

THE NUMBER-ONE MAGAZINE FOR LEARNING AND TEACHING ENGLISH!

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# Learn **hot** English magazine

No.161

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## How to greet the interviewer in English!



### New words

Interesting words and expressions for this year!

### Slang

Learn 8 useful slang terms.

### Ireland special

Find out all about Irish history, Irish films, the Celts, and Irish sports.

### Murder mystery!

Listen to the final part of our 10-part murder-mystery *The Trousersnatcher*.

### Crime special

Read about one of the UK's most famous criminals.

### Twins

Read some fascinating stories about twins!



**PLUS...** PHRASAL VERBS, GRAMMAR, IDIOMS, VOCABULARY, USEFUL EXPRESSIONS... AND MUCH, MUCH MORE.



# EDITOR'S INTRO

## How you learn English with Learn 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? LEARN HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE HELPS WITH ALL THIS.

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**7 Want to learn even more?** Get a Skills Booklet! You'll learn extra vocabulary, grammar, social English and business English. The Skills Booklets are linked to the topics in Hot English magazine. They're sold separately – see page 25 for more information.



Hi everybody and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* magazine – the fun magazine for learning English. This month, you can find out how to greet an interviewer in English. This is really useful as our opinions of people are formed in the first few minutes

of meeting them. So, it's extremely important that you make a good impression. These mini-dialogues should help you with that. Our main focus this month is Ireland. Find out about Irish history, Irish films and Irish sports, among many other things. Also this month, we're looking at one of Britain's most famous criminal cases: the story of Dr Crippen. Find out what he got up to and how he became so infamous. On another note, you may have seen a dubbed film or television series with Will Smith, but have you ever heard him speaking English? Well, now you can find out what he sounds like after we went to speak to him and recorded what he said. Of course, that's not all - we've lots more fun things for you to read and listen to so you can learn lots of useful English. Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Learn Hot English. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

*Andy*



### AUDIO FILES

Download the MP3 audio files for this issue for FREE from our website:

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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 also think that Crippen is creepy, interviewers can be scary and Little Bo Peep really should have taken better care of her sheep.

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# Wordsearch

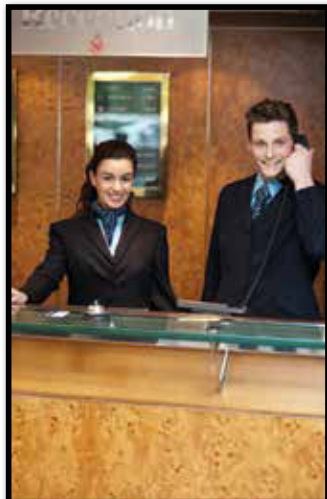
# The Hotel

See if you can find the following words in the wordsearch.

Answers on page 53



- Hotel
- Receptionist
- Room
- Guest
- Porter
- Bellboy
- Lobby
- Key
- Cot
- Bill
- Card
- Restaurant
- Bathroom
- Shower
- Window
- Pillow
- Blanket
- Duvet
- Manager
- Heating
- Television
- Balcony
- Bar
- Pool
- Gym
- Floor
- Bed
- View





# Spaniel Superstar

*Dog saves life,*

A dog has won an **award**. Ghillie, a Springer spaniel, **saved** his **owner's** life after she collapsed. Ghillie started to **bark** when he saw his owner on the **floor**. And he didn't stop until some people arrived to help. One of the **rescuers** said, "The only reason that we came to help the lady is because the dog would not shut up. It just barked and barked and in the end we decided that we had to go and see what the problem was". Mrs Wilson was taken to hospital in an ambulance where she **made a complete recovery**. Now, the community are going to give an award to Ghillie. "He saved my life," said Mrs Wilson. 🐾



## GLOSSARY

**an award** *n*  
a prize as recognition for something good you have done

**to save** *vb*  
to rescue

**an owner** *n*  
a person who possesses something (a pet, for example)

**to bark** *vb*  
if a dog "barks", it makes a sound from its mouth

**the floor** *n*  
the bottom surface of a room where you walk

**a rescuer** *n*  
a person who saves someone from a dangerous situation

**to make a complete recovery** *exp*  
to become better again after being ill

# Poetry in English



## New!

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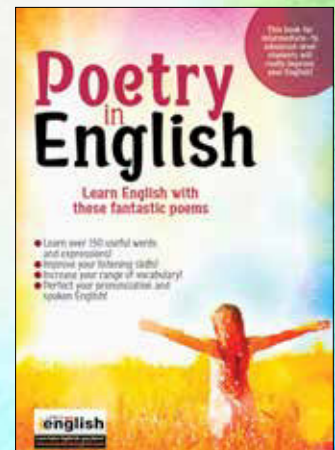
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# PHONE SECTION

## How to say telephone numbers!

Answers on page 53

### Pre-listening

See if you can say the following phone numbers.

- 0176 546 3468
- 0137 842 4096
- 0172 336 6708
- 0329 487 5529
- 0945 228 3564

### SAYING TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Remember the following:

In British English we say "oh" for "0" (the Americans use the word "zero"). For example: "019" is "oh, 19".

For double figures, British speakers often say "double + the number". For example: "66" is "double six".

Remember, when saying numbers the objective is to make it easy for the other person to write down the number. So, say them as clearly as possible, and group them into twos or threes. For example, "493\_278\_44\_62".

### Listening I

You are going to listen to a telephone conversation. Listen once and write down the following telephone numbers.

- His office number. \_\_\_\_\_
- His mobile number. \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening II

See if you can put the telephone conversation in order. Then, listen again to check your answers.

- A: Reception:** Yes, his office number is 976 243 087. \_\_\_\_
- B: Reception:** Oh, good morning, Mrs Smith. What can I do for you? \_\_\_\_
- C: Reception:** BYD Computing. How may I help you? \_\_\_\_
- D: Caller:** Oh, could you save me a few copies, please? I'll be in later to pick them up. \_\_\_\_
- E: Caller:** Hi, this is Sarah Smith. \_\_\_\_
- F: Caller:** I was just wondering if you had Bob's number. \_\_\_\_
- G: Caller:** And have you got his mobile number? \_\_\_\_
- H: Caller:** Thanks very much. I'll see you later. \_\_\_\_
- I: Caller:** Oh, and I was just wondering if the copies of the brochure were back from the printer yet. \_\_\_\_
- J: Reception:** Yes, they are here in reception. \_\_\_\_
- K: Caller:** Thanks very much. \_\_\_\_
- L: Reception:** No problem. \_\_\_\_
- M: Reception:** OK. I'll put some just under my desk. \_\_\_\_
- N: Reception:** Yes, it's 649 021 445. \_\_\_\_
- O: Reception:** Bye. \_\_\_\_



# Error Terror

Answers on page 53

Correct the mistakes in the sentences. Then, listen to check your answers.

### LOW LEVEL

- He like to speak about himself.
- She doesn't eats fish.
- This one is biggest that the other one.
- I like this ones.
- She is swimming in this moment.
- That chairs are ours.
- A:** Do you like it? **B:** Yes, I am.

### HIGH LEVEL

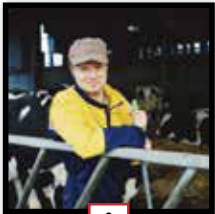
- We saw each other the last night.
- Have you got one pen that you could lend me?
- Sally is doctor – just like her father.
- I worked like a barman last year.
- We often listen to radio in the car.
- We went to beach for our summer holidays.
- The dogs are very sociable animals.



# Who earns the most in the UK?



Match each profession (1 to 6) to its picture (A to F). **Answers on page 53**



**A**

**1**

A cleaner



**B**

**2**

A farmer



**C**

**3**

A vicar



**D**

**4**

A carpenter



**E**

**5**

A nurse



**F**

**6**

A vet



## SALARIES

Figures for the salaries are gross annual salaries and taken as an average for the sector.



## GLOSSARY

**to earn** *vb* the money you "earn", is the money you receive for working  
**MP** *abbr* a member of parliament - an elected official who represents a region of the UK  
**a seven-figure salary** *exp* a salary that has seven figures. For example, 1,200,000 euros  
**CEO** *abbr* the chief executive officer - the most important person in an organisation

How much do you **earn**? Have you ever compared your salary to other professions? A new study on salaries has some interesting results.

The average British salary is about €30,000 a year. People earning below the average include cleaners (on about €9,000 a year), farmers (€28,000 a year), vicars (€24,000) and carpenters (€28,000). Those earning slightly more than the average include nurses (who are on about €31,000 a year), vets (about €38,000 a year) and teachers (€39,000).

A bit higher in the pay scales you can find architects (who earn about €52,000 a year), solicitors (€53,000), financial advisers (€54,000), and dentists (€63,000). Those in the top 10%, who earn a salary of more than €75,000 include

**MPs**, doctors and airline pilots.

At the very top, there are people such as Prime Minister David Cameron (who is on about €160,000 a year), BBC boss Tony Hall (around €500,000 a year), and the queen (who gets about €46 million a year). Other high earners include actors, singers and footballers, some of whom are on **seven-figure salaries**.

Britain's highest-paid executive is Sir Martin Sorrell. He's the **CEO** of WPP, a British multinational advertising and public relations company. Sir Martin earns about €1.7 million a year, but with bonuses his overall salary is over €40 million.

Lucky him! ✨



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# Traditional

# English songs!

This is another part in our series on nursery rhymes and their fascinating origins.



## Little Miss Muffet

This rhyme is all about a little girl called Little Miss Muffet. The rhyme is based on a real girl whose name was Patience Muffet. Her stepfather, Dr Muffet (1553-1604), was a famous entomologist (an insect scientist) who wrote the first catalogue of British insects.

No one is sure if the poem is based on a true story, but you can imagine it happening.

*Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet,  
Eating her curds and whey,  
Along came a big spider,  
Who sat down beside her,  
And frightened Miss Muffet away.*



## Little Bo Peep

This song is all about a little shepherdess called Bo Peep. She falls asleep while she is working. The moral of the story is that you should take responsibility for your work or

face the consequences. Some of the words in other verses of the rhyme have almost completely disappeared from the English language. These include words such as "espied" (saw) and "hillocks" (small hills).

*Little Bo peep has lost her sheep,  
And doesn't know where to find them.  
Leave them alone and they'll come home,  
Wagging their tails behind them.*

## GLOSSARY

- a tuffet** *n*  
an old word that refers to a unit of measurement – half a basket, more or less. So, the girl was sitting on a basket
- curds** *n*  
a dairy product similar to yoghurt
- whey** *n*  
a liquid that is produced when milk is curdled (processed)
- a shepherdess** *n*  
a woman who looks after sheep who are in the mountains/hills, etc
- to fall asleep** *exp*  
to start sleeping
- a moral** *n*  
a lesson you learn from a story/experience
- a hill** *n*  
a small mountain
- a tail** *n*  
the long part of an animal's body that comes out of its back
- arrogant** *adj*  
with ideas of superiority about yourself
- a bachelor** *n*  
a man who hasn't married
- a degree** *n*  
a university qualification
- to brag** *vb*  
to say things about how good you are
- the wool trade** *n*  
the business of buying and selling wool (sheep's hair)
- a tax** *n*  
money you pay to the government for services: the police, education, etc
- to fall out of favour** *exp*  
to become unpopular
- a coat of arms** *n*  
an emblem (series of images) that represents a family/person/organisation
- meadow** *n*  
an area of grass or farmland
- a haystack** *n*  
lots of hay (dried grass) in one pile



## Little Boy Blue

There is a theory that "Little Boy Blue" refers to Cardinal Thomas Wolsey (1475-1530). He was an important figure during the reign

of King Henry VIII (April 1509 to January 1547). Wolsey was famous for being extremely rich and arrogant. He had many enemies and was unpopular with the people of England. He was called the "Boy Bachelor" after he received his degree from Oxford University at the age of fifteen. The expression "to blow your horn"

can mean "to brag" – something that Cardinal Wolsey often did. Between 1514 and 1525, Wolsey transformed a medieval manor into the magnificent Hampton Court Palace, which you can still visit today.

At this time, England was a rich country mostly because of the wool trade and the export taxes on wool. The reference to "the little boy who looks after the sheep" could refer to Wolsey's concern to make money personally from the wool tax.

And the reference to "blue" could come from Wolsey's coat of arms, which included the blue faces of four leopards. Many historians see this rhyme as a form of indirect criticism of Wolsey.

Of course, any open and direct criticism of Wolsey at the time would have meant imprisonment or even death. Eventually, Wolsey fell out of favour, and in 1529 Henry VIII confiscated all of Wolsey's lands and possessions. 🌟

*Little Boy Blue come blow your horn,  
The sheep's in the meadow, the cow's in the corn.  
Where is the boy who looks after the sheep?  
He's under a haystack fast asleep.*



# Story Time

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

## Hair Cut

A man is getting his hair cut. All of a sudden, he asks the barber, "Hey, I've got a two-year-old son. When would be the best time to bring him in? And the **barber** answers, "When he's four."



## Strong Man

The young man at a **construction site** is talking about how strong he is. After several minutes, one of the older workers says, "I'll **bet** you a week's wages that I can **carry** something in a **wheelbarrow** over to that building over there that you won't be able to **wheel** back." "OK," says the young man. "**You're on.**" So, the old man **grabs** the wheelbarrow by the **handles** and then says to the young man, "Right, get in."



## Single man

Jim is 53 years old and still **single**. One day a friend asks, "Hey, Jim. Why aren't you married? Can't you find anyone?" And Jim replies, "Actually, I've found many women I wanted to marry, but when I bring them home to meet my parents, my mother doesn't like them." His friend thinks for a moment and says, "I've got the perfect solution: just find a girl who is just like your mother." "OK," says Jim. "That sounds like a good idea." A few months

later, the two friends meet again and Jim's friend says, "Hey, Jim, did you find the perfect girl then? Did your mother like her?" "Yes, I found the perfect girl," said

Jim. "She was just like my mother. You were right. My mother liked her very much." And the friend says, "Well, then, what's the problem? Why aren't you married?" And Jim replies, "My father doesn't like her." ❖



## GLOSSARY

- a barber** *n*  
a man who cuts men's hair
- a construction site** *n*  
an area of land where they are building something
- to bet** *vb*  
to play a game for money
- to carry** *vb*  
to take something in your arms from one place to another
- a wheelbarrow** *n*  
a little cart for carrying things. It has one or more little wheels
- to wheel** *vb*  
to push something in an object that has wheels
- you're on** *exp*  
I accept your offer
- to grab** *vb*  
to use your hands to take suddenly and with force
- a handle** *n*  
a part of a door/machine, etc that is designed to be held/operated by your hand
- single** *n*  
not married

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This month: saying sorry.

## Saying sorry for doing something wrong

- I'm sorry about that.
- I'm sorry that I broke your tennis racket.
- I'm sorry.
- Sorry. (If you **tread** on someone or **bump into someone**.)
- Whoops! (informal)
- I'm really sorry about crashing your car.
- Sorry about the mess. I'll clear it up later.
- I'd like to apologise for the way I spoke to you earlier.
- Sorry that I lied to you.

## Saying sorry for someone else

- I'm sorry but little Sally is always **smashing** things.
- I'm sorry about Jim's behaviour last night.

## Responding to an apology

- Never mind.
- It's OK. / That's OK.
- Don't worry about it.
- We'll be all right.
- No harm done.
- It could have happened to anyone.
- No worries. (informal) ☺



### GLOSSARY

**tread** *vb*  
to put your foot on  
**to bump into someone** *exp*  
to hit someone with your body or a part of your body accidentally  
**to smash** *vb*  
to break glass; to break completely and into small pieces



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# The bank

Basic English



A bank



A bank manager



A PIN number  
(a personal identification number).



A cashier



A safe



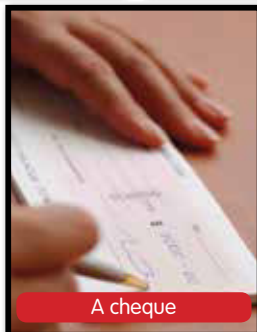
A coin



A note / bill



A credit card



A cheque



A cheque book



A traveller's cheque



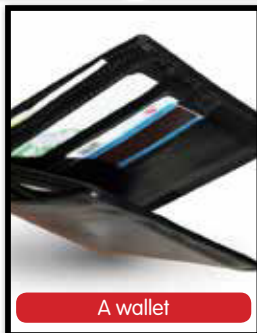
A cash machine  
(an "ATM" (automated teller machine) in US English)



A piggy bank



A purse



A wallet



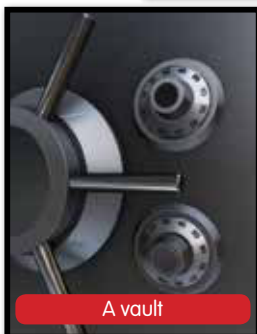
A bag of money



An alarm



A security guard



A vault



Pounds



Dollars



Euros



Yen

# The bank

## Social English

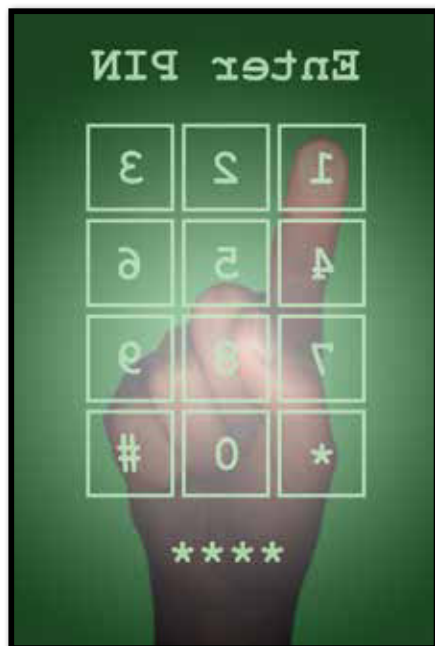
This month: the bank. Listen and repeat these expressions.

### What you say

- I'd like to pay this money into my account, please.
- I'd like to take 600 euros out, please.
- What's my bank balance, please? / Could you give me a bank

statement, please?

- I'd like to transfer some money from my current account, please.
- Are there any bank charges?
- I'd like to cash this cheque, please.
- I'd like to apply for a mortgage. / I'd like to apply for an overdraft, please.
- How much interest does it pay? / What's the interest rate?
- I've lost my credit card. / I need to cancel my credit card urgently.
- I'd like to apply for a new credit card, please.
- I'm sorry but I've forgotten my PIN number.
- Could you change this note for me, please?
- Could I have some larger bills and small bills, please?
- Please give it to me in 20-euro notes.
- Could I have the rest in change, please?
- What's the exchange rate for euros to British pounds, please?



### What you hear

- The exchange rate for euros to British pounds is 0.748.
- We charge a 2% commission rate.
- The current interest rate is 4%.
- There are no bank charges.
- I'm afraid the account is **overdrawn**.
- I'm afraid there are no funds in the account.
- Which account would you like to transfer the money from?
- Could you **sign** and date the cheque, please?
- You'll have to apply for a new PIN number. ☺

Now listen to this dialogue. In this conversation, Jane is in the bank.

- Cashier:** Good morning.  
**Jane:** Good morning. I'd like to pay this money into my account, please.  
**Cashier:** Have you filled in a paying-in slip.  
**Jane:** No, I didn't see them.  
**Cashier:** Here you are. (He gives Jane a slip.)  
**Jane:** (Jane fills it out.) I'd also like to apply for a credit card.  
**Cashier:** You'll need to fill out this form. (He gives Jane a form.) Then, we'll process your **application**.  
**Jane:** I've also got these US dollars on me. Can I change them here?  
**Cashier:** Yes, that won't be a problem.  
**Jane:** What's the exchange rate for dollars to pounds?  
**Cashier:** It's 0.50615 pence. That means that one dollar is worth 50.615 pence.  
**Jane:** So, if I change 100 US dollars, I'll get about 50 pounds, right?  
**Cashier:** Yes, 50 pounds and 61.5 pence, to be precise.  
**Jane:** And are there any charges?  
**Cashier:** There's a 2.5% **commission charge** on all **transactions**.  
**Jane:** OK. I'll think I'll just keep them for my next trip to the states.  
**Cashier:** OK. Have a nice day.  
**Jane:** Bye.



### GLOSSARY

- overdraw** *adj*  
 if your account is "overdrawn", you have taken out more money than you have
- to sign** *vb*  
 to write your name on a formal document
- an application** *n*  
 a form you complete when you want to join an organisation/bank, or apply for something
- a commission charge** *n*  
 money you pay (often a small percentage of the total) for doing a bank operation
- a transaction** *n*  
 a bank operation



# Headline News

Headline News N° 2

The voice of the people

London 2015

## Have you heard of these new words?



The English language is constantly changing. And new words come into existence from year to year. Here are a few that have appeared in dictionaries in recent times.

- **Password fatigue** – the stress and frustration caused by having to learn so many different passwords.
- **Man flu** – a minor **cold** contracted by a man who then exaggerates the symptoms in order to **avoid** going to work.
- **Globesity** – the problem of rising **obesity** around the globe.
- **A floordrobe** – a floor space that is used as a place for keeping your clothes.
- **A salad dodger** – an overweight person. Literally, someone who “dodges” (avoids) salads.
- **Manscaping** – removing all the hair off a man’s body.
- **Tanorexia** – an obsessive desire to have **tanned skin**.
- **A griever** – an online computer game player who deliberately **sabotages**



the game.

- **To binge-watch** – to watch multiple episodes of a TV series, watching one episode after another.
- **A bro hug** – a friendly **embrace** between two men.
- **Clickbait** – content on a website whose main purpose is to attract attention and tempt users to click on a link.
- **To hate-watch** – to watch a television programme you don’t like because you enjoy mocking or criticising it.
- **A hot mess** – a person or thing that is a complete disaster.
- **A listicle** – an internet article presented in the form of a numbered or bullet-pointed list (a bit like this one!).
- **To live-tweet** – to post comments about something on Twitter while the event is taking place.
- **To vape** – to inhale and exhale the vapour produced by an electronic cigarette.

Whatever next? ☺



### GLOSSARY

**a cold** *n*  
if you have a cold, you feel ill and your nose is runny (with liquid coming out of it)

**to avoid** *vb*  
if you “avoid” doing something, you try not to do that thing

**obesity** *n*  
the state of being extremely overweight or fat

**a dodger** *n*  
this word comes from the verb “to dodge”, which means to avoid (see previous entry)

**to remove** *vb*  
if you “remove” hair, you take it off, often with a knife

**tanned skin** *n*  
skin that is darker/browner from the sun

**to sabotage** *n*  
to damage deliberately

**an embrace** *n*  
if you give someone an “embrace”, you put your arms around them to show that you like them, or as a sign of affection, etc.

Wacky but absolutely true emergency calls. Celebrating 70 years of stupid calls.

# TELEPHONE 999



Here's another part of our mini-series on ridiculous but real emergency phone calls.



## Call I – The Wrong Trousers

**Operator:** Police. Can I help you?  
**Caller:** Yes, hello. Is that the police?  
**Operator:** Yes.  
**Caller:** Erm, I'm just calling because I've just bought these trousers.  
**Operator:** This is an emergency number.  
**Caller:** Yes, and the trousers don't fit. But I can't find the receipt. What rights do I have?  
**Operator:** I don't know, but you're **wasting police time**.  
**Caller:** But do they have to accept the return of the trousers? They just don't fit. I wanted a size...  
**Operator:** I'm terminating this call.



## Call II – The Wrong Club

**Operator:** Police. Can I help you?  
**Caller:** Yeah, I'd like to report this guy who works in Bojolly's, the nightclub in Harden Street.  
**Operator:** Is this an emergency?  
**Caller:** Well, this guy got all aggressive with me and he **starting coming on**.  
**Operator:** Where did this happen?  
**Caller:** Like I said, in Bojolly's. I was out with my mates and we tried to get into this club...  
**Operator:** Yes, I know. Bojolly's.  
**Caller:** Yes, and this guy wouldn't let us in. He said it was **cos** I wasn't wearing shoes, but I had these **well-cool trainers** on...  
**Operator:** This is not a police matter, and it certainly isn't an emergency.  
**Caller:** So, what am I supposed to do?  
**Operator:** I don't care.

### GLOSSARY

**to fit** *vb*  
if clothing "fits" you, it is the right size for you  
**a receipt** *n*  
a piece of paper with information about what you have bought in a shop  
**to waste police time** *exp*  
to cause the police to spend time on something that isn't important  
**(he) started coming on** *exp inform*  
he became aggressive to me  
**to let someone in** *exp*  
to permit someone to enter  
**cos** *exp inform*  
because  
**well-cool** *adj inform*  
very fashionable  
**trainers** *n*  
shoes for doing sport ("sneakers" in US English)

## RECIPE

Every year, the English celebrate Pancake Day. This is held on the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, which is the first day of Lent (the 40 days before **Easter**). This year, Pancake Day was on 5th February. Pancakes are traditionally eaten on Pancake Day. However, you can eat them at any time during the year, and they are perfect for a late breakfast, or an afternoon snack. To make your own pancakes, you'll need a bowl for mixing the ingredients, a wooden spoon, a container for pouring the pancake mixture, a frying pan and a plate. Here is our recipe for pancakes.

### Ingredients

This is what you'll need to make 6 large pancakes.

- 100 grams of **flour**.
- A **pinch** of salt.
- One egg.
- 250 ml of milk.
- Butter.

# PANCAKES

### Preparation

- Mix the flour and the salt in the bowl.
- Add the egg and half the milk, and when it's all well mixed, add the rest of the milk.
- Leave the mixture to stand for about 20 minutes.
- Heat up a little butter in the frying pan. Then, add enough mixture to cover the bottom of the pan.
- Turn the pancake over once then **remove**. Put the pancake on a plate and make another one.

Traditionally the pancake is filled or covered with lemon and sugar, but they can also be served with cheese, ham, jam, chocolate or any mixture of those things. Delicious! ✨



### GLOSSARY

**Easter** *n*  
the holiday that celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ  
**flour** *n*  
a fine, white powder used to make bread  
**a pinch of** *exp*  
a little bit of  
**to remove** *vb*  
to take off



# TRIVIA MATCHING

## Exercise

See if you can do this matching exercise. Look at the list of things (1 to 14), and the photos (A-N). Write a letter next to the name of each thing in the list below.

Answers on page 53

1. An armadillo
2. A bat
3. A tomb
4. A pharaoh
5. A deer
6. Hay
7. A gorilla
8. A bullet-proof vest
9. A laser printer
10. A rattlesnake
11. An oyster
12. Cabbage
13. A canary
14. A cork





# WEIRD TRIVIA

This is another part in our mini-series on strange facts. Whoever thought the world was so phenomenal?



Armadillos have four babies at a time and they are always all the same sex.

Bats have only one baby a year.

Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs is **edible**, despite being thousands of years old.

Deer can't eat **hay**.

Human birth control pills work on gorillas. Incidentally, gorillas sleep as much as fourteen hours per day. What a life!



Bullet-proof vests, fire escapes, windshield wipers, and laser printers were all

invented by women.

The drink 7-UP was created in 1929. But where did the name come from? Well, "7" was selected because the original containers were 7 **ounces**. And "UP" indicated the direction of the **bubbles**.

Alcohol mixed with a **carbonated drink** is **absorbed** into the body more quickly than a **straight shot**.

Gopher snakes in Arizona are not poisonous, but when frightened they may **hiss** and **shake** their **tails** like rattlesnakes.

North American oysters do not make pearls of any value. Useless creatures!

What do you do if you have a **hangover**? Here are some international cures. The ancient Greeks thought that



eating **cabbage** would cure it and the ancient Romans preferred eating fried **canaries**. Today, some Germans eat

a breakfast of red meat and bananas, the French drink strong coffee with salt, the Chinese drink **spinach**



tea, the Puerto Ricans **rub** half a lemon under their drinking arm, Haitians stick 13 black-headed **needles**

into the **cork** of the bottle from which they drank, and Russians drink vodka as a **hair-of-the-dog cure**. Which one would you like to try next time? ☺



## GLOSSARY

- edible** *adj*  
that you can eat
- hay** *n*  
dried grass often given as food to animals
- an ounce** *n*  
a unit of measurement which is about 28 grams
- a bubble** *n*  
a ball of air in a liquid
- a carbonated drink** *n*  
a fizzy drink with bubbles of gas
- to absorb** *vb*  
to take something into your body through a natural process
- a straight shot** *n*  
an amount of alcohol with no ice
- to hiss** *vb*  
when a snake "hisses", it makes a sound similar to "sssss"
- to shake** *vb*  
to move from side to side or up and down
- a tail** *n*  
the back part of an animal's body. It is often long
- a hangover** *n*  
a feeling of pain in your body/head after drinking too much alcohol
- cabbage** *n*  
a type of vegetable with many leaves
- a canary** *n*  
a small yellow bird
- spinach** *n*  
a type of vegetable that consists of green leaves. Popeye eats it
- to rub** *vb*  
to move up and down or from side to side over a surface using pressure
- a needle** *n*  
a long, thin, sharp piece of metal often used for sewing
- a cork** *n*  
an object in a bottle of wine that stops the wine coming out
- a hair-of-the-dog cure** *n*  
a cure for a hangover that consists of drinking more alcohol



# Corny Criminals

Here's another part in our series on good, bad and funny criminals.

## Drinking Bribes

*Driver loses her licence minutes after passing her test.*  
It was an important day for Kristen Andrews as she was taking her **driving test**. Like most people, she was very nervous. But luckily, her examiner was a friendly **chap**, so they started **chatting**. "I promised to buy him a drink if I got my licence, and he said that would be lovely," 24-year-old Kristen explained. "Anyway, I passed (surprise, surprise) and we went to a café where we had a couple of wines. Then, I offered to drive him home. I was so happy I just didn't think about the drink-drive rules." Kristen, who is from the village of Marling, was stopped by police a few metres down the road for **erratic driving**. After taking a **breath test**, police found that both she and the examiner, Ivan Finn, 48, were three times **over the limit**. "I was supposed to be happy, but now I've lost my **licence** and I can't take the test again for another six months," Kristen said.



## Beer Thief

What I don't understand is, what could they possibly want with all that beer?" said a member of the Gardai (the Irish police) after a thief drove a **truck** into the Guinness Brewery in Dublin and **made off with a trailer** full of beer. "That guy **drove away with 180 kegs** of Guinness, 180 kegs of Budweiser and 90 kegs of Carlsberg which means about 40,000 pints. It's worth an estimated £45,000," a spokesperson for the brewery said. "This is the first time such a robbery has taken place on the company's premises. We've never had such a **breach of security** before this and we're taking it extremely seriously," the spokesperson added. "All **CCTV footage** is being viewed." The Gardai have **appealed for** information.



## Flash in the Pan

*Man in unusual protest.*  
I wanted to protest against my sentence, so I took my clothes off in public," said Marcus Wagner, who was in court for... taking his clothes off in public. The 60-year-old had previously run onto a football pitch **naked** during a soccer match. At the time, he was protesting against a decision by the **referee** that went against his football team. The latest incident took place during Wagner's appeal against a conviction for **indecent exposure**. A **witness** said, "The court **withdrew for deliberations** and during the break this guy took his clothes off right in front of us." The man's lawyer said, "My client sees himself as a living work of art. I demand a **reprieve** of this sentence."★



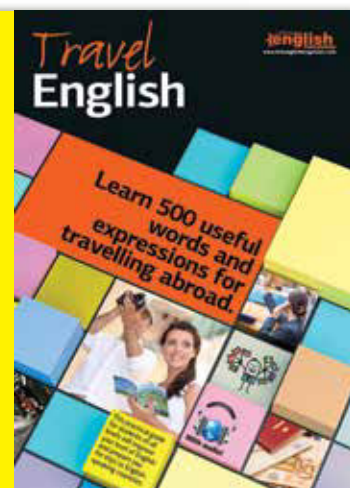
## GLOSSARY

- a driving test** *n*  
a driving exam that gives you permission to drive if you pass it
- a chap** *n* *inform*  
a man
- to chat** *vb*  
to talk casually with others
- erratic driving** *n*  
driving that is not controlled, consistent or regular
- a breath test** *n*  
if you are given a "breath test", you must blow into a tube. A machine then shows the police how much alcohol you have been drinking
- over the limit** *exp*  
with more alcohol in your body than is permitted
- a licence** *n*  
a permit to drive
- a truck** *n*  
a large vehicle for transporting goods
- to make off with something** *exp*  
to steal something and to leave quickly
- a trailer** *n*  
a vehicle for transporting goods that is pulled by another vehicle
- to drive away with something** *exp*  
to steal something and to leave in a car/vehicle quickly
- a keg** *n*  
a small barrel (container) for beer
- a breach of security** *n*  
if there is a "breach of security", security has been violated
- CCTV** *abbr*  
closed-circuit television – cameras that film what happens in the street, etc
- footage** *n*  
"footage" of an event is a part of it that has been filmed
- to appeal for something** *exp*  
to ask for something (money, help, etc) that you desperately need
- naked** *adj*  
with no clothes
- a referee** *n*  
a person who manages/controls/directs a game of football
- indecent exposure** *n*  
the crime of showing parts of your naked body in public
- a witness** *n*  
a person who sees a crime
- to withdraw for deliberations** *exp*  
to have a break during a trial so people can discuss an aspect of it
- a reprieve** *n*  
to delay or cancel a punishment

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# SONG

## Grow Up

By Garrett Wall

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[www.junkrecords.es](http://www.junkrecords.es)



Give up your **struggle**,  
You know it's been said,  
You're fighting yourself,  
But it's all in your head,  
When will it come to an end?

Leave it all,  
Know when to leave it,  
Know what it means, yeah,  
Really **perceive** it,  
When will you learn?  
Oh, when will you learn?

Maybe somebody ought to show you,  
The meaning of **live and let live**,  
However, will you be able?  
To justify, justify?

Don't you think things could be better?  
Don't you see how good they could be?  
Wake up before you're left dreaming,  
You can look but you don't always see.

How **blind** we can be, how blind we can be.

Don't you think things could be better?  
Don't you see how good they could be?  
Wake up before you're left dreaming,  
You can look but you don't always see.

How blind we can be, how blind we can be.



### GLOSSARY

**a struggle** *n*

a fight

**to perceive** *vb*  
to notice/see

**live and let live** *exp*

to accept things as they are – not to try to change things

**blind** *adj*

with no ability to see

# IRELAND SPECIAL



## IRELAND QUIZ

What do you know about Ireland? See if you can answer these questions.

1. What colour do people generally wear on St Patrick's Day?
2. What drink is popular on St Patrick's Day?
3. Who was St Patrick?
4. Which countries celebrate St Patrick's Day?
5. What is an Irish coffee?
6. What are the colours of the Irish flag?
7. What musical instrument is on the Irish flag?
8. What is a shamrock?
9. What is a leprechaun?
10. What symbol did St Patrick use to explain Christianity? Why?



## MAP

How well do you know Ireland?

See if you can put the Irish cities on the map.

**Donegal, Galway, Sligo, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Belfast.**





# THE BOSS

You've probably seen him on Hugo Boss ads. He starred in the Woody Allen film *Match Point*, and he's been the face of Versace for their men's collection. He is Ireland's hottest actor and model. He is Jonathan Rhys Meyers.

**M**eyers was born Jonathan Michael Francis O'Keefe in Dublin on 27th July 1977. His stage name comes from his mother's **maiden name**, Meyers. When Meyers was three years old, his parents separated. His mother **raised** Jonathan and his brother Alan, while his other two brothers went to live at their grandmother's house with their father.

Later, Meyers was **expelled from school** at the age of 16, and spent much of his time in **pool halls**. One day, **casting agents** looking for Irish boys to appear in a film **spotted** Meyers at a pool hall in Cork. He didn't get a part in that film, but



they **encouraged** him to pursue a **career** in acting. His first film role came soon afterwards in *A Man of No Importance* (1994). In 1996, he appeared in the film *Michael Collins* as Collins' **assassin**.



Series for this role.

Festival. In 2006, he appeared in *Mission: Impossible III*. Myers is currently starring in the *The Tudors* (2007) as young King Henry VIII. He was nominated for the Golden Globe Award for **Best Performance by an Actor In A Television**



Meyers has other talents as well. He did much of the singing in the film *Velvet Goldmine*. And he was chosen as the face for the Versace men's collection of Autumn/Winter 2006 and Spring 2007, plus he was the face of the Hugo Boss men's **fragrance range** for several years.

Like many other stars, his personal life has been the topic of many news stories. He has been romantically linked to several actresses in the past including Toni Collette, Rachael Leigh Cook, and Irish model Glenda Gilson. He and *Match Point* co-star



His film roles range from a rock star (in *Velvet Goldmine* – 1998) to a girls' football trainer (in *Bend It Like Beckham* – 2002). In 2005, Meyers starred in Woody Allen's film *Match Point*, for which he received a Chopard Trophy at the Cannes Film

Scarlett Johansson both deny rumours of a romance. He's also had a few personal problems. In January 2007, Meyers checked into a **rehab facility** seeking treatment for alcohol abuse. And on 18th November 2007, he was arrested in Dublin Airport and charged with being drunk and **in breach of the peace**. ☹

## JONATHAN RHYS MEYERS.

Born Jonathan Michael O'Keefe on 27th July 1977. Actor and model. Most famous films include *Match Point*, *Bend it Like Beckham* and *Mission Impossible III*.



### GLOSSARY

- a maiden name** *n*  
a married woman's surname before she is married – in some English-speaking countries, women change their surnames when they marry
- to raise** *vb*  
if you are "raised" by someone, you are educated and looked after by that person until you are an adult
- to expel from school** *exp*  
to order someone to leave school and never return as a form of punishment
- a pool hall** *n*  
a place where you can play pool (a game that is similar to billiards)
- a casting agent** *n*  
a person who selects the actors/actresses for a film
- to spot** *vb*  
to notice
- to encourage** *vb*  
to try to persuade someone to do something
- a career** *n*  
a job or profession you choose to do for the majority of your working life
- an assassin** *n*  
a person who is paid to kill another person
- a fragrance** *n*  
an aftershave/cologne/perfume
- a range** *n*  
a number of different products that are part of the same series of products
- a rehab facility** *n*  
a type of hospital for people who are addicted to alcohol or drugs
- in breach of the peace** *n*  
if you are "in breach of the peace", you are committing a crime by creating a lot of noise in the street



A quick look at the history of Ireland.

# IRISH HISTORY

For thousands of years, Ireland lived in isolation. Then came the Vikings, the Normans and the English and a thousand years of blood, violence and death. This is the story of Ireland. By Martin Quinn.

**795 AD:** Ireland suffered its first Viking **raid** when Norwegian long ships attacked Rathlin Island, just off the northeast coast. These raids happened for over 200 years.

**852 AD:** Dublin was **founded** by the Vikings, who later built the ports of Waterford and Limerick. These ports were used by the Vikings for raids within Ireland but also as **trading centres**.



**1014:** Brian Boru, the "Ard Rí" (High King) of Ireland, finally defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Clontarf. King Brian was killed in the battle. The Vikings eventually mixed with the natives and became Irish.

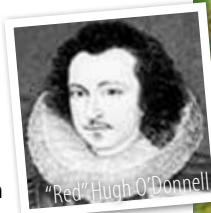
**1169:** Norman knights attacked Ireland and conquered Dublin, Wexford and Waterford. This was the beginning of English involvement in Ireland.

**1315:** In 1314, Robert the Bruce finally defeated the English in Scotland at Bannockburn after an **uprising** started by the Scotsman William Wallace. The next year, Robert's brother, Edward, was invited by the Irish to become their High King and help them against the English. Edward brought fighters called "gallowglasses" (foreign warriors) to help.

**1367:** Many Normans adopted Irish customs and began to speak Gaelic. They became known as the Anglo-Irish. However, the English king passed laws to prevent this, called The Statutes of Kilkenny, and the Anglo-Irish were banned from speaking the native language (amongst other things). The laws were ineffective as nobody in Ireland listened much to the English king.

**1536:** The **Protestant Reformation** reached England when King Henry VIII broke from the Roman Catholic Church. The people of England, Scotland and Wales accepted Protestantism but Ireland remained Catholic. Henry tried to subdue the Anglo-Irish and Gaelic lords of Ireland and convert the country to Protestantism. The island was eventually conquered totally by the English but it took a century and constant conflict, ending with the Nine Years War.

**1594-1603:** The Nine Years War was a **rebellion** led by the Gaelic **chieftains** "Red" Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh O'Neill with the help of Spain. It was finally **crushed** when a Spanish force was defeated by the English at Kinsale, near Cork in 1601. The two chieftains eventually **surrendered** and **went into exile** in Spain where their descendants still live. This event is known as "The Flight of the Earls".



**1641:** After the Nine Years War, more Protestants began to settle in Ireland. Their **descendants** would become the **ruling class** in Ireland until the twentieth century. Hatred between the Catholic Irish and Protestant British led to centuries of **misery**. A rebellion by the Irish broke out in the north and massacres were common on both sides.

**1649:** After the English Civil War (1642 and 1651) the new English leader, Oliver Cromwell, invaded Ireland with his army. This man is probably the most hated person in Irish history. It has been estimated that Cromwell's actions left 15-20 percent of





# STORY

GLOSSARY

- a raid** *n*  
an attack
- to found** *vb*  
to establish
- a trading centre** *n*  
a town/city/port where things are exported or imported
- an uprising** *n*  
an attack by the people against the government/state
- the Protestant Reformation** *n*  
a movement that Martin Luther began in 1517
- a rebellion** *n*  
an attack against the rulers/leaders of a country
- a chieftain** *n*  
a leader of a tribe
- to crush** *vb*  
to destroy completely
- to surrender** *vb*  
to stop fighting because you accept you have lost the war/battle
- to go into exile** *exp*  
to go to live in another country because it is too dangerous for you in your own country
- a descendant** *n*  
someone's "descendants" are the people in later generations who are related to them
- the ruling class** *n*  
the people who rule in a country
- misery** *n*  
suffering, unhappiness, poverty, etc
- famine** *n*  
a situation in which there is no food to eat and people are dying
- genocide** *n*  
the systematic extermination of a whole race/group of people
- a son-in-law** *n*  
the husband of your daughter
- to depose** *vb*  
if a ruler or leader is "deposed", he/she is forced to leave
- a Unionist** *n*  
a person who wants Northern Ireland to be a part of Britain
- to oppress** *vb*  
to dominate through the use of force or authority
- religious practice** *n*  
if you are restricted in "religious practice", you cannot do the things that your religion demands
- a coffin** *n*  
a box/container for a dead body
- the Easter Rising** *n*  
an attack in 1916 by Irish Nationalists against the British
- a county** *n*  
Ireland is divided into many counties (areas of land)
- a Loyalist** *n*  
a person who wants Northern Ireland to be part of Britain
- a mob** *n*  
a group of people who are going to attack something/someone
- the Troubles** *n*  
a period of Irish history (1963-1985) in which Irish nationalists were fighting against the British army and Unionists
- a paramilitary** *n*  
a civilian who is part of a type of military organisation
- power sharing** *n*  
a situation in which two opposing parties are in power. In this case, it is referring to the Unionists and the Nationalists
- a Nationalist** *n*  
a person who wants Ireland to be united

the Irish population dead or in exile. War, **famine** and plague destroyed the country, and the native Irish were given two options, "Go to hell or to Connacht". In short, if you didn't go to the province of Connacht (in the west) you would be killed. Many historians agree that if something like this happened today it would be described correctly as **genocide**.



Potato Famine

**1845-1852: "An Gorta Mór"** (The Potato Famine) killed over one million people and around one million people left on ships, mostly to America. The ships were often known as **Coffin Ships** because most of the passengers died on the voyage.

**1689-1691:** The Williamite War. This was fought between James I of England (a Catholic) and his **son-in law**, William of Orange (who was a Dutch Protestant). James had been **deposed**



William of Orange

as king and William was invited to replace him. James and his army, the Jacobites, fled to Ireland and were defeated in a war against William's army (who, ironically, had the Popes blessing). This victory is still celebrated today by Irish **Unionists** and is known as "The 12th" or "The 12th of July". As a result of the war, many Irish Jacobites left Ireland and joined the Spanish and French armies. They became known as the "Wild Geese".

**1916-1923:** The **Easter Rising** broke out in Dublin. This was followed by a war of independence against the British. At the end of this war, Ireland was left semi-independent with the six north-eastern **counties** still part of Britain and becoming known by Britain as Northern Ireland. The Irish refer to this area as "the six counties" or "the north (of Ireland)" or "the black north".



**Loyalists/Unionists** (those who want Northern Ireland to remain British) and many British people refer to it as Northern Ireland.

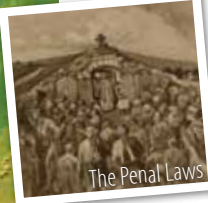
**1949:** The twenty-six southern counties in the south became a republic known as the Republic of Ireland.

**1969:** Loyalist **mobs** led by members of the B-Specials (a police reserve unit) attacked Catholic areas in Belfast and Derry, starting "**The Troubles**". Some 3,600 people died during this war that the IRA waged against the British Army and Loyalist **paramilitaries**.



The Troubles

**1691-1798:** After the war, laws (called the Penal Laws) were created to **oppress** Irish Catholics. These laws meant that Catholics were restricted in **religious practice** or land ownership. The laws also affected the Dissenters (Presbyterian Protestants) too. The climax of the struggle against the Penal Laws was a Protestant-led rebellion in 1798.



The Penal Laws

**1801:** Ireland and Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) became a single state in the Act of Union. The combined nations were known as the United Kingdom (these days, the United Kingdom refers to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

**2007:** After years of negotiations, a deal was reached for **power sharing** in Northern Ireland between Unionists and **Nationalists**. Success! ✨



Ian Paisley and Martin McGuinness



Modern Irish history as told through cinema.

# Cinema

Ireland has had a violent history with many colourful characters. All of this makes for great cinema, which is why Ireland has featured so often as a topic for films. Here are a few films that touch on the topic of Irish history. By Martin Quinn.



## MICHAEL COLLINS (1996).

Starring Liam Neeson and directed by Neil Jordan, this **biopic** is about the famous **IRA** leader and founding father of the modern Irish Republic. It was very controversial at the time of its release.

Northern Irish **Unionists** were furious at the film's depiction of a man they consider to be a terrorist and a **traitor**. At the same time, **Nationalists praised** the film for its portrayal of Collins – someone glorified by Irish people as a **courageous guerrilla** leader who defeated the British Empire through the use of clever tactics. There were many **historical inaccuracies** in the film but most viewers accepted that the film and its discrepancies were in the spirit of a time of turmoil and change.



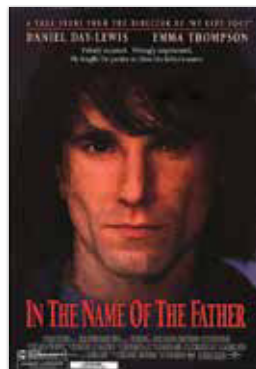
## THE WIND THAT SHAKES THE BARLEY (2006).

Equally controversial is the film *The Wind that Shakes the Barley*. It is directed by English director Ken Loach and stars Irish actor Cillian Murphy. This film tells the fictional

story of two brothers fighting the British during the **War of Independence**. Later, the two brothers fight on opposing sides during the **Irish Civil War** that follows. The film describes the political differences dividing Republican



volunteers, the gap between left and right, and the feeling of **betrayal** by many people after the **Anglo-Irish Treaty** left the six counties in the north of Ireland to the British. Set at the same point of history as *Michael Collins*, *The Wind that Shakes the Barley* won the Palm d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival.



## IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER (1993).

Directed by Terry George and Jim Sheridan and starring Daniel Day Lewis, *In the Name of the Father* was nominated for eight Oscars and received much critical acclaim. It

tells the story of the **Guildford Four** – the true story of four Irish people falsely convicted and imprisoned for a series of IRA bombings in



# Ireland

England. The story is told through the eyes of Belfast man Gerry Conlon, who spent 14 years in an English "gaol" [the Gaelic spelling for "jail"] for crimes that were later admitted to by an actual IRA active service unit. The Four were convicted on the basis of confessions that were **beaten out of them** by English police and doctored police notes. Conlon (played by Daniel Day Lewis) along with Paul Hill, Paddy Armstrong and Carole Richardson were eventually released and their **convictions were overturned**.



## BLOODY SUNDAY/ SUNDAY.

Coverage of the recent conflict in Northern Ireland has continued in

the form of TV movies. Two of these concentrate on the events of 30th January 1972 in the city of Derry, known as "Bloody Sunday". This was a massacre of 14 unarmed Nationalist civil-rights protestors and the subsequent **cover-up** by the British army. This all took place during a time called "**The Troubles**". The first film, directed

by Paul Greengrass, tells the story through the eyes of Ivan Cooper, the man who organised the march, and from the point of view of Leo Young,

brother of John Young, one of the victims. The second film, written by hard-hitting English scriptwriter Jimmy McGovern, also deals with the reaction of many young Nationalists, which often consisted of joining the IRA.



## H3/SOME MOTHER'S SON.

The story of the **1981 Hunger Strike** in Long Kesh prison has also been adapted

for the screen. Terry George directed *Some*

*Mother's Son*, the story of the mother of a **hunger striker** and the emotional struggle between respecting her son's

wishes and wanting to stop him from dying. The other film, *H3*, was written by Brian Campbell and surviving hunger striker Laurence McKeown. Both films dealt with the struggle inside northern Irish prisons between the British authorities and Irish Republicans, who wanted to be treated as prisoners of war. As part of the protest, the prisoners refused to wear uniforms (a symbol of criminality), leaving only blankets to cover themselves. When this failed, a no-wash protest started when they refused to "**slop out**".

A hunger strike, led by the prisoners' leader Bobby Sands was the final option. Eventually, ten men died, causing huge riots and sparking world-wide protests. ☘



## GLOSSARY

- a biopic** *n*  
a film about someone's life
- the IRA** *abbr*  
the Irish Republican Army – an armed group who were fighting against the British occupation of Ireland
- a Unionist** *n*  
a person who wants Northern Ireland to remain a part of Britain
- a traitor** *n*  
a person who acts against his/her country
- a Nationalist** *n*  
a person who wants Ireland to be unified – with the northern part becoming part of Ireland, too
- to praise** *vb*  
to say good things about something/someone
- courageous** *adj*  
brave; with no fear of danger
- a guerrilla** *n*  
a fighter who is part of an irregular army (not a state/government army)
- a historical inaccuracy** *n*  
something that isn't true according to history
- the War of Independence** *n*  
a war fought between the Irish and the British (1919-1921). In the end, the south became independent, but the northern part remained a part of Britain
- the Irish Civil War** *n*  
a war fought in Ireland (1922-1923) as a result of the division of Ireland after the War of Independence
- betrayal** *n*  
the act of doing something against your country
- the Anglo-Irish Treaty** *n*  
the agreement signed at the end of the War of Independence. It left Ireland divided between the south and the north
- the Guildford Four** *n*  
four people accused of being members of the IRA and of planting bombs in the English town of Guildford
- to beat something out of someone** *exp*  
to hit someone many times in order to make them talk
- to overturn a conviction** *exp*  
to say that a previous conviction (sentence) was not valid
- a cover-up** *n*  
an attempt to hide the truth
- the Troubles** *n*  
a period of Irish history in which Irish Nationalists were fighting against the British army and Unionists (1963-1985)
- the 1981 Hunger Strike** *n*  
a protest by Irish Nationalist prisoners who demanded to be treated as prisoners of war
- a hunger striker** *n*  
a form of protest (often by prisoners) that involves refusing to eat
- to slop out** *phr vb*  
to clean/empty the toilet (often a bucket) that is in a prisoner's cell





# How to greet the interviewer

Learn 4 different ways to greet an interviewer in English.

## Exercise

Try to complete the conversation extracts with the correct words. Then, listen to check your answers.

Answers on page 53

- Sarah:** Hi, I'm Sarah Jenkins. I'm here for the interview.  
**Harry:** Oh, hi, Sarah. Harry Goodwin. Pleased to meet you.  
**Sarah:** Pleased to meet you.  
**Harry:** Can I get you anything to (1) \_\_\_\_\_? A cup of coffee?  
**Sarah:** I'm all right thanks.  
**Harry:** So, did you have any trouble finding us?  
**Sarah:** No, the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you sent were perfect.  
**Harry:** Right, so, erm, if you'd just like to take a (3) \_\_\_\_\_, I'll be with you in a couple of minutes.  
**Sarah:** OK. Thanks.

- Josh:** Hi, I'm Josh Bates. I'm here for the interview.  
**Dan:** Oh, hi Josh. Dan Nichols. I'll be interviewing you (4) \_\_\_\_\_. [They shake hands.] Pleased to meet you.  
**Josh:** Pleased to meet you. Nice view.  
**Dan:** Thanks. Can I get you anything to drink? Coffee? Tea?  
**Josh:** I'll have a cup of (5) \_\_\_\_\_, if that's all right.  
**Dan:** Milk and sugar?  
**Josh:** Just milk, please.  
**Dan:** OK, I'll be back in just a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and we can get started.  
**Josh:** Great.





- 3.
- Sam:** Hi, I'm Sam Davies. I've got an interview with Ms Martins.
- Deborah:** Oh, hi. I'm Deborah Martins. We spoke on the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ last week. Pleased to meet you.
- Sam:** Pleased to meet you.
- Deborah:** So, did you come by car in the end?
- Sam:** Yes, and thanks for the directions. I thought about taking the (8) \_\_\_\_\_, but it's quite far from the station.
- Deborah:** Yes, a 20-minute walk with this rain wouldn't be pleasant. So, how was the traffic?
- Sam:** Not too bad for this time of the (9) \_\_\_\_\_.  
[silence]
- Deborah:** So, erm, would you like to take a seat?
- Sam:** Yes, please.
- Deborah:** So, erm, tell me, what... [fades out]



- 4.
- Ben:** Hi, I'm Ben Staples. I've got an interview with Mr Mathews.
- Gordon:** I'm Gordon Mathews. How do you do?
- Ben:** How do you do?
- Gordon:** Would you like anything to drink?
- Ben:** No, I'm fine, thanks. [silence] A bit (10) \_\_\_\_\_ today, isn't it?
- Gordon:** Oh, yes. It seems like we skipped autumn and went straight to winter. So, if you'd like to come in here. You can put your coat behind the (11) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ben:** Thanks.
- Gordon:** Have you got a copy of your (12) \_\_\_\_\_?
- Ben:** Yes, here you are.
- Gordon:** That's great. I'll be with you in just a minute.





# The Celts in Ireland

The Celts are a mysterious people who have lived in Europe for thousands of years. In Ireland, Celtic culture is considered an important part of the country's **charm**. Because of Ireland's Celtic connection, Ireland has friendly **ties** with other parts of Western Europe, including Scotland, Wales and Spain. By Martin Quinn.

## HISTORY

Although no-one is sure of the origin of the Celts, their original homeland is thought to have been southern Germany and Austria. They moved across Europe and covered a large area from modern-day Turkey to Spain. Irish Celts are thought to have come to Ireland from northern Spain about 3,000 years ago.



When the Celts got to Ireland, they brought many skills and traditions with them, including their use of iron instead of bronze, the Gaelic language and their music. It was here that the culture of the Celts survived in its strongest sense until modern times. One reason for this was the fact that the Romans never invaded Ireland so the culture was left intact for many centuries.

Later on, the Celtic Irish fought with Viking invaders. The Celts finally defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Clontarf, led by the High King, Brian Boru, in 1014. At this time, Ireland, now a Christian country, became known as "the land of saints and scholars" because it was unaffected by the major fighting force in Europe: the Huns. In this period, known as "the Dark Ages", much knowledge throughout Europe was lost and was only preserved by Irish monks in beautifully decorated texts and drawings. The next group of people to come to Ireland were the Normans (from England and Wales, but originally from northern France) and many of their customs and practices were adopted by the Celts.



## MYTHS AND LEGENDS

Ireland is a land of stories, fairy tales and legends. There are literally thousands of them. They were originally told by storytellers who never wrote anything down but memorised these sagas. Later, they were written down by the monks after Ireland's conversion to Christianity by Saint Patrick. Many of these

stories were about gods and fighting men, war, conquest, love and **betrayal**. One of the most famous was the *Táin bó Cuailgne* (the **Cattle Raid of Cooley**), the story of a war for the **ownership** of a supernatural **bull** between the provinces of Ulster (in the north) and Connacht (in the



west). The story goes that the army of Connacht, led by the warrior queen Maeve, invaded Ulster while the fighters of that province were affected by a **curse**. The only warrior not **struck down** was the greatest of them all, Cúchulainn, the son of the god Lú. Cúchulainn had to defend the narrow entry into Ulster near the modern-day town of Dundalk until the rest of the army recovered. He did this successfully and the army of Ulster won the war, but Maeve never **forgave** him and planned her **revenge**. She got this several years later when Cúchulainn, alone again, was killed by her army. As he died, Cúchulainn tied himself to a rock so that he would die standing, facing his enemies, thereby assuring his fame forever.

Another legend tells the story of the settlement of Ireland. Five races of people came, one after the other to the country, the first led by Cessair, the daughter of Noah in the wake of the great flood. The final race came from a place known as the "Land of the Dead" (this is translated from ancient Gaelic as "Spain"), led by their king Mil Espáine who died before he could see Ireland. His wife Scotá (who Scotland is named after) led the Milesians to Ireland, where they fought a battle with the *Tuatha dé Danaan* (the Fairy People) for control of the country, which they won. These days, if you're lucky, you can hear these stories over a few pints of Guinness and a glass of John Jameson's down in the local pub. ☘



**GLOSSARY**

**charm** *n*  
the quality of being nice, pleasant and attractive

**a tie** *n*  
a connection

**betrayal** *n*  
the act of doing something against the country that you are from

**cattle** *n*  
mammals of the genus "Bos": cows, bulls, oxen, etc

**a raid** *n*  
an attack

**ownership** *n*  
if you have "ownership" of something, that thing is yours

**a bull** *n*  
a male (man) cow

**a curse** *n*  
a supernatural power that causes bad things to happen

**struck down** *exp*  
if you are "struck down" by something, you are affected by that thing – often an illness

**to forgive** *vb*  
to accept someone's apologies; to excuse someone for a mistake/error

**revenge** *n*  
doing something bad to someone who has done something bad to you



# JIM FITZPATRICK

The iconic red and black image of Ché Guevara is known all over the world. It's a symbol of revolt and is used by many left-wing groups. But did you know that the artist who designed the poster form of the image was Irish? His name is Jim Fitzpatrick, and he's one of Ireland's most famous artists of Celtic art. By Martin Quinn.



## ROCK ALBUMS

Jim Fitzpatrick, a native of Dublin, is well-known in Ireland for his Celtic art. Many of the myths and legends of the island

have been drawn and published by him and his publishing company *De Danaan Press*. He has also designed book covers and album sleeves, including the cover of rock band Thin Lizzy's album *Black Rose*.

## ¡CHÉ VIVE! – BÁS NO BUA! (Death or Victory)

Fitzpatrick's most famous work is his interpretation of Cuban photographer Alberto Korda's picture of Ché Guevara. It was published just before Ché's death in Bolivia in 1967.

Coincidentally, Ché, the famous revolutionary, also had Irish **ancestry** (from County Galway). Jim, who knew Ché personally, released the poster copyright-free, in tune with Guevara's socialist

beliefs and ensuring that he never made a penny from one of the most famous images in history. It is now the symbol of revolution, and is often used by

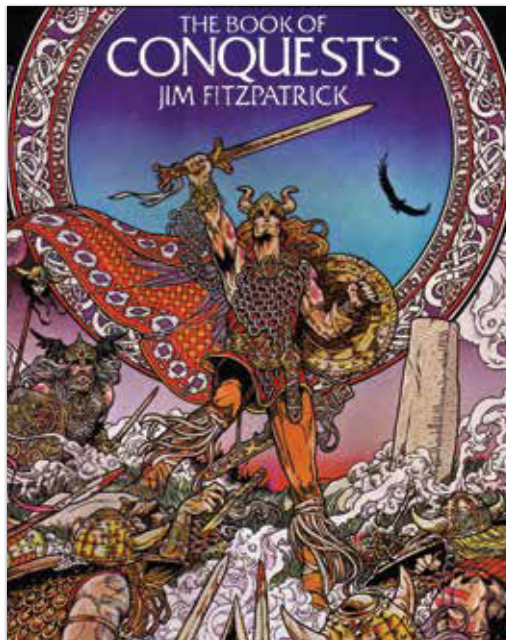
revolutionary groups. Paradoxically, it has also been used as a fashion icon in the western world.



## CELTIC ARTWORK

However, most of the artist's work isn't political, but cultural. His depictions of the mythology, legends and history of ancient Ireland have made him a **household name** in "the 'Oul Sod" (Ireland).

His *Celtia* series (1975) along with *The Book of Conquests* (1978) and *The Silver Arm* (1981) show the culture of Ireland visually, and accompany the poems, sagas and folk tales of the island. Jim is considered an authority on mythology and



has **lectured** throughout the US and Europe on the matter. The Irish Department of Foreign Affairs has even published some of his work to help promote the country throughout the world.

## OTHER WORKS

Jim Fitzpatrick is also closely associated with tragic Irish rock legend Phil Lynott, who died in



1986. Lynott's band, Thin Lizzy, had some of their album covers designed by Fitzpatrick including *Johnny the Fox* (1976) and *Black Rose* (1979). Jim has

also designed book covers, most notably for Irish-American author Morgan Llywelyn's book *Bard: The Odyssey of the Irish* (1984). He has also compiled a collection of paintings, *Mostly Women*, and has drawn much of the landscape of Ireland.

Suggested reading: *Erin Saga*: (DeDanaan Press, Dublin). 🍀



### GLOSSARY

**ancestry** *n*  
if you have Irish "ancestry", one of your relations was Irish – you have Irish blood  
**a household name** *n*  
a person who is known by many people  
**to lecture** *vb*  
to give a formal talk to the public



# GAELIC SPORTS

The Irish are well known for their love of sports; and many Irish sportspeople and teams have competed successfully on the international stage in popular sports such as football, rugby and boxing. However, the official sport of Ireland is in fact Gaelic Football, a game native to Ireland and generally only played by Irish people. Find out more about Gaelic Football and other native sports of Ireland. By Martin Quinn.

## STRUCTURE AND HISTORY

Gaelic sports are coordinated by the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA). This organisation was started in 1884 to promote games of Irish origin. This was at a time when Irish sports (as well as the Irish language) were dying. Sport has always had a controversial role in the history of the Irish nation. The most infamous incident was the murder by the police of fourteen spectators and a player (Michael Hogan, who has a **stand** named after him) in Croke Park in 1920 during the **War of Independence**. However, sport in Ireland is generally better known for its positive contribution to Irish society. In fact, many former Gaelic Football players have become successful football (soccer) players, including former Celtic manager Martin O'Neill and ex-Northern Ireland international and Real Mallorca player Gerry Armstrong.



oldest. It dates back to before the time of Christ and has been mentioned in many ancient Celtic legends. Along with its female counterpart, "camogie", hurling is played with fifteen players (as with Gaelic football) on each side but with a much smaller ball (called a "sliothar"). The ball is hit with sticks. Players have to flick the ball into their hands (they can't pick it up) and then balance it on the stick (known as a "camán") as they run. Goals and points are scored in the same way as Gaelic Football.

There is also a competition known as the *Poc Fada* (long shot) where the competitors attempt to hit the ball across a course in the least number of shots.

Hurling is popular mainly in the province of Munster in the south of Ireland with Cork, Kilkenny and Tipperary having very strong sides. These three teams have won the All-Ireland Championship 85 times between them. In the north, the only team of note is Antrim.

## GAELIC FOOTBALL

Gaelic Football is the most popular of the native games. It is completely **amateur**. Unlike soccer, the players can **handle** the ball. It is played by bouncing and **toe-tapping** the ball. The goals are H-shaped and a point is scored by kicking the ball over the **crossbar**. A goal (worth three points) is scored when the ball is kicked under the crossbar, as in soccer.



## HURLING

Hurling is said to be the fastest team sport in the world and is one of the

## ROUNDERS

Rounders is considered to be a game of the schoolyard, and isn't taken seriously, although there are international matches and rounders associations that exist as far away as Canada and Pakistan. The game is much more famous because of its connection to the origins of baseball in the United States. It is believed to have been brought to the US by Irish immigrants where it underwent numerous rule changes before eventually becoming baseball.

## HANDBALL

Handball is similar to squash or La Pelota Vasca, and many people believe that Handball and Pelota are related because of strong trade relations in the past between Galway in the west of Ireland and the Basque Country. It is played by hitting the ball with either of your hands against the walls of a court. It can be played by two, three or four players and only the player that serves can win a point. Unlike other Gaelic sports, handball is played in quite a few countries. A very competitive world championship is held every three years. ♣



## GLOSSARY

- a stand** *n*  
an area in a stadium where people can sit
- the War of Independence** *n*  
a war fought between the Irish and the British (1919-1921). In the end, the south became independent, but the northern part remained a part of Britain
- an amateur** *n*  
a sports person who doesn't earn money for playing the sport
- to handle** *vb*  
to touch the ball with your hand
- to toe-tap** *vb*  
to kick the ball gently (so you can catch it) using the end of the boot (where your toes are)
- a crossbar** *n*  
a horizontal piece of metal that goes across the goal. It is held up by two vertical poles



# Little Jokes

Match each joke beginning (1 to 8) with its ending (A-H). Then, listen to check your answers. *Answers on page 53*

1. What did one egg say to the other egg?
2. What gets bigger the more you take away?
3. Why do gorillas have big nostrils?
4. What do the poor have that the rich don't want?
5. What has four legs but can't walk?
6. When are cooks cruel?
7. Why didn't the skeleton cross the road?
8. Why did the maths book have to see a psychologist?

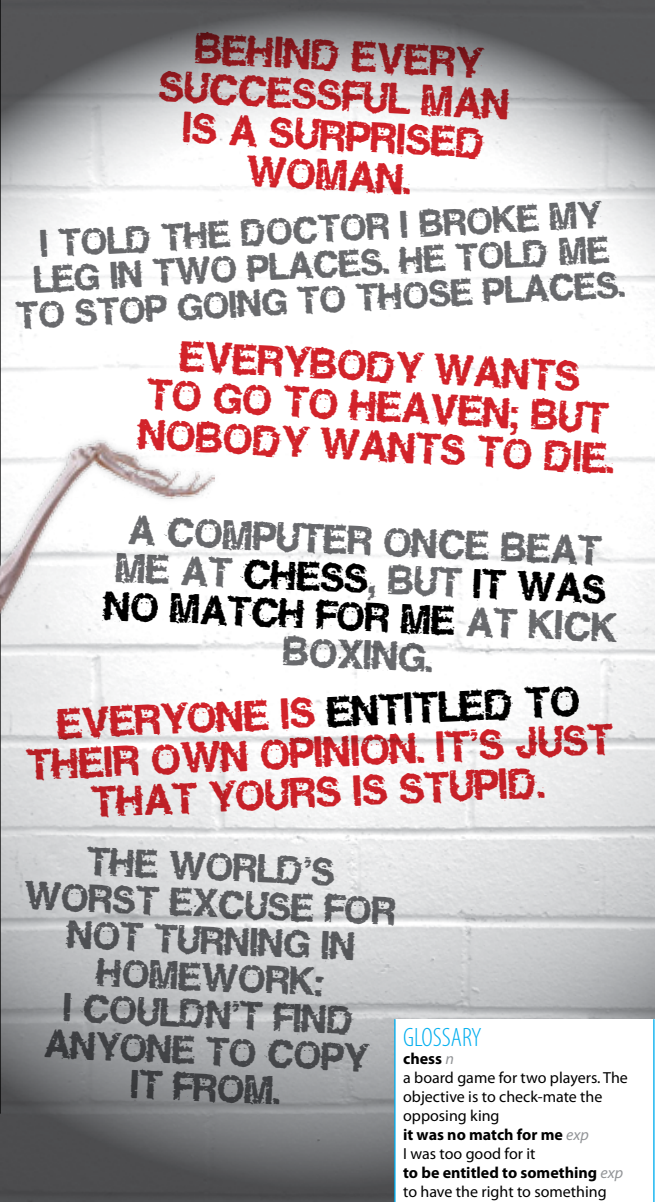


- A:** Nothing.
- B:** Because he had so many problems.
- C:** When they **beat** the eggs and **whip** the cream.
- D:** **Let's get cracking!**
- E:** Because he **didn't have the guts**.
- F:** Because they have big fingers
- G:** A hole.
- H:** A table.

**GLOSSARY**  
**a nostril** *n*  
 your nose has two nostrils – the holes through which you breathe  
**to beat** *vb*  
 two meanings: a) to hit many times in order to cause pain; b) if you "beat" an egg, you use a fork or other implement to mix all of the egg together  
**to whip** *vb*  
 a) if you "whip" cream, you use a fork (or other implement) to make it thick and frothy; b) to hit with a whip (a long thin piece of leather)  
**let's get cracking** *exp*  
 let's go; if you "crack" an egg, you break it in order to open it and cook it  
**didn't have the guts** *exp*  
 wasn't brave/courageous enough; your "guts" are the organs inside your stomach (the intestines, etc)

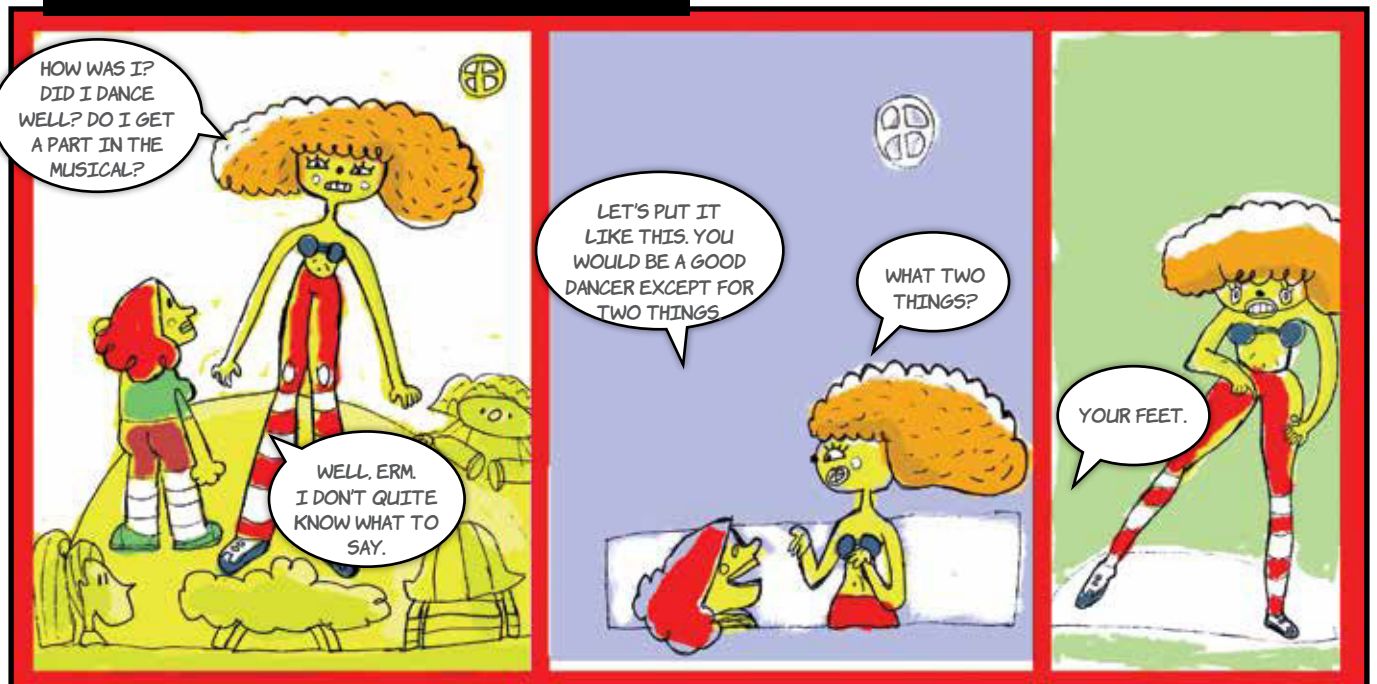
# GRAFFITI

Here are some more examples of British toilet graffiti.



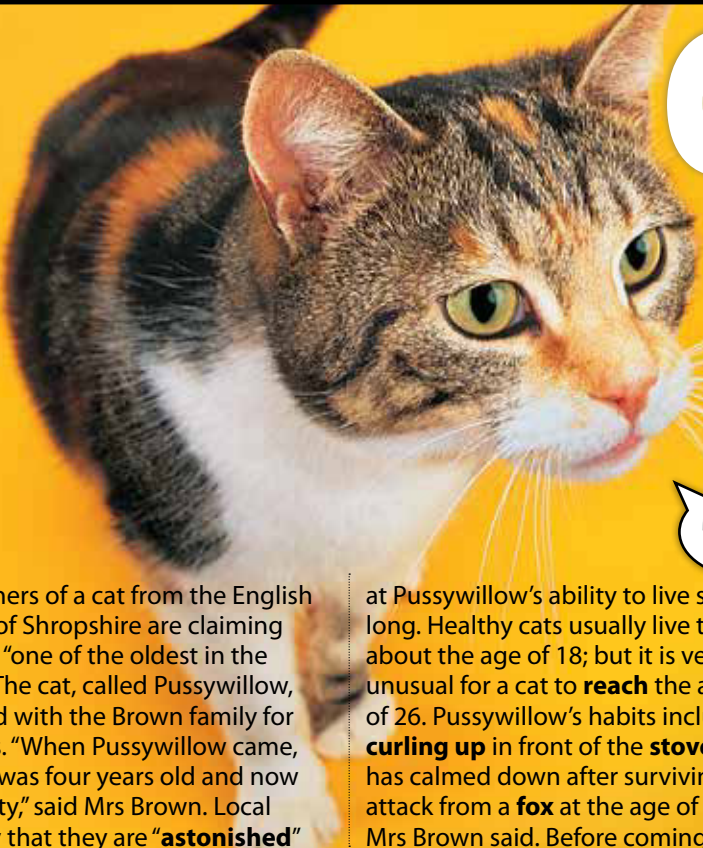
**GLOSSARY**  
**chess** *n*  
 a board game for two players. The objective is to check-mate the opposing king  
**it was no match for me** *exp*  
 I was too good for it  
**to be entitled to something** *exp*  
 to have the right to something

## DANCING AUDITION BY DANIEL COLTOLINE





# NEWS STORIES



## Cat Nap

*British cat named one of the world's oldest.*

**I'M A VERY OLD CAT.**

The owners of a cat from the English county of Shropshire are claiming that it is "one of the oldest in the world". The cat, called Pussywillow, has lived with the Brown family for 26 years. "When Pussywillow came, my son was four years old and now he's thirty," said Mrs Brown. Local **vets** say that they are "**astonished**" at Pussywillow's ability to live so long. Healthy cats usually live to about the age of 18; but it is very unusual for a cat to **reach** the age of 26. Pussywillow's habits include **curling up** in front of the **stove**. "She has calmed down after surviving an attack from a **fox** at the age of 22," Mrs Brown said. Before coming to live with the Browns, Pussywillow was a wild cat. It is thought that one of the reasons for her living so long is the fact that she has had a completely **organic diet** of freshly-caught meat. A spokesperson for a cat charity in the United Kingdom has called Pussywillow "a bit of a **rarity**".

# Clever Chimps

*Humans out-performed by chimpanzees.*

Research from Japan shows that in some areas humans can be **out-performed** by chimpanzees. The tests carried out by lead researcher Tetsuro Matsuzawa of Tokyo University showed that chimps have incredibly good **memory recall** – what Matsuzawa dubbed "a photographic memory". Until now it was assumed that chimps could not **match** humans mentally in any area, but the new research claims that this is not true. Matsuzawa said that, "There are still many people, including many biologists, who believe that humans are superior to chimpanzees in all **cognitive functions**. No one can imagine that at the age of five, chimps have a better performance in memory tasks than humans." The research involved a group of chimpanzees and a group of university students. The two groups were asked to remember the exact position of **dots** on a screen; and over a period of time the chimps out-performed the students. One news organisation said that it shows for the very first time that chimps have an extraordinary photographic memory that is far superior to ours. Other leading scientists have remarked that the work is an "important **breakthrough** in psychology".



### GLOSSARY

- a vet** *n*  
an animal doctor
- astonished** *adj*  
surprised
- to reach** *vb*  
if you "reach" a certain age, you become that age
- to curl up** *phr vb*  
if you "curl up", you make your body into the shape of a ball
- a stove** *n*  
an object that provides heat and that you use to cook food or to heat a room
- a fox** *n*  
an animal with red fur (hair), and a bushy tail (a tail with a lot of hair)
- an organic diet** *n*  
a diet that consists of food that hasn't been processed
- a rarity** *n*  
something unusual and strange
- to out-perform** *vb*  
if you "out-perform" someone in a task, you do better than them
- memory recall** *n*  
the ability to remember things
- to match** *vb*  
if you can "match" someone's abilities, you can do as well as them
- cognitive functions** *n*  
things you do with your brain: classifying, summarising, describing,
- a dot** *n*  
a small circle
- a breakthrough** *n*  
a new and important development

# OCTOBER



Come and celebrate the month with us in our series on anniversaries. This month: October. Did anything interesting happen on or near your birthday or birth month?



**October 1st 331 BC**  
Alexander the Great defeated Darius III of Persia in the Battle of Gaugamela, and was subsequently **crowned** the King of Asia in a ceremony in Arbela. Hoorah!



**October 4th 1957**  
The Soviet spacecraft *Sputnik 1* was launched by a rocket in Kazakhstan and became the first artificial satellite to orbit the Earth.



**October 5th 1877**  
After battling US armed forces for more than three months, retreating over 1,000 miles across Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and enduring a five-day **siege**, Chief Joseph and his Nez Percé tribe finally **surrendered**.



**October 8th 1967**  
Marxist revolutionary and guerrilla leader Che Guevara was captured and killed near La Higuera, Bolivia.



**October 12th 1810**  
The first Oktoberfest was held in Munich, to celebrate the wedding of Prince Ludwig I of Bavaria. We love the Germans.



**October 13th 1917**  
An estimated 70,000 people witnessed "The Miracle of the Sun" in the Cova da Iria fields near Fátima, Portugal. After a downfall of rain, the sun appeared to be **spinning** towards the earth.

Many thought it meant the end of the world.



**October 15th 1582**  
The Gregorian calendar was introduced to replace the Julian calendar, which had been in use since 45 BC. England finally **followed suit** 170 years later on Wednesday 2nd September 1752. This day was immediately followed by Thursday 14th September, 1752. This traumatic change caused riots and people demanded their eleven days back. Now you know why Britain doesn't have the Euro.



**October 17th 1662**  
King Charles II of England sold Dunkerque to France for £40,000. You can't even buy a one-bedroom apartment with that these days.



**October 19th 202 BC**  
Roman general Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal in the Battle of Zama, thus successfully concluding the Second Punic War.



**October 20th 1973**  
The Sydney Opera House in Sydney, (where else?) Australia, was formally opened by Queen Elizabeth II.



**October 22nd 1844**  
There was **disappointment** for the Millerites and members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church after Jesus failed to return to earth on this special day, as predicted by **preacher** William Miller.



**October 23rd 1958**  
Belgian cartoonist Peyo introduced a new set of comic strip characters called the *Smurfs*, one of the four things that Belgium is most famous for, alongside Tintin, Hercule Poirot, and Jean-Claude Van-Damme.



**October 24th 1929**  
The start of the Great Depression. Although this may sound like the title for a Leonard Cohen song, it was, in fact, the day The New York Stock Exchange crashed on "Black Thursday", causing **bankruptcies**, suicides and a worldwide economic depression.



**October 25th 1971**  
There were confusing changes at the United Nations as The People's Republic of China officially became known as The Republic of China.



**October 27th 1904**  
The first section of the New York City Subway opened, **running** between City Hall and the Bronx.



**October 28th 1904**  
The first **mugging** on the New York City Subway.



**October 30th 1831**  
African American slave Nat Turner was captured after leading a slave rebellion that was brutally **suppressed**. ☹

## Countries celebrating their independence

**October 4th** – Lesotho (became independent from the United Kingdom in 1966).



**October 8th** – Croatia (became independent from Yugoslavia in 1991).



**October 29th** – the birth of Turkey (after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire in 1923).



## GLOSSARY

**to crown** *vb*  
when a king or queen is "crowned", a crown is placed on his/her head as part of a ceremony in which they become king or queen

**a siege** *n*  
if there is a "siege", soldiers or the police surround a building/town/city, etc and try to force the people inside to come out or surrender

**to surrender** *vb*  
to stop fighting and to agree that you have been beaten

**to spin** *vb*  
to turn around and around while in the air

**to follow suit** *exp*  
to do the same

**disappointment** *n*  
if you have a feeling of "disappointment", you are sad about the result of something

**a preacher** *n*  
a member of a religious group who speaks in public in an attempt to spread a religion

**bankruptcy** *n*  
the state of having no more money to pay bills, etc

**to run** *vb*  
if a line "runs" from point A to point B, it goes from point A to B

**mugging** *n*  
the crime of robbing someone in a public place with violence

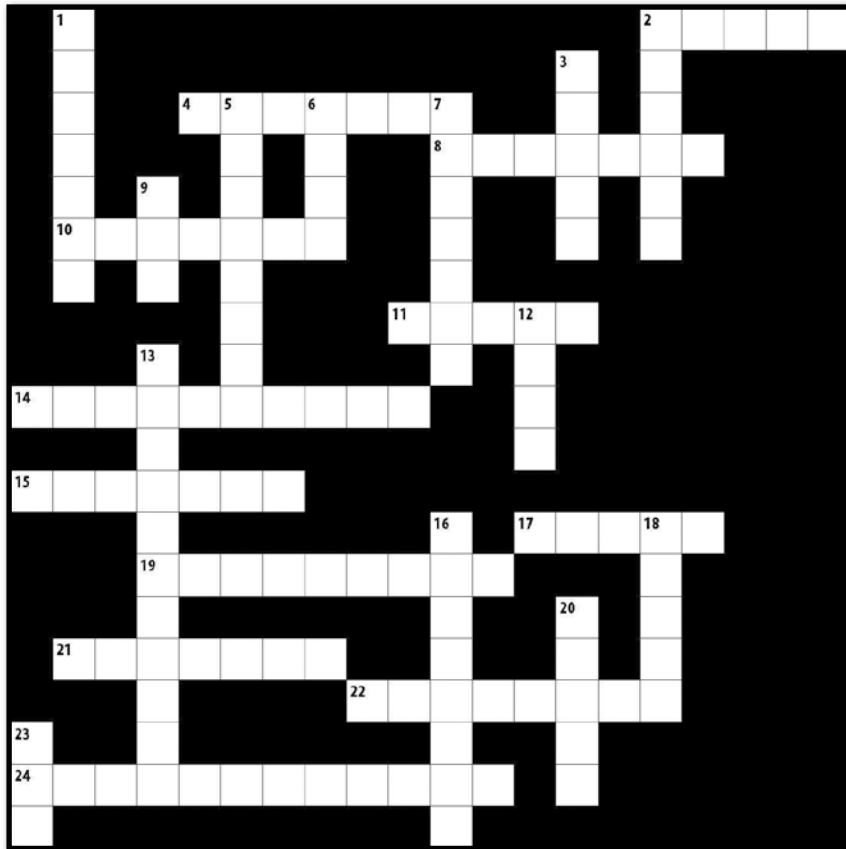
**to suppress** *vb*  
if a rebellion is "suppressed", it is stopped in a very violent way



# THEATRE CROSSWORD

Answers on page 53

See if you can do this crossword that will help you learn lots of useful expressions to use when talking about the theatre.



## Across

2. The music that accompanies the play/ musical = the sc\_\_\_\_\_.
4. A woman who acts in a film/play = an ac\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A time at the end of the play when the actors come out to receive applause = a cur\_\_\_\_\_ call.
10. The building where theatre plays are performed = a t\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The objects or pieces of furniture that are used by actors in a play = the pr\_\_\_\_\_.
14. A person who studies one of the roles in case the principal actor gets sick = an under\_\_\_\_\_.
15. To act in front of an audience = to per\_\_\_\_\_.
17. The final practice for the play before the theatre opens to the public = a d\_\_\_\_\_ rehearsal.
19. A practice for the play = a reh\_\_\_\_\_.
21. If this happens, the audience stands up and claps loudly because they are so impressed = a standing ova\_\_\_\_\_.
22. The people who are watching the play = the aud\_\_\_\_\_.
24. A break in the play that gives people time to go to the bathroom or get drinks = an int\_\_\_\_\_.

## Down

1. Actors never say this word as it brings them bad luck = Ma\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The text for the play = the sc\_\_\_\_\_.
3. A man who acts in a play = an ac\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The clothing worn by actors (the plural form) = cos\_\_\_\_\_.
6. A part in a play = a ro\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The painted structure on the stage that shows where the action is taking place = the sce\_\_\_\_\_.
9. This is what actors say to one another before acting as a way of saying "good luck" = break a l\_\_\_\_\_.
12. A story that is acted in the theatre = a pl\_\_\_\_\_.
13. A time when actors act in a play in front of an audience = a perf\_\_\_\_\_.
16. A large piece of painted cloth that shows where the scene is set = a bac\_\_\_\_\_.
18. The area where actors act in the theatre = a st\_\_\_\_\_.
20. The text that an individual actor must learn by heart and must say in the play = the li\_\_\_\_\_.
23. If an actor does this, he/she invents words because he/she has forgotten their lines = to ad l\_\_\_\_\_.

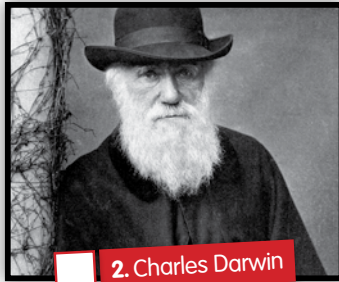


# Elite Universities

## Pre listening

Answers on page 53

How important is a university education? Match each person (1-5) with the universities they attended (A-E).



- A. Cambridge University
- B. Yale University
- C. Oxford University
- D. Georgetown University
- E. Harvard University

## Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation about elite universities. Listen once and say which universities are mentioned?

## Listening II

Try to complete each space with a noun. Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. Today we're going to be looking at two of the top \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain: Oxford and Cambridge.
2. Government research shows that they're not doing enough to increase the number of \_\_\_\_\_ from state schools.
3. Do we have any \_\_\_\_\_ for this?
4. The main point is that there's a very big problem and the \_\_\_\_\_ is not very fair.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ say they'll be looking at the problem next year.

## Audio script - Oxbridge in trouble

**Lee:** Welcome to Education Hour. My name is Lee Russell. I'd like to introduce my guest today, Francis Smith. Hello Francis.

**Francis:** Hello, Lee. Well, today we're going to be looking at two of the top universities in Britain: Oxford and Cambridge.

**Lee:** OK. So, why are they in the news this week?

**Francis:** Well, government research shows that they're not doing enough to increase the number of students they have from state schools.

**Lee:** Do we have any figures for this?

**Francis:** Yes, only 54% of students at Oxford University and 57% of students at Cambridge University come from state schools. This is below the average for most of the other universities.

**Lee:** Why is this?

**Francis:** Well, it's mainly because there are strong links between private schools and the best universities. For many, many years people from the best schools went to the best universities. Even when there were cleverer people from other schools who couldn't go there.

**Lee:** So, what can the government do about this?

**Francis:** Well, universities can be made to take a certain percentage of their students from state schools. But that would be very unpopular. Others say that the universities should be fined. The main point is that there's a very big problem and the system is not very fair. The government say they'll be looking at the problem next year.

**Lee:** Well, thank you for telling us all about that.

**Francis:** Bye! ☺





# VOCABULARY THE THEATRE



# TYPICAL DIALOGUES THE THEATRE

Learn some useful words and expressions to use in the theatre.

**A play (a theatre play)** – a story that is acted in the theatre.

**A theatre** – a building where theatre plays are performed.

**An actor (man) / actress (woman)** – the people who act in a play. Very often, the word “actor” is used for both men and women.

**A performance** – a time when actors act in a play in front of an audience. For example: the 3 o'clock performance. / the 7 o'clock performance. / the matinee (afternoon) performance.

**A script** – the text for the play.

**The stage** – the area where the actors act. “Stage left” is on an actor’s left as he/she is looking towards the audience (“stage right” is the opposite). “Up stage” is the area next to the audience; and “down-stage” is the area at the back of the theatre (on the stage).

**Scenery** – the painted structure on the stage that shows where the action is taking place (in the mountains, at a church, etc).

**A backdrop** – a large piece of painted cloth that shows where the scene is set (in a house, in a desert, etc).

**Props** – the objects or pieces of furniture that are used by actors in a play.

**The audience** – the people who are watching the play.

**Lines** – the text that actors say in a play. Actors have to learn their lines “by heart” (to memorise them).

**A rehearsal** – a practice for the play with the actors.

**A “read-through” (a “cold read”)**

is the first time the actors sit down to read the play.

**A “run-through”** is a practise from beginning to end without stopping.

**A “silent run-through”** is a practise from beginning to end without stopping and without speaking.

**A “speed-through”** is a practise from beginning to end, acting very quickly.

**A “technical run-through”** is a practise from beginning to end with all the music, lights and other technology.

**A “dress rehearsal”** is a final practice before the theatre opens to the public.

**To ad lib** – if an actor “ad-libs”, he/she invents words because he/she has forgotten their lines. Also, “to improvise”.

**Costumes** – the clothing worn by actors.

**An understudy** – an actor who studies one of the roles in case the principal actor gets sick.

**A role** – a part in a play. The “lead role” is the most important part in the play.

**The score** – the music that accompanies the play/musical.

**An intermission** – a break in the play that gives people time to go to the bathroom, or get drinks.

**A standing ovation** – when the audience stands and claps for the actors because they are so impressed.

**A curtain call** – a time at the end of the play when the actors come out to receive applause.

## THEATRE EXPRESSIONS

**“Break a leg”** – this is what actors say to one another before acting. They never say “Good luck” or the word “Macbeth” as this will bring them bad luck. ☹

In this conversation, the play is about to start, but one of the characters is unable to go on stage.

**Nigel:** Come on, the curtain is about to go up for the second act.  
**Stan:** I don't think Francesca can **make it**.  
**Bob:** What's wrong?  
**Stan:** She's drunk.  
**Nigel:** But she's the lead role. I told you to keep her away from that bottle of gin.  
**Stan:** She's **upset** about some of the **reviews** she's been getting.  
**Nigel:** I gave strict instructions for any copies of the *Evening Herald* to be kept out of the theatre. Who brought them in?

**Stan:** I don't know.  
**Nigel:** Where's the understudy.  
**Stan:** We don't have one. (*Drunken singing in the background can be heard.*)  
**Nigel:** Tell her to shut up. Throw some water on her face, give her some strong coffee. Do something! (*The audience goes quiet.*)

**Francesca:** (*Singing drunkenly.*) I don't care what you write or say...  
**Nigel:** Francesca. The audience are waiting. There's a full house out there.  
**Francesca:** Oh, shut up! You're all the same, you... critics.  
**Nigel:** Francesca, it's me – the director. Come on, it's time to go on stage.  
**Francesca:** I won't! I won't! No one loves me.  
**Nigel:** Yes, they do. They adore you. You're a star. Now, can you remember your lines?

**Francesca:** I am a professional. I'm an actress. I know all my lines.  
**Nigel:** Well, get on stage and “break a leg!”. Come on! That's it. (*Getting desperate.*) Please, **for the love of God**, get on that stage.  
**Francesca:** OK. I'll go and do some acting. (*She trips and falls.*) I still have my dignity, you know.

**Nigel:** OK, everyone. She's going on. **Action stations**.  
**Francesca:** (*To the audience.*) Hello... I... erm... To be or not to be. Erm... (*She falls down.*) ☹



**GLOSSARY**  
**to make it** *exp*  
 if you “make it”, you become famous  
**upset** *adj*  
 angry and sad  
**a review** *n*  
 an article about a film/play, etc  
**for the love of God** *exp*  
 an expression of desperation/anger, etc  
**action stations** *exp*  
 something you say to tell everyone to get ready because something important is about to start

# DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC: SURPRISES

Here are some more useful and interesting expressions for you to learn. This month we are looking at some more "surprise" expressions.



**A bolt out of the blue**

Something that really surprises you.  
"The news that they had got married was a **bolt** out of the blue."



**Frighten / scare someone out of their wits**

To make someone very frightened.  
"Don't do that again! You frightened me out of my **wits**."



**Not know what hit you**

To feel very surprised by something that has suddenly happened to you.  
"She stood there in amazement, not really knowing what had hit her."



**Speak/talk of the devil**

Something you say when the person you are talking about actually appears.  
"Oh, speak of the devil. We were just talking about you."



**Appear out of thin air**

To appear suddenly and unexpectedly.  
"No one had seen her for ten years. Then, one day, she just appeared out of thin air."



**On the spur of the moment**

Without reflexion; without thinking; without considering the risks, etc.  
"I don't like to make decisions on the spur of the moment."



**Drop a bombshell**

To say something that really shocks people.  
"My brother dropped a bombshell when he told us that he was off to Panama."



**Beyond your wildest dreams**

More than you could ever have imagined.  
"The results were beyond our wildest dreams."

**GLOSSARY**

**a bolt** *n*  
a "bolt" of lightning is a flash of light in the sky that happens during a storm  
**wits** *n*  
your intelligence



# Headline News

Headline News N° 3

The voice of the people

London 2015

## How to spot a genius!



How can we recognise a child genius? Apparently, it's easy. Psychologist and author Bernadette Tynan has identified six types of children whose talents may later develop into something spectacular. They are:

- 1. The Bossy Boots** This type of child loves to organise other children, and will do things such as telling other classmates where to sit. They are potentially future managers.
- 2. The Young Tycoon** This is the type of pupil who at a very early age does things such as selling their sweets in order to make money. They could become future business tycoons.
- 3. The Enquirer** This is the sort of student

who asks a lot of questions non-stop. They are potentially future journalists or scientists.

- 4. The Constructor** This is the type of pupil who, when left alone for a few minutes, will build amazing things with Lego. This child is destined to be an architect or designer.
- 5. The Fairy Tale Teller** This pupil loves telling or writing stories. They could be the next JK Rowling.
- 6. The Turbo-Chatterbox** This type of child loves chatting in class. You can't stop them. They have an excellent verbal ability. We may see them in the future as a lawyer or on TV as an actor or actress, or talk-show host.

Which one were you as a child? ✨

### BERNADETTE TYNAN

Bernadette Tynan is the author of *Make your Child Brilliant*. In it, she argues that every child is talented – all we need to do is find out what that talent is and help them develop it. For example, she says, there would have been no point in trying to encourage the young David Beckham to play the violin when his true talent lay in kicking a ball. Using a variety of techniques, Bernadette has worked with a large number of children and schools around the world to help both parents and children find their full potential.



a tycoon <sup>n</sup>  
a rich, successful business person



# Quirky News

Unusual news stories from around the world.

## Naughty Birdy

*A zoo bird is punished.*

**Y**ou're stupid! Shut up! Go away, idiot!" These are just some of the things that a bird from Guangdong Zoo has been saying to visitors to the zoo. So far, more than six visitors have complained. "She was **swearing** at them, and calling them all sorts of horrible names," a zoo spokesperson explained. As a result, Mimi, who is an 8-year-old mynah bird, was put into **solitary confinement**

for 15 days. She had to stay in a **darkened cage** and listen to recordings of polite conversation **in a bid to** improve her behaviour. "We tried all sorts of things," the zoo spokesperson explained. "When she swore, we would refuse to feed her. But it didn't work. Personally, I don't **blame** the bird. A lot of visitors think it's funny to teach the bird rude words. But now look what we have to do to poor Mimi." ☆

YOU \*!@#!



## Return Shock

*A woman goes on holiday and returns to a different home.*

**I**'d only gone on holiday for two weeks," complained Marly Zewski to reporters in eastern Europe, "but I couldn't believe what I found when I returned home. The **council** had built a new road right through my back garden, with a **traffic island** in the middle, without asking for permission or even telling me they were going to do it. I now have to **dodge the traffic** every time I **feed** my chickens who live at the end of my garden. And when I protested, the council officials just laughed. Apparently, they've

passed a new law that says they can use private land for road building without asking for the owner's consent or paying compensation. It's **disgraceful**. A spokesperson for the local council later said, "I don't know why she's complaining. It's not a very **busy road**, and she can still get to the back of her garden to feed her chickens easily. What's the problem? Her chickens are all right. She still **owns** the land. It just has a road running through it now, that's all." ☆

### GLOSSARY

- to swear** *vb*  
to say rude/taboo words
- solitary confinement** *n*  
if someone is in "solitary confinement", they are forced to stay in a place with no other people
- darkened** *adj*  
with no or very little light
- a cage** *n*  
a structure of wire or metal bars for keeping birds
- in a bid to** *exp*  
in an attempt to
- to blame** *vb*  
to say that someone is responsible for something bad
- a council** *n*  
a group of people who are elected and who represent a town/city, etc
- a traffic island** *n*  
an area of land in the middle of a road where cars can't go
- to dodge the traffic** *exp*  
to try to avoid the cars/traffic
- to feed** *vb*  
to give food to
- disgraceful** *adj*  
terrible, horrible
- a busy road** *n*  
a road with many cars
- to own** *vb*  
to possess





TRACK 22

# British bar chat

## The King's Ringtone

This month two Englishmen are talking about the controversy between the king of Spain and the Venezuelan president, Hugo Chávez.

**John:** All right, **mate**. How's it going?

**Gordon:** All right. How's it going? Yeah, good.

**John:** Well, I'm, I'm laughing myself, to be honest, cos I've just been watching the videoclip of the Spanish king telling the president of Venezuela to **shut up** [yeah] at an international **summit** of all things.

**Gordon:** I heard about that, yeah. Apparently it's the number-one **ringtone** now, everyone's **downloading** it.

**John:** Brilliant. I'm really glad that someone got him to shut up at last.

**Gordon:** No, but he's got every right to talk. He's an elected leader. The king's, you know, he was born into his position. What right has he got to... ?

**John:** Oh, **come on**. He's been **going on and on** and on. It's blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah. I mean, it's just boring. I suppose the king's as good as anyone to tell him to shut up.

**Gordon:** Well, I, it shouldn't really, it shouldn't have been the king. I mean, what was the king doing there anyway? It's, it's supposed to be a meeting between ministers [well], elected ministers.

**John:** Well, I like the fact that the king's the only one that's got enough courage to make, er, to make him shut up. Do you know what I mean? He, he told him and he, well, **fair play to him**.

**Gordon:** Well, you know a lot of people think the king was under a lot of pressure that week. You know, his daughter, I think his daughter was getting divorced or something and...

**John:** No, I think he's just, the king, the king, he **speaks his mind** and, I think that's brilliant.

**Gordon:** Well, I think, I think Zapatero should have **stood in** there and he should have said his bit. And then, the king should have just maybe **walked out** as a protest, but, I suppose he did that later.

**John:** Well, another beer anyway?

**Gordon:** Yeah, let's go for it. ☺



### GLOSSARY

- mate** *exp inform* friend
- to shut up** *phr vb* to stop talking
- a summit** *n* a top-level meeting
- a ringtone** *n* a sound that a mobile phone makes when someone calls you
- to download** *vb* to take files/information from the internet and to place them onto your computer
- come on** *exp* something people say when they hear something surprising
- to go on and on** *exp* to talk a lot and continuously
- fair play to him** *exp inform* good for him
- to speak your mind** *exp* to say exactly what you are thinking
- to stand in** *phr vb* to intervene
- to walk out** *phr vb* to leave a place as a protest



TRACK 23

# US talk

## Will Smith

This month, American actor Will Smith is talking about his latest film *I am Legend*. We sent one of our reporters, Marvin Palmer, to speak to him. In the film, Robert Neville (Will Smith) is the last person alive on earth, with a dog as a companion. Marvin asked Will what it was like working with the dog. This is what Will said.



The, the... you know it was like probably an hour of the film that it was just the, the dog and I. And what I found is you, you just you give life to anything. Like we, we so desperately need to **interact**. That was one of the things that I got from the, the **research**. I talked to a former **prisoner of war** and, erm, a person who had been in, in **solitary confinement**. And they were saying that the, it's a necessity to give life to anything, anything that you can find to give life to. Your mind desperately needs to find some interaction. So, it was, it was, er, it was wonderful with, with Abby [the dog]. Like, somehow... Like that dog is **smart**. You know, and you know, because I know we all have dogs and pets at home. And, I mean, some of us have really, really **dumb** dogs. But it's, like, Abby, she actually, it was as if she spoke English. It was like she understood. She would look in my eyes and when she would see, like, I would **miss** one of my **lines** or something. There was an intelligence there that was extremely helpful in, in interacting in this film. ☺



### GLOSSARY

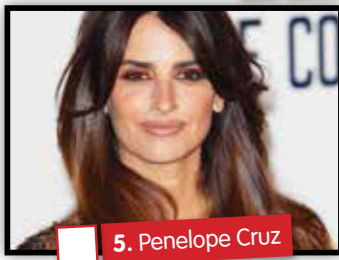
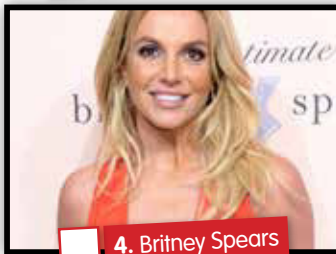
- to interact** *vb* to talk/communicate with another person
- research** *n* investigation
- a prisoner of war** *n* a soldier who has been captured by someone from the other side
- solitary confinement** *n* if you are in "solitary confinement", you are in a place where there are no other people
- smart** *adj* clever, intelligent
- dumb** *adj* stupid
- to miss** *vb* if you "miss" a line, you forget to say something you are supposed to say during the filming of a film
- lines** *n* the words in a script that you have to learn for a film

# Tattoo Acceptance

## Pre listening

Answers on page 53

Do you like tattoos? Match the following famous people (1-5) with the description of their tattoo (A-E).



- A. The letters DB on her arm.
- B. A number on her right ankle.
- C. A fairy on her lower back.
- D. The Roman numeral VII inside his right arm.
- E. A dragon on the outside of her left arm.

## Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation about tattoos. Listen once and write down the names of any professions.

## Listening II

Number the following points (1 to 5) in the order in which they are mentioned. Listen again to check your answers.

- A. David Beckham and Angelina Jolie are two role models for men and women who are heavily tattooed and deemed to be attractive. \_\_\_\_
- B. Some people think the increase in popularity of tattoos is due to the influence of celebrities. \_\_\_\_
- C. Over the past few years, tattoos have been becoming more and more popular. \_\_\_\_
- D. Over the past twenty years, there's been a general increase in the standard of tattoo parlours. \_\_\_\_
- E. In the past, tattoos were associated with the working class. \_\_\_\_

## Audio script - Tattoos hit the mainstream

**Helen:** Hello, and good morning. You're listening to Think Radio. Today on the show we're going to be looking at the rise in popularity of the tattoo. Here with me in the studio to talk about this is Ben Kemp, good morning Ben.

**Ben:** Good morning.

**Helen:** So, what can you tell us about tattoos?

**Ben:** Well, in the past, tattoos were associated with the working class, and particular professions, such as builders and sailors. However, over the past few years they've been becoming more and more popular. And these days, lots of people have them, including football players, film stars, models and even politicians.

**Helen:** So, how did they start to become more culturally acceptable?

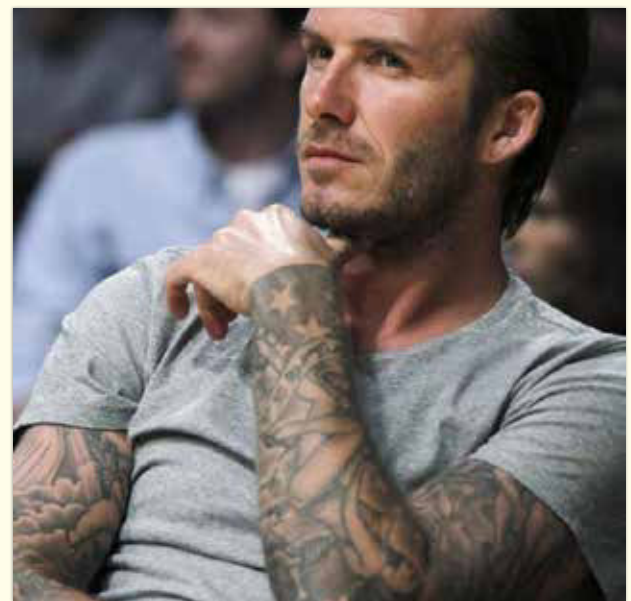
**Ben:** Some people think that it's the influence of celebrities. David Beckham and Angelina Jolie are two role models for men and women who are heavily tattooed and deemed to be attractive. If tattoos are acceptable for them, then they're acceptable full stop.

**Helen:** Are there any other reasons?

**Ben:** Well, the National Union of Tattooists has said that over the past twenty years there's been a general increase in the standard of tattoo parlours. They're now cleaner, friendlier and offer a wider range of designs.

**Helen:** Thanks for that Ben. Although, I think that I'm happy as I am – tattoo-free.

**Ben:** I have to agree with you. Bye! ☺







Here are some more crazy laws from the US. (US English spelling)

Persons may not **spit** on the steps of the opera house. (New Mexico)

One may not **lead goats** down the **sidewalks** of the city. (New Mexico)



You may not carry a **lunchbox** down Main Street. (New Mexico)



A **fine** of \$25 can be **levied** for men who turn around on any city street and look at a woman "in that way". (New York)

It is against the law to throw a ball at someone's head for fun. (New York)



The penalty for jumping off a building is death. (New York)



While riding in an **elevator**, one must not talk to anyone. (New York)

**Slippers** are not to be worn after 10:00pm. (New York)

A man can't go outside while wearing a jacket

and **pants** that do not **match**. (New York)

During a concert, it is illegal to eat peanuts and walk backwards on the sidewalks. (New York)



Citizens may not greet each other by putting one's **thumb** to the nose and **wiggling** the fingers. (New York)



It is illegal to **disrobe** in a wagon. (New York)

You may only water your **lawn** if the **hose** is held in your hand. (New York)



GLOSSARY

- to spit** *vb*  
to force liquid out of your mouth
- to lead** *vb*  
to take someone/something and show them the way
- a goat** *n*  
an animal with horns that gives milk
- a sidewalk** *n* US  
a pavement – the place next to a road where you walk
- a lunchbox** *n*  
a little container for the food that you eat for lunch
- a fine** *n*  
money you must pay for committing a crime
- to levy** *vb*  
if a fine is "levied", it is given/applied to you
- an elevator** *n*  
a device in a building for taking you from one floor to another
- slippers** *n*  
soft, comfortable shoes you wear in the house
- pants** *n* US  
trousers – clothing you wear over your legs
- to match** *vb*  
if clothing "matches", it goes well together (the colours are the same, etc)
- a thumb** *n*  
the thickest finger on your hand
- to wiggle** *vb*  
if you "wiggle" something, you move it from side to side or up and down in small quick movements
- to disrobe** *vb*  
to take off clothing
- a lawn** *n*  
an area of well-kept grass that is often very flat
- a hose** *n*  
a long rubber tube through which water can travel – for watering the grass or cleaning a car

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# Missing Mystery

## Pre listening

Answers on page 53

Are you good at inventing excuses? What is the most convincing excuse you can think of for each of the following scenarios?

1. You were supposed to finish a report by Monday morning at 11am. It is now 1pm and you still haven't finished it.
2. You borrowed a friend's car and returned it with two flat tyres and a broken window.
3. A friend left his cat with you while he went away on holiday. Now, the cat won't purr and it is extremely aggressive.
4. You borrowed a friend's guitar and returned it scratched and with two of the strings missing.
5. A friend asked you to water her plants while she was away for a couple of weeks. When she came back, all her plants had died.
6. A work colleague let you use her portable. When you returned it, it wouldn't work as it had so many viruses on it.

## Listening I

You're going to listen to a conversation with two people talking about a man who went missing. Listen once. Why did the man "go missing"?

## Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What did the man claim when he turned up at a police station?
2. What else did the man's wife do apart from cashing in the life insurance money?
3. Where did she go to live?
4. Where was the photo of the couple on holiday in Panama found?
5. What was the man charged with?
6. What additional cost might he be liable for?
7. Why might his children be angry?



## Audio script - Man reappears after five years

**David:** Good afternoon, my name is David Hughes and this is the Reporters Show. Here with me today is Anna Wright to explain the mystery of the "missing man".

**Anna:** Hello, David. Yes, this is the story that has gripped the country. And what a story it is. John Darwin, from the north of England, went missing and everyone thought that he'd died. That was, until he turned up at a police station claiming he didn't know what'd happened to him.

**David:** Yes, I've read about this.

**Anna:** But things aren't as clear as they first appeared. Weeks before Mr Darwin's reappearance, his wife cashed in the life insurance money, sold their house in the north of England and went to live in Panama.

**David:** A bit suspicious, I'd say.

**Anna:** Well, the police certainly think so. Then there were reports that suggested that Mr Darwin had been spotted at various times over the five years that he'd been missing.

**David:** So, some people think that he might have been lying to the police?

**Anna:** Well, most people are positive. The worst thing for the couple was when someone came across a photograph of them on holiday in Panama in 2005. They found it on the internet.

**David:** So, what's going to happen to them?

**Anna:** Well, Mr Darwin has been charged with trying to obtain money by deception. Also, Mrs Darwin is implicated in the matter, as it seems she knew that her husband wasn't dead. There's also the matter of the search-and-rescue effort for Mr Darwin five years ago, which is said to have cost the authorities almost £50,000. It looks like they could be in a lot of trouble.

**David:** And what do their family think?

**Anna:** They aren't saying much, but they must be very angry. The couple have two sons and they seem to have been under the impression that their father was dead. They will be surprised and angry to find out that he wasn't.





**David:** Thank you very much for coming in Anna to talk to us about this.

**Anna:** My pleasure. ☺



# DICTIONARY OF SLANG

Here we've got some examples of how to say things in different situations.

 Situation	 Formal	 Relaxed	 Informal
A friend tells you of an <b>imminent</b> danger. You thank her for the <b>warning</b> .	Thank you for warning me of the impending danger.	Thanks for warning me about that.	Thanks for the heads up.
You are criticising an organisation that you consider to be small and of little importance.	It is of little significance.	It isn't very important.	It's a Mickey Mouse organisation.
You once had a job that paid really well.	I earned a considerable amount of money.	I earned a lot.	I was making megabucks.
You tell a friend about a restaurant where they served very large portions of food.	They serve generous helpings of nourishment.	They serve large portions.	You get mega portions; it's enough to feed a horse.
You met someone at a party who later offered you a job at her company. You tell a friend about your good luck.	I was most fortunate in making her acquaintance.	I was lucky to meet her.	I really lucked out in meeting her; that was a real stroke of luck meeting her.
A friend has some excess fat around the waist. You comment on this.	He is somewhat overweight in the region of his waist.	He's a bit fat around the waist.	He's got some love handles; he's got a couple of spare <b>tyres</b> .

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### GLOSSARY

Please note that some of the words in this glossary box are literal translations of parts of idiomatic expressions.

- imminent** *adj* that is going to happen very soon
- a warning** *n* if someone gives you a "warning", he/she tells you of a danger
- a tyre** *n* the thick rubber object that covers a wheel

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# HOUSE IDIOMS

This is another part in our series of "house" idioms.



**People who live in glass houses (shouldn't throw stones)**

YOU SHOULDN'T CRITICISE OTHER PEOPLE FOR FAULTS THAT YOU HAVE YOURSELF.  
 "He's always criticising us but he's far from perfect. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones, I say."



**Under house arrest**

IF SOMEONE IS "UNDER HOUSE ARREST", THEY'RE LEGALLY OBLIGED TO STAY AT HOME BECAUSE THEY'RE UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR A CRIME.  
 "She's been under house arrest for three weeks and she can't leave her home after 6pm."



**Have the run of the house**

IF YOU "HAVE THE RUN OF THE HOUSE", YOU CAN USE (AND GO IN) ALL THE ROOMS IN THE HOUSE.  
 "Their pet dog has the run of the house – he can go wherever he wants."



**A house-warming party**

A PARTY TO CELEBRATE MOVING INTO A NEW HOUSE.  
 "We moved into our new house last week and we're having the house-warming party next Saturday. Can you come?"



**There wasn't a dry eye in the house**

EVERYONE IN THE PLACE YOU'RE REFERRING TO WAS CRYING OR VERY SAD.  
 "The film was one of the saddest that I've ever seen and by the time it had finished, there wasn't a dry eye in the house."



**Bring the house down**

IF A COMEDIAN OR ACTOR "BRINGS THE HOUSE DOWN", HE/SHE MAKES THE AUDIENCE LAUGH A LOT.  
 "The comedy act with the dog was hilarious and brought the house down every night."



One of Britain's most famous criminal cases.

# DR CRIPPEN

What's the most famous criminal case in your country? In Britain, it's probably the story of Dr Crippen. Who was he? And what did he do?

**H**awley Harvey Crippen was born in Michigan, USA, in 1862. He was a doctor who emigrated to England with his wife, Cora Turner – **a music hall entertainer**. In 1900, Crippen was working at the Yale Tooth Specialists, and lived in a house in Camden Town at 39 Hilldrop Crescent. It was a big house with an annual rent of about £58. As Crippen's salary was only £3 a week, this caused **a strain on their finances**. It was also round about this time that Crippen started an affair with his secretary, Ethel le Neve.

The crisis, which ended with Crippen's execution, came in December 1909. Mrs Crippen knew about Crippen's affair with Ethel and **threatened** to leave him. This would have been fine for him, but she was also planning on taking their **joint savings**. On 15th December 1909, Mrs Crippen told the bank that she was going to **withdraw** the money. A month later, in January 1910, Crippen ordered five grains of hyoscin hydrobromide (a poison). Crippen collected the order on 19th January 1910.

About two months later, Crippen sent a telegram to Mrs Crippen's friends saying that she had died whilst in the US visiting relatives. Mrs Crippen's friends were shocked and some suspected something sinister had happened. One of them, Mr Nash, made a short visit to the US where he made some unsuccessful



Dr Crippen the notorious serial murderer & his mistress Ethel Leneve on trial, in London. This picture was taken around 1910.

enquiries about Mrs Crippen. When he returned to London, he spoke to Crippen. He wasn't convinced by Crippen's answers, so he went to the police and told them the story. A week later, Chief Inspector Dew went to see Dr Crippen. He seemed to believe Crippen, but then for some reason Crippen panicked. The next day, Crippen left for Antwerp (Holland), accompanied by Ethel, who was **disguised as** a boy. A few days later, Dew returned to the house to check a couple of dates with Crippen, but found the house empty. And after a more thorough **search**, Dew found the remains of Mrs Crippen. News of the murder hit the newspapers, but where was Dr Crippen? At that very moment he was in a ship on his way to Canada.

The story may have ended there if it hadn't been for the captain of the ship. He became suspicious of the couple's behaviour. Eventually, he sent a **wireless telegraph** to the police in England saying, "Have strong suspicions that Crippen London cellar murderer and accomplice are among saloon passengers." Immediately, Dew boarded a ship (the faster SS Laurentic) and arrived in Quebec ahead of Crippen. As Crippen's ship entered the St Lawrence River, Walter Dew came on board. On meeting Crippen again, Dew said, "Good morning, Dr Crippen. Do you know me? I'm Chief Inspector Dew from Scotland Yard." After a pause, Crippen replied, "Thank God it's over. The suspense has been too great. I **couldn't stand** it any longer." Crippen and Ethel were arrested and taken back to England on the SS Megantic.

Once back in England, it was decided that Crippen and Ethel would be **tried** separately. Crippen's trial (which began on 18th October 1910) lasted a short time and the **jury** took just 27 minutes to find Crippen **guilty**. He was sentenced to death by hanging. Ethel was tried 4 days later and found not guilty. On 23rd November 1910, Crippen was hanged at Pentonville Prison in London. On the same morning, Ethel sailed for New York, under the name of Miss Allen. Years later, she returned to London and married Stanley Smith. The couple had several children, eventually becoming grandparents. Ethel died in hospital in 1967, aged 84. And what about the house? It was destroyed during an air raid in World War Two. ✨

## DR CRIPPEN

Born 11th September 1862 in Michigan, USA. Hanged on 23rd November 1910 for murdering his wife. One of Britain's most famous criminal cases. The case is also famous for being the first time that a criminal was arrested after information was sent by wireless telegraph.



## GLOSSARY

- music hall** *n*  
a form of entertainment from the 19th century that consisted of songs and comic acts
- an entertainer** *n*  
a person who acts/sings in front of an audience and who attempts to make them laugh
- a strain on your finances** *n*  
something that causes you financial difficulties because you don't have enough money for it
- to threaten** *vb*  
to promise to do something bad to someone
- joint savings** *n*  
money that you have saved together with another person
- to withdraw** *vb*  
to take money out of your bank account
- disguised as** *exp*  
if you are "disguised as" a boy, you are wearing clothing that makes you look like a boy
- a search** *n*  
an attempt to find something/someone
- wireless telegraph** *n*  
a system of communication that consisted of sending electrical signals
- couldn't stand** *exp*  
hated
- to try** *vb*  
if someone is "tried", there is a legal process against them to decide if they are innocent or guilty
- a jury** *n*  
the 12 people who decide if someone is guilty or innocent
- guilty** *adj*  
not innocent

# PHRASAL VERB THEMES: CRIME

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

**BREAK INTO**  
TO ENTER A PLACE ILLEGALLY WITH THE INTENTION OF STEALING.



"TWO THIEVES BROKE INTO THE JEWELLERY SHOP AND STOLE DIAMONDS WORTH MORE THAN 40,000 EUROS."

**BREAK OUT**  
TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.



"TWO PRISONERS BROKE OUT OF THE HIGH-SECURITY PRISON LAST NIGHT."

**LET OFF**  
NOT TO PUNISH SOMEONE.



"SHE WAS CAUGHT STEALING MONEY FROM THE COMPANY BUT THEY LET HER OFF."

**WALK AWAY/OFF WITH SOMETHING**  
IF SOMEONE "WALKS OFF" WITH SOMETHING, THEY STEAL IT OR TAKE IT WITHOUT ASKING FIRST.



"THE ROBBERS WALKED OFF WITH PAINTINGS WORTH MORE THAN SIX MILLION EUROS."

**GET AWAY WITH (A CRIME)**  
IF YOU "GET AWAY WITH" SOMETHING, YOU DO SOMETHING BAD AND DON'T GET CAUGHT OR PUNISHED.



"HE STOLE 4 MILLION EUROS AND GOT AWAY WITH IT."

**BEAT UP**  
TO HIT MANY TIMES, OFTEN CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY.



"THE THIEF BEAT UP THE SECURITY GUARD BEFORE ROBBING THE BANK."

**HOLD UP**  
IF ROBBERS "HOLD UP" A BANK, THEY POINT GUNS AT PEOPLE AND FORCE THEM TO HAND OVER THE MONEY.



"SHE HELD UP A BANK AND STOLE THE MONEY."

**TIP OFF**  
TO GIVE POLICE INFORMATION ABOUT A CRIME THAT MAY HAPPEN.



"THEY TIPPED THE POLICE OFF ABOUT THE ROBBERY."



# TWIN

Here are three incredible stories about **twins\*** that have appeared in the news recently.

## HAPPILY REUNITED

Identical twin girls who were separated at birth.

**T**hey lived separate lives. One in West Germany, the other in East Germany. But the two were separated as babies, and remained so for 26 years. But now, Conny (one of the twins) is reunited with her identical sister, Ulrike. Incredibly, and despite living completely separate lives, they are very similar. They both wear the same kind of clothes, they both use identical make-up, and they both have the same hairstyles.



And there have been some amazing similarities in their lives: both twins had their appendixes removed at 16, both had their first child at 19, and both have the same job – **event management**. They also laugh in the same way, and both are calm, kind and intelligent. It is entirely impossible to tell them apart – the only difference seems to be that Conny is about 2cm taller than Ulrike.

“I’ve got three children, aged 20, 17 and eight, and Ulrike has four, aged 20, 16, six and two,” Conny said. “We even both like the same colour schemes in our houses and often meet up wearing the same or near-identical **outfits**. We’ve had the same hairstyle as each other (long hair). However, we do have different taste in men: Ulrike’s partner is

blond while mine’s dark. So, none of our children look alike, though you can tell they’re **related**.”

Both Conny and Ulrike ended up living in Berlin, but on either side of the **Berlin Wall**. That is, until the Berlin Wall came down. Ulrike was raised in West Germany with every modern luxury and freedom, while Conny grew up in communist East Germany.

So, why were they separated? Apparently, their mother was forced by the communist state to put them up for adoption because she was a young mother with three other children. She was **struggling** because all women at the time were expected to work as well.

The couple who adopted Ulrike originally offered to take both girls, but the **orphanage** refused because Conny had already been placed with another family. Conny was **raised** as the only child of a couple in the East German town of Friedrichroda, where she still lives.

Both feel anger at the system that separated them, but have been unable to find an individual to **hold responsible**. “It’s so obviously wrong, unethical and immoral to separate two babies who were meant to be together. We’re identical twins. Why split us up, especially when people wanted to adopt both of us?” Conny said. But despite their anger, they are both happy to be together again. ✨

## JIM TOO

Two boys who were separated at birth.

**T**his is another incredible story of twins who were reared separately. This story is known as the case of the “Jim twins”. Jim Lewis and Jim Springer were identical twins. They were only four weeks old when they were separated: each infant was taken in by a different adoptive family.

The two were finally reunited at age 39. The similarities the twins shared amazed both one another and researchers. They both have the same name, they are both 183cm tall and they both weigh exactly 82 kilos. But there’s more: as youngsters, each Jim had a dog called “Toy”. Each Jim has been married twice: the first wives were both called Linda and the second wives were both called Betty. One Jim named his son James Allan and the other Jim named his son James Alan. Both Jims had at one time had part-time jobs as **sheriffs**. And if that isn’t incredible, what is? ✨

# STORIES

## MARRIAGE MIX-UP

Separated at birth. United through marriage. Separated again.

"If you start trying to conceal someone's identity, sooner or later the truth will come out," said an **MP** after a pair of twins who were adopted by separate families as babies got married without knowing they were brother and sister. Later, a court **annulled** the marriage. An MP used the case to demonstrate the need for children to be able to find out about their **biological parents**. Their story was used during a debate on the Human Fertility and Embryology Bill. "They were never told that they were twins," the MP explained. "They met later in life and felt an inevitable attraction. If you don't know you are biologically related to someone, you may become attracted to them and tragedies like this may occur." Psychologists say that we are naturally drawn to people who are quite similar to ourselves. And this story seems to justify the theory. ✚

**\* TWINS – TWO TYPES**  
The two main types of twins are fraternal twins and identical twins. Fraternal twins (also known as "non-identical twins") are twins that come from separately fertilised **ova** and who each have a different genetic makeup. They may be of the same or opposite sex. Identical twins come from the same fertilized ovum. At an early stage, the ovum becomes separated into independently growing cells. The result is two individuals of the same sex, identical genetic makeup, and similar appearance. Identical twins are very unusual, and a complete **fluke of nature**.

**GLOSSARY**  
**event management** *n*  
organising festivals, business conferences, etc  
**an outfit** *n*  
a set of clothes (a shirt and trousers) that complement one another  
**related** *adj*  
of the same family  
**the Berlin Wall** *n*  
a wall that separated West and East Berlin during the Cold War (1940s-1990s) – a period of conflict between the West and the Soviet Union  
**to struggle** *vb*  
if you are "struggling", you are having a difficult time  
**an orphanage** *n*  
a home for children who have no parents  
**to raise** *vb*  
if you "raise" a child, you educate and care for that child until he/she is an adult  
**to hold someone responsible** *exp*  
to say that someone is responsible for something bad  
**a sheriff** *n*  
a type of police officer in charge of a county  
**an MP** *abbr*  
a Member of Parliament – a person who is elected to represent citizens  
**to annul** *vb*  
to cancel  
**a biological parent** *n*  
your mother or father  
**triplets** *n*  
three children born at the same time and from the same mother  
**quads** *n*  
four children born at the same time and from the same mother  
**multiples** *n*  
more than one child (two, three, four, etc) born at the same time and from the same mother  
**a c-section** *abbr*  
a caesarean section – a form of childbirth which involves a surgical operation  
**multiple births** *n*  
more than one child (two, three, four, etc) born at the same time and from the same mother  
**a yam** *n*  
a root vegetable which grows in tropical regions. It is similar to a potato  
**an ova** *n*  
the reproductive cells of a woman or female animal (the things that become fertilised). The singular form is "ovum"  
**a fluke of nature** *exp*  
something completely accidental and unusual

## TWIN FACTS

Here are some interesting facts about twins.

Up to 22% of twins are left-handed. Generally, only 10% of the population are left-handed.

The chance of having twins is about 1 in 285.

William Shakespeare had a set of boy-girl twins.

A woman in Russia in the 1700s gave birth to 16 sets of twins, in addition to 7 sets of **triplets**, and 4 sets of **quads**.

Twins do not have to be born on the same date. The longest gap between birth is 85 days.

Only 14% of women carry **multiples** past 37 weeks. Most women give birth prematurely and require a **c-section**.

Of all the twin births, 56% are spontaneous (meaning the couple did not use fertility drugs).

Twins do not necessarily have the same father.

It is possible for a mother to release two eggs separately as much as 24 days apart.

Worldwide there are at least 125 million living multiples.

The United States has one of the highest rates of multiples, while Japan has one of the lowest. In some places, there is a greater possibility of giving birth to twins. For example, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, the twinning rate is 25% higher than the rest of the US; in Nebraska and New Jersey it is 100% higher; but in Hawaii it's 30% lower than in the rest of the US.

The Yoruba tribe in Nigeria has the highest rate of **multiple births** in the world. No one is sure why, but it could have something to do with all the **yams** they eat.

Elvis Presley was a twin at birth. Tragically, his brother died shortly after being born.

Famous people who have had twins or who are the fathers of twins include James Stewart, Margaret Thatcher, President George W. Bush, Robert DeNiro, Mel Gibson, Muhammad Ali and Denzel Washington. ✚



# TWIN FAME

Thomas Reeve was born on 28th March 1982 and together with his brother he holds an unusual twin record. We spoke to him about this and his experiences of being a twin.

## How did it all start?

I was born in Ulsan, South Korea. At the time, my father was working there and my mother became pregnant. She only found out a few hours before giving birth that she was going to have twins. The doctor gave my parents a very big shock when he told them, "Mr and Mrs Reeve, you will have multiple births". So, to add to the confusion, it was unclear how many births there were going to be. Luckily, for my mother, there were only two: my brother Pieter and me. Although, for a moment, she thought it could have been more.



at school, our teachers would often **get our names mixed up**. So, to make things easier, my mother used to buy all my clothes in blue and all my brother's clothes in red.

## What's the strangest "twin experience" you've ever had?

Well, my brother and I decided that after 18 years sharing the same room we should separate for a bit. So, on our **gap-year** we went to New Zealand: I went to the North Island and my brother to the South Island. It was a time of great independence. **Neither of us bothered** to phone home to England, although we did send the **odd e-mail**. After a month or so, I decided to call up my mother, but I couldn't **get through** because the line was **engaged**. Five minutes later, I tried again and my mother picked up the phone. And the first thing she said was, "Wow! That's a coincidence. **You'll never guess** who I was just speaking to?" She told me that my brother – who was about 900 kilometres away at the time – had decided to make that first phone call home at exactly the same time as me. That can't be a coincidence, can it? ☘



## So, what's this record you hold?

Well, we were born as British citizens (my father is British and my mother is Dutch), and when my father went to the British consulate to **register** our births he found out about our strange record: it turned out that we were the first British-born twins in South Korea. A record of which I am very **proud**.



## What's it like being a twin?

Many people ask me this but, of course, I don't know how it's different from not being a twin. Obviously, it's fun to grow up with somebody your own age, although my older sister might disagree with this. We often **teamed up against** her, which wasn't very fair.

## Do people ever confuse you?

No, we aren't identical twins. And besides, my brother is much taller and more handsome than I am. He has dark hair and brown eyes and I have blond hair and blue eyes. However, when we were



## GLOSSARY

- to register** *vb*  
if you "register" something, you give details of that thing to the authorities or an official body
- proud** *adj*  
pleased and happy with something you have done
- to team up against someone** *exp*  
to join together with someone in order to attack another person
- to get someone's names mixed up** *exp*  
to confuse someone's name; to call someone by the wrong name
- a gap year** *n*  
a year during which many British students travel or work before going to university
- neither of us bothered** *exp*  
neither of us had the energy to do X
- the odd e-mail** *n*  
an e-mail every now and then (not very often)
- to get through** *phrvb*  
if you "get through" to someone, you manage to talk to them by phone
- engaged** *adj*  
if a phone is "engaged", you cannot talk to the person you want to talk to because they are already talking to another person
- you'll never guess** *exp*  
you could never imagine

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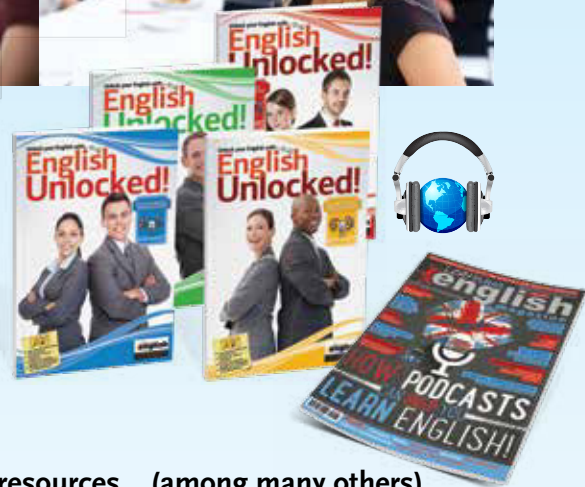
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# Junk Sleep

*New report on poor sleeping habits.*

## Pre listening

Answers on page 53

Discuss the following "Sleep Facts" with a partner. Which of these facts and figures are most alarming? Why?

- Approximately 70 million people in the United States are affected by a sleep problem.
- About 40 million Americans suffer from chronic sleep disorders.
- Sleep deprivation and sleep disorders are estimated to cost Americans over \$100 billion annually in lost productivity, medical expenses and sick leave.
- A majority of American adults (63%) do not get the recommended eight hours of sleep needed for good health, safety, and optimum performance.
- Chronic and/or severe insomnia affects about 10-15% of adults.
- Indirect costs of insomnia (such as property damage from accidents) are estimated to be \$28 billion.
- Narcolepsy is a chronic neurological disorder that involves your body's nervous system. People with narcolepsy experience sudden "sleep attacks" that can occur at any time. Narcolepsy is believed to affect approximately 293,000 people in the US.
- Estimates state that 100,000 car crashes are caused by drowsy drivers each year.

## Listening I

You are going to listen to an article about sleep. Listen once and say what these numbers refer to.

1. 25%. \_\_\_\_\_
2. 60%. \_\_\_\_\_
3. 40%. \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening II

Try to solve the anagrams. Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. New research shows that teenagers are damaging their **(THELAH)** \_\_\_\_\_ by not getting enough sleep.
2. One of the main causes for the rise of so-called "junk sleep" is **(STEGDAG)** \_\_\_\_\_ in bedrooms.
3. This is an incredibly worrying **(DRENT)** \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Youngsters need to be taught a healthy lifestyle includes healthy **(PLEES)** \_\_\_\_\_ as well as healthy food.
5. The **(SAGSMEE)** \_\_\_\_\_ is simple: switch off the gadgets and get more sleep.

## Audio script -

New research shows that teenagers are damaging their health by not getting enough sleep. And a third of 12- to 16-year-olds slept for between four to seven hours a night. Experts recommend eight hours. One of the main causes for the rise of so-called "junk sleep" is gadgets in bedrooms such as computers and TVs. Almost 25% of the teens surveyed admitted they fell asleep watching TV, listening to music or with other equipment still running. More than 60% of those questioned had a phone, music system, games console and TV in their bedroom. While 40% of the teens said they were often tired during the day, just 10% placed much importance on getting a good night's sleep.

Dr Chris Idzikowski of the Edinburgh Sleep Centre said, "This is an incredibly worrying trend. Youngsters need to be taught a healthy lifestyle includes healthy sleep as well as healthy food. The message is simple: switch off the gadgets and get more sleep." ❄



# ANSWERS

## Wordsearch page 4



## Telephone Section page 6

### Listening I

- 976 243 087.
- 649 021 145.

### Listening II

- 1C 2E 3B 4F 5A 6G 7N 8K 9L 10I 11J  
12D 13M 14H 15O

## Error Terror page 6

### LOW LEVEL

- He like to speak about himself. = He likes to speak about himself. Remember the third person "s".
- She doesn't eats fish. = She doesn't eat fish. Remember there is no third person "s" in negative sentences.
- This one is biggest that the other one. = This one is bigger than the other one. The superlative form is "the biggest"; the comparative form is "bigger than".
- I like this ones. = I like these ones. The plural form of "this" is "these".
- She is swimming in this moment. = She is swimming at the moment. The expression is "at the moment".
- That chairs are ours. = Those chairs are ours. The plural form of "that" is "those".
- A: Do you like it? B: Yes, I am. = A: Do you like it? B: Yes, I do. The short answer for a "do" question is with "do".

### HIGH LEVEL

- We saw each other the last night. = We saw each other last night. There is no "the" with the expression "last night".
- Have you got one pen that you could lend me? = Have you got a pen that you could lend me? We use "one" when we want to refer to the number of

things available. For example, "There is one pen here, not two." When we are referring to an object (generally one that hasn't been mentioned before), we can use the indefinite article "a/an".

- Sally is doctor – just like her father. = Sally is a doctor – just like her father. We use the indefinite article "a/an" with professions.
- I worked like a barman last year. = I worked as a barman last year. We use "like" for comparisons with the verbs "look/smell/sound". For example, "You look like a friend of mine." We say that you "work as" a particular profession.
- We often listen to radio in the car. We often listen to the radio in the car. = We often use the definite article "the" with many words from the world of entertainment: the radio, the cinema, the theatre, etc.
- We went to beach for our summer holidays. = We went to the beach for our summer holidays. We also use the definite article "the" with many geographical words: the beach, the mountains, the country, the hills, etc.
- The dogs are very sociable animals. = Dogs are very sociable animals. There is no need to use the definite article when talking about things in general

## Salaries page 7

- 1C 2A 3E 4F 5D 6B

## Trivia Matching page 16

- 1F 2H 3G 4E 5D 6K 7L 8J 9C 10M  
11N 12I 13B 14A

## Ireland Special page 20

### Ireland Quiz

- Green.
- Guinness.
- A saint who brought Christianity to Ireland.
- Ireland and any country with a large Irish population (Britain, the US, Canada, Australia, etc).
- Coffee, whiskey and cream.
- Green, white and orange.
- A harp.
- A three-leaved old white clover
- A mythical fairy-like creature that lives

in Ireland.

- The shamrock. He compared the three leaves to the Holy Trinity.

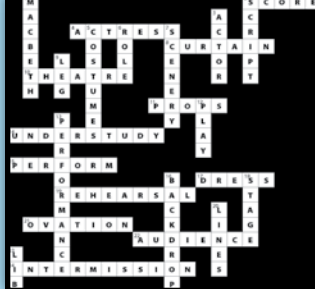
### Map

- Belfast; 2. Dublin; 3. Cork; 4. Limerick; 5. Galway; 6. Sligo; 7. Donegal.

## Interviews page 26

- drink; 2. directions; 3. seat; 4. today; 5. coffee; 6. sec; 7. phone; 8. train; 9. day; 10. cold; 11. door; 12. CV

## Little Jokes page 31



## Elite Universities page 35

### Pre listening

- 1C, 2A, 3D, 4B, 5E

### Listening I

Oxford University, Cambridge University

### Listening II

- Universities.
- Students.
- Figures.
- System.
- Government.

## Tattoo Acceptance page 41

### Pre listening

- 1D 2A 3E 4C 5B

### Listening I

Builders, sailors, football players, film stars, models, politicians.

### Listening II

- E1 C2 B3 A4 D5

## Missing Mystery page 43

### Listening I

He supposedly "went missing" so his wife could cash in on his life insurance policy.

### Listening II

- He claimed he didn't know what had happened.
- She sold their house.
- She went to live in Panama.
- It was found on the internet.
- He was charged with trying to obtain money by deception.
- The cost for the search-and-rescue effort.
- Because they were under the impression that their father had died.

## Junk Sleep page 52

### Listening I

- The percentage of teens who fell asleep while watching TV, etc.
- The percentage of those questioned who had a phone, music system, etc in their bedroom.
- The percentage of teens who said they were often tired during the day.

### Listening II

- Health.
- Gadgets.
- Trend.
- Sleep.
- Message.

## The Whitechapel Trousers Snatcher page 54

### Listening I

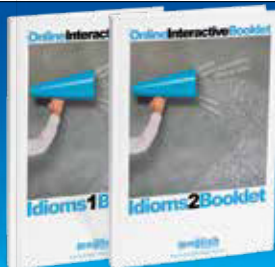
Based on our understanding, it's probably Chief Superintendent Williams. But unfortunately, they never discover who the "paymaster" is.

### Listening II

- The "ghastly smell" is Inspector Forest.
- He says that he's arrested the person responsible for the death of Mr Shuttle-Mickelbrass.
- Because it will reduce the crime statistics in the area.
- So he can give something to the press.
- He says that it isn't an appropriate term for a working environment.
- To go out on a high with the press hailing him as a hero.
- He thinks it's funny that Hamilton's dog is passing water on Inspector Forest.

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# The Whitechapel Trousers Snatcher

A radio play by Mark Pierro and Ian Coutts. Part 10 of 10

Someone is murdering Victorian gentlemen by tearing off their trousers in public places. Can the police catch this villain before he strikes next? And who will the next victim be?

Answers on page 53  
Audio script on next page



### First listening

In this scene, Inspector Nottingham Forest and Sergeant Hamilton have gone to speak to Chief Superintendent Williams. Listen once. Who do you think the “paymaster” is? [see the glossary box for the definition of “paymaster”] Do the detectives discover who the “paymaster” is in the end?

- a) It isn't clear.
- b) Inspector Nottingham Forest
- c) Chief Superintendent Williams
- d) Ranger the dog

### Second listening

Listen again. Then, answer these questions.

1. What is the “ghastly smell”?
2. Who does Inspector Forest say that he's arrested?
3. Why does he think the Chief Superintendent will be happy about this?
4. Why does the Chief Superintendent want “a name” for the villain?
5. What does Inspector Forest say about the use of the word “idiot”?
6. What was the Chief Superintendent's plan?
7. What does the Chief Superintendent find funny towards the end?

Disastrous

Grotesque

Pathetic

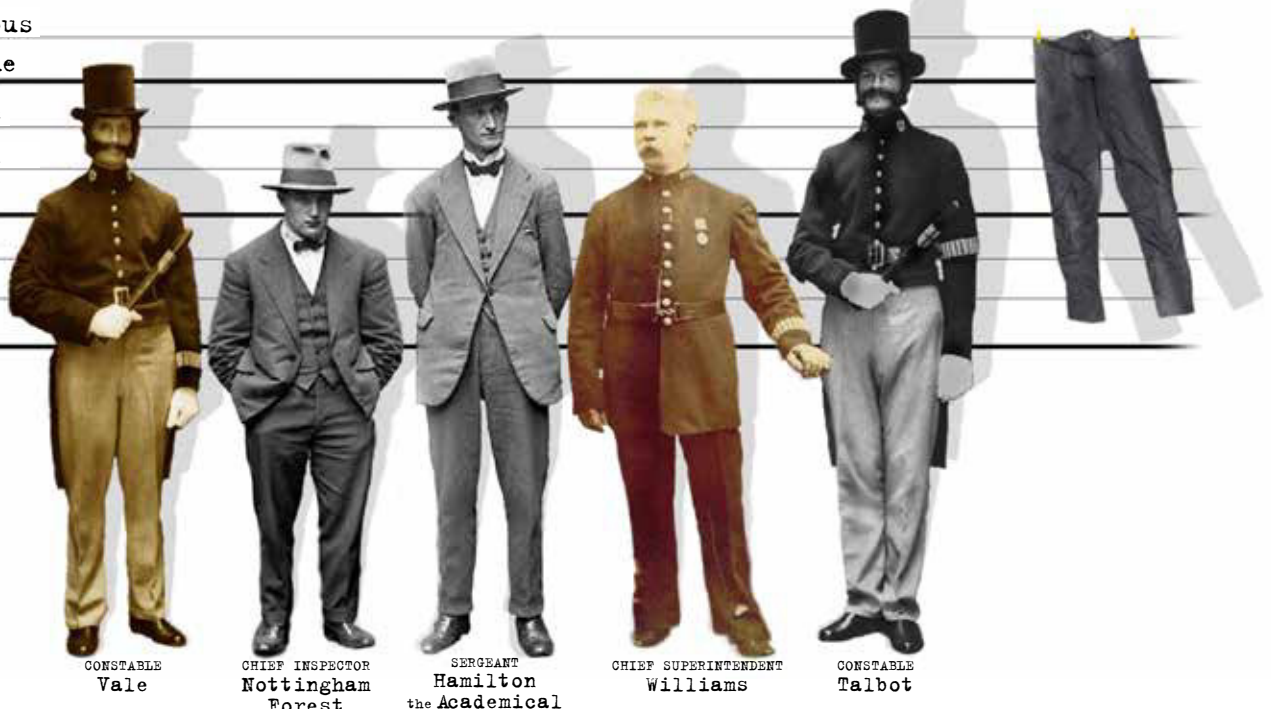
Dreadful

Rubbish

Cheap

Awful

Pap



CONSTABLE  
Vale

CHIEF INSPECTOR  
Nottingham  
Forest

SERGEANT  
Hamilton  
the Academical

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT  
Williams

CONSTABLE  
Talbot

# TRANSCRIPT

H= Hamilton  
 Nf= Notts Forest  
 CS: Chief Superintendent

## Scene 10 - Inside the office of Chief Superintendent Williams

CS: [a knock at the door] Come in.  
 CS: [a knock at the door] Come in.  
 CS: [a knock at the door] Come in! [the door opens]  
 H: Pardon me but can I come in?  
 CS: What do you want?  
 H: Oh, dear.  
 CS: And what **in the Lord's name** is that **ghastly** smell?  
 H: Oh, that's Inspector Forest. It's awful, isn't it?  
 Nf: Hamilton, I'm sitting right here.  
 H: Oh, I didn't see you there, inspector. Oh, dear.  
 CS: Now then, I understand you've got something to tell me, idiot.  
 Nf: Come on, Hamilton, out with it.  
 CS: I was talking to you, Forest.  
 Nf: Oh, **charming**.  
 CS: Well, what is it?  
 Nf: I am pleased to say that I have **apprehended** the **villain** responsible for the death of Mr Shuttle-Mickelbrass.  
 CS: Who?  
 Nf: The man who'd had his trousers ripped from his **personage**.  
 CS: And?  
 Nf: Er, well, I thought you would be pleased?  
 CS: Why would I be pleased?  
 Nf: Because, er, erm, because it reduces the crime statistics in your area.  
 CS: Who cares about that? They're all **fiddled** anyway.  
 H: Oh dear.  
 Nf: Well, erm, you, er, get to look good.  
 CS: Oh, this is terrible. I told you to find a name for this villain, so I can give something to the press. Instead, all you do is waste valuable police time by catching him. What are you, some kind of idiot?  
 Nf: Oh, yes, in my stupidity I was busy apprehending this **menace** to the general public when I should have been finding a name.  
 CS: Exactly.  
 Nf: Well, may I ask what is the point of a modern police force if it isn't to make the general public safe?  
 CS: It is to make the general public *think* that they are safe, idiot.  
 Nf: I don't think "idiot" is an appropriate term for a working environment, chief superintendent.  
 H: Everybody else in the office refers to him as "**tosser**".  
 Nf: Shut up, Hamilton.  
 H: Oh, dear.  
 CS: My whole plan was to **go out on a high**

with the press **hailing** me as the man who caught the Trousers Snatcher. Instead you ruin it all for me by catching this villain.  
 Nf: Oh, here we go.  
 CS: The man you caught didn't mention anything about his **paymaster** having a Welsh accent, did he?  
 Nf: Er, yes he did, as a matter of fact.  
 H: Oh, dear.  
 CS: Nor hating you.  
 Nf: Yes, he did that as well.  
 H: Oh, dear.  
 CS: Did he also mention about wanting to be famous and **writing his own ticket**?  
 Nf: Yes, he did that to as a matter of fact  
 H: Oh, dear.  
 CS: Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! What a **fool** he must be to say all that.  
 Nf: But we never did find out who was his paymaster. And it is my intention to find out who it is one way or another.  
 CS: Ha! Ha! Ha! Erm. Oh, well, erm...  
 Nf: Well, I don't really see what is funny, chief superintendent.  
 CS: I do. Hamilton's dog is **passing water** on you.  
 Nf: Oh, Hamilton!  
 H: Oh, dear.

**Narrator:** You've been listening to The Whitechapel Trousers Snatcher, a murder mystery in ten scenes with me merely inserted between them. To think, once I was a Shakespearean actress. I performed alongside Olivier and Gielgud. I could have been a star. I could have been famous. I could have had the world at my fingertips. Hollywood, Hitchcock, Fellini. It could have been all mine. But look what they did to me. But you have been a fabulous audience, kind, patient and so understanding. I will not forget you. I won't forget any of you. You've all been wonderful Thank you, thank you.

## The end! ☆



### GLOSSARY

**in the Lord's name...** *exp*  
 this expression is often used in questions for emphasis: to show that you're angry, shocked, surprised, etc.

**ghastly** *adj*  
 terrible, horrible, disgusting, revolting, very bad

**charming** *exp*  
 this expression is used to show that you don't like what someone has just said. Literally, "charming" means "very nice", but it's being used sarcastically here

**to apprehend** *vb*  
 to arrest

**a villain** *n*  
 a criminal; a bad person

**personage** *exp formal*  
 if something is taken from your "personage", it's taken from you. Basically, "personage" is a posh way of referring to yourself

**to fiddle** *vb*  
 if information is "fiddled", it is changed illegally or dishonestly

**a menace** *n*  
 someone who is a "menace" is a danger to society

**a tosser** *n informal*  
 an idiot

**to go out on a high** *exp*  
 if you "go out on a high", you leave after doing something really good or successful, so everyone remembers you as someone who did their job very well

**to hail** *vb*  
 if you're "hailed" as a hero (for example), everyone says that you're a hero

**a paymaster** *n*  
 a person who pays and therefore controls another person or organisation

**to write your own ticket** *exp*  
 if you "write your own ticket", you say the way you want things to happen so you have complete control over a situation

**a fool** *n*  
 an idiot

**to pass water** *exp*  
 when someone "passes water", they go to the toilet



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## EUPHEMISM

## Expression of the month:

This month's word is "euphemism".  
Euphemisms are very useful forms of language.  
Find out more about them.



**B**asically, a euphemism is a substitute word – a polite word or expression that people use when they are talking about something which other people may find unpleasant, **upsetting** or embarrassing. In other cases, euphemisms can be used to make something sound better than it really is. When we use euphemisms, we are protecting ourselves or others from reality. As you can imagine, many euphemisms refer to sex, bodily functions, war and death. In politics, euphemisms are often used to hide the truth, or to make something bad not appear as bad as it really is. Here are a

few examples. The first sentence of each pair is the euphemistic way of saying it; and the second sentence is the more literal translation:

- She passed away last night. = She died last night.
- I need to spend a penny. = I need to go to the toilet.
- I'm a pedagogical instructor. = I'm a teacher.
- That company is in the middle of downsizing. = That company is **sacking** workers.
- There was a considerable amount of collateral damage during the bombing. = Many civilians were killed during the bombing.

- The prisoner was given a lethal injection. = The prisoner was executed with poison.
- He decided to come out. = He decided to admit to being homosexual.
- She works for a waste recycling company. = She is a rubbish collector.
- He is a sanitation engineer. = He is a **janitor**.
- She is a transparent-wall maintenance officer. = She is a window cleaner. ✨

## GLOSSARY

**upsetting** *adj*  
that causes people to be sad or angry  
**to sack** *vb inform*  
to tell someone to leave their job  
**a janitor** *n*  
a person who is in charge of the maintenance of a building

## What is Hot English?

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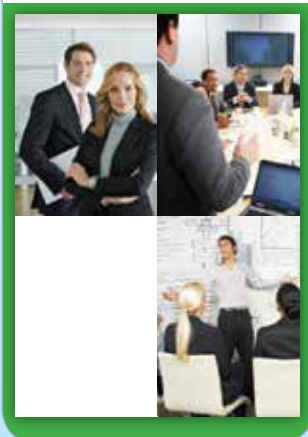
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