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No.191

English magazine

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FILM
SCENES

Alice in Wonderland

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OXFORD

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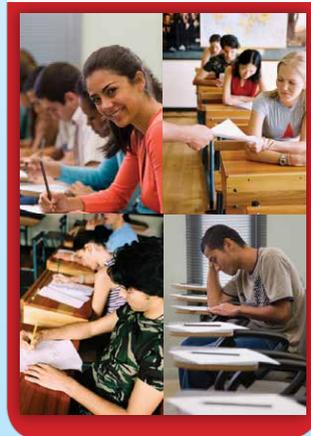
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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with *Learn Hot English* magazine

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

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7 Want to learn even more? Buy one of our fantastic books for improving your English. There are books on business English, idioms, phrasal verbs and lots, lots more. Visit our shop for more information on how we can really help you learn English: www.learnhotenglish.com/shop



Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* – the fun magazine for learning English. Do you know how to negotiate in English? It's a useful skill that could save you money and help you progress in your job or in life in general. We'll be looking at some useful language for making and responding to proposals. Listen to the conversations and really improve your listening and communication skills. Of course, that's not all, and we'll also be looking at Oxford, author Lewis Carroll, drinks, the phone, teambuilding, famous film scenes, Alice in Wonderland, how to haggle, the Dutch English accent and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of *Learn Hot English*. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy



AUDIO FILES

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

PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing. Just visit our website (www.learnhotenglish.com) and enter your name and e-mail address in the box on the right-hand side of the page. Don't forget to check out the blog on our website: blog.learnhotenglish.com for free lessons and articles on how to learn English. Or "like" us on Facebook or Twitter (@LearnHotEnglish) so you can keep up with our latest news, or visit www.learnhotenglish.com and click on the button for "Telephone & Skype classes".

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- 3** Editorial
- 4** Plate Solution ☹ TRACK 01 ☺
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How to Use Hot English
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Plate Solution

Inventor solves eating and environmental problem.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

1 Pre-reading

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

1. A plate
2. A cup
3. A bowl
4. A knife
5. A fork
6. A spoon
7. A tray
8. A glass



2 Reading I

What advantages are there to edible plates (plates you can eat)? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer yes or no.

1. Is Tiziano from Germany?
2. Is he 40 years old?
3. Does the Edible Plate Company produce edible bowls?
4. Will edible plates be good for the environment?
5. Are some shops offering biodegradable plastic bags?

4 Language focus "Used to..."

Look at this extract from the article, "I used to work in school catering..." We can use "used to" to refer to things we did often/regularly in the past but don't do now. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. Many years ago, I used to go to...
2. When I was younger, I used to play...
3. When I was a child, I used to...
4. A few years ago, I used to spend my weekends...
5. I used to... a lot, but now I don't do it any longer.

5 Discussion

1. Do you think edible plates, etc. are a good idea? Why? Why not?
2. What's the strangest thing you've ever eaten?
3. What's your favourite food?



When was the last time you used plastic plates? Next time, why not try some **edible** ones? You'll help the environment and your **guests** won't go hungry.

"I used to work in school **catering** and saw a lot of money being thrown away. I thought that was **criminal**, so I decided to do something about it," said Italian school **chef** Tiziano Vicentini.

Now, Vicentini has an amazing **range of** edible plates for schools. The plates are made out of **bread dough**, so you can eat them afterwards. "These dishes cost a few pennies each and are either eaten by the kids, or go into **recycling bins** for animal food," explained Vicentini, 50, of Milan.



But now other companies are developing edible plates, too. *The Edible Plate Company* offers edible plates, bowls, trays and cups. Their products are environmentally-friendly, 100% **biodegradable** and can be used for all types of catering and home use. And they're made from a natural plant. After use, they can be fed to animals or left to **degrade** naturally. They also have a range of **cutlery** made from corn and potato **starch**.

These plates will also help reduce the amount of plastic we create. Waste from plastic causes a lot of damage to the environment, as well as costing governments millions in **waste management**. Plastic bags often **end up** in **landfill sites** or on the street. And **incineration** of plastic waste causes toxic gases that pollute the air.

In response to this, governments around the world are introducing **tough** recycling regulations. And many shops are offering biodegradable plastic bags and eco-safe packaging on their products. To help matters, the International Organisation for Standardization (the ISO) has also developed a system to evaluate the biodegradability of products, with a certification and logo scheme. Meanwhile, how about a nice plate for lunch? ♻️

GLOSSARY

- edible** *adj*
if something is "edible", you can eat it
- a guest** *n*
a person who is invited to a party
- catering** *n*
the activity of providing food and drink for a school/office/party, etc.
- criminal** *adj*
terrible, horrible, bad
- a chef** *n*
a person who cooks food in a restaurant kitchen
- a range of** *exp*
a selection of
- bread dough** *n*
the substance used to make bread
- a recycling bin** *n*
a container for old bits of food/paper, etc. that can be used again
- biodegradable** *adj*
that breaks down and decomposes naturally and without causing pollution
- to degrade** *vb*
if a substance "degrades", it changes chemically
- cutlery** *n*
knives, forks, spoons, etc.
- starch** *n*
a carbohydrate found in foods such as bread, potatoes, pasta and rice
- waste management** *n*
controlling/organising/managing the treatment of waste (old food, paper, etc.)
- to end up** *phr vb*
if something "ends up" in a place, it goes there eventually
- a landfill site** *n*
a large, deep hole in the ground for rubbish
- incineration** *n*
burning things
- tough** *adj*
strict

LET'S TALK ABOUT: *Drinks*



Coffee

Tea



Hot chocolate



Beer (lager / bitter / stout*)



Wine (red / white / rosé)



A milkshake



Water (sparkling / still*)



A soft drink



Orange juice



Champagne



Spirits



A cocktail

Useful Expressions

What you say

- Could I have a bit of ice and lemon with that, please?
- Could I have a straw, please?
- I'll have a glass of still water, please.
- What do you fancy (to drink)?
- A pint of lager, please.

What you hear

- Would you like any ice with that?
- Would you like a straw?
- Would you like a glass of champagne?
- Sparkling or still water? ☺



*Drinks Information

Lager is a type of light-coloured beer of German origin that contains a relatively small amount of hops. It is often served cold. Budweiser, Foster's and Heineken are all types of lager.

Bitter is a type of beer with a large amount of hops and with a slightly bitter taste. It isn't often served cold.

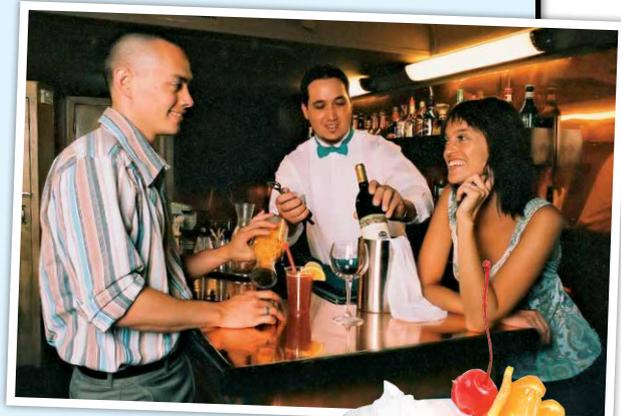
Stout is a dark beer made using roasted malt or barley. Guinness and Murphy's are types of stout.

Sparkling water has gas in it.

Still water has no gas in it.

Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, TRENT IS IN A BAR WITH HIS FRIEND CAMILLE.



Trent: So, what do you fancy?

Camille: I'll have a sparkling water, please.

Trent: Don't you want any wine? We could order a bottle.

Camille: No, I'm driving home tonight. What about you?

Trent: I'll have a vodka and orange juice, please. Oh, and could you ask for one of those little umbrellas, too, please.

Camille: OK. Ice and lemon?

Trent: No, thanks.

Camille: [to the bartender] Hi, could I have a glass of sparkling water, and a vodka and orange juice with one of those little umbrellas in it, please?

Bartender: OK. Any ice and lemon with the vodka?

Camille: No, thanks.

Bartender: And a straw for the lady's cocktail?

Camille: Actually, it's for my boyfriend.

Bartender: Oh, I beg your pardon. That'll be £8.50, please.

Camille: Here you are.

Bartender: Thanks. ☺



THE NAME GAME

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES ON FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING. MORE NEXT MONTH.

STORY TIME

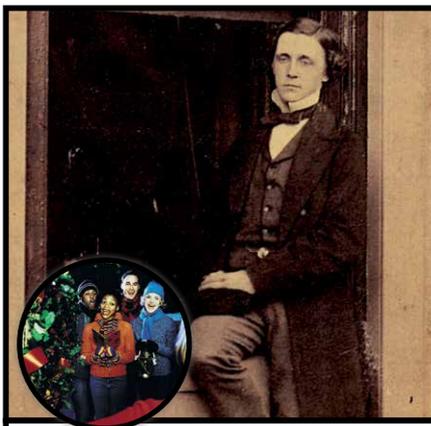
Jokes, anecdotes and stories as told by native English speakers.



Jeff Bridges (American actor)
A "BRIDGE" IS A STRUCTURE THAT GOES OVER A RIVER. CARS CAN TRAVEL OVER IT
"We drove over the bridge and saw the water below us."



Helena Bonham Carter (British actress)
A "CARTER" IS SOMEONE WHOSE JOB IS DRIVING CARTS.
"The carter drove the cart into the market and took the food off it."



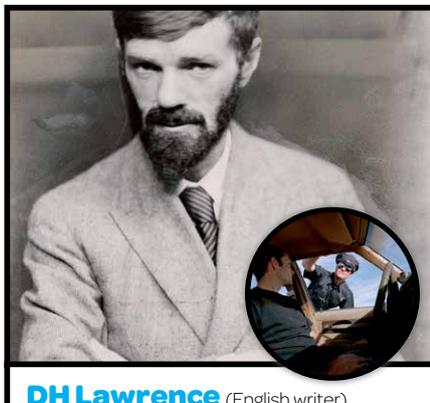
Lewis Carroll (English writer)
A "CAROL" IS A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SONG OFTEN ABOUT THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS.
"The children sang carols at Christmas."



Barack Obama (American president)
"BARRACKS" ARE BUILDINGS, OR GROUPS OF BUILDINGS, WHERE MILITARY PERSONNEL LIVE.
"The soldiers lived in barracks outside the city."



Alec Baldwin (American actor)
IF SOMEONE IS "BALD", THEY HAVE NO HAIR ON THEIR HEAD. / TO "WIN" IS THE OPPOSITE OF "LOSE".
"My uncle is bald." / "Do you think you're going to win the game?"



DH Lawrence (English writer)
A "LAW" IS A RULE OF CONDUCT OR PROCEDURE ESTABLISHED BY CUSTOM, AGREEMENT, OR AUTHORITY.
"It is against the law to drive while under the influence of alcohol."

Anniversary

During a **silver anniversary** dinner, a husband says to his wife, "Do you remember when you **proposed to** me? I was so **overwhelmed** that I didn't talk for an hour?" And the wife replies, "Yes, honey, that was the happiest hour of my life."



Clever Driver

A police officer stops a man for **speeding**. "Good evening, sir. Would you mind showing me your **driving licence**?" And the man replies angrily, "I wish **you guys could get your act together**. Just yesterday you took away my licence, and now you expect me to show it to you."



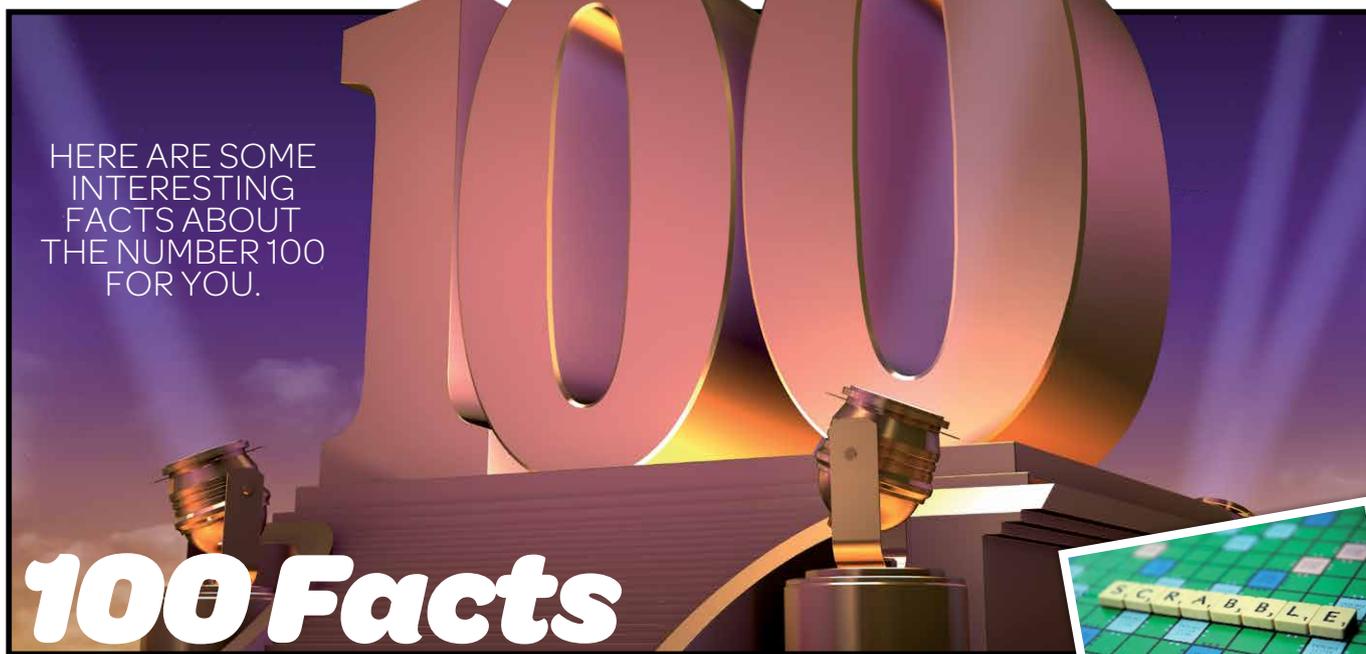
Library Visitor

A **librarian** is asleep at night when she gets a phone call. "Hi, are you the woman who works in the **library**?" asks a stranger. "Yes," replies the librarian. "How did you get my number?" "Oh, I found it on a list of numbers in the staff room," the man replies **nonchalantly**. "What do you want? It's 3am," the librarian says angrily. "What time does the library open?" the man asks. "9:00am," comes the reply. "Not until 9:00am!" exclaims the man. "No, not till 09:00am!" the librarian repeats. "And what's the idea of calling me at home in the middle of the night to ask a question like that? Why do you want to get in the library before 09:00am anyway?" And the man says, "Who said I wanted to get in? I need to get out!"



GLOSSARY

- a silver anniversary** *n*
a celebration of 25 years of marriage
- to propose to someone** *exp*
to ask someone to marry you
- overwhelmed** *adj*
if you are "overwhelmed" by a feeling, that feeling is very strong and you don't know how to deal with it
- speeding** *n*
going faster than the legally permitted speed limit
- a driving licence** *n*
a permit to drive a car legally
- you guys** *exp*
you people
- to get your act together** *exp*
if you tell someone to "get their act together", you tell them to be more organised
- a librarian** *n*
a person who works in a library (see entry below)
- a library** *n*
a place where you can read or borrow books (but not buy them)
- nonchalantly** *adv*
without worrying about anything; in a carefree manner



HERE ARE SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE NUMBER 100 FOR YOU.

100 Facts

- There are 100 years in a century.
- There are 100 cents in a euro.
- In degrees Celsius, 100 is the boiling temperature of water at sea level.
- One hundred is 1 more than 99 and one less than 101. There are two 50s, four 25s and twenty 5s in 100. One hundred is also 10 times 10.
- A US 100-dollar **note** has a **portrait** of Benjamin Franklin on it.
- There are 100 **tiles** in a standard Scrabble set.
- In India and Israel, the police telephone number is 100.
- In the UK, the number for the **operator** is 100.
- The human heart beats over 100,000 times a day.
- Dogs can produce about 10 sounds; cats can make over 100.
- At any one time, there are 100 million phone conversations going on in the US.
- A "jiffy" is the scientific name for 1/100th of a second.

- The book version of *The Lord of the Rings* has sold over 100 million copies.
- African Grey birds can learn more than 100 words.
- There are more than 100 million dogs and cats in the United States.
- One hundred cups of coffee over 4 hours can kill the average human.
- Wolves can cover over 100 miles (about 160 kilometres) a day.
- On average, 100 people **choke to death** on **ballpoint pens** every year.
- By the time a child finishes elementary school, they will have seen about 100,000 acts of violence on television.
- Penny Marshall was the first female director to produce a film that generated more than \$100 million at the **box office**. The film was *Big* (1988).
- In 1960, there were about 4,000 people over 100 years old in the US. By 1995, there were more than 55,000.
- In 2001, Death Valley saw a record of 153 consecutive days

with day-time temperatures above 100°F (about 37°C).

- Each year, there are about 500,000 detectable **earthquakes**. We feel less than 100,000 of them, and only about 100 cause damage.
- The Hundred Years War (a series of wars between factions in England and France) actually lasted for about 116 years (between 1337 to 1453).
- "The Hundred Days" (also known as "The Hundred Days of Napoleon") marked the period between Napoleon Bonaparte's return from **exile** (on 20th March 1815) until the restoration of King Louis XVIII (on 8th July 1815). This period (which was actually 111 days) included the Battle of Waterloo, which took place on Sunday 18th June 1815 near Waterloo, Belgium. This battle was fought between the French under Napoleon, and an allied army that included English forces under the command of the Duke of Wellington and a Prussian army under the command of Gebhard von Blücher. It was Napoleon's last battle and it marked the end of Napoleon's rule as Emperor of the French. 🌟



GLOSSARY

- a note** *n*
a piece of paper money
- a portrait** *n*
a painting/photograph of a person (often just the head and shoulders)
- a tile** *n*
a flat, square piece of plastic that is part of the game. Ceramic "tiles" are used to cover floors or walls
- an operator** *n*
a person who works at a telephone exchange, answering calls / connecting numbers, etc.
- to choke to death** *exp*
to die because there is something obstructing the mouth/throat and stopping air getting into the lungs
- a ballpoint pen** *n*
a pen with a very small ball at the end which transfers the ink to the paper
- the box office** *n*
the place in a cinema where you buy cinema tickets. Sales at the "box office" include all the money collected from cinema tickets in a specific area
- an earthquake** *n*
a movement of the earth's crust. It often causes buildings to fall down
- exile** *n*
if someone is living in "exile", they are living in a foreign country because they cannot live in their own country

The hot english Story



DO YOU KNOW HOW HOT ENGLISH STARTED? FIND OUT!

It all started in 2000. The founding members were Thorley Russell, Andy Goodall and Andy Coney. They were from a variety of backgrounds, including education, publishing, administration, finance and marketing. At the time, they were teachers who were tired of the same old material: boring course books, out-of-date texts and over-used classroom activities. So, they came up with the idea of producing a fun, monthly magazine for learning English – something completely different from anything on the market, with an emphasis on the type of language that students don't usually get to see in ordinary course books: slang, taboo words and spoken English expressions. Hot English was born.



They formed a company, Hot English Publishing, and the first issue of Hot English magazine was produced in March 2001. Copies of the magazine were distributed in Irish bars, original version cinemas and

restaurants all over central Madrid. The magazine was well-received, and many were intrigued by this innovative product with its unique focus on slang, informal English and even swear words, as well as its humorous, irreverent and ironic tone.

Things began to develop rapidly from then on. From September 2001, the magazine was sold in kiosks. A few months later, an audio CD was produced to accompany the magazine.

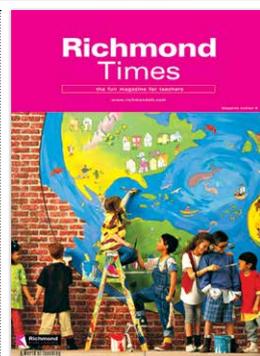


In September 2003, a new product was launched: a free magazine called *Español ¡Ya!* It was aimed at foreigners learning Spanish in Madrid

and was distributed free in bars and restaurants around Madrid. The magazine had a mixture of articles on how to learn Spanish, and information on what to do in the city.



The magazine was eventually re-branded as European Vibe



and is still in the market today.

That same year, Hot English Publishing branched out into other areas. In March 2003, they started

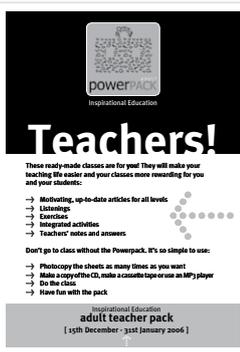
producing *Richmond Times* for Richmond Publishing – a magazine for teachers of English. It's still going, although it's in digital format now.



Shortly afterwards, a magazine for teachers of French was created, *Le Kiosque*. It's also still being produced, along with two other French

magazines: *Le Kiosque des Lycéens* (for students of Bachillerato) and *Le Kiosque des Écoliers* (for primary-level students).





In September 2004, Hot English launched a new product, *the Powerpack*. The Powerpack consisted of ready-to-use lessons based on news stories. There were

Powerpacks for adults, teens and kids. It was also around this time that the Web School was created. The Web School was an online learning system with five



levels. It was eventually discontinued, but there are plans to re-launch another online learning system in the near future. At the same time, a free supplement,

the *Hot Times*, was developed and sold in conjunction with Hot English magazine.

In December 2004, there was yet another big change. Hot English started operating a company class division. Things went well, and within a short space of time, Hot English was giving classes to a substantial group of company class clients. Soon after,



a holding company (the Hot

English Group – HEG) was created to oversee the various divisions within the company: Hot English Language Services (classes) and Hot English Publishing (publishing and translations).

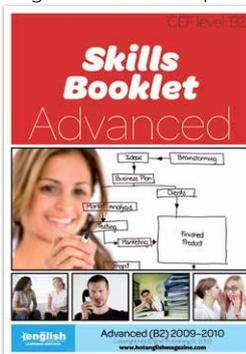
In September 2006, a new online payment system through PayPal was created, allowing Hot English to reach a wider audience, resulting in subscriptions from all over the world, including India, the Ukraine, Spain, China, Finland, Germany, France, Egypt, Mexico, Brazil, New Zealand



and Japan (to name just a few).

It was also around about this time that the Hot English Method was starting to come together. After several

changes, mergers and adaptations of existing products (the Teacher's Pack, the Student's Pack, the Powerpack and the Grammar Booklets), the Skills Booklets were formed as the basis of the Hot English Method. At present, this innovative



method consists of two interlinked products: the Skills Booklets (from Pre-Intermediate [A2] to Advanced [C1] level), and Hot English magazine.



Right now, Hot English are producing course books, learning material, teaching material, dictionaries and quality

magazines for the English language market, plus giving classes to students from all over Spain and the world (through the Skype-Phone Class System). They are also editing, proof reading, designing, filming, programming and recording language learning products for other publishing companies. But despite the growth, Hot English hasn't lost sight of its original objective: to motivate learners from all over the world by creating entertaining, novel and innovative forms of learning and teaching material.

The company has come a long way, but none of this would have been possible without YOU and your support, and for that we are eternally grateful. Thanks! Thanks! And thanks again! ✨

Hot English Magazine Production

Have you ever wondered how Hot English magazine is produced? Below is a brief and very general outline of how one magazine is created.

- First, there are meetings to decide on a theme for the month. Ideas for articles are submitted and the best ones are chosen.
- Next, writers are assigned tasks and they create the reading and listening texts.
- Over a period of about 15 days, the material is sent back to the central office where it is edited and checked over.
- Next, selected texts are recorded in our recording studio.
- About 14 days later, the corresponding sound files are sent back to be checked and possibly edited again.
- At the same time, the exercises and lesson ideas that are included in the magazine are created.
- When all the material for the magazine is ready in Word documents, it is sent off to the designers, who lay out and design the pages using a desktop publishing program.
- A couple of weeks later, a version of the magazine is sent back to the editors. They look over it and make changes on the design program file.
- When the editing stage is completed, the proof readers get to work on the magazine, trying to find as many mistakes as they can.
- Meanwhile, the Teacher's Notes are prepared.
- At the same time, there's a video recording session to create the video files.
- Once the magazine is ready, it is "closed" and no more changes or additions are permitted. Then, high-quality PDFs of the individual pages are sent off to the printer.
- A day or two later, the printer sends back a "printer's copy" that is checked over carefully – it's the final check!
- Finally, when everything seems to be all right, the printer gets the OK to go ahead and print the magazine. And that's it... more or less. ✨



TRACK 04

Useful language for successful communication.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

The Telephone (part III)

Taking Messages



Connecting someone

- I'll put you through to her office.
- I'm sorry but her phone is busy.
- The line is engaged at the moment. Would you like to call back later?
- I'm sorry, but she's not available at the moment. Can I take a message?
- Would you like to leave a message?
- I'll let her know you called.
- I'll make sure she gets the message.

Leaving a message

- Can you tell her that Jane called, please?
- No, that's OK. I'll call back later.
- Do you know when she'll be back in the office?
- Could you tell her to call Sam when she gets in, please?
- My number is 467-2896, extension 476.
- Could you tell her to call me as soon as possible, please?
- Could I leave a message, please?

Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, CRISPIN IS CALLING A COMPANY. HE WANTS TO SPEAK TO JOYCE.

- Receptionist:** Haystacks Electrical Equipment. How may I help you?
- Crispin:** Oh, hi. This is Crispin Gibbins. I'd like to speak to Joyce Saunders, please.
- Receptionist:** Please hold the line. I'll just put you through. I'm sorry but Ms Saunders' line is engaged at the moment. Would you like to call back later?
- Crispin:** Erm, could I leave a message, please?
- Receptionist:** Yes, certainly.
- Crispin:** Could you tell her that Crispin Gibbins from Markstown Communications called and that I'm unable to attend the meeting today? If she needs to speak to me, she can reach me on 648 934 289.
- Receptionist:** OK. That's 648 934 289.
- Crispin:** Great. And also let her know that I'll be sending the information she requires by e-mail.
- Receptionist:** OK. I'll let her know you called, and I'll make sure she gets the message.
- Crispin:** Thanks very much.
- Receptionist:** No problem. Bye and have a nice day.
- Crispin:** Bye. ☺

TRACK 05



DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

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



1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck!

- This house is old than the other one.
This house is older than the other one.
- She was more happy last year.
- This room is bigger that the first one.
- This film is more good than the last one.
- This one is badder than that one.
- This book is more boring as the other one.

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LISTENING

The section that makes grammar easy, interesting, and fun.



GRAMMAR FUN

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT THE PRESENT PERFECT WITH "SINCE" AND "FOR".



Remember, we form the Present Perfect with "have/has" and a past participle. For example:
a) Brooke has arrived.
b) Alisha has taken the picture.
c) Jude has sent the e-mail.

We can use the Present Perfect with periods of time. We use "How long...?" and a Present Perfect tense to ask about the duration of something. For example:
a) A: How long have you been here?
B: I've been here for ten minutes.
b) A: How long have you had that car?
B: I've had the car for six years.

We use the Present Perfect to talk about things that are still true, or true at the time of speaking (we are not referring to the past). For example:
a) I've known Toby for ten years. (I'm still friends with him.)
b) I've had my watch for six months. (I've still got it.)

We can use "since" or "for" with this construction: We use "for" + a period of time. For example:
a) We've been here **for two hours**.
b) They've known her **for ten years**.
c) I've had this pen **for three years**.

And we use "since" + a specific point in time.
a) I've been at this school **since 2009**.
b) She's had that bag **since May**.
c) They've been in that house **since 15th August**.

1 Exercise

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

Answer the questions. Write sentences with "since" or "for".

- How long have you had that shirt? (**ten days**)
I've had this shirt for ten days.
- How long have you had your mobile phone? (**May**)
- How long have you known your best friend? (**three years**)
- How long have you been in this class? (**last year**)
- How long have you been here? (**ten minutes**)
- How long have you been at this company? (**four years**)
- How long have you lived in the house where you live now? (**2006**)
- How long have you had those shoes? (**six months**)

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

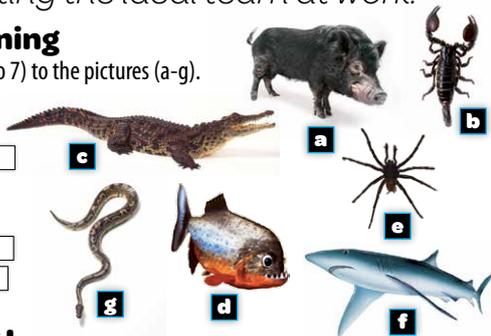


Creating the ideal team at work.

1 Pre-listening

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

- A shark
- A snake
- A wild boar
- A piranha
- A spider
- A crocodile
- A scorpion



2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a manager who is giving details of a teambuilding weekend. Look at the ideas for teambuilding activities below. What do you think they consist of? Think. Then, listen once to check your ideas.

- Swimming with sharks
- Escape from the snake pit
- Crocodile fighting

3 Listening II

Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- Tonight, they're eating out...
a) at a French restaurant **b)** in the forest
- Later, they're swimming with...
a) crocodiles **b)** sharks
- Last year, Mr Tomkins was attacked by...
a) snakes **b)** sharks
- The employees have to escape from the snake pit by building a...
a) table **b)** ladder
- They're climbing the mountain....
a) at night **b)** during the day
- The manager offers to promote the winner to...
a) president **b)** sales director

4 Language focus The Future with The Present Continuous

Look at this extract from the listening, "Then, tomorrow morning, you're swimming with sharks." The speaker has used a Present Continuous tense to refer to a future plan/arrangement. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- I'm having lunch with _____ next week.
- I'm playing tennis with _____ at the weekend.
- I'm seeing the doctor next _____.
- I'm meeting _____ next Tuesday.
- I'm seeing the dentist next _____.

5 Discussion

- Are the teambuilding events from the recording interesting/useful in any way? Why? Why not?
- Have you ever been on a teambuilding weekend or event? What was it like?
- What do you think of teambuilding events in general?

Awfully Annoyed

A recent report on the things that really annoy us.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

1 Pre-reading

Look at the words below. Think of one "annoying" thing related to each of the words? Use the language provided (see below).

Trains Buses Airports

Mobiles Banks

I hate it when...

I can't stand it when...

What really annoys me is when (people)...

What really makes me angry is people who...

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 following words next to each idea:

Buses Airports Trains

Mobiles Banks

- Ridiculous excuses for delays.
Train
- Cancelled cheques.
- Being in a slow-moving queue.
- Forgetting numbers.
- Drivers with no change.
- No coverage.
- Blocked toilets.

4 Language focus Verbs + Prepositions

Look at this extract from the article, "We apologise for the delays..." The speaker has used a verb ("to apologise") and a preposition ("for"). Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- I'm thinking _____ leaving soon.
- I'm waiting _____ the train.
- I'll pay _____ these drinks.
- He looked _____ the children last night.

5 Discussion

- What annoys you most in life?
- Do you agree with any of the ideas/complaints in the article? Which ones?
- Which things mentioned don't annoy you at all?



IT MAKES ME WANT TO PULL MY HAIR OUT!

What annoys you most in life? A new survey on annoying things had some interesting findings.

The report was divided into a number of categories. "Transport" came fairly high up in the list, with buses, trains and planes all capable of **driving us up the wall**. Some of the things we find most annoying about buses include **missing** a bus, especially after running to the bus stop, bus drivers with no change, and people in buses who crowd near the entrance, refusing to move down to the end of the bus.

The airport is another place that can really **wind us up**. Being hit by out-of-control **luggage trolleys**, or caught on the ankles by someone who can't **steer** them properly is enough to make us **see red**. Getting in a slow-moving queue to check in our baggage when our

flight's about to leave is also enough to make our blood pressure **soar**. Delayed flights are obviously another annoyance, but airlines who refuse to keep us up-to-date with the latest travel information really **rub us up the wrong way**.

The train is also another source of annoyance. Blocked toilets, buffet cars with no sandwiches and irritating passengers who make loud mobile phone calls all appeared on the list, as did ridiculous excuses for delayed or cancelled trains, including classics such as, "We apologise for the delays, but the presence of **leaves** on the **tracks** is affecting normal service."

The mobile phone is one **gadget** that's guaranteed to irritate us at some point or another. **Dead batteries**, no **coverage** or **getting cut off** in the middle of an important call are all capable of driving us to the edge. But what really **gets to us** are those automated customer service calls that keep us waiting with irritating music.

The bank is yet another source of irritation. Excessive charges for accidentally overdrawing, cancelled cheques due to a lack of funds (despite having been a loyal customer for many years) and rude staff are all sure to make us **hot under the collar**, as is forgetting our PIN number when trying to take out money, or **getting to grips with** a bank machine that has just **swallowed** our bank card.

When it comes to words and expressions, we all seem to have our **pet hates**. People commenting on things that are blatantly obvious is one way to really **drive us to distraction**, with comments such as, "Did you know you've got a **spot**?" or "You look tired". Other phrases such as, "Don't worry, there are plenty more fish in the sea", "It wouldn't have happened in my day", and "I told you" can also make our blood boil, as can people asking, "Do you have a minute for a chat?" then taking up more than 20 minutes of our time.

So, what really annoys you in life? 🍀

GLOSSARY

- to drive you up the wall** *exp*
to make you extremely angry/irritated
- to miss** *vb*
if you "miss" a bus, you don't catch it
- to wind someone up** *exp*
to make someone angry; to irritate
- a luggage trolley** *n*
a type of small cart with wheels. It is used for carrying bags
- to steer** *vb*
if you "steer" a vehicle, you control which direction it goes in
- to see red** *exp*
to become very angry
- to soar** *vb*
to increase rapidly
- to rub someone up the wrong way** *exp*
to annoy someone
- a leaf / leaves** *n*
a green object that grows on a tree. It becomes brown in autumn
- a track** *n*
the "tracks" are the metal lines that a train travels on
- a gadget** *n*
a device for doing a job
- a dead battery** *n*
a battery that has no power
- coverage** *n*
if you have "coverage", your mobile phone can locate a network
- to get cut off** *exp*
if you "get cut off", your phone suddenly stops working
- to get to you** *exp*
to annoy you / to make you angry
- hot under the collar** *exp*
angry
- to get to grips with something** *exp*
if you "get to grips with something", you start to understand how it works
- to swallow** *vb*
if a machine "swallows" your bank card, it doesn't give it back to you
- a pet hate** *n*
a minor thing that you find particularly annoying
- to drive someone to distraction** *exp*
to make someone angry
- a spot** *n*
a mark on the face often caused by an accumulation of grease

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Negotiation quotes

“Negotiation is as simple as, ‘If you give me A, I’ll give you B.’” **anonymous**

Answers on page 47

1 Pre-reading

Look at the list of negotiating ideas below. What are your top tips for any three of the topics? What would your advice depend on?

- How to get what you want in a negotiation
- What to say during a negotiation
- The importance of flexibility
- How to act during negotiations
- Things not to say during a negotiation
- How and when to say no
- How to get a win-win outcome
- How to behave during negotiations
- How and when to say yes
- The importance of silence
- Negotiating in general

Other?

2 Reading I

Read the quotes. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading activity included in the quotes? Which ones? In general, which quotes do you like? Which ones don't you like? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the quotes again. Then, complete these ones with the correct words. Try to do it without looking back at the quotes.

1. Start out with an ideal and end up with a _____.
2. Negotiating is the art of getting something you want in exchange for something you aren't too _____ about.
3. You can get much farther with a kind word and a _____, than you can with a kind word alone.
4. Anger can be an effective negotiating tool, but only as a calculated act, never as a _____.
5. Let the other fellow make some _____ too, because if you have a reputation for always making all the money, you won't have many deals.
6. The most important trip you may take in life is meeting people _____ way.
7. Never forget the power of _____ - that massively disconcerting pause which goes on and on...
8. It's a well-known proposition that you know who's going to win a negotiation; it's he who _____ the longest.



“Negotiating is the art of getting something you want in exchange for something you aren't too **bothered** about.” **anonymous**

“If you are planning on doing business with someone again, don't be too **tough** in the negotiations.” **Marvin Levin**

“Anger can be an effective negotiating tool, but only as a calculated act, never as a reaction.” **Mark McCormack**

“You can get much farther with a kind word and a gun, than you can with a kind word alone.” **Al Capone**

“Let the other **fellow** make some money too, because if you have a reputation for always making all the money, you won't have many **deals**.” **J. Paul Getty**

“A negotiator should observe everything. You must be part Sherlock Holmes, part Sigmund Freud.” **Victor Kiam**

"The most important trip you may take in life is **meeting people halfway**." **Henry Boyle**

"When the final result is expected to be a **compromise**, it is often **prudent** to start from an extreme position." **John Maynard Keynes**

"Start out with an **ideal** and **end up** with a deal." **Karl Albrecht**

"During a negotiation, it would be wise not to take anything personally. If you leave personalities out of it, you will be able to see opportunities more objectively." **Brian Koslow**

"In business, you don't get what you **deserve**, you get what you negotiate." **Chester L. Karrass**

"Place a higher priority on discovering what a win looks like for the other person." **Harvey Robbins**

"The most difficult thing in any negotiation, almost, is making sure that you **strip** it of the emotion and deal with the facts." **Howard Baker**



GLOSSARY

tough *adj*
if you're "tough" with someone, you're strong, violent and a bit bad to them

bothered *adj*
if you aren't "bothered" about something, that thing isn't important for you

a fellow *n*
a man

a deal *n*
an agreement to do something

to meet someone half way *exp*
if you "meet someone halfway", you agree to part of what they want (about 50%)

an ideal *n*
a perfect situation or thing

to end up *phr vb*
the thing you "end up" with is the thing you have at the end

to deserve *vb*
the good or bad things you "deserve" are the things you get because you've been good or bad

a compromise *n*
an agreement in which people accept some of the things they wanted, but not all of them

prudent *adj*
a "prudent" person is careful

to strip *vb*
if you "strip" A from B, you take A from B

a pause *n*
a short stop in the conversation in which no one speaks

to babble *vb*
to speak unclearly

to backtrack *vb*
if you "backtrack", you go back to a previous decision

to refuse *vb*
if you "refuse" to do something, you say that you won't do that thing

risky *adj*
dangerous

"Never forget the power of silence, that massively disconcerting **pause** which goes on and on and may at last induce an opponent to **babble** and **backtrack** nervously." **Lance Morrow**

"It's a well-known proposition that you know who's going to win a negotiation; it's he who pauses the longest." **Robert Court**

"The following is a classic negotiation technique: count to 10. By then, the other person usually will start talking, and may very well make a higher offer." **Bill Coleman**

"The worst thing you can say is 'I want \$X for this job,' leaving no opening for negotiation by the other side. Better language is 'I hope to earn between \$X and \$Y.' That gives the other party more flexibility." **Bill Coleman**

"The single and most dangerous word to be spoken in business is 'no'. The second most dangerous word is 'yes'. It is possible to avoid saying either." **Lois Wyse**

"The thing about negotiations is you can't go too far in any direction. **Refusing** once is good, twice is usually OK, but a third is **risky**. You never know when the third person will stop playing, and you end up with nothing." **Sarah Dessen**

LEARN HOW TO RESPOND TO A PROPOSAL DURING A negotiation

Answers on page 47

1 Pre-listening

Read over the following proposals. Which ones would you agree to? Which ones would you say no to? Why? What would it depend on?

Someone asks you to...

- ...pay for lunch.
- ...lend her your car.
- ...work at the weekend.
- ...help him move house.
- ...drive her to the train station.
- ...look after his children for an hour.
- ...reduce your product prices by 15%.
- ...do some overtime on a Friday evening.
- ...reduce the price of the golf clubs you're selling by 25%.
- ...drop the price of the computer you're selling by 10%.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two negotiations:

Negotiation I and Negotiation II.

Both conversations involve one person making a proposal and the other person responding to this proposal. Listen once.

Which negotiation is more successful? Why?

3 Reading II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

Negotiation I

1. How much does Ben want Jenny to drop her prices by?
2. How much does Ben currently pay for the 55,000 shop catalogues?
3. How does Jenny respond to Ben's proposal?

Negotiation II

4. What does Petra want to eliminate?
5. How much is she currently paying for this?
6. What reduction does Hugo offer her for this?

PHOTO MAGIC

PHOTOS OF THE MONTH FROM THE NEWS.

Photo 1 Famed physicist Stephen Hawking dies aged 76

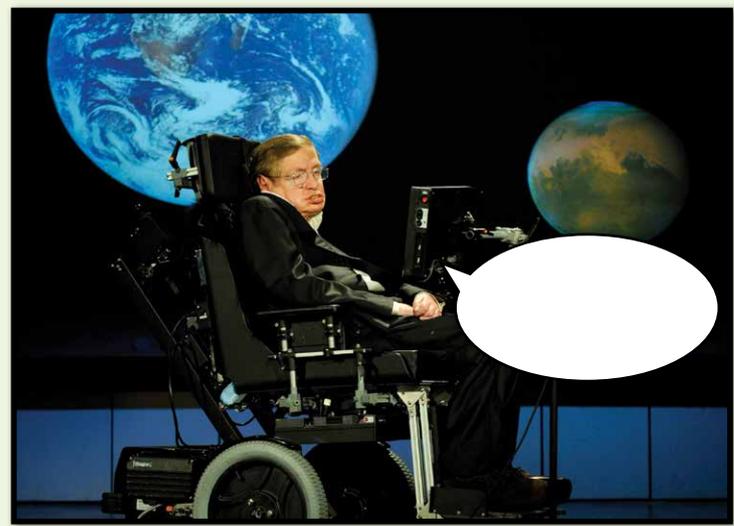


Photo 2 A child looks at an art piece by British artist Banksy on a beach in Calais, France.



Photo 3 Shape Of Water wins the prize for Best Picture and Director at the 2018 Oscars.



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

© TRACK 09

LISTENING

Social Splash: The Wedding

Interesting conversations with wedding guests.

1 Pre-listening

Match the people (1 to 10) to the definitions (a-j).

1. Son
2. Daughter
3. Brother
4. Mother-in-law
5. Father-in-law
6. Wife
7. Husband
8. Cousins
9. Nephews
10. Nieces



ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

- a. The mother of your husband/wife
- b. The female children of your brother/sister
- c. The children of your uncle/aunt
- d. The woman you are married to
- e. A female child
- f. A male sibling
- g. The father of your husband/wife
- h. The man you are married to
- i. The male children of your brother/sister
- j. A male child

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a recording of people at a wedding. Julie is a guest there. Listen once. Which people from the Pre-listening activity (1 to 10) does Julie meet?

3 Listening II

Listen again and choose the correct words.

1. Joe and **Sue / Harry** are getting married.
2. Julie **has / hasn't** got a boyfriend.
3. Julie doesn't **want / wants** a drink.
4. Julie goes to speak to a **waiter / colleague from the office**.
5. Julie leaves early because she has to catch a **train / plane**.

4 Language focus

Conversational features

Look at this extract from the listening, "As a matter of fact, that's my brother Harold."

The speaker has used the expression "as a matter of fact" to contradict information. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. As a matter of fact, I don't really like...
2. Actually, I'm not really...
3. As a matter of fact, I don't live in...
4. Actually, I haven't got...
5. As a matter of fact, I don't know...

5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you went to a wedding? Who did you meet?
2. What do you think of marriage as an institution?
3. What do you like/dislike about weddings?

Famous Film Scenes

HERE'S THE HOT ENGLISH TAKE ON A FEW FAMOUS FILM SCENES. SIT BACK AND READ OR LISTEN TO THESE GREAT MOMENTS FROM CINEMATIC HISTORY.



The Godfather (1972)

Directed by Francis Ford Coppola. Starring Marlon Brando, Al Pacino, James Caan, Robert Duvall and Diane Keaton.

In this scene, Vito Corleone (the Godfather) is talking to Johnny Fontane, a famous singer. Johnny needs some help with his show business career.

Johnny: Oh, Godfather, I don't know what to do. I don't know what to do.
Vito: You can act like a man! What's the matter with you? Is this how you **turned out?** A Hollywood idiot that cries like a woman? **[imitating Johnny]** What can I do? What can I do? What is that nonsense? Ridiculous. **[Sonny enters the room]**

Vito: **[to Johnny]** Come here. You look terrible. I want you to eat. I want you to rest a while. And in a month from now, this Hollywood **bigshot** is gonna give you what you want.

Johnny: It's too late. They start shooting in a week.

Vito: I'm gonna make him an offer he **can't refuse**.



Casino Royale (2006)

Directed by Martin Campbell. Starring Daniel Craig. This is the final scene in the movie. Bond wants to **get his revenge** on Mr White, who is

at an **estate** near Lake Como (Italy). White answers his mobile.

White: Hello?

Bond: Mr White. We need to talk.

White: Who is this? **[there is a gunshot]** Ahhh! **[James Bond appears]**

Bond: The name's Bond. James Bond.



Falling Down (1993)

Directed by Joel Schumacher. Starring Michael Douglas and Robert Duvall. In this scene, the film's main character, D-Fens, goes into a fast-food restaurant. He wants some breakfast.

Sheila: Hi, can I help you?

D-Fens: Yes, I'd like a ham and cheese "whamlet" with some "whammy" fries.

Sheila: I'm sorry, we've stopped serving breakfast but we are on the lunch menu now.

D-Fens: But I want breakfast.

Sheila: You can't have it, we're not serving it.

D-Fens: So you said. Is that the manager?

Sheila: Yeah.

D-Fens: Could I speak to him please?

Sheila: Sure. Rick, there's a customer that would like to speak with you. **[Rick appears.]**

Rick: Yes, sir?

D-Fens: I'd like some breakfast.

Rick: We stopped serving breakfast.

D-Fens: I know you stopped serving breakfast, Rick.

Sheila told me you stopped serving breakfast... why am I calling you by your first names? I don't even know you. I still call my boss "mister" even though I've been working with him for seven years, but all of a sudden I walk in here and I'm calling you Rick and Sheila like we're in some kind of **AA** meeting and... I don't want to be your **buddy**, Rick. I just want a little breakfast.

Sheila: Well, you can call me Miss Folsom if you want.

Rick: Sheila! **[to D-Fens]** We stopped serving breakfast at 11:30. **[D-Fens looks at his watch. It's 3 minutes past the deadline.]**

D-Fens: Rick, have you ever heard the expression, "The customer is always right"?

Rick: Yeah.

D-Fens: Yeah, well, here I am. The customer.

Rick: That's not our policy. You have to order something from the lunch menu.

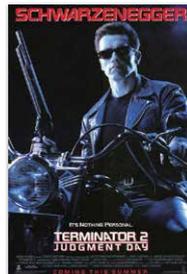


D-Fens: I don't want lunch. I want breakfast.

Rick: Yeah, well hey, I'm really sorry.

D-Fens: Yeah, well hey, I'm real sorry too. **[He opens his bag and pulls out a gun.]**

Customer: He's got a gun!



Terminator 2: Judgment Day (1991)

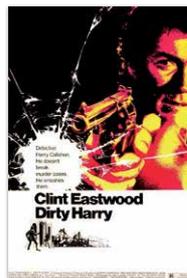
Directed by James Cameron. Starring Arnold Schwarzenegger and Linda Hamilton. In this scene, the Terminator, Sarah and her son (John) are in a car, driving along a road.

Sarah: Keep it under sixty-five. We don't wanna be **pulled over**.

Terminator: Affirmative.

John: No, no, no. You gotta listen to the way people talk. See, you don't say like "affirmative" or stuff like that. You say, "No problem!" And if someone comes off to you with an attitude, you say "eat me". If you wanna shine them on, it's, "Hasta la vista, baby."

Terminator: Hasta la vista, baby? Hasta la vista, baby! Hasta la vista, baby!



Dirty Harry (1971)

Directed by Don Siegel. Starring Clint Eastwood. In this scene, Inspector Harry Callahan (Dirty Harry) is dealing with an armed robbery.

Harry: **[Harry approaches the robber, who is lying on the ground.]** Ah, huh. I know what you're thinking. "Did he fire six shots or only five?" Well, to tell you the truth, in all this excitement I kind of **lost track** myself. But being as this is a 44 Magnum, the most powerful handgun in the world, and would blow your head clean off, you've got to ask yourself one question, "Do I feel lucky?" Well, do ya, punk? **[The bank robber gives in.]**

Robber: Hey, **I gots to know**. **[Harry fires the gun. There's no bullet in it. Harry laughs.]**



YOU CALL THAT A KNIFE?



Star Wars V: The Empire Strikes Back (1980)

Directed by Irvin Kershner. Starring Mark Hamill, Harrison Ford and Carrie Fisher.

In this scene, Darth Vader and Luke are at the top of the city's central air shaft. They are fighting with laser swords.

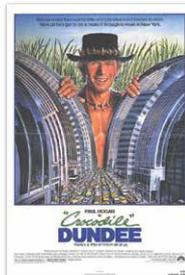
- Vader:** You are beaten! It is useless to resist! Don't let yourself be destroyed as Obi-Wan did!
- Luke:** [Vader cuts off Luke's hand.] Ah!
- Vader:** There is no escape. Don't make me destroy you, Luke. You do not yet realise your importance. You have only begun to discover your power. Join me and I will complete your training. With our combined strength we can end this destructive conflict and bring order to the galaxy.
- Luke:** I'll never join you.
- Vader:** If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.
- Luke:** He told me enough. He told me you killed him.
- Vader:** No. I am your father.
- Luke:** No! No! It's not true. That's

impossible.

Vader: Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

Luke: No!

Vader: Luke, you can destroy the emperor. He has **foreseen** this. It is your destiny. Join me and together we can rule the galaxy as father and son. Come with me. It is the only way. [Luke falls down the shaft.]



Crocodile Dundee (1986)

Directed by Peter Faiman. Starring Paul Hogan and Linda Kozlowski.

In this scene, Mick Dundee and Sue are walking in the street.

A young man approaches them.

- Man:** You got a light, buddy?
- Dundee:** Yeah, sure, kid. There you go.
- Man:** And your wallet.
- Sue:** Nick, give him your **wallet**.
- Dundee:** What for?
- Sue:** He's got a knife.
- Dundee:** Ha! That's not a knife. [He pulls out a knife.] That's a knife. [The man runs away.]
- Dundee:** Just kids having fun. You all right?
- Sue:** I'm always all right when I'm with you, Dundee. God, that sounds **corny**. ☺

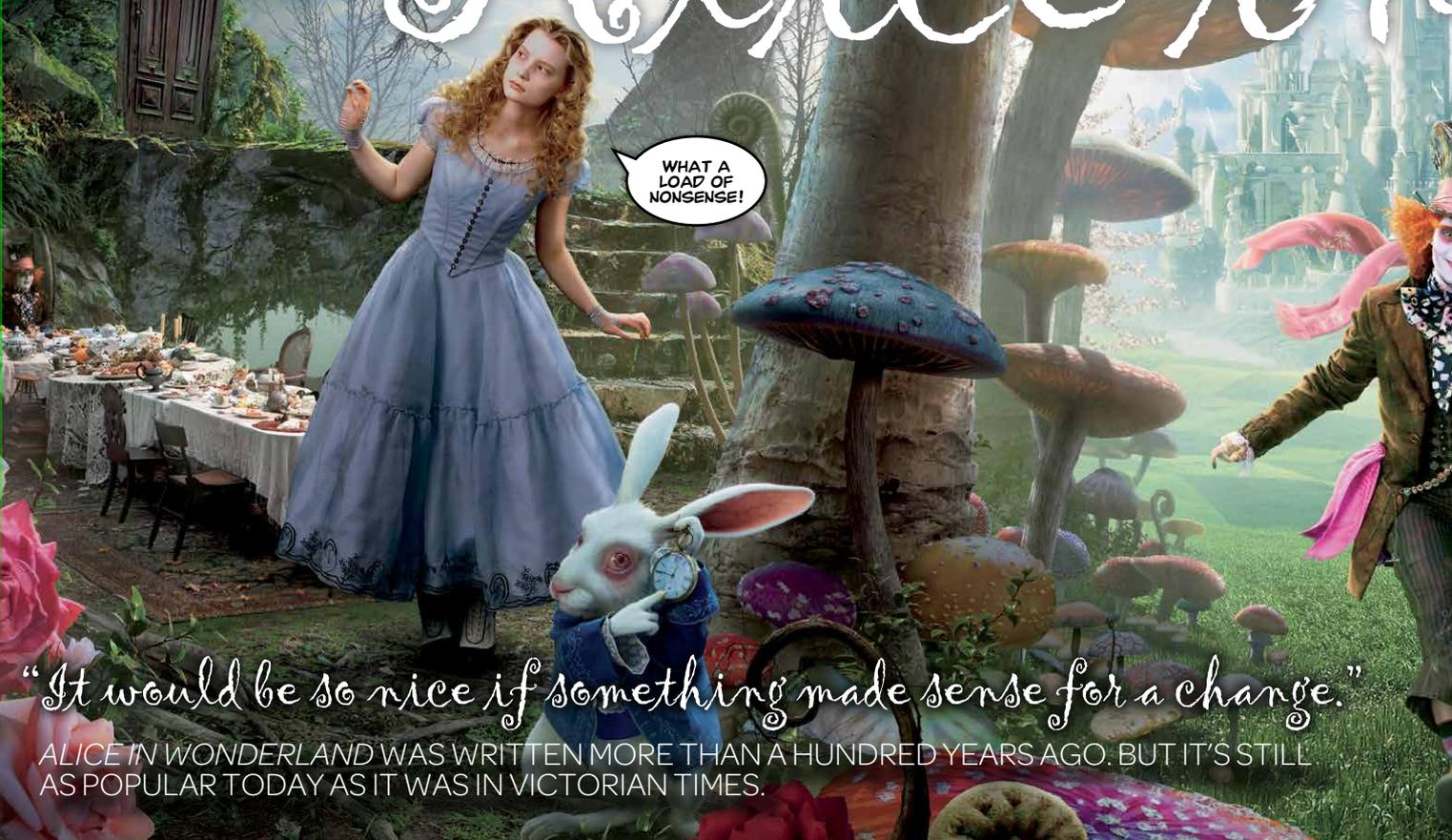
GLOSSARY

- to turn out** *phr vb*
if someone "turns out" a certain way, they are that way eventually
- a bigshot** *n*
someone important and powerful in an industry/company, etc.
- can't refuse** *exp*
if you "can't refuse" something, it is difficult to say no to it
- to get your revenge** *exp*
to do something bad to someone who did something bad to you
- an estate** *n*
a large area of land in the country that is owned by a person, family or organisation
- AA** *abbr*
Alcoholics Anonymous – an organisation to help people who have an addiction to alcohol
- a buddy** *n US*
a friend
- a deadline** *n*
a time at which something must finish or end
- to pull over** *phr vb*
if the police "pull you over", they tell you to stop driving so they can talk to you
- to lose track** *exp*
if you "lose track" of something, you don't know what is happening to it any longer
- to give in** *phr vb*
to surrender; to stop fighting; to accept that you have lost
- I got to know** *exp informal*
I have got to know
- to foresee** *vb*
to predict
- a wallet** *n*
an object men use to carry their money / credit cards, etc.
- corny** *adj*
if you describe something as "corny", you think it is a bit ridiculous because it is sentimental in a false and over-emotional way

One of the world's most famous children's books.

Alice in

ALICE IN WONDERLAND



"It would be so nice if something made sense for a change."

ALICE IN WONDERLAND WAS WRITTEN MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. BUT IT'S STILL AS POPULAR TODAY AS IT WAS IN VICTORIAN TIMES.

The story starts with Alice sitting on a **riverbank** with her sister. Suddenly, Alice sees a White Rabbit. He's wearing a coat and carrying a watch. He runs past. Alice follows the rabbit down a hole and falls very slowly into a fantasy world of adventure, **peculiar** creatures and absolute nonsense. There's a drink that makes her **shrink**, a cake that makes her grow, a talking cat, a cook who throws her baby in the air, and a queen who hates white roses.

On a very basic level, *Alice in Wonderland* is a fascinating children's book. But there's a more complex side to it. Alice is the means through which Carroll criticises and **compliments** Victorian society, explains Morton N. Cohen in his biography *Lewis Carroll*. He explains how children recognise many of the situations as ones that they have had to deal with. And that "these painful and damaging experiences are the price children pay in all societies in all times when passing through the dark corridors of their young lives."

Here are some of the characters from the story.



Alice

Alice is the main character in the book. Carroll described her as loving, courteous, trustful and above all curious – "wildly curious, and with the eager enjoyment of life that comes only in the happy hours of childhood, when all is new and fair, and when **sin** and **sorrow** are but names – empty words signifying nothing!"



Queen of Hearts

The Queen of Hearts is a **foul-tempered** monarch. Carroll himself described her as "a blind **fury**". Her most famous line is "Off with her head!", which she repeats a lot. One of the Queen's hobbies is an unusual game of **croquet** in which the balls are live **hedgehogs** and the **mallets** are flamingos.



Cheshire Cat

The Cheshire Cat first appears in the kitchen with the Duchess, the Cook and the Baby. It has an unusual **grin**, as well as the ability to become invisible. The Cheshire Cat is one of the few animals who apparently **has** some **sympathy** for Alice. He guides her on to the next step of her journey (to the Mad Tea-Party) and is the subject of what may be *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland's* most **quoted** line, "Well! I've often seen a cat without a grin,"

thought Alice; 'but a grin without a cat! It's the most curious thing I ever saw in all my life!"



Cook

The Cook serves in the Duchess's kitchen. She throws things (mostly **kitchen utensils**) at the Duchess and the Baby, and she cooks with a lot of pepper, which causes the Baby and the Duchess to sneeze.



Duchess

When Alice first meets the Duchess, she's sitting in the kitchen with the Cook and the Cheshire Cat, and she's holding the Baby (who later **turns into** a pig). The Duchess shakes the Baby and tosses it up into the air, eventually throwing it at Alice.



King of Hearts

The King of Hearts is the queen's husband. He is not as **bossy** as his wife, but he has a form of logic that at first confuses Alice, then irritates her.



Knave of Hearts

The Knave (or Jack) of Hearts is arrested and **put on trial** for stealing the Queen's **tarts**.

Wonderland



IT'S THE HATS' FAULT!

OFF WITH HER HEAD!

- GLOSSARY**
- a riverbank** *n*
the area of land next to a river
 - peculiar** *adj*
strange/unusual
 - to shrink** *vb*
if something "shrinks" it becomes smaller
 - to compliment** *vb*
if someone "compliments" you, they say something good about you
 - a sin** *n*
a crime against god/society
 - sorrow** *n*
extreme sadness
 - foul-tempered** *adj*
if someone is "foul-tempered", they get angry quickly and often
 - fury** *n*
extreme anger
 - croquet** *n*
an outdoor game in which the players hit wooden balls through hoops by using mallets (see entry below)
 - a hedgehog** *n*
a small brown animal with sharp spikes on its back
 - a mallet** *n*
a wooden pole with a thick piece of wood at the end for hitting balls
 - a grin** *n*
a broad/wide smile
 - to have sympathy for** *exp*
if you "have sympathy for" someone, you appreciate/understand their situation and/or feel sorry for them
 - to quote** *vb*
to repeat words/sentences from a book/play/poem, etc.
 - kitchen utensils** *n*
things that are used in a kitchen to cook/clean, etc.
 - to turn into** *exp*
to become
 - bossy** *adj*
if someone is "bossy", they give orders and tell others what to do
 - to put on trial** *exp*
if someone is "put on trial", there is a legal process to see if they are innocent or guilty
 - a tart** *n*
a type of shallow cake filled with sweet things such as fruit
 - a witness** *n*
a person who has seen a crime
 - a hare** *n*
a type of large rabbit
 - the breeding season** *n*
the time of the year when animals make babies
 - a waistcoat** *n*
clothing worn inside a jacket. It is like a jacket but with no arms
 - to propose to** *exp*
to ask someone to marry you
 - a suitor** *n*
a woman's "suitor" is the man who wants to marry her
 - to run off** *phr vb*
to escape by running away from a place
 - a reign of terror** *n*
a period of intimidation and/or killing/torture/terror, etc. by those in power

Book Extract

In this extract, the Queen appears. Alice isn't sure what to do.

Alice was rather doubtful whether she ought not to lie down on her face like the three gardeners, but she could not remember ever having heard of such a rule at processions; "and besides, what would be the use of a procession," thought she, "if people had all to lie down upon their faces, so that they couldn't see it?" So she stood still where she was, and waited.

When the procession came opposite to Alice, they all stopped and looked at her, and the Queen said severely "Who is this?" She said it to the Knave of Hearts, who only bowed and smiled in reply.

"Idiot!" said the Queen, tossing her head impatiently; and, turning to Alice, she went on, "What's your name, child?"

"My name is Alice, so please your Majesty," said Alice very politely; but she added, to herself, "Why, they're only a pack of cards, after all. I needn't be afraid of them!"

"And who are THESE?" said the Queen, pointing to the three gardeners who were lying round the rosetree; for, you see, as they were lying on their faces, and the pattern on their backs was the same as the rest of the pack, she could not tell whether they were gardeners, or soldiers, or courtiers, or three of her own children. "How should I know?" said Alice, surprised at her own courage.

"It's no business of MINE."



Mad Hatter
The Mad Hatter is one of the characters at the Mad Tea-Party. This is an endless tea time party in which time never progresses and tea never ends. The Mad Hatter wears a top hat and appears as a **witness** in the trial of the Knave of Hearts. In Carroll's time, hat makers regularly used mercury to treat their hats. Many believed that the mercury caused madness.



March Hare
The March Hare is the host of the Mad Tea-Party. He is very argumentative and challenges almost all of Alice's remarks. In England, March is the **breeding season** for hares, and they often act strangely during this time.



White Rabbit
White Rabbit is the first character that Alice meets in her dream wonderland. He has a white coat, a **waistcoat** and he carries a large gold watch. The White Rabbit is constantly worried about time. Many believe he is representative of a typical Victorian adult. ✪

Trivia
Tweedledum, Tweedledee, Humpty Dumpty and the Jabberwock are often thought to be characters in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. However, they actually appear in the sequel, *Through the Looking Glass*. Also, the Queen of Hearts is often mistaken for the Red Queen, who also appears in the sequel.

The book's full title is *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, but it's often shortened to *Alice in Wonderland*.

Alice in Wonderland (2010)
This fantasy-adventure film is directed by Tim Burton. It is an extension to the Lewis Carroll novels *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*. The film combines live action and animation. Mia Wasikowska plays the role of Alice, Johnny Depp is the Mad Hatter, and Helena Bonham Carter is the Red Queen. In the film, Alice is 19 and is attending a party at a Victorian estate. She is about to be **proposed to** by a rich **suitor**, but **runs off**, following a white rabbit into a hole. She ends up in Wonderland again. The White Rabbit claims to have come back for Alice because she's the only one who can kill the Jabberwock, the beast who guards the Red Queen's empire. Will Alice be able to end the Red Queen's **reign of terror**?



The Corset Queen!

She's famous for her numerous roles as the typical English lady. And she's popularly known as the "**Corset Queen**" or "Mrs Costume Drama". Helena Bonham Carter is one of Britain's most successful actresses.

For many, Bonham Carter has a special "English" look. And several directors seem to agree. Her first major role was in director James Ivory's adaptation of E.M. Forster's novel *A Room With a View* (1985). This was followed by a role in the **period piece** *Lady Jane Grey*. Later, she starred in more adaptations of classic novels such as E.M. Forster's *Maurice* (1987), which was her second film for James Ivory. Her last film with Merchant-Ivory, *Howards End* (1992), was a big success.



Since then, Bonham Carter has starred in a variety of roles. She surprised audiences with **performances** in films such as *The Wings of the Dove* (1997) and *Fight Club* (1999). However, despite this, many still associate her with her earlier roles. As she has said

herself, "No matter how many modern parts I do, people still refer to me as Mrs Costume Drama... I could play 5,000 drug addicts and I'd still be known as Mrs Corset Queen."

For many years, Bonham Carter worked with her partner, director Tim Burton. They met while filming *Planet of the Apes* (2001). They made a number of movies together, including Tim Burton's film adaptation of the musical, *Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street* (2007). For a while, they lived in **adjoining residences** in London, sharing a connecting hallway. They have two children (Billy Ray Burton and Nell Burton). They split up in 2014. ✪

Trivia

She lived with actor Kenneth Branagh between 1994 and 1999.

She is the great-granddaughter of British Liberal Party Prime Minister H.H. Asquith (prime minister from 1908-1916).

She speaks French fluently.

Her mother (Elena Propper de Callejon) is half-Spanish and half-French.

In May 2006, Bonham Carter launched her own fashion line, "The Pantaloonies" – a Victorian-style selection of clothing.

She's close friends with actor Johnny Depp.

Bonham Carter has received a number of critical awards and has been nominated for five **Golden Globes**, an Oscar and two **Emmys**.



ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER COSTUME DRAMA.

Helena Bonham Carter

Born 26th May 1966 in London, England. Some of her most famous films include *A Room with a View*, *Howards End*, *Planet of the Apes* and *Alice in Wonderland*.



Quotes

"I hate this image of me as a **prim Edwardian**. I want to shock everyone."

"I enjoy those small chats you have when people come up and talk to you about your work."

"I was like one of those **nauseatingly** nice children. I was very, very well-behaved and boring."

"It took me so many years to move out [of home]. I'm definitely a bit of a Peter Pan, **reluctant** to grow up. It all seemed really nice at home. Why change it? Part of me would prefer not to have any responsibility whatsoever."

"Multi-tasking? I can't do two things at once. I can't even do one thing at once."

"People have lots of **misconceptions** about me. My mum, who is half French and half Spanish, gets **outraged** when I'm called **quintessentially** English."

"I drink **booze**, I smoke, and I'm **hooked on** caffeine."

"Journalists are always calling my features Edwardian or Victorian, whatever that means. I am small, and people were smaller in those times. I'm **pale** and sickly-looking. I look fragile – like a doll. But sometimes I just wish I had less of a particular look, one that was more versatile."

GLOSSARY

- a corset** *n*
a hard/stiff piece of underwear worn by women to make them appear thinner
- a period piece** *n*
a film about a particular historical period
- a performance** *n*
if an actor gives a "performance", he/she acts in something
- adjoining residences** *n*
houses/apartments that are next to one another
- a Golden Globe** *n*
awards that are presented annually by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association for achievement in the entertainment industry
- an Emmy** *n*
an American television award
- prim** *adj*
someone who is "prim" is always correct, and they are easily shocked by rude things
- an Edwardian** *n*
someone/something from the period in Britain during the reign of King Edward VII (1901-10)
- nauseatingly** *adv*
horribly/terribly/annoyingly, etc. Literally, that causes nausea / a feeling of sickness
- reluctant** *adj*
if you are "reluctant" to do something, you don't really want to do it
- a misconception** *n*
a mistaken thought, idea, or notion; a misunderstanding
- outraged** *adj*
extremely angry about something
- quintessentially** *adv*
if A is "quintessentially" B, it is typical of B
- booze** *n inform*
alcohol
- to be hooked on** *exp*
to be addicted to
- pale** *adj*
with a very white face – sometimes because you feel sick

The creator of the Alice in Wonderland stories.

Lewis Carroll

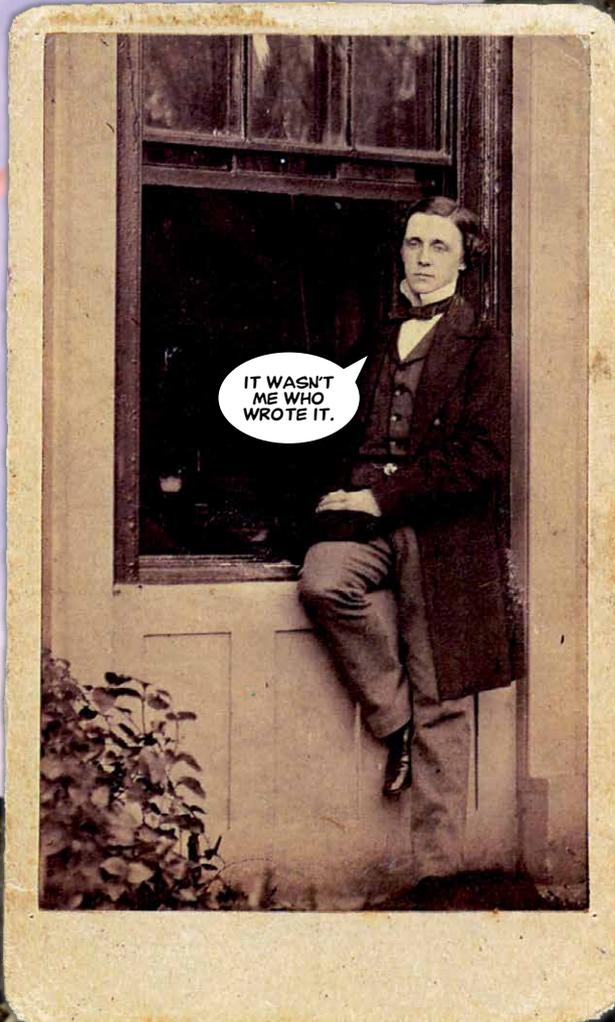
He was a famous mathematician. He was a **lecturer** at Oxford University. And he created the *Alice in Wonderland* series of books. Lewis Carroll (real name, Charles Dodgson) was a fascinating man.

Charles Dodgson was born in 1832. In 1846, he went to Rugby School. After finishing school, he went to Oxford University. He graduated in mathematics in 1854, and began to work as a maths **don** at the university a year later. Whilst working there, he wrote and published several short stories and novels, as well as various works on mathematics. But Dodgson is most famous for his *Alice in Wonderland* books.

The main character in the books, Alice, was based on a real girl, Alice Pleasance Liddell. Alice Liddell was the daughter of the **dean** of Christ Church College (Henry George Liddell) where Dodgson worked. On 4th July 1862, Dodgson took Alice (aged 10) and her two sisters (Lorina Charlotte, 13, and Edith Mary, 8), and the Reverend Robinson Duckworth on a boat trip up the River Thames. During the journey, Dodgson passed the time by telling the children a **nonsense tale**. He later wrote down the story, calling it *Alice's Adventures Underground*. When he finished the book in 1863, his friends and family **urged** him to publish it.

The book was renamed *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and published in July 1865. It was immediately **withdrawn from circulation** because of poor print quality. A corrected edition was published in November. It was a big success. In fact, Queen Victoria enjoyed *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* so much that she asked Dodgson for more of his work. In response, Dodgson sent her his most recent mathematics book.

Interestingly, Dodgson had mixed feelings about his fame as an author of children's stories. He preferred to think of himself as a man of science and mathematics who also happened to write nonsense. Dodgson never publicly acknowledged that he was also Lewis Carroll, and he seldom signed his books, and never gave away his portrait. Dodgson died of bronchitis on 14th January 1898. He is buried in Mount Cemetery, Guildford, Surrey, near the home he bought for his family. 🍀



Lewis Carroll
Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, **penname** Lewis Carroll. Born 27th January 1832. Died 14th January 1898 (aged 65). Author, mathematician and photographer. Famous works include *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*.



Trivia

Dodgson developed an early version of the word game that is now known as Scrabble.

In 1856, Dodgson took up the new art form of photography. He soon became a well-known photographer. He created more than 3,000 images, but only 1,000 have survived time and deliberate destruction.

Many have questioned his friendship with young girls. Some say it was a result of his complete lack of interest in the adult world. Others say he was interested in adult women – both married and single – and that he had several scandalous relationships (by standards of the time). As a result, and in order to **deflect criticism**, it was his family who gave the false impression of a man who only liked the company of young children. At the time, this wasn't seen as anything particularly unusual.

GLOSSARY

- a lecturer** *n*
a teacher at a university or college
- a don** *n*
a teacher at Oxford or Cambridge University in England
- a dean** *n*
an important administrator at a university or college
- nonsense** *adj*
text or speech that doesn't make sense
- a tale** *n*
a story
- to urge** *vb*
if you "urge" someone to do something, you persuade them strongly to do it
- to withdraw from circulation** *exp*
if a book is "withdrawn from circulation", it is taken out of the shops
- a penname** *n*
an author's invented name
- to deflect criticism** *exp*
if you "deflect" criticism, you do things to neutralise criticism, often by creating a distraction and making people focus on that

One of England's most spectacular cities. By James Queralt

Oxford

IT'S ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ENGLISH CITIES IN THE WORLD, AND IT'S GOT SOME OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, PLUS LOTS, LOTS MORE.

First stop on your tour of Oxford has to be the Ashmolean Museum. The museum is the oldest public museum in Britain. Part of it was built in 1678–1683 to **house** the **cabinet of curiosities** Elias Ashmole gave Oxford University in 1677. The collection now includes thousands of interesting things, including works by French artists such as Monet, Cezanne and Renoir, and ancient Egyptian mummies. It also has the Alfred Jewel **dating from** the time of King Alfred (849–

899), with a reference to Alfred **carved** on it.

One of the most photographed buildings in Oxford is the Bodleian Library. The Library is not open to the public but part of the building, the Divinity School (built 1427–83), can be visited. Both the Library and the Divinity School have been used as film locations in Harry Potter movies. It's the main research library of the University of Oxford, and it's one of the oldest libraries in Europe. In the UK, it's second in size only to the British Library. It's known to



Bodleian Library

Oxford scholars as "Bodley" or simply "the Bod".

The university colleges are a **must-see**. Christ Church College is the largest and grandest. It has the largest **quadrangle** in the city, and an 800-year-old **chapel**, which is also Oxford's Cathedral. Its **dining hall** is the inspiration for Hogwarts School's dining hall in the Harry Potter films. Magdalen (pronounced "maudlin") College is where the world-famous author CS Lewis taught. It was founded

in 1458 and has some beautiful **cloisters** and **grounds**. Oscar Wilde and PG Wodehouse were among its many famous students.

Another great museum to visit is the Pitt Rivers Museum. Pitt Rivers was a Victorian traveller who went around the world collecting things. In 1882, he donated around 18,000 objects to Oxford University on the condition that the authorities kept them in a museum which was **named after** him. The Pitt Rivers Museum opened two years later; and since then the collection has continued to grow. There are now over 1,000,000 objects, including costumes from all corners of the world and a little **witch** in a **sealed** bottle.



Pitt Rivers

Fancy a bit of sport? Why not try some **punting**. You can rent **punts** at Magdalen Bridge on the River Cherwell, or Folly Bridge on the Thames. **Drift along** the water and have a leisurely picnic.



Elias Ashmole

Ashmolean Museum





For a **spot of** walking, go to the University of Oxford Botanic Garden. This fascinating garden dates back to 1621 when Henry Danvers (the 1st Earl of Danby) contributed £5,000 to set up a garden for “the glorification of the works of God and for the furtherance



of learning.” It was originally established for the cultivation and study of medicinal plants, but today, it has over 7,000 specimens of all types of plants. The Oxford Botanical Garden has three sections: the Walled Garden (**surrounded by** the original seventeenth century stonework and home to the Garden’s oldest tree, an English yew); the Glasshouses (where plants are protected from the extremes of British weather); and the area outside the walled area between the Walled Garden and the River Cherwell.

Visiting Oxford during the summer? Then you might like to take a look around some of Oxford’s beautiful parks, two of which are very close to the city-centre: Christ Church Meadow and University Parks. Christ Church Meadow is a traditional place for both students and inhabitants of Oxford to relax on a sunny day. Its wide fields **stretch** from Merton College right down to the Thames. It’s a perfect spot for enjoying a picnic on the grass, or **taking a stroll** along the **tow-path**, or the “Isis”, which is the **stretch of** the river running through the city. The University Parks (“Uni Parks”) can be found at the top of St Giles. This is an equally popular place to relax and enjoy the sun. Unlike Christ Church Meadow, you can’t get to the river from the park, but “Uni Parks” offers far more in the way of plant life, with beautiful gardens and many rare and exotic flowers. The University Parks also has large sports fields, which are used for various team sports.

If you’re feeling hungry or thirsty, there are lots of great places to visit in Oxford. The covered market in the centre of the city has traditional **pasties** and sandwiches of every kind, plus you can pick up some cheese, fruit and olives for a picnic by the river. You can also find Japanese,



Mongolian, Malaysian and Indian food, along with great things to eat in traditional pubs, organic cafés, and French bakeries.

Incidentally, there are many famous pubs in Oxford. These include the White Horse (52 Broad Street), which appears in several *Inspector Morse* TV episodes, and the Eagle and Child (49 St Giles), which was where the writers JRR Tolkien and CS Lewis often drank.

For a bit of culture, there are Sunday-morning Coffee Concert recitals at The Holywell Music Room, and shows at the large concert hall on George Street. The Oxford Playhouse puts on performances of plays, while the open-air theatre at the recently opened Oxford Castle is the place for Shakespeare plays.

Finally, you can’t visit England without enjoying a relaxing mid-afternoon **tea**. Try the Queen’s Lane Coffee House, the Mitre, the Grand Café, or Café Loco (with **stunning** views of Christ Church College). But for the full traditional **high tea** experience, you should visit The Randolph. Relax in comfortable armchairs in the sitting room as waiters bring **trays** with sandwiches, pastries and scones with cream and jam.

See you there! ☺

Famous Oxonians

Many Oxonians (ex-Oxford University students) have become famous. In fact, among the many famous Oxonians there are prime ministers, writers, international leaders, Nobel Prize winners, kings and Olympic medal winners. Here are just a few of the many famous Oxonians.



King Abdullah of Jordan (king)

Rowan Atkinson (comedian)

WH Auden (poet)

Clement Attlee (UK Prime Minister, 1945-1951)

Benazir Bhutto (Prime Minister of Pakistan, 1988-90 & 1993-96)

Tony Blair (UK Prime Minister, 1997-2007)

David Cameron (leader of the Conservative Party)

Bill Clinton (President of the United States, 1992-2000)



TS Eliot (poet)

Indira Gandhi (Prime Minister of India, 1966-77 & 1980-84)

Hugh Grant (actor)

Graham Greene (author)

Bob Hawke (Prime Minister of Australia, 1983-91)



TE Lawrence – Lawrence of Arabia

(adventurer and author)

John Le Carre (author)

CS Lewis (writer)

Ken Loach (film-maker)

Rupert Murdoch (director of News International)

VS Naipaul (author)



Crown Prince Naruhito of Japan (prince)

Philip Pullman (author)

Dr Manmohan Singh (Prime Minister of India, 2004-)

Baroness (Margaret) Thatcher (UK Prime Minister, 1979-90)

JRR Tolkien (author)

Lewis Carroll (Charles Dodgson – author)

Oscar Wilde (playwright, poet and author)



GLOSSARY

- to house** *vb*
if objects are “housed” in a museum/building, etc., they are kept there
- a cabinet of curiosities** *n*
a large collection of unusual objects. Also known as a “wonder-room”
- to date from** *exp*
if an object “dates from” a particular period or date, it was created in that period or on that date
- to carve** *vb*
to put writing/images onto an object by cutting the object with a knife, etc.
- a must-see** *n*
something you really should/must see/visit, etc.
- a quadrangle** *n*
a rectangular area with buildings on all four sides
- a chapel** *n*
a small church in a college/airport/hospital, etc.
- a dining hall** *n*
a large room with a long table where many people can eat
- cloisters** *n*
a covered area that goes along the walls of buildings (often in a quadrangle)
- grounds** *n*
the area of land around a building/university/school, etc.
- to name after** *phr vb*
to give the same name as
- a witch** *n*
a woman with evil magical powers
- sealed** *adj*
if a container is “sealed”, it is closed hermetically and no air can enter
- punting** *n*
travelling on a punt (see entry below) on a river
- a punt** *n*
a long boat with a flat bottom. You move the boat by standing at one end and pushing a long pole against the bottom of the river
- to drift along** *phr vb*
if you “drift along” in a boat on a river, you let the current move the boat
- a spot of** *exp*
a bit of
- surrounded by** *exp*
if A is “surrounded” by B, B is all around A
- to stretch** *vb*
if something “stretches” from A to B, it goes from A to B
- to take a stroll** *exp*
to walk casually and with no particular objective
- a tow-path** *n*
a road next to a canal
- a stretch of** *exp*
an area of
- a pasty / pasties** *n*
a type of food that is a pie filled with meat/fish/vegetables, etc.
- tea** *n*
if you have “tea”, you have food and drink (often a cup of tea) in the afternoon
- stunning** *adj*
very beautiful or spectacular
- high tea** *n*
similar to “tea” (see above) but in the late afternoon and often instead of having dinner
- a tray** *n*
a thin, flat board or plate for carrying food/drinks, etc.

Whale Hunting!

To kill or not to kill – that is the question for a number of countries. By Sam Gordon

1 Pre-reading

Answer these questions.

1. What do you think the arguments in favour of whale hunting are? And those against it?
2. Why do you think some countries/people are against whale hunting?
3. Why do you think some countries/people are in favour of whale hunting?

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. What do these numbers/dates, etc. refer to?

1. 30,000
2. 1946
3. 1986
4. 1%
5. 1992
6. 1,000
7. 2001
8. 12

4 Language focus Verbs & Prepositions

Look at this extract from the article, "...the IWC voted for a temporary ban on whaling." The writer has used a verb + preposition ("voted for"). Complete these sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. They accused him _____ stealing the computer.
2. She asked us _____ more money.
3. They blamed us _____ the late delivery.
4. He borrowed the money _____ us.
5. I can't concentrate _____ this work.

5 Discussion

1. What do you think of whale hunting?
2. What do you think of hunting in general?
3. Is any form of hunting a controversial issue in your country? Which one? Why?

What's the most controversial issue in your country? **Whaling** is one topic that's been dividing nations for many years now.

Whaling was once a major industry worldwide. And by the 1940s, more than 30,000 whales were being caught every year. Oil from whales lit the lamps of major cities in the US and Europe, and whale oil was used to manufacture soaps, **varnish**, cosmetics, paint and even the **glaze** on photographs. In order to oversee the development of the global whaling industry, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) was formed in 1946.

However, in 1986, the IWC voted for a temporary **ban** on whaling. The biggest concern was the **huge decline** in whale populations across the planet. Indeed many people say that the global **moratorium** came too late and that commercial whaling has already **driven** many species **to the brink of extinction**. According to Greenpeace, blue whales (the largest animal on the planet) are at less than 1% of their original abundance in the Antarctic. Sei Whales and Fin Whales are also listed as "endangered species" while Sperm Whales are classified as "vulnerable".

But there are many other good reasons to oppose whaling. Whales are extremely intelligent mammals. They have social networks very similar to those of humans, and scientists have recently discovered that whales have brain cells only previously found in humans and great apes. On top of that, whaling is also a **notoriously** cruel industry. Whales are often caught using explosive **harpoons** that puncture their skin and then explode inside their bodies. In some cases, when the harpoon doesn't hit its target properly, whales can take minutes or sometimes hours to die.

Despite this, some countries continue to hunt whales. In 1992, Norway declared itself exempt from the ban. And currently Japan hunts more than 1,000 whales a year – all of them part of a supposed "scientific research" programme run by the Japanese Institute of Cetacean Research. Many people argue that this "research" is nothing more than a **front** for commercial whaling (the meat that is left over after samples are taken is sold as a **delicacy**). The situation was not helped in 2001, when Maseyuku Komatsu from the Japanese Fisheries Agency described Minke Whales as the "**cockroaches** of the sea" in an interview on Australian television.

Many ecological groups have tried to **sabotage** the hunts. In 2005 and 2006, Greenpeace sent boats to interfere with the **whaling fleet** in the Antarctic. In some cases, protests have turned violent. Just recently, the *Ady Gil* (a ship belonging to the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society) was **rammed** by a whaling ship. The *Ady Gil* later sank. At present, the world is fairly divided on the issue with Iceland, Japan and Norway on the pro-whaling side, and the US, Australia, New Zealand and the EU on the anti-whaling side. Asked recently how difficult his job was on a scale of one-to-ten, Cristian Maquieira, the chairman of the IWC, said "about a twelve"! ✨



GLOSSARY

- whaling** *n*
finding and killing whales
- varnish** *n*
an oily liquid that is painted onto wood, etc. to give it a hard, shiny surface
- glaze** *n*
a thin layer of liquid that is put on a photo to make it and shiny
- a ban** *n*
a prohibition
- a huge decline** *exp*
a big decrease in numbers
- a moratorium** *n*
if there is a "moratorium" on an activity, that activity is stopped for a period of time, usually as a result of an agreement
- to drive something to extinction** *exp*
if an activity "drives a species to extinction", that activity kills all the members of that species
- to the brink of** *exp*
to the edge of; almost
- notoriously** *adv*
famously, but for something bad
- a harpoon** *n*
a weapon like a spear (a long stick with a sharp point) that has a rope attached to it
- a front** *n*
if an activity is a "front", it is hiding another activity (often an illegal one)
- a delicacy** *n*
a rare or expensive food
- a cockroach** *n*
a large brown insect that is found in warm places or near food
- to sabotage** *vb*
if someone tries to "sabotage" an activity, they do things to try to stop that activity
- a whaling fleet** *n*
a group of boats that are used for hunting whales
- to ram** *vb*
if boat A "rams" boat B, boat A drives into boat B

Let's be



friends

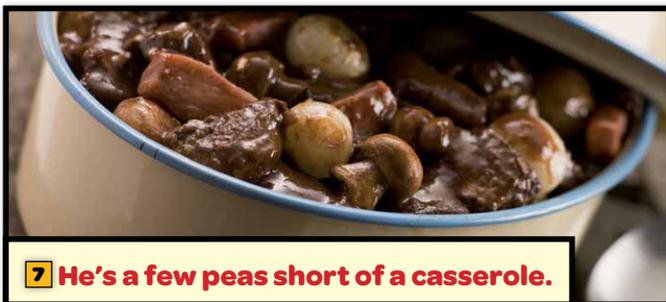
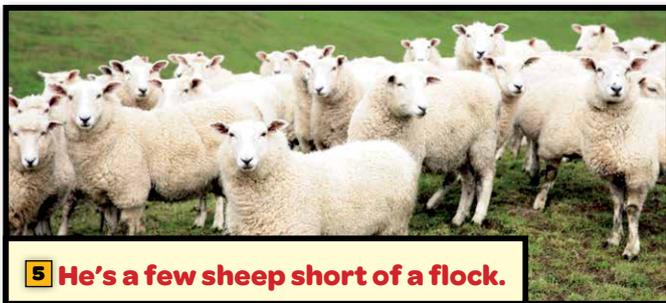
(if we aren't already!)



Stupid People

This month we're looking at a colloquial way of describing people who are somewhat lacking in intelligence (i.e. they're a bit stupid). Here's an example, "He's a few sheep short of a flock." In this example, the person ("he") is compared to a complete set ("a flock of sheep"). However, the set is not complete (not all the sheep are there – they're a few short), and neither is the person (he's a bit stupid). The idea is that there's something missing from both the set and the person. Here are some more examples.

Warning!
Hot English does not recommend using any of these expressions. However, they are useful to understand as they are used fairly commonly by some people in a colloquial context.



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QUIRKY NEWS & CORNY CRIMINALS

quirky news

Facebook Fury

Man interrupts wedding for unusual reason.

It was the perfect wedding and everything seemed to be **going smoothly**. "You may now kiss the **bride**," said the **priest** just after marrying Stephen Barking and Tracy Marston. But at that point, the **groom** interrupted the proceedings. "Wait!" he exclaimed as he **pulled out** his iPhone and started **updating** his Facebook account. Seconds later, he sent the following message via his Twitter account, "Standing at the altar with Tracy where just a second ago she became my wife! Gotta go. Time to kiss my bride." Then, he handed his phone to his new wife so she could update her Facebook status from "in a relationship" to "married". Now, a clip of the **stunt** has been **posted** on YouTube, where it has become an internet hit. "I have a lot of family scattered around the

country," Stephen explained, "and we all use Facebook a lot to **keep in touch**. So, when Tracy and I were **engaged**, most of my family found out via Facebook." Whatever next? ☘

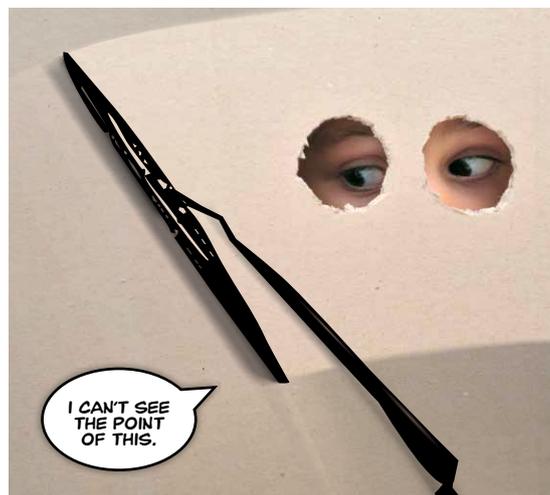


Corny Criminals

Silly Driver

World's most ridiculous driver arrested.

"My **windscreen** was broken and I didn't have time to fix it, so I covered it with a bit of **cardboard** and drove with my head out of the side window," said lorry driver Nigel Norton



after he was **pulled over** by police for driving a dangerous vehicle. "When it was cold, I **peered through tiny** holes in the cardboard," Norton, 58, added.

Traffic officers ordered Norton to stop after **spotting** him on the M1 motorway. "We saw a lorry with a piece of cardboard covering the windscreen, and he had his head out of the side window," a police spokesman said. "When we stopped him, his face was purple from the cold." Norton told officers he'd been in an accident several days earlier, but didn't have time to repair the windscreen properly because of his **tight delivery schedule**. He admitted that he had driven with the cardboard windscreen for an incredible 500 kilometres. "I'd drive with my head out of the window until my neck got too **numb**. Then, I'd drive by looking through the little holes in the cardboard." Police **escorted** the truck to a nearby service station, and ordered Norton to repair his vehicle before allowing him back on the road. ☘

Riddles

CAN YOU SOLVE THESE?



- 1 What breaks when you say it?
- 2 I began with T. I have "t" in the middle, and I end in "t". What am I?
- 3 What goes around the world but stays in a corner? ☘

GLOSSARY

- to go smoothly** *exp*
if things "go smoothly" they go well
- a bride** *n*
a woman who is getting married at a wedding ceremony
- a priest** *n*
an official member of a religious order who has special responsibilities and who often conducts services
- a groom** *n*
a man who is getting married at a wedding ceremony
- to pull out** *phr vb*
to take from a pocket/bag, etc.
- to update** *vb*
to add the latest information to a file/website, etc.
- a stunt** *n*
an act that is designed to attract attention
- to post** *vb*
if you "post" something online, you put it on a website, etc.
- to keep in touch** *exp*
if you "keep in touch" with someone, you maintain contact with them and communicate with them
- engaged** *adj*
if you are "engaged" to someone, you are going to marry that person
- a windscreen** *n*
the large area of glass at the front of a car. You look out of the "windscreen" while you are driving
- cardboard** *n*
thick, hard paper
- to pull over** *phr vb*
if the police "pull you over", they tell you to stop driving so they can ask you questions
- to peer through something** *exp*
if you "peer through" something such as a hole in a piece of cardboard, you look through that hole, but with difficulty
- tiny** *adj*
very, very small
- to spot** *vb*
to see/notice
- a tight schedule** *exp*
a "schedule" is a plan of the things you have to do and the times you have to do them. If it is "tight", there is very little time between each event
- a delivery** *n*
if you make a "delivery", you take a package/parcel/box, etc. to a place
- numb** *adj*
if a part of your body is "numb", you can't feel it – often because it is so cold
- to escort** *vb*
if you "escort" someone to a place, you go with them to that place

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

HERE'S ANOTHER CLASSIC BUT SIMPLE DISH FROM OUR RESIDENT FRENCH COOKS, TIPHAINÉ AND PAULINE.

Classic Tomato Spaghetti



THIS PASTA SAUCE IS SIMPLE AND DELICIOUS.

Ingredients

- 2 cloves of garlic
- 200g spaghetti
- 1 fresh red chilli (optional)
- Olive oil
- A bunch of fresh basil
- 1 x 400g tin of chopped tomatoes
- Salt and pepper
- 50g Parmesan cheese



Preparation

Start boiling the water for the spaghetti. Meanwhile, **peel** and finely **slice** the garlic. Finely slice the chilli. **Chop** the basil **stalks**. Put some olive oil in a frying pan. Add the garlic, chilli and basil stalks. When the garlic begins to brown, add the basil leaves and tinned tomatoes. Turn the heat up high and **stir** for a minute. Season with salt and pepper. Drain the spaghetti, then add it to the frying pan with the sauce in it and stir well. Taste and add more salt and pepper if you want. **Grate** some Parmesan and **sprinkle** over the top. Buon appetito! (as they say in Italian) ☺

GLOSSARY

- to peel** *vb*
if you "peel" food, you remove the skin
- to slice** *vb*
to cut into thin pieces
- to chop** *vb*
to cut into small pieces
- a stalk** *n*
the thin part of a flower/fruit/leaf, etc. that joins it to the plant or tree
- to stir** *vb*
if you "stir" a liquid, you move it around in order to mix it
- to grate** *vb*
if you "grate" food, you rub it over a metal tool to cut the food into small pieces
- to sprinkle** *vb*
if you "sprinkle" cheese on food, you put an amount of cheese over the top of the food



Social Splash: Catching Up

Getting up-to-date with all the latest news.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

1 Pre-listening

Imagine you've just met a friend who you haven't seen for ten years. What are you going to talk about or ask? Choose from the ideas below. Think of questions to ask and things to say.

- jobs appearance competitions school
relationships family homes personality

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to two ex-school friends who've just met in the street. What do they say/ask? Are any of their questions/comments similar to the ones you thought of for the Pre-listening activity?

3 Listening II

Listen again and answer the questions.

1. How long is it since they left school?
2. What did Jan beat Emma at?
3. What did Jan win a school prize for?
4. What did Jan's mother leave Jan after she died?
5. What does Jan do for a living?
6. Where does Emma work?
7. Is Emma married?
8. When do they arrange to meet?

4 Language focus

Social English expressions

Look at this extract from the listening, "Anyway, it's been lovely to see you..."

The speaker has used the word "anyway" as a way of changing the topic, and as an attempt to terminate the conversation. Write five sentences that could be used to change a topic or terminate a conversation. Use "So / Oh / Right / Anyway / By the way", etc. Example: *Oh, I've just remembered. I've got an important meeting to go to. Sorry!*

5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you met an old friend? What did you talk about?
2. When was the last time you had a chat with someone you really didn't want to talk to? What did you talk about? How did you leave things with them?
3. What do you say when you want to get out of a conversation?

DICTIONARY OF SLANG

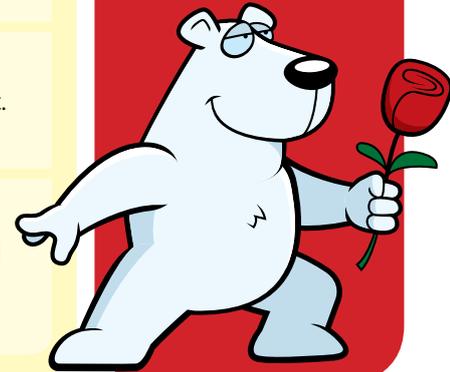
HERE WE'VE GOT SOME EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

CHAT-UP LINES / PICK-UP LINES

(US English)

LET'S SEE IF YOU GET LUCKY.

- 1 How was heaven when you left?
- 2 What's your favourite colour?
- 3 Excuse me, do you know how much a polar bear weighs? No! Me neither but it breaks the ice.
- 4 Are you from Tennessee? Because you're the only "ten I see".
- 5 Are your legs tired? Because you've been running through my mind all day. 🐻



Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
Your boss asks you to work all weekend for no extra pay. You respond ironically.	You are surely jesting with me.	You must be joking.	You're having a laugh.
A friend asks what you are doing. You tell her that you are just relaxing.	I am in a state of semi-repose.	I'm just relaxing.	I'm chillin'.
There's a set of keys on the table. You ask a friend to throw them over to you.	Please launch the keys in the air so that I may avail myself of them.	Could you throw the keys over here, please?	Chuck us the keys, would ya?
You are checking over some sales figures. You are pleased with the results.	I am most content.	I'm pleased.	I'm well chuffed.
You are examining a friend's car. It is very old.	Your vehicular mode of transport is in a state of decay.	It's a really old car.	It's clapped-out.
You are talking about a friend called Bob, who thinks he's really clever.	He is under the impression that he is of a superior mind.	He thinks he's clever.	He's a right old clever clogs.



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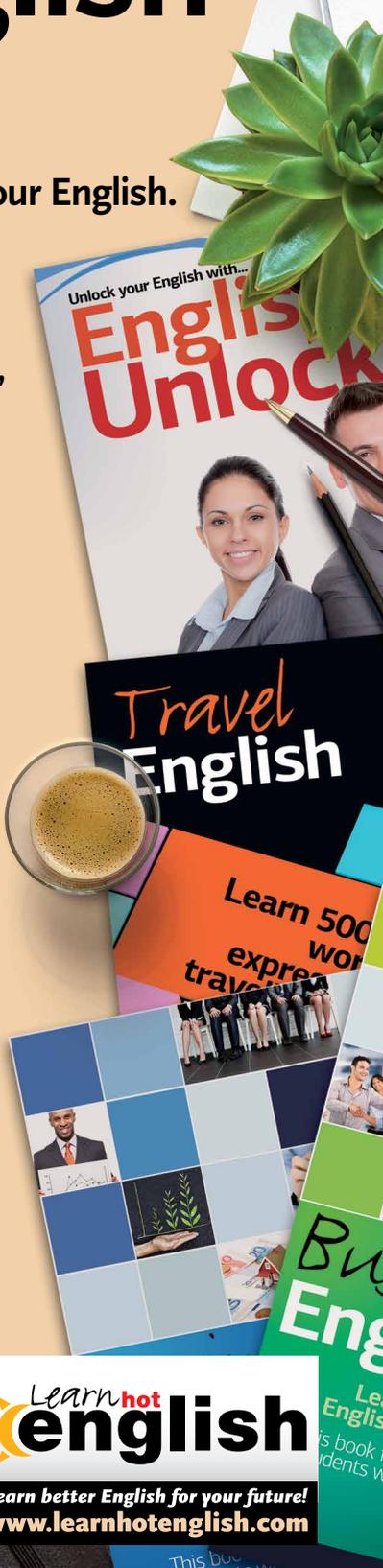
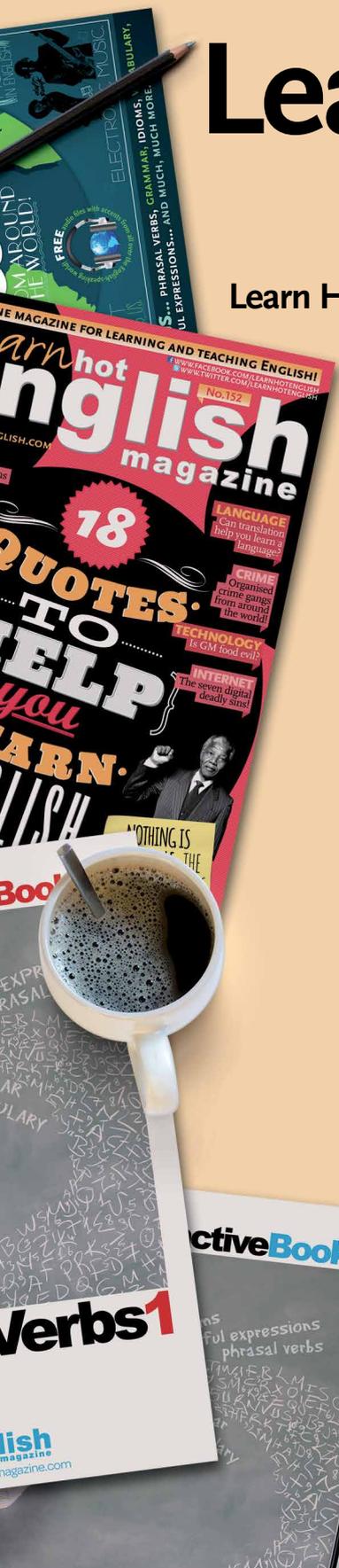
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ACCENT ALERT



Dutch English

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

Dutch in the world

They speak Dutch (which is a Germanic language) in Holland. The language is spoken as a native language by about 22 million people, and a further 5 million people speak it as a second language. Dutch is an official language in Holland, Belgium (where it is known as Flemish) and Suriname (a country in South America). Dutch is also the parent language of Afrikaans, which is spoken in many parts of South Africa.

Just to confuse you, "Pennsylvania Dutch" is a dialect of German that is spoken by the Amish population of Pennsylvania (USA). The language they speak is *not* Dutch!

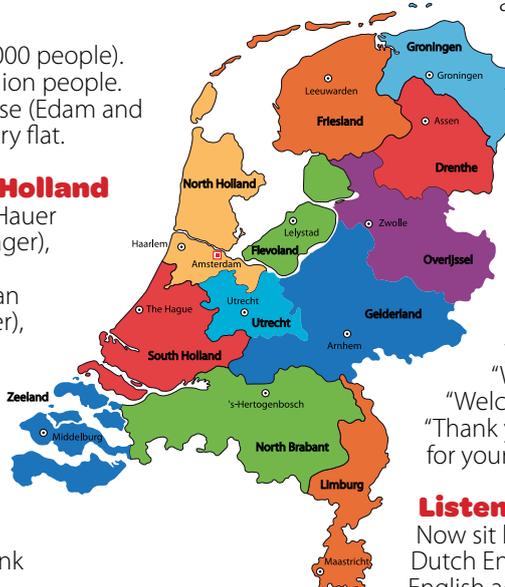
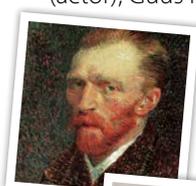
There have been many waves of Dutch immigrants in the US. In fact, New York City was once called New Amsterdam because it was originally settled by Dutch immigrants. There are several names for the versions of Dutch English in the US, including Jersey Dutch and Yankee Dutch.

Country information

Capital of Holland: Amsterdam (740,000 people).
Population of Holland: about 16.4 million people.
Holland is famous for its tulips, cheese (Edam and Gouda) and canals, and for being very flat.

Some famous people from Holland

Vincent Van Gogh (painter), Rutger Hauer (actor), Guus Hiddink (football manager), Dennis Bergkamp (footballer), Ruud van Nistelrooy (footballer), Marco van Basten (footballer), Rembrandt van Rijn (artist), Paul Verhoeven (director) and Anne Frank (writer).



Special features of Dutch English

Some Dutch speakers find the "th" sound difficult, and may say things such as "tank you" instead of "thank you", "de" instead of "the", and "dis" instead of "this".

Others may use the "f" sound instead of the "th" sound and say "fink" instead of "think".

They may also use the "sh" sound instead of the "s" sound. For example, they might say "fantashtic" instead of "fantastic" or "masshive" instead of "massive".

Some Dutch speakers also find the "v" sound hard to pronounce, and they may say things such as "television" instead of "television".

As with all languages, mother tongue syntax and expressions often influence the target language and may result in unusual expressions, such as the following:

"Put your mobiles out" instead of, "Turn off your mobile phones."

"Welcome in Amsterdam" instead of "Welcome to Amsterdam".

"Thank you for your reaction" instead of "Thank you for your reply."

Listen & Learn

Now sit back and listen to Ferdi (an authentic Dutch English speaker) telling us all about the Dutch English accent. ☆



THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME "WAY" IDIOMS.



A parting of the ways

A POINT AT WHICH TWO PEOPLE OR ORGANISATIONS SEPARATE.
"Petra and Bob had played in bands together for many years, but the parting of the ways came after a series of disagreements over the recording contract."



There's more than one way to skin a cat

THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBLE WAYS OF DOING SOMETHING.
"I like your idea, but we should explore other possibilities. There's more than one way to skin a cat."



Look the other way

IF YOU "LOOK THE OTHER WAY" WHILE SOMETHING BAD IS HAPPENING, YOU CHOOSE TO IGNORE THAT THING AND YOU DON'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT.
"They knew what we were doing, but rather than intervening, they chose to look the other way."



Pay your way

IF SOMEONE "PAYSTHEIRWAY", THEY PAY FOR ALL THE THINGS THEY HAVE OR USE.
"I've always paid my way in the world, and I've never had to borrow from anyone."



Cut both/two ways

IF SOMETHING "CUTS BOTH WAYS", IT HAS TWO DIFFERENT EFFECTS AT THE SAME TIME, USUALLY A GOOD EFFECT AND A BAD ONE.
"Censorship cuts both ways: it prevents fanatics from spreading hatred, but it also denies the general public access to certain information, preventing them from forming their own opinions on things."



Change/mend your ways

TO IMPROVE THE WAY IN WHICH YOU BEHAVE/ACT.
"If you want to carry on living here, you're going to have to change your ways."

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LISTENING



Street Sale

Selling techniques from the street.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 47

1 Pre-listening

Look at the names of objects below. Can you think of any alternative uses for them (apart from their common use)? Be as silly/creative/serious, etc. as you like.

a brick a shoe box a stone a chair

a brush a chess piece a lampshade

a saw a horse shoe an ear plug

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a street salesman. He manages to sell people a brick. How do you think he does it? Think. Then, listen to check your ideas.

3 Listening II

Listen again and answer these questions.

1. Where is the brick from?
2. How has he managed to get hold of the brick?
3. Why does he urge them to buy now?
4. What is the Deskman Document Deluxe?
5. How much does he want for the brick at first?
6. What has it got written on one side?
7. How can the brick help them in the office?
8. How much does he accept for the object in the end?

4 Language focus Linking clauses

Look at this extract from the listening, "You won't pay unless you've seen the merchandise."

The speaker has used the conjunction "unless". This word is often used to express the idea "except if...". Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. I won't go to the cinema with you unless you...
2. I'll go on the picnic tomorrow unless...
3. They won't agree to our terms unless we...
4. There will be trouble unless they...
5. We won't buy it unless you...

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever sold something to someone? What was it? How did you sell it?
2. Have you ever been persuaded to buy something by a salesperson? How did they do it?
3. What are your "tactics" for dealing with persistent salespeople?

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

The News

HERE ARE SOME TYPICAL PHRASAL VERBS THAT YOU CAN FIND IN NEWS ARTICLES. MORE NEXT MONTH.

Call up

IF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE "CALLED UP", THEY ARE ORDERED TO JOIN THE ARMY.



"Reserves were called up to make up for losses in the war."

Calm down

IF A SITUATION "CALMS DOWN", IT BECOMES QUIETER AND LESS TENSE.



"Things calmed down in the capital after the troops arrived."

Carry away

IF SOMEONE GETS "CARRIED AWAY", THEY BECOME VERY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT SOMETHING AND THEY MAY BEHAVE IN A SILLY WAY.



"During his speech, the politician got carried away and started promising wage rises and free houses for everyone."

Carry out

IF YOU CARRY OUT A TASK, YOU DO IT.



"So far, the government has failed to carry out all the changes they promised to implement."

Carve up

IF AN AREA IS "CARVED UP", IT IS DIVIDED INTO SMALLER AREAS.



"The victors carved up the region into a number of smaller states."

Cave in

IF SOMEONE "CAVES IN", THEY STOP DOING WHAT THEY ARE DOING OR SURRENDER, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE THEY ARE UNDER PRESSURE.



"The striking workers eventually caved in when they realised that management were not going to meet their demands."

Centre on

IF ATTENTION "CENTRES ON" SOMEONE, THAT PERSON IS THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION.



"Attention was centred on the actress and her next move."

Clamp down

IF THE GOVERNMENT "CLAMPS DOWN" ON AN ACTIVITY, THEY TAKE STRONG ACTION TO STOP OR CONTROL IT.



"The government have decided to clamp down on drug trafficking in the city centre."

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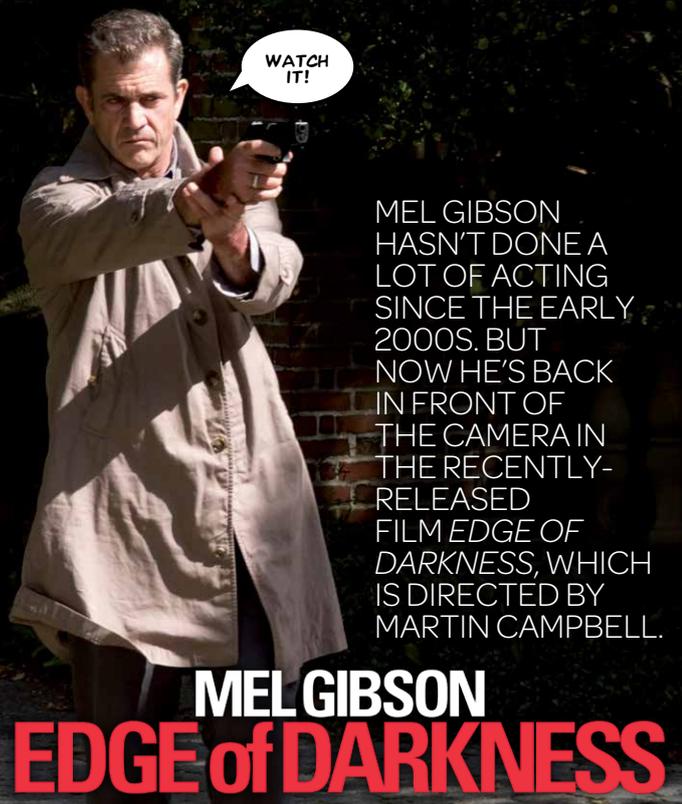
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Mel Gibson is back... as an actor.
By Christine Bohn.

EDGE OF DARKNESS
& ALICE IN WONDERLAND QUOTES



MEL GIBSON EDGE of DARKNESS

The film is based on a 1985 BBC British mini-series of the same name. The latest film version is directed by Martin Campbell and takes place in modern-day Boston. The main character is **homicide** detective Thomas Craven (played by Mel Gibson). One day, Craven's daughter, Emma, is killed by a **shotgun blast**. Craven is convinced that he was the intended **target** and decides to investigate. This leads him on a **trail of** political corruption, **conspiracy** and **cover-ups**. He also discovers that he didn't know his daughter as

well as he thought. And as he **delves deeper**, it becomes clear that she, too, had some secrets. *Edge of Darkness* is full of excitement, suspense and fast-paced action.

After winning two Oscars, 19 nominations

and 25 more notable awards, Gibson has surprised everyone with his latest film role. Gibson has directed films such as *Braveheart* (1995), *Passion of the Christ* (2004) and *Apocalypto* (2006), but his latest film is a good reminder of why he became famous in the first place. ✪

Exclusive Interview
We sent two of our top reporters, Christine Bohn and Alex Olya, to speak to Mel Gibson just the other day. Follow this link to read the transcript and listen to the MP3:
www.learnhotenglish.com/mel-gibson-interview

GLOSSARY

- homicide** *n*
murder. A "homicide detective" is a police officer who investigates murders/killings
- a shotgun** *n*
a gun that shoots many pellets (little pieces of metal) at the same time
- a blast** *n*
a big explosion
- a target** *n*
if someone is a "target", they are the person who others want to kill
- a trail of** *exp*
if there is a "trail of" X, there are many examples of X along a path/route that you are travelling along
- a conspiracy** *n*
a secret plan to do something illegal
- a cover-up** *n*
if there is a "cover-up", people try to hide a crime or mistake
- to delve deeper** *exp*
to investigate something in more detail



Alice in Wonderland



quotes

HERE ARE SOME QUOTES FROM THE ALICE IN WONDERLAND BOOKS.

"I can't explain myself, I'm afraid, sir, because I'm not myself you see." *Alice*

"If everybody **minded their own business**, the world would go around a great deal faster than it does." *The Duchess*

"If it had grown up, it would have made a dreadfully ugly child; but it makes rather a handsome pig, I think." *Alice*

"Tut, tut, child! Everything's got a moral, if only you can find it." *The Duchess*

"Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves." *The Duchess*

"Begin at the beginning and go on till you come to the end; then stop." *The King*

"**Sentence** first. **Verdict** afterwards." *The Queen*

"You're nothing but a pack of cards!" *Alice*

"A cat may look at a king. I've read that in some book, but I don't remember where." *Alice*

"Now, I give you fair warning, either you or your head must be off, and that in about half no time! Take your choice!" *The Queen*

"Read the directions and directly you will be directed in the right direction." *Doorknob*

"No wonder you're late. Why, this watch is exactly two days slow." *Mad Hatter*

"It was much pleasanter at home, when one wasn't always growing larger and smaller, and being ordered about by mice and rabbits." *Alice*

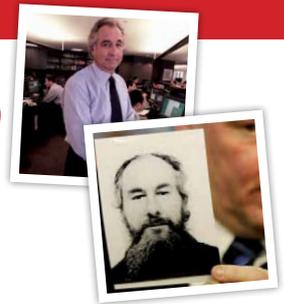


GLOSSARY

- to mind your own business** *exp*
if someone "minds their own business", they don't interfere in the lives of other people
- a sentence** *n*
the punishment that is given to someone at the end of a trial
- a verdict** *n*
"the verdict" is the legal decision taken at the end of a trial. It helps the judge decide on the sentence (see above)

Big lies

Some of the biggest liars in history.



1 Pre-reading

Read the expressions below. When was the last time you used them? What for? Who were you speaking to? Give details.

You look great!

No, it doesn't make you look fat.

I love it!

It really suits you.

Thank you so much.

It's just what I needed.

I've always wanted one of these.

It's just what I wanted.

How did you know it was my favourite colour?

2 Reading I

Read the article once. What two examples of big lies does the writer give?

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What two examples of white lies does the writer give?
2. How much did Madoff's scam cost investors?
3. How long has Madoff got to reflect on his big lie?
4. What did people initially think had happened to John Darwin?
5. What excuse did John Darwin give when he finally turned up?
6. What did the Darwins plan to do with the money?

4 Language focus

Expressions with "can't"

Look at this extract from the article, "...some people can't resist telling lies." The writer has used an expression with "can't". Complete the sentences below with your own ideas. Remember to add either a verb in the gerund, a noun, a noun phrase or a clause.

1. I can't resist...
2. I can't stand...
3. I can't abide...
4. I can't bear...
5. When I was younger, I couldn't stand...

5 Discussion

1. Have you heard any lies recently? What were they?
2. Have you ever caught anyone lying? How? What were they saying?
3. Can lying ever be justified? Why? When? Under what circumstances?

Everybody tells the occasional lie. And 90% of the time, they're fairly harmless. But some lies can be devastating. This is the first of a two-part series on lies, liars and lying.

Most of us have told a white lie – those **innocuous** lies that are told in order to be tactful or polite. For example, when your mother-in-law buys you a truly **hideous** jumper for Christmas, the best thing is to smile and say, "It's lovely!" And everyone knows that the answer to the question, "Do these trousers make me look fat?" is "No, of course not" – whether it's true or not.



But those are white lies. Little lies. Very different from big lies, which can **take over** the lives of the people who tell them, and very often have a serious effect on other people as well. The problem with big lies is that they're much more difficult to **keep up**. In the end, "the truth will **come out**", as the phrase goes. And when that happens, the liar will have to pay the price. And sometimes, the price can be very high indeed.

Take Bernard Madoff for example. His "big lie" has earned him a 150-year jail sentence, the maximum sentence in the United States. Considered by many to be the biggest fraudster of all time, Madoff operated a **Ponzi scheme** that finally cost investors \$18 billion. Of course these schemes always fail in the end, because when there are no real profits, the money will run out sooner or later. Madoff's **scam** was exposed by the **economic slump** of 2008, and now he's got plenty of time to reflect on the dangers of telling people "big lies".

But despite the risks, some people can't resist telling lies. And in many cases, **greed** is the motive. That was certainly the case with John and Anne Darwin, who told one of the most outrageous lies of recent times... and nearly **got away with it**. John Darwin was apparently killed in a tragic **canoeing** accident off the coast of Hartlepool in North England. An extensive search found the wreckage of his canoe but no John; and Anne Darwin's **tears** convinced everyone – including their own children – that she was a **grieving widow**. When Anne Darwin collected a life insurance payment of £150,000, most people felt it was the least she deserved.

But when John Darwin **turned up** five years later, claiming amnesia and was joyfully reunited with his wife, suspicions were raised. The couple's "big lie" finally came unstuck when a picture of them together in Panama in 2006 was discovered. It turned out that John Darwin had been hiding in their house the whole time. The Darwins were intending to use the insurance pay-off to buy a hotel in Panama. Ironically enough, they wanted to organise canoeing holidays! When Anne Darwin was finally charged in 2007, she reportedly said, "My sons will never **forgive** me." If those were her actual words, they were probably the truest ones she'd **uttered** in years.

More next month. ❖

GLOSSARY

innocuous *adj*
not harmful or dangerous

hideous *adj*
terrible/horrible

to take over *phr vb*
to dominate

to keep up *phr vb*
if you "keep up" a lie, you continue acting as if that lie is true

to come out *phr vb*
if the truth "comes out", it becomes known

a Ponzi scheme *n*
a type of pyramid scheme that involves using the money from new investors in order to pay dividends to old investors

a scam *n*
a trick to make money dishonestly

the economic slump *n*
a period of poor economic activity

greed *n*
the desire for more and more of something

to get away with something *exp*
to do something bad and not get caught

canoeing *n*
a sport that involves travelling in a small narrow boat by using a paddle (a short pole with a wide flat part at the end)

a tear *n*
an amount of liquid that comes out of your eyes when you're crying

grieving *adj*
someone who is "grieving" is in a state of sadness because of a recent death

a widow *n*
a woman whose husband has died

to turn up *phr vb*
to appear

to forgive *vb*
if you "forgive" someone, you stop being angry with them

to utter *vb*
if you "utter" something, you say it

In Construction

How long does it take to build a church? By Patrick Howarth

1 Pre-reading

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

1. The Empire State Building (New York City, US)
2. The CN Tower (Toronto, Canada)
3. Chartres Cathedral (Chartres, France)
4. St Paul's Cathedral (London, England)
5. St Patrick's Cathedral (New York City, US)
6. La Sagrada Familia (Barcelona, Spain)
7. St Peter's Basilica (Vatican City, Vatican State)
8. Notre Dame Cathedral (Paris, France)



2 Reading I

Why do you think La Sagrada Familia has taken so long to build? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

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

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 1882 | 5. 2 million |
| 2. 2026 | 6. 1883 |
| 3. 144 | 7. 1926 |
| 4. 21 years | 8. 18 |

4 Language focus The Future Perfect

Look at this extract from the article, "...by which time workers will have spent 144 years on the project." The writer has used a Future Perfect tense ("will have" + past participle). Transform these sentences to the Future Perfect. Use the words in brackets.

1. We will eat at 6. (by 7pm) = *We will have eaten by 7pm.*
2. They will finish at 8. (by 9pm)
3. She will send the e-mail at 12. (by 1pm)
4. He will take us to the airport at 2. (by 3pm)
5. They will leave in an hour. (by 11am)

5 Discussion

1. Have you visited any of the buildings mentioned on this page? What did you think of them?
2. Which buildings mentioned on this page would you like to visit? Why?
3. What's the most spectacular building in your country?

The Pyramids. The Parthenon. The Empire State Building. The CN Tower. They're all famous buildings. Some are in a state of decay or semi-decay (the first two), while others are still in use (the second two). But not many buildings which are tourist attractions are still being built. This is the case of Barcelona's most famous church, La Sagrada Familia.

La Sagrada Familia has been under construction since 1882. And, it isn't expected to be completed until 2026, by which time workers will have spent 144 years on the project. So, why is it taking so long? There are several reasons. For a start, building large churches is slow work. Chartres Cathedral in France took 65 years to build (between 1195 and 1260), St Paul's Cathedral in London took 33 years (from 1677 to 1710), and St Patrick's Cathedral in New York took 21 years (between 1858 and 1879, with a pause because of the American Civil War.) However, all three of these massive buildings took considerably less time than La Sagrada Familia has already taken.



Another reason for the slow progress is the cost. The church is a privately funded Roman Catholic Church. The sale of entry tickets purchased by tourists is the main source of finance. Although the church is visited by over 2 million people a year (making it one of the most popular attractions in Spain), the construction budget for 2009 was only €18 million. Not a lot of money with which to construct a large building.

A further reason is the complexity of the construction. La Sagrada Familia was designed by the great Catalan architect Antoni Gaudi, whose name is almost synonymous with Barcelona. However, Gaudi was not the original designer. He took over after the project was only a year old, and completely changed the original designs. Gaudi worked on it from 1883 until his death in 1926, devoting the last 15 years of his life almost exclusively to the project. He even lived in the crypt of the church for a few years, and he is buried there. One reason for trying to finish the work by 2026 is that this will be the centenary of Gaudi's death.

To further complicate matters, a number of architects have worked on the building since Gaudi's death. This has often been slow work as some of Gaudi's original plans and models of the building were destroyed in the Spanish Civil War. In addition, Gaudi constantly revised and changed his original plans and it isn't always clear how to reconstruct his ideas. Since the 1980s, computer-aided design has been used to speed up the work. For example, stones are now cut using a computer controlled milling machine, whereas in the 1900s they were cut by hand. This has helped things, but not enough.

Finally, it has to be remembered that La Sagrada Familia is a very large building. It has 18 towers, the tallest of which is 170 metres tall. There are three grand facades facing to the east, south and west. The interior is completely unique involving some of Gaudi's most idiosyncratic ideas. In other words, La Sagrada Familia is not an easy building to construct.

No one really knows if the church will be finished in time for the centenary of Gaudi's death, but for many the idea of watching an extraordinary masterpiece being built is part of the attraction. La Sagrada Familia is truly unique already, so why hurry to complete it? ❗

TEAMBUILDING  **TRACK 06** 

Creating the ideal team at work.

Manager: Well, good afternoon everyone. I'm glad you all got here safely. My name's Harry Perkins, the Head of Human Resources, and I'd like to welcome you to your teambuilding weekend away. Now, as you know, the aim of the weekend is for us to become an even more successful team. We're great already, of course, but we can be even greater. To help us achieve this aim we're going to spend the weekend working in teams. There will be a blue team and a red team and they will be competing against each other in the exciting teambuilding events I've organised for you. So, first, let me talk you through the programme for the weekend. Tonight you're eating out. Not at the Michelin 3 star French bistro down the road, however. No, I'm sending you out into the forest behind the hotel to find dinner for yourself. There are lots of mushrooms in the forest, but be careful as some of them are poisonous. And we don't want a repeat of last year's little incident in which a number of people had to go to hospital. Poor things missed all the rest of the fun on Saturday and Sunday! Then, tomorrow morning, you're swimming with sharks. Yes, it's going to be great...

Employee 1: Excuse me, Harry, did you say swimming with sharks? That's very dangerous, isn't it?

Manager: Well, yes, but it helps us build better teams. It's true that the Sales Director, Mr Tomkins, was attacked by the sharks last year. However, the problem wasn't the sharks - Mr Tomkins couldn't swim very fast. He didn't tell us before we threw him in. Anyway, where was I? Oh yes, so after swimming with sharks, you're playing "escape from the snake pit".

Employee 2: Did you say "snake pit"?

Manager: Yes, that's right. I'm putting each team in a big pit with six hungry anacondas. You'll have to work together to fight off the snakes while building an escape ladder using a set of Lego. It's a real team game.

Employee 1: Sharks! Snakes! This weekend doesn't sound at all safe.

Manager: Oh, nonsense. Anyway, on Saturday night you're climbing the mountain.

Employee 2: We're climbing a mountain at night. In the dark?

Manager: Yes, it's more like rock climbing

really but in the dark. Oh, and to make it more fun, you won't have any shoes.

Employee 1: What? This is crazy!

Employee 2: I'm not doing this. It's dangerous.

Employee 1: I'm going home.

Manager: Oh please don't go. I haven't told you about the piranhas yet, or the spiders. And there's the bungee jump of death too.

Employees: We're leaving.

Manager: I'll promote the winner to Sales Director. Please don't go. You'll never be a real team if you don't stay. What about the crocodile fighting? It's going to be a lot of fun. Honestly.

NEGOTIATION 1  **TRACK 08** 

Ben: So, I'd just like to summarise what it is we're looking for.

Jenny: Good idea.

Ben: Basically, we'd like our printing costs for the catalogues to come down by around 10%.

Jenny: Ah-huh.

Ben: The fact is, we have to cut costs.

Jenny: OK, so, let me get this straight, you want us to drop our prices for printing the catalogues by 10%?

Ben: Yes.

Jenny: Well, I can tell you right now that there's no way we could agree to that. In fact, we were thinking about asking for a price increase.

Ben: Well, I don't think there's much more to discuss here then.

Jenny: We can't go any lower than what we're already charging you. I mean, you're currently paying £33,000 for 55,000 shop catalogues, which is a good price. I'd love to help, but we can't possibly go any lower than that.

Ben: So, what you're saying is that you can't offer any kind of discount at all on the printing. Is that right?

Jenny: I'm afraid not. We simply can't.

Ben: Is that your final offer?

Jenny: Yes.

Ben: OK, then I don't really see any point in continuing this conversation as...
[fades out]

NEGOTIATION 2

Petra: So, with photocopying orders down in our stationery shops around the country, we need to cut costs.

Hugo: I can imagine.

Petra: So, we're looking for the elimination of the maintenance fee for photocopiers in all our shops around the country.

Hugo: OK, so, you'd like free servicing for the photocopiers?

Petra: Yes.

Hugo: So, instead of paying the \$7,000 per year you're currently paying for maintenance, parts and labour for the photocopiers you're leasing from us, you'd like to see that fee eliminated altogether.

Petra: Yes, I think you'd agree that we're a good client, and as you've seen, we have increased our orders of stationery and

office supplies.

Hugo: Yes, I know, but we already dropped our service rates last year. However, as you said, you are an important client, and I'd like to help. I could possibly offer you a 15% reduction in the maintenance fee, as well as a 5% discount on any stationery and office supplies, as long as you maintain the current volume of orders for at least the next 24 months.

Petra: Mmm... It wasn't exactly what we were hoping for, but it could be interesting. If you'd be willing to do that. I think I can get head office to at least look at it. Give me a couple of days, and I'll get back to you with our answer.

Hugo: OK, sounds good. So, what... *[fades out]*

THE WEDDING  **TRACK 09** 

Interesting conversations with wedding guests.

Julie: Hi, I'm Julie. What was your name?

Man 1: I'm Harold. Harold Trubshawe. You can call me Harry, if you like.

Julie: Lovely to meet you, Harry. So how do you know Joe and Sue?

Man 1: Who?

Julie: Joe and Sue. It's their wedding.

Man 1: Oh, you mean, Joseph and Susan.

Julie: Er, yes. So, how do you know them?

Man 1: Actually, I'm Susan's brother.

Julie: Oh, right. Well, erm, it's great to meet you.

Man 1: Have you got a boyfriend?

Julie: Gosh, what a funny question!

Man 1: Well, have you?

Julie: Well, no. Not at the moment.

Man 1: Oh, good. Can I get you a drink?

Julie: Erm, I'm OK thanks. Actually, I'm sorry but I must go and say "hello" to someone over there. He's a, you know, an old friend. And, erm, I haven't seen him for ages.

Man 1: OK. I'll wait here for you, shall I?

Julie: Er, yes, OK. Erm, see you later.

Julie: Hi, I'm Julie. What was your name?

Man 2: I'm Sam. Nice to meet you. So, how do you know Joe and Sue?

Julie: Actually, I work with Joe. I don't know anyone here unfortunately. It's always so hard making small talk at weddings. I'm not terribly good at it, I'm afraid.

Man 2: No, I don't really know many people either. So, erm, have you met anyone interesting?

Julie: Well, actually, I spoke to the funny little man over there. He was really strange.

Man 2: What do you mean "strange"?

Julie: Oh, peculiar, you know, odd. A bit creepy, actually.

Man 2: As a matter of fact, that's my brother Harold.

Julie: Oh, so you must be Sue's brother too.

Man 2: Yes, I am. And my brother's not strange.

Julie: No, quite. Look, erm, I'm terribly sorry but I've just seen a colleague from the office. I really should, you know, go over and say "hi". Sorry. Bye!

Man 2: What a rude woman!

Julie: Er, hello, I'm Julie. Are you enjoying the

AUDIO SCRIPTS

wedding?
Man 3: No, I'm not. I can't stand parties like this... having to talk to all these people I don't know.
Julie: Yes, it is difficult, isn't it? I just made the most terrible mistake.
Man 3: I'm not surprised. There are some very strange people here, if you ask me. Real weirdoes.
Julie: Yes. I spoke to this very strange man and then told a second man all about him. Well, the second man was the first man's brother.
Man 3: How embarrassing! Who are they?
Julie: Well, you see the funny little man standing by the bar. He's the first man. The second man is the guy talking to Sue. He's wearing a terrible brown suit.
Man 3: Those are Sam and Harold, my sons. Sue's my daughter. And that brown suit is my suit. It was a present from my wife. It cost a lot of money.
Julie: Oh no. Look, I'm so sorry. I didn't realise. I really must be going. I have a train to catch. Thanks you so much for the wonderful wedding. I've enjoyed myself so much. Goodbye.
Man 3: What a strange woman!

CATCHING UP TRACK 16 *Getting up-to-date with all the latest news.*

Emma: Taxi! (car pulls up. Sound of door opening) Can you take me to....
Jan: Hello! It's Emma, isn't it?
Emma: Jan Masterman! Wow, I don't believe it! How are you?
Jan: Emma Palmer! I thought it was you under all that, erm, grey hair. How long has it been, darling?
Emma: Well, it's fifteen years since we left school. So, you know, I suppose it must be fifteen years.
Jan: Gosh, fifteen years. It seems like only yesterday that I beat you in the final of the school tennis championships.
Emma: What?
Jan: You remember, darling. I, you know, I beat you in straight sets and you cried and cried. You were so disappointed.
Emma: Well, we were....
Jan: And then there was the time I won the school French prize and you didn't. Do you remember? You were furious.
Emma: But your mother's French, Jan. Everyone knew you'd win the prize. Erm, how is your mother, by the way?
Jan: Actually, she died years ago.
Emma: Oh, I'm sorry.
Jan: Don't be, darling. She left me the flat in Paris and a house near Cannes.
Emma: So, what do you do in London?
Jan: I live here, sweetheart. Married with two kids, and three au pairs. (laughs at her own joke).
Emma: And do you work?
Jan: Work? Well, not really, darling. Officially I do three days a week at my husband's advertising agency but I don't really go in very often. To tell you the truth, we don't need the money. But what about you?

You look as if you've been working very hard.
Emma: Well, erm, I run my own public relations agency actually. It's a lot of work but I enjoy it.
Jan: A PR agency? Who'd have thought little Emma would work in PR. You were always so, you know, shy and awkward at school.
Emma: No, I wasn't.
Jan: Of course you were, darling. And what about relationships? Did you ever manage to get married?
Emma: Yes, I did, actually. Unfortunately it didn't work out and we got divorced last year. It was all very friendly.
Jan: Oh, poor you. Still, I remember you never could keep a boyfriend, could you? In fact I seem to remember I took rather a lot of your boyfriends away from you. Gosh, I was terrible. Terrible, but irresistible to men.
Emma: Yes. I remember something like that too.
Jan: Yes, you cried and cried. You were always crying at school. Anyway, look we simply must get together and have a real gossip about the good old days. Let's do lunch next week.
Emma: Well, I don't know.
Jan: Now come on. What about Tuesday?
Emma: Oh, all right. I'm free on Tuesday.
Jan: Oh, gosh but I'm not. Silly me. As a matter of fact, I'm having lunch with the Beckhams. David and Victoria are close friends, you know.
Emma: Really?
Jan: Oh yes. Well, how about Wednesday? I'm flying to the Caribbean on Thursday so it'll have to be Wednesday.
Emma: Actually I'm having lunch with Paul McCartney on Wednesday. He's a client.
Jan: Splendid. I'll join you. Paul and I met last year in New York at one of his shows. Such a darling man. Send me a text to let me know when and where.
Emma: Well...
Jan: Anyway, it's been lovely to see you and catch up on all your news. Now don't be a stranger. Keep in touch. I'm sorry but I have to dash. I simply must get this taxi.
Emma: Er... that's my taxi, Jan.
Jan: Really, darling? Then it's terribly kind of you to let me have it. I'm late for the hairdressers. Must fly. Bye darling!
Emma: Er, yes. Bye. [The taxi pulls away.] What a...

ACCENT ALERT TRACK 19 *The Dutch English Accent*

Well, first of all, I learned English at school. And also the television in Holland is all in English with Dutch subtitles, so as a child you really get used to the English language.

By living in Madrid for one and a half years and working in an English company, I really improved my English that way, and going, like hanging around with, with American people, English people, Irish people, and I lived with an Irish guy so... you really learn it. I just picked everything up. [OK].

Well, there's this one word. I really find it hard to pronounce the word "temperature", "temperature, temperature". [That's it, you say it perfectly. Any, any other words?] Well, not that I can think of at the moment, but I'm sure there are like "psychiatrist", and words like that with the "p" followed by the "s" are also quite difficult.

Well, let me think of that one. I think people just, what, what they all do is translate the order of the sentence directly into English, which, which makes some funny, funny sentences, like well, I have to think of one then. Well, in Holland, we say instead of "thank you" I think the people say "tank you" but that could be Irish, so it doesn't matter.

Well, one day, er, I went to pick up my car, because I parked it in Ciudad Universitaria which is like a ten-minute walk. So, after a week not using my, not having, using my car, I went to pick up, pick up my car, and by surprise I saw that my car was the other way around, it was parked the other way around, and it was parked half on the sidewalk. So, I was like, how is, how is this possible? I had no idea how it, how it could be like that. So, I went to my car, and there was also a ticket on my window of €80 which I have to pay. No idea what happened to the car. I just think that maybe some drunk people just moved it... maybe it was an emergency that an ambulance had to pass, which I don't think is the story. But, could be, could be a lot of things, I really don't know.

STREET SALE TRACK 21 *Selling techniques from the street.*

Salesman: Gather round ladies and gents. Gather round. Roll up! Fantastic bargains. You won't believe your eyes. The latest executive gadgetry from Japan. This stuff is so cutting edge, so state of the art that you won't find it in the shops yet. You won't find it in New York, Los Angeles, Paris or Hong Kong – this stuff is newer than new. However, fortunately for you, through my exclusive contacts, I've been able to acquire a limited number of these amazing articles to offer to you today. But, as those listening carefully will have noted – stocks are limited, so I advise you to buy now to avoid disappointment. Don't tell yourself that you'll go home and think about it because if you do, there won't be any left when you come back tomorrow. Take my word for it or my name's not Honest 'Arry 'Ackett for nuffink. Right first up, the Deskman Document Deluxe. The answer to every busy executive's prayer. Let me explain. There's a rumour going around that we live in the age of the paper-free office. That the computer age has made the good old piece of paper obsolete. A thing of the past. A dodo. However, as those of us who work in offices know, this is untrue, and as long as we're still working in

offices, paper still has its place. Hard copies need a home. Let's see now. What do you do sir?

Man: I'm an accountant, actually.

Salesman: And do you still use paper?

Man: Yes, of course.

Salesman: There we have it. You heard the gentleman, the business world still loves paper. But paper needs looking after. It needs controlling. It needs to be kept tidy. What is worse than an untidy desk? Nothing. An untidy desk is the sign of an untidy business. And we all know what an untidy business is, don't we? That's right. Unsuccessful.

So, to avoid bankruptcy and financial disaster, you need a Deskman Document Deluxe. Now, I don't want £30. I don't even want £20. In fact, you can put your wallets back in your pockets and your purses back in your handbags.... because all I'm asking is... £4. Who wants one?

Woman: But what is it? You haven't shown us one. What are you selling?

Salesman: Ah... there's always one. The cleverest customer in the shop. Well done, madam. There's no fooling you. You want to see the goods before you pay for them. You won't pay unless you've seen the merchandise. Congratulations. So, here we are. Feast your eyes on one of the very few Deskman Document Deluxe in this country, or indeed, the West.

You're speechless aren't you? I was when I first saw it too. What design! What simplicity of form! What classic contours! You are looking at a design from the future that is already a classic.

Woman: It's a brick sprayed with gold paint.

Salesman: I agree it shares similarities of design with the noble house brick – and what a classic that was. Indeed, did you know that the brick has not changed in design or appearance for over 100 years? It is design perfection. The Japanese craftsmen who created the Deskman Document Deluxe were inspired to do so by their admiration for the classical symmetry of the red house brick.

Man: But it's just a brick. It's got London Brick Company written on one side. I'm not paying £4 for a brick.

Salesman: Don't be put off by your inner prejudice, sir. I too took some convincing. Rather, think how secure your important documents will be protected by the honest weight of a brick. Scientific tests showed that even the lightest invoice could withstand a wind velocity of over 100 miles an hour if it had a brick on top of it. That's the equivalent of a hurricane, sir. Won't you sleep more soundly knowing that even if a tornado ripped through your office tonight, your most precious papers

would be safe under the watchful weight of Deskman Document Deluxe? Isn't that peace of mind worth £3?

Woman: I thought you said it costs £4.

Salesman: All right, all right. £2. Now who wants one?

Men &

Women: I'll have five. Here, I was first. Save one for me. Can I pay with a credit card? Do you deliver?

MEL GIBSON INTERVIEW TRACK 23 *Transcript of press conference in Madrid on 2nd February 2010 with Mel Gibson who was talking about his latest film Edge of Darkness.*

Well, if you go over to Boston, and er, and, and just socialise with these police officers and stuff, pretty soon you start to pick up the rhythms and the sounds and the attitudes that they have and the way they approach life, which is pretty dry and kind of funny. And they're tough guys, you know, they've been raised in a tough environment and, er, and the other part of it is, er, you know, the er... yeah, you're right, I played the guy like he's having a nervous breakdown really but the whole time he's just... and he punched himself a one-way ticket to, to the graveyard but it's like, er, and he has things to do but he holds it together, so, it's er, kind of restrained, er, er... you know he's, he's boxed up his madness. Sorry, I'm a bad traveller and I just, you know, got here so I can't even [slap] think yet, so.

Well, actually, you know, I didn't, I didn't go away all together, I directed a film, and er, I... it was the last film I, er, directed and I actually was the jaguar in it. I was chasing that guy in a cat suit, ok, that was me, and er, so I do, I do, and that's a fairly difficult thing to pull off. You know sitting around a cage all day eating raw meat. Er, but er, yeah no. Actually, seven years ago I decided like to sort of just like... stop, cool off on the acting department because, er, er... I just felt a bit stale, and, and, you know, one feels stale after like, er, however thirty years of doing it you can get stale so I decided to walk away and coming back, er, when it felt like time to come back this was just a really nice piece of material. It was solid, it was a good story. It was a chance to work with Graham and Mark and er, Ray Winston. And, er, and, er, I think it's a pretty nice little thriller. So, that kind of got me back in the saddle and, er, can I do action stuff? I don't know. I can still do ten chin-ups, alright. I don't know.

You know, the system can sometimes provide you with justice. You can be satisfied and sometimes it doesn't. But er, that... I'm not an advocate for taking justice into your own hands. I mean that's mostly a fantasy, but those are the vicarious workings of dramas and, and sort of er, you know, popcorn thrillers ever since the 17th century when they used to make Jacobean tragedies. You know? Everybody got their just desserts, even the good guy got his just desserts, you know the morality tale, I mean you have all the fun of going around and getting revenge and getting even and then in the end just to be responsible you'd have to knock-off the protagonist as well, which we've

done in this. So, it just reminds me of one of those 17th century kind of revenge tragedies... that the British and the English used to write about. But they were always about the Italians, you know? And it was, er, there was, there was a plague and audiences love those things. And er, er this is very like those, I find, but er, you know, it's ki-, it's a... I think most people thirst for justice. Everybody here probably has at some point felt like they've been hard knocked by the system or they really want justice and they thirst for it, and er... the idea of taking justice into one's own hands is a fantasy really, and er, some people go as far as to do it and their judgment may be not too good so I, hey, we are not advocating that. It's just to, it's just a fantasy. It's a play.

I personally don't like watching foreign, you know like, like if a film comes from Spain or it comes from Germany or France. I would prefer to watch it in its, its own language and, and like read it because that for me is just, that is just better, and er, but, you know. It's ok, I don't mind being dubbed. I mean some of the, and the territories here like in Spain and France and Germany, they do an excellent job even if, you know, it's me I'm watching and somebody else talking in, in their own language I think it's a really good job. But they've, er, had to become very good at it over the years. I think they're better at it then we are. So er, you know, anyway you can get the message across. But, er, at the moment, erm, I'm going down to Mexico, 'cause I er, er to make a film about, er, a prison down there, so... which is a story I've been working on for a couple years now so, that should be fun.

[Mumbles] But nothing really happens in Los Angeles anymore, it's all... I always go somewhere else to work. I don't even know why I live there. I, it's a, ha, ha, honestly, it's a riddle, er, the playing field never got leveled so it's really expensive to work in Los Angeles if you want to make a film, so it's always good to go somewhere else.

Anyway, er, there are only seven plots and so many different kinds of characters, OK, it's just the way you dice it up and the way it's executed and er, I think in that lies the er, you know, the art. How did I feel when I won mine? I had an assistant at the time, er, and, and we kind of worked on the *Braveheart* film together and he said, "you know I had a dream", you know, and it was, ha, ha, it was before we even went into production or during production maybe or pre-production, he said, "I dreamt we were both wearing black suits and crying" and I said, I said well we are either at a funeral or, er... so we were eventually, we were standing backstage holding a statue, you know, and I gave him one and, and, and, and we were standing there, wearing the black suits and, and we weren't crying so we got a bottle of water and [motions putting water on his face] ha, ha. So... no, it's a thrill, it's a fun, it's a game. It's fun. It's, It's a huge marketing exercise, it's a, er, you know you're young, you enjoy it and er...and sometimes, you know, er...very worthy, worthy works of art, you know worthy films are, are sort of pinpointed through them, through this marketing exercise.

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VOCABULARY
Thoughtful
"Thoughtful" refers to people who think about their actions and words carefully.
Helen is a thoughtful person.
Social
Someone who is "social" likes to spend time with other people.
He is very social.
Calm
Someone who is "calm" is not nervous or excited.
She was very calm when she gave her presentation.
Agreeable
If someone is "agreeable", they are easy to get along with.
He was very agreeable.
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GRAMMAR

Affirmative

I leave on Saturday.
You leave on Saturday.
He leaves on Saturday.
She leaves on Saturday.
It leaves on Saturday.
We leave on Saturday.
They leave on Saturday.

Time expressions

We often use the Present Simple to talk about the future when we're discussing timetabled events (such as a flight or train times), fixed plans or scheduled activities. In order to talk about the future with the Present Simple, we can use time expressions such as: on Thursday, this weekend, at 6:00, in May, in two hours

For example:
A: What time does the train leave?
B: It leaves at 21:30.
A: What time does Faith's flight get in?
B: The plane lands at 4:45pm.

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COVER FEATURE
TRACK 12
ENGLISHMAN & ENGLISHWOMAN

STAY MOTIVATED WITH THESE QUOTES!

Studying a language is never easy. There are times when you'll feel frustrated because you don't seem to be making any progress. But you've got to keep going and remember that language acquisition is a long, slow process with lots of ups and downs. Above all, it's important to have a positive, can-do attitude. These famous quotes should help keep your spirits up. [Complete the quotes with the verbs from below. Then, listen to check your answers.]

try set making returns make see want end do not

"Nothing is impossible, the word itself says 'I'm possible'."
(Audrey Hepburn (1919-1993), actress)

"Either I will find a way, or I will die."
(Philip Stirling (1954-1986), soldier)

"If you can dream it, you can do it."
(Walt Disney (1901-1966), cartoonist)

"You are never too old to dream or to dream a new dream."
(CS Lewis (1898-1963), novelist and poet)

"Always do your best. What you do your best."

January 2015 issue

Preview tap to enlarge



Details

18 quotes to help you learn English! 13 top tips on how to improve your spoken English. 12 useful words and expressions

PLATE SOLUTION (PAGE 4)

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

1. no; 2. no; 3. yes; 4. yes; 5. yes.

ERROR CORRECTION (PAGE 10)

- This house is older than the other one.
- She was happier last year.
- This room is bigger than the first one.
- This film is better than the last one.
- This one is worse than that one.
- This book is more boring than the other one.

TEAMBUILDING (PAGE 11)

- 1 Pre-listening**
1f 2g 3a 4d 5e 6c 7b
2 Listening II
1b; 2b; 3b; 4b; 5a; 6b

AWFULLY ANNOYED (PAGE 12)

- 2 Reading II**
1. Ridiculous excuses for delays. **Trains**
2. Cancelled cheques. **Banks**
3. In a slow-moving queue. **Airports**
4. Forgetting numbers. **Banks**
5. Drivers with no change. **Buses**
6. No coverage. **Mobiles**
7. Blocked toilets. **Trains**
3 Language focus
1. about/of;
2. for/on/in;
3. for;
4. after/for/at

NEGOTIATION QUOTES (PAGE 14)

- 2 Reading II**

1. deal; 2. bothered; 3. gun; 4. reaction;
5. money; 6. half; 7. silence; 8. pauses

HOW TO RESPOND TO A PROPOSAL (PAGE 16)

- 2 Listening II**
1. 10%; 2. £33,000; 3. She says she can't do that; 4. the maintenance fee for the photocopiers; 5. £7,000; 6. 15%

THE WEDDING (PAGE 17)

- 1 Pre-listening**
1j 2e 3f 4a 5g 6d 7h 8c
9i 10b
2 Listening II
1. Sue; 2. hasn't; 3. doesn't want;
4. colleague from the office; 5. train

WHALE HUNTING (PAGE 26)

- 2 Reading II**
1. 30,000 = the number of whales being caught by the 1940s.
2. 1946 = when the IWC (International Whaling Commission) was formed.
3. 1986 = the date the IWC voted for a temporary ban on whaling.
4. 1% = Blue whales are at less than 1% of their original abundance in the Antarctic.
5. 1992 = the year when Norway declared itself exempt from the ban.
6. 1,000 = The number of whales that Japan hunts a year.
7. 2001 = the year that a Japanese minister described Minke whales as "cockroaches".
8. 12 = The number that Cristian Maquieira gave when ranking the

complexity of his job on a scale of 1 to 10.

- 3 Language focus**
1. of; 2. for; 3. for; 4. from; 5. on.

RIDDLES (PAGE 30)

1. Silence!
2. A "teapot!"
3. A stamp.

CATCHING UP (PAGE 31)

- 2 Listening II**
1. fifteen years;
2. tennis;
3. French;
4. a flat in Paris and a house near Cannes;
5. She works at her husband's advertising agency (sometimes);
6. in a PR agency;
7. not any longer (she got divorced);
8. on Wednesday.

STREET SALE (PAGE 37)

- 2 Listening II**
1. Japan;
2. because of his exclusive contacts;
3. because there are limited supplies;
4. a brick;
5. £4;
6. London Brick Company;
7. It can stop documents being blown away;
8. £2.

BIG LIES (PAGE 41)

- 2 Reading II** (answers may vary)
1. Saying you like a jumper; saying that

- trousers don't make someone look fat;
2. \$18 billion;
3. 150 years;
4. That he'd died in an accident;
5. That he had amnesia;
6. Buy a hotel in Panama.

IN CONSTRUCTION (PAGE 42)

- 1 Pre-reading**
1h 2g 3f 4e 5a 6b 7c 8d
2 Reading II
1. 1882 = the year that construction started on La Sagrada Familia.
2. 2026 = the year that it will be completed.
3. 144 = the total number of years that workers will have spent on the project.
4. 21 years = the number of years it took to build St Patrick's Cathedral.
5. 2 million = the number of people who visit the church a year.
6. 1883 = the year that Gaudi started working on the project.
7. 1926 = the year of Gaudi's death.
8. 18 = the number of towers that the church has.
3 Language focus
1. We will have eaten by 7pm.
2. They will have finished by 9pm.
3. She will have sent the e-mail by 1pm.
4. He will have taken us to the airport by 3pm.
5. They will have left by 11am.

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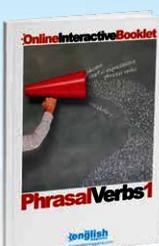


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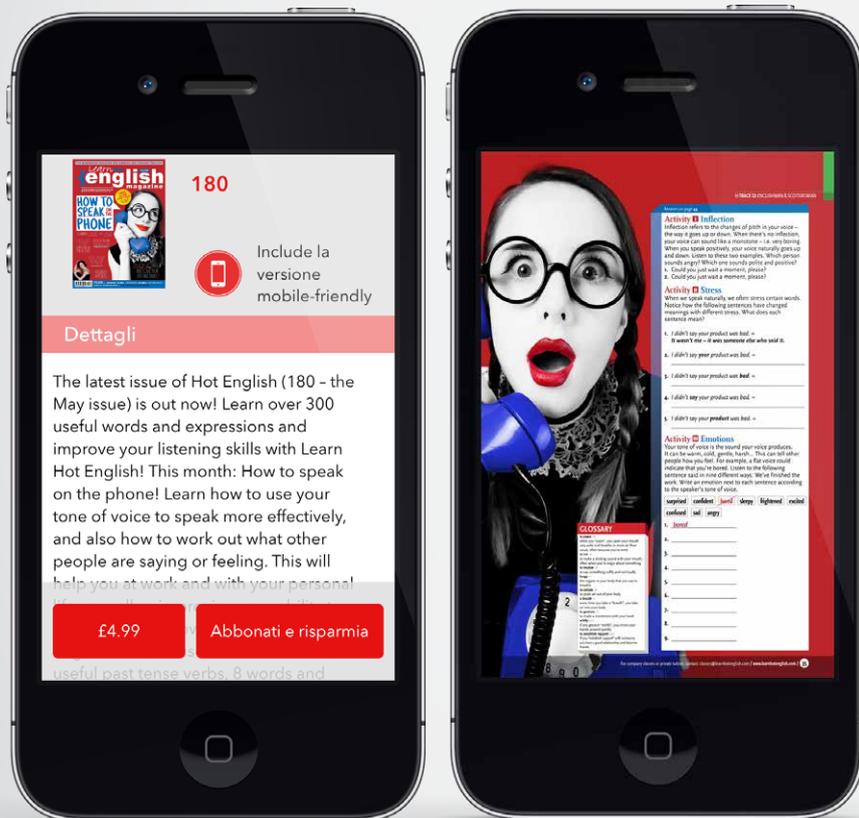
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WORD OF THE MONTH

PORTMANTEAU

THIS MONTH'S WORD OF THE MONTH IS... "PORTMANTEAU".

Look at the following words. Do you know what they mean? How are they formed?

- a) A chocoholic
- b) A Brangelina

These words are "portmanteaux" – words that are formed by parts of two words. For example:

- a) A "chocoholic" (someone who is addicted to chocolate) is formed from parts of the words "chocolate" and "alcoholic".
- b) A "Brangelina" (a member of the former Brad Pitt / Angelina Jolie household) is formed from parts of the words "Brad" (Pitt) and "Angelina" (Jolie).

Portmanteaux first appeared in Lewis Carroll's book *Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There* (1872). Literally, a portmanteau is a suitcase or travelling bag. The idea is that the two words fit into the bag – "two meanings packed into one word like a portmanteau", as Carroll himself explained.

So, what's the difference between a portmanteau and a compound noun? Well, a portmanteau is similar to a compound noun, but there's a slight difference. A compound noun is formed by joining two *complete* words. For example:

- a) A race horse ("race" + "horse")
- b) A toothbrush ("tooth" + "brush")
- c) A car mechanic ("car" + "mechanic")

However, a portmanteau takes parts of both words (but not always the complete words) in order to form the new word. Here are some more portmanteaux:

- a) Brunch – a mid-morning meal eaten around 11am (formed by the words "breakfast" + "lunch").
- b) Smog – a dirty, dense cloud (formed by the words "fog" and "smoke").
- c) A motel – a type of hotel that is next to a motorway (formed by the words



"motor" and "hotel").

- d) An emoticon – characters on the keyboard used to describe an emotion (formed by the words "emotion" and "icon").

There's even a country whose name is a portmanteau. In 1964, the newly-independent African republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar chose the portmanteau "Tanzania" as its name.

Now, why don't you try inventing a few portmanteaux for yourself?

Jabberwocky

The *Jabberwocky* poem is considered one of the greatest nonsense poems of all time. Here's an extract from it, complete with a couple of portmanteaux (which are underlined).

Jabberwocky (by Lewis Carroll)

'Twas brillig, and the slithy* toves,
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun,
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

*Glossary for the poem

- "Slithy" – formed from the words "lithe" and "slimy".
- "Mimsy" – formed from the words "flimsy" and "miserable".
- "Frumious" – formed from the words "fuming" and "furious".

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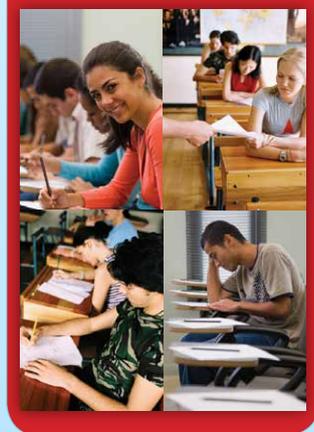
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