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Learn hot English magazine

No.167

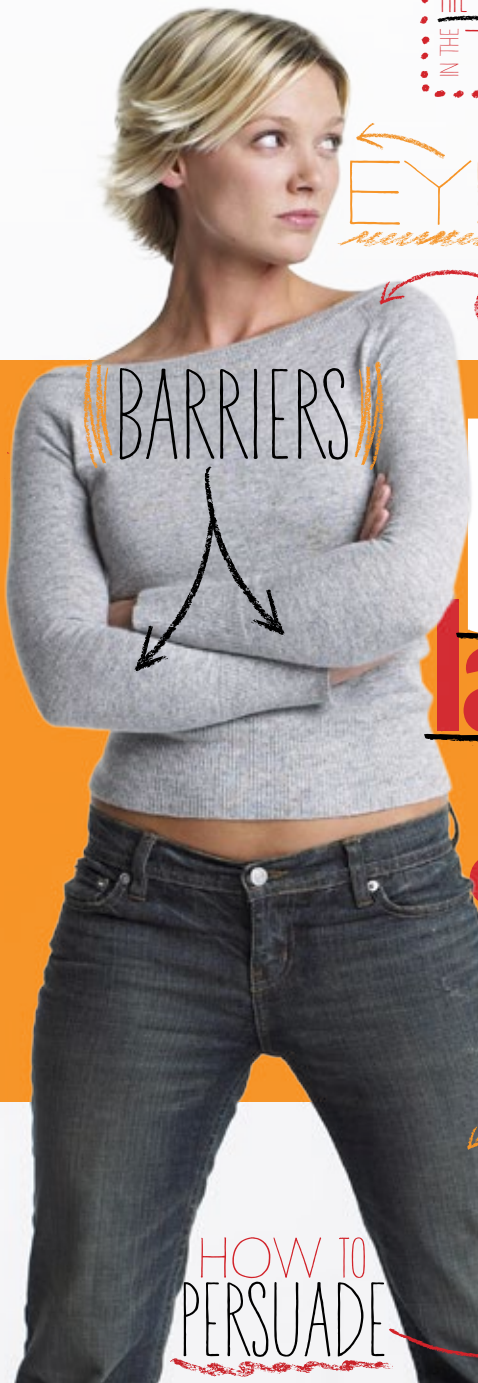
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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with *Learn Hot English* magazine

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

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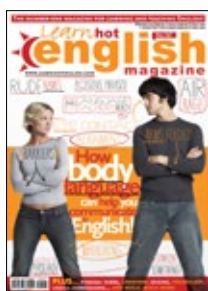
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Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* – the fun magazine for learning English.

In this month's issue, we're looking at how body language can help you communicate in English. The information will help you understand your own body language, as well as helping you identify the meaning behind other people's gestures, movements and actions. Very useful!

Talking about communicating, we're also looking at polyglots – people who speak more than one language. They know how to learn languages quickly and effectively, so we're looking at a few of their top tips. Why not learn from the master language learners?

Of course, that's not all – we're also looking at rude names, positive phrases, snacks, holiday complaints, Tiger Parents, annoying things and famous pets, to name just a few. And all this will help you improve your listening skills, learn lots of new words and increase your general level of English.

Don't forget to check out the blog on our website: blog.learnhotenglish.com for free lessons and articles on how to learn English. Or "like" us on Facebook or Twitter (@LearnHotEnglish) so you can keep up with the latest news.

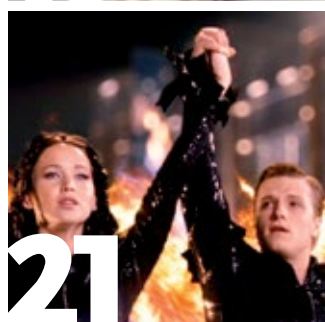
Happy learning!
See you next month! *Andy*



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All material in this publication is strictly copyright, and all rights are reserved. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. The views expressed in *Learn Hot English* magazine do not necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing SL. However, we do think that Pistol and Boo had a lucky escape, Cock Hill is a rude name for a street and Scatter must have been a bit of a handful.



ANIMALS

Learn how to identify some typical animals in English. What other animals can you name? By the way, a lot of these animals appear in articles in this issue of Hot English. See if you can find them!



Bear



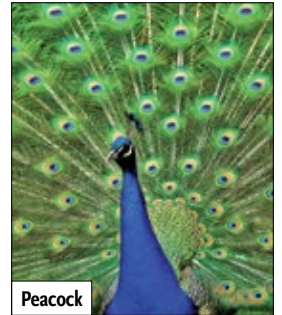
Shark



Crocodile



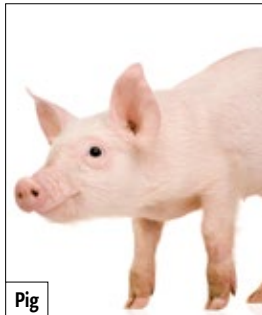
Tiger



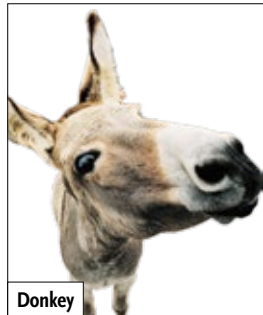
Peacock



Chicken



Pig



Donkey



Goat



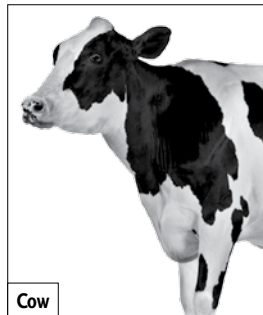
Wolf



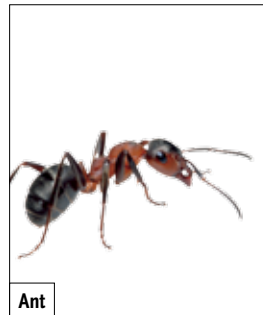
Turkey



Horse



Cow



Ant



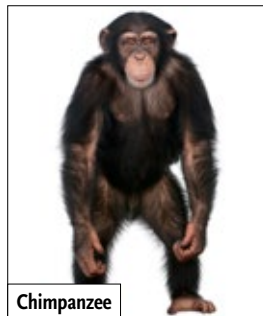
Snail



Slug



Capuchin monkey



Chimpanzee



Elephant



Rooster / cockerel / cock



Raven



Kangaroo



Lion



Anteater



Sheep

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you saw a wild animal? Where were you? What are some of your favourite animals? Why do you like them? Which animals are you frightened of? Why? What do you think of zoos? Are they cruel?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

© TRACK 1: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN



HOW TO FIGHT A WILD ANIMAL!

There may come a time in your life when you find yourself **face to face** with a **wild** animal. Here's some useful advice on what to do.

A bear

A bear can run at about 50 kph and is an excellent swimmer and climber. So, if a bear starts **approaching** you, your **best bet** is to act aggressively to show that you aren't afraid (even if you are!). You can do this by shouting at it, throwing rocks at it or **swinging branches** in its direction. However, if that doesn't work and the bear continues to get closer, fall on the ground with your face down and **play dead**. Lie as flat as you can with your arms protecting your neck and try not to move. If you think the bear has gone, wait several minutes more before checking. If the bear is still close, it may return if it sees you moving.

A shark

Playing dead definitely doesn't work with sharks. They're extremely fast swimmers; and once they start biting, they'll **get a**

taste for blood and won't stop. So, what can you do? In early 2016, surfer Mick Fanning fought off a great white shark by **punching** it. His line of defence? Attack! Go for the **gills** or eyes, the experts say. Above all, try to make sure you're facing the shark when it swims at you. But be careful as some sharks like to come in **from an angle**. Once the shark has gone, try to swim to safety, but keep looking around as the shark might return.

A crocodile

Crocodiles can run at around 13 kph and they're extremely good swimmers. So, once again, your best means of defence is attack. In 2011, Eddie Sigai, a 37-year-old from Australia, fought off a three-metre **saltwater** crocodile by punching it and **gouging** its eyes. Eddie, **nicknamed** Crocky Balboa, had been swimming in a river with his two daughters, "I thought to myself, 'this is it – I'm dead', but it's surprising what you can do when all you can think about is the safety of your children. It **grabbed** my hand and pulled me underwater and all I can remember is

shaking it, punching it and going for its eyes." Eddie escaped with minor cuts to his back and hands.

Good luck! 🍀

GLOSSARY

face to face *exp*
if you're "face to face" with something, it's in front of you

wild *adj*
a "wild" animal lives freely in the mountains, forests, hills, etc.

to approach *vb*
if someone "approaches" you, they come to where you are

best bet *exp*
your "best bet" is the best option or choice for you

to swing *vb*
if you "swing" something, you move it from side to side in the air

a branch *n*
a part of a tree that grows from the trunk. "Branches" often have leaves or flowers on them

to play dead *exp*
if you "play dead", you act as if you're dead, even though you aren't

to get a taste for *exp*
if you "get a taste for" something, you start to like it after eating it once

to punch *vb*
if you "punch" someone, you hit them with a closed hand

gills *n*
the organs on the sides of a fish's face. Fish breathe through the "gills"

from an angle *exp*
if something comes towards you "from an angle", it comes from the side – not straight towards you from the front

saltwater *n*
water from the sea. A "saltwater" crocodile lives in the sea, usually by the coast

to gouge *vb*
if you "gouge" something, you try to make a hole in it. If A "gouges" out B's eyes, A tries to take out B's eye

nicknamed *exp*
if you're "nicknamed" something, that's your informal name – not your real name

to grab *vb*
to take something in your hands suddenly and with force

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

You going to read an article about three animals: a bear, a shark and a crocodile. How do you think you could win a fight against these three creatures? Make notes.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What should you throw at a bear if it starts approaching you?
2. What should you do if a bear gets close to you?
3. What type of shark did Mick Fanning fight off?
4. When did the attack happen?
5. How big was the crocodile that Eddie Sigai fought off?
6. What's his nickname now?
7. Where did the crocodile cut him?

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you had a snack? What did you have? What sweet snacks do you like? What savoury ones do you like? How often do you eat between meals? At what time during the day are you usually the hungriest? Why? What snacks are the best for killing hunger pangs? Which ones are the unhealthiest?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

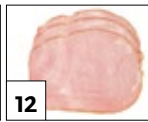
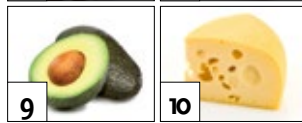
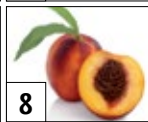
Write the correct name next to each item of food.

lemon ham cheese melon

yoghurt raisins pineapple

noodles avocado nectarine

peanut butter strawberries



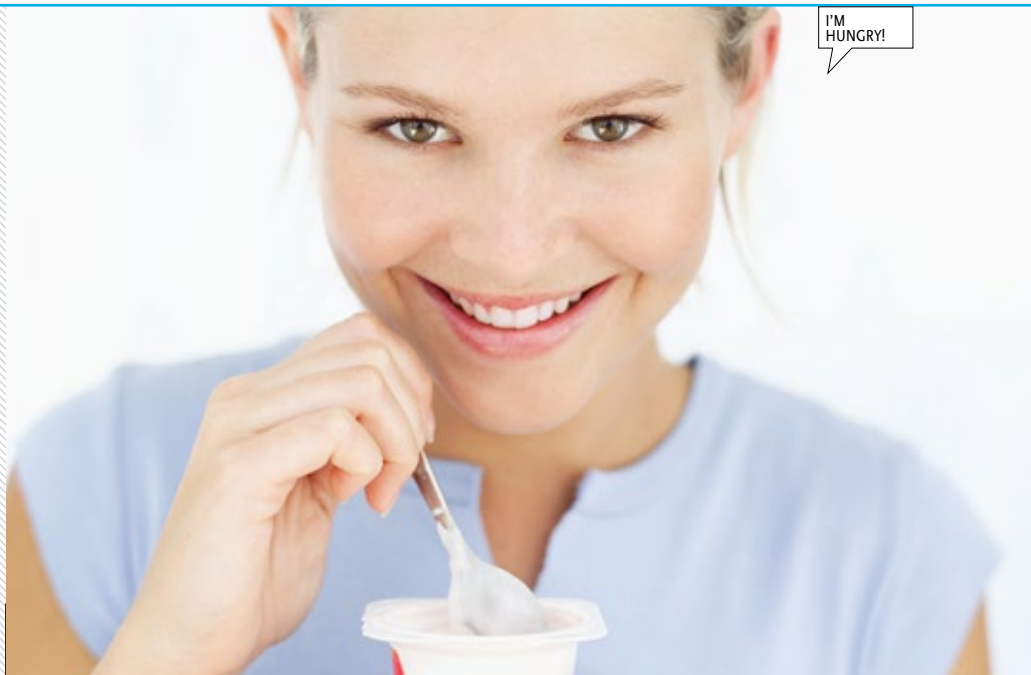
2 Reading I

What are some of your favourite snacks? Make notes. Then, read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What does Maria have with her yoghurt?
2. Where does Nigel cook his cheese and ham sandwich?
3. What does Natascha spread on her bread?
4. What does David carry around with him?
5. Where does Georgina end up going after eating something sweet?
6. What does Peter squeeze into his water?
7. What's Ruth's favourite type of food?
8. What does Calum have to add to his Pot Noodles so he can eat them?



WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE SNACK FOOD?

By Sarah Asch

What do you eat when you need a snack? We asked a few people what they have when they need something fast and **filling**.

If I'm hungry between meals, I usually have some yogurt with cereal and fruit. **[Maria, Chile]**

If I want a quick snack, I'll make myself a sandwich. I usually put some cheese and ham on a **slice** of bread, then put it in the microwave until the cheese has **melted**! **[Nigel, Bolivia]**

When I want something fast, I usually toast some bread then **spread** some avocado on top. If I'm still hungry, I cut up some fresh fruit like apples or nectarines. **[Natascha, Australia]**

I usually carry a bag of nuts and raisins around with me in case I get hungry. I find it stops any **hunger pangs**, plus it's healthy. I'll also have a bit of chocolate too if I need a bit of a **sugar fix**. **[David, England]**

If I want a quick snack, I usually have something sweet: ice cream, cake, biscuits... Then, I end up feeling really **guilty** afterwards and have to go to the gym or for a run. **[Georgina, Scotland]**

I'm trying to lose weight, so if I'm hungry, I'll have some water with half a lemon **squeezed** in it. If that isn't enough, I'll cut up some fruit like melon, pineapple or strawberries. **[Peter, France]**

If I'm hungry and I'm at home, I'll make a sandwich with tuna or my favourite, peanut butter. I put all sorts of yummy things on the peanut butter: tomato and mayonnaise, jam, marmalade... I even have it with **Marmite** sometimes, which is delicious. I love peanut butter. **[Ruth, Scotland]**

I usually go to the shop and get a microwaveable burger. It's horrible, I know, but it's so easy: you just put it in the microwave for two minutes and then you're done. Also,

I love Pot Noodles – that's my other "**go-to**" quick eat. All you have to do is **boil** the water, **pour** it in the pot and **stir**. Both terribly unhealthy, but delicious! **[Calum, England]** ✪

GLOSSARY

filling *adj*
if food is "filling", you stop feeling hungry after eating it

a slice *n*
a "slice" of bread is a thin piece of bread

to melt *vb*
when food "melts", it becomes liquid

to spread *vb*
if you "spread" butter (for example) on bread, you put the butter all over the bread

hunger pangs *exp*
if you have "hunger pangs", you feel hungry

a sugar fix *exp*
if you need a "sugar fix", you need something sweet (like sugar) because you're feeling a bit weak

guilty *adj*
if you feel "guilty" about something you've done, you feel bad about it because you know it was wrong

to squeeze *vb*
if you "squeeze" half a lemon (for example), you put pressure on the lemon so the liquid comes out

Marmite *n*
a type of food that's made from yeast (a kind of fungus which is used to make bread rise) and salt. You can put Marmite on bread or toast

go-to *adj*
your "go-to" option is the one you usually choose

to boil *vb*
to make water reach 100°C

to pour *vb*
if you "pour" liquid, you put it from one container into another

to stir *vb*
if you "stir" food, you move it while it's cooking so it doesn't burn, etc.

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you been on holiday lately? Where did you go? What did you see? Have you ever been disappointed by something while on holiday? What was it? Why were you disappointed? Have you ever complained about a holiday? What did you complain about? Who did you complain to? What happened as a result?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

TRACK 3: ENGLISHMAN & ENGLISHWOMAN

HORRIBLE HOLIDAY COMPLAINTS



IT'S SO BORING!

What are some of the worst things that have happened to you on holiday? Travellers often **post** their complaints on websites such as TripAdvisor. Here are a few. For some people, it seems that nothing is ever good enough.



The Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco

It's a bridge. It's covered in **fog**. It's **pointless**. Buy a postcard you'll see more.



Times Square, New York City

If you want to see what it's like to exist in a **herd of cows** then maybe I'd recommend it.



The Niagara Falls, USA

The place was **packed** with foreigners who kept walking into our pictures while we were taking them.



The Statue of Liberty, New York

Don't go. It takes hours to get to the top of the statue and the view isn't very good anyway. Wasted a whole afternoon there. Just go to

the **dock** and throw your money in the water.



The Louvre, Paris

After over 30 years of thinking about going, I finally decided to give it a try. Not very interesting at all. The museum looks like a supermarket on a Saturday afternoon.



The Great Wall of China

It was awful. I couldn't enjoy the scenery because I was too busy trying not to be **trampled on**. Besides that, it was great. Ha ha, just **kidding**. I hated it.



Yosemite National Park, USA

Mother Nature has nothing to do with this place any more. Kids **running amok**, **garbage**, **drunks**. You might as well be in downtown San Francisco for all the **wilderness** you'll find here.



The Grand Canyon, USA

Seeing the canyon in person is about as good as seeing pictures of the canyon. It's possible the pictures might be better since the photographer only releases the most

interesting views of the park.



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

It just too much boredom in one place. If something were to be more boring it would be shut down. Unbelievable how this could be an attraction in New York. Inside you will see a few sculptures followed by few **artefacts** and even some paintings – double **yawn**. The only positive thing is that it's near 5th Avenue so after a few minutes of torture, you can **treat yourself** to some shopping. ☺

GLOSSARY

- fog** *n*
when there's "fog", you can't see well outside because the clouds are very low in the sky
- pointless** *adj*
something "pointless" has no purpose or reason to exist
- a herd of cows** *exp*
a large group of cows all living or moving together
- packed** *adj*
if you're "packed" into an area, you're in an small area with many other people
- a dock** *n*
an area in a harbour where ships go so people can repair them, load them, unload them, etc.
- to trample on** *exp*
if someone "tramples on" you, they step on you with their foot
- to kid** *vb*
if you "kid" with someone, you joke with them or say something that isn't true
- to run amok** *exp*
if children are "running amok", they're behaving very badly (running around and screaming) and no one is in control of them
- garbage** *n*
rubbish – old things you throw away
- a drunk** *n*
a person who drinks a lot of alcohol and often gets drunk (when someone is "drunk", they can't speak or move properly because they've had too much alcohol)
- wilderness** *n*
an area of natural land (a mountain, desert, etc.) where there aren't any people
- an artefact** *n*
an object (such as a vase, tool or weapon) that is interesting from a cultural or historical point of view
- a yawn** *n*
when there's a "yawn", someone opens their mouth widely because they're tired
- to treat yourself to** *exp*
if you "treat yourself to" something, you give yourself something nice or you do something nice for yourself

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the names of the holiday destinations in the article. What complaints do you think people could have about these places? Make notes.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a place next to each statement.

1. It looks like a supermarket.
2. Pictures of it are better than the real thing.
3. It's covered in fog.
4. It's really boring.
5. It takes hours to get to the top.
6. There were lots of drunks there.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER

FUTURE PASSIVES WITH "GOING TO"

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I'm going to be told.	I'm not going to be told	Am I going to be told?
You're going to be told.	You aren't going to be told	Are you going to be told?
He's going to be told.	He isn't going to be told	Is he going to be told?
She's going to be told.	She isn't going to be told	Is she going to be told?
It's going to be told	It isn't going to be told	Is it going to be told?
We're going to be told	We aren't going to be told	Are we going to be told?
They're going to be told.	They aren't going to be told	Are they going to be told?

The full forms are: *I'm = I am; you're = you are; he's = he is; she's = she is; it's = it is; we're = we are; they're = they are.*
Negatives: *isn't = is not; aren't = are not.*

We can use *be + going to* to talk about the future. For example:
a) She's going to leave at 6pm.
b) They're going to work from home today.

We form future passives with *be + going to be + a past participle*. For example:
a) The TV is going to be fixed.
b) The computer systems are going to be updated.

We form negatives with *not* (or the contracted forms *isn't* or *aren't*). For example:
a) The TV isn't going to be fixed.
b) The computer systems aren't going to be updated.

In active sentences, the person or thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence. For example:
a) Jack is going to make the bed. = *Jack* (subject) + *is going to make* (verb) + *the bed* (object)
b) Ben and Holly are going to take the photos. = *Ben and Holly* (subjects) + *are going to take* (verb) + *the photos* (object)

However, with passives, the person or thing "receiving"

the action is the main focus of the sentence. For example:
a) The bed is going to be made by Jack.
b) The photos are going to be taken by Ben and Holly.

Notice how the person who does the action can appear at the end of the sentence after the word "by". You don't have to add this information if you don't need to. For example, "The bed is going to be made."

We use the passive when...
a) ...we don't know who has performed the action = "The posters are going to be printed."
b) ...it isn't important who has performed the action = "The plants are going to be watered."
c) ...it's obvious who has performed the action = "The patient is going to be operated on."
[Obviously, a surgeon is going to operate on the patient.]



Dialogue: The prize-giving ceremony

The town mayor and his assistant are discussing a prize-giving ceremony that will take place in a few months. The mayor wants to make sure everything goes smoothly as there were a few problems last year. [Listen and complete the dialogue with the correct past participles.]

M=Mayor A=Assistant
M: Right, so listen carefully because I want you to write the schedule up later.
A: All right.
M: So, the ceremony is going to be (1) _____ in the town hall on 16th March... are you taking notes?
A: Mental notes.
M: Write it down, please!
A: OK. Erm, have you got a pen?
M: Here you are. The invitations are going to be (2) _____ by The Floral Company.
A: That's your mum's firm, isn't it?
M: Yes. The catering is going to be (3) _____ by Tompkins Food Supplies.
A: Your wife's business?
M: Yes, erm, have you got the name right? It needs to appear in all

our marketing materials. That's "Tompkins" with a "p" in it. OK?
A: Got it.
M: Good. Now, drinks are going to be (4) _____ to guests as they arrive at 18:30. We need to ensure there's a good supply of champagne – about 20 bottles.
A: OK.
M: And the ceremony is going to be officially (5) _____ at 19:00.
A: You're giving a speech aren't you?
M: Yes. The speech will last for about 50 minutes. And then the statue is going to be (6) _____ .
A: It's a statue of you, isn't it?
M: Yes. Erm, can't you tell?
A: Well, I haven't seen you on a horse before; and the man in the statue has got a lot more hair than you.
M: Right. Anyway, after that, the Medal of Honour for *Outstanding Service to the Community* is going to be (7) _____ , along with the cheque for £30,000.
A: Your son is the winner, isn't he?
M: Yes. Now, what are we doing about security? We don't want any protesters getting in like last year.
A: Well, three or four security guards are going to be (8) _____ at each entrance; and there are going to be some plain-clothes guards among the audience, just in case.
M: Perfect!
A: We'll be using your brother's security company for that, won't we?
M: Yes, now, onto my next point. Have you... ? [fades out]

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: *IN, ON, AT*

This month we're looking at three important prepositions of time: *in, on, at*.

**In**

We use the preposition *in* for fairly long periods of time such as months, years, centuries: *in June, in the winter, in 1985, in the 14th century, in the morning, in the evening, in the Middle Ages...*



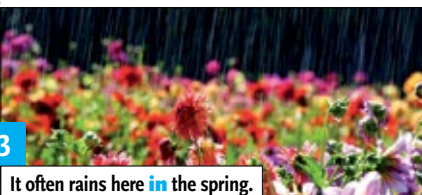
1

Her birthday is **in** March.



2

We've got a conference to go to **in** the morning.



3

It often rains here **in** the spring.



4

The queen ruled **in** the Middle Ages.

**On**

We use *on* for days and dates: *on Monday, on Fridays, on 7th July, on 23rd November 2011, on New Year's Eve, on her birthday...*



1

The party is **on** 14th October.



2

We often go to the gym **on** Fridays.



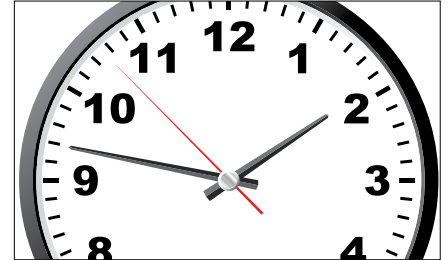
3

We went to the party **on** New Year's Eve.



4

She took her friend to the theatre **on** her birthday.

**At**

We use *at* for an exact, precise time: *at 2pm, at midnight, at sunset, at lunchtime, at 13:45, at night, at the weekend, at Christmas, at the same time, at present, at the moment, at the weekend (also, on the weekend)...*



1

I'll be there **at** 9pm.



2

They didn't do much **at** the weekend.



3

I often read **at** night.



4

The train leaves **at** 06:43.

Comparisons

Look at these sentences to see the difference between the three prepositions.

- We met **in** June.
- We met **on** 23rd June.
- We met **at** 6pm on 23rd June.

Last, next, every, this, that

We don't use *in, on, at* with words such as *last, next, every, this, that*, etc.:

- We go there **every** Christmas.
- They're arriving **next** Sunday.
- I'll call you **this** evening.
- I went to Paris **last** April.



ENGLISH IN ACTION...

DEALING WITH INTERRUPTIONS

Learn how to deal with an interruption.

Answers on page 44

1 Listening I

You're going to listen to six extracts from conversations. Listen once and put the conversation summaries below in the correct order. A conversation about...

- A Christmas party
- A TV advertising campaign
- Finance for a factory
- Sales strategy
- A new office
- A graph

2 Listening II

Listen to the extracts again. In each case, does Speaker A accept the interruption (write "Accept"), or reject it (write "Reject")? What expressions do the speakers use to accept or not accept the interruption?

1. *Accept. He says: "Oh, right, yes, I think you're right."*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

3 Useful language

Look at the list of ways to deal with an interruption. Can you add any more expressions to the list?

Accepting an interruption

- Oh, right, yes, I think you're right.
- Yes, I think you've got something there.
- Good point! As I was about to say...

Polite ways of dealing with an interruption

- As I said before, I'll be taking questions at the end.
- I'm sorry but would you mind bringing that up at the end?
- I'd rather deal with that after we've finished this if you don't mind.

More direct ways of dealing with an interruption

- If I may just finish what I'm saying, please!
- Would you mind waiting for your turn to speak, please?
- If you don't mind, I'd just like to go through the points in order...
- We've already heard your opinion. It's my turn now.
- Hold on! I'm speaking now.
- Please stop interrupting me!



- A:** And so, onto my final point, our sales strategy. Personally, I think...
- B:** ...just a minute, I think we need to discuss finance before we move onto our sales strategy.
- A:** Oh, right, yes, I think you're right. Well, erm, so...
-
- A:** And then I'll be telling you all about our plans for the Christmas party...
- B:** ...I'm sorry to interrupt but will we get a chance to ask any questions about this?
- A:** As I said before, I'll be taking questions at the end.
-
- A:** And then we'll be able to see exactly how much the new office will cost us...
- B:** ...sorry to interrupt, but could you possibly explain item number four in a bit more detail? I mean I didn't quite understand the relationship between that and our current situation.
- A:** Look, if you don't mind, I'd just like to go through all the points quickly first, and then we can go back and discuss anything in more detail once I've done that. OK?
-
- A:** Then, we need to think about securing finance for our factory in eastern Europe...
- B:** ...but there's no way we'll be able to even contemplate doing that until...
- A:** ...if I may just finish what I was saying.
-
- A:** And if you'll just turn your attention to the graph on page 20, you'll see that...
- B:** ...sorry to interrupt, but when are we going to get a chance to talk about the office move?
- A:** Would you mind waiting for your turn to speak, please?
-
- A:** And finally, I'd just like to say that in my opinion, there's very little we can do about the complaints we've received about our TV advertising campaign...
- B:** ...I'm sorry but weren't you going to give us the results of the survey first before moving onto point number three?
- A:** If you don't mind, I would like to finish what I was saying first. We can discuss that later. ☺



NATURAL ENGLISH

©TRACK 6: ENGLISHMAN, IRISHMAN, PUERTO RICAN WOMAN, IRISHWOMAN, AMERICAN WOMAN, SCOTTISH WOMAN

What are you afraid of?

Photos and interviews by Georgie & Danielle

Remember!

When people talk informally, they often use non-standard English.



Duncan McQueen
(England, chef)

Well, I **used to** be afraid of spiders, but I'm not too bad with those now, but snakes still absolutely **terrify** me.



James Duggan
(Ireland, actor)

I'm afraid of illness. I just don't want to be very ill when I'm old and in pain.



Melissa Armstrong
(Puerto Rico, food critic)

If I were to say what I'm afraid of, I would say being **stagnant** and not having new things happen in my life. No change at all.



Anne Lydon
(Ireland, theatre director)

I'm afraid of rats – they give me **nightmares**.



Rayna Taylor
(USA, marketing executive)

I'm afraid of not **living up to** my full success because my family **puts** so much, erm, **faith in** me to do well, that if I don't do well, it's kind of **scary**.



Lindsay MacNaughton
(Scotland, translator)

I have a fear of **tripping** on a **busy escalator**, whether I'm riding up or down. I'm also working on **getting over** my fear of dogs.

GLOSSARY

used to *exp*
if you "used to" be afraid of spiders (for example), you were afraid of them in the past

stagnant *adj*
if someone has become "stagnant", they aren't changing or haven't progressed

a nightmare *n*
a bad dream with monsters, etc. in it

to live up to *exp*
if you "live up to" someone's expectations, you do what they thought you could do, or you become what they wanted you to become, etc.

to put faith in *exp*
if you "put your faith in" someone, you trust and believe in that person

to trip *vb*
when you "trip", your foot hits something and you fall

busy *adj*
if a place is "busy", there are lots of people there

an escalator *n*
a mechanical staircase that you stand on while it takes you up or down to another level

to get over *phr vb*
if you "get over" a fear (for example), you stop being frightened of that thing

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you had a chat with someone? What were you talking about? What did you say? What did the other person say? Were you interrupted at any point? Why? How did you react? What do people typically say in your country if they want to interrupt someone? What are the direct ways of doing this?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

TRACK 7: ENGLISH ACCENTS

WOULD YOU LIKE TO INTERRUPT ME?

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

How could you interrupt someone? What could you say? Think of as many phrases or expressions as you can.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to five conversation extracts in which people interrupt one another. Listen once and put the conversation summaries below in the correct order.

They're talking about...

- The purchase of an office
- A difficult situation
- A staff lunch
- The marketing manager position
- A graph

3 Listening II

Listen again and make a note of any expression they use for interrupting. Then, complete the expressions below.

1. I'm sorry to _____ but would you _____ if I just said something here?
2. Apologies for _____ in like this, but, erm, _____ you...
3. Erm, sorry but _____ I just take this _____ to say something on...
4. I'm sorry, _____ I don't see the _____ of talking about this until...
5. The marketing position? _____ the least of our worries. _____ about...

Audio script

A: Well, as you can see from this graph, sales have increased by 20% since last year, and, erm,...

B: I'm sorry to interrupt, but would you mind if I just said something here? I think it would be really useful if you could go through the figures from last year too so we can compare them.

A: Oh, OK. Good idea.

A: The fact is that we're in a difficult situation: we've just lost the contract with Jennings Limited, online sales are down and...

B: Apologies for jumping in like this, but, erm, could you explain what any of this has to do with the proposed job cuts to cleaning staff?

A: In my opinion, I think we should seriously reconsider the purchase of the office as...

B: Erm, sorry but could I just take this opportunity to say something on the cost. I mean, I think we

should all be aware that the price for the property is over 30% below the market rate, so it's actually a very good deal.

A: And now onto my second point about the staff lunch next week. I think it's all fairly clear that...

B: I'm sorry, but I don't see the point of talking about this until we've had a chance to comment on point number one. I mean, I think we should all have a chance to say what we think of it, don't you?

A: I think it's all a question of finding the right person for the marketing manager position and then...

B: The marketing position? That's the least of our worries. What about finance for the project? Without that, we can't even think about taking on any more staff. I think that's a far more important issue, don't you? ☺

How to interrupt someone

 **LOTS OF FREE CONTENT WHEN YOU FOLLOW US ON TWITTER!** www.twitter.com/LearnHotEnglish

Think about it!

What do you think about corruption in politics? What's your opinion of global warming? How do you feel about animal rights? What do think about nuclear energy? What's your opinion of private schools? How do you feel about the privatisation of the public health service? What do you think about legalising marijuana or other such drugs?

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

GIVING OPINIONS

Learn how to give opinions in English.

Answers on page 44

1 Listening I

You're going to listen to five conversation extracts in which people give their opinions. Listen once and put the conversation summaries below in the correct order.

A conversation about...

- The sale of a hotel
- Moving production overseas
- Manufacturing some toys
- Moving to a smaller office
- Printing some books

2 Listening II

Listen to the extracts again. Then, write a quick summary of each speaker's opinion. What do you think about each situation? What would you say?

1. *She thinks there are two options.* _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Asking for opinions

- What do you think of this?
- What's your opinion?
- How do you see it?
- How do you feel about this?

Making suggestions / giving opinions

- The way I see it...
- I think that...
- In my opinion...
- As I see it...
- It seems to me that...



Audio script

SHALL I GIVE YOU MY OPINION?

Andy: So, Laura, why don't you start off and tell us what you think about the proposals for moving to a smaller office?

Laura: Well, the way I see it we've got two options: either we carry on as we are and risk losing everything or we make some fairly radical changes and try to reverse the situation.

Angie: So, Ellis. What's your opinion on moving production overseas?

Ellis: Well, to be honest, I don't think it's as straightforward as some people are making out. I mean, it would obviously be a lot cheaper to manufacture our products overseas; however, we've got to take into account the effect this could have on sales here in this country.

Fred: Barbara? Any thoughts on printing the books?

Barbara: Well, it seems to me that we've got two options: we can either renew the contract with Marston & Sons, or we can try to find another company who'd do a better job and, possibly, for a lot less too.

Chloe: Nigel, have you got anything to say about the sale of our waterfront hotel?

Nigel: Well, personally I think we should accept their offer for the property. I mean, it's been on the market for over nine months now and we haven't had any other offers, time is running out and we're in danger of being left with nothing.

James: Beth, what do you think about the manufacture of the toys?

Beth: In my opinion, there are two possible courses of action: we get the completed products from Stemming's Limited or we manufacture them ourselves in our factory here. The first option would be cheaper, but the second option would allow us to... *[fades out]*



Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Are there any funny names of towns or cities in your country? Why are they funny? Are there any rude names? In what way are they rude? What rude words do you know in English? Where did you learn them? Where have you heard them? Do you ever use rude words in your language? When? How often?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

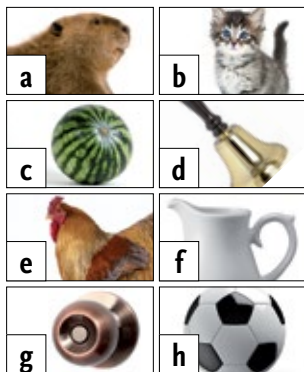
TRACK 9: ENGLISHMEN

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Match the words (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h). Do you know any alternative “rude” meanings for these words?

- Knob
- Jug
- Melon
- Pussy
- Ball
- Beaver
- Cock (cockerel)
- Bell



2 Reading I

You're going to read an article about some rude names for towns, cities or places in the UK. Read the article once. Which one is the rudest or funniest? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a street next to each statement.

- The name of this street has an abbreviated form of a word that means “prostitute” in it.
- It's an avenue with a name that means “bottom” in US English.
- Its name has the plural form of a container for water.
- This road is named after a lovely furry animal.
- It's a lane whose name also means “bottom” in English.
- It's a road that contains a verb that means to go to the toilet.
- Its name has the plural form of a watery fruit in it.
- Its name is the same as an expression for a bottom.

X-rated article!
WARNING:
some people may find this material offensive.



RUDE NAMES IN ENGLISH!

How many rude words do you know in English? Funnily enough, many towns, cities and places have **obscene** names in them.

Take the case of **Cock Hill**, an **alleyway** in London. “Cock” is a word for a male chicken. But it's also a slang term for a man's **private part**. Now, to someone with a **dirty mind**, that's very funny. Of course, to many others, it isn't amusing at all.

The same goes for **Juggs Close**, a road in East Sussex. A “jug” as you may or may not know is a container for water. However, the plural form (jugs) is also an informal term for a woman's **breasts**.

And then there's **Back Passage**, a street in London. A “passage” is a long, narrow street. However, a “back passage” is an informal expression for a **bottom**.

Here are some more examples of place names with rude words in them:

Balls Green (a street in Kent) – balls are round, inflated objects you can play with. They're also the two circular things that are part

of a man's reproductive system.

Beaver Close (a road in Surrey) – a “beaver” is a lovely, furry animal. However, it's also an informal word for a woman's private parts.

Fanny Avenue (a road in Derbyshire) – “Fanny” is an abbreviated form of the name Frances. However, in British English, it's also an informal word for a woman's private parts; and in US English, it's a slang term for the part of your body that you sit on.

Nob End (an area near Bolton) – a “knob” is the part of a door that you hold in your hands when you open it. However, it's also a slang term for a man's private part.

St Mellons (a district in Cardiff) – a melon is a delicious, watery fruit, but the plural form (melons) is also a slang term for a woman's breasts.

Shitterton (a road in Dorset) – if you describe something as “shit”, you're saying that it's very bad; and the verb “to shit” means to go to the toilet.

Titty Ho (a street in

Northamptonshire) – “tits” is an informal word to refer to a woman's breasts; and a “ho” is an abbreviated form of “**whore**” in US English.

Hooker Road (a street in Norwich) – a “hooker” is a prostitute.

Backside Lane (a road in Oxfordshire) – your “backside” is the part of your body that you sit on.

Bell End (a village in Worcestershire) – as you probably know, a “bell” is a metal object that makes a ringing sound when you shake it. But a “bell end” is an informal expression for the end part of a man's reproductive organ.

Next time you hear a place name with an “alternative” meaning, try not to laugh! ☺

GLOSSARY

obscene *adj*
something “obscene” is about sex or violence

a private part *n*
a sexual organ

an alleyway *n*
a very narrow (thin) street with walls on both sides

a dirty mind *n*
if someone has a “dirty mind”, they're always thinking about sex

a breast *n*
a woman's “breasts” are the two soft things on their chest (the front part of their body)

a bottom *n*
the part of your body that you sit on when you're sitting down

a whore *n*
a prostitute – a person who has sex with someone for money

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever taken a photo of a wild animal? Where were you? What do you think about hunting? What animal rights issues are there? Which ones are the most important? Do you think it's important to protect animals? Why? Why not? In general, how are animals treated in your country? What could be done to improve the situation?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

© TRACK 10: ENGLISHMAN & US SCOTSWOMAN



RICKY GERVAIS ON ANIMALS!

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What's your opinion of the following issues related to animals?

- the ivory trade
- animal testing
- blood sports
- the food industry
- livestock farming
- pets
- exotic species
- horse racing
- hunting
- laboratory animals

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Which comments by Ricky do you agree with? Which ones don't you agree with? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. According to Ricky, what do some people shoot animals for?
2. What stings if you get it in your eyes?
3. What can you put through a giraffe's neck?
4. What can you shoot a 14-foot animal with?
5. Where do hunters write about their families?
6. What does Ricky want to give each pride of lions for protection?
7. When could elephants be extinct by?
8. How does Ricky describe the thrill that some people get from killing?

Comedian Ricky Gervais is famous for his role in *The Office*. But he's not just a comedian – he's also an animal rights activist. And he regularly uses Twitter to **air his views**. Here are a few of his **Tweets**.

[On speaking out for animals]
"Animals don't have a voice, but I do. A loud one. I'm a **big mouth**. My voice is for them. And I'll never shut up while they suffer."

[On animals in general]
"Animals are not here to do as we please with. We are not their superiors, we are their equals. We are their family. Be kind to them."

[On the need to kill]
"There's a big difference between the natural need for a species to kill and eat **prey** & just shooting an animal simply for a **ghastly trophy**."

[On animal testing]
"Dear intelligent people of the world, don't get shampoo in your eyes. It really **stings**. There. Done. Now stop torturing animals."

[On what motivates hunters]
"You know that feeling of **joy** someone gets when they put an arrow through a giraffe's eye.....No, me neither."

[On hunting]
"Well done. You managed to

shoot a **stationary**, 14 **foot** peaceful creature with a high-velocity rifle. Very **sporting**."

[On animal families]
"These **psycho** trophy hunters always have stuff about their family being everything to them on their **profiles**. Elephants love their family too."

[A suggestion for lion killers]
"I'll pay for each **pride of lions** to have their own designated **sniper** on their side. Now it's a sport. Where are you brave hunters at now?"

[On the ivory trade]
"Elephants could be extinct by 2030 if the ivory trade remains the same, and for what? For trinkets for **morons** to own? **That's mental**."

[On a picture of a hunter lying next to a dead giraffe]
"What must've happened to you in your life to make you want to kill a beautiful animal & then lie next to it smiling?"

[On dentist Walter Palmer's killing of Cecil the lion]
"It's not for food. It's not the shooting, or **tin cans** would do. It must just be the **thrill** of killing. Mental."

Go, Ricky! ❖

RICKY GERVAIS

Ricky Gervais is an English, comedian, actor, director, producer, writer and

musician. He was born on 25th June 1961. He's famous for being the co-creator of the hit TV series *The Office*.



GLOSSARY

- to air your views** *exp*
to say what you think about something; to give your opinion about something
- a Tweet** *n*
a message sent through the social media site Twitter
- a big mouth** *n*
someone who talks a lot and says exactly what they want
- a prey** *n*
an animal's "prey" is the animal it eats
- a trophy** *n*
something you keep (an animal's head, in this case) to show that you've done something "difficult"
- to sting** *vb*
if something (such as shampoo) "stings" your eyes, it hurts your eyes
- joy** *n*
happiness
- stationary** *adj*
if an animal is "stationary", it isn't moving
- a foot** *n*
a unit of measurement. There are more or less three "feet" in a metre
- sporting** *adj*
if you act in a "sporting" way, you act in a fair and honest way when you play games, etc.
- a profile** *n*
your "profile" is a short description of you and your life
- a pride of lions** *exp*
a group of lions who live together
- a sniper** *n*
someone who shoots at people from a hidden position
- ivory** *n*
a hard, cream-coloured substance. It comes from elephants' tusks (the long horns that come out of its face)
- a moron** *n*
an idiot
- that's mental** *exp*
that's ridiculous! That's crazy!
- a tin can** *n*
a metal container for drinks
- a thrill** *n*
if you get a "thrill" from something, that thing makes you feel excited

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you said something nice to someone? What did you say? Who did you say it to? How did they react? When was the last time someone said something nice to you? What did they say? Who said it? How did it make you feel? What are some nice expressions you can say to people in your language?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

TRACK 11: ENGLISHMAN & ENGLISHMAN

WE'RE BEING NICE!



HOW TO MAKE PEOPLE LIKE YOU... IN ENGLISH!

Studies have shown that being positive can make you more likeable. And saying positive things can have a **huge impact** on others, making you fun to be around. Improve your social and business skills by learning and using these simple phrases in English.

“Thank you!”
These two little words can make others feel that their effort was **worthwhile**.

“Happy birthday!”
Remembering someone’s special day is a great way to show you care.

“Congratulations!”
It’s nice when your friends congratulate you for something you’ve done well.

“I had a really good time!”
Let others know how much you’ve enjoyed being with them.

“You’re welcome!”
If someone thanks you for something, don’t forget to **acknowledge** it.

“You look amazing!”
Complimenting someone on the way they look is a sure way to make them feel good about themselves.

“How can I help?”
Offering to help others shows that you care about them and have noticed a need.

“You can do it!”
Inspire others by showing that you **have faith** in their ability to do things.

“Sorry!”
It’s hard to admit, but sometimes we **mess** things up. And the best way to fix the damage is to **apologise**.

“I understand!”
Saying you understand and appreciate what the other person is **going through** will make them feel **validated** and respected.

“I missed you!”
Show someone how important they are to you by saying how much you missed them when they were away.

“What do you think about...?”
Asking someone for their

opinion on something shows that we value them and their point of view.

“Why not?”
Show that you’re open to new ideas and are **willing** to try out new things. This will make others feel more relaxed in your company.

Go on, use your English to make someone happy! 🌟

GLOSSARY

huge *adj*
very big
an impact *n*
if something has an “impact” on you, it affects you
worthwhile *adj*
if something is “worthwhile”, you think it’s good and you recommend that others do it
to acknowledge *vb*
if you “acknowledge” something, you accept or receive it, or show you’ve noticed it
to compliment *vb*
if you “compliment” someone, you say nice things about them
to have faith in *exp*
if you “have faith in” someone, you believe in them and think they’re capable of doing something
to mess up *phr vb*
if you “mess up”, you make a mistake or do something badly
to apologise *vb*
to say that you’re sorry
to go through *phr vb*
if you “go through” something, you experience it or it happens to you
to validate *vb*
if you feel “validated”, you feel respected and accepted
to miss *vb*
if you “miss” someone, you feel sad because they’re away and you aren’t with them
willing *adj*
if you’re “willing” to do something, you’re ready to do it

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading
Think of three phrases or things you could say to someone in English that would make them happy. Write them down and compare with a partner.

2 Reading I
Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas mentioned?

3 Reading II
Read the article again. Then, write a phrase from the article next to each statement.

1. It’s a good way to fix any damage.
2. Remembering this day shows you care.
3. It’s show you’re willing to try out new things.
4. It shows you’ve noticed a need.
5. It can show people how important they are to you.
6. It’s a way of complimenting someone.
7. These two words can make others feel that their effort was worthwhile.

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you discussed something with friends or at work? What were you talking about? What ideas did they have? What were your ideas or opinions? How passionate were you about the topic? What did you say? What did other people say? How did it all end? What expressions can you use for proposing something?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

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I WON!

NO, I WON!



Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

What expressions can you use to put forward an argument?

Make notes. For example:

- I think that...
- I really believe that...
- In my opinion...

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone putting forward arguments in favour of a tram network in the city centre.

What do you think the speaker might say about this? Make notes. Then, listen once to compare your ideas. For example:

It'll help us deal with traffic problems.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, put the expressions the speaker uses in the correct order.

- On top of that, trams...
- In the case of Dublin,...
- Plus, the low-level boarding...
- Most importantly, studies...
- In my opinion,...
- For example, in Dublin...
- I'm firmly in favour of...
- In addition,...
- For a start, it'll help...

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

Putting forward an argument

Audio script

Well, I'm firmly in favour of building the tram network for a number of reasons. For a start, it'll help us deal with traffic problems as it'll increase our public transport capacity. As you know, trams can transport up to 250 people at a time, compared with a maximum of 120 on a bus. Plus, the low-level boarding at every stop will make it easier for disabled people to get on and off.

On top of that, trams run on electricity, so there'll be less pollution along the routes. Most importantly, studies have shown that the introduction of a tram system can stimulate the local economy. In some cities, retail sales have gone

up by as much as 30% as a result of the introduction of a tram system. For example, in Dublin, trade increased by over 25% after trams were introduced. If this happens, we could see a complete regeneration of the city centre, saving many businesses from going under. In the case of Dublin, the tram system led to the creation of new jobs and completely transformed the city centre.



Dublin tram

In addition, residential properties benefit. In many cases, house prices beside tram routes can go up by as much as 15%, and rental properties by 7%. In my opinion, the reasons for going ahead with this are clear. 🌱



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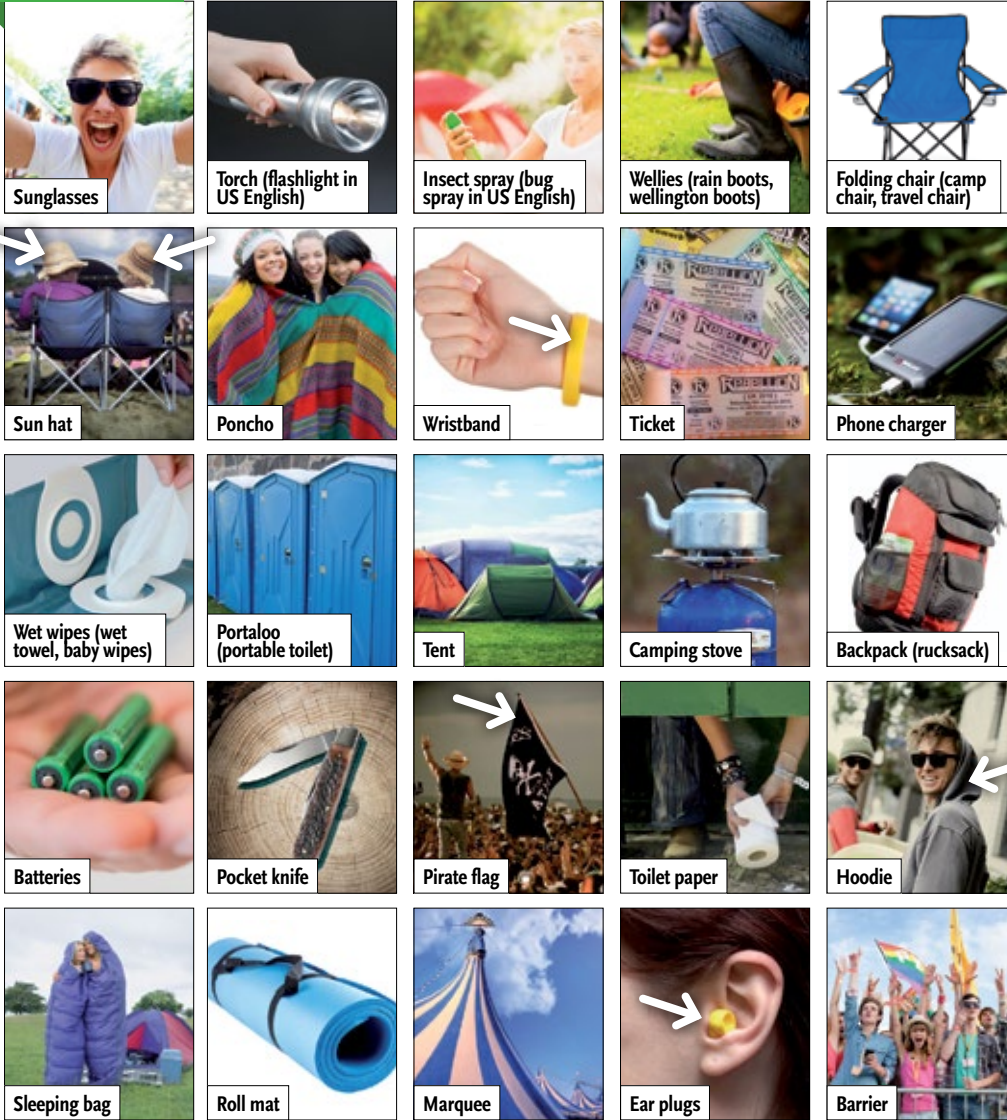
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Useful words



Dialogue

Sarah has just arrived at a music festival. Complete the dialogue with the correct words. S=Steward G=Guest



S: Tickets, please.
 G: Here you are.
 S: OK. Here are your (1) _____. Keep them on at all times as you may be asked to show them.
 G: All right. Erm, where's the (2) _____, please?
 S: Just over there, to the far right of the (3) _____. Lock up your (4) _____ if you can as we've had a few reports of robberies.
 G: OK, thanks. Erm, have you got a (5) _____ map?
 S: Here you are.
 G: Erm, can I leave the (6) _____ area at any time?
 S: Yes, as long as you've got your wristband on. If you lose the band, you can't get back in.
 G: OK. Where can we park?
 S: Just follow the road and one of the (7) _____ will show you where you can park.
 G: Is it busy?
 S: Yeah, it's pretty full already. And I'd find a spot for your tent quickly as it's getting crowded. And you won't want to pitch your tent too close to the (8) _____!
 G: Oh, yeah, right. Thanks. Oh, and have you got a festival (9) _____, please?
 S: It's on the back of the site map. There's a list of all the acts and a timetable.
 G: Great. Thanks.
 S: Stay safe!
 G: Cheers! 🍀

More words

- **Steward** – a person who helps at an event (such as a festival). They often wear bright yellow jackets.
 - **Stage** – the raised, high area where the band plays.
 - **Site map** – a map that shows where things are in an area.
 - **Festival schedule** – a list of the times that different bands are playing in a festival.
 - **Mud** – a mixture of water and earth.
 - **Crowd** – a large group of people.
 - **Campsite** – an area where you can put up your tent and sleep.
 - **DJ** – someone who plays and introduces music.
 - **Cash** – money in the form of coins (metal money) or notes (paper money)
 - **An event** – something that happens: a concert, a sports match, etc.
- A four-day event (for example) takes place over a period of four days.
- **Sell out** – if something is "sold out", all of the tickets have been bought.
 - **Acts** – the bands or groups who play at the festival.
 - **Live music** – music played by the artists, musicians, etc. (not from an audio file, CD, etc.)

Let's be



friends

(if we aren't already!)

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DEVILLED EGGS



Learn a quick and easy way to make devilled eggs.

Ingredients

- 1 6 eggs
- 2 ¼ cup mayonnaise
- 3 1 tsp mustard (Dijon, for example)
- 4 Paprika
- 5 Spring onion
- 6 Relish (optional)



Steps

1. Boil the eggs until they're **hardboiled**.
2. Try to remove the **shells** without breaking up the eggs.
3. Cut the eggs lengthwise.
4. Take out the **egg yolk** and place it into a large bowl.
5. Use a fork to break up the egg yolk until it's like **breadcrumbs**.
6. Add the mayonnaise, the mustard and some relish (optional).
7. **Rinse** the egg whites under water then **pat** them **dry**.
8. Place the egg yolk mixture into a **Ziploc bag** and squeeze it into the egg whites. You could also use a fork or spoon to do this.
9. **Sprinkle** some paprika and little pieces of **chopped** spring onion on top.

Enjoy! 🌟

VIDEO



Search YouTube for "How to Make Easy Delicious Deviled Eggs - I Heart Recipes".

GLOSSARY

- relish** *n*
a sauce (often with little pieces of fruit or vegetable) that you eat with other food in order to give it more flavour
- hardboiled** *adj*
a "hardboiled" egg is firm and solid in the middle
- a shell** *n*
the outside, hard white part of an egg
- egg yolk** *n*
the inside yellow part of an egg
- breadcrumbs** *n*
very small pieces of bread
- to rinse** *vb*
if you "rinse" something, you clean it with water
- to pat dry** *exp*
if you "pat something dry", you remove the liquid by touching it gently with a cloth, paper, etc.
- a Ziploc bag** *n*
a brand of plastic bag that you can close by pressing one side of the opening against the other
- to sprinkle** *vb*
if you "sprinkle" onion (for example) over the top of egg (for example) you put a small amount of the onion over the egg
- to chop** *vb*
to cut into very small pieces

THE HUNGER GAMES



The Hunger Games is 2012 American science-fiction film directed by Gary Ross. It's based on the novel of the same name by Suzanne Collins. The film stars Jennifer Lawrence (as Katniss Everdeen) and Josh Hutcherson (as Peeta Mellark). The story takes place in a **post-apocalyptic future** in the nation

of Panem. Every year, boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18 (known as **tributes**) must take part in the Games. As part of this, the children have to **fight to the death** until there is only one **survivor**. Katniss' younger sister is chosen to take part, but Katniss volunteers to take her place. In the following scene, Caesar Flickerman (played by Stanley Tucci) is presenting the tributes in a parade.



The script

F=Caesar Flickerman T=Claudius Templesmith P=Peeta

F: Over one hundred thousand people **craning** to get a **glimpse** of this year's tributes. And the **sponsors** get to see the tributes for the first time. The importance of this moment **cannot be overstated**.

T: There they are! There they are! This year's tributes!

F: It looks exciting.

T: It just gives you **goosebumps**.

F: Don't you love how the **stylists**, they so clearly are able to **reflect** the character of each **district**?

T: Mmm.

F: Here's District 4. Yes, the fishing. **I get it**. I like it.

T: That's very good.

F: And behind them, we have two **power plant** workers? Right?

F: And then... What is that in the background? [*Katniss and Peeta appear on their chariot*]

P: [*holding Katniss' hand*] Come on. They'll love it.

F: Now, see that! I love that! Two young people, holding their hands up, saying, "I'm proud I come from District 12. We will not be **overlooked**." Now I love that!

T: People are sure to be paying attention to them right now. 🌟

VIDEO



Watch the clip from the TV series. Search YouTube for "The Hunger Games Movie Clip: The Tribute Parade".

GLOSSARY

- a post-apocalyptic future** *exp*
a time in the future after an event that caused mass destruction such as a nuclear war
- a tribute** *n*
in ancient times (during the Roman Empire, for example), a "tribute" was something (money, slaves, etc.) that was given to Rome by conquered cities or countries as a sign of respect and allegiance. In the film and book, a tribute is someone from one of the 12 districts of Panem who must participate in the Hunger Games
- a fight to the death** *exp*
if there's a "fight to the death", people try to kill one another
- to crane** *vb*
if you "crane" your neck, you stretch it in a particular direction so you can see something better
- a glimpse** *n*
if you get a "glimpse" of something, you see it very quickly and not very well
- a sponsor** *n*
an organisation (or person) that pays for an event in return for publicity
- cannot be overstated** *exp*
if you say that something "cannot be overstated", you're saying that it's very important
- goosebumps** *n*
very little round things that appear on your skin when you're cold, excited, etc.
- a stylist** *n*
a person whose job is to cut and arrange people's hair
- to reflect** *vb*
if something "reflects" an attitude or situation, it shows what that attitude or situation is
- a district** *n*
an area in a country or city. There are 12 districts in the nation of Panem
- I get it** *exp*
I understand it
- a power plant** *n*
a place where electricity is produced
- to overlook** *vb*
if you "overlook" something, you don't notice it, or you don't realise how important it is

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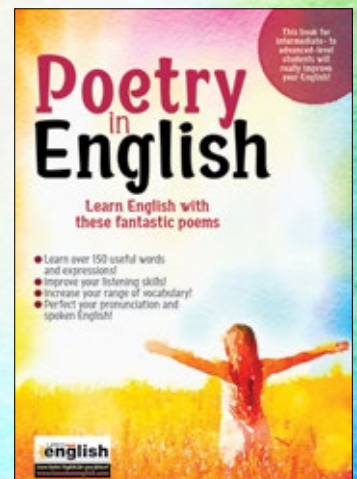
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BODY LANGUAGE: SOCIALISING

Body language* is important when you're socialising or chatting to people in English. It can help you transmit the right messages, and also allow you to understand what other people are saying or thinking.

Answers on page 44

1 Body language descriptions

Write a description from below next to each example of body language (1 to 9).

interested, confident

listening carefully

confusion, displeasure

boredom, tiredness

showing interest

~~coldness, distance~~

nervousness

relaxed, positive

questioning something, surprise

*BODY LANGUAGE

Body language is a non-verbal form of communication. It involves communicating what you're feeling or thinking through your body. Different types of body language include **movement** (changes to the position of your eyes, hands, legs, etc.), **facial expressions** (happiness, sadness, fear, disgust, etc.), **posture** (how you stand or sit) and **gestures** (the movement of your hands). Some experts include the pitch, intonation, volume and tone of your voice. Studies have shown that when you're talking to someone, your words can count for as little as 7% of the meaning of your message; however, body language can account for up to 80% of the meaning! So, it's extremely important!



1 Arms folded

coldness, distance



2 Yawning



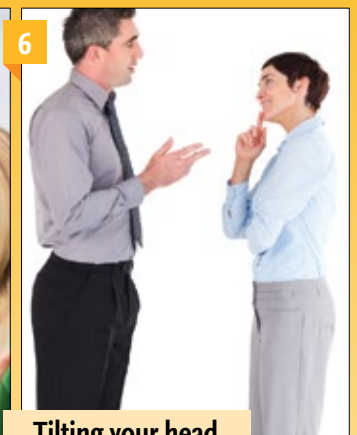
3 Smiling and laughing



4 Maintaining eye contact



5 Raising your eyebrows



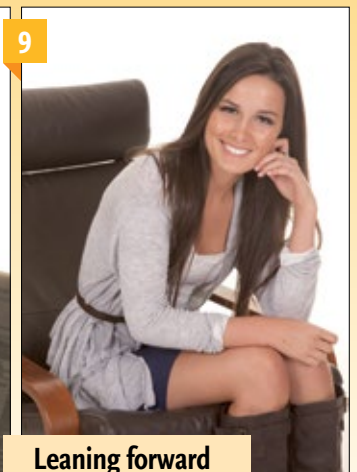
6 Tilting your head to one side



7 Biting your nails



8 Frowning



9 Leaning forward

HOW BODY LANGUAGE CAN IMPROVE YOUR COMMUNICATION SKILLS!

Learn how to read other people's body language. And understand what you're doing with your body so you can communicate more effectively.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the paragraph titles and pictures. What do you think the writer is going to say about the topic of each paragraph? Make notes.

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas from the Pre-reading task

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What is a firm handshake a sign of?
2. How long should you maintain eye contact for?
3. What could it mean if someone turns their shoulders away from you?
4. What's the name of the gaze that focuses on the triangular area between the eyes and the mouth?
5. At what distance do good friends stand from one another in the US?
6. What could dilated pupils mean?
7. Why should you try to keep your feet, hands and legs under control?
8. What could a quick touch to the nose when someone answers a question be a sign of?
9. What are the potential advantages of mirroring someone's movements or actions?



Greetings

When greeting someone, smile, look them in the eye and introduce yourself in a confident voice. Also, remember that in most western countries (the UK, the USA, Australia, Canada,

etc.), a **firm** handshake is seen as a sign of confidence and **trust**; and a **limp** handshake could make you appear weak, submissive or disinterested.



Eye contact

It's important to hold the correct amount of eye contact. If you **stare**, the other person might feel uncomfortable; and if you don't maintain enough eye contact, they could think you lack confidence

or aren't interested. In general, you should maintain eye contact between 70 and 80% of the time.

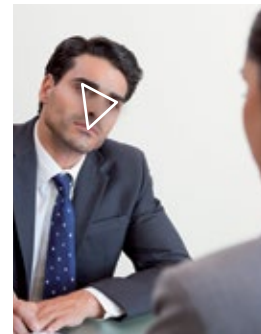


Alignment

Make sure your body is **aligned** with the person you're talking to. This means that your body should be facing them, with your feet **pointing towards** them and your shoulders angled at them.

This shows you're interested and focused on them. On the other hand, if the person you're talking to turns any part of their body away from you (their eyes, knees, feet, shoulders, etc.), it could mean that they aren't

interested, or they want to leave.



Gaze

In social situations, focus your **gaze** on the triangular area between your listener's eyes and mouth. This is known as the "social gaze". It'll make you appear friendly and confident. Avoid

dropping your gaze below the mouth as this could be **misinterpreted** as something more than just friendly interest!



Facial expressions

Try to keep a positive look on your face so it looks like you're interested. In order to avoid a **blank look**, keep listening carefully to what the other person is

saying, and comment on the information or ask questions.



Personal body space

Be careful not to stand too close to the person you're talking to. People from certain countries expect more **personal body space** than others. For example, in the US, experts

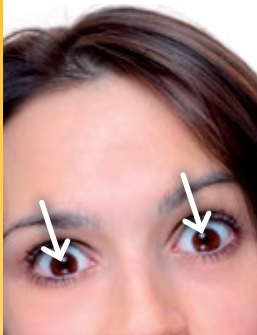
have calculated that good friends usually stand between 45cm and 120cm from one another; but for acquaintances or business colleagues, it's between 120cm and 350cm. These figures may vary from country to country.



Barriers

A bag, papers, an arm or a drink held in front of your body acts like a barrier to others and can make you appear cold, protective and distant. Keep objects away from the front of your body to

project a more positive image and to appear more open.



Dilated pupils

According to body language experts, when we're interested in something or someone, our pupils **involuntarily** dilate (become bigger). The opposite can happen when we're

disinterested (our pupils contract—become smaller). If you notice someone's pupils dilate, it could be a sign that they like you.



Fidgeting

If you're sitting down, try to keep your feet, hands and legs under control. This will make you appear calm and confident. Avoid **shifting** about too much, **drumming** your fingers or **bouncing** a foot up

and down as they're all signs of boredom, discomfort or nervousness.

Touching

Involuntarily touching a part of the body (particularly the face) is often a sign that someone is under stress or nervous. And a



quick touch to the mouth, eye, ear or nose as someone answers a direct question could be a sign that they're lying. So, if you notice the other person touch their nose, ear or neck when you ask them a

question, they might not be telling the truth.



Mirroring (mimicking)

Mirroring involves copying what the other person is doing. For example, if the person you're talking to folds their arms, you do too. Or, if they lean forward, you do the

same. We tend to mirror people involuntarily when we trust or like them. And **research** has shown that subconsciously we think that people who mirror our movements are more persuasive and honest than those who don't. So, if you notice the other person is copying the way you sit, move or talk, it could mean that they trust and like you. On the other hand, you could use mirroring to show the other person that you're trustworthy. So, if the other person leans forward, you could lean forward too. If they place their hands on their **thighs**, you might do the same. However, don't make this too obvious. And be careful – people who know about this could notice you doing it. Also, the other person might be deliberately mirroring you in an attempt to make you think that they like or trust you. Watch out!

Communication is complex. But an understanding of body language can make it easier! ☺

GLOSSARY

firm *adj*

if your handshake is "firm", you use a bit of pressure (but not too much)

trust *n*

if there's a feeling of "trust", there's an open feeling of honesty

limp *adj*

if someone's handshake is "limp", they don't use any pressure and it appears to be weak

to stare *vb*

if you "stare" at someone, you look at them continuously

to align *vb*

if you're "aligned" with something, you're facing it with your body directly in front of it

to point towards *exp*

if your feet are "pointing towards" someone, your feet are in the direction of that person

gaze *n*

someone's "gaze" is the way they look at another person

misinterpret *vb*

if you "misinterpret" something, you understand it wrongly

a blank look *n*

if someone has a "blank look", their face shows no emotion – it just looks empty

personal body space *n*

the personal distance we keep from other people. In some cultures, it's common to stand very close to the person you're talking to. In other cultures, this isn't so common

to project *vb*

if you "project" any particular feelings, you show those feelings through your behaviour, words, actions, etc.

involuntarily *adv*

if you do something "involuntarily", you do it without knowing that you're doing it

to shift *vb*

to move

to drum *vb*

if you "drum" your fingers, you use your fingers to create a rhythm

to bounce *vb*

if your foot is "bouncing" up and down, it's moving up and down

research *n*

scientific investigation

a thigh *n*

the top part of your leg – the upper half

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What were your parents like? How strict were they? How did they punish you? What are some of your best memories of growing up? What kind of parent are you or would you like to be? What are some of the difficult things about being a parent? What are some of the rewards?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.

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STUDY, STUDY, STUDY, STUDY!

ARE TIGER PARENTS THE BEST?

What's the best kind of parent to be: strict, relaxed, demanding, **authoritarian**, **easy-going**? Some think that Tiger Parents are the most effective.

The term, Tiger Parent, was **coined** by Yale law professor Amy Chua in her book *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother* (2011). In her **memoir**, she describes how she **brought up** her daughters, Lulu and Sophia. As she explains in the book, she prohibited TV after school, wouldn't let them have **sleepovers** with their schoolmates and filled up their free time with **tutorial classes** and **extracurricular activities**, including three hours of music practice a day.

One incident from the book is particularly controversial. In the book, Amy describes how she gets her daughter to learn a piano piece called *The Little White Donkey*. However, it isn't easy, and her daughter is having a few problems. Amy says her daughter that if she doesn't have the piece perfect by the following day, she'll donate her **dollhouse** to the **Salvation Army**. She also threatens her with no lunch, no dinner, no Christmas presents and no birthday parties for four years. "When she still kept playing it wrong, I told her to stop being lazy, cowardly, **self-indulgent** and pathetic," Amy explained. In an attempt to learn it, they work right through dinner and her daughter isn't allowed to get up for water or the bathroom. Eventually, she learns the piece.

So, is this method of **child-rearing** effective? According to the website Aha! Parenting, children under a controlling parent may develop psychiatric problems such as anxiety, low **self-esteem** and depression. Also, children from authoritarian families may find it more difficult to **fend for themselves** and make friends. Adrienne Burgess of the *Fatherhood Institute* has said, "Intensive parenting is a high-risk strategy. There's no warmth, only negativity. A 'good' child may **knuckle down**, but another child won't."

In her defence, Amy has said, "Western parents try to respect their children's individuality, encouraging them to **pursue** their true passions, supporting their choices, and providing positive reinforcement and a **nurturing environment**. By contrast, the Chinese believe that the best way to protect their children is by preparing them for the future, letting them see what they're capable of, and **arming** them with skills, work habits and inner confidence that no one can ever take away."

So, what do the children of Tiger Parents think about it? On 17th January 2011, Amy's eldest daughter, Sophia, posted an **open letter** to her mother that was published in the *New York Post*. She said that many of the incidents from the book had been taken out of context and weren't as bad as they sounded. And she ended the letter by saying, "If I

died tomorrow, I would die feeling I've lived my whole life at 110 percent. And for that, Tiger Mom, thank you."

RRRAAAHHH! ☺

AMY CHUA QUOTES

"Nothing is fun until you're good at it."
"Every day that you don't practise is a day you're getting worse."
"My goal as a parent is to prepare you for the future, not to make you like me."

GLOSSARY

authoritarian *adj*
someone who is "authoritarian" likes to control everything
easy-going *adj*
someone who is "easy going" is relaxed and doesn't get annoyed easily
to coin *vb*
if you "coin" a word or a phrase, you're the first person to say it
a memoir *n*
a person's "memoir" is a book about the people they have known and things they can remember
to bring up *phr vb*
if you "bring up" children, you educate and care for them
a sleepover *n*
if a child has a "sleepover", he/she stays at a friend's house for the night
a tutorial class *n*
a private class with a teacher. The class is often at the student's house
extracurricular activities *n*
things a child does after school: tennis club, chess club, drama club, etc.
a dollhouse *n*
a little house that children play with
the Salvation Army *n*
a Christian organisation that helps poor people, etc.
self-indulgent *adj*
a "self-indulgent" person does things they like or enjoy
child-rearing *n*
educating and taking care of a child at home
self-esteem *n*
your "self-esteem" is how you feel about yourself. If you have high "self-esteem", you feel good about yourself
to fend for yourself *exp*
if you can "fend for yourself", you can look after yourself
to knuckle down *phr vb*
when someone "knuckles down", they start working or studying very hard
to pursue *vb*
if you "pursue" a dream, you do what you dream about
a nurturing environment *n*
a warm, caring, loving environment
to arm *vb*
if you "arm" someone with something, you give them that thing so they can defend themselves
an open letter *n*
a "open letter" is addressed to someone, but it's published in a newspaper, etc. so everyone can read it

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Use your imagination to think about the typical things a strict parent would do. What kind of punishments would they give their kids? What would they do to ensure their kids did well at school? Make notes.

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What term did Amy Chua coin and where?
2. What did Amy's kids do in their free time?
3. What did Amy threaten to do to her daughter's dollhouse?
4. According to *Aha! Parenting*, what could happen to children under controlling parents?
5. According to Amy, what is the best way to protect your children?
6. What does Amy's eldest child seem to think of the way she was brought up?

Objective To improve your listening and reading skills.

Think about it When was the last time you went somewhere by plane? How was the trip? Did anything happen during the flight that made you feel angry? What was it? Have you heard any stories of people getting angry on planes? What happened? Why did they get so angry? Why do you think air rage is such a common phenomenon? Does it happen very often in your country?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.

Audio files

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

TRACK 16: ENGLISHMAN & US WOMAN



WHEN THINGS GO WRONG ON A PLANE!

What is it about planes that can turn a normal, well-adjusted traveller into a complete **maniac**? Is it the **cramped** conditions? The altitude? The alcohol? Sometimes, the stupidest things can become a major incident.

while we sat at the **gate**, not moving.”



Christmas
A man on an American Airlines flight **threw a fit** after staff wished him

a Merry Christmas. The first greeting by cabin crew was on his arrival at the airport gate. The passenger, who was travelling from Dallas to New York, responded by shouting at the gate agent, **telling him off** for using a greeting when “not everyone celebrates Christmas”. The situation got worse on board the flight. A second cheery “Merry Christmas” from cabin crew caused the man to **fly into a violent rage**. He was later removed from the flight. As he was being led off, the other passengers reportedly clapped and cheered.

The case **triggered** a huge public **backlash**, which the judge said had “damaged the dignity of the country”. Cho resigned from all her posts and publicly apologised for her behaviour. Her father called her “foolish” and said that he **regretted** that he hadn’t raised her better.

Keep calm! ✨

GLOSSARY

a maniac *n*
a crazy, insane person
cramped *adj*
if conditions are “cramped”, there are many people in a very small space
to ban *vb*
to prohibit. To say that people can’t do something
to sag *vb*
if your trousers “sag”, they hang down lower around your hips
to refuse to comply *exp*
if you “refuse to comply”, you don’t do what someone tells you to do
to lead off *exp*
if someone is “led off” a plane (for example), they are taken off, often with someone holding onto them
to kick off *phr vb*
if you “kick someone off” a plane (for example), you force them to leave the plane
pants *n* US
an American English word for “trousers” – clothing you wear over your legs
take-off *n*
the moment when the plane leaves the ground and goes up into the air
to escort off *phr vb*
if you “escort someone off” a plane (for example), you take them off the plane
to ream out *phr vb informal*
if you “ream someone out”, you get angry with them and shout at them or tell them what they should or shouldn’t do
the gate *n*
a place where passengers leave the airport and get onto their plane
to throw a fit *exp*
if someone “throws a fit”, they become extremely angry and out of control
to tell off *phr vb*
if you “tell someone off”, you get angry with them and tell them what they should or shouldn’t do
to fly into a violent rage *exp*
if someone “flies into a violent rage”, they become extremely angry and out of control
a tantrum *n*
if someone has a “tantrum”, they get angry
the CEO *abbr*
the Chief Executive Officer – the most important person in an organisation
to kneel down *phr vb*
to go onto your knees – the joint in the middle of your legs
to taxi *vb*
when a plane is “taxiing”, it’s moving on the ground
to trigger *vb*
if A “triggers” B, A causes B to happen
a backlash *n*
if there’s a “backlash”, there’s a reaction against something
to regret *vb*
if you “regret” something you did in the past, you feel bad about that thing

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

How do you think the following things could get someone into trouble on a flight, or make them angry?

saggy trousers

an online game

a Christmas greeting

a bag of nuts

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a person (Billie, Alec, man on AA flight, Cho) next to each statement. He/She...

- ...refused to stop playing a game.
- ...hit a member of the cabin crew.
- ...was asked to pull up his trousers.
- ...was sent to prison as a result of her behaviour.
- ...was travelling to New York.
- ...was offered a seat on another flight.
- ...was removed from the flight, which seemed to please the other passengers.
- ...posted a Tweet about the incident which included abbreviated forms of words.



Saggy trousers

Green Day singer Billie Joe Armstrong was **banned** from a Southwest

Airlines flight because his trousers were **sagging** too low. An employee of the airline reportedly asked the star to pull his trousers up, but he **refused to comply**. Eventually, Armstrong was **led off** the flight. He later tweeted, “Just got **kicked off** a Southwest flight because my **pants** sagged too low!” The airline later apologised and offered to book him on another flight.



Words with Friends

In 2011, actor Alec Baldwin was thrown off an American

Airlines plane after he refused to stop playing the game Words with Friends. The star reportedly started screaming and shouting after being told to turn the game off during **take-off**. He was eventually **escorted off** the flight at Los Angeles. He later tweeted, “Flight attendant on American [Airlines] **reamed me out** 4 playing WORDS W FRIENDS



Nuts

A Korean Air executive was given a one-year prison sentence for an

incident on board a flight. Cho Hyun-ah had a **tantrum** after she was served some Macadamia nuts in a bag. She was reportedly furious because the crew had failed to follow airline procedures by not serving the nuts in a dish. Cho, whose father is **CEO** of the airline, then forced the chief flight attendant, Park Chang-jin, to **kneel down** and hit him with a service manual. She then ordered him off the flight, forcing the **taxiing** plane to return to the gate.

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time something annoying or embarrassing happened to you? What was it? Where were you? Why was it so annoying or embarrassing? Have you ever been mistaken for someone else? Who? When? Where? Have you ever walked into a toilet that was occupied? What happened?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL

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DO YOU LIKE MY PANTS?



REALLY ANNOYING THINGS

Has anything annoying happened to you lately?

What was it? We asked a few people to tell us about their experiences. Do you recognise any of these situations?

I hate it when you go to give someone a **hug** and they just hold out their hand; or when you say hello to someone you think you know and they don't say anything back. [Ben, 27]

It's really annoying when people **get the wrong end of the stick** and don't give you a chance to explain yourself. I was looking out of my bedroom window the other day to see what the weather was like when this guy in the house in front suddenly noticed, and pulled shut his bedroom curtains. He probably thought I was trying to **peer in** as he was getting changed. I saw him on the street later and said hello, but he just ignored me. [Bridget, 28]

I was in a clothes shop with my **mother-in-law** and the kids the other day when someone asked us how long we'd been married. Grrr! Oh, and I hate it when you go to the toilet and open the door and there's someone there. That happened to me a few days ago. I opened the door and there was a man sitting there. Curiously, he

didn't say anything and just smiled. **Creepy!** [Bob, 25]

I hate it when you fall down in public. I was leaving my apartment the other day and had a pair of white jeans on. It had been raining and I **slipped** and fell just near the entrance to the building where I live. The wet ground left a big brown mark on my **backside**. It was so embarrassing as there was a group of boys sitting just outside. I was **in a rush** so there was no time to go back to change. They asked if I was all right, but I could hear them laughing as I left. [Jessica, 26]

I hate it when you need to go to the toilet at a really awkward time. I was at a girlfriend's house once. We'd only been out a couple of times and I didn't know her very well, but I was definitely interested. Anyway, we were chatting in the living room when I got this terrible pain in my stomach – it must have been something I'd eaten. I was really **keen** to avoid going to the toilet as the bathroom was right next to the living room, and it was only separated by a very thin wall. But in the end, I just had to go. Once inside, I turned on the **tap** and **flushed** the toilet several times but nothing could cover the explosive sounds that came out of my **rear**

end. I must have been in there for about 10 minutes, splashing her perfume around and just wishing the world would **swallow me up**. Eventually, I **conjured up** enough courage to open the door and I **shuffled** out **sheepishly**. She was very nice about it and didn't say anything, but it was so embarrassing. [Gordon, 42] ✨

GLOSSARY

a hug *n*
if you give someone a "hug", you put your arms around them and hold them tightly
to get the wrong end of the stick *exp*
if you "get the wrong end of the stick", you don't understand a situation properly
to peer in *phr vb*
if you "peer in" to a room (for example), you look into it
a mother-in-law *n*
the mother of your wife or husband
creepy *adj*
something "creepy" makes you feel nervous or frightened
to slip *vb*
if you "slip", you fall – often because you've stepped on something such as ice
a backside *n*
the part of your body that you sit on
in a rush *exp*
if you're "in a rush", you need to go somewhere quickly
keen *adj*
if you're "keen" on something, you like that thing very much
a tap *n*
a metal object you turn or press so that water comes out
to flush *vb*
if you "flush" a toilet, you press a button so water goes into a toilet to clean it
a rear end *n*
your "rear end" is your bottom – the part of your body that you sit on
to swallow you up *exp*
if you want the world to "swallow you up", you want to disappear because you're embarrassed. Literally, if you "swallow" something, it goes from your mouth to your stomach
to conjure up *phr vb*
if you "conjure up" enough courage to do something, you find the courage to do it
to shuffle *vb*
if you "shuffle" somewhere, you walk there without lifting your feet properly off the ground
sheepishly *adv*
if you do something "sheepishly", you appear to be embarrassed because you've done something silly, etc.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What annoying or embarrassing things can happen in the following places: the street, a home, a shop, work, a hotel, a train, etc.?

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Who ignored Ben when he greeted them?
2. What was Bridget worried that the man would think?
3. Who did someone mistake Bob's mother-in-law for?
4. What did the man who was sitting on the toilet do when Bob opened the door?
5. Why was Jessica so embarrassed when she fell down?
6. Why didn't Gordon want to go to the toilet in his girlfriend's house?
7. What did he do to try to mask the sounds?

DISCUSSING A DEAL

Here are some useful words and expressions for negotiating or discussing a business deal.

Ultimatum

If you give someone an "ultimatum", you tell them that something bad could happen if they don't do what you want.

"They gave us an ultimatum: either we agree to their demands, or they'll withdraw their offer."



To compromise

If you "compromise" on something, you accept a lower price or accept something of a lower standard than you originally wanted.

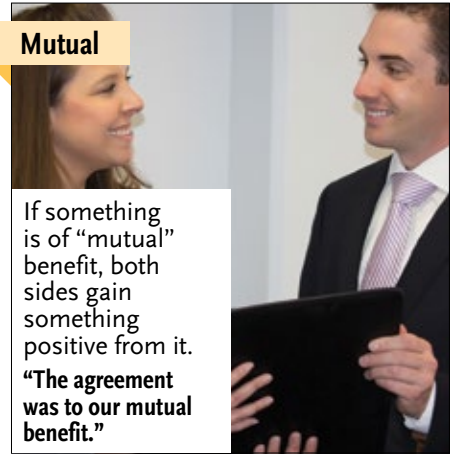
"We were willing to compromise on price if they could agree to a 5-year guarantee for the products."



Mutual

If something is of "mutual" benefit, both sides gain something positive from it.

"The agreement was to our mutual benefit."



Unrealistic

Something "unrealistic" isn't possible, workable or practical.

"It's unrealistic to think that they'll agree to all our demands."



Deal

A business agreement.

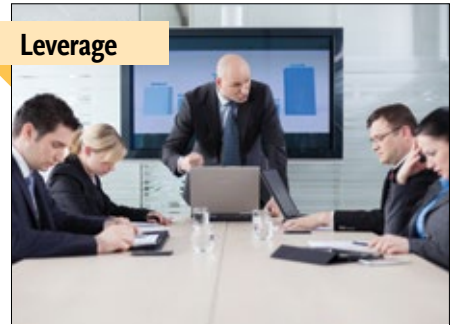
"We finally managed to reach a deal."



Leverage

If you've got a lot of "leverage", you have a lot of power.

"We don't have much leverage, so we should probably just accept what they're offering."



Finer details

The small, minor details.

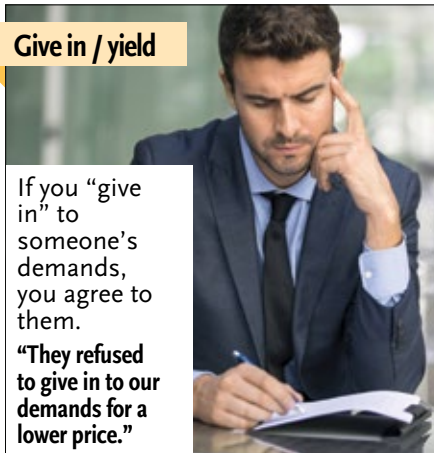
"We need to go over the proposal so we're familiar with all the finer details."



Give in / yield

If you "give in" to someone's demands, you agree to them.

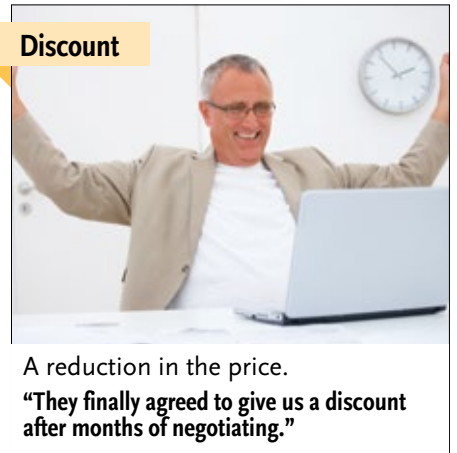
"They refused to give in to our demands for a lower price."



Discount

A reduction in the price.

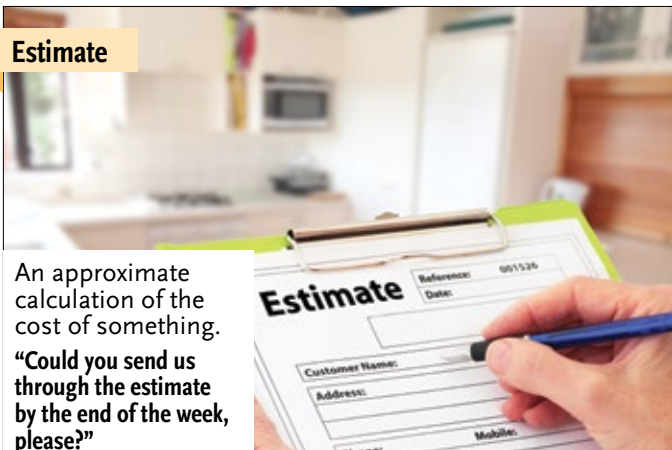
"They finally agreed to give us a discount after months of negotiating."



Estimate

An approximate calculation of the cost of something.

"Could you send us through the estimate by the end of the week, please?"



Supplier

A person or company that provides a service, or that sells you goods, etc.

"We'll have to find a new supplier as our current one is just too expensive."



Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you had an argument with someone? What were you arguing about? Why were you arguing about it? What was your point of view? Who were you arguing with? How heated did the argument get? What did you say? What did other person/people say? What happened in the end?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.



Note!
Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

What expressions can you use to counter an argument? Make notes. For example:
I don't think...
I don't believe that...

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone putting forward arguments against the introduction of a tram network in the city centre. What do you think the speaker might say about this? Make notes. Then, listen once to compare your ideas. For example:
It's going to be very expensive.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, put the expressions the speaker uses in the correct order.

- They also claim that...
- For example,...
- That may be the case in...
- In fact, with the...
- I'm afraid that...
- Finally,...
- I'm firmly against...
- On top of that,...
- However, my biggest concern is...
- Not only... also...

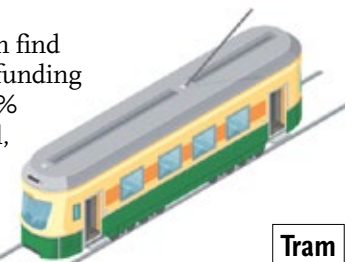
Audio script

How to counter an argument

I'm firmly against plans to build a tram network in the city centre. Not only will this put a severe strain on our financial situation, there's also little evidence that it'll bring in any benefits. For example, the tram lobbyists claim that it could regenerate the city centre. That may be the case in some cities, but studies in other cities have shown that the opposite can happen. They also claim that we'll be able to recover our investment costs within 10 years. I'm afraid that simply isn't true. The fact is it all depends on how much private investment we secure. So far, there has been little interest in the scheme from private investors; and unless we get at least 75% of the investment money from private firms, we won't be able to build it. However, my biggest concern is whether we actually need a tram network. We already have an excellent transport system with our buses

and roads. In fact, with the tram network, there'll be less space for road traffic, so whatever gains we make on the one side will be cancelled out by the reduced number of vehicles coming into the city. On top of that, trams are potentially dangerous for cyclists, and this could have an effect on our efforts to promote cycling and build more cycle lanes. Finally, at a time when we're supposed to be cutting back, we can't really justify spending this much money on a scheme with very few benefits.

Unless we can find some way of funding this with 100% private capital, I'd say it's out of the question. ☘



Tram

FOOD-PEOPLE IDIOMS

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Here are some more food-related idioms that are used to describe people.

Bad apple / rotten apple

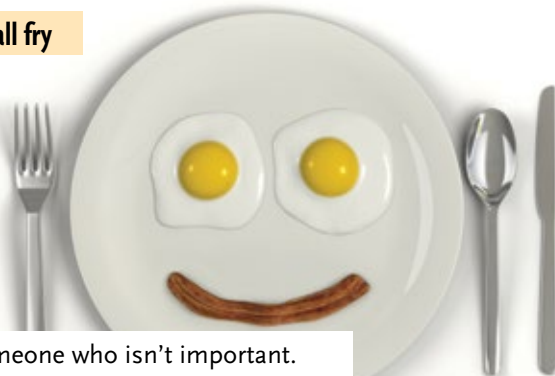
The one bad person among a group of people who are mostly good.

"There's always the occasional rotten apple in every organisation."



Small fry

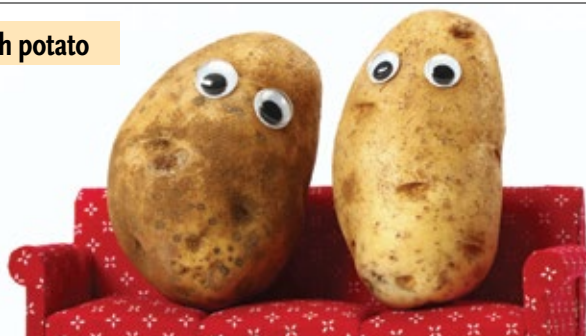
Someone who isn't important.
"So far, the police have only arrested the small fry. The leaders are still free."



Couch potato

A lazy person who spends most of their free time on the sofa, watching TV, playing videogames, etc.

"He's turned into a bit of a couch potato since he passed his exams."



As nice as pie

If someone is "as nice as pie", they appear to be very nice and charming.

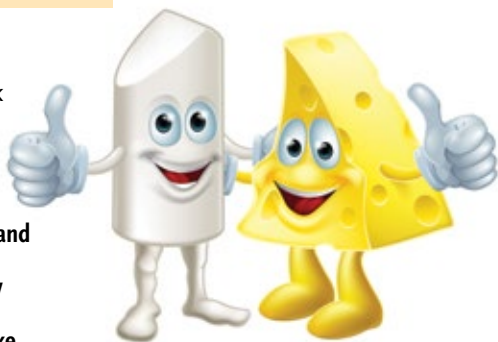
"She can be as nice as pie, but I wouldn't trust her!"



Like chalk and cheese

If two people are like "chalk and cheese", they're completely different.

"I can't understand how they've managed to stay together for so long – they're like chalk and cheese."



Like two peas in a pod

If two people are like "two peas in a pod", they're very similar.

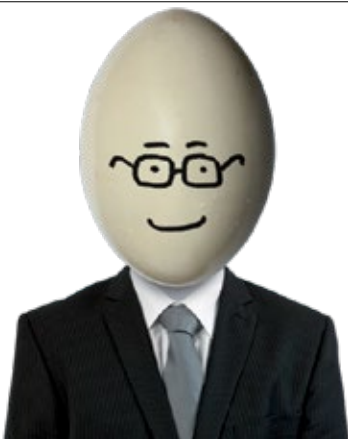
"They were like two peas in a pod – they liked exactly the same things."



Egghead

A person who studies a lot and who isn't often good in social situations.

"People thought of him as a bit of an egghead because he spent most of his free time reading or studying."



Play gooseberry

If you "play gooseberry", you go with two other people who are in a relationship. So, you're like the third, unwanted person.

"I don't really want to go to the pub with them – I'd just feel I was playing gooseberry."



Songs from the '70s

By Sarah Asch

There were lots of hit songs in the 1970s. Here are a few of them.



American Pie

by Don McLean

Don McLean (born 2nd October 1945) is an American folk rock singer-songwriter. His song

American Pie is about a **fatal** plane crash that caused the deaths of three famous musicians: Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and the Big Bopper.

Song extract:

*But I knew I was out of luck, the day the music died,
I started singing, bye, bye, Miss American Pie,
Drove my Chevy to the Levy but the Levy was dry,
Them good old boys were drinking whisky and rye,
Singing this will be the day that I die,
This will be the day that I die.*



Stayin' Alive

by the Bee Gees

The Bee Gees were an English band formed in 1958 by three brothers: Barry, Robin and Maurice

Gibb. *Stayin' Alive* was written for the 1977 film *Saturday Night Fever*, which starred John Travolta.

Song extract:

*Well, you can tell by the way I use my walk,
I'm a woman's man: no time to talk,
Music loud and women warm,
I've been kicked around since I was born,
And now it's all right, it's okay,
And you may look the other way,
We can try to understand,
The New York Times' effect on man.*



Stairway to Heaven

by Led Zeppelin

Led Zeppelin were an English rock band formed in London in 1968. The group consisted of guitarist

Jimmy Page, singer Robert Plant, bassist and keyboardist John Paul Jones and drummer John Bonham. Their fourth album, *Led Zeppelin IV* (1971), features the track *Stairway to Heaven*, which is one of the most famous rock songs ever written. There are rumours that if you play the song backwards, you can hear a message from the **devil**.

Song extract:

*There's a sign on the wall but she wants to be sure
'Cause you know sometimes words have two*

meanings

*In a tree by the brook, there's a songbird who sings
Sometimes all of our thoughts are misgiven.*



Sweet Home Alabama

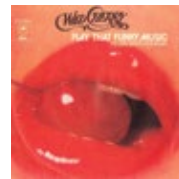
by Lynyrd Skynyrd

Lynyrd Skynyrd were a Southern Rock band.

They played a mixture of rock and roll, country and blues. Tragically, three members of the band died in an airplane crash in 1977. *Sweet Home Alabama* has a number of references to political figures and events, including "Watergate" – a scandal involving President Richard Nixon.

Song extract:

*In Birmingham they love the Governor
(boo, boo, boo),
Now we all did what we could do,
Now Watergate does not bother me,
Does your conscience bother you?
Tell the truth.*



Play That Funky Music

by Wild Cherry

Wild Cherry was an American funk rock band. Lead singer Rob Parissi

was raised in the town of Mingo Junction, Ohio. The band's name "Wild Cherry" was apparently taken from a brand of **cough** medicine that Rob took when he was sick once.

Song extract:

*Yeah, once I was a boogie singer,
Playin' in a rock and roll band,
I never had no problems, yeah,
Burning down the one-night stands,
And everything around me, yeah,
Got to stop to feeling so low.*



September

by Earth Wind and Fire

Earth, Wind & Fire are an American band. Their musical influences include

R&B, soul, funk, jazz, disco, pop, rock, Latin and African music. The band was founded in 1969 in Chicago by Maurice White, who died in February 2016. One of their most famous songs is *September*, which was released in 1971.

Song extract:

*You remember the 21st night of September?
Love was changing the minds of pretenders,
While chasing the clouds away.* ☺



GLOSSARY

fatal *adj*

a "fatal" accident involves the death of someone

Miss American Pie *exp*

some people think this is referring to the "American dream" – so it's saying goodbye to the American dream

a chevy *n*

a type of American car – a Chevrolet

a levee *n* (written *Levy* in the song)

an area of raised ground next to a river. It's designed to stop the water coming out

to kick around *phr vb*

if something is "kicking around", it's lying in an area or on the floor

to look the other way *exp*

if you "look the other way" when something is happening, you ignore that thing

the devil *n*

the evil person with a red face and horns who lives in hell

a brook *n*

a small river

a songbird *n*

a bird that sings

misgiven *adj*

if something is "misgiven", it makes you feel suspicious or concerned

Southern Rock *n*

a type of music from the southern states of the United States. It's a mixture of rock and roll, blues, country, etc.

Watergate *n*

a political scandal that involved spying on the Democratic Party headquarters

to bother *vb*

if something "bothers" you, it annoys you or makes you feel angry

a conscience *n*

your "conscience" is the part of your mind that tells you if what you're doing is right or wrong

a cough *n*

if you've got a "cough", your throat (the part of your body that goes from your mouth to your stomach) hurts

boogie *n*

when you "boogie", you dance to fast pop music

to burn down *phr vb*

if you "burn something down", you destroy it with fire. In this case, it probably means to do something with passion

a one-night stand *n*

if you have a "one-night stand", you have sexual relations with someone but only for one night

a pretender *n*

a "pretender" to a position is someone who claims the right to that position

to chase away *phr vb*

if you "chase someone away", you make them leave a place quickly



WHAT AN EXCITING GAME!

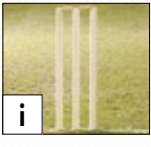
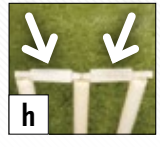
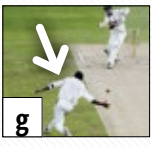
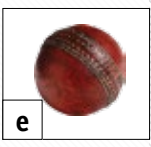
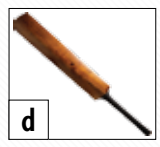
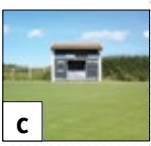
How to play cricket!

Answers on page 44

Equipment

Match each object with its corresponding picture.

1. Cricket bat
2. Ball
3. Team
4. Field
5. Bails
6. Stumps
7. Wicket
8. Batsman
9. Fielder



Cricket is England's summer sport. The rules are very complicated, but obviously not so complicated that an English person can't learn them. Basically, there are two teams of eleven players each.

The game is played on a grass field. At the centre of the field, there is an area of very flat **grass** called the pitch, which is about 20 metres long and 3 metres wide.

At one end of the pitch there are three wooden sticks called stumps. And on the top of these three stumps there are two small pieces of wood called bails.

Both the stumps and the bails are known as the wicket. OK so far?

Once the game starts, the two teams take turns to bat. Batting consists of trying to hit the ball with the bat (logically). While one team is batting, the other team is fielding, which consists of standing in the field trying to catch the ball.

So, what happens during a game? Basically, a player from team A bowls (throws) the ball to a player from team B. The player from team B, with a bat in his/her hand, **swings** the bat and **attempts** to hit the ball. If the ball goes far,

then the player from team B must run from one end of the pitch to the other. Each time he or she does this it's called a "run".

Meanwhile, the players in the field must try to catch the ball or stop the other player from running from one end of the pitch to the other. The team that scores the most runs wins. Simple! Now try it for yourself.

Game of cricket, anyone? ☺

GLOSSARY

grass *n*
a green plant that grows on the ground

to swing *vb*
to move something from one side to another in a smooth movement

to attempt *vb*
to try

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LOOK, NO HANDS.



The Hand of God

For many English people, it is one of the most **shameful** incidents in the history of football. For Argentinian supporters, it is seen as one of their greatest moments. So, what happened?

The incident in question has become known as the “Hand of God goal”. It all happened during a quarter-final, World-Cup match in Mexico City between England and Argentina in 1986. Argentina eventually won the game 2–1, but the match was full of controversy.

At the time, tensions between England and Argentina were high because of the Falklands War (La Guerra de las Malvinas), which had taken place just four years earlier. Six minutes into the second half of the game, the score between the two teams was 0–0. Suddenly, Argentinian Diego Maradona chased a **lobbed ball** into the penalty area. Once there, he was confronted by England goalkeeper Peter Shilton. Shilton had a considerable height advantage (he's 185 cm tall), and he was a clear favourite to beat Maradona (who is only 165cm tall) to the ball. However, Maradona reached for the ball with his left hand, and it went into the goal. The referee (Tunisian Ali Bin Nasser) didn't see the **handball** and **allowed the goal**. The Argentine players and fans celebrated. The English players protested.

Two minutes later, Maradona scored another goal, running past five English players, including the goalkeeper, Shilton. This goal was later voted as the Goal of the Century. England

scored (Gary Lineker) in the 81st minute, but Argentina won the match 2–1.

Immediately after the game, Maradona claimed that the goal was a combination of his head and “la mano de Dios” (God's hand), creating one of the most famous quotes in sport. But video and photographic evidence demonstrated that he had hit the ball with his hand. Later, in his autobiography, Maradona admitted that the ball came off his hand. “Now I feel I am able to say what I couldn't then. At the time I called it ‘the hand of God’. What hand of God? It was the hand of Diego!”

Over the years, Diego Maradona has often **taunted** England over his “hand of God” goal. In 2007, during a television show hosted by Venezuela's president Hugo Chávez, Maradona admitted that he had **cheated** in the 1986 World Cup quarter final. “The goalkeeper had the advantage of **grabbing** with his hands. It was too high for me so I **stuck out my fist**,” Maradona said.



During the show, Chávez welcomed the footballer as Argentina's “golden boy” and an ally in the fight against “imperialism”.

Go, Diego, go! ☆

MARADONA

Diego Armando Maradona was born on 30th October 1960 in Villa Fiorito, Argentina. He played in four World Cups and received the FIFA award for Player of the Century (people's choice) after an international internet poll. He has also played for Boca Juniors, Barcelona and Napoli over the course of his career. Maradona was suspended for 15 months in 1991 after failing a **dope test** for cocaine.

“HAND OF GOD” TRIVIA

During a televised interview with Maradona in 2006, Lineker said (in reference to the goal), “Personally, I **blame** the referee and the linesman, not you.”

England's victory against Argentina in the 2002 World Cup was celebrated with T-shirts displaying the result and the phrase “Look, no hands!”

There's a bar in Scotland called *The Hand of God Sports Bar* in tribute to Maradona. Scotland and England are well known for their football **rivalry**. Bar staff wear Argentina football **strips**, and the bar has pictures of the goal on the walls.

In Argentina, Maradona's “Goal of the Century” is known as “The Cosmic Kite”.

GLOSSARY

- shameful** *adj*
if you describe someone's behaviour as “shameful”, you think it's very bad
- a lobbed ball** *n*
a ball that has been thrown high into the air
- handball** *n*
touching the ball with your hand, which is “illegal” in football (unless you're the goal keeper)
- to allow a goal** *exp*
to permit a goal; to say that a goal is legal
- to taunt** *vb*
to say unkind or insulting things to someone in order to make them angry
- to cheat** *vb*
to do “illegal” things in a game so you can win that game
- to grab** *vb*
to take suddenly and quickly with your hands
- to stick out** *phr vb*
if you “stick your hand out”, you extend your hand so it is far from your body
- a fist** *n*
a closed hand
- a dope test** *n*
a test to see if you have been consuming drugs
- to blame** *vb*
to say that someone is responsible for something bad
- rivalry** *n*
if there is a lot of “rivalry” between two countries (for example), those two countries are in competition
- a strip** *n*
a shirt and shorts with the colours that represent a country's football team

Objective To improve your advanced listening skills by listening to several speakers chatting in an informal setting.

Think about it What are some of your favourite traditional holidays or festivals? When was the last time you celebrated a traditional holiday? What was it? What did you do? Who were you with? What did you eat? What are some of the typical holidays in your country? When are they celebrated? What do people typically eat during these holidays?

TRACK 20: ENGLISH ACCENTS



GROUP TALK

WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE HOLIDAY OR FESTIVAL?

Answers on page 44

1 Listening I

You're going to listen to some people talking about their favourite traditional holidays. Look at the list of holidays below. What do you know about them? What happens in them? What type of food is typically eaten? etc. Make notes. Then, listen once. Which holidays are mentioned in the conversation?

Diwali Christmas

Easter New Year

Chinese New Year

Thanksgiving Hannukah

Eid St Valentine's Day

2 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What does one of the speakers like about Easter?
2. What does another one of the speakers like about Christmas?
3. What does one of the speakers like to do at Thanksgiving?
4. Why doesn't her mum like the traditional turkey dinner?
5. What's Lynn's favourite food for this holiday? What does she eat it with?
6. What other type of pie do they eat? Do they have it as a dessert or with the main meal?

Audio script

Mary: So yeah, Easter's coming up. This is one of my definitely favorite holidays.

Chris: Oh, really? Where are you going for Easter?

Mary: Erm, well, erm yeah I'm sure I'll go to Poland again.

Chris: Oh, have you got family there?

Mary: Yeah, my hometown. And I love the tradition of painting eggs.

Chris: Ah!

Mary: We sit down at a table with our whole family and we take a hardboiled egg, we take some paints, and we start, you know, letting our imagination go wild and we just paint our eggs.

Chris: Oh, nice. So you actually... the egg's actually inside it? Because I think some people take the egg out.

Mary: No, no, they are hard boiled eggs, so we paint them on the outside. We paint the shells.

Chris: Oh, that's nice.

Mary: Oh, it's fantastic.

Chris: And what sort of... can you do any sort of pattern you want?

Mary: You can do whatever you like. Whatever your imagination tells you. And then, of course, they have to dry and then we eat them the next day.

Chris: Oh, you eat them as well?

Mary: Yes. On Easter Sunday. Fantastic.

Chris: I think it's nice when, yeah, in holidays when you do stuff together, isn't it? Like at Christmas when you do the cards, the Christmas cards and then send them.

Mary: Yes. Yes, yes, yes, definitely, definitely. But for me, yeah, Easter, Easter tradition is the best.

Lynn: I think my favourite holiday transition in the US is for Thanksgiving. I don't even know if it's a tans... trad... sorry. I don't even know it's a tradition that everybody has, but in my family my sisters and I we all set the table with leaves and [oh, that's nice] other fall...because it's like a fall holiday – it's at the end of November so, like orange things.

Mary: Like on the side of a napkin, pretty much right?

Lynn: Yeah.

Mary: Like a decoration.

Chris: What do you... What do you eat?

Lynn: Turkey. My mum hates it because she thinks it's too dry but I like it. You have turkey and gravy and you have mashed potatoes and erm cranberry sauce, and then of course my personal favourite is pumpkin pie.

Chris: Yeah, it's delicious.

Lynn: I think we should have that all year. I don't know why we can only have it in the, in the fall because it's so good.

Chris: Do you have that with cream or ice cream or something?

Lynn: I like to have it with ice cream, erm, cos then you have apple pie as well which it all goes well with vanilla ice cream, so...

Chris: Do you eat the pumpkin pie... is that warm? Or is it cold?

Lynn: Erm, I think it kind of depends. You can eat it warm but by the time you get to dessert, it's probably been in the fridge for quite a while.

Chris: Yeah, yeah.

Mary: And what about sweet potato pie? Is that quite popular?

Lynn: Yeah, that actually usually in my family we eat that with dinner. It's not, even though it is sweet, it's not, like, a dessert food. Because you have the yams mashed with marshmallows on top. So, it is, it is quite sweet, but it goes with dinner.

Mary: OK, that's different.

Chris: I'm hungry.

Mary: Yeah, yeah let's eat now. [fades out] Ⓢ

Top tip: how to listen

The most important thing to remember when listening to a conversation is that you won't understand every word. So, you should only listen out for the key words – the most important words in the conversation: the nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Then, you can use your intuition to guess what the people are saying – just as you do in your own language. Knowing the context and topic of the conversation will help with this.

Objective To improve your listening and reading skills.

Think about it When was the last time you went to the countryside? Where did you go? Who did you go with? What did you see there? What was the weather like? What do you like about the countryside? What do you dislike about it? Would you like to live in the country? Why? Why not? What do you like about the city? What don't you like about the city?

SLANG CONVERSATION

IN THE COUNTRY



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Teacher Peter Reeve has taken a group of inner-city teenagers on a first trip to the countryside. One of the teenagers, Stan, is having problems. Listen once. What does Stan hate about the countryside? What does Peter like about it? Then, listen again and try to guess the meaning of the following slang expressions (also marked in bold in the text). Write out a version of them in more Standard English:

Warning
Many of the words and expressions from this section are used in informal situations. So, be careful how you use them yourself!



Dialogue

Stan: Can we have a rest? I'm **knackered**.
Peter: [*pointing to a hill*] Come on, we need to get to the top of that hill.
Stan: **Bloody hell!** That's well far, **innit?**
Peter: The walk will do you good!
Stan: I'm **starving**. Is there a McDonald's round here or something?
Peter: I've got an apple if you want.
Stan: An apple? Can't I have one of those **sarnies** you packed? [*suddenly noticing a cow*] **Bloody hell!** What's that?
Peter: A cow.
Stan: For real? I **ain't** never seen one of them. It's well big. Oh, **gross**, it's **pissing** on the grass.
Peter: That's where you get the meat for your McDonald's hamburgers from, and the milk you drink.
Stan: Milk comes in cartons, **innit?**
Peter: No, it comes from a cow.
Stan: That's disgusting. I ain't never drinkin' milk again. Hey, my iPhone ain't working.
Peter: There isn't any coverage up here. It's nice to have a day without any electronic devices.
Stan: **That's well lame**. I need to see what me **mates** are up to? The countryside is **crap**: no McDonald's, no mates, no phone coverage...
Peter: But there's lots of fresh air.
Stan: It smells like **shit** to me.
Peter: And it's nice and quiet.
Stan: Those birds are making a **bloody racket**. Hey, I'm **busting for the loo**. Where are the toilets?
Peter: There's a tree over there.
Stan: I need to do a number two.
Peter: You'll have to dig a hole. I've got a shovel.
Stan: This is well **crap**. What about toilet paper?
Peter: Use some leaves, or grass.
Stan: **You've got to be kidding**. I wanna go home!
Peter: Well, you can't. Come on, **you wimp**. I'm going. Let's get to the top of that hill, then have lunch.
Stan: Hey, don't leave me here. That cow's giving me funny looks. Hey, wait for me. Help! Help! Help! [*moo*] ❗

	Slang expression	Translation
1	Knackered	
2	Bloody hell	
3	Innit?	
4	I'm starving	
5	A sarnie	
6	I ain't	
7	Gross	
8	To piss (rude)	
9	That's well lame	
10	A mate	
11	Crap (rude)	
12	Shit (rude)	
13	A racket	
14	I'm busting for the loo (also, bursting)	
15	You've got to be kidding	
16	You wimp	

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What pets did you have as a child? What pets have you had in life? What pets would you like to have? What are the pros and cons of having a pet? Do you think it's cruel to have a pet? Why? Why not?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

TRACK 22: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN

WHO'S A LUCKY BOY, THEN?



FAMOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR PETS!

Dogs. Cats. Rabbits. Hamsters. Almost everyone's had a pet at some time in their lives. But what about famous people? What type of pets do they have? Here are three well-known people and their pets.



Johnny Depp

Johnny Depp owns two Yorkshire

terriers called Pistol and Boo. Incredibly, they were once **sentenced to death**. In 2015, Johnny Depp was in Australia filming a Pirates of the Caribbean movie. Days earlier, he'd arrived by private jet accompanied by his partner, Amber Heard, and the two dogs. Australia has strict **quarantine** laws, and Johnny hadn't declared the dogs at **customs**. They were discovered when a picture was posted on Facebook of the dogs at a **pet grooming parlour**. The Australian Minister of Agriculture, Barnaby Joyce, threatened to **euthanise** the animals if they weren't taken out of the country within 50 hours. "It's time that Pistol and Boo **buggered off** to the United States," the **tough-talking** minister said. Fortunately, Johnny was able to get them out in time. Joyce celebrated the news with a two-word Tweet, "Dogs gone!"



Elvis Presley

American singer Elvis Presley had a number of pets during his life. As a child he had a pet

rooster and several dogs. When he was serving in the army, **stationed** in Germany, he kept a poodle called "Champagne". Later on, his pet collection at **Graceland** included spider monkeys, chickens, pigs, donkeys, goats, turkeys, horses and a Great Pyrenees dog called "Muffin". For a while, he even had a peacock, but the bird damaged visitors' cars, so he gave it away. He also owned **Mynah birds**, one of which could say, "Elvis! Go to hell!" However, his most famous pet was a chimpanzee called "Scatter". Elvis would carry Scatter on his shoulder and often took him to Hollywood when he was filming movies there in the 1960s. Scatter liked to wear clothes, drink whiskey and **tear up** rooms. He also enjoyed pulling up women's dresses – something he might have learnt from his master!



Charles Dickens

British author Charles Dickens

had a pet raven called Grip. The bird appeared as a character in the author's fifth novel, Barnaby Rudge, and is also said to have been the inspiration for Edgar Allan Poe's poem The Raven (which was published in 1845). The bird also appeared in a painting by French artist Paul Gauguin called Nevermore. Dickens was **heartbroken** when Grip died in February 1841. He believed it could have been a result of the bird having drunk some paint. Dickens wrote a letter to a friend about the raven's death, "On

the clock striking twelve, he appeared slightly **agitated**, but soon recovered, walking twice or **thrice** along the **coach-house**, stopped to bark, **staggered**, exclaimed 'Halloa old girl' (his favourite expression) and died," Dickens explained. "He behaved throughout with a decent **fortitude**, **equanimity** and **self-possession**, which cannot be too much admired... The children seem rather glad of it. He bit their ankles. But that was play."

How cute! ✨

GLOSSARY

to sentence to death *exp*
if someone is "sentenced to death", they will be executed (killed) by the state

quarantine *n*
if an animal is in "quarantine", it's kept separate from other animals to check that it doesn't have a disease

customs *n*
the place in an airport (for example) where you declare what goods you've brought with you. Sometimes, you have to open your bag for customs officials

a pet grooming parlour *n*
a place where dogs have their hair cut, etc.

to euthanise *vb*
if an animal is "euthanised", it is killed

to bugger off *phr vb vulgar*
if you tell someone to "bugger off", you're telling them to go away

tough-talking *adj*
a "tough-talking" person speaks in a confident, strong way

to station *vb*
if a soldier is "stationed" somewhere, they're sent there as part of their job in the army

Graceland *n*
the large house in Memphis (Tennessee) where Elvis lived from his early 20s until his death in 1977

a Mynah bird *n*
a type of black bird from Asia that's good at copying the way people speak

to tear up *phr vb*
if you "tear something up", you break it or destroy it

heartbroken *adj*
if you're "heartbroken", you're very sad

agitated *adj*
nervous

thrice *adj Old English*
three times

a coach-house *n*
a small building originally used for a coach (a vehicle with four wheels which was pulled by horses)

to stagger *vb*
if you "stagger", you walk very unsteadily, often because you're sick, ill or drunk

fortitude *n*
someone who shows "fortitude" is brave, calm and strong

equanimity *n*
someone with "equanimity" is calm and doesn't become angry or upset

self-possession *n*
someone with "self-possession" is calm and confident

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Write the name of an animal from below next to each famous person (1 to 8) according to the pets they had.

pot bellied pig chimpanzee

Capuchin monkey tiger

wolf-dog hybrid anteater

Yorkshire terrier raven

1. Elvis Presley
2. Johnny Depp
3. Charles Dickens
4. George Clooney
5. Mike Tyson
6. Salvador Dali
7. Kristen Stewart
8. Justin Bieber

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which of the three paragraphs is your favourite? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why were Johnny Depp's dogs sentenced to death?
2. How were they discovered?
3. Why did Elvis get rid of his pet peacock?
4. What could one of Elvis' birds say?
5. What were some of Scatter's favourite pastimes?
6. Which works of art was Dickens' pet the inspiration for?
7. What did Dickens' pet bird die of?
8. Why didn't Dickens' children like the raven?

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you persuaded someone to do something lately? What was it? Has anyone persuaded you to do anything lately? What was it? What are some of your tricks for persuading people to do things? Have you ever been persuaded to do something that turned out to be a disaster? What was it? How did you feel about it?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

© TRACK 23: ENGLISHMAN & ENGLISHWOMAN



HOW TO PERSUADE SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING!

What's the best way to persuade someone to do something? Simple! Just tell them that everyone else is doing it. At least that's what scientists and psychologists seem to have found out in these three experiments.

Hotel towels

One study involved trying to get hotel guests to reuse their towels. Two different placards were left in hotel bathrooms over a three-month period. Some hotel rooms had the following message on them, "Help save the environment – show your respect for nature by reusing towels." Others read, "Join your fellow guests in helping to save the environment – please reuse your towel." The results showed that those who had the second placard were 25% more likely to reuse their towels. A follow-up study found that by **tweaking the wording** so it was specific to the guest's room was even more effective. In this case, the message read, "Nearly 75% of guests who stayed here in room (331) reused their towels."

Utility bills

Another study was aimed at getting people to reduce their energy consumption. As part of the research, different messages were hung on **doorknobs** in homes in San Marcos, California. All the messages **urged** residents to use fans

instead of air conditioning, but they gave different reasons for doing so. Some residents learned they could save \$54 a month on their utility bill. Others, that they could prevent the release of about 120 kilos of **greenhouse gases** per month. A third group was told it was the socially responsible thing to do. And a fourth group was informed that 77% of their neighbors already used fans instead of air conditioning. Later, data showed that those people who had received the "everyone's doing it" message reduced their energy consumption by 10%, while no other group reduced energy use by more than 3%.

Tax

In an attempt to get people to pay their tax bills in time, **HMRC** (the British tax authority) sent out different letters to customers. Some of the letters threatened legal action, others reminded people that it was the right thing to do, and some urged people to be supportive and show **solidarity**. However, the most effective letters were those that included the phrase, "Nine out of 10 people in the UK pay their tax on time", or "The great majority of people in [your local area] pay their tax on time."

As Robert Cialdini, a psychologist at Arizona State University and co-author of both the hotel

and doorknob studies has said, "People don't recognise how powerful the **pull of the crowd** is on them... However, we can move people to environmentally friendly behaviour by simply telling them what those around them are doing."

Very clever! ✨

YES! 50 SCIENTIFICALLY PROVEN WAYS TO BE PERSUASIVE

For more information on persuasion techniques, read



Yes!: 50 Scientifically Proven Ways to Be Persuasive by Noah J. Goldstein Ph.D., Steve J. Martin and Robert B. Cialdini.

GLOSSARY

- to reuse** *vb*
to use again
- a placard** *n*
an object made of paper, metal, wood, etc. with a message or a sign on it
- to tweak** *vb*
if you "tweak" something, you change it a little bit
- the wording** *n*
the words on a notice, etc.
- a doorknob** *n*
the little, round metal object you turn in your hands in order to open a door
- to urge** *vb*
if you "urge" someone to do something, you try to convince them to do it
- a fan** *n*
an electrical object with blades that go round and round. It keeps a room cool
- greenhouse gases** *n*
gases that contribute to global warming. The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide
- HMRC** *abbr*
Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs – the government department that collects tax
- solidarity** *n*
if you show "solidarity", you show support for other people
- the pull of the crowd** *exp*
the way that we often do things just because other people (the crowd) are doing it. In this context, "pull" means "attraction"

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

How would you persuade someone to do the following things? Make notes.

- To reuse their hotel towel.
- To use a fan instead of air conditioning.
- To pay their taxes before the deadline.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Of the two messages in the hotel room, which one produced the best results?
2. What effect did tweaking the wording to this message have?
3. How much did people who received the "everybody's doing it" message reduce their energy consumption by?
4. In what way was this figure significant?
5. What were the three HMRC messages that weren't very successful?
6. What expression meaning "peer pressure" did Robert Cialdini use in the quote by him?

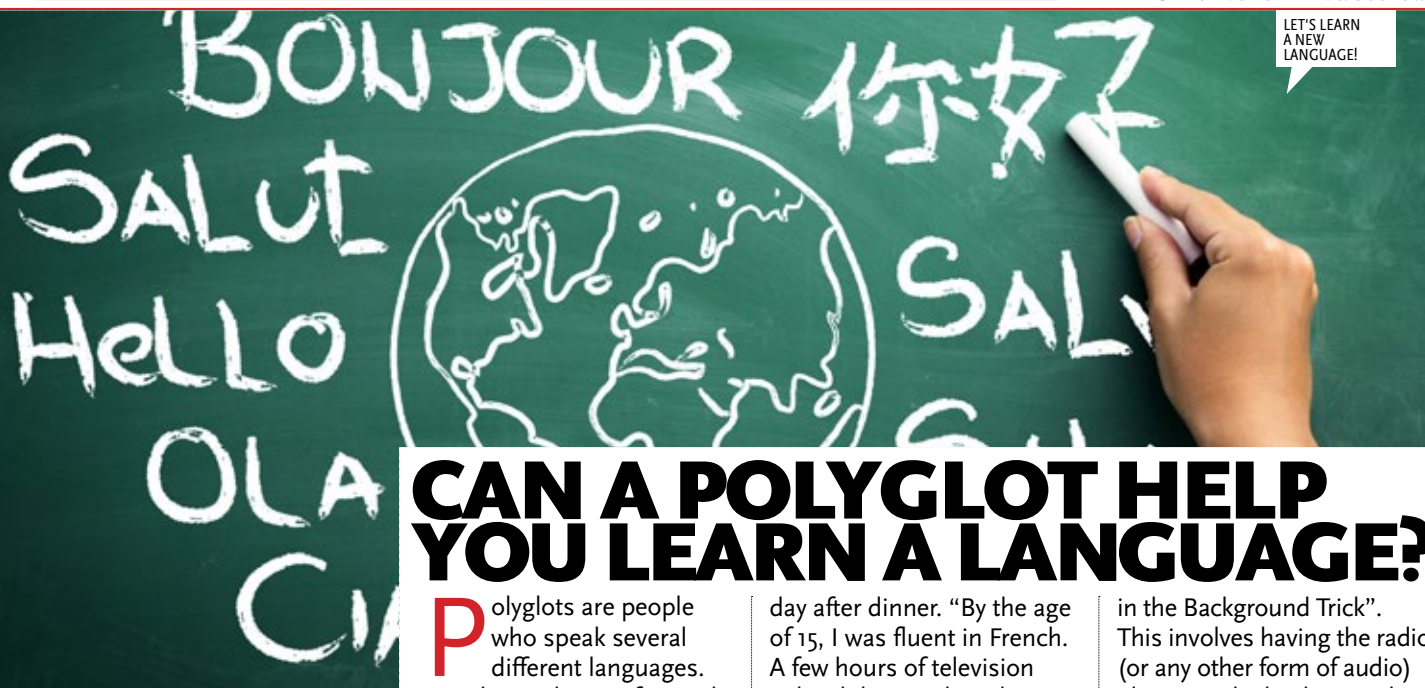
Objective To improve your listening and reading skills.

Think about it How many languages can you speak? How many languages would you like to speak? Do you know anyone who can speak more than two languages? What languages can he/she speak? How do you think some people learn languages so quickly? Do you think some people have a special ability or could anyone become a polyglot? Why? Why not?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

TRACK 24: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN

LET'S LEARN
A NEW
LANGUAGE!



CAN A POLYGLOT HELP YOU LEARN A LANGUAGE?

Polyglots are people who speak several different languages. So, why not learn a few tricks from them? Here are some top tips from the world's language learning experts.

Olly Richards

(www.iwillteachyoualanguage.com)

Englishman Olly Richards speaks eight languages, including Portuguese and Cantonese. One of his tricks is the "No English For 1 Hour Rule." It means that for a period of 60 minutes, he can't speak his **native language** (English), which forces him to think in the **target language**. Another one of his tips is to plan your speaking practice carefully. So, before class, Olly decides on a topic of conversation, and then writes down all the words and phrases he wants to use in class. He keeps this list of words in front of him while he's speaking and refers to it during the lesson. This helps him learn the words much more thoroughly.

Luca Lampariello

(www.thepolyglotdream.com)

Italian Luca speaks several languages at **C2 level**. For Luca, listening is the key. He began learning French at the age of 11, but when he was 14, he started watching two hours of TV in French every

day after dinner. "By the age of 15, I was fluent in French. A few hours of television a day did more than the previous three years in school."

Another one of his top tips is to analyse conversations in detail. His method consists of the following:

- 1 Listen to the audio material;
- 2 Practise pronouncing the words and speaking the dialogue;
- 3 Read the materials with audio, and then without audio;
- 4 Repeat numbers 1-3 several times over several days;
- 5 Translate the dialogues into your native language;
- 6 Translate your native translations back into the target language.

"By translating your translation back into the target language," he explains, "you notice how the two languages interact. This results in a kind of learning that has more substance and impact than a mere memorisation of grammar rules and vocabulary."

Ron

(www.languagesurfer.com)

Ron is another polyglot who thinks that listening is the key to language learning. Why? "Because developing a good listening comprehension ability opens the door for other skills to **flourish**." One of his top tips is the "Radio

in the Background Trick". This involves having the radio (or any other form of audio) playing in the background while you're studying. It's a form of **subconscious learning**, but it's not entirely **passive**. As he explains, "I keep the radio on all day while I'm working, **tuned in** to a station that's broadcast in the language I'm studying. Throughout the day, something will catch my attention. Maybe it's a clearly spoken **commercial**. Or it's a song I like. I'll stop and listen and try to understand it. I don't treat this like it's studying. I'm usually curious about what's being said and I want to hear what's going on."

So, which top tip are you going to use? *

GLOSSARY

a native language *n*
the language you've learnt and spoken since you were born

a target language *n*
the language you want to learn

C2 level *n*
an Advanced level of language – almost native

to flourish *vb*
if something "flourishes", it's successful, active or common, and developing quickly

subconscious learning *n*
learning that happens when you aren't concentrating, studying or trying to learn,

passive *adj*
a "passive" activity involves watching, looking at, or listening to things rather than doing things

to tune in *phr vb*
if you "tune in" to a radio station, you find that radio station on the radio and listen to it

a commercial *n*
an advert for a product that is shown on TV or played on the radio

Answers on page 45

1 Pre-reading

What are your top tips for the following things?

- How to learn more vocabulary.
- How to improve your listening skills.
- How to improve your speaking skills.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What does Olly Richards' "No English for 1 hour rule" consist of?
2. How does Olly prepare for his speaking classes?
3. What really helped Luca Lampariello become fluent in French?
4. What's the advantage of translating your translation back into the target language?
5. What does Ron's "Radio in the Background Trick" consist of?
6. What type of material on the radio might catch his attention during the day?

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it Have you proposed anything lately? What was it? Why did you propose it? Who did you propose it to? What were the arguments in favour of your proposal? What did other people say about it? How successful were you in getting people to agree to your proposal? What could you have done better?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

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Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

Answers on page 45

1 Pre-listening

What problems can there be with websites? What makes a website bad? Make notes.

For example:

*The links don't work.
It's hard to navigate.
The information is out-of-date.*

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone putting forward a proposal for changing a website. Listen once. Did the speaker mention any of the things you thought of for the Pre-listening activity?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why have they lost a number of sales?
2. What does the speaker say a web manager could do to help the situation?
3. What's the problem with doing this work in-house?
4. What does the speaker propose to resolve this issue?
5. How does the speaker say they could increase their client base, attract more customers and increase sales?
6. What are the advantages of having a blog?
7. What's the ultimate goal of having a blog?

Audio script

Explaining a proposal

As you all know, we've been having a number of problems with the website. It's been running slowly, the design is outdated and a lot of the information is either irrelevant or simply incorrect. Nothing is getting updated and many of the links don't work. We've also had some serious issues with the online shop, and have lost a number of sales as a result.

So, what's the solution? As far as I can see, there are a number of options. One would be to pay for someone to resolve all these issues. We could, for example, hire a web manager to make sure the site gets updated regularly and to fix any of the broken links. Or we could try to do it in-house. But we're all pretty busy here and I can't see that anyone has the time to take on any extra work. And besides, that would be just a temporary solution.

So, what's the answer? Well, I firmly believe the real issue lies with the website itself and the way it's been set up. And the main problem is that the programming is outdated and incompatible with more or less everything else on the internet these days. So, I propose paying a company to redesign the website, starting from scratch. Now, this may mean an initial cost, but the

mid- and long-term benefits are potentially enormous.

For example, with a fully-functioning shop, we'll sell more products online. We'll also be able to engage with our customers more easily, and attract more potential clients through our improved image and messaging. Most importantly, we'll be able to carry out some proper **SEO*** (search engine optimisation) work to increase our client base, attract more customers and increase sales.

We'll also be able to design a site that reflects our image much more clearly, bringing it in line with all the recent marketing initiatives and design changes, including updating the colour scheme which is completely wrong at the moment.

On top of that, with an improved, up-to-date website, there are lots of features we could add on, such as a blog where we could post articles on topics of interest. This would give us an opportunity to reinforce any important benefits to our products, drive home any sales or marketing messages and, hopefully, allow us to become a go-to source for issues within the industry.

What do you think? ✨

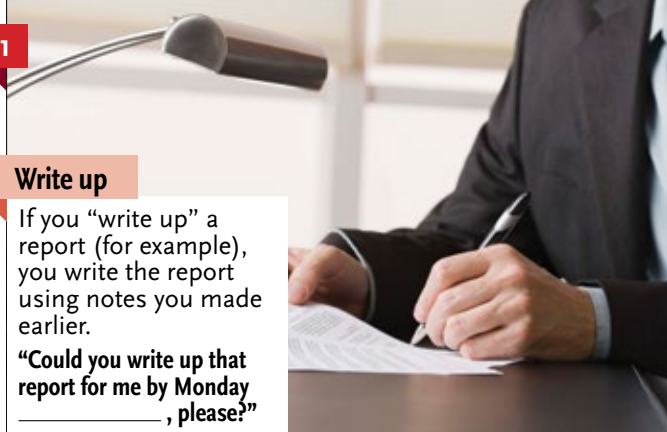
***SEO**

SEO (search engine optimisation) refers to the things you do to a website in order to increase the number of visitors, and to get a high-ranking position on search engines such as Google.

Complete the sentences (1 to 8) with the words from below.

help client deadlines morning toys manager person end

1



Write up

If you “write up” a report (for example), you write the report using notes you made earlier.

“Could you write up that report for me by Monday _____, please?”

2




Phone up / call up

If you “phone someone up”, you call them so you can speak to them.

“If she isn’t responding to our e-mails, call her up or go round to her office to speak to her in _____.”

3



Copy in

If you “copy someone in” on an e-mail, you include their e-mail address in the list of people who will receive the e-mail.

“Don’t forget to copy me in on all those e-mails you send the _____.”

4



Back up

If you “back up” material, you make a copy of it.

“Don’t forget to back up your work every day at the _____ of the day.”

5

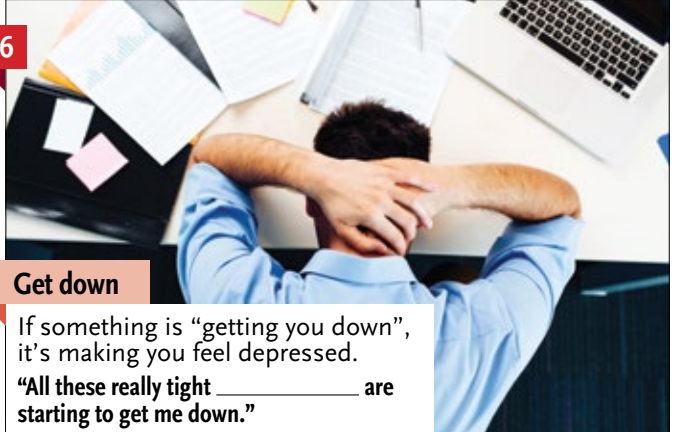


Take over

If you “take over” control of something, you become the person who controls it.”

“Jennifer took over as project _____ from Mark as things weren’t going too well under him.”

6




Get down

If something is “getting you down”, it’s making you feel depressed.

“All these really tight _____ are starting to get me down.”

7



Build up / pile up

If work is starting to “build up” (or “pile up”), the amount you have to do is increasing.

“The number of documents we have to deal with is really building up. I think we need some outside _____.”

8



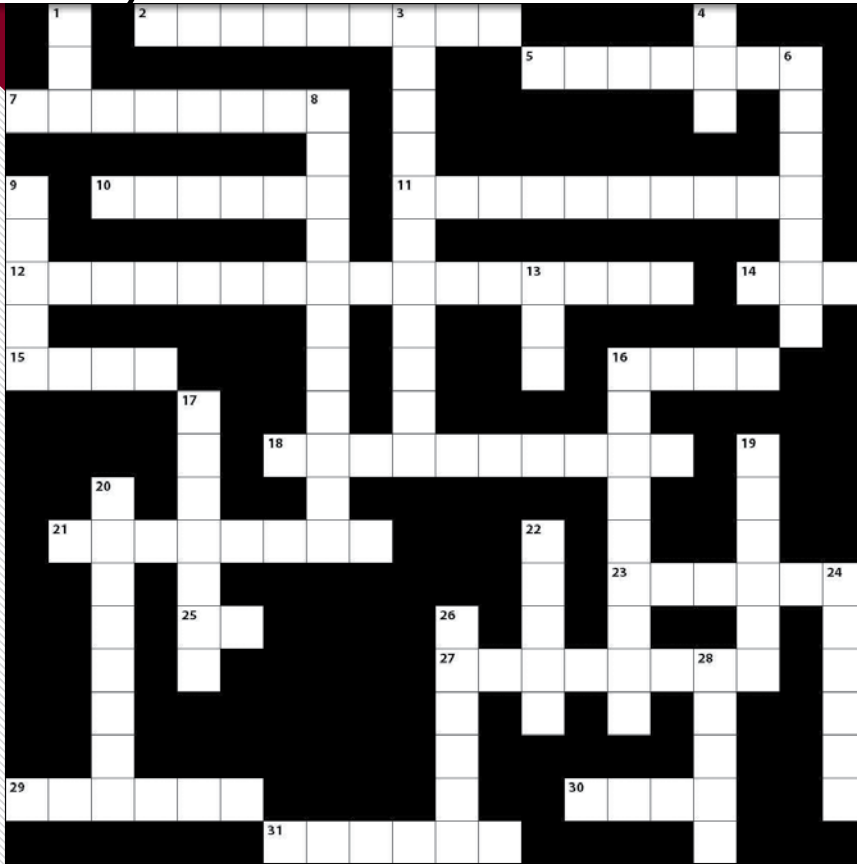
Step up

If you “step up” production (for example), you increase it or do it more quickly.

“We need to step up production if we want to get all these _____ made on time.”

THE JOB INTERVIEW

Improve your vocabulary by doing this crossword on "job interview" words and expressions.



Across

- 2. A formal meeting to find out whether someone is suitable for a job = a job _____ .
- 5. A general term to refer to things such as names, telephone numbers, etc. = _____ information
- 7. An object you use when it rains to stop you getting wet. It opens out and covers your head and body.
- 10. A portable computer.
- 11. Previous employers who can give information about you = **ref**_____
- 12. The things you have to do as part of your job = **res**_____
- 14. An object you use for writing with ink.
- 15. Clothing that consists of a jacket and trousers (or jacket and skirt) made from the same fabric.
- 16. An American English word for a mobile phone = a _____ phone.
- 18. Information on how to get to a place = **dir**_____
- 21. A letter you send when applying for a job, explaining why you want the job, etc. = a _____ letter (also, "cover").
- 23. A machine that sells coffee, tea, hot chocolate, etc. = a _____ machine.
- 25. An announcement in a newspaper, etc. with information about a job = a job _____ .
- 27. Extra work you do outside your normal hours = **ov**_____
- 29. An American English word for a curriculum vitae (a CV) = a **re**_____
- 30. A position in a company = a **p**_____
- 31. A portable computer with a touch screen interface.

Down

- 1. A substance you chew but don't swallow = chewing _____ .
- 3. The person who is being interviewed.
- 4. A plan of a particular area such as a city, a country, etc. to show you where things are.
- 6. Thin soft pieces of paper that you can use to clean your nose, mouth, etc.
- 8. A form you sometimes need to fill out when you're applying for a job = an _____ form.
- 9. Special benefits for people who have a particular job = **pe**_____
- 13. A narrow piece of cloth worn round the neck under a shirt collar.
- 16. Someone who applies for a job = a **ca**_____
- 17. A type of little book with blank pages.
- 19. Money in the form of coins (metal money) to use for the bus, taxi, etc. = **ch**_____
- 20. The days when you don't need to go to work = **ho**_____
- 22. Objects you wear on your feet over your socks, etc.
- 24. The amount you earn = your **sa**_____
- 26. A portable telephone = a _____ phone.
- 28. Sweets with a peppermint flavour to make your breath smell fresh = **mi**_____

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ANIMALS (PAGE 5)

1 Reading II

1. rocks; 2. play dead; 3. a great white; 4. in early 2016; 5. it was three metres long; 6. Crocky Balboa; 7. on his back and hands

SNACKS (PAGE 6)

1 Pre-reading

1. pineapple; 2. melon; 3. strawberries; 4. peanut butter; 5. noodles; 6. lemon; 7. raisins; 8. nectarine; 9. avocado; 10. cheese; 11. yoghurt; 12. ham

2 Reading II

1. cereal and fruit; 2. in the microwave; 3. avocado; 4. a bag of nuts and raisins; 5. to the gym; 6. half a lemon; 7. peanut butter; 8. boiling water

HOLIDAYS (PAGE 7)

1 Reading II

1. The Louvre; 2. The Grand Canyon; 3. The Golden Gate Bridge; 4. The Metropolitan Museum of Art; 5. The Statue of Liberty; 6. Yosemite National Park

GRAMMAR BOOSTER (PAGE 8)

1. held; 2. designed; 3. provided; 4. served; 5. opened; 6. unveiled; 7. presented; 8. placed

ENGLISH IN ACTION (PAGE 10)

1 Listening I

- A Christmas party 2
- A TV advertising campaign 6
- Finance for a factory 4
- Sales strategy 1
- A new office 3
- A graph 5

2 Listening II

1. Accept. He says: "Oh, right, yes, I think you're right."
 2. Reject. She says: "As I said before, I'll be taking questions at the end."
 3. Reject. He says: Look, if you don't mind, I'd just like to go through all the points quickly first."
 4. Reject. She says: "...if I may just finish what I was saying."
 5. Reject. He says: "Would you mind waiting for your turn to speak, please?"
 6. Reject. She says: "If you don't mind, I would like to finish what I was saying first."

CONVERSATIONS (PAGE 12)

2 Listening I

- The purchase of an office 3
- A difficult situation 2
- A staff lunch 4
- The marketing manager position 5
- A graph 1

3 Listening II

1. I'm sorry to interrupt but would you mind if I just said something here?
 2. Apologies for jumping in like this, but, erm, could you...
 3. Erm, sorry but could I just

take this opportunity to say something on...

4. I'm sorry, but I don't see the point of talking about this until...
 5. The marketing position? That's the least of our worries. What about...

PRACTICAL ENGLISH (PAGE 13)

1 Listening I

- The sale of a hotel 4
- Moving production overseas 2
- Manufacturing some toys 5
- Moving to a smaller office 1
- Printing some books 3

2 Listening II

1. She thinks there are two options.
 2. He doesn't think it's as straightforward as some people are saying it is.
 3. She thinks they've got two choices.
 4. He thinks they should accept the offer for the property.
 5. She thinks there are two possible courses of action.

RUDE NAMES (PAGE 14)

1 Pre-reading

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

2 Reading II

1. Titty Ho; 2. Fanny Avenue; 3. Juggs Close; 4. Beaver Close; 5. Backside Lane / Back Passage; 6. Shitterton; 7. St Mellons; 8. Back Passage / Backside Lane

RICKY GERVAIS (PAGE 15)

1 Reading II

1. for ghastly trophies; 2. shampoo; 3. an arrow; 4. a high-velocity rifle 5. on their profiles; 6. a sniper; 7. 2030; 8. as "mental"

POSITIVE PHRASES (PAGE 16)

1 Reading II

1. Sorry!; 2. Happy birthday!; 3. Why not?; 4. How can I help?; 5. I missed you!; 6. You look amazing!; 7. Thank you!

CONVERSATION (PAGE 17)

2 Listening I

- It'll help us deal with traffic problems.
- Trams can transport up to 250 people at a time.
- The low-level boarding is good for disabled people.
- Trams run on electricity.
- Trams can stimulate the local economy.
- They could regenerate the city centre and save businesses.
- House prices beside tram routes increase.

3 Listening II

- On top of that, trams... 4
- In the case of Dublin,... 7
- Plus, the low-level boarding... 3
- Most importantly, studies... 5
- In my opinion,... 9
- For example, in Dublin... 6
- I'm firmly in favour of... 1
- In addition,... 8
- For a start, it'll help... 2

TRAVEL ENGLISH (PAGE 18)

1. wristbands; 2. campsite; 3. stage; 4. tent; 5. site; 6. festival; 7. stewards; 8. toilets; 9. guide

BODY LANGUAGE (PAGE 23)

1. coldness, distance; 2. boredom, tiredness; 3. relaxed, positive; 4. interested, confident; 5. questioning something, surprise; 6. listening carefully; 7. nervousness; 8. confusion, displeasure; 9. showing interest

BODY LANGUAGE (PAGES 24-25)

1 Reading II

1. A firm handshake is a sign of confidence and trust.
 2. Between 70 and 80% of the time.
 3. That they aren't interested any more, or that they want to leave.
 4. The social gaze.
 5. Between 45 and 120cm.
 6. That someone is interested in us or that they like us.
 7. So you appear to be calm and confident.
 8. It could be a sign that someone is lying.
 9. It could make them like or trust you more.

TIGER PARENTS (PAGE 26)

1 Reading II

1. She coined the phrase Tiger Parent in her book.
 2. Tutorial classes and extracurricular activities.
 3. She threatened to donate it to the Salvation Army.
 4. They could develop problems such as anxiety, low self-esteem and depression.
 5. By letting them see what they're capable of, and arming them with skills, work habits and inner confidence.
 6. She seems to be very positive about it.

AIR TRAVEL (PAGE 27)

1 Reading II

1. Alec; 2. Cho; 3. Billie; 4. Cho; 5. man on AA flight; 6. Billie; 7. man on AA flight; 8. Alec

ANNOYING THINGS (PAGE 28)

1 Reading II

1. Someone he thought he knew.
 2. She was worried that he would think she was trying to watch as he got changed.
 3. Someone mistook his mother-in-law for his wife.
 4. He said nothing and just smiled.
 5. Because there was a group of boys there watching it all.
 6. Because it was right next to the living room and the walls were very thin.
 7. He turned on the tap and flushed the toilet, several times.

	Slang expression	Standard version
1	Knackered	Very tired
2	Bloody hell (a bit rude)	An exclamation of surprise or anger
3	Innit?	Isn't it?
4	I'm starving	I'm very hungry
5	A sarnie	A sandwich
6	I ain't	I am not
7	Gross	Disgusting
8	To piss (rude)	To go to the toilet (when liquid comes out)
9	That's well lame	That is ridiculous / That is pathetic
10	A mate	A friend
11	Crap (a bit rude)	Stupid or silly
12	Shit (rude)	The waste matter from an animal or person when they go to the toilet
13	A racket	A terrible noise
14	I'm busting for the loo	I really need to go to the toilet
15	You've got to be kidding	You are joking, surely
16	You wimp	You weak, pathetic person

CONVERSATION (PAGE 30)

2 Listening I

- It'll put a severe strain on their financial situation.
- There's little evidence it'll bring in any benefits.
- Studies in some cities have shown it can damage city centres.
- They won't be able to recover their investment costs within 10 years.
- There has been little interest in the scheme from private investors.
- Unless they get at least 75% of the investment money from private firms, they won't be able to build it.
- They don't really need a tram network.
- They already have an excellent transport system.
- There'll be less space for road traffic.
- It'll be dangerous for cyclists.

3 Listening II

- They also claim that... 5
- For example,... 3
- That may be the case in... 4
- In fact, with the... 8
- I'm afraid that... 6
- Finally,... 10
- I'm firmly against... 1
- On top of that,... 9
- However, my biggest concern is... 7
- Not only... also... 2

CRICKET (PAGE 33)

1 Pre-reading

- 1d 2e 3f 4c 5h 6a 7i 8b 9g

GROUP TALK (PAGE 35)

1 Listening I

- They mention Easter, Christmas and Thanksgiving.
2 Listening II
 1. She likes painting hardboiled eggs.

2. He likes making decorations or Christmas cards.
 3. She likes to decorate the table with leaves and orange things.
 4. Because she thinks the meat is too dry.
 5. Pumpkin pie with ice cream.
 6. Sweet potato pie. Even though it's sweet, they have it with the main meal.

SLANG CONVERSATION (PAGE 36)

First listening: Stan hates the countryside because there are no McDonald's restaurants, there's no coverage for his mobile phone, his friends aren't with him, the birds are making a noise, it smells bad, there are no toilets and there are some strange animals. Peter likes it because there's fresh air and it's nice and quiet.

FAMOUS PETS (PAGE 37)

1 Pre-reading

1. chimpanzee; 2. Yorkshire terrier; 3. raven; 4. pot bellied pig; 5. tiger; 6. anteater; 7. wolf-dog hybrid; 8. Capuchin monkey

2 Reading II

1. Because they'd been brought into Australia illegally.
 2. A picture of them at a pet grooming parlour was uploaded to Facebook.
 3. Because it damaged visitors' cars at Graceland.
 4. "Elvis! Go to hell!"
 5. Wearing clothes, drinking whiskey, tearing up rooms and pulling up women's dresses.
 6. Edgar Allan Poe's poem *The Raven* and Paul Gauguin's painting *Nevermore*.
 7. Charles Dickens thought the bird died because it drank some paint.
 8. Because he would bite their ankles for fun.

PERSUASION (PAGE 38)

Reading II

1. "Join your fellow guests in helping to save the environment."
2. It resulted in a 25% increase in the number of people who reused their towels.
3. They reduced it by 10%.
4. No other group reduced their energy by more than 3%.
5. a) A message threatening legal action; b) A message saying it was the right thing to do; c) A message urging people to be supportive.
6. The pull of the crowd.

POLYGLOTS (PAGE 39)

Reading II

1. For one hour, he can't speak his native language (English).
2. He decides on a topic of conversation and makes a list of the words and

expressions he wants to use in class.

3. Watching two hours of TV in French every day.
4. You notice how the two languages interact, and this is better than memorising grammar rules.
5. Having the radio playing in the background, and occasionally trying to work out what they're saying.
6. A commercial or a song.

CONVERSATION (PAGE 40)

Listening II

1. Because their online shop hasn't been working properly.
2. He/She could make sure the site gets updated and fix the broken links.
3. Everyone is pretty busy, and it'd only be a temporary solution.
4. Paying a company to redesign the website from scratch.

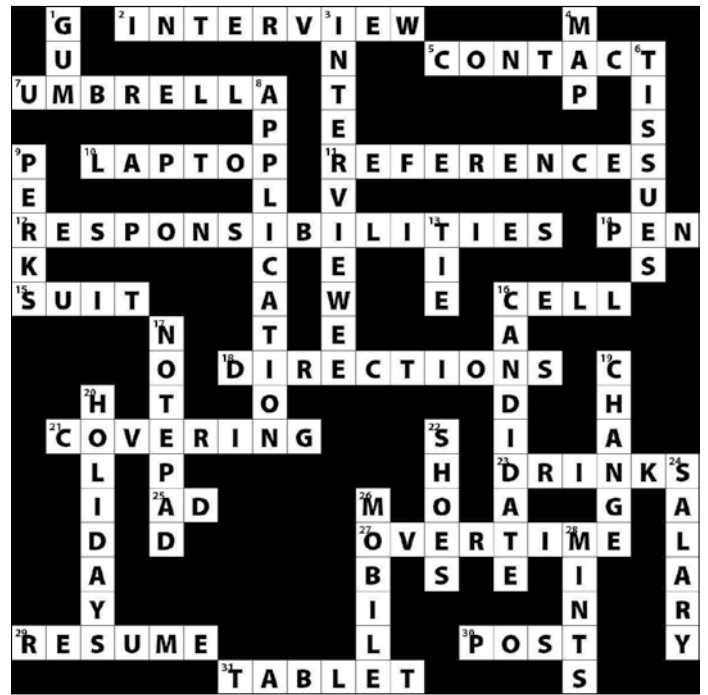
5. By doing some proper SEO (search engine optimisation) work.

6. They can post articles on topics of interest. They could reinforce any benefits of their products, and drive home sales and marketing messages.
7. The speaker says it could help them become a go-to source for issues within the industry.

PHRASAL VERBS (PAGE 41)

1. morning; 2. person; 3. client; 4. end; 5. manager; 6. deadlines; 7. help; 8. toys

CROSSWORD (PAGE 42)



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I'M A CLEVER
DINOSAUR!

Dinosaur joke

A: I say, I say, I say, what do you call a dinosaur with an **extensive range of vocabulary**?

B: I don't know, what do you call a dinosaur with an extensive range of vocabulary?

A: A thesaurus.

The snail

A **snail** goes for a walk in the woods. All of a sudden, he's attacked by a gang of **vicious slugs** who **beat him up**. **Dazed** and confused, the poor little snail goes to the police station to report the crime. "So, can you describe these individuals?" the police officer asks. "Oh, no," the snail replies. "It all happened so fast."

Thirteen!

A man is walking past a high wooden **fence** around a **lunatic asylum** when he hears some people on the other side shouting, "Thirteen! Thirteen! Thirteen!" He continues walking along, but can't help wondering why they're **yelling** "thirteen" over and over again. Is it a drinking game? Are they hitting an inmate? Are they counting the number of patients who jump off the **roof**? Finally, he decides to have a look for himself. So, he **searches** for a hole in the fence. Eventually, he finds one and **bends down** to look inside. But just as he **peers into** the hole, someone **pokes** him in the eye with a stick. And immediately, everyone behind the fence starts shouting, "Fourteen! Fourteen! Fourteen!" ❌

GLOSSARY

an extensive range of exp
a lot of. If you've got an "extensive range of" vocabulary (for example), you know a lot of words

a snail n
a little animal that moves slowly and that has a shell on its back

vicious adj
aggressive and violent

a slug n
a little animal like a snail but with no shell on its back

to beat up phr vb
if A "beats up" B, A hits B many times

dazed adj
if you're "dazed", you're confused and unable to think properly

a fence n
a type of barrier made of stone, metal, wood, etc. to stop people entering an area

a lunatic asylum n
a home for people with mental or psychological problems. A more appropriate term is "psychiatric hospital"

to yell vb
to shout, scream or say something loudly

a roof n
the top part of a building

to search vb
if you "search" for something, you look for it and try to find it

to bend down phr vb
if you "bend down", you move your body down to a lower position

to peer into phr vb
to look into

to poke vb
if someone "pokes" you in the eye, they put their finger (or something else) in your eye

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ISSN 1577-7898
Depósito Legal M.14277-2001
April 2016

Published by Hot English Publishing, S.L.
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Magazine images:

MoviePosterDB shutterstock Adobe Stock

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