caribbean countries (1 to 9) to their capital cities (a-i).

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Jamaica <input type="checkbox"/> | a. Bridgetown |
| 2. Barbados <input type="checkbox"/> | b. Port of Spain |
| 3. Dominican Republic <input type="checkbox"/> | c. Fort de France |
| 4. Puerto Rico <input type="checkbox"/> | d. Castries |
| 5. Trinidad and Tobago <input type="checkbox"/> | e. Santo Domingo |
| 6. St Lucia <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Kingston |
| 7. Cuba <input type="checkbox"/> | g. San Juan |
| 8. Haiti <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Havana |
| 9. Martinique <input type="checkbox"/> | i. Port au Prince |

2 Reading I

What do you know about Jamaica? Try to think of 3 facts. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What does the Bob Marley Museum have in it?
2. What is The King's House?
3. According to the writer, what's the best way to get around Jamaica?
4. What's special about Port Royal?
5. What can you do at Montego Bay?
6. Why is Jamaica interesting if you're interested in wildlife?

4 Language focus Conditionals

Look at this extract from the article, "If you're interested in wildlife and you're a keen birdwatcher, you'll be in paradise in Jamaica..." The writer has used a Conditional. Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. If you're interested in _____, you should really go to _____.
2. If you've had enough of _____, you should try _____.
3. If you're thinking about _____, you mustn't forget to _____.
4. If you've been considering _____, you absolutely have to _____.

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever been to a Caribbean country? Which one? What was it like?
2. What else do you know about any Caribbean countries?
3. Which Caribbean country would you most like to visit? Why?

Caribbean pirates. Reggae music. Beautiful beaches. Wildlife. Delicious food. Jamaica's got it all. Come and live the dream.

You'll probably be flying into Kingston (the capital), so think about spending a few days there. It's a fascinating place with a lot of local history. If you're a fan of Bob Marley, you must try the Hope Road Walking Tour. It starts at the Bob Marley Museum at number 56. The museum was, in fact, Marley's home during his life. It has a unique collection of Bob Marley artefacts, including musical instruments. Other highlights of the tour include The King's House, the official residence of the island's governor before independence, Devon House, an old colonial mansion, and St Andrew Parish Church, one of the oldest buildings on the island. If you're looking for a chance to relax after your tour, don't worry – the capital has a lively nightlife with music and dancing at clubs such as the Redbones Blues Café, and great dining – try Gimbilyn for fine Jamaican dishes.



If you want to see more of the island and enjoy some of the other many things on offer, you'll need to move on from Kingston. There are domestic flights but driving is the best way to get a real feel for Jamaica. However, if you don't fancy hiring a car and you don't feel up to driving on the left-hand side of the road, try using the car and bus service run by JUTA (the Jamaican Union of Travellers Association), which is a safe transport system run especially for tourists.

If you're interested in local history, and particularly pirates of days gone by, you won't want to miss Port Royal. It's one of the most historic areas of the island, and it's especially famous for piracy. Buccaneers such as Sir Henry Morgan, Calico Jack, and Blackbeard Teach all operated from Port Royal. Unfortunately, the port was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692 and most of Port Royal is now under the sea (it's often referred to as "the city that sank"). However, marine archaeologists are exploring the site and discovering amazing relics. Perhaps Port Royal will rise again!

If you drive north-west out of Kingston along the coast, you'll soon find yourself in Montego Bay, with its legendary beaches. There's plenty to see and do here. Visit a Rastafarian village, where you can meet local Rastafari people and learn about their history and culture. When you're there, make sure you try some authentic Rastafarian vegan food – the roast yams and corn are fabulous. Montego Bay also offers caving, rally driving, golf, horse riding and, of course, every water sport imaginable.

If you're interested in wildlife and you're a keen birdwatcher, you'll be in paradise in Jamaica as there are nearly 50 species of bird that are unique to the island. Visit in the cooler months between December and June as this is when some of the birds mate. However, you'll probably need to hire a guide to help you find the birds in the right places at the right times as many of the habitats are fairly remote.

Jamaicans love eating and drinking and are proud of their cuisine. Ingredients are varied because Jamaican culture is so diverse. There are bananas and yams from Africa, pickled meats and fish from Europe, spices from the East Indies, and indigenous food such as cassava or yuca and the famous Blue Mountain coffee. Dishes to try include curried goat, Stamp 'n' Go (codfish fritters), and Pinch-Me-Roun' (a coconut tart). Perhaps the most famous Jamaican dish is jerk, which is as much a way of cooking as a single dish since any meat can be jerked. Jerk is a spicy sauce. Meat is marinated in the jerk overnight and then usually grilled over coals. To wash it down, there's Jamaica's rum punch or a cold Red Stripe beer.

Come to Jamaica and get some reggae rhythm in your life!

For more information go to www.visitjamaica.com



READING I

Buildings of the Future

Architecture that will take your breath away. By Sam Gordon



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Match the unusual buildings (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h).

- Museum of Contemporary Art (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- The Treescraper Tower of Tomorrow (US)
- The Crooked House (Sopot, Poland)
- Atomium (Brussels, Belgium)
- The Crescent Hydropolis (Dubai)
- La Pedrera (Barcelona, Spain)
- Nautilus House (Mexico City, Mexico)
- The Dragonfly Vertical Farm (US)



2 Reading I

What do you think building numbers 2, 5 and 8 (from the Pre-reading activity) are going to be used for? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and write a sentence about buildings 2, 5 and 8. Write one sentence for each building.

4 Language focus Expressions with "go"

Look at this extract from the article, "... it goes without saying..." The writer has used an expression with "go": "go without saying". What do you think the following expressions with "go" mean (in bold)?

- Jessica and Frank have known each other since school. They **go back a long way**.
- ...and then my car was stolen. Things just **went from bad to worse**.
- This is a private deal between you and me, so we don't necessarily have to **go by the book**.
- We've been talking about this for six hours now. We've got to make a decision. We can't **keep going round in circles**.

5 Discussion

- What else do you know about these buildings?
- Are there any unusual buildings in your city/country? What are they? What are they for?
- What do you think of modern architecture?

Underwater holiday resorts. Vertical farms in the middle of New York. **Bionic buildings**. These are just a few examples of the buildings of tomorrow. But what are they all about?

It isn't easy being a hotelier these days. For a start, the 5-star hotel is no longer the height of luxury. Now there are plenty of (unofficial) 6-star hotels and, incredibly, three with 7 stars. So, what can you do if you want to go even further, and give your guests something completely different? Build the whole hotel on the bottom of the ocean, of course! The Crescent Hydropolis is currently under construction in Dubai (where else?); and when it opens, it'll be the world's first luxury underwater hotel.

The complex will be 20-metres underwater and will have 220 suites, plus restaurants, a shopping mall, cinemas and a missile-defence system – just in case. All in all, it'll cover an area of 300,000 square metres. Of course, **it goes without saying** that all guests will have incredible views of the ocean floor. The owners are even in talks with Disney to bring a fully underwater production of *The Little Mermaid* to the hotel's lobby.

Unfortunately, construction of the hotel hasn't been going too well. The hotel was due to open in 2006 but was delayed due to environmental concerns. Some experts have predicted that the resort will affect **tides**, which could lead to **floods** and the **beaching** of whales and other sea-mammals. Let's hope not, because that might **put** a bit of a **"dampener"** on all the fun.

Talking about the environment, "green building" is a hot topic these days. So, how about an eco-friendly **skyscraper** that works like a tree? The "Treescraper Tower of Tomorrow" is the **brainchild** of leading green architect William McDonough. His idea is for a skyscraper that's designed to **mimic** the way a tree grows and functions. The building would generate most of its own energy through 30,000 square metres of **photovoltaic panels** that would cover one **façade**. All of the water in the "Treescraper" would be recycled, with wastewater flowing into the gardens inside the tower. This water would then be re-used for the toilets and bathrooms. The whole structure would, of course, be made of recycled material. It sounds like a great idea, and, if it happens, it'll certainly bring a whole new meaning to the idea of the **tree-house**.

But that's nothing compared to Vincent Callebaut's fully-functioning, 128-floor vertical farm in New York. The 700-metre structure would be spread across two towers which would be joined by a huge greenhouse built of glass and steel. The design is inspired by the **exoskeleton** of a **dragonfly** wing. Inside, there would be offices, houses, laboratories, farming space and even areas dedicated to **rearing livestock**. The building would be able to produce its own food, including vegetables, meat, poultry and dairy products. If it ever happens, "The Dragonfly" would be a unique addition to the New York skyline, and would take the concept of "bionic buildings" to a whole new level. Whatever next?

Now we haven't even talked about the projects for whole cities in the sky, and skyscrapers that can change shape. Oh well, next time! ✪

GLOSSARY

- bionic buildings** *n* architecture with interesting shapes (not the traditional rectangular/square shapes)
- it goes without saying** *exp* it is obvious
- a tide** *n* the regular change in the level of the sea next to the coast
- a flood** *n* if there is a flood, there is a large amount of water in an area which is normally dry
- to beach** *vb* if an animal such as a whale is "beached", it is trapped on the beach and cannot go back into the water
- to put a dampener on something** *exp* if someone "puts a dampener on" something, they do something to make that thing less interesting or fun
- a skyscraper** *n* a very tall building in a city
- the brainchild of** *exp* the invention of
- to mimic** *vb* to copy in an amusing or funny way
- photovoltaic panels** *n* objects that convert sunlight into electricity
- a façade** *n* the "façade" of a large building is the outside of its front wall
- a tree-house** *n* a little wooden house in a tree that is used for playing
- an exoskeleton** *n* the exterior supporting structure of invertebrates - animals with no backbone
- a dragonfly** *n* a brightly coloured insect with a long thin body and two sets of wings
- to rear** *vb* to look after animals / children until they are old enough to look after themselves
- livestock** *n* animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on a farm

Correct English

Changes in the way we speak.



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Englishman



track 24

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Do you know any alternative terms for the following words? Invent your own descriptions too.

1. A builder = **a construction worker**
2. A window cleaner =
3. A bar worker =
4. A dishwasher (the person) =
5. Christmas =
6. Easter =

2 Reading I

Read the article once to compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What are the objectives behind political correctness?
2. Why do some people feel it's gone too far?
3. Why have the new job titles been created?
4. Why have some famous holidays been given a PC makeover?

4 Language focus

Parts of Speech

Look at this extract from the article, "The objectives behind 'political correctness' are generally positive." The writer has used a part of speech from the base word "correct": "correctness". Complete the sentences with the correct part of speech for the words in brackets.

1. She was given a lot of _____ (**responsible**) in her first job.
2. He was the Minister of _____ (**Educationally**) until last year.
3. I fell down in public. It was so _____ (**embarrass**).
4. She's a computer _____ (**technical**).

5 Discussion

1. What do you think of the ideas discussed in this article?
2. Does the term "politically correct" exist in your country? How is the concept affecting things?
3. Which words have gone out of fashion in your country? Why?

Languages are constantly changing. New words appear while old ones **fade away**. Sometimes words **become obsolete**. Other times they go out of fashion. But on occasions, words that were once popular are suddenly unacceptable... or perhaps we should say "politically incorrect".

The objectives behind "political correctness" are generally positive. The basic idea is to create language that minimises offence to any race, **gender** or minority. In the past, in a world dominated by men, there were "firemen", "policemen" and "salesmen". But these days, we refer to them as "firefighters, police officers" and "salespeople" as a way of making them more **gender neutral**. And "housewives" are now known as "homemakers" or "domestic engineers" in order to take into account the vast numbers of men who work at home too. Great! That's good but...

... some people feel that political correctness has **gone too far**. In fact a common headline in newspapers in England these days is, "**PC Gone Mad**". Many people argue that we're being **over-sensitive**, and that a lot of new terms have been invented without good reason. For example, "homeless people" are known as "mobile street inhabitants", obese people are "horizontally-challenged" and bald people are "follicularly-deficient". Lazy people who don't want to get a job are "work-shy" or "motivationally deficient", criminals are "behaviourally challenged", and psychopaths are simply "socially misaligned".

The phenomenon has also led to the creation of ridiculous job titles. In theory, this is to eliminate any previous negative associations, or to give the job an air of importance. But in practice many of the titles are just plain silly. "Dustmen" are now "sanitation engineers", "builders" are "mortar logistics engineers", and "window cleaners" are "transparency enhancement facilitators". Confused? Don't worry. Just **head off** to your nearest bar and order a drink, but make sure you thank the "beverage dissemination officer" (the bar worker). And if your glass is dirty, be sure to let the "gastronomical hygiene technician" (the person who washes the dishes) know about it.

But it isn't only the serious world of jobs and work where there have been changes. Some of our most famous holidays and celebrations have also received the PC **makeover**. Surely there's nothing offensive about Christmas, you say. Not true. Apparently it might offend some people, so now it should be referred to as "Winterval" (that's a combination of "winter" and "interval" in case you didn't realise [or possibly from the word "festival"].) And Easter is now the "Spring Festival", so that no one feels excluded.

So, where's it going to end? Will we one day be living in "The United Monarchdom" (instead of the "The United Kingdom"), will we be eating at "Burger Ruler" (instead of "Burger King"), and will one of Britain's biggest cities in the north be known as "Personchester" (instead of "Manchester")?

Who knows? ❖



GLOSSARY

- to fade away** *phr vb*
when something "fades away", it slowly becomes less important until it disappears completely
- to become obsolete** *exp*
if something "becomes obsolete", it is no longer needed because a better thing now exists
- gender** *n*
a person's gender is the fact that they are male or female
- gender neutral** *n*
referring to people in general, not specifically men or women
- to go too far** *exp*
to go to an extreme
- PC** *abbr*
political correctness: using language that doesn't offend anyone
- to go mad** *exp*
if you say that something has "gone mad", you think it is crazy, insane or not normal
- over-sensitive** *adj*
if someone is "oversensitive", they think/worry too much about other people's feelings
- to head off to** *exp*
to go to
- a makeover** *n*
if someone or something gets a "makeover", they are changed to improve them or make them better

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

Meetings

HERE ARE SOME TYPICAL PHRASAL VERBS THAT YOU CAN USE IN MEETINGS. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (1 TO 8) WITH THE WORDS FROM BELOW.

urgent **happy** **discrepancies** **change** **market** **agreement** **from** **meeting**

Put forward (a proposal)

IF YOU "PUT FORWARD" A PROPOSAL, YOU SUGGEST IT.



1

"She put forward a proposal to _____ the system."

Turn up

THE TIME THAT YOU "TURN UP" FOR A MEETING IS THE TIME THAT YOU ARRIVE.



2

"She turned up late for the _____."

Go over something

TO DISCUSS OR LOOK AT SOMETHING VERY CAREFULLY.



3

"I think we need to go over the contract in detail to see if there's anything we aren't _____ with."

Deal with

IF YOU "DEAL WITH" A TOPIC OR ITEM ON THE AGENDA, YOU DISCUSS IT.



4

"I think we need to deal with item two on the agenda as it's the most _____ point that needs to be discussed."

Object to something

IF YOU "OBJECT TO" SOMETHING, YOU SAY THAT YOU DON'T AGREE WITH IT.



5

"We object to any further changes being made to the _____."

Point out

IF YOU "POINT OUT" SOMETHING, YOU MENTION IT IN ORDER TO GIVE SOMEBODY INFORMATION ABOUT IT OR TO MAKE THEM NOTICE IT.



6

"She pointed out one or two _____ in the contract."

Write up

IF YOU "WRITE UP" THE MINUTES FROM THE MEETING, YOU WRITE A REPORT ON WHAT WAS SAID OR DECIDED IN THE MEETING.



7

"Who's going to write up the minutes _____ the meeting?"

Rule out

IF SOMEBODY "RULES SOMETHING OUT" DURING A MEETING, THEY SAY THAT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE OR THAT IT CANNOT OR SHOULD NOT HAPPEN.



8

"I think we can rule out trying to sell the office at this stage as the housing _____ is just not right."



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TAPESCRIPTS & BAR CHATS

Who's Who (track 7)

Some of the world's most powerful people.

Nicola: Hi, Dan, sorry I'm late. There's so much traffic on the road tonight.
Dan: That's OK. I've got a magazine to read. Anyway, can I get you a drink?
Nicola: Yeah, thanks. I'll have a bottle of water, please.
Dan: Here you are. Cheers.
Nicola: Cheers. What's this magazine you're reading?
Dan: It's Forbes. It's American.
Nicola: What's it about?
Dan: Business. Politics. Money.
Nicola: Why are you reading it?
Dan: Well, there's a list of the most powerful people in the world in it.
Nicola: What do they mean by powerful?
Dan: People who have influence over lots of other people, people who control large financial resources, and people who use their power – either positively or negatively.
Nicola: Well, everyone knows that Barack Obama is the most powerful person in the world. You don't need a magazine to tell you that.
Dan: OK. So, who's number 2, then?
Nicola: I don't know. The Queen.
Dan: No way. It's Hu Jintao.
Nicola: Who?
Dan: Hu Jintao. He's the President of China. Did you know there are 1.3 billion people in China and he's their leader? Important bloke.
Nicola: All right. So the Queen's number 3.
Dan: No, it's another politician.
Nicola: OK. Vladimir Putin. We've had America and China so it must be Russia.
Dan: Wow, correct. Well done.
Nicola: So, David Cameron is number 4. We've got America, China, and Russia so next is The UK. David Cameron is the prime minister of the UK.
Dan: No, sorry. It's Ben S Bernanke.
Nicola: Where's he from?
Dan: America. He's Chairman of the Federal Reserve. He's in charge of the American economy. He's a busy man, especially now. He's very clever too.
Nicola: Who's next? Number 5?
Dan: Sergey Brin and Larry Page. The Google boys. They're very intelligent too.
Nicola: Very rich as well.
Dan: They're generous too. They give money to charity. Next is...
Nicola: I don't know. Bill Gates?
Dan: No, sorry, it's Carlos Slim Helu.
Nicola: Who? Never heard of him.
Dan: He's Mexican and the third richest man in the world. He's a successful businessman, philanthropist and chairman and CEO of Telmex, Telcel and América Móvil.
Nicola: Well, then. So, what number are we on?
Dan: Number 7.
Nicola: OK. Bill Gates.
Dan: No, it's Rupert Murdoch.
Nicola: Oh, yes, the media magnate and founder, chairman and chief executive officer of News Corporation. They've got magazines, newspapers, radio stations and cinema studios, such as 20th Century Fox.
Dan: That's right. Anyway, moving on.
Nicola: So, Bill Gates must be number 8.
Dan: No, it's someone called Michael T Duke. He's the boss of the shopping business Wal Mart.
Nicola: Never heard of it. OK, number 9. I'm guessing Steven Spielberg.
Dan: What? Are you crazy? It's Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz al Saud. The ruler of Saudi Arabia. He's got lots of oil.
Nicola: Oh, right. So for number 10, I'll try Bill Gates again.
Dan: Hurrah. At last you're right. It's Gates. The chairman of Microsoft.
Nicola: Am I on the list?
Dan: You're not in the top 500. No.
Nicola: Oh, well. Another drink?
Dan: OK. Thanks. I'll just look at who's number 11.

Musical Marvels (track 10)

Musicians with special talents.

Peter: Good evening and welcome to Musical Marvels, the show that tells you the stories behind the stars. This week we're looking at multi-instrumentalists. Musicians who aren't just great guitarists or piano players but those who can play anything and everything. With me in the studio is music critic Maria Graham. Hi, Maria.
Maria: Hi, Peter. Thanks for inviting me on the show.
Peter: So, Maria. Multi-instrumentalists. Are there many musicians who play lots of different instruments?
Maria: Yes, there are. They are often musicians who usually focus on one instrument, especially when they're playing live, but sometimes like to play more than one or even everything on their albums.
Peter: For example?
Maria: Well, a good example is Stevie Wonder. He's famous as a keyboard player but on many of his albums he plays lots of other instruments.
Peter: I know he became famous in the sixties as a

harmonica player. So what else can he play?
Maria: He's a great drummer. And a great singer too, of course. In fact, he plays most of the instruments on many of his classic 1970s songs. For example on the song "Isn't She Lovely?" he plays all the instruments except the keyboards – the instrument he's most famous for playing.
Peter: OK, so that's Stevie Wonder. Who else is a multi-instrumentalist?
Maria: Well, one of the greats is Prince.
Peter: I thought Prince was a guitarist.
Maria: Yes, he is, but he also plays drums, keyboards... practically everything. On his first album, "For You", he plays all the instruments. Later he used some backing musicians, such as his band The Revolution, but he often still plays all the instruments himself, as he did on his famous songs "When Doves Cry", "Sign of the Times", and "Kiss".
Peter: But when he plays live he plays with other musicians. Right?
Maria: Oh yes. Prince has a great backing band, The New Power Generation, but he often records alone. Prince was, of course, influenced by singer-songwriter and record producer Todd Rundgren, who is another famous multi-instrumentalist.
Peter: What about Paul McCartney? I think he's made albums on his own.
Maria: Yes, that's right. McCartney is another multi-instrumentalist. He's a good drummer and percussionist but he has also played instruments such as the trumpet. He has made three albums on which he plays most of the instruments. These include McCartney and McCartney II on which he plays everything.
Peter: Any more?
Maria: Well, there's Phil Collins. He's a singer, but he can also play the drums and keyboards. One of the first multi-instrumentalists of modern pop was Brian Jones of The Rolling Stones. He played lots of different instruments, including the guitar, the sitar, and the saxophone, as well as playing them on recordings of many of The Stones' famous hits of the sixties.
Peter: Anton Newcombe is one of the most unusual multi-instrumentalists. He's the leader of the band The Brian Jonestown Massacre, and he says that he can play over 80 instruments. I don't know if this is true but he's touring at the moment so I'm going to go to the concert and start counting.
Peter: Well, have a good time. Thanks for coming, Maria, and thank you for listening. Please join me again next week for more Music Marvels.

British Bar Chat (track 16)

Kids

Stacey: So, I was around at my sister's house yesterday and I realised the difference between my nephew as a child and me as a child. He is so rude to my sister. I don't know how she puts up with it.
Kevin: What? Like shouting and swearing?
Stacey: Shouting, swearing, doesn't listen to her.
Kevin: So, you were quite good, were you, as a child?
Stacey: Well, in comparison to him, yes.
Kevin: Yeah, I've got a nephew as well and he's pretty... you know... he talks to them pretty badly, I suppose, but I don't know, I think it's maybe common these days.
Stacey: Yeah, but I don't know also if it's the difference between boys and girls because his sister is very... not very well behaved but more... she's better than him, let's say. And he is just a terror. He's a little devil.
Kevin: Really [Yeah]? Yeah, my little nephew he just spends all his time playing video games and he's really into football and things like that.
Stacey: That's the problem. If they're outside... I think the difference is, as well, is when they're outside and they're playing, they're using energy. If they're inside, playing on a video game they're not using up their energy so they're automatically more bouncy around the house; they're just jumping around all the time. He gets quite aggressive when he, like, loses a game or someone interrupts him.
Stacey: How old is he?
Kevin: He's about eight.
Stacey: So, he doesn't like to lose.
Kevin: No. But his brother as a joke hid his... er... portable console PlayStation thing and he just went mad. He's just like shouting, "Where is it?"
Stacey: How long did he have it... did he hide it for?
Kevin: No, not long, just like half an hour or something but he, like, refused to show him where it was, but it was quite funny how angry he got.
Stacey: I think they should be banned [Yeah]. Or at least for one day per week and they should be made to go outside.
Kevin: Or read a book.
Stacey: Yeah, read a book or do something using their own imagination.
Kevin: Exactly.

US Bar Chat (track 17)

Exercise

Alex: So, there are all these commercials nowadays about weird exercise programmes, you know? You've seen those commercials? They're either work extremely hard or don't do any work at all. Do you know what I'm talking about?
Christine: Yeah, actually, erm, my mum just bought a really interesting machine. I've never seen anything like it. All you have to do is stand on it and the machine vibrates. And apparently it works your muscles.
Alex: Right. I don't see how that works.
Christine: I don't either. But she claims it's working. Ha, ha.
Alex: OK. Hey, whatever helps. But, then there are the other extremes. Like, erm, I heard Herschel Walker, er, a football player in the United States, actually does fifteen hundred push-ups and twenty-five hundred sit-ups a day.
Christine: And that's all he has to do to work out?
Alex: Yeah, Er, I can't even do one push-up.
Christine: Ha, ha. I just joined a gym, so hopefully I'll be able to do one push-up soon. Ha, ha.
Alex: I joined a gym six weeks ago. I still can't do a push-up.

On Screen (track 18)

Some of the most popular film scenes of all time.

Interviewer: Hello and welcome to On Screen, your weekly film programme. And as usual I'm out on the streets of Britain asking people like you for your views on the world of film. Today I'm in Bristol and the theme of the show is "My Favourite Film Scene". So let's find out what the people of Bristol think are the funniest, saddest, most romantic film moments.
Interviewer: Hello, excuse me.
Megan: Sorry?
Interviewer: I'm from On Screen and I'm asking people what their favourite film scene is. Do you have a favourite film scene?
Megan: Oh, yes. I love that bit in The Godfather where the film producer has refused to do what the Godfather wants. Then he's going to bed one night and there in his bed is a horse's head. There's blood everywhere. "Make him an offer he can't refuse."
Interviewer: That's a very violent choice.
Megan: I love violent films. They make me laugh.
Interviewer: Well, thank you.
Interviewer: Excuse me.
Joel: What?
Interviewer: Do you have a minute?
Joel: No, mate. I'm in a hurry. I'm late for work.
Interviewer: I'm sorry. I just wanted to ask you if you have a favourite film scene.
Joel: A favourite film scene. Oh, yeah. The end of Casablanca when Ingrid Bergman leaves Humphrey Bogart. It's so sad. It always makes me cry. And Bogie says to the policeman. "This could be the start of a beautiful friendship." Great stuff. And the end of Forrest Gump, when Forrest and his son are alone, that's just devastating. I cried buckets when I saw that one.
Interviewer: Thank you.
Joel: That's all right mate. Oh, and then there's that bit in...
Interviewer: Excuse me.
Sebastian: Yes.
Interviewer: Do you have a minute?
Sebastian: How can I help you?
Interviewer: Do you have a favourite film scene?
Nicole: Hmm, let me see. Oh, yes. James Bond. Goldfinger. James Bond is played by Sean Connery, and he's lying on a metal table and he's being cut in half by a laser beam. Auric Goldfinger, the baddie, is leaving the room. Bond says. "You don't expect me talk, Goldfinger? And Goldfinger replies, "No, Mr Bond, I expect you to die." Wonderful stuff.
Interviewer: Excuse me.
Nicole: Yeah.
Interviewer: Do you have a minute?
Nicole: Yeah.
Interviewer: Do you have a favourite film scene?
Nicole: Yeah.
Interviewer: Erm, what is it?
Nicole: Oh, right. Well, I really like that bit in The Empire Strikes Back, you know the second Star Wars film. Darth Vader has captured Han Solo and Princess Leia, and Han is about to be frozen in kryptonite. Anyway, he's standing in this machine and the Princess shouts to him, "I love you." And Han looks up and says, "I know." And the next second he's being frozen in kryptonite. It's dead romantic.
Interviewer: Excuse me. Do you have a favourite film scene?
Eloise: Oh yes. I just love that bit in Four Weddings and a Funeral when Hugh Grant is making his best man's speech. And he says

something or other, I can't remember what, and anyway it's terribly funny. And the strange thing is that I usually can't stand Hugh Grant. Horrible man. Now, I come to think of it I didn't like the film much either. But that scene is terribly funny. At least I think it was in Four Weddings. Or was it Love Actually. He was in that as well, wasn't he? I don't think I liked that one either come to think of it. And I hated Notting Hill, didn't you?
Interviewer: Well, thank you. And thank you Bristol for sharing your favourite film moments with us. Next week I'm in Nottingham to find out about your favourite animal actors. Bye.

Accent Alert (track 21)

The Scottish Accent

There are many interesting features of the Scottish accent. For example, it can be quite sing-songy as it goes up and down a bit. The "r"s are rolled quite a lot so they sound stronger and longer than in an English accent. For example, we say "hurry up", and we "make arrangements", whereas an English person would say "hurry up" or "make arrangements".

In words such as "loch" (as in "Loch Ness"), we also have quite a harsh kind of Germanic sound. Also, some words are pronounced with more syllables. For example, we say "gu-rl" rather than "girl", and "fil-um" instead of "film".

There are some differences with the vowel sounds, too. For example, "you" becomes "yi", and we say "bath" instead of the English way of saying it with a long "aaaa" sound, "bath". And we use the "oo" sound in words such as "brown" or "cow", as opposed to the "ow" sound that English speakers might use ("brown" or "cow"). So, instead of saying, "How now brown cow", we'd say, something like, "Hoo noo brun coo."

Other characteristics of the accent are that people commonly contract negative forms differently. For example, instead of saying "can't", you can hear "canna'e", and "didn't" instead of "didn't".

There are also many special words, phrases and expressions in Scottish English. For example, we say "aye" rather than "yes", and "wee" to mean "little" or "small". "Daft" means "silly", and "bairns" or "weeuns" are "children", and "to greet" is "to cry" and a "kirk" is a church. Incidentally, the words "bairns", "greet" and "kirk" are actually Norwegian words. To "blether" is to "chat" and the noun "a blether" is someone who talks a lot. When I was at school, my teachers used to tell me to "stop bletherin' and get on with your work". On the east coast you might hear someone say, "Di yi ken what I mean?", which means, "Do you know what I mean?"

In Glasgow, we tend to use the words "pure" and "dead" to emphasise things, such as, "That film was pure brilliant!" or, "It's been dead as this winter."

Now, I'm going to tell you a short story in my best Scottish accent. It's the story of "Greyfriars' Bobby", and it's a true Scottish legend. Bobby was a wee Skye terrier who lived in Edinburgh in the 1800s. He was the faithful companion of a policeman called John Grey. The story goes that John and his wee dog Bobby were inseparable. They went everywhere together and were the best of friends until Grey fell ill with tuberculosis and passed away in February 1858. He was buried in Greyfriars Kirkyard, in Edinburgh's old town. Bobby was extremely loyal and missed John so much that he spent the rest of his life sitting by his master's grave. When Bobby died in 1873, 14 years later, he was buried just inside the gate of Greyfriars Kirkyard, near John Grey. If you ever go to Edinburgh, you can see a statue of Bobby at the corner of Edinburgh's Candlemaker Row and George IV Bridge.

Leader of the Pack (track 22)

Great leaders from around the world.

Interviewer: Good morning and welcome to The Political World, our weekly programme that aims to help make sense of global events. In today's show we're going to review the world recession; are we on the road to recovery or are we still looking for the map? In Asia we analyse growing tensions between North and South Korea and consider some possible outcomes. In our Focus UK section of the show we ask the question, why have so many Prime Ministers been educated at the private school Eton? Is it rightly called The Prime Minister Factory? But first this morning I'm joined in the studio by Professor Milicent Lansdowne, Professor of Politics at Norwich University who has been writing about women who become political leaders. Good morning, professor.
Professor: Good morning, Clive.
Interviewer: The title of one of your papers is Women and Leadership. Perhaps you could give us a

Please note that the "Bar Chats" and "Off-the-Cuff audio files are recordings of spontaneous, unscripted speech. As a result, there are examples of non-standard English, including "errors". This often occurs when people speak quickly and spontaneously.

ANSWERS (wording may vary)

Professor: bit of background. Of course. The phenomenon of women as world leaders is still a relatively recent one. It's only 30 years since Margaret Thatcher became the first female Prime Minister of the UK and there's no sign that another woman will gain a similar position here soon. The situation is much the same in other parts of the world too, of course. In the US, Sarah Palin became the first woman to run for the Vice Presidency but she was unsuccessful. Hilary Clinton, as Secretary of State in the Obama administration, is a very powerful woman but she's still some way away from winning high electoral office.

Interviewer: Yet, as we speak there are a number of women leading their countries. Angela Merkel in Germany, for example.

Professor: That's correct. There are about 10 female world leaders at the moment. By this I mean women who were elected to the highest office of power. For example, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain is Head of State but she wasn't elected and doesn't hold executive power, so I don't count her. In contrast, Tarja Kaarina Halonen is President of Finland and holds wide ranging executive powers, so I do count her.

Interviewer: I see. And presumably that number is changing all the time as elections are held and governments change.

Professor: Indeed. One of the most recently appointed women leaders is Julia Gillard, who became Prime Minister of Australia in June 2010.

Interviewer: Yet, Julia Gillard was not elected Prime Minister I believe.

Professor: That's correct. Julia Gillard was Deputy Leader of the Labour Party and Deputy Prime Minister. She challenged Prime Minister Kevin Rudd for leadership of the party, and became prime minister when he stood aside. At the time, she claimed that "... a good government was losing its way". Advisors had suggested that the Labour Party would lose the next election if led by Rudd but would win it if led by Gillard.

Interviewer: And when will the next election be?

Professor: Prime Minister Gillard has indicated that the next election will be held later in 2010. She's obviously hoping that electoral success will strengthen her position as leader in Australia.

Interviewer: Yes, and we'll be providing full coverage of that election here on The Political World, of course. Now, you have a section in your paper on Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. Why are you particularly interested in her?

Professor: Well, she's an extremely interesting politician. Before winning the Presidency she was First Lady, of course.

Interviewer: Yes, her husband Nestor Kirchner preceded her as President.

Professor: That in itself makes her unusual. Having said that, she was herself a very experienced politician. She served as both a senator and a deputy before working her way up into the higher echelons of power. She became President in December 2010 and she's a tough politician. In her first year in office she was involved in a dispute with Argentina's farmers. But she didn't back down but instead she reminded the farmers that they should "act as part of the country, not as owners of the country." This no-nonsense approach has remained a part of her style ever since.

Interviewer: And who is the most powerful woman in the world would you say?

Professor: Oh, undoubtedly Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany. She has topped Forbes Magazine's list of the 100 Most Powerful Women for the last 4 years.

Interviewer: Many commentators have compared her to Margaret Thatcher.

Professor: That's right. She's a centre-right politician, as was Margaret Thatcher, and both were originally scientists. Some people even call her "The Iron Girl", a reference to Thatcher's nickname of "The Iron Lady". In 2007, she was also President of the European Council and chaired the G8. She played a central role in the negotiation of the Treaty of Lisbon. She became the second woman to chair the G8 after Margaret Thatcher.

Interviewer: And do you expect to see more women gaining the highest political offices?

Professor: Well, I hope so. But as I said at the beginning of our discussion, progress is slow. Women leaders are still very much the exception rather than the rule.

Interviewer: Thank you, Professor Lansdowne. And now, the two Koreas...

iPad Debate (page 4)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1d 2f 3a 4c 5e 6b
- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
In favour: it's beautiful, stylish, sleek and fun to use; it's got 10 hours of battery life; you can put all your music on it; the speakers are excellent; you can watch films or TV programmes on it. . .
Against: you can't type quickly; you can't read outside; some apps get stretched on the screen; it's the same as a laptop.
- 4 Language focus**
1. It isn't very good.
2. The picture quality isn't fantastic.
3. There aren't lots of games included.
4. She doesn't like it.
5. I don't walk to work.

Chocolate Revealed (Page 5)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1d 2e 3c 4a 5b
- 3 Reading II**
1. 380; 2. opiates; 3. chemical; 4. happiness
- 4 Language focus**
1. rises; 2. raised; 3. rises; 4. raise

Useful vocabulary (Page 8)

- 1f 2i 3d 4k 5a 6j 7l8b 9g 10h 11c 12e

Story Spin (Page 10)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1d 2e 3a 4c 5f 6b
- 3 Reading II**
1. The Break-Up
2. Marley and Me
3. Along Came Polly
4. The Break-Up
5. Along Came Polly
6. Marley and Me
- 4 Language focus**
1. She doesn't discover the answer.
2. They don't like the show.
3. He doesn't go home by bus.
4. We don't watch it every night.
5. I don't eat at home on Fridays.

Error Correction (Page 13)

1. I told him the answer.
2. Did you see the lion?
3. I took it with me.
4. I woke up at 6 o'clock this morning.
5. What did you wear to work yesterday?
6. She won the game last week.

Who's Who (Page 13)

- 2 Listening I**
Barack Obama, Hu Jintao, Vladimir Putin, Ben S Bernanke, Sergey Brin and Larry Page, Carlos Slim Helu, Rupert Murdoch, Michael T Duke, Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz al Saud, Bill Gates
- 4 Language Focus**
1. There are; 2. There isn't; 3. There's; 4. There aren't

Grammar Fun (Page 14)

1. who; 2. which; 3. which; 4. who; 5. which; 6. who

Past Blast (Page 15)

- 2 Reading I**
1. Kennedy; 2. Lincoln; 3. Lincoln; 4. Kennedy; 5. Lincoln; 6. Lincoln; 7. Kennedy; 8. Kennedy
- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
1. 1809 = Lincoln's date of birth.
2. 1837 = when Lincoln qualified as a lawyer.
3. 1846 = when Lincoln became a member of the House of Representatives.
4. 1865 = when Lincoln was assassinated.
5. 1917 = Kennedy's date of birth.
6. 1963 = when Kennedy was assassinated.
- 4 Language focus**
1. saw; 2. bought; 3. went; 4. ate

Airbrushing (Page 16)

- 1 Pre-reading**
Differences: ring, earring, necklace, the hair behind left arm, blue eyes
- 3 Reading II**
1. Gisele Bundchen = her pregnancy bump was

- airbrushed out.
2. David Cameron = photos of him were altered.
3. Joseph Stalin = he removed his enemies from photos.
4. Twiggy = an airbrushed image of her appeared on an advert.
5. Demi Moore = she posted the original picture online to show that it hadn't been retouched.
6. Britney Spears = she released non-airbrushed photos from a photo-shoot.

City Tours (Page 17)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1a 2f 3e 4d 5b 6c
- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
They're great if you don't have much time; you see all the important sights; it helps you find your bearings; you can't get lost; they're informative; you get all the local gossip; you can hop on and off when you like.
- 4 Language Focus**
1. rains; 2. learn; 3. miss; 4. isn't

Musical Marvels (Page 19)

- 2 Listening I**
guitar, piano, keyboards, harmonica, drums, percussion instruments, trumpet, sitar, saxophone
- 3 Listening II**
1. Stevie Wonder = keyboards, harmonica, drums.
2. Prince = guitar, drums, keyboards.
3. Paul McCartney = drums, percussion, the trumpet.
4. Phil Collins = drums, keyboards.
5. Brian Jones = the guitar, the sitar, the saxophone.

Ambush Marketing (Page 28)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1. Nike = sports shoes
2. Heineken = beer
3. Reebok = sports shoes
4. Bavaria = beer
5. M&M's = chocolate
6. Puma = sports shoes
7. Budweiser = beer
8. Mars = chocolate
9. KitKat = chocolate
10. Miller Light = beer
- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
1. Bavaria = 36 women wearing orange mini-skirts entered the stands during a football game.
2. KitKat = they ran ads that benefitted from the publicity surrounding the World Cup.
3. Mars = they rebranded their product with the word "Believe" during the last World Cup.
4. Nike = they bought up billboard space around the Olympic Village during the 1996 Olympics.
- 4 Language focus**
1. The event was ambushed.
2. The film was shown at the festival.
3. It was advertised on television.
4. It wasn't sent by post.

Foot in Mouth (Page 29)

- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
1. Because he was an employee of Barclays Bank which operates Barclaycard.
2. The fact that people were suffering in the recession.
3. It seemed to show that he was trying to belittle the disaster.
4. It seemed to show that he was more concerned about himself than the people involved.
- 4 Language Focus**
1. undervalued; 2. distinguishing;
3. undermined; 4. understanding

Big Mistakes (Page 31)

- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
1. Forty seconds.
2. \$7 billion, but it was also carrying a payload worth over \$500 million.
3. \$1 billion.
4. Because Motown Records was worth much more.
5. One subsidiary of Warner Brothers sold it to another subsidiary of Warner Brothers.
6. Because he didn't sign up the Beatles.
- 4 Language Focus**

1. She had already seen the film.
2. They had already eaten.
3. He had already heard it.
4. We had already paid for it.

On Screen (page 33)

- 1 Pre-listening**
1d 2a 3e 4b 5f 6c
- 3 Listening II**
1. The Empire Strikes Back;
2. Forrest Gump;
3. The Godfather;
4. Four Weddings and a Funeral;
5. Casablanca;
6. Goldfinger
- 4 Language focus**
1. They're being shown how to use it. = Present Continuous Passive
2. She's paid in dollars. = Present Simple Passive
3. We're looking at it right now. = Present Continuous

Leader of the Pack (page 37)

- 1 Pre-listening**
1c 2b 3d 4a 5f 6e
- 3 Listening II** (wording will vary)
1. Because she wasn't elected.
2. The Labour Party would lose the next election.
3. In her first year in office she was involved in a dispute with farmers and she didn't back down.
4. They're both centre-right politicians, both were originally scientists, and both have chaired the G8.

Country Capers (Page 39)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1f 2a 3e 4g 5b 6d 7h 8i 9c
- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
1. A collection of Bob Marley artefacts and musical instruments.
2. The official residence of the island's governor before independence.
3. By car, or by using the car and bus service run by JUTA.
4. Most of it is under the sea.
5. Lots of different sports and visit a Rastafarian village.
6. Because it's got nearly 50 species of bird that are unique to the island.

Buildings of the Future (page 40)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1e 2a 3d 4f 5c 6g 7h 8b
- 3 Reading II** (wording will vary)
1. The Treescraper Tower of Tomorrow = It's a skyscraper that will generate most of its own energy.
2. The Crescent Hydropolis (Dubai) = It will be the world's first luxury underwater hotel.
3. The Dragonfly Vertical Farm (US) = It consists of two towers which are joined by a greenhouse built of glass and steel.
- 4 Language focus**
1. If two people "go back a long way", they have known one another for a long time.
2. If things "go from bad to worse", they become even more terrible than they were before.
3. If you "go by the book", you do everything legally and according to the rules.
4. If you "keep going round in circles", you keep talking about the same things.

Correct English (page 41)

- 3 Reading II** (wording may vary)
1. To create language that minimises offence.
2. Because a lot of terms seem to have been invented without good reason.
3. To eliminate any previous negative associations, and to give the job an air of importance.
4. So that no one is offended.
- 4 Language focus**
1. responsibility; 2. education; 3. embarrassing;
4. technician

Phrasal Verb Themes (page 42)

1. change; 2. meeting; 3. happy; 4. urgent;
5. agreement; 6. discrepancies; 7. from; 8. market

This month's Word of the Month is... *Oxymoron*. By Jean Gilhead

WORD OF THE MONTH



Oxymorons

Look at this expression. What's unusual about it?

"It's a **definite possibility**."

This is what's known as an oxymoron – a combination of words with ideas that seem to contradict one another. In this case, the word "definite" means that something is certain, but the word "possibility" doesn't refer to certainty at all – so, the combination of words seems to be a contradiction.

Oxymorons are extremely common in English, and are often used in both spoken and written language. Here are a few more in bold type. How are they oxymorons?

- a) The country was on the brink of **civil war**.
- b) At last they were **alone together**.
- c) We were all **terribly pleased** that the wedding went off so well.
- d) Please return the **original copy** to me.
- e) Lottery numbers come out in **random order**.
- f) The salesman was a **real phony**.
- g) The man was in **ill health**.
- h) You **clearly misunderstood** what I want.

Oxymorons often appear in literature and are particularly popular with writers. For example:

- a) "I like a smuggler. He is the only **honest thief**." (Charles Lamb).
- b) "No light, but **darkness rather visible**." (From John Milton's description of hell in *Paradise Lost*)
- c) "...**feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health, still-waking sleep**, that is *not* what it is!" (From *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare, who is attempting to describe their love)

Some common expressions are often described as oxymorons. This is often done for comic effect. For example, people say that the term "military intelligence" is an oxymoron because the two words ("military" + "intelligence") contradict one another. Here are a few more common expressions that some people describe as oxymorons. Do you think they deserve to be classified as oxymorons?

- Airline food
- Educational TV
- British cuisine
- Married life
- Marital bliss
- Political leadership
- Government worker
- Computer security
- Political science
- Rap music
- Western culture
- Business ethics
- Political wisdom
- Civil servant
- Gourmet pizza



Now go and have some **serious fun** and see if you can find any oxymorons. They're a lot more common than you think! ✨

next month in
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Emma Watson
Ghost Ships
Interesting world facts from The Economist
YouTube geniuses
On toast!

60-minute CD

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The Hot English Method

The Hot English Method consists of two interlinked products: the Skills Booklets and Hot English magazine. Together, they provide up-to-date material and structure. Perfect for Pre-Intermediate (A2) to Advanced (C1) students.



Who is this course for?

- > An executive who travels a lot and finds it difficult to attend English class regularly.
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- > **It's intensive:** It consists of 30-minute, one-on-one telephone-class sessions.
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- > **It's helpful:** The course includes weekly error correction by e-mail guaranteeing improvement.
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You study our method in your own time, checking the exercises with the answer sheets. In your regular telephone class, you'll have the opportunity to discuss any questions, but the class will mainly be to practise using the structures and to practise speaking by discussing the topics or doing the speaking activities. At the end of the class, the teacher will send you an e-mail explaining any language points and showing you what you need to work on for the next class.

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- > A SKYPE connection!



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