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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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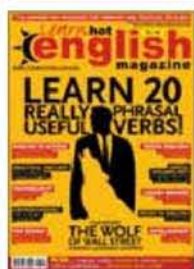
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Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* magazine – the practical magazine for learning English.

In this month's issue, we've got lots of great material to help you improve your English. Learn 20 of the most important phrasal verbs in English! Also, read about a great new film by Martin Scorsese about Jordan Belfort – a real-life con artist (played by actor Leonardo DiCaprio). Find out what he did and what he's doing now. Of course, that's not all. We've also got articles on the sauna, the Yeti, Google, airports, Country-Pop, 3D printers, luxury brands, holiday scams, intelligence, lucky people, crowdfunding and lots, lots more.

Don't forget to check out our new website: www.learnhotenglish.com And have a look at the blog – it's got free lessons to help you learn English and articles on language learning and other interesting topics.

REMEMBER, from now on, the printed version of *Learn Hot English* will be bi-monthly. However, our online version (from the App Store and Google Play) comes out 12 months a year!



AUDIO FILES

Download the MP3 audio files for this issue for FREE from our website: www.learnhotenglish.com/mp3s

Enjoy the magazine, learn lots of English and see you all next time,

Yours,
Andy

GLOSSARY

a con artist ⇨ someone who makes money by tricking people or doing illegal things

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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 some airports are inspiring, the Yeti is scary and Country-Pop is a good combination of music!

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it

What type of renewable energy is used in your town/city/country? What's the future of renewable energy? How careful are you about how much energy you consume? What do you do to help protect the environment?

TRACK 1: ENGLISHMAN & US MAN

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the types of renewable energy below. How does each one work (more or less)?



2 Reading I

This article is about a solar-powered ship. What do you think it did? Make notes. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What's the name of the boat?
2. How many square metres of solar panels does it have?
3. How far was the journey that the boat went on?
4. How many people were on the boat?
5. How many days did it take to complete the journey?
6. What's the record for the journey?

4 Language focus
Must

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...You must always think well in advance..." The writer has used the modal verb **must**. We use this for things we feel are important and necessary to do. For example:

- a) We must remember to thank them.
- b) You must let me know if you need any help.
- c) They must try to get here on time.

IN THE NEWS

SOLAR BOAT RECORD



A pioneering group of Swiss investors and German engineers have created the world's largest solar-powered boat: the MS Turanor PlanetSolar. The ship uses energy from more than 500 square metres of solar panels to drive two, 60kW electric engines.

Just to prove it could work, the group sailed the ship around the world. On its 60,000km journey, the boat averaged just five knots an hour. The five-man crew had to sail around the equator

so they could maximise exposure to the sun. As a result, it took them 585 days to complete – slightly longer than the 45-day record!

Skipper Gerard d'Aboville said, "You have to use a lot of foresight, constantly checking the weather and choosing your speed to coincide with the sun. You must always think well in advance... It's different from other boats, more interesting," he added.

Is this the future of marine travel? ☺

FUN FACT

Shipping accounts for 2.7% of all global CO₂ emissions, compared with less than 2% for aviation.

GLOSSARY

- pioneering** *adj*
"pioneering" people do something completely new
- solar-powered** *adj*
a "solar-powered" boat (for example) is powered by energy from the sun
- solar panels** *n*
a flat rectangular piece of material that is used to capture energy from the sun
- kW** *abbr*
kilowatt – a measure of one thousand watts of electrical power
- a knot** *n*
a unit of speed for ships/plane, etc. It's more or less two kilometres per hour
- a crew** *n*
the "crew" of a ship/plane, etc. work on the ship
- the equator** *n*
an imaginary line around the middle of the earth
- to maximise** *vb*
to obtain the maximum benefit from something
- exposure to** *exp*
if something has "exposure to" the sun (for example), light from the sun is touching it
- a skipper** *n*
a captain of a ship or boat
- foresight** *n*
your "foresight" is your ability to see what could happen in the future
- CO₂** *n*
carbon dioxide – a gas that's produced by chemical reactions and by animals and people when they breathe out
- emissions** *n*
if there's an "emission" of gas (for example), gas comes out of a container and goes into the air/atmosphere
- aviation** *n*
the operation and production of aircraft (aeroplanes/helicopters, etc.)

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The most effective solution to language learning!

FORGET GRAMMAR! LET'S TALK, TALK, TALK!



Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

Imagine you're interested in doing an English-language course. What information would you need before deciding where to go? Think of three questions to ask the language school.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to an interview with a representative of a residential English language course (a weekend or a week in a hotel with native English speakers). Listen once. Did you hear any of the questions you thought of for the Pre-listening task?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer these questions.

1. What's the difference between a Totalmente Inglés course and a general English course?
2. Who would benefit from this type of course?
3. In what way is a Totalmente Inglés residential course better than a trip to England?
4. In what ways is the course similar to being in the UK?
5. What does the Totalmente Inglés representative say about the accommodation?
6. Where can you get some more information on the courses?

An increasingly popular way to practise your English speaking and listening skills is to attend a residential course. This is where you spend a weekend or a week in a hotel with native English speakers to practise your English. Totalmente Inglés offers an intensive, residential, **immersion course*** in Spain to improve your English speaking and listening abilities. It's designed to build on your existing skills and aims to improve your fluency, extend your range of vocabulary and increase your confidence. We spoke to a representative from Totalmente Inglés.

Interviewer: Firstly, what's the difference between your course and a general English course?

Director: Well, on a Totalmente Inglés course the participants have to speak English from the moment they arrive until the time they leave. There are no formal classes – you simply speak English with native English speakers, who will also correct your pronunciation and any language mistakes.

Interviewer: So, who would benefit from a course like this?

Director: Students of English, busy professionals, those looking for a career change, people who want to travel abroad... more or less anyone who uses English as a foreign language and wants to improve their speaking and listening skills.

Interviewer: So, in what way is a Totalmente Inglés residential course better than a trip to England, for example?

Director: Well, on a trip to England, there's a limit to the amount of English you're going to speak. However, on a Totalmente Inglés course you can speak English for up to 16 hours a day! There are lots of great activities designed to improve your speaking and listening skills. These include one-to-one conversations, presentations, telephone calls and group activities. Plus, you can do lots of socialising with native English speakers in the dining room, bar or lounge areas.

Interviewer: But what about the cultural aspects of travelling abroad? Wouldn't a student miss out on this by not going somewhere in the UK?

Director: During the course we keep to a British timetable, and some of the food will be English, for example, a full English breakfast and a traditional roast dinner will be served during your stay. You'll have tea and coffee making facilities in your bedroom, just like in the UK. There are also English-language newspapers and books to read, as well as the news in English every morning. The only thing we can't guarantee is the rainy English weather!

Interviewer: Great. So, what about the accommodation?

Director: Well, Totalmente Inglés holds its courses in a good quality hotel, so you'll have a comfortable en-suite bedroom, delicious meals, and leisure facilities such as a pool and a gym. There are also bars and several lounges where you can chat with native English speakers in your free time. And there's a free WiFi service and free parking, and the hotel staff speak English whenever possible.

Interviewer: Sounds great, so where can we get some more information on the courses?

Director: Just visit our website totalmenteInglés.com where you can also reserve your place on a course, or apply to be a native English speaking volunteer.

Interviewer: Great. Thanks for taking the time to tell us about Totalmente Inglés.

Director: You're welcome. ☺



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"It's amazing how my speaking skills improved after one of these courses!"
Sara González, 34, Sevilla.

"You can really improve your speaking and understanding of English in a very short time!"
Juan Ballesteros, 28, Valencia.

Come and join us for an English course you can really enjoy!

*IMMERSION COURSE

A type of language course in which the teacher (or teachers) only speak in the foreign language.

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What's your country's national species? What other national species do you know about? Why is it important to have a national species? What are some of your favourite animals?

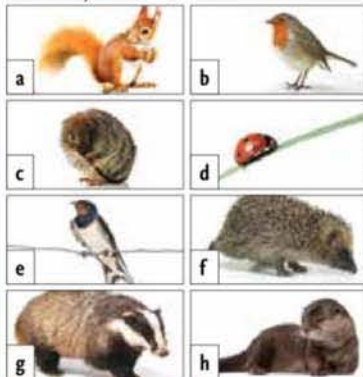
Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

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

1. Hedgehog
2. Badger
3. Red squirrel
4. Robin (red breast)
5. Otter
6. Water vole
7. Swallow
8. Ladybird



2 Reading I

You're going to read or listen to an article about hedgehogs. Think of two questions to ask about these animals. Then, read the article. Did you find the answers to your questions?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. In the poll, there were **10 / 20** species to choose from.
2. The hedgehog got about **35% / 40%** of the votes.
3. The name "hedgehog" came into use around the year **1450 / 1550**.
4. There are **less than / more than** a million hedgehogs.
5. Mrs Tiggy-Winkle is a character from a book by **JK Rowling / Beatrix Potter**.

4 Language focus
Prepositions of time

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...In early 2013, BBC Wildlife magazine..." The writer has used a preposition of time: **in**. Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. They got married _____ May.
2. I saw her _____ Friday.
3. We lived there _____ 2001.
4. We're leaving _____ six o'clock.

WHY THE HEDGEHOG IS THE UK'S NEW NATIONAL SYMBOL!



Does your country have a national species? In early 2013, *BBC Wildlife* magazine held a poll to ask readers to select a symbol for the UK. There were 10 species to choose from, including the badger, the red squirrel, the otter and the robin. And the winner, with over 3,849 votes (about 40% of the total), was... the hedgehog!

The hedgehog is a small mammal with **quills** on its body. It weighs between 250 and 550 grams, eats mostly insects, and **curls up** into a little ball when it **feels threatened**. It's a **nocturnal** animal that can be found in parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and New Zealand (by introduction). There are no hedgehogs native to Australia or the Americas.

The name "hedgehog" **came into use** around the year 1450. It comes from the Middle English "hegge" (meaning "hedge"), and "hogge" (which means "hog"). Sadly, hedgehog numbers are **declining** – they've almost **halved** in Britain over the past 20 years to less than a million.

Some people were **disappointed** that there were so few insects on the list. But Ben Hoare, features editor of *BBC Wildlife*, welcomed the hedgehog's victory. He said, "All the other insects are very important, but I'm not sure they make a good national symbol. **Fur** and **feathers** tend to win over **creepy-crawlies**."

The hedgehog has long been popular in the UK. It's generally seen as a hard-working, friendly animal. And one of the characters from Beatrix Potter's books is a hedgehog called Mrs Tiggy-Winkle. It's also popular with **gardeners** as it eats garden **pests** such as **slugs** and **snails**. "Of course we consider them to be friendly because we see them in our gardens," said Ben Hoare. "And seeing all those hedgehogs **squashed** on the roads probably makes us even **fonder** of them."

Do you think they've made the right choice?

NATIONAL SPECIES

- Australia = kangaroo
- New Zealand = kiwi
- Germany = Golden Eagle
- USA = bald eagle
- Ethiopia = Lion
- Russia = Bear

GLOSSARY

- a species** *n*
 a "species" of animal is a type of animal: a lion, a cat, a dog...
- a poll** *n*
 if someone carries out a "poll", they ask people questions so they can have information about something
- quills** *n*
 the long sharp points on a hedgehog's body
- to curl up** *exp*
 if an animal "curls up", it makes the shape of a ball with its body
- to feel threatened** *exp*
 to feel as if you're in danger
- nocturnal** *adj*
 "nocturnal" animals are active at night
- to come into use** *exp*
 if something "comes into use", people start using it
- a hedge** *n*
 a line of bushes (small trees) along the edge of a garden
- a hog** *n*
 a pig
- to decline** *vb*
 to go down; to decrease
- to halve** *vb*
 to reduce by half / by 50%
- disappointed** *adj*
 if you feel "disappointed", you're angry/sad about the results of something
- fur** *n*
 the soft hair on an animal's body
- feathers** *n*
 the objects that cover a bird's body
- creepy-crawlies** *n*
 insects
- a gardener** *n*
 someone who works in a garden – either for fun or as part of their job
- a pest** *n*
 an insect or small animal that eats plants we grow for food, for example
- a slug** *n*
 a small, slow-moving creature with a long soft body and no legs
- a snail** *n*
 a creature like a slug (see previous entry) but with a shell on its body
- to squash** *vb*
 if something is "squashed", it's pressed with a lot of force and its body loses its shape. Hedgehogs are often squashed by cars
- fond** *adj*
 if you're "fond" of something, you like it



Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Which of these things have you had or tried? Which one did you like/dislike?

sauna Turkish bath

back massage

head massage Jacuzzi

hot tub steam bath

foot massage

aromatherapy mud bath

2 Reading I

You're going to read an article about the sauna. See if you can answer the following questions. Guess if necessary. Then, read the article once to check your answers.

1. What rules are there for using the sauna in Finland?
2. What types of saunas are there?
3. Why are saunas so popular in Finland?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. People from Finland are known as the Finnish and _____.
2. You can't wear any _____ in the sauna.
3. Men and women visit the sauna _____.
4. _____ is a Finnish word that describes the vapour in the sauna.
5. Smoke saunas are mostly found in _____ areas.
6. Many claim that saunas are good for your _____.

4 Language focus Superlatives

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...This is seen as the safest and easiest way to..." Create superlatives from the following adjectives.

1. pretty; 2. interesting;
3. tall; 4. fat; 5. nice;
6. boring



WHY THE SAUNA IS SO IMPORTANT IN FINLAND!

Finland is a small, Nordic country of just 5.3 million, but over three million saunas. So, what is it with the Finns and their saunas?

Saunas are central to Finnish life. According to recent statistics, most Finns have a sauna at least once a week, and even more frequently when they visit their summer cottage in the countryside. Saunas can be found all over Finland: in offices, factories, sports centres and hotels; and two thirds of the population have one in their house.

Some of the basic rules for using the sauna include no eating or drinking, and no discussing your job. Also, you can't wear any clothes or swimsuits in the sauna – you have to go naked. Men and women visit the sauna separately, unless they're members of the same family. Parents go with their children.

Saunas have existed for hundreds of years. In the past, Finns dug holes in the ground and put heated stones in them. When water was thrown on the hot stones, they gave off a vapour known as "löyly". It's said that each sauna has its own

characteristic "löyly" – the better the "löyly", the more enjoyable the sauna.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word "sauna" first appeared in English in 1881 in a book by travel writer Paul Belloni Du Chaillu called *The Land of the Midnight Sun*. He wrote, "One of the most characteristic institutions of the country is the sauna."

There are several types of sauna. Smoke saunas are found mostly in rural areas. They're heated with burning wood. Once the room is hot enough, the fire is allowed to die and the room is ventilated by letting the smoke out through a hole in the ceiling. However, the most common type is the electric sauna. With these, you simply turn on an electric stove an hour before you want to go in. This is seen as the safest and easiest way to heat the room.

So, why are saunas so popular in Finland? Many claim that they're important for your wellbeing. A Finnish proverb says, "If a sick person is not cured by tar, spirits or sauna, then they'll die." Having a sauna is also seen as a good way to relive stress

and tension.

If you ever visit Finland, don't forget to have a nice, relaxing sauna. It's all part of the experience! ☺

GLOSSARY

- a sauna **n**: a very hot room where you can relax
- a Finn **n**: a person from Finland
- naked **adj**: with no clothes on
- to dig **v**: if you "dig" a hole, you make the hole
- heated **adj**: "heated" stones (for example) are hot
- vapour **n**: tiny drops of water in the air. "Vapour" appears when you boil water (make the water 100°C), for example
- löyly **n**: Finnish a Finnish word that refers to the atmosphere in the sauna and the way it makes you feel
- the midnight sun **n**: the sun you can see at midnight in the Arctic in the summer
- an institution **n**: a custom or tradition that's considered to be typical in a country
- rural areas **n**: in the countryside (not in cities/towns)
- to heat **v**: to make hot
- to ventilate **v**: if you "ventilate" a room, you let fresh air come into it
- the ceiling **n**: the top part of a room above your head
- a stove **n**: a piece of equipment that provides heat (either for cooking or for making the room warm)
- wellbeing **n**: your "wellbeing" is your health and happiness
- a proverb **n**: a common saying that tells you something about life or that offers practical advice
- tar **n**: a thick black substance that's used for making roads. Traditionally, it was used as an antiseptic (a substance that kills bacteria/germs)
- spirits **n**: strong alcohol: vodka, whisky, gin, etc.



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GRAMMAR BOOSTER

THE PAST OF THE VERB *TO BE*

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was there.	I wasn't there.	Was I there?
You were there.	You weren't there.	Were you there?
He was there.	He wasn't there.	Was he there?
She was there.	She wasn't there.	Was she there?
It was there.	It wasn't there.	Was it there?
We were there.	We weren't there.	Were we there?
They were there.	They weren't there.	Were they there?



Dialogue: The party

It's Sunday morning and Jack and Alec are talking about the party they went to last night. [Listen and complete the text with the correct adjectives.]

Jack: So, did you enjoy the party?

Alec: Yes, it was, erm, (1) _____.

Jack: What happened to you? I didn't see you at the end.

Alec: I wasn't feeling too well, so I went out for some (2) _____ air.

Jack: Oh, right.

Alec: Also, it was a bit (3) _____ because Jessica was there –

you know, Jessica, my ex.

Jack: Oh, yes, she was in the living room with Pete – her (4) _____ boyfriend.

Alec: Yeah, I know.

Jack: He's really nice. I was talking to him for a bit.

Alec: Ah huh. I was pretty (5) _____ too, so, I thought I'd walk into town to get a taxi, but I got lost.

Jack: It's just around the corner.

Alec: I know, but it was (6) _____ and I took a wrong turning somewhere. Anyway, I was walking along the road when

this car stopped. Guess who it was?

Jack: I don't know.

Alec: Pete!

Jack: Oh, no. Was Jessica with him?

Alec: Yes!

Jack: How embarrassing!

Alec: Yes, well, anyway, they gave me a lift into town.

Jack: That was (7) _____ of them.

Alec: Yeah.

Jack: Was Pete in his new BMW?

Alec: Yeah.

Jack: I hear he's quite (8) _____ at work.

Alec: Yep, he certainly is. ☺

Was /were

The full forms are: *was not / were not*

The past of the verb *to be* is *was / were*. For example:

- a) She was in the living room.
- b) They were in the kitchen.

We form the negative with *not*. For example:

- a) We weren't ready.
- b) I wasn't at home.

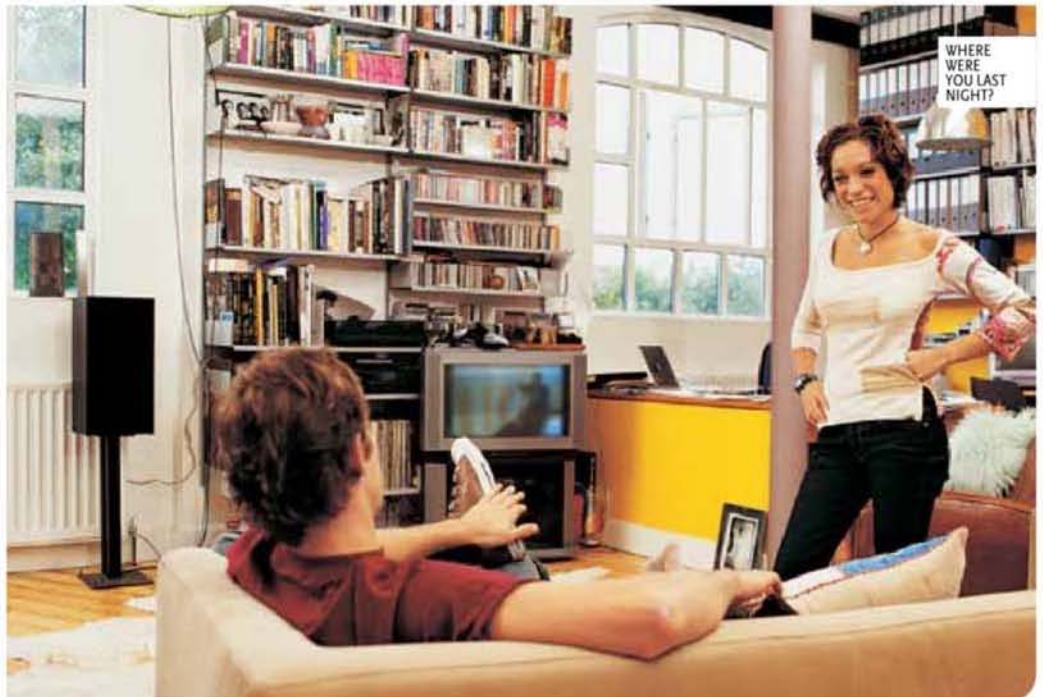
We can use the past of the verb *to be* to talk about location, time, the temperature, the weather...

For example:

- a) We were late.
- b) It was cold.

We can use question words (*who, what, when, where, why, etc.*) with *was / were*. For example:

- a) Where were you last night?
- b) What time was it when you left?



WHERE WERE YOU LAST NIGHT?

12 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS WITH GET



FREE Audio files!
Download the MP3 audio files for this month's magazine from here:
www.learnhotenglish.com/mp3s

The verb *to get* is extremely useful. It can be used in a number of expressions. It can also mean several different things: *to become*, *to arrive*, *to receive*, *to buy*. The words in brackets can be substituted for others.

Get (married)



If you "get married", you marry.
"We're getting married next year."

Get (angry)



If you "get angry", you become angry.
"I get angry when people take my things without asking."

Get (dark)

If it "gets dark", it becomes dark.
"It's getting dark. We should go home."



Get lost



If you "get lost", you don't know where you are.
"We got lost in the forest."

Get (worse)



If things "get worse", they become worse.
"If my headache gets worse, I'm going to see a doctor."

Get up



The time you "get up" is the time you get out of bed.
"I got up at 5am this morning."

Get dressed



If you "get dressed", you put on clothes.
"I got dressed in just five minutes."

Get (out)



If you "get out" of a car, you leave the car.
"She got out of the car."

Get along with



If you "get along with" someone, you have a good relationship with them.
"I get along with my work colleagues."

Get (home)



The time you "get home" is the time you arrive home.
"I got home really late last night."

Get (an e-mail)



If you "get an e-mail", you receive it.
"I got lots of e-mails yesterday."

Get (a computer)



If you "get a computer", you buy it or someone buys it for you.
"I got a new computer last month."

Learning expressions

The best way to learn any words or expressions is by seeing or hearing them in context when you're reading or listening to English. Make a note of any words or expressions that you like (or want to learn) and write these down in sentences. Remember, always record language in phrases or sentences – never as individual words. You should also practise using the words or expressions as often as you can: in conversation, on the phone, in e-mails, etc.

Objective To learn some useful words and expressions for talking about transport.

Think about it

What forms of transport do you use most? How often do you go somewhere by train? Do you ever use a bicycle? What for? Have you got a car? How often do you use it? What do you use it for? What do you like about going by car?

ENGLISH IN ACTION...

LEARN 20 WORDS & EXPRESSIONS TO TALK ABOUT TRANSPORT!

Useful words



Train



Bus



Car



Bicycle / bike



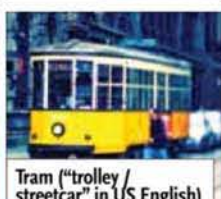
Motorbike



Plane / aeroplane ("airplane" in US English)



Underground / subway train



Tram ("trolley / streetcar" in US English)



Lorry ("truck" in US English)



Van



Taxi



Ship



Helicopter



Ambulance



Fire engine ("fire truck" in US English)



Tractor



Sailboat / sailing boat



Hot air balloon

More words

- **Insurance policy** – a legal agreement with an insurance company. The company will pay for any damage you cause while driving, etc.
- **To hitchhike** – to ask a car driver to take you somewhere for free.
- **Breakdown service** – a company that repairs your car if it breaks down.
- **Break down** – to stop working (a car / machine, etc.).
- **Tow truck** – a vehicle that tows (pulls) your car.

The journey



Musicians Randy and Flynn are on their way to a pub, where they're playing a concert. However, their van has broken down. They've decided to walk across a field to a train station.

[Complete the conversation with the correct verbs.]

F=Flynn R=Randy P=Pilot

R: We're never going to get to the pub in time for the concert. We should have gone by bus.

F: Yeah, but then we'd have had to (1) _____ a taxi too as the bus stop is about 15 miles from the pub.

R: But at least we wouldn't be stuck here in the middle of nowhere.

F: It isn't my fault the van broke down.

R: I told you to get it fixed, and I (2) _____ you to renew the insurance. Without the insurance policy we can't call the breakdown service for a tow truck!

F: Look, the train station is just across this field.

R: My arms are killing me. This **amp weighs a ton**. Can't you (3) _____ it for a bit?

F: I've got my guitar to (4) _____.

R: This is a disaster.

F: Stop **moaning!** Just think, all our fans are in the pub (5) _____ for us.

R: Yeah, all six of them!

F: Seven! Mum said she'd come. Look, there's a building over there. That must (6) _____ the train station.

R: Hey, what's that noise? [*a helicopter is flying overhead*]

F: What noise?

R: Look, it's a helicopter. It seems to be (7) _____ us.

F: What's a helicopter doing here at this time of the night?

P: [*speaking through a megaphone*] You are trespassing on government property! Turn around immediately! This is a live firing range!"

R: What did he (8) _____?

F: I don't know. Something about "government property".

P: Leave immediately! An **artillery bombardment** is about to commence as part of a live firing exercise! I repeat – an artillery bombardment is about to commence! Evacuate the area immediately.

F: Artillery bombardment? We're about to be blown up!

R: I told you this was a bad idea.

F: Run! [*the bombardment starts*]

R: Help!

GLOSSARY

- an amp** ¹¹ an electronic device that makes an instrument sound louder
- to weigh a ton** ^{exp inform} to be very heavy
- to moan** ¹¹ if someone is "moaning", they're talking about something they don't like and complaining about it
- artillery** ¹¹ big, powerful guns that are used by an army
- a bombardment** ¹¹ a strong and continuous attack by big guns

IF YOU COULD BE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD RIGHT NOW, WHERE WOULD IT BE?

Remember!
Remember, when people talk informally and spontaneously, they often use non-standard English.



Danielle
(USA Journalist)

At this moment, I would love to be in India. I just had a friend tell me about all her experiences there and it sounds kind of **scary** as far as **language barriers** go and also really exciting. And I just think it would be a great experience.



Bryan
(USA, Travel writer)

I would go to Croatia if I could go anywhere right now, because I would love to get out into a **kayak**. The seas outside of Croatia are beautiful, perfect temperature, lots of **scenery** to look at and really calm weather.



Georgina
(England, swimmer)

If I could be anywhere in the world right now I think I would probably be visiting my family in Ireland, just because I haven't seen them **in a while** and I love going there.



James
(New Zealand, Travel writer)

If I could be anywhere in the world right now, well in fact I, would love to be on the moon, erm, I think that'd be a **fascinating** place to visit, erm, you know only a few people have ever been there, and I'd love to explore it. It'd be so different from Earth.



Leslie
(France, HR assistant)

It would be Fort Myers Beach in Florida. I have very good **memories** of holidays I have already spent there with my family in a house on the beach, from which I could see the dolphins swimming past in the morning.



John Michael
(USA, Business Owner)

I love New York City, erm, I'm from Buffalo, New York, which is about six hours away, but whenever I'm not in New York City that's where I want to be. So, I hope one day that I could live there, in the **Big Apple**, because it's a very **vibrant** city and the feel of the city is very **unique** to anywhere else in the world. I love the **fast pace** and the big buildings and the energy.

GLOSSARY

- scary** *adj.* frightening
- a language barrier** *n* something that makes it difficult for you to communicate in another language
- a kayak** *n* a long, narrow (thin) boat like a canoe
- scenery** *n* the "scenery" in a country area is the land/water/trees/mountains/hills, etc. that you can see around you
- in a while** *exp.* for quite a long time
- fascinating** *adj.* incredible / amazing / really interesting
- a memory** *n* something you can remember from the past
- the Big Apple** *n inform.* New York City
- vibrant** *adj.* full of life, energy and enthusiasm
- unique** *adj.* unusual and special
- fast pace** *exp.* if people do things at a "fast pace", they do those things quickly

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it What type of books do you like to read? How often do you read? When do you read? What are some of the best books you've read lately?

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

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

What do you read? Tick any of the things from below.

- Newspapers
- Text messages
- Online newspapers
- Novels
- Biographies
- Travel books
- Self-help books
- Autobiographies
- Magazines
- Reports (at work)
- E-mails (work and personal)

Note!

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

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to an interviewer asking people about their reading habits. Look at the questions below and try to answer them. Then, listen to Karl and Sam's answers. Were any of their answers similar to yours?

1. What are you reading at the moment?
2. How often do you read?
3. What do you read during the day?
4. What genre of books do you like?
5. When do you read?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write **T** (true) or **F** (false) next to each statement.

1. Karl (the first person to be interviewed) is reading an online newspaper.
2. Karl is reading an autobiography at home.
3. Karl likes business books.
4. Sam is reading a novel.
5. He reads a lot of e-mails at work.
6. He's reading a book on setting up a small business.
7. He does a lot of reading when he's on holiday.

4 Language focus
Adverbs of frequency

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording from this page: "...I usually do a lot of reading..." The speaker has used an adverb of frequency: *usually*. Make sentences about yourself using these adverbs: *always, sometimes, never, usually, often...*

1. I have a shower in the morning.
2. I drink a cup of coffee for breakfast.
3. I get to work on time.
4. I take the bus to work.

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.



A questionnaire on reading habits!

Audio script

Interviewer: We're doing a survey on books and reading. Do you mind if I ask you a few (1) _____?

Karl: Sure, go ahead.

Interviewer: What are you reading at the moment?

Karl: An online (2) _____.

Interviewer: And how often do you read?

Karl: Every day more or less.

Interviewer: What else do you read during the (3) _____?

Karl: Well, I have to read quite a lot at work – reports and stuff. At home, I'm reading a travel book about two friends who went on a (4) _____ around Asia.

Interviewer: So, what genre of books do you like?

Karl: Biographies, historical novels, travel books... that sort of thing.

Interviewer: And last question, when do you read?

Karl: Well, I often read the newspaper in my coffee (5) _____ at work, and I read a book before going to sleep at times.

Interviewer: OK. That's great. Thanks a lot.

Karl: My pleasure.

Interviewer: Hi, we're doing a survey on books and reading. Could I ask you a couple of questions?

Sam: OK, but I've got to go in about five (6) _____.

Interviewer: No problem. So, first of all, what are you reading?

Sam: A cooking magazine. I bought it in the train (7) _____.

Interviewer: And how often do you read?

Sam: Whenever I can, really.

Interviewer: And what do you read during the day?

Sam: A lot of work-related e-mails!

Interviewer: What (8) _____ of books do you like?

Sam: Novels, self-help books... I'm reading a book about how to set up a small business at the moment.

Interviewer: And when do you read?

Sam: On the train to and from work, and at (9) _____ before I go to sleep. When I'm on holiday, I usually do a lot of reading.

Interviewer: That's great. Thanks a lot.

Sam: No problem.

Objective To learn some useful words and expressions for expressing concern.

Think about it When was the last time you were concerned/worried about something? What was it? What do you do when something is worrying you? Do you worry often? What about?

TRACK 9: ENGLISHMEN

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

EXPRESSING CONCERN

This month we're looking at how to express concern in English.

Expressing concern

- I'm really worried about the match tomorrow.
- She's worried she won't get there in time.
- I'm afraid that I'll get there too late.
- I'm not looking forward to it.
- I'm scared to death of making a fool of myself!
- I'm really nervous about the talk tomorrow.
- I've been worried sick about it.

Describing the effects

- I can't concentrate on anything.
- I can't think straight.
- I couldn't sleep last night.
- I can't help thinking about it.
- It's been on my mind all day.
- It's been keeping me awake at night.
- I can't stop thinking about it.
- I've got butterflies in my stomach. [*This means that you feel nervous – some say the nerves feel like little "butterflies" flying around in your stomach.*]

Advice / suggestions

- Stop worrying about it! / Stop thinking about it!
- Stop talking nonsense!
- Stop fretting!
- Why don't you go for a run or something?
- Why don't you call them?
- Come on!
- Worrying about it won't help!
- You'll be fine.
- It'll all be over in 10 minutes.
- Just relax and you'll be fine.
- It'll be all right on the night.
- You've got nothing to worry about!

Express relief

- Phew!
- I wouldn't want to do that again.
- Thank goodness!
- You have no idea what a relief it is.
- That's a (huge) load/weight off my mind.
- That's a load off my mind.
- Thank heavens that's over!
- I'm glad that's over!

WHAT A RELIEF!



I HOPE IT'LL BE ALL RIGHT ON THE NIGHT!

Dialogue: The presentation

Greg has to give a presentation tomorrow at work. He's a bit worried about it. [Complete the text with the correct prepositions.]

G=Greg A=Andy

- G: I've got to give this talk tomorrow and I'm really nervous about it.
- A: Stop worrying! You'll be fine.
- G: But I just can't stop thinking about it. I've got to stand up (1) _____ front of 500 employees.
- A: You'll be fine! Why don't you go (2) _____ a run or something? It'll take your mind off things.
- G: Mmm... maybe. You know, I'm not really sure how I should start. Do you think I should tell them a joke? I'm also in two minds about what to wear.
- A: Stop fretting! What's the talk (3) _____, anyway?
- G: We're moving to an office up north – about 300 kilometres away. I've got to announce the change and try to sell it to them, you know, explain the positive aspects (4) _____ it. I'm not looking forward to it. What if it turns violent?
- A: Stop talking nonsense! Oh, I know. Why don't you practise it (5) _____ me?
- G: I can't.
- A: Why?
- G: Well, I haven't prepared it yet.
- A: No wonder you're nervous. You can't stand (6) _____ in front of 500 people and talk without any preparation.
- G: Well, that's what I did last time.
- A: Well that explains it. Look, you need to write (7) _____ a plan of what you're going to say, then practise it. Once you've done that, you'll feel a lot better.
- G: Ah, yes, that sounds good. What a relief! I'm feeling a lot more relaxed already.
- A: So, when are you giving the speech?
- G: (8) _____ 4pm.
- A: 4pm? When?
- G: Today – in about half an hour.
- A: Oh, well, then you'd better start panicking! You're (9) _____ big trouble!
- G: I told you!

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Where do you buy your clothes? Which shops do you go to regularly? What are some of your favourite restaurants? Why do you like them? Have you ever been in a pop-up shop or restaurant? What was it like?

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



Pop-ups: a new way to shop and eat!

Looking for a new eating or shopping experience? Why not try a **pop-up**?

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Think of as many types of shops as you can in just two minutes. For example: **toy shop, butcher's, supermarket, online store...**

2 Reading I

What do you think a "pop-up shop" is? Make notes. Then, read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Write "shop" or "restaurant" next to each word (1 to 8). Then, read the article again to check your answers.

- Westfield shopping centre
- Secret location
- Hotel
- Bottle of nail varnish
- Bryant Park
- Tram
- Suitcase
- Art gallery

4 Language focus

Many / much

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...in many other countries..." The writer has used **many** + a countable noun. Complete the following sentences with **many** or **much**.

- There wasn't _____ food.
- We didn't have _____ money.
- There weren't _____ people.
- There isn't _____ salt in it.

Pop-ups are shops, restaurants or art galleries that open for a few days, weeks or months, then close again. They're often advertised through Facebook and Twitter, or by **word-of-mouth**.

Pop-ups can appear in all sorts of places: the street, the park, train stations, **warehouses**, hotel lobbies, **department stores**, city squares... They're popular in the UK, Australia, Canada and the United States, but are becoming **trendy** in many other countries.

There are several types of pop-up shops. The Swedish menswear brand Brothers has The Suitcase Store. This is a large, old-fashioned **suitcase** with built-in **shelves** for the company's **suits**, **ties** and shirts. It's touring most big Swedish cities. In 2008, Reebok opened a one-month store called FLASH in New York City's CVZ contemporary art gallery; and WIRED magazine opens an electronic shop every winter in New York City with a big **launch party** full of celebrities.

Designer clothing brand Kate Spade opened a store for three weeks in New York City's Bryant Park, offering

shoppers free hot chocolate. And Model's Own Bottle Shop is a make-up brand that sells from a large bottle of **nail varnish** (with a bit of the varnish **spilling out**). They set up one of their first stores in the Westfield **shopping centre** in London.

Pop-up restaurants often use clever marketing **tricks** to attract customers. The Disappearing Dining Club keeps its location secret until it's **fully-booked**. One of their events consisted of a five-course dinner with welcome cocktails and **canapés** for £55. They also had DJs and **live music**.

The 180 Restaurant and Bar in Paris opens for 180 days from 7th January to 7th July. It's situated on the top floor of the Pullman Hotel, with **spectacular views** of the Eiffel Tower. One new item is added to the **menu** on the seventh day of each month. It's advertised by **word-of-mouth**.

The "Fondue Tram" runs from October to March. It takes guests along a tram route in Zurich (Switzerland), passing Christmas markets, Lake Zurich and the city's "altstadt" (old city). The interior of the tram is

designed to look like a typical fondue restaurant.

Fancy going to a pop-up? ☺

GLOSSARY

- a pop-up** *n* a restaurant / shop, etc. that opens for a few weeks/months only
- by word-of-mouth** *adv* if something becomes popular "by word-of-mouth", people discover it from friends / colleagues, etc. telling them about it
- a warehouse** *n* a large building for storing (keeping) things/goods, etc.
- a department store** *n* a large shop with sections selling different products: toys, clothing, food, etc.
- trendy** *adj* if something is "trendy", it's fashionable and many people are doing it
- a suitcase** *n* a large, rectangular bag for carrying your clothes, etc. when you go on holiday
- a shelf** *n* a flat piece of wood/metal, etc. on the wall that you can put things on: books/photos...
- a suit** *n* clothing that consists of a jacket and trousers of the same material and colour
- a tie** *n* a piece of clothing that men (mostly) wear around their shirt collars (the part of the shirt that goes around your neck)
- a launch party** *n* a party to celebrate the "birth" of a new product / shop / service, etc.
- nail varnish** *n* a type of paint for your nails (the hard bits of skin at the ends of your fingers)
- to spill out** *adv* if liquid is "spilling out" of a container, it's coming out of the container
- a shopping centre** *n* a large building with lots of different shops
- a trick** *n* a clever/intelligent way of doing something
- fully-booked** *adj* if a restaurant (for example) is "fully-booked", there are no more tables available
- canapés** *n* small pieces of toast with meat/cheese, etc. on them. They're often served at parties
- live music** *n* if you're listening to "live music", you're watching a band/singer in a club, etc.
- spectacular** *adj* incredible / amazing
- a view** *n* the "view" from a window is what you can see from the window
- a menu** *n* a list of the food served in a restaurant

Has the mystery of the Yeti been resolved?



Do Yetis really exist? It's one of the world's greatest mysteries. But now a British scientist thinks he's found the answer.

According to eyewitness accounts, the Yeti (also known as the "Abominable Snowman") is a creature that's half-man, half-ape. It's around 2.5 metres tall, it's covered with long, brown hair that hangs over its eyes and it lives in the Himalayas.

Over the years, there have been several sightings of Yetis.

– In 1925, Greek photographer and geologist N.A. Tombazi was on an expedition in the Himalayas when he says he saw one. He described it as "exactly like a human, walking upright".

– During the Second World War, Polish soldier Sławomir Rawicz escaped from a prison camp in Siberia and walked across the Himalayas to India. He claimed that at one point his path was blocked by two Yetis.

– In 1951, mountaineer Eric Shipton took pictures of several large footprints while attempting to scale Mount Everest. The photos were taken at about 6,000 metres above sea level.

– Two years later, Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay reported seeing large footprints while climbing Mount Everest. Hillary later mounted an expedition in search of a Yeti.

– In 1986, Reinhold Messner, a famous mountaineer, claimed to have killed a Yeti.

So, what is the Yeti? Professor Brian Sykes, a geneticist at Oxford University thinks he knows. In 2013, his team analysed samples of hair

that had been collected from creatures that were supposedly Yetis. These were compared with samples in the GenBank – an international database of gene sequences. Incredibly, the "Yeti" samples matched a sample from an ancient polar bear jawbone found in Svalbard (Norway) that dates back to between 40,000 and 120,000 years ago.

The result suggests that the Yeti could be some kind of bear. "This is a species that hadn't been recorded for 40,000 years," Professor Sykes said. "But now, we know one of these was walking around 10 years ago. And what's interesting is that we've found this type of animal at both ends of the Himalayas."

A spot of Yeti hunting anyone? ☺

BIG FOOT

Americans have their own version of the Yeti – it's known as "Big Foot".

GLOSSARY

- an eyewitness** ¹¹ someone who sees an event or crime
- an account** ¹¹ a version of a story
- a sighting** ¹¹ if there's a "sighting" of an animal/creature/monster, etc., someone sees it
- to walk upright** ¹¹ if someone is "walking upright", they're walking with a straight back (as humans do)
- to scale** ¹¹ to climb (a mountain)
- in search of** ¹¹ if A is "in search of" B, A is looking for B
- a sample** ¹¹ a "sample" of a substance is a small quantity of it that shows you what it's like
- the GenBank** ¹¹ a collection of the nucleotide sequences of more than 300,000 organisms. The nucleotide sequences form the building blocks of DNA (an acid in the chromosomes in the centre of the cells of living things – DNA is an abbreviation of "deoxyribonucleic acid")
- a database** ¹¹ a collection of data/information in a computer. You can consult it / add to it...
- to match** ¹¹ if A "matches" B, A is similar to B in terms of colour / design, etc.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

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

- Ape
- Bear
- Polar bear
- Jawbone
- Mountain
- Mountaineer
- Footprint
- Yeti



2 Reading I

Look at the pictures from the Pre-reading activity. What do you think the article is about? Make notes. Then, read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

- Who saw the Yeti in 1925?
- Whose path was blocked by a Yeti?
- Who took some photos of Yeti footprints in 1951?
- Who claimed to have killed one?
- Who thinks he knows what the Yeti is?

Language focus The Past Perfect

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...samples of hair that had been collected from creatures..."

The writer has used the Past Perfect. Complete the following sentences with a past participle.

- I hadn't _____ the song before.
- She had already _____ the film.
- By the time I left, I'd already _____ the e-mail to them.
- I hadn't _____ anything so I was really hungry.

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Would you like to work for Google? Why? Why not? What type of company would you like to work for? What amenities would you like at work? Why? What amenities are there where you work?

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



Answers on page 44

Pre-reading

What employee benefits / amenities / perks / food / drink, etc. are there where you work? Make a list. For example: a coffee machine, free parking, health insurance, a gym, a canteen (an office restaurant)...

Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Which amenities from Google would you like to have? Why?

Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why are there free bikes and scooters for employees?
2. What's the idea behind all the amenities in Google?
3. What did one ex-employee say about the interview process?
4. What did another ex-employee say about discipline in the office?
5. What did another say about the type of work you'll do there?

Language focus The Past Passive

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...The building was completed in 1998..." The writer has used the Past Passive. Complete the sentences with any participles of your choice.

1. The e-mail was _____ last night.
2. The computer was _____ yesterday.
3. The photos were _____ on this camera.

IS GOOGLE THE BEST PLACE TO WORK?

According to *Fortune* magazine, the best company to work for is... Google! But is it really such a great place?

The Googleplex (Google's headquarters in Mountain View, California) is an impressive set of buildings. With about 200,000 square metres of office space, there's a replica of SpaceShipOne in the lobby, a dinosaur skeleton in the gardens and a playground slide that will take you from one floor to the next. The building was completed in 1998.

There are several café areas offering free drinks and food, fully-stocked snack rooms, nap rooms and games rooms with video games, billiards and table tennis. There are free bikes and scooters so employees can get from one building to another, as well as a gym, a free laundry room, two small swimming pools and several sand volleyball courts.

There's also a sports complex with a roller hockey rink, basketball courts, a bowling alley and a mini-golf putting green, not to mention the subsidised massages (100,000 hours were provided in 2012).

So, what's the idea behind all this "fun"? As one manager explained, the main reason for having so many amenities

is to encourage productivity and creativity. While employees are relaxing, they can chat about their projects and get feedback on ideas... and hopefully create something that makes the company even more money!

This may sound like a dream job, but not everyone thinks it's such a great place. A recent thread on the website Quora* asked the question, "What's the worst part about working at Google?" Here are some of the answers.

"I worked at one of the larger non-MV [Mountain View] campuses, and the only intellectual stimulation I encountered in my time there was the interview process," said one ex-employee.

"There was no discipline in the offices. People chatted about random things on the e-mailing lists, often insulting each other," said another employee.

"The environment is amazing, people are smart and decent and Google's mission is something to be proud of as an employee. However, if you enter the business thinking that you'll somehow have a hand in steering that mission, it's not the place for you. Real decisions are made at the absolute highest levels only. Everything else requires very little thought," said another.

Would you like to work there? ☺

VIDEO

YouTube

Go on a mini-tour of the Googleplex. Search YouTube for "Inside the Googleplex"

*QUORA

Quora is a question-and-answer website created, edited and organised by its community of users. The company was founded in June 2009.

GLOSSARY

- a headquarters **n**
the main office for a large company. Also known as an HQ
- a playground **n**
an area where children play, often in a park, with swings, slides, roundabouts, etc.
- a slide **n**
an object in a playground or park that you slide (go) down. It has steps for you to climb to the top
- a nap **n**
a short sleep during the day
- an amenity **n**
nice/fun/useful things at work that you can enjoy using, such as a gym, a restaurant...
- feedback **n**
information/criticism from other people about something you've done or made
- a thread **n**
in online discussions, a "thread" is a series of messages that people write as replies to each other. A single topic of conversation typically has many "threads"
- a campus **n**
an area of land that has the main buildings of a university / company, etc. in it
- to encounter **v**
to find
- random things **n**
if people chat about "random things", they chat about anything and everything, and nothing in particular
- smart **adj**
intelligent / clever
- decent **adj**
someone "decent" is honest / nice, etc.
- a mission **n**
a company's "mission" is a description of its main focus and purpose and the things it believes in
- proud **adj**
if you're "proud" of something, you're pleased about it
- to have a hand in **exp**
if you "have a hand in" creating something, you help to make it
- to steer **v**
if you "steer" something, you help to control it and move it in the right direction

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What are some of your favourite airports? Why do you like them? What are some of your least favourites? What do you like/dislike about flying?

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



Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What do you usually do in the airport when you're waiting for your flight? Make a list. For example: *listen to music, read a newspaper, have a coffee...*

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Which airport would you like to visit? Why?

3 Reading II

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

1. You can relax in a Jacuzzi.
2. There's an aquarium there.
3. A dog owner is walking around with a therapy dog.
4. You can walk through a rainforest.
5. There's a place where you can do some yoga.

4 Language focus Prepositions

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...in airports around the world..." Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. They're _____ the garden.
2. It's _____ the table.
3. We're _____ the meeting room.
4. The books are _____ the bed.

14 FUN THINGS TO DO AT THE AIRPORT

What do you like to do at the airport when you're waiting for your flight? The travel **comparison website** CheapFlights.co.uk **compiled a list** of some of the many things you can do (mostly for free) in airports around the world. Here are some of them.

You can...

- ...play table tennis at Mitchell Airport (Milwaukee, USA).
- ...go for a swim or relax in a Jacuzzi at Singapore's Changi Airport.
- ...get your teeth **whitened**, check your blood pressure or have a medical **check-up** at Incheon Airport (Seoul, South Korea).
- ...admire a 14-metre statue of Gollum from Lord of the Rings in Wellington Airport (New Zealand).
- ...observe fish in an **aquarium** in Vancouver International Airport (Canada).
- ...do some **star-gazing** in the **planetarium** at Tokyo Haneda Airport (Japan).
- ...doze off in one of the specially-designed "sleeping chairs" in Amsterdam Airport Schiphol (the Netherlands).
- ...pet Casey the **therapy dog** at Miami International Airport (Florida, USA). The dog walks around the terminal with her owner and anyone is welcome to touch her.
- ...go to a Hello Kitty-themed bathroom in Taipei Airport (Taiwan).
- ...walk through an indoor rainforest at Kuala Lumpur International Airport (Malasia).
- ...go ice skating on a synthetic **rink** in Incheon Airport (Seoul, South Korea).
- ...enjoy a musical concert at Nashville International Airport (Tennessee, USA), where they hold up to 100 concerts per year.
- ...go for a **jog** on a special running **track** at Charles de Gaulle airport (Paris, France).

- ...do some yoga in a specially-designed studio at Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (Texas, USA).

These days, there's a lot more to airports than restaurants and shops! ☺

GLOSSARY

a comparison website n
a website that looks at the prices of similar things. For example, prices for a type of camera / a holiday / flights, etc.

to compile a list v
to write a series of things, with one piece of information below the next

to whiten v
if you get your teeth "whitened", you put a substance on them to make them whiter

a (medical) check-up n
if you have a "check-up", a doctor looks at your body and writes a report about you

an aquarium n
a building, often in a zoo, where there are fish and underwater animals

star-gazing n
observing the stars and sky at night

a planetarium n
a building where lights are shone on a ceiling to represent the planets and stars

to doze off v
if you "doze off", you go to sleep

to pet v
if you "pet" an animal, you touch it in a nice/gentle way

a therapy dog n
a dog that people in hospitals / nursing homes / retirement homes, etc. can touch. Touching it makes them feel good

a rink n
a large area covered with ice where people go to ice-skate

a jog n
if you "go for a jog", you run in order to get fit and healthy

a track n
a piece of ground, often oval-shaped, that people run around (or along) in a race or in order to get fit, etc.

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it What do you do to keep track of your expenses? When was the last time you spent more than £100 (more or less)? What did you buy? How careful are you with your money?

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

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

What sort of questions could you ask in the following places? Think of one typical question for each place: *a bank, a supermarket, a restaurant, a train station, a shop.*

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to five short dialogues involving money. Listen once and write down where each dialogue is taking place. Choose from the list below.

- bank supermarket shop
 restaurant train station

- Dialogue 1: _____
- Dialogue 2: _____
- Dialogue 3: _____
- Dialogue 4: _____
- Dialogue 5: _____

3 Listening II

Read the definitions of the words and expressions. Then, listen again and say which dialogue they appear in. Write *bank, supermarket, restaurant, train station or shop.*

- Off-peak ticket** – a ticket that you can buy at a time when demand is less.
- Discount coupon** – a piece of paper that gives you a reduction in the price of something.
- Store card** – a card that you can use at a shop. It gives you points every time you buy things there.
- Interest** – money paid at a certain rate.
- Receipt** – a piece of paper with information about something you bought.
- Loan** – an amount of money you borrow.
- Monthly instalments** – the amount of money you pay back every month.
- Voucher** – a piece of paper that gives you a reduction on the price of something.
- Bill** – a piece of paper that tells you how much you have to pay for something.
- Refund** – an amount of money a shop gives you if you return an item.
- APR** – the Annual Percentage Rate: a total amount of interest, including all costs and fees for the year. Some companies advertise monthly interest amounts, which is confusing.

4 Language focus Modal verbs

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording from this page: "...Could I get a refund, please?..." The speaker has made a request with a modal verb. Write three more requests that you could make in any of the places mentioned in the audio script.

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

Audio script

5 money conversations!

Note!

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

1

Customer: Erm, I've just been checking the bill and there seems to be a (1) _____. We never ordered this item, and we only had one of these.

Waiter: Oh, I'm sorry. I'll just go and print it off for you again.

Customer: And I've got this "buy one get one free" voucher for a (2) _____ here.

Waiter: I'm afraid those are only valid during the week. I'll be back in a minute with the new bill.

Manager: Well, for a loan of £6,000 over a period of 60 (5) _____, you'll be paying £110.50 per month on an APR of 4%. The total amount you'll have paid toward interest is £629.95, so the sum (6) _____ including the loan and interest payments will be £6,629.95.

Customer: Perfect.

2

Customer: Oh, hi, erm, I bought these (3) _____ last week, but they don't fit properly. Could I get a refund, please?

Assistant: I'm sorry we don't give refunds, but I can give you some vouchers to use at the store.

Customer: OK.

Assistant: Have you got the receipt?

Customer: Erm, no, I think I've left it at (4) _____.

Assistant: I'm afraid I can't deal with any returns unless you've got the receipt.

Customer: Oh, it's just that I've come all the way from Barking and I won't be coming back for... [fades out]

4

Assistant: That's £44 and 56 pence. Have you got a store card?

Customer: Yes, and I've got these discount coupons.

Assistant: OK. That's £42.67 pence, please?

Customer: Here you are. [He gives the shop assistant his credit card.]

Assistant: Could you key your PIN (7) _____ in, please?

5

Customer: How much is a single ticket to Kettering, please?

Clerk: Are you travelling today?

Customer: Yes.

Clerk: That'll be £85.

Customer: £85! It'd be cheaper to go by (8) _____.

Clerk: If you book over the internet in advance, you can get off-peak tickets for as little as £20.

Customer: Well, I need to go today. I think I'll rent a (9) _____.

Clerk: OK, have a nice day.

3

Manager: So, we've been looking over your request for a loan and everything seems to be in order.

Customer: That's great. So, erm, what would the monthly instalments be?



Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it

When was the last time you were sick? What was wrong? Have you ever taken any days off work? What for? Do people get sick a lot in the company where you work? Why? Why not? Why do some people take off more days than others?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for leading English-language exams.

TRACK 15: ENGLISHMAN & ENGLISHWOMAN

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the list below. In what ways can these things affect our happiness at work?

- Travel distance to and from work.
- Working hours.
- Number of official holidays.
- Work colleagues.
- Pay / salary.
- Opportunities for promotion.
- Bonuses.
- Staff amenities: a gym, a pool...
- Company perks: a company car, medical insurance...
- In-house training.
- Further education.
- Flexible timetables.
- Opportunities for overtime.
- Meaningful work.
- Supportive bosses.
- Profit sharing.
- Paid sabbaticals.
- Opportunities to bring your dog to work.

Other?

2 Reading I

You're going to read an article about staff sickness. What factors do you think affect how often people take days off? Think of some positive and negative reasons. Then, read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. How much does worker absenteeism cost British businesses a year?
2. What effect does strong employment protection and generous sick pay have?
3. What effect does profit-sharing have on staff sickness?
4. What else can reduce staff sickness?
5. What's the difference between the number of hours worked by the British and Germans?

BUSINESS NEWS

STAFF SICKNESS SHOCK!



WHERE ARE ALL MY EMPLOYEES?

Have you been off sick lately? Worker absenteeism is a big problem worldwide.

In Britain, it costs businesses £32bn a year. However, a study by Dr Wen Wang and Professor Roger Seifert of the Wolverhampton Business School has shown that the number of companies in the UK affected by high levels of employee sickness is down from 17% in 2004 to just 10% in recent years. But why?

One reason is that Britain has weaker employment protection laws and lower sick pay. "Strong employment protection and generous sick pay was found to contribute to increased staff sickness in countries such as Germany and France,"

Dr Wang explained.

But there were several positive reasons too. Profit-sharing among staff and a good working atmosphere were also linked to lower staff sickness in the UK. "Our results also show that a friendly and supportive working environment can reduce sickness," Wang said.

In another report, it was found that the British work six hours less than their German counterparts. Britons were also most likely to include lunching, networking and answering e-mails out of hours in their definition of what constituted "work".

A British worker is a happy worker, or so it seems! ☺

FAST FACT

The British work an average of 37.6 hours per week. The Koreans work about 44.6 hours per week!

GLOSSARY

- off (sick)** *exp* if you're "off sick", you don't go to work because you don't feel well
- absenteeism** *n* if there's a high level of "absenteeism", many people don't go to work, often because they're sick
- down** *exp* if a number is "down", it has decreased / gone down
- employment protection laws** *exp* laws that protect workers' rights
- sick pay** *n* money you receive while you're sick/ill
- profit-sharing** *n* a system in which the people who work for a company receive a share of the profits
- linked to** *exp* connected to
- supportive** *adj* someone who is "supportive" is kind and helpful to people who need help
- a counterpart** *n* your "counterpart" is another person who has a similar job/position in a different place or another company
- networking** *n* meeting and chatting to people at parties/conferences, etc. who might be useful to you in your job
- to constitute** *vb* if A constitutes B, A is the same as B

THE MAGIC AGE OF

28

Just recently, 28-year-old New Zealander Eleanor Catton became the youngest ever winner of the **Booker prize***. Here are some other people who had done great things by the age of 28.

Q uentin Tarantino made his first film *Reservoir Dogs*. It was a **smash hit**.

David Bowie released his album *Young Americans*, which was a break with his **glam rock** past. Also, his single *Fame* gave him his first American **number-one hit**.

Four days after his 28th birthday, Mark Zuckerberg **floated** Facebook on the **stock market**. It instantly made him a **paper billionaire** many times over.

Alexander the Great had conquered most of his empire by the age of 28 – an empire which **stretched** from the Himalayas in India to the Ionian Sea off Greece.

At 28, Danish physicist Niels Bohr revolutionised science by publishing his theory of the atom.

At 28, Alexander Graham Bell was in the middle of inventing the telephone – the **breakthrough** came a week after his 29th birthday.

At the age of 28, Ludwig L. Zamenhof

invented the universal language Esperanto.

Philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche published his first book *The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music*.

Charles Dickens began **serialising** his fourth novel *The Old Curiosity Shop* in the weekly magazine he was editing, *Master Humphrey's Clock*.

By the age of 28, William Shakespeare had written the plays *The Taming of the Shrew*, *Titus Andronicus* and *The Comedy of Errors*.

From his station in Nova Scotia (Canada), Guglielmo Marconi transmitted the first radio message to cross the Atlantic from North America to England.

Irish novelist James Joyce had finished *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* and had started work on his **masterpiece** *Ulysses*.

Elizabeth Taylor won an Oscar for Best Actress for her part in the film *Butterfield 8*. She also became the highest-paid female actress in history when she signed a \$1m contract to star in the movie *Cleopatra*. 🌱

HAVE YOU WRITTEN A BOOK YET?

MAN BOOKER PRIZE

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is a literary prize awarded each year for the best original full-length novel written in English. It used to be for citizens of the Commonwealth only, but from 2014 onwards, authors from anywhere in the world will be considered. The 2013 winner was *The Luminaries* by New Zealand author Eleanor Catton.

27 CLUB

Members of the 27 Club are famous people who died at the age of 27. A few musicians on the list include Jimi Hendrix (1970), Janis Joplin (1970), Jim Morrison (1971), Kurt Cobain (1994) and Amy Winehouse (2011).

GLOSSARY

- a smash hit** ⇨ a very popular and successful film
- glam rock** ⇨ a style of rock and pop music that developed in the UK in the early 1970s
- a number-one hit** ⇨ a song that is number one in the music charts (a list of the most popular songs)
- to float** ⇨ if a company director "floats" a company, he/she sells shares in the company
- the stock market** ⇨ the general activity of buying stocks and shares, and the people and institutions that organise it
- a paper billionaire** ⇨ someone who is a billionaire because of all the things they own (shares / properties, etc.) – however, they don't have a billion pounds in the bank
- to stretch** ⇨ if an empire "stretches" from area A to area B, it goes from area A to B
- a breakthrough** ⇨ if a scientist has a "breakthrough", they suddenly discover something important or new
- to serialise** ⇨ if you "serialise" a book, you publish it in small parts – chapter by chapter, for example
- a masterpiece** ⇨ an extremely good painting, novel, film or other work of art

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

Think about it Do you ever listen to Country music? Why? Why not? What Country music stars do you like? How many Country music musicians could you name? Is Country music popular in your country? Why? Why not? What type of things do Country stars usually sing about?

© TRACK 17: ENGLISHMEN

MUSIC... IN ENGLISH

Country Pop

by Olivia Spector

Country-Pop is a mixture of Country Music and Pop. Several Country artists have had **crossover success** in the pop music **charts**. Here are a few of them.



Carrie Underwood
Singer-songwriter Carrie Underwood (1983) is known as the "Reigning Queen of Country". In 2005, she won the TV show *American Idol*. Her first single, *Inside Your Heaven*, became a **number-one hit** on the **Billboard Hot 100**. Her **debut album**, *Some Hearts*, became the best-selling album of all **genres** in 2006, selling more than 7 million copies, and **beating** superstars such as Madonna and Justin Timberlake.

Song extract from *Inside Your Heaven*.

*When minutes turn to days and years,
When mountains fall, I'll still be here,
Holding you until the day I die.*



Taylor Swift
Taylor Alison Swift (1989) is an American singer-songwriter. She was raised in Wyomissing (Pennsylvania) but moved to Nashville (Tennessee) at the age of 14 to **pursue a career** in country music. The release of Swift's **eponymous** debut album in 2006 established her as a country music star. However, her singles *Love Story*

and *You Belong with Me* had success as pop songs too. Many of Taylor's songs are about her former boyfriends.

Song extract from *Mean*.

*And I can see you years from now in a bar,
Talking over a football game,
With that same big loud opinion,
But nobody's listening,
Washed up and ranting about the same
old bitter things,
Drunk and grumbling on about how I can't sing,
But all you are is mean.*



Florida Georgia Line

Florida Georgia Line duo Brian Kelley and Tyler Hubbard met at Belmont University in 2012. They wrote songs together and performed at local clubs between classes. Their album, *Here's to the Good Times*, reached number seven on the **Billboard 200** and peaked at number two on **Billboard's Top Country Albums**. In April 2013, they recorded a **remix** of their hit *Cruise* with hip-hop artist Nelly, which reached number five in the charts, and officially confirmed them as a Country-Pop crossover success.

Song extract from *Cruise*.

*She was sipping on Southern and singing
Marshall Tucker,
We were falling in love in the sweet heart of
summer,
She hopped right up into the cab of my truck
and said,
"Fire it up! Let's go get this thing stuck!"* ☺

GLOSSARY

crossover success *n*

if a Country music star (for example) has "crossover success", their songs are also popular as Pop songs (for example)

the charts *n*

a list of the most popular songs

reigning *adj*

a "reigning" queen is a queen who is ruling (in power) at the moment

a number-one hit *n*

a song that's at the top of the charts

the Billboard Hot 100 *n*

the list of the 100 most popular songs in the USA

a debut album *n*

the first album of a singer/group, etc.

a genre *n*

a type of music: reggae / blues, etc.

to beat *vb*

if you "beat" someone, you win a competition that you're both in

to pursue a career *cap*

if you "pursue a career" as a musician (for example), you become a professional musician

eponymous *adj*

a singer's "eponymous" album has the same name as the singer

football *n* *US*

American football – a game played with an oval-shaped ball. The game with the round ball is "soccer" in US English

washed up *adj*

old and tired

to rant *vb*

to talk loudly and angrily

bitter *adj*

someone who is "bitter" is angry about something

to grumble *vb*

to talk angrily about something you aren't happy about

mean *adj*

cruel / nasty / not nice

a duo *n*

two people in a group / a comedy act, etc.

to perform *vb*

if you "perform" in a club, you play music in that club

a remix *n*

a new version of a piece of music. Often, parts of song/music have been adapted or changed

to sip *vb*

if you "sip" a drink, you drink small amounts of it slowly

Southern *n*

Southern Comfort: an American liqueur (a strong, sweet alcoholic drink) made from alcohol, fruit, spices and whiskey

to hop up *cap*

if you "hop up" into a place, you jump into it

a cab *n*

the front part of a truck (see next entry) where the driver and passenger sit

a truck *n*

a large vehicle for transporting goods. A "lorry" in British English

fire it up! *cap*

start the car! / start the truck!

SHOPPING

Practical English to use in English-speaking countries. **This month:** *Shopping*

Useful words



Aisle



Toilets / bathroom



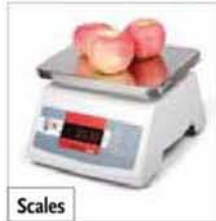
Shelf



Credit/debit card



Receipt



Scales



(Shopping) trolley



Escalator



Exit



Plastic bag / carrier bag



(Shopping) basket



Coins



Notes / banknotes



(Shop/store) manager



Checkout assistant



Checkout till / cash till



Self-checkout / self-service checkout



Sales assistant / shop assistant

Extra words

- **Department store** – a very large shop with different sections: toys, food, etc.
- **Shopping centre** – a large building with many separate shops.
- **Floor** – a level in a shop: ground floor, first floor, second floor, etc.
- **Menswear/womenswear department** – the place in the shop where there are clothes for men/women.
- **Changing rooms** – a little room where you can try on clothes.
- **Cafeteria** – a restaurant where you can buy a coffee / a sandwich, etc.
- **Store card** – a card that gives you points every time you buy something.
- **Refund** – if you get a “refund”, you return an item you bought and the shop returns your money.
- **Discount** – if there’s a “discount”, a product costs less than normal.
- **Coupon** – a little piece of paper with a discount on a particular product.

What you ask

- Where’s the sports department, please?
- I’d like to return this skirt, please.
- Is the café on the second floor?
- Where can I get toothpaste, please?
- What time do you close, please?
- Are you open on Sundays?
- Is there somewhere I can try this on, please?
- Do you have this in a larger/smaller size, please?

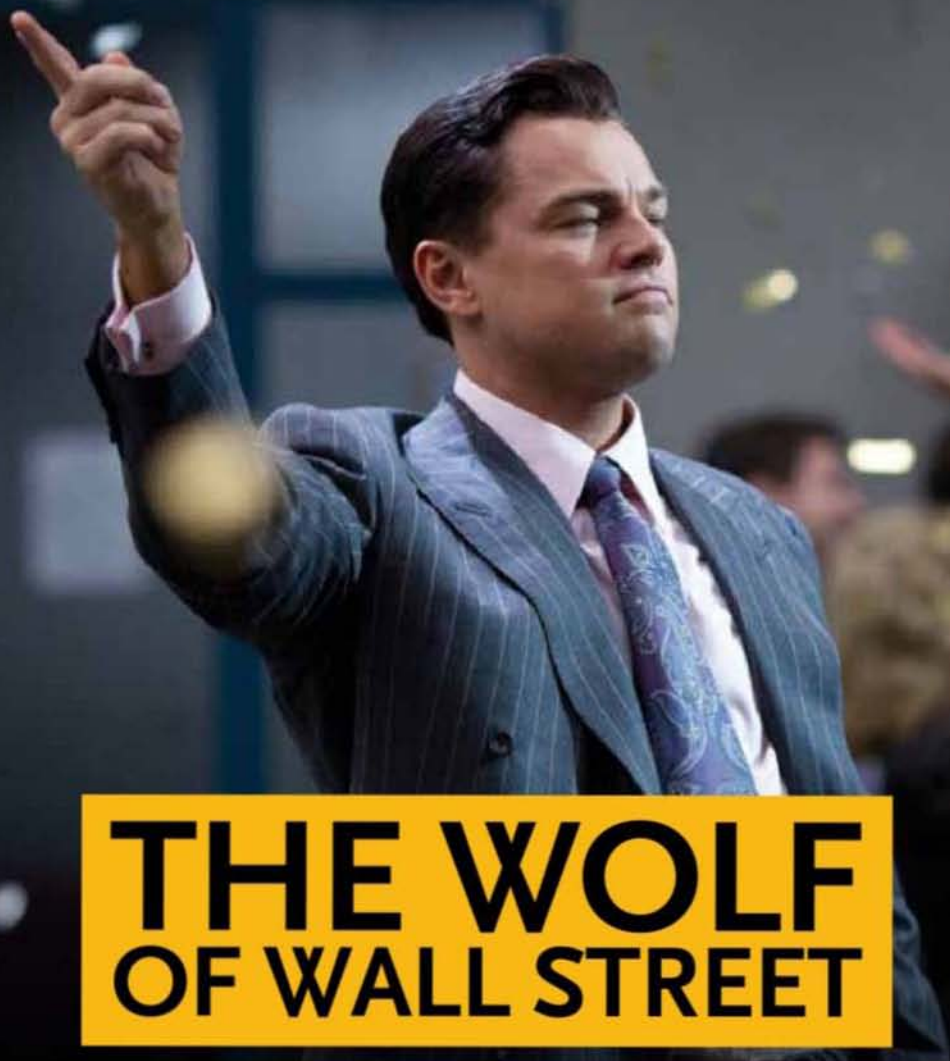
What you hear

- Have you got a store card?
- Shall I wrap it for you?
- Will you be paying by cash or credit card?
- We’re open from 9am till 6pm, all through the week.
- The changing rooms are just over there.
- You can bring it back and get a refund if you keep the receipt.

Dialogue: At the department store

Bob is in a department store. He needs some help so he’s speaking to a shop assistant.
[Listen once and complete the text with the correct words.]

Customer: Excuse me, do you know where the cereal is, please?
Assistant: Yes, it’s down there on the right – three (1) _____ down.
Customer: Oh, and do you know where the (2) _____ are, please?
Assistant: They’re on the third floor.
Customer: And the fruit and (3) _____ section?
Assistant: It’s at the back of the supermarket – just over there.
Customer: Oh, and where’s the sports (4) _____?
Assistant: It’s on the 2nd floor.
Customer: And the (5) _____?
Assistant: It’s on the 6th floor.
Customer: Great. Sorry, but where’s the (6) _____?
Assistant: It’s just over there.
Customer: Are you open on (7) _____?
Assistant: Yes, we are.
Customer: Oh, I wanted to try this shirt on. Do you know where the changing rooms are?
Assistant: You’ll have to go back to the (8) _____ department on the 4th floor and try it on there. This is the supermarket – there aren’t any changing rooms here.
Customer: OK. Great. Thanks a lot.
Assistant: My pleasure.
Customer: Oh, and just one other (9) _____
Assistant: Excuse me. [to a colleague] Frank! Frank!
Frank: Yeah, what?
Assistant: Could you deal with this gentleman, please? [to the customer] I’m sorry, but there’s been an emergency and I’ve got to go and stack some (10) _____.
Customer: Oh, right, well, then, erm, Frank, I was just wondering whether you could tell me... [fades out]



BUY, BUY, BUY!

VIDEO

YouTube

Watch the trailer for the film. Search YouTube for "The Wolf of Wall Street Official Trailer".

THE WOLF OF WALL STREET



Directed by Martin Scorsese. Starring Leonardo DiCaprio, Jonah Hill and Matthew McConaughey.

Based on the life of con artist Jordan Belfort.

GLOSSARY

- a comedy-drama** *n* a film that's about a serious topic but that also has funny parts in it so it's like a comedy
- a con artist** *n* someone who makes money illegally by tricking people
- worthless** *adj* something that's "worthless" has no value and isn't worth anything
- stocks and shares** *cp* documents that show you own a part of a company
- a brokerage firm** *n* a company that buys and sells stocks and shares
- a stockbroker** *n* a person who buys and sells stocks and shares
- penny stocks** *n* stocks that are worth very little money or no money at all
- an inflated price** *n* a price for something that's much higher than the true value of that thing
- to pump** *up vb* if you "pump up" a price (for example), you increase it (often artificially)
- to dump** *vb* if you "dump" stocks and shares, you sell them
- to crash** *vb* if prices "crash", they fall/decrease quickly and suddenly
- consummate** *adj* a "consummate" con man, for example, is someone who is very good at being a con man
- naive** *adj* a "naive" person doesn't have much experience. They often believe things that obviously aren't true
- greedy** *adj* someone who is "greedy" wants more of something than is necessary
- a swindler** *n* someone who makes money illegally by tricking people
- to host** *vb* if you "host" a party, you organise it, invite the guests, buy the food for it, etc.
- securities fraud** *n* the crime of making money illegally by selling stocks and shares that are worthless or by providing false information about them, etc.
- money laundering** *n* the process of making money obtained illegally (through drug trafficking, etc.) appear to be from legitimate sources (from a real business, for example)
- integrity** *n* if someone has "integrity", they're honest
- a motivational speaker** *n* someone who speaks in public about how you can make money / become a better person / be successful / face your fears, etc.

THE WOLF OF WALL STREET

The *Wolf of Wall Street* is a **comedy-drama** that's directed by Martin Scorsese. It's based on the life of Jordan Belfort – a real-life **con artist** who made his money by tricking people into buying **worthless stocks and shares**. The film stars Leonardo DiCaprio (as Belfort), Jonah Hill and Matthew McConaughey.

In the 1990s, Jordan Belfort (9th July 1962) founded the **brokerage firm** Stratton Oakmont. The company employed over 1,000 **stockbrokers** who used high-pressure tactics to sell **penny stocks** at **inflated prices**. After artificially **pumping up** the value, Belfort and others would **dump** their own shares before prices **crashed**. "He is the **consummate** con man," explained Dianne Nygaard, a Kansas City (Missouri) lawyer who represented some of his victims. "Winning the confidence of the **naive**, the trusting and the **greedy** by calculatedly selling people what they wanted to believe."

During his years as a stock **swindler**, Belfort spent much of his money on drink, drugs and partying. In 1996, a drunken Belfort **sank** the 40-metre luxury yacht the *Nadine* (originally built for fashion icon Coco Chanel) off the east coast of Sardinia. He also once **hosted** a massive party complete with a marching band, dancing horses and a

roller-skating monkey.

Belfort was eventually arrested in 1998 for **securities fraud** and **money laundering**. After co-operating with the FBI, he served 22 months in prison and was ordered to pay back \$110.4 million to investors.

Belfort now claims that he's a changed man. "I was not a good guy back in the day," he explained. "But I'm a good guy now, I am. I live my life with such **integrity**." He's published two memoirs: *The Wolf of Wall Street* and *Catching the Wolf of Wall Street* – both of which have been published in approximately forty countries and translated into eighteen languages. He's also become a **motivational speaker**.

"What separates Jordan's story from others like it, is the brutal honesty in which he talks about the mistakes that he's made in his life..." explained Leonardo DiCaprio. "Jordan stands as a shining example of the transformative qualities of ambition and hard work, and in that regard he a true motivator."

But despite the change, Belfort still owes millions to his victims. Will he ever pay it back? Only Belfort knows the answer to that. ☺



TOP 20 PHRASAL VERBS!



1



Give up

If you "give up" doing something, you stop doing it.

"She gave up smoking."

2



Call off

If you "call off" an event, you cancel it.

"They called off the meeting."

3



Look after

If you "look after" someone, you take care of them.

"He looked after me while I was sick."

4



Put off

If you "put something off", you postpone it and do it at a later time.

"They put off the tennis match because of the weather."

5



Carry on

To continue.

"Carry on doing that until I get back."

6



Look forward to

If you're "looking forward to" something, you're excited and pleased about it.

"We're really looking forward to the trip."

7



Break up

If two people "break up", they stop having a relationship.

"They broke up after three months together."

8

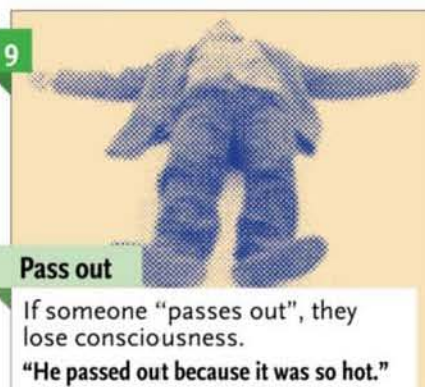


Deal with

If you "deal with" a problem, you try to find a solution to it.

"We're dealing with it."

9

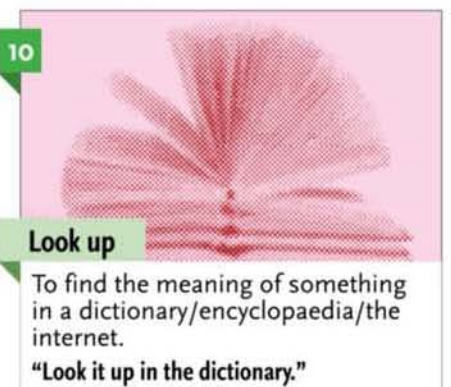


Pass out

If someone "passes out", they lose consciousness.

"He passed out because it was so hot."

10



Look up

To find the meaning of something in a dictionary/encyclopaedia/the internet.

"Look it up in the dictionary."

11 

Turn into
To become.
"The situation soon turned into a nightmare."

12 

Hang up
To end a telephone conversation by putting down the phone.
"She wished him a happy birthday then hung up."

13 

Call back
To return a telephone call.
"I'll call you back later."

14 

Pick up
To take something in your hands.
"I picked up the money from the ground then left."

15 

Speak up
To speak more loudly.
"Could you speak up, please? I can't hear you from here."

16 


Come up with
To think of something.
"I think we've come up with a good solution to the problem."

17 


Get along
If you "get along" with someone, you have a good relationship with them.
"I get along really well with my brother."

18 


Make up
To invent.
"You made up that story, didn't you?"

19 

Turn up
To arrive at a place.
"He turned up half-an-hour late."

20 

End up
If you "end up" somewhere, you arrive at that place eventually.
"We ended up at Tom's house last night."



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Objective To learn some business tips from world-famous entrepreneurs.

Think about it Have you ever bought any luxury branded goods? What are some of your favourite luxury brands? Have you got anything from Burberry? Why did you buy it?

IT'S GOOD TO
HAVE A BIT
OF LUXURY IN
YOUR LIFE!

ANGELA AHRENDTS

While Angela Ahrendts was CEO of luxury brand Burberry (from 2006-2013), she increased the value of the company from £2bn to £7bn during the global economic recession! So, how did she do it? Here are four possible reasons.

1 Control

Burberry is a British luxury fashion house that's famous for its trench coats. Angela joined the company in January 2006, and took up the position of CEO on 1st July that same year, replacing Rose Marie Bravo. Her number-one objective was to regain control of the brand. "We had 23 licensees around the world, each doing something different," she explained in an interview. So, Angela set about buying back the licenses, so the company could control the brand. "In luxury, ubiquity will kill you," she added. "It means you're not really luxury anymore. And we were becoming ubiquitous."

2 Image

Next, Angela decided to work on the company image, taking one brand in particular as inspiration for the change, "If I look to any company as a model, it's Apple," she told *The Wall Street Journal* in 2010. "They're a brilliant design company working to create a lifestyle, and that's the way I see us." And she added, "From Apple to Starbucks, I love the consistency – knowing that anywhere in the world you can depend on having the same experience in the store or being served a latte with the same taste and in the same cup. That's great branding." She appointed Christopher Bailey as the new "brand czar," and announced, "Anything that the consumer sees – anywhere in the world – will go through his office. No exceptions."

3 Focus

As part of the re-branding, Angela focused on two key areas: the British aspect of the company and music. "We are British, everything we do has got to be quintessentially British. The music, the models, everything," she explained. As part of this re-branding, they used British stars such as Kate Moss and Emma Watson in Burberry campaigns. Since Angela arrived, they've also sponsored music groups, concerts, musicians and festivals, as well as creating their own series of recordings with British artists as part of the Burberry Acoustic campaign.

4 Social media

In order to promote this new image, Angela relied heavily on social media. And it's been a huge success. In fact, in 2012, Burberry was named the world's most digitally-competent luxury brand by research group LuxuryLab. As a result of their efforts, they currently have over 16 million Facebook fans, and two million on Twitter. Burberry's Spring/Summer 2013 campaign went viral, with the teaser video gaining over one million YouTube views in just 48 hours.

Burberry coat, anyone? ☺

Bio - Angela Ahrendts

Angela Ahrendts is an American businesswoman. She was born in New Palestine (Indiana, USA) on 12th June 1960. She was the CEO of Burberry from 2006 until October 2013, when she left to join Apple. She studied at Ball State University (Indiana). She's married and has three children.

BURBERRY

Burberry is a British fashion house that was founded in 1856 by 21-year-old Thomas Burberry. He opened his first shop in Basingstoke (Hampshire, England). The company is most famous for its trench coats, which were originally designed in 1914 for soldiers fighting in World War I. Burberry now has over 500 stores around the world and annual revenues of over \$3 billion.

VIDEO

YouTube

Listen to Angela talking about her leadership style. Search YouTube for "Angela Ahrendts, Burberry CEO, On Her Leadership Style".

GLOSSARY

a CEO ^{uhhr}
a Chief Executive Officer – the person who is responsible for the operation of a company

a luxury brand ⁿⁱ
high quality, expensive products: a Rolls Royce, for example

a fashion house ⁿⁱ
a company that makes and designs clothes

a trench coat ⁿⁱ
a long coat to protect you from the rain/cold

a brand ⁿⁱ
a product (such as Coca Cola, Fanta, etc.) with a unique design and image

a licensee ⁿⁱ
a person or company that has a licence to sell a product

ubiquity ⁿⁱ
the state of being everywhere; something "ubiquitous" seems to be everywhere

a lifestyle ⁿⁱ
a way of living your life: the clothes you wear, the food you eat, the things you do, etc.

a latte ⁿⁱ
a drink that consists of coffee with milk

a czar ⁿⁱ
an important person in the government, etc. who has to deal with a particular kind of problem. Before the Russian revolution (in 1917), the "czar" was the Russian emperor

quintessentially ^{adj}
if something is "quintessentially" British, for example, it's typically British

to go viral ^{v3p}
to become very popular on the internet

a teaser video ⁿⁱ
a short version of a film / advert, etc. with extracts from it that will hopefully make you want to see the full version

annual revenue ⁿⁱ
money that a company receives from sales, etc. every year

RECIPE

JAMIE OLIVER'S CAJUN RICE & TURKEY BURRITO

Try this delicious **burrito** with spicy chicken or turkey. Based on a recipe by celebrity chef Jamie Oliver. Recipe for two people.



Ingredients

- 1 lemon.
- 2 **cloves** of garlic.
- Olive oil.
- 1 red chilli (optional).
- 1 cup of rice.
- Salt and pepper.
- 300 grams of chicken or turkey.
- 4 spring onions.
- A bottle of **barbecue sauce**.
- 100 grams of **feta cheese** (or any other type).
- Chilli sauce (optional).
- 3 sticks of celery.
- 2 large **tortillas**.
- Natural yoghurt.
- 1 red pepper.
- A **handful** of coriander.



Process

1. About an hour before you want to eat, cook the rice. Then, let it cool. Alternatively, cook the rice, then **rinse** it in cold water.
2. Chop up all the vegetables: the celery, the spring onions, the chilli and the red pepper. Also, cut up the coriander **stalks** (keep the leaves for later).
3. Add some olive oil into a pan. Once it's hot, fry the vegetables. Add salt and pepper.
4. Once they're **browned**, add the cooked rice, some lemon **zest** and lemon juice.
5. Heat some oil in a frying pan. Cut up the turkey or chicken into strips and fry the meat until it's brown. Add three **tablespoons** of the barbecue sauce and **stir**. Cook for a minute or two.
6. For a fresh sauce, put four tablespoonfuls of yoghurt onto a plate. Then, **pour** a bit of the chilli sauce into the yoghurt and mix it together.
7. Heat up the tortillas. Once they're warm, place one of them on a plate. **Spoon** in half the rice, vegetables and meat. **Sprinkle** on some coriander leaves, some feta cheese and some of the yoghurt sauce.

Then, roll up the tortilla and make your burrito! 🌮

VIDEO



Watch Jamie Oliver make this delicious dish. Search YouTube for "Tasty Cajun Rice & Turkey Burrito | Jamie Oliver & Uncle Ben's".

GLOSSARY

- a burrito** *n*: a tortilla (see other entry) with meat / vegetables / cheese in it
- a clove** *n*: a "clove" of garlic is one of the sections of a garlic bulb
- barbecue sauce** *n*: a brown sauce with vinegar, tomatoes, sugar and spices. It's often used with meat
- feta cheese** *n*: a white cheese from Greece that's made from goats' or sheep's milk
- a tortilla** *n*: a round, thin flat type of bread
- a handful of** *exp*: an amount of food that you take in your hand
- to rinse** *vb*: when you "rinse" something, you wash it in water
- a stalk** *n*: The stalk of a flower, leaf or fruit is the thin part that joins it to the plant or tree
- to brown** *vb*: if you "brown" meat, you cook it for a short time in hot oil (often until it's dark brown on the outside)
- zest** *n*: the skin of a lemon/orange, etc.
- a tablespoon** *n*: a large spoon that's used to eat soup
- to stir** *vb*: if you "stir" food, you move it with a spoon so it mixes
- to pour** *vb*: to transfer/put liquid from one container to another
- to spoon in** *exp*: if you "spoon" food into a container, you put it there with a spoon
- to sprinkle** *vb*: if you "sprinkle" food A over food B, you put an amount of food A on top of food B

FILM SCRIPT

Real Language in action

SHERLOCK HOLMES



This action-adventure film was directed by Guy Ritchie and released in 2009. It's based on the famous *Sherlock Holmes* series created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930). The film stars Robert Downey, Jr. as Sherlock Holmes and Jude Law as Dr Watson. In the film, Holmes and Watson have to stop **villain** Lord Blackwood from taking **over the** British Empire. In this scene, Holmes and Watson are in prison after accidentally destroying a ship-builder's **warehouse**.

The Script

W=Watson H=Holmes

[Mary = Watson's girlfriend]

W: I haven't slept all night.

Not a wink. Why I ever believed [laughing] that I would get to have tea with Mary's parents is **beyond me** – having been **talked into** going with you.

H: You were **set upon**. Matter of self-defence.

W: I've been reviewing my notes of our **exploits** over the last seven months. Would you like to know my conclusion?

H: [mumbles]

W: I am psychologically **disturbed**.

H: How so?

W: Why else would I continually be **led into** situations where you deliberately **withhold** your plans from me? Why else?

H: You've never complained about my methods before.

W: I'm not complaining.

W: You're not? What do you call this?

W: How, how am I complaining? I never complain. When do I complain about you practising the violin at three in the morning? Or your **mess**? Your general **lack of hygiene**? Or the fact that you steal my clothes?

W: Er, we have a **barter system**.

W: When do I complain about you **setting fire to** my rooms?

W: Our rooms.

W: The rooms! When do I complain that you experiment on, on my dog?

W: Our dog.

W: On the, on the dog!

W: [interrupting] Gladstone is OUR dog!

W: Where I **do take issue**, is your campaign to **sabotage** my relationship with Mary!



VIDEO



To watch and read along to the clip, search YouTube for "Sherlock Holmes and Watson Bickering Scene HD".

GLOSSARY

- a villain** *n*: the bad/evil person in a film/book
- to take over** *phr vb*: if you "take over" something, you start to control it
- a warehouse** *n*: a large building for storing goods, etc.
- not (sleep) a wink** *exp*: if you "don't sleep a wink", you don't sleep at all
- beyond me** *exp*: if something is "beyond you", you can't understand it
- to talk into** *exp*: if you "talk someone into" doing something, you convince them to do it
- to set upon** *exp*: to attack
- an exploit** *n*: your "exploits" are the brave, interesting or funny things you've done
- to mumble** *vb*: to speak quietly and not clearly
- disturbed** *adj*: someone who is psychologically "disturbed" has been affected negatively by something and it's worrying them
- to lead into** *exp*: if you "lead A into" a situation, you take A into that situation
- to withhold** *vb*: if you "withhold" a piece of information, you don't tell anyone about it
- a mess** *n*: if there's a "mess", everything is dirty and untidy
- a lack of hygiene** *exp*: if someone has a "lack of hygiene", they aren't clean
- a barter system** *n*: a system in which you give someone something (food, for example) in return for another thing
- to set fire to** *exp*: to burn
- to take issue** *exp*: if you "take issue" with something, you don't like that thing and disagree with it
- to sabotage** *vb*: if you "sabotage" a plan, you stop it from happening

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What gadgets have you got at home? Do you ever need to use a photocopier? What for? What other machines do you use? Would you like to have a 3D printer? Why? What would you use it for?

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

Answers on page 44

Reading I

What do you think you can print with a 3D printer? Tick the items below.

 Cup <input type="checkbox"/>	 Rubber band <input type="checkbox"/>
 Pistol <input type="checkbox"/>	 Spoon <input type="checkbox"/>
 Dishwasher <input type="checkbox"/>	 Toy figure <input type="checkbox"/>
 Car <input type="checkbox"/>	 Circuit board <input type="checkbox"/>
 Lego block <input type="checkbox"/>	 Screw <input type="checkbox"/>
 (Door) handle <input type="checkbox"/>	 Knife <input type="checkbox"/>
 Guitar <input type="checkbox"/>	

Reading I

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

Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What are scientists hoping they might be able to print in the future?
2. Who built a replica of a car?
3. What did the company Defense Distributed create?
4. How much could a complex 3D printer cost?
5. What do you need to do if you want to create a gadget with moving parts?
6. What potential legal issues are there with 3D printers?

Language focus

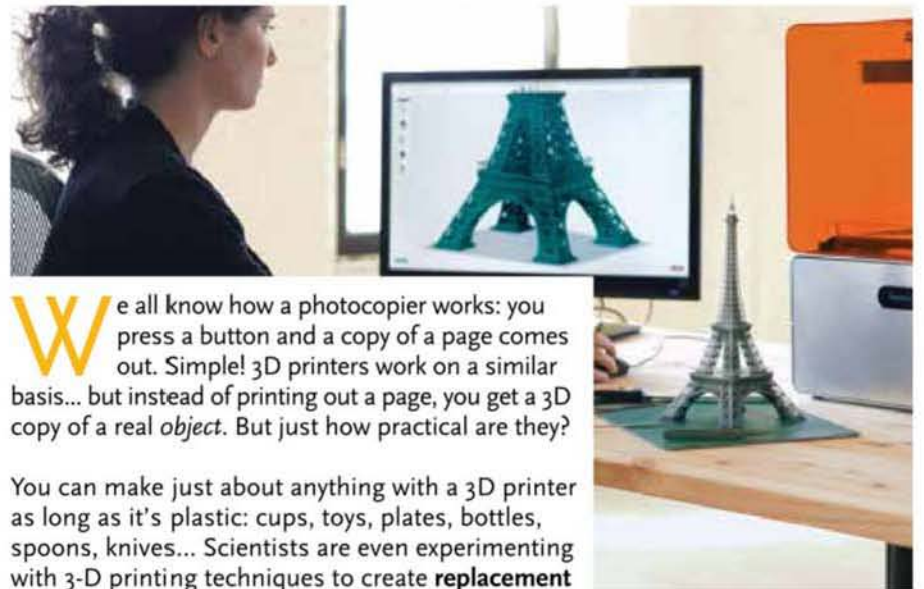
Compound adjectives

3D is an abbreviation of "three-dimensional", which is a compound adjective. Complete the following sentences with the correct words from below.

day speaking mile storey

1. We live in a four-_____ building.
2. She went on a 10-_____ run.
3. I went on a three-_____ holiday.
4. He lives in a German-_____ town.

THE PROS AND CONS OF 3D PRINTERS!



We all know how a photocopier works: you press a button and a copy of a page comes out. Simple! 3D printers work on a similar basis... but instead of printing out a page, you get a 3D copy of a real *object*. But just how practical are they?

You can make just about anything with a 3D printer as long as it's plastic: cups, toys, plates, bottles, spoons, knives... Scientists are even experimenting with 3-D printing techniques to create **replacement** body parts (including ears and noses) and possibly even **internal organs** one day.

The printing process is fairly complex. Working from a 3D digital plan, the printer adds **layer** upon layer of plastic until the object is completed. 3D printers can be used to make complex machines. For example, Ivan Sentsch of Auckland, New Zealand, printed off car parts so he could build a **replica** of an Aston Martin DB4 sports car. And high tech gunsmith group Defense Distributed built and test-fired the world's first 3D-printed **firearm**.

So, how practical are 3D printers? Unfortunately, there are several issues. For a start, they're pretty expensive. Even a fairly basic one can cost about \$1,000, with more complex versions costing up to \$500,000! However, prices are dropping, and Microsoft is adding 3-D printing support to Windows 8.1, which could help **stimulate** the market.

3D printers are also pretty difficult to use. Unless you're really **into** technology, you're going to **have a hard time** with them. On top of that, 3D printers can't create fully-formed **gadgets** complete with moving parts. To do that, you've got to print off the parts, then put them together yourself, adding in anything that can't be printed: screws (metal ones), rubber bands, circuit boards... and so on.

Finally, there are also potential legal issues. Will we be able to print off Lego blocks for our kids? And what about **spare parts** for the dishwasher, or a new handle for the fridge? The companies who own the **copyright** for these products won't be happy about this, and could start **legal proceedings** for copyright **infringement**.

Will you be getting a 3D printer any time soon? ☺

VIDEO

YouTube

Watch this video of a 3D gun being made and fired. Search YouTube for "WATCH: 3D Printer produces First 3-D Gun Successfully Fired in the U.S. - The Liberator"

GLOSSARY

- a replacement** *n*: a "replacement" camera (for example) is a new camera that you can use instead of the original one you bought
- an internal organ** *n*: an organ inside your body: your heart, your lungs, your liver, etc.
- a layer** *n*: a "layer" of a material is a quantity of it that covers a surface
- a replica** *n*: an exact copy of something
- a firearm** *n*: a gun, a rifle, a pistol, a machine gun, etc.
- to stimulate** *v*: if the government "stimulates" the economy, they do things to help it grow
- into** *exp*: the things that you're "into" are the things you like/enjoy doing
- to have a hard time** *exp*: if you "have a hard time", you have difficulties doing something
- a gadget** *n*: a machine that does a useful job: an MP3 player, a toaster, a hairdryer...
- a spare part** *n*: a part for a machine that you can buy separately to replace an old or broken one
- copyright** *n*: if you have the "copyright" on a piece of music (for example), that music is yours and it's illegal to reproduce or perform it without your permission
- legal proceedings** *n*: if someone starts "legal proceedings", they take legal action against someone in order to get compensation (money, etc.)
- infringement** *n*: an "infringement" of a law is the act of breaking it. In this case, "copyright infringement" refers to making an illegal copy of something that belongs to another person/company



SIX REASONS WHY PEOPLE BUY LUXURY BRANDS!

While many companies have **struggled** in the **recession**, several luxury **brands*** have managed to do quite well. But how?

Luxury products are top quality, expensive items. Famous luxury brands include Chanel, Rolex, Omega, Burberry, Gucci, Cartier, Prada, Hermès and Rolls Royce. The largest luxury goods producer in the world is LVMH (Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy), with over fifty brands, including Louis Vuitton (bags) and Moët & Chandon (champagne).

So, who buys luxury goods? The largest markets (which account for 83% of overall sales) include Japan, China, the United States, Russia, Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Spain and Switzerland. In 2012, China **overtook** Japan as the world's largest luxury market. More importantly, why do people buy luxury products, especially in the recession? Here are a few reasons:

1 Wealth
Despite the depression, there are still a lot of rich people out there who are willing to spend their money on luxury goods. In fact, according to *Business Insider*, the number of millionaires in the world is up by 50% since 2008.

2 Quality
Luxury brands are top quality products that will last many years, and won't **rip, tear** or break a few months after buying them. Several luxury brands offer lifetime **warranties**, and will happily repair products years after you've bought them.

3 Psychology
Luxury brands satisfy a deep psychological desire – the need to feel important. They're also seen as **status symbols** and a sign of **wealth, prestige** and superiority.

4 Price
Prices for luxury goods are high. However, this makes them more attractive. A study by Plassman **et al.** from the California Institute of Technology and the Stanford Graduate School of Business (Plassmann, 2008) found that when people were told a particular wine cost \$90 a bottle, they enjoyed it. But when they were given the same wine and told it cost \$10 a bottle, they claimed it wasn't as good.

5 Image
Image is extremely important when it comes to luxury goods. A brand's image is created through a combination of advertising with celebrities (Daniel Craig for Omega, George Clooney for Nespresso, Nicole Kidman for Chanel No. 5 perfume...), and carefully-constructed marketing campaigns and **sponsorship** deals. Each brand has its own particular image. For example, Louis Vuitton often **plays on** their rich, historical **heritage**. For one of their campaigns, they focused on their history of producing **steamer trunks**, which they've been manufacturing since the 19th century.

6 Brand management
Companies producing luxury goods are usually extremely careful about how they manage their products. They often only sell the goods through their own stores, and oversee the

customer service side of things themselves to ensure that this goes smoothly. Luxury items are hardly ever **discounted**, which in turn makes them appear even more desirable.

Will you be buying any luxury goods any time soon? ☺

*BRAND

A "brand" is a product that's manufactured by a company under a particular name. A brand has a unique design and logo. A brand's image is created through advertising. Over time, a brand develops a personality that's associated with abstract concepts such as adventure, youth, wealth, masculinity, irreverence, individuality, freedom, etc. A brand also comes to represent a promise of quality in the minds of consumers.

GLOSSARY

- to struggle** *vb*
if a company "struggles", it has problems and difficulties
- a recession** *n*
a period when the economy isn't doing well and there isn't much money
- to overtake** *vb*
if A "overtakes" B, A becomes more successful than B
- to rip/tear** *vb*
if clothing "rips" or "tears", it breaks and a hole appears in the material
- a warranty** *n*
a written promise by a company that if their product breaks, they'll fix it or give you another one free of charge
- a status symbol** *n*
something that a person has that shows how rich or important they are
- wealth** *n*
a person's "wealth" is all the money or property they have
- prestige** *n*
a person with "prestige" is admired and respected
- et al.** *abbr*
"et al." is used after a name to indicate that other people are also involved in the project / research, etc.
- sponsorship** *n*
financial support given by a sponsor in return for publicity
- to play on** *phr vb*
if you "play on" an idea, you use that idea for your own benefit or in order to get something
- heritage** *n*
a company's "heritage" refers to its traditions and history
- a steamer** *n*
a ship that has an engine powered by steam (water vapour)
- a trunk** *n*
a large, strong box you put your things in when you go on a long journey
- to discount** *vb*
to reduce the price of something

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading
Why do you think people buy luxury goods? Think of as many reasons as you can.

2 Reading I
Read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas from the Pre-reading task.

3 Reading II
Read the article again. Then, write a 100-word summary of the main ideas.

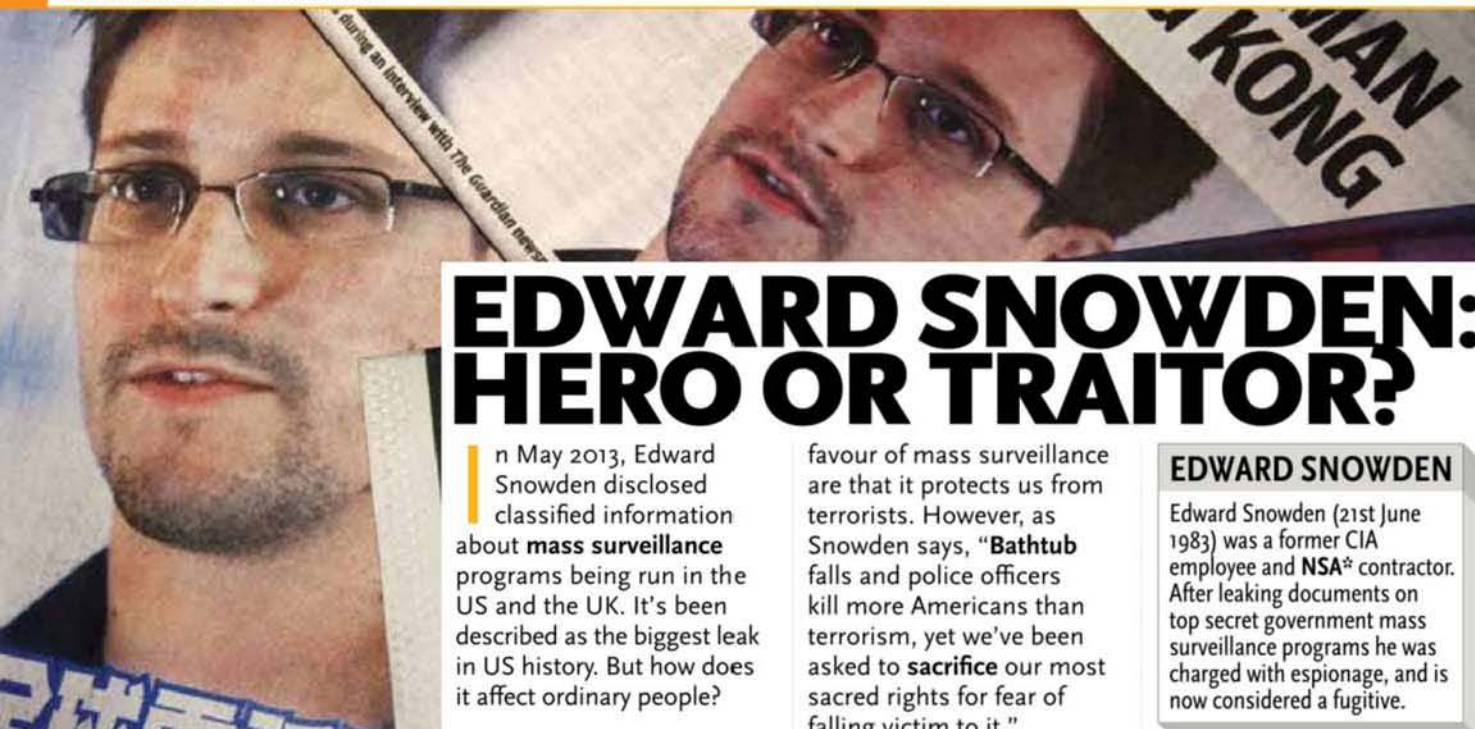
4 Language focus Gerunds & infinitives

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...have managed to do quite well..." The writer has used a verb + an infinitive: **managed to do**. Read through the article again and find any more examples of infinitives and gerunds.

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What do you think of mass surveillance? Do you think it can be justified? Have there been any important security leaks in your country? What happened?

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



EDWARD SNOWDEN: HERO OR TRAITOR?

In May 2013, Edward Snowden disclosed classified information about **mass surveillance** programs being run in the US and the UK. It's been described as the biggest leak in US history. But how does it affect ordinary people?

favour of mass surveillance are that it protects us from terrorists. However, as Snowden says, "**Bathtub** falls and police officers kill more Americans than terrorism, yet we've been asked to **sacrifice** our most sacred rights for fear of falling victim to it."

EDWARD SNOWDEN

Edward Snowden (21st June 1983) was a former CIA employee and NSA* contractor. After leaking documents on top secret government mass surveillance programs he was charged with espionage, and is now considered a fugitive.

*NSA

The NSA (National Security Agency) collects, monitors and analyses global data for foreign intelligence and counterintelligence purposes. The NSA is also responsible for the protection of US government communications and information systems.

GLOSSARY

mass surveillance *n* the observation and collection of information of large numbers of people by the police or the government
a leak *n* if there's a "leak", the public hears or reads about secret information
to trawl through *exp* if you "trawl through" information, you read it, looking for specific information
to spill the beans *exp* if you "spill the beans", you tell the truth about something or reveal a secret
a traitor *n* someone who does something that helps an enemy of their country
to sacrifice *vb* if you "sacrifice" your freedom (for example), you lose your freedom in order to obtain something else for yourself or something for other people
to blackmail *vb* if A "blackmails" B, A says that he/she will reveal a secret unless B gives A money, etc.
to smear *vb* to say untrue things about someone in order to hurt that person
open to abuse *exp* if a system is "open to abuse", people can use it for illegal or unethical purposes
to face *vb* if you "face" a problem, the problem is going to affect you and you have to find a solution to it
disciplinary hearings *n* an official meeting to decide what punishment to give someone
rogue *adj* a "rogue" police officer (for example) acts in an illegal or dishonest way

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What are the arguments for and against mass surveillance? Think of as many as you can.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why did Snowden decide to "spill the beans"?
2. What are the arguments in favour of mass surveillance?
3. What are the counter arguments to the ones in favour of mass surveillance?
4. What example does the writer give of a database of confidential information being abused?

4 Language focus

Linking words

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "... However, as Snowden says..." Write five sentences with the word *however* in them.

The documents that Snowden revealed showed that the US and the UK have been spying on just about everyone... including world leaders. They've been doing this by **trawling through** the phone records, e-mails and instant messages of millions of people.

So, why did Snowden decide to **spill the beans**? "I don't want to live in a society that does these sorts of things," he explained. "I do not want to live in a world where everything I do and say is recorded. That is not something I am willing to support or live under... These programs don't make us safer. They hurt our economy. They hurt our country. They limit our ability to speak, think, live, and be creative," he added.

The US government was quick to respond. "The programs that [Edward] Snowden exposed were all legal," said Jill Rhodes, a former government intelligence official. Others condemned Snowden as a **traitor**.

The principal arguments in

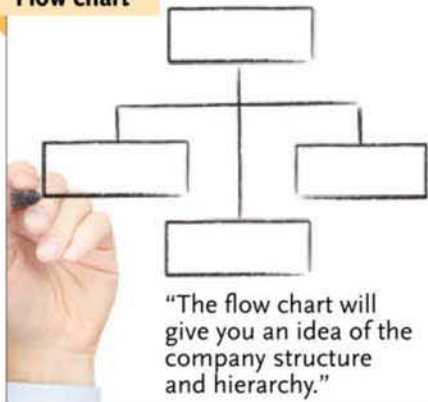
Another argument is, "If you're doing nothing wrong, you've got nothing to fear." The problem with this is, who gets to define what "doing wrong" means? And even if you aren't doing anything "wrong", you're still being watched and recorded. And one day, that information could be used against you – to **blackmail** you, to **smear** you, even to jail you.

The fact is that any collection of personal data is **open to abuse**. According to a report in the *Daily Mail*, dozens of police workers in the UK are investigated every year for obtaining confidential information from the Police National Computer (PNC), which has details of millions of crimes, suspects and cars. Figures show that at least 29 officers **faced disciplinary hearings** in 2012 for using the information for personal use, or for passing it on to **rogue** private investigators.

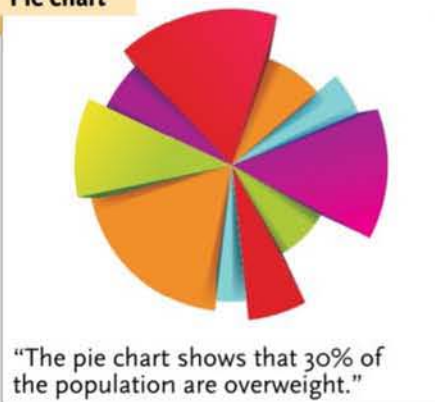
So, is Edward Snowden a hero who's defending our fundamental rights, or a traitor who sold us out to the bad guys? ☀

GRAPHS, CHARTS & IMAGES

Flow chart



Pie chart



Bar chart / bar graph



Table



Diagram



Line graph / line chart



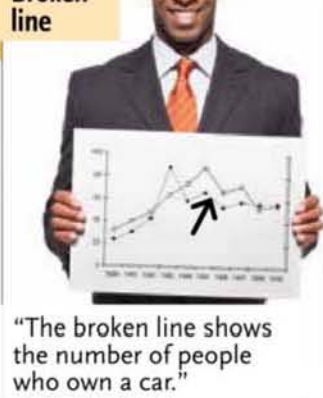
Floor plan



Dotted line



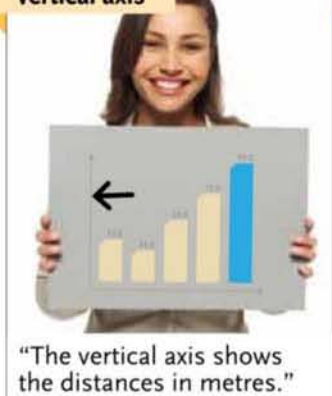
Broken line



Solid line



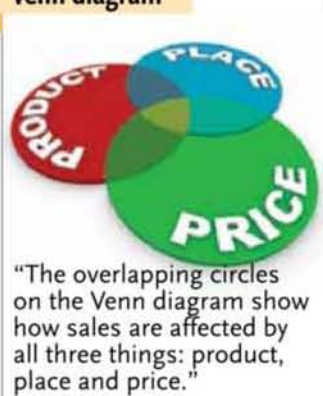
Vertical axis



Horizontal axis



Venn diagram



Slide



Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it

What type of art do you like? What do you think of abstract art? Have you ever painted a picture? What was it? What did you think of it? Have you ever seen any art created by animals or babies? What did you think of it?

Answers on page 44

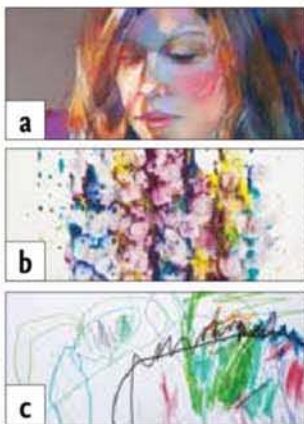
Pre-reading

Can you name the types of monkey (1 to 8)?



Reading I

You're going to read about a chimpanzee who won an art contest. Look at the pictures below. Which one do you think the chimpanzee created? Then, read the article once to check your answer.



Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Who organised the contest?
2. What did Brent use to paint the picture?
3. What did Brent win as his prize?
4. What will happen to the prize money?
5. Which famous person judged the works of art?
6. What's the name of the chimpanzee who won the third prize?

QUIRKY NEWS

Unusual news stories from around the world.

CHIMP ART!

EVEN A MONKEY COULD DO IT!



Chimpanzees are famous for their intelligence, but they're also pretty good artists! In fact, they're so good that the **Humane Society** has organised the first ever art contest for them.

And this year's winner was US chimp Brent. He's a **retired laboratory animal**, who the Humane Society says "loves to laugh and play". His unique technique involves painting with his tongue. For the competition, Brent, 37, created a colourful work of art with **dabs of** violet, blue and yellow on paper.

The entries were **judged** by primate researcher and conservationist Jane Goodall. Brent won a \$10,000 prize, but unfortunately won't be able

to spend it on bananas. Instead it'll go to the Chimp Haven, Brent's **sanctuary** in Louisiana (USA).

"All of the art was beautiful and unique, just like chimpanzees," Jane Goodall said, in a **statement** distributed by the Humane Society. "It was difficult to choose. It's so important that the public support all of these sanctuaries in their **mission** to provide exceptional care to chimpanzees, and other **primates**, who have **suffered** through so much."

Second-place artist Cheetah won a total of \$10,000, including a \$5,000 judge's prize awarded by Mrs

Goodall. He lives at Save the Chimps in Florida. Third-place Ripley took \$2,500 for the Center for Great Apes, also in Florida. Other artists won \$500 grants for their sanctuaries. ☺

GLOSSARY

- the **Humane Society (of the United States)** is the largest non-profit organisation for animal rights in the world
- retired** (adj) a "retired" person/animal has stopped working
- a **laboratory animal** is an animal that is used for scientific experiments
- a **dab of** (exp) a "dab of" paint is a small amount of it that you put on paper, etc.
- to judge** (vb) if you "judge" a competition, you decide who the winner is
- a **sanctuary** is a place where birds or animals are protected and allowed to live freely
- a **statement** is if someone makes a "statement", they speak about something, often officially and publicly
- a **mission** is an important job/objective/task/goal
- a **primate** is a member of the group of mammals which includes humans and monkeys
- to suffer** (vb) if you "suffer", bad things happen to you and you're affected physically or mentally

FAST FACT:

Chimps live about 50-60 years and are reportedly seven times stronger than the average person.

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Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever been robbed while you were on holiday? What happened? What do you do to stay safe when you're on holiday? Have you heard of any typical holiday scams? What are they?

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

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

How could you get robbed or tricked in the following places when travelling abroad? Think of as many ideas as you can.

- at an airport
- in a street market
- at a train station
- using a car / driving

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to four people talking about holiday scams/tricks/robberies. Look at the list of words below (1-3). What do you think happened? Make notes. Then, listen once to check your answers.

1. The airport: *the check-in desk, a luggage trolley*
2. The market: *a stall-holder, a beautiful wooden statue*
3. The train station: *a ticket machine, an elderly gentleman, train tickets*
4. The motorway: *traffic cops, luggage in the boot*

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write a short summary of what happened in each case.

4 Language focus
Relative clauses

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording on this page: "...the check-in desk, which was practically empty..." Complete the following sentences with the correct relative pronouns.

1. The man _____ helped us ended up stealing our money.
2. We had a ticket for a train _____ was leaving in two hours.
3. This is the man _____ bags were stolen.

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

4 holiday scams to watch out for!

Have you ever been robbed or tricked while you were on holiday? Here are four stories of holiday scams to watch out for!

1 The airport

I was at the airport once on my way home after a two-week holiday. I'd arrived early and walked straight up to the check-in desk, which was practically empty. After showing the man there (1) _____, I took my bags off the trolley and put them onto the conveyor belt. As soon as I'd finished, I picked up my boarding card, but as I turned round to take the trolley back, I saw a young man walking off with it... along with my 50 cents in the slot. What a cheek, I thought. It wasn't the money – it was the principle. I mean, (2) _____.



2 The market

I was at a market once looking for some souvenirs to take back home. One of the stallholders showed me this beautifully-carved wooden statue. It looked really nice so I thought I'd buy it (3) _____. The woman wrapped it up for me in brown paper and bubble-wrap and I took it back to my hotel and packed it in my bag. However, (4) _____ and opened the package, I saw that she'd switched the nice statue for a cheap plastic one.



3 The train station

I was at a train station with my girlfriend once, standing in front of a ticket machine when this elderly guy came up to us and asked where we were going. I told him, and before I could say anything, (5) _____ and paid for the tickets. He looked honest, so we gave him the cash, and then he disappeared. Later, as we passed through the ticket control to board the train, we found that we'd paid €84 for two single tickets that were worth less than €3! On top of that, we had to go back (6) _____!



4 The motorway

After a pleasant three-week holiday by the beach, we packed up our bags and put them into the rental car so we could drive to the airport for our flight home. As we were driving along the motorway, we were pulled over by the police. One of the police officers (7) _____ and asked to see my driving licence and the car insurance paperwork. While he was talking to me, another officer was at the back of the car inspecting the boot. Eventually, the officer handed back my papers and told us (8) _____. But when we got to the rental office to return the car, we realised that our bags that had been in the boot were missing. They were fake cops!



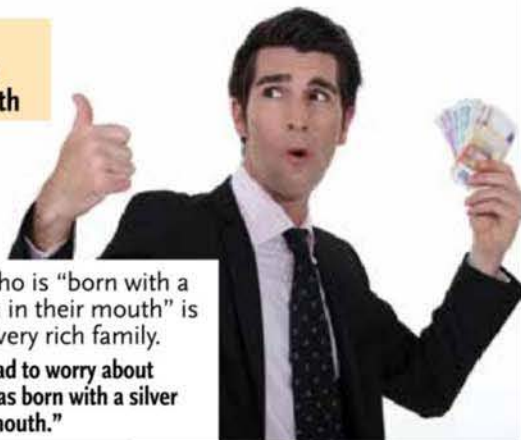
Note!

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

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

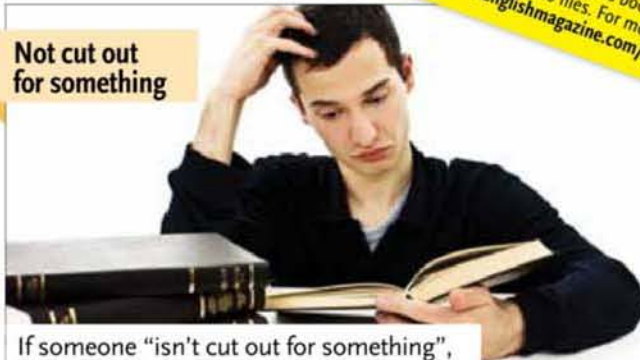
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Born with a silver spoon in your mouth



Someone who is "born with a silver spoon in their mouth" is born into a very rich family.
"He's never had to worry about money – he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth."

Not cut out for something



If someone "isn't cut out for something", they can't do that particular thing.
"He started out studying law, but soon realised he wasn't cut out for it."

Jack of all trades



Someone who can do many different things but who isn't very good at any one of them.
"Frank is a bit of a jack-of-all-trades – he can fix all sorts of things, but if you've got a serious problem, I'd call an expert."

Happy-go-lucky



A "happy-go-lucky" person is always happy and cheerful.
"She's a happy-go-lucky sort of person – always in a good mood."

Loose cannon

Someone who is a "loose cannon" is unpredictable and you can't trust them. They also often get into trouble.

"I wouldn't send him to the conference – he's a bit of a loose cannon, especially after he's had a few drinks."



Quick temper

If someone has a "quick temper", they get angry very easily.
"I don't like discussing politics with him because he's got such a quick temper."



Stickler for the rules

Someone who is a "stickler for the rules" does everything according to the rules and won't let anyone do anything differently.

"Make sure you write down how many books you've taken from the store cupboard – Ms Benson is a real stickler for the rules."



Tough cookie

A "tough cookie" is someone who is self-confident and ambitious and who will do anything necessary to get what they want.
"She'll go far in life, I'm sure – she's a real tough cookie!"



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

Think about it

When was the last time you had a job interview? How did it go? What are your top tips for getting through the job interview process? What do you like/dislike about job interviews?

TRACK 24: SEVERAL ENGLISH ACCENTS

HOW DID THE JOB INTERVIEW GO?

THEY SAID THEY'D CALL ME!

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.

GROUP TALK

TALKING ABOUT JOB INTERVIEWS!

Audio script

Sara: So, I have this really big job interview in a couple of days and, erm, I'm, I'm kind of nervous because it's been so long since I've had a job interview that I kind of feel like I'm **out of the game**. Do you guys have any tips, any **pointers**?

Tim: I mean, I definitely have a suggestion, you know, I just got my first job this past, this past month actually and, erm, before I did that I **ended up** reading this article by Giorgio Armani [nice] and, you know, I was never a **fashionista** when I **stumbled upon** this article, but you know one of the big things that employers see when you first walk in the room is your watch.

Sara: A watch?

Megan: Your watch?

Tim: Yeah, if you're wearing a watch it shows that you're **punctual**, it shows that you're fashionable...

Megan: Wow!

Sara: Maybe I need a watch.

Megan: Yeah, I think I need one too!

Tim: Why do you think I'm wearing one right now?

What advice do you have?

Megan: For me, I think with any kind of interview whether it's for university, a university interview or a job interview or anything, it's to be confident but not too **confident**. [yeah] It's to believe in yourself but not to be **overly** confident and think you're better than everyone else. It's still...

Sara: ...that's a very **fine line**.

Megan: It's so, I think it's hard, it's a hard one to find but I think if you **get it spot on**, then it's a pretty good **head start**.
Sara: You'll probably do well.
Tim: Yeah. You need to, you need to definitely **carry yourself** with a certain confidence and, erm, you know express that in everything that you do. In order to be successful you need to really **portray** success at all times.

Megan: That's a good idea.

Sara: Yeah.

Tim: So, yeah, definitely. But, erm, so you're nervous you said?

Megan: What is it you're nervous about?

Sara: Well, you know I never really feel like I'm that

good at interviews, so I don't know, like, do I answer well, do I, I just kind of feel ridiculous sometimes you know?

Megan: I think try and do some practices as well with your friends, get a group of you together and all practise and you can help each other out and it'll **work out in the long run**.

Tim: And one thing that I, erm... [fades out]

GLOSSARY

out of the game *exp informal*
if you say that you're "out of the game", you're saying that you haven't had much experience of something lately
a tip *n*
a piece of advice or information about how to do something
a pointer *n*
a piece of advice about how to do something
to end up *phr vb*
if you "end up" doing something, you do that thing eventually
a fashionista *n*
someone who is interested in fashion
to stumble on/upon *phr vb*
if you "stumble on" something, you find it accidentally
punctual *adj*
someone who is "punctual" arrives on time
confident *adj*
someone who is "confident" feels sure and positive about themselves and their abilities
overly *adv*
if someone is "overly" confident (for example), they're too confident
a fine line *exp*
if you say that there's a "fine line" between A (that's acceptable) and B (that isn't acceptable), you're saying that the difference between A and B is very small
to get something spot on *exp*
to do something perfectly / correctly, etc.
a head start *n*
if you get a "head start" in a competition, you get an advantage and start off well
to carry yourself *exp*
the way you "carry yourself" is the way you move, act and speak
to portray *vb*
to show
to work out *phr vb*
if things "work out", they're successful in the end
in the long run *exp*
after a long period of time; in the future

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

Before listening, make a list of your top tips for doing well in a job interview. Then, listen once to compare your ideas. Did they mention any of the things that you thought of?

2 Listening I

Listen again. Then, answer the questions. What does one of the speakers say about...

1. ...wearing a watch?
2. ...being confident?
3. ...why she's nervous about the job interview?
4. ...what you can do to help you stop being nervous?

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.

Objective To teach you some slang words and expressions.

Think about it

What's your boss like? Have you ever worked for a "boss from hell"? What was he/she like? What would your ideal boss be like?

TRACK 25 ENGLISHMEN

SLANG CONVERSATION AT WORK!

Frank and Jeff have been called in to speak to Mr Rogers, their boss. Another colleague, Ian, is already in Mr Rogers' office. Listen once and answer these questions:

1. Why is Jeff waiting to speak to the boss?
2. Why is Frank waiting to see the boss?

Then, listen again and try to guess the meaning of the following slang expressions (also marked in bold in the text). See if you can write a version of them in Standard English:

	Slang expression	Standard version
1	A bright spark	
2	Boogey on down	
3	Out for blood	
4	Own up	
5	In the firing line	
6	I haven't got a clue	
7	(Have) a lot on your plate	
8	To mess up big time	
9	To pull an all-nighter	
10	My head's on the block	
11	A grand	
12	To flip out	
13	Come down on someone	



Warning
Many of the words and expressions from this section are used in informal situations. So, be careful how you use them yourself!

Dialogue F=Frank J=Jeff B=Boss I=Ian

F: You waiting to see the boss?

J: Yeah.

F: What did you do?

J: Some **bright spark** in our department uploaded a video of Mr Rogers **boogeying on down** and making a fool of himself at the office party. Apparently, it's gone viral and he isn't pleased about it.

F: **Out for blood**, is he?

J: You could say that. No one's **owned up** yet, so we're all **in the firing line**. I **haven't got a clue** who it was. I hope this doesn't take long. I've got **a lot on my plate**. What about you?

F: I **messed up big time!** I **pulled an all-nighter** putting together a deal for an important client, but it all fell through at the last minute and they went with the competition. **My head's on the block**. I've lost the company over **£400 grand!**

J: Very careless! So, what sort of mood is he in?

F: A mean, ugly, foul mood, but that's nothing new. You should have heard

him earlier – he completely **flipped out**. [*The door opens.*]

B: Now get out, you miserable excuse for a human being! If you ever do that again, I'll **come down on you** so hard you won't know what's hit you. One more slip up and you're out. Got it?

I: Yes. Yes, I'm sorry.

B: Now get out!

B: Right, who's next?

J: Erm, I think that'll be me.

B: Name?

J: Jeff Waring. From accounts.

B: Ah, yes, the accounts department. Come in and stand over there. [*the door closes*] Now, I want the names of all those involved in uploading the video and you're going to give them to me. I'm waiting.

J: Well, I feel that in the circumstances I don't really think it'd be ethical to divulge the names of the people responsible.

B: Ethical? Ethical? How dare you presume to question my ethics! [*fades out*]

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Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever had a lucky escape? What happened? Do you know anyone who's had a stroke of luck lately? What happened? Do you consider yourself a lucky person? In what way?

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



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

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

You're going to read four stories about lucky people. Look at the titles of the stories and guess what they could be about.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions without referring back to the text.

1. How were the two men rescued?
2. What effect did the alcohol have on the two men?
3. What jogged Koch's memory about his Bitcoins?
4. What did he do with the money?
5. What was surprising about Valery's jog along the train track?
6. What effect did the crack on the vase have on its sale price?

4 Language focus
Passive reporting verbs

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...It's been estimated that..." The writer has used a passive reporting verb. Complete the sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. It's believed that the president has...
2. It's alleged that her boss has...
3. It was reported that his work colleague...

4 stories of lucky people!

Have you ever had a lucky escape? Here are four stories of extremely lucky people.

1 Beer

Two men who fell into the freezing cold sea survived because they'd been drinking. The unidentified swimmers jumped into the sea off Herne Bay, Kent (England), but soon got into trouble. It was reported that a police officer used a **life ring** to pull one of the men to safety. The other man, who had lost consciousness, was dragged in by a **coastguard** deputy station manager. Paramedics said that the alcohol slowed down the men's reaction to the cold, and possibly saved their lives.

2 Money

Back in 2009, Norwegian Kristoffer Koch invested 150 kroner (about \$27) in 5,000 **bitcoins**. He forgot about them until an article in the newspaper in April 2013 **jogged his memory**. Bitcoins are stored in **encrypted wallets** secured with a private key. After eventually working out what his password was, Koch got a pleasant surprise: his bitcoins were now worth five million kroner (about \$90,000). It's been reported that Koch exchanged one fifth of his 5,000 bitcoins, giving him enough money to buy an apartment in one of the Norwegian capital's wealthiest areas.

3 Snow

Russian Valery Malkov was on a train in Siberia when he fell out. Valery (42) had left his compartment to go for a cigarette. But on opening a door that should have been locked, he was thrown out into the **hostile** Siberian **wilderness**. Temperatures outside were a freezing -40°C, and he was only wearing a T-shirt, shorts and **slippers**. Undeterred, he began to run after the train, eventually arriving at a small station after a 7-kilometre run. "I don't know how I didn't freeze," he said later. He stayed at the station overnight and got on another train the following morning.

4 Crockery

The owner of a Chinese vase got a pleasant surprise when it was **put up for auction**. He'd inherited the object from a relative many years ago and thought it was of little value because the top part was damaged. So, he'd kept it in a **battered** cardboard box. However, at a recent auction, the piece was sold for a **staggering** £119,500. It's been estimated that it would have fetched £1m if it hadn't been for the huge **crack** on its neck. All the same, the owner, who's in his 80s, was said to be delighted. Duke's auctioneer Andrew Marlborough

said of the seller, "He is a man of **modest means** so he was **over the moon** with the final price." ✨

GLOSSARY

- a life ring** *n*: a circular object that you can throw to someone who is in the water and who needs help
- a coastguard** *n*: a person whose job is to help ships / rescue people from the water / stop illegal activities, etc.
- a bitcoin** *n*: a digital currency. It's stored in encrypted wallets (see entry below) on the internet
- to jog your memory** *exp*: if a story/word/action, etc. "jogs your memory", it helps you remember something
- an encrypted wallet** *exp*: if a document is "encrypted", it's written in a special code. A "wallet" is an object a man (usually) uses to carry money. An "encrypted wallet" is a protected area online where you can keep money
- hostile** *adj*: a "hostile" area is either very cold or very hot and has no shelter (protection)
- a wilderness** *n*: an area of natural land where people can't live because there's no food/wildlife, etc.
- slippers** *n*: soft, comfortable shoes you wear in the house
- to put up for auction** *exp*: if you "put an object up for auction", you sell it in an auction (a public sale – the object goes to the person who offers the most money)
- battered** *adj*: old and broken
- staggering** *adj*: very surprising
- a crack** *n*: if a vase (for example) has a "crack" in it, it's broken and has a line on its surface
- of modest means** *exp*: someone "of modest means" isn't rich and doesn't have a lot of money
- over the moon** *exp*: very pleased; very happy

I'VE GOT ALL 9 TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE!



The 9 types of intelligence

People are smart, average or stupid, right? Wrong. According to a famous 1983 study by psychologist Howard Gardner, there are actually *nine* types of intelligence. And everyone has at least one of them.

1 Naturalist intelligence ("nature smart")

These people feel a close connection with nature. If you're "nature smart", you might become a farmer, a tree doctor or a chef.

Example: Jane Goodall is a famous chimpanzee expert who has spent long periods of time living with chimps and studying their habits.

2 Musical intelligence ("musical smart")

People with musical intelligence can recognise musical patterns and tunes quite easily. They're likely to become musicians, conductors or music critics.

Example: Mozart learned to play his first instrument at the age of three and composed his first piece at six.

3 Logical-mathematical intelligence ("number smart")

Number smart people are analytical, think logically and enjoy studying patterns. They make good mathematicians, scientists or inventors.

Example: Physicist Stephen Hawking has done a lot of important work on the **Big Bang Theory** and wrote the best-selling non-fiction book *A Brief History of Time* (1988).

4 Existential intelligence ("soul smart")

These people try to answer philosophical questions such as, "What's the meaning of life?" They often become **life coaches**, **theologians** or philosophers.

Example: The work of ancient Greek philosopher Socrates remains influential in modern philosophy and in the study of ethics.

5 Interpersonal intelligence ("people smart")

Someone with this sort of intelligence is called a "people person". They are skilled communicators and make great psychologists, politicians and salespeople.

Example: Bill Clinton has a **knack for** making people like him – he even managed to remain popular after the **Monica Lewinsky scandal!**

6 Bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence ("body smart")

Sportspeople, dancers and surgeons are "body smart". They've got impressive hand-eye coordination and excellent **motor skills**.

Example: The late singer Michael Jackson was famous for his impressive dance routines.

7 Linguistic intelligence ("word smart")

These people love words, and they're good at using them. If you're "word smart", you construct convincing arguments and might become a writer, politician or lawyer.

Example: Barack Obama is renowned for his powerful

speeches and has written two bestselling books.

8 Intra-Personal intelligence ("self smart")

"Self smart" people enjoy analysing their thoughts and feelings. They might become psychologists, spiritual leaders or philosophers.

Example: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was an Austrian neurologist who is known as the founding father of **psychoanalysis**.

9 Spatial intelligence ("picture smart")

People with spatial intelligence are good at interpreting shapes and sizes and the relationship between objects. They tend to work as artists, designers and sculptors.

Example: Spanish painter Salvador Dali's surrealist paintings are full of complex shapes and perspectives.

So, which types of intelligence have you got? ☺

GLOSSARY

smart *adj*
intelligent / clever
the Big Bang Theory *n*
a theory that the universe started about 20 billion years ago from a violent explosion
a life coach *n*
a person whose job is to offer advice on work / personal matters / health, etc.
a theologian *n*
someone who studies religion, and religious beliefs
a knack for *exp*
if you have a "knack for" something, you're good at that thing
Monica Lewinsky *n*
in 1998 US President Bill Clinton had an affair with a White House intern called Monica Lewinsky
motor skills *n*
skills that are associated with the activity of the body: running, using your hands, dancing, etc.
psychoanalysis *n*
the treatment of someone who has mental problems. This treatment often consists of asking the patient about his/her feelings and past so the psychoanalyst can discover what may be causing the problems

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the paragraph titles in the text (1 to 9). What do you think each type of intelligence involves? Make notes.

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 description of each type of intelligence. Try to do it from memory.

4 Language focus Suffixes

Look at these words from the article with the suffix *-ist*. What do the words mean?

psychologist naturalist

scientist physicist

linguist neurologist

artist

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever had to raise money for something? What was it for? How did you raise the money? Have you ever invested in a project or business? What was it? Why did you do it?

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



CROWDFUNDING: A NEW WAY TO FINANCE YOUR PROJECTS!

Got a project? Need some finance for it? How about a bit of crowdfunding?

Crowdfunding is a way of raising money through online **networking**. You can use crowdfunding to finance just about anything: a film, a book, an album, a business idea, a tour, your university fees...

It's easy to do too. Simply **post** information about your project on a crowdfunding site and explain why you want the money. Then, friends, relatives or anonymous investors can **pledge** amounts towards it.

One of the largest crowdfunding **platforms** is Kickstarter. Since its launch in 2009, more than five million people have funded over 50,000 creative projects, including *The World's Largest Marble Run* – a half-kilometre-long marble **chute** that was laser-cut out of 3mm, high-density fibre wood, and *Smokin' Glassware Dry Ice Goblet* – a novelty glass that makes a drink smoke like a **cauldron**.

Some of the projects currently looking for investment are *Shakespeare Iraq* – a project that aims to bring an Iraqi Shakespeare group to the Oregon Shakespeare Festival, *Little Brave Records Songs* – a singer-songwriter who is looking for finance

to make a record, and *All New Adventures of Morph* – a brand new animated series of Morph by Aardman Animations, the creators of *Wallace & Gromit*.

One of the features of Kickstarter is the all-or-nothing funding policy. As part of this, projects have to receive all their **target finance** or they get nothing. For example, if you want to raise \$5,000 and you've got 20 days to do it, but only manage to get \$4,000 at the end of this period of time, you won't receive anything.

As the website says, it's less risk for everyone. "If you need \$5,000, it's **tough** having \$1,000 and a bunch of people expecting you to complete a \$5,000 project. Also, it's motivating. If people want to see a project come to life, they're going to **spread the word**. Projects either make their **goal** or find little support. There's little in-between. To date, an incredible 44% of projects have reached their funding goals," they explain.

So, the big question is, why do people **back** these projects? There are several reasons. A lot are **rallying around** their friends' ideas. Some are supporting people they've long admired. Others are inspired by a new idea. And some are interested in a project's

rewards. This could include a copy of what's being made, a limited edition CD or an invitation to the premiere of the film.

As they say on the website, backing a project is more than just giving someone money, it's about supporting a dream and being part of that dream. ✨

KICKSTARTER

Kickstarter was launched on 28th April 2009 by Perry Chen, Yancey Strickler and Charles Adler. *Time* magazine named it one of the "Best Inventions of 2010". The company is based in Manhattan's Lower East Side.

GLOSSARY

- networking** *n*
the process of trying to meet new people who might be useful to you in your job, often through social activities
- to post** *v*
to put information on a website
- to pledge** *v*
if you "pledge" an amount of money, you promise to pay that amount
- a platform** *n*
a place where information can be shown: a website, television, an app, etc.
- a chute** *n*
a steep, narrow tube that you can go down in a smooth, continuous movement
- a cauldron** *n*
a large, round metal pot used for cooking over a fire
- target finance** *n*
the amount of money you need for a project, etc.
- tough** *adj*
difficult
- to spread the word** *exp*
if you "spread the word" about something, you tell people about it
- a goal** *n*
an objective; something you want to achieve
- to back** *v*
if you "back" a project, you support it / finance it, etc.
- to rally around** *exp*
when people "rally around" something, they come together to support it or finance it

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

If you had some money to invest, what would you do with it? Why? For example: *buy some stocks and shares, start up my own business, buy some gold, buy some property...*

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Which project would you invest in? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write a brief summary of what Kickstarter is and how it works. Try to do it without referring back to the text.

4 Language focus Passive forms

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Others are inspired by a new idea..." The writer has used the passive. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. They were tempted to...
2. We've been talked into...
3. They'd been convinced to...
4. I was warned not to...

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you told a story or joke? Where were you? Who were you talking to? What was the story/joke about? What are your top tips for telling stories/jokes?

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



Answers on page 44

Pre-listening

You're going to listen to two people chatting in a bar. They're telling one another stories. They tell three in total. Look at the list of words associated with each story. What do you think happened? What were the stories about?

1. **Story I:** moving house, removal firm, six crates of belongings...
2. **Story II:** moving house, a box of valuables, legal proceedings...
3. **Story III:** a flight to Frankfurt, a drunken passenger...

Listening I

Listen once to compare your ideas from the Pre-listening activity.

Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why wasn't Josh's brother keen to move back to the UK?
2. What was wrong with the crates that were delivered to his house?
3. Why did he have to phone up the manager of the removal firm?
4. What had Pete done with the box of valuables he lost temporarily?
5. What kept happening to the man on the flight to Frankfurt?
6. Why was Josh surprised at the man's reaction to the bag falling down on him?

Language focus Irony

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording on this page: "...Oh, I'm sure they were well pleased about that!..." The speaker is being ironic – saying the opposite to what he really means. Listen to the conversation again and see if you can find any more examples of the speakers being ironic.

Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.



Audio script

HOW TO TELL STORIES IN ENGLISH!

Pete and Josh are having a chat in the bar. They're telling one another stories.

Pete: Your brother's working in Canada, isn't he?

Josh: He was – he got sent back to the UK.

Pete: I bet he was pleased about that. He quite liked it out there, didn't he?

Josh: Yeah, loved it and all the kids were all settled into their schools. Oh, he told me this funny story.

Pete: Yeah?

Josh: Well, he was in his new house back in the UK a few days ago (1) _____ with six crates of his stuff from Canada.

Pete: Yeah?

Josh: Anyway, they start unpacking the crates, and they're taking out all this really weird stuff: a grand piano, an antique chair, a stuffed lion, a harp, three lawnmowers... "Erm, excuse me," my brother says, "but this isn't my stuff." But the guy in charge was a real jobsworth, "We've been told to deliver these things here (2) _____." In the end, my brother had to call up the manager of the removal firm.

Pete: So, what happened?

Josh: Well, they'd brought the wrong crates, so they had

to (3) _____, and take it back.

Pete: Oh, I'm sure they were well pleased about that!

Josh: Oh, yes!

Pete: Oh, something similar happened to us (4) _____.

We got all the stuff transported over to the new place, but after unpacking everything, we couldn't find this box full of valuables: silver plates, jewellery, antique coins, cutlery, and so on. I remember packing it all up (5) _____, but we just couldn't find it anywhere. In the end, we spoke to the guys from the removal firm but they swore that (6) _____.

Josh: So, what did you do?

Pete: We filed a complaint against the company – we thought that perhaps one of the guys from the van had taken it. Anyway, we were just about to start legal proceedings (7) _____ at my parents' house. Apparently, we'd taken it there a few weeks before the move for safekeeping then completely forgotten about it.

Josh: Oh, I'm sure you had a great time explaining all that to the removal firm.

Pete: Oh, yes, it wasn't at all embarrassing!

Josh: I can imagine.

Pete: Hey, you're flying to Frankfurt next week for some conference, aren't you?

Josh: Already been. Hilarious trip. There was this really drunk guy (8) _____ He was trying to sleep off his hangover, I guess, and his head kept falling over into the aisle and people kept banging into him, waking him up, and he kept mumbling and muttering (9) _____. Anyway, at one point, someone opened the overhead locker above him and this big bag came crashing down on top of him.

Pete: Nice! So, what did he do?

Josh: Well, it was weird – he just sort of opened his eyes, swore a bit, (10) _____ – as if he'd hardly noticed it.

Pete: Probably cured his headache!

Josh: Yeah.

Pete: Another drink?

Josh: Go on then.

BUSINESS

This month we are looking at some phrasal verbs you can use to talk about doing business.

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

shops budget factory shares summer staff demand pay

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1



Close down

If a business "closes down", it stops operating – often because there's no more money.

"They closed down the _____ after 100 years manufacturing car parts."

2



Lay off

If a business "lays off" workers, the workers have to leave their jobs.

"As sales were down, they had to lay off 20% of the _____."

3



Pick up

If things are "picking up", a business is starting to sell more of its products.

"As business is picking up we should think about opening more _____."

4



Step up (production)

If a business "steps up" production, it starts producing more.

"We need to step up production in order to keep up with _____."

5




Take over

If business A "takes over" business B, business A buys shares in business B so it can control business B.

"They bought up 55% of the _____ in an attempt to take over the company."

6



Write off (a debt)

If a business "writes off" a debt, it cancels that debt because it doesn't think it'll be able to recover the money.

"They had to write off most of the debt because it was obvious the other company was never going to _____ them."

7



Take on

If a business "takes on" employees, it hires those people and gives them jobs.

"We've got to take on more people to deal with all the new orders this _____."

8



Cut back

If a business has to "cut back", it needs to reduce its expenses because it's spending too much.

"We'll have to cut back on the marketing _____ as sales haven't been as good as expected."

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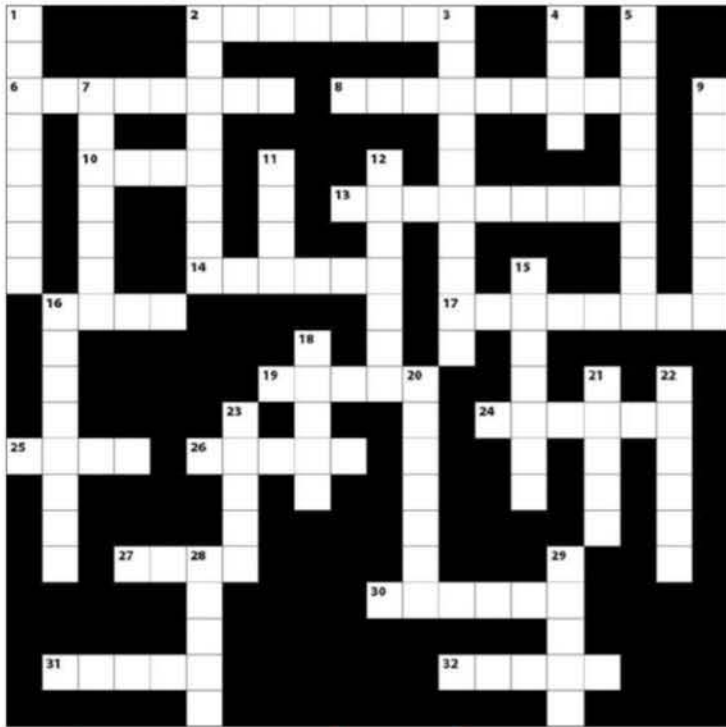
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HOT CROSSWORD

Answers on page 44

See if you can complete this crossword. This crossword is based on words and expressions from the magazine. So, the best thing is to do it after reading all the magazine. Having problems? Refer back to the pages in brackets. How much can you remember?



Across

2. (page 14) A large bag for carrying your clothes, etc. when you go on holiday.
6. (page 29) To have problems trying to do or achieve something.
8. (page 29) A period of time when the economy isn't doing well and there isn't much money.
10. (page 40) To put information / an article / a picture, etc. on a website.
13. (page 6) If an animal is like this, it's active at night.
14. (page 28) A machine that does a useful job: an MP3 player, etc.
16. (page 40) To support.
17. (page 38) Soft, comfortable shoes you wear in the house.
19. (page 7) With no clothes on.
24. (page 7) Tiny drops of water in the air that often appear when you boil water.
25. (page 7) To make hot.
26. (page 46) An American English word to describe a large vehicle for transporting goods.
27. (page 6) If they carry out one of these, they ask people questions to get information/opinions.
30. (page 29) A person's money and property.
31. (page 32) To decide who the winner of the competition is.
32. (page 15) To climb a mountain, for example.

Down

1. (page 29) To reduce the price of something.
2. (page 15) If one of these happens, someone sees something.
3. (page 15) Someone who sees an event / a crime, etc.
4. (page 14) Clothing that consists of a jacket and trousers of the same material and colour.
5. (page 7) If you do this to a room, you let fresh air come into it.
7. (page 28) An exact copy of something.
9. (page 6) A type of animal: a lion, a cat, a dog, etc.
11. (page 6) If you feel this way about something, you like it.
12. (page 38) If an area is like this, it isn't good for humans as it's very cold or hot and has no shelter (protection).
15. (page 28) A gun: a rifle, a pistol, a machine gun, etc.
16. (page 38) Old and broken.
18. (page 15) If A does this to B, A is similar to B in terms of colour / design / composition, etc.
20. (page 6) If the number of something does this, it goes down.
21. (page 40) If something is like this, it's difficult or hard.
22. (page 14) Fashionable.
23. (page 46) A legal process to decide whether someone is guilty or innocent.
28. (page 28) A quantity of a material that covers a surface or another piece of material.
29. (page 14) A flat piece of wood/metal, etc. on the wall that you can put books on (for example).

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STORY TIME

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



SHALL I TELL YOU A JOKE?

Next
Learnhot
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magazine

20 really useful telephone expressions!

practical English: special day greetings;
English in action: buildings & structures;
Slang English: relationships; humour;
Monty Python; culture: Shakespeare;
technology: robots & Twitter; arts:
dance & architecture; finance:
problems with money...
and lots, lots more!

The end

- A:** I say, I say, I say.
What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment but never in a thousand years?
- B:** I don't know. What does come once in a minute, twice in a moment but never in a thousand years?
- A:** The letter "m"!

The accident

After an accident with a **truck**, an injured farmer decides to **sue** the company responsible. On the first day of the **trial**, the **counsel for the defence** starts interrogating the farmer. "Now, shortly after the accident, it's been reported that you said, I quote, 'I'm fine.' Is this correct?"

And the farmer responds, "Yes, but let me explain. I'd just **loaded** my favourite cow Daisy into the...."
"I didn't ask for any details," the lawyer interrupts. "Just answer the question. Did you or did you not say after the accident that you were fine?"
And the farmer insists,

"Well, I'd just got Daisy into the **trailer**, and I was driving down the road when..."

Once again, the lawyer interrupts the farmer, "Your **worship**, I'm trying to establish whether this man told the police officer that he was fine at the time of the accident, and if so, why he's now trying to sue my client for his supposed 'injuries'. Please tell him to answer the question." But by this time, the judge is fairly interested in the farmer's response and says, "I'd like to hear what he has to say. **Proceed!**"

The farmer thanks the judge and says, "Well, as I was saying, I'd just loaded Daisy into the trailer and was driving her down the road when this truck crashed into my vehicle. I was thrown into a **ditch** on one side of the road, and Daisy was **hurled** into the ditch on the other side. I was in a lot of pain and didn't want to move.

"Shortly afterwards, the police arrived on the scene. I could hear Daisy

moaning and groaning. Then, I heard the sound of a gun being fired and Daisy stopped making any noise. Immediately after that, someone walked over to me – it was a police officer and he had a gun in his hand. He looked down at me and said, "Your cow was in **bad shape** so I shot her. How are you feeling?" ❄

GLOSSARY

- a truck** *n* US
a large vehicle for transporting goods.
A "lorry" in British English
- to sue** *vb*
if you "sue" someone, you start a legal process against them in order to get compensation (money, etc.)
- a trial** *n*
a legal process in which the judge and jury (12 people) decide whether someone has committed a crime
- the counsel for the defence** *n*
the lawyer who is defending the person accused of the crime
- to load** *vb*
if you "load" a large quantity of goods into a car/truck, etc., you put those goods there
- a trailer** *n*
an object with wheels that's pulled by a car or other vehicle
- your worship** *exp*
an expression used when talking to certain judges in a court of law
- proceed!** *exp* legal
continue!
- a ditch** *n*
a long narrow hole in the ground at the side of a road
- to hurl** *vb*
if you're "hurled" into something, you're thrown into it by force
- to moan/groan** *vb*
if you "moan/groan", you make a low sound, often because you're in pain
- in bad shape** *exp*
if someone is "in bad shape", they're injured, often because they've been in an accident

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ISSN 1577-7898
Depósito Legal M.14277.2001
January 2014

Published by Hot English Publishing, S.L.
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French material by Hot English:
www.lekiosquenumerique.com

Magazine images:

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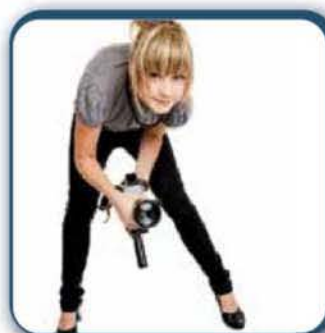
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