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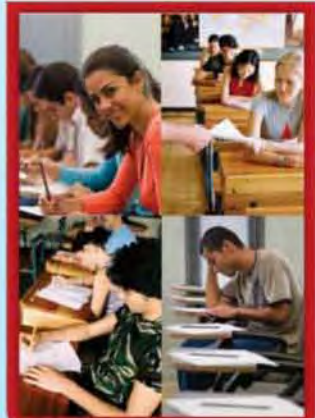
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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with Hot English magazine

WHY ARE YOU LEARNING ENGLISH? TO GET A BETTER JOB, TO PASS AN OFFICIAL ENGLISH EXAM, TO TRAVEL, OR JUST TO COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH? HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE HELPS WITH ALL THIS.

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7 Want to learn even more? Get a Skills Booklet! You'll learn extra vocabulary, grammar, social English and business English. The Skills Booklets are linked to the topics in Hot English magazine. They're sold separately – see page 19 for more information.



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

What's the best way to learn a language? By having fun, of course! And what better way to enjoy yourself than by watching a film! This month, we'll be looking at how you can learn English from movies and we'll be telling you about some great films for language learners. We're also looking at the pros and cons of either **dubbing** or **subtitles** in films. And in another article, we're taking a look at what's involved in making a Hollywood **blockbuster**. Have you ever seen the **end credits** of a film and wondered what a "grip", "gaffer" and "best boy" were? Now you can find out!

How much do you know about the UK? Every 10 years, a form is sent out to every **household** in the country and all adults have to complete it, answering questions on their age, occupation, job... and so on. The results of the 2011 census have just been released and they had some interesting findings. Do you know what the second most-spoken language is in the UK? Have a guess! Then, turn to page seven to find out.

Of course, that's not all, and we've also got articles on street food, easy languages, dating, the head of the IMF, drugs, business trips, team building, David Bowie, Harrods, New York in the 1920s, ugly buildings, iPhones and buried treasure.

Oh, and one last thing, we've got some great booklets for learning Phrasal Verbs and Idioms. They come with lots of images, example sentences and listening files. Just go to the Apple App Store or Google Play, download the Hot English App for free and purchase the booklets in-app. Or you can buy the physical copy of the booklets from the shop on our website (www.hotenglishmagazine.com). Over the coming months, we'll be releasing lots more booklets, which you'll find really useful!

Well, that's all for now. Enjoy the magazine, happy learning and see you all next month,

Andy

Remember to download the Hot English app for iPad, iPhone, iPod Touch and Android. It's fantastic!

Sign up for some Speaking Classes with Hot English. See the back page of this magazine for more details, or visit: www.telephone-english.com

GLOSSARY

dubbing n
if a film has "dubbing", there's a translated version of the actors' voices so the film is in another language

subtitles n
the translated words of a foreign film. They're usually written along the bottom of the screen

a blockbuster n
a Hollywood film that costs a lot to make and that makes a lot of money

the end credits pl
a list of the people who have worked on a film

a household n
all the people, or all the people in a family, who live together in a house



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All material in this publication is strictly copyright, and all rights are reserved. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. The views expressed in Hot English Magazine do not necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing SL. However, we do think that David Bowie has been through a few changes, there are lots of French words in English and watching films is a great way to improve your English!

In the News

IN THE NEWS N°18

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

LONDON 2013

Objective To read and understand the news in English and to learn lots of useful words and expressions.

Think about it

What do you do to keep fit? Do you enjoy going to the gym? Why? Why not? What do you think "wearable computers" are? Where on your body could you wear a computer?

HEALTH

GYM SURVEY

Going to the gym is good for you, right? Well, that depends. A new survey shows that one in three gym

goers don't even **break a sweat** when they **work out**. Why? Because they're too busy **chatting** to friends, trying to meet a **partner**, or

hanging out in the sauna. "This research shows that not all gym users are making the most of their time at the gym," said Paul Bevington of Kettlers, a company that sells **fitness equipment**. While half of gym members go to the gym to get a serious **workout**, many **sign up** for different reasons. According to the survey, 10% of people join their local gym to find a partner, while another 10% do so because working out is **trendy**. Also, 39% of men said they didn't know how to use some of the fitness

machines at their gym, and were too embarrassed to ask. A **handful** of respondents also said they were too ashamed to sweat. Finally, 13% of those surveyed said they sometimes tell friends and family they're going to the gym, but actually go somewhere else. ☺

LET'S CHAT!



GLOSSARY

- a gym goer** *n* a person who goes to the gym regularly
- to break a sweat** *exp* if you "break a sweat", you start to "sweat" (to lose liquid from your body, often because you're hot)
- to work out** *phr vb* to do exercise
- to chat** *vb* if you "chat" with a friend, you talk to that person casually and about things that aren't really important
- a partner** *n* a boyfriend / girlfriend / husband / wife
- to hang out** *phr vb* if you "hang out" with someone, you stay with them at home, in a bar, etc.
- fitness equipment** *n* machines for doing exercise: a running machine, a static bicycle, etc.
- a workout** *n* if you have a "workout", you do some exercise
- to sign up for** *exp* if you "sign up for" a gym, you become a member of that gym formally (often by signing a contract)
- trendy** *adj* fashionable
- a handful of** *exp* a small number of
- to quit** *vb* if you "quit" an activity, you stop doing it
- a cross between** *exp* a mixture of
- spectacles** *n* glasses; also, "specs" for short
- directions** *n* instructions that tell you how to get from one location to another
- a SatNav** *n* a machine that gives you directions and can tell you where you are via satellite
- tiny** *adj* very small
- a screen** *n* the part of a computer / TV, etc. that you look at
- to display** *vb* if a machine "displays" information, it shows it
- to block your vision** *exp* if something "blocks your vision," you can't see past that thing
- to replace** *vb* if A "replaces" B, A is used instead of B (which isn't used any more)

FUN FACT

Eight out of 10 people who begin an exercise programme **quit** within the first few months.

TECHNOLOGY

GOOGLE GLASSES

Are you ready for the glasses of the future? They're made by Google and are a **cross between** a normal pair of **spectacles** and a high-powered computer. They're called Google Glass and will be released next

year. What do they do? Well, while wearing the glasses, you can take photos of what you see, and you can send and receive e-mails, get **directions** from the in-built **SatNav**, make phone calls and search for things online. How do they work? Simple!

You control the glasses using voice commands. So, to take a picture (for example) you just say, "Glass – take a photo." The specs have a **tiny screen** that **displays** information in front of your eyes (the screen is at the top of the right lens so it doesn't **block your vision**). So, if you receive an e-mail, it'll appear on the small screen, or if you search the internet, the results will also appear on the screen. Google thinks Glass will one day **replace** smartphones. ☺

I'M INTERNET SURFING!



FUN FACT

Technology experts think wearable computers will be the next big thing. Google Glass is an example of this. Apple is also working on a smartphone watch.

Objective To learn about body language during presentations.

Think about it

Have you ever given a presentation? What was it about? What other top tips do you have for giving presentations?

HOW TO GIVE A PRESENTATION

Giving a **presentation** is never easy. There's a lot of preparation to do. And during the actual presentation, you need to **come across as** relaxed, calm and confident. And your body language needs to show this. Here are a few tips on what to do with your body during a presentation.



1

Position

Make sure you're always facing the audience. And try to avoid turning your back, or looking down too much if you're referring to any notes.



2

Hands

Avoid **fiddling** with anything such as your hair, earrings or pens. And try to keep your arms by your side. It may feel uncomfortable, but you'll look relaxed and confident. Also, avoid **crossing your arms**, biting your nails or putting your hands behind your back or in your pockets.



3

Gesture

Use **gestures** to help the audience understand what you're saying. You can use your hands to **emphasise points** in your speech.



4

Posture

Keep your feet apart and stand upright and confidently. Keep your **shoulders** back and your head up. Remember, look confident!



5

Appearance

Smile, speak clearly and make sure you're dressed appropriately for the occasion: either a formal suit for a business **scenario**, or something more casual for a more relaxed environment.



6

Eye contact

Maintain **eye contact** with the audience at all times. And try to connect with various sections of the hall or room. Choose someone to look at in one area and stay with them for a sentence or two. Then, move to another section and choose someone else. Do this frequently and move between all areas of the hall or room: front left, front right, back left, back right, the middle, etc.

HERE ARE A FEW WORDS FROM THE PROS.

"The secret to curing boring body language in public speaking is to replicate the state you're in when you're in an animated one-on-one conversation. When you're in that state your gestures unconsciously complement what you're saying and give your message energy and persuasive power. You'll look and feel more confident. And there's even evidence that natural gesturing makes you more fluent." **Olivia Mitchell**

GLOSSARY

- a presentation** *n*: a formal talk to a group of people
- to come across as** *exp*: if you "come across as" nervous (for example), you appear to be nervous
- to avoid** *vb*: if you tell someone to "avoid" doing something, you're telling them not to do that thing
- to fiddle** *vb*: if you "fiddle" with something, you play with it with your hands, often because you're nervous or worried
- to cross your arms** *exp*: to put one arm over the other arm
- a gesture** *n*: a movement you make with a part of your body – your hands, for example
- to emphasise** *vb*: if you "emphasise" a point, you try to make it appear more important
- a point** *n*: a presentation could have several "points", which are important pieces of information
- a shoulder** *n*: the joint at the top of your arm
- a scenario** *n*: situation
- eye contact** *n*: if you "maintain" eye contact with someone, you continue looking at them

Plan for success, look good, sound good and know your material! But above all, have fun with your presentation! ✨

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Which languages can you speak? Which languages would you like to learn? Why?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.



FOUR EASY LANGUAGES FOR YOU TO LEARN!

Now that you've learnt English, you might want to learn another language. French, Spanish, German and Italian are all relatively easy for English-speakers. But why? [The words in brackets () are the foreign terms.]

1 French

There are hundreds of words that are similar (or exactly the same) in French and English. Here are a few with the same spelling and meaning in both languages (the only difference is the pronunciation). For example: *accent* (*accent*), *addition* (*addition*), *ambition* (*ambition*)...

So, why is this? Well, in 1066, the Normans (from northern France) under the command of William the Conqueror **invaded** England. They **defeated** King Harold of England at the Battle of Hastings in the same year. The **victorious** Normans then **took control** of the country and **settled** there.

Linguists estimate that French has **influenced** up to a third of the modern English language, with about 8,000 words of French origin.

2 Spanish

Spanish is

another language with lots of words that are similar to English ones. The spellings aren't always exactly the same, but the meanings are fairly easy to **work out**. For example: *curious* (*curioso*), *mysterious* (*misterioso*), *numerous* (*numeroso*)...

Another great thing about Spanish is that words are generally pronounced as they're written. And each **syllable** is **stressed** equally, so *government* is *gobierno* (*go-bi-er-no*) in Spanish. And with only ten vowel and **diphthong** sounds (English has 20!), pronunciation isn't that complicated. Best of all, Spanish is an official language in lots of countries in South America.

3 German

German is another relatively easy language for English speakers. And there are many words of German origin in English. They aren't exactly the same, but it's easy to see the similarities. For example: *all* (*alle*),

alone (*allein*), *bed* (*Bett*), *beer* (*Bier*), *blue* (*blau*), *book* (*Buch*), *bread* (*Brot*)...

[Notice how German nouns are written with capital letters.]

4 Italian

And finally, there's Italian. There are

hundreds of words of Latin origin, thanks to the Roman occupation of England between 55 BC and 400 AD. For example: *ambizioso* (*ambizioso*), *music* (*musica*), *dentist* (*dentista*), *artist* (*artista*), *station* (*stazione*)...

So, which language are you going to learn next? ☺

THE ORIGINS OF ENGLISH WORDS

Most modern-day English words come from three main areas: Latin (about 28%), Germanic languages (about 25%) and Old Norman (which is a French based language – another 28%). Latin words were first introduced by the Romans during their invasion and occupation of England between 55BC and 400AD. Germanic words came from the Anglo Saxon tribes, who invaded England in the 5th century. And Norman (French) words were introduced after the Norman invasion of England in 1066. English also has a number of Greek words (about 5%) and Scandinavian terms from the Viking invasions of the 8th century onwards.

GLOSSARY

- to invade** *vb*
if an army "invades" a country, the army enters that country in large numbers
- to defeat** *vb*
if A "defeats" B, A wins in a battle or competition against B
- victorious** *adj*
if A is "victorious", A wins a battle or competition
- to take control of** *vt*
if a person "takes control of" a situation, they become the leader by force
- to settle** *vb*
to begin living somewhere permanently
- to influence** *vb*
to have an effect on something
- to work out** *phr vb*
if you "work out" the meaning of something, you understand that thing
- a syllable** *n*
a part of a word that has one sound that's pronounced on its own. For example, "market" (mar-ket) has two syllables
- to stress** *vb*
if you "stress" a word or sound, you put emphasis on it
- a diphthong** *n*
a vowel that sounds like a combination of two vowels. For example: "ear" has the diphthong "ɪə"
- BC** *abbr*
BC in dates refers to the number of years Before Christ (before the birth of Jesus Christ)
- AD** *abbr*
AD refers to Anno Domini (the year of our lord). It's used to show the number of years after Christ's birth
- a cognate** *n*
a word that looks similar to a word in another language. It often has the same meaning. For example, "education" (English) + "educación" (Spanish)

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What do you think these foreign words mean in English?

1. *Accent* (French)
2. *Misterioso* (Spanish)
3. *Bett* (German)
4. *Buch* (German)
5. *Dentista* (Italian)
6. *Stazione* (Italian)

2 Reading I

Read the article once to check your answers from the pre-reading task.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. When did the Normans invade England?
2. How many words of French origin are there in English?
3. What does the Spanish word "curioso" mean in English?
4. How many vowel and diphthong sounds does English have?
5. What does the German word "allein" mean in English?
6. When did the Romans start their occupation of England?

to easy foreign languages

Linguists have identified 10 languages that are "easy" for English speakers. All of these languages have numerous **cognates** – words that are similar in English and the other languages. The ten major languages are:
Romance languages (from Roman Latin): Spanish, Italian, French, Portuguese and Romanian.
Germanic languages: German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish.

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What's the second most spoken language in your country? What other languages are spoken in your country? What interesting facts do you know about your country?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

READ & LISTEN II

TRACK 3: US WOMAN & ENGLISH WOMAN

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading I

Look at the map of Britain.

Can you name the following

1-5 countries / 3-8 cities?

Use the words below.

Scotland

Wales

London

Cardiff

Liverpool

Edinburgh

Manchester

England



2 Pre-reading II

Think of answers for these questions.

1. What's the second most spoken language in the UK?
2. How many different languages are spoken in the UK?
3. How many French speakers are there in the UK?
4. How many German speakers are there?
5. How many people speak Welsh?
6. What percentage of the population drive to work?
7. How many more women are there than men in the UK?

3 Reading

Read the article to check your answers from the Pre-reading II activity.



HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE UK?

How do people get to work in the UK? What's the second most spoken language? And how many people really speak **Welsh**? Information from the UK **census** can tell us a lot about life in the UK today.

Every 10 years, the UK carries out a census. All adults are legally **obliged** to complete the form, answering questions on transport, health and ethnic origin, to name just a few things. **Data** from the latest census (from 2011), has just been **released**, and there were some interesting **findings**.

For the first time ever, the census had questions on language. And the results have shown that the second language of Britain is Polish, with 546,000 people who have Polish as their main language.

In all, there are more than 100 different languages spoken across the UK, including **Cornish**, **Manx Gaelic** and **Caribbean Creole**. Of the four million residents of England and Wales who spoke a language other than English, 1.7 million said they could speak English very well, 726,000 couldn't speak it that well, and 138,000 said they couldn't speak it at all!

Apart from that, 147,099 people said French was their main language, 133,453 were Portuguese speakers, 120,222 were Spanish, and 77,240 German.

Data also showed that the proportion of people who speak Welsh fell between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, there were 582,000 Welsh speakers (21% of the population of Wales), but this **dropped** to 562,000 in 2011 (19% of the population), despite an increase in the size of the population.

Answers to questions about transport showed that half the population drive to work. Eleven percent go to work on foot (2.8 million people) and seven percent take the bus (1.9 million people). In London 50 percent of people used public transport to get to work compared to six percent in the South West and 13 percent in the North East.

The data also shows that women **outnumber** men by almost a million: with 27.6 million men, compared to 28.5 million women. Why's this? There are several theories. Firstly, men between the ages of 20 and 30 are less likely to fill in forms. Secondly, they're more likely to be travelling

abroad and be out of the UK. And thirdly, women have a higher **life expectancy** than men. At birth, there are 17,600 more boys than girls. But the numbers start to move apart from the age of 23. By 90, women outnumber men by more than two to one. And by 100 it's closer to five to one. ♡

CENSUS

The word "census" comes from the Latin word "censere" meaning "estimate". It's believed that the Romans carried out a census every five years in order to calculate taxes.

GLOSSARY

Welsh *(adj)*
Welsh is the language spoken by people in Wales, a country to the west of England
a census *(n)*
an official survey by the government to find out information: the number of people in the country, where they live, who they live with, etc.
obliged *(adj)*
if you're "obliged" to do something, you have to do it - it's compulsory
data *(n)*
information from research or a document
to release *(v)*
if information is "released", it's made public and anyone can see it
a finding *(n)*
a piece of interesting information from a survey / an investigation / research, etc.
Cornish *(adj)*
the language spoken by people in Cornwall, a county in the southwest of England
Manx Gaelic *(n)*
the language spoken on the Isle of Man - an island off the west coast of England
Caribbean Creole *(n)*
a version of English spoken by people from countries in the Caribbean
to drop *(v)*
if the level of something "drops", it goes down
to outnumber *(v)*
if Group A "outnumbers" Group B, there are more people in Group A
life expectancy *(n)*
the number of years a person will probably live

GRAMMAR BOOSTER

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR TEMPORARY AND ANNOYING HABITS

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I'm eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>I'm not eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Am I eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>You're eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>You aren't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Are you eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>He's eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>He isn't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Is he eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>She's eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>She isn't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Is she eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>It's eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>It isn't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Is it eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>We're eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>We aren't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Are we eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>They're eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>They aren't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Are they eating a lot these days?</i>

DO YOU
THINK I'M
EATING TOO
MUCH?



Dialogue: The flatmate

Emily is at Dan's house. They're talking about Dan's new flatmate, Josh. [Listen and complete with the correct verbs.]

Emily: So, what's your new flatmate like?

Dan: He's all right, but he's always (1) *leaving* / *lying* his clothes lying around.

Emily: Really?

Dan: Yeah, and he never (2) *does* / *washes* up after cooking.

Emily: Oh, no!

Dan: And he's always leaving plates of food around the house. I (3) *found* / *took* one in the bathroom the other day.

Emily: Yuk! Sounds like a bit of a nightmare.

Dan: Yeah. I'll have to (4) *have* / *make* a word with him.

Emily: So, how's it going at work?

Dan: Not too bad. I'm (5) *travelling* / *working* too much, as usual, but that's nothing new.

Emily: Mmm... so, whose trousers are these on the sofa?

Dan: Oh, they're mine.

Emily: Better (6) *pick* / *take* them up before Josh gets back!

Dan: Good idea.

Emily: And those shoes under the sofa, are they yours?

Dan: Oh, yes.

Emily: Oh, and look, there's a pair of pants on the armchair.

Dan: I was (7) *looking* / *finding* for them!

Emily: I'm sure you were.

Present Continuous

We can use the Present Continuous to describe temporary or new habits. For example:

- I'm eating a lot these days.
- She's going to work by bus this week.

Remember, for regular habits we use the present simple. For example:

- I always eat a lot at night.
- She usually goes to work by car.

We can also use the present continuous for habits that we find annoying. We often use "always" to show that we think this annoying habit is happening too much. For example:

- He's always forgetting to close the window.
- She's always losing her keys.



WORD BOOSTER

ACTS OF VIOLENCE II

Push / shove

If you "shove" someone, you use force to move them.

"I had to push and shove to get on the train."



Knee

If you knee someone, you bring your leg up in a quick motion so that your knee hits the other person.

"Mark showed Paul how to knee someone."



Elbow

To "elbow" someone means to use your elbows to hit someone or push them away from you.

"She elbowed the woman out of the way."



Bully

If strong people "bully" a weaker person, the strong people hurt the weaker person emotionally or physically.

"They were bullying the new girl at school."



Break arm / leg

If you "break" an arm or leg, the bone splits (divides) into two different pieces. It can be very painful.

"I broke my arm when I was skiing."



Intimidate

If A "intimidates" B, A uses his/her strength or power to frighten B.

"I felt intimidated by him!"



Strangle

If A "strangles" B, A puts their hands around B's neck and applies pressure.

"She strangled me."



Choke

If A "chokes" B, A tries to stop B from breathing by applying pressure to B's windpipe (the tube that takes air from your mouth into your body when you breathe).

"She was so angry that she started to choke him!"



Stab

If A "stabs" B, A puts a knife into B.

"My friend was stabbed in the leg."



Whip

If A "whips" B, A hits B with a strip of material such as leather (a material made from animal skin).

"He whipped himself."



Poke (in the eye)

If A "pokes" B in the eye, A puts a finger in B's eye.

"He accidentally poked me in the eye."



Shout abuse

If someone "shouts abuse" at you, they speak loudly and angrily and say rude words.

"He was shouting abuse at us."



Think about it

Have you ever been on a business trip? If so, where was it to and what was it like? If not, what do you think you'd need to take with you on a business trip?

ENGLISH IN ACTION... THE BUSINESS TRIP

Useful words



Mobile phone / smartphone



Passport



Taxi



Flight attendant



Airport



Carry-on baggage / hand luggage



Chauffeur



Aeroplane / airplane



Suit



Tie



Trouser press



Travel iron



Hairdryer



Washbag



Shoe polish



Laptop



Tablet (computer)



Suit bag / carrier

More words

- **Business trip** – a trip abroad (or to another city) in order to meet clients / do deals, etc.
- **Boarding card** – a card with information about your flight. You need it to get on the plane.
- **Delayed** – if a flight is “delayed”, it leaves later than planned.
- **Cancelled** – if a flight is “cancelled”, it doesn’t leave, often because of a problem.
- **Book a flight** – to reserve a ticket in advance so you can go somewhere by plane.
- **Reserve a hotel room** – to arrange to have a room in a hotel on a specific day.
- **Departure time** – the time a plane, etc. is supposed to leave.
- **Arrival time** – the time a plane, etc. is supposed to arrive at its destination.
- **Overnight trip** – a short journey that requires you to stay in a hotel for one night.
- **Check in to a hotel** – when you “check in”, you tell the person at the front desk that you’ve arrived, give them your credit card details, etc. When you leave, you “check out”.
- **Economy class** – the least expensive seating area in a plane.
- **Business class** – the second most expensive seating area in a plane.
- **First class** – the most expensive seating area in a plane.
- **Executive lounge** – a waiting room at an airport for business and first class passengers.
- **Receipt** – a piece of paper with information about something you bought.
- **Expenses** – the money you can spend on a trip.
- **Hotel suite** – a luxurious room (or set of rooms)
- **Take off** – when a plane “takes off”, it leaves the ground in a controlled manner.
- **Land** – when a plane “lands”, it comes down to the ground in a controlled manner.

Dialogue: The trip

Randy and Flynn are in a rock band. They're at the airport waiting to board a flight to fly to New York for a meeting with a record company. [Complete the text with the correct verbs.]
R=Randy F=Flynn

R: This is fantastic. I've never been in the executive lounge before.

F: Just one of the perks of flying business class....

R: So, who (1) _____ for the plane tickets?

F: Mum.

R: Great. She's so kind. You've (2) _____ a room at the Hilton, haven't you?

F: Yep! A suite!

R: I bet there's wifi in the room, cable TV and one of those trouser presses!

F: And 24 hour room service.

R: Fantastic. But I (3) _____ a bit bad about your mum paying for everything.

F: Oh don't worry. She only paid for the flights. You're paying for the hotel.

R: What?

F: I (4) _____ your credit card.

R: I can't afford a room at the Hilton.

F: Relax! We're about to sign a major **record deal**. We'll be millionaires by Monday.

R: I hope so!

F: Right, so we've got a **tight** schedule. Once we check into the hotel we have to (5) _____ straight to a business lunch with Rocco. He's the head of the studio.

R: Don't you think you should **take it easy** with the champagne? That's your fourth glass. You don't want to have a **hangover** for the meeting.

F: Of course I do! We're a rock band. In fact, I'm (6) _____ to get really drunk at the meeting and **shout abuse** at Rocco in the middle of the

restaurant. He'll love it!

R: Really?

F: Yeah, and I'm planning to **trash** the hotel room before we check out. And maybe (7) _____ the TV into the pool.

R: Not on my credit card you're not!

F: Hey, what's with the **suit** and tie? You should be wearing some tight leather trousers like mine. It's much more rock n' roll!

R: No thanks.

F: Oh, and I've booked a limousine to pick us up at the airport.

R: Am I paying for that too? Cancel it! Let's (8) _____ a taxi.

F: We can't pull up to the Hilton in a taxi!

R: [Sigh] Just remember to (9) _____ the receipts, so I can claim everything as expenses.

F: Rock stars don't keep receipts.

R: Hey, time to board. Got your boarding pass and passport?

F: Yep. Oh, and just so you know, I'm planning to **make a scene** on the plane. Hopefully I'll be arrested when we land. Just think of the **publicity**!

GLOSSARY

- a **record deal** ⁽ⁿ⁾ a contract that a band or singer signs with a music company
- tight** ^(adj) if a schedule is “tight”, there's very little time to complete everything
- to **take it easy** ^(v) to relax; to do something more slowly and calmly
- a **hangover** ⁽ⁿ⁾ a headache and bad feeling someone has after drinking too much alcohol
- to **shout abuse** ^(v) to say rude words at someone in a loud voice
- to **trash** ^(v) if someone “trashes” a hotel room (for example), they completely destroy it
- a **suit** ⁽ⁿ⁾ clothing that consists of a jacket and trousers (or skirt) of the same material and colour
- to **make a scene** ^(v) if someone “makes a scene”, they make a lot of noise / shout / break things, etc.
- publicity** ⁽ⁿ⁾ if you get “publicity”, newspapers or TV stations write about something that you've done or said

NATURAL ENGLISH

TRACK 6: AMERICAN WOMAN, AMERICAN MAN, ENGLISHWOMAN, NEW ZEALAND MAN, FRENCH WOMAN, AMERICAN MAN

Which language would you like to learn next?

Photos and interviews by Georgie & Danielle

Danielle (USA, wildlife enthusiast)

If I had to choose what language to learn next, it's a **tough** decision but it'd probably be German because everyone that I've met that knows several languages, they all say that German is their favourite language in terms of expressing themselves. And I think it might have something to do with the incredible amount of vocabulary the German language has to offer. So, I think it'd be really difficult but kind of a fun **challenge**.



Bryan (USA, writer)

I think I'd like to learn French next because it's a very romantic language and I like to think that it would help me with the ladies. But outside of that fact I think that it could definitely be useful in different job **scenarios**. It's a beautiful language and I think that it could help me understand English a bit more as well, since it was previously the diplomatic language.



Remember!

When people talk informally, they often use non-standard English.

Georgina (England, Olympic swimmer)

I'd love to learn Italian next. I visited Milan last year and I think it would be great to be able to speak to some of the **locals** and it's quite similar to Spanish, so I don't think it would be too confusing.



James (New Zealand, travel writer)

I'd really like to learn French. I actually learnt it once before, some years ago erm, but I haven't used it in a long time and I've forgotten it but it's a language that I really enjoy speaking, erm, and I think France is a wonderful country.



Leslie (France, HR manager)

I would like to speak Spanish, I'm already bilingual in English-and-French but I fell in love with Spanish when I was at school. I'd like to be able to speak it **fluently**.



JohnMichael (USA, business owner)

I'd really like to learn Chinese next because I think that it's a beautiful language and when it's written down it also looks amazing. And it's a global language and it's going to be necessary in the future for business and for travelling the world and I love to travel.



GLOSSARY

- tough** *adj*
difficult
- a challenge** *n*
something that's new and difficult for you
- a scenario** *n*
a situation
- the locals** *n*
the people who are from the area you're talking about
- fluently** *adv*
if you can speak a language "fluently", you can speak it easily and correctly

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it What did you do last night? What did you do two nights ago? What do you usually do in the evening during the week?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

Tick the things you did last night?

- Watch TV
- Do some sport
- Work
- Go to the cinema
- Surf the internet
- Go to a party
- Meet up with some friends
- Go to the pub
- Other? _____

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to four people talking about what they did last night. Listen once. Which activities from the Pre-listening task are mentioned?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write **Yes** or **No** next to each question.

1. Was Speaker I with a couple of friends?
2. Did Speaker I go to a Mexican restaurant?
3. Did Speaker II go for a drink with his friend?
4. Is the pub where Speaker III works near some theatres?
5. Did Speaker IV check his bank account online?

4 Language focus
The Past Continuous

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording Story Time: "...I was having a drink in the pub..." The speaker has used the Past Continuous. Read through the audio script again and find some more examples of this tense.

5 Listening III

Choose the correct words to complete the audio script.



What were you doing at 9pm last night?

Audio script

Speaker I

Well, at about 9pm, I was having a drink in the pub with a couple of friends. There was a (1) *sailing / cycling* race on TV that my friends were watching. I don't really like (2) *seeing / watching* sport on TV, but one of my friends is a big fan, so he was (3) *telling / talking* us all about it. When that was over, we went for dinner at an Italian restaurant. I went home at about 12. It isn't far to my house, but I got a taxi because it was raining.

Speaker II

Well, I was sitting on a (4) *bus / train* going home from work when I noticed an old friend from school in the seat next to mine. We started talking and decided to go for a (5) *meal / drink*. I hadn't seen her for a couple of years, so we had a lot to talk about. We'd been at school together many years ago, and then we went to the same (6) *university / college*. It was great fun talking to her. I'll have to meet up with her again some time.

Speaker III

I was working late last night. I had to do the night shift at the (7) *bar / pub* where I work. Normally, I work during the (8) *day / night*, but someone was off sick so I had to stay on and work till the pub closed at 12. It always gets really busy around 9 and 10pm as the pub is in the theatre (9) *area / district*. So, when the shows and theatre plays finish, you get a lot of people coming in for a drink.

Speaker IV

I was sitting at home watching TV at about 9pm. There wasn't much on so I checked up on my Facebook page and visited a couple of news sites to catch up on the latest news. At about 10pm, I got a call from my (10) *brother / uncle*. He's living in New York City, working on an IT project. It's about five hours (11) *behind / ahead* in New York, so he'd just left work. He was in a (12) *bus / taxi* at the time, and he wanted to know whether I was going to fly over to stay for a couple of days as we'd spoken about it before.

Think about it!

Have you ever been accused of something you didn't do? How did you respond? When was the last time you accused someone of having done something? What did you say to them? How did they respond?

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

MAKING ACCUSATIONS

This month we're looking at some expressions for **accusing*** someone of something.

Accusing someone

- You took the money, didn't you?
- It was you who stole the money, wasn't it?
- You were the one who took it, weren't you?
- I need to talk to you about a delicate matter.
- You were behind the decision to change it, weren't you?
- You lied about that, didn't you?
- You're lying, aren't you?

Talking about accusations

- They're accusing him of having done it.
- They accused him of something he never did.
- They reported him for theft.
- They said that he'd taken the money.
- They accused him of taking the money.
- He was falsely accused of stealing the money.
- He was accused of theft.

Defending yourself

- It wasn't me.
- I didn't do it.
- It isn't true.
- That's a lie!
- I wasn't even there.
- I've never seen him before.
- I've never spoken to her before.
- It's the first time I've ever heard his name mentioned.
- You can't blame me for this.
- I never touched it.
- I didn't go anywhere near it.
- I wasn't anywhere near them.
- I was out with Laura at the time.
- You can't accuse me of that!
- Well, you're wrong.
- I think you've made a mistake.
- I think you've mistaken me for someone else.

***Accusing**

If you "accuse" someone of something bad, you say that they're responsible for that bad thing.



Dialogue: The thief

Denny and Benny are flatmates. Benny has just noticed that some money of his is missing. [Listen and complete with the correct prepositions.] **D=Denny B=Benny**

- B:** Ah, Denny. Have you got a moment? I need to speak (1) _____ you about a rather delicate matter.
- D:** Yeah, sure, what's up?
- B:** Well, I left a hundred pounds (2) _____ the kitchen table yesterday. But it's gone.
- D:** And?
- B:** Well, I see you've got a brand new pair (3) _____ Armani jeans... Are you sure you didn't... erm... you know, take it?
- D:** Are you accusing me of stealing your money?
- B:** Well, it wouldn't be the first time you've stolen something. You did spend some time (4) _____ prison for theft, after all.
- D:** That was a long time ago. And I never touched your money.
- B:** So how did you get those new jeans?
- D:** Erm... they were a present.
- B:** You're lying, aren't you?
- D:** No I'm not! You can't accuse me (5) _____ something I didn't do!
- B:** Look, there are only two (6) _____ us here. Who else could have taken it?
- D:** Erm... I know!
- B:** What?
- D:** Tim!
- B:** Tim?
- D:** Yeah, I'm sure it was him!
- B:** Tim's a cat!
- D:** I saw him running out of the kitchen yesterday (7) _____ something in his mouth. I could swear it was some banknotes.
- B:** That's the worst excuse I've ever heard. Cats don't steal. And especially not Tim.
- D:** I'm sure it was him.
- B:** Look, give me back the cash or I'm calling the police.
- D:** Look. Come here. Look (8) _____ his bed. What's that? [He points to the cat's bed.]
- B:** I don't know. Shredded newspaper.
- D:** Look carefully. It's money!
- B:** Oh, yes, so it is. You're right. It's my money. That cat! I could kill him! Tim! Tim! Timmy! Where are you? Come (9) _____ daddy!
- D:** What are you going to do?
- B:** Never you mind!
- D:** He's only a cat.
- B:** No, he isn't. He's a THIEF! TIM! TIM! TIM!





Objective To improve your reading skills.

Think about it Have you ever worked on a project? What was it for? Have you ever worked in a team? What did you do? How well did people in the team work together?

Exams This reading activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

WE MAKE A GREAT TEAM!



Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the titles (1 to 6) of the team-building activities. What do you think they involve?

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of an activity next to each statement.

For this activity, participants...

- ...have to shoot one another.
- ...are given some rope.
- ...have to take photos of things.
- ...are put into pairs.
- ...have to construct a shape.
- ...have to make a film.

4 Language focus Prepositions of place

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...a bridge that goes over a river..." The writer has used a preposition of place ("over"). Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

- They wrote it _____ the top of the page.
- We live _____ London.
- I left it _____ the table.
- We met her _____ the bus stop.

How to build the perfect team!

The success of a project often depends on the team behind it. The stronger the team, the better the results. But what's the best way to create the perfect team? Simple! Organise a team-building event for your employees. Here are six ideas.

1 The cube

Participants try to construct a large cube using 64 smaller pieces. Working together, team members decide which pieces go together. It's a bit like a giant jigsaw puzzle.

2 Bridge building

Each team has to design and build a bridge that goes over a river (or something that represents a river). Teams are given basic materials such as a rope, a barrel and some planks of wood. The objective is to get everyone over to the other side without getting "wet".

3 Minefield

Participants in each team form pairs. In each pair, one person is blindfolded. This person must cross a minefield without treading on any of the "mines", which are marked with pieces of paper. The other person in each pair shouts commands and guides the blindfolded person across the minefield.

4 Paintball

Participants in two teams are each given

guns that shoot balls of paint. Each team has a base with a flag. Team members defend their base and launch attacks on the other side. The objective is to "kill" all members of the opposing team (by hitting them with a ball of paint) or by capturing their flag. During the day, there are five or six games. If you're hit during one of the games, you're eliminated for that game.

5 Film day

Participants are given a video-camera and a selection of costumes. Each team then chooses a film genre (an action movie, a thriller, a western, a horror film, a comedy, etc.) and plans a 10-minute video. After writing their script, they act it out and film it. Finally, after a brief tutorial, they edit their videos. At the end of the day, the videos are screened and prizes are given for Best Actors and Best films.

6 Scavenger hunt

Teams are given a list of objects to take photos of. Then, they're given a set time to take all the photos, two hours for example. Things to photograph include shops, buildings, road signs or miscellaneous objects such as plastic plants, golf clubs or wedding dresses. Each photo has to include one member of the team in it to prove that the photo was taken on the day in question.

Happy team building! ☺

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Match the clothes words (1 to 7) to the pictures (a-g).

- 1. Platform boots
- 2. Glitter shirt
- 3. Striped trousers
- 4. Black waistcoat
- 5. Black trousers
- 6. Blouse (a loose shirt)
- 7. Pantaloons (loose trousers)



2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which three David Bowie characters are mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. When did Bowie release his latest single?
2. How long had it been since he released a single before this one?
3. What was David Bowie's first single?
4. When was it released?
5. What was the full name of David Bowie's Ziggy Stardust album?
6. What music styles were the songs in his album *Young Americans*?
7. What's the name of the David Bowie exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London?

4 Language focus
Relative clauses

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...But the song, which is from his album *The Next Day*..." The writer has used a relative pronoun ("which"). Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. The jacket, which I bought from...
2. The car, which I borrowed from...
3. The CD, which I got in...



The changing styles of David Bowie!

"There is old wave, there is new wave, and there is Bowie..."

In January 2013, English musician David Bowie released his latest single, *Where Are We Now?* on iTunes. It was his first release for over ten years. But the song, which is from his album *The Next Day*, topped the iTunes charts after just a few hours. Bowie began his career over 50 years ago, and since then he's been through some remarkable changes in terms of both music and fashion.

David Bowie's first single was *The Laughing Gnome*, which was released in 1967. It wasn't successful. And nor was his first album. In fact, Bowie had to wait for his first hit record, *Space Oddity*, which he released in 1969. But even then, his next two albums weren't very popular, although *Hunky Dory* (1971) is now thought of as a classic.

But everything changed in 1972. For his album *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars* Bowie combined both music and fashion. And his performance as alien rock star Ziggy Stardust made him famous all over the world.

Over the years, Bowie has always tried to do something new. He's made rock albums like *Ziggy Stardust*, funk and soul albums such

as *Young Americans*, electronic albums like *Heroes*, pop albums such as *Let's Dance* and experimental albums like *Outside*. Many of his albums combined different styles too. For example, *Station to Station* has some soul songs but also some early electronic synthesiser tracks.

And with each change in musical style he has changed his image too. Ziggy Stardust (a character for his stage show from 1972) was a glam rocker in platform boots, striped trousers and glitter costumes. Then there was the Thin White Duke, David Bowie's 1976 persona, which was tied in with his album *Station to Station*. Dressed in a white shirt and black waistcoat and black trousers, the Thin White Duke was half-man half-alien. The look was influenced by cabaret artistes from Berlin, where Bowie lived in the mid-seventies. And in 1980, Bowie appeared as a New Romantic **Pierrot*** in the video for his single *Ashes to Ashes*.

Pierrot*

Pierrot is a character from the theatre that originated in the 17th and 18th centuries. He's a sad clown who's in love with Columbine, but she's already in love with another clown called Harlequin. Pierrot has a whitened face and wears a loose white blouse with large buttons and wide white pantaloons.



A recent exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London (*David Bowie is*) has shown Bowie's work in the world of music and fashion. It included many of these costumes, including some from the Ziggy Stardust shows. There were also music videos, album cover designs, as well as handwritten lyrics and drawings by Bowie. It was certainly something for Bowie fans, but also something for anyone interested in music and design. Something for everybody, in fact. ☺

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What are the pros and cons of using a dating website? How do people in your country "date"? What options are there for meeting people? Are there any dating websites in your country? What for?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.



HOW TO FIND THE PERFECT PARTNER!

By Danielle Ott

With online dating sites, finding a partner has never been easier. And these days, you can get exactly what you're looking for, as these websites will show.

Scientificmatch.com
Scientificmatch.com matches people based on their DNA. The theory is that people are attracted to those with different immune systems. The sign-up fee is \$2,000, which includes DNA testing. Once matched, members are shown the profiles and photos of their potential partners.

Darwindating.com
This site is exclusively for "beautiful" people. Members vote in potential newbies based on a photo. There's a long list of banned features, including "acne, rolls of fat and a lack of personal hygiene."

Theuglybugball.com
In contrast to Darwin Dating, this site encourages members of all shapes and sizes. The sign-up process is relatively simple, and only requires potential members to give details of their age and gender, and what type of person they're looking for.

Farmersonly.com
Farmersonly.com offers single people living in farms and ranches across America the chance to meet the man or woman of their dreams.

With over 100,000 members from the US and Canada, the site estimates that it's responsible for at least one wedding per week. The tagline on the website reads, "City folks just don't get it!"

Meet-an-inmate.com
Meet-an-inmate.com puts people in contact with prison inmates in the US. Users simply choose a gender and select an age range from 18-50+. All contact is done through regular post as prisoners don't have access to the internet. A notice on the site warns users that contact usually ends with a request for money.

Meetattheairport.com
This site puts air travellers in touch with one another. Users type in their personal details and flight departure information, and are then matched up to other people travelling at the same time. Founder Steve Pasternack thought of this after noticing people gathered at an airport bar one day while his flight was delayed. Launched in 2011, the site already has over 20,000 international members.

Of course, that's not all, and there are also sites for Apple fans (Cupidtino.com), vampire enthusiasts (Vampirepassions.com) and zombie fanatics (Zombieharmony.com), plus lots, lots more.

Get dating! 📱

GLOSSARY

- a dating (web)site** *n*
a website you can use to find a partner / girlfriend / boyfriend, etc.
- a partner** *n*
your boyfriend / girlfriend / husband / wife, etc.
- to match** *vb*
if you "match" things, you put them together because they're similar
- DNA** *n*
an acid that has information about living things
- an immune system** *n*
the organs and processes in your body that protect you from illness
- a sign-up fee** *n*
an amount of money you pay when you join a group or club
- a profile** *n*
a page on a website that has a photo of you and information such as your job, etc.
- a newbie** *n*
a person who is new in an organisation or company
- banned** *adj*
prohibited; something "banned" can't happen
- a feature** *n*
a part of your body or personality that's characteristic of you
- acne** *n*
a skin condition which causes red spots on the face
- a lack of** *cp*
if there's a "lack of" something, there isn't a lot of that thing
- personal hygiene** *n*
"personal hygiene" involves cleaning and taking care of your body and appearance
- to encourage** *vb*
if you "encourage" someone to do something, you motivate them to do it
- a gender** *n*
a person's "gender" is whether they're male or female
- of your dreams** *cp*
the man (for example) "of your dreams" is the perfect man for you
- a tagline** *n*
a slogan that describes a product / service / film, etc.
- don't get it** *cp*
don't understand it
- a user** *n*
a person who uses a website
- regular post** *n*
the normal postal system: sending letters in an envelope, etc.
- a request for** *cp*
if there's a "request for" something, someone asks for that thing
- to put in touch with** *cp*
if you "put A in touch with" B, you give A a mobile phone number (for example) so A can talk to B
- to gather** *vb*
if people are "gathered" in an area, they are in that area in a group
- delayed** *adj*
if something is "delayed", it happens later than expected
- to launch** *vb*
if a website (for example) is "launched", it becomes live and people can visit it

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Think of three ways to meet a partner. What are the pros and cons of each one?

2 Reading I

Look at the names of the dating websites in the article. What do you think each one involves? Make notes. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a website next to each statement.

1. The sign-up process is fairly easy.
2. It's designed for people who are travelling by air.
3. The sign-up fee is high.
4. It's aimed at people living in remote areas of the USA and Canada.
5. It's only for physically attractive people.
6. It puts people in touch with prisoners.

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Which foreign films have you seen recently? How did you watch them: in your language, with subtitles, etc.? Why? Which foreign actors do you like? Why?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.



FILM SUBTITLES OR DUBBING: WHAT'S BEST?

When you watch a foreign film, there are usually two options: the original movie with **subtitles**, or a **dubbed** version. But what's best? Here are a few things to think about.

Character

Every actor's voice is a part of who they are. The way they speak – their **delivery**, their **tone**, their pitch – it's an important element of their personality. Actors such as Clint Eastwood, Woody Allen and Lauren Bacall all have **distinct** voices. With subtitles, you can follow the film and enjoy the actor's voices. With dubbing, you can't.

Emotion

Actors often use their voices to **convey** emotion, **transmitting** anger, sadness, **regret** and excitement (to name just a few). But when the original actor's voice is dubbed, these emotions can become lost, **misinterpreted** or **distorted** by the **voiceover actor**.

Translation

With dubbing, translated words have to be **synchronised** to the actor's **lip** movements. And in many cases, the original meaning may have to be altered or completely changed so the words can **fit in**. However, with subtitles, translators have more freedom as there's space for writing, and the words don't have to be synchronised. This

means that translators who are creating the subtitles can focus on communicating the message, not just translating the words.

Listening

Listening to films in another language can really help develop your listening skills. The more you listen to a language (regardless of whether you understand everything or not), the more you'll **pick up an ear for** it. In countries such as Holland, Norway and Sweden where subtitles are commonly used, the general level of English is extremely high. In fact, the Netherlands **ranked** second in a 2011 English Proficiency Index.

Price

Subtitles are relatively quick and cheap to produce – the main cost being the translators' **fees**. Dubbing is a lot more complex... and expensive. First, the text needs to be translated. Then, the dubbing artists need to record their voices over the original **soundtrack**. Dubbing actors need to be trained professionally and often are seen as minor celebrities in their countries. In Germany, they even have their own dubbing "Oscar" awards.

Enjoyment

Trying to follow subtitles can be a **distraction**. While you're reading the text, you might miss parts of the film. In some cases, subtitles can even interfere with the visual

experience as they obscure part of the picture. And it's hard to watch the action and read the script at the same time.

So, what will it be: subtitles or dubbing? 🗳

GLOSSARY

- subtitles** *n* the translated words of a film. They're usually written along the bottom of the screen
- dubbed** *adj* a "dubbed" film has translated audio over the original actors' voices
- delivery** *n* your "delivery" is the way you speak: slowly, loudly, in a bored / excited tone, etc.
- tone** *n* the "tone" of your voice shows how you're feeling or what you're thinking
- distinct** *adj* unique and different
- to convey** *v* if you "convey" an emotion, other people understand that emotion
- to transmit** *v* if you "transmit" a message, you communicate it and others understand it
- regret** *n* if you feel "regret", you feel bad about something you have or haven't done
- to misinterpret** *v* if something is "misinterpreted", it isn't understood correctly
- to distort** *v* if you "distort" something, you change it
- a voiceover actor** *n* an actor who provides the voices for characters in a film without actually appearing in the film
- to synchronise** *v* if you "synchronise" two things, you make them work together at the same time, etc.
- lips** *n* the outer parts of your mouth. You use them to speak, form words, kiss, etc.
- to fit in** *phr* *sb* if something "fits in", it's the right shape, size or length for the space available
- to pick up** *phr* *sb* if you "pick something up", you learn it gradually
- an ear for** *exp* if you have an "ear for" something, you can understand it by hearing it
- to rank** *v* if something "ranks" first in a list (for example), it's first in the list
- a fee** *n* an amount of money you pay for goods or a service
- a soundtrack** *n* the speech, sound and music for a film
- a distraction** *n* something that stops you concentrating, or stops you doing what you're supposed to be doing

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What are the pros and cons of either subtitles or dubbing for foreign films? What do you prefer? Why?

2 Reading I

Read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What does the writer say about every actor's voice?
2. What can happen when the original actor's voice is dubbed?
3. Why does text sometimes have to be changed when they dub films?
4. Why do countries such as Holland and Norway have such high levels of English?
5. What's more expensive: dubbing or adding subtitles?
6. What are some of the downsides of subtitles?



HOW FILMS CAN HELP YOU LEARN ENGLISH!

WATCHING FILMS IS A GOOD WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH. HERE ARE 5 REASONS WHY.

1 Entertainment

Watching movies is a fun way to learn English. And there are thousands of great English-language films to choose from, including Oscar-winning movies such as *Forrest Gump*, *Argo*, *The King's Speech*, *Titanic*, *Shakespeare in Love* and *Braveheart*... to name just a few. So, you can enjoy watching a fantastic film and learn lots of English.

2 Culture

Watching films helps you learn about a country's culture, history and society. *Gandhi* will tell you something about the history of India; *Amadeus* will teach you about the composer Mozart; and *Michael Collins* will help you understand something about the Irish independence movement. And after watching a film, you'll have lots to talk about with your friends... in English, of course!

3 Input

Watching films is a great way to learn English. While you're watching a film in English, you're receiving

input (language). This will really help improve your pronunciation, grammar and range of vocabulary. As you're watching the film, write down any interesting or useful words, phrases, and grammatical structures. But remember to write these out in sentences or phrases! You could also copy out some of the dialogue and practise it with a friend.

4 Speaking

Watching films helps with your understanding of spoken English. Spoken language is very different from written language, which tends to be more formal. For example:

Written text: *We decided to accept their offer.*

Equivalent spoken text: *We were, like, yeah, OK, we'll go for that!*

With films, you learn how native speakers use English when they're talking!

5 Slang

Finally, films can help you learn lots of slang English. In many movies, the actors use colloquial expressions that

you'd probably never find in a dictionary. This will really help you understand how native English people speak in casual situations. For example:

Standard English: *Please wait a minute.*

Slang version: *Hold on a sec!*

PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

Problems

However, there are a few problems. As these films are aimed at native English speakers, the actors often speak fairly fast, which may make it hard for you to understand. Also, they may have accents that are difficult to follow... even for native English speakers! Finally, you need to choose your movies carefully as action films tend to have very little dialogue.

Solutions

So, what can you do? Here are a few ideas to help you watch original version films.

Choose films with lots of dialogue.

If you're watching the film online or on a DVD, stop it when you don't understand a sentence or phrase. Then, play it again and again until you do!

Read about the film before watching it so you understand what it's about and what happens. For example, you could read a synopsis or a review.

Put on the subtitles either in your language or English the first time you watch it. Then, watch it again without the subtitles.

Read over the script before watching the film and look up any words you don't understand.

Watch the film in your own language first.

Watching films can be a great way to improve your English. Have fun learning English at the movies! 🎬

Business News

BUSINESS NEWS N°2

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

APRIL 2013

Objective To read and understand business news in English.

Think about it

Do you read the news online? Would you pay a subscription fee to read online news? Why? Why not? Do you think you work too much? What would be the advantages of working less? What would be the disadvantages?

FREE NEWS



When was the last time you bought a newspaper? Before the internet, many people bought the paper every day. But nowadays, most people just read the news for free online. And as a result, newspaper revenues are down and many are at risk of folding. But there might be an answer: paywalls. A paywall blocks users from viewing a website's content (in this case, news articles on a newspaper's website) unless they pay a subscription fee. *The New York Times* implemented a paywall in March 2011, and so far it's been a

success, with subscription revenue rising for the first time in years. For \$8.75 a week you can read *The New York Times* on your computer, iPhone or iPad. And now, other dailies are following suit. Eleven of the 20 largest American newspapers have installed a paywall or will introduce one soon. "Newspapers are realising you can't spend millions on content and give it away for free," said Canadian newspaper owner Paul Godfrey. "I think we're at the point where paywalls will be put in all over the world." ☺

BUSINESS FACT

The world's first newspaper was launched in 1605, in Strasbourg, Germany.

FOUR-DAY WEEK

Would you prefer a four-day working week? In 2008, the state of Utah needed to save money. So, instead of cutting social services, the governor came up with a radical, new idea. He decided to give civil servants Fridays off. So, instead of working from 9am till 5pm, five days a week, they worked from 8am till 6pm, four days a week. Employees still did the same number of hours, but in less time. Utah saved millions on electricity and, with people commuting less, the state cut carbon

emissions by 14%. Also, eight out of ten employees preferred the new schedule and most said it made them more productive. And now many companies around the world are offering similar "compressed hours". Michael Honey, who works for a design studio in Australia, said a four-day week gives him more time "to play, to reflect, to be human." And Anna Coote, an economist, also thinks it's a great idea. "If we worked less, there would be more jobs, and that would



CAN I HAVE A FOUR-DAY WEEK, PLEASE?

reduce unemployment. It would also help people slow down – we are under pressure to live life at such a fast pace." ☺

GLOSSARY

- revenue** *n* all the money a company receives from paying customers / clients, etc.
- at risk of** *exp* if something bad is "at risk of" happening, it could happen
- to fold** *vb* if a business "folds", it stops functioning, often because there's no more money
- a paywall** *n* a program on a website that stops you from accessing content on the website unless you pay for it
- a user** *n* someone who uses a website
- a subscription fee** *n* an amount you pay in order to receive a newspaper or magazine or read it online
- to rise** *vb* to increase
- a daily** *n* a newspaper that has new content every day
- to follow suit** *exp* to copy
- to come up with** *exp* to invent; to think of
- a civil servant** *n* someone who works in a government department or for the government
- (a day) off** *exp* if you have a day "off", you don't need to go to work on that day
- to commute** *vb* to travel to and from work
- productive** *adj* if you're "productive", you do a lot of work in a certain amount of time
- live life at a fast pace** *exp* if you "live life at a fast pace", you do a lot of things in your life and have to do them quickly

BUSINESS FACT

In 1930, economist John Maynard Keynes said that by the year 2000 efficiency gains would mean humans would only need to work 15 hours per week.

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it Have you met an old friend recently? Who was it? Where did you meet? What did you talk about?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

You're going to listen to someone who is talking about luxury goods you can buy from Harrods, a famous shop in London. How much do you think the following items cost? Guess an amount in US dollars (\$).

1. Yacht =
2. Advent calendar =
3. Bath =
4. Shoes =
5. Bed =
6. Men's shirt =

2 Listening I

Listen once and write down a price next to each object (1 to 6) from the Pre-listening activity.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. How tall is the advent calendar?
2. How big is the motorboat?
3. How long did it take the designers to make the bath?
4. Where were the shoes stored in the shop?
5. What did the shirt come with?
6. Was more spent on luxury goods in 2010 or 2011?

4 Language focus Infinitives

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording Product Promotion: "... They had to be locked up..." The speaker has used a passive infinitive ("to be locked up"). Complete the following sentences with the correct participles.

1. The document had to be _____ by post.
2. The song had to be _____ again.
3. The house had to be _____ for 50% of its original value.

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct verbs.

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.



What to buy in Harrods!

Audio script

Grace: I was reading this article about Harrods the other day.

Steve: Harrods? That shop in London?

Grace: Yeah, that's right. It was all about these really expensive things you can (1) _____ there.

Steve: Like?

Grace: Well, for about \$150 million you can buy a yacht.

Steve: A yacht? In the middle of London?

Grace: Yes. Harrods sells quite a few apparently. Obviously, you can't pick it up there, they (2) _____ it for you, but you can still buy it at the shop.

Steve: Cool!

Grace: And they had this incredible advent calendar.

Steve: Those things you buy for your kids at Christmas? Every day they (3) _____ a new window and get a piece of chocolate?

Grace: Yeah.

Steve: Well, I could probably afford one of those.

Grace: Not if you get the one at Harrods you couldn't – it'll (4) _____ you \$1 million.

Steve: How much?

Grace: \$1 million.

Steve: For an advent calendar?

Grace: Yes. It's (5) _____ by Porsche Design and it's about one and a half metres tall.

Steve: So, what's behind the windows?

Grace: Some pretty cool stuff: jewellery, designer clothes, a pair of 18-carat gold sunglasses... oh, and a motorboat – an eight and a half metre motorboat.

Steve: How do they get that in there?

Grace: They don't, but it's got a card saying that there's a motorboat that you've got to (6) _____.

Steve: I can't see myself getting one of those then.

Grace: Oh, and they had this bath for \$790,000.

Steve: Who pays \$790,000 for a bath?

Grace: It was (7) _____ out of a single piece of crystal from the Amazon. It took the designers six months to make.

Steve: I bet it did. But still, \$790,000!

Grace: And not long ago, they (8) _____ the world's most expensive pair of shoes.

Steve: How much?

Grace: About \$1.6 million. They were made by well-known designer Stuart Weitzman. They had to be (9) _____ up in a bullet-proof glass case while they were in the shop.

Steve: Incredible!

Grace: And there was an eco-friendly bed which cost more than \$80,000, and a man's shirt that went for \$44,740. That one came with diamonds. The shop (10) _____ it for charity!

Steve: So, who's got the money to buy all this stuff? There can't be that many people with this sort of money to spend.

Grace: Apparently, more than \$200 billion was (11) _____ on luxury goods in 2011, which is like a 10% rise from 2010.

Steve: That's a lot of money.

Grace: Yep! There are still a lot of rich people in the world.

Steve: Yeah, and quite a few poor ones too.

Grace: Tell me about it!

Objective: To improve your English by reading about music and listening to song lyrics.

Think about it!

What were some of your favourite songs from 2012? What did you like about them? Which songs were number-one hits in your country?

MUSIC... IN ENGLISH



Number-one songs in the US



By Danielle Ott

Over the course of 2012, 13 songs made it to the top of the charts in the US. Three of those tracks were *One More Night* by Maroon 5, *We Are Young* by Fun, and *Call Me Maybe* by Carly Rae Jepsen.



1 Maroon 5

American rock band Maroon 5 were formed in 1994 while the band members were still at high school. They became famous in

2002 after the release of their hit single *Harder to Breathe*. The band members are singer Adam Levine, keyboardist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine and drummer Matt Flynn

Song

One More Night is about the difficulties of ending a relationship. The lyrics are about a couple who want to break up, but don't have the courage to go through with it. The song has been described as a "blend of pop, rock and reggae" and it remained at the top of the charts for nine consecutive weeks.

Song extract

*So I cross my heart, and I hope to die,
That I'll only stay with you one more night,
And I know I've said it a million times,
But I'll only stay with you one more night.*



2 Fun

Fun is a three-piece indie band from New York City. The group formed in 2008, and slowly gained popularity by opening

for other bands. They finally found international success with their hugely popular second album *Some Nights* (2012). *Entertainment Weekly* said the disc was

full of "energy and personality" and it was nominated for Record of the Year at the 2012 Grammy Awards. Band members are vocalist Nate Ruess, multi-instrumentalist Andrew Dost and guitarist Jack Antonoff.

Song

We Are Young is the lead single from the album *Some Nights*. The track gained popularity after it played during an episode of the hit American TV show *Glee*. One critic described it as "an anthem for people who feel like letting loose and having fun."

Song extract

*Tonight,
We are young,
So let's set the world on fire,
We can burn brighter,
Than the sun.*



3 Carly Rae Jepsen

Carly Rae Jepsen first got noticed when she came third in the TV talent show *Canadian Idol*. Her success there led to a record contract,

and the 27-year-old pop star is now an international sensation. She's currently working on a new album.

Song

Call Me Maybe is the first single from Carly Rae's debut album *Tug of War*. Music writer Bill Lamb said the song is about "infatuation and love at first sight". Carly Rae released the track in 2011, but it only secured the number-one spot after Justin Bieber recommended the song on Twitter.

Song extract

*Hey, I just met you,
And this is crazy,
But here's my number,
So call me, maybe? ♡*

TRACK 13: IRISHMAN & US WOMAN

VIDEO

YouTube

Check out the music video for *Call Me Maybe*. Search YouTube: 'Call Me Maybe'

LEARNING ENGLISH WITH SONGS

Listening to music is a fantastic way to learn English. As you sing along to your favourite songs, you'll be learning lots of words and improving your pronunciation.

GLOSSARY

- the charts** n the list of the most popular songs
- a track** n a song on an album
- a release** n when a song is "released", it appears in shops and you can buy it
- a keyboardist** n the person who plays the keyboard (a type of piano) in a band
- a bassist** n a person who plays the bass guitar: a guitar with four strings
- a lead guitarist** n a person who plays the guitar in a band. They play the melody notes (not just the basic chords)
- a drummer** n a person who plays the drums (a musical instrument that you hit with sticks to create a beat)
- the lyrics** n the words to a song
- a couple** n two people who are in a relationship
- to break up** phr v if two people in a relationship "break up", they stop going out or seeing one another
- courage** n if someone has "courage", they aren't frightened of danger
- to go through with** phr v if you "go through with" something difficult or dangerous, you do it
- a blend of** phr a mixture of
- to cross your heart** phr if you "cross your heart", you use your finger to make a cross over your heart, often when you promise to do something
- an indie band** n a band that isn't managed by a major record company
- to open** phr if a band "opens" at a concert, they're the first band to play before the main band
- a Grammy Award** n a prize given to singers, bands, musicians, etc. during an award ceremony in the US
- a vocalist** n a person who sings in a band
- a lead single** n the most important song on an album
- an anthem** n a song that becomes popular because it's sung on special occasions
- to let loose** phr to have fun
- to set the world on fire** phr if you "set the world on fire", you do something that makes you famous
- to lead to** phr if A "leads to" B, A causes B to happen
- infatuation** n a very strong feeling of love for someone
- love at first sight** phr if you feel "love at first sight", you start to love someone the minute you see them

TRAVEL ENGLISH

AT THE RESTAURANT



Practical English to use in English-speaking countries.

Vocabulary



Wine glass

Plate



Side dish

Knife



Fork

Spoon



Jug of water

Bowl



Napkin

Tablecloth



Toothpick

Salt pot



Table



Waiter

Waitress



More words

- **Menu** – a piece of paper with the prices and list of things you can eat in the restaurant.
- **Starter** – food you eat before the main course: soup, a salad, etc.
- **Main course** – the large plate of food you order: fish and chips; steak with potatoes, etc.
- **Dessert** – a sweet dish you eat at the end of the meal: cake, yoghurt, sorbet, etc.
- **Set menu** – a fixed price for a starter, main course and dessert. There's usually a limited choice of options.
- **Bill** – a piece of paper that tells you how much you have to pay for your meal.
- **Steak** – you can have your steak done three different ways: "rare" (cooked for a very short period of time so it's still red inside), "medium" (cooked a bit until it's brown on both sides) or "well-done" (cooked for a longer period of time).

Useful expressions

What you say

- We'd like a table for two, please.
- We've got a reservation under the name of Jones.
- Could you bring us the oil and vinegar, please?
- I'll have the soup as a starter, please.
- I'll have the steak for the main course.
- Where's the bathroom, please?
- Could we have the bill, please?

What you hear

- Can I get you a drink while you're waiting?
- Are you ready to order?
- What do you want for the main course?
- Would you like a starter?
- What would you like to drink with your meal?
- Would you like any wine with that?
- How would you like your steak?
- Would you like any dessert or coffee?

Dialogue: The meal

Megan and her husband Bob are in a restaurant.

- Waiter:** Good evening.
Megan: Good evening. We'd like a table for two, please.
Waiter: Certainly. This way, please. Can I get you a drink?
Megan: Yes, I'll have a glass of white wine, please.
Bob: And I'll have a bottle of Heineken, please.
Waiter: OK. [He gives them the menu.] Our special of the day is mushroom soup and a fillet of fish with sautéed potatoes.
Megan: OK. Thanks.
Waiter: (After a few minutes the waiter returns.) Here are your drinks. Are you ready to order?
Megan: Yes, I'll have the special, please?
Bob: And I'll have the salad as a starter, and I'd like the steak for the main course, please.
Waiter: And how would you like your steak?
Bob: Well done, please.
Waiter: OK, so that's one special, and one salad and a well done steak.
Megan: That's right.
Waiter: Perfect.

(an hour later)

- Waiter:** Was everything all right?
Megan: Yes, very nice, thank you.
Waiter: Would you like any coffee or dessert?
Megan: No, just the bill, please?
Waiter: Will you be paying by credit card?
Megan: Yes.
Waiter: OK. I'll just go and get the... [fades out]

GLOSSARY

sautéed potatoes ˌsɑːteɪd
thin slices of potato that have been cooked quickly in hot oil

Objective: To learn about English-speaking culture.

Think about it!

Have you ever been to New York? What three things would you see if you visited the city? Would you like to live in New York? Why? Why not?

THE GREAT GATSBY

The novel *The Great Gatsby* was written by American writer F. Scott Fitzgerald and was published in 1925. It's often called the "Great American Novel". Set in New York in the summer of 1922, it captures the **wild** days of the Roaring



Twenties. The book is about a wealthy man named Jay Gatsby and his dark past. It's just been made into a film starring

Leonardo DiCaprio. It was directed by Baz Luhrmann.

THREE NEW YORK NICKNAMES



Gotham. The Big Apple. The City that Never Sleeps.

GLOSSARY

wealth *n*
if someone has a lot of "wealth", they have a lot of money

decadence *n*
someone who is "decadent" is only interested in having a good time

to drive something underground *phr*
if an activity is "driven underground", it becomes secret and hidden

liquor *n* US
alcohol

a bootlegger *n*
someone who produces something (alcohol, for example) secretly and illegally

booze *n* inform
alcohol

a speedboat *n*
a very fast boat

to run *vb*
if you "run" a business, you manage it

to raid *vb*
if the police "raid" a building, they enter the building by force and in order to find drugs, criminals, etc.

a cop *n* inform
a police officer

to stamp out *phr* *vb*
you "stamp out" something (such as an illegal activity), you make it stop.

to flap *vb*
when a bird "flaps" its wings, it moves them up and down quickly when it's flying

a wing *n*
the part of a bird's body that moves up and down when it flies

frivolous *adj*
someone who is "frivolous" isn't serious

scantily-clad *adj*
someone who is "scantily-clad" doesn't have many clothes on

vibrant colours *n*
"vibrant colours" are very bright and clear

geometric designs *n*
patterns or shapes that have regular shapes (squares, rectangles) or lines

interior design *n*
the art or profession of designing the inside of a house

a stock market *n*
a word used to refer to the general activity of buying and selling stocks or the companies or institutions that organise it

to crash *vb*
if a business or economy "crashes", it stops functioning

a downturn *n*
when there's a "downturn", the economy starts to go badly

to recover *vb*
if something "recovers" from a period of difficulty, it gets strong again

set *exp*
if a film is "set" in New York (for example), the story happens there

wild *adj*
"wild" days are days of uncontrolled or excited behaviour

THE GOLDEN AGE OF NEW YORK CITY

The 1920s was a decade of **wealth**, **decadence** and social change. They were known as the Roaring Twenties, and the best place to experience this exciting time was New York City. But what was it really like?

Prohibition

In 1919, a new law in the US known as Prohibition made it illegal to buy and sell alcohol. But Prohibition didn't stop people drinking; it just **drove** the sale of **liquor underground**. **Bootleggers** waited off the coast of New York after dark and brought illegal **booze** into the city on **speedboats**.

Speakeasies

So, where did they drink all this illegal liquor? Speakeasies! These were secret bars that sold the booze. Most of them were **run** by gangsters, and by the mid-1920s there were about 100,000 speakeasies in New York. The police often **raided** them but they were so popular the **cops** couldn't **stamp them out**. The name comes from the fact that when talking about speakeasies in public you had to "speak easy" (which is an old-fashioned way of saying "speak quietly").

Jazz

Jazz was the music of 1920s New York. In fact, the decade is called the Jazz Age. The best place to listen to this new form of music was the Cotton Club in Harlem. It was run by a gangster called Owney "The Killer" Madden. All the great jazz musicians played at the Cotton Club, including Louis Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie and Duke Ellington. Also, in 1924 George Gershwin composed the

jazz-influenced *Rhapsody in Blue*. The piece has been called a "musical portrait of New York" and was used by Woody Allen in his film *Manhattan*.

Flappers

New York in the '20s was full of "flappers" – young women who wore short skirts, drank, smoked and listened to jazz. After the Victorian period, social morals were relaxed, and women in the 1920s enjoyed a new sense of freedom. Nobody is quite sure where the name "flapper" comes from, but some think it describes a young bird **flapping** its **wings**. A writer of the time said flappers were "the social butterfly type... **frivolous**, **scantily-clad**, jazzing, irresponsible and undisciplined..."

Art Deco

Art Deco was the most popular style of the 1920s. With **vibrant colours** and **geometric designs**, it can be seen in the art, architecture and **interior design** of the period. New York is full of art deco buildings, but the most famous ones are the Chrysler Building (built between 1928 and 1931) and the Empire State Building (built between 1929 and 1931).

The Great Depression

On 29th October 1929, the Roaring Twenties came to a dramatic end. On that day (known as 'Black Tuesday'), the US **stock market crashed**, causing the Great Depression. The economic **downturn** lasted ten years and affected most of the Western world. Unemployment in America reached 25% and the country didn't **recover** until after World War II. 🌟

EIGHT GREAT FILMS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH

Watching movies is great for improving your English. And if you choose films that you enjoy watching, you'll learn English without even realising it! Here are eight movies that are perfect for English learners.



The Social Network (2010)

Starring Jesse Eisenberg. Directed by David Fincher
Story: how Mark Zuckerberg founded Facebook.

Why it's good for learning English
 The **screenplay** for *The Social Network* was written by Aaron Sorkin, an award-winning writer. Sorkin is famous for his **subtle, witty** and very natural dialogue, which is enjoyable to listen to and relatively easy to **follow**. Also, while watching the film you'll learn a lot of vocabulary for talking about social networks and computers.
Film quote: Mark Zuckerberg: "I invented Facebook."



12 Angry Men (1957)

Starring Henry Fonda. Directed by Sidney Lumet.

Story: a **jury** of 12 people have to **reach a unanimous verdict** on whether a boy killed his father.

Why it's good for learning English
12 Angry Men is based on a **play**, and this means the characters talk a lot. Actors also **tended** to speak more clearly in older movies, so the dialogue is easy to understand. And the entire movie is **set** in one room (the jury room) and this lets you really focus on what's being said. While watching the movie, you'll learn lots of vocabulary related to crime and **punishment**.
Film quote: Juror: "Well, I think **testimony** that can put a boy into the electric chair should be accurate."



When Harry Met Sally (1989)

Starring Billy Crystal and Meg Ryan. Directed by Rob Reiner.

Story: a romantic comedy about the love lives of two **neurotic** New Yorkers.

Why it's good for learning English
 Romantic comedies are great for watching and learning as they're generally easy to follow. They're also perfect for learning words to talk about dating. From this film, you'll learn terms such as "**high maintenance**" and "long-term relationship".

Film quote: Sally: "You see? That is just like you, Harry. You say things like that, and you make it impossible for me to hate you."



Toy Story (1995)

Starring the voices of Tom Hanks and Tim Allen. Directed by John Lasseter.

Story: an **animated film** about toys that come to life when children and adults aren't around.

Why it's good for learning English
 Animated films are usually **aimed at** children and this means the storylines are uncomplicated and the characters use simple (but useful) language. But even though it's mainly for kids, *Toy Story* doesn't feel **childish**. The filmmakers made sure the story and jokes also **appealed to** adults, so parents would be more likely to take their children to see the film.

Film quote: Buzz Lightyear: "To infinity, and beyond!"



Charlie & the Chocolate Factory (1971)

Starring Gene Wilder. Directed by Mel Stuart.

Story: things go

wrong when a group of kids get a free tour of Willy Wonka's chocolate factory.

Why it's good for learning English

Live-action feature films for younger audiences are also great for English learners as they're generally easy to follow. And you'll enjoy this one for its **dark humour** and interesting characters (especially Willy Wonka). On top of that, you'll hear some extracts from English literature because Willy often **quotes** well-known writers such as Oscar Wilde and Shakespeare. Before watching the film, why not read the Roald Dahl novel (*Charlie & the Chocolate Factory*) that the film is based on?

Film quote: Willy Wonka: "We are the music makers... and we are the dreamers of dreams." (a quote from the poem *Ode* by English poet Arthur O'Shaughnessy.)



The Hangover (2009)

Starring Bradley Cooper, Ed Helms and Zach Galifianakis. Directed by Todd Phillips.

Story: four male friends get **into trouble** during a **bachelor party** in Las Vegas.

Why it's good for learning English
 The characters in *The Hangover* use **colloquial language**, making the film an excellent way to learn up-to-date American slang. You'll hear terms like "**stag party**" and "**all-nighter**". And given that the film is about four friends **partying** in Vegas, you'll learn plenty of **swear words** too.

Film quote: Sid (one of the friends): "What happens in Vegas stays in Vegas."

Objective: To read about some films that can help you improve your English.

Think about it!

Have you watched any films in English? Which ones? Were they easy or difficult to follow? Why? How can watching films in English improve your English? What film(s) would you recommend to English learners?



The Sound of Music (1965)

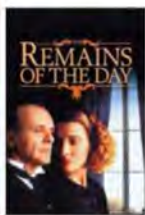
Starring Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer. Directed by Robert Wise.

Story: a young woman (Maria) becomes the **nanny** for seven wealthy children in a house in the Austrian Alps.

Why it's good for learning English

The Sound of Music is a musical and listening to music is one of the best ways to improve your English. Many of the film's songs have become classics because they're so **catchy**. Very soon you'll be singing "The hills are alive with the sound of music..." in the shower!

Film quote: Maria: "I can't seem to stop singing wherever I am!"



The Remains of the Day (1993)

Starring Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson. Directed by James Ivory.

Story: a drama about the relationship between a **butler** and a **housekeeper** in an English mansion just before World War II.

Why it's good for learning English

The film is set in an English upper-class home in the 1930s, so the characters speak very formally. This means some of the language is a bit old-fashioned, but it's also easy to follow and always grammatically correct. Before watching the film you could read the award-winning novel that the film is based on by Kazuo Ishiguro.

Film quote: Stevens (the butler): "I don't believe a man can consider himself fully content until he has done all he can to be of service to his employer." ✪

GLOSSARY

- a screenplay** *n*
a document with the words that actors have to say in a film
- subtle** *adj*
something that is "subtle" isn't easy to notice
- witty** *adj*
funny in a clever / intelligent way
- to follow** *vb*
if something is easy to "follow", it's easy to understand what's happening
- a jury** *n*
the 12 people in a court of law who decide whether someone is innocent or guilty
- to reach a unanimous verdict** *exp*
if the jury "reaches a unanimous verdict", they all reach the same decision
- a play** *n*
a piece of writing that is performed in a theatre
- to tend** *sb*
if something "tends" to happen, it usually happens
- set** *exp*
if a film is "set" in a particular country, it happens in that country
- punishment** *n*
the act of doing something bad to someone who has done something wrong or illegal
- a juror** *n*
one of the 12 people in a jury (see previous entry)
- testimony** *n*
someone's "testimony" in a court of law is what they know about a crime
- neurotic** *adj*
someone who is "neurotic" is always frightened or worried about things
- high maintenance** *exp*
someone who is "high-maintenance" needs a lot of attention
- an animated film** *exp*
a cartoon; a film with moving pictures
- aimed at** *exp*
if something is "aimed at" you, it's made for people like you
- childish** *adj*
something "childish" is immature or typical of a child
- to appeal to** *exp*
if something "appeals to" you, you like it
- dark humour** *exp*
"dark humour" is cruel or offensive and about things such as death, etc.
- to quote** *vb*
to say a sentence or phrase from a film, book, etc.
- to get into trouble** *exp*
if you "get into trouble", you have problems with the police / the authorities
- a bachelor party** *exp* *US*
a party for a man who's going to get married. A "stag party" in British English
- colloquial language** *exp*
informal words and phrases that are mostly used in conversation
- a stag party** *exp*
a party for a man who's going to get married
- an all-nighter** *exp*
if you go on an "all-nighter", you go out all night and don't go to bed
- to party** *vb*
to go out and have a good time, going to bars, parties, etc.
- a swear word** *n*
a rude, offensive word that offends people
- a nanny** *n*
a woman who is paid to look after the children from a rich family
- catchy** *adj*
a song that's "catchy" is easy to remember
- a butler** *n*
a man who works in a large house for a rich family looking after the master, etc.
- a housekeeper** *n*
a person who cooks, cleans and looks after a house for the rich owner



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CHRISTINE LAGARDE:

The boss of the world economy

Christine Lagarde has a pretty big job. She's not just in charge of one company – she's responsible for the economy of the entire world! The 57-year-old Frenchwoman is the Managing Director of the **IMF** (International Monetary Fund) and she's the first woman in history to hold the position. So, what are her tips for success?

Travel

"Travel the world. Be citizens of the world." That's the first piece of advice Christine gave to business students at a recent conference. Although Christine is French, she spent time studying and working in the United States. Of course, you don't have to **live overseas** to do well in business. But simply going on holiday to new countries will **expand your horizons**.

Preparation

There's a saying in English: "If you fail to prepare, you prepare to fail." Christine makes sure she's ready for whatever **challenges lie ahead**. To get the IMF job she had to attend 24 different interviews. So, even though she was busy at the time as the French Minister of Finance, she studied hard and prepared exhaustively. And, of course, she got the job.

English

English is the international language of business. If you have a strong command of English, you're more likely to get a good job or be promoted. Christine has an excellent level of English and it has certainly helped her **get to** where she is today. So, read in English as much as possible, and watch English-language TV series, movies with subtitles and listen to English music.

Health

Christine is known for her incredible **stamina**. Whether its all-night negotiations or long, boring meetings, she just **keeps on going**. How does she do it? By **staying fit**. She told reporters that staying in shape is extremely important for achieving success. Christine is a former

Bio - Christine Lagarde

Born in Paris in 1956, Christine is a former lawyer, former French government minister and the current Managing Director of the IMF. She got the job in July 2011 when the former head of the IMF Dominique Strauss-Kahn **stepped down**. Christine's net worth is approximately \$4 million.

Problems

"When everything is going wrong, just **grit your teeth** and smile." That was the piece of advice that Christine's synchronised swimming coach gave her many years ago. So even when nothing is going your way, remember to stay positive and keep going! ✨

synchronised swimmer and she **jogs**, swims and cycles whenever possible.

Perspective

No matter how bad things seem, it's important to stay calm. Christine once said, "When I sit in meetings and things are very tense and people are taking things extremely seriously, I sometimes think to myself, 'Come on, you know, there's life and there's death and there's love.'" She says that so many of the problems we face are "nonsense" when compared to those three important things.

Success

Christine told a French newspaper "success is never complete. It's an **endless combat**. Each morning one must put one's capacities to the test again." Remember that success is not an objective that you will one day **reach**. Instead, think of your quest for excellence as a journey that will last your whole life.

Objective

To improve your reading comprehension and learn business tips in English.

Think about it

What challenges do you think women business leaders face? What are your tips for finding the right work-life balance? What do you know about Christine Lagarde and the IMF?

GLOSSARY

the IMF *abbr*
the International Monetary Fund – an organisation made up of 185 countries that supervises global financial processes and offers financial help when necessary

to live overseas *exp*
to live in a country that isn't the country you were born in or where you normally live

to expand your horizons *exp*
to gain more experience

a challenge *n*
something that is difficult for you

to lie ahead *exp*
if something "lies ahead", it could possibly happen in the future

to get to *exp*
if you "get to" a certain position, you arrive there, often after hard work

stamina *n*
the energy you have to continue doing something

to keep on going *exp*
if you "keep on going", you don't get tired and continue doing something

to stay fit *exp*
if you "stay fit" you do exercise so you're strong and healthy

a synchronised swimmer *n*
a sportsperson who swims in a team of swimmers. They swim in a swimming pool in time to music

to jog *vb*
to run as a form of exercise

endless *adj*
if something is "endless", it never stops

combat *n*
if you say that something is a "combat" (or a "struggle"), you're saying that it's difficult

to reach (an objective) *exp*
if you "reach" an objective, you do what you said you would do (you achieve it)

to grit your teeth *exp*
to accept a difficult situation and to deal with it in a determined way. Literally, to push your top teeth down on your bottom teeth

to step down *phr vb*
if you "step down" from a job, you leave that job or position

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RECIPE

SICILIAN PASTA

IT'S DELICIOUS!



Watch as Rick Stein (an English chef and television presenter) cooks a delicious and authentic Sicilian pasta dish! Serves two.

Ingredients

- 250 grams of spaghetti
- 1 x aubergine ("eggplant" in US English)
- 400 grams of chopped tomatoes
- 1 teaspoon of chili flakes
- 1 x clove of garlic
- A handful of feta cheese
- A handful of fresh basil
- Olive oil
- Salt and pepper

Process

1. **Chop** the aubergine into thick **slices** and **sprinkle** salt over them. Leave to dry for 30 minutes in a tea cloth.
2. **Sear** the aubergine slices briefly in a pan of hot olive oil, then **remove** them and **set them aside**.
3. Meanwhile, start cooking the spaghetti in boiling water.
4. Sprinkle salt onto a **chopping board**. Chop and **crush** the garlic and mix it with the salt.
5. Fry the garlic, chili flakes, and chopped tomatoes in the pan.
6. Add the seared aubergines to the pan and mix all the ingredients together.
7. Grind pepper over the sauce.
8. Crumble the feta cheese into the sauce, and throw in the basil leaves.
9. Add the cooked spaghetti, **toss** and serve! 🍴

VIDEO

YouTube

Search YouTube for "**Sicilian pasta recipe - Rick Stein's Mediterranean Escape**"

GLOSSARY

an aubergine *n*
a purple vegetable that's white inside

a clove of garlic *n*
a "garlic" is a white vegetable with a strong smell. A "clove" is a small section of it

a handful of *n*
an amount you can hold with your hand

feta cheese *n*
cheese made from goat's milk that's popular in Greece

to chop *vb*
to cut into pieces with a knife

a slice *n*
a small, thin piece of food

to sprinkle *vb*
if you "sprinkle" food A on top of food B, you put a bit of food A on top of food B

to sear *vb*
if you "sear" food, you cook it in a very, very hot pan

to remove *vb*
if you "remove" A from B, you take A out of B

to set aside *phr vb*
if you "set something aside", you put it on the side so you can use it later

a chopping board *n*
a piece of wood or plastic that you can use for cutting food

to crush *vb*
if you "crush" food, you press it so it breaks into very small pieces

to toss *vb*
if you "toss" food, you mix all the ingredients together by throwing them gently upwards

FILM SCRIPT

REMAINS OF THE DAY



The Remains of the Day (1993) is an English drama starring Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson. It's directed by James Ivory, and it's based on the award-winning book of the same name by Japanese-born British novelist Kazuo Ishiguro. The film follows the relationship between the **butler** Mr Stevens (Hopkins) and the

housekeeper Miss Kenton (Thompson) in Darlington Hall (a **mansion** in England) in the 1930s. Mr Stevens and Miss Kenton fall in love at the beginning of the film, but Mr Stevens is too **repressed**, and too **bound** by his **duty** as a butler, to ever **act on** his feelings. In this scene



WHY ARE THE BRITISH SO COLD?

(which takes place at the end of the film, after Miss Kenton has left Darlington Hall), the two characters **meet up** and talk about the past.



VIDEO

YouTube

Search YouTube for "**Remains of the Day pier scene**". Starts at 0:40.

The Script

K=Miss Kenton
S=Mr Stevens

- K:** But still there are times when I think what a terrible mistake I've made with my life.
- S:** Yes... Well I'm sure we all have these thoughts... from time to time. [*They sit down together on a bench.*]
- K:** Yes... [*The lights on the pier turn on.*] People always **cheer** when they turn the lights on in the evening, every time.
- S:** I wonder why.
- K:** They do say that for a great many people the evening's the best part of the day. The part they most **look forward to**.
- S:** Mmm... is that so...
- K:** What do you most look forward to Mr Stevens?
- S:** Oh, ah... **getting back** to Darlington Hall principally and... **straightening out** our staff problems.
- K:** Well, you were always able to do that Mr Stevens. And you had quite a few to straighten out as I remember.
- S:** Yes, it always was work, work and more work, and will continue to be so, I have **no doubt**.
- K:** Hmm.

GLOSSARY

a butler *n*
a man who works in a large house for a rich family looking after the master

a housekeeper *n*
a person who cooks, cleans and looks after a house for the rich owner

a mansion *n*
a very large house

repressed *adj*
"repressed" people try to control or stop any emotions they may feel (love, sadness, etc.)

bound *exp*
if you're "bound" by your duty to something (such as a job), you feel responsible for that thing (or job)

a duty *n*
a responsibility; something you feel you have to do

to act on *phr vb*
if you "act on" your feelings, you do what your feelings seem to be telling you to do (to cry or to laugh, for example)

to meet up *phr vb*
if you "meet up" with someone, you meet them in order to talk / have lunch, etc.

a bench *n*
a long chair in the street where two or three people can sit

a pier *n*
a wooden structure that goes from the land to about 100 metres into the sea. You can walk along it

to cheer *vb*
when people "cheer", they shout loudly to show that they like something

to wonder *vb*
if you "wonder" why something happened, you ask yourself why it happened

to look forward to *exp*
the things that you "look forward to" are the things you want to happen

to get back *phr vb*
to return home

to straighten out *phr vb*
if you "straighten out" a problem, you find a solution to it

no doubt *exp*
definitely; surely; certainly

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What's the most ridiculous product you've ever seen or heard of? What was it? What products seem to sell well in your country? Have you ever had an idea for a product? What was it? Have you heard of any other simple products that made millions?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.

DO I LOOK COOL IN THESE?



HOW TO MAKE A MILLION!

What's the best way to get rich? Investing in stocks and shares? Working hard? Inventing something? You don't have to be a genius to make a million, as these two hugely successful products clearly show.

from the owner. "Come! Stand!" and "Shake hands!" were impossible, but "Attack!" was also possible with a little help from the owner. With the money he made from his pets, Gary opened a bar in Los Gatos, California.

shouldn't have worked – but made millions" by MSN Money. By 2004, the specs were being sold in 4,500 shops in 16 countries.

Get inventing! ◊



Pet Rock

In 1975, American Gary Dahl was in a bar with some friends. They were complaining about their pets and how much time and money they had to spend on them. With that in mind, Gary **came up with** an idea for the perfect companion: Pet Rock. The **theory** was that a rock wouldn't need to be **fed**, walked, washed or **groomed**, and it wouldn't die, get sick, or become **disobedient**. As part of his sales plan, Gary bought some stones, and placed them individually in boxes with air holes and straw, along with an **instruction manual** on how to care for them. Sales **lasted** only a few months, but as his **overheads** were **tiny** (the rocks cost about a penny each) and he could sell the product for \$3.95, he quickly became a millionaire. The instruction manual was full of **puns** and **gags**. While "sit" and "stay" were easy, it explained, "**roll over**" would need a little extra help



Doggles

The idea of clothing for dogs is nothing new, but doggles takes it to a whole new level. Doggles are basically glasses for dogs. Prices start at \$12.99 and they come in two styles and several colours. There are even **prescription lenses** for dogs with **restricted eyesight**. Doggles were invented by Roni Di Lullo after she noticed her dog, Midnight, **squinting** in the sunlight. Experiments were made with human sunglasses and sports **goggles** before a pair was developed to **fit** the shape of a dog's head. They're made out of a **tinted** polycarbonate material for **UV** protection, and come with elastic **straps** to **secure** them to the dog's head. They're now produced by the Doggles Company in Diamond Springs, California. Doggles were listed as one of the "Most useless inventions ever", but also **ranked** number six in a list of "11 Ideas that

GLOSSARY

- to come up with** *vph* if you "come up with" an idea, you think of it
- a theory** *n* a basic idea
- to feed** *vb* to give food to somebody / an animal
- to groom** *vb* if you "groom" an animal, you clean it and make its hair/fur tidy and ordered
- disobedient** *adj* someone who is "disobedient" doesn't listen to others and acts badly
- an instruction manual** *n* a small book that tells you how to use a product / machine, etc.
- to last** *vb* the time that something "lasts" is the time that it takes / exists / happens, etc.
- overheads** *n* costs for a business
- tiny** *adj* very small
- a pun** *n* a play on words; a joke using words that have two meanings
- a gag** *n* a joke
- to roll over** *phr vb* if an animal "rolls over", it goes onto its back
- prescription lenses** *n* special glasses for people with poor eyesight so they can see more easily
- restricted eyesight** *n* if someone has "restricted eyesight", they can't see very well
- to squint** *vb* to close your eyes a bit because the sun is strong, or so you can see further
- goggles** *n* objects (like glasses) that cover the eyes and protect them
- to fit** *vb* if something "fits", it's the right size
- tinted** *adj* something that's "tinted" has some colour added to it
- UV** *abbr* ultraviolet: rays from the sun that can cause damage to the skin
- a strap** *n* a piece of material that's used to hold / fasten / tie something. A "strap" on goggles goes over the back of your head and holds them in position, for example
- to secure** *vb* if you "secure" A to B, you put A on B so A can't be moved
- to rank** *vb* if a company "ranks" number six (for example) in a list, it's sixth in the list
- specs** *n, inform* spectacles. An informal word for glasses

Answers on page 44

Pre-reading

You're going to read about two products that made a lot of money. Look at the pictures and names of them. What do you think they are? Who are they for? Why were they so successful?

Reading I

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

Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write Rock or Doggles next to each statement.

1. They come in different styles and colours.
2. They're produced by a company in California.
3. The idea for the product came from some friends.
4. The idea came from the owner's pet.
5. There were experiments with other products before the design was finalised.
6. The product came with an instruction manual.
7. Costs for the product were really low.

Objective To learn about some new social networks.

Think about it Which social networks do you use? What do you use them for? Does social networking make your life better? Why? Why not?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.

READ & LISTEN II

TRACK 16: US MAN & NEW ZEALAND MAN



FOUR OF THE LATEST SOCIAL NETWORKS!

Twitter, Facebook, Instagram... They're some of the most popular **social networks**. But there are lots of new ones out there. Here are four of the best.

Pheed

Pheed was launched in October 2012. It's like Twitter, but as well as sending text messages, you can also "**pheed**" photos, audio and videos. You can even **broadcast live**. "Our hope is that on Pheed you'll express yourself – in all possible digital platforms," said founder O.D Kobo. You can "love" people's **posts** (similar to Facebook's "Like" button) and share posts by "remixing" them (similar to re-tweeting on Twitter). Pheed is already popular with photographers, fashion designers and artists who are using it to share their work.

Start pheeding @ pheed.com

Thumb

This social media app lets you ask "yes / no" questions that other **users** reply to. People use it for getting opinions. For example, a **Thumb** user might write on their profile, "Do you like these shoes?" and include a photo of a pair of shoes. Other users reply with either a "thumbs up" (yes) or a "thumbs down" (no). You can ask anything you like. One user recently sent this

question, "My boyfriend asked me to marry him, shall I say yes?" And when you're not asking questions, you can spend time replying to other people's **queries**.

Give your opinions @ thumb.it

Medium

If you're sick of **tweets** about what people had for breakfast, Medium might be the social network for you. You can write **longish** posts about things that are important to you (and you can include photos). For example, writer Kevin Ashton posted a 400-word entry about gun control in the United States. And designer Julie Zhou wrote about the definition of "**good taste**". Other users read the posts and vote on them. The more votes your post gets, the more **prominent** it becomes on the site, and the more people will read it.

Sign up for Medium @ medium.com

The (new) MySpace

Before Facebook, MySpace was the king of social networks. Well, now it's back with a **brand new** look and a strong focus on music. Artists can use the new MySpace site to feature their music and connect with potential fans. For listeners, it's a great way to discover new singers and bands. You tell MySpace what musicians you like and then the site suggest other

artists to check out, and you can listen to their music. Will it be a success? One music **blogger** said, "The new MySpace is impressive – and 1,000 percent better than the old MySpace." But tech blogger Sam Biddle disagrees. He wrote, "New MySpace is like Old MySpace in one important way: it's still stupid."

Listen to music @ new.myspace.com

GLOSSARY

a social network *n*
a website that lets you share information with friends who are members of the same website. You can upload videos, send messages, share photos, etc.
to "pheed" *vb*
this sounds like the verb "to feed": if a website "feeds" information (often news), it gives you that information slowly but continuously
to broadcast live *vb*
if you "broadcast live", you post a video of something that's happening in real time (at that very moment)
a post *n*
a message, video, photo, etc. that you put on a website
a user *n*
someone who uses something (a website, for example)
a thumb *n*
you have four fingers and one thumb on each hand
a query *n*
a question
a tweet *n*
a message / comment posted on the social network Twitter
longish *adj*
quite long; generally, adding "ish" to the end of adjectives makes them mean "quite / more or less": shortish = quite short, etc.
good taste *n*
if you say that someone has "good taste", you're saying that they like the things that you consider to be good
prominent *adj*
if something is "prominent", you notice it
brand new *adj*
if something is "brand new", it's very new and was produced a short time ago
a blogger *n*
somebody who writes articles or opinions on their own website or on other websites

Answers on page 44

Pre-reading

What do you use social networks such as Facebook, Twitter or MySpace for? Tick the ideas below.

- Post photos
 - Connect with friends
 - Meet people
 - Watch videos
 - Read opinions
 - Share ideas
 - Share photos
 - Give opinions
- other?

Reading I

Read the article once. Which social network would you like to use? Why?

Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a social network next to each statement.

1. You can ask yes/no questions.
2. It's great for musicians and groups.
3. You can write fairly long posts.
4. You can ask other users for opinions on things.
5. It was launched in October 2012.
6. You can vote on other people's posts.
7. You can broadcast live on it.

VOCABULARY CLINIC

🇬🇧 UK / 🇺🇸 US WORDS - MONEY & SHOPPING



1

British English: I was really tired so I took the **lift**.

American English: The **elevator** is broken. We'll have to use the stairs.



2

British English: I need to go to the **cash-point machine** to get some money out."

American English: My friend got robbed at the **ATM** last week. (Automated Teller Machine)



3

British English: I paid with a five-pound **note**.

American English: I don't have any **bills**, just change.



4

British English: I haven't got any money in my **current account**.

American English: I need to open a new **checking account**.



5

British English: I need to go to the **corner shop** for some milk.

American English: I'll go to the **convenience store** for the bread.



6

British English: There's a big **shopping centre** in town.

American English: I'll meet you at the **shopping mall**.



7

British English: You can get some nails in the **ironmonger's** in this street.

American English: We need a hammer. Let's go to the **hardware store**.



8

British English: The **shop assistant** didn't know where to find it.

American English: The **clerk** was very helpful.



9

British English: I'll get some **booze** for the party later. [informal]

American English: I can't drink **liquor**, I'm underage. [informal]



10

British English: Did the **off-licence** have the wine you want?

American English: The **liquor store** closes at 12pm.



11

British English: I need to go to the **chemist's**, I have a sore throat.

American English: Can you get me some cough medicine at the **drug store**?



12

British English: Could we have the **bill**, please?

American English: I'll ask for the **check** when the waiter comes back.

Five of the world's "ugliest" buildings

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the pictures of the buildings. Which one is the ugliest? Why?

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which building is the most unusual? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a building next to each statement.

1. Construction work stopped for a number of years due to a lack of funds.
2. It's an office block that was opened in the 1990s.
3. It's based on the design of an older building.
4. Some believe that it's had a negative effect on the city skyline.
5. It stands out because there's a large hole in it.

4 Language focus

Phrasal verb particles

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...The tower, which went up in the 1950s, is..." The writer has used a phrasal verb ("go up"). Complete the following sentences with the correct particles.

1. The handles on the building rise _____ above the roof.
2. The building doesn't fit _____ with the surrounding architecture.
3. We think it takes _____ too much space. It should be smaller.

What makes a building ugly? Everyone's got their own opinion, so it's hard to say. For example, if you're a fan of modern architecture, you may like many buildings that other people can't stand. However, there are some buildings that seem to appear regularly on lists of the world's worst architecture. Here are five of them.

1 The Torre Velasca



The Torre Velasca in Milan is in the centre of Milan (Italy) near the cathedral, between Corso di Porta Romana and via Larga. The tower, which went up in the 1950s, is about 100 metres tall and has both residential and commercial properties in it. It looks as if someone has put a square Lego brick on top of a tall rectangular one. However, the design is actually a modern representation of a traditional Lombard castle, where the lower parts were narrower than the upper parts. As a result, although many hate the tower, others see it as a link between Milan's past and present.

2 The Mirador Building



The Mirador Building in Madrid (Spain) was created by Dutch studio MVRDV in collaboration with the Spanish architect Blanca Lleó. The building, which is a block of flats, opened in 2005, and includes a communal roof terrace. Its most distinctive feature is a large rectangular hole in the upper part.

3 The Ryugyong Hotel

The 105-storey Ryugyong Hotel is in

Pyongyang (North Korea). It looks a bit like an enormous rocket. Work started on the building in 1987, but then stopped in 1992 when money ran out. Construction started again in 2008 when the windows were installed. The exterior was finally finished in 2011. If you ever find yourself in Pyongyang, you know where to stay.



4 The Prague TV Tower

The Prague TV tower is in Prague (the capital of the Czech Republic). It stands 216 metres high and looks a bit like a tall, thin space ship. There's a revolving restaurant on the top providing amazing views of the city skyline, which many feel has been ruined by the tower! Prague is famous for its architectural beauty, so when the tower was put up in 1985 by architect Václav Aulický and structural engineer Jirí Kozák, many felt it didn't fit in.



5 The Longaberger Basket Company



The Longaberger Basket Company building is in Newark, Ohio (USA). The office block was opened in 1997 and looks like a very large basket. It's got seven floors and two handles which rise up above the roof. The handles weigh about 150 tons. It may not be the ugliest building in the world but it's certainly one of the most unusual.

It's hard to say what's ugly in terms of architecture. However, although some people don't like these buildings, they're all considerably more interesting than a typical 1960s London block of flats! ☺

Think about it

What are the pros and cons of using GPS (on your phone or in your car) over a map? What do you think of censorship? Should artists be allowed to create whatever art they like, even if it's offensive to some people? Why? Why not?

QUIRKY NEWS

Unusual news stories from around the world.

A Wrong way!

Have you ever used a GPS navigation system? They're perfect for people with poor map-reading skills. But, as Belgian woman Sabine Moreau recently discovered, SatNav systems aren't always foolproof. The 67-year-old had promised to pick a friend up from a train station, which is 61 kilometres from her home. So, she put the train station's address into her car's GPS and set off. Unfortunately, Sabine's TomTom was faulty and it sent her in the wrong direction. In total,



Answers on page 44

A Questions!

1. Where did Sabine want to go?
2. How many countries did Sabine drive through?
3. What did she do when she felt tired?
4. Where was she when she phoned her son?
5. What were the police about to do?

B Questions!

1. Who created the statue known as David?
2. Where in the town is the replica statue?
3. Why is it worrying some adults?
4. What solution has been offered?
5. What is Mr Morinaga hoping?

GLOSSARY

- a **GPS** *abbr*
a Global Positioning System: a machine that can show you where you are in the world
- a **navigation system** *n*
a machine that can tell how to go somewhere from your current location
- map-reading skills** *n*
if you have good "map-reading skills", you're good at using maps
- a **SatNav** *abbr*
Satellite Navigation: a machine that can show you where you are and how to go somewhere
- foolproof** *adj*
something that's "foolproof" is easy to use. A "fool" is an idiot - even an idiot can use it
- to pick up** *phr vb*
if you "pick (someone) up", you drive to where they are and take them in your car
- to set off** *phr vb*
to begin your journey
- a **TomTom** *n*
the brand name of a SatNav system (see previous entry)
- to motor** *vb*
to drive in a car somewhere
- to launch a manhunt** *exp*
when the police do this, they look for a missing person
- a **masterpiece** *n*
a work of art that experts think is a perfect example of something and of high quality
- naked** *adj*
with no clothes on
- to erect** *v/b*
if a statue is "erected", it's placed in a park / city square, etc.
- to complain to** *exp*
if you "complain to" someone, you tell them about something you don't like
- nakedness** *n*
the state of being naked (with no clothes)
- underpants** *n*
clothing you wear under your trousers / skirt, etc.
- pants** *n / n*
an abbreviated form of "underpants" (see previous entry)
- nudity** *n*
the state of being nude: with no clothes on
- a **fig leaf** *n*
a leaf from a fig tree. It appears in many famous works of art
- to stick on** *exp*
if you "stick A on" B, you put A on B and fix it there so it stays on



WHERE AM I?

she drove more than 1,500 kilometres through five different countries before she realised that something was wrong. "I saw all kinds of traffic signs. First in French, then in German. And when I felt tired, I stopped and slept for a few hours in the car," Sabine said. She motored through Belgium, France, Germany and Austria, before finally stopping in Zagreb, Croatia. Police were just about to launch a manhunt when Sabine called her son

from the Croatian capital to say that she was all right. ☺

FAST FACT:

GPS stands for Global Positioning System. The satellite navigation system was launched in 1994 by the US military.

B Cover up!

Michelangelo's *David* is one of the most famous statues in the world. The five-metre-tall sculpture is considered a masterpiece of Renaissance art. But not everyone appreciates its beauty. In fact, the residents of the small Japanese town of Okuizumo find *David* offensive. Why? Because he's naked! A replica *David* was recently erected in the town's main park. But since then, some locals have complained to the city council. "It's frightening the children, and worrying the adults with its nakedness," said town official Yoji Morinaga. "Several people have asked us to cover it up with underpants," he continued. But Mr Morinaga said the council has no plans to put any pants on *David* and he hopes residents will soon start to admire the work of art. ☺



THIS IS PANTS!

FAST FACT:

There's also a copy of *David* in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. When Queen Victoria visited the museum in 1857, she was shocked by the nudity. So, museum officials designed a plaster fig leaf to stick on the statue.

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Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it What make of mobile phone have you got? What do you like/dislike about it? What features has it got? Would you like to have an iPhone? Why? Why not?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.

Answers on page 44

Pre-listening

What do you think the following smartphone apps do? Use your imagination and guess!

- Wine app
- Calorie counter app
- Street history app
- Measuring app
- Speed camera app
- Phone-a-taxi app
- First aid app

Listening I

You're going to listen to a man (Frank) who's talking about his iPhone. Listen once and answer this question: How many iPhone-related stories does Frank tell?

Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What was the man in the story doing in Haiti when the earthquake struck?
2. What did the app help him make?
3. Where was the man in the second story?
4. Why did he fall off the treadmill?
5. What does he do with his phone in the end?

Language focus Phrasal verbs

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording **Techno Fun**: "...and it helped him work out how to..." The speaker has used a phrasal verb ("work out"), which means "to understand". Complete the following sentences with the correct particles.

1. The alarm clock went _____ at six in the morning.
2. The injured man went _____ shock.
3. That disgusting picture put me _____ my food.
4. The rescue team picked him _____ several hours later.

Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

I LIKE MY IPHONE!



I DON'T LIKE MY IPHONE!

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises.

Should you get an iPhone?

Audio script

Frank: So, how are things going?

Andy: Great. Thanks. How's work?

Frank: Fine, thanks. *[his mobile phone rings]* Oh, sorry. I've got to get this. *[talking on the phone]*. Hello. Oh, yes. Right. OK. Fine. OK. I'll call you back in about half an hour. OK. Bye. *[talking to Andy]* Sorry about that.

Andy: New phone?

Frank: Yeah. Stupid things. Can't stand them.

Andy: An iPhone, isn't it?

Frank: Yep.

Andy: I didn't know you had one.

Frank: Well, I didn't, but then I read this article (1) _____ about them and I just had to get one.

Andy: An article?

Frank: Yeah, it was incredible. It was about how an iPhone saved this bloke's life.

Andy: Really?

Frank: Yeah, there was this American filmmaker... Dan someone... and he was in Haiti making a film when the earthquake struck, you know, the really big one in 2010.

Andy: Yeah. It was all over the news.

Frank: Well, this guy got seriously injured and (2) _____ but he didn't because he had this app on his iPhone that showed him how to look after his wounds. The app's called Pocket First Aid, or something like that, and it helped him work out how to make a bandage for his leg and (3) _____ from his head. The app even warned him not to fall asleep if he felt he was going into shock, so he set his phone's alarm clock to go off

every 20 minutes. Sixty-five hours later, (4) _____ picked him up. That phone saved his life! Literally.

Andy: Amazing. So, have you downloaded the app?

Frank: No, not yet. You see, I read another article that sort of put me off the phones.

Andy: What was that about?

Frank: This guy who almost died (5) _____.

Andy: What? So, like the opposite of the first bloke.

Frank: That's right.

Andy: So, what happened?

Frank: Well, he was running on a treadmill, you know, one of those running machines you get in a gym.

Andy: Yeah. And?

Frank: Well, his iPhone fell out of his pocket. (6) _____ or something. So, anyway, the phone hits the treadmill and flies backwards. Then, the guy turns round to see what's happened to his phone and falls because, you know, the treadmill is still moving. So, he literally takes off into the air and falls really hard onto his back, hitting his back bone right against the machine. It nearly broke his spine! I tell you, (7) _____.

Andy: Well, yeah. But it wasn't really the phone's fault, was it? The whole thing was an accident.

Frank: Yeah, but the accident happened because the man was obsessed with his phone. That's the problem – you (8) _____. You think the phone can save your life and you fall in love with it. Then it kills you.

Andy: I think you're overreacting.

Frank: I don't know. I'm not sure I want it anymore.

Andy: So, what are you going to do with it? *[fades out]*

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Be made for each other



If two people are "made for each other", they're perfect for each other because they have similar personalities.
"I think Phil and Jamie are made for each other."

Punch above your weight



If you say that someone is "punching above their weight", you mean that they're having a relationship with someone who is a lot more attractive than they are.
"Alice is way too beautiful for Tom. He's really punching above his weight."

Play hard to get



If someone "plays hard to get", they act as if they aren't interested in someone, even though they are really.
"I think she wants to go out with me, but she's just playing hard to get."

Be a gooseberry



A "gooseberry" is a single person who goes out (to a bar / restaurant, etc.) with two other people who are in a relationship or who want to be in a relationship.
"I went out with Gemma and Bradley, although I wish I hadn't. I felt like a bit of a gooseberry."

Mr/Mrs Right



The person who would be perfect for you in a relationship.
"I've been out with three men this past year, but I just can't find Mr Right!"

Break (someone's) heart



If someone "breaks your heart", they hurt you emotionally because you love them but they don't love you.
"He broke my heart when he told me that he didn't love me."

Fall in love (with someone)

To begin to love someone very much.
"I fell in love with him after a couple of weeks of dating and we got married several months later."



Love at first sight

When someone feels "love at first sight", they start to love someone immediately.
"As soon as I saw her, it was love at first sight."



Objective To improve your advanced listening skills by listening to several speakers chatting in an informal setting.

Think about it

What do you do to save money? What are your top tips for saving money? What do you do to keep track of your finances?

TRACK 20: ENGLISHWOMAN,
US MAN & NEW ZEALAND MAN



GROUP TALK

SAVING MONEY

Audio script

Evan: ... all right you guys, so I'm a little tired of hearing about the financial crisis, but it is starting to affect me a little bit, so I was looking for some suggestions on ways I could change my life to save a few euros here and there.

Jacob: I don't know. That's... that's **tough!** Have you got any ideas, Luisa?

Luisa: Well, you know, sometimes I think just little... Something I've been doing recently is not... not going out for a coffee. It sounds like a small thing, but if you **add it up**... you know... you could probably save yourself [Totally]... you know... I don't know... it could even be something as much as... as... as 40 euros a month or something.

Jacob: Totally. That's true. It's all those little small expenses that you don't kind of notice at the time, but... you know... if you do... I mean, I've noticed we've started cooking a little bit more at home. Which I enjoy! You know, I enjoy cooking. But we'd **got into the habit of** going out a lot. And little things, like buying a loaf of bread at the bakery each day for

lunch is, like... that's like a euro a day! So that's, like, what? 365 or 50... How many days are there in the year?

Evan: What about holidays? Are you guys taking holidays this summer? Or are you going to stay home and enjoy the city, all quiet?

Jacob: Mmm... A bit of both, I think. What are your plans, Luisa?

Luisa: I'm going to... I'm going to stay home too, I think, and just try to...

Jacob: Drink coffee.

Luisa: Yeah! Drink... drink as much coffee as possible!

Jacob: Yeah!

Luisa: Totally free! Well, more or less.

Jacob: Well, I think that if you save a little bit of money, then you can take a holiday. You can kind of **spurge on** something big. You know... it's like... you know... you know... you don't feel guilty if you... if you're **spurging** all the time, that's when you **feel guilty**. But if you save up, then you can **treat yourself**... you know, to a holiday, or... you know, a dinner out, or something like that. And you're probably still **saving money in the long run**, right?

Evan: And how about cinema? I love to go to the cinema, and this is really starting to **add up** as well. [It's expensive!] Eight euros, ten euros, twelve euros, [I know!] every weekend!

Jacob: Go to the art cinemas! There's... there's summer out cinemas, and they have, like... you know... it's, like, three euros, or you get, like... you get a special **discount** on certain days if you go at, you know... I don't know...

Luisa: Yeah, [...nine in the morning] most cinemas have a... have one day where it's cheaper, and you could always try to make sure that you go on that day, at least.

Jacob: Yeah.

Luisa: Or just save it for a film that you really, really want to see.

Jacob: Yeah!

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises. Also, please note that when people chat informally, they often use non-standard English and rarely speak in full sentences.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

You're going to listen to three people chatting about how to save money. Listen once. Which idea for saving money would be most practical for you?

2 Listening I

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. How does the woman say you can save about 40 euros a month?
2. How does one of the male speakers say you can save about 365 euros a year?
3. What does the same speaker say about treating yourself?
4. What does the woman say about saving money when you go to the cinema?

Top tip: how to listen

The most important thing to remember when listening to a conversation is that you won't understand every word. So, you should only listen out for the key words – the most important words in the conversation: the nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Then, you can use your intuition to fill in the gaps – just as you do in your own language. Knowing the context and topic of the conversation will help with this.

GLOSSARY

tough *adj*
difficult
to add up *phr vb*
if you "add up" numbers, you find the total of those numbers
to get into the habit of *exp*
if you "get into the habit of" doing something, you start to do that thing regularly
to spurge on *exp; v form*
to spend a lot of money on something
to feel guilty *exp*
to feel bad about something that you've done
to treat yourself *exp*
to buy yourself something nice
in the long run *exp*
in the future
to add up *phr vb*
if expenses start to "add up", they start to increase
a discount *n*
a reduction in the price of something

Objective To teach you some slang words and expressions.

Think about it

When was the last time you went shopping? What did you buy? Where do you like to do your shopping? Have you ever been ripped off? When? Where?

TRACK 21:
ENGLISHMAN &
ENGLISHWOMAN

SLANG CONVERSATION SHOPPING

Nicole and Harvey are out shopping.
N=Nicole H=Harvey Sa=Shop assistant

WHAT A BARGAIN!

Dialogue

N: I hate this shop.
H: I quite like it. It's one of my favourites.
N: Such a **rip-off**. I bought something here once and it **fell apart** a few days later. I **swore** I'd never go back!
H: I've got a loyalty card. They send you gift vouchers and **stuff**. It's quality!
N: No, it's just cheap **junk**.
H: I was **well-pleased** with that shirt I got last week. The sales are on this week. They've got some **wicked bargains**. Look at this, a **tenner** for a T-shirt. Want one? It'd look really nice on you.
N: No, I think I'll **give it a miss**.
H: It's **dead cheap**.
N: ...and nasty. You get what you pay for. And besides, **everyone and her mother** shops here. You're in danger of **turning up** at a party, or whatever, with the same clothes as someone else.
H: Oh, look, this is nice. Why don't you try it on?
N: Fifty **quid**! That's a bit **steep**, isn't it?
H: It's been reduced from £150!
N: No. I can't. I'm on a budget! I'm trying to reduce costs, not increase them.
H: It isn't going to **break the bank**. You deserve something nice every now and then! Go on, **treat yourself**.
N: It's way out of my price range.
H: It'd really suit you. And it'd look great with that skirt. What's your dress size?
N: I'm a size 10.
H: Right. Where's a shop assistant when you need one? Excuse me, have you got this in size 10.
Sa: No.
H: Typical!
Sa: They might have it in a size 10 in the shop on Peter's Street.
H: I guess we could **pop over** there later. Hey, this is a size 8, isn't it? You could probably **squeeze into** it, couldn't you?
N: It'd be way too **tight**. I'd be **popping out** at the sides. Hey, do you know where the **loo** is? I'm **busting**.
H: Yeah, I think it's just over there. Shall we go for a **bite to eat** after this?
N: Yeah, good idea. I'll be back in a **sec**.
H: OK.

GLOSSARY

a rip-off *n* *inform*
something that's a "rip-off" costs much more than it should
to fall apart *phr* *vb*
if something "falls apart", it breaks into smaller pieces
to swear *vb*
if you "swear" you'll never do something again, you promise that you'll never do it again
stuff *n* *inform*
things in general
junk *n*
if you say that something is "junk", you're saying it isn't good - it's bad
well-pleased *exp* *inform*
very happy
wicked *adj* *inform*
really great
a bargain *n*
a "bargain" is something good that's cheap
a tenner *n* *inform*
ten pounds
to give something a miss *exp*
if you "give something a miss", you don't do it
dead cheap *exp* *inform*
very cheap
everyone and her mother *exp* *inform*
everybody
to turn up *phr* *vb*
to arrive
quid *n* *inform*
ten "quid" (for example) is ten pounds
steep *adj* *inform*
expensive
to break the bank *exp* *inform*
if something you buy doesn't "break the bank", it isn't very expensive
to treat yourself *exp*
to buy something nice for yourself
to pop over *phr* *vb*
if you "pop over" to someone's house, you go there for a short time
to squeeze into *phr* *vb*
if you "squeeze into" an item of clothing, you have difficulty putting it on because it's small for you
tight *adj*
if clothing is "tight", it's very small for you
to pop out *phr* *vb*
if you're "popping out", parts of your body appear under the clothing because the clothing is too small for you
the loo *n* *inform*
the toilet
busting *adj* *inform*
if you're "busting", you really need to go to the toilet
a bite to eat *exp* *inform*
something to eat
a sec *n* *inform*
one second; very quickly

Warning

Many of the words and expressions from this section are used in informal situations. Only use in appropriate situations!

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Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it Has any treasure been discovered in your country? Are there any stories or myths about lost treasure? What famous stories or myths about treasure have you heard?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

Answers on page 44

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises.

I'M LOOKING FOR LOST TREASURE!

1 Pre-listening

Match the treasure words (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h).

1. Gold bar
2. Jewels
3. Tomb
4. Diamonds
5. Statue
6. Coins
7. Emeralds
8. Crown



2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone who's talking about some lost treasure. Listen once. What's he hoping to find?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What's in the box?
2. Who supposedly stole the Golden Buddha from Roger Roxas?
3. What was the statue doing in the Philippines?
4. Who were the soldiers who raided Roger Roxas' house?
5. What happened to Roxas eventually?
6. What evidence is there that the statue really existed?
7. What does Pete want the £5,000 for?

4 Language focus
Prepositions

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording *That's Incredible*: "... One of those machines for looking for..." The speaker has used some prepositions. Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. I picked it _____ from a shop _____ my street last week.
2. They're hoping to dig _____ the rest _____ the treasure very soon.
3. When he heard that they were _____ him, he went _____ hiding.

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

How to find lost treasure!

Ken: Here you go, mate. One bottle of Stella for you, and a pint of bitter for me. Cheers.

Pete: Cheers.

Ken: So, what's in the box?

Pete: What box?

Ken: The one next to the table... under your chair.

Pete: Oh, right. Yeah. It's a metal detector.

Ken: What?

Pete: You know, a metal detector.

Ken: One of those machines for looking (1) _____?

Pete: Yes. I picked it up last week.

Ken: So, you've finally gone mad. Oh, well, it was bound to happen one day.

Pete: No, seriously. Have you any idea how much treasure there is hidden around the world?

Ken: No. Go on. Surprise me!

Pete: Tons. And it's all just (2) _____ . Waiting for me to find it, in fact.

Ken: For example?

Pete: Well, there's the golden Buddha.

Ken: What's that?

Pete: It's this golden statue that Ferdinand Marcos supposedly stole.

Ken: Marcos? The dictator from the Philippines?

Pete: The very same.

Ken: So, what happened to this Buddha?

Pete: Well, it seems (3) _____ hidden treasure back in the 1970s. Apparently, the treasure had been hidden there during the Second World War.

Ken: OK.

Pete: Part of the treasure was this solid golden statue of the Buddha buried in a tomb. There was more treasure too but they only took the statue. It weighed about 900 kilos...so it was pretty big. Their idea was to sell the statue (4) _____

of the treasure. So, one of the men, he was called Roger Roxas, contacted a potential buyer who

came to check out the statue. The buyer said he was interested but (5) _____. Nothing happened for a couple of weeks and then suddenly some soldiers raided Roger's house and took the Golden Buddha away. He later found out that they were President Marcos' personal bodyguards.

Ken: So, President Marcos had stolen the statue?

Pete: That's what they say.

Ken: So, what happened to this Roger Roxas bloke?

Pete: Well, he was arrested by the police. Marcos wanted to know where the rest of the treasure was, (6) _____. Finally, Roxas escaped and went into hiding until Marcos was overthrown in 1986. But Roxas died in mysterious circumstances before he could (7) _____ for the return of the statue. And it's never been seen again!

Ken: It's a good story but I doubt it's true. The statue probably never existed.

Pete: No, no. There are photos of Roger Roxas and the statue. His brother took some when Roger (8) _____.

Ken: So, what's your plan?

Pete: I'm off to the Philippines.

Ken: What?

Pete: Yeah. Well, Roxas never told anyone where he'd found the Golden Buddha statue. The rest of the treasure is still buried there and I'm going to find it... with a little help from my trusty new toy, of course.

Ken: Are you mad?

Pete: No. And I tell you what, if you lend me £5,000 for the airfare and a few weeks in a nice hotel, I'll give you 25% of everything I find.

Ken: How much have you had to drink today?

Pete: All right, 35%.

Objective To improve your reading skills.

Think about it Have you read any stories about burglaries or robberies lately? What happened? Have you heard any stories about people doing silly things or making a fool of themselves? What happened?

Exams This reading activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.



TAKE TWO!

How to make a Hollywood blockbuster!

A modern blockbuster can cost more than \$100 million to make. Of course, it can easily generate millions in profit from the box office, soundtrack rights and DVD sales. But who's involved in the process? Here are a few of the principal players.

Producer

The initial idea for a Hollywood blockbuster often comes from the producer – the person in charge of the money. He or she will try to come up with something that appeals to at least two of the four market demographics: young males, young females, older males and older females. So, if it's an action movie (such as *Fast and Furious*) aimed at young males, they'll throw in a romantic element for a wider appeal. It's only then that they'll get in touch with a screenwriter to draw up a script.

Director

The director is primarily responsible for developing a vision for a film. They need to turn the script into a sequence of shots, deciding on camera angles, lens effects and lighting. As well as taking part in hiring the cast and coordinating the actors' moves, they may also be involved in the editing, writing and financing of the film.

Cinematographer

The cinematographer (or director of photography: DP) supervises the photography of the film. They collaborate with the director, actors and crew to make technical and creative decisions on how best to film a scene. Many successful cinematographers have become film directors. For example Barry Sonnenfeld (director of the *Men in Black* trilogy) originally worked as cinematographer on the Coen brothers' film *Raising Arizona*.

First assistant camera (1st AC / focus puller)

The "first assistant camera" has to make sure that the images being filmed are in focus. This is done by changing the distance setting on the lens according to how far away the subject is. For example, if an actor is 10 metres away, the focus puller has to change the setting on the lens accordingly. Incredibly, although they're responsible for making sure the film is in focus, they aren't actually looking through

the camera lens when the scene is being shot (that's the camera operator's job)! In addition, the 1st AC is responsible for taking care of the camera and all the other camera equipment. It's a stressful job. Fortunately, there's another assistant.

Clapper loader (2nd AC)

The 1st AC's assistant is the clapper loader. He or she is in charge of the footage recorded on the camera's hard drives. They also operate the clapperboard, which ensures that every take is correctly marked and recorded. Although it's very stressful, it's a well-sought after job.

Grip

The grip is in charge of setting up the position of the camera. Every scene in a film is shot using one or more cameras, each mounted on highly complex, extremely expensive, heavy-duty equipment. This could involve mounting a camera on a 30-metre crane, or hanging it from a helicopter swooping above a mountain range. "Dolly grips" set up tracks on the ground for moving shots, and push the camera and the camera operators backwards and forwards along the tracks. The "key grip" is in charge of the grip department; and the "best boy" (who may be a girl, of course), is the key grip's assistant and is in charge of keeping track of all the grip gear.

Gaffer

The gaffer is responsible for all the lighting on a film shoot. The director of photography tells the gaffer what effect is required, and it's the gaffer's job to set up the lights to achieve that effect. The word "gaffer" is an old British word, probably related to the word grandfather, suggesting an old man of experience, a boss or a master, although a "gaff" is also a kind of tool consisting of a large iron hook attached to a pole or handle that's used to land large fish. A gaffer is also known as Chief Lighting Technician (CLT).

Of course, there are lots of other people who work on the film, including costume artists, animal supervisors, background artists, casting directors, make-up artists, hair dressers and actors... to name just a few. All this just goes to show that watching a film is considerably easier than making it. ☺

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What do you think the following people do in relation to the making of a Hollywood blockbuster?

producer screenwriter

first assistant camera

director cinematographer

best boy clapper loader

grip gaffer

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write a short summary describing what each of the people involved in making a blockbuster does.

4 Language focus Linking words

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...although a "gaff" is also a kind of tool..." The writer has used a linking word ("although"). Complete the following sentences with your own words.

1. Although we weren't given much time, we managed to...
2. In spite of all the criticism...
3. In addition to... we also managed to...
4. Unless you tell us...

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Do you ever eat any street food where you live? What's the best/worst street food you've ever had? What are some typical street food delicacies from your country?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

READ & LISTEN I

TRACK 24: US WOMAN & US MAN

FOUR PLACES TO ENJOY GREAT STREET FOOD!

By Danielle Ott



are deep-fried mini-rolls with meat (usually beef) inside. "Chimichurri" (not to be confused with the "chimichurri" sauce in South America) is a hamburger topped with **shredded cabbage** and a delicious sauce.

Jamaica

One of the most popular food items in street stalls in Jamaica is **jerk** chicken or pork. Jerk is a spicy **marinade** made from onions, thyme, "allspice" (a regional **ground pepper**) and Scotch bonnet **peppers** (some of the hottest peppers in the world). The meat is barbecued and served with "festival bread" (which is made with sweet **dough**) or breadfruit (a tropical fruit). If you're looking for something sweeter, try some coco bread with a **Jamaican patty** (a yellow pastry filled with meat, vegetables and spices).

England

These days, there's a mini-food revolution going on in the UK. Traditionally, street **vans** have sold **greasy** hot dogs, hamburgers and chips. But these days, you can find all sorts of **gourmet food**. Anna Mae's Smokehouse serves **southern-style** delicacies. One of their most popular items is the **Notorious P I G** sandwich, which consists of smoked pork and a delicious barbecue sauce. You can find them on Tuesdays in Merchant Square, London. Eat My Pies serves traditional British food such as **scotch eggs**, **pork pies** and **custard tarts**. They're at London's Whitecross Street Market every Friday. And Crêperie Nicolas offers French crêpes with a variety of savoury or sweet fillings, such as brie, bacon and mushroom, or Nutella and

strawberry. You can find them in a blue van in the Real Food Market on South Bank on the southern side of the Thames in London.

Feeling hungry? 🍴

GLOSSARY

tasty *adj*
something that's "tasty" has a nice flavour and tastes good

steamed *adj*
"steamed" food has been cooked with the hot vapour from boiling water

a bun *n*
a soft type of bread in the shape of a circle

wrapped in *exp*
if food A is "wrapped in" food B, food B goes around food A

a lotus leaf *n*
the leaf from a lotus plant (a water plant)

delicacies *n*
rare or expensive food

skewered *n*
food that's "skewered" has a stick through it

tofu *n*
a soft food made from soybeans

fermented *adj*
"fermented" food has changed chemically and has become alcohol

a pasty *n*
a small pie made from pastry (flour, fat and water) with meat and/or vegetables inside

a plantain *n*
a fruit that looks like a large banana

a fritter *n*
food that is covered in batter (a mixture of flour, eggs and milk) and fried

a tortilla *n*
a very thin piece of bread. You place meat and vegetables inside it

chimichurri (sauce) *n*
an Argentinian sauce made with parsley, oregano, red chillies, lemon zest, vinegar and olive oil

shredded *adj*
something that is "shredded" is cut into many small pieces

cabbage *n*
a green or purple vegetable with thick leaves

jerk *adj*
the name for a spicy sauce that's popular in Jamaica

ground *adj*
"ground" pepper is pepper that is cut into very little pieces

a pepper *n*
a red, green or orange plant. The red ones are often hot / spicy

dough *n*
a mixture of flour and milk that is used to make bread

a Jamaican patty *n*
a yellow pastry (see previous entry) filled with meat, vegetables and spices

a van *n*
a large car for transporting goods

greasy *adj*
something with a lot of oil

gourmet food *exp*
nice, expensive, sophisticated food

southern-style *adj*
cooked in the style of the southern US states: Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, etc.

a scotch egg *n*
a hardboiled egg covered in sausage meat and breadcrumbs

a pork pie *n*
a pie filled with pork, vegetables and spices

a custard tart *n*
a small pie with a soft mixture inside made from eggs and sugar

Answers on page 44

Pre-reading

Look at the items of food below. What do you think they consist of? Where do you think they're from?



Reading I

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

Reading II

Read the article again. Where are the items mentioned in the Pre-reading activity from? Which ones would you like to try? Why?

What do you usually have for lunch? A quick sandwich? A meal in a restaurant? Street food is popular all over the world as it's cheap, fast and **tasty**. Here are four places to go for great street food.

Hong Kong

Street food is popular all over Hong Kong. Breakfast options include "bao", which are **steamed buns** filled with meat and vegetables, "cong you bing", which are pancakes made with green onions, and "lo mai gai", which is sticky rice and sausage **wrapped in a lotus leaf**. Other **delicacies** include **skewered** beef, curried fish balls, boiled eggs, and the extremely popular "chòu dòufu", or "stinky **tofu**" as it's also known, which is a type of **fermented** tofu.

The Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is another great place for street food. "Catibias" are little fried **pasties** filled with meat, cheese and vegetables. **Plantain fritters** are fried plantains that are served with ketchup. And "yaniqueques" are fried, crunchy cornmeal **tortillas**. Most popular are "chulitos" and "chimichurris". Chulitos

Objective To read and listen to an article about a controversial issue in English.

Think about it Do you think marijuana should be legal, illegal or decriminalised? Why? What about other drugs? Why? What are the drug laws like in your country? Do you agree with them? Why? Why not?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

READ & LISTEN II

▶ TRACK 25: IRISHMAN & US WOMAN



SHOULD DRUGS BE LEGAL?

In November 2012, the US states of Colorado and Washington legalised **marijuana**. And now, other states (and many other countries) are thinking about legalising **pot** too. But should they also consider legalising **hard drugs**?

Pot is already legal in a number of countries. In Holland you're allowed to smoke **joints** in regulated "coffee shops". In Spain you can legally grow marijuana plants for personal use. And in other countries, more and more people think cannabis laws should be relaxed. Fifty percent of Americans, 65% of Canadians and 69% of Britons support the **decriminalisation of weed**.

But what about hard drugs? Should cocaine, ecstasy and opium be legally available? That's a much more controversial issue. Most countries still **take a very strict line** on hard drugs, with long prison sentences for users and (in some countries) the **death penalty for traffickers**. In 1971, American President Nixon launched what he called "the war on drugs" and other countries are fighting similar battles. But are they winning?

No, says British entrepreneur and drugs campaigner Richard Branson. He says that despite spending \$1 trillion and putting 500,000 drug offenders in prison, the United States still has the largest number of drug users in the world. And a recent report by the Global Commission on Drug Policy

says, "The war on drugs has failed, with **devastating consequences** for individuals and societies."

So, what's the alternative? British politician Bob Ainsworth believes it's "time to replace our failed war on drugs with a system of legal regulation." He thinks drugs should be decriminalised and users should be able to buy **supplies** from doctors (who can then help them **kick their addiction**). Sound crazy? The Portuguese don't think so. Ten years ago, Portugal decriminalised all drugs. And instead of sending addicts to prison, the authorities send them to medical centres where they receive treatment. A recent study found that drug use in Portugal has **halved** over the last decade.

Decriminalisation would have other benefits. Firstly, it would **free up** money that could be spent on important social services. A recent report notes that if drugs were **levied** like alcohol and cigarettes, America would raise an extra \$50 billion a year in tax revenue. Also, by decriminalising drugs, the US would save over \$40 billion a year in **policing** and prison costs. That's almost an extra \$100 billion the American government would have to spend on health and education each year.

Secondly, many argue that decriminalisation would reduce crime rates. The illegal drug trade is controlled by criminal organisations that use violence to protect their business. For instance, an estimated 50,000 people have been murdered by drug gangs in Mexico over the last six years. Ethan Nadelmann, director of the Drug Policy Alliance, believes "the worst thing that could happen to organised crime is for drugs to be legalised." He notes

that **Prohibition** led to the rise of powerful gangsters like Al Capone. But when Prohibition ended in 1933, organised crime decreased and crime rates dropped.

Richard Branson writes, "It's time we broke the **taboo** and opened up the debate about the war on drugs. We need alternatives that focus on education, health, taxation and regulation." Do you agree? ◀

THREE ARGUMENTS AGAINST LEGALISATION

Many people believe hard drugs should remain illegal. Here are three of their arguments.



1. If drugs are legal, people (including children) are more likely to become addicts.
2. Drugs, especially cocaine and crack, make people violent.
3. Legalisation won't reduce crime. Drug dealers are criminals who will just turn to other illegal activities.

GLOSSARY

marijuana ◻ a drug that comes from the dried leaves of a hemp plant
pot ◻ (informal) a slang word for marijuana
hard drugs ◻ drugs that are generally considered to be very addictive and powerful: heroin, etc.
a joint ◻ a cigarette made with marijuana
decriminalisation ◻ if a law is "decriminalised", it stops being a crime (although you could still be fined for it); if a law is "legalised", it becomes legal
weed ◻ (informal) a slang word for marijuana
to take a strict line ◻ if the government "takes a strict line", they act very aggressively against something
the death penalty ◻ if someone is given the "death penalty", they will be executed as a punishment for a crime they committed
a trafficker ◻ somebody who buys and sells drugs
devastating consequences ◻ if there are "devastating consequences", terrible things happen as a result of an action / event / change
supplies ◻ food, drugs, medicine, etc. that people need
to kick ◻ if you "kick" a habit, you stop that thing
to halve ◻ to decrease by 50%
to free up ◻ if you "free up" money, you stop using it for one thing so you can use it for another
to levy ◻ if a product is "levied", you have to pay a tax on it
policing ◻ "policing" refers to paying for police to protect an area or patrol there
Prohibition ◻ a law from 1919-1933 in America that made it illegal to sell or consume alcohol
a taboo ◻ something that society considers bad or wrong

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What are the pros and cons of legalising drugs?

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer these questions.

1. What's the situation in Holland with regards to marijuana?
2. How does Richard Branson use the example of the US for his argument?
3. What's Bob Ainsworth's solution to the problem?
4. What have the results of the Portuguese experiment been?
5. How does Ethan Nadelmann use the example of Prohibition to back up his argument?

PHRASAL VERBS ATTACKING & DEFENDING

Complete the sentences (1 to 8) with the words from below.

fight guy behaviour bank the pub terms abuse fighting

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1

Fight off

If you "fight off" an attacker, you manage to defend yourself and make the attacker go away.

"Three men jumped on me as I was coming out of the _____, but I managed to fight them off."



2

Come at someone

If someone "comes at" you, they move towards you in an aggressive manner.

"I didn't start the fight – he just came at me as I was leaving _____."



3

Stand up to someone

If you "stand up to someone" stronger than you, you defend yourself against that person (either verbally or physically).

"I finally stood up to him after years of _____."



4

(Not) put up with something

If you refuse to "put up with something", you say that you won't accept it any longer.

"I refuse to put up with your aggressive _____ any longer."



5

Give in

If you "give in", you stop fighting.

"After months of arguing and _____, he eventually gave in."



6

Back down

If you "back down", you reluctantly accept someone else's terms, often because you don't want any trouble or problems.

"Charles eventually backed down and agreed to our _____."



7

Back off

If you "back off", you try to avoid a fight, often by moving away from danger.

"Jim was ready for a fight, but he backed off when he saw how big the other _____ was."



8

Square up to someone

If A "squares up to" B, A moves towards B with the intention of attacking or hitting B.

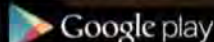
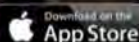
"The man squared up to us and looked as if he wanted a _____."



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Photos from the news

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

Photo 1



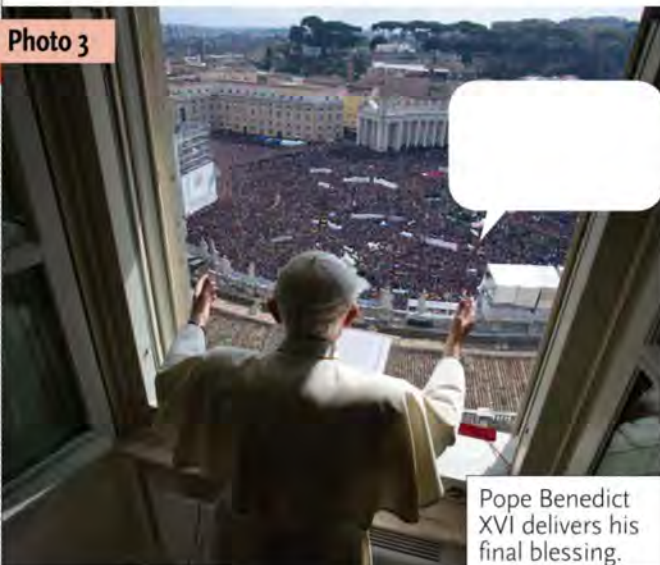
Michelle Obama and Big Bird participate in the "Let's Move!" campaign, which is designed to promote healthy eating and living.

Photo 2



Octavio Aburto takes a photo of his friend David Castro next to a large group of Bigeye trevallies fish at Cabo Pulmo National Park, Mexico.

Photo 3



Pope Benedict XVI delivers his final blessing.

EASY LANGUAGES (Page 6)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1. accent; 2. mysterious; 3. bed; 4. book; 5. dentist; 6. station
- 1 Reading II**
1. in 1066; 2. about 8,000; 3. curious; 4. 20; 5. alone; 6. 55BC

CENSUS UK (Page 7)

- 1 Pre-reading I**
1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. Wales; 4. London; 5. Edinburgh; 6. Cardiff; 7. Manchester; 8. Liverpool
- 1 Reading**
1. Polish; 2. 100; 3. 147,099; 4. 77,240; 5. 562,000; 6. 50%; 7. almost a million

GRAMMAR BOOSTER (page 8)

1. leaving; 2. washes; 3. found; 4. have; 5. working; 6. pick; 7. looking

ENGLISH IN ACTION (page 10)

1. paid; 2. booked; 3. feel; 4. borrowed; 5. go; 6. planning; 7. throw; 8. get; 9. keep

STORY TIME (Page 12)

- 1 Listening II**
1. yes; 2. no; 3. yes; 4. yes; 5. no
- 1 Listening III**
1. cycling; 2. watching; 3. telling; 4. bus; 5. drink; 6. university; 7. pub; 8. day; 9. district; 10. brother; 11. behind; 12. taxi

PRACTICAL ENGLISH (page 13)

1. to; 2. on; 3. of; 4. in; 5. of; 6. of; 7. with; 8. at; 9. to

TEAM BUILDING (Page 14)

- 1 Reading II**
1. Paintball; 2. Bridge building; 3. Scavenger hunt; 4. Minefield; 5. The cube; 6. Film day
- 1 Language focus**
1. at; 2. in; 3. on; 4. at

DAVID BOWIE (Page 15)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1b 2e 3a 4f 5c 6g 7d
- 1 Reading I**
Ziggy Stardust, The Thin White Duke, a New Romantic Pierrot
- 1 Reading II**
1. In January 2013
2. Ten years ago
3. *The Laughing Gnome*
4. In 1967
5. *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars*
6. Funk and soul
7. *David Bowie is*

DATING (Page 16)

- 1 Reading II**
1. Theuglybugball
2. Meetattheairport
3. Scientificmatch
4. Farmersonly
5. Darwindating
6. Meet-an-inmate

SUBTITLES OR DUBBING (Page 17)

- 1 Reading II**
1. It's an important element of their personality.
2. The emotions can become lost or distorted.
3. Because it needs to fit in with the actor's lip movements.
4. Because they don't dub their films.
5. Dubbing
6. They interfere with the screen and you have to read them while you're watching the film.

HARRODS (Page 20)

- 1 Listening I**
1. Yacht = \$150 million
2. Advent calendar = \$1 million
3. Bath = \$790,000
4. Shoes = \$1.6 million
5. Bed = \$80,000
6. Men's shirt = \$44,740
- 1 Listening II**
1. 1.5 metres tall; 2. 8.5 metres; 3. six months; 4. in a bullet-proof glass case; 5. diamonds; 6. 2011
- 1 Language focus**
1. sent; 2. recorded; 3. sold
- 1 Listening III**
1. get; 2. deliver; 3. open; 4. cost; 5. made; 6. collect; 7. carved; 8. sold; 9. locked; 10. sold; 11. spent

HOW TO MAKE A MILLION (Page 28)

- 1 Reading II**
1. Doggles; 2. Doggles; 3. Rock; 4. Doggles; 5. Doggles; 6. Rock; 7. Rock

SOCIAL NETWORKS (Page 29)

- 1 Reading II**
1. Thumb; 2. MySpace; 3. Medium; 4. Thumb; 5. Pheed; 6. Medium; 7. Pheed

UGLY BUILDINGS (Page 31)

- 1 Reading II**
1. Ryugyong Hotel;
2. Longaberger Basket Company building;
3. Torre Velasca; 4. Prague TV Tower; 5. Mirador
- 1 Language focus**
1. up; 2. in; 3. up

QUIRKY NEWS (page 32)

- A: Questions!**
1. a train station is 61 kilometres away; 2. five; 3. she stopped and slept for a few hours; 4. Croatia; 5. launch a manhunt

B: Questions!

1. Michelangelo; 2. in the town's main park;
3. because it's naked; 4. to cover it up with a pair of underpants; 5. that people will soon start to admire the work of art

IPHONES (Page 34)

- 1 Listening II**
1. Making a film.
2. A bandage for his leg.
3. In the gym.
4. Because he turned round to see what had happened to his phone.
5. It isn't clear.

1 Language focus

1. off; 2. into; 3. off; 4. up

1 Listening III

1. in a magazine
2. could have died
3. to stop the bleeding
4. a French rescue team
5. because of his phone
6. He was listening to music
7. these phones are dangerous
8. get attached to them

GROUP TALK (page 36)

- 1 Listening II**
1. By not going out for a coffee.
2. By not buying a loaf of bread each day.
3. If you save up, then you can treat yourself.
4. There's usually one day a week when it's cheaper.

LOST TREASURE (page 38)

1 Pre-listening

- 1c 2d 3b 4g 5h 6a 7f 8e

1 Listening II

1. A metal detector.
2. Ferdinand Marcos, a dictator from the Philippines.
3. It was hidden there during World War II.
4. President Marcos's personal bodyguards.
5. He died in mysterious circumstances.
6. Roxas' brother took some photos of it.
7. Airfare and accommodation.
1 Language focus
1. up / in; 2. up / of; 3. after / into
- 1 Listening III**
1. for buried coins and rings and stuff
2. lying under the ground waiting to be found
3. a couple of guys in the Philippines found some
4. to buy some equipment to dig up the rest
5. he'd need time to raise the money
6. so they beat him up
7. file a court case against the Marcos family
8. brought the statue to his house after finding it

HOW TO MAKE A FILM (page 39)

- 1 Reading II**
(wording will vary)
● The producer is in charge of financing the film.
● The director is responsible for developing a vision for the film.
● The cinematographer supervises the photography of the film.
● The first assistant camera has to make sure that the images being filmed are in focus.
● The clapper loader is in charge of the footage recorded on the camera's hard drives.
● The grip is in charge of setting up the position of the camera or cameras.
● The gaffer is responsible for all the lighting on a film shoot.

STREET FOOD (page 40)

- 1 Reading II**
1. England; 2. England; 3. Hong Kong; 4. The Dominican Republic; 5. The Dominican Republic; 6. Jamaica; 7. Hong Kong; 8. England

DRUGS (page 41)

- 1 Reading II**
(wording will vary)
1. You're allowed to smoke it in regulated coffee shops.
2. After spending millions and putting thousands of drug offenders in prison, they've still got a big problem with drugs.
3. To decriminalise drugs and to introduce a system of legal regulation.
4. Drug use in the country has halved over the last decade.
5. When Prohibition ended, organised crime decreased and crime rates dropped.

PHRASAL VERBS (page 42)

1. bank; 2. the pub; 3. abuse; 4. behaviour; 5. fighting; 6. terms; 7. guy; 8. fight



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OWLS ARE A LOT
SMARTER THAN
CHICKENS!



KFO

Clever birds

- A:** I say, I say, I say. How do you know that owls are cleverer than chickens?
- B:** I don't know. How do you know that owls are cleverer than chickens?
- A:** Have you ever heard of Kentucky Fried Owl?

Lucky Frank

Frank and Jeff decide to go out to a nightclub late one evening after work. After ordering their drinks, they sit at a table near the dance floor. A few minutes later, a woman comes over and invites Frank to dance. Surprised, Frank jumps up and goes off with her. As they're dancing, Frank notices that she's a bit pale. "Are you all right?"

he asks. "You look like you could do with some fresh air."

"I've been in a place where you don't get much sun," the woman explains.

"Oh," says Frank.

"Where's that?"

"Jail. I just got out."

"Oh, right," says Frank,

a bit taken aback. "What were you in for?"

"I killed my husband," the woman says. "I caught him with another woman," she adds by way of explanation.

After a few more minutes of dancing and chatting, the woman excuses herself and goes to the bathroom, and Frank goes back to his friend.

"So," says Jeff. "You two seemed to be getting on

pretty well. What's she like?"

"Great!" says Frank.

"I think I'm in luck. She's single!"

GLOSSARY

an owl *n*
a bird with large eyes. It often comes out at night

clever *adj*
intelligent

pale *adj*
someone who is "pale" looks very white in the face, often because they're sick or because they haven't been in the sun

do with *exp*
if you could "do with" something, you really need that thing

jail *n*
prison

taken aback *exp*
shocked; surprised

to excuse yourself *exp*
if you "excuse yourself", you tell others that you need to go to the toilet

to get on *phr vph*
if two people "get on", they seem to be good friends and have a good relationship

in luck *exp*
if you say that you're "in luck", you feel positive about something and feel that something good will happen

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6	Do I have on Saturday?
7	Do I have on Saturday?
8	Do I have on Saturday?
9	Do I have on Saturday?
10	Do I have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Do they have on Saturday?

Matthew's kindle

10:32

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