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# english magazine



## THE BEATLES

THE BEATLES TODAY.

THE BEATLES YESTERDAY.

ENGLISH ACCENTS:  
Liverpudlian!

LIVERPOOL  
A city of dreams.

WEIRD WEDDINGS  
Some really unusual ways to get married.

LET'S TALK ABOUT...  
Museums

FLASH MOBS

What?  
Why? Who?  
When?  
Where?

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH BY WRITING.

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Find out how to remember things.

FIND OUT WHY YOU SHOULD WALK MORE!

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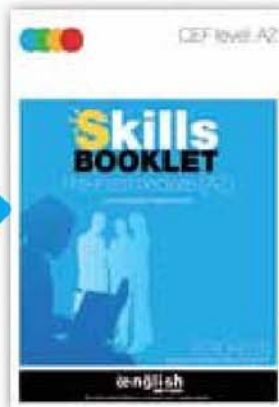
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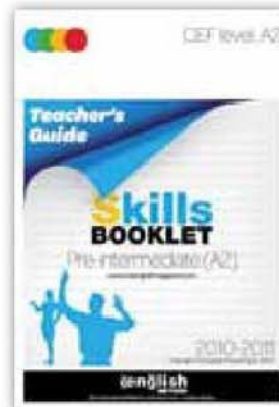
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# Editor's intro



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



Our focus this month is The Beatles. It's strange that a band which split up more than 40 years ago is still so popular today. In fact, hardly a week goes by without The Beatles appearing in the news. Just recently, there was a piece in all the national newspapers about the first student to graduate from a course in *The Beatles, Popular Music and Society* at the Liverpool Hope University. "I'm so proud of my achievement. The course was challenging, enjoyable and it provided a great insight into the impact The Beatles had and still have to this day across all aspects of life," said Mary-Lu Zahalan-Kennedy, who had studied there.

As part of this Beatles focus, we'll be looking at the group, their music and their influence on music and society. Plus, we're also looking at the women in the lives of the Fab Four, the lyrics to their songs and some fun facts about the band. For example, did you know that Paul McCartney's first name was really James? I never knew that!

Talking about The Beatles, we came across an interesting grammatical question on the use of apostrophe while we were editing the articles. For example, both "The Beatles' songs" (with an apostrophe) and "Beatles songs" (without an apostrophe) are possible. The first example is referring to possession (the songs that belong to The Beatles), and in the second example "Beatles" is acting as an adjective, which is a complement to the main noun "songs". This is like saying "David Bowie songs; Clash songs; Lady Gaga songs", etc. Also, notice the lack of apostrophe in terms such as "Beatles stories", which is referring to stories about The Beatles, not stories that belong to The Beatles. Interesting, but confusing! Anyway, back to the magazine. This month, we're also looking at weird weddings, flash mobs, the Liverpool accent, the benefits of walking, electric cars and lots, lots more. So, get reading and get learning, and see you all next month.

Yours,  
*Andy*

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# Internet Addiction

The world wide web can be a dangerous place!

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the list of websites below. Which ones do you use? What can you do on them? Can you think of any more popular websites?



eBay



Facebook



GameSpot



GoCasino



YouTube



BBC.co.uk



Amazon



Craigslist

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which websites are mentioned?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say what happened to these people or what they did.

1. The 29-year-old accountant.
2. The mother-of-four from Australia.
3. The 42-year-old council worker.
4. The 36-year-old husband.

## 4 Language focus

### The Present Perfect

Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...Many people have ended relationships because of it..." The writer has used the Present Perfect ("have ended"). Complete the sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. I've just started...
2. I've just read a great book all about...
3. I've just seen a fantastic film about...
4. I've just heard a really funny story about...

## 5 Discussion

1. Which websites do you visit most frequently? What for?
2. What do you like / dislike about the internet?
3. What's the most useful website for you? Why?

How long do you spend on the internet? An hour? Two hours? More? Sometimes, online surfing can become an **obsession**.

# HELP



One in 14 people in the world has a Facebook account. For some it's a great way to stay in touch with old friends. But for others it's a real problem. Facebook Addiction Disorder (FAD) is a recognised psychological problem. Many people have ended relationships because of it, while others have lost their jobs. Just recently, a 29-year-old accountant was **fired** after getting caught **updating** her Facebook page at work. It was the third time she'd been told not to use the site.



Another problem is online **gambling**. All the major **bookmakers** have websites where people can **place bets**. And there are online casinos and virtual poker sites where you can **have a flutter**. But some people just don't know when to stop. Recently, a mother-of-four from Australia was jailed for three years after stealing almost \$60,000 from her employer to pay her gambling **debts**.

eBay is a great place for a **bargain**. But for those with an addiction to the site, it's not such good value. Some people watch products continuously in order to place their **bid** at just the right time. One 42-year-old council worker was **sacked** after using office computers to shop on eBay. He was monitored after **complaints** from colleagues that he wasn't doing any work.

Another problem is **gaming**. While it's a great way to make friends with people from all over the world, it can also be highly **addictive**. The fantasy game *World of Warcraft* is one of the most popular online games. It was released in 2004 and an account costs around \$15. The site is popular with both men and women. Just recently, a 36-year-old husband **filed for divorce**, complaining that his wife spent more time gaming than she did with him.



Internet addiction is a real problem. It can lead to depression, isolation and ill-health. People suffering from it go out less, spend less time on meals, and have less **face-to-face interaction** with friends or relatives. Maybe it's time to take a break! ☺

### GLOSSARY

- an obsession** *n*  
if you have an "obsession" with something, you can't stop doing that thing or thinking about it
- to fire** *vt*  
if you are "fired", you lose your job
- to update** *vb*  
if you "update" something, you add new information to it
- to gamble** *vb*  
to try to win money by playing games
- a bookmaker** *n*  
if you bet on a game through a "bookmaker", the bookmaker accepts your money. Later, if your predictions are correct, the bookmaker returns your money and pays you prize money too
- to place a bet** *exp*  
to pay money to a bookmaker after predicting the result of a game. If you are correct, you win extra money
- to have a flutter** *exp inform*  
to place a bet (see previous entry)
- a debt** *n*  
money that you owe to someone (bills, bank loans, other loans, etc.)
- a bargain** *n*  
a product that is offered at a very low price
- a bid** *n*  
an amount of money you offer for something at an auction (a public sale)
- to sack** *vb*  
if you are "sacked", you lose your job
- a complaint** *n*  
if you make a "complaint" about something, you tell someone that you aren't happy about something
- gaming** *n*  
the act of playing videogames or online games
- addictive** *adj*  
if something is "addictive" it is very difficult to stop doing it
- to file for divorce** *exp*  
to start legal proceedings to end a marriage
- face-to-face interaction** *exp*  
communicating with someone in person (not on the phone or by e-mail, etc.)

READING II

# Memory Marvels



Helping you to learn.

## 1 Pre-reading

What do you do to help you remember any of the following things?

- birthdays special dates
- people's names difficult spellings
- facts and figures telephone numbers
- information for exams words
- things you need to do grammar rules
- punctuation rules general rules
- words/expressions in other languages

Other?

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading activity similar to the ones in the article?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and find the answers. What mnemonic can help you...

- ...learn the date that Columbus sailed to America?
- ...learn the spelling of the word "because"?
- ...remember the spelling of the word "Mississippi"?
- ...learn the difference between "principal" and "principle"?
- ...help you learn about the use of apostrophes?

## 4 Language focus Verb + with

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...a rhythm mnemonic is combined with a spelling one..." The writer has used a verb + the preposition with. Complete these sentences with the correct verbs from below.

- compared agree covered talking
- I \_\_\_\_\_ with your ideas.
  - We were \_\_\_\_\_ with her yesterday.
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ the first one with the second one.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ the chair with a sheet.

## 5 Discussion

- Do you know any mnemonics in your language? What are they for?
- Have you ever invented a mnemonic? What was it?
- Have you ever created a visual mnemonic (a picture) to help you remember something? What was it for?

When you're learning a new language, there are a lot of things to remember: spelling rules, grammar rules, punctuation rules... the list is **endless**. But there's something that can help you: **mnemonics** [pronounced "nemonics"].

Mnemonics are techniques to help you remember things. There are a variety of them, including rhymes, spelling acronyms and sentence mnemonics.

Rhymes are a great way to remember things. The sounds, unusual words and rhythm of them help you **recall** ideas. Do you know when Columbus **sailed** to America? There's a rhyme to help you which goes like this, "In fourteen-hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue." Most people who've heard that never forget it!

Spelling acronyms **involve** creating a sentence based on the letters of a target word. For example, the following sentence can help you with the spelling of the word "because", "Big elephants can always understand small elephants". Notice how the first letter of each word in the sentence spells out the word "because". This one is designed to remind you to include the "h" in the word "which", "Which house is Cath's house?" To spell Mississippi, a rhythm mnemonic is combined with a spelling one: "miss iss ippi". And if you can't remember the spelling of the word "mnemonics", use this one "Mike never eats meat or nuts in case he's sick!"

Sentence mnemonics are also useful. The following can help you with the difference between the words "**principal**" and "**principle**"; "A **principal** is your **pal** at school, and a **principle** is a belief or **rule**." Or this one to help you remember the difference in spelling between "deserts" (such as the Sahara) and "**desserts**" (such as Tiramisu), "A **dessert** has two sugars so it's sweeter, but a **desert** only has one." [The two "sugars" mentioned in the sentence refer to the two s's in the word "dessert."] Or this one to clear up the confusion between "stationery" and "stationary"; "The **car** is **stationary**. An **envelope** is **stationery**."

You can learn grammar rules with sentence mnemonics too. For example, this one can help you with the position of adjectives, "Adjectives come before nouns just as 'A' comes before 'N'." And this one can help you learn about the use of apostrophes, "A**pos**trophes show **possession**."

Mnemonics can help a lot with language learning. Why not try inventing a few of your own! 🌟



### GLOSSARY

- endless** *adj*  
if something is 'endless', it never stops
- a mnemonic** *n*  
a technique to help you remember things
- to recall** *vb*  
to remember
- to sail** *vb*  
to travel in a boat or ship, but not necessarily one with a "sail" (a large sheet that the wind blows)
- to involve** *vb*  
if A "involves" B, B is a necessary part of A
- a principal** *n*  
the person in charge of a something (a school, for example)
- a principle** *n*  
your "principles" are your morals / beliefs / values, etc.

### Dr Fingers

Now turn to Dr Fingers' Vocabulary page for more mnemonics to help you learn things.

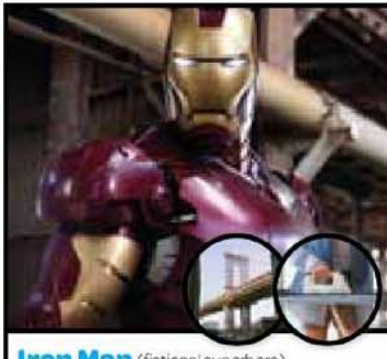


# THE NAME GAME

FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING.



**Gene Hackman** (American actor)  
IF YOU "HACK" AT SOMETHING, YOU CUT IT WITH STRONG MOVEMENTS USING A SHARP KNIFE / MACHETE.  
"They hacked their way through the jungle."



**Iron Man** (fictional superhero)  
"IRON" IS A TYPE OF METAL. ITS CHEMICAL SYMBOL IS "FE"; ALSO, AN "IRON" IS SOMETHING THAT IS USED TO MAKE CLOTHES FLAT AND SMOOTH.  
The bridge was made of iron. / I ironed my clothes.



**Batman** (fictional superhero)  
A "BAT" IS A SMALL ANIMAL THAT FLIES AT NIGHT. IT LOOKS LIKE A MOUSE WITH WINGS, AND IT LIKES TO SLEEP UPSIDE DOWN.  
"We saw a bat in the sky at night."



**WikiLeaks** (non-profit organisation that publishes classified documents)  
IF THERE IS A "LEAK" IN THE ROOF, THERE IS A HOLE AND WATER CAN COME THROUGH.  
"The roof is leaking again. We'll have to get it fixed."



**Nissan Leaf** (electric car produced by Japanese car manufacturer Nissan)  
A "LEAF" IS A THIN, GREEN (USUALLY) FLAT PART OF A TREE THAT GROWS ON ITS BRANCHES.  
"The leaves turned brown in the autumn."



**The Smart for two electric drive** (or smart ed – an electric microcar produced by German car manufacturer Daimler AG)  
IF SOMEONE IS "SMART", THEY ARE INTELLIGENT.  
"He's only eight, but he's really smart."

## STORY TIME

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

### Liar

I say, I say, I say. Why shouldn't you believe a person in bed? I don't know. Why shouldn't you believe a person in bed? Because they're **lying**.



### Chess Genius

A woman is walking in the park when she sees a man playing **chess** with his cat. "Wow!" she says. "I didn't know that cats could play chess. He must be so **clever**." And the man replies. "No. He's not that great. I've **beaten** him six times already."



### Two & Two

A businesswoman puts in an ad for the **post** of divisional manager. As part of the interview process, she asks each **applicant** the same question, "What's two plus two?" The first **interviewee** is an engineer. He pulls out a **slide rule** and shows the answer to be between 3.999 and 4.001. He doesn't get the job. The next person is a lawyer. She says that in the case of "Jenkins and Brown", two and two was **proven** to be four. She doesn't get the job. The last applicant is an accountant. On being asked the question, he gets up from his chair, goes over to the door, closes it quietly then sits down again. Finally, he **leans across** the desk and says in a **low voice**, "How much do you want it to be?" He got the job. ☺



### GLOSSARY

- to lie** *vb* to say something that isn't true
- chess** *n* a game played on a board with black and white squares
- clever** *adj* intelligent
- to beat** *vb* if you "beat" someone, you win against them in a game or competition
- a post** *n* a job that is available in a company
- an applicant** *n* a person who applies for a job by sending a letter and CV, attending an interview, etc.
- an interviewee** *n* a person who is being interviewed (asked questions in an interview)
- a slide rule** *n* a tool (similar to a ruler) used by mathematicians to make rapid calculations
- to prove** *vb* to demonstrate; to show; to establish the truth about something
- to lean across** *phr vb* to move your body forward and over something (the table in this case)
- a low voice** *exp* if you speak in a "low voice", you are speaking quietly and not loudly

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USEFUL VOCABULARY

# Toiletries & Bathroom Accessories - part 1

**1 Match the words**

Match the words (1 to 14) to the pictures (a-n).

1. Toothbrush
2. Toothpaste (tube)
3. Shower cap
4. Dental floss
5. Razor (blade)
6. Electric shaver / razor
7. Shaving cream / shaving gel
8. Shaving brush
9. Brush / hairbrush
10. Comb
11. Skin cream
12. Washcloth
13. Wash bag
14. Sponge



**2 Wordsearch**

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

toothbrush	toothpaste
shower	cap
floss	razor
shaver	cream
gel	brush
comb	washcloth
bag	sponge
blade	teeth
tube	hair

skin



**3 Guess the word**

Think of ways to describe the words above.

See if your partner can guess the word from the clues.





## USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

# Toiletries & Bathroom Accessories - part 1

### HAVE A SHAVE

IF YOU "HAVE A SHAVE", YOU USE A RAZOR BLADE OR AN ELECTRIC RAZOR TO CUT THE HAIR FROM YOUR FACE.



"I HAVE A SHAVE EVERY MORNING."

### SHAVE YOUR LEGS

IF YOU "SHAVE YOUR LEGS", YOU USE A RAZOR BLADE OR AN ELECTRIC RAZOR TO CUT THE HAIR FROM YOUR LEGS.



"I SHAVE MY LEGS ONCE A MONTH."

### BRUSH YOUR TEETH

IF YOU "BRUSH YOUR TEETH", YOU USE A TOOTHBRUSH TO CLEAN YOUR TEETH.



"I BRUSH MY TEETH THREE TIMES A DAY."

### FLOSS YOUR TEETH

IF YOU "FLOSS YOUR TEETH", YOU USE DENTAL FLOSS TO CLEAN YOUR TEETH.



"I ALWAYS FLOSS MY TEETH BEFORE BRUSHING THEM."

### SQUEEZE TOOTHPASTE ONTO A TOOTHBRUSH

IF YOU "SQUEEZE TOOTHPASTE ONTO A TOOTHBRUSH", YOU PUSH THE TOOTHPASTE TUBE WITH YOUR FINGERS SO THAT THE TOOTHPASTE COMES OUT.



"COULD YOU SQUEEZE A BIT MORE TOOTHPASTE ONTO MY TOOTHBRUSH, PLEASE?"

### BRUSH YOUR HAIR

IF YOU "BRUSH YOUR HAIR", YOU USE A HAIRBRUSH TO MAKE YOUR HAIR TIDY.



"YOU NEED TO BRUSH YOUR HAIR - IT'S A MESS."

### COMB YOUR HAIR

IF YOU "COMB YOUR HAIR", YOU USE A COMB TO MAKE YOUR HAIR TIDY.



"COULD YOU COMB MY HAIR, PLEASE?"

### RUB CREAM ONTO YOUR SKIN

IF YOU "RUB CREAM ONTO YOUR SKIN", YOU USE YOUR HANDS TO MOVE THE CREAM ALL OVER YOUR SKIN.



"SHE RUBBED SOME CREAM ONTO HER FACE."



**1 Pre-reading**

Why do you think the following people / companies / places have been sued?

1. Universal Studios.
2. A Californian surfer.
3. Michael Jordan and Nike founder Phil Knight.
4. The city of Lodi, in California.
5. Stefani Germanotta (Lady Gaga).



**2 Reading I**

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

**3 Reading II**

Read the article again. Then, write a brief description of the lawsuit against the people / things mentioned in the Pre-reading activity.

**4 Language focus**  
**The future with be + going to**



Look at this extract from the article on this page. "...The citizens of Lodi are not going to pay for his error..." The writer has used a future with *be + going to* ("are not going to pay"). Complete the sentences with the correct verbs from below.

**have send eat like**

1. They're going to \_\_\_\_\_ the information tomorrow.
2. We aren't going to \_\_\_\_\_ at this restaurant.
3. She's going to \_\_\_\_\_ a coffee.
4. You aren't going to \_\_\_\_\_ this film.

**5 Discussion**

1. Have you heard of any of these cases before? What else do you know about them?
2. Have there been any ridiculous lawsuits in your country? What about?
3. Are there any important trials going on at the moment in your country? What are they about?

# Law Chore

*Ridiculous lawsuits and other unusual things.*

What's the most ridiculous lawsuit you've ever heard of? Perhaps it's one of these.

In 2000, Cleanthi Peters sued Universal Studios for \$15,000. She claimed that she'd suffered extreme fear after visiting Universal Studios' *Halloween Horror Nights* haunted house.

In 2004, a Californian surfer sued another surfer for "stealing his wave". The case went to court but was dismissed because they were unable to put a price on the emotional pain caused by watching someone else ride "your" wave.

In 2006, Allen Heckard of Portland, Oregon, USA sued Michael Jordan and Nike founder Phil Knight for \$832 million. Allen claimed that he'd suffered emotional pain because people often mistook him for the basketball star Michael Jordan. He eventually dropped the case.

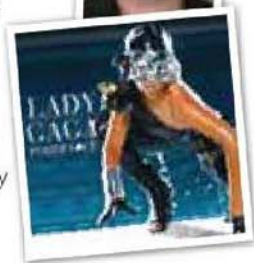
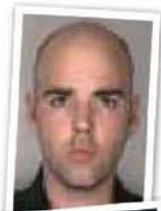
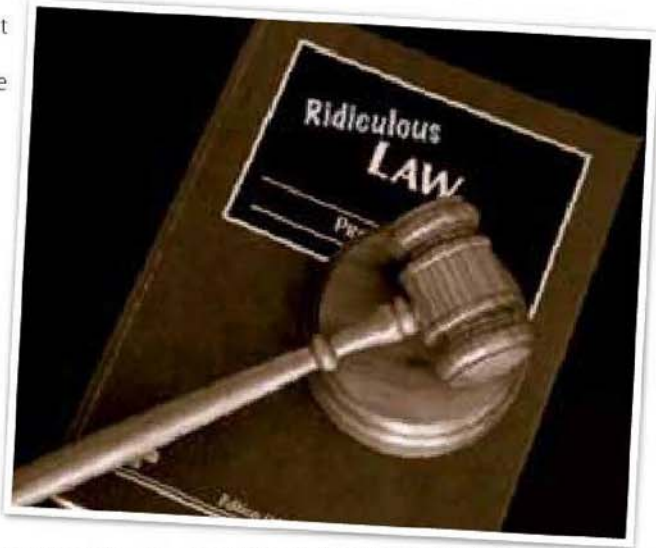
Also in 2006, Curtis Gokey sued the city of Lodi, California. He claimed that one of the city's dumper trucks had hit his car, causing damage. The unusual thing was that the driver of the dumper truck was... Mr Gokey. When the city court ruled that it was illegal for Gokey to sue himself, he filed a new suit in his wife's name. "Some things are just ridiculous," City Attorney Steve Schwabauer said. "This is just one of those things where you go, 'no! The citizens of Lodi are not going to pay for his error. If we're going to pay him, a judge is going to have to tell us to pay him."

But the "king" of ridiculous lawsuits has to be Jonathan Lee Riches. He's sued ex-president George W. Bush, Steve Jobs of Apple and Julian Assange of Wikileaks. He's even sued historical figures such as Plato, Che Guevara and Nostradamus, and inanimate objects such as the Eiffel Tower. Riches, who's in prison in Oklahoma (for internet fraud), has been named the World's Most Litigious Man by the Guinness Book of Records. Was he happy about that? Of course not. He immediately sued the Guinness Book of Records.

In a recent case, Riches has started legal proceedings against Stefani Germanotta, otherwise known as Lady Gaga. He claims that she got the idea for her song *Poker Face* from him while they were both at a casino in Las Vegas. In a recent hearing, Riches said, "Stefani Germanotta sat next to me and asked, 'Excuse me, are those Bugle Boy jeans you're wearing?' and I said, 'Look lady, can't you see I got a poker face, I'm trying to concentrate.' She then said, 'Poker face, I'm going to use that in a song of mine one day.'"

Now how ridiculous is that? ◉

*[Dear Jonathan, if you're reading this, please don't sue us!]*





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# LET'S TALK ABOUT: Museums



## More words

- **Artefact** - an object of archaeological interest.
- **Memorabilia** - objects which have a connection to historical events or people.
- **Treasure** - valuable objects, often including gold and jewels.
- **Replica** - an exact model of something (a whale, for example)
- **Hologram** - a 3D image created by laser beams.
- **Collection** - a group of similar things.
- **Weapon** - an object used for fighting or killing (a sword / gun, etc.)
- **Diorama** - a three-dimensional scene with figures and landscapes.
- **Exhibition** - a public event at which pictures / works of art, etc. are shown.
- **Exhibit** - a painting / sculpture, etc that is shown in a public place / an exhibition.
- **Museum booklet** - a little book explaining what is in the museum.
- **Display cabinet** - a piece of furniture with glass at the front / top for showing objects.
- **Gallery** - a place / museum with permanent exhibitions of works of art in it.

## Useful Expressions

- Where are the works of art by Picasso, please?
- What floor are the paintings on, please?
- Where's the museum shop, please?
- What time does the museum close, please?
- Are there any guided tours?
- Where's the photo exhibition, please?
- Is there a cafeteria in the museum?



Watch this video of Mr Winterbottom, a tour guide. He's explaining a few things about the museum.

Good morning everyone and welcome to the Winstone Gallery. I'm your tour guide today. Settle down, very good. Well, the Winstone Gallery was opened in 1863. On the ground floor here you can find sculptures and paintings. On the first floor we have a photo exhibition - photos from the 20th century. On the second floor, you can find maps, treasure and memorabilia. When we've finished, you can go to the gift shop, which is just around the corner there. And there's a cafeteria just down the... on... to the left just over there, next to the toilets. Right, er, the tour will be starting in about 10 minutes. Ah, er, sir could you put that vase down please? Yeah, yeah, just put it there... it's... yes it's very valuable... yeah, you know just put it... put... [The vase is dropped.] Security! ☺



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A city of dreams.

LIVERPOOL

The city of Liverpool is in the northwest of England. It's mostly famous for two things: football and The Beatles. But there's a lot more to it than just that! Here are some of the great things to do and see in Liverpool.

# LIVERPOOL!

**T**op of the list of things to do in Liverpool is The Albert Docks. This is a **picturesque waterfront** area with bars, restaurants and museums,



including The Merseyside Maritime Museum, and The National Slavery Museum.



Chinatown is another great place to visit. Liverpool's Chinatown is one of the largest

and most established Chinese communities in Europe with bars, restaurants and a **busy** market selling clothes, food and drink.

If you're interested in art, The Tate Liverpool has many modern works of art, and The Walker Art Gallery has classic pieces. FACT (The Foundation for Art and Creative Technology) is the UK's leading organisation for the presentation of film, video and new media art forms.

For entertainment, visit The Rawhide Comedy Club, which offers food and comedy talent from around the world. Concert Square is a great place for bars and pubs. And for shopping, visit Victoria Street, with its **stylish** bars and excellent restaurants.

For a marvellous footballing experience, The Anfield Tour and Museum is at Liverpool Football Club's world-famous Anfield Stadium. You can visit the

**dressing rooms**, sit in the team **dugout** and see the club's many **trophies** in the museum.

Liverpool is also great for its architecture. One of the most spectacular buildings is St George's Hall, which is in the centre of the city. It has concert halls and **law courts**, and is a **listed building**. The exterior is classical Greek architecture and the interior is Roman.

Of course, you can't leave Liverpool without seeing something about The Beatles. *The Beatles Story* is a magical journey into the life, times, culture and music of The Beatles. The tour takes you to many of the famous **landmarks** connected to The Beatles, including Strawberry Fields, Penny Lane and John Lennon's home.



The Mathew Street Festival is a three-day event in August with an

**assortment of** bands playing Beatles music. But there are also **stages** all over the city with other types of music too.

And finally, there's The Cavern Club. This is the birthplace of The Beatles. It opened in 1957 and many other artists have played there too, including The Rolling Stones, The Kinks, The Who and Arctic Monkeys.

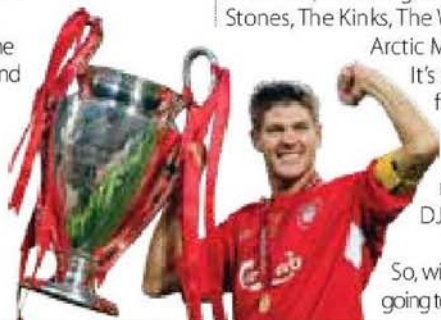
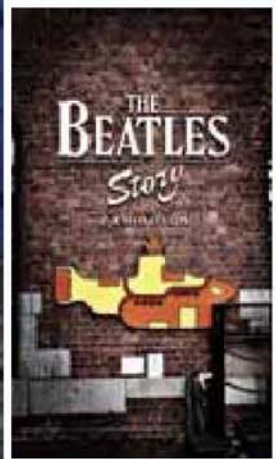
It's open daily from 12pm and has **live music** nights and DJ events.

So, will you be going to Liverpool? ☺



**GLOSSARY**

- picturesque** *adj*  
attractive and interesting
- waterfront** *adj*  
next to water (a river, the sea, etc.)
- slavery** *n*  
the system of using slaves (workers who aren't paid and who are the property of other people)
- busy** *adj*  
with a lot of people / movement / activity
- stylish** *adj*  
smart, elegant, fashionable
- a dressing room** *n*  
the place in a stadium / sports ground where sportspeople get changed, have showers, etc.
- a dugout** *n*  
the place in the stadium where the manager and reserve team members sit down during a game
- a trophy** *n*  
a prize, often a silver cup
- a law court** *n*  
a place where legal processes take place to decide whether someone is innocent or guilty of a crime
- a listed building** *n*  
a building of special architectural, historical or cultural interest that is protected
- a landmark** *n*  
an important building / monument / statue, etc. in a city
- an assortment of** *exp*  
a selection of; a group of
- a stage** *n*  
an elevated platform that musicians / actors can perform on in front of an audience / the public
- live music** *exp*  
music that is played to an audience / the public



track 6



US men

track 7

Skills BOOKLET

Refer to unit 10 (page 54) of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

hotenglish LANGUAGE SERVICES

# DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

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



### 1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct any errors. They should all be future forms with *be + going to*. Then, listen to the CD to check your answers.

- He going to send it tomorrow.  
*He is going to send it tomorrow.*
- They're go to play the game next week.
- We not going to be at the party.
- She not is going to participate.
- Are you go to take the photo?
- He is going to write it?

## SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Problems with money.

### 1 Pre-listening

Match the objects (1 to 6) to the average prices (a-f).

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone who is talking about money problems. Listen once. What exactly is the problem?

### 3 Listening II

Choose the correct answers (a/b). Then, listen again to check your responses.

- Harry went to the pub... a) on foot b) by bus
- Harry has a lot of... a) money b) debts
- Harry has bought a... a) bus b) plane
- Harry needs to buy... a) an airport b) another plane
- The plane has got a... a) sauna b) jacuzzi
- The plane has also got a... a) cinema b) swimming pool

### 4 Language focus Modal verbs

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Money, Money, Money: "...Well, can I get you a drink?..." The speaker has used a modal verb ("can"). Answer these questions with modal verbs.

- Can you see anything interesting from your window?
- Can you walk home from work in under an hour?
- Can you hear the noise of traffic from where you are right now?
- Can you count to 10 in three different languages?

### 5 Discussion

- Are you saving up for anything at the moment? What?
- What's the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
- Have you ever bought or sold anything online? What?

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ERROR CORRECTION & SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (A2)

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# GRAMMAR FUN

## Present Continuous



This month, we're looking at the future with the Present Continuous.

### The future with the Present Continuous

We form the Present Continuous with the verb to be and a verb in the gerund (verb, -ing). For example:

- a) She's playing tennis.
- b) They're waiting for you.

We can use the Present Continuous to talk about the future. In these cases, we use the Present Continuous to refer to fixed plans / appointments at specific times in the future. These plans / appointments are often with other people.

For example:

- a) I'm seeing her later this evening.
- b) She's playing golf with Stephanie on Sunday.

It's quite common to use this structure with verbs of movement (go, leave, come, etc.). For example:

- a) They're coming to the pub tonight.
- b) He's going to the Caribbean for his summer holidays.
- c) We're leaving in an hour.

In many cases there's very little difference between futures with be + going to and those with the Present Continuous. Both these sentences have almost identical meanings:

- a) I'm playing tennis with her tomorrow.
- b) I'm going to play tennis with her tomorrow.

However, when the Present Continuous isn't describing an appointment in the future, it's used to describe activities in progress. Compare these two sentences - the first of which is in the Present Continuous, and the second of which is a future tense with be + going to:

- a) They're leaving.
- b) They're going to leave.

Sentence "a" is describing an activity in progress; and sentence "b" is describing a future, planned action.

Now compare these sentences which are both in the Present Continuous:

- a) He's seeing the doctor.
- b) He's seeing the doctor this Monday at 9am.

Sentence "a" is describing an activity in progress; and sentence "b" is describing a future appointment with another person at a specific time.

### 1 Exercise

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read over the following sentences. Which ones are referring to the future? Write "F" next to these.

1. They're having a meeting.
2. They're having a meeting next week at six pm.
3. She's playing golf with us tonight.
4. He's seeing the doctor next week at three pm.
5. She's having lunch with them next week.
6. They're having dinner.
7. We're having a meeting on Friday to discuss it.
8. They're leaving in an hour.
9. I'm playing tennis with her tomorrow.
10. She's playing tennis.

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# Special Events

Scottish music and culture at the Highland Games. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 48

## 1 Pre-reading

How much do you know about Scotland? See if you can answer the questions.

1. What's the capital of Scotland? How do you spell it?
2. What's the name of the Scottish actor who starred in several James Bond films?
3. What's the name of the famous monster from Scotland?
4. What's the "dress" called that some Scottish men wear?
5. What's the name of the mountainous region of central and northern Scotland?

## 2 Reading I

What do you think takes place at the Highland Games? Think. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say what the following things are.

1. The Highland Fling.
2. The Cowall Highland Gathering.
3. The heavies.
4. Tossing the caber.
5. The stone put.

## 4 Language focus

**Reported Speech** Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...and he said that he'd take me there next year..." The writer has written a sentence in Reported Speech ("he said that..."). Transform these direct speech quotes into Reported Speech. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

1. "We can see it clearly." = She said that she...
2. "I did all the work." = He said that he...
3. "We live in London." = They said that they...
4. "She is French." = He told us that she...

## 5 Discussion

1. What was the last sporting event you went to? What was it like?
2. What else do you know about Scotland?
3. Have you ever taken part in a sports event? What did you do?

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**Hi everyone,**

I was talking to my Scottish friend Angus the other day and he was telling me all about the Highland Games. I'd never heard of them before, but they sound really interesting. He told me that he'd been a couple of times, and he said that he'd take me there next year. I can't wait! Meanwhile, I thought I'd find out a bit more about the Highland Games.

The Highland Games are an annual competition to celebrate Scottish and Celtic culture and history, especially that of the Scottish Highlands, the northernmost part of Britain. Participants wear traditional Scottish costume, including the kilt. Pipers play the bagpipes and dancers perform traditional Highland dances such as the Sword Dance and the Highland Fling, a dance traditionally performed by warriors after victory in battle.

The games started as early as the 11th century when King Malcolm of Scotland organised a race to find the fastest runner in Scotland. The King said that the winner would be his official messenger. However, the games as they're known today started in the 19th century. The biggest event in Scotland is the Cowall Highland Gathering which is held in the town of Dunoon every August. This event started in 1894 and attracts over 3,500 competitors from all over the world and about 25,000 spectators.

There are many similar celebrations around the world, with annual games in Canada, the USA, and even Switzerland. The games are especially popular in America, which hosts over 50 festivals. My friend told me that he'd been to one in San Francisco, which is even bigger than the Cowall event. The San Francisco games were first held in 1865, making them older than many Scottish events.

The main sporting competitions are called the "heavies". These involve throwing heavy objects – the most famous of which is "tossing the caber". A caber is a wooden pole similar to a telegraph pole. It's about six metres long and weighs about 80 kilos. Another "heavy" event is the "stone put". This is similar to the Olympic "shot put" but instead competitors throw a large rock weighing between 9 and 12 kilos. Cultural events include dancing championships and bagpipe competitions.

So, I know where I'm going next August! And my friend said he'd lend me his kilt!



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# Pub Quiz

How to have fun and learn something in the pub.



## 1 Pre-reading

Read over the questions at the start of the article. Discuss your answers with a partner before checking them.

## 2 Reading I

You're going to read an article about pub quizzes. What do you think a pub quiz is? Think. Then, read the article to check.

DO YOU KNOW THE ANSWER?



## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say who/what the following things are.

1. A quizmaster
2. Look and Learn
3. University Challenge
4. A quiz machine

## 4 Language focus

### The Past Passive

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Having good general knowledge was regarded as..." The writer has used the Past Passive ("was regarded"). Transform the following sentences into the Past Passive. Do not include the agent (the person who does the action).

1. They took it to the station.
2. They produced it last night.
3. They sold it for €10.
4. They wrote it in six days.

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever taken part in a quiz? How did you do?
2. Have you ever played Trivial Pursuit? What do you think of it as a game?
3. What are your favourite games to play with friends? Why?

Can you answer these general knowledge questions? (answers below)

1. What's the title of Beethoven's only opera?
2. How long is an Olympic swimming pool?
3. Which film character was played by Olympic swimmer Johnny Weissmuller?
4. What was Ringo Starr's original name?
5. What nationality was explorer Ferdinand Magellan?

How did you get on? If you got three or more, perhaps you should think about joining a **pub quiz team**.

Pub quizzes are extremely popular in the UK. Most follow a fairly similar **format**. Friends form teams of about four players, and each player pays £1 to play. This money becomes the **prize** for the winning team, and at a popular quiz this can be over £100! There are usually four or five **rounds** of questions and each team has to write their answers on an answer sheet.

The questions are written by a **quizmaster**. He or she uses **reference books** or the internet to look for interesting questions. Typical pub quiz questions are on topics such as sport (especially football), TV (such as **soap operas**) and music, although there are also questions on history, geography and science. The questions are often quite difficult (much **harder** than the five examples above).

So, why do people like quizzes so much? The British have always enjoyed quizzes. Having good general knowledge was regarded as important for schoolchildren in the 1950s, and teachers would often ask students questions to test them. There were even magazines to develop their knowledge base with titles such as *Look and Learn* and *World of Wonder*.

Quizzes have been very popular on TV too. **Long-running** popular programmes include *University Challenge* (a quiz competition between students at different universities), *Mastermind* (an individual quiz in which each **contestant** answers questions on their specialist subject) and *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* (which has become popular in many different countries).



There are also **board games** based on general knowledge. Trivial Pursuit came out in 1982 and has since become a worldwide best seller. This led to the invention of "the quiz machine", which appeared in UK pubs in the late 1980s. These gave players the chance to win money if they could answer general knowledge questions correctly. The problem was that the people who were playing the machines didn't buy many drinks. But pub owners soon realised that having a quiz for everyone would be more sociable... and people would buy more drinks. So, in the early 1990s, the pub quiz was born.

Why not find out when your local pub is having a quiz? It's a great way to meet people and you never know, you may even learn something useful. 🍀

ANSWERS 1. Fidelio; 2. 50 metres; 3. Tarzan; 4. Richard Starkey; 5. Portuguese



### GLOSSARY

- a pub quiz** *n*  
a "quiz" is a game that consists of questions on specific topics. A "pub quiz" takes place in a pub. Teams of three or four people answer questions. The team with the most points wins a prize
- a team** *n*  
a group of people working / playing together
- a format** *n*  
the way that something is organised and presented
- a prize** *n*  
something of value given to the winners of a competition
- a round** *n*  
a section / part of a competition
- a quizmaster** *n*  
the person in charge of preparing and reading out the quiz questions
- a reference book** *n*  
a book full of information on a topic (an encyclopaedia, etc.)
- a soap opera** *n*  
a television series about the lives and problems of a group of people
- hard** *adj*  
difficult
- long-running** *adj*  
if something is "long-running", it has existed / happened for a long time
- a contestant** *n*  
a person who participates in a competition or quiz
- a board game** *n*  
a game such as Monopoly or chess played on a board (a flat piece of wood / cardboard, etc.)



# READING II

## Weird Weddings

Strange ways to get married.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 1 Pre-reading

Look at the words below. See if you can think of ideas for unusual weddings based on as many of the words as possible.

- Star Wars sharks robots  
 aeroplanes McDonald's  
 bungee-jumping World War II  
 Twilight Harry Potter  
 Lord of the Rings

### 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Were any of your ideas similar to the ones you thought for the Pre-reading activity?

### 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write brief descriptions of the following weddings.

- The *Star Wars* wedding
- Weddings at The Palma Aquarium
- The first robot wedding
- The aeroplane wedding
- The bungee-jump wedding

### 4 Language focus

Phrasal verbs with up

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...The guests also turned up as characters from..." The writer has used a phrasal verb with "up" ("turn up", which means "to arrive"). Complete the following sentences with the verbs from below.

- turned ended turned gave

- I \_\_\_\_\_ up smoking six years ago.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ up ten minutes late.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ up the volume.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ up in the same company he started out in.

### 5 Discussion

- What's the most unusual wedding you've ever been to?
- Which wedding mentioned in this article would you most like to attend?
- Have you been to a ceremony recently? What was it for?

The day you get married is supposed to be the most important day of your life. So, why not celebrate in style? Do any of these ideas **take your fancy**?

How about a *Star Wars* themed wedding. When Bramwell Brightey and Tamsyn Lofts got married, they **dressed up as** Han Solo and Princess Leia from the original trilogy. The guests also **turned up** as characters from the sci-fi films, and a special cake was made to look like Yoda. And instead of the traditional first dance, the couple (who have seen the films more than 500 times) had a **light sabre** fight at the **reception**. "Everyone looked amazing! It was the greatest day of my life," Bramwell said.



What about an underwater wedding? That's exactly what one company is offering in Mallorca. For just €400, you can **take the plunge** at The Palma Aquarium. The lucky couple wear **scuba gear** with **oxygen tanks**, and **mics** attached that broadcast their "**I dos**" over a radio transmitter to guests outside the tank. Can't find anybody willing to record the big day? Don't worry! There are plenty of sharks swimming around the tank who wouldn't mind taking a few "**sna**ps".

Or how about something a bit more hi-tech? Tomohiro Shibata and Satoko Inoue **tyed the knot** in the world's first robot wedding last year at their Tokyo ceremony. The **bride and groom**, who both work in the robot industry, were married by a robot with **flashing** eyes. "It was a lot of fun," said bride Satoko. "I think the Japanese have a strong sense that robots are our friends."



Now what about a wedding on a plane? One English couple **tyed the knot** 700 metres in the air while **strapped** to the **wings** of a **biplane**. Or how about a bungee jump wedding? Jeroen and Sandra Kippers of Brussels (Belgium) were **lifted** onto a platform 120 metres in the air for their wedding ceremony. They were joined by the **priest** and 20 guests. Another platform held the musicians. After the **vows**, they made it official by bungee-jumping over the side!

Or how about a superhero, zombie or World War II-themed wedding? Or what about a medieval-themed ceremony, a virtual reality wedding or one in a McDonald's restaurant conducted by Ronald McDonald himself. Still not sure? How about a wedding based on a popular book series such as *Lord of the Rings*, *Harry Potter* or *Twilight*. In fact, *Twilight*-themed weddings are **all the rage** these days.

The possibilities are limitless! 🍀

### GLOSSARY

- take your fancy** *exp*  
if something "takes your fancy", you like it or you are interested in it
- to dress up as** *phr vb*  
if you "dress up as" someone else, you wear special clothes so you look like that person
- to turn up** *phr vb*  
to arrive
- a light sabre** *n*  
the laser swords (long, sharp objects for fighting) made famous by the *Star Wars* films
- a reception** *n*  
a party with food and drink after a wedding ceremony
- take the plunge** *exp*  
if you "take the plunge", you make a brave decision. Literally, to "plunge" into water is to fall or jump into it
- scuba gear** *n*  
equipment (such as diving suits / oxygen tanks, etc.) that scuba divers use so they can swim under water
- an oxygen tank** *n*  
a large metal container with oxygen that people can breathe from when underwater
- a mic** *n*  
short for microphone – the device used to make people's voices louder (when singing, for example)
- "I do"** *exp*  
"I do" is commonly said at weddings to confirm you want to be married
- a snap** *n inform*  
a photograph; also, the sound of a shark bite
- to tie the knot** *exp inform*  
to get married
- a bride** *n*  
a woman who is getting married at a wedding
- a groom** *n*  
a man who is getting married at a wedding
- to flash** *vb*  
if a light is "flashing", it is turning on and off quickly and many times
- strapped** *adj*  
if someone is "strapped" to something, they are tied to it with rope / tape / string, etc.
- wings** *n*  
the parts of a plane that are at the side of it and that are used to help it fly
- a biplane** *n*  
a small plane with two sets of wings, one above the other
- to lift** *vb*  
if someone is "lifted", they are physically taken to a higher level
- a priest** *n*  
an official member of a Christian religion
- vows** *n*  
the promises you make at a wedding
- all the rage** *exp*  
very popular

# HOW TO... LEARN BY WRITING



This month, we're looking at how writing can help you learn. Here are our top seven tips.

### 1. Memory

Writing is good for your memory... and memory plays a key part in language learning. Basically, writing down words or expressions will help you remember them. Why? Well, the more sensory inputs you have, the easier it is for your brain to remember things. So, if you hear a word, see a word, say a word and *write* a word, you'll have a better chance of remembering it!

### 2. Reinforcing learning

Writing can also help reinforce learning. Imagine you've been studying the Present Perfect Continuous tense. The best thing you could do after the lesson would be to write up your notes, jot down some useful sentences, and make a note of any key phrases. It doesn't have to take long. In fact, in just two minutes, you'll ensure that you remember things much more effectively.

### 3. Exams

Writing can help with exam preparation. The "Look, Cover, Write, Check" method works wonders. For example, if you've got a list of expressions to learn, simply find somewhere quiet, sit down and look over the list intently for a couple of minutes. Then, cover the list, and try to write out the expressions again without looking. Finally, check your new version against the original and repeat the process if necessary. This is a proven technique for learning things!

### 4. Organisation

Writing is also a great way of organising your learning. Make lists of words, categorise terms, rank ideas, put vocabulary items into tables, create a mini-dictionary... all of this is great for storing information. And by actively doing this, you'll help your brain store the language, too. And this is crucial for learning!

### 5. Fun

Writing is a great way to have fun with the language. Write songs. Write dialogues. Write poems. Write stories. Write jokes. Keep a diary, write text messages and e-mails, write comments in internet forums and at the end of articles in online newspapers, start a website or Facebook page in English, or create a blog. And don't worry too much about accuracy, just focus on communicating through writing. What's stopping you? Nothing!

### 6. Speaking

Writing can also help with your speaking. Prepare for conversations in advance by writing down what you want to say. Make notes on stories or anecdotes that you can use later in conversation. Prepare for your presentations by making notes on what you want to explain. Write out a script for a phone call before actually making the call. If you write down what you want to say before you actually say it, you'll say it a lot more effectively. And if you practise it beforehand too, you'll be even more prepared. Guaranteed!

### 7. Motivation

Finally, writing is a great way of motivating you to learn more. When you attempt to produce written language, you'll see where the gaps in your knowledge are. Basically, you'll create a need for additional words or expressions. This will motivate you to look for them in a dictionary, to search for them online or to ask someone to help you. By writing what you *think* you know, you'll find out what you *don't know* and what you *need* to know! And that will motivate you to learn even more.

Now, get writing! ☺

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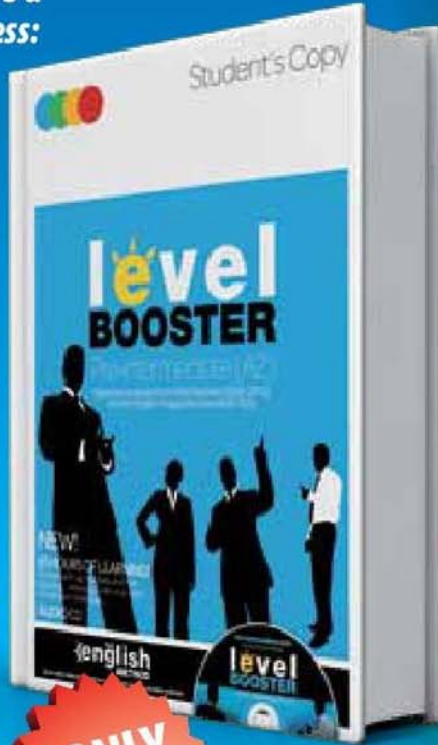


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## Skills BOOKLET

Refer to unit 11 (page 59) of the Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

### SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

Hot English LANGUAGE SERVICES



## Social Splash

An unwanted guest at a wedding.

### 1 Pre-listening

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

1. Wedding ceremony
2. Priest
3. Bride
4. Groom
5. Guests
6. Honeymoon
7. Dress
8. Bridesmaid



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two people who are at a wedding. Listen once. What is the relationship between the two people?

### 3 Listening II

Answer the questions. Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. Did Pete go to St Mary's Convent School for Girls?
2. Did Pete meet Susan at university?
3. Were Pete and Susan married?
4. Does Michael know about this?
5. Did Pete and Susan have a child?
6. Is Michael's father pleased about this?

### 4 Language focus Short Answers

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Social Splash: "...No, I haven't..." The speaker has used a short answer. Write short answers for these questions. Use affirmative short answers.

1. Have you seen the film?
2. Did you go out last night?
3. Were you at home at 3pm?
4. Do you like it?
5. Can you see it?

### 5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you talked to the parents of a friend / partner / wife / husband, etc.? What did you chat about?
2. What's the most unusual conversation you've ever had with a stranger?
3. When was the last time someone revealed something surprising to you?

Getting better all the time – how the Beatles just keep going.

THE BEATLES



The Beatles **split up** more than 40 years ago, and only half of them are still alive, but they're still among the highest earning people today... and they're often in the news.

# THE BEATLES

IT'S BEEN A HARD...

...DAY'S NIGHT...

Last year is a great example of how The Beatles just keep going. In October, one of the biggest music **feuds** in history ended when Apple (the iPod and iTunes company) and Apple Corps (the Beatles' record label) **settled their differences**. Shortly after, The Beatles' entire **back catalogue** was **launched** for download. While the band's hit songs didn't make as big an impact as commentators had predicted, the event still **sparked** plenty of press coverage.



But iTunes isn't the only technology linked to The Beatles. *The Beatles: Rock Band* is a video game for PlayStation 3, Xbox 360 and Nintendo Wii which allows you to become The Beatles. Released in 2009, the game includes a **drum kit**, guitar and microphone so you can sing and play along to your favourite songs. Not surprisingly, the game was a **huge success**, selling more than two million units. A **re-mastered box set** of all The Beatles' albums was released on the same day, which also sold well.

Films about The Beatles are also popular. Recent movies include *Nowhere Boy*,



concerning a movie about John's life. Apparently, Brad is taking singing lessons so he can do all of John's hits himself. Rumours say that Yoko Ono (the singer's widow) has **given her blessing** to the project, as long as the film is true to John's life.

Magazines and newspapers are still often filled with Beatles stories. John would have turned 70 just recently if he were alive today, but the fact that he isn't around,



which was a film about the life of John Lennon. It's directed by Sam Taylor-Wood and stars Aaron Johnson and Kristin Scott Thomas. And Hollywood star Brad Pitt is said to be in talks

didn't stop the press from **making a fuss**. John was on the front cover of Rolling Stone magazine for a special tribute edition, while many big names in the showbiz industry (including ex-band mates Paul McCartney and Ringo Starr) recorded special birthday messages for him.



Just this year, the zebra crossing near Abbey Road recording studios (where the 1969 album of the same name was recorded), was **granted Grade II listing**, which means it'll be protected. This followed similar recognition for Abbey Road studios itself.



This year, The Beatles album "Love" was released, which includes exclusive unreleased mixes of "The Fool on the Hill" and "Girl".

And the future for The Beatles? Well, the band could still **top the charts** as there are **unreleased tracks** that still haven't **seen the light of day**. A strange experimental track called *Carnival of Light*, a 27-minute **jam** of *Helter Skelter*, and a John Lennon track that The Beatles had worked on called *Grow Old With Me*, have never been heard by the public.

Will they ever be released? 🍀

...AND I'VE BEEN WORKING...

...LIKE A DOG.

## A BRIEF HISTORY

The Beatles are probably the biggest band in history. But how did it all start?

The Beatles were from Liverpool, England. The band was made up of Paul McCartney (bass guitar and vocals), John Lennon (rhythm guitar and vocals), George Harrison (lead guitar and vocals) and Ringo Starr (drums and vocals). The band has had more number-one hits in the UK music charts than any other group or musician, and remain incredibly popular today. Following a series of **ongoing issues**, The Beatles officially **broke up** in 1970.

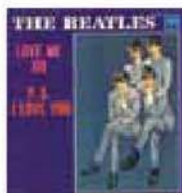
The Beatles started out as The Quarrymen. The band was formed by Lennon in 1957, who was just 15 at the time. McCartney later joined the group in July, followed by Harrison the following February. Former bassist Stuart Sutcliffe – who died of a **brain aneurysm**



in 1962 – suggested the band change its name. Possible names included Johnny and the Moon Dogs, Long John and The Beetles, and The Silver Beetles. They finally settled on the name which is familiar all over the world. Without a regular drummer, the band struggled to find decent work so they took on Pete Best. As a five-piece (including Sutcliffe), The Beatles took an offer of work in Hamburg, Germany.



After two years of performing in Hamburg clubs, the group returned to England. Best was replaced by Ringo Starr, and the group was signed to EM's Parlophone **record label**. Their first hit single *Love Me Do* reached the UK charts (it was number one in America when it was released two years later), and **kick-started** the band's recording **career**. Their first album



*Please, Please Me* soon followed and "Beatlemania" took over the UK. Their fame soon spread to the United States where they played several televised concerts.

Some of music's greatest albums soon followed including *A Hard Day's Night*, *Help!* and *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* – as well as several films. Nothing could stop the band as they quickly rose to the top, securing 27 number one hits. Through the sixties, the band became superstars. In 1966, The Beatles announced they had to stop touring because they "couldn't hear themselves performing" over the noise from the excited fans.

The Beatles became the most popular and commercially successful music act of all time. And after they broke up in 1970, each member of the band went onto successful solo careers. Tragically, Lennon was murdered in 1980, and Harrison died of lung cancer in 2001, but both McCartney and Starr are still musically active today. 🎸

### GLOSSARY

- to split up** *phr vb*  
if a band "splits up", they separate / stop working together
- a feud** *n*  
an argument / fight in which two people / groups, etc. are angry with one another for a long time
- to settle differences** *exp*  
if you "settle your differences", you stop arguing with someone and make friends
- a back catalogue** *exp*  
a band's back catalogue is all the music they have produced
- to launch** *vb*  
if a song is "launched", it is placed in shops so that people can buy it
- to spark** *vb*  
if A "sparks" B, A starts or causes B to happen
- a drum kit** *n*  
a collection of drums (percussion instruments that you hit with sticks)
- a huge success** *exp*  
if something is a "huge success", a lot of people really like it
- re-mastered** *adj*  
a "re-mastered" CD has been improved with new technology to make the sound better
- a box set** *n*  
a collection of music or films (as CDs / DVDs) in a nice presentation box
- to give your blessing** *exp*  
if you "give something your blessing", you say that it's all right / OK to do it
- to make a fuss** *exp*  
if people are "making a fuss" over something, they are acting in a nervous, excited way about it
- to grant** *vb*  
if X is "granted" something, it is given that thing
- Grade II listing** *n*  
if a building has a "Grade II listing", it is of historic importance and cannot be destroyed
- to top the charts** *exp*  
if a band "tops the charts", their song is number one in the list of the most popular songs
- unreleased** *adj*  
if a song is "unreleased", the public has never heard it
- a track** *n*  
a song
- to see the light of day** *exp*  
if something has never "seen the light of day", it has never been released / sold / produced / put in shops, etc.
- a jam** *n*  
if musicians have a "jam", they play music together for fun or to practise
- ongoing issues** *exp*  
problems that continue for a long time
- to break up** *phr vb*  
if a band "breaks up", they stop working together
- a brain aneurysm** *exp*  
a condition that results in internal bleeding in the brain
- a record label** *n*  
a company that makes / produces / distributes music
- to kick-start** *exp*  
if A "kick-starts" B, A causes B to happen
- a career** *n*  
your "career" is the professional job you choose to do for the majority of your working life

A look at the members of The Beatles.



# THE FAB FOUR



## RINGO STARR

Richard Starkey is better known by his stage name Ringo Starr. He was the last band member to join The Beatles. Born on 7th July 1940, in Liverpool, England, Ringo was very ill as a child and suffered from **appendicitis** and **pleurisy**. He played in a number of bands before meeting John and Paul while they were on tour in Hamburg. He eventually replaced Pete Best as the drummer.

Ringo sang at least one song on each Beatles album, most notably on "Yellow Submarine" and "With A Little Help From My Friends". His unusual expressions such as "a hard day's night" and "tomorrow never knows" were developed into successful songs by the band. Ringo went down with another illness in 1964, forcing him to pull out of an international tour. As a result, he was **replaced** by a session drummer. He has often admitted that he was worried about being replaced permanently because he wasn't very good, but his band mates insisted he was a vital part of The Beatles.

After the end of The Beatles as a group, Ringo also went onto a solo career. Other ventures for the musician include starting a furniture company and setting up his own record label. He is also well-known for **narrating** the popular children's TV programme *Thomas the Tank Engine & Friends*.

Ringo caused controversy when he claimed he rarely returns to Liverpool, and appeared disgusted when asked if he would ever move back there. Angry fans in the city vandalised a bush that was made to look like members of the band, cutting off the head of the drummer.

Ringo still performs live with The All-Starr Band.

### QUOTES

- » "I'd like to end up sort of... **unforgettable**."
- » "That's all drugs and alcohol do, they cut off your emotions in the end."
- » "I didn't do anything to make it happen apart from saying 'yes.'"
- » "I like Beethoven, especially the poems."

## JOHN LENNON

John Winston Lennon was born in Liverpool (England) on 9th October 1940. He was **raised** by his aunt and uncle from the age of four. The future superstar didn't do very well at school, and he was **expelled** for bad behaviour. One school report read, "Certainly **on the road** to failure... hopeless... rather a **clown** in class... **wasting** other pupils' time." He would later become one of the most successful British people of all time.

John always had a passion for music. He formed The Quarrymen as a **skiffle band** when he was 15. Eventually, after a few changes, the band became The Beatles and they went onto global success. During the group's **heyday**, John once caused a **controversy** when he claimed the band was so big they were "more popular than Jesus". But this didn't stop the band becoming even more popular and successful.

When the band broke up in 1970, John went onto a successful **solo career**, recording well-known hits such as *Imagine* and *Jealous Guy*. Things changed for John when he met Yoko Ono. Soon afterwards, John left his wife Cynthia and son Julian, and started going out with Yoko. The couple married in March 1969 and had a child together, Sean. John and Yoko decided to move to New York permanently in 1971.

Tragically, on 8th December 1980, John was shot and killed outside his home in New York.

### QUOTES

- » "Before Elvis, there was nothing."
- » "There are no problems, only solutions."
- » "When I cannot sing my heart, I can only speak my mind."
- » "If everyone demanded peace instead of another television set, then there'd be peace."
- » "Life is what happens while you're busy making other plans."





...IS LOVE.

## PAUL McCARTNEY

Sir James Paul McCartney, MBE, was one of the driving forces behind The Beatles. Born in Liverpool, England on 7th January 1944, Paul began writing songs at a young age, **inspired** by the death of his mother, who died of breast cancer. Paul met John in 1957 and was asked to join John's band. Together, Paul and John formed The Beatles and one of the greatest song-writing **partnerships** in history.

Paul was initially the bassist for The Beatles but as the band developed musically, he had a far more diverse role to play. He was the only member of The Beatles to have received a formal music education, and he now plays more than 40 different instruments. He was responsible for the majority of the band's **hit singles**. Towards the end of The Beatles' recording career, Paul took over from John as the leader of the group.

After the band **split**, Paul released two solo albums (one with former wife Linda) before going on to form the band Wings. Paul has also collaborated with many other stars including Michael Jackson, Stevie Wonder and Elvis Costello. He's also a campaigner for peace, charity, animal rights and vegetarianism. At present, he's still very active as a recording artist and performer, and is considered to be one of the wealthiest men in Britain with an estimated fortune of £475 million.

### QUOTES

- » "There are only four people who knew what The Beatles were about anyway."
- » "Nothing pleases me more than to go into a room and come out with a piece of music."
- » "If **slaughterhouses** had glass walls, everyone would be a vegetarian."
- » "The thing is, we're all really the same person. We're just four parts of the one."
- » "I used to think anyone doing anything weird was weird. Now I know that it is the people that call others weird that are weird."

## GEORGE HARRISON

George Harrison, the guitarist for The Beatles, was born on 25th February 1953. At school, George would often sit at the back of the classroom and draw pictures of guitars. His family was poor, but when he was 14, his mother gave him the money to buy his first **acoustic guitar**. George later formed a group called The Rebels before joining John Lennon and Paul McCartney in The Quarrymen, which later became The Beatles.

George was 14 when he joined The Beatles. At the time, John thought George was too young, and he was even deported from Hamburg for being underage, but he still managed to stay in the band. George has often been referred to as "the quiet Beatle", and initially seemed to make little contribution to The Beatles' creative process. However, he later wrote more songs and is responsible for hits such as *While My Guitar Gently Weeps* and *Here Comes The Sun*. And his guitar playing has since been recognised as a large part of the band's success.

George also enjoyed a successful solo career and had three number one hits: *Got My Mind Set On You*, *My Sweet Lord* and *Give Me Love (Give Me Peace on Earth)*. The musician went on to form the group The Traveling Wilburys with Jeff Lynne, Roy Orbison, Bob Dylan and Tom Petty. He also produced a number of successful films and devoted a lot of his life to Hinduism and campaigning for peace.

After surviving a knife attack by a crazed man who had broken into his house, George Harrison died of lung cancer on 29th November 2001.

### QUOTES

- » "The Beatles saved the world from boredom."
- » "In the end, this world will go under because of the stupidity of people."
- » "All the world is a birthday cake, so take a piece, but not too much."
- » "The world used us as an excuse to go mad."
- » "I'll play what you want or I won't play at all."

### GLOSSARY

- appendicitis** *n*  
a medical condition where you feel pain in your appendix (a body part attached to your large intestine)
- pleurisy** *n*  
a medical condition which affects the lungs and makes it difficult to breathe
- to replace** *vb*  
if person A is "replaced", another person takes their place in a band / organisation, etc.
- to narrate** *vb*  
to tell a story
- unforgettable** *adj*  
if a person is "unforgettable", people will always remember them
- to raise** *vb*  
if you "raise" a child, you look after that child until he/she is an adult
- to expel** *vb*  
if someone is "expelled" from school, they must leave the school, often because of bad behaviour
- on the road** *exp*  
if someone is "on the road" failure (for example), they are going to fail
- a clown** *n infam*  
someone who likes to tell jokes, play jokes on people and distract others. A "class clown" does this at school
- to waste** *vb*  
if someone "wastes" your time, they do something that isn't important and distract you from more important things
- a skiffle band** *n*  
a group of musicians who play skiffle music. This type of music had jazz, blues, country and folk music influences and was popular in the 1950s
- heyday** *n*  
a musician's "heyday" is the time when they are most popular and successful
- controversy** *n*  
a situation that makes lots of people angry because they strongly disagree with it
- a solo career** *exp*  
if a band member starts a "solo career", they leave a band and produce their own music
- to inspire** *vb*  
if someone has "inspired" you, they make you feel creative or give you ideas
- a partnership** *n*  
two people working together
- a hit single** *exp*  
a very successful song
- to split** *vb*  
if a band "splits", they separate and stop playing music together
- a slaughterhouse** *n*  
a place where animals are killed for meat
- an acoustic guitar** *n*  
a type of wooden guitar that is played without being connected to an amplifier

Things you probably didn't know about The Beatles.

# BEHIND THE BEATLES

Here are some fun facts about The Beatles.

» The Beatles' logo cost just £5 to design. Drummer Ringo Starr and manager Brian Epstein went to a London drum shop and asked to have the band name painted onto the drum. After a quick **sketch** by the shop manager on a bit of **scrap paper**, the globally recognised symbol of The Beatles was born (with the "t" dropping down so it's more prominent)... at a **fraction** of the cost!



» The film *Chapter 27* is about Mark Chapman (John Lennon's killer) and the days leading up to the murder of Lennon. Incredibly, the actor who played John Lennon in the film was also called Mark Chapman. Weird!



» The song *Hey Jude* was written for John Lennon's son, Julian. Paul wrote the song, hoping to **cheer up** after his parents (John and Cynthia) were divorced. It was originally called *Hey Jules*, but Paul decided this was too difficult to sing. If you listen carefully, you can hear Paul **swearing** at one point in the song because he makes a mistake.



» John Lennon's aunt Mimi, who raised him from the age of four, **discouraged** John's passion for music. She told him, "Music's all right for a hobby, but it won't make you any money." After he became one of the most successful musicians of all time, John gave her a silver **plaque** as a **gift** with the same quote on it. That showed her!



» The Beatles had so much money they didn't know what to do with it. At one point, the band bought the Greek island of Lesbo and four small islands **surrounding** it – one for each member. They later got bored of the idea and sold the islands. It must be hard being so rich.

» The album *Abbey Road* was originally going to be called *Everest*, after the world's tallest mountain. However, the band **went off the idea** when studio executives said they would have to travel to the mountain to **shoot** the album cover. In the end, they decided to name the album after the recording studio and street (*Abbey Road*), and they shot the album cover in London.



» Some people believe that Paul McCartney died in a **moped** accident in 1966 and was replaced by a **lookalike**. They were also convinced that there

were hidden messages confirming his death in some of The Beatles' work. Some say you can hear John saying "I buried Paul" on the track *Strawberry Fields* (he doesn't, he says "cranberry sauce"). Others say the cover for *Abbey Road* represents a funeral, with John as the priest, Ringo as a mourner, "Paul" as the corpse (obviously) and George as the **gravedigger**.

» The Beatles are responsible for the invention of a hairstyle known as the shag / mop top. This consists of **messy**, slightly long hair.



» Two members of The Beatles were left-handed: Paul and Ringo.

» "We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out," said an executive at Decca Recording Co after hearing The Beatles play in 1962.

» The Beatles' last **public performance** was on the **rooftop** of Apple Records in London, England on 30th January 1969. The event was an **impromptu** concert during the filming of their movie *Let It Be*.



» At just 23 seconds long, "Her Majesty" is the shortest Beatles' song. It's the final **track** on the band's *Abbey Road* album. ☺



Some of the most popular lines from their songs.

# BEATLES SONGS

What are your favourite Beatles' songs? Here are a few classic lines from their songs. (all songs by John Lennon & Paul McCartney - except Octopus's Garden, which is by Ringo Starr).

- » "I don't care too much for money, money can't buy me love." **Can't Buy Me Love**
- » "When I find myself in times of **trouble**, **Mother Mary** comes to me, speaking words of **wisdom**, let it be." **Let It Be**
- » "All the lonely people, where do they all come from? All the lonely people, where do they all belong?" **Eleanor Rigby**
- » "If there's anything that you want, if there's anything I can do, just call on me, and I'll send it along with love from me to you." **From Me to You**
- » "I've got to admit it's getting better. It's a little better all the time." **Getting Better**
- » "It's been a hard day's night, and I've been **working like a dog**." **A Hard Day's Night**
- » "We all live in a yellow submarine, yellow submarine, yellow submarine." **Yellow Submarine**
- » "It's certainly a **thrill**, you're such a lovely audience, we'd like to take you home with us." **Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band**
- » "She loves you, yeah, yeah, yeah, and with a love like that you know you should be **glad**." **She Loves You**
- » "He's a real Nowhere Man, sitting in his Nowhere Land, making all his nowhere plans for nobody. Doesn't have a point of view, knows not where he's going to, isn't he a bit like you and me?" **Nowhere Man**
- » "Yesterday, all my troubles seemed so far away, now it looks as though they're here to stay. Oh, I believe in yesterday." **Yesterday**
- » "Living is easy with eyes closed, misunderstanding all you see." **Strawberry Fields Forever**
- » "Words are **flowing** out like **endless** rain into a paper cup." **Across the Universe**
- » "I'd like to be under the sea, in an octopus' garden in the **shade**." **Octopus's Garden**
- » "There's nothing you can do that can't be done. Nothing you can sing that can't be sung." **All you Need is Love**
- » "And in the end, the love you take, is equal to the love you make." **The End**
- » "Behind the **shelter** in the middle of a roundabout, a pretty nurse is selling **poppies** from a **tray**, and though she feels as if she's in a **play**, she is anyway." **Penny Lane**
- » "There are places I remember, all my life though some have changed, some forever not for better, some have gone and some remain." **In My Life**



## GLOSSARY

- a sketch** *n*  
a drawing that is done quickly and without much detail
- scrap paper** *n*  
old bits of paper that are used again
- a fraction of** *exp*  
if the cost of something is a "fraction of" the usual price, it is a tenth, third, quarter, etc. of that usual price
- to cheer up** *phr*  
to make happy
- to swear** *vb*  
to use bad language
- to discourage** *vb*  
to try to stop somebody from doing something by telling them it isn't a good idea
- a plaque** *n*  
a thin piece of metal / plastic placed on the outside walls of houses, often with information about the house
- a gift** *n*  
a present
- surrounding** *adj*  
the things "surrounding" something are the things around that thing
- to go off an idea** *exp*  
if you "go off an idea", you decide that it isn't a good idea anymore
- to shoot** *vb*  
to take photographs
- a moped** *n*  
a small motorcycle
- a lookalike** *n*  
someone who has a similar appearance to another person
- a gravedigger** *n*  
a person who digs holes in the ground for dead bodies to be buried in
- messy** *adj*  
untidy; disorganised; not tidy; not ordered
- a public performance** *exp*  
a concert / play / film that is performed in front of people
- a rooftop** *n*  
the top of a house or building
- impromptu** *adj*  
an "impromptu" concert is one that hasn't been planned or prepared for
- a track** *n*  
a song
- trouble** *n*  
problems; bad times
- Mother Mary** *n*  
the mother of Jesus Christ (the son of God)
- wisdom** *n*  
intelligence; knowledge from lots of experience and learning
- to work like a dog** *exp*  
to work very hard and a lot
- a thrill** *n*  
something very exciting
- glad** *adj*  
happy; pleased
- to flow** *vb*  
if a liquid "flows", it travels in a continuous movement
- endless** *adj*  
if something is "endless", it never ends / stops
- shade** *n*  
an area of darkness where the sun can't reach because a tree / house, etc. is blocking it
- a shelter** *n*  
a place where you can stand to keep dry when it's raining. Bus "shelters" are covered areas next to bus stops
- a poppy** *n*  
a small red flower
- a tray** *n*  
a flat piece of plastic, metal or wood used to serve food or drinks
- a play** *n*  
a story that is acted out in the theatre

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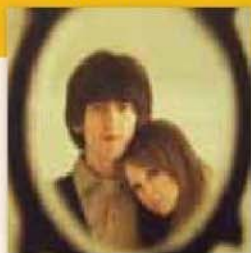
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The Beatles' wives, partners and girlfriends.



# LOVE ME DO

"There's a great woman behind every idiot," said John Lennon, as a version of the famous expression, "Behind every great man, there's a great woman." But who were the women behind The Beatles?

## JOHN LENNON

One of the most famous Beatles' wives is **avant-garde** artist Yoko Ono, John

Lennon's partner. John once described her as "the world's most famous unknown artist: everybody knows her name, but nobody knows



what she does." John met Yoko while he was still married to Cynthia Lennon. After the separation with Cynthia, John married Yoko in 1969. Many fans blame Yoko for the Beatles dissolution as she was present at many of the band's recording sessions – something the group had previously decided was **forbidden**. Later, John and Yoko had a son together, Sean Lennon, who is now a musician and actor.

Before meeting John, Yoko was already a famous artist, with a particular interest

in **conceptual** and **performance art**. An example of this is *Cut Piece*, which was first performed in 1964 at the Sogetsu Art Center in Tokyo. As part of the work of art, Yoko walked on stage



and knelt on the floor. She had a **garment draped over** her, and members of the audience were invited to come onto the stage to cut off bits of the material.

Another work was entitled *Wish Tree*. This has played a significant part in many of Yoko's exhibitions. One of the trees was installed in the Sculpture Garden of the Museum of Modern Art in New York in July 2010, and has since become very popular, with contributions from all over the world. Instructions for the wish tree go as follows:

Make a wish.  
Write it down on a piece of paper.  
Tie it and tie it around a branch  
of a wish tree.  
Ask your friend to do the same.  
Keep wishing.  
Until the branches are covered with wishes.  
Yoko Ono  
2010



Yoko was also an experimental filmmaker. She made 16 films between 1964 and 1972. One of her most famous was the 1966 film No. 4, which consisted of **close-ups** of naked **backsides**.

Yoko is also a famous musician and plays in the Plastic Ono Band – a super-group formed by John Lennon and Yoko Ono in 1969. During the Toronto Rock and Roll Revival Festival in 1969, Yoko and Lennon played with guitarist Eric Clapton, bass player Klaus Voormann, and drummer Alan White. The first half of the performance consisted of standard rock songs, but during the second half, Yoko took the

microphone and performed an avant garde **set**, ending with music that involved Yoko screaming into the mic against a background of extremely noisy **feedback**.

Yoko is also famous as a political activist. After their wedding, Lennon and Yoko held a "Bed-In for Peace" in their **honeymoon suite** at the Amsterdam Hilton Hotel in March 1969.

## GEORGE HARRISON

George Harrison married Pattie Boyd in 1966, and even wrote the song *Something* about her. But unfortunately for George, he wasn't the only guitar legend looking to impress her with his musical talents. Eric Clapton wrote the hit song *Layla* for Pattie while she was still married to George in an attempt to seduce her. And it worked! "My first thought was, 'Oh, God, everyone's going to know this is about me,'" said Pattie. "It was the most powerful, **moving** song I'd ever heard," she added. For a while, the two men were both fighting for her attention, but in the end Eric won. He later went on to write more music about her, including the romantic classic *Wonderful Tonight*. Being a **good sport**, George **performed** at their wedding. And Eric and George remained good friends, often referring to one another as "husbands-**in-law**".





# BEATLEMANIA



## PAUL McCARTNEY



Paul McCartney has had several high-profile relationships. One of his earliest was with Jane Asher, an actress who later became famous after launching a successful cake company. In 1969, McCartney married American photographer Linda Eastman, whom he described as the woman who "gave me the strength and courage to work again" after the break-up of The Beatles. Paul and Linda were both vegetarian and supported the animal rights organisation People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. They also started the band Wings after The Beatles split up. They had four children: Linda's daughter Heather (who was adopted by Paul), Mary, Stella and James. They remained married until Linda's death from breast cancer in 1998. However, it was Paul's marriage to Heather Mills that really caught the press' attention. Heather, a former model and anti-landmine protestor, was



awarded £24.3 million in the **divorce settlement**. After this, Paul said, "There'll be no more **nagging**, no more chaos, no more Heather... **bliss!** I have peace at last." Paul is currently **dating** business woman Nancy Shevell.

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## RINGO STARR

"I mean, women are very important to me... I don't know, they just **drive me crazy**," Ringo Starr once said. Ringo was famous for his **displays of affection** to his former wife Maureen Cox, who he married in 1965. He managed to get legendary singer Frank Sinatra to record a special version of *The Lady is a Tramp* for Maureen, who was a big Sinatra fan. The lyrics were even personalised so the song was about her. However, the couple split in 1975. Later, Ringo married Bond girl Barbara Bach, who starred in the film *The Spy Who Loved Me*. With all that romance, it makes you wonder how the Fab Four found time to get any work done. ☺

"I mean, women are very important to me... I don't know, they just **drive me crazy**," Ringo Starr once said. Ringo was famous for his **displays of affection** to his former wife Maureen Cox, who he married in 1965. He managed to get legendary singer Frank Sinatra to record a special version of *The Lady is a Tramp* for Maureen, who was a big Sinatra fan. The lyrics were even personalised so the song was about her. However, the couple split in 1975. Later, Ringo married Bond girl Barbara Bach, who starred in the film *The Spy Who Loved Me*. With all that romance, it makes you wonder how the Fab Four found time to get any work done. ☺



Beatlemania refers to the crazy fan **frenzy** surrounding The Beatles during the early years of their success. The word is a **portmanteau** of "Beatle" and "mania". Things were so bad that at times, the police had to use **fire hoses** to force the crowds away from the stage. The new phenomenon even provoked government debates over whether police officers should be forced to face such levels of danger. The group eventually had to stop **playing live** because they couldn't hear themselves over the screaming crowds. Here are some more examples of Beatlemania.

Guitarist George Harrison was once quoted in a newspaper as saying the band loved Jelly Babies (a popular British sweet). Shortly after, spectators began throwing handfuls at the group during live performances. While playing in America (where the sweets were unavailable), fans threw Jelly Beans, which are much **harder**. Eventually, the band issued a statement claiming George had never said this and the quote had been invented.

Many Beatles fans travel to the places in England that were the inspiration for some of The Beatles' hit songs such as Penny Lane and Abbey Road. Some fans have even stolen the street signs. Eventually, the Liverpool authorities decided to paint street names associated with The Beatles onto walls and buildings.



Just recently, one fan paid \$46,000 for the white suit worn by John Lennon on several public occasions, including the album cover of *Abbey Road*. And another paid £9,500 for a toilet once owned by John! Now that's what you'd call a true fan!



- GLOSSARY**
- avant-garde** *adj*  
art that is strange or experimental
  - forbidden** *adj*  
prohibited; not permitted; against the rules
  - conceptual art** *exp*  
art that transmits an idea, or that is symbolic of something
  - performance art** *exp*  
a form of art in which actors communicate ideas to the audience in an original way
  - a garment** *n*  
a piece of clothing
  - to drape over** *phr vb*  
if you "drape" an item of clothing "over" yourself, you put it over your shoulders or head in a casual manner
  - a close-up** *n*  
a camera shot which is very close to the subject (often the head)
  - backside** *n*  
the part of your body that you sit on
  - a set** *n*  
a series of songs performed on stage by a singer / band, etc.
  - feedback** *n*  
an unpleasant loud noise produced by a piece of electrical equipment
  - a honeymoon suite** *exp*  
a special room in a hotel for people who have just been married
  - moving** *adj*  
if a song is "moving", it makes you feel emotional / sad, etc.
  - a good sport** *exp*  
if you are a "good sport", you accept the result of something in a positive way, even though it may be bad for you
  - to perform** *vb*  
to play music, act or dance in front of an audience
  - in-law** *n*  
your "in-laws" are the brothers, sisters or parents of your wife or husband
  - a landmine** *n*  
a bomb that is hidden in the ground. It explodes when somebody walks on it
  - a divorce settlement** *exp*  
an agreement between husband and wife on how to divide the money / property, etc. after a divorce
  - to nag** *vb*  
if someone "nags" you, they talk about the same thing over and over again
  - bliss** *n*  
perfect happiness
  - to date** *vb*  
if you are "dating" someone, you are in a romantic relationship with them
  - to drive someone crazy** *exp*  
to make someone very angry
  - a display of affection** *exp*  
something you do to show someone how much you love them
  - frenzy** *n*  
great excitement; wild / crazy behaviour
  - portmanteau** *n*  
a word that is created by combining two other words
  - mania** *n*  
extreme concern for something; an obsession with something
  - a fire hose** *n*  
the long, rubber tube used by fire-fighters. Water comes out of it
  - to play live** *phr vb*  
if a musician "plays live", they perform music in front of an audience
  - hard** *adj*  
difficult



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# READING

# Electric Cars

## 1 Pre-reading

Name as many types and makes of car as you can in two minutes.

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Are any of the cars you thought of mentioned in the article?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say if the sentences are true or false.

1. A hybrid is more fuel-efficient than a petrol-driven car.
2. A plug-in hybrid isn't as fuel-efficient as a hybrid car.
3. London's black cabs will be electric by 2020.
4. Accenture forecasts 1.5 million electric vehicles in Europe by 2015.
5. Electric vehicles are completely carbon-neutral.

## 4 Language focus

### The Present Simple Passive

Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...Also, energy is required to manufacture the cars..." The writer has used the Present Simple Passive ("is required"). Transform the following sentences into the Present Simple Passive. Do not include the agent – the person who performs the action.

1. They produce the cars in Japan.
2. They sell the cars in Europe.
3. They design the cars in the USA.
4. They offer the cars at discount prices.

## 5 Discussion

1. What type of car would you like to buy next? Why?
2. Have you ever driven an electric or hybrid car? What was it like?
3. What will cars be like in 20 or 30 years' time?

Cars of the future. Cars today.

What type of car have you got? A petrol one? A diesel? How about getting a **hybrid** car? Or even an electric one?



Up until now, the most popular eco-friendly car has been the hybrid... most notably the petrol-electric ones made by Toyota (the Prius) and Honda (the Civic). These cars make use of an electric engine under the **bonnet** next to the petrol engine. This electric engine is powered by an on-board battery that's constantly being charged by the petrol engine, and by the motion of the **wheels** and the **brakes**. Drivers can switch between the electric engine and the petrol one. The cars are extremely **fuel-efficient** (getting **double** the **mileage** of ordinary vehicles), and they also don't pollute the atmosphere as much as ordinary petrol- or diesel-driven cars.








The big thing for this year will be the **plug-in** hybrid. This takes the technology **one step further**. Plug-in cars are basically electric cars that can be charged from your home or specially-adapted garages. They're called "plug-ins" because you literally plug them in (as you do to a DVD player, a stereo system or a mobile phone **charger**). They're effectively electric cars with a petrol engine for **back-up**. And this electric motor makes the car twice as fuel-efficient as hybrids.

Of course, the next step up from this is the fully electric car. Just recently, London's mayor, Boris Johnson, announced that all of the capital's **black cabs** will be electric by 2020. This comes as the government separately announced details of 4,000 new **charging points** for electric cars across the UK. Meanwhile, **IT** firm Accenture **forecasts** 1.5 million electric vehicles (EVs) in the United States by 2015.

Of course, it isn't all good news. There's still no truly **reliable** battery technology. There's a lack of **infrastructure** for recharging batteries quickly and efficiently. And electric cars are still more expensive than other vehicles. Also, energy is required to manufacture the cars, so they aren't **carbon-neutral**. And the electricity to power the cars has to come from the **grid**, and this could lead to an increase in the production of coal-, nuclear- or oil-based energy, which means more pollution! However, if the cars could be recharged from solar-powered systems, or other forms of **renewable energy**, they could approach being truly **zero-emission** vehicles.

The future's looking brighter! ☀

## A few cars to look out for

<p>The Chevrolet Volt is a plug-in hybrid.</p> 	<p>The Smart EV is a plug-in version of one of the original eco-cars, the Smart Fortwo.</p> 
<p>The Nissan Leaf is Nissan's prestige product.</p> 	<p>The Think City is produced by a Norwegian company.</p> 
<p>The Toyota Prius Plug-in Hybrid.</p> 	<p>The iMiEV is produced by Mitsubishi.</p> 
<p>The General Motors two-seat EN-V (Electric-Networked Vehicle).</p> 	

## GLOSSARY

- hybrid** *adj*  
a type of car that uses both fuel (petrol / diesel) and electric power
- a bonnet** *n*  
the front part (usually) of a car that covers the engine
- a wheel** *n*  
the four round parts of a car that turn around and that a car travels on
- brakes** *n*  
the parts of a car that stop the wheels from moving when a pedal is pushed
- fuel-efficient** *adj*  
if a car is "fuel-efficient", it doesn't use much petrol / diesel, etc.
- double** *adj*  
twice as much
- mileage** *n*  
the number of miles a car can travel based on the amount of fuel you put in it
- plug-in** *adj*  
a "plug-in" device is something that can be charged when you attach it to the electricity
- one step further** *exp*  
if someone takes an idea "one step further", they improve it even more
- a charger** *n*  
a device for giving more power to a machine (such as a mobile phone, an MP3 player, etc.)
- back-up** *n*  
support; extra help; extra power (in this case)
- a black cab** *n*  
a taxi commonly found in London
- a charging point** *n*  
a place where you can plug in your electric car to give it more power
- IT** *n*  
Information Technology; the computer industry
- to forecast** *vb*  
to predict; to imagine what will happen in the future
- reliable** *adj*  
if something is "reliable", you can trust or depend on it
- infrastructure** *n*  
basic facilities such as roads, train lines, buildings, etc.
- carbon-neutral** *adj*  
that produces no carbon (CO2)
- a grid** *n*  
a network of wires and cables through which sources of power (such as electricity) are distributed
- renewable energy** *n*  
power produced by water, the wind or the sun
- zero emission** *adj*  
a "zero emission" vehicle does not produce any pollution (CO2, etc.)

# READING II

## Walking Wonder

Walk your way to a happy, healthy life.

### 1 Pre-reading

Answer these questions. When was the last time you walked...

- ...to work?
- ...instead of taking the car?
- ...in the country?
- ...home after a party?
- ...to a friend's house?
- ...up a mountain?
- ...before a big dinner?
- ...as part of a fitness routine?

### 2 Reading I

What are some of the benefits of walking? Think. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

### 3 Reading II

Who said it? Write a name next to each sentence. Then, read the article again to check your answers.

- He often has a pub lunch after his walk.
- She goes for a walk before lunch.
- She likes walking along the canals.
- She likes walking in London.
- She walks throughout the year.
- He likes walking next to the sea.

### 4 Language focus

#### Expressions with go

Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...I go walking every weekend..." The writer has used an expression with "go" ("go walking"). Complete the sentences with any words of your choice.

- She went running in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- They went skiing in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- He's going to go jogging in the park \_\_\_\_\_.
- They are going out to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- We're going skating next \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5 Discussion

- How often do you go walking?
- What sort of walking do you do as part of your daily routine?
- What do you like / dislike about walking?

When was the last time you went for a walk? Where did you go? What was it like? It's fairly obvious that walking is good for you, but just how good?

Previous research has shown that walking is a great form of exercise. It's perfect for maintaining physical fitness and keeping your weight under control. It can also **prevent** heart disease and reduce the risk of cancer and diabetes. And walking is a proven means of improving your mood, **relieving stress** and even **combating depression**.



But now scientists have discovered something else. A recent study has found that healthy people who walk at least eight kilometres a week have bigger brains, better memories and improved mental functions compared with less active members of society. And walking can even **ward off** illnesses such as Alzheimer's, and help those who have already developed mental diseases. "We found that walking eight kilometres a week protects the brain structure over 10 years in people with Alzheimer's and mild cognitive impairment," said Dr Cyrus Raji, of the department of radiology at Pittsburgh University.

So, **in light of** the latest evidence, we decided to ask a few people about their walking habits.

"I often go for a walk before lunch in the park near where I work. I find it's great for **building up my appetite**." James Barnes (28).

"I go walking every weekend. It's the same route but it's always different. In the autumn, you can **kick up** the golden leaves. In the spring when the flowers come out, the colours are incredible. And in winter when it snows, the crunching sound as you walk is incredible." John Nichols (32).

"I live in the city and often walk home instead of taking the underground. I also walk up and down the escalators for a bit of exercise." Declan Smith (26).

"London is a great place to walk. I can walk from my home to where I work right through Regent's Park, with its tall, majestic trees." Simon Tressel (34).

"My partner and I often go for a lovely walk at the weekend, followed by a delicious pub lunch." Bob Busker (38).

"I've been getting ready for the MoonWalk, which takes place in May. It's a **walk-a-thon** through London to raise money for breast cancer. As part of the training, I've been going for long, fast walks every three days." Dave Symmonds (63).

"I love walking along the canals in England. I once walked from Leeds to Liverpool, which took me about 8 days. Next time I'm in London, I'm going to do the Regent's Canal walk. It runs for about 10 kilometres from Little Venice to Limehouse." Elliott Jones (24).

"I love walking along the sea front. I often get up early and go for a walk. It's beautiful when there's no one else around, with only the sound of the crashing waves." Kieran Bright (29).

So, will you be going for a walk soon? ☺

#### GLOSSARY

**to prevent** *vb*  
to stop something from happening

**to relieve stress** *exp*  
to do something that relaxes you and makes you feel less tense

**to combat** *vb*  
to fight; to try to stop something

**depression** *n*  
a mental condition. People suffering from it feel very sad

**to ward off** *phr vb*  
if A "wards off" B, A stops B from happening

**in light of** *exp*  
if you do something "in light of" new information, you do that thing after considering this information - it has helped you decide what to do

**to build up an appetite** *exp*  
to do something active (walking / running, etc.) that makes you hungry

**to kick up** *phr vb*  
if you "kick up" leaves, you hit them with your foot so they go up into the air

**a walk-a-thon** *n*  
a walk that is designed to raise money for a charity



# Mnemonics

This month, we're looking at some mnemonics [pronounced "nemonics"]. These are useful techniques to help you learn or remember things. They can include rhymes, sentences and acronyms. For more information on this, please see the article "Memory Marvels" in this month's magazine (page 5).



**Richard of York gave battle in vain.**  
This mnemonic can help you learn the colours of the rainbow: *red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet*. Notice how the first letters of the words in the sentence are the same as the first letters of the colours.



**My very easy method: just set up nine planets.**  
This mnemonic can help you with the names of the planets: *Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto*. Once again, the first letters of the words in the sentence are the same as the first letters of the names of the planets.



**Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November; All the rest have thirty-one, except February, with twenty-eight days clear, and twenty-nine each leap year.**  
This rhyme can help you remember which months have 30 days.



**"I" before "e", except after "c".**  
This little rhyme is designed to remind you to put an "i" before a "e" (*grieve / thief / field / achieve*), but not if there's a "c" (*deceit / conceit / ceiling / receipt*). However, as with most rules in English, there are always exceptions (*species, science, ancient, society and seize, weird, eight, weight, foreign*). Oh dear!



**Red sky at night: shepherd's delight. Red sky in the morning: shepherd's warning.**  
This rhyme is to remind you that a red sky in the morning is a sign that the weather is going to be bad.



**Divorced, beheaded, died... divorced, beheaded, survived.**  
This little rhyme is for remembering what happened to King Henry VIII's wives: *Catherine of Aragon (divorced), Anne Boleyn (executed), Jane Seymour (died), Anne of Cleves (divorced), Kathryn Howard (executed), Katherine Parr (widowed)*.



**Never eat shredded wheat.**  
This is to help you remember the points of the compass: *north, east, south, west*.



**Righty tighty, lefty loosey.**  
And this one is to remind you to turn screws to the right to tighten them, and to the left to loosen them.



**The sun always shines on Christmas morning in Oslo.**  
And finally, this one can help you remember the order of adjectives when there are several: *size, age, shape, colour, material, origin*. For example, "She had a big, old, baggy, blue, cotton, British shirt."



# Art Investment

The pros and cons of investing in art. By Patrick Howarth

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the works of art below. How many millions (in dollars) do you think they were sold for? Guess. Then discuss your choices with a partner.



**1**  
**Woman III (1953)**  
Painted by Willem de Kooning (1904-97).



**2**  
**Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I (1907)**  
By Gustav Klimt (1862-1918).



**3**  
**Eight Elvises (1963)**  
By Andy Warhol (1928-87).



**4**  
**Dora Maar au Chat (1941)**  
By Pablo Picasso (1881-1973).

## 2 Reading I

What do you think the pros and cons of investing in art are? Think. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write about the disadvantages of investing in art.

## 4 Language focus

### Conditional structures

Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...if you buy a piece at an auction..." The writer has used a conditional structure. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

- If I had some money to spare, I'd invest in...
- If I invested in art, I'd buy...
- If there's enough time today, I'll probably...
- If I had the time, I'd...
- If you told me what you wanted, I'd be able to...

## 5 Discussion

- Who are some of the most famous artists from your country?
- Have there been any high-profile art sales recently? Whose paintings were sold? How much for?
- Would you ever invest in art? Why? Why not?



Looking to make a bit of money? Investing in art is a good option. But just how easy is it to make a profit?

In theory, it's simple. For example, in February 2010, a sculpture by Alberto Giacometti called *Walking Man 1* was sold at auction for \$103 million. If you'd bought the statue from the Swiss sculptor in 1961 (when he created it), you'd have made a huge profit... or would you? Giacometti was already a well-known artist in 1961, so the statue would have cost a lot if you'd tried to buy it. Not \$103 million dollars, perhaps, but a lot. Then, you'd have to keep the statue for 50 years, which isn't easy as it's a life-size statue, so you'd need to have a big flat to store it. And, of course, there'd be no guarantee that you'd be able to sell it for \$103 million. Giacometti might become unfashionable, leaving you with a very large, albeit very striking, piece of modern art gathering dust in your living room.

This scenario highlights some of the pros and cons of investing in art. On the plus side, there's the potential to make a huge profit. However, you're going to need a lot of money in the first place; and there are no guarantees. Artists go in and out of fashion. And the Giacometti sculpture illustrates another important feature of the art market – it's slow. It could take many years for a work of art to increase in value. So, you'll need to be patient. On top of that, you'll need to consider the financial implications of the art world. For example, if you buy a piece at an auction for €1.5 million, you'll have to pay €150,000 in commission to the auction house. And when you sell it, the auction house will take another 10% of the price. So, to break even, you'll need to sell it for a lot more than €1.5 million.

The next problem is what type of art to invest in. Experts agree that it's misleading to talk about "art" in general. There are four main areas: fine art (painting and sculpture), decorative art (ceramics and furniture), antiquities (objects from Ancient Rome and Greece), and collectibles (toys and musical instruments). However, each category can be broken down into many sub-categories. For example, "painting" includes 19th century American landscapes, 19th century French landscapes, 19th century English landscapes, etc. The list is endless. And just as in any other business, some sectors perform better than others. So, you'll need to know what type of art to invest in.

However, there is one point that everyone seems to agree on: you should only buy a piece that you like for the pleasure it will give you, rather than for its potential as an investment. After all, you'll probably have to look at it every day for 50 years! ☺



Watch & Learn!  
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US man  
track 14

# Quirky News

Quirky News N° 111

The voice of the people

London 2011



## Flasher Mob

Commuters with no trousers ride on the Underground.

**W**hat's the most **daring** thing you've ever done? Just recently, 100 Londoners rode the **Tube** with no **trousers** on.

They made the journey from Charing Cross station to Paddington and back. Participants were originally told to meet at Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square (London). Organisers then divided them into groups before heading off to Charing Cross Tube station. Once inside the train, participants **removed** their trousers and put them into bags they'd brought with them. They were instructed to sit and do "normal" things such as reading a newspaper or listening to music. They were told not to talk to other "trouserless" Tube passengers; and if asked what they



were doing, they were told to claim that they'd forgotten their trousers at home, and to insist that it was merely a **coincidence** that other **commuters** had done the same.

The event is part of the annual **No Pants Subway Ride**. This was started by a group called "Improv Everywhere", who organise several other **flash mob** events. They say the **spectacle** is designed to promote silliness in the world, and give people something to laugh about. The first No Pants Subway Ride took place in New York in 2002 with seven riders. But since then it has grown in popularity, with 1,200 people participating in the 2009 event, and over 1,000 more in 21 other cities around the world.



So, will you be participating? ☺



### GLOSSARY

- daring** (adj) something "daring" is potentially dangerous / embarrassing and requires you to be brave / not frightened
- the Tube** (n) a common word for the underground train network in London
- trousers** (n) clothing you wear that covers your legs
- to remove** (vb) if you "remove" clothing, you take it off
- a coincidence** (n) two or more events that seem connected in some way but aren't – it's just luck that they happened at the same time, etc.
- a commuter** (n) a person who travels to work by train / car / bus, etc.
- pants** (n) an American English word for "trousers" (clothing that covers your legs)
- the subway** (n) an American English word for an underground train network
- a flash mob** (n) a group of people who meet in one place to do something for fun in front of members of the public who know nothing about it
- a spectacle** (n) a show; something performed in front of an audience





## Easy Dips!

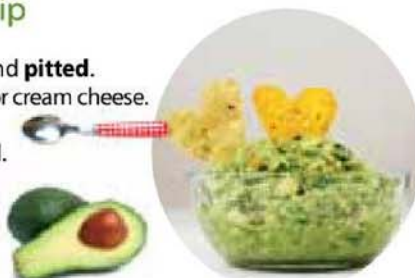
Thinking of having a party? Try these delicious dips. Your guests will love them! Serve the dips with nacho chips, toast quarters, pitta bread triangles, crisps, crackers or **crudités** (carrot sticks, celery sticks, etc.). To make the dips, you'll need an electric, hand-held blender (see image to the right). More next month.



### Creamy Avocado Dip

#### Ingredients

- 4 ripe avocados, halved and pitted.
- 6 tablespoons sour cream or cream cheese.
- ¼ cup parsley, **chopped**.
- 2-3 cloves of garlic, peeled.
- ¼ cup onion, chopped.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- Pepper (optional).
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice.



#### Method

**Scoop** the flesh from the avocado, put it into a **mixing bowl** and **whisk** it with a blender. Then, add the sour cream or cream cheese, the parsley, the garlic, the onion and the salt. Continue whisking until the mixture is smooth (the texture of yogurt). Finally, add the pepper (optional) and lemon juice.

### Easy Spinach Dip

#### Ingredients

- 1 packet of frozen, chopped spinach (or make your own fresh, cooked spinach).
- 6 slices of bacon, cooked until **crisp** and **crumbled**.
- 1 packet of cream cheese (250 grams).
- ½ cup of mayonnaise.
- 2 tablespoons of chopped onions.
- 2 tablespoons of lemon juice.



#### GLOSSARY

**a dip** *n*  
a thick, creamy sauce that you eat with toast / biscuits / crisps, etc.

**crudités** *n*  
pieces of raw (not cooked) vegetables often served as a starter before a meal

**ripe** *adj*  
food that is "ripe" is ready to eat

**pitted** *adj*  
with the stone taken out

**chopped** *adj*  
cut into very small pieces

**to scoop** *vb*  
if you "scoop" something out, you take it out with a spoon

**a mixing bowl** *n*  
a large, round container for mixing food together

**to whisk** *vb*  
to mix food with an electric device (a blender / whisk, etc.) until it is smooth

**crisp** *adj*  
food that is "crisp" is hard and crunchy in a nice way

**to crumble** *vb*  
if you "crumble" food that is hard and crisp (see previous entry), you break it up into very small pieces often with your fingers

Whisk the cream cheese, mayonnaise, chopped onions and lemon juice together until smooth. Add the spinach, and sprinkle the bacon on top. ☺



## Anecdote Alert

When fantasy life and real life meet.

### 1 Pre-listening

Read the descriptions and name the person or thing.

1. She's the wife of Prince Charles.
2. He's the lead singer of the band, The Rolling Stones.
3. He's the guitarist of The Rolling Stones.
4. He's an ex-prime minister of the UK whose first name was Tony.
5. It was a big ship that sank in 1912 after hitting an iceberg.

### 2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone who's describing their autobiography, *How I Nearly Married Camilla*. What do you think the book's about? Think. Then, listen once to compare your ideas.

### 3 Listening II

Answer the questions. Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. Why did Reginald dress up as Prince Charles?
2. Why couldn't he make it to Windsor Castle?
3. Why was he pleased that he didn't join the Rolling Stones?
4. What did he tell the captain of the Titanic to do?

### 4 Language focus

#### The Third Conditional

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Anecdote Alert: "... If he had turned left, hundreds of innocent lives would have been saved..." The speaker has used the Third Conditional. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If we'd left earlier, we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time.
2. If they'd told her about it, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) it.
3. If you'd paid me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it to you.
4. If he'd been quick, he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it.

### 5 Discussion

1. What's the most unbelievable story you've ever heard?
2. Do you have any anecdotes that involve famous people? What are they?
3. What's the funniest thing that's ever happened to you?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 46

RECIPE & SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (B2)

# VIDEO TRANSCRIPTS

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## Internet Addiction (page 4)

*A group therapy session.*

Well, I'm Shawn and I'm an internet junkie. And it pains me to say this, but I'm addicted to Facebook. I update my status every

hour and have to keep in touch with my friends. I'm also addicted to Farmville and I have three farms but I still need a cow. So if someone can please give me a cow, I'll be happy. And one more thing is I'm addicted to online games. My wife is filing for a divorce. And I love you Gertrude, please don't do that. And she's doing it because I spend all of my money on online games. And another problem is we have no money and the house is going to be... well, it's on the market - it's going to be foreclosed. So, I really love you Gertrude, but please just don't leave me. All I need is that one chance, that one chance to hit it big. And so, I'm here to say that I'm here to make a change. Because if I can make this change and make my life right that means my wife will come back to me. And I just want to say that if you're addicted to the internet, just make sure that you don't become depressed and lonely like I am right now. Thank you.

## Grammar Fun (page 14)

*Arranging to meet.*



- Todd:** So, can we meet tomorrow at six?  
**Olive:** Actually, tomorrow I'm going to my grandma's house for dinner [ah] so...  
**Todd:** What about a bit earlier, what about five o'clock?  
**Olive:** Erm, at five I'm going swimming, so I can't really come.  
**Todd:** What about on Thursday, can you meet at, erm, seven o'clock on Thursday?  
**Olive:** Erm, on Thursday I'm actually playing tennis with my friends.  
**Todd:** Hmm. What about in the afternoon? Can you meet at three?  
**Olive:** In the afternoon at three? I think I'm going to be... yeah, I'm going to be going to the supermarket to buy some food.  
**Todd:** Ah, OK. What about at the weekend? Erm, Saturday morning at about 12 o'clock?  
**Olive:** Erm, well, actually... Saturday morning I'm going for breakfast, erm, with my dad, so...  
**Todd:** Hmm, bit of a late breakfast. [yeah] What about in the afternoon about four o'clock?

- Olive:** At four o'clock I think I am going... yeah, at four o'clock I'm going to the cinema.  
**Todd:** Hmm, that leaves Sunday. What about Sunday at, erm, about five o'clock?  
**Olive:** Yeah, Sunday at five o'clock's great.  
**Todd:** Ok, I'll see you on Sunday at five o'clock.  
**Olive:** OK, see you then.  
**Todd:** Bye.  
**Olive:** Bye.



## Pub Quiz (page 16)

*A quiz master reads out some questions during a pub quiz.*

Hi everyone, thank you from coming to the weekly, er, pub quiz. Question number one: What was

John Lennon's band called, er, before he was in The Beatles? That's question one. Question two: Who... Which musician was referred to as The King? Which musician was referred to as The King? Er, next question: How long is an Olympic swimming pool? How long is an Olympic swimming pool? Question number four: What was Ringo Starr's original name? Ringo Starr's original name? Before he was Ringo Starr. And question number five: What nationality was explorer Ferdinand, er, Magellan? What nationality was explorer Ferdinand Magellan? OK, that's the end of round one.



## Electric Cars (page 28)

*A car salesman.*

All right, hello, today, people we have the best car in the world as you can see right here. What happens is... it's the Ranger Civic. And what makes this great is

it's an electric car. It comes with four-wheel suspension, four-wheel brakes... It also comes with an electronic dashboard... And, we also made sure we put in a mobile charger and that has been put in to think of you and your family. And what else happens with this car? This electric car doesn't use as much gas. Well actually, it doesn't use gas at all, ha ha, silly me! So, it's electric, you have to plug it into a charger and there are mini-charger points throughout the city. And what happens is with this electric charger, this has been voted the number one car by the EPA. That's right people, the Environmental Protection Agency. So you've got to get this car right now! It's a steal, for only €15,000. And we do have financing over a 36-month period. So come on down people and get this car right now. Yes!



## Quirky News (page 32)

*A passenger on the Underground has an unusual experience.*

Good evening and welcome to the news. In today's programme, we're looking at reactions to the

government proposals to raise interest rates. But first, a bit of local news. Have you seen anything strange on the Underground recently? John Stapleton had a very unusual experience.

So, I was on the... on the Underground and all of a sudden a group of people with no trousers on just got on the train. Er, nobody knew what to do, er, but the people just acted as if everything was normal. Erm, I didn't know what to say. Everyone was very nervous and a little bit embarrassed. Er, then all the people just got up and left the train. Er, I still don't really have an explanation for this bizarre occurrence.

And now for sport. In today's matches, Manchester United beat Chelsea 3-2.

## Work Out (page 40)

*A radio presenter listens to people's opinions of work.*



- Alan:** Hi, you're listening to Hot English Radio. Today we're asking people what they think about work. Er, we have John on line one.  
**John:** All I want is less to do, more time to do it, and more pay for not getting it done.  
**Alan:** Yeah, good advice there from John. We have Deborah on line five.  
**Deborah:** Who says nothing is impossible? I've been doing "nothing" for years.  
**Alan:** Yeah, I understand what you're saying there. We, er, I think we have Barry on line six.  
**Barry:** A job is nice but it interferes with my life.  
**Alan:** Yeah, I'm hearing you Barry. I'm hearing you. We now have Emily on line 12.  
**Emily:** I pretend to work. They pretend to pay me.  
**Alan:** Yeah, I see what you're saying there. So I think we can understand what, er, what the people think about their work. Er, you're listening to Hot English Radio.

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Situation	Formal	Normal	Informal
You think a friend is a really great person.	He is an exemplary chap of outstanding merit.	He's a great guy.	He's one hell of a guy.
It is very cold.	The atmospheric conditions are sub-zero.	It's freezing.	It's as cold as hell.
You've just left a party with a friend. It's 4am and extremely cold. Your friend suggests walking the 10km home.	Are you non compos mentis?	Are you mad?	Are you out of your head? / Are you bonkers?
You're fed up of a situation and cannot deal with it any longer.	I am most dissatisfied with this situation and I would like to be done with it.	I've had enough of this.	I've had it up to here with this.
You're concerned because you've done something wrong and been caught, and you'll probably be punished.	I fear that I am in the most awful pickle.	I'm in trouble.	I've had it.
You were extremely thirsty and just had a drink to quench your thirst.	Ah! That was of a satisfying nature and most welcome in the current circumstances.	Ah! That was perfect.	Ah! That really hit the spot.

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

Englishman from Liverpool



US men



**Skills BOOKLET**

Refer to unit 11 (page 59) of the Advanced Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

hotenglish LANGUAGE SERVICE

**SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING**



**Liverpudlian**

Our monthly look at English accents from around the world in both English-speaking and non-English-speaking countries. This month: the Liverpudlian accent (from Liverpool).

Liverpool is in the northwest of England. It's got a population of about 450,000 people, and it's England's third largest city (after London and Birmingham). Famous people from Liverpool include: Pete Best (ex-Beatle), George Harrison (Beatle), John Lennon (Beatle), Paul McCartney (Beatle), Ringo Starr (Beatle), Stuart Sutcliffe (ex-Beatle), Jamie Carragher (footballer), Elvis Costello (singer-songwriter), Billy Fury (singer-songwriter), Robbie Fowler (footballer),

William Gladstone (four times prime minister), Steven Gerrard (footballer), Steve McManaman (footballer), Michael Owen (footballer), Sir Simon Rattle (orchestra conductor) and Wayne Rooney (footballer) – among many others.



Here are some interesting facts about Liverpool.

- Liverpool is a UNESCO World Heritage city.
- Liverpool John Lennon Airport is Europe's fastest-growing regional airport.
- The Grand National, one of the most famous horseraces in the world, takes place at Aintree (in Liverpool) every April.
- Liverpool's Anglican Cathedral is the largest cathedral in Britain and the fifth largest in the world.
- Liverpool is the most filmed British city outside of London. Parts of Sherlock Holmes and

the Harry Potter films / series have been shot there.

- Liverpool is home to about 50,000 students from the several colleges in the city, including University of Liverpool, John Moore's University, Hope University, and Sir Paul McCartney's Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts (LIPA).
- Liverpool has Europe's longest-established Chinese community and Europe's largest Chinese Arch, which stands 14 metres over the entrance to Chinatown.
- Liverpool was the most successful European Capital of Culture ever with 15 million cultural visits and 7,000 events generating £800 million of economic benefit during 2008.
- Liverpool has the biggest single collection of listed (protected) buildings, and more national museums and galleries than any other city outside of London.
- Liverpool is the most successful footballing city in England, with 27 League Championships, five European Cups, three UEFA cups, one Cup Winners' Cup, 12 FA Cups and six League Cups.



**The Accent**

Scousers (people from Liverpool) are famous for their happy-go-lucky, friendly ways. The accent is very distinctive and is quite sing-songy (it goes up and down a lot). Now sit back and listen to Paul tell us all about the Liverpudlian accent. ☺



**Get Rich**

How to get rich the simple way.

**1 Pre-listening**

How many ways can you think of to get rich? Use the words below to help you. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- websites banks stocks and shares marriage  
 music antiques gold silver property land  
 sport business entertainment mining politics  
 technology pyramid schemes Ponzi schemes

Other?

**2 Listening I**

You're going to listen to a conversation between a customer and a bank manager. Listen once and answer this question: How many ideas does the customer propose for getting rich?

**3 Listening II**

Answer the questions. Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. What's the bank manager's definition of pyramid selling?
2. What's Mr Richards' definition of pyramid selling?
3. What's the bank manager's definition of a Ponzi scheme?
4. What's Mr Richards' definition of a Ponzi scheme?

**4 Language focus Passive forms**

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Get Rich: "...I want to be driven around in a Rolls Royce..." The speaker has used a Passive form ("to be driven"). Complete the following Passive sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the station by car late last night.
2. I expect \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) on time.
3. The work will have \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) by this time tomorrow.
4. They won't \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the material until they've completed the order form.

**5 Discussion**

1. Have you ever had an idea for making money? What was it?
2. What would be the easiest way for you to make a lot of money?
3. Have you ever invested in something? What was it?

ACCENT ALERT & SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (C1)

# WALL IDIOMS

This month we're looking at some "wall" idioms.



**Go to the wall**

IF A BUSINESS OR ORGANISATION "GOES TO THE WALL", IT FAILS AND CANNOT CONTINUE.  
"After months of big losses, the business finally went to the wall."



**Hit a wall**

IF YOU'VE "HIT A WALL" WHILE YOU'RE TRYING TO ACHIEVE SOMETHING, YOU CANNOT MAKE ANY MORE PROGRESS.  
"We've been trying to find a solution to the problem, but I think we've hit a wall."



**Have your back against / to the wall**

TO HAVE VERY SERIOUS PROBLEMS THAT LIMIT THE WAY IN WHICH YOU CAN ACT.  
"Things are looking bad and we've got our backs against the wall. I think we should surrender!"



**Be off the wall**

TO BE STRANGE OR VERY DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PEOPLE OR THINGS.  
He was considered a bit off the wall by most of the other people in the office because of the way he dressed and spoke."



**Drive someone up the wall**

TO MAKE SOMEONE VERY ANGRY OR IRRITATED.  
"All that noise last night was driving me up the wall."



**Walls have ears**

SOMETHING THAT YOU SAY IN ORDER TO WARN OTHERS TO BE CAREFUL ABOUT WHAT THEY SAY BECAUSE SOMEONE MAY BE LISTENING.  
"We shouldn't talk here – walls have ears, you know!"



**The writing is on the wall**

IF "THE WRITING IS ON THE WALL" FOR A PERSON OR AN ORGANISATION, IT'S CLEAR THAT THEY'LL FAIL OR BE UNABLE TO CONTINUE.  
"The company has suffered huge losses. The writing is definitely on the wall for the new manager."



# Corruption Capers

Telling the truth whatever the consequences. By Patrick Howarth

## 1 Pre-reading

What would you do if you found out that...

- ...your superior was stealing money from the company?
- ...the company you work for was polluting a local river?
- ...a colleague was selling company secrets to a competitor?
- ...the company you work for was adding banned substances to foodstuffs?
- ...a colleague was fiddling his/her expenses account?
- ...the company you work for was illegally selling arms?

## 2 Reading I

You're going to read about two whistleblowers (people who expose cases of corruption or malpractice). One involved the British government, and another involved a tobacco firm in the US. What do you think the cases were about? Think. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and give a brief summary of each of the cases.

## 4 Language focus

### Passive reporting verbs

Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...it was believed that Margaret Thatcher..." The writer has used a passive reporting verb ("it was believed that..."). Rewrite the following sentences as passive reporting verbs with *it*.

- The ship is sailing towards the island. (**believe**)
- The money was stolen. (**understand**)
- The letters will be sent tomorrow. (**assume**)
- The rooms are being searched at this very moment. (**believe**)

## 5 Discussion

- Are there any famous whistleblowers from your country? Who are they? What did they do?
- Have you read about any whistleblowers in the news recently? What have they done?
- Why do you think the term "whistleblower" is used to describe someone who exposes corruption or malpractice at the highest level?

What would you do if you discovered that your bosses were corrupt? Keep quiet and protect your job? Or inform the authorities? Those who decide to speak out are known as whistleblowers, and often find themselves in a difficult situation.

They may lose their jobs or even go to prison. Here are the stories of two famous whistleblowers.

One of the most famous whistleblowers from the UK is Clive Ponting. He was a senior civil servant in the Ministry of Defence during the Falklands War – the conflict fought between the UK and Argentina in 1982. During his time in office, Ponting discovered documents concerning the sinking of the Argentinean battleship the General Belgrano, which took place on 2nd May 1982 with a loss of 323 lives. At the time, it was claimed that the Belgrano was inside the 200 mile exclusion zone that had been established around the Falkland Islands. And the ship was reported to be heading towards the British fleet. At the time, it was believed that Margaret Thatcher (the British Prime Minister of the day) ordered the submarine HMS Conqueror to attack British ships. However, Ponting's documents, which were sent to Labour politician Tam Dalyell, clearly demonstrated that the battleship was *outside* the exclusion zone at the time of the sinking and sailing *away* from the British fleet. Ponting was eventually prosecuted for breaking the country's Official Secrets Act and he expected to be sent to prison. However, at his trial the jury acquitted him.

One of the most famous whistleblowers from the US is Jeffrey Wigand. Wigand

was a scientist at Brown & Williamson Tobacco in Louisville (Kentucky) who was working on a programme to reduce the harm caused by cigarettes. So, he was naturally dismayed when he discovered that his employers were *adding* substances to their cigarettes to *increase* the effects of nicotine and, therefore, make their cigarettes more addictive. He made his allegations public on the CBS television programme *60 Minutes* in 1996. By this



time, Wigand had been sacked by Brown & Williamson, and the company were doing their best to call his testimony into question by attacking his character. For some years, Wigand had to work as a school teacher because his career as a research scientist was over. Today, he works for the organisation Smoke-Free Kids and acts as a consultant on



smoking-related problems for many governments. Wigand's story became widely known when it was made into a film called *The Insider*, starring Russell Crowe (who played the role of Wigand).

These are just two examples of brave people who have exposed wrongdoing. What would you do in their shoes? It's a difficult decision. ◻



Watch & Learn!  
Watch a mini-video related to this topic at:  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com/video.php](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com/video.php)



# READING Work Out!

Attitudes to work.

## 1 Pre-reading

Talk about your job or work in general with a partner. Discuss as many of the ideas below as possible.

work in general deadlines

subordinates holidays

the canteen colleagues

the coffee machine

the office in general

the quality of work bosses

the quantity of work

working hours managers

Other?

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once and find the ideas that best sum up what you think of work.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and try to memorise four of the statements about work. See if you can repeat them word-for-word to a colleague.

## 4 Language focus Phrasal verbs with get

Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...and I'll tell you how to get along without it..." The writer has used a phrasal verb with "get" ("get along"). What do the following phrasal verbs with *get* mean?

- After being ill for so long, he really **got behind** at work.
- They stole a lot of money but managed to **get away with** it.
- There's a lot of noise coming from in there. What are they **getting up to**?

## 5 Discussion

- What's your boss like? / What are you like as a boss?
- How do you deal with excessive amounts of work?
- What do you do when deadlines start getting on top of you?

Are you a loyal, dedicated, enthusiastic worker? Or do you take a more **cynical** approach to your job? Read over these comments and see which ones you agree with.

- All I want is less to do, more time to do it, and more pay for not getting it done.
- If work is so **terrific**, why do they have to pay you to do it?
- Nothing makes me more productive than the last minute.
- You can have it "right", or you can have it "now", but you can't have it "right now".
- A job is nice but it **interferes** with my life.
- Who says nothing is impossible. I've been doing "nothing" for years.
- Don't think of me as a boss. Think of me as a friend who's always right.
- The trouble with doing something right the first time is that nobody appreciates how difficult it was.
- Hard work **pays off** in the future. **Laziness** pays off now.
- I do my work at the same time each day – the last minute!
- I have plenty of talent and vision. I just don't care.
- I love deadlines – especially the **swoshing sound** they make as they **fly by**.
- I **pretend** to work. They pretend to pay me.
- It sure does make the day long when you get to work on time!
- Many people **quit looking for work** when they find a job.
- There's no pleasure in having nothing to do; the fun is in having lots to do and not doing it.
- There's no job too simple for me to complicate.
- The world is full of **willing** people: some willing to work, the rest willing to let them.
- It's lonely at the top, but you eat better.
- Tell me what you need, and I'll tell you how to **get along without** it.
- A clean desk is a sign of a **cluttered desk drawer**.
- An expert is someone **called in** at the last minute to **share the blame**.
- The less you **bother** me, the sooner we'll get results.
- Make it **idiot-proof** and someone will make a better idiot.
- Don't rush me. I'm waiting for the last minute.
- Procrastination** on your part does not create an emergency on my part!
- Better days are coming. They're called Saturday and Sunday. ☺



## GLOSSARY

**cynical** (adj)  
someone who is "cynical" is very negative about things

**terrific** (adj)  
great; really good

**to interfere** (vb)  
if something "interferes" with your life, it stops you from doing the things you want to do

**to pay off** (phr vb)  
if something "pays off", it is successful / beneficial / profitable / good in the end

**laziness** (n)  
if you have feelings of "laziness", you don't want to do anything

**a swoshing sound** (np)  
the noise something makes when it goes past you very quickly

**to fly by** (phr vb)  
if time "flies by", it seems to go very quickly

**to pretend** (vb)  
if you "pretend" to do something, you act as if you are doing that thing, even though you aren't really

**to quit** (vb)  
to stop doing something

**to look for work** (exp)  
a) to try to find a job; b) to try to find things to do at the company / organisation where you work

**willing** (adj)  
if you are "willing" to do something, you are happy / ready / prepared to do it

**to get along without** (phr vb)  
if you can "get along without" something, you don't really need it

**cluttered** (adj)  
if your desk is "cluttered", it is untidy / disordered and has lots of things on it

**desk drawer** (n)  
a "desk" is a table you use to work on. A "drawer" is a box inside the desk for keeping things in

**to call in** (phr vb)  
if you "call in" an expert to help, you ask that expert to come and do a specific job

**share the blame** (exp)  
if you "share the blame", you accept part of the responsibility for something

**to bother** (vb)  
if someone "bothers" you, they keep talking to you / annoying you

**idiot-proof** (adj)  
if something is "idiot-proof", it's so easy that even an "idiot" could do it

**procrastination** (n)  
the act of not making a decision about something or not doing something in general





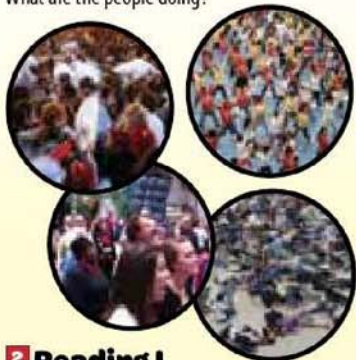
# READING II

# Flash Mobs

Group action for fun – the latest phenomenon. By Matthew Kingston

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the photos. What's happening?  
What are the people doing?



## 2 Reading I

You're going to read an article about flash mobs. What do you think they are? Look at the photos again, look up the meaning of the words "flash" and "mob" and try to guess. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say what the people did in the following places.

1. Piccadilly Circus Underground station.
2. San Francisco.
3. New York's Grand Central Station.
4. A New York department store.

## 4 Language focus

### Expressions with the verb to be

Look at this extract from the article on this page, "...Then, when the time was up..."

The writer has used an expression with the verb "to be" ("to be up"). Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. I'm sorry but he isn't in. He's \_\_\_\_\_ for the week.
2. I'm not eating this food. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I'm sorry but your time is \_\_\_\_\_. Next question...
4. I don't know. You decide. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to you.

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you read about any flash mobs in your country? What did people in the flash mob do?
2. Would you ever participate in a flash mob? Why? Why not?
3. What do you think of flash mobs?

A giant **pillow** fight in the street. Spontaneous dancing in a shopping centre. A 100-voice choir **serenading** passengers in an airport. These are just a few examples of **flash mobs**. But what are they?

Basically, a flash mob is a large group of people who get together in a public place, do something unusual for a short period of time, then disappear. Flash mobs are usually organised through the internet, and they take place in locations such as train stations, city parks and shopping centres. Sometimes they happen for a specific reason, but often they're just for fun. Here's an example of how they work.

Time: 9:28am. Place: Piccadilly Circus **Underground** station in London. Something's about to happen. A middle-aged couple are standing near a ticket machine. They know about it. A young man is reading a newspaper. He knows about it. A teenage girl is talking on her mobile phone. She knows about it. A couple of tourists are buying a ticket. They don't know about it.

Then it happens. Loud music starts to play and two people walk to the middle of the ticket hall. They stop, then begin to dance. More people come to the centre and join them. Before long, there are twenty dancers. Then fifty. Michael Jackson's *Thriller* is playing. They all move in perfect time, **swinging** their bodies to the left and right. Finally, they throw their jackets to the floor. They're all wearing black T-shirts promoting a local dance festival. The crowd cheers, but three minutes later it's all over and the station is back to normal... as if nothing had ever happened.

Flash mobs have taken place all over the world. In 2008, over 5,000 people met in San Francisco to have a pillow fight. It wasn't a political statement. They weren't advertising anything. They just wanted to hit each other with pillows. In January 2008, at New York's Grand Central Station, several hundred people decided to **play statues**. At 2.30pm, they stopped moving. Some were tying their **shoelaces**. Others were looking at their watches. They stood still for five minutes. An astonished station worker tried to drive his **maintenance vehicle** around them but without success. Then, when the time was up, the participants just walked away.

So, where did it all begin? In 2003, Bill Wasik organised a group of people to meet in a New York **department store** next to an expensive **rug**. If they were asked what they were doing, they were told to say that they lived in a **commune** and only ever went shopping together. And so the flash mob was born. Later, as social networks such as Facebook and Twitter became more popular, flash mobs became easier to organise and the idea grew quickly.

So, what do you think of flash mobs? Are they a fascinating social experiment, or a complete waste of time? Whatever your opinion, next time you're waiting in a busy public place, make sure you've got your camera ready. There might just be a flash mob! ☺



## Flash mobs

Watch some flash mobs here: <http://www.myhumors99.com/2009/12/top-10-flash-mobs-of-2009.html>



## GLOSSARY

- a pillow** *n*  
a soft, material object you put your head on when you sleep in bed
- to serenade** *vb*  
to sing or perform music for someone or a specific group of people. "Serenading" may involve singing romantic songs to a loved one
- a flash mob** *n*  
a group of people who meet in one place in order to perform something in front of members of the public (who know nothing about it)
- the Underground** *n*  
London's train system that runs under the ground. Also known as the Tube
- to swing** *vb*  
to move repeatedly from side to side
- to play statues** *exp*  
a game where you pretend (act as if) you are a statue and don't move
- shoelaces** *n*  
the thin pieces of string used to tie your shoes
- a maintenance vehicle** *n*  
a motorised vehicle used to carry equipment that is used to repair / fix things.
- a department store** *n*  
a very big shop that sells many different kinds of things
- a rug** *n*  
a small carpet; a piece of material placed on the floor
- a commune** *n*  
a group of people living together and sharing things

# PHRASAL VERB THEMES


# Health & Sickness

Here are some more typical phrasal verbs that you can use to talk about health and sickness. Complete the sentences (1 to 8) with the words from below. Part II of III.

times jogging pool smoking work hospital holidays drinks

**1**

**Build your strength up**  
TO BECOME STRONGER, ESPECIALLY AFTER AN ILLNESS.



"You need to build up your strength again before you go back to \_\_\_\_\_."

**2**

**Come over**  
IF YOU "COME OVER" ALL DIZZY, YOUR HEAD SUDDENLY STARTS SPINNING (GOING ROUND AND ROUND).



"After turning around so many \_\_\_\_\_, I came over all dizzy."

**3**

**Patch someone up**  
TO GIVE SOMEONE BASIC MEDICAL CARE, OFTEN BY PUTTING A PLASTER ON A MINOR CUT.



"He cut himself on the broken glass, so I patched him up before we took him to \_\_\_\_\_."

**4**

**Put on (weight)**  
TO BECOME FATTER / HEAVIER



"I've put on a lot of weight since the \_\_\_\_\_."

**5**

**Take up something**  
START DOING AN ACTIVITY / HOBBY.



"If you want to lose weight, you should take up \_\_\_\_\_."

**6**

**Cut out**  
IF YOU "CUT OUT" CERTAIN FOODS OR DRINKS, YOU STOP EATING / DRINKING THEM, OFTEN IN ORDER TO IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH.



"I've decided to cut out chocolate and fizzy \_\_\_\_\_ so I can lose a bit of weight."

**7**

**Give up something**  
TO STOP DOING SOMETHING THAT YOU WERE IN THE HABIT OF DOING BEFORE.



"I gave up \_\_\_\_\_ years ago and feel much better for it."

**8**

**Pick up (an illness)**  
TO CATCH AN ILLNESS.



"I feel awful. I think it's something I picked up at the \_\_\_\_\_ last week."



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# TAPESCRIPTS & BAR CHATS

## Money, Money, Money (track 7)

*Problems with money.*

**Harry:** Hi, Dennis.  
**Dennis:** Hi, Harry. Sorry I'm late. I had to walk.  
**Harry:** Why did you have to walk?  
**Dennis:** I'm trying to save money.  
**Harry:** How does walking help you save money?  
**Dennis:** Well, I didn't need to buy a bus ticket. I've saved £2.50.  
**Harry:** Oh, OK. Well, can I get you a drink?  
**Dennis:** Thanks, I'll have a pint. But I can't afford to get you one later.  
**Harry:** That's OK. There you are. Cheers.  
**Dennis:** Cheers, Harry.  
**Harry:** So, why are you saving money? Is there something you want to buy?  
**Dennis:** No, no. It's my debts.  
**Harry:** I didn't know you had debts. I thought you were quite well off.  
**Dennis:** Not anymore. I spent all my money last week.  
**Harry:** What?  
**Dennis:** Yeah. I bought something I couldn't afford and now I can't even cover my monthly expenses.  
**Harry:** What did you buy?  
**Dennis:** A private plane.  
**Harry:** A what?  
**Dennis:** It was on a website. It looked really nice so I put in a bid for it. You know I've always wanted a private plane.  
**Harry:** But Den, you don't know how to fly a plane. You can't even drive a car.  
**Dennis:** I know. I was stupid, but it was just so beautiful.  
**Harry:** So, how much did it cost?  
**Dennis:** Not much...  
**Harry:** How much?  
**Dennis:** \$10,000. It was quite cheap. They're usually much more expensive.  
**Harry:** \$10,000?  
**Dennis:** Yes, I probably shouldn't have.  
**Harry:** What sort of plane is it?  
**Dennis:** A Boeing 747.  
**Harry:** A Boeing 747?  
**Dennis:** Yeah, but it's got a jacuzzi.  
**Harry:** What?  
**Dennis:** It's got a jacuzzi. On the plane.  
**Harry:** Well, that'll be useful. You won't need a bathroom anymore. You'll save a lot of money.  
**Dennis:** And a private cinema.  
**Harry:** Great. You can sell your TV too. That should help with the debts.  
**Dennis:** But it hasn't got an engine. They took that out. What am I going to do, Harry? Can you help me?  
**Harry:** Well, I can lend you a bit of money, I suppose? How much do you need?  
**Dennis:** \$10 million.  
**Harry:** But I thought you said the plane cost you \$10,000.  
**Dennis:** Yes, but I need \$10 million to buy an airport and an engine. I can't park the plane in my street. It isn't safe. Someone might get hurt.  
**Harry:** Why don't you put the plane on eBay? Perhaps you can sell it.  
**Dennis:** But I don't want to sell it. I just need the money to pay for an airport.  
**Harry:** Well, I'm afraid I haven't got \$10 million. I haven't even got \$1 million.  
**Dennis:** That's OK, Harry. It was nice of you to offer.  
**Harry:** Shall we have another pint?  
**Dennis:** No, I need to save, remember. Let's go home.  
**Harry:** Oh, all right.  
**Dennis:** We can have a drink on the plane. It's got a bar.  
**Harry:** OK. Let's go!

## Social Splash (track 10)

*An unwanted guest at a wedding.*

**Mr E:** Lovely wedding. Isn't it?  
**Pete:** Yes, yes, it is. Lovely. A lovely wedding.  
**Mr E:** I don't think we've met. I'm Harry Edmonds.  
**Pete:** Peter Thomson. Pleased to meet you.  
**Mr E:** This is a very proud day for me.  
**Pete:** Why's that then?

**Mr E:** Oh, I'm sorry, I should have explained. I'm, Michael's father.  
**Pete:** Michael?  
**Mr E:** The groom. Susan's husband.  
**Pete:** Oh that Michael. Right. Actually we've never met.  
**Mr E:** You haven't met Michael?  
**Pete:** No, I haven't. I'm absolutely certain we've never met.  
**Mr E:** I see. So, are you an old friend of Susan's?  
**Pete:** Erm, yes, I am.  
**Mr E:** So, how do you know my beautiful new daughter-in-law?  
**Pete:** Oh, we're just old friends, you know.  
**Mr E:** So, were you at school together?  
**Pete:** No, we weren't. (laughs) I don't think I'd have fitted in at *St Mary's Convent School for Girls*.  
**Mr E:** (laughing) No, no, quite. So, are you a friend from university?  
**Pete:** No, I'm not.  
**Mr E:** Of course, you're not. Susan and Michael met at university. You'd know Michael.  
**Pete:** Well, yes. Or, I mean, no. Er, Susan and I met after university.  
**Mr E:** Oh, I see. So, do you work together?  
**Pete:** No, we don't.  
**Mr E:** You're a bit of a mystery man, aren't you?  
**Pete:** No, no. I wouldn't say that.  
**Mr E:** Oh, dear. How silly of me. I suppose you must be an old boyfriend of Susan's. From her schooldays. Is that it?  
**Pete:** Well, no. Not exactly.  
**Mr E:** Are you a member of the family?  
**Pete:** No, I'm not. Well, not anymore.  
**Mr E:** What do you mean, not anymore?  
**Pete:** Nothing, nothing. Lovely wedding, isn't it?  
**Mr E:** Well, I give up. You'll have to tell me, how do you know Susan?  
**Pete:** I was her first husband.  
**Mr E:** Her what?  
**Pete:** Her first husband.  
**Mr E:** But that's impossible. Susan and Michael have been together since university. It's been five years.  
**Pete:** Yes. But there were the 18 months when Michael was living in Tokyo.  
**Mr E:** What?  
**Pete:** That's when we met.  
**Mr E:** Are you seriously telling me that Susan has been married before?  
**Pete:** Yes, she has. But it didn't last long. Six months, I think.  
**Mr E:** Six months!  
**Pete:** I think it was six, maybe seven.  
**Mr E:** Michael never told me that Susan's divorced.  
**Pete:** Susan didn't tell Michael she was married, so I don't suppose she mentioned the divorce.  
**Mr E:** But what are you doing here today? It's hardly appropriate.  
**Pete:** Oh, we're still friends.  
**Mr E:** What?  
**Pete:** Yes, yes. The divorce was very amicable. We both realised that we'd made a silly mistake.  
**Mr E:** A silly mistake?  
**Pete:** Yes, Susan loves Michael. Marrying me was just a bit of fun. We laugh about it all the time.  
**Mr E:** What! Do you and Susan still see each other?  
**Pete:** Yes, we do... when she comes to visit Deborah.  
**Mr E:** Who's Deborah?  
**Pete:** Our daughter. She wanted to be a bridesmaid but Susan said no. She didn't want to upset Michael.  
**Mr E:** Does Michael know that Susan has a child?  
**Pete:** Er, no, he doesn't.  
**Mr E:** I don't believe this.  
**Pete:** You're looking a bit faint. Stay here and I'll get you another glass of Champagne. I've got some lovely photos of Deborah. Would you like to see them?

## British Bar Chat (track 15)

*Keep Fit*

**Ben:** So, erm, what do you do to keep fit?  
**Jen:** Erm... Not too much. I try to walk as much as possible, sometimes I go for a run at the weekends and bike riding [yeah] on a Sunday yeah. You?  
**Ben:** I just went back to staying with my parents

recently and my dad's training for this marathon thing... it's really putting me to shame...  
**Jen:** A full marathon?  
**Ben:** Mmm, well no it's half a marathon but it's a walking one. So, they, like, go walking, it's for a charity and I think it's for breast cancer or something like that. And I went along on one of his training walks and it was quite hard to keep up. It's, erm, actually I think I prefer running to walking actually. I don't know cos it was, like, an eight-mile walk, which is...  
**Jen:** I definitely prefer walking.  
**Ben:** Yeah, but this wasn't a nice stroll in the country. This was, like, fast walking and it was, like...  
**Jen:** Was it in the country or is he training on roads?  
**Ben:** Erm, well this, basically, as part of the training you can walk anywhere you want. But this was along the, er, Thames so it was quite nice, it was really nice. And there was a boat race going on as we were walking, but it was, erm, you know, quite fast-paced so...  
**Jen:** How long's he training for?  
**Ben:** Erm, the training is, like, six weeks before the actual marathon and you build up, so you do, like, an eight-mile walk then you do a 10-mile walk and a 12-mile walk until you get up to the erm... no, it's a full marathon actually, yeah, a full marathon, it's not a half marathon.  
**Jen:** So 26 miles walking?  
**Ben:** Yeah.  
**Jen:** Has he got a predicted time?  
**Ben:** Well, they start at, like, 10 at night and finish, they do it at night cos it's in London, so it doesn't disrupt the traffic.  
**Jen:** Oh... OK. Are you... Are you going back to see it?  
**Ben:** Erm, I might try, yeah.  
**Jen:** Be at the finishing line with a flag at the end [yeah], a banner.

## US Bar Chat (track 16)

*Suits*

**Alex:** So, I have a job interview coming up and I only have one suit that probably doesn't even fit me anymore.  
**Christine:** Oh yeah? I just had to buy my first suit too. I really hate wearing them.  
**Alex:** Yeah, I bought my suit probably around high school graduation, which was three years ago. So I've gotten fatter since then.  
**Christine:** Well, what are you going to do for this interview? Is it really important?  
**Alex:** Erm, I don't know what I'm going to do. I think I'll have to buy another suit...  
**Christine:** 'Cos you only have one suit?  
**Alex:** Yeah, I'm pretty sure some companies ask for two interviews, because they want to see if you have more than one suit.  
**Christine:** That could be true. I wouldn't know. I, I've only had to wear a suit to an interview once and it was awful. I find them very uncomfortable.  
**Alex:** Exactly. So, I mean, when you, when an interview goes awry, well, you just bought the suit for no reason at all. That's the way I look at it.  
**Christine:** Well, it could be a future investment.  
**Alex:** [Right. But... I don't wear suits.]  
**Christine:** Considering it goes well.

## Anecdote Alert (track 17)

*When fantasy life and real life meet.*

**Reginald Trumpton = RT**  
**Geraldine George = GG**  
**GG:** Hello, good evening and welcome to *Interesting People*, our weekly look at the lives of people who do interesting things. This week, I'm joined by Reginald Trumpton whose autobiography *How I Nearly Married Camilla* is causing quite a stir in publishing circles. Good evening, Mr Trumpton.  
**RT:** Oh, do call me Reggie, please. All my many friends call me Reggie.

**GG:** Well, Reggie, perhaps you can tell us how you nearly married Camilla Parker-Bowles, Prince Charles' wife.  
**RT:** Well it was the night before Camilla's wedding to Prince Charles. I was in the bar of the Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane with some friends and after a few drinks, we thought it would be terribly funny if someone dressed up as Prince Charles and tried to marry Camilla in his place.  
**GG:** Really!  
**RT:** Well, in a bad light I look quite like Charles so I was chosen to do the job. So, I got dressed up and we called a taxi to take me to Windsor Castle. Unfortunately, I'd left my wallet in my jacket back at the hotel so I didn't have enough money to pay the taxi driver, so I had to ask him to drop me off at home instead. It's rather interesting to think that if I'd remembered my wallet, I could have become a royal.  
**GG:** Indeed. Well, your book is full of similarly extraordinary stories. I have to say, I find most of them rather difficult to believe.  
**RT:** What! How dare you?  
**GG:** Well, for example, you claim you were asked to join the Rolling Stones.  
**RT:** Absolutely. This was at the end of the 1960s. Brian Jones had just left the band. I was spending a quiet evening with a few friends in the bar of the Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane when Mick Jagger walked in looking very glum. "Hello, Reggie," he said, "You've got to help us, man. Brian's left the band and we're touring the states next week. We need you, man."  
**GG:** And what happened?  
**RT:** Well, I said, "Look Mick, old boy, you know me. I'd do anything to help out a mate, but I just don't think Keith will accept me. I'm a better guitarist for one thing and..." well, Mick interrupted me. "Yeah, I know, you're too cool for Keith. He's jealous of your image, man. Oh, well, I'll have to find someone else." If only I'd been less cool, I could have been a Stone. But to be honest, I'm glad I didn't join the band. I could see they were going to have musical differences in the future, and I didn't want to get involved.  
**GG:** I found chapter four especially unbelievable.  
**RT:** Why's that then?  
**GG:** You say that you nearly became the prime minister of the UK in 2005.  
**RT:** Now that's a funny story. I was in the bar of the Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane with a few friends, when who should walk in but Tony Blair. And he goes, "Reggie you must..."  
**GG:**... And in chapter seven you claim that you nearly stopped the sinking of the Titanic.  
**RT:** That's right. I spoke to the Captain and I begged him to turn left but he wouldn't listen to me. If he had turned left, hundreds of innocent lives would have been saved.  
**GG:** But the Titanic sank in 1912. You're 56, Mr Trumpton.  
**RT:** 1912? Are you sure? It can't have been. My good friend Leonardo DiCaprio was on it. He was telling me all about it just the other day in the bar of the Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane.  
**GG:** I think you're confusing Mr DiCaprio's film of 1997 with historical fact. It seems to me you do the same in Chapter 9 where you write that you were nearly the first person to discover America.  
**RT:** Well, if I'd been born a few years earlier, I could have done that. Nothing is impossible.  
**GG:** You are a fraud Mr Trumpton. You're not interesting at all. Go away. [to the radio listeners] Join me again on *Interesting People* next week when I'll be joined by Sir Fred Brampton the famous worm farmer.  
**RT:** I'm more interesting than he is.  
**GG:** No, you're not.  
**RT:** Yes, I am.  
**GG:** No, you're not. Go away!

## Accent Alert (track 20)

Liverpudlian (English from Liverpool)  
 The city that I'm from is called Liverpool. People from Liverpool are known as Liverpudlians or Scousers.

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

# ANSWERS

Of course, Liverpool is most famous for The Beatles – all of whom were born in the city. The people are generally happy and friendly. Liverpool's had a lot of immigration in the past from countries such as Wales, Scandinavia, Germany, Scotland and Ireland. Many think that this has contributed to the unique accent. They have a distinctive accent known as Liverpudlian. It's a very sing-songy accent that goes up and down a lot. They also speak quite fast with a lot of rising and falling tones, which is not typical of other northern accents. There are many interesting features of the accent. For example:

The "u" sound is very distinctive and fairly elongated in words that end in "l" and is similar to the standard English vowel sound "ou" in the word "soup". For example: We went to the pool. It was really cool. I'm from Liverpool!

The "k" endings are pronounced very strongly as "bach". For example: Get back! I'm coming back! There's a stack of them. That's a really good book.

The "o" sound is different too. For example: I hope it's alright. He's been moping about all day. Most of them are here. I don't like to boast, but...

The "air" sound is also special. For example: It's not fair. They're in the square. You wouldn't dare.

The "ai" sound is also different. For example: Are you all right? Have you got a light? They're a bit tight.

The use of "me" instead of "my". For example: Look at me new car!

The use of "giz" instead of "give". For example: Giz a ciggie = Please give me a cigarette.

## Get Rich (track 21)

How to get rich the simple way.

**Bank Manager = BM**  
**Mr Richards = MR**

**BM:** Come in. It's Mr Richards, isn't it?  
**MR:** Yes, that's right. And I must say that I appreciate being given a chance to talk to you.  
**BM:** You've come about taking out a business start-up loan, haven't you?  
**MR:** Yes. I want to be rich.  
**BM:** Don't we all Mr Richards? Don't we all?  
**MR:** No. My wife doesn't want to be rich. She says she's happy as she is.  
**BM:** Well, lucky Mrs Richards. That's all I can say.  
**MR:** I'm not happy.  
**BM:** So, how can I help, Mr Richards?  
**MR:** I want to be rich.  
**BM:** Yes, you've already told me that.  
**MR:** But not just rich. I want to be fabulously wealthy. I want to be driven around in a Rolls Royce. I want to be served oysters and caviar for breakfast, lunch and dinner. I want to be flown first class in my own private jet. I want to be served champagne in silver goblets. I want to be waited on hand and foot by my own personal manservant. I'd enjoy being looked after and not having to worry about anything. I want a life of luxury. I want to live first class!  
**BM:** Well, we'd better get started then. Tell me about your business ideas.  
**MR:** Well, this guy in the pub told me about pyramid selling.  
**BM:** Pyramid selling? I'm afraid that we can't invest in a pyramid scheme. They're illegal in many countries, Mr Richards, including the UK.  
**MR:** Why?  
**BM:** Why? Because these schemes are set up to encourage people to pay money for services

or products that don't exist. The only way you can get your money back is by selling the idea onto another person. They're a type of fraud.

**MR:** No, no, no. You don't understand. I'm interested in pyramid selling. I want to sell pyramids.  
**BM:** Pyramids? I don't understand.  
**MR:** You know pyramids. Like in Egypt.  
**BM:** You can't sell the Egyptian pyramids, Mr Richards. They aren't for sale. They belong to the people of Egypt.  
**MR:** I know that. Someone would notice if one of the real pyramids went missing. I'm not stupid. I wasn't sent to one of the best schools in England for nothing, you know!  
**BM:** Really, Mr Richards, I hadn't noticed.  
**MR:** No, I want to build my own pyramid and then sell it. That's why I need the money.  
**BM:** You want to be given money by the bank to build a pyramid.  
**MR:** Yes. And I also owe the man in the pub a bit of money... the one who told me about pyramid selling. He wants £15,000 for the idea. He's already been paid £5,000, so I still owe him £10,000.  
**BM:** I see. And what's this man's name?  
**MR:** I don't know.  
**BM:** You don't know? Where does he live?  
**MR:** I don't know.  
**BM:** So, you've given £5,000 to a complete stranger in return for the "idea" of selling pyramids.  
**MR:** Yes. I think you're beginning to understand my predicament, but it's a great opportunity for the bank.  
**BM:** Well, I don't think we're interested, Mr Richards.  
**MR:** Well, what about helping me to set up a Ponzi scheme?  
**BM:** A Ponzi scheme?  
**MR:** Yes, the man in the pub also sold me this Ponzi scheme idea. It's brilliant.  
**BM:** Ponzi schemes are a fraud, Mr Richards. They were invented in the 19th century and are named after the conman Charles Ponzi. They're illegal.  
**MR:** Why?  
**BM:** Why? Because the schemes are based on the idea of getting people to invest in companies that don't exist. High returns are promised but they're never delivered as there's no business to produce the profits. Like Pyramid Selling, they're fraudulent.  
**MR:** No, no, no. You don't understand. I bought an original Ponzi masterpiece from the man in the pub.  
**BM:** An original Ponzi?  
**MR:** Yes, the famous Italian renaissance painter Colin Ponzi. It's worth millions.  
**BM:** Colin Ponzi? I've never heard of him. How much did you pay for the painting Mr Richards?  
**MR:** £50,000. He's already been paid £20,000. Then, he'll give me the painting when I pay the rest. So, can I borrow £30,000, please?  
**BM:** Would this be the same man in the pub whose name and address you don't know?  
**MR:** That's right. How did you know? He's going to meet me there tomorrow. I have to ring him when I've got the money.  
**BM:** Oh, so he gave you a telephone number?  
**MR:** No. He's going to text it to me.  
**BM:** And you gave him your number?  
**MR:** Er, no. He said he already had it.  
**BM:** But you'd never met him before.  
**MR:** I was surprised too.  
**BM:** I'm sorry, Mr Richards but I don't think I can help you.  
**MR:** All right, all right. You win. Erm, lend me the money and I'll give you 25% of the profits.  
**BM:** Good afternoon, Mr Richards.  
**MR:** 30%.  
**BM:** Good bye.  
**MR:** 37% and that's my final offer.

## Internet Addiction (page 4)

### 3 Reading II

1. She was fired from her job.
2. She was jailed for three years.
3. He was sacked.
4. He filed for divorce.

## Memory Marvels (Page 5)

### 3 Reading II (wording may vary)

1. In fourteen-hundred and ninety-two...
2. Big elephants can...
3. Miss issippi.
4. A principal is your pal...
5. Apostrophes show possession.

### 4 Language focus

1. agree;
2. talking;
3. compared / covered;
4. covered

## Useful Vocabulary (Page 8)

- 1i 2g 3n 4h 5j 6a 7l 8m 9b  
10k 11c 12e 13f 14d

## Law Chore (Page 10)

### 3 Reading II (wording may vary)

1. Someone claimed to have suffered extreme fear after visiting Universal Studios.
  2. A surfer claimed that his wave was stolen by another surfer.
  3. A man who looks like Michael Jordan claims to have suffered emotional pain.
  4. A man driving a dumper truck belonging to the city damaged his own car.
  5. Someone claims that Lady Gaga stole a song idea from him.
- 4 Language focus**
1. send;
  2. eat;
  3. have;
  4. like

## Error Correction (Page 13)

1. He is going to send it tomorrow.
2. They're going to play the game next week.
3. We are not going to be at the party.
4. She is not going to participate.
5. Are you going to take the photo?
6. Is he going to write it?

## Money, Money, Money (Page 13)

### 1 Pre-listening

- 1e 2f 3c 4d 5a 6b  
3 Listening II  
1a 2b 3a 4a 5b 6a

## Grammar Fun (Page 14)

Sentences referring to the future are: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9

## Special Events (Page 15)

### 1 Pre-reading

1. Edinburgh;
2. Sean Connery;
3. The Loch Ness monster;
4. a kilt;
5. the Highlands

### 3 Reading II

1. A dance performed by warriors after a victory in battle.
2. An annual competition that celebrates Scottish and Celtic culture and history.
3. Sporting events that involve throwing heavy objects.
4. An event that involves throwing a long pole.
5. An event that involves throwing a large rock.

## 4 Language focus

1. She said that she could / can see it clearly.
2. He said that he did / had done all the work.
3. They said that they live / lived in London.
4. He told us that she is / was French.

## Pub Quiz (Page 16)

### 3 Reading II

1. A person who writes questions for quizzes.
  2. A magazine for schoolchildren with general knowledge information in it.
  3. A television quiz show.
  4. A machine that asks you general knowledge questions.
- 4 Language focus**
1. It was taken to the station.
  2. It was produced last night.
  3. It was sold for £10.
  4. It was written in six days.

## Weird Weddings (Page 17)

### 3 Reading II (wording may vary)

1. The couple dressed up as characters from the *Star Wars* films.
  2. The couple got married in the aquarium.
  3. The couple were married by a robot.
  4. The couple were married on the wings of a biplane.
  5. The couple bungee-jumped off a platform.
- 4 Language focus**
1. gave;
  2. turned;
  3. turned;
  4. ended

## Social Splash (Page 19)

### 1 Pre-listening

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

1. No, he didn't;
  2. No, he didn't;
  3. Yes, they were;
  4. No, he doesn't;
  5. Yes, they did;
  6. No, he isn't
- 4 Language focus**
1. Yes, I have; 2. Yes, I did;
  3. Yes, I was; 4. Yes, I do; 5. Yes, I can

## Electric Cars (Page 28)

### 3 Reading II

1. true; 2. false; 3. true;
  4. false; 5. false
- 4 Language focus**
1. The cars are produced in Japan.
  2. The cars are sold in Europe.
  3. The cars are designed in the USA.
  4. The cars are offered at discount prices.

## Walking Wonder (Page 29)

### 3 Reading II

1. Bob; 2. Jessica; 3. Ellie;
  4. Sophie; 5. Jade; 6. Kieran
- 4 Language focus** (answers may vary)
1. park; 2. mountains; 3. tonight;
  4. pub; 5. week

## Art Investment (page 31)

### 1 Pre-reading

1. Sold in 2006 for \$137 million.
  2. Sold in 2006 for \$135 million.
  3. Sold in 2009 for \$100 million.
  4. Sold in 2006 for \$95.2 million.
- 3 Reading II** (wording will vary)  
Works of art can be expensive (especially if the artist is already well-known). Artists go in and out of fashion. You have to store the work of art. You have to be patient

– it can take a lot of time for art to increase in value. Commissions for auction houses are high. There are numerous categories of art.

## Anecdote Alert (Page 33)

### 1 Pre-listening

1. Camilla Parker-Bowles;
2. Mick Jagger;
3. Keith Richards;
4. Tony Blair;
5. The Titanic

### 3 Listening II

1. So he could marry Camilla.
  2. Because he didn't have enough money to pay for the taxi ride.
  3. Because he could see that they were going to have musical differences.
  4. Turn left.
- 4 Language focus**
1. would have arrived;
  2. wouldn't have bought;
  3. would have given;
  4. would have found

## Get Rich (page 37)

### 3 Listening II

1. A scheme to encourage people to pay money for things that don't exist.
  2. Literally selling pyramids (such as the ones in Egypt).
  3. A scheme to get people to invest in companies that don't exist.
  4. Selling masterpieces by the "artist" Colin Ponzi.
- 4 Language focus**
1. were taken;
  2. to be paid;
  3. been completed;
  4. be given

## Corruption Capers (Page 39)

### 3 Reading II (wording will vary)

1. Clive Ponting sent documents to a Labour minister that proved that the Belgrano was not inside the exclusion zone when it was sunk.
  2. Jeffrey Wigand alleged that the tobacco firm he worked for were adding substances to cigarettes to make them more addictive.
- 4 Language focus**
1. It is believed that the ship is sailing towards the island.
  2. It is understood that the money was stolen.
  3. It is assumed that the letters will be sent tomorrow.
  4. It is believed that the rooms are being searched at this very moment.

## Work Out! (page 40)

### 4 Language focus

1. If you "get behind", you don't make progress, or don't do as much as you need to do.
2. Not to be punished for a crime.
3. To do.

## Flash Mobs (page 41)

### 3 Reading II (wording may vary)

1. They danced;
  2. They had a pillow fight;
  3. They played statues;
  4. They stood next to an expensive rug.
- 4 Language focus**
1. away / out; 2. off; 3. up; 4. up

## Phrasal Verbs (page 42)

1. work;
2. times;
3. hospital;
4. holidays;
5. jogging;
6. drinks;
7. smoking;
8. pool

Photos from the news.

# PHOTOMAGIC

CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING TO WRITE IN THE SPEECH BUBBLES?  
HAVE A COMPETITION IN CLASS OR AT HOME.

**Photo 1** Aaron Johnson and Anne-Marie Duff from the movie *Nowhere Boy*, a British-Canadian biopic about the early life of John Lennon.



**Photo 3** Fernando Torres joins Chelsea in a record-breaking £50 million move from Liverpool.



**Photo 2** Funnyman Sacha Baron Cohen has struck a deal with Banksy to exchange one of Borat's old moustaches for a painting by the artist worth more than £100,000.



**Photo 4** Irish Prime Minister Brian Cowen says he will not contest the upcoming general election.



next month in

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Film: **The King's Speech**

**Colin Firth**  
Funny Royals  
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