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Learn hot

No.159

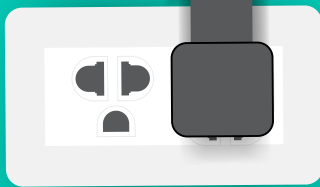
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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with Learn Hot English magazine

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Hi everybody and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English magazine* – the fun magazine for learning English. Have you been up the Eiffel Tower, crossed the Golden Gate Bridge, or written a book? We've got a fantastic article on the 77 things you

should do before you're... 77 years old. We've also got an article on 24 really useful phrasal verbs that you can use in everyday speech. Of course, that isn't all, and we're also looking at two rival bands, England's most frightening school, and the world's most eccentric running club, to mention just a few of the articles in this month's magazine. Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Hot English magazine. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy



AUDIO FILES

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Swimming Squirrel

Tourists see unusual swimmer.

Tourists on a boat in the north of England had a big **shock**. They were in the middle of a **lake**. All of a sudden, they saw a **squirrel** swimming. This is very strange because it is difficult for most mammals to swim. Also, squirrels are very small, so it is even more difficult for them. The squirrel had swum 274 meters from the side of the lake to the middle. It was eventually rescued by the captain of the boat. The squirrel was taken back to **shore**. "We don't know what the squirrel was doing," said Captain Edward McGregor. Once back **on land**, the squirrel disappeared quickly. ✪



GLOSSARY

- a shock** *n*
something surprising and not expected
- a lake** *n*
an area of fresh water (not sea water)
- a squirrel** *n*
an animal that lives in trees and who has a bushy tail (a tail with a lot of hair)
- the shore** *n*
the area of land next to the sea
- on land** *exp*
on the ground (not in the sea)

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The devastating effects of depression!

Answers on page 48

Pre listening – Depression symptoms

Is depression a big problem in your country? Look at the list of depression symptoms. Which ones are the most serious? What is the best way of dealing with each problem? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- Poor concentration/attention.
- Loss of energy.
- Significant weight loss or gain or appetite disturbance.
- Insomnia or excessive sleeping.
- Low energy level or chronic tiredness.
- Loss of self-esteem, and/or self-deprecation.
- A drop in school grades.
- Forgetfulness.

Listening II

You are going to listen to an article about the effects of depression. Listen once and say what these numbers refer to.

1. 245,000 _____
2. 60 _____
3. 72.9 _____
4. 79.3 _____

Listening II

Read the questions below. Listen again and see if you can answer them.

1. What has a recent study shown?
2. What has the most impact on our health? Angina, arthritis, asthma, diabetes or depression.
3. What does depression need to be, according to one doctor?
4. What disease did the same doctor compare depression to in terms of damaging our health?
5. Who had the worst health? Sufferers of angina, arthritis, asthma, diabetes or depression.

Audio script

A recent study has shown that the number-one danger to our health is depression. For the study, data from more than 245,000 people in 60 countries was analysed. The results showed that depression had more impact on sufferers than angina, arthritis, asthma, and diabetes. "Depression needs to be a priority of health systems worldwide," a doctor said. "We need to alert doctors and the public at large that depression is a disease at least on a par with physical chronic diseases in damaging health," she added.

On a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 indicating worst health and 100 indicating best health, sufferers of depression had an average score of 72.9. This compared with 80.3 for asthmatics, 79.6 for angina sufferers, 79.3 for arthritis sufferers and 78.9 for those with diabetes. "Our main findings show that depression impairs health state to a substantially greater degree than the other diseases," the doctor said.



How dancing can improve your health!

Match each activity to the picture. (A-K). **Answers** on page 48



A



B



C



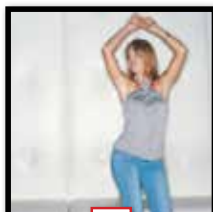
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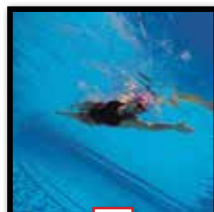
E



F



G



H



I



J



K

1

Dancing

2

Playing board games

3

Doing exercise

4

Reading

5

Playing a musical instrument

6

Listening to music

7

Playing tennis

8

Doing sport

9

Playing football

10

Swimming

11

Running/jogging

Mental health is a big problem in the UK. In fact, dementia affects around 700,000 people in Britain. One of the most common forms of **dementia** is Alzheimer's disease, which can lead to severe memory loss.

However, scientists have found that there are ways to prevent mental disease. Numerous studies have shown that mental and physical activity can help you stay healthy mentally.

These activities include playing a musical instrument, reading, doing crosswords, learning new languages and even dancing.

Dr Joe Verghese (from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York) **carried out a study** on 469 people over the age of 75. At the start, everyone was declared mentally healthy. However, five years later, about 25% had developed dementia.

During the study, each person's **lifestyle** was closely monitored. Incredibly, scientists found a direct **link** between an active lifestyle and good mental health. And as the results seemed to show, those subjects who used their **brains** and bodies more often were **less likely to** develop mental diseases. "Reading, playing board games, playing musical instruments and dancing are associated with a reduced risk of dementia," a scientist involved in the study explained.

Get dancing! ✨



GLOSSARY

- senile dementia** *n*
a disease of the brain (the organ in the head) that affects old people
- to carry out a study** *exp*
to investigate something
- a lifestyle** *n*
the way you live: what you eat, what exercise you do, etc
- a link** *n*
a connection
- a brain** *n*
the organ in your head that you use for thinking
- less likely to** *exp*
not probably going to







Why the demand for butlers is increasing!



Pre-listening

Answers on page 48

Have you ever been to a manor house? Who works there? Match each manor house employee (1 to 8) with the corresponding definition (A-H). Which of these jobs still exist? Which one would you like to do? Why?

 <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The gardener	 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. The butler
 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. The maid	 <input type="checkbox"/> 4. The governess
 <input type="checkbox"/> 5. The lord	 <input type="checkbox"/> 6. The lady
 <input type="checkbox"/> 7. The cook	 <input type="checkbox"/> 8. The chauffeur

- A: The male master of the house.
- B: The person who prepares the food in the house.
- C: The person who cuts the grass, trims the hedge, waters the flowers, etc.
- D: A woman who is in charge of the education of the lord and lady's children at home.
- E: The female mistress of the house.
- F: A woman who does the cleaning or cooking in the house.
- G: A man who runs a house and attends to his master.
- H: The person who drives the car.

Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation about the increasing demand for butlers. Listen once and say which two famous people are mentioned. Can you write their names? Who are they?

Listening II

Listen again and answer the questions below.

1. What images are conjured up when we think about butlers, according to one of the speakers?
2. What were butlers, traditionally like?
3. Why are butlers making a comeback?
4. How do you go about getting a butler?
5. What's the big problem at the moment?
6. How much can butlers cost?
7. What exactly will a butler do for you?

Audio script

Nigella: My name is Nigella Hunter and you're listening to Drivetime. Today, we'll be looking at the growing demand for butlers. Here with me to talk about this is someone who, no doubt, has a butler of her own, Claudia Hanson. Hello, Claudia.

Claudia: Hello, Nigella. No, unfortunately I haven't got a butler, but I'd definitely like to have one.

Nigella: So, tell me Claudia, is it true that this old profession is getting a new injection of life?

Claudia: Precisely. Thinking about butlers usually conjures up images of the early twentieth century and big aristocratic houses. In those days, butlers often ran whole houses very efficiently. Traditionally, they were very modest, but also very talented.

Nigella: So, why are they making a comeback now?

Claudia: Well, it's all to do with the nouveau riche – the new rich. Britain's been taken over by a new class of people who have lots and lots of money, often made selling oil and in foreign business. Think of Roman Abramovitch or Mohammed al Fayed as good examples of this. These are precisely the type of people who want to have a butler, and the thing is, they can definitely afford one.

Nigella: So, how do you go about getting a butler?

Claudia: Well, the profession is very structured and if you want to employ one, just as in the old days, you have to approach the correct employment agencies. The magazine Country Life is also a good place to start. But the big problem is that there's a national shortage of butlers at the moment, and they aren't cheap. Some of the best can cost up to £100,000 a year, and sometimes far more than that.

Nigella: And they do everything for you?

Claudia: Well, everything within reason.

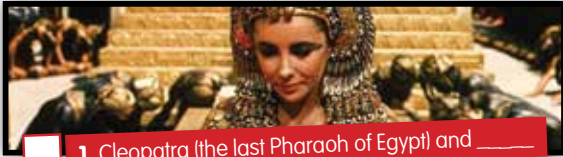
Nigella: Thank you very much, Claudia. That was really interesting. ☺

Elderly couple finally do it!

Answers on page 48

Pre-listening

Match each famous woman (1 to 5) with her lover (A-E). What do you know about each one? What did they do? Why is their love story so famous?



- A. Pierre Curie (a French scientist).
- B. Edward VIII.
- C. Prince Albert.
- D. Anthony (a Roman general).
- E. Romeo.

Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation about an elderly couple: James and Peggy. Listen once and write down both of their ages.

Listening II

Complete each space with the correct past tense verb. Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. James _____ to be a town mayor.
2. He _____ Peggy when he _____ visiting a home for old people.
3. He says it _____ love at first sight.
4. She says her life _____ the moment she _____ Mr Mason on 7th October at 12:10 exactly.

Audio script

Harry: Good morning, and welcome to The Life Show. I have with me one of our reporters Rebecca Lane, who has news of a happy event. Hello, Rebecca, what can you tell us?

Rebecca: Well, James Mason and Peggy Clarke are going to get married in the town of Torquay in the south of England.

Harry: That's good news, but why is it so special?

Rebecca: Well, it's special because James is 93 years old and Peggy is 84 years old. In total, they have a combined age of 176 years.

Harry: Well, that's quite surprising. Do we know anything else about their story?

Rebecca: Yes, James used to be a town mayor, and he met Peggy when he was visiting a home for old people. He says it was love at first sight. Peggy agrees. She says her life "changed" the moment she saw Mr Mason on 7th October at 12.10 exactly.

Harry: But, why get married? I mean, if they aren't going to have children...

Rebecca: Well, they both say they want to get married because they don't want to "live in sin". They are very traditional. They also think that marriage is very important.

Harry: Well, thanks for coming in to tell us all about this today.

Rebecca: My pleasure.

Hillary: Well, thank you for coming in to explain it all to us.

Ronald: My pleasure. ☺



Traditional

English songs!

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

Hush a Bye baby

This rhyme is also known as a lullaby (a song for making babies go to sleep). The words come from America, where it was the practice of some Native Americans to place a baby in a tree. The movement of the wind **rocked** the child to sleep. The words to *Hush a Bye Baby* were first published in 1765.



*Hush a bye baby, on the tree top,
When the wind blows the **cradle** will rock;
When the **bow** breaks, the cradle will fall,
And down will come baby, cradle and all.*



Itsy Bitsy Spider

This song is used to create a “**finger rhyme**” for children. The movements and actions of the rhyme help children improve their **manual dexterity**. Children do the movements as they repeat the words of the song. When the spider goes up, children make their fingers go up into the air. When the rain comes down, children make their fingers come down. And when the sun comes out, they make a circle in the air.

*Itsy Bitsy spider climbing up the **spout**,
Down came the rain and washed the spider out,
Out came the sun and **dried up** all the rain,
Now Itsy Bitsy spider went up the spout again.*



*Jack be **nimble**,
Jack be quick,
Jack jump over,
The **candlestick**.*

Jack be Nimble.

Many people believe that the “Jack” in the rhyme is Black Jack, an English pirate. He was **notorious** for escaping from the authorities in the late 16th century. There is also a reference to the old tradition and sport of “**candle leaping**”. This was practised at **fairs** in England. Candle leaping consists of jumping over a **burning** candle. ✨

GLOSSARY

- to rock** *vb*
to move from side to side with regular movements
- to hush** *vb*
if you “hush” someone, you tell them to be quiet
- a bye baby** *exp*
a baby who is about to sleep (this is not a common expression)
- a cradle** *n*
a bed for babies
- a bow** *n*
a large, thick branch (stick) on a tree
- a finger rhyme** *n*
a rhyme/song that children say/sing while they are making movements with their fingers
- manual dexterity** *n*
a good ability to do things with your hands and body
- a spout** *n*
a long, hollow (empty) tube through which liquids can travel
- to dry up** *phr vb*
to become completely dry (not wet)
- notorious** *adj*
famous for something bad
- a candle** *n*
a stick of hard wax (a soft substance) with a piece of string in it. You burn it and it gives you light
- to leap** *vb*
to jump
- a fair** *n*
an event (often outside) with games, competitions, food, prizes
- burning** *adj*
that has fire on it
- nimble** *adj*
with an ability to move your hands, feet or body very quickly
- a candlestick** *n*
a metal object with a hole in it for placing a candle

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FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

This month: meeting someone again.

A: How are you?

B: Fine thanks.

A: How's it been going?
(informal)

B: Oh, not too bad.

A: Haven't we met somewhere before?

B: Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so.

A: I think we met in the conference last year, didn't we?

B: Oh, yes, that's right. Now I remember.

A: It's nice to see you again.

B: Nice to see you too.

A: How's it going?

B: Fine thanks.

A: Hey, Jane. It's me. Sam.

B: Oh, hi Jane. It's been a while.

A: Hello, Mrs Hand. What a pleasant surprise!

B: Hi, Bob. How are you?

A: Hi, Paula! How's it going?

B: Not too bad. **Busy** as ever.

A: I'm sorry but I didn't catch your name.

B: It's Sally. Sally Jones.

A: So, what have you been up to?

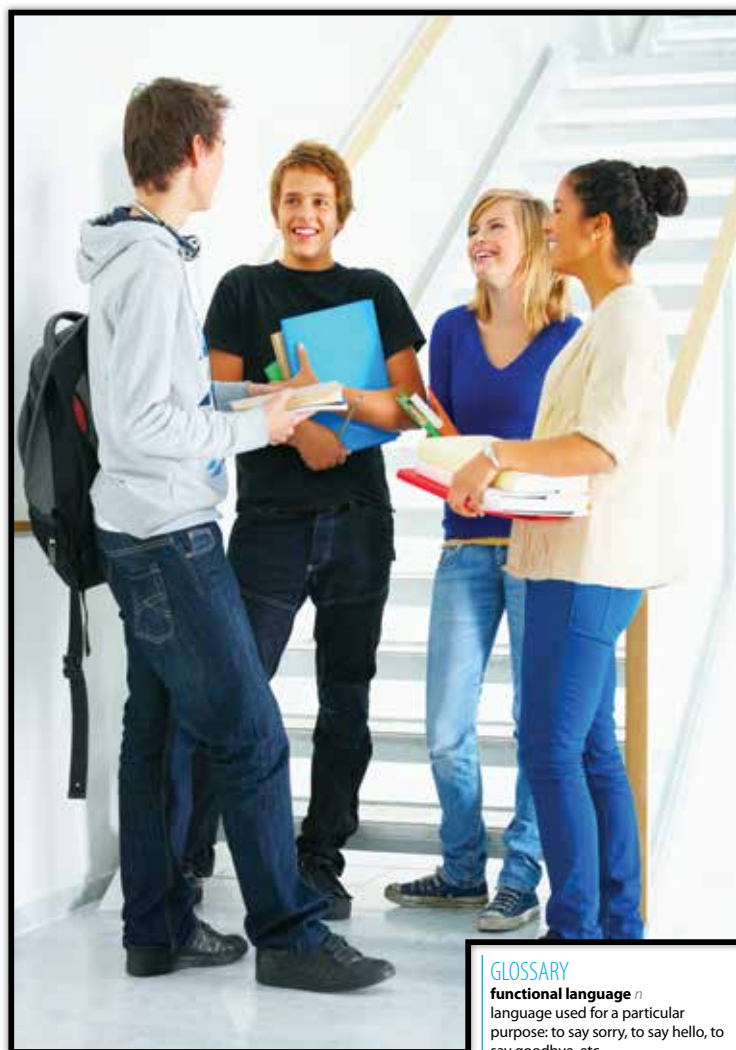
B: Oh, not much.

A: You're from Germany, aren't you?

B: Yes, that's right. I was born in Cologne, but I live in Frankfurt.

A: It's Ms Saunders, isn't it?

B: Yes, that's right. Please, just call me Mary. ✨



GLOSSARY

functional language *n*
language used for a particular purpose: to say sorry, to say hello, to say goodbye, etc

Story

Time

Patient hope

A patient is talking to his doctor hours before having a big operation.

"Doctor, will I **be able to** play the piano after the operation?" the patient asks. "Yes, of course," the doctor replies. "Oh, great!" the patient says. "Because I never could before."

Clever teacher

A school teacher sends this **note** to the parents of all her **pupils** on the first day of school.

"If you promise not to believe everything your child says happens at school, I promise not to believe everything your child says happens at home."

Poor communication

Three English language students are walking down the road **on their way to** their listening class.

"It's **windy**," says the first student.

"No it isn't. It's **Thursday**," says the second student.

"Me too," says the third student. "Let's go for a drink!"

Grammar obsession

The **headmistress** of a secondary school is walking along the corridor. All of a sudden, she sees a teacher coming out of the bathroom with a **thick marker pen** in his hand. Curious, the headmistress goes in to have a look. To her horror, the walls are covered in graffiti.

The next day, the headmistress calls the teacher into her office. "Mr Jones. You have been teaching English with us for twenty years now," the headmistress explains. "We've been very pleased with your work here, however, the other day I saw you coming out of the toilets with a marker pen in your hand. You know that writing graffiti on school property is a serious offence."

"Oh, no, I didn't write those things," the teacher said. "I was just correcting the grammar." ✨



GLOSSARY

to be able to *exp*
this is the future of "can"

a note *n*
a message, often written on a piece of paper

a pupil *n*

a student at a school

on their way to *exp*
if you are "on your way to" a place, you are going to that place

windy *adj*
with a lot of wind (fast moving air)

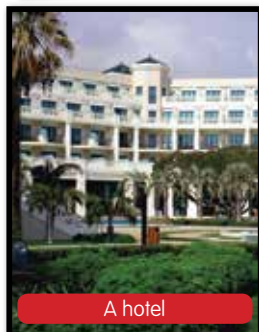
Thursday *n*
one of the students says "Thursday" (the day), but the other one understands "thirsty" (with a desire to drink)

a headmistress *n*
the female director/manager of a school

a thick marker pen *n*
a pen that makes a thick (wide) mark, and that can be used to write on walls

The hotel

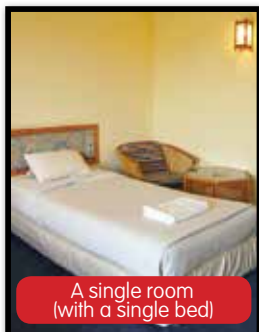
Basic English



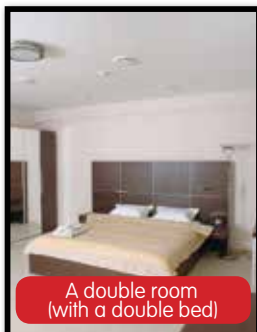
A hotel



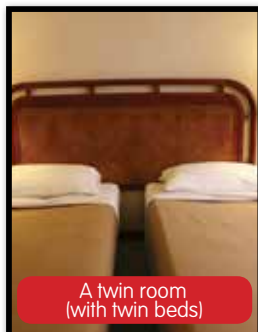
A receptionist



A single room
(with a single bed)



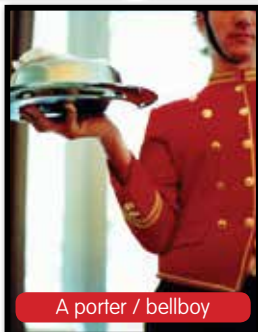
A double room
(with a double bed)



A twin room
(with twin beds)



A guest



A porter / bellboy



A key



A cot



A key card



A bill



A credit card



A safe-deposit box



A restaurant



A bathroom



A shower



A pillow



Towels



A mini-bar



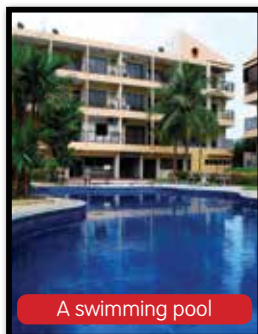
A hotel manager



Air-conditioning



A trouser press



A swimming pool

The hotel

Social English

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



What you say

- I'd like a room for the night / two nights, etc.
- I'd like a single room / twin room / double room, please.
- How much is the room per night?
- I have a reservation under the name of Smith.
- Do you have a room with air-conditioning / heating / television / a balcony / a view of the sea?
- Does the hotel have a restaurant / a bar / a swimming pool / a garage / a safe-deposit box / laundry service / wireless internet connection / room

service?

- Is breakfast included?
- I'd like an extra bed, please.
- We need a **cot** for the baby, please.
- This room is too cold. / The room is too noisy.
- The light doesn't work.
- What time do we have to check out?
- Could I have the bill now, please?
- What's this item on the bill?

What you hear

- How many nights would you like to stay?
- What name was the reservation

made under?

- Do you have a reservation?
- Here's your key. / Here's your key-card.
- I need to take down your credit card details.
- I need your name and address.
- Do you have a passport with you?
- The room is on the fourth floor.
- The lift is just over there.
- Would you like someone to help you with your bags?
- Breakfast is served between 7 and 11.
- Check-out is at midday.
- Shall I call a taxi for you? ☺

Part II Now listen to this dialogue. In this conversation, Sally is checking into the hotel.

Receptionist: Good evening, can I help you?
Sally: Yes, I've got a reservation for a single room.
Receptionist: What's the name please?
Sally: Jones. Sally Jones.
Receptionist: And how many nights are you staying?
Sally: I'll be checking out on Monday morning.
Receptionist: Fine. So you're staying for three nights.
Sally: Yes, that's right.
Receptionist: You're in room 245 on the second floor. Here's your key-card. The lift is just over there.
Sally: What time is breakfast served?
Receptionist: Breakfast is served between 7am and 10am. And dinner is served between 6pm and 11pm.
Sally: OK.
Receptionist: Please let me know if there's anything that you need. Enjoy your stay.
Sally: Thanks a lot.



GLOSSARY
a cot /
 a bed for a baby

Headline News

Headline News N° 2

The voice of the people

London 2015

Arkansas Anger

Linguists get serious over spelling.



"I've been fighting against this all my life," said Professor Winscombe, after he managed to convince authorities to introduce a law on the spelling of the possessive form of "Arkansas". "According

and French explorers passing through the state in its early years, Arkansas has been spelled and pronounced at least seventy different ways over the centuries, but now we have a definitive **ruling**." ☺

to the rules of grammar," the professor explained, "all words ending in "s" should have an apostrophe 's' added to show **ownership**. So, the possessive form of Arkansas should be Arkansas's. But the possessive form is often written as Arkansas'. This is wrong, and now, thankfully, the authorities have introduced the Arkansas's Apostrophe Act."

A representative of the government said, "Yes, there are more **pressing matters** we could be **dealing with**, but Professor Winscombe has been asking me to do this for **decades**. With so many English, Dutch

The Anglo Saxon Genitive

We normally use an apostrophe "s" to indicate possession. For example:

a) This is Mary's bed.

b) That is John's bike. However, when someone's name ends in "s" (Charles, Simmons, Jesus, etc) there are two options (despite what Professor Winscombe says):

a) To add an apostrophe after the "s" = This is Charles' room (pronounced "Charl ziz").

b) To add an apostrophe and another "s" = This is Charles's room.

GLOSSARY

ownership *n*
the state of possessing or having something

a pressing matter *n*
an important topic that needs a solution

to deal with *phr vb*
to try to find a solution to

a decade *n*
ten years

a ruling *n*
an official/legal/formal decision

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Cyber Criminal

Boy arrested for virtual robbery.

It's the first time it's happened, but it probably won't be the last. A Dutch teenager has been arrested for stealing **virtual furniture** from rooms in a **virtual hotel**. The 17-year-old is accused of taking tables, beds and chairs worth more than 4,000 euros. The furniture had been bought with real money and was kept inside **Habbo Hotel***, a popular online game. As part of the game, users can spend money on furniture, which they can use to decorate their rooms. Apparently, the teenager **tricked people into revealing** their passwords. This allowed him to steal the furniture from their rooms and take it to his own. Six million people in more than 30 different countries play Habbo Hotel each month. "Virtual theft is a growing problem," said one of the software developers. ✪



Habbo Hotel*

Habbo Hotel is a virtual community operated by the Sulake Corporation. It is aimed at teenagers, and combines two concepts: a chat room and an online game. In the game, "Habbos" (virtual representations of the members) can buy furniture with credits which are bought with real money.



Chocolate Lorry

Experts excited by "sweet" fuel.

Scientists in England have tested a vehicle that **runs on...** chocolate. The idea of the project is to create a new type of fuel that reduces **carbon emissions**. They also hope to **raise awareness of global warming**. The vehicle, a **lorry**, will be **powered** by all sorts of popular chocolate bars. Eventually, a team of drivers hope to drive the lorry from England across the Sahara desert to Timbuktu.

The idea for the chocolate lorry has been developed by Ecotec. Their managing director, Chris Elvey, said, "This isn't new technology. During the Second World War the Germans did lots of research on bio-fuels. You can make it yourself at home in just 20 minutes. And it's cheap, safe and **environmentally-friendly**". The lorry is expected to leave England very soon. ✪

GLOSSARY

- virtual furniture** *n*
tables, chairs, etc that only exist on a website
- a virtual hotel** *n*
a hotel that only exists on a website to trick someone
- into doing something** *exp*
to convince someone to do something for you by making them think you are honest/genuine
- to reveal** *vb*
to show
- to run on** *phr vb*
if a vehicle "runs on" chocolate, it uses chocolate to give it energy/power
- carbon emissions** *n*
the CO₂ (carbon dioxide) that is produced when a machine is working
- to raise awareness** *exp*
to make people know about something or understand more about it
- global warming** *n*
the theory that the world's temperature is increasing because of pollution
- a lorry** *n*
a large vehicle for transporting goods
- to power** *vb*
if a vehicle is "powered" by chocolate, it gets its energy from chocolate
- environmentally-friendly** *adj*
that does not harm/damage the environment (the earth, air, water, etc)

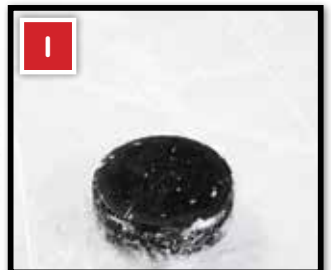
TRIVIA MATCHING

Exercise

See if you can do this matching exercise. Look at the list of things (1 to 13), and the photos (A-M). Write a letter next to the name of each thing in the list below.

Answers on page 48

1. A Christmas tree
2. A hot dog
3. A skunk
4. A target
5. A tooth
6. An ice hockey puck
7. A bear
8. A shark
9. A doorbell
10. Chopsticks
11. A typewriter
12. Honey
13. Shoes



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

Christmas trees are edible. Did you eat yours?

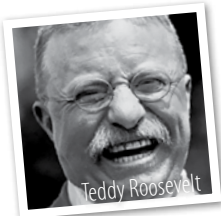
Pinocchio was made of pine.



The **doorbell** was invented in 1831.

The **porpoise** is the most intelligent animal on the planet (not including ourselves, of course!).

Skunks can **hit a target** as far as 3 metres away. So, if you ever see one turn its back on you, run.



President Teddy Roosevelt died from an infected tooth.

An ice hockey **puck** can travel up to 190 km/h.

In the English parliament, the **"Speaker" of the House** is not allowed to speak.

A group of bears is called a **sleuth**.

The **cruise liner** Queen Elizabeth II needs a gallon of diesel to move 18cm. China is the biggest consumer and producer of **chopsticks**. Where else?

American actor Tom Hanks collects old **typewriters**.



The nectar of 10 million



flowers is required to make a litre of honey.



The English football club Crystal Palace is the only club with five consonants (CRYST) at the start of its name.

The only McDonald's restaurant that sells hot dogs is in Toronto (Canada).

Before American artist Andy Warhol became famous, he **made his living** drawing pictures of shoes for advertisements.



Italian mathematician Geronimo Cardano was famous for his accurate predictions. However, he wasn't too good at predicting his own death. He claimed that he was going to die on

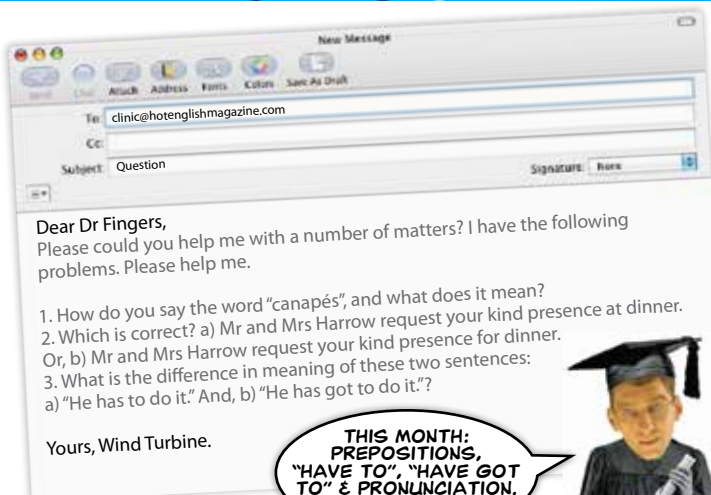
a certain day in 1576. However, on the day in question, Cardano was still very **alive and kicking**. So, rather than **lose face**, Cardano killed himself, thus **fulfilling** his own prediction. ☺



GLOSSARY

- a doorbell** *n*
a button on a door that you press and that makes a sound
- a porpoise** *n*
a type of dolphin
- to hit a target** *exp*
to hit the thing you are trying to hit
- a puck** *n*
a small, round object that is used in a game of hockey / ice hockey
- the Speaker of the House** *exp*
a person in parliament who controls the debate/discussion
- a sleuth** *n*
a detective
- a cruise liner** *n*
a large ship which takes passengers on a long, pleasant journey visiting many places
- chopsticks** *n*
thin sticks that some Asian people use for eating food
- a typewriter** *n*
a machine for writing text
- to make a living** *exp*
the thing you do to "make a living", is the job you do to earn money
- alive and kicking** *adj*
alive (definitely not dead)
- to lose face** *exp*
to do something that causes others to think less of you, or to laugh at you
- to fulfil** *vb*
if you "fulfil" your own prediction, you do what you said you were going to do

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR CLINIC



THIS MONTH: PREPOSITIONS, "HAVE TO", "HAVE GOT TO" & PRONUNCIATION.



Dear Wind Turbine,

Of course, I would be delighted to help you. OK, here goes.

1. Basically, "canapés" are crackers (small, thin pieces of bread or toast) with something on top such as a bit of cheese, pâté, ham, etc. They are often served as an appetiser (a bit of food that you eat before the main meal). The word is from the French "canapé", which means "couch" (sofa). The accent that goes over the "e" ("é") makes the letter sound like the pronunciation of the letter "a" ("ea" in phonetic script). So we say "canapay". There are other words with accents at the end, such as "café" (pronounced "cafay") and "pâté" (pronounced "patay").

2. There is a subtle difference between "at dinner" and "for dinner". Basically, we might use "at" as a preposition of place, to indicate the position of the person. For example:

- a) Where was he at 9pm?

- b) He was at dinner. (Sitting at a table eating dinner.)

And we would use "for" to indicate the purpose. For example:

- a) Why was he at the hotel?
- b) For the dinner.

3. There is no real difference of meaning between these two sentences. Both "have to" and "have got to" can be used to refer to an obligation. For example:

- a) We have to leave now. = We must leave now.
- b) We have got to leave now. = We must leave now.

However, "have got to" is more common in British English. Also, there is a subtle difference in use in British English. We often use "have to" to talk about general obligation. For example:

- a) I have to work on Sundays.
- b) I have to wear a suit to work.

And we use "have got to" to refer to an obligation on a specific occasion. For example:

- a) I have got to work next Sunday 3rd January.
- b) I have got to wear a suit to work next week because there is an important meeting.

Well, Wind Turbine, I hope that has helped you.

Yours, Dr Fingers. Please send your questions or stories to: clinic@hotenglishmagazine.com



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Corny Criminals

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



Bear Necessities

Bear demonstrates driving abilities.

"We've heard of animals breaking into houses, but this is the first time an animal has taken a car," said a police spokesperson after a **bear** was suspected of stealing a car and driving it along a road. Police found the car by the side of the road near a town in New Jersey. The passenger window had been broken. "We're **fairly sure** that it's a bear because of all the bear hair inside," the police officer explained. "He must have **released** the

hand brake and allowed the vehicle to move 10 or twenty metres." Police believe the bear was attracted by some sweets inside the car.

K9 Theft

Dog loses his identity.

You've probably heard of **online identity theft**, but this is the first case involving an animal. Zappy, a dog from North Wales, has become the first victim. Details of the two-year-old **poodle** were **posted** on the internet by owner Betty Month. But a thief copied the details from

the site and pasted them into his own site, claiming the dog was his. On the web page, the thief described how "his" dog had given birth to puppies, and that they were on sale to potential buyers for 1,500 euros each. The **scam** was **spotted** by a woman who was looking for a poodle on the internet. She became suspicious after noticing that photos of Zappy revealed that he was in fact a **male**. Police are investigating.



Terror Alert

Ex-terrorist seeks employment.

The director of a **job-networking website** contacted the police after noticing the following **classified** on his internet site. "During terrorist training in Afghanistan, I gained experience of other cultures working inside major international organisations. I also have a lot of experience in co-ordinating projects, and I've gathered valuable experience in building connections in Europe and the USA for many years. I would be willing to **take up work** in Poland as soon as possible." ❗

GLOSSARY

- a bear** *n*
a large mammal that lives in forests and likes eating honey. Winnie the Pooh was one
- fairly sure** *exp*
almost certain
- to release** *vb*
to free
- a hand brake** *n*
a lever in a car that you control with your hand and that you use to stop the car from moving
- online identity theft** *n*
stealing personal and private information about someone from a website
- a poodle** *n*
a type of dog with thick, curly hair (hair with little circles)
- to post** *vb*
to put text or images on a website
- to paste** *vb*
to put text or information into a document that you have copied from another document
- a scam** *n*
a trick in order to get money illegally or dishonestly
- to spot** *vb*
to notice or see
- a male** *n*
a man
- a job-networking website** *n*
a website in which you can find jobs or offer work
- a classified (ad)** *n*
a small piece of publicity offering something or asking for something
- to take up work** *exp*
to agree to do a job; to accept a job

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

TELEPHONE 999

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



Call I – Salmon Sandwiches

Operator: Hello, police.
Caller: Hello, is that the police?
Operator: Yes.
Caller: Oh, it's just that my wife has left me two salmon sandwiches...
Operator: This is an emergency number...
Caller: ...which were left over from last night, and I'm sat here in the chair and she's out there **doing the gardening**. She won't put any food on or anything for anybody. I don't know what to, erm...
Operator: I'm sorry but I really can't take this. It's not an emergency because your wife won't give you anything to eat.
Caller: But do you think I should eat the salmon sandwiches. They might have **gone off** or something...
Operator: Thank you for your call.

Call II – Wasp Attack

Operator: Police.
Caller: Hello, is that the police?
Operator: Police. What's the nature of your call?
Caller: Well, my neighbour's just come in and she's **in a dreadful state**. We're **elderly** and she's just **tapped** her ceiling. She thought there was a bird in there or something like that. But she made a hole in the **ceiling** and all these **wasps** have just come out...
Operator: What?
Caller: Wasps. The room is full of wasps. Can you help us?
Operator: You'll have to call a **pest control agency**.
Caller: A pest what?
Operator: I'm going to give you another number. You're on a life or death emergency number. You need to ring another number. Call this number: 01275 81 4582.
Caller: I **beg your pardon**.
Operator: Thank you for your call.

GLOSSARY

to do the gardening *exp*
to do jobs in the garden: to cut the grass, to water the plants, etc
to go off *phr vb*
if food "goes off", it becomes bad
in a dreadful state *exp*
frightened, confused, disoriented
elderly *adj*
old; over 65
to tap *vb*
to hit gently
a ceiling *n*
the top part of a room – opposite the floor
a wasp *n*
a black and yellow insect that can sting you (bite you)
a pest control agency *n*
a company that kills insects, rats, etc
I beg your pardon *exp*
what? (the polite form)

SONG

Hard to be happy

by Garrett Wall

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Each morning starts just the same,
 A day in the life lies before me,
 So easy to feel nothing.

Rushing to catch the right train,
Squeezing between empty faces,
 So hard not to lose something.

The feeling grows till it **overflows**,
 And all I can do is just wait and see.
 Stand in the rain as it **pours down** on me,
 When it comes down to it finally,
 Nothing is what it might seem to be.

Walking these streets **in a daze**,
 Everything once so familiar,
 But now I'm a stranger too.
 Fumbling for some loose change,
 To put in the hand out before me,
 My eyes to the ground as I do.

The feeling grows till it overflows,
 And all I can do is just wait and see.
 Stand in the rain as it pours down on me,
 When it comes down to it finally,
 Nothing is what it might seem to be.

Is just wait and see?
 I try to relate to the world around me,
 It's never easy, it's not supposed to be,
 Everything changes so suddenly.
 When it comes down to it finally,
 Nothing is what it might seem to be,
 These days.



GLOSSARY

to rush *vb*
to go somewhere quickly
to squeeze between *exp*
to push your body between two things/people, etc
an empty face *n*
a face with no expression
to overflow *vb*
if a feeling "overflows", it becomes too strong to contain or control
to pour down *phr vb*
if it is "pouring down", it is raining a lot
in a daze *exp*
in a state of confusion

24 really useful phrasal verbs



The 24 most common phrasal verbs. Learn them and impress your friends.



1

Call off

to cancel:
"They called off the concert because the lead singer was sick."



2

Check in/out

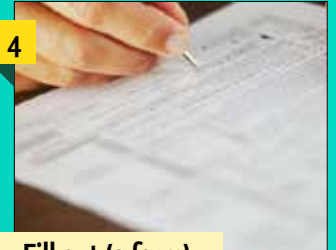
to inform a hotel manager/receptionist of your arrival/departure:
"We checked out of the hotel at 09:00."



3

End up

to be something/somewhere in the end:
"We ended up at Sharon's house."



4

Fill out (a form)

to complete (a form):
"Please fill out the form with your full name."



5

Find out

to discover information:
"Did you find out who stole your bike?"



6

Get on/off

to enter/leave a bus/train, etc:
"I got on the bus."



7

Get up

to stand up; to stop lying down; to get out of bed:
"I got up at 7 in the morning."



8

Give up

to stop doing something:
"She gave up smoking."



9

Hang up

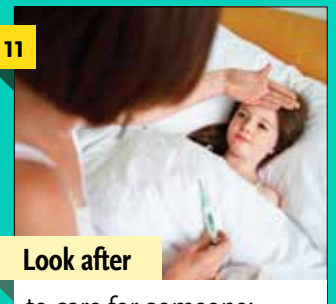
to stop a telephone conversation by putting the phone down:
"She dialled the number then hung up without speaking to him."



10

Look up

to find a word in a dictionary / the internet, etc to discover its meaning:
"If you don't know what it means, look it up in the dictionary."



11

Look after

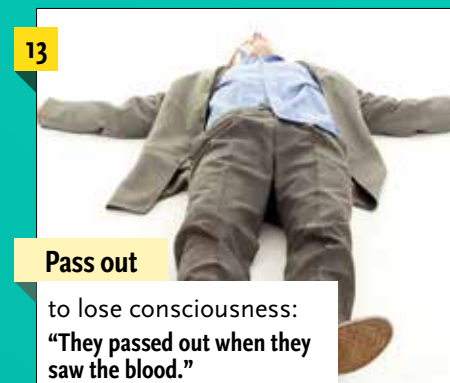
to care for someone:
"I looked after him when he was sick."



12

Make up

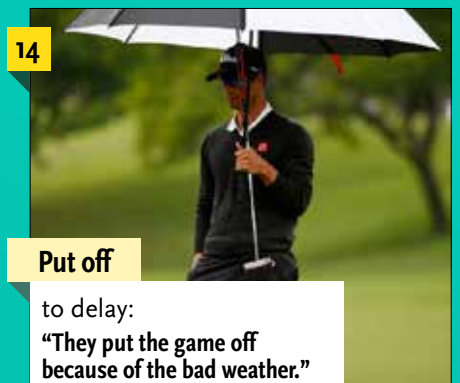
to invent:
"I made up the story."



13

Pass out

to lose consciousness:
"They passed out when they saw the blood."



14

Put off

to delay:
"They put the game off because of the bad weather."

Exercise

Match each phrasal verb (1 to 13) to its definition (A-M).

1. Check in
2. Get in/into (a car/bus/plane/train)
3. To pull in
4. Take off
5. Stop over in a place
6. Stop off
7. Set off
8. See someone off
9. Get back
10. Get away
11. Check out
12. Pull out
13. Touch down

- A:** If a train does this, it arrives at that station.
B: To arrive home after a trip.
C: To arrive at a hotel, to say who you are, and to take the key to your room.
D: If a plane does this, it leaves the ground in a controlled manner.
E: To start a journey.
F: To have a break from your usual routine and to travel somewhere.
G: To accompany someone to the airport / train station, etc in order to say goodbye to them.
H: If you do this, you stay in a place for one or more nights in the middle of a journey, especially as part of a plane journey.
I: If you do this, you stop driving for a short time in the middle of a journey in order to do something.
J: To enter a car/bus/plane/train, etc.
K: If a train does this, it leaves a station.
L: If a plane does this, it lands on the ground in a controlled manner.
M: To inform the hotel manager or receptionist that you are leaving and to hand back the key.



15

Put on

to put an item of clothing on:
 "I put on a coat."



16

Run out of

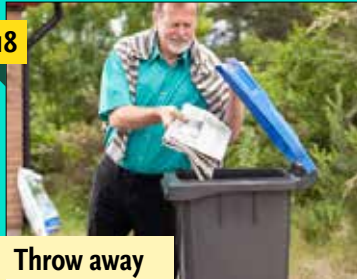
to have no more of something.
 "We've run out of sugar. Can you go and get some, please?"



17

Set off on a journey

to start a journey:
 "We set off at six."



18

Throw away

to dispose of something; to put rubbish in the bin:
 "We threw away the old sofa."



19

Turn on/off

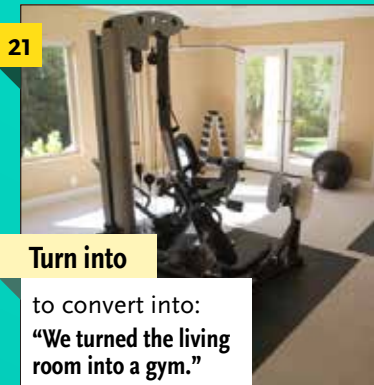
to connect/disconnect something to the electricity supply:
 "Please turn off the television when you've finished watching the programme."



20

Turn/show up

to arrive:
 "What time did you turn up last night?"



21

Turn into

to convert into:
 "We turned the living room into a gym."



22

Turn up/down

to increase/decrease the volume:
 "It's too loud. Turn down the volume, please."



23

Tell off

to speak angrily to someone about something bad that they have done:
 "She told me off for arriving late."



24

Wake up

to stop sleeping:
 "I woke up at six in the morning."





In the Park: Autumn

A chill gust elbows
the leaves one way then another.
The lady with the umbrella
billows past us like a blown leaf.

We are running on the path,
me and my brother.
We too might get blown away
with the leaves.



In the Park

In the Park: Winter

Everything is frozen, especially me.
Those cold imps scrambling up my sleeve
and down my collar have mischief in mind.

The bare branches stand stiffly to attention.
My ears are like two wounds, red and raw.
Does winter have to be cruel to be kind?



In the Park: Spring

It is like the world in the morning
suddenly very bright and startling.
Things bounce and blossom. It is
as if my fingers had turned into streams
of light and warmth. And there's the pond
with its ducklings. Too much of everything.

In the Park: Summer

Even the wind has grown lazy.
We are leisurely on the lawn, la la.
Can you hear singing? It's just the grass
pretending to sing. Maybe it's us.
Maybe we are turning into music.
Maybe we are lazy. Maybe we should sleep.



PRE-LISTENING

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

- 1. Bench
- 2. Branch
- 3. Leaf (plural: leaves)
- 4. Path
- 5. Pond
- 6. Duckling (a baby duck)
- 7. Pigeon
- 8. Fountain



LISTENING

You're going to listen to a poem about a park in different seasons. Which words do you associate with each season? Complete the table with the words below, or any other words of your choice. There's no right or wrong answer.

- brown leaves
- trees with no leaves
- a cold wind
- a frozen pond
- a bright Sun
- ducklings
- blossom on the trees
- dry grass
- lambs
- a warm wind
- birds singing
- green grass
- frost on the ground
- rain
- mosquitoes
- crickets

Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer

Then, read or listen to the poem once to compare your ideas.

PRONUNCIATION

PART I

Listen and repeat these words with the / əʊ / sound: *goat, show, no, go, slow, blow, oh, grow, elbow, frozen*

Now, listen and repeat these words with the / ɔɪ / sound: *choice, boy, toy, coin, join, royal, poison, oil, soil, voice*

PART II

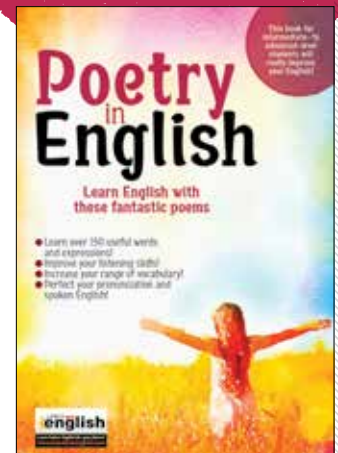
Read the sentences. Underline the words with the / əʊ / or / ɔɪ / sound. Then, listen to check your answers.

1. The show was great.
2. I found a few coins on the floor.
3. She killed him with poison.
4. I don't want to go now.
5. The plant won't grow there.
6. We've got no choice.

For more poems like this, buy Poetry in English

- Learn over 150 useful words and expressions!
- Improve your listening skills!
- Increase your range of vocabulary!
- Perfect your pronunciation and spoken English!

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GLOSSARY

- chill** *adj*
very cold
- a gust** *n*
a short, strong amount of wind
- an umbrella** *n*
an object you hold when it's raining to stop you getting wet
- to billow** *vb*
if an object "billows", it moves slowly in the wind
- frozen** *adj*
if something is "frozen", it has become ice
- an imp** *n*
a small, magical creature that often plays tricks on people
- to scramble up** *phr vb*
if you "scramble up" a place, you climb it using your hands to help you
- a sleeve** *n*
the arms of your shirt, jacket, etc.
- a collar** *n*
the part of your shirt that goes around your neck
- mischief** *n*
if someone is up to "mischief", they're playing tricks or being naughty
- in mind** *exp*
if you have something "in mind", you're thinking about doing it
- bare** *adj*
if the branches of a tree are "bare", they have no leaves on them
- stiff** *adj*
something that's "stiff" is firm and doesn't bend or move easily
- a wound** *n*
an injury or cut on your body
- raw** *adj*
if a part of your body is "raw", it's red and painful
- (you have to be) cruel to be kind** *exp*
this expression means that sometimes it's necessary to do bad things to someone because in the future they will benefit from this
- startling** *adj*
surprising
- to bounce** *vb*
if a ball "bounces", it goes up after you throw it onto the ground
- to blossom** *vb*
when a tree "blossoms", flowers appear on it
- a stream of light** *exp*
a thin line of light
- lazy** *adj*
if you're feeling "lazy", you don't want to do any work
- a lawn** *n*
an area of grass that is cut very short

SLEEP WHEN

WE HAVE GOT UP TO ISSUE NUMBER 77 OF HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE. SOURCES SUGGEST THAT 77 YEARS OF AGE IS THE AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR MEN IN THE UNITED STATES. THEREFORE WE THOUGHT THAT IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO CREATE A LIST OF 77 THINGS THAT EVERYONE SHOULD DO OR EXPERIENCE DURING THEIR LIFETIME. HERE IS THE HOT ENGLISH "77 THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU DIE" LIST. TICK THE BOXES.



1. CLIMB THE EIFFEL TOWER.

The Eiffel Tower is quite possibly one of the most recognisable structures in the world. It has come to represent not just Paris, but also France; and since its completion in 1889, it has been visited by millions of people. It has also been used as the backdrop for some of the most memorable photography of all time, including the French celebrations as their national football team won the FIFA World Cup in 1998. A trip to the top to see the views of Paris will be remembered for the rest of your life.



2. HAVE BREAKFAST AND DINNER IN THE TWO DIFFERENT HEMISPHERES OF THE WORLD.

Modern technology has been making the world smaller and smaller for the last hundred years. The Wright Brothers probably did not know what they were starting when they managed to make their kite hover in the air for various seconds 106 years ago. However, for us today, everything is possible. London to Bangkok will take you only about 12 hours, so you could be eating roast beef in London for lunch and green curry in Bangkok for dinner.

3. WALK AROUND THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS IN THE MIDDAY SUN.

It is good to remember that modern society is only a product of what went before it and one



of the greatest civilisations to grace earth was that of the Greeks. You can still get a taste of the power and **might** of Ancient Greece by taking a trip to the acropolis that stands over the city of Athens. The Greeks were fundamental in the evolution of humankind, and a trip to Athens will remind you of their achievement and give you a good appreciation of time and history.



4. WATCH BOCA VS. RIVER IN LA BOMBONERA IN BUENOS AIRES.

There is nothing in the world that can fill you with excitement in quite the

same way as the atmosphere that hangs around a passionate **football derby**. There are many to choose from, including Rangers vs. Celtic, Milan vs. Inter, Madrid vs. Barcelona or Everton vs. Liverpool. However, the passion for the game shown in Argentina really has to be seen to be believed. Boca, the gritty working class team of Maradona, take on their posh neighbours River Plate twice a year, and it is certainly not one to be missed.



*"Live as if you were to die tomorrow.
Learn as if you were to live forever."*

MAHATMA GANDHI.



*"Experience is the child of thought,
and thought is the child of action."*

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

YOU'RE DEAD



5. DRINK A BOTTLE OF COBRA BEER OVERLOOKING THE TAJ MAHAL. □

The Taj Mahal offers a **backdrop** of truly spectacular proportions.

Often referred to as the jewel of Indo-Muslim architecture, the Taj Mahal dates back to the 17th century. To catch it at the perfect time of day, with the red sun **dipping** beneath its pointed **domes** is a beautiful treat that can be enjoyed perfectly in a relaxed manner with a bottle of India's evocative beer, Cobra.



6. WITNESS THE MIGRATIONS IN THE SERENGETI. □

To get a sense of perspective of the natural world, there is nowhere better to start than the

Serengeti. This area straddles northern Tanzania and Kenya and is bursting with natural life in one of the areas that has not been extensively populated by mankind. The annual migrations will **stun** you with their sheer size as thousands of wildebeest test their luck in a frantic charge across a number of crocodile-infested rivers.

7. VISIT THE PYRAMID'S AT GIZA. □

The Giza plateau stands about 20km south west of central Cairo and offers us some of the best examples of ancient building. The area is full of pyramids, it contains the Great sphinx and a number of other architectural gems and it is only a short distance from one of the most romantic rivers in the world: the River Nile.



8. SAIL PAST THE STATUE OF LIBERTY ON YOUR WAY TO MANHATTAN. □

There's some debate over whether New York City

or London best represent the world's capital. However, one thing for sure is that the symbolic statue that welcomes people to the American continent offers a far more **iconic** entrance than London can offer. Donated by the French in the late 19th century, the Statue of Liberty has come to be a symbol of America and the rights of freedom and liberty that it offers all of its citizens.



9. ENJOY SOME SEAFOOD AT A BEACHSIDE RESTAURANT IN ZANZIBAR. □

The Indian Ocean carries with it a special romance and Zanzibar is probably amongst its most beautiful islands.

Alongside some of the very best crystal white beaches in the world there are a number of beautiful beachside bars and restaurants. And it's here that you can enjoy some of the very best seafood in the world: red snapper, swordfish and kingfish served fresh from the sea.

10. LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. □

With more and more people travelling around the world, it is likely that before long you are going to meet someone from a different culture who speaks a different language. One of the best ways to exercise your mind and create a sense of achievement is to learn how to speak to someone else in a different language from your own. It could open a whole new world for you. ♻

GLOSSARY

might *n*
power

a football derby *n*
a football game between two football clubs from the same city or area

posh *ad*
sophisticated, expensive, fashionable

a backdrop *n*
the "backdrop" to an object is what you can see behind that object

to dip *vb*
to go to a lower position

a dome *n*
a round roof of a building

bursting with *exp*
full of

to stun *vb*
to shock; to surprise; to impress a lot

iconic *adj*
an important or impressive image that seems to symbolise something (freedom, in this case)



"We are all inventors, each sailing out on a voyage of discovery, guided each by a private chart, of which there is no duplicate. The world is all gates, all opportunities." RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

SLEEP WHEN

AND HERE ARE THE REST OF THE HOT ENGLISH 77 THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU'RE 77. TICK THE BOXES NEXT TO THE ONES YOU HAVE ALREADY DONE.

- 11. Wander the old streets of the Biblical city of Jerusalem.
- 12. Climb the Inca **trail** to Machu Picchu, Peru.
- 13. Go scuba-diving in the Great Barrier Reef, Australia.
- 14. Ride a horse through a forest surrounded by **mist**.
- 15. Go parachuting in Norway.
- 16. Swim with dolphins in the Indian Ocean.
- 17. Visit the Cook Islands.
- 18. See an opera in Salzburg.
- 19. Go whale-watching in New Zealand.
- 20. Dive with sharks off the South African coast.
- 28. Walk along the Great Wall of China.
- 29. Bungee jump off an Australian bridge.
- 30. Fly in a helicopter over the Grand Canyon, Colorado, USA.
- 31. Take the Orient Express from Venice to London.
- 32. Take a photo of the ancient complex of Chogha Zanbil in Iran at **sunset**.
- 33. Ride the Nemesis **rollercoaster** at Alton Towers in England.
- 34. Drive along Route 66, USA.
- 35. Ride a motorbike around the Italian countryside.



- 21. Visit the ruins of Teotihuacán in Mexico.
- 22. Fly in a hot air balloon over the British countryside.
- 23. See the **Northern Lights** in Alaska.
- 24. Climb Sydney Harbour Bridge, Sydney, Australia.
- 25. Visit Walt Disney World, Florida, USA.
- 26. Drive a powerful car around the Nuremburg racing track.
- 27. Walk across the rope bridge at Carrick-a-Rede in Northern Ireland.
- 36. Have a go at cowboy ranching in Nebraska.
- 37. Eat sushi in a Tokyo restaurant.
- 38. Visit the Terracotta Army near Xi'an in China.
- 39. Go **white-water rafting** on the Futaleufú River, Chile.
- 40. Drink a pint of Guinness in a Dublin bar.
- 41. **Trek** through the rainforest surrounding the Amazon.
- 42. Explore the Galapagos Islands.



"Imagine every day to be the last of a life surrounded with hopes, cares, anger and fear. The hours that come unexpectedly will be much the more grateful." HORACE

YOU'RE DEAD

- 43. Visit the fortress of Alhambra in Granada, Spain.
- 44. Ride the Rocky Mountaineer train, Canada.
- 45. Take the Trans-Siberian Railway from Moscow to Vladivostok.
- 46. Catch the sunset over Uluru (Ayers Rock), Northern Territories, Australia.
- 47. Climb Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa.
- 48. Drive a **husky sled** across the snows of Lapland.
- 49. Hike up the Franz Josef Glacier in New Zealand.
- 50. Visit Las Vegas, Nevada, USA.
- 51. See the **Pope** deliver a **blessing** from the balcony of the Vatican in Rome.



- 52. See orang-utans in Borneo.
- 53. Experience the atmosphere of the Buddhist ruins of Takht-i-Bahi in Pakistan.
- 54. Go polar bear watching in the Arctic.
- 55. Play a round of golf at St Andrews in Scotland.
- 56. Travel along the Carrao River to see the Angel Falls in Venezuela.
- 57. Watch mountain gorillas in Uganda.
- 58. Become famous for five minutes on YouTube.

- 59. Complete the London Marathon.
- 60. Have a book published.
- 61. Celebrate a New Year's party in the **ski resort** of Chamonix in the French Alps.
- 62. Attempt the Mongol Rally – an automobile rally that goes from London to Ulan Bator, Mongolia.
- 63. Sit in the **pews** of the church of San Augustin in the Philippines.
- 64. Sing karaoke in a Japanese bar.
- 65. Drink vodka in a Moscow bar.
- 66. Memorise a poem and recite it to someone.
- 67. Hold a tarantula calmly in the palm of your hand.
- 68. **Hug** a tree in the woods close to your family home.



- 69. Watch a **storm** at sea.
- 70. Stay up all night long and see the sun rise.
- 71. Watch a **meteor shower**.
- 72. **Bet** on a winning horse.
- 73. See a total eclipse.
- 74. Walk across the Golden Gate Bridge.
- 75. Take a canoe trip that lasts more than 2 days.
- 76. Get your picture published in a newspaper.
- 77. Spend a lazy afternoon on one of Puerto Rico's crystal white beaches. ☆

GLOSSARY

- to wander** *vb*
if you "wander" somewhere, you walk there in a casual manner
- a trail** *n*
a small path or rough road in the country, a forest or a mountain
- mist** *n*
a large number of drops of water in the air
- the Northern Lights** *n*
bright and colourful lights in the sky caused by atomic oxygen molecules
- a sunset** *n*
if there is a "sunset", the sun disappears behind the horizon and it becomes night
- a rollercoaster** *n*
a ride in a fun fair that consists of a train that travels very fast
- white-water rafting** *n*
going down a very fast river on a raft (a type of floating platform)
- to trek** *vb*
if you "trek" somewhere, you go on a difficult journey often on foot
- a husky** *n*
a strong dog that comes from snowy regions and that is used for pulling a sledge
- a sled** *n*
an object used for travelling over snow. It consists of a board and two strips of wood or metal. Also, a "sledge"
- the Pope** *n*
the head of the Catholic Church
- a blessing** *n*
a prayer (words you say to God) asking God to be kind to people
- a ski resort** *n*
an area in the mountains with hotels, restaurants and ski areas
- the pews** *n*
the long seats in a church where you can sit
- to hug** *vb*
to hold someone in an emotional way
- a storm** *n*
a period of violent weather with lightning (flashes in the sky) and thunder (loud sounds)
- a meteor shower** *n*
if there is a "meteor shower", you can see a number of meteors in the sky
- to bet** *vb*
to play games for money

DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO ADD TO THE LIST? WRITE IN WITH YOUR SUGGESTIONS TO ANDYC@HOTENGLISHMAGAZINE.COM

"One day to get the most out of life is to look upon it as an adventure." WILLIAM FEATHER.

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR FUN



The section that makes grammar easy, interesting and fun.

"A" AND "THE" In this month's grammar fun section we'll be looking at the use of "a" and "the".



The indefinite article

The indefinite article (a/an) is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea, often for the first time.

For example:

- a) We have a horse.
- b) There's a bank in the high street.

The indefinite article (a/an) is also used with professions.

For example:

- a) She's a doctor.
- b) He's a nurse.

"A/an" can also be used with some expressions of quantity.

For example:

- a) I'd like a pair of trousers, please.
- b) There is a little sugar in

the bowl.

- c) We need a couple of eggs.
- d) They have quite a few chairs.

We also use "a/an" with exclamations with "what".

For example:

- a) What a nice day!
- b) What a horrible boy!

The definite article

The definite article ("the") is often used when the object has been mentioned before.

For example:

- a) I have a horse. **The** horse is ten years old.
- b) There is a bank down the road. **The** bank is only open until 2pm.

The definite article is also used before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums and newspapers. For example: The Pacific, The Tate Modern, The Guardian, The Excelsior.

It is also used if there is only one of something. For example:

The moon, the sun, the queen, the government, the prime minister, the president.

We also use "the" with some geographical areas, and with some forms of entertainment when we are referring to those things in general. For example:

- The beach, the mountains, the country, the sea, the seaside, the cinema, the theatre, the radio, the internet, the television, etc.
- a) I'm going to the beach for a week.
- b) I love the mountains.
- c) She was listening to the radio.

There is no article before plural and uncountable nouns when we are talking about things in general. For example:

- a) I like dolphins.
- b) She likes rice.

And no article before countries, towns, streets, languages, meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc), specific airports and stations. For example:

- a) She had lunch with me.
- b) I took her to Heathrow airport.
- c) They live in Portugal.

And no article before some places and with some forms of transport. For example: at home, in bed, to work, to school/university, by bus, by plane, by car, by train, on foot.

- a) They go to work by train.
- b) She goes to school on foot.
- c) They stay in bed all Sunday.

A summary

This is a very complicated area of grammar, with many exceptions. The best thing is to remember these three simple rules:

1. Do not use "the" when talking about things in general: Dolphins are intelligent.
2. Use singular "a/an" with singular countable nouns: an apple, a table, etc.
3. Use "an/an" with professions: a teacher, an opera singer, etc.

"a" versus "an"

We use "an" if the word that follows has a vowel sound. For example, we say, "an uncle, an accountant, an elephant", etc. However, be careful as some words that start with a vowel do NOT have a vowel sound ("a uniform, a one-man band", etc). And some words that start with a consonant actually have a vowel sound (an MP, an honest man", etc). ☺



Little Jokes

Match each joke beginning (1 to 8) with its ending (A-H). Then, listen to check your answers. *Answers on page 48*

1. Why are you eating those electric **bulbs**?
2. How do you know when a kangaroo is angry?
3. Why did the **undertaker** lose his job?
4. Doctor, my hair keeps falling out. What can you give me to keep it in?
5. If swimming is so good for your **figure**...
6. Why should you never swim **on a full stomach**?
7. Teacher: "I never **punish** people for things they don't do."
8. Why do cows have bells?



GLOSSARY

- a bulb** *n*
a glass object that lights when it is connected to the electricity
- an undertaker** *n*
a person who arranges funerals for dead people
- a figure** *n*
the shape of your body
- on a full stomach** *exp*
with your stomach full of food
- to punish** *vb*
to do something bad to someone because they have done something bad/illegal
- a grave mistake** *n*
a very serious mistake or error
- a horn** *n*
a) an object in a car that makes a sound when you press it;
b) the hard, sharp objects on the head of an animal such as a bull or a goat
- a light lunch** *n*
a small lunch with a small amount of food, or food that is not fattening
- a whale** *n*
the largest mammal in the sea
- hopping mad** *n*
very angry. To "hop" is to jump

- A:** Because he made a **grave mistake**.
- B:** Because their **horns** don't work.
- C:** Because it's easier to swim in water!
- D:** Because I'm having a **light lunch**.
- E:** This box.
- F:** Pupil: "Good, because I didn't do my homework."
- G:** ...how do you explain **whales**?
- H:** Because it gets **hopping mad**.

GRAFFITI

Here are some more examples of British toilet graffiti.

NEVER TAKE LIFE SERIOUSLY. NOBODY GETS OUT ALIVE ANYWAY.

IF BARBIE IS SO POPULAR, WHY DO YOU HAVE TO BUY HER FRIENDS?

THERE ARE NO STUPID QUESTIONS, JUST STUPID PEOPLE.

GIRLS ARE LIKE PHONES. WE LOVE TO BE HELD AND TALKED TO, BUT IF YOU PRESS THE WRONG BUTTON, YOU'LL GET DISCONNECTED.

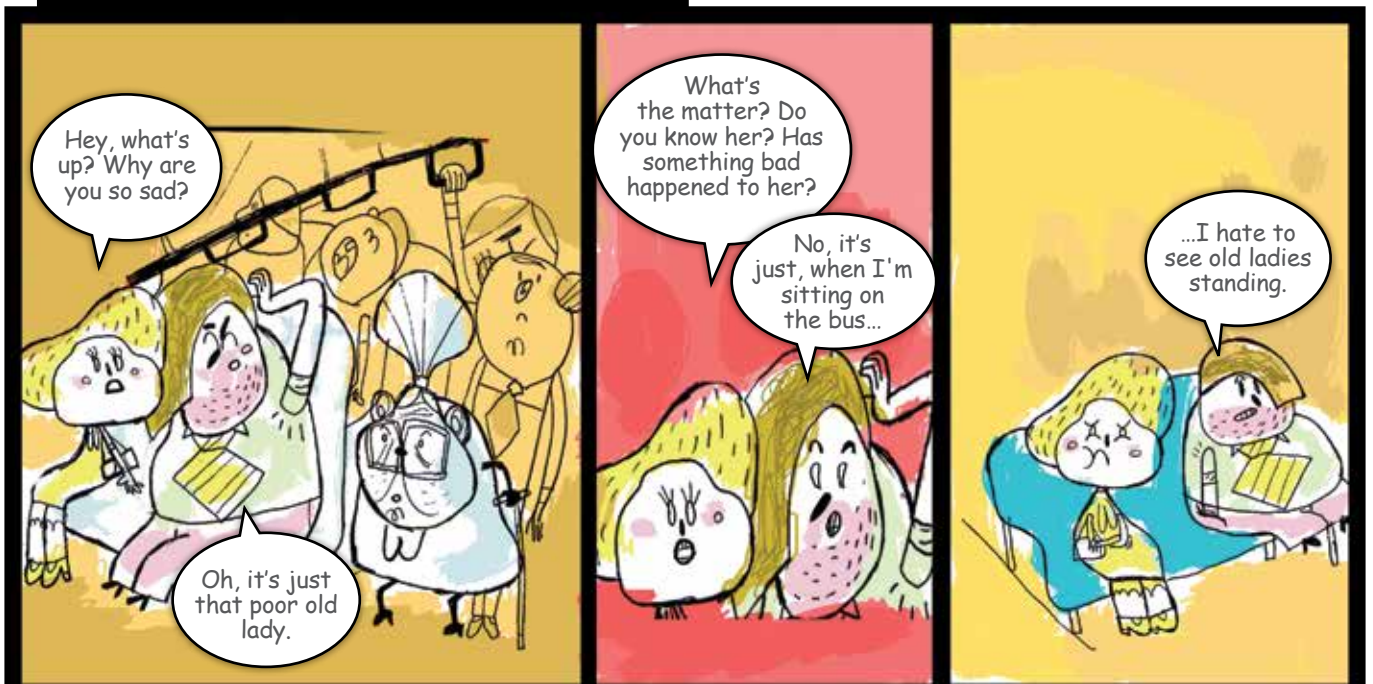
MEN ARE LIKE BANK ACCOUNTS. WITHOUT A LOT OF MONEY THEY DON'T GENERATE A LOT OF INTEREST.

I TOLD MY WIFE THAT A HUSBAND IS LIKE A FINE WINE: HE GETS BETTER WITH AGE. THE NEXT DAY, SHE LOCKED ME IN THE CELLAR.

GLOSSARY

- to get disconnected** *exp*
if you "get disconnected", the phone line is interrupted
- a fine wine** *n*
a very good quality wine
- to lock** *vb*
to close a door with a key
- a cellar** *n*
the room at the bottom of a house under the ground

BUS PASSENGER BY DANIEL COLITOLINE



Gun Dog

Man in bizarre incident with a dog.



A dog may be a man's best friend, but he can also be his worst enemy, as James Harris found out. Harris was out **hunting** in Iowa when he was shot in the leg. Minutes before the accident, Harris, 37, put his gun on the ground so he could **pick up** a dead **pheasant**. But just then, a dog from the **pack** that was accompanying the hunters came along and **stepped**

on the **trigger** causing more than 120 **pellets** to hit Mr Harris in the leg **at short range**. Fortunately, the injury wasn't **life-threatening**. "It isn't uncommon for hunters to be shot by their dogs," said Alan Foster, a spokesman for the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. "I hear about it a couple times a year. But if this guy had been a bit more careful, this

wouldn't have happened." Mr Harris was treated at a medical centre and later they had him **airlifted** by helicopter to the University of Iowa Hospitals in Iowa City, where he will be staying for a few days. An investigation into the accident is under way, but so far there have been no arrests. ❖

Litter Mystery

The mystery of the bits of paper.



Police in Wales are appealing for support to help them solve a curious crime. In a press conference the police spoke of the growing problem of **litter** that is appearing around the town of Caerloen, near Newport. "At least 10 times in the last two years, massive amounts of paper have been **dumped** in the area," a police officer explained. "But we don't know why. We think that it is one individual who is responsible for this crime, but we have no idea why he wants to fill the local area with rubbish."

Days earlier, a man was **spotted** dropping bits of paper by neighbours, but he was never caught. The police think he may have been the person responsible for the crimes. He is described as white, in his mid-to-late 30s, and was last seen wearing a **baseball cap**. Welsh police have said, "This is not causing any damage, but it is very annoying, and it is the local people who have to **clean up** the **mess** afterwards. It has to stop now." ❖

GLOSSARY

- hunting** *n*
the sport of catching or killing wild animals
- to pick up** *phr vb*
to take in your hands from a surface / the ground, etc
- a pheasant** *n*
a bird with a large tail. They are often shot for sport
- a pack** *n*
a group of dogs that hunt/live together
- to step** *vb*
if you "step" on something, you put your foot on it
- a trigger** *n*
the part of the gun that you pull with your finger in order to fire the gun
- a pellet** *n*
a small piece of metal that comes out of a gun when you shoot it (often with many other pellets)
- at short range** *n*
from a very short distance
- life-threatening** *adj*
that may lead to your death; that may kill you
- to airlift** *vb*
to take someone out of a place by helicopter or airplane (often during an emergency)
- litter** *n*
rubbish; old things that you throw away
- to dump** *vb*
to throw/put/place in a casual way
- to spot** *vb*
to see; to notice
- a baseball cap** *n*
a hat with a visor (a part of the hat that protects your face from the sun)
- to clean up** *phr vb*
to clean a place so there is no more mess/dirt
- a mess** *n*
if there is a "mess" on the floor, there is dirt and rubbish on the floor

Four different personality types!



Pre listening

Answers on page 48

Put the following “personality/character” words into the three columns in the table. Discuss your choices with a partner. What does each word mean?

shy, timid, outgoing, hypocritical, optimistic, pessimistic, fanatical, persistent, sceptical, hostile, reliable, aggressive, adaptable, arrogant, well-informed, sincere, gifted, crazy, helpful, easy-going, tolerant, witty, miserable, possessive, spiteful, disorganised, grateful, self-centred, ambitious, selfish, conceited, open, tidy, practical, narrow-minded, lazy, hard-working, thoughtful, mature, clever, polite, idealistic, cold, conservative, warm, absent-minded, introverted, calm, fun, relaxed, spontaneous

Positive	Negative	Both
Outgoing	Shy	Crazy

Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation about a book on personality types. Listen once and make a note of any personality/character adjectives that are mentioned. See if you can find eleven.

Listening II

Listen again and answer these questions.

1. What is the title of the book?
2. How many different personality types are there, according to the author?
3. What are the different types?
4. Which personality type is fuelled by the hormone serotonin?
5. Which personality type is fuelled by the hormone oestrogen?
6. Which personality type is fuelled by the hormone dopamine?
7. Which personality type is fuelled by the hormone testosterone?
8. Which personality type does the adjective “fun” describe?
9. Which personality type does the adjective “analytical” describe?
10. Which personality type does the adjective “spontaneous” describe?
11. Which personality type does the adjective “brash” describe?

Audio script - Four Different Personality Types

Katie: This is Radio 77 and I am Katie Ward. Welcome to the show. Here with me in the studio today is Ben Lonsdale, a relationship expert. He’s here to tell us a little bit more about ourselves. Hi, Ben.

Ben: Hi, Katie, thanks for having me in.

Katie: So, you’ve just published a book which is titled Inside Out: the human paradox, all about human personality traits. It’s been very successful in the States, I understand. Can you give us a brief outline of the ideas?

Ben: Well, I started off with the premise that there are four different personality types: explorer, builder, director and negotiator. We’re all a mixture of some of these, and I wanted to approach the issue by seeing how we could bring ourselves more success by recognising this.

Katie: Can you tell us a little more about these four personality types?

Ben: Sure. The negotiator is a personality type fuelled predominantly by the hormone oestrogen. Usually, this is associated with women, but it’s present in men too. A negotiator is introverted and analytical, and great at handling different people. The director is the second type. They are driven more by the chemical testosterone. Directors are bold and theoretical but can also be brash and unpopular at times. They are usually good at seeing projects through to completion.

Katie: OK. And the final two personality types are the explorer and the builder, right?

Ben: Yes. Builders are calm, affable people. The chemical which drives these people is serotonin. They’re often fun and more relaxed than others; they enjoy social situations and don’t like to fall out with people. They’re also people who don’t like to be pinned down on a specific issue. Finally, there’s the explorer. These are the spontaneous people – the type of person who might wake up one morning and decide to go on a day-trip or holiday without having pre-planned it. They like new experiences and challenges; they’re driven by the chemical dopamine.

Katie: So, do you think we all fit into these four categories?

Ben: Well, you’ll have to buy my book and find out for yourself. No, seriously, it isn’t quite as simple as that. Basically, we’re a mix of all of these four different types; but by studying each one, you can see how you can improve and develop in the future.

Katie: Thank you for that. Really interesting. ☺

Famous people fight it out in our monthly competition.

FACE TO FACE



The Beatles vs The Rolling Stones

The Beatles

It was at the St. Peter's church hall fête in Woolton on 6th July 1957 that Paul McCartney first met a young rock 'n' roller called John Lennon. Before long, McCartney and Lennon had **struck up a friendship** and McCartney convinced Lennon to allow his young friend George Harrison to join the band (which by this time was known as The Silver Beatles). Over the next few years, the group played at the Cavern Club in Liverpool and spent time in the German city of Hamburg. In 1963, the band recruited the **drummer** Ringo Star and recorded their first album *Please Please Me*, which instantly turned the band into a global phenomenon and its members into media celebrities. During the mid-1960s, Beatlemania swept the world and The Beatles went from success to success. Lennon and McCartney's song writing partnership became known as one of the best in the history of popular music, and they were responsible for classic songs such as *A Hard Day's Night*, *Love Me Do*, *I Feel Fine*, *I Wanna Hold Your Hand* and *Hey Jude*. In 1967,

they released the album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* which has consistently been voted as one of the top albums of all time. The Beatles are regarded as one of the most innovative bands ever: they were the first group ever to record **guitar feedback**, the first group to print the **lyrics** of their songs on the back of the **record sleeve**, and one of the first to use **distortion**.

The Rolling Stones

The Rolling Stones were formed by Brian Jones in London during 1962. Before long, the leadership of the band was taken over by the singer Mick Jagger and the guitarist Keith Richards. Much of the band's early music was dominated by early American rock and roll, and the song which led to their worldwide fame *Can't Get No Satisfaction* is a good example of this. Two of their albums, *Beggars Banquet* and *Let it Bleed*, are generally considered to be two of the best rock and roll releases of all time. In 1969, Brian Jones died in mysterious circumstances and he was replaced by a number of different guitarists over the next few decades.

However, The Rolling Stones continued to enjoy popular success. In 2002, they released a "Best-of" album which covered their work from the past forty years. It became one of the biggest-selling albums of the year in both the US and the UK. The Rolling Stones never stopped **touring** and you can still see them **playing live** around the world.

The Verdict

While The Rolling Stones are a great band, they **fall a little short of** The Beatles. The Beatles enjoyed a greater deal of popularity and had a huge influence on music as an art form. Also, all the members of The Beatles have made an impact in areas of society outside of music (John Lennon for his humanitarian work, and McCartney for championing animal rights). Whilst The Rolling Stones have undoubtedly influenced musicians, Jagger and Richards have never become iconic individuals in the same way as McCartney and Lennon. Therefore our scores are as follows: The Beatles 10/10; The Rolling Stones 09/10. ★

The Beatles

Formed during the late 1950s in Liverpool. Founding members include Paul McCartney and John Lennon. Most famous songs include *A Hard Day's Night* and *Love Me Do*.



The Rolling Stones

Formed in London in 1962. Founding members include Mick Jagger and Keith Richards. Most famous songs include *Can't Get No Satisfaction*.



GLOSSARY

- a church hall** *n*
a church building with a large room that is used for meetings/parties, etc
- a fête** *n*
an outdoor party often held in a village
- to strike up a friendship (with)** *exp*
to start being friends with
- a drummer** *n*
the person who plays the drums (the percussion instruments) in a band
- guitar feedback** *n*
the loud noise produced when a guitar is held near a guitar amp (amplifier) with the volume turned up high
- the lyrics** *n*
the words to a song
- a record sleeve** *n*
the paper or cardboard "envelope" for a record or CD
- distortion** *n*
the loud, rough sustained tone that a guitar can produce
- touring** *n*
travelling to many different countries/cities in order to do concerts
- to play live** *exp*
to play music in front of an audience
- to fall short of X** *exp*
not to be as good as X

PHONE SECTION

How to spell names over the phone!

Listening I

You are going to listen to a telephone conversation. Listen once. Why does the caller need to know how to spell the names?

Answers on page 48

Listening II

Listen again and spell the words correctly.

1. Yamahuto's surname = _____
2. Werner's surname = _____
3. The Irish lady's name = _____
4. The Irish lady's surname = _____

Audio script

Bob: Bob here.
Mary: Hi Bob, it's Mary. Can you talk?
Bob: Yeah, sure.
Mary: I was just wondering if you could help me?
Bob: No problem.
Mary: I'm writing a follow-up e-mail to that meeting we had yesterday, but I'm not sure of the spellings of some of the names.
Bob: I've got the list here. Ask away!
Mary: OK. What was Yamahuto's surname?
Bob: It's Chiyoko. That's CHIYOKO.
Mary: OK. And Werner – his surname is Schmidt, isn't it?
Bob: No, it's Schroeder. That's SCHROEDER.
Mary: OK, and the last one – that Irish lady. She was Siobhan, wasn't she? How do you spell that?
Bob: Yes, that's a difficult one. It's SIOBHAN. And her surname is Mclvor. That's MCIVOR.
Mary: That's great. Thanks very much.
Bob: No problem. Speak soon.



Error

Terror

Answers on page 48

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

LOW LEVEL

1. She live in France.
2. He don't like it.
3. She is play tennis at the moment.
4. This book is better that the other one.
5. Where is Paul live at the moment?
6. She will to do it later.
7. I have seen a good film yesterday.

HIGH LEVEL

1. Three hundred kilometres are too far to go in one day.
2. This dog belongs to a friend of our.
3. They went on a two months training course.
4. The table's leg is broken.
5. We put the broken glass in the bottle's bank.
6. He bought me a chocolate box for Valentine's Day.
7. She has seen the film three times in this month.



DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC: SURPRISES



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



That's a turn up for the books

We use this expression to describe something very surprising and unusual.
"You here! At the office at 8 in the morning! That's a turn up for the books."



Out of the blue

If something happens "out of the blue", it happens quickly and it surprises you.
"We were sitting at home when Amanda arrived out of the blue."



There is more to something/somebody than meets the eye

Something is more complicated and complex than it appears to be.
"I don't trust him at all. I think there's more to him than meets the eye."



Raise a few eyebrows

To surprise people.
"His new haircut really raised a few eyebrows."



That's news to me

This is something you can say when you hear something new and surprising.
"Susan is going to America? That's news to me. I thought she was really happy here."



Get a load of that! (informal)

This is something you can say when you see something surprising.
"Get a load of that! That's Sarah with Steve. I thought she was going out with Jim"



It's a small world

This is something you can say when you meet a friend somewhere far from home.
"Guess what? I met Sam in a tiny village in the north of Cambodia. It's a small world."



Catch somebody in the act

To surprise someone doing something illegal/immoral/bad/naughty.
"Sally walked into her office and found Bob there reading her e-mails. She really caught him in the act."

GLOSSARY
an eyebrow /ɪ/ a line of hair above your eye

Quirky News

Unusual news stories from around the world.

Monster Lurking

The search for a monster.

Residents in the Chinese town of Hongxian were convinced they had their very own Loch Ness Monster. "There were strange sounds at night coming from the **lake**," one local explained. "And we were frightened to walk along the **banks** of the **reservoir**." After numerous complaints, officials from the town council decided to investigate. They found nothing, but the residents continued to complain. Eventually, the council decided to do something about it, so they **drained** the reservoir. But there was nothing there except a few **pebbles** and a couple of old washing machines. "We were sure there was a monster there," another resident explained. "Maybe he went away when he saw what we were doing to his water. He'll probably come back now." ❖



YOU WON'T CATCH ME!

Gun Shot

Man injures himself in bizarre incident.

"I was just trying to change the wheel," said Sam Blast after he managed to shoot himself whilst repairing his car. At the time, Blast was attempting to **loosen** a **nut**. He had tried **grease** but it wouldn't help. So, he went to fetch his **shotgun** and fired two shots at the wheel just outside his home. Unfortunately, Blast hadn't **counted on** the **ricochet** and he was hit by **pellets**. Blast was taken to hospital with severe, but not life-threatening, injuries. ❖



NOW, WHERE'S MY GUN?

Body Alert

Hotel workers get unusual advice.

There were more than 400 recorded cases last year, and now it's **on the rise**. One of the big problems for hotels these days is **naked, sleepwalking** guests. And now, many hotel managers are having to **train** staff to deal with the problem. Typical cases involve a guest walking naked into the reception area and asking for a newspaper, or demanding to **check out**. One naked guest was even arrested after he was **locked out of** the hotel. As part of the training, hotel staff are taught how to **preserve a guest's dignity**. In order to help with that, a good **supply of** towels is kept under the reception desk. "We have seen an increase in the number of cases over the years, so it is important that our staff know how to help sleepwalkers," said a hotel manager. Medical experts say that sleepwalking can be triggered by a stressful lifestyle, sleep deprivation, alcohol abuse or not breathing properly during the night. ❖



HAS ANYONE SEEN MY KEY?

GLOSSARY

- a lake** *n*
an area of fresh water (not sea water)
- the banks of (a river)** *n*
the land by the side of a river
- a reservoir** *n*
a large area of water that is used for supplying water to homes
- to drain** *vb*
if a lake is "drained", the water is taken out of it
- a pebble** *n*
a small, round, smooth stone
- to loosen** *vb*
to make less tight
- a nut** *n*
a small piece of metal with a hole through it
- grease** *n*
a substance made from animal fat or oil
- a shotgun** *n*
a gun that shoots many little pellets (small pieces of metal) when you fire it
- to count on** *phr vb*
to consider; to take into account
- ricochet** *n*
if there is "ricochet", a bullet hits a surface and changes direction
- a pellet** *n*
a very small piece of metal that comes out of gun when you fire it
- on the rise** *exp*
increasing
- naked** *adj*
with no clothes on
- sleepwalking** *n*
walking while you are sleeping
- to train** *vb*
to teach
- to check out** *phr vb*
to inform the hotel receptionist that you are leaving the hotel
- to lock someone out of a place** *exp*
to close the door with a key so someone cannot enter again
- to preserve someone's dignity** *exp*
to make sure someone doesn't lose their dignity (their self-respect)
- a supply of something** *exp*
an amount of something

Why the British like to live abroad!

Have you ever thought of living or working **abroad**? A recent study found that there are about 5.5 million **expat Brits** – about 10% of the population. Why? And where are they going?

Most choose to live in Australia, Spain, the US and other English-speaking nations. But, in all, some 41 countries have at least 10,000 permanent British **residents**. And according to the research, those most likely to leave Britain are young workers without families, plus those who want to **retire**.



The big question is, why do they leave? Dan Smith, a leading expert, says it's because of the UK's economic strength. A strong economy **encourages** Brits to **broaden their horizons**. "Two-thirds of Britons who leave do so to seek employment abroad – and are replaced by skilled professionals from elsewhere in the world. When the going is good, the Brits get going," he said.

Over the past few years, Britain has also been experiencing its biggest **wave of immigration** since 1066 (when the Normans came over in large numbers). Some 300,000 immigrants come into the country every year, most of them from Eastern European countries.

So, what do Brits living abroad most **miss** about their country? Another recent survey found that what most British expats miss are friends, family, the British sense of humour, pubs and British food (particularly British-Indian food). Also, more than 60% said they wanted their children to go to a British university as they felt the standards were much higher. What would you miss if you lived abroad? ❖

Mad Dogs and Englishmen (song)

Mad Dogs and Englishmen is a song written by Noël Coward in 1931. It is all about English expats and their **eccentric** ways. It's a bit dated, but quite funny and, like most stereotypes, based on a certain degree of truth. Here are the lyrics.

*In tropical climes there are certain times of day,
When all the citizens retire,
To tear their clothes off and perspire.
It's one of those rules that the greatest fools obey,
Because the sun is far too sultry,
And one must avoid its ultra-violet ray.*

*The natives grieve when the white men leave their huts,
Because they're obviously definitely nuts!*

*Mad dogs and Englishmen,
Go out in the midday sun,
The Japanese don't care to,
The Chinese wouldn't dare to,
Hindus and Argentines sleep firmly from twelve to one.
But Englishmen detest a siesta.*

*In the Philippines, there are lovely screens,
To protect you from the glare.
In the Malay States, there are hats like plates,
Which the Britishers won't wear.
At twelve noon, the natives swoon,
And no further work is done,
But mad dogs and Englishmen,
Go out in the midday sun.*



GLOSSARY

- abroad** *adj*
in another country
- an expat** *abbr*
an expatriate – someone who lives in another country (not his/her own country)
- a Brit** *n inform*
a British person
- a resident** *n*
the "residents" of a country are the people who live there
- to retire** *vb*
to stop working voluntarily, often because you are 60-65 years old
- to encourage** *vb*
to try to persuade or motivate someone to do something
- to broaden your horizons** *exp*
to get more experience
- a wave of immigration** *n*
a large number of people who go to live in another country
- to miss** *vb*
if you "miss" something, you are sad because you don't have that thing
- eccentric** *adj*
with strange and unusual habits
- to perspire** *vb*
to sweat (to lose liquid from your body because you are hot)
- a fool** *n*
an idiot; a stupid person
- to obey** *vb*
to do what the law or the authorities tell you to do
- to grieve** *vb*
if you are "grieving", you are sad because of a death
- nuts** *adj inform*
crazy; insane
- to dare** *vb*
if you "dare" to do something, you do that thing even though it is dangerous
- to detest** *vb*
to hate a lot
- the glare** *n*
the brightness of the sun
- to swoon** *vb*
to faint; to lose consciousness

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hot **english** METHOD

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

It is illegal to wear a **bullet-proof vest** while committing a murder. (New Jersey)



It is against the law for a man to **knit** during the fishing season. (New Jersey)



It is against the law to **frown** at a police officer. (New Jersey)



In an attempt to **foster kindness**, the month of May is designated Kindness Awareness Month. (New Jersey)

Handcuffs may not be sold to minors. (New Jersey)

If you have been convicted of driving while **intoxicated**, you may never apply for **personalized license plates** again. (New Jersey)

All motorists must **honk** before passing another car, bicyclist, skater, and even a skateboarder. (New Jersey)

You may not **slurp** your soup. (New Jersey)



It is illegal to frown as the town is a "Frown-Free Town Zone". (New Jersey)

You may not dance or wear shorts on the main avenue. (New Jersey)



It is illegal to **delay** or **detain** a **homing pigeon**. (New Jersey)

All cats must wear three bells to warn birds of their whereabouts. (New Jersey)

It is illegal to use the Crystal Lake Pool without first obtaining a bathing tag from the township clerk. (New Jersey)

No one may annoy someone of the opposite sex. (New Jersey)

It is illegal to offer whiskey or cigarettes to animals at the local zoo. (New Jersey)

It is illegal to sell ice cream after 6pm, unless the customer has a note from his doctor. (New Jersey)



Pickles are not to be consumed on Sunday. (New Jersey)

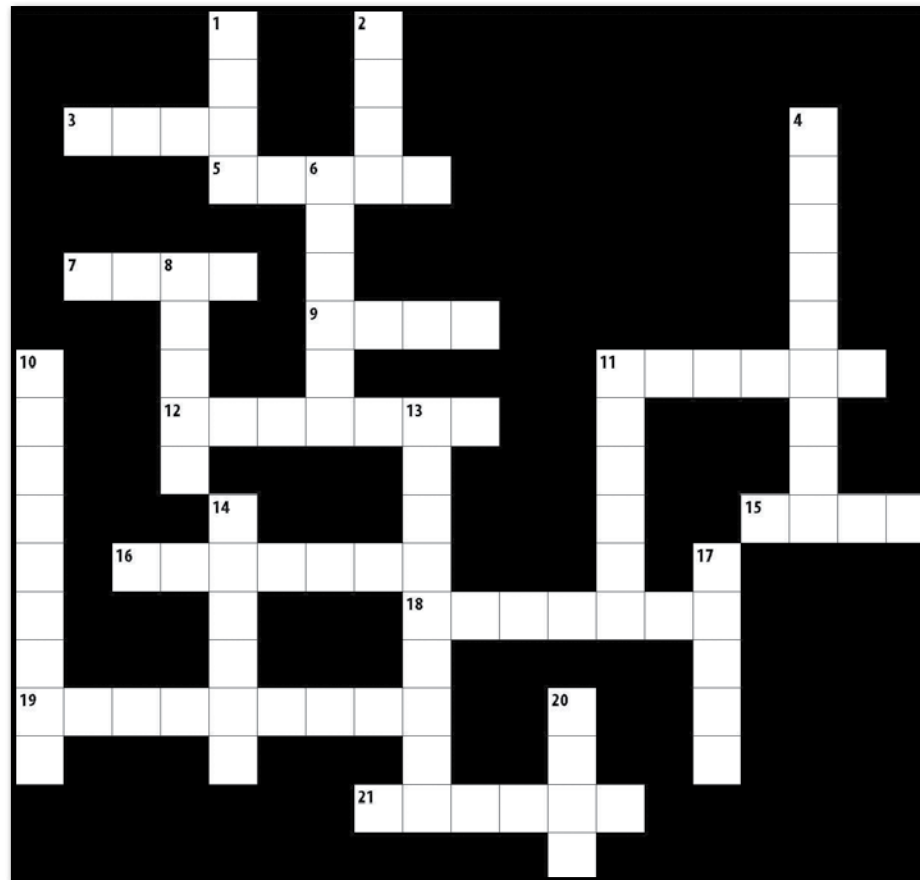
GLOSSARY

- a bullet-proof vest** *n*
a piece of clothing you wear to protect the upper part of your body from bullets (small pieces of metal that are fired from a gun)
- to knit** *vb*
to make clothing by using long pieces of wool (sheep hair) and knitting needles (long, thin pieces of metal used to join the wool)
- to frown** *vb*
when you "frown", lines appear on your forehead and your eyebrows go close together
- to foster kindness** *exp*
to create a nice feeling of helpfulness and kindness
- intoxicated** *adj*
drunk (with too much alcohol)
- a personalized license plate** *n*
a "license plate" is the series of numbers and letters at the back of a car. A "personalized" one is one that you buy or create
- to slurp** *vb*
if you "slurp" a liquid, you make a lot of noise as you are drinking it
- to delay** *vb*
to cause someone/something to be/happen later than planned
- to detain** *vb*
if you "detain" something, you prevent it from continuing on its journey
- a homing pigeon** *n*
a "pigeon" is a fat, grey bird that often lives in cities. A "homing" pigeon can fly back to its home
- handcuffs** *n*
round, metal objects the police put around suspects' wrists when they arrest that person
- pickles** *n*
pieces of vegetable that have been preserved in vinegar

BOOKS & LIBRARY CROSSWORD

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

Answers on page 48

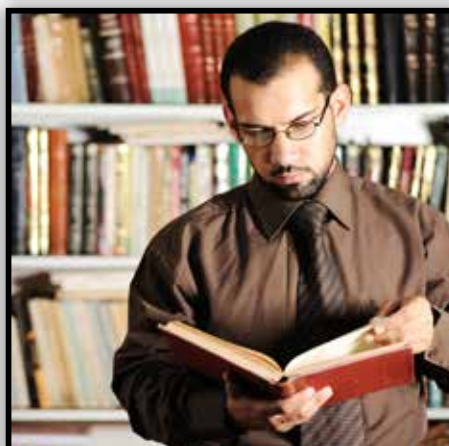


Across

3. To return a book = to t_____ a book back.
5. To get permission to have a book for a longer period of time = to re_____ a book.
7. If someone else has borrowed a book, that book is on l_____.
9. The thing you borrow from a library = a b_____.
11. To take a book out of the library with permission = to bo_____ a book.
12. The place where you can borrow books = a li_____.
15. An area in the library where you can ask about books = the information d_____.
16. If a book isn't returned on the correct date, it is ov_____.
18. If you ask for a book that is on loan, you re_____ that book.
19. The person who works in a library is a li_____.
21. The date on which you must return a book is a re_____ date.





Down

1. A person who uses the library services = a u_____.
2. Money you must pay if you return a book back later than the return date = a fi_____.
4. A list of all the books or other material in the library = a cata_____.
6. A unique number for a book = an ISBN = International Standard Book N_____.
8. A space between bookshelves in a library = an ai_____.
10. A piece of furniture with shelves (flat pieces of wood/metal, etc) for putting books on = a book_____.
11. To look at books casually or to look for information in a casual manner = to bro_____.
13. A book that is used for finding information (such as a dictionary, encyclopaedia, etc) = a ref_____ book.
14. A unique number for a magazine or periodical = an ISSN = International Standard Se_____ Number.
17. To put a mark in a book with information about when you must return the book = to st_____ a book.
20. A piece of card with information about the user = a library c_____.



DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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

 Situation	 Formal	 Relaxed	 Informal
<p>A friend comes into your office. You invite her to sit down.</p>	<p>Please seat yourself here and rest your weary feet.</p>	<p>Sit down here.</p>	<p>Park yourself down; take a load off.</p>
<p>Your football team lost a game. You are very disappointed.</p>	<p>It was most discouraging.</p>	<p>It was really disappointing.</p>	<p>It was a real downer.</p>
<p>You organised a party, but no one came and it was a complete failure.</p>	<p>It was a disaster.</p>	<p>It was terrible.</p>	<p>It all went pear-shaped.</p>
<p>You have bought some tickets for the theatre. You tell a friend that it is important to arrive on time.</p>	<p>It is imperative that you are most punctilious.</p>	<p>You have to get there on time.</p>	<p>Be there pretty sharpish.</p>
<p>The company where you work pays its staff very badly.</p>	<p>The salary is of an insufficient amount.</p>	<p>They pay really badly.</p>	<p>They pay peanuts.</p>
<p>A friend has just passed an important exam. You congratulate her.</p>	<p>I wish to offer you my sincerest congratulations on your recent success.</p>	<p>Well done; congratulations.</p>	<p>Nice one; good on yer; good job.</p>



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

weary *adj*
tired

a load *n*
an amount

sharp *adj* *informal*
a) punctual (informal); b) with a point at the end

peanuts *n*
small, round nuts

sincere *adj*
honest

HOUSE IDIOMS

This is the start of a new series of "house" idioms.



On the house (a drink)

IF FOOD OR DRINK IS "ON THE HOUSE", THE OWNER OF A PUB OR BAR GIVES IT TO YOU FOR FREE.
"Don't worry. These drinks are on the house."



A house of cards

IF AN ORGANISATION IS A "HOUSE OF CARDS, IT'S VERY WEAK AND CAN EASILY BE DESTROYED."
"The organisation appeared to be solid and well-structured, but it turned out to be a house of cards."



Eat someone out of house and home

IF A GUEST "EATS YOU OUT OF HOUSE AND HOME", HE/SHE EATS ALL THE FOOD IN YOUR HOUSE.
"Sam has only been back for three days, but he's already eaten us out of house and home."



Get on like a house on fire

IF TWO PEOPLE "GET ON LIKE A HOUSE ON FIRE", THEY GET ON VERY WELL.
"I was worried that Pete and Sam weren't going to like each other, but they get on like a house on fire."



Put your house in order

IF YOU TELL SOMEONE TO "PUT THEIR HOUSE IN ORDER", YOU'RE TELLING THEM TO SOLVE THEIR OWN PROBLEMS.
"Before you start criticising the way I do things, you ought to put your own house in order."



Be as safe as houses

TO BE VERY SAFE.
"Don't worry, I closed all the windows and double-locked the doors. Your bag will be as safe as houses in there."

THE LONELY HEARTS KILLERS

This is the story of Raymond Fernandez, who, together with his lover, Martha Beck, became known as the Lonely Hearts Killers.

Raymond (Ray) Fernandez was born in Hawaii in 1914. Ray was jailed at the age of 15 for stealing. Shortly after leaving jail, he went to Spain where he married Encarnación Robles. They had a child together. During the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), Ray joined the Nationalists (Franco's army). After Franco's victory, Ray did mostly manual work, including working as a gardener and a rubbish collector.



When World War II started (in 1939), Ray saw an opportunity to make some money. He went to Gibraltar and set up an ice-cream stall, selling ice creams to British soldiers. One day, he was **approached** by a member of British Intelligence and **recruited** as a spy. A British report on him later said, "Raymond Fernandez was entirely loyal to the Allied cause and carried out his **duties**, which were sometimes difficult and dangerous, extremely well."

After the war, Ray went to work on a ship where he had an accident that would change his life forever. One day, he was coming up onto **deck**, when a **hatch cover smashed down** on his head. After the accident, Ray suffered severe headaches and a personality change, becoming much more irritable and violent. Shortly afterwards, he returned to America. And in order to earn more money, he turned to crime again. This time, he used a **scam**. The idea was simple: Ray would choose a victim from a lonely-hearts club (a club for single people who are looking for a partner). Then, Ray would write letters to them. Once they agreed to meet him, he would rob them.

In 1947, Ray began writing to Jane Thompson. Thompson's marriage had recently failed. Ray's letters impressed her. They met and Jane soon fell in love with Ray. Things seemed to be going well, and they both went to Spain. But one day, Ray and Thompson had an argument in a hotel room. The next morning, Thompson was found dead. Police suspected Ray, but were unable to question him because he took the first boat back to America. Once back in the States, Ray continued writing to lonely-hearts club members and stealing money

and jewellery from them. Things continued like this until one day when he met a lonely, dark-haired nurse called Martha Beck. Martha was born in Florida on 6th May 1920. She had had an unhappy childhood, and was even abused by her brother. She eventually found work in a nursing home in California, where she married and had two children, but her husband abandoned her. When Ray found out she was poor, he didn't mind because he had fallen in love with her. He told her about his scam and she agreed to help him, sending her children away to a home.

Together, they robbed many women, always introducing Martha as Ray's sister. Janet Fay was one of their victims. She **fell for** Ray's charm, and in January 1949 she agreed to give him all her cash, bonds, and jewellery. The three of them rented a little apartment. But one day, Martha and Janet had an argument and Martha killed Janet with a hammer. Ray and Martha then put Janet's body in a hole in the basement, filling it over with cement, and leaving the area as quickly as possible. There were many other victims, but the last one was 41-year-old Delphine Downing, who was a **widow** with a two-year-old daughter. After months of correspondence, Ray and Martha went to live with Delphine in her house. There are various accounts of how Delphine died, but the story seems to be that during an argument Martha told Ray to shoot Delphine, which he did. Later, they killed her daughter too.



Shortly afterwards, the police arrived at the home, alerted by neighbours who hadn't seen Delphine for a while. At the time, the police were investigating the death of Janet Fay, whose body had been discovered. During one of the police interrogations, Ray told investigators, "I'm no average killer! I have a way with women, a power over them." The pair went on trial in August 1949, and on 22nd August, Judge Pecora sentenced Raymond Fernandez and Martha Beck to death in the electric chair. ✪

LONELY HEARTS – THE FILMS

There have been a number of films about the story: *The Honeymoon Killers* (1970); *Deep Crimson* (1966); and *Lonely Hearts* (2006 – starring Salma Hayek (as Martha), Jared Leto (as Ray), James Gandolfini (a police officer) and John Travolta (a police officer).



THE LONELY HEARTS KILLERS

Raymond Fernandez was born in Hawaii in 1914. Martha Seabrook was born in Florida on 6th May 1920. They became known as The Lonely Hearts Killers, killing more than 20 women. They were executed on 8th March 1951.

GLOSSARY

to approach *vb*
if you are "approached" by someone, that person goes to where you are

to recruit *vb*
to select someone for a job or work

duties *n*
the things you must do as part of your job/work

deck *n*
the floor at the top of a ship where you can walk in the open air

a hatch cover *n*
a metal object that covers a "hatch" (a hole in a ship with a ladder leading up to it)

to smash down on *exp*
to hit with a great amount of force

a scam *n*
a trick designed to get money

to fall for someone *exp*
to start to love someone; to be attracted to someone

a widow *n*
a woman whose husband has died

PHRASAL VERB THEMES: TRAVEL

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

CHECK IN (TO A HOTEL) / CHECK OUT
IF YOU "CHECK IN", YOU TELL THE PERSON AT THE RECEPTION DESK THAT YOU'VE ARRIVED. THE OPPOSITE IS TO CHECK OUT



GET IN / INTO (A CAR / BUS / PLANE)
TO ENTER A CAR/BUS/PLANE. THE OPPOSITE IS TO "GET OUT".



PULL IN (A TRAIN)
IF A TRAIN "PULLS IN" TO A STATION, IT ARRIVES AT THAT STATION. THE OPPOSITE IS TO "PULL OUT".



TAKE OFF
IF A PLANE "TAKES OFF", IT LEAVES THE GROUND IN A CONTROLLED MANNER. THE OPPOSITE IS "TO TOUCH DOWN" OR "TO LAND".



STOP OVER
IF YOU "STOP OVER" SOMEWHERE, YOU STAY THERE FOR ONE OR TWO NIGHTS IN THE MIDDLE OF A JOURNEY.



STOP OFF
IF YOU "STOP OFF" SOMEWHERE, YOU STOP THE CAR SO YOU CAN DO SOMETHING.



SET OFF
TO START A JOURNEY.



SEE SOMEONE OFF
TO ACCOMPANY SOMEONE TO THE AIRPORT / TRAIN STATION IN ORDER TO SAY GOODBYE TO THEM.



Headline News

Headline News N° 4

The voice of the people

London 2015

Really Rich

How the super-rich just get richer.

"The rich get richer and the poor get poorer." This famous expression has never been truer as mega-successful musicians, singers and sports personalities are taking advantage of a phenomenon known as the "Superstar Premium".

Economist Sherwin Rosen developed the idea of the Superstar Premium in the early 1980s to explain why some musicians were earning so much money. Before technology and the internet, even the most popular musicians had their **earnings** limited by the number of people who could hear them **perform live**.

However, these days, with the internet, the most popular artists can **reach** a much wider audience, and therefore earn much more money from doing the same amount of work.

Vanessa-Mae is a typical example. She is the world's most popular violinist, and she has

a global fan base. She has been able to take advantage of the Superstar Premium. "The exposure that you get around the world is only thanks to technology," she says. "If I had to sell my albums 50 years ago, it would have taken me five years to promote one album. But new technology has allowed me to sell more than 10 million records world-wide."

Footballers are also benefiting from the "Superstar Premium". Television means that many of the top footballers are also economic superstars. During the 1960s, the England football captain earned about £100 a week. Today's England captain, Wayne Rooney, earns over £300,000 a week. And the top players don't just get **huge** salaries for their performance on the **pitch**. Their famous faces are found on advertising **billboards** across the globe - adding even more to their incomes. A prime example is David Beckham, who earned over £11m from **endorsements** last year. ☺



IT'S A WHOLE DIFFERENT BALL GAME.

GLOSSARY

- earnings** *n*
the money you receive for the work you do
- to perform live** *exp*
to act/sing in front of an audience
- to reach** *vb*
if you "reach" many people, those people have access to your music/articles, etc
- huge** *adj*
very big
- a pitch** *n*
an area of ground where people play football
- a billboard** *n*
an advert on a large board in the street
- an endorsement** *n*
if a celebrity gives a product his/her "endorsement", he/she promotes that product
- a satnav** *n*
an electronic device that tells you which way to go/drive
- to the annoyance of many drivers** *exp*
something that is annoying/irritating for many drivers
- the dashboard** *n*
the area in a car where the controls are - often just in front of the driver
- a device** *n*
an object that has been invented for a particular purpose
- a lane** *n*
a narrow (not wide) road
- a ferry** *n*
a boat that takes passengers from one point on land to another
- in the vain hope of** *exp*
with the expectation that
- a heavy-goods vehicle** *n*
a large vehicle for transporting goods
- to reverse** *vb*
to drive backwards
- narrow** *adj*
not wide

Wrong Direction

Satellite navigation system confuses drivers.

The days of studying maps, asking for directions and getting lost are over supposedly. With the advent of **satnav**, you should be able to get anywhere without even stopping once to look at the map... or can you?

To the annoyance of many drivers in England, satnav systems are pointing drivers to a bridge that has never existed. According to the **dashboard device**, it is possible to drive down a country **lane** to cross the River Severn at the town of Hampton Loade. But at the end of the road there is no bridge - just a **ferry** for foot passengers.



The local government has had to erect a large sign at the top of the lane warning: "Walk-on ferry only (Sat-Nav error)." But despite these warnings, and a sign on the main road that leads onto the lane, many drivers are still

going down to the river **in the vain hope of** crossing it over a bridge that only exists on satnav devices. It's even worse for **heavy-goods-vehicle** drivers. One lorry driver had to spend more than 5 hours

reversing up the **narrow** lane. In another recent case, a satnav took a coach-load of tourists to Lille in Belgium instead of Lille in France. ☹

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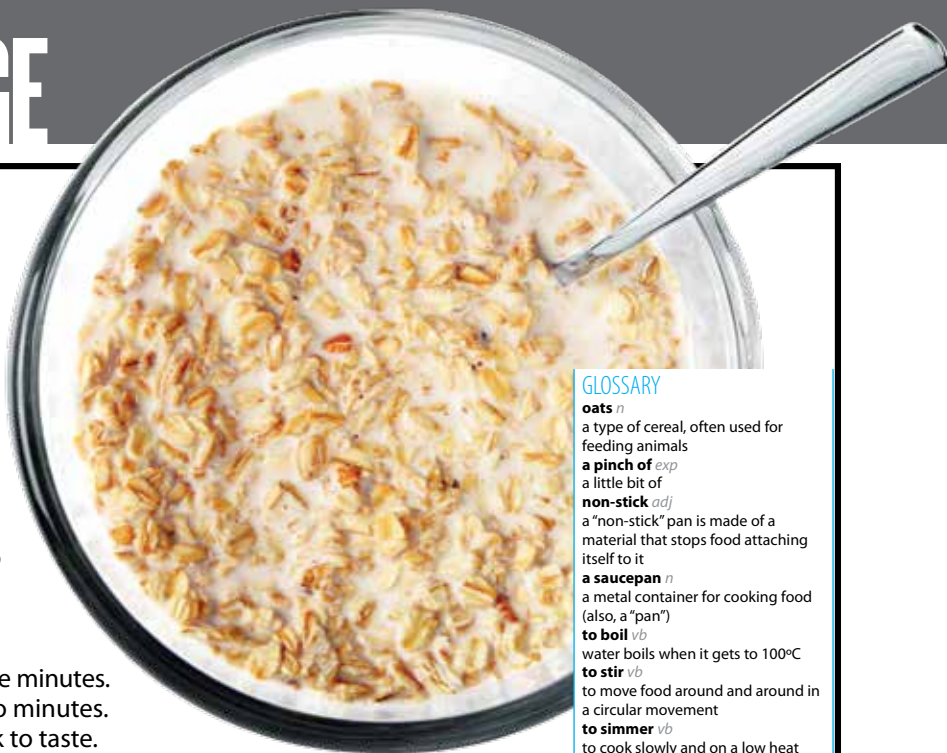


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RECIPE PORRIDGE



GLOSSARY

oats *n*
 a type of cereal, often used for feeding animals
a pinch of *exp*
 a little bit of
non-stick *adj*
 a "non-stick" pan is made of a material that stops food attaching itself to it
a saucepan *n*
 a metal container for cooking food (also, a "pan")
to boil *vb*
 water boils when it gets to 100°C
to stir *vb*
 to move food around and around in a circular movement
to simmer *vb*
 to cook slowly and on a low heat
to stand *vb*
 if you leave food to "stand", you take it off the heat and leave it on the kitchen table

Here's another recipe to try at home. This month: porridge. This is the perfect way to start the day. Very nutritious!

Ingredients

- 50 grams of **oats** per person.
- 100 grams of milk or water per person.
- **A pinch of salt** and sugar.

Method

- Put the oats and milk (or water) into a **non-stick saucepan** (one part oats, for two parts milk/water).
- Allow to **boil, stirring** all the time.
- Add the sugar and salt.
- Reduce the heat and allow to **simmer** for five minutes.
- Turn off the heat and allow to **stand** for two minutes.
- Pour into bowls and add extra sugar or milk to taste.
- Serve with either whipped cream, jam, honey, cinnamon, or chocolate sauce.

Delicious! ☺

Answers

Medical English page 5

Listening I

1. The number of people analysed.
2. The number of countries the people came from.
3. The average health score that sufferers of depression had.
4. The average health score that sufferers of arthritis had.

Listening II

1. That the number-one danger to our health is depression.
2. Depression.
3. A priority of health systems worldwide.
4. Physical chronic diseases
5. Depression.

Dance Health page 6

1G 2D 3F 4A 5E 6B 7C 8K 9J 10H 11I

Butler Demand page 7

Pre listening

1C 2G 3F 4D 5A 6E 7B 8H

Listening I

Roman Abramovitch (Russian businessman and owner of Chelsea football club); Mohammed al Fayed (Egyptian businessman and owner of Harrods).

Listening II

1. An image from the early twentieth century of aristocratic houses.
2. Very modest and talented.
3. Because many nouveau riche people want a butler and can afford one.
4. You have to go to the correct employment agency, or look in Country Life magazine.
5. There's a big shortage of butlers.
6. Up to £100,000 a year or more.
7. Everything within reason.

Elderly couple page 8

Pre-Listening I

1D 2A 3C 4E 5B

Listening I

James Mason is 93 years old; Peggy Clarke is 84 years old.

Listening II

1. Used

2. Met; was
3. Was
4. Changed; saw

Trivia Matching page 16

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

Little Jokes page 29

1D 2H 3A 4E 5G 6C 7F 8B

Phrasal Verbs page 23

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

Pronunciation page 25

1. The **show** was great. / əʊ /
2. I found a few **coins** on the floor. / ɔɪ /
3. She killed him with **poison**. / ɔɪ /
4. I **don't** want to **go** now. / əʊ /
5. The plant **won't** grow there. / əʊ /
6. We've got **no** / əʊ / **choice**. / ɔɪ /

Personality Types page 33

Listening I

Introverted, analytical, bold, theoretical, brash, unpopular, calm, affable, fun, relaxed, spontaneous

Listening II

1. Inside Out: the human paradox.
2. Four.
3. The explorer, the builder, the director and the negotiator.
4. The hormone serotonin = the builder.
5. The hormone oestrogen = the negotiator.
6. The hormone dopamine = the explorer.
7. The hormone testosterone = the director.
8. Fun = the builder.
9. Analytical = the negotiator.
10. Spontaneous = the explorer.
11. Brash = the director.

Phone Section page 35

Pre Listening

She needs to know how to spell the names because she's writing an e-mail to them.

Listening I

Spelling problems.

Listening II

1. Chiyoko
2. Schroeder
3. Siobhan
4. McIvor

Error Terror page 35

LOW LEVEL

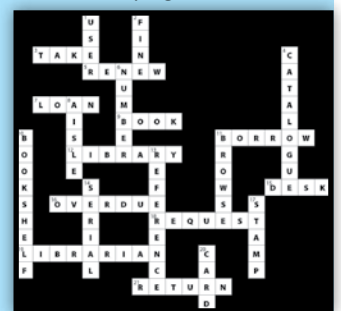
1. She live in France. = She lives in France. Remember the third person "s" with the present simple.
2. He don't like it. = He doesn't like it. We use the auxiliary "do/does" with present simple negatives and questions.
3. She is play tennis at the moment. = She is playing tennis at the moment. We often use the present continuous for things happening at the moment of speaking.
4. This book is better that the other one. = This book is better than the other one. For comparatives, we use comparative + "than".
5. Where is Paul live at the moment? = Where is Paul living at the moment? We often use the present continuous for things happening at the moment of speaking.
6. She will to do it later. = She will do it later. No "to" after "will".
7. I have seen a good film yesterday. = I have seen a good film. / I saw a good film yesterday. We use the past simple with "yesterday".

HIGH LEVEL

1. Three hundred kilometres are too far to go in one day. = Three hundred kilometres is too far to go in one day. Distances are often followed by singular verbs in English, even though they are referring to a plural amount of kilometres/miles, etc.
2. This dog belongs to a friend of our. = This dog belongs to a friend of ours. The correct expression is "a friend of ours" with an "s" at the end.
3. They went on a two months' training course. = They went on a two-month training course. When "month" is in an adjectival phrase, we don't use the plural form.
4. The table's leg is broken. = The table

- leg is broken. We don't often use the Anglo-Saxon genitive with non-living things.
5. We put the broken glass in the bottle's bank. = We put the broken glass in the bottle bank. We don't often use the Anglo-Saxon genitive with non-living things.
 6. He bought me a chocolate box for Valentine's Day. = He bought me a box of chocolates for Valentine's Day. A "chocolate box" is a box made out of chocolate. A box that is filled with chocolates is a "box of chocolates".
 7. She has seen the film three times in this month. = She has seen the film three times this month. No preposition necessary with "this month".

Crossword page 43



The Whitechapel Trouser Snatcher page 52

First listening

Student's own answer. We'd say it's probably "b", although we can't be sure at this stage.

Second listening

1. He refers to the suspect as "the murderer".
2. He's there to identify the suspect.
3. The man the Gutter-snipe saw had a distinct crick in his nose.
4. He uses a truncheon to hit the suspect on the nose so he's got a bigger crick.
5. In case he changes his mind.
6. Two people.
7. He's charged with murder.

Why porridge is so good for you!

What's your favourite breakfast food? For many people it's porridge.

Porridge is famous around the world. And lots of celebrities eat it, including Nelson Mandela, Bill Gates, Demi Moore, Kate Moss, Calista Flockhart and Jane Fonda. So, the first question is, what exactly is porridge? Basically, porridge consists of **oats** that are cooked with milk, and which are often served with sugar or honey.

There are lots of reasons for eating porridge. Here are a few. Porridge is ideal for **slimmers** as it's quite **filling** and therefore helps reduce your desire to eat. Eating porridge for breakfast also gives you enough energy for the first half of the day, helping you avoid those mid-morning **snacks**. There are also lots of medical benefits to porridge. It stabilises blood sugar levels, and can help reduce the risk of Type 2 (adult onset) diabetes. Porridge also helps digestion, and, unlike bran, is gentle on the stomach.

Experts also say that a diet rich in fibre (which porridge provides) may help prevent heart disease, and helps reduce blood cholesterol. On the psychological side, eating porridge helps the brain to produce serotonin, which **keeps your spirits up**. It can also help prevent **SAD** (Seasonal Affective Disorder) when sunlight is low during the winter months. And finally, Porridge is also great if you're doing a lot of sport, and is traditionally the food of mountain climbers and explorers as it gives a slow release of energy.

Porridge is particularly popular in Scotland, where an annual porridge-making championship is held. Cooks from across Britain take part in the contest in which **judges** give scores based on the appearance, consistency and taste of porridge. A previous winner of



YOU MAKE IT LIKE THIS.

the Golden **Spurtle** was Maria Soep from Kilchrenan, Scotland. She used some special oats from Oban, on Scotland's west coast. "I **soaked** them overnight, added a bit of salt and some good water," she said. Another contestant, Al Beaton from Inverness, was named the "speciality" porridge champion. His winning **concoction** consisted of porridge with apple, cinnamon, raisins, whipped cream and chocolate. A spokesman for the competition's sponsor, Hamlyn's Oats of Scotland, said, "The standard is incredibly high and the final is always very tense."

Will you be trying some porridge? ☺

GLOSSARY

- oats** *n*
a type of cereal, often used as food for animals (and making porridge)
- a slimmer** *n*
a person who is trying to lose weight
- filling** *adj*
food that is "filling" makes your stomach feel full
- a snack** *n*
a small amount of food that you eat between meals (lunch, dinner, etc)
- to keep your spirits up** *exp*
to make you happy and to stop you from being depressed
- SAD** *abbr*
Seasonal Affective Disorder – a feeling of depression during the long, dark days of winter (when there is no sunlight)
- a judge** *n*
a person who chooses the winner in a competition
- a spurtle** *n* *Scotland*
a stirrer – a type of spoon for mixing food
- to soak** *vb*
to leave food in a bowl of water for a period of time
- a concoction** *n*
food or drink that consists of a mixture of various things

Let's be



friends

(if we aren't already!)



The Emperor's Fish

Japanese Emperor says he is sorry.



It was a present to the emperor more than 50 years ago. But now it's causing a lot of trouble. Back in the 1950s, Japanese emperor Akihito was presented with several bluegill fish by the mayor of Chicago. The emperor, who was crown prince at the time, passed the fish onto a **research facility** next to Lake Biwa, Japan's largest lake. Scientists there wanted to investigate whether the fish could provide an abundant **food source** during a period of protein **shortage** in Japan following the Second World War. However, the action was a disaster as the bluegill fish proved to be very aggressive. They soon **spread** into the wild where they destroyed large stocks of domestic fish. But just recently, Emperor Akihito has spoken of his **regret** for having accepted the fish, and for introducing them into the **food chain**. And he is urging scientists to find a way to **eradicate** the bluegill fish. But one expert says that this could be "impossible". "I feel personally responsible. I wish I hadn't accepted them," the emperor said. ☹

Flaky Employees

US business to start new war.

A new term has been created by business experts for a special type of worker: the flaky employee. So, what is a "flaky employee"? Basically, it's the type of person who is very creative and full of useful ideas, but who never has the **drive to see a project through to completion**. A typical flaky employee, they say, is someone who as a student **excelled in** art, music, drama and creative writing, although their inability to finish a project by its **due-date** kept them at a steady **"C" average**.

Business gurus say that this problem needs to be **countered**; and the best way to do this is by creating an environment in which an employee's creativity and initial enthusiasm is further encouraged. "Small bonuses, more responsibility and a more individualistic approach to employee-boss relationships is crucial," an industry expert explained. "And the **key** lies with bosses. It is their job to **draw people away from updating** their MySpace profile every day." Experts say that this could help eradicate the growing problem of unproductivity, which is costing US businesses millions of dollars each year. ☹



GLOSSARY

- a research facility** *n*
a place where scientists investigate something
- a food source** *n*
food that is used to feed the population
- a shortage** *n*
if there is a "shortage" of something, there is not enough of that thing
- to spread** *vb*
if a disease "spreads", more and more people catch it
- to regret** *vb*
to feel bad about something that has happened
- a food chain** *n*
a series of living things which are linked because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series
- to eradicate** *vb*
to eliminate
- drive** *n*
energy and commitment
- to see a project through to completion** *exp*
to complete a project
- to excel in** *phr/vb*
to be the best in; to do very well at
- a due-date** *n*
a time when something must be completed
- a "C" average** *n*
in many schools/universities the marking system is A (the best grade), B, C, D, E, and F (fail)
- a business guru** *n*
a business expert or leader
- to counter** *vb*
if you "counter" a problem, you find a solution to it
- the key** *n*
the answer
- to draw people away from something** *exp*
if you "draw someone away from something", you convince them to do something else or you make them stop using that thing
- to update** *vb*
if you "update" something, you put the most recent information in it

The Whitechapel Trouser Snatcher

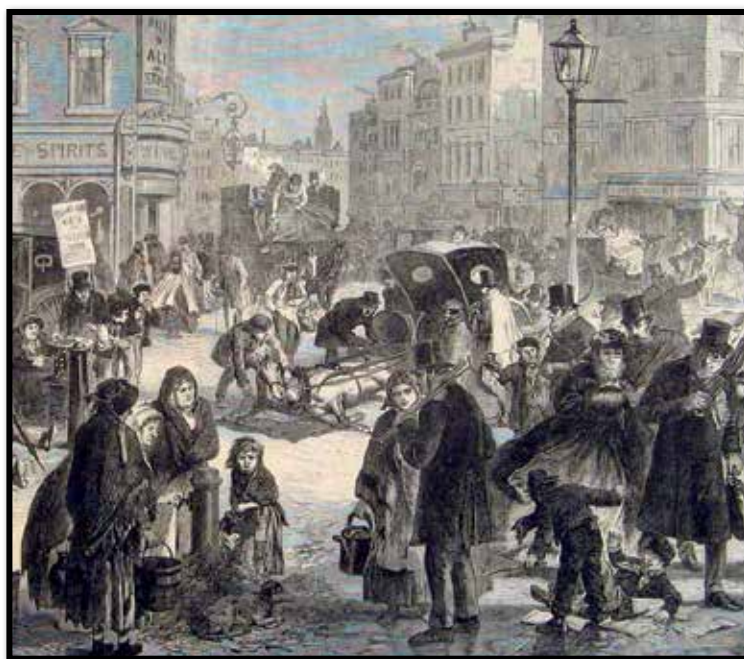
A radio play by Mark Pierro and Ian Coutts. Part 9 of 10

Someone is murdering Victorian gentlemen by tearing off their trousers in public places.

Can the police catch this villain before he strikes next? And who will the next victim be?

In the previous episode of *The Whitechapel Trouser Snatcher* we saw our heroes Inspector Nottingham Forest and his trusted **sidekick** Hamilton the Academical and his trusted sidekick

Ranger the dog pass water in every scene and location that this **script** was set in. Also, our heroes **stumbled across** The Trouser Snatcher. In this episode we see the true extent of Victorian police methods as practised by many aspiring police federations throughout the world today.



First listening

Answers on page 48
Audio script on next page

In this scene, Inspector Nottingham Forest and Hamilton are talking to a suspect who they believe may be the Trouser Snatcher. Listen once. Do you think the suspect is guilty of the crime?

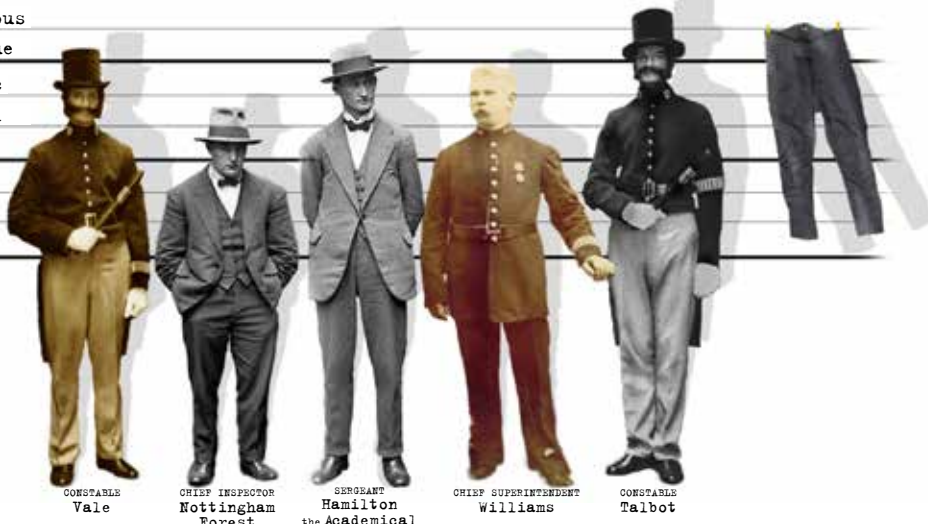
- a) Yes, definitely.
- b) Yes, but he wasn't acting alone.
- c) No, most certainly not.

Second listening

Listen again. Then, answer these questions.

1. What does Inspector Nottingham Forest refer to the suspect as?
2. Why is the Guttersnipe at the police station?
3. In what way is the suspect different to the man the Guttersnipe saw on the night of the murder?
4. How does Inspector Nottingham Forest sort out the problem regarding the suspect's nose?
5. Why do they want to kick the Guttersnipe out so quickly?
6. How many people were there in the line-up?
7. What is the suspect charged with in the end?

- Disastrous
- Grotesque
- Pathetic
- Dreadful
- Rubbish
- Cheap
- Awful
- Pap



TRANSCRIPT

H= Hamilton
Nf= Notts Forest
MAN= MAN
G= Guttersnipe
CV: Con Vale

Scene 9 -

Inspector Forest and Hamilton are back at the police station with their suspect.

Nf: Right, Hamilton, sorry to hold up this **identity parade**, where is Guttersnipe?
H: You're standing on him again.
G: Hello.
Nf: Oh right, I thought you were the **door mat**.
G: That is very kind of you, sir.
Nf: Right, Constable Talbot, bring the murderer in.
H: I think you mean the **suspect**.
MAN: *(muffled voice of suspect)*.
G: Now, let me see. This isn't easy. I didn't get a good look at him and it was dark.
Nf: Take your time I don't want to influence your decision in any way shape or form, but let me show you the man we are going to **nailed**.
MAN: *[a muffled voice of protest]*
G: Well, I would reckon it is the one with the **bruises** on his face.
Nf: Are you sure now?
G: Well, it concerns me he doesn't have a **crick** in his nose. The gent I saw had a distinct crick in his nose.
Nf: Er, well, he does have a little crick.
G: Well, I'm sure it was bigger.
Nf: Just a moment, let me think. Er, Sergeant Hamilton, pass me your **truncheon** will you?
H: You're not going to do anything **hasty** to the... *(thwacking noise followed by a muffled howl of pain)*
H: Oh dear.
G: Yes, that is the man all right, I'd recognise him with my eyes closed.
MAN: *(Muffled speech)*
Nf: Thank you. Constable Talbot, kick Guttersnipe out before he **changes his mind**.
CV: Yes, inspector.
Nf: Hamilton, remove the **gag** from the murderer's mouth.
H: I do think you should refer to him as the suspect.
MAN: Here, you, this isn't fair. I didn't do **nuffink**.
Nf: Do you hear that, Hamilton? A **confession**, he used a **double negative**.
H: Oh dear.
MAN: What are you talking about?
Nf: Listen, we've got enough to **throw the book at** you.
Nf: I saw you talking to your **paymaster**, who is he?
MAN: I don't know. I never got a good look at him. He just mentioned something about writing his own ticket, hating you and he had a Welsh accent
Nf: So, you're a **grass** as well. **Your type**

disgusts me.

MAN: I need to make money. I've got a pig and two wives to feed.
Nf: That's no excuse for murder. In any case I've got a verbal confession and Guttersnipe has just identified you.
MAN: He couldn't fail to, could he? I was the only one in the **line up**.
Nf: That's not true.
MAN: The other one was a cow.
H: That was Inspector Forest's wife actually.
Nf: Hamilton, shut up!
H: Oh, dear.
MAN: You ain't got any **witnesses, copper**.
Nf: What do you think this is, some **amateur's night**?
H: Yes, I do actually.
Nf: Shut up, Hamilton, I was talking to the murderer.
H: Oh, dear.
Nf: Now, listen you, we have a witness who says a man **answering your description** was seen following the victim shortly before he was viciously attacked.
MAN: Nah, couldn't have been me. I wasn't near the Whitechapel Road was I?
Nf: Who said anything about the Whitechapel Road?
MAN: I ain't being **tricked by the likes of you, you peeler**. I'm **keeping shtum**.
Nf: Perhaps I can refresh your memory. This is the witness's **statement**. *(Reads)*
"On whatever night it was, I clearly remember being told to see a gentleman of the exact height and build of the murderer walk past me following the gentleman who was later attacked. I would easily remember this man again when told to by the police"
H: Oh, dear.
Nf: Who **concocted** this **rubbish**?
H: Er... you did.
MAN: I didn't do it.
Nf: I don't care whether you did it or not, I just want you to confess. Remember, I heard you discussing the crime with your **accomplice**.
MAN: This is a **bleeding stitch-up**.
Nf: Well done, go to the top of the class. Hamilton, charge this murderer with murder, will you?
H: Oh, dear.

Join us next time for the following episode in this exciting murder mystery. What do you think is going to happen? ✨

GLOSSARY

a sidekick *n*
an assistant to a more powerful person
a script *n*
the written version of a film, theatre play, TV series, etc.
to stumble across *phrvb*
to find by accident
an identity parade *n*
if there's an "identity parade", a group of people (including a suspect) form a line. Then, someone tries to identify the suspect from the people in the line
a door mat *n*
a rectangular piece of material on the floor just outside the front door
a suspect *n*
someone who the police think may be guilty of a crime
to nail *vb informal*
if the police "nail" someone, they catch them

muffled *adj*
if a sound is "muffled", it is quieter than normal and difficult to hear
a bruise *n*
an injury which appears as a purple mark on your body
a crick *n*
if someone has a "crick" in their nose, their nose is a bit twisted (turned), often because it's been hit
a truncheon *n*
a stick the police use for hitting people
hasty *adj*
fast, quick
a howl *n*
if someone makes a "howl" of pain, they make a long, loud sound because something hurts them
to change your mind *exp*
if you "change your mind", you do something differently from what you'd originally planned to do
a gag *n*
a piece of material that is placed in someone's mouth so they can't speak, etc.
nuffink *exp informal*
nothing
a confession *n*
a signed statement by someone in which they admit that they've committed a crime
a double negative *n*
using two negatives in the same sentence. For example, "I **didn't** do **nothing**." This is considered grammatically incorrect in standard English
to throw the book at someone *exp*
to charge someone with as many crimes as possible
a paymaster *n*
a person (A) who pays another person (B) money or a salary. As a result, A often has power over B
a grass *n informal*
someone who gives information to the police about a crime
your type *exp*
people like you
to disgust *vb*
if something "disgusts" you, you don't like it
a line up *n*
see previous entry "an identity parade"
a witness *n*
someone who sees a crime
a copper *n inform*
a police officer
amateur's night *exp*
literally: a night in which amateurs (ordinary members of the public) take part in a competition in a club, bar, etc. Informally, this expression is used to mean that something is a disaster or very bad and unprofessional
to answer a description *exp*
if person A "answers the description" of suspect B, person A looks like suspect B
to trick *vb*
if someone "tricks" you, they do something dishonest, often to get money from you
the likes of you *exp informal*
people like you
a peeler *n*
a police officer. From Sir Robert Peel – the man who established the police force in Britain in the 19th century
to keep shtum *exp*
if you "keep shtum", you don't say anything
a statement *n*
something that you say or write which gives information in a formal way
to concoct *vb*
if you "concoct" something, you invent it
rubbish *n informal*
something that's "rubbish" isn't true
an accomplice *n*
someone who helps another person commit a crime
bleeding *exp informal*
an expression that's used to show that you're angry
a stitch-up *exp informal*
a situation in which evidence is changed so that someone is accused of a crime, even though they never committed that crime

80:20 THE PARETO PRINCIPLE

Expression of the month:

This month's expression is "the Pareto principle". It's a very useful expression, and understanding it will help you organise your life more efficiently. Find out how.



The Pareto principle (also known as the "80-20 rule") says that for many things, 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes. The original observation was in connection with **income** and **wealth**. Vilfred Pareto, a French-Italian philosopher (1848-1923) noticed that 80% of Italy's wealth was owned by 20% of the population. He then carried out surveys on a variety of other countries and found that a similar distribution applied.

These days, the Pareto principle can be applied to a number of different scenarios. In business, directors often use the Pareto principle to

analyse the company. For example, they may find that 80% of the sales come from 20% of their clients; or that 20% of the workforce creates 80% of the company's wealth; or that 20% of their **stock** takes up 80% of their **warehouse** space. The principle can be applied on a personal level too. For example, 80% of your results at work come from just 20% of your time; or that you wear 20% of your clothes 80% of the time; or that you spend 80% of your time with just 20% of the people you know; or that 80% of your problems may come from 20% of the people you know; or that 20% of the food you

are eating is giving you 80% of your fat intake.

So, how can the Pareto principle help you? Well, for a start it can help you to focus on the 20% that really matters. Of all the things you do during the day, only 20% really matters. Identify and focus on those important things and you could find big improvements in your life. So, will you be applying the 80/20 format to your lifestyle? You should! ☆

GLOSSARY

income ¹¹
money that is received by a person/company

wealth ¹¹
if you have "wealth", you are rich

stock ¹¹
the goods a company owns; the products that have been produced and that are waiting to be sent out

a warehouse ¹¹
a large building where stock can be kept

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