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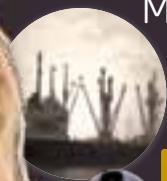


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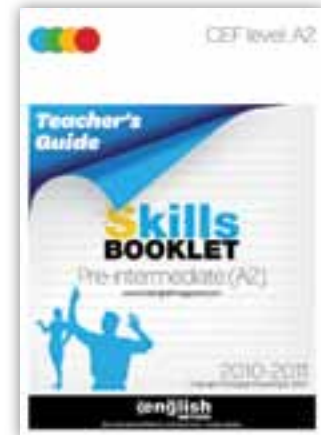
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# Editor's intro



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

What would you ask for if you could wish for anything for the world? That's what the participants in the TED **awards** have to decide. This year's TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design) winner was British chef Jamie Oliver. You can read all about him and how he wants to change the world.

Talking about changing the world, Prince Charles has some interesting ideas on **sustainable living**. Perhaps you could incorporate a few of them into your life. And if you're really concerned about the planet, you'll also want to find out how to calculate your **carbon footprint**. Check out our review of a book by Mike Berners-Lee to learn more about this.

If you're a practical person, you'll be interested in our special focus on DIY (do it yourself – home improvement jobs). You'll be able to learn the names of all those typical DIY tools, and listen to our funny ads on the CD for DIY equipment.

This month, we're also looking at robots. Check out the fascinating ASIMO robot, and read about how a hospital in Scotland is employing robots to do some of their "dirty" work. Fascinating... but also a bit scary!

Talking about "scary" things, are there any ghost ships floating about in the waters around your coast? You can read about some of the most famous mysteries at sea... if you dare.

But, that's not all! Find out about the Canadian English accent, read our top tips for learning phrasal verbs, find out how to make some delicious meatballs with spaghetti, and read about Britain and Ireland's very own nomadic people: the Romani and the Travellers... plus lots, lots more.

Have a great time, good luck with your English language learning, and see you all next month.

Yours,

*Andy*

PS Don't forget about the Hot English videos. They're in the free area of our website: [www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com) Watch and learn!



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PPPPS Remember to order your copy of the new improved Skills Booklet. This year's Skills Booklets are even better than last year's (of course!). Please contact us at [subs@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:subs@hotenglishmagazine.com) or visit our website for more details.

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### GLOSSARY

- an award** *n*  
a prize that a person receives for winning something or doing well
- sustainable living** *n*  
living in a way that doesn't harm the environment (the earth, land, sea, air, etc.)
- a carbon footprint** *n*  
the amount of CO2 (carbon dioxide) that a person/company/country, etc. produces

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# READING

## Bikes, Beer & Bananas

How big is your carbon footprint?

### 1 Pre-reading

Which of the following produces the most carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)? Think. Then, discuss your choices with a partner. What goes into the production of these things? How could this affect the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> produced?

- A cycle ride
- A bottle of imported beer
- A pint of locally-brewed beer
- A rasher of bacon
- A traffic jam
- A 2-hour flight
- A banana
- A 2-hour car ride

### 2 Reading I

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

### 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer these questions.

- What's the name of Mike Berners-Lee's book?
- What produces more CO<sub>2</sub>? A pint of locally-brewed beer or a bottle of imported beer?
- How much CO<sub>2</sub> would you produce if you had a banana before your bike ride?
- How much CO<sub>2</sub> would you produce if you had some bacon before your bike ride?
- How much more CO<sub>2</sub> do cars in traffic jams produce (compared to cars travelling at speed)?

### 4 Language focus

#### The Imperative



Look at this extract from the article, "Pass me a banana and..." The writer has used an imperative structure, "Pass me..." We form imperatives with the base form of a verb; and we form negative imperatives by placing *not* before the verb. We often use imperatives for giving orders. Transform these imperatives into negatives.

- Stand up!
- Do it now!
- Tidy it up!
- Make the food!

### 5 Discussion

- How much CO<sub>2</sub> do you think you are responsible for producing?
- Are you trying to reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> you produce? How?
- What can governments do to reduce our carbon footprints?



How often do you travel by plane? How much electricity do you use? These days everyone is worried about the size of their **carbon footprint**. In order to reduce **global warming** we need to make our carbon footprints smaller. But how much **CO<sub>2</sub>** are we responsible for?



A new book by Mike Berners-Lee (a leading expert in carbon footprinting) might be able to help. *How Bad Are Bananas? The Carbon Footprint of Everything* looks at the different things we do and buy, and calculates the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> they produce. For example, to calculate the footprint of a pint of beer, he investigated how much CO<sub>2</sub> all of the following created: the ingredients, the electricity used in the **brewery**, the equipment, the travel and **commuting** of the workers, the transport, the **fermentation** of the beer, and the **packaging**. It's amazing how many



different things need to be included in each calculation. And it's frightening how much carbon dioxide everything produces.

But all of this can help us decide which beer to drink. From Berners-Lee's calculations, it's clear that a pint (568ml) of **locally-brewed** beer has a smaller carbon footprint than a bottle of imported beer. This is because the **imported beer** has been transported from far away, and it uses more packaging. The local beer only produces 300g of CO<sub>2</sub> – but the imported beer produces 900g! So, one pint of local beer is better for the **environment** than three cans of cheap foreign lager from the supermarket.

Berners-Lee has even calculated the carbon footprint of cycling to work. Nothing is more **environmentally-friendly** than riding a bike, surely? Well, it depends on what you've had to eat before. To ride a bike we need energy and for energy we need food. So, if we eat a banana and then ride a kilometre and a half, our footprint is 65g of CO<sub>2</sub>. However, if we eat bacon before the bike ride, it's 200g. In fact, bananas are good in general because they don't need packaging, they can be transported by boat and they grow in natural sunlight.

So, does this mean that cycling is bad for the environment? Absolutely not. For a start, if you cycle, you don't use your car, and the fewer cars on the road, the fewer **traffic jams**. And cars in traffic jams produce *three times* more CO<sub>2</sub> than cars travelling at speed. Cycling also makes you healthy and less likely to go to a hospital. And hospitals have very big carbon footprints!

So, maybe it's time for us all to start making some changes. Pass me a banana and a pint of local beer, please. 🍌

#### GLOSSARY

- a carbon footprint** *n*  
the amount of carbon that someone or an organisation is responsible for. Literally, your "footprint" is the mark you leave on the ground when you walk on it
- global warming** *n*  
an increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere. Many believe this is caused by human activity
- CO<sub>2</sub>** *n*  
a gas formed during respiration and by the decomposition of organic substances
- a brewery** *n*  
a factory where beer (an alcoholic drink) is made
- to commute** *vb*  
to travel to and from work by bus/train/car, etc.
- fermentation** *n*  
the process of producing alcohol through chemical changes (often by using the substance yeast)
- packaging** *n*  
the paper / plastic, etc. that goes around a product to protect it
- locally-brewed** *adj*  
if beer is "locally-brewed", it is made in the area that you are referring to
- imported beer** *exp*  
beer that is brought into the country from another country
- the environment** *n*  
the natural world of land, sea, air, plants and animals
- environmentally-friendly** *adj*  
that does not damage/hurt the land, sea, air, etc.
- a traffic jam** *n*  
a situation in which cars move slowly or can't move because there are too many cars on the road

# Shopping Regrets

Things we buy that we really hate.



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Listen to people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)

Scotswoman



track 3

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Match the names of the objects (1 to 5) to the pictures (a-e). Which ones do you have at home?

1. An electric toothbrush
2. An inkjet printer
3. A SatNav
4. A radar detector
5. A foam mattress



## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the names of the gadgets next to the sentences below (1 to 5).

The user of this gadget...

1. ...admits they're cheap to buy, but they're expensive to use.
2. ...can't understand why everything has to be electric.
3. ...got a bad back from it.
4. ...got lost anyway.
5. ...thinks driving within the speed limit is cheaper.

## 4 Language focus

### The Past Simple

Look at this extract from the article, "I got one for Christmas last year..." The writer has used the past tense of the verb "to get" ("got"). Transform these sentences into the past simple.

1. I go to this restaurant once a week.
2. She takes good photos.
3. They buy their clothes here.
4. They don't sell the products online.
5. She doesn't understand it.

## 5 Discussion

1. What was the last thing that you regretted buying?
2. What's the best thing you've ever bought?
3. Do you compare prices before buying something? Why? Why not?

Have you ever bought anything then **regretted** it afterwards? A recent survey looks at some of those things we wish we'd never bought.

Top of the list was the electric **toothbrush**. "I can't believe I **wasted** my money on one of those!" said Valerie Spooker, a 32-year-old architect. "My dentist told me to get one, and I did. But now it's just another one of those **gadgets** that never gets used. "Why do they try to make everything electric? It's a simple thing to **brush your teeth** and you don't need a machine to do it for you," she added.

Next on the list was the inkjet **printer**. "If there's one thing I **can't stand**, it's my inkjet printer," said Mark Hughes, a 29-year-old sales assistant, who also took part in the survey. "OK, so the printers are cheap, but the **ink cartridges** are really expensive. And the thing is, if you use the printer regularly, you need to buy lots of cartridges; and if you don't use it, the ink **dries up** and you need to buy some more anyway. It's a **loss-loss situation** with these printers."

Another thing on the list was the SatNav. "I got one for Christmas last year and used it a couple of times," explained Harriet Harvey, a 28-year-old lawyer. "But it's a complete waste of money. I spent loads of time **fiddling with** it and trying to key in the correct addresses, but in the end I got lost anyway. And that **irritating** voice that keeps telling you to turn left, when you know it's a right turn! I'm going to **stick to** paper maps from now on."



Also on the list was the **radar detector**. "My boyfriend got me one for my birthday," explained Abigail Winters, a 31-year-old engineer. "It's supposed to tell you where the **speed cameras** are, but it's a complete waste of money. How about driving within speed limits?"

That doesn't cost a penny, and it's completely stress-free!"

Also on the list was the Memory Foam **Mattress**. "We bought one of these just after getting married," explained Harvey Jones, a 33-year-old chef. "But I hate it. You sort of **sink into** it and then it **moulds around** your body. I often woke up the next day with a bad back. I'm back on my cheap-but-comfortable foam mattress and I'm sleeping like a baby."

Do you have any unwanted objects at home? ☺



## GLOSSARY

- to regret** *vb*  
if you "regret" something, you feel bad about it after doing it
- a toothbrush** *n*  
a plastic object with bristles (thin pieces of plastic) for cleaning your teeth
- to waste** *vb*  
if you "waste" your money on something, you buy something that is not good or not needed
- a gadget** *n*  
a small machine that does something useful
- to brush your teeth** *exp*  
to clean your teeth with a toothbrush
- a printer** *n*  
a machine that can be connected to a computer and that makes copies of documents on paper
- can't stand** *exp*  
if you "can't stand" something, you hate that thing
- ink** *n*  
a chemical liquid (usually black, blue or red) that is used for writing / printing
- a cartridge** *n*  
a part of a machine that can be taken out and replaced when it is empty
- to dry up** *phrvb*  
if something "dries up", all the liquid from it disappears
- a loss-loss situation** *n*  
a situation that is bad in both circumstances, or that is bad whichever way you look at it
- to fiddle with** *phrvb*  
if you "fiddle with" something, you keep touching it with your fingers
- irritating** *adj*  
annoying; that makes you angry
- to stick to** *exp*  
if you "stick to" something, you continue using that thing rather than changing
- a radar detector** *n*  
a machine that tells you whether your speed is being monitored by the authorities
- a speed camera** *n*  
a machine that registers how fast a car is moving
- a mattress** *n*  
a large flat piece of soft material that you put on a bed to make it more comfortable
- to sink into** *phrvb*  
if you "sink into" something, you fall into it slowly
- to mould around** *phrvb*  
if a substance "moulds around" your body, it forms around the shape of your body

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**Orange** (telecommunications company)  
 "ORANGE" IS A MIXTURE OF RED AND YELLOW.  
 "He was wearing an orange sweater."



**Gordon Brown** (ex-prime minister of the UK)  
 "BROWN" IS FORMED WITH THE COLOURS RED AND GREEN.  
 "He was wearing brown shoes."



**Edward Scissorhands** (film character)  
 "SCISSORS" ARE USED FOR CUTTING PAPER; / "HANDS" ARE WHAT YOU USE FOR WRITING, CATCHING, HOLDING THINGS, ETC.  
 She used the scissors to cut up the pictures. / Have you got any gloves? My hands are cold!



**Bill Gates** (chairman of Microsoft)  
 A "GATE" IS A STRUCTURE LIKE A DOOR AT THE ENTRANCE OF A GARDEN, FIELD, ETC.  
 "He left the gate open and all the cows escaped."



**Auric Goldfinger** (James Bond film character)  
 "GOLD" IS A TYPE OF PRECIOUS METAL; / YOU HAVE FIVE "FINGERS" ON EACH HAND.  
 "They are recommending we invest in gold. / I can't get this ring off my finger!"



**Harry Potter** (story and film character)  
 A "POTTER" IS SOMEONE WHO MAKES POTTERY (POTS, DISHS AND OTHER OBJECTS WHICH ARE MADE FROM CLAY AND THEN BAKED IN AN OVEN UNTIL THEY ARE HARD).  
 "The potter made a lovely cup."

## Dog Names

Two dogs are walking along the road. All of a sudden, one of them stops and says, "My name's Butch. What's yours?" The other dog thinks for a minute and then replies, "I think it's 'Down Boy'."



## Cheeky Motorist

A motorist gets a letter from the police with a €200 **fine**. Included in the letter is a picture from a **speed camera** of the driver's car **going through a red light**. Trying to be funny, he sends the police a scanned picture of a €200-**note**. A few days later, the police respond with a **scanned photo** of a pair of **handcuffs**.



## Music Mayhem

There are two days before a concert, and the **conductor** of the orchestra is getting nervous as they still aren't playing well. In particular, he's having a few problems with the **drummer**. Eventually, the conductor **loses his patience** and shouts at the drummer in front of the rest of the orchestra, "When a musician can't **handle** his instrument and doesn't improve when given help, they take away his instrument, and give him two sticks and make him a drummer." And someone from the **percussion** section responds, "And if he can't handle that, they take away one of his sticks and make him a conductor!"



### GLOSSARY

- a fine** *n*  
if you receive a "fine", you must pay money because you have done something against the law
- a speed camera** *n*  
a machine that registers how fast you are travelling
- to go through a red light** *exp*  
to continue driving even though the traffic light is red (and you should stop!)
- a note** *n*  
a piece of paper money
- a scanned photo** *n*  
a photo that has been transferred to a digital file, often by using a scanner (a special machine that converts paper photos into digital ones)
- handcuffs** *n*  
metal objects that the police put around a suspect's wrists (the joint between your arms and your hands)
- a conductor** *n*  
a person who leads an orchestra, often marking the time with a baton / stick
- a drummer** *n*  
a person who plays the drums (a percussion instrument that provides rhythm)
- to lose your patience** *exp*  
to become angry
- to handle** *vb*  
if you can't "handle" something, you have difficulty using it or doing it
- percussion** *n*  
instruments that you hit, such as drums, bongos, etc.

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# USEFUL VOCABULARY

# DIY / Home Repairs

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Match the words

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

1. Hammer
2. Screwdriver
3. (Electric) drill
4. Nail
5. Screw
6. Saw
7. Spirit level
8. Nut and bolt
9. Tape measure
10. Pliers
11. Wall plugs
12. Spanner ("Wrench" in US English)



## 2 Wordsearch

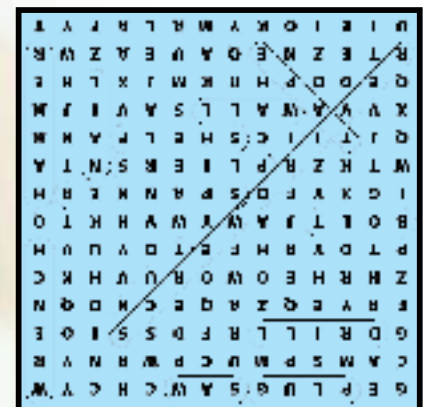
Now find these words in the wordsearch.

hammer	screwdriver
drill	nail
saw	nut
bolt	tape
pliers	plug
spanner	wrench
shelf	wall



## 3 Guess the word

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







# USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

# DIY / Home Repairs

### BANG IN A NAIL

TO HIT A NAIL WITH A HAMMER SO IT GOES INTO A WALL / A PIECE OF WOOD, ETC.



"I HIT MY HAND WHILE I WAS BANGING IN A NAIL."

### TIGHTEN A SCREW

TO USE A SCREWDRIVER TO PUSH A SCREW INTO A HOLE OR WALL PLUG.



"I'M HAVING A FEW PROBLEMS TIGHTENING THIS SCREW. COULD YOU HELP ME, PLEASE?"

### PUT UP A SHELF

TO FIX A SHELF TO A WALL, USUALLY WITH SCREWS.



"SECONDS AFTER PUTTING UP THE SHELF, IT FELL DOWN."

### HANG UP A PICTURE

TO FIX A PICTURE / PAINTING TO THE WALL, OFTEN WITH NAILS OR SCREWS.



"ON SECOND THOUGHTS, I THINK I'D LIKE TO HANG UP THIS PICTURE IN THE BATHROOM!"

### DRILL A HOLE

TO MAKE A HOLE WITH AN ELECTRIC DRILL.



"WE NEED TO DRILL A FEW HOLES IN THE WALL. DO YOU KNOW WHERE THE ELECTRIC DRILL IS?"

### MEASURE SOMETHING

TO USE A TAPE MEASURE TO SEE HOW LONG / WIDE / TALL, ETC. SOMETHING IS.



"IF YOU HOLD ONE END OF THIS TAPE MEASURE, I CAN MEASURE THE TABLE."

### PULL/TAKE OUT

TO TAKE SOMETHING FROM A PLACE BY USING FORCE AND A "PULLING" MOVEMENT.



"I THINK YOU'RE GOING TO NEED SOME PLIERS TO TAKE THAT NAIL OUT."

### KNOCK DOWN (A WALL)

TO BREAK A WALL WITH TOOLS IN ORDER TO MAKE IT FALL DOWN.



"THEY USED A LARGE HAMMER TO KNOCK THE WALL DOWN."



# Holiday Hell

Letters of complaint about disastrous holidays. By Patrick Howarth



## 1 Pre-reading

Have you ever had a problem with a holiday? Look at the list below and tick any of the ideas. Then, discuss your experiences with a partner.

- The hotel room was too small.
- There were no clean towels or sheets.
- There were insects in the room.
- There was no view from the window.
- The room was noisy.
- The food was terrible.
- There was no swimming pool.
- They took us to a different villa.
- The flight got diverted.
- There were no vegetarian options on the flight.

## 2 Reading I

Read the letters once. Which ideas from the Pre-reading activity are mentioned?

## 3 Reading II

Read the letters again. Then, match the titles below (A to C) to the three letters (1 to 3).

- A: A Hungry Passenger  
B: Villa Fiasco  
C: Five Stars – I don't think so!

## 4 Language focus

**Was / Were**

Look at this extract from the article, "There weren't any clean towels in the bathroom..." The writer has used an expression with "There weren't" to comment on the non-existence of something. Complete these sentences with *There was/wasn't* or *There were/weren't*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a view of the airport.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ lots of insects in the bathroom.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (not) any internet access.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a swimming pool in the garden.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (not) enough beds for all of us.

## 5 Discussion

1. What's the worst experience you've ever had in a hotel?
2. What's the worst flight you've ever been on? Why was it so bad?
3. What's the most annoying experience that you've had on holiday?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

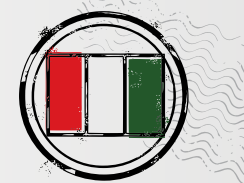
Dear Sir / Madam,  
I'm writing to tell you about my recent holiday in Paris, which was a disaster. The young man at the travel agency told us that the price included four nights in a five-star hotel with a view. Well, that was a joke, and it was clearly not a five-star hotel. There were only two small beds in our family room so our son had to sleep on the floor. There weren't any clean towels in the bathroom and there were lots of insects all over the place. Hundreds of them, in fact. Yes, there was a view from the bedroom window - but it was a view of a motorway and the airport. There was noise all night and we couldn't sleep. There were no drinks included in the breakfast, and we had to pay extra for milk! We demand a refund!  
Yours faithfully,  
Mr & Mrs Masterson

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Ms Dryden  
Three weeks ago, I booked a flight to New York with your airline. When I bought the ticket I asked for vegetarian food. However, once I was on the plane, the flight attendant told me that there weren't any vegetarian options available. She also said that there wasn't anything she could do about it as we were already in the air. To make matters worse, there was a snowstorm in New York, so the plane was diverted to Washington. The total flight time was more than 15 hours, and there was nothing for me to eat! There weren't even any peanuts! Thankfully my holiday in New York was great, and there was vegetarian food available on my flight back to London. But please make sure that there's vegetarian food available on all future transatlantic flights.  
Yours sincerely,  
Brian Smethurst

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir / Madam,  
My friends and I have just returned from our summer holiday in Italy. We rented a villa from your company for two weeks and we were really excited about it. According to your brochure there were four bedrooms in the villa and there was a large swimming pool in the garden, plus satellite TV and internet access. However, when we arrived, your representative, Paolo, told us that our villa wasn't available because another family was already there. Then, Paolo took us to another villa, but it was much smaller. There were only three bedrooms and there wasn't even a swimming pool! It was a disaster! We demand a refund!  
Yours faithfully,  
Marion Kent



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



LET'S TALK ABOUT...

## Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, ARCHIE IS PREPARING A DESSERT. DAISY IS TRYING TO HELP.



**D:** Daisy  
**A:** Archie

**D:** So, what are you making for dessert?

**A:** Apple crumble.

**D:** What's that?

**A:** It's a typical English dessert. It's delicious.

**D:** So, how do you make it?

**A:** Well, first, you get some apples. Then, you get a peeler and peel them, and then cut them up into fairly small slices. And then you put them into a baking tray.

**D:** Shouldn't you be wearing an apron?

**A:** Well, I guess I could, but I'm not planning to make a mess! Anyway, then, you get some flour, sugar and butter. You put it all into a mixing bowl and mix it up with your fingers. This is what's called the crumble.

**D:** Shouldn't you measure it out properly?

**A:** Well, I could use the scales, but you don't really need to.

**D:** Shouldn't you be using white sugar?

**A:** You can, but I prefer it with brown sugar. Anyway, then I grate a bit of lemon zest with the grater, plus a bit of orange zest and a bit of nutmeg and cinnamon. I also add a bit of brandy. Hey, can you pass me the bottle opener, please.

**D:** [She gives him the bottle opener.] Here you are. You shouldn't be using alcohol, should you? The dessert's for your kids, isn't it?

**A:** It's OK. It evaporates, more or less. Anyway, once you've got all that in the baking tray, you put the crumble on top like this.

**D:** Nice!

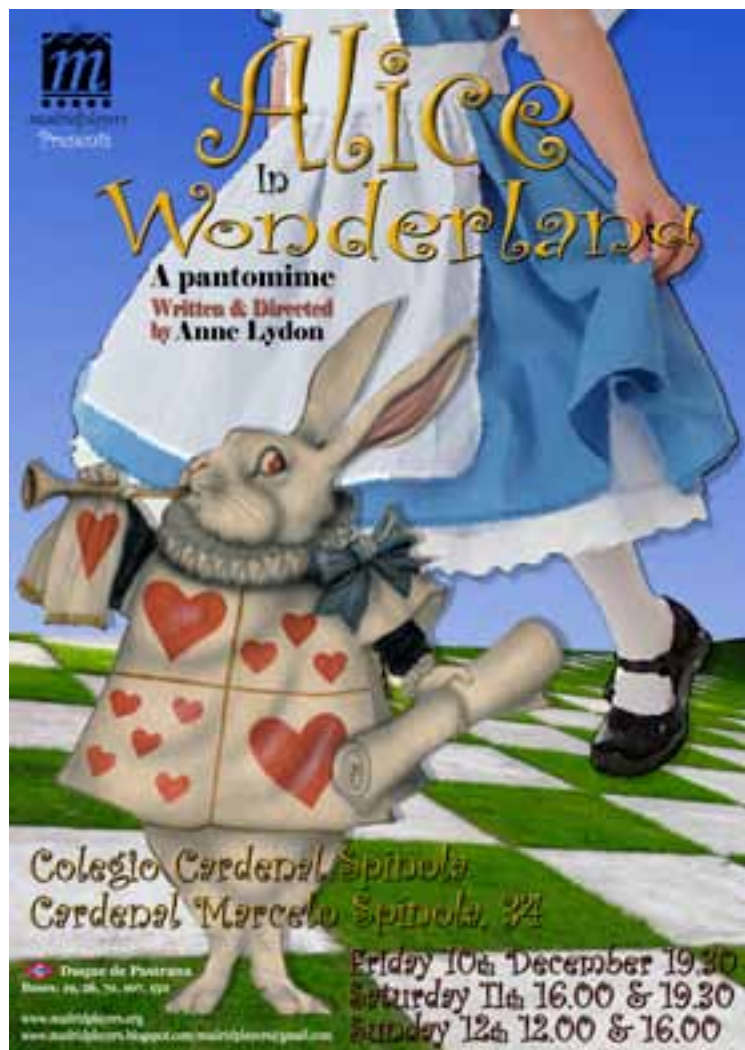
**A:** But if you want, you could make it into an apple pie. So, instead of putting the crumble on top, you just put a bit of pastry over the apple mixture, cut off the edges with a spatula and use a brush to coat the pastry with a beaten egg.

**D:** OK. Thanks. Hey, shall I help you put it in the oven?

**A:** OK. But be careful because... [Daisy drops the plate.]

**D:** Whoops! Sorry.

**A:** ... it's quite heavy! ☹





# FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

## Making requests

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT HOW TO MAKE REQUESTS IN ENGLISH.

We can make requests with the modal verb "could".  
**For example**, "Could you lend me some money, please?"

We can also use "can", but it is considered less polite and more direct. **For example**, "Can you help me with this, please?"

We can add modifiers to make the request even more polite. **For example**, "Could you **possibly** lend me some money, please?"

We can also make requests with the verb "to mind" followed by a clause with "if".  
**For example**, "Do you mind if I open the window?"

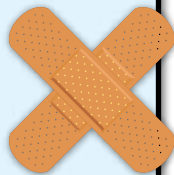


The use of "would" is considered more polite. Notice the use of the past tense even though we are referring to a possible future action. **For example**, "Would you mind if I opened the window?"

"Mind" can also be followed by a verb in the gerund.  
**For example**, "Would you mind opening the window, please?"

### Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, LISA IS TALKING TO MATT. LISA HAS JUST HAD AN ACCIDENT.



**M: Matt**  
**L: Lisa**

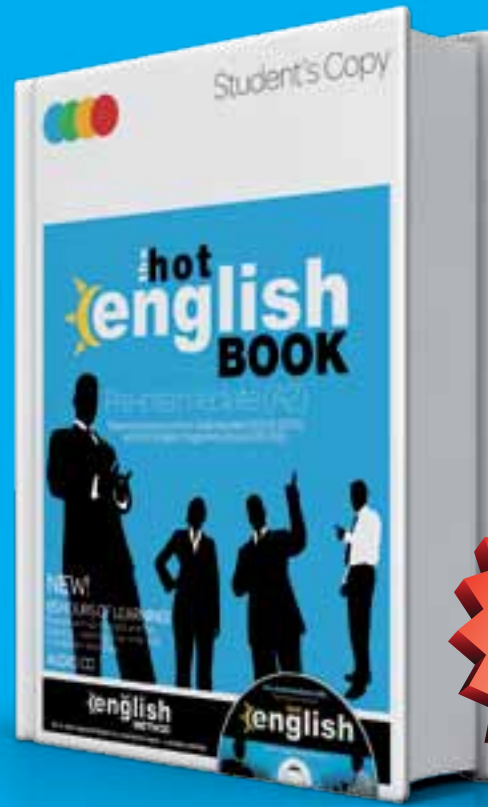
- M:** What happened to you?
- L:** I tripped and fell while I was skating. Thanks for coming to pick me up.
- M:** No problem.
- L:** Have you got a plaster?
- M:** Sure. Do you want some antiseptic cream too?
- L:** Yes, please. Hey, do you mind if I stay here for a bit? I'm not feeling very well.
- M:** Yes, of course.
- L:** And I'm a bit hungry. Have you got anything to eat?
- M:** I've got some leftover pasta from last night.
- L:** Erm, would you mind getting me a hamburger?
- M:** No problem. Anything else?
- L:** Erm, yes, could you get me some ice cream from the shop near the tube stop? I know it's kind of far away, but it's delicious.
- M:** OK.
- L:** Oh, and could you turn on the TV and pass me the remote control? It hurts if I get up.
- M:** Sure.
- L:** Hey, I know. Why don't you rent a film while you're out? We could watch it together.
- M:** OK. No problem. You just sit here and relax. *[under his breath]* I'll go and do everything!
- L:** Thanks! ☺

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track 7



Englishman & Scotswoman track 8

# DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

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



## 1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct them. All the sentences should be in the Past Continuous. Then listen to the CD to check your answers.

- I am running in the park last week.  
*I was running in the park last week.*
- She were walking in the rain.
- It not was raining.
- Are you were working in the office?
- They wasn't sitting down.
- He weren't looking at it.

# SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



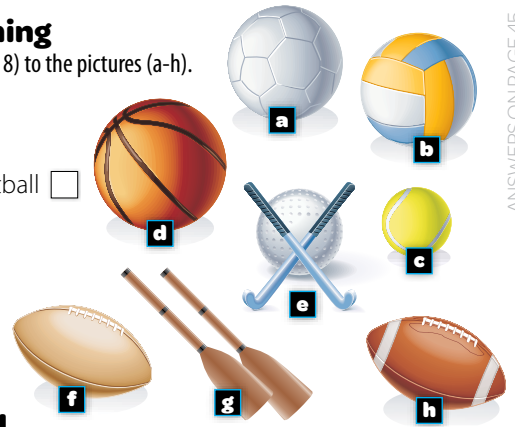
## Sport Special

Sports commentators getting over-excited.

### 1 Pre-listening

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

- Rugby
- Rowing
- Football
- American football
- Volleyball
- Tennis
- Basketball
- Hockey



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a couple of sports commentators. Listen once and say which sports they are commenting on. Choose from the sports in the Pre-listening activity.

### 3 Listening II

Listen again and answer these questions.

- Who wins the football match in the end? The Rotherham Rovers or the Marston Wanderers?
- Who wins the boating race? Marston University or Newgate University?
- Who wins the tennis match? Grant Evans or local boy Nigel Winters?

### 4 Language focus The Present Continuous

Look at this extract from the listening, "Newgate are losing and Marston..." The speaker has used the Present Continuous ("are losing"). Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

- Right now, I'm looking at...
- I'm talking to... at the moment.
- At this moment in time, I'm thinking about...
- I'm trying to... right now.
- I'm wearing... today.

### 5 Discussion

- What was the last sports match or competition you watched?
- What was the last sports event that you competed in?
- What sport do you do on a regular basis?

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The section that makes grammar easy, interesting and fun.



# GRAMMAR FUN

## Relative Clauses

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME MORE RELATIVE CLAUSES.



As we saw last month, we can use relative clauses to add information to a noun. This helps us identify the noun.

**For example:**

- a) A shop assistant is a person **who** sells things in a shop.
- b) A remote control is a device **that** changes the channels on the television.

This month we're looking at the relative pronouns *where* and *whose*.

We can use *where* to add information about a place.

**For example:**

- a) This is the room **where** we sit, chat and drink coffee.
- b) London is a city **where** you can travel on the Underground.
- c) That's the house **where** I grew up.
- d) This is the place **where** we met.

And we use *whose* to refer to something that belongs to the person mentioned in the first clause. **For example,** if we wanted to combine these two sentences ("a" and "b"), we could use *whose*:

- a) This is the man. + b) His cat is called Piggles. = "This is man **whose** cat is called Piggles."

Here are some more **examples:**

- a) This is the employee **whose** office is on the top floor.
- b) This is the woman **whose** dog bit me.
- c) That's the person **whose** car was stolen.
- d) This is the girl **whose** bag was found.

Be careful not to confuse *whose* with *who's*. *Who's* is the contracted form of *who is* or *who has*. **For example:**

- a) Do you know **who's** got my pen? (who has)
- b) **Who's** that? (who is)
- c) She's the person **who's** left. (who has)

### 1 Exercise

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Complete the sentences with *where* or *whose*.

1. A swimming pool is a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can go swimming.
2. I'm the person \_\_\_\_\_ bag was stolen.
3. A telephone box is a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can make a call.
4. This is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ cat jumped into our car.
5. This is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed at for our honeymoon.
6. A garage is a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can get petrol.
7. I managed to locate that person \_\_\_\_\_ wallet we found.
8. This is the letter from the man \_\_\_\_\_ car was blocking our driveway.

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# What a Story

Did I really say that? When people get it wrong... big style. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Do the quotes matching activity at the start of the article. The answers are in the article.

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which gaffe / mistake / joke do you think was the worst? Why? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- Who made the joke about bombing Russia?
- Who made a comment about koala bears?
- Who made fun of his wife's "hat"?
- Who said something unusual about unemployment?
- Who made a fool of himself at a school?
- Who said something that environmentalists found annoying?

## 4 Language focus

### The Past Continuous

Look at this extract from the article, "...he really was making a mistake!" The writer has used the Past Continuous ("was making"). Transform the following sentences into the Past Continuous.

- They went there.
- She played tennis.
- He didn't talk to us.
- They didn't run.

## 5 Discussion

- Have any public figures from your country made any famous gaffes? What were they?
- What's the best thing to do if you say something embarrassing?
- Have you made any gaffes recently? What were they?

Match the quotes (1 to 5) to the people who said them (a-e).

- "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers." 1943.
- "It doesn't matter what he does, he will never amount to anything." 1895.
- "It will be years – not in my time – before a woman will become Prime Minister." 1974.
- "Whatever happens, the U.S. Navy is not going to be caught napping." 1941.
- "Who the hell wants to hear actors talk?" 1927.



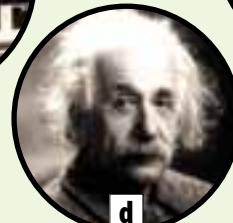
**a**  
Harry Warner,  
of Warner  
Brothers, 1927



**b**  
Margaret  
Thatcher



**c**  
Thomas  
Watson,  
chairman of  
IBM



**d**  
Albert Einstein



**e**  
Frank Knox, US  
Secretary of  
the Navy

Here are the answers: **1c, 2d, 3b, 4e, 5a**. How did you do? Have a look at the quotes again. What do they all have in common? Well, in each case the speaker was spectacularly wrong. Certainly Einstein's teacher couldn't have been more wrong. Frank Knox probably felt a bit stupid after Pearl Harbour. And Margaret Thatcher disproved her own prediction!

What about people who say things which are rude and embarrassing? This is the fine art of putting your foot in it – saying the wrong thing to the wrong person in the wrong place at the wrong time. These mistakes are often called "gaffes". And lots of famous people are particularly good at them... especially politicians.

Former US President Ronald Reagan was famous for his gaffes. "My fellow Americans," he once said, "I'm pleased to tell you I just signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever. The bombing begins in five minutes." To be fair to Ronnie, he was joking before a broadcast, and he didn't know that the microphone was switched on ...and that the tape was running. Unfortunately, they were.

Another time he said, "They say hard work never hurt anybody, but, I figure, why take the chance?" Presumably, he was joking... or was he? The problem with Reagan was that he was a bit of a comedian, and people never knew when he was being serious. On another occasion, he said, "trees cause more pollution than automobiles!" Environmentalists didn't think it was funny! Obviously, when he said, "We are trying to get unemployment to go up, and I think we're going to succeed," he really was making a mistake!

The UK's version of President Reagan is Prince Philip (HRH the Duke of Edinburgh), the Queen's husband. Just after the Queen's coronation, he said to her, "Where did you get the hat?" and when asked what he thought of all the traffic in London, he said, "The problem with London is the tourists. They cause the congestion. If we could just stop tourism, we could stop the congestion." On another occasion in Australia, he refused to touch a koala bear, saying, "Oh no. I might catch some ghastly disease."

One of the most famous political gaffes of all time was by US Vice-President Dan Quayle. He put his foot in it as cameras were filming him at a school spelling contest. In front of millions of viewers, Mr Quayle "corrected" a child's spelling of the word "potato" (which was written on a blackboard) by adding an "e" to the end. His career never recovered.

So, be careful what you say, and who you say it to... especially if you're a politician! ✪

# READING

# Accent Attack

Help in understanding English accents.



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this topic in a mini-video at  
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track  
9

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Write the corresponding adjectives next to each country. Then, make 3 sentences with any of the adjectives to talk about the people or products from those countries.

- China
- Korea
- France
- Mexico
- England
- America
- Australia
- Canada
- South Africa
- Spain
- Japan
- Indonesia

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which English accents are mentioned?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- When did the university start collecting the recordings?
- What is special about the paragraph that contributors read out?
- What is it difficult for people over the age of 6 to do?
- Will someone who goes to live in an English-speaking country at the age of 14 pick up a native-speaker accent?

## 4 Language focus

### The use of still

Look at this extract from the article, "...will still have a Korean accent." The writer has used the adverb *still*. With most tenses, we generally place *still* before the main verb. However, we place it *before* the auxiliaries *have/has* with the Present Perfect. Re-write the following sentences with *still* in them.

- It's raining.
- They're working.
- He works in the company.
- They can see it.
- She hasn't finished it.
- They haven't done it.

## 5 Discussion

- Which English accents are you most accustomed to? Why?
- Which English accent do you like the most? Why?
- Which English accent is the hardest to understand? Why?

Have you ever wondered what a Korean person speaking English sounds like? What about a South African? Or someone from Mexico? Well, now you can hear hundreds of accents at the "The Speech Accent Archive" – an online **database** of **native** and **non-native** speakers of English.

The project is managed by the George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, USA. The university started collecting recordings in 1999 and it now has 1,300. Every contributor has to record the following paragraph:

*"Please call Stella. Ask her to bring these things with her from the **store**: six spoons of fresh snow peas, five thick **slabs** of blue cheese, and maybe a snack for her brother Bob. We also need a small plastic snake and a big toy frog for the kids. She can **scoop** these things into three red bags, and we will go meet her Wednesday at the train station."*

The paragraph may not be particularly natural English – it's hard to imagine anyone saying it in real life – but it does contain most of the vowel and consonant sounds of Standard American English.

Analysis of the accents is producing some interesting information. "All speakers are **slightly** different from each other, and that is interesting in itself," says Steven Weinberger, associate professor and director of linguistics at the university, who is also the administrator of the **archive**." However, the database also shows how systematic accents are, and how there are similarities among groups. For example, all French speakers have certain common characteristics that make their accent **predictable**, as will all Mandarin Chinese speakers, and Swahili speakers, and so on.

The archive clearly also shows how difficult it is for non-natives to acquire native-level pronunciation. It appears that the age of 6 is the **cut-off point**, and that after that, it's extremely difficult to master pronunciation. As Weinberger explains, "So, a person – let's say Korean – who starts learning English at the age of 11, and lives in the USA for 20 years speaking English will still have a Korean accent. But a Korean who starts her English at the age of four, and then moves to the USA and lives there for five years, will not have a Korean accent. So, it's the age of **onset**, not the length of **exposure**, that's crucial."

When it comes to pronunciation, very few learners will reach native-speaker level. However, that doesn't matter, because the most important thing is being able to produce language that others can understand. 🌱



### GLOSSARY

- a database** *n*  
a collection of data (information) that is usually stored/kept on a computer
- native** *adj*  
a "native" speaker is someone who has spoken that language since childhood
- non-native** *adj*  
a "non-native" speaker is someone who has learnt the language at a later stage in their life
- a store** *n*  
a shop
- a slab** *n*  
a thick, flat piece of something
- to scoop** *vb*  
if you "scoop" something up, you put your hands under it and take it up in a circular movement
- slightly** *adv*  
a little bit
- an archive** *n*  
a collection of documents and records that contain (historical) information
- predictable** *adj*  
if something is "predictable", it is easy to imagine what will happen
- a cut-off point** *n*  
a time that marks a division between two things
- onset** *n*  
the "onset" of something is the beginning of it
- exposure** *n*  
your "exposure" to something is the amount of time you experience it



# READING II

# World Facts 2010

Interesting information from around the world.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Read over the questions below. What do you think the answers are? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- Which country has the highest ratio of women to men in the workforce?
- Which country spends the most on education (as a percentage of GDP)?
- Which country has the biggest economy?
- Which country has the fastest-growing economy?
- Who consumes the most champagne in terms of bottles per head?
- Which country uses the most energy?

## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say what the numbers refer to.

- 67.7%
- \$2,772 billion
- 86.2
- 187 million

## 4 Language focus

### The Superlative

Look at this extract from the article, "Venezuelans are the biggest consumers of beer..." The writer has used the superlative "the biggest". Complete the sentences with the superlative forms of the words in brackets.

- She's the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) salesperson in the team.
- He's the \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) person I know.
- It was the \_\_\_\_\_ (boring) film I'd ever seen.
- This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (long) piece of string here.

## 5 Discussion

- Which fact was the most/least surprising?
- Do you know any other facts/statistics about these countries? What are they?
- Do you know any interesting facts about your country? What are they?



Every year, *The Economist* magazine publishes the *Pocket World in Figures*. Here are a few highlights from the 2010 book.

The country with the highest percentage of the population in work is the Cayman Islands at 67.7 per cent.

The West African state of Benin has the highest **ratio** of women to men in the **workforce**, with 53.1 percent of all workers being female.

Cuba has the highest level of spending on education at 13.3 per cent of **GDP**.

All of the top 15 universities in the world are in either Britain or the US. Cambridge, Oxford, University College London and Imperial College London represent the UK.

Qatar has the highest ratio of men to women, an astonishing 307 men per 100 women. Latvia has the lowest, with 90 men per 100 women.

The United States has the biggest economy, with a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$13,751 billion. Japan is a distant second with \$4,384 billion. The UK is fifth at \$2,772 billion.

Luxembourg has the highest **GDP per head of population**, at \$103,040. The United States **drops** to 13th on this measure, with \$45,590, one place ahead of Britain on \$45,440.

Equatorial Guinea has the fastest-growing economy, with a growth rate of 66.2 percent of GDP a year.

Japanese women have the greatest life expectancy at 86.2 years; Andorran men can expect to live for 80.3 years.

Venezuelans are the biggest consumers of beer, with an impressive 83 litres of beer **per person** annually. Guadeloupe has the biggest taste for champagne, with 4.25 bottles of champagne consumed per head **per year**.

The United States is the largest **donor of aid**, giving \$21,787,000 in grants to other countries. The United Kingdom is fourth with \$9,849,000. However, by percentage of GDP, Norway is the biggest donor, giving away 0.96 percent of its GDP (the UK is joint 14th at 0.36 percent, and the US is 24th at 0.16 percent).

China is the biggest producer of energy overall, making the equivalent of 1,749 million barrels of oil. The United States is second with 1,654 million. The United Kingdom is 16th with 187 million.

The United States uses the most energy, 2,321 million barrels of oil equivalent. China is second with 1,879 million. The United Kingdom is 10th with 231 million. ☺



### GLOSSARY

- ratio** *n*  
a relationship between two things that is expressed in numbers or amounts
- a workforce** *n*  
the people in a country who are working
- GDP** *abbr*  
gross domestic product – the total value of goods and services produced by a country
- per head of population** *exp*  
for every person in the country
- to drop** *vb*  
if something "drops", it goes to a lower level
- per person** *exp*  
for every person
- per year** *exp*  
for every year
- a donor** *n*  
a country (or person) that gives money to charities or organisations that help poor people or people in need
- aid** *n*  
money, equipment, food, etc. for people in poor countries, or in places where people need help

# HOW TO... LEARN PHRASAL VERBS

This month, **SIX** top tips to help you learn phrasal verbs.

Native English speakers use phrasal verbs all the time. So, if you want to learn English, you're going to have to learn them too. But how?

As you probably know, a phrasal verb is formed by a verb and a particle (which is usually a preposition: *up, with, to, out, in, etc.*). However, the meaning of the phrasal verb is often different to the meaning of each individual word within the phrasal verb. And this is what makes some of them so difficult. For example, with the phrasal verb *to make up* – you may understand *make* and *up*; but the whole expression is more complex. **HOWEVER**, there are a few tricks for learning them. Here are **SIX** key things that could help you.

## 1. Look at the particle!

The key to many phrasal verbs lies with the particle. For example, what do you think these phrasal verbs (shown in bold) mean?

- House prices are **going up**.
  - She **got over** the cold after a few days' rest.
- You could essentially understand these phrasal verbs just from the particles. In fact, once you know the basic meaning of these particles (*up* means to go to a higher level; *over* means to go from one level/stage/place to another), then they can really help you understand the phrasal verbs.

## 2. Look at the verb!

Sometimes it's the verb that can help you (in many cases, the particle is just there for decoration – to add some very subtle nuance to the meaning). For example, what do you think these phrasal verbs (shown in bold) mean?

- My car **broke down** as I was driving along the motorway.
  - They were **running about** in the garden.
- You could probably guess the meaning of these phrasal verbs just from the verbs. The particles are just extras!

## 3. Look at the context!

Another important thing is to look at the context. What are the people talking about? What's being discussed? What's the topic of conversation? Once you know that, you'll find it easier to work out the meaning of the phrasal verb. For example, what do you think this phrasal verb means?  
"You are rude and disrespectful and your attitude is appalling. We absolutely refuse to **put up with** it any longer! Either you change or you're out!"

## 4. Guess!

Once you've worked out the context, the key is to guess and use your intuition to infer the meaning. In fact, this is what native speakers do. No one really sits down to learn phrasal verbs in their own language – they pick them up over time after hearing them or reading them in context. And this is what you should do.

## 5. Develop your passive knowledge of phrasal verbs!

The most important thing with phrasal verbs is being able to understand them. Don't worry about using them because that will come with practice and after repeated exposure to lots of language with phrasal verbs in it. Develop your passive knowledge of phrasal verbs by reading and listening to English. And remember, when you're speaking or writing English, you don't necessarily need to use phrasal verbs as there's usually always an alternative way of expressing the idea.

## 6. Don't complicate things!

There are lots of complicated rules (with hundreds of exceptions) on the grammar of phrasal verbs. Is the particle a preposition or an adverb? Is the phrasal verb separable or inseparable? Don't worry about this! The most important thing with phrasal verbs is being able to understand them. And above all, never, ever

attempt to learn lists of phrasal verbs with their definitions – always look at them in sentences, paragraphs and complete texts – in context!

So, remember, in order to learn phrasal verbs, you need to see them in context and then let your intuition guide you. Be bold, be brave, be intuitive and **GUESS, GUESS, GUESS!** Have fun learning phrasal verbs! 🌟

## Phrasal Verb Guide

- Make up** = to invent.
- Go up** = to increase.
- Get over** = If you "get over" an illness, you become better and the illness goes away.
- Break down** = If your car "breaks down", it stops working.
- Run about** = If you're "running about", you're running here and there with no particular objective.
- Work out** = to discover the meaning of something.
- Put up with** = If you "put up with" a bad situation, you accept it and you don't do anything about it.
- Pick up** = to learn something, often without making a conscious effort.

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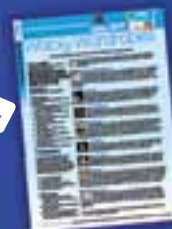
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## SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



# DIY Disaster

DIY products to help you improve your home.

### 1 Pre-listening

Which of these DIY jobs (do it yourself - home improvement jobs) can you do without any help? Put ticks, then discuss your choices with a partner.

1. Hang up a picture.
2. Saw a piece of wood in two.
3. Put together a piece of furniture from IKEA.
4. Unblock a toilet.
5. Put up a new lampshade.
6. Change a plug.
7. Bang some nails into the wall.
8. Put up a curtain rail.

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to some fictitious ads for DIY products. What do you think the following products can do? Think. Then, listen once to check your ideas.

- a) The Magic Hammer
- b) The Super Drill
- c) The Miracle Brush

### 3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, match the statements below to the DIY products from the Listening I activity.

1. You can drill through wood with it.
2. A button controls how much paint you use.
3. It's made of rubber.
4. You can make a hole in glass with it.
5. It doesn't hurt if you hit yourself with it.
6. You put the tube into a pot of paint.

### 4 Language focus

#### The Present Perfect

Look at this extract from the listening, "Have you ever dropped a hammer on your foot?" The speaker has used a Present Perfect construction ("have you ever dropped"). Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. I've never been to...
2. I've always wanted to...
3. I've recently learnt how to...
4. I've been to... many times before.
5. I've forgotten how to...

### 5 Discussion

1. Do you do much DIY at home? Why? Why not?
2. What was the last bit of DIY you did at home?
3. What do you like/dislike about DIY?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (B1)

# WANDERING SOULS

**W**hat do you think Charlie Chaplin, Michael Caine and Bob Hoskins have in common? Well, they're all film stars. That's one thing. And they're all British. That's another thing. But did you know that they're also all of **Romani** origin?

The Romani (otherwise known as "gypsies") were originally from India. In the 9th century, they **set off** on a journey that took them through Afghanistan, Persia and Greece before arriving in Europe. Gypsies are thought to have come to England in about the 15th century. People originally thought they came from Egypt – hence the name, **gypsies**.

The Romani found work where they could. Many became **seasonal workers**. During the summer, they often worked on farms. And during the winter, they did casual work in towns, or sold goods or services door to door. Traditional Romani occupations included basket making, dealing in **scrap metal**, **chimney sweeping** and **horse trading**.

Most of the Romani were travellers. They would move around the country on foot or in light, horse-drawn **carts**. Around the mid-19th century, they started using wagons called **Vardos**. They were often brightly coloured and decorated on the inside and outside. These days, the Romani mostly live in modern **caravans**, but you can still see **Vardos** at popular horse fairs such as **Stow Fair\***.



The Romani weren't particularly welcome at first. With their own style



of music and dance, and even their own language, many people were suspicious of them. In 1550, there was a law expelling the Romani from England. And in 1554, there was a law that made being an immigrant

Romani in England a crime punishable by death. In 1596, 106 men and women were condemned to death at York just for being Romani. Nine were executed. The others managed to prove that they were born in England. The last known execution occurred in Suffolk in the 1650s. Many other Romani people were **transported** to America or Australia.

These days, the situation is far from ideal. And there are often problems with the **settled community** when Romani people move into an area. The Caravan Sites Act of 1968 obliged **local authorities** to provide **caravan sites** for the Romani. But The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act of 1994 gave **councils** and the police powers to **move travellers on**. The official response of the government has been that travellers should buy land and apply for **planning permission** to occupy it. However, this is easier said than done, and more than 90% of applications for permission to build are refused.

Let's hope that one day travellers and settlers can find a way to live together. ✨

## \*STOW FAIR

The Stow Horse Fair has taken place twice a year since 1476. It attracts hundreds of visitors from all over

England, including Romani people who come to trade horses.



## THE ROMANI

The English Romani are thought to be descendants of a clan from eastern Hungary (the Illes Clan). They (and their descendants) are found throughout the United States and Australia. Romani people in Britain are also known as Gypsies, Angloromani, English Romanis, Romanichals (also Romnichals) and people of Romani origin. English Romani have an estimated total population of about 272,400 worldwide, with about 150,000 in the US, and 96,000 in the UK. There are several Romani words in English, including "pal" (friend) and "chav" (small boy). A "chav" is now used to refer to an **unruly teenager**. Many words of Romani origin are used in Cockney (the popular dialect of London). For example, the Romani word "mush" means "mouth", but is often used by Cockneys to mean "friend". For example, "All right, me old mush?"



## ROMA

The Roma are a subgroup of the Romani people who live in Central and Eastern Europe. Members of this ethnic group were in the news recently after hundreds were expelled from France, forced to return to their homeland in Rumania (also spelled Romania).



## FAMOUS

Here are some famous people of Romani origin.

**Charlie Chaplin** (1889-1977) – British actor.



**Michael Caine** (1933) – British actor.  
**Bob Hoskins** (1972) – British actor.

**Joaquín Cortés** (1969) – Spanish flamenco dancer and official Ambassador of Roma in the EU.  
**Adam Ant** (1954) – British punk / New Wave musician of Romanichal descent.  
**Rosario Flores** (1963) – Spanish singer, actress and Latin Grammy award winner.

**Gipsy Kings** – French (Spanish origin) new-flamenco band.



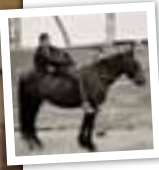
**Django Reinhardt** (1910-1953) – Belgian-born French-German jazz guitarist.  
**Yul Brynner** (1920-1985) – American actor.  
**Tracey Ullman** (1959) – British actress.

## The lives of the Irish Travellers. By Martin McQuinn

# GO, MOVE, SHIFT

**I**reland has its own **nomadic community** – the Travellers. The Irish Traveller culture is several hundred years old. Experts believe that disastrous events in Irish history such as the **Great Famine**, and wars involving English ruler Oliver Cromwell caused people to take on the Traveller lifestyle. However, some Travellers claim to have been “on the road” since Celtic times – over 2,000 years ago. These days, Travellers can be found in both Ireland and Britain.

Like the English Romani, Irish Travellers have also traditionally worked in the horse trade business. In fact, up until the mid-1990s, it was common to see people riding horses through the streets of Dublin. Many of the riders were Travellers and were nicknamed “Urban Cowboys”. As there were no proper facilities for the horses in the city, the animals would be kept in vacant areas in the city. The government eventually **banned** the practice after pressure from animal rights activists.



Many travellers have become famous boxers. Francis Barrett was from Galway and competed in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

The current English Heavyweight champion, Tyson Fury, is also from a Travelling family. Many **bare-knuckle fighters** are of Traveller origin, too. The “King of the Gypsies” is a term used to refer to many

Traveller fighting champions. Illegal fights happen regularly all over Ireland and Britain. One of the most famous “Kings” was Bartley Gorman who was the British bare-knuckle champion for 20 years. He once **sparred** with Muhammed Ali.



Travellers have their own language, which is known as Shelta. It’s a mixture of Irish Gaelic and English. Their speech is heavily accented and easy to recognise, and often difficult to understand. The Brogue (as the accent is known) is a defining characteristic of the Travelling community.

Relations between Travellers and the settled community are often tense. Many settlers claim that crime rates are high in areas with Traveller populations. Travellers, in turn, claim that hostility from settlers is common. There have been several incidents, one of the most famous occurring in 2004. Pdraig Nally was accused of murdering Traveller John Ward. Nally had found Ward on his property and killed him with a shotgun. Nally was originally convicted of **manslaughter**, but was later freed. Many people welcomed the news of the **acquittal**. But Travellers’ rights groups were shocked.

Travellers are an interesting and unique feature of Irish and British society. They’ve contributed to all parts of life, including the economy, the language and the culture. Let’s hope the Walking People (as they’re also known) will eventually find their place in society. 🌱

### GLOSSARY

- Romani** *n* an ethnic, nomadic group that originally came from India
- to set off** *phr vb* if you “set off”, you begin a journey
- a gypsy** *n* a term to describe the nomadic, Romani people
- a seasonal worker** *n* a person who finds work in one of the seasons: spring, summer, autumn or winter
- scrap metal** *n* old bits of metal which are used / recycled to make something else
- chimney sweeping** *n* the act of cleaning a chimney (a tall structure in a house that acts as a vent for smoke)
- horse trading** *n* buying and selling horses
- a cart** *n* a vehicle usually pulled by a horse
- a caravan** *n* a mobile home that can be attached to a car or other vehicle
- to transport** *vb* in the 19th century, Britain “transported” (forced to go / took) many “criminals” to Australia
- settled** *adj* if a group of people have “settled”, they have stopped moving and have established themselves in one area
- a community** *n* a group of people living together
- an act** *n* a formal written law
- a local authority** *n* an elected group of people who are in charge of a city, town or village
- a caravan site** *n* an area for caravans to park on either a temporary or permanent basis
- a council** *n* a form of government responsible for a city, town or village
- to move on** *phr vb* if you “move someone on”, you tell/force them to go to a different place
- a traveller** *n* a person who moves from place to place and doesn’t live in a permanent house
- planning permission** *n* the written approval of a council or government to build something
- unruly** *adj* badly behaved; uncontrollable
- a nomadic community** *n* a group of people who travel from one place to another
- Great Famine** *n* a period of mass hunger and poverty in Ireland between 1845 and 1852
- to ban** *vb* to prohibit/forbid something
- a bare-knuckle fighter** *n* a person who fights for sport without using protective gloves
- to spar** *vb* to fight someone, often as a form of practice
- manslaughter** *n* if someone commits “manslaughter”, they are responsible for someone’s death but did not mean to kill them
- an acquittal** *n* a court decision that says that someone is innocent of a crime they had been accused of previously
- an indictment** *exp* an example of how bad something is
- a horse-drawn carriage** *exp* a vehicle pulled by a horse
- a twelve-wheeler** *n* a large vehicle with twelve wheels (the round objects on a car/vehicle)
- to shift** *vb* if you say “shift!” to someone, you are telling them to go/move away
- rutted** *adj* if the ground is “rutted”, there are holes/lines in it where a vehicle has travelled
- a trail** *n* a mark (usually on the ground) that shows where someone / something has travelled

## SNATCH



In the Guy Ritchie film *Snatch* (2000), Brad Pitt plays the part of Mickey O’Neil – a

bare-knuckle fighter from the Travelling community. The film is set in the London criminal underworld.

# GO, MOVE, SHIFT

Irish Travellers have been the subject of many songs. Irish singer Christy Moore’s song *Go, Move, Shift* is an **indictment** of society’s intolerance towards Travellers. Here’s the opening part of the song.

Born in the middle of the afternoon,  
In a **horse-drawn carriage** on the old A5,  
The big **twelve-wheeler** shook my bed,  
“You can’t stay here,” the policeman said.

### Chorus

You’d better get born in someplace else.  
So, move along, get along, move along,  
get along,  
Go! Move! **Shift!**

Born in the common by a building site,  
Where the ground was **rutted** by the **trail** of wheels.  
The local Christian said to me,  
“You’ll lower the price of property.”



The last film in the series: Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. By Louise Baker & Molly Sloan



# Potty about Potter



“It all ends here!”

is the phrase printed on the shiny new *Harry Potter 7* posters. But the big question for many Harry Potter fans will be, what’s going to happen to Harry? The sixth film, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* shocked viewers with the unexpected death of Harry’s mentor, Professor Dumbledore.

Although those who haven’t read the book aren’t sure what to expect from *Deathly Hallows*, we do know that Harry wants to **put an end to** his **arch-nemesis**, Lord Voldemort.



But it isn’t going to be easy. In order to do this, Harry, Ron, and Hermione will have to destroy Lord Voldemort’s horcruxes. Horcruxes are objects in which Lord Voldemort has put his **soul**. By **splitting** his soul in this way, Voldemort has made himself **immortal**. Examples of Voldemort’s horcruxes include a **diary**, a ring and a **locket**. The famous **trio** will have to destroy all of Voldemort’s horcruxes in order to kill him. But first of all, they’ll have to find out what Voldemort’s horcruxes are!

The interesting thing about the film is that it’s in two parts. Part 1 will be released in November 2010, and



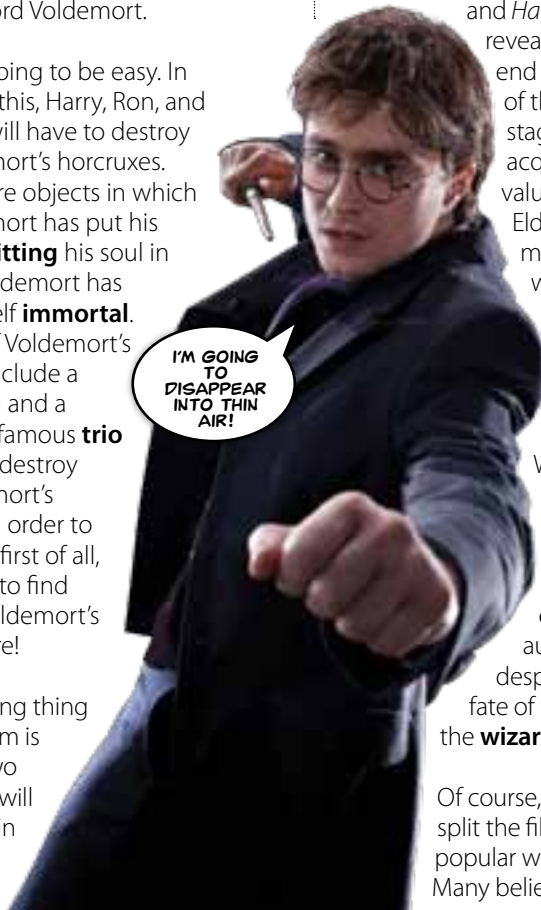
Part 2 in July 2011. Director David Yates (who also directed *Order of the Phoenix* and *Half-Blood Prince*)

revealed that Part 1 will end around Chapter 24 of the book – at the stage where Voldemort acquires an extremely valuable object: the Elder Wand. This **wand** makes the **wizard** who possesses it invincible: no spell cast from any other wand can beat a spell from the Elder Wand. With this, Voldemort has a clear advantage. Part 1 will most certainly end with a **cliff-hanger**, leaving audiences even more desperate to know the fate of Harry and the rest of the **wizarding world**.

Of course, the decision to split the film in two isn’t popular with everyone. Many believe that Warner

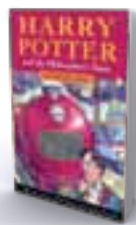
Bros’ only motivation to cut the story in two is commercial. Yates hasn’t denied that producing the film in two parts means a great deal more money for all involved, but he insists there are creative reasons for the split, and that they would never have made the decision without JK Rowling’s **blessing**. According to Yates and the **cast**, commitment to the storyline and to the characters could only fully be achieved by breaking down Rowling’s very long final story. Yates told Entertainment Weekly that “Part 1 is quite, quite real... whereas Part 2 is much more operatic and colourful and fantasy-oriented... What gives you the through-line between the films are these characters and the real relationship the audience has developed with them.”

So, this spectacular story is finally coming to an end. Many fans of the books and films will be sad, but those most affected will probably be the actors themselves. Daniel Radcliffe, Emma Watson and Rupert Grint (who play Harry, Hermione, and Ron respectively) appear to have developed strong relationships with the characters they portray, and reportedly all cried on the day when they filmed their last scene together. What a pity! ✿



# Harry Potter films and books

Haven't been keeping up with the series? Don't worry! This guide will give you a brief overview of the first six Harry Potter books/films:



## 1. HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

This is our first introduction into the wizarding world of Harry Potter. We meet a young Harry who learns on his 11th birthday that he's a wizard. The book follows his first year at Hogwarts, where Harry makes friends, enemies, and has his first **encounter** with Lord

Voldemort. The film/book was known as *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* in the US.



## 2. HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS

Harry's second year is an **eventful** one. He keeps hearing a strange voice in the walls that grows more and more aggressive as time goes on. Students at Hogwarts are being attacked and no one knows who, or what, is to blame. As Harry tries to solve the mystery, he's suspected

of being the **elusive** attacker, so he must work even harder to clear his name and protect his classmates.



## 3. HARRY POTTER AND THE PRISONER OF AZKABAN

Harry faces another challenge at Hogwarts in his third year with the arrival of Dementors. They are soul-sucking creatures that have been sent to the school to find an escaped criminal, Sirius Black. Harry learns how to protect himself from the weakening effect of the

Dementors, and makes an unexpected discovery about Black's past.



## 4. HARRY POTTER AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE

Hogwarts announces that it will host the Triwizard Tournament, a competition between students of three wizarding schools. Harry is chosen as an unexpected fourth champion and must compete. In the final task, Harry is transported to a graveyard, where he

**witnesses** Voldemort's return to power.



## 5. HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX

Harry's fifth year is a troublesome one. No one believes that he saw Voldemort return to power. Professor Dumbledore, Harry's most faithful protector, is **ousted** from his position at Hogwarts, causing chaos and putting Harry in more danger than ever before.

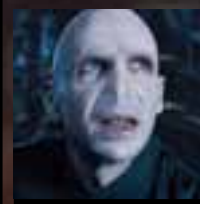


## 6. HARRY POTTER AND THE HALF-BLOOD PRINCE

In his sixth year at Hogwarts, Harry begins taking private lessons with Dumbledore to learn more about Voldemort's past and weaknesses. The climax involves a battle at Hogwarts that forces the wizarding world to admit that Voldemort has truly returned.

# GLOSSARY

Here are some of the characters who appear in the Harry Potter novels.



### LORD VOLDEMORT

An evil wizard who will stop at nothing to be both all-powerful and immortal. Voldemort tries to kill Harry when he's a baby because Voldemort has been warned that Harry will be the source of his downfall. However, the plot fails, and Voldemort is severely weakened when his death spell rebounds on him. He returns years later to seek his revenge.



### HERMIONE GRANGER

Harry's best friend. She is one of the brightest students at school. Hermione often helps her friends when they're in trouble.



I'VE GOT A FEW TRICKS UP MY SLEEVE!

### HARRY POTTER

He is the main character. His parents were killed by Lord Voldemort when he was a baby. He survived. He lived a normal life until his 11th birthday, when he found out he was a wizard. He is prone to getting into trouble. He is determined to put an end to Voldemort.



### RON WEASLEY

He isn't the best student at school, but he's Harry's most trusted companion. The two often get into sticky situations.



### HOGWARTS SCHOOL OF WITCHCRAFT AND WIZARDRY (HOGWARTS)

The school for witches and wizards aged eleven to seventeen. The students come mostly from the United Kingdom and Ireland. This is the setting for the first six books in the Harry Potter series.



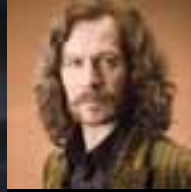
### PROFESSOR DUMBLEDORE

Dumbledore is the Headmaster of Hogwarts. He teaches Harry about Voldemort. His aim is to help Harry understand as much as possible about Voldemort's past so that Harry can defeat him when the time comes.



### SNAPE

Snape teaches Potions at Hogwarts, and later becomes a teacher of Defence Against the Dark Arts in the sixth novel. In the final novel, he's the Headmaster of Hogwarts.



### SIRIUS BLACK

Sirius is an escaped convict. He's also Harry's godfather, as Harry learns in his third year at Hogwarts.

### GLOSSARY

- to put an end to** *exp*  
to stop something (or someone) forever. In this context, to kill
- an arch-nemesis** *n*  
your worst enemy
- soul** *n*  
the spirit of a person
- to split** *vb*  
to separate / divide something (often into two pieces)
- immortal** *adj*  
an "immortal" person will never die
- a diary** *n*  
a book for writing memories or feelings in
- a locket** *n*  
a piece of jewellery in which you can keep a small photo. It is usually worn around the neck on a necklace
- a trio** *n*  
a group of three people
- a wand** *n*  
a magical stick used by a magician or wizard to do magic
- a wizard** *n*  
a man with magic powers
- a cliff-hanger** *n*  
an exciting ending to a story which is not complete but will be continued in the next episode
- the wizarding world** *exp*  
a general term to describe the world of wizards and magic
- a blessing** *n*  
approval / acceptance of something from a person in power
- the cast** *n*  
the actors of a film or play
- an encounter** *n*  
an unexpected meeting or battle
- eventful** *adj*  
if something is "eventful" lots of important things happen
- elusive** *adj*  
if someone is "elusive" they are difficult to find or catch
- to witness** *vb*  
if a person "witnesses" something they see it
- to oust** *vb*  
if you "oust" someone from a place, you force them to leave that place

A Harry Potter star with a big future. By Louise Baker

# Emma Watson



SHE'S BEST KNOWN FOR THE CHARACTER SHE PLAYS IN THE HARRY POTTER SAGA: HERMIONE GRANGER. BUT EMMA WATSON IS A VERSATILE ACTRESS WITH A BIG FUTURE AHEAD OF HER.



Emma had a complex childhood. She was born on the 15th of April 1990, and spent the first five years of her life in Paris. Her parents (who were lawyers) went to the French capital for their jobs. Following their divorce, Emma, along with her mother and younger brother Alexander, moved to Oxfordshire. Both her parents have since re-married, and she now has a **half-brother** (Toby) and **twin** half-sisters (Nina and Lucy).

Emma showed a talent for acting at an early age. When she was seven, she won the Daisy Pratt award for her reading of *The Sea* by James Reeves. At the theatre school *Stagecoach Theatre Arts Oxford*, she was trained to sing, dance and act. Then, in 1999, she got her **big break**: an **audition** for a part in the *Harry Potter* series. The producers were astonished by her confidence, and they kept inviting her back for further auditions (there would be 8 in total). Eventually, she convinced them that she was the only girl for the part.

Emma was only nine when the first (and massively successful) *Harry Potter* film was shot in 2000. And from that day on, Emma Watson was known as Hermione Granger, becoming famous all over the world, along with 11-year-old Daniel Radcliffe (Harry) and 12-year-old Rupert Grint (Ron). However, despite all the filming and fame, she still managed to go to school. With the money from the first film alone, she was able to go to the **prestigious** Dragon School in Oxford, followed by Headington – an **independent school** for girls. She eventually took **A-levels** in English Literature, Art, and Geography, with an AS-level in History of Art... and **passed with flying colours**. At present, she's at Brown University, in Rhode Island (USA).

As an actress, she has always been admired... even by the hardest of critics. *The New York Times*, the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Los Angeles Times* have **rated** all her **performances** highly – above those of Daniel Radcliffe even. She has won the AOL Moviegoers Award for Best Actress

twice, and, aged just twenty-one, she's **ranked** as Hollywood's highest-paid female star.

But what's she like as a person? If she's really a **spoilt, tantrum-throwing diva** behind



the scenes, she has never **let it show**. Almost all the news stories surrounding her are positive, and never seem to cover anything but her education and her love for fashion – as well as the fashion world's love for her! She was the **face** of Burberry for two seasons in 2009 and 2010. She's the youngest actress to have appeared on the cover of both *Teen Vogue* (2005) and *Tatler* (2007)... oh, and she's also been on the cover of

*Italian Vogue*, *V* and *Elle*.

But Emma has also got a charitable side to her. She **endorses** the Fair Trade clothing brand "People Tree", having visited Dhaka (the capital of Bangladesh) and the factories in which clothes are made by workers with the lowest salaries



"imaginable." "People Tree" ensures that workers have decent working conditions for the clothing they produce for its Fair Trade **line**. When interviewed about her visit to the **shanty towns** in Dhaka, Emma said, "It was **upsetting** to see the conditions in which these people live, but I was incredibly **moved** by their spirit and friendliness in spite of such apparent **adversity**."



I'M TOO OLD FOR THIS!

Emma Watson and her life may seem truly spectacular, but in interviews, she **comes off as** a perfectly normal, happy, **bright** girl. If there's an exception to the rule that no grown child actor could possibly be lovable, then maybe, just maybe, Emma Watson is it. 🍀



## QUOTES

"Most young girls have a character they aspire to be, and mine was always the Little Mermaid."

"I keep being called 'Emily Watson' [another English actress], which is quite annoying. They're still doing that five years on!"

"If I was a guy I'd really like to play Snape, because I just think, it'd be really cool to play, like, the bad guy... But I don't think I'd ever be as good as him!"

"I don't think when we were **auditioning** it really occurred to us what fame would be like."

I want to be normal. I really want **anonymity**. I want to do the college experience properly, like everyone else."

"There are some actresses who don't know about things like **doing** their own **laundry** and getting a bus. I'm not going to be like that."

"The **wealth** side of it hasn't **hit** me yet because I have no need for money in my life. My life will not be motivated by money. I will never do a film because they're going to pay me a certain amount of money. It's liberating. It means I can hopefully make great choices."

"It's hard to imagine a place with less romance, really. I mean when we were all turning thirteen, fourteen, there was a bit of that going on. We all **fancied the hell out of each other**. But no, not anymore." [Emma talking about romance on the **set** of the *Harry Potter* films]

"Let's be honest: I have enough money never to have to work again, but I would never want that. Learning keeps me motivated."

## TRIVIA

Emma's nicknames include "Em" and "One-Take Watson".

Emma speaks French, German, and Italian.

Emma was the voice of Princess Pea in the 2008 animated film *The Tale of Despereaux*.

Emma features in a video-clip for "Say You Don't Want It" by her boyfriend's band *One Night Only*.

When a *Harry Potter* director asked Emma and the other actors to write

**essays** about their on-screen characters, Daniel Radcliffe wrote one page, Rupert Grint **didn't bother** doing anything, and Emma **turned in** an impressive 16 pages.



## GLOSSARY

**a half-brother** *n*

a brother from a relationship your mother or father has with another person

**twin** *adj*

two children who were born at the same time of the same parents

**a big break** *n*

an opportunity to become famous

**an audition** *n*

an interview for a part in a film or play

**prestigious** *adj*

if something is "prestigious", it has a high status and is considered among the best

**an independent school** *n*

a private school (not managed by the government/state)

**A-level** *n*

an exam taken in British schools usually at the age of 17-18

**to pass with flying colours** *exp*

if you "pass with flying colours" you get very good results in an exam

**to rate** *vb*

if you "rate" something positively, you think it is very good

**a performance** *n*

an actor's performance refers to the way they act in a film, play, etc.

**ranked** *adj*

if you are "ranked" in a certain position in a list, you have that position in that list

**spoilt** *adj*

if a child is "spoilt", they have been given too much money, attention, praise, etc.

**tantrum-throwing** *adj*

a "tantrum-throwing" person is someone who gets very angry when they don't get what they want

**a diva** *n*

a "diva" is a person (usually a woman) who is extremely demanding (wanting a lot of things) and self-important

**let something show** *exp*

if you "let something show", you don't hide that thing and others can see it

**a face** *n*

if a model is the "face" of a company, they represent that company

**to endorse** *vb*

to support

**a line** *n*

a particular kind of product produced by a person or company

**a shanty town** *n*

a poor area with no electricity or water where houses are made of old bits of wood, cardboard, etc.

**upsetting** *adj*

if something is "upsetting" it makes you feel sad

**moved** *adj*

affected emotionally

**adversity** *n*

a very difficult situation

**to come off as** *phr vb*

if someone "comes off as" a certain type of person, they seem to be genuinely like that

**bright** *adj*

intelligent, clever, etc.

**to audition** *vb*

to act in front of a director as part of an interview for a job in a film or play

**anonymity** *n*

if you want "anonymity", you don't want anyone to know who you are

**to do your laundry** *exp*

if you "do your laundry", you wash your clothes

**to hit** *vb*

if something "hits" you, you suddenly understand / accept it

**a set** *n*

the place where a scene for a film is shot

**to fancy the hell out of someone** *exp*

to really like someone in a romantic way

**a take** *n*

a "take" is a single attempt to capture a scene on film

**an essay** *n*

a written report on a particular subject

**not bother** *exp*

if you "don't bother" doing something, you don't make any effort to do it (often because you are too tired)

**turn in** *phr vb*

if you "turn something in", you give it to someone

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Mystery on the high seas: ships and crew members who disappear!

# GHOST SHIPS

GHOST SHIPS THAT APPEAR OUT OF NOWHERE. BOATS THAT **DISAPPEAR INTO THIN AIR**. VESSELS THAT **SINK** FOR NO APPARENT REASON. OVER THE YEARS, THE SEA HAS **HAD ITS FAIR SHARE OF MYSTERIES**. HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM. READ ON... IF YOU DARE.

## THE SS VALENCIA



The SS Valencia was a **steamer** that sank off the coast of Vancouver, British Columbia (Canada) in 1906. During a storm, the ship **drifted off course, struck a reef** and began **taking on water**. In a panic, the **crew lowered lifeboats**, but several of these **capsized**, and one simply disappeared. The Valencia eventually sank, and only 37 of the 180 people on board **survived**. And that was the end of the ship... or was it? Five months later, a fisherman claimed he'd found a life-raft with 8 skeletons in a nearby cave. A **search** was launched, but the authorities didn't find anything. And 27 years after the sinking, one of the life-rafts was found floating in nearby waters. The "ghost raft" was said to be in remarkable condition, and even still had most of its original paint. But where were the passengers? No one knows!

## THE OURANG MEDAN



In 1947, two ships received a **distress call** while navigating the Strait of Malacca, off the coast of Malaysia. The caller identified himself as a member of the crew of the Ourang Medan, a Dutch vessel. A short while later, the messages **became jumbled** and ended with the words, "I die." The two ships quickly **raced** to the scene. On arriving, they found the Ourang Medan was undamaged, but the entire crew was... dead. And many of their faces had terrified expressions on them. However, before the rescuers could investigate further, the ship mysteriously caught fire, and they had to get off. Soon after, the Ourang Medan exploded and then sank. What had happened? No one is sure, but there are a number of theories. The most popular is that the ship was transporting **nitro-glycerine** which somehow **seeped out** and killed the crew. Others think the ship was a victim of a UFO attack.

## CARROLL A DEERING



The mystery of the Carroll A Deering took place in 1921. The ship had recently returned from a voyage to South America, where it had **delivered coal**. But on passing through the Diamond Shoals (near Cape Hatteras in North Carolina) it **ran aground**. The ship sat there for several days before anyone could reach it. When the Coast Guard did eventually arrive, they found that the ship was completely abandoned. The navigation equipment and **logbook** were missing, as well as the two lifeboats. Later, it was discovered that several other ships had disappeared around the same time. What had happened? Some say that pirates had attacked the ship. Others suggested there had been a **mutiny**. But some think the true cause was paranormal activity as the ship had travelled through the infamous... **Bermuda triangle**.

More next month. ☺

**GLOSSARY**

- to disappear into thin air** *exp*  
if something "disappears into thin air", people can't find that thing and no one knows what has happened to it
- to sink** *vb*  
if something "sinks", it goes to the bottom of the water
- to have your fair share** *exp*  
if you have "had your fair share" of something, you have had a normal / average amount of that thing (compared to the amount that other people / things have had)
- to dare** *vb*  
if you "dare" to do something dangerous, you are brave enough to do that thing
- a steamer** *n*  
a boat powered by steam (water vapour)
- to drift off course** *exp*  
if something "drifts off course", it starts to go in a slightly different direction than planned
- to strike** *vb*  
if a ship "strikes" something, it hits that thing
- a reef** *n*  
an area of rock, sand or coral just below the surface of the sea
- to take on water** *exp*  
if a boat "takes on water", water starts to come into it, usually due to damage
- crew** *n*  
all the people who work on a boat
- to lower** *vb*  
if you "lower" something, you move it downwards
- a lifeboat/life-raft** *n*  
a small, extra boat on a ship that is used in an emergency (if a ship is sinking, for example)
- to capsize** *vb*  
if a boat "capsizes", it turns over so the bottom of the boat is facing up
- a search** *n*  
if there is a "search", a group of people are looking for something or someone
- a distress call** *n*  
a signal/radio message to ask for help if you are in danger
- to become jumbled** *exp*  
if something "becomes jumbled", it starts to be difficult to understand
- to race** *vb*  
to go somewhere very quickly
- nitro-glycerine** *n*  
an explosive liquid often used to make dynamite
- to seep out** *phr vb*  
if a gas or liquid "seeps out", it escapes from its container
- to deliver** *vb*  
to take something from A to B
- coal** *n*  
a type of black rock used for burning and producing energy
- to run aground** *exp*  
if a ship "runs aground", it hits an area of land just below the water or on the land itself
- a logbook** *n*  
a diary in a ship in which incidents are recorded
- a mutiny** *n*  
if there is a "mutiny", the people on the ship attack the captain / authorities
- the Bermuda Triangle** *n*  
an area in the North Atlantic Ocean where many boats and planes have disappeared. The points of the "triangle" are formed (more or less) by Florida, Bermuda and Puerto Rico



A look at some of the most famous robots that have appeared in films. By Duncan McQueen

# ROBOT FAME

Who are your favourite robots, or robot-like characters? Here are a few of ours.



## R2-D2 & C-3PO

These are the two main robotic characters in George Lucas' *Star Wars* films. While C-3PO is polite but **cowardly**, his shorter **sidekick** (R2-D2) is much braver. R2-D2 also enjoys making fun of C-3PO – despite only being able to communicate in electronic beeps. C-3PO's name actually comes from the **grid reference** of George Lucas' local post office.



## Terminator / T-800

This was the original (and best) Terminator, despite being technologically inferior to the T-1000 from *Terminator 2*. Although the robot was played by Arnold Schwarzenegger in the film, the directors had originally thought of **casting** OJ Simpson, before deciding that he might be "too nice" for the role.



## Marvin

Or "Marvin the Paranoid Android" to give him his full title, Marvin is probably the first manically-depressed robot. He starred in Douglas Adams' *Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy* series as well as the Hollywood film of the same name. His voice was provided by actor Alan Rickman. Typical quotes include, "I think you ought to know I'm feeling very depressed," and, "Life? Don't talk to me about life."



## Seven of Nine

Although not technically a **cyborg**, Seven of Nine was played by the actress Jeri Ryan in the series *Star Trek Voyager*. Seven of Nine is a member of the Borg, the **deadly** species of cybernetic organisms that "assimilate" other species and turn them into other Borgs.



## HAL9000

This robot is the computer from the film *2001: A Space Odyssey*. HAL9000 is designed to **run** the space station in the film but **malfunctions** and **ends up** killing most of the **crew** members after they try to shut the station down. Usually represented

by a red, circular camera, HAL9000 is eventually **deactivated** by the only **surviving** member of the crew.



## Bishop

Bishop is the executive officer on the spaceship in *Aliens*, and makes a cameo appearance in *Alien 3*. He's also an **android**. Although Ripley (Sigourney Weaver) doesn't **trust** him at first, Bishop eventually **saves** her and two of the other crew members, before being **ripped in half** by the alien queen.



## WALL-E

Maybe not the most impressive robot, but certainly one of the **cutest**, WALL-E (Waste Allocation Load Lifter – Earth Class) is the star of the Pixar film of the same name. He is a **trash-compacting** robot who spends 700 years clearing up earth before falling in love with another robot, EVE.



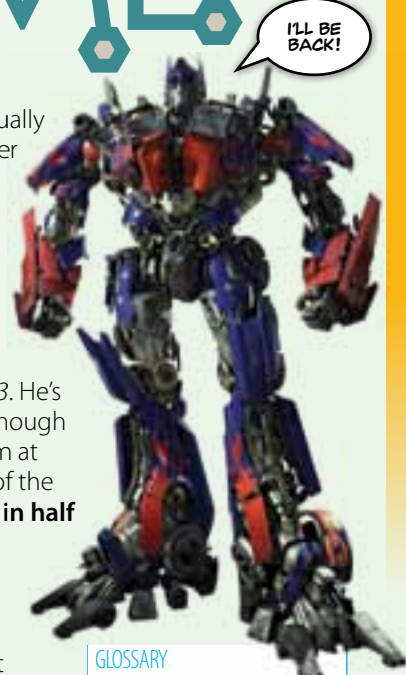
## Sonny

Sonny is the robotic hero in the film *I-Robot*. This movie was based on a short story of the same name by Isaac Asimov (a Russian/American writer: 1920-1992). Asimov was one of the earliest science-fiction writers and devised the Three Laws of Robotics, which has been the basis for many robotic characters ever since. Basically, these laws state that... 1) robots may not hurt humans; 2) robots must always **obey** orders from humans, unless these orders contradict the first rule; 3) robots must protect themselves, as long as that doesn't conflict with either the first or second rule. In the film, Sonny is suspected of killing a human, but eventually saves humanity from a robotic revolution.



## Optimus Prime

Leader of the Autobots from the *Transformers* films, Optimus Prime can transform from a **lorry** into a humanoid robot. Originally from the planet of Cybertron, Optimus Prime comes to earth with the other members of the Autobots to help protect humanity from the evil Decepticons. 🌟



**GLOSSARY**

**cowardly** *adj*  
a "cowardly" person is afraid of danger / things in general

**a sidekick** *n*  
a close friend or associate who accompanies/helps another (often more powerful) person

**a grid reference** *n*  
numbers and letters that show a location on a map

**to cast** *vb*  
to give a job to someone for a film or play

**a cyborg** *n*  
a human with certain physiological processes that are controlled by electronic devices – a human with a bit of "robot" in him/her

**deadly** *adj*  
dangerous and that could kill

**to run** *vb*  
to manage; to be in control of

**to malfunction** *vb*  
if a machine "malfunctions", there's a problem with it

**to end up** *phr vb*  
to become eventually

**crew** *n*  
the people who work on a ship/plane, etc.

**to deactivate** *vb*  
if a machine is "deactivated", it is turned off

**surviving** *adj*  
a word to describe someone who doesn't die after an accident or disaster

**an android** *n*  
a robot that looks like a human

**to trust** *vb*  
if you "trust" someone, you believe them and think that they are honest

**to save** *vb*  
if you "save" someone, you rescue them from a dangerous situation

**to rip in half** *exp*  
if something is "ripped in half", it is violently broken into two pieces

**cute** *adj*  
attractive and nice

**trash-compacting** *adj*  
a word to describe something that makes trash (rubbish: broken, old, dirty things) smaller by applying pressure to it

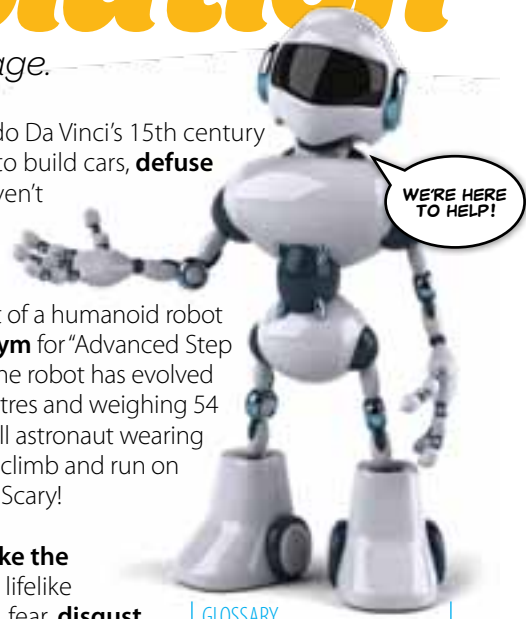
**to obey** *vb*  
if you "obey" someone, you do exactly what they tell you to do

**a lorry** *n*  
a large vehicle for transporting goods

# READING I

## Robotic Revolution

Robots look set to take centre stage.



**1 Pre-reading**  
What can robots do these days? Think of as many things as you can – add to the list below. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

- These days, robots can...
- ... build cars.
  - ... detonate bombs.
  - ... lift things.
  - ... talk.
  - ... walk.
  - ... fly aircraft.

**2 Reading I**  
Read the article once and compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity.

**3 Reading II**  
Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. What is ASIMO an acronym of?
2. What was Saya's original role?
3. How will the robots in the hospital be controlled?
4. What will these robots be especially useful for? How?

**4 Language focus**  
**Parts of speech**

Look at this extract from the article, "...there have been some exciting new developments." The writer has used the word "development". Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) the robot.
2. It's an interesting new \_\_\_\_\_ (develop).
3. They've been \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) a solution to the problem.
4. The land was sold to \_\_\_\_\_ (develop).
5. Tobacco consumption is high in the \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) world.

**5 Discussion**

1. Do you think we'll start to see more and more robots in the future?
2. Would you ever consider having a robot at home to help out in the house? Why?
3. What dangers could exist with more sophisticated robots?

Robots have come a long way since Leonardo Da Vinci's 15th century **humanoid automaton**. We've got robots to build cars, **defuse bombs** and explore planets. But things haven't stopped there. And who knows where it's going to end up.



In 1986, Honda began development of a humanoid robot called ASIMO. The name is an **acronym** for "Advanced Step in Innovative Mobility". Since then, the robot has evolved amazingly. Standing at 130 centimetres and weighing 54 kilograms, ASIMO **resembles** a small astronaut wearing a backpack. And he can walk, fight, climb and run on two feet at speeds of up to 6 km/h. Scary!

The world's first robot teacher is Saya. She can **take the register**, smile and **tell** pupils **off**. With her **eerie** lifelike face, she can express six basic emotions: surprise, fear, **disgust**, anger, happiness and sadness. In order to do this, her rubber skin is pulled from the back with motors and wiring around the eyes and the mouth. She can also say simple pre-programmed phrases such as "Thank you", while her lips move to express pleasure. Saya was developed as a receptionist robot in 2004, but was later tested in a real Tokyo classroom.



In the UK, there have been some exciting new developments. The Forth Valley Royal Hospital in Scotland will be the first hospital in the UK to use robot workers. The mini-robots (which look like **forklift trucks**) will **deliver** food, clean operating theatres, collect and **dispose of clinical waste**, and even **dispense drugs**. The robots use a **rotating** laser beam to help them find their way around the long hospital corridors. "Members of staff will use a hand-held **PDA** to call up the robot to move **meal trays**, or **linen**, or whatever. The robot will come up in the **service lift** by itself, **pick up** the item and go back into the lift," explained Tom McEwen, the project manager for manufacturer Serco. Computers on board the robots can command doors to open, and sensors will tell the robots to stop if anything – or anyone – is in the way.

The robots are especially useful for controlling infection. "Traditionally clean and dirty tasks are carried out by the same person," nurse Lesley Shepherd said. "But here, you'll have robots that do "dirty tasks", such as collecting dirty sheets or taking away clinical waste; and you'll have robots that do "clean tasks", such as bringing meals and clean linen to patients. The robots have separate lifts so there's no way they can cross, which is great." Managers said the robots would not replace humans, but would free up more time for staff to spend with patients. They will also have to keep at least one human on standby, should any of the robots break down.

But if this is what it's like in 2010, what's it going to be like in 2020? ☺

**You Tube**  
Watch ASIMO in action here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3C5sc8b3xM>

**GLOSSARY**

**humanoid** *adj*  
like a human in appearance

**an automaton** *n*  
a self-operating machine (that operates from its own power)

**to defuse a bomb** *exp*  
to stop a bomb from exploding by taking out parts of it

**an acronym** *n*  
a word that is made from the initials of other words

**to resemble** *vb*  
if A "resembles" B, A looks like (or is like) B

**to take the register** *exp*  
if a teacher "takes the register", he/ she reads out a list of names in order to check who is there

**to tell off** *phr vb*  
if you "tell someone off", you speak angrily to them because you are not happy about something

**eerie** *adj*  
strange; frightening

**disgust** *n*  
a feeling of strong hatred or dislike for something

**a forklift truck** *n*  
a vehicle for lifting (taking something to a higher level) heavy objects. It has a type of large fork at the front for doing this

**to deliver** *vb*  
to take something to a destination

**to dispose of** *phr vb*  
to throw away

**clinical waste** *n*  
rubbish (old, dirty things) from a hospital or clinic

**to dispense drugs** *exp*  
to give drugs/medicine that have been prescribed to patients

**to rotate** *vb*  
to move in circles, whilst fixed on a central point

**a PDA** *abbr*  
an abbreviation of "personal digital assistant" – a small, hand-held computer

**a meal tray** *n*  
a flat board made of plastic or wood for serving/carrying food or drinks

**linen** *n*  
sheets/table cloths/napkins, etc. made from linen or cotton

**a service lift** *n*  
a "lift" is a device in a building for taking you from one floor to another. A "service lift" is used by staff for transporting goods / equipment, etc. – it is not used by the public

**to pick up** *phr vb*  
to take something in your hands and to move it to a higher area



Watch & Learn!  
Listen to people discussing this topic in a mini-video  
at [www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)

Englishman  
track 13

# READING II

## Environmental Warrior!

The Prince of Wales attempts to save the world's resources.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 1 Pre-reading

Look at the list of things below. What could we do to make these things more ecological? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

- Houses
- Food
- Clothing
- Travel
- Offices
- Other?

For example: *We could travel on trains that are run on solar energy. / We could drive electric cars.*

### 2 Reading I

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

### 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say what the numbers / dates, etc. refer to.

1. 2007
2. 1986
3. 12 days
4. 100
5. £600 and £800
6. 40

### 4 Language focus The Present Simple Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "They are all made from British wool..." The writer has used a Present Simple Passive construction ("are made"). Transform these sentences into the Present Simple Passive. Do not include the agent (the person who does the action).

1. They manufacture shoes here.
2. They milk the cows in this shed.
3. They prepare the food in these kitchens.
4. They deliver the products from this warehouse.

### 5 Discussion

1. Which ideas from this page do you think are practical?
2. Are there any interesting ecological developments in your country? What are they?
3. Are there any "champions of the environment" from your country? Who are they? What are they doing?

The Prince of Wales is often in the news. He's an **outspoken critic** of modern architecture, but he's also passionate about the environment.

Prince Charles has a long record of supporting all things **green**. In 2007, he was included in *Time* magazine's list of *Heroes of the Environment*. He has his own **organic farm**, Duchy Home Farm, which he started in 1986. And he's **set up** a firm called Duchy Originals which sells organic food (including biscuits and soups) made with **produce** from his farm. All profits from the company are given to charity. "He is, in private, really one of the most forward-thinking, radical **humanitarians** I have ever talked to," said Alice Waters, an organic food supplier.



The prince's latest project is START. The aim of START is to help people lead more **sustainable lives**, and to show what a more energy-efficient, cleaner and healthier future could look like. As part of the project, the prince went on a train journey around Britain to promote it, travelling on the bio-fuel powered Royal Train, taking his message to communities from Glasgow to London.

As part of the launch for START, the prince also held a **garden party** at Clarence House – his residential home. The 12-day festival, focused on sustainable living, energy efficiency and innovative eco-architecture. There were more than 100 exhibits with tips on growing fruit and vegetables, **sewing** your own clothes, and building an eco-house.

Some of the other ideas were unusual to say the least. One company with a **stand** at the party was offering **woollen coffins**. They are all made from British wool, sourced from sheep farmers across the country; and they cost between £600 and £800. Prince Charles is said to support the idea because wool is a natural, sustainable and biodegradable material, and also because the material comes from British sheep, so it's supporting local farmers.

The prince is also promoting the use of second-hand clothes. In a recent interview with *Vogue* magazine, he urged readers to wear more recycled clothes and natural fabrics to reduce waste and conserve the world's resources. He wrote, "On the whole, the older some things are, the more comfortable and familiar they become; they can even be adapted to look new in a different context. For example, someone has been imaginative enough to make sets of **cuff links** out of the previous engine from my 40-year-old Aston Martin and to sell them in aid of my Trust for young people. I even have a pair of shoes made from bales of leather **salvaged** from an eighteenth-century **wreck** off the southwest of Britain. They are totally **indestructible** and will see me out."

What a green prince! ☺

For more information, visit: [www.startuk.org](http://www.startuk.org)

#### GLOSSARY

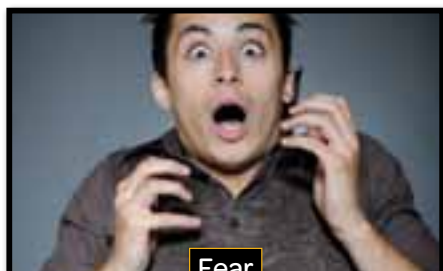
- an outspoken critic** *exp*  
if you are an "outspoken critic" of something, you often say negative things about that thing because you don't like it
- green** *adj*  
if you are "green", you care about the environment (the land, air, sea, etc.)
- an organic farm** *n*  
a place where food is grown without artificial fertilisers or chemicals
- to set up** *phr vb*  
to start something (such as a company or website)
- produce** *n*  
food that is grown to be sold
- a humanitarian** *n*  
a person who is concerned about people/humanity/society
- a supplier** *n*  
someone who sells things to a business or shop
- sustainable living** *n*  
a way of living that does not hurt/damage the environment
- a garden party** *n*  
a formal party that takes place in a garden. There is often food and drinks
- to sew** *vb*  
to join pieces of cloth together using a needle (a small sharp piece of metal) and thread (a thin piece of material, usually cotton)
- a stand** *n*  
a table at a fair or party. The "stand" has products on it
- woollen** *adj*  
made of wool (the hair of a sheep)
- a coffin** *n*  
a box to put a dead body in
- cuff links** *n*  
a decorative piece of jewellery to hold a shirt cuff (the end of the sleeve – the shirt arm) together
- to salvage** *vb*  
if you "salvage" something, you take it from a sunken ship, crashed plane or car, etc. in order to keep it
- a wreck** *n*  
what is left of a ship/plane after it has been destroyed
- indestructible** *adj*  
something that cannot be destroyed



# DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

## Negative Feelings & Emotions

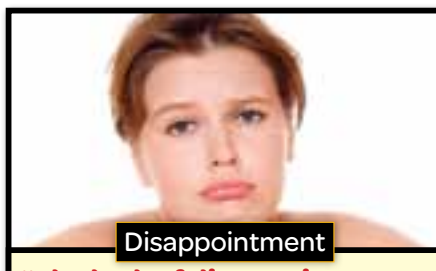
LEARN SOME USEFUL EXPRESSIONS FOR DESCRIBING THINGS IN ENGLISH.



**Fear**

**"There was a look of fear on his face that was hard to describe."**

"Fear" is an unpleasant feeling you get when you think you're in danger.



**Disappointment**

**"The look of disappointment on her face when she finished second in the race said it all."**

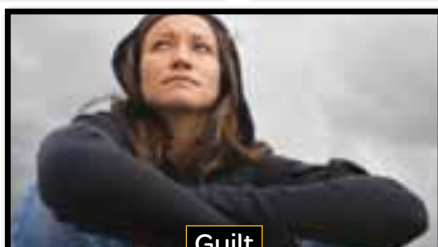
"Disappointment" is a feeling of sadness because something hasn't happened the way you wanted it to happen.



**Contempt**

**"I'm going to treat that comment with all the contempt it deserves."**

If you have "contempt" for someone or something, you have no respect for it, or you think that it's unimportant.



**Guilt**

**"I've got these terrible pangs of guilt for the way I treated them."**

If you have pangs of "guilt", you feel bad/unhappy because of something you did in the past.



**Remorse**

**"He was full of remorse for the things that he'd said."**

If you are full of "remorse", you feel bad about something that you did / said.



**Disgust**

**"The look of disgust on his face said it all. He wasn't happy with it."**

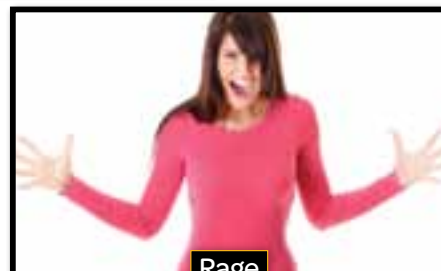
If you have a look of "disgust", you are obviously not happy about something, or you don't like it.



**Regret**

**"My great regret in life is that I never married him."**

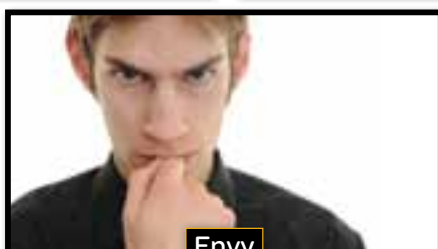
If you have a "regret" in life, there is something you didn't do that you think you should have done (or vice versa).



**Rage**

**"She flew into a rage when she saw what they'd done to her car."**

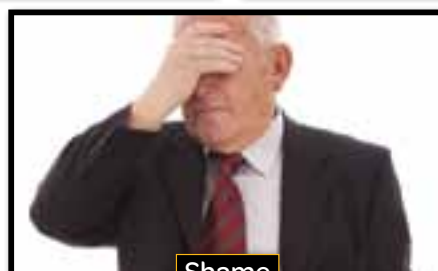
"Rage" is a feeling of extremely strong anger that is difficult to control.



**Envy**

**He eventually admitted that it was envy at their success that had led him to do what he'd done.**

"Envy" is the feeling you have when you wish you could have something that others have got.



**Shame**

**"I'd just die of shame if that happened to me."**

"Shame" is an uncomfortable feeling that you get when you've done something wrong or embarrassing.



# Music Mayhem

How to become famous but poor – the business of the music business.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the names of the bands, singers and groups below. Do you know anything about any of them? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

*The Beatles, Pink Floyd, The Doors, Blondie, Nirvana, Joy Division, The Police, Dire Straits, New Order, Pearl Jam, David Bowie, Gilbert O'Sullivan, Guns 'N' Roses, Coldplay, Bruce Springsteen, Michael Jackson, The Beach Boys, Paul Weller, Rolling Stones, The Eagles, Creedence Clearwater Survival, James Brown, The Who, The Jam*

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which bands/singers from the Pre-reading activity are mentioned?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What was wrong with the Beatles' contract?
2. How did Rob Gretton benefit from the contracts he signed?
3. Why was Gilbert O'Sullivan unhappy with his contract?
4. What was the problem with the deal that Paul Weller's dad secured?
5. What was John Fogerty's big mistake?

## 4 Language focus

### Modal verbs

Look at this extract from the article, "The record company couldn't believe their luck..." The writer has used a modal verb ("couldn't"). Complete these sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. I can't understand why...
2. I might have to... tomorrow.
3. I couldn't see the point of...
4. I couldn't possibly... next week.
5. I won't be able to... tonight.

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever signed a contract then regretted it afterwards? Why?
2. What are your top tips for checking contracts?
3. What are some of the things to watch out for in contracts?



**B**ands come and go. Some become famous. Others don't. Some enjoy great wealth. Others make nothing. But why? Sometimes they just aren't popular enough. But other times it's because of the contract.

The Beatles had lots of problems with their first contract. In 1963, the band's manager, Brian Epstein, allowed his lawyer to sign away the band's merchandising rights in return for just 10% of the profits. And that was a lot of money to give away. In 1964, while The Beatles were conquering America, *The Wall Street Journal* estimated the group's merchandising would be worth \$100 million dollars that year. This meant that the band had given away \$90 million! To be fair to Epstein, he had no idea how much the merchandising could be worth – no band had ever been so popular. Since then, bands have been careful to keep control of their merchandising rights.



Post-punk bands Joy Division and New Order also signed pretty poor contracts. The bands' contracts were with DJ Rob Gretton, legendary owner of the The Hacienda Club in Manchester. As part of the deal, Gretton could use the money from the bands to financially support the club. In the end, the club survived but Joy Division didn't (lead singer Ian Curtis committed suicide, reportedly because of marital problems). New Order were extremely successful as a group, but there weren't many profits. In fact, their most successful hit, "Blue Monday", cost so much to make that the song made a loss. And what money there was, went straight back into the club.

Singer-songwriter Gilbert O'Sullivan had a string of hits in the early 1970s. But things turned sour when Gilbert eventually discovered that the recording contract he had with MAM Records greatly favoured the label's owner, Gordon Mills. Gilbert sued and won £7 million, but his career was put on hold during the court case... and it never recovered. Even Bruce Springsteen has suffered. His first management contract was so bad that he had to get legal help to get out of it. But while this was going on, he couldn't record any new material. The result? No new Springsteen albums for almost two years between 1976 and 1978.

Sometimes it's dad who causes the problems. Michael Jackson and The Beach Boys are two examples of this. Murray Wilson, the Beach Boys manager (and Brian Wilson's dad), sold the band's song catalogue for less than \$1 million at the height of their fame. Brian later claimed that it was "like losing his children". Paul Weller's dad was his manager for a while. An ex-boxer who had no respect for record company executives, he once demanded a large advance for Paul's new contract. The record company couldn't believe their luck, and were more than happy to pay as it was less than half what they had been expecting to fork out! Dad doesn't always know best, it seems.

But sometimes it's the musicians themselves who are their own worst managers. The Beatles made a terrible mess of their business affairs when they took control after the death of Brian Epstein. Even more disastrous was John Fogerty, leader of Creedence Clearwater Survival. He signed a contract with a recording company and then rejected their offer to appear on the album and film of the music festival Woodstock. These days, who remembers that the most famous rock festival of all time was headlined by Creedence Clearwater Survival? No one! Except John Fogerty, presumably. ☺



DOES ANYONE REMEMBER ME?

Unusual news stories from around the world.

QUIRKY NEWS & CORNY CRIMINALS

# quirky news



## The Grim Eater

The world's cheekiest funeral guest.

You've heard of the **Grim Reaper** – the **personification of** death with his long black cloak and large **scythe**. But what about the Grim Eater? He doesn't represent death, but he does like funerals, or rather **funeral receptions**. "The Grim Eater has been attending up to four funerals a week without an invitation and with no connection to the **deceased**," a police spokesperson explained. "After the service, he follows everyone to the reception where he eats as much food as he can. He's in his forties and he dresses in black. He's quiet and polite, and he always **pays his**



LOVELY FUNERAL!

**respects** in the same way as other **mourners**. No one thinks to ask him who he is and he just **merges into** the group. But at the reception, he spends all his time at the **buffet table**, eating and packing food into **Tupperware containers** that he carries in a **backpack**. Then, before anyone can say anything, he leaves quietly," the spokesperson explained. Police have placed a photo of him on Wanted Posters, and have **warned funeral parlours** about him. "The Grim Eater knows we're looking for him, and it won't be long before we actually catch him!" the police spokesperson added confidently. ✨

GLOSSARY

- the Grim Reaper** *n*  
the representation of death – often a living skeleton
- a personification of something** *exp*  
the representation in human form of something
- a scythe** *n*  
a tool that is used for cutting grass. It consists of a long, wooden handle with a curved knife at the end
- a funeral reception** *exp*  
a social meeting (often with food and drink) that takes place after a funeral service. The "reception" is for friends and relatives of the person who has died
- the deceased** *n*  
the person who has died
- to pay your respects** *exp*  
if you "pay your respects" to someone who has just died, you go to their funeral service or visit the cemetery where they are buried
- a mourner** *n*  
a person who is sad after the death of a friend or relative
- to merge into** *phr vb*  
if you "merge into something" (such as a group) you join it and become a part of it
- buffet table** *n*  
a table that is full of food and drink that people can eat / have
- tupperware** *n*  
plastic or glass containers for storing/keeping food and drinks
- a container** *n*  
a metal/plastic object for holding food
- a backpack** *n*  
a bag you wear over your back. It often has two straps (narrow pieces of cloth) that go over your shoulders
- to warn** *vb*  
if you "warn" someone of a danger, you tell them about it
- a funeral parlour** *n*  
a place where services are held for people who have died
- a wine estate** *n*  
a place where grapes are grown and wine is made
- a grape** *n*  
a small red or green fruit used for making wine
- a vineyard** *n*  
a field where many vines (trees that produce grapes) are grown
- to stuff yourself** *exp*  
if you "stuff yourself", you eat a lot more food than you need
- to raid** *vb*  
if a group "raids" a place, they attack that place unexpectedly
- to rip off** *phr vb*  
if you "rip something off", you take it violently and with force
- thatch** *n*  
a material made of straw (dried grass) for making roofs
- a goose** *n*  
a large, grey bird (like a big duck) with a long neck. The plural is "geese"
- a peacock** *n*  
a large, beautiful bird. The male has colourful tail feathers
- under siege** *exp*  
if you are "under siege", you are trapped in a house/building because you are being attacked by an enemy
- to guide away** *phr vb*  
if you "guide someone away" from a place, you help them leave that place
- to bang** *vb*  
if you "bang" something, you hit it hard in order to make a loud noise
- to wave** *vb*  
if you "wave" something, you hold it and move it from side to side, or up and down
- a blast** *n*  
a sudden, loud noise

## Corny Criminals

### Monkey Business

Wine industry in trouble after invasion of monkeys.



The heart of the South African wine industry is in trouble. Groot Constantia is the oldest **wine estate** in South Africa and a national monument. It was established in 1685 and is famous for its production of high-quality red wines. But now it's under attack... from a gang of baboons.

Apparently, the baboons have developed a taste for the **grapes**. They climb into the **vineyards** and **stuff themselves** on the tasty fruit. But it doesn't stop there. "They aren't just eating our grapes, they're **raiding** our kitchens and **ripping the thatch off** the roofs. They're becoming increasingly bold and destructive," said Jean Naude, general manager at the vineyard. And things seem to be getting worse. Chickens, **geese**, **peacocks** and even a Great Dane dog have been killed in recent weeks by the baboons. "Lunch parties in the garden are now just impossible," a homeowner said. "It is

so un-relaxing. We can't even leave a window open in summer. We're **under siege**."

Locals and animal welfare groups are trying to find a solution. There are strict laws protecting baboons, and around 20 full-time "baboon monitors" are employed to **guide them away** from residential areas. But that's clearly not working. Guards at the vineyard have tried everything, including **banging** sticks and **waving** plastic snakes at them. But not even a **blast** of a vuvuzela (the plastic horn made famous at the World Cup) seems to frighten them. Justin O'Riain of the Baboon Research Unit at the University of Cape Town isn't optimistic. "As we take up more and more of their land, the conflict will increase." ✨



PASS THE WINE!



## Meatballs & Spaghetti



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

### Ingredients

- Fresh rosemary leaves
- Bread crumbs.
- 2 teaspoons of mustard.
- 500g good-quality **minced beef** (or pork).
- 1 tablespoon of oregano.
- 1 large egg (preferably free-range).
- Salt & pepper.
- Olive oil.
- Fresh basil.
- 1 onion.
- 2 cloves of garlic.
- 2 x 400g tins of chopped tomatoes.
- 2 tablespoons of balsamic vinegar.
- 400g spaghetti.
- Parmesan cheese.
- Chilli (optional).

### 1. To make the meatballs

Chop up the rosemary leaves (remove from the **sprigs** first). Put the rosemary and bread crumbs in a mixing bowl. Add the mustard, minced meat and oregano. Crack an egg and add it too, plus a good **pinch** of salt and pepper. With clean hands, **scrunch** it all **up** and mix it well. Then, divide into 4 large parts. Next, with wet hands, divide each part into 6, and roll into meatballs. Eventually, you should have 24 little meatballs. **Drizzle** a little olive oil over them. Then, put them on a plate, cover them and place them in the fridge until you need them.

### 2. To cook your sauce

**Peel** and **finely chop** the onion and the garlic (and the chilli if you're going to make it spicy!). Put a large frying pan on a medium heat and add some olive oil. Add the onion and **stir** for around 7 minutes (or until lightly golden). Then add the garlic (and chilli). When the garlic starts to get some colour, add the basil leaves, the tinned tomatoes and the balsamic vinegar. **Bring to the boil** and **season** with salt and pepper.

### 3. Finishing off

Meanwhile, heat another large frying pan with some olive oil. When the oil is hot, add the meatballs and cook for 8 to 10 minutes until golden brown and cooked through. Then, when it's ready, add the meatballs to the sauce and simmer. Meanwhile, put on some water to boil and cook the spaghetti.

When the spaghetti is ready, drain it and put it into a nice bowl. Then, pour the tomato sauce with the meatballs over the spaghetti. **Sprinkle** a few small basil leaves over it, and **grate** some Parmesan over the top. Delicious! ✨

**GLOSSARY**

**minced beef** *n*  
beef (meat from a cow) that is cut into very small pieces

**a sprig** *n*  
a small twig (from a plant) with leaves on it

**a pinch of** *exp*  
an amount of something (salt, for example) that fits between two fingers

**to scrunch up** *phr vb*  
if you "scrunch something up", you put pressure on it with your hands and make it smaller

**to drizzle** *vb*  
if you "drizzle" oil over food, you put a small amount of the oil over the food

**to peel** *vb*  
to take the skin off fruit/vegetables

**to chop finely** *exp*  
to cut into very, very small pieces

**to stir** *vb*  
if you "stir" a liquid, you use a spoon to move it around

**to bring to the boil** *vb*  
if you "bring water to the boil", you heat it until it is 100°C

**to season** *vb*  
to add salt, pepper, herbs, etc. to food

**to sprinkle** *vb*  
if you "sprinkle" cheese on food, you put an amount of cheese over the top of that food

**to grate** *vb*  
if you "grate" food, you rub it over a "grater" (a metal tool that cuts food into very small pieces)



## Insurance Fun

When you just aren't covered enough.

### 1 Pre-listening

What could go wrong with your home? Think of three more ideas to add to the list. Which one is the most serious? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- Your home could get flooded.
- The roof could fall down.
- It could burn down.
- Someone could break into it.
- A storm could damage it.
- There could be a gas explosion.
- Squatters could move in.
- Heavy rain could leak through a hole in the roof.

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation between a representative from an insurance company and a man who has put in a claim for damage to his home. Listen once. What happened to the man's house? Choose from the ideas in the Pre-listening task.

### 3 Listening II

Listen again and answer these questions.

1. What's the insurance company slogan?
2. How much has Mr Powell put in a claim for?
3. What is £3 million of that claim for?
4. What's left of the man's house?
5. How long has he been in the hospital?
6. How long has Mr Powell been a Super Premium Policy policyholder for?

### 4 Language focus

#### Present Perfect Tenses

Look at this extract from the listening, "The contents of the house have been destroyed." The speaker has used a Present Perfect construction ("have been destroyed"). Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. I've recently been given...
2. My boss has just told me to...
3. I've learned that...
4. I've recently found out that...
5. I've recently been sent...

### 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever put in a claim for damage at home? What was it for?
2. What sort of insurance cover do you have for your home or its contents? Is it enough?
3. Have you ever submitted an insurance claim for anything in general? What was it for?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

RECIPE & SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (B2)

Top chef. Top guy. Top dad.  
By Duncan McQueen



**Jamie Oliver:**

British celebrity chef. Born 27th May 1975. Television shows include: *The Naked Chef*, *Jamie's Kitchen*, *Jamie Oliver's Food Revolution*. Awarded an **MBE** in 2003. Voted "Most Inspiring Political Figure of 2005", according to a Channel 4 News annual viewer poll. Watch Jamie explain how to make simple but delicious recipes on his website: [www.jamieoliver.com/about/jamie-oliver-videos](http://www.jamieoliver.com/about/jamie-oliver-videos)



JAMIE OLIVER

# JAMIE OLIVER

He's improved the quality of food served in schools. He's influenced governments. And now he's trying to change the world. Jamie Oliver is a British **chef** with a worldwide **media conglomerate** of TV shows, books, **cookware** and magazines, all of which are designed to teach us how to make simple but **wholesome food**. With his fresh, energetic and dynamic style, Jamie Oliver is a true star.

Jamie didn't do particularly well at school. Born in 1975 in Essex (England), his parents **ran** a pub called *The Cricketers*. Some of Jamie's first experiences of cooking were in the pub's kitchen. When Jamie was 16, he left school (without taking his exams), and **enrolled** at Westminster **Catering College**. After graduating, he got a job with the Italian chef Antonio Carluccio, working as a **pastry chef**, before moving to *The River Café* as a **sous chef**.

from the first two years were shown on Channel 4 in the documentaries *Jamie's Kitchen* and *Return to Jamie's Kitchen*. A **spin-off series** was also made in 2006 called *Jamie's Kitchen Australia*.

Jamie has also campaigned passionately for healthier food both in the UK and the USA. In 2005, Channel 4 showed another documentary (*Jamie's School Dinners*) in which Jamie tried to improve the quality of food in **school canteens**. As part of this project, he **took over** the kitchen at Kidbrooke School in Greenwich for a year. He also took his campaign to the government, who eventually agreed to pay €330million over the next 3 years to help make **school dinners** healthier. Unfortunately, Jamie's efforts were **thwarted** by a group of **renegade** mothers, who described the new healthy dishes as "disgusting rubbish". Some even delivered fast food through the school fence to their children, claiming that "food is better and cheaper at the local **takeaways**". However, despite this, the campaign has been relatively successful.

Jamie's most recent project has taken him to the States, where ABC commissioned *Jamie Oliver's Food Revolution*. This series followed Jamie as he visited Huntington in West Virginia, one of the unhealthiest cities in the country with very high levels of **obesity**. Jamie's objective was to change the eating habits of the inhabitants. However, he still found time to run his London-based restaurant, Fifteen, and make cooking shows, spending a year travelling around Europe and northern Africa. It looks like the sky's the limit for Jamie! 🌟

In 1999, Jamie got his **big break**. That year, the BBC **commissioned** Jamie's first TV cookery show, *The Naked Chef* (which was a reference to the simplicity of the recipes!). Soon afterwards, Jamie's first cookbook was published (also called *The Naked Chef*). In the show, Jamie cooked meals for friends, serving up delicious but easy-to-follow recipes in his own **charming** way. Around the same time, he was also invited to cook lunch for the then Prime Minister Tony Blair at 10 Downing Street. In 2000, Jamie married Juliette Norton (who he always refers to as Jools), after a seven-year relationship. The couple now have four children: Poppy, Daisy, Petal and Buddy.

Inspired by his own experiences, Jamie founded the Fifteen Foundation in 2002. This is a project for teenagers from **disadvantaged backgrounds**, who are given an opportunity to train as chefs. Every year, 15 young people are chosen to take part in the project. Highlights



**GLOSSARY**

- a chef** *n*  
a person who cooks food in a restaurant
- the media** *n*  
a general term to refer to newspapers, television, radio, etc.
- a conglomerate** *n*  
a large organisation made up of smaller companies
- cookware** *n*  
items used for cooking: pots, pans, kitchen knives, etc.
- wholesome food** *n*  
food that is healthy and good for you
- to run** *vb*  
to manage; to be in control of
- to enrol** *vb*  
if you "enrol" in a college, you register yourself as a student there
- a catering college** *n*  
a school where they teach you how to cook
- a pastry chef** *n*  
a chef who specialises in making cakes, bread, etc.
- a sous chef** *n*  
a chef who assists the head chef
- a big break** *n*  
someone's "big break" is their opportunity to become famous or successful
- to commission** *vb*  
if a television channel "commissions" a show, they pay for it to be made
- charming** *adj*  
nice and attractive
- a disadvantaged background** *exp*  
if someone comes from a "disadvantaged background", their family is poor
- a spin-off series** *n*  
a TV series based on another series, or a book or film
- a school canteen** *n*  
the kitchens in a school where school food is made/served/eaten
- to take over** *phr vb*  
if you "take over" something, you start to control it
- school dinner** *n*  
the food eaten at school for lunch (usually about 1pm)
- to thwart** *vb*  
if people try to "thwart" an action, they do things to stop that thing from happening
- renegade** *adj*  
a "renegade" person does things against the wishes of the majority
- a takeaway (restaurant)** *n*  
a restaurant that serves food that you can take away to eat at home, etc.
- obesity** *n*  
a condition caused by excess body fat
- an MBE** *n*  
an acronym for "Most Excellent Order of the British Empire", an award given by the Queen of the UK

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track 20









# DICTIONARY OF SLANG

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.



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Situation	Formal 	Relaxed 	Informal 
A friend said something that you find hard to believe.	Your comment is surely an attempt to humour me.	You're joking; you can't be serious. 	You're kidding!
Someone is talking angrily to you. You tell her to stop.	Please desist from assailing me with this angry tirade. 	Stop shouting at me.	Stop getting at me; stop having a go at me.
Someone told you some very surprising news. You were shocked.	I was in a state of agitation as a result of the disquieting information.	I was shocked. 	I was gobsmacked.
Someone is acting stupidly and doing silly things. You tell them to stop.	Please refrain from acting in this immature and most childish manner.	Stop being silly. 	Stop messing around; stop goofing around (US).
Someone tells you some surprising news.	My oh my! How extraordinary!	Oh my God! / What? 	Gordon Bennett! Well, I never!
You ask a friend whether she saw the news last night.	Did you perchance view the latest events on television last night?	Did you watch the news last night? 	Did you catch the news last night?

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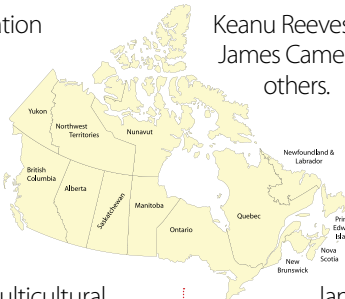


**Accent Alert:** a look at English accents from around the world.



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

**Canada** (population approximately 34 million) is in the most northern part of the continent of North America, just above the United States. It's a bilingual and multicultural country, with both English and French as official languages.



Keanu Reeves, Jim Carrey and James Cameron, among many others.

In Canada, many people speak English and French, as well as their native language (if they're recent immigrants). People who speak English predominantly are known as Anglophones, those who use French are Francophones, and those whose first language is neither English nor French are Allophones. English is the dominant language in most places in Canada except the province of Quebec (principal cities: Quebec City and Montreal), where 80% of the population are Francophone.

The Canadian English accent has many similarities with the American English accent, (which is why many Canadians travel with a Canadian flag on their luggage so that people don't confuse them with Americans when they're abroad). However, there are a few differences, which you can hear about on the CD.



The capital of Canada is Ottawa (population approximately 800,000). It isn't the most spectacular city in the country, especially when compared to places such as Vancouver (on the Pacific coast), which often appears on the top of lists of the best cities in the world.

Canada is famous for many things, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (the Mounties), maple syrup (the maple leaf features on the Canadian flag), and winter sports (in particular, ice hockey).

Famous people from Canada include Joni Mitchell, Neil Young, Bryan Adams, Alanis Morissette, Celine Dion, Nelly Furtado, Avril Lavigne, Shania Twain,



Now sit back, relax and listen to Joyce telling us all about the Canadian English accent. ✨



## Social Splash

Conversation analysis. By Patrick Howarth

### 1 Pre-listening

Imagine you're at a party. Think of comments to make in the following situations. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

- While you're getting some food from the buffet table.
- If someone tells you that they've just changed jobs.
- While you're pouring yourself a drink.
- If someone tells you that they play in a band.
- While you're helping someone choose the music to put on.
- If someone asks you where the kitchen is.
- While you're waiting in a queue to go to the bathroom.
- If someone tells you that they've just been to the Caribbean.

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to an analysis of a conversation between two people (Brian and Joanna) who are at a party. Listen once and compare your comments from the Pre-listening activity to those made by Brian and Joanna at the party.

### 3 Listening II

Listen again and answer these questions.

1. What does Joanna achieve by asking Brian to pass her the sandwiches?
2. How does Brian respond to this?
3. Does Joanna then return to the topic of Brian's holiday?
4. What does Brian ask for next?
5. How does Joanna end the conversation?

### 4 Language focus Ellipsis

Look at this extract from the listening, "Just been in the Caribbean for two weeks, in fact." The speaker has used a bit of ellipsis ("Just been..."). Add words to complete these sentences/questions with ellipsis.

1. Just been to the shops. = **I've just been to the shops.**
2. Couldn't stand it. =
3. You thinking of moving?
4. She like it?
5. Done anything interesting lately?
6. Upstairs on the right.

### 5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you went to a party at someone's house? What was it like?
2. What are some of your favourite phrases to use at a party?
3. What do you like/dislike about parties?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

ACCENT ALERT & SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (C1)

# TRACK IDIOMS

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



**Be off the beaten track**

IF A PLACE IS "OFF THE BEATEN TRACK", IT IS FAR FROM A TOWN OR CITY OR OTHER PLACES IN GENERAL.

"The restaurant is a bit off the beaten track so it doesn't get many customers."



**Be on the right track**

TO BE DOING THINGS THE RIGHT WAY, OR IN A WAY THAT WILL BRING GOOD RESULTS.

"Our success and high sales prove that we're on the right track."



**Sidetrack**

IF YOU ARE "SIDETRACKED" BY SOMETHING, THAT THING MAKES YOU FORGET WHAT YOU INTENDED TO DO OR SAY AND YOU START DOING OR TALKING ABOUT SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

"They tried to sidetrack her, but she remained focused on her principal objective."



**Track record**

IF YOU TALK ABOUT THE TRACK RECORD OF A PERSON OR COMPANY, OR PRODUCT, YOU ARE REFERRING TO THEIR PAST PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENTS OR FAILURES.

The job needs someone with a good track record in sales. Jenny's track record in sales is excellent. So, she's the one for the job. Simple!"



**Put / get somebody back on track**

TO ENSURE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING THINGS THE RIGHT WAY, AND THAT THEY ARE MAKING PROGRESS AND LIKELY TO ACHIEVE SOMETHING.

"Last week's victory after six losses in a row put the team back on track for winning the league."



**Be on the wrong track**

TO BE DOING THINGS THE WRONG WAY, OR IN A WAY THAT WILL CAUSE YOU TO FAIL.

"I think they're on the wrong track with this – it's going to end in disaster."



**Lose track of time**

IF YOU "LOSE TRACK OF TIME", YOU FORGET WHAT TIME IT IS BECAUSE YOU ARE CONCENTRATING ON SOMETHING ELSE.

"We lost track of time and ended up missing the plane."



**Backtrack**

IF YOU "BACKTRACK" ON A STATEMENT OR DECISION YOU'VE MADE, YOU DO OR SAY SOMETHING THAT SHOWS YOU NO LONGER AGREE WITH IT OR SUPPORT IT.

"The government backtracked on their promise not to raise taxes."



# Negotiation Nightmare

*Lawyers: love them or hate them, we'll always need them.*

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Brainstorm as many words as you can related to the legal profession. Think. Then compare your choices with a partner.

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. How many of your words appeared in the text?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What's the difference between English law and Scots law?
2. What's the difference between civil law and common law?
3. What's the difference between a solicitor and a barrister?

## 4 Language focus

### Phrasal verbs

Look at this extract from the article, "...they're some of the most stressful experiences you'll have to deal with..." The writer has used the phrasal verb "deal with". Look through the text and see how many phrasal verbs you can find. What do they mean?

## 5 Discussion

1. What sort of image do lawyers have in your country? Why?
2. What do you think of lawyers?
3. Do you know any jokes about lawyers or other professions? What are they?

What do the following things have in common? Buying a house, getting a divorce, negotiating a business deal, drawing up a contract and writing a will. Apart from the fact that they're some of the most stressful experiences you'll have to deal with in life, they all require a lawyer. And having to deal with lawyers just adds to the stress. But why?

Expense is one thing. Most lawyers charge exorbitant rates for their time, and if you're planning to sue someone, you'd better be rich. Another reason may be the complexity of the profession itself. Laws change from country to country, of course; but even within one country there can be a baffling array of concepts to figure out. The UK is no exception... far from it.

The UK has no fewer than *three* legal systems. There's English law (which applies in England and Wales), Northern Ireland law (for Northern Ireland), and Scots Law (for Scotland). Very confusing! But just to make matters worse, while English and Northern Irish law are based on common law principles, Scots law is grounded in civil law. So, what sets the two apart?

Civil law is common in much of Europe. It's been put together over the centuries from Roman law and the Napoleonic Code. With civil law, laws are written and codified. Common law is completely different. It's based on precedent – what's happened before. During common law trials, judges often refer back to the previous cases, basing their decisions on past verdicts. This means that statutes passed by parliament may be interpreted in a variety of ways in different parts of the UK. No wonder we need lawyers.

On top of all that, there are two different types of lawyer: barristers and solicitors. If you need to buy or sell property, or you just need a bit of legal advice, you'll need to speak to a solicitor. But if you're required to make an appearance in a court of law (when you're accused of something, for example), you'll have to ask your solicitor to find you a barrister – a lawyer who's allowed to present a case before a judge in a court of law.

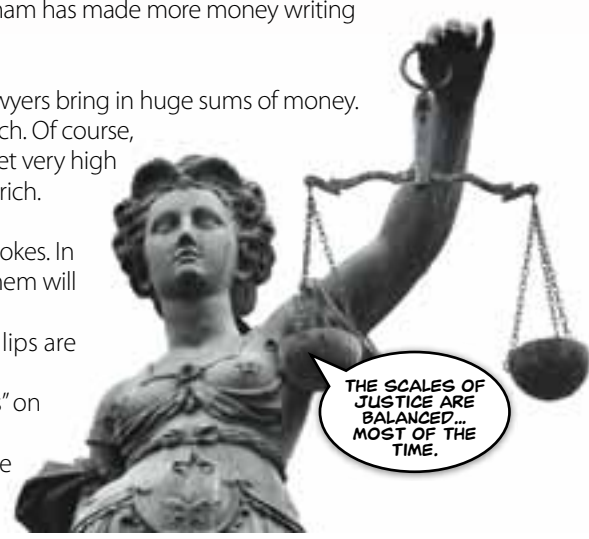
Despite all the confusion, the legal profession is often seen as something glamorous. Television series such as *Ally McBeal*, *Law & Order*, and *Murder One* are full of beautiful, clever, successful lawyers with exciting careers. Courtroom dramas are especially popular, as are films with lawyers such as *The Informer*, *The Client*, *Twelve Angry Men*, and *Runaway Jury*. John Grisham, supposedly the world's best-selling author, writes almost exclusively about trial lawyers and their cases. In fact, Grisham has made more money writing about lawyers than he did when he was a lawyer himself.

As a result, many people are under the impression that lawyers bring in huge sums of money. But the truth is that most lawyers in the UK don't earn much. Of course, financial legal experts working in the City of London do get very high salaries, but most ordinary solicitors and barristers are not rich.

Just to make matters worse, lawyers are often the butt of jokes. In fact, if you type "lawyer jokes" into Google, thousands of them will pop up. Here are two typical examples:

**Lawyer joke I:** How can you tell that a lawyer's lying? Her lips are moving.

**Lawyer joke II:** How does a lawyer sleep at night? He "lies" on one side of the bed, and then he "lies" on the other. Love them or hate them, lawyers are here to stay. But while many people seem to object to lawyers, they'd probably secretly love to be one, don't you think? ❖



# READING I

## Making Savings

MAKING SAVINGS

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

How the government can save money.



**1 Pre-reading**  
Think of 3 ways for the government in your country to save money. Then, discuss these with a partner.

**2 Reading I**  
Read the article once and compare your ideas to the ones in the article.

**3 Reading II**  
Read the article again and say what these numbers/figures, etc. refer to.

1. £2
2. £300,000
3. £400 million
4. £100,000
5. £250
6. £6 billion



**4 Language focus**  
**Expressions / phrasal verbs with get**

Look at this extract from the article, "Get rid of expensive cars..." The writer has used an expression with "get" ("get rid of"). What do you think these expressions / phrasal verbs with **get** (in bold) mean?

1. How did you **get on with** the exam?
2. I'm **getting behind** at work because of all the meetings.
3. It was quite difficult at first, but I think I'm **getting the hang of it** now.
4. She **gets on** really well with all her colleagues.

**5 Discussion**

1. Which ideas do you think could work in your country?
2. Which ideas are the best/worst?
3. Is the government in your country trying to save money at the moment? What are they doing? Is it working?

With the recession kicking in, governments around the world are looking for ways to save money. What do you think of these ideas sent in by readers of the *Independent* newspaper? Would they help **slash** the deficit in your country?

- Cut the salary of any government official earning more than the Prime Minister.
- **Scrap** all development of nuclear weapons.
- Have fewer **local councillors**.
- Increase tax on alcohol to Scandinavian levels. Add £3 to 750ml bottles of **spirits**, £2 to 750ml of wine and £1 to 300ml of lager. Also, increase the tax on cigarettes.
- **Get rid of** expensive cars for the police, such as BMWs. They can manage with cheaper vehicles!
- Stop cutting the grass on **roadside verges**.
- Huge amounts of money are spent on trying to prevent drugs coming into this country. None of this is working. Nationalise the supply of illicit drugs.
- People with more than £300,000 of **assets** should not receive a **pension**.
- Save money in government and local government by using Open Source software and operating systems such as Ubuntu instead of paying Microsoft all the time.
- **Ban** the spending of local authority money on publicity or advertising. They currently spend over £400 million on this.
- The health service should not be expected to provide **vaccinations** for travellers. If people can afford to travel to exotic places, they can afford to pay for their own vaccinations.
- Stop **smoking breaks**. If seven smokers take four 15-min breaks in a day, that equates to a full time job!
- Charge prisoners for their **upkeep**. They should pay back any costs when they get a job – just as students do. Also, get rid of all unnecessary prison services such as acupuncture, Pilates, and massages.
- Abolish **road tax** and put the **duty** onto petrol instead. This would eliminate road tax **dodgers** and the cost of policing the whole system.
- Compensation payments for **unfair dismissal** should be **capped** at £100,000. Anything above that is ridiculous.
- Anyone who gets injured because they're drunk and needs to be taken to hospital should be liable to an **on-the-spot** £250 **fine**.
- Force people to work for their **benefits**. Even if it was for just one or two days a week, at least this would get people in the habit of working to earn money. Also, pay part of the benefit payment in food and clothes **vouchers** – so it can't be spent on "luxuries" such as alcohol, cigarettes or Sky TV.
- **Civil servants** have one of the most **lucrative redundancy deals** in the country. For example, a 46-year-old earning £40,000 who had been a civil servant for 25 years could enjoy a cash payment of about 6.2 years' salary on retirement (or around £300,000). **Cutting** this to one year's salary as redundancy payment would save £6 billion over 10 years. Also, stop civil servants' bonuses. ❖

**GLOSSARY**

- a recession** *n* a period of poor economic activity
- to kick in** *phr vb* if something "kicks in", it starts to happen or become active
- to slash** *vb* if something is "slashed", it is reduced dramatically
- a (budget) deficit** *n* a situation in which a country is spending more than it is receiving
- to scrap** *vb* if you "scrap" something, you abandon it, cancel it or throw it away
- a local councillor** *exp* a person who is elected to represent the government in a city/town/village
- a spirit** *n* a strong alcoholic drink such as vodka or whiskey
- to get rid of** *phr vb* to throw away or give to someone else
- a roadside verge** *exp* an area of grass next to a road
- an asset** *n* something of value that a person has / owns (a house, property, land, etc.)
- a pension** *n* a regular payment received by someone who has stopped working (usually at the age of 65)
- to ban** *vb* to prohibit / forbid
- a vaccination** *n* an injection to protect people from disease
- smoking break** *exp* a short period (usually of about 15 minutes) away from work during which smokers can have a cigarette
- upkeep** *n* a person's "upkeep" is the money/ services/attention they need/receive
- road tax** *exp* an amount of money you pay for permission to drive on the roads
- a duty** *n* a government tax on imported goods
- a dodger** *n* a person who avoids doing or paying for something
- an unfair dismissal** *exp* if someone is the victim of an "unfair dismissal", they are told to leave their job for no good reason
- to cap** *vb* to limit something (amounts of money) to a maximum level
- on-the-spot** *adj* that takes place immediately
- a fine** *n* an amount of money you must pay for breaking the law
- benefits** *n* if a poor or unemployed person is on "benefits", they are receiving money from the government for food, etc.
- a voucher** *n* a ticket or piece of paper that can be used instead of money to pay for something
- a civil servant** *exp* someone employed by the government: teachers, nurses, police officers, department workers, etc.
- lucrative** *adj* profitable; that makes a lot of money
- a redundancy deal** *exp* an amount of money that is paid when someone leaves a job or retires
- to cut** *vb* to reduce something



# TED Awards

Prizes for people who want to change the world.



Watch & Learn!  
Listen to people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)

Englishman



track 25

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

What are these award ceremonies for? Discuss with a partner. Do you know of any other award ceremonies?

1. MTV awards
2. Tony awards
3. BAFTA awards
4. Oscars
5. Golden Globes
6. Emmy Awards
7. Grammys
8. ESPYS



## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. What are the TED awards for?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What does TED stand for?
2. What's TED's slogan?
3. What was Jamie's wish?
4. How did the writer describe Jamie's speech?
5. What's the cause of Brittany's problems?



## 4 Language focus Collocations with break

Look at this extract from the article, "...to break people's dependence on fast food." The writer has used a collocation with the verb *break* ("break someone's dependence on..."). Complete these sentences with the words from below.

*habit, tea, free, promise*

1. She said she'd keep it a secret but she broke her \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They tied up the prisoner, but he managed to break \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She used to be a heavy smoker but she's managed to break the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We've been working really hard, so I think it's time for a \_\_\_\_\_ break.

## 5 Discussion

1. What would you wish for if you could wish for anything for the world?
2. Have you ever given a speech? What was it about? Who was it for?
3. What's the most inspiring speech you've ever heard? Who gave it?

What would you ask for if you could have one **wish** for the world? This is the idea behind the TED awards.

Every year, the world's most fascinating thinkers and **doers** give an 18-minute talk at the annual TED (Technology, Entertainment, Design) conferences in Long Beach (California) and Oxford (England). Past speakers include Bill Clinton, Jane Goodall, Al Gore, Gordon Brown, Richard Dawkins, Bill Gates and many Nobel Prize winners. They've spoken about everything from the environment to science to culture. TED's slogan is "Ideas Worth Spreading", and their **mission statement** begins, "We believe passionately in the power of ideas to change attitudes, lives and, ultimately, the world."



TED's 2010 winner is British celebrity chef Jamie Oliver. Jamie Oliver has dedicated his life to trying to help people eat healthy food. Jamie grew up in his parents' pub-restaurant where he learned how to cook. In the 1990s, he was the star of his own cooking show, *The Naked Chef*. But since then, he's built a worldwide **media conglomerate** of TV shows, books, cookware and magazines. He's also created the Fifteen Foundation, which trains young **chefs** from **challenged backgrounds** to **run** his restaurants. And he's started campaigns such as Jamie's School Dinners (trying to improve the quality of food in schools), Ministry of Food (helping people eat healthy food) and Food Revolution USA (attempting to change the way people eat in a town in West Virginia). As the *New York Times* explained, "... this British celebrity chef has made it his mission in recent years to break people's dependence on fast food."

Jamie's wish for the TED conference was simple. "I wish for your help to create a strong, sustainable movement to educate every child about food, inspire families to cook again and **empower** people everywhere to fight **obesity**." During his fascinating and entertaining speech, Jamie talked about his Food Revolution project. As part of this, he visited Huntington, West Virginia (USA) in an attempt to change people's eating habits. "I want to show you a picture of my friend Brittany," he said during the talk. "She's 16 years old. She's got six years to live because of the food that she's eaten." Jamie went on to add, "I profoundly believe that the power of food has a primal place in our homes that **binds** us to the best bits of life. We have an awful, awful reality right now."

Do you think he can change the world? ☆

## TED

(Technology, Entertainment, Design)

is a non-profit organisation that was created in 1984. Its objective is to bring together people from the worlds of technology, entertainment and design. From 2005 to 2009, three \$100,000 TED Prizes were awarded annually to help the winners achieve their goal. But now a single winner is chosen to ensure that they can maximise their efforts. Each winner gives a speech at the main annual conference, during which they give details of their wish.



## GLOSSARY

- a wish** *n*  
a dream, desire, hope, etc.; something you really want
- a doer** *n*  
someone who takes action and creates things
- a mission statement** *exp*  
a sentence that explains the purpose/objective/intentions of a company or organisation
- the media** *n*  
a collective term for newspapers, television, radio, etc.
- a conglomerate** *n*  
a large corporation made up of smaller companies
- chef** *n*  
a person who cooks food in a restaurant
- a challenged background** *exp*  
if someone is from a "challenged background", they come from a poor family
- to run** *vb*  
to manage; to be in control of
- to empower** *vb*  
if you "empower" someone, you give them the ability to achieve/do something
- obesity** *n*  
a condition caused by an excess of body fat
- to bind** *vb*  
to connect; to join

# PHRASAL VERB THEMES (part II)

## Meetings

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

report   useful   remember   proposals   concisely   idea   figures   fail

### Press on / ahead

TO CONTINUE IN A DETERMINED WAY, DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES.



1

"They pressed on with the meeting despite knowing that it was doomed to \_\_\_\_\_."

### Jump in

TO INTERRUPT SOMEONE IN ORDER TO SAY WHAT YOU WANT.



3

"Before Sandra jumps in here, because I know she will, I'd just like to say that it wasn't my \_\_\_\_\_."

### Sum up

TO EXPLAIN THE MAIN POINTS OF SOMETHING IN A FEW WORDS.



5

"So, just to sum up, there are three main points to \_\_\_\_\_."

### Hand out

IF YOU "HAND OUT" SOMETHING, YOU GIVE EACH PERSON IN THE MEETING A COPY OF THAT THING.



7

"They handed out copies of the \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone to look at."

### Put across

TO COMMUNICATE YOUR IDEAS / FEELINGS SUCCESSFULLY



2

"She managed to put her ideas across clearly and \_\_\_\_\_."

### Speak for

TO ACT AS A REPRESENTATIVE FOR SOMEONE AS YOU SAY SOMETHING FOR THEM.



4

"I think I speak for everyone here when I say that this meeting has been extremely \_\_\_\_\_."

### Hand over to someone

IF YOU "HAND OVER" TO SOMEONE DURING A DISCUSSION, YOU INVITE OR ALLOW THAT OTHER PERSON TO START TALKING AFTER YOU HAVE FINISHED.



6

"Now I'd just like to hand over to Marsha, who'll explain the \_\_\_\_\_ in more detail."

### Put together

IF YOU "PUT SOMETHING TOGETHER", YOU ORGANISE AND CREATE IT BY ARRANGING AND JOINING ITS SEPARATE PARTS.



8

"They put together a series of \_\_\_\_\_ for us to consider."



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# TAPESCRIPTS & BAR CHATS

## Sport Special (track 8)

**Sports commentators getting over- excited.**

**Ron:** Welcome to Marston Sports Special, your local Saturday afternoon programme, bringing you all the news as it's happening right here in Marston. We've got an action-packed afternoon of sport ahead of us with tennis at the Marston Tennis Grounds, where it's the first round of the men's singles. We've got football from the Marston Wanderers' football stadium, where the Marston Wanderers are playing The Rotherham Rovers in a qualifier. And much, much more... But first let's go to the River Marston where the annual boat race between Marston and Newgate Universities is just starting. Our reporter is Zoe Nicholson.

**Zoe:** Hi, Ron. Well, the two teams are at the start. The flag is going up. It's coming down and... they're off, and Marston are off to a fine start. Yes, yes, Marston are winning. Newgate are losing and Marston... are... winning. It's very exciting. Back to you, Ron.

**Ron:** Thank you, Zoe. We'll be back with Zoe soon to see how Marston are getting on. But now to the Marston Tennis Grounds where local boy Nigel Winters is playing Grant Evans in the first round of the men's singles. And the big news is... Winters is losing. Our reporter, Dana Davison.

**Dana:** Thanks, Ron. Yes, Winters is losing. It's love-15 in the first game of the first set and Winters is in trouble. His first serve was a double fault and now Evans is beating our number-one player even though he hasn't hit the ball yet. What a talent! And that's another double fault from Winters. Come on Winters, get your act together!

**Ron:** Well, not particularly great news for Marston tennis there. Back to the River Marston where the boat race is getting very exciting. What's happening, Zoe?

**Zoe:** Well, Ron, Marston are winning. Yes, Marston are winning. Marston... are... winning.

**Ron:** Thanks, Zoe. And now football. Over to the football ground where there have been a few early goals in the qualifier between the Marston Wanderers and the Rotherham Rovers. Our reporter is Gaby Garrison.

**Gaby:** Hi, Ron. Yes, well, I'm sorry but the Rotherham Rovers are beating the Wanderers three-nil. The rival team have scored three times in the first five minutes. Marston are playing very well but the Rotherham Rovers are playing even better. Very exciting stuff. Any more news from the tennis ground, Dana?

**Ron:** Yes, Ron. I'm afraid Winters is really in trouble now. He's losing 5-0, love-40 in the third set, having lost the previous two sets 6-0, 6-0 in less than five minutes. Very disappointing.

**Ron:** And more news from London, Zoe?

**Zoe:** Well, Ron, Marston are winning. Yes, Marston are winning. Marston... are... winning.

**Ron:** More goals at the football ground, Gaby?

**Gaby:** Yes, Ron. The Rotherham Rovers are now winning 6-0. Very disappointing.

**Ron:** Oh, dear. And the tennis?

**Dana:** Evans has won. Our boy Winters has lost.

**Ron:** Oh, dear. And the boat race?

**Zoe:** Well, Ron, Marston are winning. Yes, Marston are winning. Marston... have... won. Yes!

**Ron:** Well, it's been an exciting afternoon of sport. Join us after the break when 8-year-old Marston schoolgirl Wendy Smithers is racing in the first round of the 100-metres at the World Athletic Championships in Oslo.

## DIY Disaster (track 11)

**DIY products to help you improve your home.**

**Advert 1: The Magic Hammer**

**Voice 1:** Do you have problems putting up pictures?

**Voice 2:** Oh, yes I do.

**Voice 1:** Do you often hit your thumb and not the nail?

**Voice 2:** Oh! Yes, all the time.

**Voice 1:** Have you ever dropped a hammer on your foot?

**Voice 2:** Oh! Of course, I have.

**Voice 1:** Then you need Magic Hammer.

**Voice 2:** Wow! What's Magic Hammer?

**Voice 1:** Magic Hammer is the latest invention from Fix-o-Matic, the company that helps you say goodbye to all those DIY disasters.

**Voice 2:** Great. How does it work?

**Voice 1:** Magic Hammer is made of rubber.

**Voice 2:** Wow, rubber! That's clever.

**Voice 1:** Yes, so if you hit yourself with it, it doesn't hurt.

**Voice 2:** Really?

**Voice 1:** Really! Go on, drop the Magic Hammer on my foot.

**Voice 2:** OK.

**Voice 1:** Aargh! You've broken my toe.

**Voice 2:** Have I?

**Voice 1:** Yes. That wasn't the Magic Hammer. You used an ordinary hammer.

**Voice 2:** Whoops! Sorry. Shall I do it again with the Magic Hammer?

**Voice 1:** No! Come here! I'll have you!

**Voice 2:** Hey! Put that hammer down... HELP!

**Voice 2:** Owwwwww!!!

**Voiceover:** Get your Magic Hammer today. Only £9.99 from www.fixomatic.com.

**Advert 2: The Super Drill**

**Fred:** Hi, Connie, what's wrong?

**Connie:** Hi, Fred. I've got to put up some shelves.

**Fred:** Oh, no.

**Connie:** Yes, so I've got to drill lots of holes. Some in

the wall, some in wood, some in tiles. It's so complicated.

**Fred:** Hey, don't worry, Connie. You can use my new Super Drill. Here it is. What do you think?

**Connie:** Wow, it's great. Where did you get it?

**Fred:** From Fix-o-Matic, of course.

**Connie:** Fix-o-Matic. Their tools are the best.

**Fred:** That's right. This drill does everything. Look. I push this button and I can drill through wood. Great.

**Connie:** I push this button and I can drill through stone.

**Fred:** Amazing.

**Connie:** I push this button and I can drill through tiles.

**Fred:** Fantastic.

**Connie:** And if I push this button, I can drill through glass. Unbelievable.

**Fred:** Look. First I'll drill through wood.

**Connie:** Hey, be careful! You've destroyed my table.

**Fred:** And now, Stone.

**Connie:** Hey, Stop. You've gone straight through the wall.

**Fred:** Now glass.

**Connie:** You've broken my window. What have you done to my house?

**Connie:** HELP! Somebody stop him!

**Voiceover:** Get your Super Drill today. Only £19.99 from Fix-o-Matic.

**Advert 3: Miracle Brush 2000**

**Shop assistant:** Can I help you, madam?

**Customer:** Erm, yes. I hope so. I need some paintbrushes.

**Shop assistant:** Did you say paintbrushes, madam?

**Customer:** That's right.

**Shop assistant:** Why do you need more than one, madam?

**Customer:** Well, I need to paint the walls outside my house, and the ceilings inside, and the front door, which is made of wood, and all the metalwork too, including the garden gate. That's four different surfaces, four different types of paint, and so I need lots of brushes.

**Shop assistant:** Not any more, madam. Have you heard of the Miracle Brush 2000?

**Customer:** No, I haven't. What is it?

**Shop assistant:** It's a revolutionary new paintbrush from Fix-o-Matic. It does everything.

**Customer:** How does it work?

**Shop assistant:** Well, all you have to do is open the tin of paint... like this.

**Customer:** OK, I see.

**Shop assistant:** Then you put this tube in the paint.

**Customer:** OK. Looks easy!

**Shop assistant:** Then you push this button to control how much paint you need.

**Customer:** Wow. It's brilliant. Can I try?

**Shop assistant:** Of course, madam. You can paint this piece of paper.

**Customer:** OK, here goes.

**Shop assistant:** Turn it off. Turn it off!

**Customer:** I don't know how to.

**Shop assistant:** Push the button.

**Customer:** Which button?

**Shop assistant:** You've broken it. Give it to me.

**Customer:** HELP!

**Customer:** Wow, that's fantastic. How much does it cost?

**Shop assistant:** Only £16.99 from Fix-o-Matic.

**Customer:** Great. I'll have three.

## British Bar Chat (track 17)

**Stag & Hen Nights**

**Barry:** So, have you ever been on, erm, a sort of hen night or...?

**Kylie:** Yeah, I went on one in... at the beginning of the year for one of my friends that was getting married [yeah] and but it was just a local one. But then, my best friend's getting married in the summer, and that's like a week holiday and two nights of the hen night and lots of planning and outfits, dressing up [wow] should be interesting...

**Barry:** Are you organising that?

**Kylie:** Erm, no. Luckily, I'm not, her sister-in-law is and her sister [oh OK] so...

**Barry:** Where are they... where are you going?

**Kylie:** We're going to Ibiza for a week [Oh no!] yeah. The wedding's there so we're going the previous week to have two hen nights and just relax for two days before the wedding.

**Barry:** Two hen nights?

**Kylie:** Yeah, they're quite wild and then... [a wild one] yeah. It should be interesting...

**Barry:** Do you... Do you know what the costumes are going to be?

**Kylie:** Erm, I think, erm... hostesses [ha ha]. It should be very interesting. I don't know. What about stag nights? When was the last time you went on one?

**Barry:** Erm... yeah a few years ago. Yeah.

**Kylie:** Were there costumes involved?

**Barry:** No, no. No costumes. Men don't... well they do sometimes don't they but not as much as women I think. And you often see women with funny hats and [yeah] or T-shirts.

**Kylie:** Did you make the man do things, like tricks...?

**Barry:** No, it was quite a good one, we went, because

we went karting in the morning, go-karting [Ah, such a male thing!] yeah such a male thing to do. And then we just went out at night and everyone got really... had a really good time. If you know what I mean. But there were no big practical jokes. The, erm, the groom, the groom-to-be just got really drunk and eventually fell asleep, and that was it, really.

**Kylie:** So, you didn't tie him to a lamp post or anything overnight... and leave him hanging overnight?

**Barry:** No... he looked pretty stupid anyway just, like, sleeping at the end of the night [yeah].

**Kylie:** So you just left him there?

**Barry:** Drooling, yeah he looked pretty stupid anyway.

**Kylie:** Lucky bride to be.

**Barry:** Yeah. Luckily, she won't... she won't see the photos.

**Kylie:** Ever... what stays on a stag night... what happens on a stag night, stays on a stag night.

## US Bar Chat (track 18)

**Phobias**

**Alexis:** Hey, so, I was out with one of my closest friends and we were walking to a building and there was a revolving door, er, and he would not go into the building. He was just terrified of the revolving door and I thought that was the strangest thing.

**Oscar:** That, that's pretty weird, yeah. So why? Why wouldn't he go through it?

**Alexis:** He, he just has a phobia of revolving doors.

**Oscar:** A phobia of revolving doors?

**Alexis:** I know, right.

**Oscar:** Wow.

**Alexis:** Er, do you have any strange fears like that?

**Oscar:** Honestly, at the risk of sounding like, er, a guy and all macho and everything, no, I don't. I don't have any phobias.

**Alexis:** Oh c'mon. There's got to be something.

**Oscar:** I really don't like needles. But I'm not afraid of needles.

**Alexis:** You're not afraid. OK. Got it.

**Oscar:** And you?

**Alexis:** Yeah. I have a fear of any type of crates or gutters or any manholes in the ground. I cannot walk over them. I have to walk around them, near them, anything, just not over them. It just scares me.

**Oscar:** That does, that should get in the way of, of life, shouldn't it?

**Alexis:** It does. It does a little. I have to, kind of, do a little extra walking, but it's OK.

## Insurance Fun (track 19)

**When you just aren't covered enough.**

**Mrs Frobisher:** Good afternoon. It's Mr Powell, isn't it?

**Mr Powell:** Yes, that's right.

**Mrs Frobisher:** My name's Frobisher. I represent the Happy Life Insurance Company.

**Mr Powell:** Oh, thank goodness.

**Mrs Frobisher:** "Life is always happy at Happy Life."

**Mr Powell:** I beg your pardon?

**Mrs Frobisher:** That's our slogan... "Life is always happy at Happy Life."

**Mr Powell:** Oh, yes, I see. Can we please get on? This is urgent. As you can see, I'm in hospital.

**Mrs Frobisher:** Absolutely. Now, Mr Powell, you've made rather a large insurance claim.

**Mr Powell:** Yes, I know.

**Mrs Frobisher:** £8 million, in fact.

**Mr Powell:** That's right.

**Mrs Frobisher:** Well, let's have a look. There's £2 million for damage to your house. A further £2 million for loss of possessions.

**Mr Powell:** That's right. The contents of the house have been destroyed.

**Mrs Frobisher:** Then there's £1 million for healthcare. And finally, £3 million for loss of earnings.

**Mr Powell:** Yes, that's everything. When will I get the money?

**Mrs Frobisher:** Well, I'm afraid it's not as simple as that, Mr Powell.

**Mr Powell:** What do you mean?

**Mrs Frobisher:** Well, first of all we have to assess how accurate your claims are, and then assess whether your insurance policy covers these claims. After all, we can't give out money to everybody can we? Life wouldn't be very happy if Happy Life Insurance went bankrupt, would it? We wouldn't be able to help our clients who are in real trouble.

**Mr Powell:** For God's sake. Look at me.

**Mrs Frobisher:** One thing at a time. One thing at a time. OK, so first of all, let's talk about your house. What's the problem there exactly?

**Mr Powell:** There was a gas explosion and the house blew up and was completely destroyed. Haven't you seen the photos I sent you? I haven't got anywhere to live.

**Mrs Frobisher:** Well, there is a large hole in the ground, Mr Powell. As far as I'm aware you are the owner of that hole and have every right to live in it.

**Mr Powell:** It's a hole in the ground, not a house.

**Mrs Frobisher:** Many people would be glad of a hole in the ground, Mr Powell. Let's not be greedy.

**Mr Powell:** What?

**Mrs Frobisher:** Then there are your possessions. You claim that they all need to be replaced.

**Mr Powell:** That's correct. Everything was destroyed in the explosion.

**Mrs Frobisher:** Have you considered, Mr Powell, where you are going to put your possessions? You can hardly keep three flat screen televisions in a hole in the ground, can you?

**Mr Powell:** What are you talking about? I've lost everything I own.

**Mrs Frobisher:** And what about these health bills, Mr Powell. £1 million is a lot of money.

**Mr Powell:** I've been in this hospital for three months. They're still doing tests.

**Mrs Frobisher:** So nothing too serious. When will you be back at work? We need to get you earning some money. Your insurance bills are going to be massive.

**Mr Powell:** Look, are you going to give me my money?

**Mrs Frobisher:** Erm, the thing is Mr Powell, I don't think your policy covers this accident.

**Mr Powell:** What! I've had a Super Premium Policy since I was 18. I've been paying my insurance bills every year since then. I've paid thousands of pounds.

**Mrs Frobisher:** Alas, if only you had the Super Premium Plus Policy, you'd be covered for unexpected gas explosions.

**Mr Powell:** This is outrageous.

**Mrs Frobisher:** I'm sorry, Mr Powell. But as we say at Happy Life, "Don't get angry, get happy." Good afternoon. [She leaves.]

**Mr Powell:** Doctor, doctor. Stop that woman! Call the police!

## Accent Alert (track 22)

**The Canadian English Accent**

There are many interesting features of the Canadian accent. For example, the really interesting thing is that our accent hardly changes right across the country, whereas in the UK for example it can change every 50 kilometres. Depending on the region of Canada where you live, and the immigrant population that settled there, there are some small variations, but mostly with the vocabulary, rather than with the accent itself. For example, people from Alberta talk about "Chinooks" (which are warm winds that can raise the temperature in winter by about 15 degrees. This word comes from an Indian word from that region. I would say also Newfoundlanders (or Newfies as we affectionately call them) have probably the biggest variation in accent [from] the rest of the English-speaking Canadians, but considering that they [the island] joined Canada [as a province] in 1949, I'm really not surprised.

Now, one of the biggest particularities about the Canadian accent is something called "Canadian Raising". The most common example of Canadian Raising is that the word "out" can be sometimes pronounced as "oot". Now, this means that the vowels in the phrase "out and about in a boat" all have the same sound. But I must admit that not all Canadians do this, for example, I don't, but I know that there are Americans who do it - who live close to the Canadian border, so it's not a steadfast rule. Some people though, they do say "about" and they don't pronounce it the usual British way with the "ow" sound, as in "about".

Another special feature of Canadian English is the use of "eh?", at the end of a sentence, as a sort of question tag to verify if the person you're speaking to has understood you or just basically to verify information. People make a lot of jokes about that, with Canadians. For example, we'll say, "You haven't finished the report, eh?" instead of the usual question tag "hasn't it?" Or "It's cold, eh?" which... you know, instead of "isn't it?"

Canadians sometimes side with [the] British on the pronunciation of certain words such as: "roof" instead of the American "ruff". And another example is the word "creek" instead of the American "Crik".

Now, I'm going to tell you a little anecdote, a short story that - something that happened to me when I was about 14 years old. I went canoe-camping out in the wilderness to a park in northern Quebec called "La Verendrye". Now this park is huge. It's about 15,000 sq. kms and has more than 800 kms of waterways. We were sleeping four girls in a two-man tent because the zipper on the other girls' tent had broken and there was no way they could have slept in that tent without a closed zipper, cause there were so many mosquitoes around and they would have been eaten alive! Instead of sleeping with our feet towards the door, we actually had to sleep horizontally so that the four of us could fit in this two-man tent. I was, of course, the last person, and had to get up in the middle of the night to go to the outside. So I dimmed over the other three girls and realized, of course, when I got to the door, that I had forgotten my flashlight. So I grabbed the first girl's flashlight, but the batteries were so low I could barely see, like, a few feet ahead of me. I was walking towards the outside when I literally almost bumped into this big black bear. He was just standing right there in front of me and I just stopped dead in my tracks and calmly said, "a bear". I repeated it several more times, and just stood there with my mouth gaping open. And I really didn't know what to do, but I knew that running away was not an option, so I turned off the flashlight, backed up very slowly and walked all the way

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

# ANSWERS

around the campsite to the outhouse. Just then a girl was coming out and she saw me, you know, I was as white as white as a ghost and she asked me what was wrong, and I just repeated the only two words that seemed to come out of my mouth: “a bear” and pointed to the direction I had seen him [in]. Now, she had one of those high power-beam flashlights and sure enough, she shone it right on the bear and started shouting and screaming. Everyone woke up and started making noise and the bear just quietly walked away into the woods.

## Social Splash (track 23)

**Conversation analysis.**  
**Dave:** Hi, I’m Dave Salmon and you’re listening to Socialising with Salmon, the radio programme that teaches you how to hold successful conversations in English. This week, you’re invited to a party to practise a bit of small talk. Brian and Joanna are already there. Let’s see how they’re doing!

**Brian:** Hi, Joanna.  
**Joanna:** Hey, Brian. How’s tricks?  
**Brian:** Cool. Just been in the Caribbean for two weeks, in fact.  
**Dave:** Let’s pause there. What are Joanna’s options? Well, she could be friendly and show interest.  
**Joanna:** (friendly and interested) Really! Lucky you. Did you have a good time?  
**Dave:** Or she could remain neutral.

**Joanna:** Oh yes.  
**Dave:** Or she could decide that Brian’s boasting and needs to be cut down to size.

**Joanna:** I was there last year. Couldn’t stand it. Too many tourists. Went to Borneo this year. Much better.

**Dave:** Or she could try to steer the conversation in a more interesting direction.  
**Joanna:** Pass the sandwiches, will you?  
**Dave:** What do you think Joanna will do? Let’s listen and see.

**Brian:** Hi, Joanna.  
**Joanna:** Hey, Brian. How’s tricks?  
**Brian:** Cool. Just been in the Caribbean for two weeks, in fact.

**Joanna:** Pass the sandwiches, will you?  
**Dave:** OK. Nice one Joanna. So, what can Brian do? Well, he can gently remind Joanna of the original topic of the conversation.

**Brian:** They had great sandwiches in the Caribbean.  
**Dave:** Or he can show interest in Joanna.

**Brian:** Here you are. Did you have a good holiday, Joanna?  
**Dave:** Or he can remain neutral, allowing Joanna the freedom to develop the conversation since she doesn’t seem interested in Brian’s Caribbean holiday.

**Brian:** Fish paste or cheese and tomato?  
**Dave:** OK. So back to the party. What do you think is going to happen?  
**Brian:** Hi, Joanna.

**Joanna:** Hey, Brian. How’s tricks?  
**Brian:** Cool. Just been in the Caribbean for two weeks, in fact.

**Joanna:** Pass the sandwiches, will you?  
**Brian:** Fish paste or cheese and tomato?  
**Dave:** Well, we’re really going places now. The ball’s in Joanna’s court. Let’s consider the possibilities. So, Joanna could return to the topic of Brian’s holiday.

**Joanna:** Cheese and tomato, please. So, which islands did you visit?  
**Dave:** Alternatively, Joanna might just be using the sandwiches as a device to give herself control of the topic of the conversation. Perhaps she has some important news to tell her friend.

**Joanna:** Cheese and tomato, please. Guess what, Bob and I are getting married in May.

**Dave:** Then again, Joanna might just be hungry.  
**Joanna:** Cheese and tomato. Ta.  
**Dave:** Let’s listen in.

**Brian:** Hi, Joanna.  
**Joanna:** Hey, Brian. How’s tricks?  
**Brian:** Cool. Just been in the Caribbean for two weeks, in fact.

**Joanna:** Pass the sandwiches, will you?  
**Brian:** Fish paste or cheese and tomato?  
**Joanna:** Cheese and tomato. Ta.

**Dave:** Right. So, what can Brian do to get out of the conversation cul-de-sac Joanna has guided him into? Well, he could show interest in Joanna’s hunger.

**Brian:** Try the fish paste ones. They’re delicious.  
**Dave:** Or he could try to grab Joanna’s attention by shifting to a new topic.  
**Brian:** That’s OK. Have you ever read any of Haruki Murakami’s novels?

**Dave:** Another gambit, which might really make Joanna sit up and take notice, would be to echo his original topic.  
**Brian:** I said I’ve just been in the Caribbean for two weeks.

**Dave:** Or why not throw responsibility for the conversation back to Joanna?  
**Brian:** That’s OK. Can you pass me that bowl of peanuts?  
**Dave:** OK. Here goes. What’s Brian going to do?

**Brian:** Hi, Joanna.  
**Joanna:** Hey, Brian. How’s tricks?  
**Brian:** Cool. Just been in the Caribbean for two weeks, in fact.

**Joanna:** Pass the sandwiches, will you?  
**Brian:** Fish paste or cheese and tomato?  
**Joanna:** Cheese and tomato. Ta.

**Brian:** That’s OK. Can you pass me that bowl of peanuts?  
**Dave:** Oh dear. Joanna’s in all sorts of trouble here. But don’t worry, there’s always somewhere to hide. For example. . .

**Joanna:** Actually, I think it’s an ashray. Would you like it anyway?  
**Dave:** Or Joanna could use Brian’s request as a springboard into a new phase of the conversation.

**Joanna:** Did I ever tell you that I’m allergic to peanuts?  
**Dave:** Another conversational gambit open to Joanna is to take Brian by surprise with a swift change of topic.

**Joanna:** The box jellyfish of Australia is the most poisonous animal on earth.  
**Dave:** Or she could bail out and surrender with a closing gambit.  
**Joanna:** Where’s the toilet?

**Dave:** Back to the party.  
**Brian:** Hi, Joanna.  
**Joanna:** Hey, Brian. How’s tricks?

**Brian:** Cool. Just been in the Caribbean for two weeks, in fact.  
**Joanna:** Pass the sandwiches, will you?  
**Brian:** Fish paste or cheese and tomato?

**Joanna:** Cheese and tomato. Ta.  
**Brian:** That’s OK. Can you pass me that bowl of peanuts?  
**Joanna:** Where’s the toilet?

**Brian:** Upstairs. Second on the right.  
**Dave:** Game set and match to Joanna, I think. Well, that’s all we have time for. Join me again next week and until then keep talking – it’s the best way to make friends!

## Bikes, Beer & Bananas (page 4)

**3 Reading II**  
**1. How Bad are Bananas? The Carbon Footprint of Everything**

1. A bottle of imported beer.
2. 65g.
3. 200g.
4. Three times more.
5. Three times more.

## Shopping Regrets (Page 5)

**1 Pre-reading**  
**1b 2c 3a 4e 5d**

- 3 Reading II**
1. An inkjet printer.
  2. An electric toothbrush.
  3. A foam mattress.
  4. A SatNav.
  5. A radar detector.

- 4 Language focus**
1. I went to this restaurant once a week.
  2. She took good photos.
  3. They bought their clothes here.
  4. They didn’t sell the products online.
  5. She didn’t understand it.

## Useful vocabulary (Page 8)

**1j 2f 3i 4e 5k 6a 7g 8c 9h 10b 11i 12d**

## Holiday Hell (Page 10)

**3 Reading II**  
**A: A Hungry Passenger = letter 2**  
**B: Villa Fiasco = letter 3**  
**C: Five Stars – I don’t think so! = letter 1**

- 4 Language focus**
1. There was; 2. There were; 3. There wasn’t;
  4. There was; 5. There weren’t

## Error Correction (Page 13)

1. I was running in the park last week.
2. She was walking in the rain.
3. It wasn’t raining.
4. Were you working in the office?
5. They weren’t sitting down.
6. He wasn’t looking at it.

## Sport Special (Page 13)

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

- 3 Listening II**
1. The Rotherham Rovers
  2. Marston University
  3. Grant Evans

## Grammar Fun (Page 14)

1. where; 2. whose; 3. where; 4. whose; 5. where; 6. where; 7. whose; 8. whose

## What a Story (Page 15)

**3 Reading II**

1. Ronald Reagan
2. Prince Philip
3. Prince Philip
4. Ronald Reagan
5. Dan Quayle
6. Ronald Reagan

- 4 Language focus**
1. They were going there.
  2. She was playing tennis.
  3. He wasn’t talking to us.
  4. They weren’t running.

## Accent Attack (Page 16)

**1 Pre-reading**

1. Chinese; 2. Korean; 3. French; 4. Mexican; 5. English; 6. American; 7. Australian; 8. Canadian; 9. South African; 10. Spanish; 11. Japanese; 12. Indonesian

- 2 Reading I**
- South African, Mexican, Korean, American, French, Chinese, Swahili

## 3 Reading II

1. In 1999.
2. It contains most of the vowel and consonant sounds of Standard American English.
3. Master pronunciation.
4. No.
5. Language focus
1. It’s still raining.
2. They’re still working.
3. He still works in the company.
4. They can still see it.
5. She still hasn’t finished it.
6. They still haven’t done it.

## World Facts (Page 17)

**2 Reading I**  
**1. Benin; 2. Cuba; 3. The USA; 4. Equatorial Guinea; 5. People from Guadeloupe; 6. The USA**

- 3 Reading II**
1. The percentage of the population in work in the Cayman Islands.
  2. The GDP of the UK.
  3. The life expectancy of a Japanese woman.
  4. The UK’s production of energy in terms of barrels of oil.
- 4 Language Focus**
1. best; 2. most interesting; 3. most boring; 4. longest

## DIY Disaster (Page 19)

- 3 Listening II**
1. The Super Drill
  2. The Miracle Brush
  3. The Magic Hammer
  4. The Super Drill
  5. The Magic Hammer
  6. The Miracle Brush

## Robotic Revolution (Page 28)

- 3 Reading II**
1. Advanced Step in Innovative Mobility.
  2. As a receptionist.
  3. By members of staff using PDAs.
  4. Controlling infection. Separate robots will do separate tasks.
- 4 Language focus**
1. developed; 2. development; 3. developing; 4. developers; 5. developing

## Environmental Warrior! (Page 29)

- 3 Reading II (wording may vary)**
1. When Prince Charles appeared in *Time* magazine’s list of *Heroes of the Environment*.
  2. When he set up his organic farm.
  3. The duration of the festival on sustainable living.
  4. The number of exhibits at the festival.
  5. The price range for a woollen coffin.
  6. The age of Prince Charles’ Aston Martin.
- 4 Language focus**
1. Shoes are manufactured here.
  2. The cows are milked in this shed.
  3. The food is prepared in these kitchens.
  4. The products are delivered from this warehouse.

## Music Mayhem (Page 31)

- 3 Reading II (wording will vary)**
1. They were only going to get 10% of the profits from any merchandising sales.
  2. He could use the profits to finance his club.
  3. Because the owner of the record label he was signed to was making much more money.
  4. It was much less than the record label had been willing to pay.
  5. He rejected their offer for him to appear on the album and film of the music festival Woodstock.

## Insurance Fun (page 33)

- 3 Listening II**
1. “Life is always happy at Happy Life.”
  2. £8 million.
  3. Loss of earnings.
  4. There’s a big hole in the ground where the house was.
  5. Three months.
  6. Since he was 18.

## Social Splash (page 37)

- 3 Listening II (wording will vary)**
1. She changes the topic of conversation.
  2. He asks if she wants fish paste, or cheese and tomato sandwiches.
  3. No, she doesn’t.
  4. The bowl of peanuts.
  5. She asks where the toilets are.
- 4 Language focus (answers/wording will vary)**
1. I’ve just been to the shops.
  2. I couldn’t stand it.
  3. Are you thinking of moving?
  4. Does/Did she like it?
  5. Have you done anything interesting lately?
  6. It’s/They’re upstairs on the right.

## Legal Matters (Page 39)

- 3 Reading II (wording may vary)**
1. English law is based on common law; Scots law is based on civil law.
  2. Civil law is codified with all the laws written up into a collection; common law is based on precedent and the judges are free (more or less) to interpret it as they wish.
  3. A solicitor does the legal paperwork; a barrister is allowed to present a case before a court of law.
- 4 Language focus**
- draw up, deal with, figure out, set something apart, put together, base on, refer back to, see as, bring in, type in, pop up, object to

## Making Savings (page 40)

- 3 Reading II (wording will vary)**
1. The amount that should be added to 750ml of wine.
  2. People with more than this amount shouldn’t get a pension.
  3. The amount spent by local authorities on publicity and advertising.
  4. Payments for unfair dismissal should be capped at this amount.
  5. Drunken people who need to be taken to hospital should be fined this amount.
  6. The amount that could be saved over 10 years by cutting redundancy payments to civil servants.
- 4 Language focus**
1. If you ask someone how they “got on”, you are asking them how they did.
  2. If you are “getting behind”, you aren’t doing all the work you should be doing.
  3. If you “get the hang of” something, you start to understand how it works or how to do it.
  4. If you “get on” with someone, you have a good relationship with them.

## TED Awards (page 41)

- 1 Pre-reading (wording will vary)**
1. Several award ceremonies for film, music, music videos, etc.
  2. Awards for achievement in theatre.
  3. British awards for achievement in television and film.
  4. Awards for films.
  5. Awards for achievement in the entertainment industry.
  6. Awards for excellence in television.
  7. Awards for music.
  8. Excellence in Sports Performance Yearly Awards created and broadcast by American cable television network ESPN.
- 3 Reading II (wording may vary)**
1. Technology, Entertainment, Design.
  2. “Ideas worth spreading”.
  3. To create a movement to educate and inspire people to cook again, and to fight obesity.
  4. Fascinating and entertaining.
  5. The food she’s eaten.
- 4 Language focus**
1. promise; 2. free; 3. habit; 4. tea

## Phrasal verbs (page 42)

1. fail; 2. concisely; 3. idea; 4. useful; 5. remember; 6. figures; 7. report; 8. proposals

Photos from the news.

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**Audio Production** atxsound.com  
**CD Production** MPO S.A.  
ISSN 1577-7898  
Depósito Legal M.14272.2001  
November 2010

### Published by Hot English Publishing S.L.

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