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VS

Do

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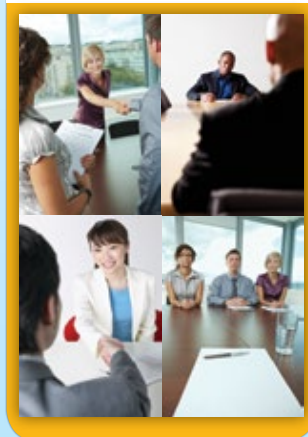
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EDITOR'S INTRO

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. This month, find out about the difference between the verbs *make* and *do*. There are so many expressions with these two verbs

and you'll learn lots of them with our little exercise. Of course, that's not all and we've got lots more fun things for you to read and listen to so you can learn lots of useful English. We'll be looking at some wedding films, the Chap Olympics, famous escapes, names with meanings, "home" idioms, phrasal verbs for "sleeping & waking" and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Learn Hot English. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy



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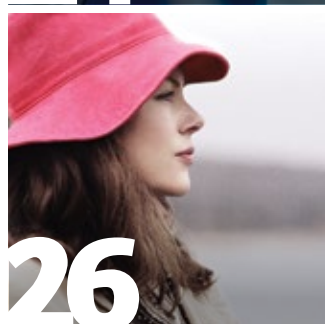
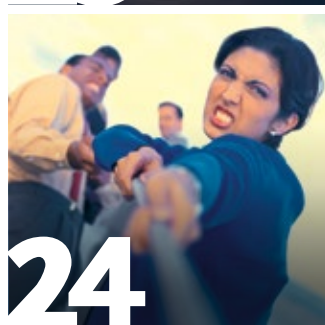
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Home Alone

Great grandmother has luxury block of 30 flats to herself.



"When I bought the apartment in the large building I **had no idea** it would just be me", said Mavis Ward, 83. Six months ago, Mavis bought an apartment in a **block of flats** in Cornwall. She thought she would have neighbours. But when she **moved in**, she realised all the other flats were only holiday apartments. So Mavis has the building and its facilities to herself for most of the year. "Now I'm a



Lady of the Manor," said Mavis. "I really can **do as I please**. I've got a gym with a swimming pool, a **treadmill**, a **rowing machine**, an exercise bike and a sauna." The pensioner added, "When the **owners** do come back and use their flats at the weekends, they come and say hello. I think people see me as one of the **fittings** of the place – I'm like a **permanent feature**." ☺



GLOSSARY

to have no idea about something *exp*
not to know anything about it

a block of flats *exp*
a building with many individual apartments in it

to move in *phr vb*
to start to live in a house

Lady of the Manor *exp*
a lady who is in charge of a large house

to do as you please *exp*
to do whatever you want

a treadmill *n*
a machine in the gym on which you can run

a rowing machine *n*
a machine in the gym like a static boat for doing exercise

an owner *n*
the person who possesses something

a fitting *n*
the parts of a building that are fixed: the lights, doors, decoration, etc

a permanent feature *n*
something that is always there

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THE NAME GAME

This is another part in our series of famous names with meaning. More next month.



Justin Timberlake (American singer)

"Timber" is wood that is used for building houses.
"The forest was exploited for timber."



Judy Garland (American actress)

A "garland" is a circular decoration that is made of flowers.
"She wore a garland of summer flowers in her hair."



Wesley Snipes (American actor)

1. If someone "snipes" at you, they criticise you. **2.** "To snipe" is to shoot someone from a hidden place.
"The enemy soldiers have been sniping at us all day."



Sandra Bullock (American actress)

A "bullock" is a young bull that has been castrated.
"There were thirty bullocks in the farm."



Dire Straits (English rock group)

If you are in "dire straits", you are in trouble.
"We've got no money left to pay our staff.
We're in dire straits."

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The Rickshaw Run

A race with a difference.

Match each form of transport (1 to 8) with its corresponding picture (a-h). **Answers** on page 43

- 1 rickshaw
 2 gondola
 3 tram
 4 sledge
 5 unicycle
 6 tricycle
 7 tandem
 8 camel



The Rickshaw Run is one of the world's most unusual races. It **lasts** for two weeks and **takes place** in India. Each team consists of one rickshaw and between one and four drivers. The Rickshaw is designed to transport light loads over small distances, which makes the event such a **challenge**.

The race takes place twice a year: once in the summer and once in the winter. The route changes, but is about 2,500 km long. The race is a lot of fun, but it also has a serious side as participants have to **raise** a minimum of one thousand pounds for **charity**.

The first race took place in 2006 with 34 teams. Since then, the Rickshaw Run has become famous around the world.



A few days before the race, participants receive an optional (but necessary) **crash course** on how to drive the rickshaw. They can also use the pre-race time to decorate their rickshaws and ask any last-minute questions.

"The adventure really starts when things go wrong," said one participant. "We **blew a hole** in the **piston** but I saw the most beautiful town in India!" said another. And as the organisers say on their website, "There's no set route, no back-up, no way of knowing if you're going to make it. The

only certainty is that you will get lost, you will get **stuck** and you will **break down**." Are you ready for some real adventure? 🚩

GLOSSARY

- to last** *vb*
if something "lasts" for two weeks, it happens for two weeks
- to take place** *exp*
to happen
- a challenge** *n*
if something is a "challenge" for you, it's difficult and requires a lot of effort
- to raise** *vb*
if you "raise" money, you generate money for a cause
- a charity** *n*
an organisation that helps poor people
- a crash course** *n*
a quick, rapid series of classes that explains the basics
- to blow a hole** *exp*
to make a hole in a part of a machine – usually by forcing the motor
- a piston** *n*
a part of an engine that moves up and down inside tubes and causes other parts of the engine to move
- stuck** *adj*
if you're "stuck", you're trapped somewhere and can't move
- to break down** *n*
if a car "breaks down", it stops working

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Cinema food

Pre listening

Answers on page 43

Rearrange the letters to make the names of the refreshments or snacks.

1. CROPOPN = *popcorn*
2. STEWES = _____
3. MACIRECE = _____
4. SPISCR = _____
5. THO- GOD = _____
6. FOTS KRINDS = _____



Listening I

You're going to listen to a conversation about an incident that took place in a cinema. Listen once. Why was the man thrown out of the cinema?

Listening II

Listen again and choose the correct option:

1. The **policeman/ postman** took his own food to the cinema.
2. The guard stopped him and asked him if he could look in his **pockets / plastic bag**.
3. The guard found **cakes / sweets**.
4. A packet of sweets is about **3.15 euros / 3.50 euros**.



Audio script -

Man thrown out of cinema for bringing in his own (much cheaper) food

Presenter: Hello and welcome to the show. Today in the studio, we're talking about an unusual incident. Here with us to talk about it is Tania Bradshaw. Hello, Tania.

Tania: Hello. Well, this postman took his own food to the cinema. He thought it was a good idea. Food at the cinema is very expensive.

Presenter: Sounds sensible. So what happened?

Tania: Well, the man bought his ticket for the film. But then he was stopped by a guard. The guard asked to see what was inside his plastic bag.

Presenter: And what happened next?

Tania: Well, inside the bag were sweets and drinks. And the guard said he wasn't allowed to take them into the cinema. The guard said only food from the cinema's shop was allowed.

Presenter: So what did he do?

Tania: Well, he didn't want to give his food to the guard. So, he had to leave.

Presenter: And what happened next?

Tania: He decided to protest. He stood outside the cinema and gave people free sweets.

Presenter: So how expensive is food at the cinema?

Tania: Well, a packet of sweets is about €3.50, a packet of crisps is €4, and a large drink is €5.

Presenter: That does seem very expensive. And what does the cinema say about the matter?

Tania: The cinema says that their policy is the same for all cinemas. The food people eat there has to be bought from their shop.

Presenter: Thanks, Tania. That was really interesting.



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Traditional

English songs!

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



One, two, three, four, five

The lyrics to this song aren't based on any events in history. It's basically an educational rhyme to teach children to count. The earliest published version of the song is from 1888.

One, two, three, four, five

One, two, three, four, five.
Once I caught a fish alive,
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten,
Then I let it go again.
Why did you **let it go**?
Because it bit my finger so.
Which finger did it bite?
This little finger on the right.



Polly put the kettle on

The words to this nursery rhyme were first published in 1797. It is mentioned in Charles Dickens' book *Barnaby Rudge* (1841). The name Sukey is an informal version of the common name Susan. Apparently, the author of this poem wrote the song after watching his children play. He noticed how his daughters would **pretend** to start a game of "tea parties" (making tea and food and serving it to imaginary guests) so their brothers would leave. The boys hated the game so much they couldn't bear to be in the same room when their sisters were playing it.

Polly put the kettle on

Polly put the kettle on,
Polly put the kettle on,
Polly put the kettle on,
We'll all have tea.
Sukey take it off again,
Sukey take it off again,
Sukey take it off again,
They've all gone away.



Pat a cake

Pat a cake, Pat a cake, baker's man
Bake me a cake as fast as you can;
Pat it and **prick** it and mark it with a "B",
And put it in the oven for baby and me.

Pat a cake

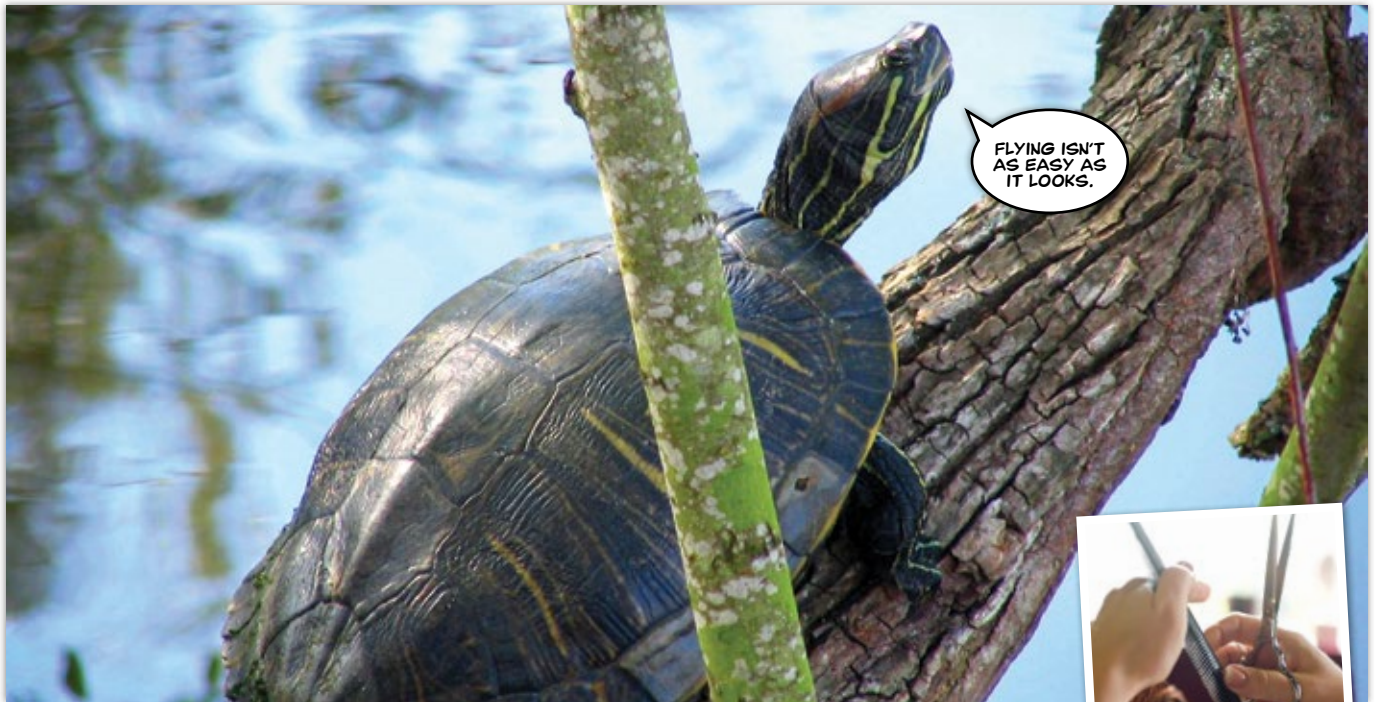
The earliest publication of this song is 1698. It's about the tradition of decorating cakes with the name or initial of a child - a practice that is still carried out today. The song is usually accompanied by a **clapping** game.

GLOSSARY

to let something go *exp*
to free something; to permit something to leave
a clapping game *n*
a game that involves hitting your hands together in rhythm to the music
to pat *vb*
to hit gently
to prick *vb*
to make a small hole in
to pretend *vb*
to act as if something is true even though it isn't
to put the kettle on *exp*
to put the kettle (a metal container for water) on a fire/the heat so the water can boil and you can make tea

Story Time

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



Turtle Torment

Deep within a forest, a little **turtle** begins to climb a tree. After a few hours, he **reaches** the top, jumps into the air and crashes to the ground. After **recovering**, he slowly climbs the tree again, jumps, and falls to the ground. The poor little turtle tries this again and again, but every time he falls out of the tree. Meanwhile, a **couple of** birds are watching this. Finally, one of the birds turns to her **mate** and says, "Darling. Do you think it's time to tell him he's adopted?"



Hairdressing Knowledge

Two **hairdressers**, Jane and Paul are talking. "I had a customer the other day who told me an incredible story," says Jane. "Apparently, her boyfriend of five years was seeing another woman." "You think that's bad," says

Paul. "I had a customer the other day who just **found out** that her boyfriend was married." "You're **kidding!**" says Jane. "How long did it take you to find out about that?" And Paul answers, "About eight haircuts."



That Sinking Feeling

A **cruise liner** **sinks** during the night. Most of the passengers are rescued except one man. He gets separated from the rest and swims and swims into the night. Finally, he reaches a small tropical island. He **gets to shore** and collapses on the wet sand. A few hours later, he wakes up, and the first thing he sees is his wife. She was on the ship and was rescued in a **lifeboat**. She looks at him with a **stern expression** and says, "So, where have you been, mister? The ship sank at 2am and it's already nearly **noon!**" ☹️

GLOSSARY

- a turtle** *n*
an animal that lives in the sea and that has a hard shell on its back
- to reach** *vb*
to arrive at
- to recover** *vb*
to become better after an injury/illness
- a couple of** *exp*
two or three
- a mate** *n*
the animal with whom another animal produces babies
- a hairdresser** *n*
a person whose job is to cut hair
- to find out** *phr vb*
to discover
- you're kidding!** *exp*
you are joking!
- a cruise liner** *n*
a large ship that passengers travel on for pleasure visiting many places
- to sink** *vb*
if a ship sinks, it goes to the bottom of the ocean
- to get to shore** *exp*
to arrive at the beach/coast
- a lifeboat** *n*
a little boat that is used in an emergency
- a stern expression** *n*
a serious look on your face
- noon** *n*
midday; 12 in the middle of the day

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This month:
saying thanks.

Saying thanks

- Thank you very much.
- Thank you.
- Thanks.
- Thanks for your trouble.
- Thanks for everything.
- I'm really grateful.
- I really appreciate it.
- Cheers. (informal)
- Ta. (informal)
- Thanks a bunch. (informal)
- Thanks a billion. (informal)
- You're a star. (informal)

Reacting to thanks

- Not at all.
- You're welcome.
- That's all right.
- How kind!
- No problem. (informal)
- That's OK. (informal)
- It's OK. (informal)



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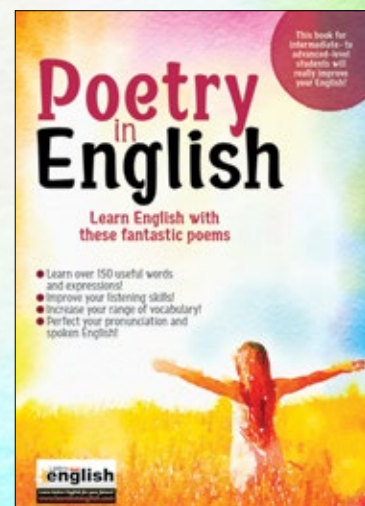
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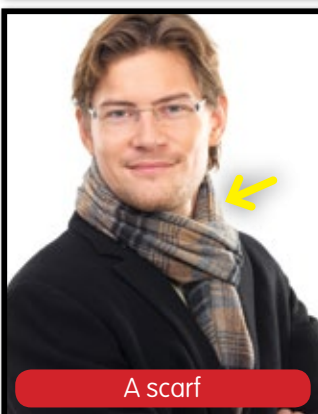
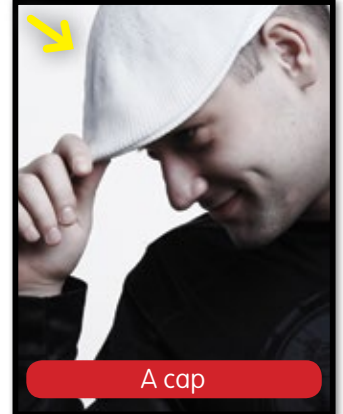
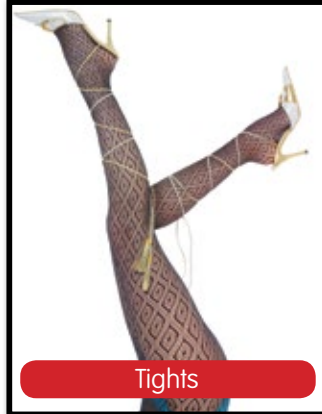
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clothes & accessories

Basic English



The Clothes Shop

Part I

Social English

This month: The Clothes Shop. Listen and repeat these expressions.

What you say

- Have you got these boots in size 42?
- I'm looking for some tights to go with this skirt.
- Have you got a Manchester United cap?
- I'm looking for a belt to go with these trousers.
- I need a coat for the cold weather.
- I need some gloves.
- Do you have any hats like the one Indiana Jones wears?
- Have you got any woolly hats?
- Do you have any Chelsea scarves?
- I'm looking for some comfortable slippers.
- Do you sell string vests?
- Where can I find men's underwear, please?
- Do you have any boxer shorts?
- I'm looking for some Y-fronts.
- Where can I find women's

underwear, please?

- I'm looking for a size 36 bra.
- Have you got a tie that would go well with this shirt, please?
- Can I try this belt/tie on, please?

What you hear

- I'm sorry we don't have those boots in size 42.
- This belt would go well with these trousers.
- I'm sorry but we're out of woolly hats.
- The men's underwear department is on the first floor.
- All our men's underwear items are in the second to last aisle.
- The women's underwear department is on the ground floor.
- There's a mirror just over there.
- The changing rooms are just over there. ☺



Part II

Now listen to this dialogue. In this conversation, Jim is in the women's underwear department.

- Assistant:** Good afternoon, can I help you?
Jim: Yes, I was looking for ladies' underwear.
Assistant: Mmm... what **waist size** are you?
Jim: No, no, it isn't for me.
Assistant: What size is the person who you're buying it for?
Jim: She's a size 36 waist.
Assistant: Then you'll need to choose something from this **shelf**. (She indicates the correct shelf.)
Jim: OK. Thanks. Erm, I'm also looking for a nightie.
Assistant: Do you know what dress size it's for?
Jim: Yes, I think she's a size ten.
Assistant: OK. You'll need to choose something from this **rack**. (She points to a rack of clothing.)
Jim: That's great. Thanks for your help.
Assistant: No problem. I'll be over by the checkout if you require any more assistance.
Jim: Thanks.



CAN I TRY THESE ON?



GLOSSARY

- a waist size** *n*
the central part of your body used as a measurement for trousers
- a shelf** *n*
a piece of wood/metal on which products are placed in a shop
- a rack** *n*
a piece of equipment with bars for holding things (clothes, etc)

Clothing & Accessories

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

Answers on page 43

- Stockings
- Tights
- Boots
- Cap
- Belt
- Coat
- Glasses
- Gloves
- Hat
- Scarf
- Slippers
- Vest
- Pants
- Underpants
- Underwear
- Bra
- Tie
- Nightie

W	Z	X	N	B	J	T	F	A	F	V	W	D	D	V	N	M	K	W	Z
U	X	A	I	G	I	W	L	T	G	U	N	D	E	R	W	E	A	R	P
W	D	H	G	K	A	A	D	C	A	B	Z	T	K	L	B	M	F	P	E
X	W	D	H	Y	Z	C	O	J	A	N	R	I	B	T	L	Q	A	F	I
D	P	Q	T	Q	S	C	A	R	F	P	E	A	B	U	M	N	S	A	R
W	U	K	I	T	M	U	E	M	G	E	H	R	F	Y	T	K	C	T	B
S	E	Q	E	O	I	A	W	X	U	U	A	A	L	S	D	K	C	U	L
R	T	T	Y	Q	V	E	S	T	R	Z	B	N	L	M	H	M	X	N	S
W	K	W	C	V	Q	T	R	Y	O	B	P	H	S	R	B	F	E	N	X
U	N	D	E	R	P	A	N	T	S	G	L	A	S	S	E	S	Y	S	R
I	M	N	V	A	B	I	C	B	X	T	W	T	D	U	O	Q	U	F	X
V	V	J	N	M	N	O	X	L	X	T	B	E	L	T	A	B	P	F	G
N	M	Q	D	J	A	R	D	Y	M	G	I	R	I	S	Q	I	T	H	Y
K	A	G	D	T	G	T	S	L	I	P	P	E	R	S	N	O	J	V	Q
K	S	T	O	C	K	I	N	G	S	T	I	G	H	T	S	N	P	X	D
H	G	L	O	V	E	S	V	T	I	A	Y	N	F	X	D	F	Z	O	X
G	D	R	S	Q	K	O	I	E	D	H	A	J	A	T	G	P	Y	K	F
O	N	P	F	N	T	N	V	U	H	T	U	O	J	H	Q	J	N	G	E
Q	X	C	Q	J	I	C	T	R	Q	B	O	O	T	S	T	N	N	G	H
Q	O	J	S	L	H	N	Q	L	P	V	U	B	Y	O	B	W	Y	R	M



Happy Genes

New research shows that happiness is largely determined by our genes.

Why is it that some people seem to be naturally happier than others? An Edinburgh University study seems to know the answer. Their study of **twins** suggests that genes control half the **personality traits** that make us happy. The other half is **linked to** lifestyle, **career** and relationships. The study looked at the results of 900 identical and non-identical pairs of twins. They measured their level of happiness in terms of anxiety, sociability and conscientiousness. The results suggested that these traits were influenced up to 50 percent by genetic factors.

Dr Alexander Weiss who led the research said, "Together with life and liberty, the **pursuit of happiness** is a **core** human desire. Although happiness is subject to a wide range of external influences, we have found there is a component of happiness which can be entirely explained by genes." However, another expert said that we can still train ourselves to be happier. "Simple things, such as keeping a journal where you write down, every night, three things that you are **grateful for**, have been shown to deliver improvements." Will you try it? ☆



Language Barrier

Man who planned to walk to India forced to quit because of language barrier.

Have you ever been in a country where you couldn't speak the language? Was it a difficult experience? Mark Boyle, 28, wanted to walk from England to India. He **set off** with just a few T-shirts, a **bandage** and a pair of sandals. And he didn't take any money with him. He was hoping that kind strangers would provide him with food and **accommodation**. He had no problems travelling through England where they speak English. But he had to cancel his trip in France. He couldn't speak French. And not many people spoke English in the rural areas where he was. So, many people thought he was an **asylum seeker** and didn't help him. He said, "I had to **reassess** the whole situation because I was out of food, hadn't slept in days and was really cold." He added, "I feel very **disappointed** to have abandoned the trip. But I intend to learn French and to try again as soon as I feel ready." ☆



GLOSSARY

- a twin** *n*
two children who are born at the same time and from the same mother
- a personality trait** *n*
an aspect of your personality
- linked to** *exp*
connected to
- a career** *n*
the job you choose to do for the majority of your life
- the pursuit of happiness** *exp*
the attempt to be happy
- core** *adj*
very important / key
- to be grateful for something** *exp*
to be happy about something
- to set off** *phr vb*
to start a journey
- a bandage** *n*
a piece of material to put on a cut/injury
- accommodation** *n*
a house/apartment/place to sleep
- an asylum seeker** *n*
a person from another country who goes to another country to escape persecution
- to reassess (a situation)** *exp*
to reconsider a situation and to evaluate your opinion of it
- disappointed** *adj*
not pleased with the results

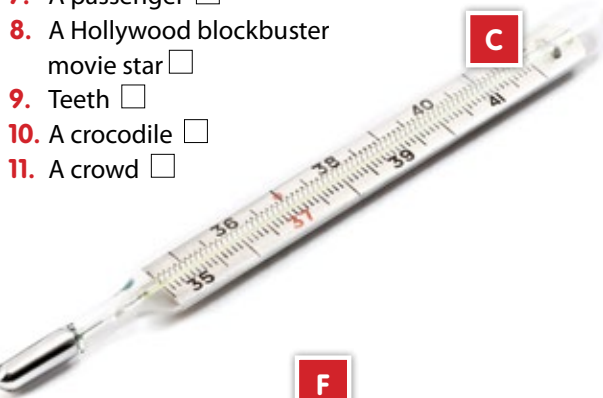


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Exercise

See if you can do this matching exercise. Look at the list of things (1 to 11), and the photos (A-K). Write a letter next to the name of each thing in the list below. **Answers** on page 43

1. A thermometer
2. Brandy
3. Mercury
4. Feet
5. A lifeboat
6. A cruise ship
7. A passenger
8. A Hollywood blockbuster movie star
9. Teeth
10. A crocodile
11. A crowd



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

In the 17th century, many thermometers were filled with brandy instead of mercury.

A butterfly's **sense of taste** is in its feet.



There were only twenty lifeboats on the **doomed** cruise ship the Titanic despite the fact that there were over 2,200 passengers on board. Just over 700 passengers **survived**.



The actress Vivien Leigh starred as Scarlett O'Hara in the Hollywood blockbuster *Gone with the Wind*, but only received \$15,000 for her **performance**.



The English actor Laurence Olivier was considered for the part of Don Corleone in *The Godfather*.

Laurence Olivier



dreams full of music and joy?

If you drink a "toast" to someone, you drink to their good health or success. But where does the word come from? Apparently, it started with the ancient Romans. They used to put a piece of toasted bread into wine as a way of wishing someone good health. So, let's drink a toast to that!

Here are some strange phobias: Taphophobia is the fear of being

buried alive. Panophobia is the fear of absolutely everything. Phobophobia is the fear of fear itself. Triskaidekophobia is the

fear of the



number 13. Apephobia is the fear of being touched. ✪



GLOSSARY

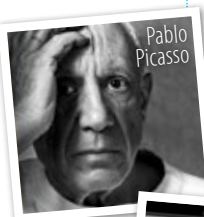
- a sense of taste** *n*
your ability to distinguish different tastes/foods
- doomed** *n*
if something is "doomed", it will fail/die, etc
- to survive** *vb*
not to die in a dangerous situation
- a performance** *n*
an actor's "performance" is the way he/she acts in a film/play, etc
- baby teeth** *n*
the first set of teeth that grow in your mouth
- everlasting** *adj*
that last for ever; that never ends
- drunkenness** *n*
the state of being drunk (having drunk too much alcohol)
- weird** *adj*
strange / unusual
- a newborn (baby)** *n*
a baby that has just been born
- intoxicated** *adj*
drunk
- to bury** *vb*
to put in a hole in the ground



Unlike humans, who only replace their **baby teeth** once, crocodiles

have an **everlasting** supply of teeth. Every time they lose a tooth, one will grow back. How clever!

Spanish painter Pablo Picasso appears in a crowd scene in Jean Cocteau's film *The Testament of Orpheus* (1962).



The word "dream" comes from an old English word which means "music" and "joy". Are your

Drunkenness in Ancient Egypt seems to have badly affected people's decisions on what to call their children. Some of **weirder** names given to **newborns** were "How **Intoxicated** is Hathor" or "How Drunk is Cheops".

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR CLINIC



FUN & FUNNY



Dear Dr Fingers,
I always have trouble remembering when to use "fun" and when to use "funny". Can you help me, please?

Mr Forgetful (in Frankfurt)

Dear Mr Forgetful,

Thank you so much for your e-mail. Of course, I would be delighted to help you. These two words often cause confusion for many learners. Hopefully, the following explanation will help you.

Fun

When used as a noun, "fun" means pleasure, amusement, or enjoyment. For example:

- a) Did you have fun at Phil's house?
- b) Skating is a lot of fun.
- c) I hope you have fun in Athens.

"Fun" can also be used as an adjective.

A "fun" activity or experience is exciting or enjoyable. A "fun" person is nice to spend time with because they are spontaneous, interesting and never boring. For

example:

- a) We had a fun day. I love going to the circus.
- b) Terry is a fun teacher. We always play games during class.

Funny (adjective):

A "funny" person or activity amuses you and makes you laugh. For example:

- a) I love this TV show, it is so funny.
- b) My brother's roommate is really funny. He is always telling jokes.

"Funny" can also mean strange, unexpected or difficult to understand. For example.

- a) What's that funny noise?
- b) The kitchen smells funny. Who was the last person to use the oven?

Well, Forgetful, 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.



Up the Garden Path

A man in New Zealand has been charged after being caught driving a **lawnmower** while **intoxicated**. Richard Gunn, 52 was **apprehended** by police on the **vehicle** while driving on a street in Dargeville. Police who **breathalysed** him found that his alcohol level was over twice the legal driving limit. Gunn was using the lawnmower to travel around the town as he was already disqualified from driving. He faces a possible **jail sentence** over the incident.



disqualified from driving, wasn't wearing any trousers at the time. This follows another incident in which a man was charged with **public lewdness** in Westchester County, USA. The man allegedly went through a **drive-in doughnut restaurant** with no trousers on.

Ear Thief

A **dim-witted** thief in Chicago has been arrested after holding up a **muffler shop**. The **assailant** walked into the business and demanded that the **safe** be opened. Unfortunately for him, it was locked and the manager who knew the code was away. **Undaunted**, he gave the



staff his phone number and asked them to call him back when the manager returned. However, staff called the police who arrived before the robber returned. Police subsequently shot him in the leg. Ruben Carate, 18, has been charged with **aggravated assault** of a police officer and attempted armed robbery. The incident happened at the shop *Velasquez and Sons Mufflers for Less*. An investigation is now under way. The **employees** said that it was frightening at the time but, looking back on it, it is quite funny. One policeman said, "You couldn't **make this up**." *

GLOSSARY

- a lawnmower** *n*
a machine that cuts grass
- intoxicated** *adj*
drunk; with too much alcohol
- to apprehend** *vb*
to arrest
- a vehicle** *n*
a car/lorry/truck, etc
- to breathalyse** *vb*
to give someone a bag to breathe into to check the level of alcohol in their body
- a jail sentence** *n*
a punishment that involves going to prison
- public lewdness** *n*
being in public with no clothes on
- a drive-in restaurant** *n*
a restaurant in which you order food (and eat it) from your car
- dim-witted** *adj*
stupid; not intelligent
- a muffler shop** *n*
a shop that sells devices for reducing the noise on machines such as motorbikes
- an assailant** *n*
an attacker
- a safe** *n*
a strong metal box for keeping important things
- undaunted** *adj*
not afraid
- staff** *n*
employees
- aggravated assault** *n*
a crime that involves physical violence against someone
- an employee** *n*
a worker in a company
- to make up** *phr vb*
to invent

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TELEPHONE 999

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

Call I – The Chat

Operator: Police. How can I help you?
Caller: Yes, hello. Is that the police?
Operator: Yes, that's right.
Caller: Oh, right, it's just I was **wondering** if I could talk to you for a moment.
Operator: Is this an emergency?
Caller: No, I just wanted someone to talk to. I've been on my own all day and...
Operator: We aren't a **counselling service**. Would you like the number of the Samaritans?
Caller: I just wondered if you had a moment to **chat**.
Operator: Chat? We don't do that. I'm afraid I'm going to **hang up**. Goodbye.
Caller: Oh, right. Bye. And thanks.



Call II – The Weather

Operator: Police. How can I help you?
Caller: Hello, is that the police?
Operator: Yes, this is the emergency number.
Caller: Oh, right, I was wondering if you could tell me what the weather is going to be like tomorrow.
Operator: The weather?
Caller: Yes, we're planning on going on a picnic and...
Operator: We don't provide information of that nature. This is an emergency number.
Caller: Oh, right, but do you think it's going to rain tomorrow?
Operator: I have no idea.
Caller: But do you think we should go on the picnic or change our plans?
Operator: I think you should hang up. Goodbye.
Caller: Oh, right. Goodbye.



GLOSSARY

I was wondering *exp*
I wanted to know
a counselling service *n*
an organisation that helps people resolve personal problems
to chat *vb*
to talk informally and casually
to hang up *phr vb*
to put the phone down in order to terminate the communication

RECIPE

Here's another recipe for you to try at home. This month: gazpacho – a cold Spanish soup that is perfect for those hot summer days. Yummy!

GAZPACHO

Ingredients

- 2 tomatoes
- half a baguette
- garlic cloves
- a spoonful of oil
- a **pinch** of salt
- a **dash** of vinegar



Instructions

Soak the bread in water over night.
Drain any excess water.
 Cut up the tomatoes and add them to the bread and the garlic.
 Blend it in a **blender** until it is smooth.
 Add the oil, the salt and a dash of vinegar.

This is a great way to cool down in the summer heat.

For a little something extra, add half a cucumber to the mix before blending and/or lemon juice. ✨

GLOSSARY

a pinch of *exp*
an amount of salt that you can take with your fingers
a dash of *n*
a little amount – what comes out when you pour the vinegar for about two seconds
to soak *vb*
to leave in water and make very wet
to drain *vb*
to remove the water from
a blender *n*
an electrical appliance for making food into a paste



DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR FUN

COMMUNICATION VERBS

In this month's grammar fun section we'll be looking at some verbs that deal with oral communication: "say, speak, talk" and "tell". Before you know it, you'll be "talking" like a professional.

Say



When you "say" something, you speak words. "Say" is often used to express a thought or feeling. For example:

- A: He said that he can't come tonight.
- B: How do you say your first name?
- C: The directions say to use a hammer.
Remember to use "to" when "say" is used with a person or personal pronoun. For example:
- A: What did he say to you?
- B: When did you say that to her?
- C: She said no to him.

Speak



To "speak" to someone is to have a conversation with that person. To "speak" is also used to refer to using your voice to say words. It is also used with languages. For example:

- A: I spoke to John about our problem.
- B: He speaks very loudly.
- C: I don't speak Russian very well.
- D: She can't speak French.

Talk



We "talk" about something, or to "talk" to someone about something, often as part of a conversation. For example:

- A: What did he want to talk about?
- B: Who was he talking to on the phone?
- C: Do you want to talk about it?
- D: She isn't talking to me.

Tell



"Tell" is used for giving someone facts or information – for transferring data or information to someone. For example:

- A: Evan has something very important to tell you.
- B: Tell Michael to answer the phone if someone calls.
- C: She told me to leave.



THE EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

The UEFA European Football Championship has been held every four years since 1960. Here's a brief history of the tournament.

The first European Nations' Cup (as it was known back then) was held in 1960 in France. It was won by the Soviet Union, who beat Yugoslavia 2-1 in the final.

17 teams entered the competition but only four competed in the finals. Two of the major European teams, Italy and West Germany, didn't compete in the first tournament.

The second Nations' Cup had 29 competitors, although in the end, Greece withdrew after they **were drawn against** Albania. Both countries were at war at the time. But this

wasn't the first time that something like this had happened. Spain had **boycotted** their game with the communist USSR in 1960 because of protests. The 1964 final, ironically, was played between the two countries in a **politically charged atmosphere**, which Spain won 2-1 in the Real Madrid stadium, Santiago Bernabéu.

In 1968 the name of the competition changed, but the four-team structure remained. The Italy-Soviet Union semi-final was controversial as it was decided by a **toss of the coin** after the game ended in a 0-0 draw.

This is the only time a game has been decided like this and eventually the problem of drawn games was solved with the introduction of the **penalty shoot-out**. This was introduced in the 1976 competition and resulted in a spectacular winning goal

for Czechoslovakia in the final. Antonin Panenka scored after **fooling** the West German keeper into diving, then sending the ball to the centre of the net.

By the 1980s there were eight teams in the finals. France won Euro '84 at home after Michel Platini scored nine goals in only five games. Euro '88 was even more spectacular when the famous Dutch (and AC Milan)



line-up of Ruud Gullitt, Frank Rijkaard and Marco Van Basten **steamrolled through** Europe's finest.



Politics had always played a controversial role in the championships and by 1992 the face of Europe was changing forever. **The Iron Curtain** had collapsed and Yugoslavia was caught up in a convulsion of war and **ethnic cleansing**. The team was disqualified and the eventual winners Denmark were admitted instead. With the end of the Soviet Union and the break-up of the Balkans

there are now many more countries in UEFA. These include many former Soviet countries along with Turkey and Israel.

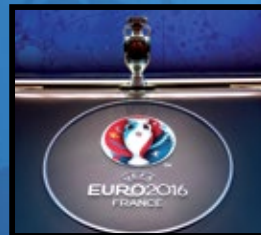
Czechoslovakia has also split into two countries. Since the 1990s, the tournament has expanded to 16 teams and there are now plans to extend it to 24 teams.



Euro 2000 was the first time it was co-hosted by two countries (Holland and Belgium). France, the world champions, won this time after a final-minute comeback in **extra**

time. Greece won the finals in 2004. It was only the second time that they had been in the competition. They beat the hosts Portugal in the final.

Spain won in both 2008 and 2012. This year's games promise to be as exciting as ever and many surprises should be in store. ☆



GLOSSARY

- to be drawn against** *exp*
if team A is drawn against team B, team A must play against team B in the competition
- to boycott** *vb*
to refuse to attend a tournament as a sign of protest
- a politically-charged atmosphere** *exp*
a tense atmosphere because of the political relationship between two countries
- a toss of the coin** *exp*
the action of throwing the coin in the air to decide who will win
- a penalty shoot-out** *n*
a situation in which both teams take turns shooting penalties to decide who the winner is
- to fool** *vb*
to trick
- a line-up** *n*
the players who form the team
- to steamroll through a place** *exp*
to defeat easily
- the Iron Curtain** *n*
the border between East and West Europe during the Cold War
- ethnic cleansing** *n*
clearing an area of a certain race/group of people by forcing that group to leave
- extra time** *n*
the extra minutes added on to a game

Make **V**

Read over the information. Then, complete the sentences with the missing words. Finally, listen to check your answers.

Make


We generally use *make* to refer to the process of producing, constructing, creating or building something:

- I made a cake.
- They made a new version of the car.
- They made the house in three months.

There are several business- and work-related expressions with *make*: *make a call*, *make money*, *make a decision*, *make an appointment*, *make a complaint*, *make progress...*

Here are some more expressions with *make*.

1



Make a noise
The _____ were making a terrible noise.

2



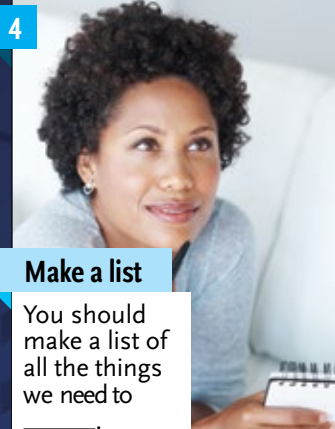
Make someone happy
Being with _____ makes me really happy.

3



Make food
I'll make _____ if you do the washing up.

4



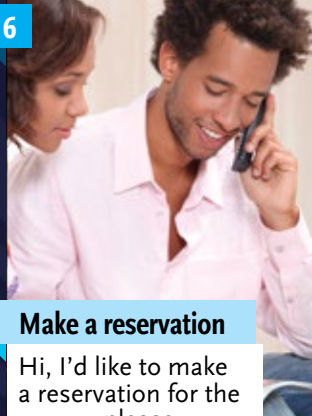
Make a list
You should make a list of all the things we need to _____.

5



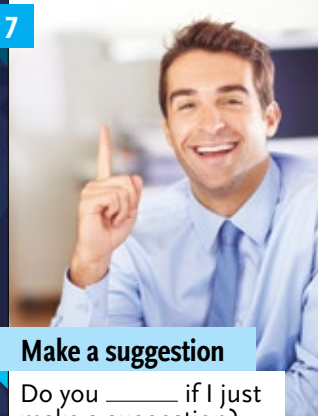
Make a mistake
I think I've made a _____ mistake.

6



Make a reservation
Hi, I'd like to make a reservation for the _____, please.

7



Make a suggestion
Do you _____ if I just make a suggestion?

8




Make an effort
You've got to make _____ of an effort.

9



Make fun of someone
_____ making fun of me!

10



Make a bed
I make my bed every _____!

11



Make excuses
He's always making excuses for the poor quality of his _____.

12



Make an impression
I think you made quite a _____ impression on them.

Learning expressions

The best way to learn any words or expressions is by seeing or hearing them in context when you're reading or listening to English. Make a note of any words or expressions that you like (or want to learn) and write these down in sentences. Remember, always record language in phrases or sentences – never as individual words. You should also practise using the words or expressions as often as you can: in conversation, on the phone, in e-mails, etc.

S Do

Do

We use *do* to refer to an activity in general:

- What did you *do* last night?
- She wants to *do* something interesting this afternoon.
- What are you *doing* at the weekend?
- Could you *do* it for me?

We can also use *do* to refer to jobs in general, or for jobs in the house: *do the cleaning*, etc.:

- What do you *do*? (What's your job?)
- I don't feel like *doing* anything this morning.
- What did you *do* while you were there? (What job did you have while you were there?)

We sometimes use *do* instead of a more exact verb, usually when the meaning is clear from the situation:

- I'm going to *do* my room. (this could mean tidy or paint, etc.)
- When are you going to *do* the car? (fix it / wash it, etc.)

And we can use *do* for non-specific activities:

- Did you *do* anything interesting at the weekend?
- They *did* nothing all day.
- I *do everything* around here!
- Is there anything I can *do* to help?

Here are some more useful expressions with *do*:

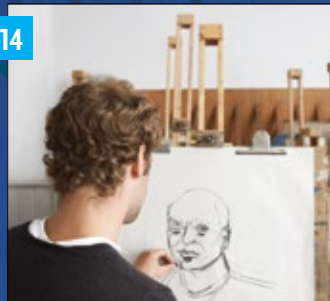
13



Do a course

I did a course to learn how to use the new _____.

14



Do a drawing

He did a _____ drawing of me.

15



Do someone a favour

Could you do me a favour and hang the _____ up for me, please?

16



Do well / badly

I think I did quite well in the _____.

17



Do business with someone

We've been doing business with them for several _____.

18



Do the ironing

I've done the ironing so you can do the _____!

19



Do the shopping

I did the shopping in the _____.

20



Do the washing up

I couldn't do the washing up because there wasn't any washing-up _____.

21



Do the washing / do the laundry

I've done the washing and now I'm going to hang up the _____.

22



Do some cleaning

I'll clean the living room if you do the _____!

23



Do sport

I do a lot of sport at the weekend, including playing _____.

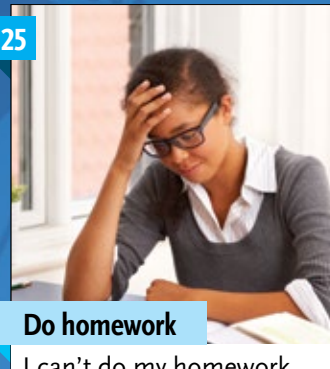
24



Do the housework

I do all the housework in this _____.

25



Do homework

I can't do my homework with all this _____ going on outside.

WEDDING SPECIAL

What do you like or dislike about weddings. There have been plenty of Hollywood films about weddings. Two of them are *Made of Honor* (2008 Columbia) and *Margot at the Wedding* (2008 Paramount Vantage.) The two films offer opposite perspectives on relationships and marriage.

In *Made of Honor*, best friends Tom (Patrick Dempsey) and Hannah (Michelle Monaghan) are opposites when it comes to love. She's ready to **settle down** but can't find "the one". And Tom is a "**serial dater**" and **sworn bachelor**. Hannah goes to

Scotland on a six-week business trip, giving Tom time to realise she is Ms Right. So, when Hannah comes back **engaged** to another man, Tom **sets out to** steal her back and stop the wedding. ♡

PATRICK DEMPSEY

IRISH-AMERICAN ACTOR
BORN 13 JANUARY 1966

Dempsey was nominated in 2007 for a Golden Globe for his ongoing role as neurosurgeon Derek Sheperd in the **hit** TV series *Grey's Anatomy*. Before landing the part, he auditioned to play Dr Gregory House of *House*. Off-screen, he founded the Patrick Dempsey Center for Cancer Hope and Healing in his home town in Maine; he's a true **caregiver**.



MICHELLE MONAGHAN

AMERICAN ACTRESS
BORN MARCH 23, 1976

Director JJ Abrams cast Monaghan for *Mission: Impossible III* 20 minutes after viewing her **audition tape**. It was her first major **role**, and she's been hot ever since. She studied journalism at Columbia, but **dropped out** to pursue a modelling **career**. Monaghan is from a town in Iowa so small they don't even have **movie billboards**, she says.



Margot at the Wedding takes a look at **dysfunctional family ties**. Narcissistic author Margot (Nicole Kidman) is **estranged** from sister Pauline (Jennifer Jason Leigh). She **shows up**

for Pauline's wedding, out of selfish desires to escape her own marriage and see an ex-lover. As usual, Margot begins to destroy everything and everyone around her, including her sister's relationship. ✨

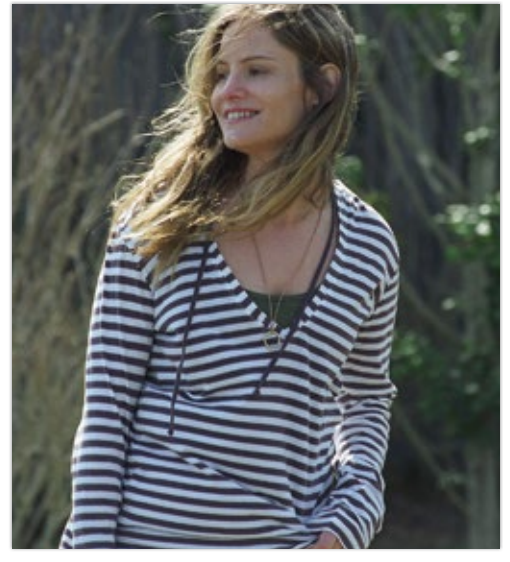
NICOLE KIDMAN
AUSTRALIAN ACTRESS AND SINGER
BORN 20 JUNE, 1967

Kidman was honoured by the United Nations in 2004 as a "Citizen of the World." A philanthropist, she does charity work and **creates awareness** for impoverished children worldwide. She's one of Hollywood's highest-paid actresses. Her extensive filmography includes *Moulin Rouge*, which was her debut as a singer.



JENNIFER JASON LEIGH
AMERICAN ACTRESS
BORN 5 FEBRUARY 1962

Once called the "greatest working actress in America," Leigh's extensive acting career began at the age of nine. She dropped out of high school at 16 to act full time. She is known for in-depth character studies for her roles. "I'd much rather be in a movie that people have really strong feelings about than one that makes a hundred million dollars but you can't remember because it's just like all the others," she once said.



GLOSSARY

- to settle down** *phr vb*
to start living a normal/stable life
- a serial dater** *n*
a person who goes out with many people
- a sworn bachelor** *exp*
a man who wants to be single for ever
- engaged** *adj*
if you are "engaged", you are going to get married
- to set out to do something** *exp*
to have the intention of doing something
- a hit** *n*
a big success
- a caregiver** *n*
a person who helps others
- an audition tape** *n*
a recording/DVD of an actor that a director/producer watches in order to choose people for a film
- a role** *n*
a part in a film
- to drop out** *phr vb*
to leave school before your final exams
- a career** *n*
a job you choose to do for the majority of your working life
- a movie billboard** *n*
a large poster advertising films
- dysfunctional** *adj*
that is not normal
- a family tie** *n*
someone you are related to
- estranged** *adj*
no longer friends with; no longer living together
- to show up** *phr vb*
to arrive at
- to create awareness for** *exp*
to make people know about
- a trend** *n*
a fashion
- the bush** *n*
the wilderness in Africa
- a setting** *n*
an area where something happens
- skydiving** *n*
the sport of jumping out of a plane with a parachute on your back
- a preacher** *n*
a religious minister
- to tie the knot** *exp inform*
to get married
- a bird of prey** *n*
a bird that attacks and kills other birds
- to swoop down** *phr vb*
to fly down quickly and smoothly

WILD WEDDINGS
DESTINATION WEDDINGS FOR
ADVENTUROUS COUPLES

Destination weddings involve having a wedding in an unusual place. Here are a few examples:

A safari wedding in an incredible African **bush setting**.

Getting married while **skydiving** - the **preacher** will marry you while in the plane. After your first kiss, you jump out of the plane, falling at over 100 kph. Your guests can jump with you, or wait on the ground with the flowers and champagne.

Tying the knot on a glacier in Juneau, Alaska. As part of the package, you can go on a helicopter tour with several guests to see nearby glaciers. The actual ceremony takes



place on the glacier. The couple celebrate it afterwards with a walk on the ice.

A wedding at 13th-century Auchen Castle in Scotland. Trained **birds of prey swoop down** to deliver the rings, as Scottish pipers accompany the ceremony.

How exciting! ✨

Grape Claim!

Crazy Lawsuits News

Jarring Experience



A West Virginia shop employee once injured her back while opening a jar of pickles at work. She took 12 months off work to recover. On attempting to return to work, her employer made things difficult for her. So, she sued them for unlawful termination of employment and was awarded \$2,699,000 in compensation.

Crazy Lawsuits News

Drunk Gambler



A California man attempted to sue the Las Vegas Hilton and Mandalay Bay Hotel and Casino, claiming the casinos were negligent in allowing him to gamble away more than \$1 million while he was drunk.

Pre-listening

Answers on page 43

Read over the two stories above about crazy lawsuits. Which one is the most ridiculous? Why?

Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation about another strange lawsuit. Listen once and answer this question: Why is the man suing the shop?

Listening II

Listen again to complete each space with the correct missing words.

1. A 55 year old _____ is suing the store, M&S
2. The man in question slipped on a _____.
3. The incident happened in a _____ in June 2004
4. He injured his _____ in the fall.
5. He's claiming for _____.

Vocabulary focus

Match the words with their definitions:

1. to sue *d*
 2. to claim for
 3. an injury
 4. court
 5. lawsuit
-
- a. to ask for, take or state that one should have.
 - b. a legal matter brought to court to be judged.
 - c. a physical hurt or wound
 - d. to make a legal claim for an amount of money.
 - e. a building in which law cases can be heard and judged.

Audio script -

Man sues Marks & Spencer for €400,000 over grape

Presenter: Hello and welcome to the programme. Today's big story is about a man who is suing the department store, Marks and Spencer. Here to tell us more about it is our reporter, John Ford. Hello John.

John: Hello. Yes, a 55 year-old accountant is suing Marks & Spencer for €400,000.

Presenter: So what happened?

John: Well, he claims he injured himself during a shopping trip. He slipped on a grape.

Presenter: I see. And why does he think that Marks & Spencer is to blame?

John: He says that a piece of grape on his shoe was picked up inside the shop or car park. He claims that the car park was only cleaned once a week.

Presenter: When did the incident happen?

John: In June 2004, at a store in north London.

Presenter: And what were his injuries?

John: Well, he tore the tendon in his right leg.

Presenter: OK. And what is he claiming for?

John: He's claiming for general damages and lost earnings. He says that, following his injury, he suffered depression and a loss of confidence. He says that this made him unable to recruit new clients for his business.

Presenter: I see. And I understand he's also claiming that the injury stopped him from playing sports?

John: Yes, that's right. He claims that the injury stopped him from skiing and playing football or tennis.

Presenter: So, what's going to happen next?

John: Well, he has chosen to represent himself in court. And the hearing is set to last for two days.

Presenter: And what does Marks & Spencer say about the issue?

John: They say it was just an unfortunate accident. They also say the object on his shoe could have been picked up outside their store.

Presenter: A very interesting case. Thanks, John.

GRAFFITI

Here are some more examples of British toilet graffiti.

WHO THE HELL
WRITES ON WALLS
ANYWAY?

I'M GONNA LIVE
FOREVER, OR DIE
TRYING.

BACK IN 5 MINUTES.

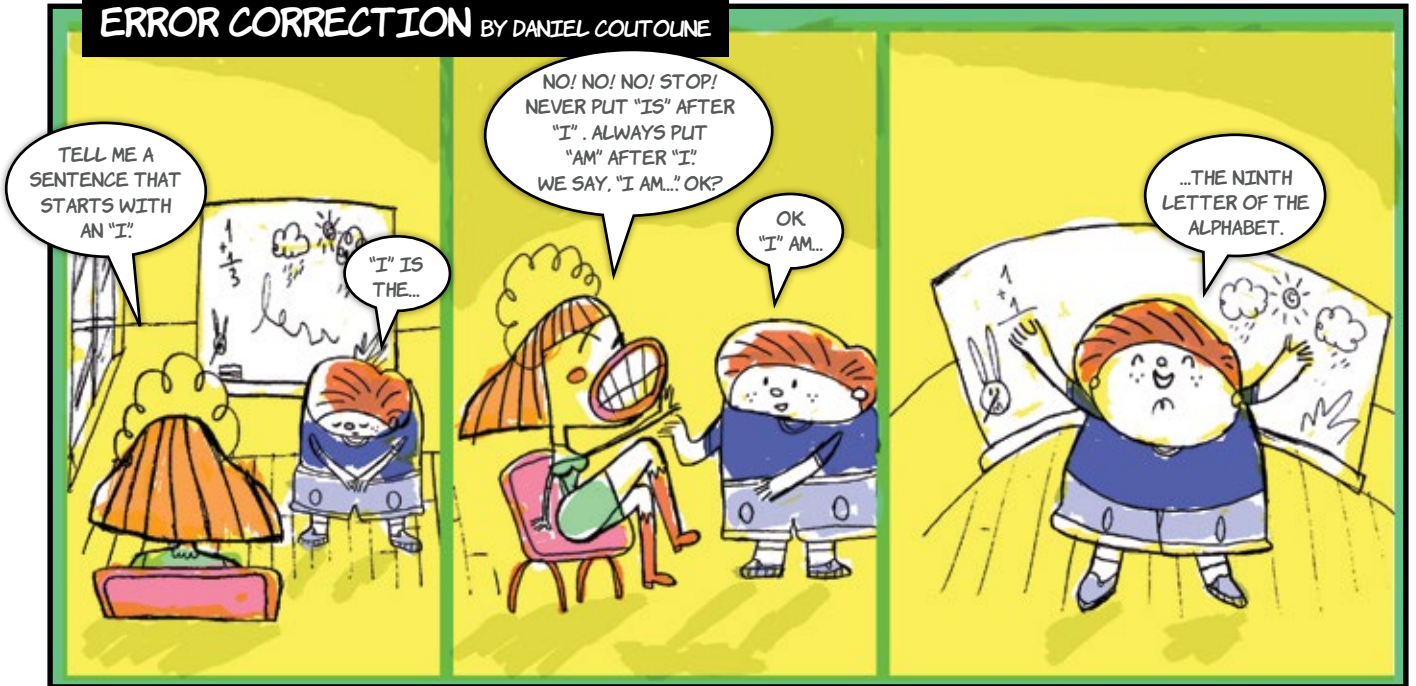
A FRIEND IS
SOMEONE WHO IS
THERE WHEN HE
NEEDS YOU.

BEAUTY IS IN
THE EYE OF
THE BEER
HOLDER.

GLOSSARY

the hell *exp inform*
an expression used for emphasis
beauty is in the eye of the beholder *exp*
this expression means that beauty is subjective and what for one person is beautiful, for another may not be. The last word has been changed for "beer holder" – one who holds a beer

ERROR CORRECTION BY DANIEL COLTOLINE



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Proud UK citizens

Answers on page 43



Word formation

A. Write down as many different forms of the word *national* as possible. For example: *nation*. Then, use the words to complete the sentences below.

1. Are you proud of your _____?
2. How can a strong sense of _____ be dangerous? Think of examples in history.
3. Do you know all the words to your _____ anthem?
4. She's a member of a _____ party

Listening I

You're going to listen to someone talking about a government proposal to increase people's feelings of national pride. Listen once and make a note of 3 of the proposals.

Listening II

Listen again and complete the sentences with the exact words.

1. A citizenship ceremony would mark the transformation from _____.
2. The government wants school leavers to _____.
3. One complaint from the general public is _____.
4. There are a significant number of people who are _____.

Audio script -

New government proposals to increase the national pride of UK citizens

Presenter: Good afternoon and welcome to the show. Well, the government has just announced its proposals for strengthening UK citizenship. Here to discuss this issue is our reporter Ben Arnold.

Ben: Hello. Yes, the government thinks there has been a decrease in national pride, particularly amongst young people. So they have come up with proposals to tackle this issue.

Presenter: What ideas have they come up with?

Ben: Well, they think that schoolchildren should pledge their commitment to queen and country. And they think that children who are about to leave school, should have a citizenship ceremony. This would mark their transformation from a student into an active citizen.

Presenter: OK. So that's their idea for children. But what about the rest of us?

Ben: Well, they're also planning to update the national anthem, introduce a new public holiday as a 'national day', and inform us all of the rights and responsibilities of being a British citizen. On top of this, they're thinking of re-introducing Britain's very old treason laws. So, for example, sleeping with the wife

of the heir to the throne would be punishable by life in prison.

Presenter: I see. And what is the government hoping to achieve by these measures?

Ben: Well, they want to instil a greater sense of community and national pride. And they want young school leavers to be aware of what is expected of them as British citizens.

Presenter: And does everyone agree with these proposals?

Ben: No, many people are against the idea. They think that these measures are not going to make people more proud of their country. They also say that it is undemocratic, as it doesn't give us the freedom to make our own choices on the matter.

Presenter: I see. I'm also curious as to what will happen if school children refuse to take part in the citizenship ceremony?

Ben: Well, this is another important question. If children refused to take part, would they be made to feel less loyal and less patriotic than other people? Then there is also the question of pledging commitment to the Queen – there are a significant number of people who are anti-monarchist, and believe that the UK shouldn't even have a king or a queen.

Presenter: I see. A very interesting topic with lots of points to discuss. Thanks, Ben.

MARCH



Come and celebrate March with us in our series on anniversaries.

By Mark Pierro.



March 1st 2007

171 Swiss soldiers "accidentally" invade

Liechtenstein (that's their explanation, anyway). There is nothing more to add to this.



March 2nd 1836

The Texas Revolution starts. This is a

declaration of independence of the Republic of Texas from Mexico that leads to independence and lots of Hollywood films about the war starring actors such as John Wayne.



March 4th 1882

Britain's first electric trams run in East London.



March 7th 1827

Brazilian marines sail up the Rio Negro (Argentina)

and attack the temporary naval base of Carmen de Patagones (in Argentina), but they are defeated by the local citizens. But at least they didn't invade it "accidentally"!



March 8th 1911

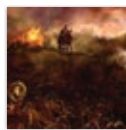
International Women's Day is celebrated for the first time, but not by many men.



March 9th 1916

Pancho Villa leads 1,500 Mexican raiders in an

attack against Columbus, New Mexico, killing 17 people.



March 10th 241 BC

The First Punic War. This consists of the Battle of the Aegates

Islands in which the Romans sink the Carthaginian fleet, thus ending the First Punic War.



March 12th 1930

Mahatma Gandhi leads a 200-mile march (known as the Dandi March) to the sea

to protest against the British monopoly on salt.



March 14th 1883

Karl Marx, German political theorist and inventor of Marxism, dies (born 1818).



March 15th 44 BC

Julius Caesar, Dictator of the Roman Republic,

is stabbed to death by Marcus Junius Brutus, Gaius Cassius Longinus, Decimus Junius Brutus and several other Roman senators with equally long names ending in "us" on a date that is known as the Ides of March.



March 17th 1845

The rubber band is patented to the delight of

thousands of schoolchildren who proceed to fire them at unsuspecting teachers.



March 18th 1962

The Evian Accords puts an end to the Algerian War of Independence, which began in 1954. France leaves

her colony.



March 19th 1972

India and Bangladesh sign a friendship treaty. Oh, that's nice.



March 20th 1916

Albert Einstein publishes his general theory of relativity.



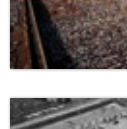
March 21st 1935

Shah Reza Pahlavi formally asks the international community to call Persia by its native name, Iran, which means "Land of the Aryans".



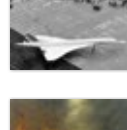
March 23rd 1956

Pakistan becomes the first Islamic republic in the world.



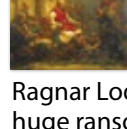
March 27th 1970

Concorde makes its first supersonic flight.



March 28th 845

Paris is sacked by Viking raiders led by the brutal chief Ragnar Lodbrok. He collects a huge ransom in exchange for leaving. Paid for leaving! Now that's clever.



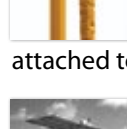
March 30th 1858

Hymen Lipman patents a pencil with an eraser attached to the end of it.



March 31st 1903

Richard Pearse makes the world's first powered flight.



March 31st 1903

Richard Pearse makes the world's first powered flight.

After flying a few hundred metres, he crashes into a hedge. 🌿

Events for March 2015

March 15th National Day (Hungary)

March 17th

Saint Patrick's Day – Ireland's national day.



March 20th

2016 Australian Grand Prix



March 22nd

World Day for Water.



GLOSSARY

a fleet *n*

a group of ships that is designed to do something, such as fighting

to patent *vb*

to register a new product as your invention

to the delight of *exp*

to the happiness of

unsuspecting *adj*

an "unsuspecting" person doesn't understand what is happening around him/her

an eraser *n*

an object used to remove writing/ marks made by pencil

a hedge *n*

a long line of bushes (small trees), often used to separate gardens

Airport Move

Answers on page 43

Pre-listening: Think about it!

How many airports are there in your city? Does it need more? Why? Where are the airports in your area? Outside the city? Near the city? In built-up areas? What are the pros and cons associated with each position? Have there ever been protests in your community about airports? What were the main complaints? What other problems do people from your area complain about? (road works / construction / late-night bars / prisons / schools, etc)

Listening I

You are going to listen to a conversation about a London airport. Answer the questions:

1. What's the dispute over?
2. What was the final decision?

Listening II

Listen again and make notes on what they say about the following:

1. Noise:
2. Pollution:
3. Villages:
4. Homes:
5. Jobs:

Vocabulary focus

Look! Here are some useful debate words/expressions. What's the missing word?

1. There's debate about _____ to add a third runway.
2. What are the views of people opposed _____ the idea?
3. Some people would _____ that it would result in too many job losses.



Audio script -

A planning charity says that Heathrow airport should be 'moved' to another location.

Presenter: Hello. Today we're looking at the controversy surrounding Heathrow airport. Our reporter Alexa is here to tell us all about it. Hello, Alexa.

Alexa: Hello. As you know, Heathrow, in the west of London, has just opened Terminal 5. But now there's a debate about whether to add a third runway to the airport.

Presenter: And why's that a problem?

Alexa: Well, a planning organisation has brought a further issue to the debate. They say that Heathrow airport is in the wrong location altogether. They think that the airport should be moved to the other side of London – in the east.

Presenter: I see. Why's this?

Alexa: Well, it's in an urban area in the west of London. Planes take off and land directly over the city. So, there is a lot of pollution and noise disturbance. And with a third runway, many people think that these problems will only get worse.

Presenter: So what exactly are the advantages of building an

Alexa: Well, the noise and pollution over the city would decrease. And the villages around Heathrow would stop being displaced. Also, 30,000 new homes could be built on the land where the airport is now.

Presenter: OK, sounds sensible. What are the views of people opposed to the idea?

Alexa: Well, some people argue that it would result in too many job losses. There are 70,000 jobs at Heathrow, and a further 100,000 jobs depend on the airport. They also think that moving it would be too much hassle for passengers. And they believe a third runway can be added to Heathrow without exceeding environmental limits.

Presenter: I see. But, does the planning charity still think the airport should be moved?

Alexa: Yes. They say that the overall number of jobs will not decrease if the airport is moved. And they say that Heathrow is geographically in the wrong place. Therefore, the airport will inevitably be moved at some point in the future, even if it isn't moved now.

Presenter: Very interesting. Thanks for that, Alexa.

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FACE TO FACE



vs

Michel Platini

Zinedine Zidane

Two of the greatest footballers in history were Frenchmen: Michel Platini and Zinedine Zidane. They both played for **world class** clubs and were winners of international championships for their country. But who was the greatest?

Michel Platini

Michel Platini was born in 1955, the son of Italian immigrants. Platini played from 1972 until 1988 and was the national manager from 1990 until he stepped down in 1992 after an **uninspiring** performance in the European championships. As a player he competed in three World Cups and led France to victory in Euro '84. He also had a successful club career, playing for Juventus. He was known as a fantastic **dribbler** of the ball and scored 224 goals for his clubs, which also included AS Nancy and Saint Étienne. He earned 72 **caps** for France and scored 41 goals. Throughout his career he was named European Footballer of the Year three times and World Player of the year twice. He was also **Serie A's** top goal scorer three times. At the moment he is the president of UEFA.

Zinedine Zidane

Zinedine Zidane was born in 1972 in Marseille, the son of Algerian immigrants. He had a **tough upbringing** on the streets of the city and is known as a **hard case**. He had a fantastic career playing for AS Cannes, Bordeaux and Juventus. However, his career is better known for his time at Real Madrid. Real weren't very successful at this time but the style of play was **outstanding**. During his international career he was a World Cup winner, helping France to success in 1998 when the country hosted the tournament. The French then won Euro 2000. Zidane's last game was the World Cup Final in 2006 which was memorable - not as much for the football as for Zidane's **sending off**. Zidane **head-butted** Italian

defender Marco Materazzi after the Italian made comments about Zidane's family. France eventually lost the game 5-3 on penalties after the game finished 1-1.

The verdict:

Michel Platini was a player who inspired millions of people to take an interest in football, probably including Zidane. He is known as a great goal-scorer and in his position as UEFA president is an excellent ambassador for sports. *Zizou* Zidane was known as a **midfield general** and very influential in **setting up** goals for strikers to finish off. He was also a European and World Player of the Year and surpassed Platini by winning the World Cup. And therefore our results are as follows: Michel Platini = 8/10; Zinedine Zidane = 9/10. 🌟



GLOSSARY

- world class** *adj*
one of the best in the world
- uninspiring** *adj*
not very good
- a dribbler** *n*
someone with great ball control, who can pass opponents whilst running with the ball
- a cap** *n*
an appearance with a select team, in this case, the national team
- Serie A** *n*
the Italian football league
- tough** *adj*
difficult; hard; violent
- an upbringing** *n*
a childhood
- a hard case** *n*
a person who is very strong physically and mentally
- outstanding** *adj*
excellent; of a high quality
- a sending off** *n*
an order to leave the pitch/game because of a serious foul
- to head-butt** *vb*
to hit with your head
- a midfield general** *n*
a player who plays in the middle of the pitch and who dominates and controls this position
- to set up** *phr vb*
to create an opportunity for a goal

DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC: STOPPING



Here are some more useful and interesting expressions for you to learn. This month we are looking at some expressions to describe the act of stopping.

GLOSSARY

to make up your mind *exp*
to decide on something

a bud *n*

a small pointed lump that appears on a tree or plant and that develops into a leaf or flower

a track *n*

the metal lines that a train travels on



Chop and change

To change a lot.
"I wish he'd **make up his mind** about what he wants to do – he's always chopping and changing."



Nip something in the bud

To stop something before it develops or grows.
"Her negative attitude was nipped in the **bud**."



Hang up your boots

To stop doing something you have been doing for many years.
"He loves football, but he's old now and he's decided it's time to hang up his boots."



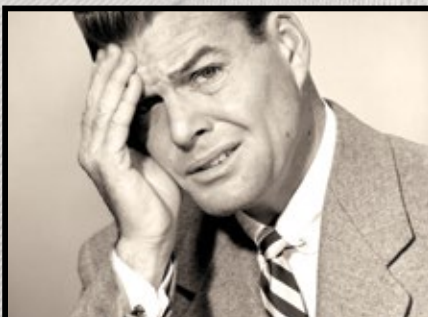
Back to square one

To go back to the starting point.
"The client rejected all of our work. So, it's a question of going back to square one."



Pull the plug

To stop doing something.
"The company will have to pull the plug on excessive expense accounts."



Come to a full stop

To end, especially because of a problem or difficulty.
"After a series of financial problems, his career as a businessman came to a full stop."



Stop someone (dead) in their tracks

To stop someone; to do something that stops someone from continuing.
"A loud scream stopped me dead in my **tracks**."

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VOCABULARY

DIY

Learn some more useful words and expressions to talk about DIY: Do It Yourself - jobs that you do at home: painting, fixing a toilet, building something...



Spanner – a tool for turning nuts/bolts, etc. “Wrench” or “monkey wrench” in US English.



Hammer – a tool for hitting a nail into the wall.



Screwdriver – a tool for turning a screw.



Electric drill – an electrical tool for making holes in objects.



Soldering iron – a tool that is used to join two objects with hot metal.



Nail – a small, sharp piece of metal that you hit with a hammer; usually to join pieces of wood.



Screw – a small, sharp piece of metal with round lines on it; you turn it with a screwdriver.



Saw – a thin, flat piece of metal with sharp teeth and a handle; used

for cutting wood.



Spirit level – a tool for determining if something is “level” or flat; it has a small tube with a bubble inside.



Nut – a small piece of metal (usually square or hexagonal). It goes onto a bolt.



Bolt – a small round piece of metal that goes into a hole or a nut.



Clamp – a tool for holding objects together with lots of pressure.



Chainsaw – a powerful, electrical “saw” with a chain that spins and cuts through wood.



Measuring tape – a long piece of plastic, metal, or cloth marked with centimetres, metres, etc.



Allen key – an L-shaped metal bar with hexagonal ends for turning special “Allen” screws. ✨

TYPICAL DIALOGUES

DIY

In this conversation, Nigel is talking to Shirley. Nigel has just made a new bookshelf.



- Nigel:** So, what do you think?
Shirley: What do I think of what?
Nigel: The new **bookshelf**.
Shirley: Oh, right. Is it finished?
Nigel: Finished? Of course it's finished.
Shirley: It doesn't look very safe.
Nigel: It will be, just as soon as I put some books on it.
Shirley: And it isn't really straight.
Nigel: Yes, it is.
Shirley: Look, if you put this spirit level on it...
Nigel: Don't! Don't touch it!
Shirley: Why?
Nigel: The glue hasn't set.
Shirley: Glue? But you can't build **shelves** with glue.
Nigel: Why?
Shirley: Well, you have to use screws.
Nigel: Screws?
Shirley: Well, what's holding it together?
Nigel: Nails.
Shirley: Nails?
Nigel: Yes, I just banged a few into the wall with my hammer.
Shirley: Oh, dear. Good luck! (*She starts to leave.*)
Nigel: Where are you going?
Shirley: I'm going out.
Nigel: Look, I'm going to put the first book on it. Don't you want to see what happens? (*He puts a book onto it. Nothing happens.*) You see, it's perfect. It hasn't fallen down.
Shirley: Very good. Well done. (*She leaves.*)
Nigel: No one ever believes in me. ✨

GLOSSARY

a **bookshelf** *n*

a piece of furniture for putting books on

a **shelf** *n*

a piece of wood, metal, etc for putting products in a shop on or things on at home

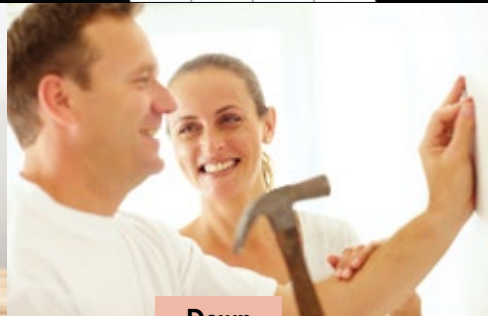
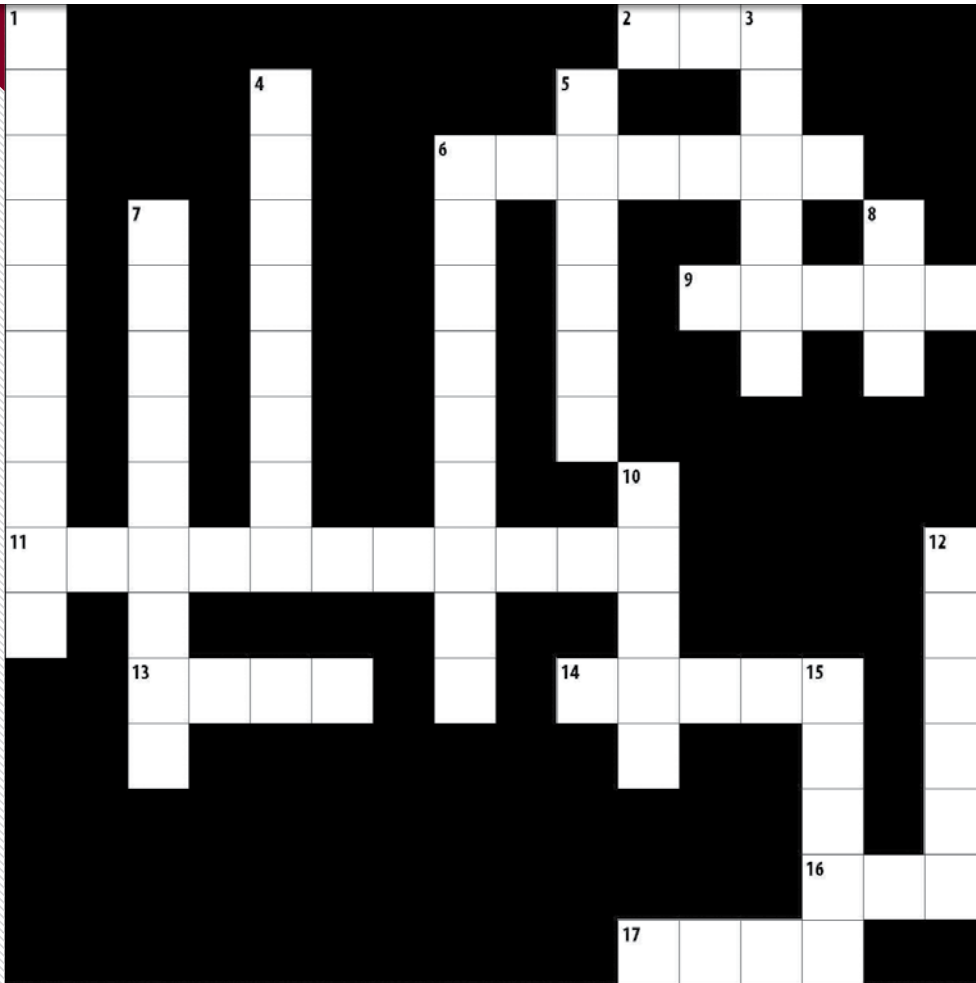
DIY

See if you can do this crossword on "DIY" words.



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Answers on page 43



Across

- 2. A thin, flat piece of metal with sharp teeth and a handle. Used for cutting wood. A s_____.
- 6. A tool for turning nuts / bolts, etc. a sp_____.
- 9. A small, sharp piece of metal with round lines on it. You turn it with a screwdriver. A sc_____.
- 11. A tool for turning a screw. A screwd_____.
- 13. A small, sharp, thin piece of metal that you hit with a hammer. A n_____.
- 14. A tool for holding objects together with lots of pressure. A cl_____.
- 16. A small piece of metal (usually square-shaped or hexagonal). It goes into a bolt. A n_____.
- 17. A small, round piece of metal that goes into a hole or a nut. A _____.



Down

- 1. An object used for painting. A paintb_____.
- 3. An American English word for a spanner. A wr_____.
- 5. A tool for hitting nails into a wall or piece of wood. A ha_____.
- 6. An electrical tool for joining two objects with hot metal. A sold_____ iron.
- 7. A long piece of metal or plastic with centimetres / metres, etc marked on it. A mea_____ tape.
- 8. An L-shaped metal bar for turning special screws. An Allen k_____.
- 10. An electrical tool for making holes in walls, etc. A d_____.
- 12. A tool for determining if something is level or flat. It has a small tube with a bubble inside it. A spi_____ level.
- 15. A substance used for painting walls. Pa_____.



PRISON BREAK

Award-winning series Prison Break was broadcast for four seasons from 2005 to 2009. It was a huge success, but at one point the producers of the show were **sued** by two men who claimed to be the inspiration behind the series.

The series revolves around two brothers. In series one, Lincoln Burrows (Dominic Pucell) is **framed** for killing the Vice President's brother. He's thrown in prison and put **on death row**. Younger brother Michael Scofield (Wentworth Miller) rescues Lincoln by getting himself in prison to help Lincoln escape. Other inmates get involved in the plan. Season one ends with eight inmates escaping and **going on the lam**.

Season two shows the fugitives and their **flight** cross country, with the government **hot on their trail**. Trouble follows in season three when the brothers and those following them are locked up in a Panama prison. Scofield again manages a prison break. Stars Dominic Purcell (Burrows) and Wentworth Miller (Scofield) were cast at the last minute. Miller was cast a week before filming, and Purcell only three days before they began. Purcell surprised directors when he arrived on set with a shaved head, which made him and Miller look more like brothers.



The show hasn't been without controversy. Two brothers, Robert and Donald Hughes, claim the show is based on their own real escape from prison. Their story began in 1965 when 16-year-old Robert Hughes was sent to a juvenile prison facility on false charges. At the time, his mother was mentally ill, and in a paranoid delusion she told police that Robert **threatened** her with an **ice pick**. She eventually admitted the story wasn't true, but Robert was sentenced to stay behind bars until he was 21. Older brother Donald helped Robert escape and they were on the run for over four years. "Life was good and then all of a sudden, we're on the run all over the United States," said Donald. The government

exonerated both men several years later. They claim *Prison Break* is their story. And they've found more than 30 places, names or events that are **strikingly similar** to those in their original **screenplay**. Robert and Donald's agent even presented the **manuscript** to Fox Television years before the show was ever released. It was rejected at the time. Robert and Donald sued Fox Television for copyright infringement. However, the judge must have been a fan of the TV show, because the former fugitives lost their case. ☆

FAMOUS ESCAPES

There are many stories of impossible prison breaks in history. Here are three of them.

The Mountjoy Prison helicopter escape

The Mountjoy Prison Helicopter escape of 1973 is an incredible story. On Halloween, three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) prisoners escaped from the Dublin prison by helicopter. An American man hijacked a helicopter from Dublin Airport, flew it to the prison's **exercise yard**, and took off with the inmates. All were eventually recaptured.

Alcatraz

Alcatraz was "home to the most violent criminals in the United States." It was a military prison opened in the 1930s on Alcatraz island in the San Francisco Bay. It was considered **escape-proof**: too far to swim to shore, and heavily protected with electric fences. Alcatraz even had microphones hidden around the prison, so the smallest sound could be heard. The rules were strict, and inmates who **stepped out of line** were severely punished. There was a total silence rule, which meant that prisoners were never allowed to speak. That rule was eventually changed after several inmates went insane. Using anything they could, including nail clippers and spoons, three men managed the impossible on 11th June 1962. Frank Morris and Brothers Clarence and John Anglin **dug their way out of** Alcatraz. They dug through the concrete and escaped through the ventilation



system. It took six months. They covered their tunnels with a paste made out of wet newspaper. After their escape from the prison, they made a raft to cross the bay. They were never found, and many people believed they **drowned** or were attacked by sharks.

The Great Escape

The Great Escape is the story of 76 men who tunnelled their way out of a German prisoner of war camp, Stalag Luft III in 1944. For over a year, prisoners dug tunnels under the complex, using milk **tins** and other materials stolen from the camp. The tunnels were sophisticated and even had an air pump. They needed the air for oxygen and so they could burn candles. They finally escaped in March 1944, but 73 of them were caught by guards. Hitler ordered over half of them executed. Several of the remaining men were sent to a concentration camp, where they successfully escaped. Memorials to "the Fifty" still stand at the site of Stalag Luft III, which is now in Poland. ✨



GLOSSARY

- to sue** *vb*
to start a legal process against someone in order to receive compensation
- to frame** *vb*
if you are "framed", you are falsely accused of a crime
- on death row** *exp*
waiting to be executed
- to go on the lam** *exp/inform*
to try to hide from the police
- a flight** *n*
an escape
- to be hot on someone's trail** *exp*
to be chasing someone and about to catch them
- to threaten** *vb*
to promise to do something bad to someone
- an ice pick** *n*
a tool used to cut ice. It has a wooden handle and a sharp bit at the end
- to exonerate** *vb*
to say officially that someone isn't responsible for a crime
- strikingly similar** *n*
very, very similar – almost the same
- a screenplay** *n*
the text for a film, including instructions for the cameras/directors, etc
- a manuscript** *n*
a first version of a book/play/film, etc
- an exercise yard** *n*
a place (often outside) where prisoners can do exercise
- escape-proof** *adj*
that is impossible to escape from
- to step out of line** *exp*
to do something that is against the rules
- to dig your way out of a place** *exp*
to escape by making a hole in the ground/wall, etc
- to drown** *vb*
to die in water
- a tin** *n*
a metal container for food

Quirky News

Unusual news stories from around the world.

Religious Dog

A praying dog has been found in a Zen Buddhist **temple** in Japan. Conan the Chihuahua joins in the prayers by copying his master, Joei Yoshikuni. The remarkable dog prays in front of the temple's **altar** as he sits on his **hind legs** and joins his front **paws** together. The little one and a half year

old is now attracting tourists to the Shuri Kannondo temple in Naha. Conan prays twice a day before his meals and now Joei is trying to teach him to meditate, sort of. "Basically, I am just trying to get him to sit still while I meditate", the **monk** said. This should make the **debate livelier** about whether animals also have **souls**. ☘

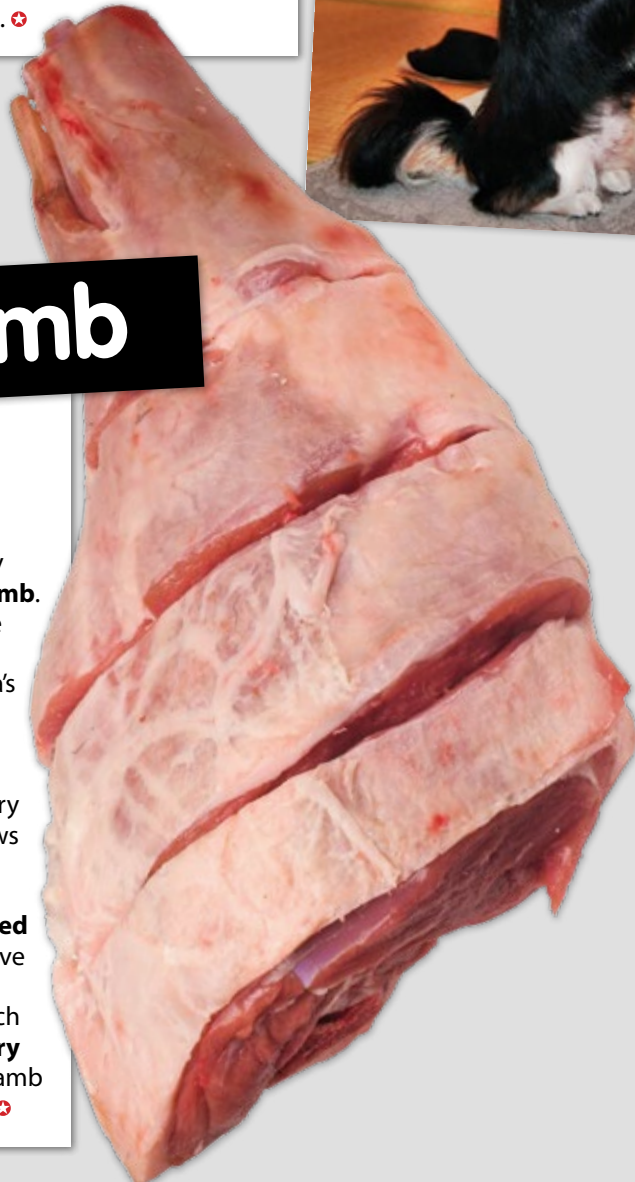


Leg of Lamb

Angry supporters of Irish League football team Ballymena United were recently involved in **crowd** trouble. They were so **incensed** by one **referee's** decisions in a match that they threw a chair, a bottle and... a leg of **lamb**. The referee and his assistants had to be **escorted** from the **pitch** by the police.

Trouble started after Ballymena's 2 all **draw** against Lisburn Distillery. United fans were angered by the referee's decision not to send Distillery **goalkeeper** Phillip Matthews off. He had sent two United players off and the fans

claimed this was unfair. They also **alleged** that Distillery players had made offensive **gestures** at them. The referee had to wait 15 minutes until he got off the pitch and now the IFA is planning **disciplinary action**. Just who would bring a leg of lamb to a football match remains a mystery. ☘



GLOSSARY

- a temple** *n*
a place of worship for certain religions such as Buddhism
- an altar** *n*
a ceremonial table in a church
- a hind leg** *n*
a back leg
- a paw** *n*
a dog's foot
- a monk** *n*
a man who dedicates his life to a religion. Christian monks live in monasteries
- a lively debate** *n*
a discussion with many different opinions
- a soul** *n*
a person's spirit
- a crowd** *n*
a large group of people
- incensed** *adj*
very angry
- a referee** *n*
the person who controls and regulates a sporting event
- a lamb** *n*
a baby sheep
- to escort** *vb*
to accompany
- a pitch** *n*
a place where a football game is played
- a draw** *n*
an equal score: 1-1, 2-2, etc
- a goalkeeper** *n*
the footballer who protects the goal and tries to stop the ball going into the net
- to allege** *vb*
to claim that something is true
- a gesture** *n*
a signal made with the hand
- disciplinary action** *vb*
punishment as an example to others



© TRACK 21



© TRACK 22

British bar chat

Deadlines

This month, Tori and Ann are talking about **deadlines**.

- Helen:** Is that your mobile phone ringing?
Grant: I'm sorry. No, yeah. I'll just erm ... I'll just turn it off.
Helen: Well, why are you going to turn it off?
Grant: Well because we're talking now. So I can always **take** that later, it's just a friend.
Helen: Yeah, but it might be an important call.
Grant: No, it's just a friend ringing.
Helen: Hey, but look, my phone is **going** as well. I can feel the vibration in my pocket and I might have to take that call.
Grant: Well, you can take it if you like.
Helen: But will you feel I am rude if I do take the call?
Grant: Well, if you don't take it now, they're going to **hang up**.
Helen: That's true, that's true. Do you often use mobile phones?
Grant: All the time. Like everybody.
Helen: But for example, this new legislation they're talking about, about using a phone on the plane. What do you think about that?
Grant: Oh. It's just... it's nice to feel that there's somewhere that a phone is not ringing. You're on a plane. Normally you want to rest, maybe you want to work and one thing you'd like to be away from is phones ringing all the time.
Helen: No, I know, I know. I mean the one place you can be away from phones, at the moment, is on a plane, isn't it?
Grant: Yeah.
Helen: I think maybe the quiet carriage in a train.
Grant: Yeah.
Helen: But apart from that.
Grant: There's very few places to escape that. Oh, actually, I think I do need to take this call.
Helen: OK, then. ☘



GLOSSARY
to take (a call) *exp*
 to answer a phone call
going *exp*
 ringing
to hang up *phrvb*
 to terminate the communication by phone; to press the button that stops the conversation

US bar chat

Scary Movies

This month, Jenna and Melissa are talking about a frightening film.

- Monica:** You'll never guess what I heard on the news last night.
Nina: What did you hear?
Monica: Ah, you know Britney Spears' mom. She's going to be writing a book on how to **raise children**.
Nina: Are you serious? You know that family is always in the news. [I know.] I'd like to see something else.
Monica: Well you know Britney always shaves her head, or gets in the psychiatric unit or... and now her sister's pregnant.
Nina: I know. Why do we **delight in** these kinds of things? I just... It's sad really.
Monica: Well, tell me. When you get home from work, from a long day at work, do you want to sit down on the couch, turn on CNN and see war in Iraq, **economic recession**, or **drive-by shooting**?
Nina: You're right. But, like, the war in Iraq and economic problems that's actually important. You know, that's stuff we need to know. We don't need to know about Britney Spears.
Monica: Or about the New York governor, who got, erm...
Nina: The sex scandal. [Yeah.] I heard about that. [That one.] See that's what I mean. I heard about that too.
Monica: I don't know. I just think that sometimes when you get home at night. It's just too much to... to... It's just too depressing. Real life **stinks**.
Nina: You're right. I mean when you do get home you don't want to go to sleep with the image of a serial killer in your head. It's true.
Monica: Jeff... **Jeffrey Dahmer** would not be my last thought before sleeping.
Nina: No, I hope not! ☘



GLOSSARY
to raise children *exp*
 to educate and look after children until they are adults
to delight in something *exp*
 to find enjoyment/pleasure in something
an economic recession *n*
 a period of slower economic activity
a drive-by shooting *n*
 a killing that takes place when someone shoots a gun from a car
to stink *vb inform*
 to be really bad
Jeffrey Dahmer *n*
 a famous serial killer from the US



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

It is illegal to own a **stink bomb**. (Ohio)

You may not open a soda bottle without the supervision of a licensed engineer. (Oklahoma)



Elephants are not to be taken into the downtown area. (Oklahoma)

Mules may not drink out of **bird baths**. (Oklahoma)

It is illegal to buy or sell marijuana, but it is legal to smoke it on your own property. (Oregon)



Canned corn is not to be used as **bait** for fishing. (Oregon)

Drivers must **yield** to pedestrians who are standing on the sidewalk. (Oregon)

One may not **test their physical endurance** while driving a car on a highway. (Oregon)

Babies may not be carried on the **running boards** of a car. (Oregon)



Drivers may not **pump** their own **gas**. (Oregon)



A door on a car may not be left open longer than is necessary. (Oregon)



Juggling is strictly prohibited without a license. (Oregon)



One may not **box** with a kangaroo. (Oregon)

Riders of **sleds** may not attach themselves to passing cars. (Oregon)



It's against the law for



a wedding ceremony to be performed at a **skating rink**. (Oregon)



People may not **whistle** underwater. (Oregon)



You cannot wear roller skates in

restrooms. (Oregon)

Women may not **wrestle** in Salem. (Oregon)



GLOSSARY

a stink bomb *n*
a small glass container with a liquid in it that smells very bad. It is used for creating a bad smell as a joke

a bird bath *n*
an object in the garden in which you put water for birds

bait *n*
food used to attract animals so you can catch/kill them

to yield *vb*
to give way to; to allow to pass

to test your physical endurance *n*
to do something to see how strong you are

a running board *n*
a piece of wood/metal at the side of the car for putting your foot on

to pump gas *exp*
to put gasoline into your car

to juggle *vb*
to throw balls (usually three) in the air as part of a game

to box *vb*
to fight by using your fists (your closed hands)

a sled *n*
a form of transport for travelling over snow. It is sometimes pulled by dogs

a skating rink *n*
an area of ice where you can go ice skating

to whistle *vb*
to create a sound by blowing air out of your mouth

a restroom *n*
a toilet or bathroom

to wrestle *vb*
"wrestling" is a sport that involves fighting. To "wrestle" is to fight

Fresh language

English words in Japanese.

“Sarada,” “marason” and “sekushii.” Do you recognise these words?

Probably not, but they are English words that are common in Japanese. Borrowing foreign words is common around the world. In English we use the French “bon apétit” to tell someone to enjoy their meal,

especially to young people. Incidentally, “sarada” is salad, “marason” is “marathon”, and “sekushii” is “sexy”. Other words include “minisuka” (miniskirt) and “sekoha” (second-hand).

Janglish words are foreign words that have no Japanese equivalent. Many of these words



and we say “ciao” to say goodbye. And the Japanese use a lot of English words. Language expert T. Kaori Kitao says, “In writings on fashion, cooking, sports, arts, and more recently, of course, the computer, English words sometimes **overtake** the text.”

So, how did the words get there? Some English words made it into Japanese during the American occupation of Japan after World War II. Later, global American culture had a big impact. Kitao puts English words in the Japanese language into two main categories: Japanglish and Janglish. Japanglish words like “fuesshu” (fresh) and “kyuuto” (cute) are **trendy** and sound cooler than the native Japanese versions,

have changed and now become Japanese words. For example, “Sandoicchi” is “sandwich” and “beruto” is “belt”. Interestingly, some Janglish words have changed from the original meaning. For example, a “manshon” (mansion) refers to a **multilevel** building, not a big, luxurious house.

But it isn't all one-way traffic. English has borrowed Japanese words too. Maybe you like to eat “sushi” or do a bit of “karate”, and, of course, everyone loves to sing some “karaoke” every now and then, right? ❖

GLOSSARY

to **overtake** *vb*
to dominate
cute *adj*
nice and attractive
trendy *adj*
fashionable
multilevel *adj*
with many floors/levels

ANSWERS

The Rickshaw Run page 6

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

Cinema food! page 7

Pre-listening

1. Popcorn
2. Sweets
3. Ice-cream
4. Crisps
5. Hot dog
6. Soft drinks

Listening I

The man was thrown out of the cinema because he took his own food in with him.

Listening II

1. Postman
2. Plastic bag
3. Sweets
4. 3.50 euros

Wordsearch page 14



Trivia Matching page 16

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

Make vs Do page 24

1. band; 2. her; 3. dinner; 4. buy;
5. terrible; 6. cruise; 7. mind; 8. more;
9. stop; 10. day; 11. work; 12. good;
13. program; 14. nice; 15. lamp;
16. test; 17. years; 18. cleaning;
19. morning; 20. liquid; 21. clothes;
22. bathroom; 23. tennis; 24. flat;
25. noise

Crazy lawsuits! page 28

Listening I

He is suing the department store because he slipped on a grape on the department stores premises.

Listening II

1. A 55 year old accountant is suing the store, M&S
2. The man in question slipped on a grape
3. The incident happened in a store in North London in June 2004
4. He injured his right leg in the fall.
5. He's claiming for general damages and loss of earnings.

Vocabulary focus

1d 2a 3c 4e 5b

Proud UK citizens page 30

Pre-listening

1. nation; 2. nationalism; 3. national;
4. nationalist

Listening I

1. That school children pledge their commitment to queen and country.
2. Citizenship ceremony
3. Update national anthem
4. New public holiday – national day
5. Inform us of all our rights of being a British citizen
6. Introducing old treason laws.

Listening II Part 1

1. A citizenship ceremony would mark the transformation from student to an active citizen.
2. The government wants school leavers to have a greater sense of national pride and community/ know what is expected of them as a British citizen.
3. One complaint from the general public is that this doesn't allow freedom of choice.
4. There are a significant number of people who are anti-monarchist.

Airport Move page 32

Listening I

1. The dispute was over the new location of Heathrow.
2. The airport will be moved one day but we aren't told when.

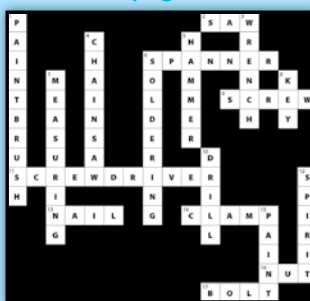
Listening II

1. Noise disturbance in the city.
2. Pollution caused in the city because of location.
3. Villages would stop being displaced.
4. New homes would be built where the airport is now located
5. New location could result in job losses.

Vocabulary focus

1. There's debate about whether to add a third runway.
2. What are the views of people opposed to the idea?
3. Some people would argue that it would result in too many job losses.

Crossword page 37



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DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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

 Situation	 Formal	 Relaxed	 Informal
A friend is making a lot of noise.	She is creating a high level of noise pollution.	She is making a lot of noise.	She's making a real racket.
Someone is annoying you. You tell him to stop.	Stop disturbing me.	Stop annoying me.	Stop razzing me.
A friend is very funny.	He is of an amusing nature.	He's really funny.	He's a riot.
Someone tricked you into paying for something. You tell a friend.	I was deceived into parting with a sum of money.	I was tricked into buying it.	I got ripped off.
You bought a DVD player, but it broke the following day.	It was a fraudulent sale.	It was a fraud.	It was a rip off.
Mike is a teacher. You think his classes are excellent.	Mike's pedagogical seminars are of a high quality.	Mike's classes are great.	Mike's classes are rocking.

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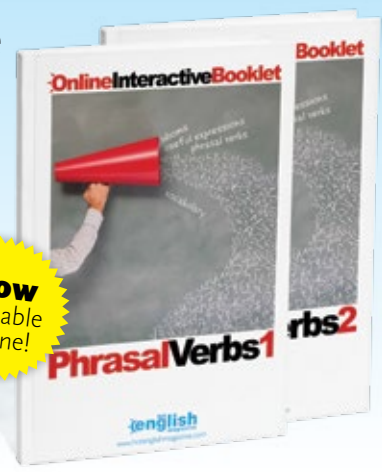
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HOME IDIOMS

This is a new part on a series of "home" idioms.



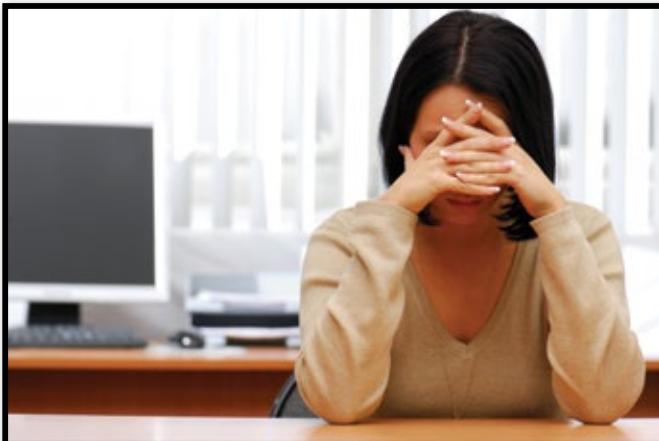
Home stretch

THE LAST PART OF A LONG OR DIFFICULT ACTIVITY.
 "We've been working on this project for two years now, but we're in the home stretch."



Home is where the heart is

YOUR TRUE HOME IS WITH THE PEOPLE YOU LOVE THE MOST.
 "I don't mind moving house, as long as I have my family with me. As they say, home is where the heart is."



Come home to somebody

IF SOMETHING "COMES HOME TO YOU", YOU UNDERSTAND IT CLEARLY.
 "It suddenly came home to me that I'd made the most terrible mistake."



Hit home

IF SOMETHING THAT SOMEONE SAYS "HITS HOME", IT HAS A STRONG EFFECT ON YOU BECAUSE IT FORCES YOU TO UNDERSTAND SOMETHING.
 "We could see that our comments were finally starting to hit home and they were making the necessary changes."



Be close to home

IF COMMENTS ARE "CLOSE TO HOME", THEY AFFECT YOU IN A PERSONAL WAY AND THEY CAN UPSET YOU OR MAKE YOU ANGRY BECAUSE THEY'RE VERY PERSONAL TO YOU.
 "Those comments about making personal calls at work were a little too close to home for me – I think he was trying to undermine my confidence before the meeting."



Charity begins/starts at home

SOMETHING YOU SAY THAT MEANS THAT YOU SHOULD TRY TO HELP YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS BEFORE YOU DO ANYTHING ELSE.
 "You should stay at home and look after your mother before going to work abroad. Charity starts at home, you know."

THE CHAP OLYMPICS

The **Chap** Olympiad is an annual, summer competition that's designed to demonstrate England's complete sporting incompetence (as the organisers say on their website). But what does it involve?



GLOSSARY

- a chap** *n*
a word used to refer to an English gentleman
- a poll** *n*
a study; a questionnaire
- bizarre** *adj*
very strange
- a trouser press** *n*
an electrical appliance for ironing trousers
- a cad** *n*
a badly behaved upper-class man. A posh villain
- a slap** *n*
a hit on the face with an open hand
- a handlebar moustache** *n*
a thick moustache turned up at the ends
- a bowler hat** *n*
a round, black hat worn by some British people
- a cravat** *n*
a short, thin scarf worn around the neck
- a pipe** *n*
a tube used for smoking tobacco
- fair play** *n*
playing honestly
- a buffoon** *n*
an idiot
- xenophobia** *n*
a fear/hatred of foreigners
- to poke fun at yourself** *exp*
to laugh at yourself
- a fair** *n*
an outside event with games, competitions, food, etc
- a village fête** *n*
a party in a village (usually outside) with food, games, competitions, etc.
- a shin** *n*
the bone in your leg between your knee and your foot

The Chap Olympiad has been voted as one of the top events of the summer in a **poll** by the *Sunday Times*. Some of the events include jumping into a sandpit while holding a gin and tonic, attempting to buy a **trouser press** from a shopkeeper who doesn't speak English, throwing a cucumber sandwich and trying to get it to land on a plate, a race in which the chaps wear a horse's head mask and carry a lady on their backs and "Bounders" - an event in which contestants confront a line of ladies and behave like total **cads** for two minutes. The winner is the chap who receives the loudest **slap**.

All competitors are dressed as typical English gentlemen. Some competitors even have **handlebar moustaches**, the ultimate sign of a "chap". The prizes include



bowler hats and **cravats**. And the Olympic **pipe** is lit instead of the usual Olympic torch, and **fair play** is demanded of each contestant.

The event is a chance to enjoy the absurd side of British culture, and for the Brits to **poke some fun at themselves**.

England has a long tradition of fun sports and events. And they've been taking place at **fairs** and **village fêtes** for centuries. Some of the fun games at these events include the sack race (jumping up and down in sacks), the egg and spoon race (running with an egg that's balanced on a spoon) and "shinkicking", in which two contestants kick each other's **shins** and try to force their opponent to the ground.



What fun! ☆

PHRASAL VERB THEMES: SLEEPING & WAKING

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

WAKE UP / GET UP

IF YOU WAKE UP, YOU STOP SLEEPING. IF YOU "GET UP", YOU GET OUT OF BED.



"I WOKE UP AT 07:00, AND GOT UP AT 07:15."

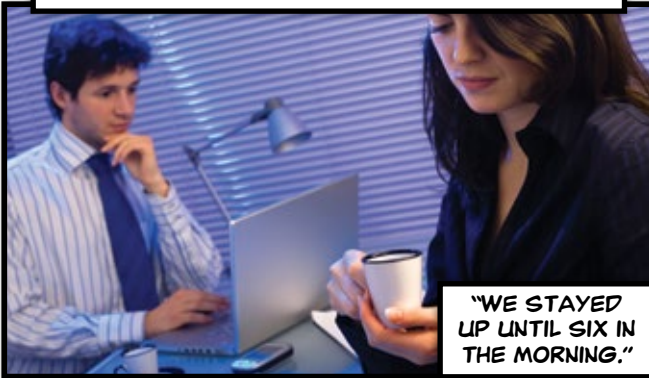
SLEEP IN

IF YOU "SLEEP IN", YOU SLEEP FOR LONGER THAN YOU NORMALLY DO IN THE MORNING.



"WE SLEPT UNTIL 11:30 ON SUNDAY MORNING. I LOVE SLEEPING IN."

STAY UP
NOT TO GO TO BED.



"WE STAYED UP UNTIL SIX IN THE MORNING."

WAIT UP

NOT TO GO TO BED BECAUSE YOU'RE WAITING FOR SOMEONE TO COME BACK.



"I WAITED UP UNTIL MY DAUGHTER GOT BACK FROM THE PARTY."

PUT SOMEONE UP
TO LET SOMEONE SLEEP AT YOUR HOUSE FOR THE NIGHT.



"WE PUT OUR COUSIN UP FOR TWO NIGHTS."

TURN IN
TO GO TO BED.



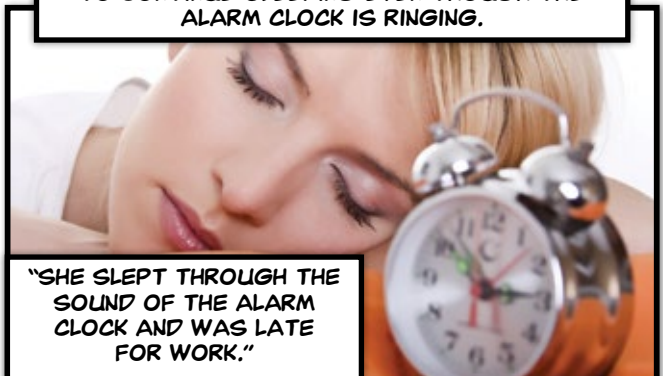
"I'M REALLY TIRED. I THINK I'M GOING TO TURN IN."

SLEEP OVER
TO SLEEP AT SOMEONE'S HOUSE FOR THE NIGHT - OFTEN AT A FRIEND'S HOUSE.



"JENNY AND CLAIRE ARE SLEEPING OVER AT SAM'S HOUSE TONIGHT."

SLEEP THROUGH (THE ALARM CLOCK)
TO CONTINUE SLEEPING EVEN THOUGH THE ALARM CLOCK IS RINGING.



"SHE SLEPT THROUGH THE SOUND OF THE ALARM CLOCK AND WAS LATE FOR WORK."

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IRISH VICTORY

Irish international football has, from time to time, had a high level. Northern Ireland had a successful spell in the 1950s, reaching the World Cup Quarter Finals. Then in the 1980s, they reached the World Cup Finals in 1982 and 1986. They famously defeated soccer giants Spain in the 1982 finals and their goalkeeper, Pat Jennings, is considered one of the greatest ever. The Republic of Ireland, on the

other hand, weren't as successful.

But all that changed in 1986 when former England player Jack Charlton was appointed manager. From then on, Big Jack's green and white army was on the march.



Jack Charlton

The Irish qualified for Euro '88 thanks to Scotland beating Bulgaria in the final qualifier. Ireland did well in the qualifiers but fell short of an automatic place in the finals. Charlton was known for very straightforward football, not stylish but effective. Now that they had qualified, they were drawn in the group stages against the USSR, Holland and **The Auld Enemy**, England. The English **media** didn't give Ireland much of a chance. They accused them of being a **second rate** "English" team due to the fact that many Irish players were born in England, and that England had rejected Jack Charlton as manager in 1977. England had a very strong side and were expected to **walk over** the Irish.

However, when the day came, things were very different. Thousands of Irish **turned up** for the game as it was the first time the Republic of Ireland had qualified for a major international tournament. There had been trouble with English **hooligans** before the game, so the German police were concentrated in the English end while the Irish moved freely. Early in the game, the English media was silenced by Irish striker Ray Houghton who, after six minutes, **scored** a header which flew over English keeper Peter Shilton's head. This put the Irish one goal ahead.



There were cries for **offside** but the referee allowed the goal and it was 1-0. The next 84 minutes saw England **batter** the Irish defence, but Celtic and Ireland **goalie** Pat Bonner **pulled off** some fantastic saves. The Irish had some great chances too, but when the **final whistle** blew it was still 1-0. The Irish players and fans **breathed a sigh of relief** and the party began. The fans stayed in the stadium for over an hour celebrating. The German fans **joined in** the festivities. There was no trouble with the English fans as they had already left. The partying continued into the night.



This game is seen by many Irish soccer supporters as the point when the Republic of Ireland proved itself as a serious **contender** in international football. After Euro '88, Ireland qualified for three World Cup Finals, reaching the quarter finals in Italia '90. Big Jack has been accredited with this success and the Englishman is now an **honorary Irishman**. The team qualified for the World Cup in 2002, and Euro 2012. They failed to get into the World Cup in 2014, but did make it to Euro 2016. A **return to form** is expected. ☆



GLOSSARY

- the Auld Enemy** *n*
"the Old Enemy". An Irish-Scottish name for England and the English
- the media** *n*
newspapers, news channels etc
- second-rate** *adj*
not as good as others; of a poor quality
- to walk over** *phr vb*
to defeat easily
- to turn up** *phr vb*
to arrive
- a hooligan** *n*
a violent fan
- a header** *n*
hitting a football with your head
- offside** *n*
a law in football that says you can't score if the ball is passed to you while you are between the last opposing player and the net
- to batter** *vb*
to attack repeatedly and forcefully
- the goalie** *n*
the goalkeeper
- to pull off** *phr vb*
to succeed at something difficult
- the final whistle** *n*
the sound produced by a whistle that means the game has finished
- to breath a sigh of relief** *vb-exp*
to feel happy after a difficult time or incident
- to join in** *phr vb*
to become a part of
- a contender** *n*
a competitor
- an honorary Irishman** *adj*
to be considered Irish because of a great service to the country
- a return to form** *n*
to become good again

Let's be



friends

(if we aren't already!)

Ikea's Danish Doormats

Stop naming your rubbish products after us, Danes tell Swedish retailer.

"It couldn't be anything but intentional for a gigantic, well-organised company like Ikea to have used Danish names for its **doormats**," a reader wrote in a letter to a Danish newspaper. These comments follow a scientific analysis of the Ikea **catalogue** conducted by the University of Copenhagen. Academics claim to have discovered a pattern whereby **high-end items** – chairs, beds, **home furnishings** – get named after Swedish, Finnish and Norwegian towns. But lesser products such as doormats and **toilet seats** are named after Danish towns. Danish academic Klaus Kjoller argues that Ikea's naming system "symbolically portrays Denmark as the doormat of neighbouring Sweden, a country with a larger



have not been the best of friends throughout history. Norway was once Danish until Sweden annexed it before granting it independence a century ago. And many Danes **smart at** the sign at Stockholm Airport welcoming visitors to the "Capital of Scandinavia". Copenhageners like to claim that title for themselves! ☺

economy and population". Many Danes believe that the researchers were absolutely right to **point out** what they perceived as Ikea insults. But officials at Ikea reject the criticism. Ikea spokesperson Charlotte Lindgren said, "It's nonsense to say that we did this on purpose. It was a pure coincidence."



GLOSSARY

- a doormat** *n*
a piece of material by the door on which people can clean their shoes
- a catalogue** *n*
a mini book with information about products, etc
- a high-end item** *n*
an expensive, quality product
- home furnishings** *n*
things for the home: furniture, curtains, carpets, etc
- a toilet seat** *n*
a cover for a toilet
- to point out** *phr vb*
to mention
- to smart at something** *exp*
to feel anger about something every time you see/hear it

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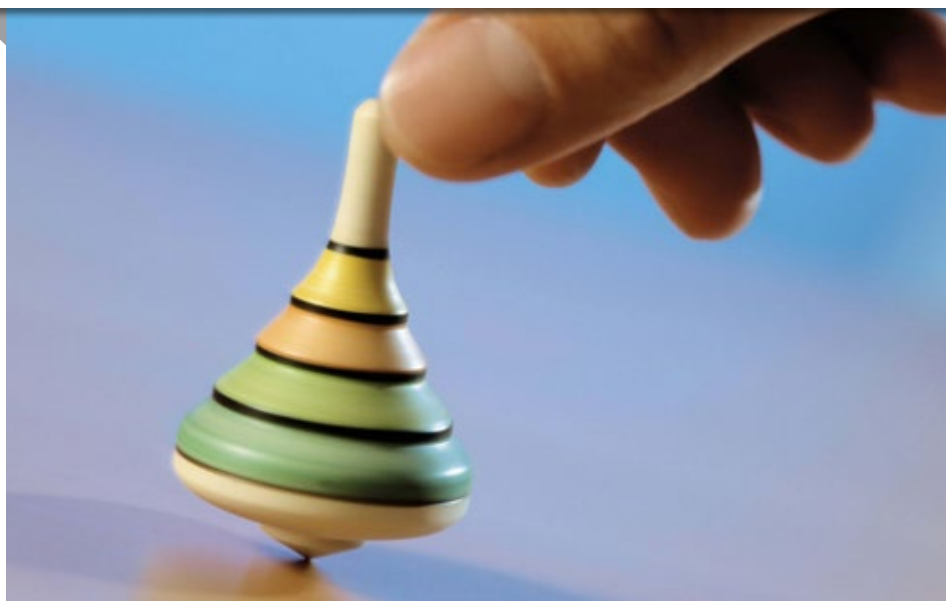
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SPIN

Expression of the month: This month we're looking at the word "spin".



Politicians often use "spin" to make something sound good. They can do this by giving a biased version of events, selectively presenting facts or simply lying. When they use "spin", they try to describe the event in positive terms. It's all about attempting to influence the media (newspapers, radio stations, etc.) to make them look good.

For example, during the Iraq War (2003-2011), George Bush claimed that the invasion had made the world a safer place. He also justified the invasion by saying that the US was fighting "terrorists" there. However, his political opponents said that not only had the world become less stable, it was also making people become terrorists.

Another example would be if a company were to describe any job cuts as a means of increasing competitiveness. So, they're effectively "spinning" the event to make it sound like it's something positive, even though it really means that hundreds of people might be out of work.

"Putting a spin on things" is a common phrase used in this context. This refers to the action of describing something in a particular way so it sounds either positive or negative, depending on how you would like people to think about it.

Politicians regularly employ "spin doctors" when they're **running for election**. A spin doctor is someone whose job it is to present a positive image of the person in

question. Quite often, spin doctors are given titles such as Director of Communications or Public Relations Manager. Major corporations also employ people spin doctors, particularly companies who have had negative publicity in the past. In these cases, the spin doctors work hard to promote a positive image for the company. They are also used to deflect attention away from any negative publicity.

Next time something bad happens, why not try putting a bit of "spin" on it? ☺

GLOSSARY

spin ^{vi}
if someone puts some "spin" on an event, they try to present it in a certain way (either positively or negatively). Literally, if something "spins", it turns around quickly to **run for election** ^{exp}
if someone "runs for election", they try to get lots of votes so they can become prime minister, president, etc.

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