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No.168

English magazine

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HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH!

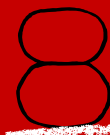


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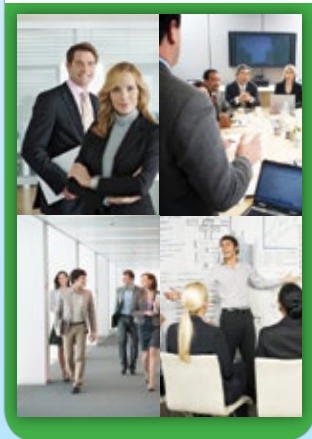
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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with Learn Hot English magazine

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

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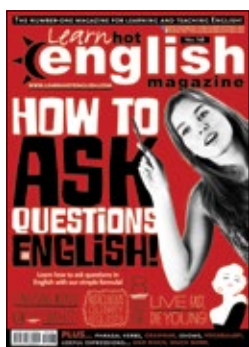
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7 Want to learn even more? Get a Skills Booklet! You'll learn extra vocabulary, grammar, social English and business English. The Skills Booklets are linked to the topics in Hot English magazine. They're sold separately – see page 25 for more information.



Hi, everybody and welcome to another issue of Learn Hot English magazine – the fun magazine for learning English. This month, find out how to ask questions in English with our simple formula: **PAS = Put it At the Start!** You can make questions with about

80% of verb tenses using this formula, and it'll make your life so much simpler!

Of course, that's not all. We've also got lots more fun things for you to read and listen to so you can learn lots of useful English. We'll be looking at some stars who died young, confusing words, how to be smart, extreme yoga, tattoos, slang terms, ridiculous celebrity requests, parkour, names with meanings, idioms, phrasal verbs, useful vocabulary and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Learn Hot English. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

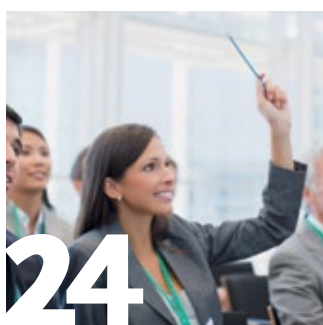
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PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing. Just visit our website (www.learnhotenglish.com) and enter your name and e-mail address in the box on the right-hand side of the page.



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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 Hot English Magazine do not necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing SL. However, we also think that Slackline Yoga is tricky, Father Horan is a funny chap and the Platypus has a mighty fine beak.

Rich taste

\$175 hamburger

A burger better be good for \$175! In New York City's Lower Manhattan district, you can get a **gourmet** burger that is a "work of art". A Kobe beef burger comes **topped with** black **truffles**, foie gras and Gruyere cheese. However, without the truffles (which are **seasonal** and very expensive), it only costs \$32. So, who orders these burgers? "**Wall Street types**," says Helen Tierney, the owner of The Burger Shoppe where they are sold. "They come in for a beer and get the hamburger to **show off** in front of their friends," she added. "Others see it as a prize for **stock brokers** when they've had a good day on the market. Wall Street has good days and bad days. We wanted to have the everyday burger (for \$4)... and then something special if you really have a good day," Tierney explains. The restaurant sells hundreds of the \$4-burgers daily, but only around 25 of the \$175 burgers per month. "Our burger is not about the price," she says. "It's all about quality. If you're concerned about your **wallet**, you are in the wrong shop. ✪"



Expensive Food

This hamburger may be expensive, but it isn't the most expensive food in the world. Iranian beluga caviar costs about \$48,750 for a 2-kilo container. In 2006, a British chef made the most expensive pie in the world. It also had truffles and was served with a glass of champagne. A piece of the pie cost \$1,990. The whole thing was \$15,900. New York's Grand Opulence ice cream store has the most expensive ice cream on the planet. It sells for \$1,000 a serving. Another Manhattan luxury is \$125 for a slice of pizza at Nino Bellissima's. The most expensive food ever was a fruitcake. It sold for \$1.6 million in 2005. It was covered with 223 small diamonds, and it was created by a Tokyo pastry chef. It was part of an exhibit called "Diamonds, Nature's Miracle".

1 Discussion

Answers on page 55

Answer these questions.

- How often do you eat fast food? What do you eat?
- How do you like your burger? What ingredients do you like?
- Where would you go for a good burger in your city? Why is it so good?
- How often do you eat fast food?

- Who consumes most of these gourmet burgers?
- Why and when do they have them?

2 Pre reading

Predict what a \$175 dollar burger looks like. What does it have in it?

3 Reading I

Now read and check your answers.

4 Reading II

What do the following prices refer to?

- \$175
- \$32
- \$4 contest? How much was it?



Phrasal verb of the day

to show off

They come in for a beer and get the hamburger to **show off** in front of their friends.

What do you think "to show off" means?



Language spot

"To have a good day" is another useful expression. But what tense is used with it in the article?

Others see it as a prize for stock brokers when **they've had a good day**.

GLOSSARY

Gourmet (food) *exp*
high quality and well-prepared food

topped with *exp*
if food is "topped with" something, it has that food on top of it

truffles *n*
a very expensive fungus similar to a mushroom

a Wall Street type *n*
a person who works on Wall Street – in the financial district of NYC. Generally, these people wear suits and make lots of money

to show off *phr vb*
to gain attention by displaying something you have such as money or a talent

a stock broker *n*
a person who buys and sells stocks for investors

a wallet *n*
the place where you put your money and identification cards – usually for a man



The Name Game

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



Deep Purple (English rock group)
1. "Purple" is a red / blue colour.
2. Something "deep" is not shallow.
"The lake was more than 200 metres deep."



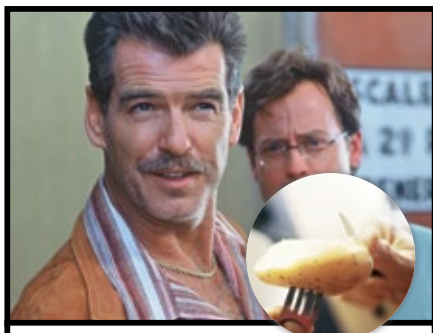
Chuck Berry (American rock 'n' roll singer)
1. A "berry" is a little fruit. 2. If you "chuck" something, you throw it casually. "Could you chuck that book over to me, please?"



Brian May (guitarist with the rock group Queen)
"May" is the month that comes after April.
"They got married in May."



Spiderman
A "spider" is a little insect with eight legs.
"There's a spider in the bathroom."



Pierce Brosnan (Irish actor)
If you "pierce" something with a sharp object, you make a hole in that object.
"Pierce the skin of the potato a few times with a fork."



Dumbo
We can use the word "dumb" to say that something or someone is stupid.
"He's really dumb." / "She can be really dumb sometimes."



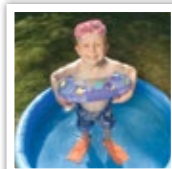
The Eagles (American rock group)
"An 'eagle' is a large bird that eats small animals.
"There's an eagle in the sky."

the swimming pool

LEARN SOME USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO TALK ABOUT THE SWIMMING POOL.



Swimming pool – the place where you swim.



Baby pool (also known as the wading pool) – a shallow pool for children.



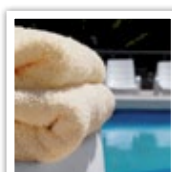
Lifeguard – the person who is there to protect the swimmers.



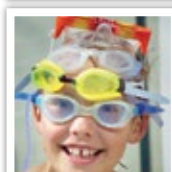
Changing rooms – the place where you get changed and put on your swimming costume.



The footbath – a little area of water designed to clean your feet.



Towel – the object you use to dry yourself.



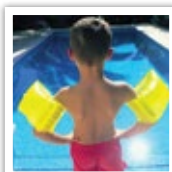
Goggles – the glasses you can use so you can see under the water.



Swimming caps – tight rubber hats that you are obliged to wear in some swimming pools.



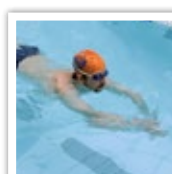
Swimwear – clothing you wear at the swimming pool. Men generally wear swimming trunks (or simply "trunks"), and women wear a swimming costume or a bikini.



Arm bands – the plastic inflatable objects young swimmers wear around their arms.



Diving board – a high concrete or plastic board that you can jump off.



Doggy paddling – this consists of moving your hands and legs in the water as a dog does.

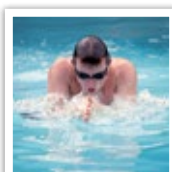


The butterfly – this method consists of moving your arms in circular movements. ❌

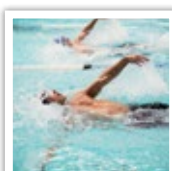
TYPES OF SWIMMING – there are a number of swimming styles. Here are the principal ones:



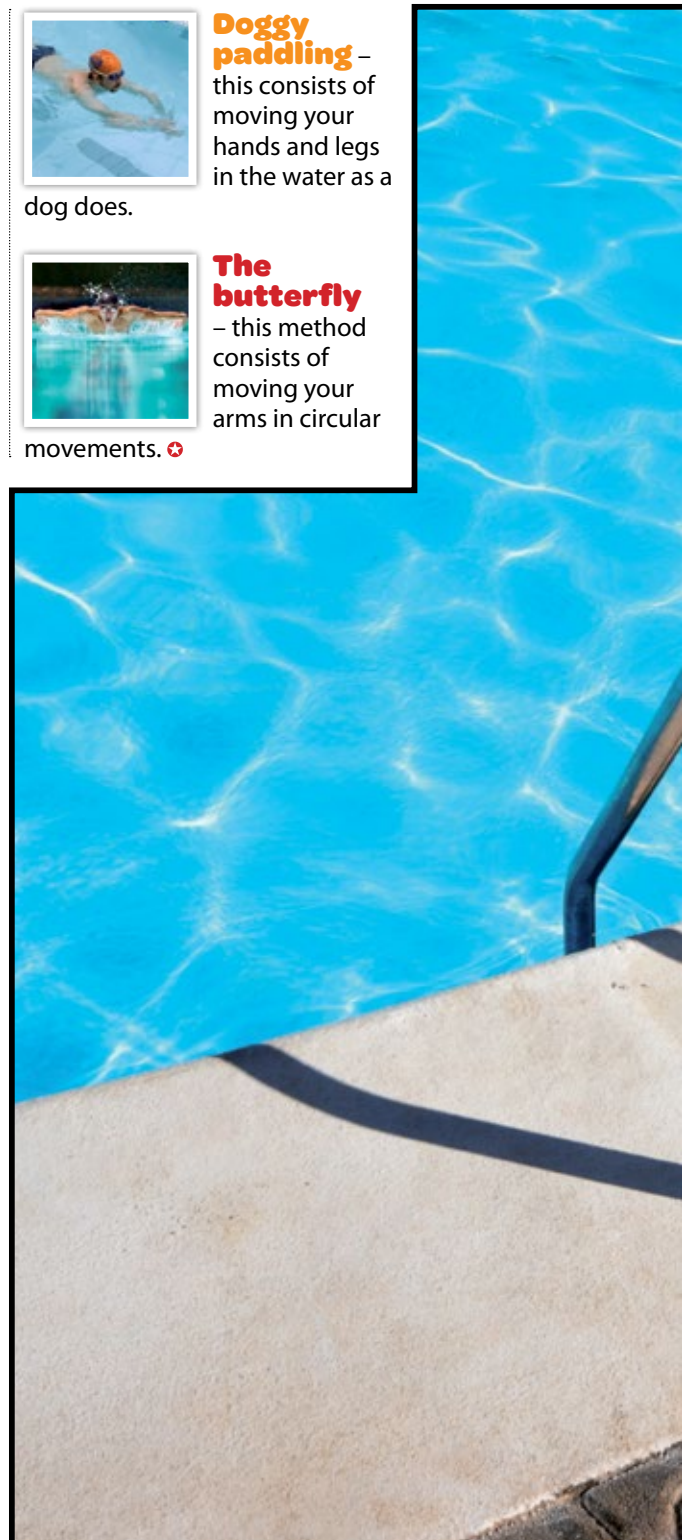
Crawl / front crawl – this method of swimming consists of moving your arms over your head while kicking with your legs.



Breaststroke – this consists of outward movements with your arms and legs.



Backstroke – this method consists of moving your arms backwards while kicking with your legs.



Swimming Pool

IN THIS CONVERSATION, ALAN IS BUYING A TICKET TO GO SWIMMING.



Alan: Good morning. I'd like a ticket for the pool, please.

Employee: Can you swim?

Alan: Yes.

Employee: Let's see then. Do the breaststroke.

Alan: What? Here?

Employee: Yes. Come on. Show me how you do the breaststroke. *(He does.)* Well, that's not very good, is it? Move your legs a bit.

Alan: I can't.

Employee: Why? Can't you swim?

Alan: Well, no. Not on land.

Employee: Right. Show me the crawl. *(He does.)* Ah, that's better. Very fine. Now, did you bring a gun?

Alan: No. Do I need one?

Employee: Do you need one? Of course you need one. There are sharks in there.

Alan: Sharks?

Employee: No, only joking. Right, have you got a wet suit?

Alan: No, is it cold?

Employee: Of course it's cold. *(He gives him a wet suit.)* And a mask?

Alan: No.

Employee: Here you are. *(He gives him a mask.)*

Alan: What do I need a mask for?

Employee: Well, the water is very dirty. Have you got a pair of trunks?

Alan: Oh, yes, I've got a pair of trunks.

Employee: Well, that's good. OK. Now here's your ticket. *(He gives him a ticket.)* Have fun, and one last thing.

Alan: What?

Employee: Don't stop.

Alan: Don't stop what?

Employee: Don't stop swimming.

Alan: Why?

Employee: Because the crocodiles are very fast. 🐊



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLACES

1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

1. church d
2. museum _____
3. sports centre _____
4. restaurant _____
5. shopping centre _____
6. cinema _____
7. swimming pool _____
8. harbour _____
9. supermarket _____
10. park _____

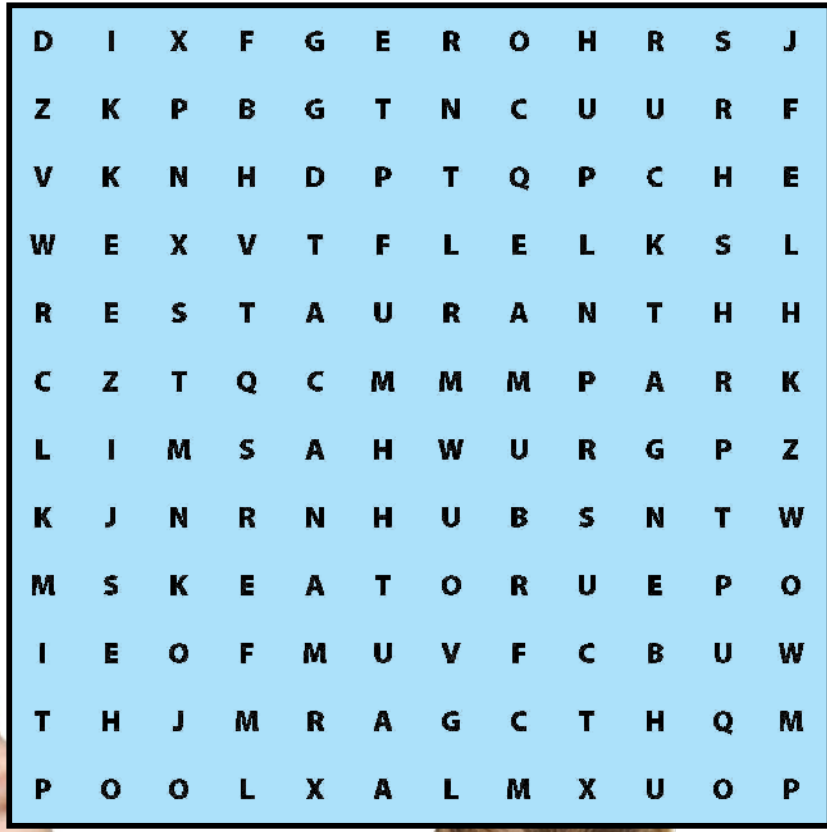


Answers on page 55

2 Wordsearch

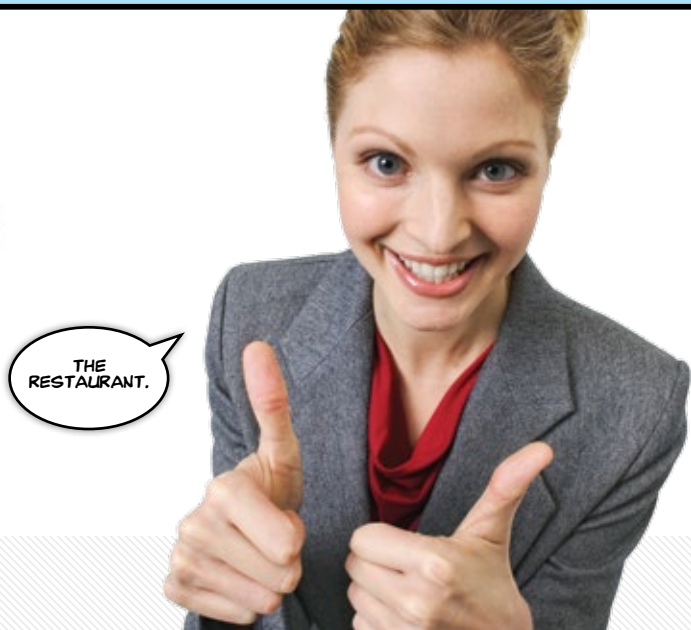
Now find these words in the wordsearch.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| church | museum |
| restaurant | cinema |
| pool | harbour |
| supermarket | park |



3 Guess the word

Make a sentence with each place. Ask your partner to guess the word.



SOCIALISING

PHONE / CALL SOMEBODY
TO USE THE TELEPHONE / YOUR MOBILE TO
TALK TO SOMEONE.



"I'LL CALL
YOU LATER."

TALK TO SOMEBODY
TO HAVE A CONVERSATION WITH SOMEONE.



"I'LL TALK TO
YOU ABOUT
IT LATER."

HAVE A DRINK WITH SOMEBODY
TO GO TO A BAR IN ORDER TO DRINK
SOMETHING WITH SOMEONE.



"IT'S NICE TO HAVE A
DRINK WITH YOU."

HAVE A CHAT WITH SOMEONE
TO TALK INFORMALLY OR CASUALLY WITH
SOMEONE.



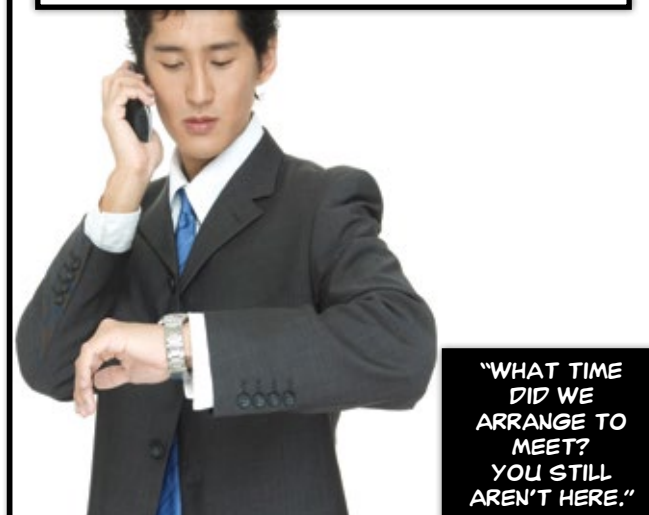
"LET'S
HAVE
A CHAT
ABOUT OUR
HOLIDAYS."

MEET SOMEBODY
TO SEE SOMEBODY AT A SPECIFIC TIME AND
PLACE.



"WHEN SHALL WE
MEET AGAIN?"

ARRANGE TO MEET SOMEBODY
TO ORGANISE A TIME AND A PLACE TO MEET
SOMEONE.



"WHAT TIME
DID WE
ARRANGE TO
MEET?
YOU STILL
AREN'T HERE."



GRAMMAR FUN

Confusing Words

IN THIS MONTH'S GRAMMAR FUN SECTION WE'LL BE LOOKING AT SOME CONFUSING WORDS.



This month we are going to look at three sets of words that can be a little tricky: "its" versus "it's"; "your" versus "you're"; and "their" versus "they're". Each pair of words is pronounced exactly the same but they have different meanings.

"your" versus "you're"

"Your" is another possessive adjective. For example:

1. The car belongs to you – it's **your** car.
2. Where are **your** clothes?

And "you're" is a contraction of "you are". For example:

1. **You're** late.
2. **You're** talking too loudly.



"its" versus "it's"

The first of these words is a possessive adjective. It is used to show possession. It is often followed by a noun. As you can see, it doesn't have an apostrophe. For example:

1. Where is the dog's food? / Where is **its** food?
2. I've got the cat's bowl. / I've got **its** bowl.

The second word is a contraction of "it is". For example:

1. **It's** cold today.
2. **It's** the second time I've told you that.

"their" versus "they're"

"Their" is also a possessive adjective. For example:

1. The bank account belongs to Sara and Todd – it is **their** bank account.
2. My money is here. Where is **their** money?

And "they're" is a contraction of "they are". For example:

1. Ben and Jim live next door. **They're** our next-door neighbours.
2. Sam and Bob are here. **They're** waiting in the living room.

Exercise

Choose the correct word.

1. Ben and Maria are looking for **their / they're** keys. Have you seen them?
2. **Its / It's** hot outside!
3. Which one is **your / you're** sister?
4. I don't want to invite Clare and Alex to the party – **their / they're** boring.
5. My book is on the table. This is **your / you're** book.

Answers on page 55

Story Time

JOKES, ANECDOTES AND STORIES AS TOLD BY NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS.



Easy Solutions

Patient: Doctor, I have a pain in my eye whenever I drink tea.

Doctor: Take the **spoon** out of the **mug** before you drink.

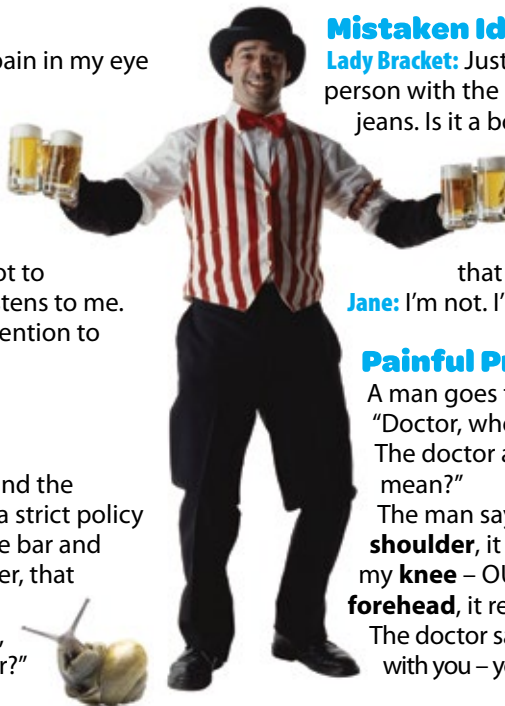
Attention Seeker

Patient: Doctor! You've got to help me! Nobody ever listens to me. No one ever pays any attention to what I have to say.

Doctor: Next please!

Slow Times

A **snail** walks into a bar and the barman tells him there's a strict policy about having snails in the bar and **kicks him out**. A year later, that same snail re-enters the bar and asks the barman, "What did you do that for?"



Mistaken Identity

Lady Bracket: Just look at that young person with the short hair and blue jeans. Is it a boy or a girl?

Jane: It's a girl. She's my daughter.

Lady Bracket: Oh, I'm sorry. I didn't know that you were her father.

Jane: I'm not. I'm her mother.

Painful Problems

A man goes to the doctor and says, "Doctor, wherever I touch, it hurts." The doctor asks, "What do you mean?"

The man says, "When I touch my **shoulder**, it really hurts. If I touch my **knee** – OUCH! When I touch my **forehead**, it really, really hurts."

The doctor says, "I know what's wrong with you – you've broken your finger!"



GLOSSARY

- a spoon** *n*
an object you use for eating soup or other liquid food
- a mug** *n*
a cup for coffee / tea
- a snail** *n*
a little animal with a hard shell on its back
- to kick someone out** *phr vb*
to order someone to leave a place, often with physical force
- a shoulder** *n*
the joint at the top of your arm
- a knee** *n*
the joint in the middle of your leg
- a forehead** *n*
the part of your face at the top – just below your hair

BASIC ENGLISH

musical instruments



Electric guitar



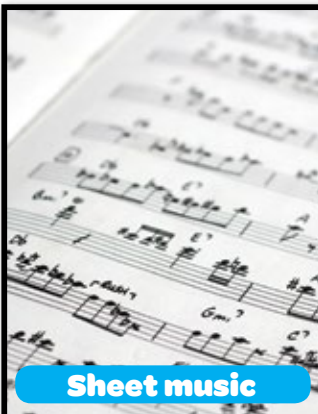
Acoustic guitar



Amp



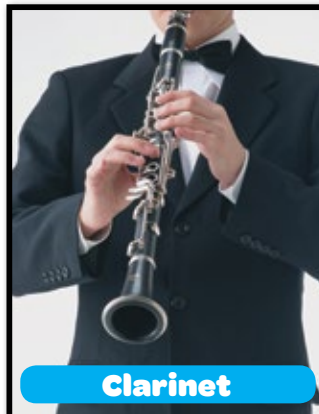
Bass guitar



Sheet music



Trombone



Clarinet



Harmonica



Drums



Saxophone



Cello



Violin



Accordion



Piano



Trumpet



Flute

strumments

LISTEN AND REPEAT THESE EXPRESSIONS.

Asking about music

- Can you play the guitar?
- Are you good at the piano?
- Do you know how to play any songs on the trumpet?
- Which instrument would you like to learn?
- Can you play those songs on the guitar?
- She's really good at the piano.



At the shop

- I'm looking for a guitar.
- Have you got any sheet music?
- Have you got a Beatles song book?
- I need some strings for my electric guitar.
- Do you sell guitar amps?
- Do you have any strings for a cello?
- I need to get my piano **tuned**.
- What make of guitar would you like? ☺



GLOSSARY

to tune *vb*
to adjust a musical instrument so it produces the correct notes
bottom-of-the-range *adj*
cheap
middle-of-the-range *adj*
not cheap and not expensive

Part II

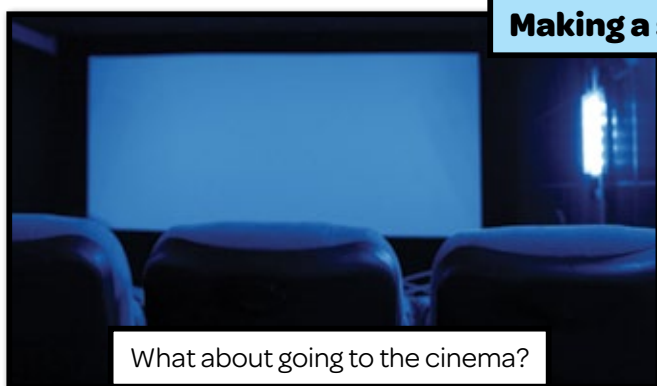
NOW LISTEN TO THIS DIALOGUE. IN THIS CONVERSATION, SARAH IS IN A MUSIC SHOP. SHE WANTS TO BUY A GUITAR.

- Assistant:** Good morning. How may I help you?
Sarah: Hi, I'm interested in buying a guitar.
Assistant: What type of guitar?
Sarah: An electric guitar.
Assistant: Any particular make?
Sarah: No, I don't mind.
Assistant: Well, we've got a **basic bottom-of-the-range** one for 80 euros.
Sarah: I was looking to spend a bit more than that.
Assistant: OK. Then we've got a **middle-of-the-range** guitar for 240 euros. It's very good. Would you like to try it?
Sarah: Yes, OK.
Assistant: It's an Ibanez and it comes in three colours: black, red or green.
Sarah: (She tries it.) Yes, it's very good. I think I'll take this one. Does it come with a guitar case?
Assistant: Yes, of course. Would you like an amp with it, too?
Sarah: No, I've got one already, thanks.
Assistant: That's 240 euros, please. Are you paying by credit card?
Sarah: Yes, here you are.
Assistant: Thanks.



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Making a suggestion



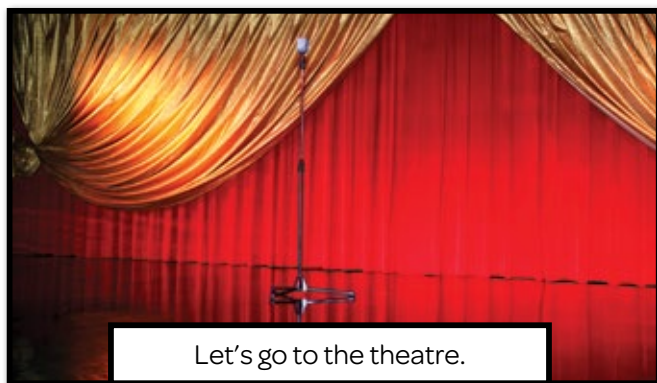
What about going to the cinema?



How about going out tonight?



Shall we go to the pub tomorrow?



Let's go to the theatre.

making suggestions

reacting to suggestions



Do you fancy going on a picnic?



Why don't we eat out tonight?



Do you want to rent a video later?

Reacting to a suggestion

- That sounds like a good idea.
- That sounds great.
- That would be fantastic.
- Yes, let's do it.
- That's a good idea.
- OK.
- I'd love to.
- I'm sorry, but I really don't have the time.
- I'm afraid I'm a bit busy at the moment.
- I'm sorry but I'm not going to be able to make it.
- I'd love to but I've got a headache.
- I've got to work.
- I'm too tired.
- I'm not feeling very well. ☹️

DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC



IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



1 Exercise

Read the following sentences. Can you correct them? Then listen to check.

- Are you liking it? =
Do you like it? _____
- Are they have a car? =

- She go to work by bus. =

- Where does he living? =

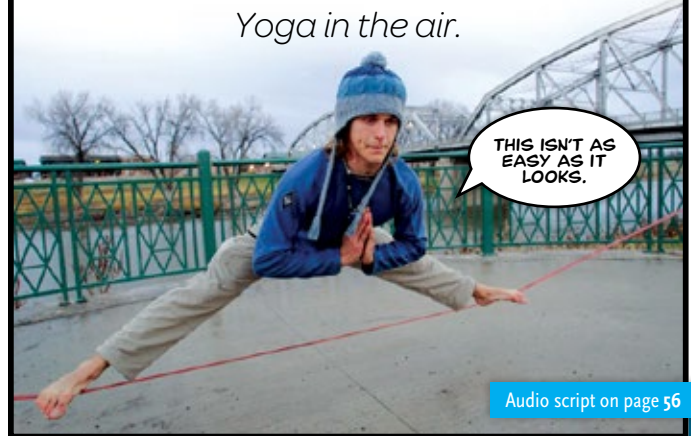
- What is she do at the weekend? =

- They often eats at home. =

PRE INTERMEDIATE LISTENING

Extreme Yoga

Yoga in the air.



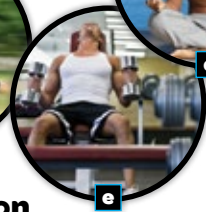
Audio script on page 56

1 Pre listening

Match the words to the pictures.

- yoga **c**
- pilates _____
- jogging _____
- working out at the gym _____
- aerobics _____
- step _____

Answers on page 55



2 Discussion

- Do you do any of the activities from above? Which ones?
- What are the benefits of these activities?
- Which activities from above would you like to try? Why? Why not?

3 Listening I

You are going to listen to an article about a new form of physical exercise. Listen once. Which activity is it?

- a. jogging b. yoga c. aerobics

4 Listening II

Listen again. True or false?

- Slackline Yoga is a type of yoga practised in the circus.
- Slackline Yoga was invented by rock climbers.
- Acroyoga is yoga in water.
- David lives in a big house with lots of land.
- If you can't go to one of his workshops, you can buy the DVD.

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Funeral Foibles

Funeral parlour disasters.

1 Pre reading

Answers on page 55

You are going to read three stories about incidents in **funeral parlours**. Look at the words in each column. What do you think the stories are about?

Story 1

taking a nap damage

feet hanging out drunk

Story 2

hid broke into play dead

Story 3

funeral phone call ghost

pleased

2 Reading I

Read the stories and see if your predictions were correct.

3 Reading II

True or false?

- In the first story the man found was a funeral director.
- In the second story the man got away with his crime.
- In the third story a man disappeared from his coffin.

Phrasal verb alert!

break into

To "break into" a house or building is to enter it without authority or permission. This is the crime known as 'burglary'. The noun is a "break in". For example:

- They broke into the bank.
- There was a break-in last night.



Discussion

- Has anyone ever broken into the building where you work? What did they take?
- Where's the worst place in your country /city for break-ins? Why is it so bad?



Some strange things are happening in the least likely places: **funeral homes**. In one incident, local authorities in upstate New York **booked** a 20-year-old man for **breaking in** and **taking a nap** in a coffin. The funeral director's wife woke up to find a pair of trousers on the floor, and feet hanging out of a **coffin**. The man was drunk, and caused more than \$4,000 in damages.

In another incident in Valencia, Spain, a thief broke into a funeral parlour. When he realised the police had arrived, he **hid** in a glass-topped coffin. He tried to

play dead, but his breathing and dirty street clothes **gave him away**.

A third incident resulted in a happy ending. A Canadian man's family was at his funeral when his daughter got a phone call... from her dad. Thinking she was talking to a ghost, she screamed. Days earlier, the family were informed that the man had been hit by a train. However, he had been incorrectly identified as the **deceased**. Later, the man read his own **obituary** in the newspaper. Apparently, he was pleased with it and is saving it for another day. ☺

GLOSSARY

a funeral parlour *n*
the place where dead people are prepared for burial

a funeral home *n US*
the American English word for the place where dead people are prepared for burial

to book *vb*
if the police "book" you, they officially record your name and the offence that they may charge you with

to break in *phr vb*
to enter private property illegally

to take a nap *exp*
to sleep for a short period, usually in the middle of the day

a coffin *n*
a box for a dead body

to hide *vb*
to go in a place where others can't see / find you

to play dead *exp*
to act as if you are dead

to give you away *exp*
if something "gives you away", it shows others what you are really doing

the deceased *n*
the dead person

an obituary *n*
a report / article / speech about someone (their life, character, etc) after they have died

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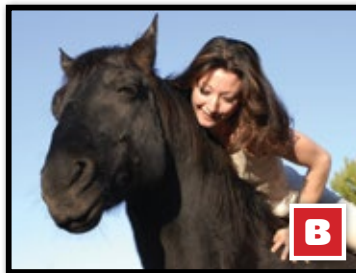
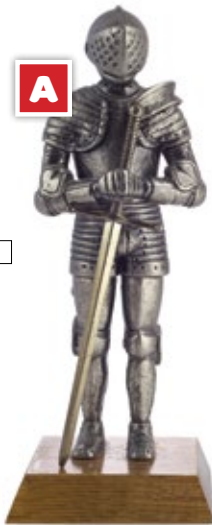
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TRIVIA MATCHING

1 Exercise

SEE IF YOU CAN DO THIS MATCHING EXERCISE. LOOK AT THE LIST OF THINGS (1 TO 12), AND THE PHOTOS (A-L). WRITE A LETTER NEXT TO THE NAME OF EACH THING IN THE LIST BELOW.

1. a couple
2. a human chain
3. a statue
4. on horseback
5. a battle
6. a warrior
7. a knight
8. a visor (of a knight's helmet)
9. a wound (injury)
10. a floor (of a building)
11. front legs (of an animal)
12. a duck



WEIRD TRIVIA

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR MINI-SERIES ON STRANGE FACTS. WHO EVER THOUGHT THE WORLD WAS SO UNUSUAL?

The tallest dog in the world is a Great Dane called Gibson. He is 107 centimetres tall.



The first couple to be shown in bed together on **prime time television**

was Fred and Wilma Flintstone.

A duck's **quack** doesn't echo, and no one knows why.



The longest ever human chain was



made between Tentulia and Teknaf in Bangladesh in 2004. It was 1,050 kilometres long and

there were over 5 million people in it.



John Evans once **balanced** a Mini **on his head** for 33 seconds. It weighed 159.6 kilos.

Statues of famous people on horseback actually have a meaning to them. If the front legs of the horse are both in the air, it means that the person died in battle. If the horse has only one front leg in the air, the person died from wounds **inflicted** in battle. But if the four legs of the horse are all



on the ground, it means the warrior died of natural causes.

The modern military **salute** came from the tradition of knights in armour raising their visors when they passed the king on horseback. This was done so that the king could identify each passing knight. So, nowadays, the right-handed



salute **harks back to the medieval** warriors.

Researchers have found that, if a cat falls from the seventh floor of a building, its chances of surviving are much less than if it fell from higher up. If it fell from the twentieth floor, it would have 30% more chance of surviving. This is because apparently it takes the cat eight floors to realise what is happening to it and to correct its position. 🍀

GLOSSARY

prime time television *n*
the time when most people are watching television

a quack *n*
the sound a duck makes

to balance something on your head *exp*
to put something on your head and to keep it there for a period of time even though it is unstable

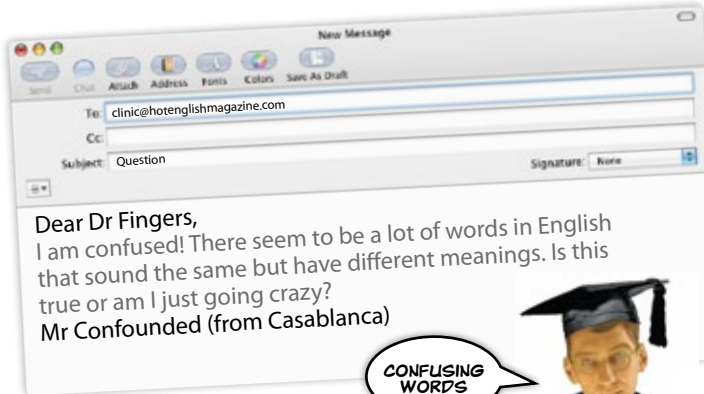
to inflict (a wound) *v*
to cause an injury; to cut someone

a salute *n*
a movement made with the hand to the head as a sign of respect to a superior officer

to hark back to *exp*
if something "harks back to" another period, it is a reminder of that period

medieval *adj*
from the Middle Ages (the 5th to the 16th century)

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR

**Dear Confounded,**

I am so glad you brought this up. Don't worry – you aren't going crazy. You are absolutely correct. This is actually quite a complicated question. These groups of words are called homophones. They have the same sound / pronunciation, but a different spelling and a different meaning. An example of words that share the same pronunciation but differ in meaning is "hole" and "whole". So, what's the difference?



"Hole" is a noun and refers to an opening in something. For example:

1. There is a hole in the wall we need to repair.
2. The milk leaked all over the floor because there was a hole in the bottom.

On the other hand, "whole" is an adjective. It can mean "complete" or "entire". For example:

1. He ate the whole pizza.
2. Not all the runners were able to run the whole distance.

But that's not all. There are many words in English which appear to be similar, but which have different meanings. Take the case of "affect" and "effect".

"Affect" is a verb that means to change or influence something or someone. For example:

1. The violent film really affected them.
2. The bright light temporarily affected his ability to see.

On the other hand, "effect" is a noun that refers to the result of a change. For example:

1. The effect of the performance was stunning.
2. The talk to staff had a positive effect on them.

Now it's your turn. Here is a list of word pairs. Use your dictionaries to find the differences in their meanings.

bear - bare
piece - peace
plain - plane
steal - steel

Well, Mr Confounded, I hope that has helped you.

Yours, Dr Fingers.

Please send your questions or stories to:

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Corny Criminals

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Bury the Evidence

Teens buried speed camera.

Two Austrian teenagers have been **fin**ed £75,000 for damaging a **speed camera**. The two teens cut it down and **buried** it. The 19-year-olds were filmed by the camera speeding in a town near the Alps. Realising their mistake, they used an **axe** and a **saw** they had with them in their car to cut it down and bury it in a nearby field.

But the box was found by a local farmer as he **ploughed** his land, and police who examined it found pictures of the pair on the camera inside. The two youngsters later **confessed** to pulling down the **device**. A local **court** said the fine would cover the cost of replacing the machine.

Guard Gator

Alligator used as guard dog.

A Texas police officer made a very unusual discovery. Trooper Steven Stanfield pulled a car over. It was 2 am

on a Sunday morning, and Stanfield imagined it was a routine case of **drunk driving**. But when he got near the car, he was shocked to see a giant alligator lying in the back seat. Meanwhile, the driver, Bob Williamson, acted as if everything was completely normal. He said he was **lost**, and politely asked the **cop** for directions. He made no reference to the **gator**. The police officer gave Johnson an alcohol test. It turned out that Johnson had found the gator in a **ditch** next to the road and had "**wrestled** it" into his back seat.

As other cops arrived on the scene, Stanfield discovered that the car **matched the description** of a **getaway vehicle** used in a recent robbery. Apparently, Johnson had picked up the gator, then headed to his

boss's house. He **broke in**, stole a Nintendo Wii and a large flat-screen TV. The TV was too heavy so he asked one of the neighbours to help him **load** it in the car, saying he was buying it from his boss. But when the neighbour saw the alligator, he dropped the TV. Johnson is currently serving time in the county jail. 🍀



I CAN SEE YOU!

GLOSSARY

to fine vb

if someone is "fined", they must pay money because they have committed a crime

a speed camera n

a camera that takes photos of cars and registers the speed they are travelling at

to bury vb

to put in a hole in the ground

an axe n

a tool with a long wooden handle and a sharp metal piece at the end – used for cutting trees

a saw n

a tool with sharp metal teeth – often used for cutting wood

to plough vb

if a farmer "ploughs" land, he / she turns over the earth / soil with a plough

to confess vb

if someone "confesses" to a crime, he / she admits that they did it

a device n

an object that has been invented for a particular purpose

a court n

a place where trials (legal processes) take place

drunk driving n

the crime of drinking alcohol and driving

a cop n inform

a police officer

a gator n inform

an alligator

a ditch n

a long, narrow hole by the side of the road

to wrestle vb

to fight

to match a description exp

to be the same as a description

a getaway vehicle n

a car / vehicle used to escape after committing a crime

to break in phr vb

to enter private property illegally

to load vb

if you "load" things into a vehicle, you put those things into the vehicle

HERE'S ANOTHER RECIPE FOR YOU TO TRY AT HOME. THIS MONTH: CHICKEN FAJITAS. YUMMY!

chicken fajitas



Ingredients

- 4 chicken breasts
- 4 tbsp oil or butter
- 1 large onion
- 1 green, red or yellow pepper (or a bit of all three)
- fajitas

Method

- **Slice** the chicken into long **strips** and **fry** with the oil in a pan.
- For a **caramelised** effect, **stir in** a small amount of brown sugar.
- Cook until light brown.
- **Chop** the pepper and onions into strips and **sauté** in a separate pan.
- Place small amounts of the chicken and vegetables into fajitas.
- Add one (or as many as you like) of these **toppings**: sour cream, refried beans, cheese or guacamole.
- Roll up the fajitas and serve.

Marinade

For even tastier chicken, you could make a **marinade** with the following:

- 2 tbsp balsamic vinegar
- 1 tbsp lemon juice
- 2 tsp olive oil
- 1/2 tsp dried oregano

Mix it all together with the chicken in a bowl or seal-proof bag. Leave in the refrigerator for 8 hours.

Delicious! 🌱

GLOSSARY

to slice *vb*
to cut into thin pieces

a strip *n*
a long, thin piece of something

to fry *cv*
to cook in oil

caramelised *adj*
if sugar "caramelises", it turns to caramel

to stir in *phr vb*
to add whilst stirring (moving the food with a spoon)

to chop *vb*
to cut

to sauté *vb*
to cook quickly in oil

a topping *n*
food that is placed on top of other food

a marinade *n*
a sauce which you put over meat / fish before cooking it



Human Billboard

Audio script on page 56



1 Discussion

Answers on page 55

1. Look at the pictures of the tattoos? Which ones do you like? Which ones don't you like?
2. If you had a tattoo, where would you have it? Why?
3. What's your opinion of tattoos? Do you like them? Why? Why not?

2 Listening I

Look at the subtitle below. What do you think the conversation is about? What do the words mean? Listen and check.

Man auctions face for ad spot.

3 Listening II

What's the speaker's opinion on the following?

1. tattoo advertising
2. his family and tattoos
3. charity






HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH!

Making questions is simple. Just remember this: **PAS (Put it At the Start)**. So, all you need to do is place the auxiliary verb (or modal verb or the verb *to be*, etc.) at the start of the question. It works with about 80% of verb tenses in English, including the passive voice. For example:

SENTENCE		QUESTION
She is hungry.		Is she hungry?
They are running.		Are they running?
He was working.		Was he working?
They will finish it before 6pm.		Will they finish it before 6pm?
She is going to study abroad.		Is she going to study abroad?
He has been here before.		Has he been here before?
They have been playing tennis.		They have been playing tennis.
They had left before she arrived.		They had left before she arrived.
It is produced here.		Is it produced here?
They were paid last week.		They were paid last week.

SENTENCE		QUESTION
She has been given a new contract.		Has she been given a new contract?
The windows had been cleaned.		Had the windows been cleaned?
He can see it.		Can he see it?
They should come with us.		Should they come with us?
He would like to see it.		Would he like to see it?
They could have stayed here.		Could they have stayed here?
They will have arrived by seven.		Will they have arrived by seven?
She will be working from home.		Will she be working from home?
He would have gone if he'd known about it.		Would he have gone if he'd known about it?

To form questions with the Present or Past Simple, we use *do* or *does* (with the Present Simple) and *did* (with the Past Simple). For example:

SENTENCE		QUESTION
She likes her job.		Does she like her job?
They work on Saturdays.		Do they work on Saturdays?
He left last night.		Did he leave last night?

If you want to add a question word (*who*, *what*, *why*, *where*, etc.), simply add it at the start of the question. For example:

SENTENCE		QUESTION
She is bored.		Why is she bored?
They are going.		Where are they going?
He was playing.		What was he playing?
They will finish it.		When will they finish it?
She is going to study abroad.		Where is she going to study abroad?
I have eaten.		What have you eaten?
They have been playing.		What have they been playing?
She likes it.		Why does she like it?
He bought a new one.		What did he buy?

1 Exercise

Answers on page 55

Listen to the sentences and form questions. Remember, **PAS (Put it At the Start)** – simply place the auxiliary verb (or modal verb or the verb to be, etc.) at the start of the question. Good luck!

1. *They are tired. = Are they tired?* _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

Headline News

Headline News N° 6

The voice of the people

London 2016



Bobby Sands

Robert Gerard Sands, also known as Bobby Sands, was born on 9th March 1954. He was a Provisional Irish Republican Army volunteer and a member of the UK Parliament. He died on 5th May 1981 after a hunger strike in prison.



Sands Film

The film *Hunger* is about the life and death of **republican hunger striker** Bobby Sands. The film was controversial because some considered Sands to be a terrorist as he was a member of the **IRA**. However, others saw him as a hero who took part in a peaceful protest. The film was directed by Steve McQueen, a British director.

Speaking about the film, McQueen said that what Bobby Sands did wasn't right or wrong. "The film is about people's decisions and the **consequences** of those decisions," he added.

Actor Michael Fassbender (who was Stelios in the film *300*),

played the **role** of Sands. Fassbender was born in Germany but **was brought up** in Ireland.

Bobby Sands was 27 years old when he died. During the hunger strikes in the Maze Prison in 1981 he was elected as a member of the British Parliament. There were world-wide protests supporting him and other prisoners refused to eat too. Eventually, 10 protesters died while trying to get recognised as prisoners of war. Surprisingly, several **Loyalists** said that they also supported the Republicans' protest. 🌟



GLOSSARY

- a republican** *n*
a person who wants a united Ireland with no rule by the UK in the north
- a hunger strike** *n*
a protest by prisoners that consists of not eating
- the IRA** *abbr*
the Irish Republican Army – an armed group that fought against British rule in northern Ireland
- consequences** *n*
the results of an action or event
- a role** *n*
a part in a film
- to be brought up** *phr vb*
the place where you are "brought up", is the place where you live and are educated as a child
- Loyalists** *n*
Protestant paramilitaries who fought against the Republicans in Northern Ireland. They want Northern Ireland to remain a part of the UK



IT'S ALL FOR GOD!

Father Neil Horan

IN THE UPCOMING SUMMER OLYMPICS THE BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE A LOT TO WORRY ABOUT: TERRORIST PLOTS, POLITICAL PROTESTS, MOSQUITOES, THE WEATHER... BUT THERE IS ONE OTHER THING FOR THE ORGANISERS OF THE OLYMPICS TO BE **WARY OF**: FATHER NEIL HORAN.

Neil Cornelius Horan was born in County Kerry, Ireland in 1947. He was **ordained** as a priest in 1973 and worked as one in London, England. He first came to public attention in 2003 at the British Grand Prix in Silverstone racetrack. On this occasion, he ran onto the track. As Formula One cars **swerved** past him at 200 km/h he performed an **Irish jig** while holding a banner saying, "Read the Bible. The Bible is always right."

A **marshal** wrestled Horan to the ground and the police arrested him. He spent two months in jail for this.

A year later, police at the Epsom Derby (a major horseracing event) caught Father Horan at the side of the racetrack. They suspected he was going to run onto the racetrack. The police warned organisers of other sporting events about him.

One of his most **infamous** stunts took place in 2004 at the Olympics in Athens. During the men's marathon, he jumped on the **frontrunner** Vanderlai de Lima from Brazil, while holding a poster saying, "The Grand Prix Priest. Israel fulfilment of prophecy says the Bible, the **Second Coming** is near". De Lima lost the race and only got a Bronze Medal but he gained much respect for reacting so calmly to the incident. Horan got a



suspended sentence while de Lima got an award for his Olympic spirit. Neil Horan says that he does these **stunts** to warn people about the end of the world. He says that Jesus will return and rule the world from Jerusalem with the saints. Because of his views, he has been **defrocked** by the Catholic Church. He has also written several books on the subject. His family is very worried about him and want him to get psychiatric treatment. The Church has also requested this before.

Outside the World Cup Final in 2006, Horan was arrested by German police. He had sent a letter to the German Chancellor Angela Merkel. He said that he planned to hold a banner saying that, "Adolf Hitler was a good leader who was following the Word of Christ". He also wanted to have a memorial for Hitler. This time he spent two months in jail. In 2009, he auditioned for the TV show Britain's Got Talent.



Neil Horan has been compared to Jimmy Jump, a Catalan **pitch invader** who has been arrested and punished on numerous occasions. Jimmy doesn't seem to want to stop and Horan is probably the same. So if you're at the Olympics in Brazil and you see a small man wearing a **kilt**, beware! ☆



GLOSSARY

- wary of** *exp* worried or nervous about something
- to ordain** *vb* to make someone a priest in a church service
- to swerve** *vb* to move / turn quickly so you don't hit something
- an Irish jig** *n* an Irish dance
- a marshal** *n* an official at a sporting event
- infamous** *adj* famous for something bad / negative
- a frontrunner** *n* the leader in a race
- The Second Coming** *n* the time when Jesus returns to earth
- a suspended sentence** *n* a jail sentence that you only serve if you commit another crime
- a stunt** *n* an action designed to get publicity
- to defrock** *vb* if a priest is "defrocked", they can't practise as a priest any more
- the Chancellor** *n* the elected leader of Germany
- a pitch invader** *n* a member of the public who runs onto a playing field during an official game
- a kilt** *n* Scottish/Irish clothing for men. It is similar to a skirt

Young Stars

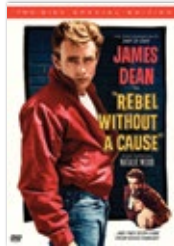
Taken too early



As the popular Billy Joel song goes, "Only the good die young". In Hollywood, that's partly true. And there are many entertainers who die before they have a chance to develop. Their potential is robbed at an early age, and the public is left shocked, abandoned and questioning nature's ways. Marilyn Monroe, James Dean and River Phoenix are among the most famous legends of American cinema who died young.



Marilyn Monroe is arguably one of the most famous American pop icons. She was an actress, a singer and a model. Born in California in 1926, her life was unstable from the start. Never knowing her father and having a **mentally-unsound** mother, young Marilyn was **tossed around** from one **foster family** to the next. She often felt lonely. But things improved as she got older. In 1944, she was working in a parachute factory. One day, photographers took her photo as part of a feature on women's contribution to the war effort. The photos were a great success, and years later, she became an A-list actress, starring in films such as *Some Like it Hot* and *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*. At the age of 36, after winning awards and the acclamation of famous directors and fellow actors, Marilyn was at the top of her career. Unfortunately, on 5th August 1962, four days after a marriage proposal from Joe DiMaggio, Marilyn Monroe was found dead. Sedatives were found in her blood, but the **autopsy** could not determine if she had died from suicide or homicide.



James Dean knew sadness long before the end of his short life. His mother died when he was only nine years old. Soon after, his father sent him to live with his aunt. In high school, James met a Methodist pastor who served as his **mentor** and encouraged his interest in the theatre. When James went to college and changed his **major** from pre-law to drama, this led to **estrangement** from his father. James **held steadfast** to this dream and starred in blockbusters such as *East of Eden* and *Rebel Without a Cause*, which rebellious teenagers have identified with since the 1950s. James Dean died in a car accident at the age of 24.



River Phoenix lived a full life in his 23 years. Before becoming an actor, he spent his early childhood living in Venezuela under the control of a religious cult. Phoenix admitted that he endured sexual abuse from the age of 4. When he was 8, his family returned to the United States. They were very poor, and depended on money from River and his sister. With the **encouragement** of his parents, River began a career in show business and acted in movies such as *Stand By Me* and *The Thing Called Love*, in which he performed all of the songs. He was a vegetarian and an advocate of several humanitarian causes. However, he started using drugs in the late 1980s and so began his **downward spiral** until his death from a drug overdose in 1993.

These three young film actors achieved so much in their short lifetimes. But although their lives were tragically cut short, their legacies will **live on**. 🌱

Marilyn Monroe
(1st June 1926 –
5th August 1962)



Two of Marilyn's most famous films were *Gentlemen*

Prefer Blondes and *How to Marry a Millionaire*.

James Dean
(8th February 1931 – 30th
September 1955)



James Dean is best known for his role as the troubled high

school student Jim Stark in *Rebel Without a Cause*. He was the first actor to receive a posthumous Academy Award nomination. He had a passion for car racing. He died when his Porsche 550 Spyder (called "Little Bastard") crashed.

River Phoenix
(23rd August 1970 –
31st October 1993)



River Phoenix (born River Jude Bottom), was

a promising actor in the 1980s. One of his most famous films was *Stand By Me*. He also played young Indiana Jones in *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*. Tragically, he died of a drug overdose.

GLOSSARY

an icon *n*

a symbol of something

mentally-unsound *adj*

not mentally healthy; not completely sane

to toss around *phr vb*

to "throw" from one place to another

a foster family *n*

a family that takes care of a child officially

a mentor *n*

someone who teaches you things and gives you advice over a period of time

a major *n US*

in American English, your "major" is the subject you are studying at university

estrangement *n*

if you are "estranged" from someone, you are no longer in communication with that person

to hold steadfast *exp*

to continue doing what you were doing before; to be strong in a belief

encouragement *n*

if you receive "encouragement", you are given confidence, praise and thanks for what you are doing

a downward spiral *n*

if you are on a "downward spiral", things are getting worse and worse

to live on *phr vb*

to survive; to continue to be known / popular, etc

Heath Ledger

Too Little, Too Soon

Heath Ledger is another star who died at a very young age: 28 (on 22nd January 2008). Born in 1979, he's most famous for his roles as a **knight** from *A Knight's Tale*, a **heartthrob** from *Ten Things I Hate About You*, a cowboy in *Brokeback Mountain*, and The Joker in the Batman film, *The Dark Knight*. The Australian actor has portrayed a wide range of characters in his 28 short years. He fought hard to play against his boyish good looks by choosing a varied scope of complex characters. But tragically, this actor and father **passed away** after an alleged prescription-drug overdose. Michelle Williams was his long-time girlfriend, and he also left behind a two-and-a-half year-old daughter, Matilda.

But before that fateful evening in January, Heath Ledger had a **thirst for life** and for new **challenges**. *Vanity Fair* quoted him as saying, "I only do this because I'm having fun. The day I stop having fun, I'll just walk away... I don't want to spend the rest of my youth doing this in this industry. There's so much I want to discover." His "live-for-the-now" outlook on life and his joy of fatherhood are qualities that Heath's friends and family undoubtedly miss. But even though he is gone, his memory will live on through his films and his daughter. 🌱



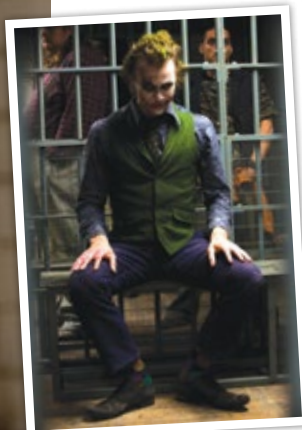
GLOSSARY

- a knight** *n*
a medieval soldier (from the 5th to 16th centuries)
- a heartthrob** *n*
a very attractive famous person
- to pass away** *phr vb*
to die
- a thirst for life** *exp*
a desire to do things in life and to enjoy life
- a challenge** *n*
something difficult but interesting for you because it will push you to new limits



The Dark Knight... Why so Serious?

One of Heath Ledger's most famous roles was as the Penguin in the Batman movie, *The Dark Knight*. The previous Batman movie in this sequel, *Batman Begins* (2005), centred on the **fall of** a corrupt gangster. However, this film was about The Joker and his attempts to **wreak havoc** in the streets of Gotham City. Batman (played by Christian Bale) teams up with district attorney Harvey Dent (played by Aaron Eckhart) in an attempt to purify the corrupt city, and **get to the root of** a series of murders. During the film, The Joker (Heath Ledger), a **sociopath** with no sense of morality, and Batman meet. They are forced to confront each other while **battling their own personal demons**.



To prepare for his **portrayal** of The Joker, Heath Ledger lived by himself in a dark motel room for a month so as to create a different voice and posture than previous Joker actors have used. Ledger wanted to make the character dark and edgy, which he achieved through

the character's physical mannerisms, his laugh and his make-up. It's clear that Heath Ledger's Joker was anything but funny. 🍀

GLOSSARY

to wreak havoc *exp*
to cause a lot of damage /
destruction

to get to the root of something *exp*
to find the cause of something

a sociopath *n*

a person who acts against society
and who doesn't care about people

**to battle your own personal
demons** *exp*

to try to solve your own personal
problems

a portrayal *n*

the way that an actor shows a
character in a film

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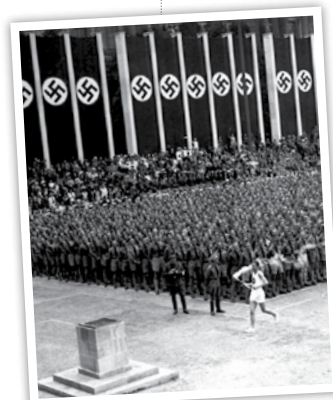


The 1936 Olympics

In the summer of 1936, Berlin was covered with the swastika flag and the Führer, Adolf Hitler, was proclaiming the superiority of the **Aryan race**. But there were some American competitors, the grandchildren of slaves, who came to **spoil** the party. By the time the Olympics were over, Hitler's propaganda was **smashed to pieces**.

The most famous of these Olympians was Jesse Owens. Owens was the son of a farmer and was often sick as a child. He also had to work after school as his family was very poor. Despite this, he practised running at school with the help of a friendly **coach** and shocked America by equalling the world record in the 100-**yard dash** in the American High School Championships. He also won the long jump in these games.

In the Olympic Games of 1936, Germany won the most medals but Hitler was sent away with a **bloody nose**. Owens won four gold medals including the 100 metres, the 200 metres, the 4 x 100 metres **relay**, and the long jump. During the long jump event, Owens was having trouble when a friendly German competitor called Lutz Long gave him some advice, which helped Owens qualify and eventually win the gold medal (Long won the silver medal). Lutz Long died in World War II, but Jesse Owens became friends with



his family. Owens and the 100 metres silver medallist Ralph Metcalfe, also an Afro-American, then controversially replaced two Jewish competitors on the relay team. Apparently, the Nazi authorities had asked the American team not to use Jewish competitors. However, in spite of the Nazis, thousands of ordinary Germans cheered Owens and asked for his **autograph**.

After the games Owens said that he was angrier with the US president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, than Hitler because he didn't get any congratulations from the president – not even a telegram. He felt that it was ironic that while he was allowed to travel and socialise with 'white' people in Germany, he couldn't even do that in his own country. For the rest of his life, he wasn't very rich as he was disqualified from amateur athletics after accepting an **advertising deal**. He once said that, "I have four gold medals but you can't eat a medal". He died in 1980. A street in Berlin is named after him.

The eighteen Afro-American athletes who competed in the Berlin Olympics did so at a time when racism was **rife** across the world, including the USA. They should be remembered for their contribution to the fight against racism and for being a major inspiration for the American Civil Rights Movement. ✪



GLOSSARY

the Aryan Race *n*
white Europeans. Hitler thought they were superior to other races

to spoil *vb*
to ruin

to smash to pieces *vb*
to destroy totally

a coach *n*
a sports trainer

a yard *n*
a measurement – three feet (90 centimetres approximately)

a dash *n*
a short run

a bloody nose *exp*
if you get a "bloody nose", you are humiliated

the relay *n*
a race where four runners take turns to run, one after the other

an autograph *n*
a famous person's signature

advertising deal *n*
a publicity agreement

rife *adj*
very common

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the low-down

THE OLYMPICS ARE THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SPORTING EVENT, AND THERE ARE PLENTY OF RACES AND COMPETITIONS. HERE SOME OF THE MAIN SPORTING EVENTS.



Track Events

Running events have always been one of the most popular parts of the Olympics. The **track** section of the games has events ranging from the 100-metre sprint to the 10,000-metre long-distance run. **Relays** and **hurdling** are also a feature of the track section.

Field Events

There is a wide range of events here. The long jump is an event where the winner jumps the longest distance. The world record for the long jump, which was set in 1968, remained unbroken for 23 years after African-American athlete Bob Beaman jumped 8.9 metres. The high jump was revolutionised during the 1968 Olympics with the invention of the Fosbury Flop. This was a technique with which the competitor jumps over the bar while looking away from the **crossbar**. This method wasn't possible before as the landing area used to be a sandpit so the invention of **foam matting** meant jumpers could experiment with new techniques. So, as



the jumper didn't have to be as careful when landing, the world records began to rise dramatically.

The pole vault is a type of high jump. However, there's a **pole** to raise the athlete even higher. Other events include the shot putt, which involves throwing a heavy metal ball, and the **javelin**, which involves throwing a spear.



Boxing

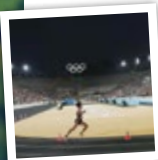
The world of professional boxing has always had to fight accusations of being corrupt and matches being **fixed**. But if you like real boxing done well, the Olympics are the place to be. Amateur boxing is much safer than professional boxing as the competitors wear head-guards and use padded boxing gloves. The main country to watch out for here is Cuba, where the game is totally amateur. Many boxers from other countries have **launched** successful professional careers after competing in the Olympics including Britain's Amir Khan and Irishman Wayne McCulloch.





Football

Soccer isn't generally thought of as an Olympic sport but it has always been included. This year it is a 16-team competition for men and a 12-team competition for women.



The Marathon

This is one of the most famous Olympic events and dates back to the stories of Ancient Greece. It is a 26-mile run through that usually ends in the Olympic stadium.

Mascots & slogans

Every Olympic Games has an image of the host country to show and Brazil is no exception.

Mascots and an Olympic slogan have been chosen to project the significance of the games. This year the slogan is *Live your passion*. The Olympic mascots are called *Vinicius* and *Tom*.



Politics

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) tries hard to keep the event **apolitical**. The idea of the games is that people can forget their differences of opinion for the duration of the Olympics and that all the world has a vision of world peace. There will always be protests around large events but the main issues are sport and competition.

If you want to see people competing for the love of sport then the Olympics are the place to be. It is one of the last major sporting events of the world that is totally amateur (although this is disputed – many people think that the games aren't really amateur anymore because of **sponsorship** deals for athletes).

Whatever you think of the issues surrounding the Games of the XXXI Olympiad, they are the main event of the summer and a must-see. 🌟



GLOSSARY

- the track** *n*
the path around the side of the Olympic field for running events
- a relay** *n*
a running competition in which competitors take turns carrying a baton (a small stick)
- hurdling** *n*
a running event in which you have to jump over obstacles
- a crossbar** *n*
a horizontal bar that you have to jump over
- foam matting** *n*
a thick, padded mat made from very soft, thick material
- a pole** *n*
a very long metal object
- a javelin** *n*
a sharp spear used for sport
- fixed** *adj*
when something is fixed the result is illegally determined before the event
- to launch** *vb*
to begin
- a mascot** *n*
a character that symbolises an event, person or group
- apolitical** *adj*
without a political opinion or affiliation
- sponsorship** *n*
money given to someone / a company / an organisation in return for advertising a company's products

LITTLE JOKES

MATCH EACH JOKE BEGINNING (1 TO 8) WITH ITS ENDING (A-H). THEN, LISTEN TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.
ANSWERS ON THE WEBSITE

Answers on page 55

1. What should you do if you find a snake in your bed?
2. I always wondered why babies spend so much time sucking their **thumbs**.
3. Waitress, there's a fly in my soup.
4. Waitress, my plate is wet.
5. Waitress is there soup **on the menu**.
6. Waitress, there's a button in my soup?
7. **Customer:** Waiter, this **lobster** has only got one **claw**?
Waiter: He must have been in a fight, madam.
8. What's on television tonight?



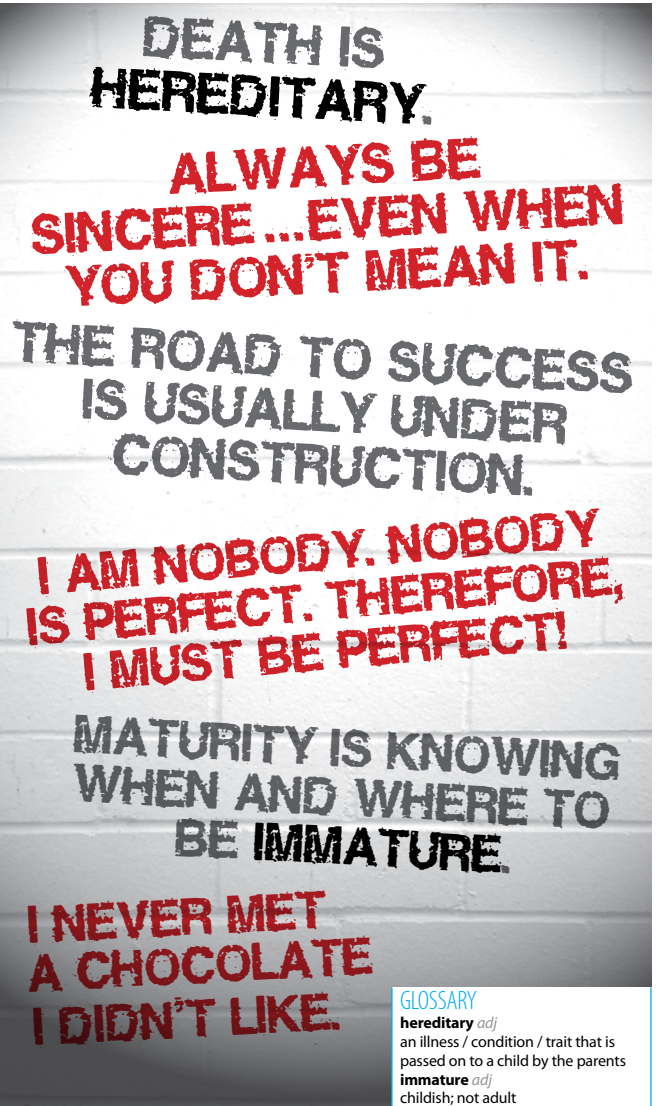
- A:** Don't worry, ma'am. The spider in the bread will get it.
B: The same as always: a **vase** of flowers and a bowl of fruit.
C: Thank you, ma'am. I wondered what had happened to it.
D: Sleep in the wardrobe.
E: No ma'am, I **wiped it all off**.
F: Then I tasted baby food.
G: It's not wet ma'am, that's the soup.
H: Customer: Well, bring me the winner.

GLOSSARY

- a thumb** *n*
the thick finger on your hand
a menu *n*
a piece of paper with a list of food that a restaurant serves
a lobster *n*
a sea creature with a hard shell, two claws and eight legs
a claw *n*
a part of a lobster / crab / scorpion that is at the end of its legs
a vase *n*
a container for flowers
to wipe off *phr vb*
to clean

GRAFFITI

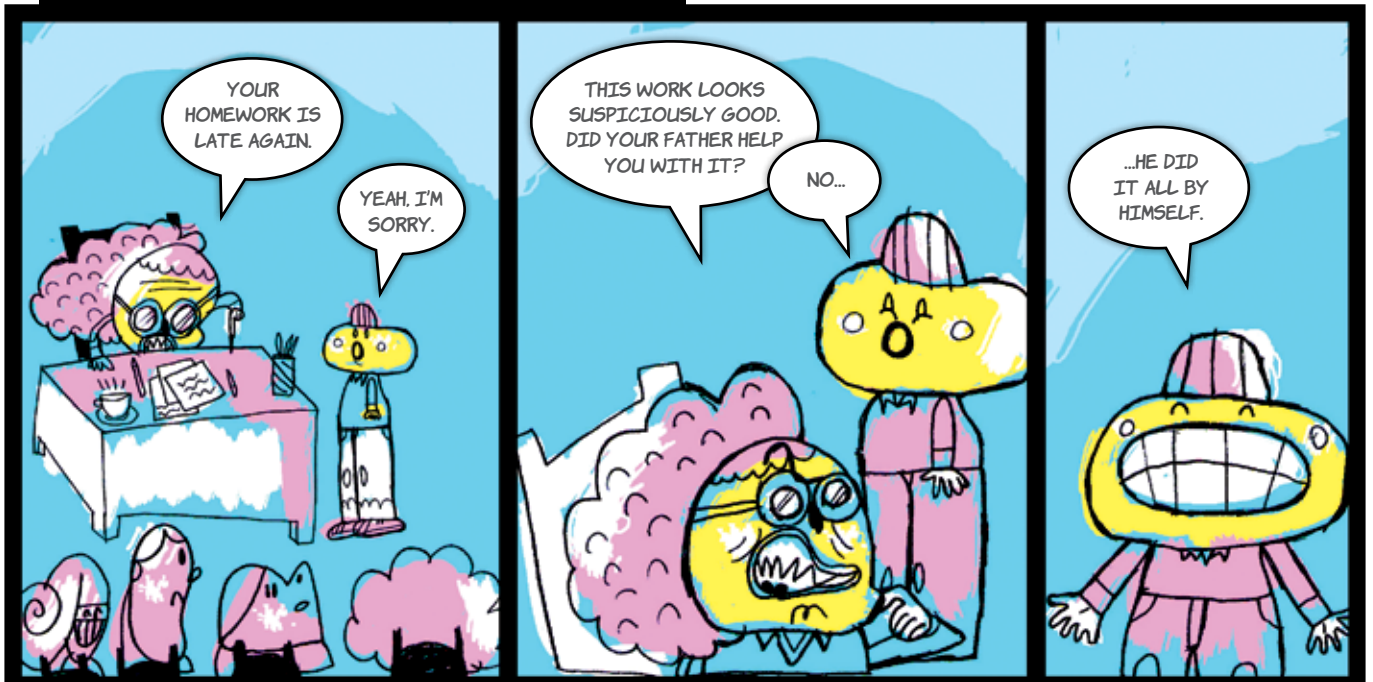
HERE ARE SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF BRITISH TOILET GRAFFITI.



GLOSSARY

- hereditary** *adj*
an illness / condition / trait that is passed on to a child by the parents
immature *adj*
childish; not adult

HOMEWORK BY DANIEL COLTOLINE





Audio script on page 56

1 Listening I

Who says it? Write "R" (receptionist) or "C" (caller) next to each phrase. Listen once and check.

- "There will be four of us."
- "How much is each room?"
- "I just need your credit card details."
- "What is the cardholder's name, please?"

Answers on page 55

2 Listening II

What is the total cost of the hotel booking? Listen again to check.

- €500
- €600
- €700



3 Listening III

Listen again and answer the questions.

- How many people are there in the party?
- How many double rooms do they want?
- When are they arriving?
- When are they leaving?
- How much is each room?
- What is the cardholder's name, please?
- What is the credit card number?
- What is the credit card expiry date?



Audio script on page 56

1 Pre listening – anagrams

Rearrange the letters below to find four words that mean "intelligent".

- A T R M S
- L E E V C R
- Y A B N R I
- T H R I B G

2 Discussion

- Do you know anyone who you consider to be intelligent? Who? Why?
- Do you think there is a standard form of intelligence? Or are there many forms? For example: sporting, emotional, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, etc.
- What is the best way to measure intelligence?

3 Listening 1

One of the questions in the conversations is:

How can you make yourself smarter in a week?

Do you think it is possible to increase your intelligence? How? Think of as many ideas as you can. Then listen and compare your ideas to the ones in the conversation.

4 Listening II

Listen again. How can you become smarter? What should you do? What shouldn't you do? Complete the chart with the ideas mentioned.

Not do "X"	Do "✓"

Grammar spot!

Gerund versus infinitive
As you know, verbs in English are followed by a gerund or an infinitive. For example, "to avoid doing something" but "to promise to do something". However there are some verbs that take both, and there is often change in meaning. Compare the following sentences:

- I tried to do my homework but it was too difficult.
- A: I can't seem to make any progress in my English classes.
B: Have you tried going on a course abroad?

The first sentence (with the infinitive) means "to make an effort to do something".

The second sentence (with the gerund) means "to do something as an experiment". This is often expressed in a question.

Sleeping on the Job



Guilt-free napping for better working conditions.

Tired? Cranky? Not productive? Why don't you take a **nap**... at work! Big companies are becoming "nap friendly" as recent studies in Britain and the US show that a nap a day keeps laziness away. Around 70% of American workers **get some z's** at the office already. But they have to do it secretly: apparently 4% of men and 8% of women nap in bathroom **cubicles** with a toilet paper **pillow**. Nap guru Bill Anthony says, "Employees are napping secretly from other employees and the employers are too tired to know that it is happening... It's an epidemic that we need to start dealing with." A study shows that companies could "improve productivity, mood and health" by letting workers **snooze** during breaks with no consequences. To **spread awareness**,

Anthony created National Sleep at Work Day, which is on 10th March. And to help promote the idea, Sheraton Hotels sponsor nationwide "napathons" on this day. Nike, Pizza Hut and Google are among the corporations to institute "pro-nap policies." Pizza Hut allows napping during breaks. Nike has installed "relaxation rooms" and Google has a massage parlour so employees can "nap and **rejuvenate**". Yelo, a New York City "naptime spa", brings sweet dreams to many executives. And for many people, "power napping" is the new coffee break. A 20-minute snooze only costs \$12 in one of Yelo's **snazzy** sleep rooms. Metronaps, another New York company, installs special nap furniture at nap-friendly companies. Could this mean the end for coffee giant Starbucks? ☺

1 Pre reading – Tiredness

Answers on page 55

Match the descriptive adjectives (1-4) to something that this person would say (a-d).

A	B
1. lazy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a. Why is he in such a bad mood today? He snapped at me twice.
2. productive <input type="checkbox"/>	b. I've done so much work today. I'm very pleased with myself.
3. tired <input type="checkbox"/>	c. He never does anything. He just sits there and watches everyone else run around.
4. cranky <input type="checkbox"/>	d. I don't know how I'm going to get through today. I hardly slept a wink last night.

2 Discussion

- How do you feel today? Which adjective from Exercise 1 best describes your mood?
- Do you have any lazy colleagues? Who?
- Do you get cranky at work? Why? When?
- Are you having a productive day today? Why? Why not?
- When are you most productive?

3 Reading I

What do you think are the main benefits of napping at work? Discuss this with a partner. Then read the article to compare your ideas.

4 Reading II

What do the numbers below refer to?

- 70 = _____
- 8 = _____
- 10 = _____
- 12 = _____
- 20 = _____



GLOSSARY

- a nap** *n*
a little sleep, often in the middle of the day
- to get some z's** *exp US inform*
to sleep
- a bathroom cubicle** *n*
a room in the bathroom with a toilet in it for sitting down
- a pillow** *n*
a soft object that you put your head on when you sleep
- to snooze** *vb*
to sleep lightly and for a short period of time
- to spread awareness** *exp*
if you "spread awareness" of something, you tell / inform many people about it
- to rejuvenate** *vb*
to make you feel fresh / awake / young again
- snazzy** *adj*
cool

quirky news

Tasty Ending

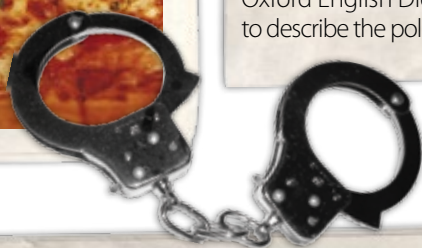
About twenty **inmates** in a maximum security jail in Hobart, Tasmania have ended their protest. The prisoners were demanding an improvement in conditions within the jail. At the beginning of the **siege**, they made 24 demands but finally agreed to end their protest after they were given 15 pizzas, 20 litres of Coca-Cola plus garlic bread. ☺



Unusual Punishment



A man who referred to the police as "**pigs**" has been given a very strange punishment in Auckland, New Zealand. He was ordered to spend a day at a pig farm so that he could learn the difference between police officers and the animals in question. He also had to write an **essay** on his experiences on the farm. He wrote that he was very drunk at the time and that, since then, he has given up drinking. However, in spite of his apology, he did add that the word "pig" is in the Oxford English Dictionary and is commonly used to describe the police, **albeit** in a **derogatory** way. ☺



GLOSSARY

- an inmate** *n*
a prisoner
- a siege** *n*
a situation in which the police or soldiers surround a place in order to force people to come out
- a pig** *n* *inform*
an insulting term used to refer to the police
- an essay** *n*
a short piece of writing on one subject – written by a student
- albeit** *exp*
although; a word used to reduce the significance of what you have just said
- derogatory** *adj*
speaking badly / disrespectfully about someone or something
- mugger** *n*
a person who robs people in the street – often with violence
- to apologise** *vb*
to say sorry
- to search for** *exp*
to look for
- an onlooker** *n*
a person who watches something while it happens (often in the street)
- to plead with** *phr vb*
if you "plead with" someone, you ask that person for something desperately

Criminal Gent



A good-mannered **mugger** has been jailed in Austria. The gentleman robber grabbed the victim's bag but returned it when he noticed that she had fallen over. He then **apologised** and explained that he was desperate for money. He helped the elderly woman **search for** her keys. An **onlooker** called the police and he was arrested. The victim **pleaded with** the judge not to send him to jail saying, "When he saw me fall, he came back. Criminals just don't do that anymore." ☺

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Famous people fight it out in our monthly competition.

FACE TO FACE



Mark Spitz



Carl Lewis

VS

THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT TWO REMARKABLE OLYMPIANS: MARK SPITZ AND CARL LEWIS.

Mark Spitz

Mark Spitz was an American swimmer who was born in 1950 in California. He became famous when he won seven gold medals in the Munich Olympics in 1972. It is a remarkable achievement as he won the gold medal in every event that he entered. In total he won nine gold medals between 1965 and 1972 and set 33 world records in this time. He also competed in the Maccabiah Games. This is an event for Jewish athletes from around the world although Palestinians with Israeli citizenship can also compete. These are similar to the Olympics. He won ten gold medals in two separate Maccabiah games in 1965 and 1969. During the Munich Olympics, the hostage crisis involving the Israeli team **cast a shadow over** events and Spitz decided to leave after the attack. After the games, and only aged 22, Spitz retired and attempted a career in show business. At one point, there was talk that he would be **cast** as the next James Bond after Sean Connery, but

Roger Moore got the part. He **wasn't cut out for** the job of acting so he **gave up**. He once narrated a film documentary about the Hungarian uprising of 1956.

Carl Lewis

Carl Lewis was an American runner and long jumper. He was born in 1960 in Birmingham, Alabama, (the USA) at a time of racial tensions. His father was involved with the Black Civil Rights Movement and they moved away because of racial violence. As an athlete, Lewis became famous in the early 1980s. He had qualified for the Moscow Olympics in 1980 but the US boycotted the games, so he couldn't compete. In the Los Angeles games in 1984 he won four gold medals and nine in total during his sporting career. There was controversy in the LA Games because Lewis believed that he had beaten the world record for the long jump (which had been unbeaten since 1968). However, his jump was judged a **foul** by officials. He also gained attention

after he was accused of being **big-headed**. The most famous incident occurred in 1988 at the Seoul Olympics when Canadian **sprinter** Ben Johnson smashed the 100-metre world record. Lewis and Johnson had been **duelling** for about a year and Lewis was totally defeated. But then a drug test found steroids in Ben Johnson's blood and he was disqualified, giving Lewis the medal. Lewis eventually retired in 1997 after qualifying for the Olympics five times.

The verdict

Both men worked very hard to achieve what they did. They have an equal amount of Olympic gold medals. They also suffered for who they were: Mark Spitz for being Jewish; and Carl Lewis for being African-American. However, given that Carl Lewis is also famous for his big-headedness, our results are as follows:
Carl Lewis = 8 / 10;
Mark Spitz = 9 / 10. ✨



GLOSSARY

- to cast a shadow over** *exp*
to create negative publicity
- to cast** *vb*
if you "cast" someone in a film, you give a part to them in that film
- to be cut out for** *phr vb*
to be suitable for
- to give up** *phr vb*
to stop doing something (often because it is too difficult)
- a foul** *n*
an illegal or invalid action in sport
- big-headed** *adj*
vain, egocentric; with ideas of importance and superiority
- a sprinter** *n*
a high-speed runner who runs in short races
- to duel** *vb*
if you are "duelling" with someone, you are in competition with them

DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

being wrong

HERE ARE SOME USEFUL AND INTERESTING EXPRESSIONS FOR YOU TO LEARN. THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME EXPRESSIONS TO DESCRIBE THE ACT OF BEING WRONG.



Be wide of the mark

TO BE WRONG.

"If that's your answer then you are still very wide of the mark."



Be on the wrong track

TO BE DOING SOMETHING BADLY; TO HAVE THE WRONG IDEA ABOUT SOMETHING.

"I think the government are on the wrong **track** with their ideas on privatising the railways."



Not be up to scratch

NOT TO BE ACCEPTABLE.

"Your latest work is just not up to **scratch**."



Be barking up the wrong tree

TO BE WRONG ABOUT SOMETHING.

"If you think I'm going to help you with this, you're **barking** up the wrong tree."



Not be your cup of tea

NOT BE SOMETHING THAT YOU LIKE.

"Frank is not really my cup of tea."



Be like a square peg in a round hole

NOT TO BE APPROPRIATE.

"She's just not the right sort of person we need here; she's like a square **peg** in a round hole."



Back the wrong horse

TO SUPPORT SOMEONE WHO FAILS.

"We gave our support to the liberal politician, but he lost the election. I think we backed the wrong horse."

GLOSSARY

a track *n*
"tracks" are long metal objects on which trains travel

to scratch *vb*
if you "scratch" yourself, you move your fingers over a part of your body because it itches

to bark *vb*
when a dog "barks", it makes a sound from its mouth

a peg *n*
a small piece of wood or metal that is used for fastening something. For example, a "clothes peg" is for holding clothes on the clothes line

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HAPPY ANNIVERSARY

MAY



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May 1st 1328

The wars of Scottish Independence end. England recognises Scotland as an independent nation... but not for long.



May 2nd 1808

The beginning of the Peninsular War: The people of Madrid **rise up in rebellion** against French occupation.



May 3rd 1937

"Gone with the Wind", a novel by Margaret Mitchell, wins the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. It later becomes a film starring Vivien Leigh.



May 4th 1932

In Atlanta, Georgia, mobster Al Capone begins serving an eleven-year prison sentence for **tax evasion**.



May 5th 1954

A **coup d'état** carries General Alfredo Stroessner to power in Paraguay.

May 6th 1889 The Eiffel Tower is officially opened to the public at the Universal

Exposition in Paris.



May 7th 1946

Tokyo Telecommunications Engineering (later renamed Sony) is **founded** with about 20 employees.



May 8th 1794

Branded a traitor during the Reign of Terror by revolutionists, French chemist Antoine Lavoisier, who was also a **tax collector** with the Ferme Générale, was tried, convicted, and guillotined all on one day in Paris. Poor tax collector!



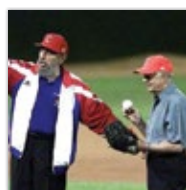
May 10th 1994

Nelson Mandela is inaugurated as South Africa's first black president.



May 11th 1949

Siam officially changes its name to Thailand, a name in use since 1939.



May 12th 2002

Former President Jimmy Carter arrives in Cuba for a five-day visit with Fidel Castro. He becomes the

first President of the United States, in or out of office, to visit the island since Castro's 1959 revolution.



May 15th 1990

"Portrait of Doctor Gachet" by Vincent van Gogh is sold for a record \$82.5 million.



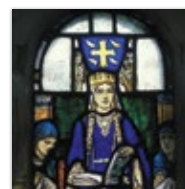
May 18th 1897

"Dracula", a novel by Irish author Bram Stoker, is published.



May 27th 1939

DC Comics publishes its second superhero in Detective Comics #27. His name is Batman.



May 28th 1503

The Treaty of Everlasting Peace between Scotland and England is signed. It lasted 10 years. Anyone who is married knows that ten years is an eternity.



May 31st 1884

John Harvey Kellogg patents Corn Flakes. Breakfast will never be the same again. ☺

International Public Holidays

May 2nd
May Day (Europe)

May 5th
Children's Day (Japan, South Korea)

May 23rd
Victoria Day (Canada)

May 25th
African Liberation Day

May 26th
National Sorry Day (Australia)
Lag Ba'omer (Judaism)

May 27th
Children's Day (Nigeria)

Forthcoming events for May 2016

May 14th
The Eurovision Song Contest 2016 Final will take place in Stockholm, Sweden.

May 18th
The 2016 UEFA Europa League Final will be played at St. Jakob-Park in Basel, Switzerland

May 28th
The UEFA Champions League Final to be held at the San Siro stadium in Milan.

GLOSSARY

to rise up in rebellion *exp*
to attack the government or the people who control a country

tax-evasion *n*
the crime of not giving the money to the government that you should pay for services: police, education, etc

a coup d'état *n*
a sudden and often violent change in the government of a country

to found *vb*
to establish; to create or begin a company or organisation

to be branded a traitor *exp*
to be publicly/formally called a "traitor" (a person who does something against their own country)

a tax collector *n*
a person who works for the government taking and counting money that people pay for services: police, education, etc



bar chats

British US

Boyfriends

THIS MONTH, CLAIRE AND SARAH ARE TALKING ABOUT BOYFRIENDS.

- Claire:** Sarah?
Sarah: Yeah.
Claire: Have you had many boyfriends?
Sarah: Erm, a few.
Claire: OK, so let's think. Have you been the one to leave them or have they left you?
Sarah: Erm, mostly the **former**, I'd say.
Claire: What, you've left them?
Sarah: Yeah.
Claire: They've left you?
Sarah: No, I've left them.
Claire: OK, now how have you left them?
Sarah: Oh, that's a difficult one. There... there's never really a nice way to do it.
Claire: Well what did you do for example?
Sarah: Erm, well, it's difficult to **avoid clichés** really. I mean, erm, "You're a nice guy, but..." is usually the start of it. "It's not you, it's me." Erm, I'm sure you've been in similar situations yourself.
Claire: Oh, I've had so many boyfriends. But, but how do you do it? Do you do it over the phone I mean or is it, do you think it's better to do it **face to face**? I think it's best to do it face to...
Sarah: Well yeah, I'd have to agree with you there. I think it's, well, I mean it kind of depends on how long you've been with somebody. But I don't really... I mean, text message I think, for example, is a **no-go**.
Claire: **Horrendous**, yeah. [Yeah.] An email, even worse!
Sarah: So impersonal. I think, you know, the right thing to do is at least speak to them face to face.
Claire: Yeah, because, I suppose, if you have respect for that person they'll then respect you for telling them the truth.
Sarah: Exactly, exactly. I mean it's never easy but I think the more **straightforward** you are about it, the better.
Claire: Agreed. OK, should we do that then, the next time we have a boyfriend break up from them?
Sarah: Good plan! ✨

GLOSSARY
the former *n*
 the first of two things mentioned
to avoid *vb*
 to try not to do / say / see something
a cliché *n*
 a phrase that is often repeated – so much that it almost becomes meaningless
face to face *adv*
 in front of someone; while talking to someone
a no-go *exp*
 something you shouldn't / mustn't do
horrendous *adj*
 terrible; horrible
straightforward *n*
 simple, basic, non-complex

Bugs!

THIS MONTH, TAMMY AND EVAN ARE TALKING ABOUT BUGS (INSECTS).


- Evan:** So the other day I was in my apartment and I went into the bathroom and there was a giant cockroach in the toilet.
Tammy: Ewww!
Evan: Yeah, **no kidding**. It started making these crazy noises and then it flew away.
Tammy: Oh, that's horrible.
Evan: Yes, I was... I was **devastated**. I didn't know what to do. Do you have any strange or crazy fears of bugs?
Tammy: I do actually. It's kind of embarrassing to mention but I am afraid of water bugs or cockroaches or anything pretty much that **goes crunch** under your shoe.
Evan: Eww, water bugs.
Tammy: I know! They fly!
Evan: What happens if you see a water bug?
Tammy: One of two things, that whole flight or fr...erm... fight... **flight-or-fight reaction**. Either I sit there and scream and do absolutely nothing or I run out.
Evan: What happened the last time you saw a water bug?
Tammy: Well the last time I saw a water bug, my cousin kicked it at me and I left the building. I ran out of the apartment and I waited in the street.
Evan: And you're **scarred emotionally** forever.
Tammy: Yes, I am! ✨




GLOSSARY
no kidding *exp*
 I am not joking; I am being serious
devastated *adj*
 shocked; very sad; emotionally destroyed
to go crunch *exp*
 if something goes "crunch", it makes a breaking noise as you tread on it
a flight-or-fight reaction *n*
 an automatic, instinctive reaction that occurs when you are in danger. "Flight" refers to the act of running away / escaping; "fight" refers to the act of staying and fighting the danger




HERE ARE SOME MORE CRAZY LAWS FROM THE US.
(US ENGLISH SPELLING)


 You may not sing in the bathtub. (OHIO)




 Firework stores may not sell fireworks to Pennsylvania residents. (PENNSYLVANIA)


 You may not catch a fish with your hands. (PENNSYLVANIA)




 Dynamite is not to be used to catch fish. (PENNSYLVANIA)


 One's pants may be worn no lower than five inches below the waist. (PENNSYLVANIA)




 All fire hydrants must be checked one hour before all fires. (PENNSYLVANIA)




 It is illegal to sleep on top of a refrigerator outdoors. (PENNSYLVANIA)


 A special cleaning ordinance bans housewives from hiding dirt and dust under a rug in a dwelling. (PENNSYLVANIA)




 A person is not eligible to become governor if he / she has participated in a duel. (PENNSYLVANIA)

 It is contrary to Pennsylvania law to discharge a gun, cannon, revolver or other explosive weapon at a wedding. (PENNSYLVANIA)




 Any motorist driving along a country road at night must stop every mile and send up a rocket signal, wait 10 minutes for the road to be cleared of livestock, and continue. (PENNSYLVANIA)




 Any motorist who sights a team of horses coming toward him must pull well off the road, cover his car with a blanket or canvas that blends with the countryside, and let the horses pass. (PENNSYLVANIA)





 You cannot walk backwards eating peanuts in front of the Barnstormers Auditorium during a performance. (PENNSYLVANIA)



 One must make a loud noise before passing a car on the left. (RHODE ISLAND)



 Ropes may not be strung across a highway. (RHODE ISLAND)

 You may not sell toothpaste and a toothbrush to the same customer on a Sunday. (RHODE ISLAND)



GLOSSARY

- fireworks** *n*
small objects that are lit to entertain people. They produce loud noises and colourful lights
- pants** *n* *US*
clothing you wear to cover your legs. "Trousers" in British English
- an inch** *n*
a measurement of about 2.5 cm
- a fire hydrant** *n*
a pipe in the street from which fire fighters can get water
- an ordinance** *n*
a law
- a dwelling** *n*
a place where someone lives
- a duel** *n*
a formal fight between two people, often with guns or swords
- to discharge a gun** *exp*
to fire a gun
- livestock** *n*
animals such as cows, sheep, pigs, etc that are kept on a farm
- to pull off the road** *exp*
to stop the car and to park it at the side of the road
- to blend with** *phr* *vb*
to mix with so it becomes similar to; to become a part of

STONE IDIOMS

THIS IS THE FIRST PART IN OUR SERIES OF "STONE" IDIOMS.

GLOSSARY

to sink *vb*
if an object "sinks" in water, it goes to the bottom of the water
sympathy *n*
if you have "sympathy" for someone or their situation, you understand / appreciate their situation and / or feel sorry for them



A stone's throw

IF SOMETHING IS A "STONE'S THROW" AWAY, IT'S A VERY SHORT DISTANCE AWAY.
"Our hotel was a stone's throw from the beach."



Be carved / set in stone

IF AN ARRANGEMENT, PLAN OR RULE IS "SET IN STONE", IT'S FIXED AND IT CANNOT BE CHANGED..
"The rules are set in stone and there's nothing you can do about it."



Leave no stone unturned

TO DO EVERYTHING YOU CAN IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SOMETHING OR FIND SOMEONE OR SOMETHING..
"They're determined to leave no stone unturned in their quest for peace."



Sink like a stone

TO FAIL COMPLETELY.
"They recorded six songs, all of which sank like a stone."



Get blood out of a stone

IF MAKING SOMEONE TELL YOU SOMETHING OR DO SOMETHING IS LIKE "GETTING BLOOD OUT OF A STONE", IT'S VERY DIFFICULT.
"Getting the truth out of him was like getting blood out of a stone."



Have a heart of stone

SOMEONE WITH A "HEART OF STONE" IS CRUEL, AND HAS NO SYMPATHY FOR OTHER PEOPLE.
"He wouldn't even help his own mother. He's got a heart of stone."

DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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



Situation



Formal



Relaxed



Informal

Someone tells you something that you think is untrue.	That is not factual.	That isn't true.	That's rubbish; that's nonsense.
You are describing an acquaintance . You don't like this person at all.	He is absolutely despicable.	He isn't very nice.	He's scum; he's the scum of the earth.
You suggest playing some pool.	May I suggest a game of pool?	Do you want to play some pool?	Wanna shoot some pool?
You suggest playing basketball.	Would you care to engage in a game of basketball?	Do you want to play some basketball?	Wanna shoot some hoops ?
You are describing the weather and the recent three-days of rain.	It has rained for three consecutive days with no respite.	It's been raining for three days without stopping.	It's been chucking it down for three days solid.
You are at a party with some friends. You suggest leaving.	May I suggest that we depart?	Shall we go?	Let's split .

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

GLOSSARY

an acquaintance *n*
someone who you know; a friend
a hoop *n*
a circular object / ring made of wood or plastic. You can jump through the big ones
to split *vb inform*
to leave. Literally, "to divide"

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DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



1 Exercise

Read the following sentences. Can you correct them? Then listen to check.

1. This is the man which son won the competition.

2. The town in which the office is located in is in the north.

3. Sorry, I wasn't meaning to hit you.

4. I cut while I was chopping the carrots.

5. "This is fantastic," they told.

6. She told to me the story.



ADVANCED LISTENING



BBC to interview dead star.

1 Pre listening – Dead or alive?

Answers on page 55

What are the following people famous for? Are they still alive? If not, when did they pass away?



Frank Sinatra



Greta Garbo



James Stewart



Bob Marley



James Mason

2 Listening 1

Listen once. Which of the stars above is mentioned? What is a blooper?

3 Listening II

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the media company requesting?
2. How did the foundation react to the request?
3. What was the outcome of the incident?

4 Discussion

1. Have there been any embarrassing media moments in your country? What were they?
2. What's your opinion of the media and the people who work for the media?

5 Language focus

A euphemism is the use of a pleasanter or less direct name for something thought to be unpleasant. For example, the use of the term "streamlining" to describe the custom of firing / sacking employees. Listen to the conversation again and find an example of a euphemism. What is it?

NEWS STORIES



ALL I WANT IS A LITTLE CLASSIFICATION.

Platypus Mystery

The mystery of the platypus is solved.

The duck-billed platypus is one of the **oddest** animals on earth. It's a small animal native to Australia and Tasmania. Unusually, it's neither a mammal, a bird nor a reptile. For a while, scientists couldn't decide what the strange little creature was because it had similarities with all three animal groups.

For years, scientists had been studying the **genome** of the platypus to **figure out** which group it belonged to. Eventually, they concluded that it was a mixture of the three. In some ways it is similar to a duck: it lays eggs, it has a **bill** (**hence** the name) and it has webbed feet. The platypus also has a feature that egg-laying mammals have: electroreception. This is the ability to **track** food with electrical signals when they are underwater. The features

that the platypus shares with reptiles include a snake-like **venom**.

Scientists said that they thought that, during evolution, humans and platypuses had a common ancestor until about 170 million years ago – during the time of the dinosaurs.

Australia is home to some of the strangest animals in the world. As well as the duck-billed platypus, there are also kangaroos with **pouches** for carrying their **offspring** and the mild, tree-climbing koala bears. The isolation of the island has meant that many animals have evolved differently from other animals as they lived without fear of **predators**.

1 Exercise

Answers on page 55

Match each Australian animal to its corresponding picture.

1. duck-billed platypus
2. koala
3. kangaroo
4. funnel-web spider
5. Tasmanian devil
6. emu
7. dingo
8. possum



GLOSSARY

odd *adj*
strange
a genome *n*
DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) – the genetic information of people / things
to figure out *phr vb*
to discover
a bill *n*
the hard part of a bird's face that it uses to eat (also, a "beak")
hence *adv*
therefore; as a result
to track *vb*
to find and follow
venom *n*
poison
a pouch *n*
a type of bag in a kangaroo for holding its young / babies
offspring *n*
children
a predator *n*
a hunter; someone who eats / kills another animal

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READING I

Ever climbed up a building? Bounced off walls? Or jumped from **rooftop** to rooftop? Parkour practitioners do it every day. Parkour is the "art of displacement," or the ability to move from one place to another as fast as possible. You use only your body and there is no safety equipment (as in other extreme sports).

Practitioners, called "traceurs" (which means "to go fast", in French), say it is an art form – an interaction between the buildings and structures that surround you – combining **aesthetics** and physical control.

These days, Parkour is

popping up everywhere, including Hollywood. The 2006 James Bond film *Casino Royale* opens with a scene featuring parkour "traceur" Sebastien Foucan. He grew up practising parkour in Paris. "I always thought of parkour as an art," he says in an interview with BBC News. "When I practise my art, I feel a real connection between my body, spirit and my environment." Traceurs often refer to parkour as a philosophy or a way of life rather than a sport. "In a lot of ways, Parkour is a means of reclaiming what it means to be a human being. It teaches us to move using the natural methods that we should have learned from infancy. It teaches us to touch the world and interact with it, instead of being **sheltered** by it," says one American "traceur". ★



A new sport takes over the city.

1 Discussion

Answers on page 55

1. What sport are you into?
2. Which extreme sports have you tried out?
3. Which extreme sport would you like to have a go at? Why?

2 Pre reading

What do the following sports consist of? Give a brief description of each one.



3 Reading I

Read the article once. Which extreme sport is it about? What does it consist of?

4 Reading II

Read the article again. Then give a one-minute (100-word) summary of the main points. Try to use the following words.

parkour art of displacement spirit

safety equipment traceur buildings

Casino Royale body environment

5 Preposition attack!

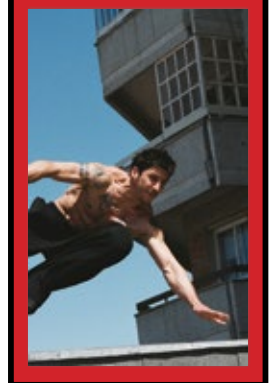
There are various prepositions of movement in this article. Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

1. She climbed _____ to the top.
2. The ball bounced _____ the wall.
3. They jumped _____ rooftop to rooftop.
4. He jumped _____ the box and hid there.
5. The cat sprang _____ the basket and went under the settee.

David Belle

David Belle is credited with being the creator of parkour. He was born in 1973, in Fécamp, France. He was inspired by his father, a fireman. Belle created parkour after finishing French military service and getting a black belt in Kung Fu. He says, "The physical aspect of parkour is getting over all obstacles in your path as you would in an emergency. You want to move in such a way, with any movement, to help you gain the most ground on something, whether escaping from it or chasing toward it." Belle describes parkour as "a state of mind, giving you a better knowledge of your body, so you can overcome obstacles in the real world or in a virtual world..."

Parkour clubs include all ages and all types of people. One North American parkour club has members ranging from age 9 to 55. David Belle teaches parkour in Paris. He appears in many French ads and films, as well as in commercials for the BBC, Nike and Nissan.



GLOSSARY

- a **rooftop** *n*
the top part of a building
- a **practitioner** *n*
a person who does or who specialises in something
- aesthetics** *n*
a study of beauty
- to **pop up** *phr vb*
to appear suddenly and unexpectedly
- to **shelter** *vb*
to protect; to care for; to offer protection to

English Unlocked!

New!
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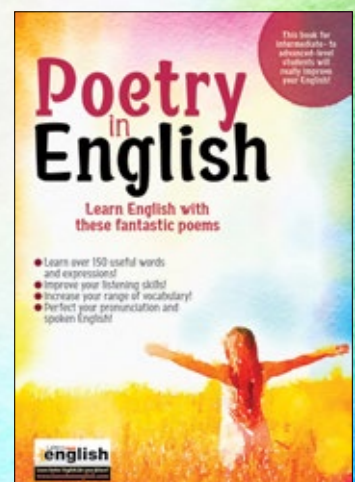
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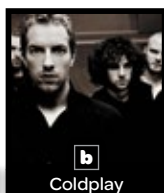


Celebrity Requests

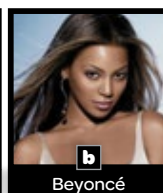
WHAT'S THE SILLIEST REQUEST YOU'VE EVER HEARD? WHATEVER IT IS, IT PROBABLY ISN'T AS RIDICULOUS AS SOME OF THESE TRUE THINGS THAT STARS HAVE DEMANDED WHILE ON TOUR, OR AT CONCERT VENUES. TRY THIS QUIZ. CAN YOU GUESS WHO MAKES EACH REQUEST? AND CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

Answers on page 55

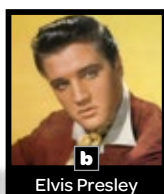
1 The Brown M&Ms have to be picked out of the packages.



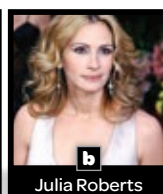
2 I demand a puppy (just for one night).



3 I need a new toilet seat for each night of my tour.



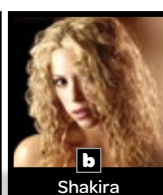
4 I can only drink coffee that is **stirred counter-clockwise**.



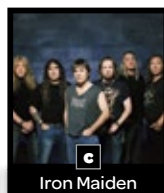
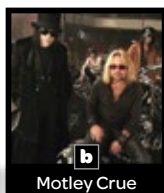
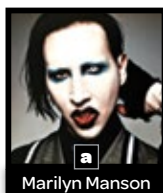
5 I need a personal assistant to throw away my **used** chewing gum.



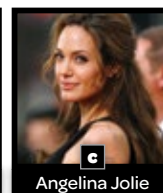
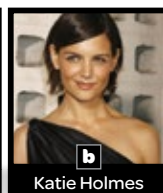
6 I demand special silk **curtains** to line my dressing room.



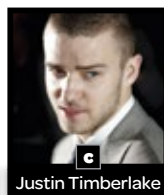
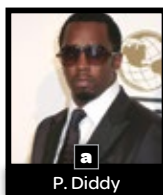
7 I need a **submachine gun**.



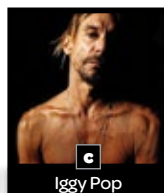
8 I won't **sign on** for the movie unless you give my husband free flying lessons.



9 There must be no less than 204 towels in my dressing room.



10 The **seven dwarfs** must be **backstage** with me while I am on tour.



GLOSSARY

to pick out *phr vb*
to take with your fingers

to stir *vb*
to move liquids with a spoon in order to mix them

counter-clockwise *adv*
"clockwise" is in the same direction as the clock; "counter-clockwise" is the opposite direction

used *adj*
that has been eaten / used

curtains *n*
thick material that covers the windows

a submachine gun *n*
an automatic gun that shoots many bullets at the same time

to sign on for something *exp*
to put your name on a contract as a way of agreeing to do something

the seven dwarfs *n*
the seven "little" men from the Snow White story

backstage *n*
the area behind the stage (the elevated platform) in a theatre

Let's be



friends

(if we aren't already!)

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

Socialising

THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME PHRASAL VERBS YOU CAN USE TO TALK ABOUT SOCIALISING.

ASK SOMEONE OVER
TO INVITE SOMEONE TO COME TO YOUR HOUSE.



"I'D LIKE TO ASK JIM OVER FOR LUNCH THIS WEEKEND."

COME OVER
IF SOMEONE "COMES OVER", THEY COME TO YOUR HOUSE.



"WOULD YOU LIKE TO COME OVER THIS FRIDAY EVENING? WE'RE HAVING A LITTLE PARTY."

BRING SOMEONE ALONG
IF YOU "BRING SOMEONE ALONG" TO AN EVENT, YOU TAKE THAT PERSON WITH YOU.



"YOU CAN BRING SALLY ALONG - SHE'S A LOT OF FUN."

COME A/ROUND / GO A/ROUND
IF YOU "GO AROUND" TO SOMEONE'S HOUSE, YOU VISIT THAT PERSON'S HOUSE.



"WHAT TIME SHALL I COME ROUND?"

INVITE A/ROUND
IF YOU "INVITE SOMEONE AROUND", YOU INVITE THEM TO COME TO YOUR HOUSE.



"I INVITED HER ROUND TO MY HOUSE."

DROP IN / BY
TO VISIT SOMEONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, OFTEN WITHOUT AN INVITATION.



"FEEL FREE TO DROP BY ANY TIME YOU LIKE - I'M ALWAYS HERE."

INVITE OUT
TO ASK SOMEONE TO GO OUT WITH YOU.



"SHE INVITED ME OUT LAST FRIDAY AND WE WENT TO THE CINEMA AND THEN TO A RESTAURANT."

GET TOGETHER
WHEN PEOPLE "GET TOGETHER", THEY MEET.



"THEY GOT TOGETHER TO CELEBRATE THEIR VICTORY."

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JOBSWORTH



THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT THE WORD "JOBSWORTH". BASICALLY A JOBSWORTH IS SOMEONE WHO IS UNHELPFUL AT WORK AND WHO MAKES LIFE DIFFICULT FOR OTHERS.

Jobsworths typically "go by the book", and won't do anything that is against company policy. Typical jobsworth expressions include the following:

- Oh, I'm sorry, you can't do that.
- Rules are rules. I can't help you there.
- That's more than my job's worth.

This last phrase was made famous by the BBC consumer affairs series *That's Life!* This was aired on British TV in the 1970s and 1980s. Each week the programme would give a prize to companies and authorities who had implemented the most ridiculous regulations and policies – particularly those that made life difficult for others.

More recently, the successful British comedy *The Office* featured the character Gareth Keenan, a fine example of a jobsworth. In the programme Gareth's job description is "Team Leader", a totally meaningless title. However, Gareth acts as if he is the boss and often orders people around.

The US English equivalent of a jobsworth is a "company man". The American version of the series *The Office* has its own jobsworth character, Dwight Schrute. Both these men fancy themselves as tough guys (Dwight's hero is Jack Bauer from the series 24, and Gareth Keenan was in the Territorial Army).

Jobsworths particularly enjoy it when they are given tasks that involve some authority or giving their colleagues orders. However, in the end, jobsworths are pretty sad individuals, particularly as their superiors don't respect them either.

Have you come across any jobsworths recently? 🚩

GLOSSARY

mundane *adj*
boring
to go by the book *exp*
to follow every single rule exactly
to air *vb*
to show on TV
meaningless *adj*
with no sense; with no meaning
to fancy yourself as something *exp*
if you "fancy yourself as" a particular kind of person, you like the idea of you being that kind of person
a tough guy *n*
a strong, macho, aggressive man
the Territorial Army *n*
a reserve force of the British army – members often go two or three weekends a month

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RICH TASTE (PAGE 4)

1 Reading I
black truffles, foie gras and Gruyere cheese

2 Reading II
1. the cost of a gourmet burger in NYC's Lower Manhattan District
2. the cost of the gourmet burger without the truffles
3. the cost of an "everyday" burger at the restaurant

3 Reading III
1. "Wall Street Types" - people who work on Wall Street
2. To celebrate a good day on Wall Street or to show off in front of fellow colleagues and friends
Phrasal verb: to show off: to try to impress someone with a talent or ability that you have.
Language spot: the present perfect

USEFUL VOCABULARY (PAGE 8)

1 Match the words.
1d 2j 3a 4e 5l 6f 7c 8g 9h 10b

2 Wordsearch



GRAMMAR FUN, CONFUSING WORDS (PAGE 10)

Exercise
1. their; 2. it's; 3. your; 4. they're 5. your

DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC (PAGE 15)
1. Do you like it?
2. Do they have a car?
3. She goes to work by bus.
4. Where does he live?

5. What does she do at the weekend?
6. They often eat at home.

EXTREME YOGA (PAGE 15)

1 Pre listening
1c 2a 3d 4e 5f 6b

2 Listening I
b. yoga

3 Listening II
1. false
2. true
3. false
4. false
5. true

FUNERAL FOIBLES (PAGE 16)

1 Reading I
1. false
2. false
3. false

TRIVIA MATCHING (PAGE 18)

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

HUMAN BILLBOARD (PAGE 23)

2 Listening I
A man is selling advertisement space on the side of his face to make money.

3 Listening II
1. It's a great idea for a company.
2. He loves tattoos and he loves his family.
3. He thinks it is important, because he will donate 10 % of his earnings to charity.

HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH (PAGE 25)

1. They are tired. = Are they tired?
2. She is working. = Is she working?
3. They were playing football. = Were they playing football?
4. He will be at home. = Will he be at home?
5. Pete has eaten here before. = Has Pete eaten here before?
6. Sandra has been walking. = Has Sandra been walking?
7. The film had already started. =

Had the film already started?
8. They are made in Taiwan. = Are they made in Taiwan?
9. It was built in the 20th century. = Was it built in the 20th century?
10. They have been awarded a prize. = Have they been awarded a prize?
11. She can hear it. = Can she hear it?
12. He should take it. = Should he take it?
13. They would like to try it. = Would they like to try it?
14. He lives in Seattle. = Does he live in Seattle?
15. They drive to work. = Do they drive to work?
16. She left before Frank. = Did she leave before Frank?

LITTLE JOKES (PAGE 36)

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

TELEPHONE CONVERSATION (PAGE 37)

Hostel Booking

1 Listening I
1c 2c 3R 4R

2 Listening II
b. 600 euros

3 Listening III
1. four
2. two
3. 30th July
4. 2nd August
5. 100 euros
6. Suzanna Seana Reilly
7. 409 751 327 193
8. October 2009

SUDOKU SMARTS (PAGE 37)

1 Pre listening-Anagrams
1. smart
2. clever
3. brainy
4. bright

2 Listening II
Should not do: watch a lot of television, drink lots of caffeine and alcohol

Should do: eat lots of oily fish, get lots of sleep, meditation, exercise, read, play games like Sudoku and charades, memorizing phone numbers and shopping lists, try new ways of doing things, change your everyday routine

SLEEPING ON THE JOB (PAGE 38)

1 Pre reading-Tiredness
1c 2b 3d 4a

2 Reading II
1. the percentage of American workers who already sleep at work
2. the percentage of women who nap in bathroom cubicles
3. the 10th of March is National Sleep at Work Day
4. the cost of taking a nap in Yelo's sleep rooms
5. the number of minutes you get at Yelo's sleep rooms for 12 dollars

DR FINGERS ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC (PAGE 47)

1. This is the man whose son won the competition.
2. The town in which the office is located is in the north.
3. Sorry, I didn't mean to hit you.
4. I cut myself while I was chopping the carrots.
5. "This is fantastic," they said.
6. She told me the story.

BBC BLOOPER (PAGE 47)

1 Pre listening -Dead or alive?
1. Frank Sinatra-singer, member of the Rat Pack
2. Greta Garbo-American actress
3. James Stewart-American actor
4. Bob Marley- reggae singer
5. James Mason-English actor

2 Listening I
Bob Marley
A blooper is an embarrassing and often public mistake

3 Listening II
1. The media company requested an interview with Bob Marley.

2. The foundation was shocked
3. The company apologised and fired the guy who made the mistake.

PLATYPUS MYSTERY (PAGE 48)

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

JUMPING JACQUES (PAGE 49)

2 Pre reading
motocross-motorcycle riding with an all-terrain vehicle. The courses are off-road on determined routes surfing-ride waves in the ocean by standing on a surfboard bungee jumping-jumping off a tall building or bridge using nothing but a harness. A cord bounces you up and down abseiling-descending from cliffs using a rope ice climbing-ascending tall pieces of ice hang gliding-takes place in the air in an aluminium aircraft which pilots control with their body weight. scuba diving-swimming underwater using an oxygen tank water skiing-standing on two skis whilst being pulled by a boat snowboarding-standing on a board and sliding down mountains parachuting-jumping or dropping down from a high altitude with a parachute parkour-moving between buildings and structures using only your body

3 Reading I
Parkour - moving between buildings and structures using only your body

4 Preposition Attack
1. up
2. against / off
3. from
4. into
5. out of / from

CELEBRITY REQUESTS (PAGE 51)
1c 2a 3a 4c 5c 6b 7c 8c 9a 10c

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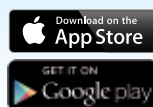
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EXTREME YOGA (PAGE 15)

Reporter: We're here today with a couple of guys who do some pretty weird yoga. It's called Slackline Yoga. David is here to explain it to us.

David: It's yoga, but you do it on a rope suspended in the air. Imagine a tight-rope walker in a circus.

Reporter: How can you do all those yoga poses in the air?

David: Slackline yoga was created by rock climbers to help with balance and focus.

Reporter: As I understand it, you have made it into a very popular new sport among outdoor athletes.

David: We do other things as well. We created a new sport called Acroyoga. It is a mix of Thai massage and Acrobatics.

Reporter: Do you have a regular job?

David: No, and I don't have a normal house, either. I live out of my van.

Reporter: You must travel a lot.

David: Yes. We give workshops about Slackline Yoga all around the US. It's great for people who want to try something new and challenging.

Reporter: What about the people who can't get to one of your workshops?

David: We made a DVD that you can watch at home. It's called Slacksana, the Art of Slackline Yoga.

Reporter: Thanks a lot David. Very interesting.

HUMAN BILLBOARD (PAGE 23)

Reporter: Welcome to our second edition Unique People and Places. We're here with Australian native Jason Niebling. Jason is selling advertising space in a very unusual place: his face. Jason, tell us about your plan.

Jason: I'm auctioning the right side of my face, so the highest bidder can tattoo their logo there. Tattoo advertising is a great idea for any company. I'm not the first, you know. A couple of years ago, an American guy made \$40,000 with just a temporary tattoo advertisement.

Reporter: Why do you want a company logo tattooed on your face?

Jason: I'll do anything to support my family. The left side of my head is already covered, but with normal tattoos. I love tattoos, and I love my family. It just makes sense.

Reporter: Will you have just anything tattooed there?

Jason: No inappropriate tattoos, of course. And I will donate 10% of the money to charity.

Reporter: How much are you asking for?

Jason: It depends on the size. I'll charge less for a small space, but more if the company wants to advertise on the entire right half of my head.

Reporter: Any offers so far?

Jason: Yes, a Mexican restaurant in Brisbane is interested in a \$10,000 space on my head, but there are other companies interested as well. The Golden palace, an online casino, has quite a few skin ads out there. Maybe they'll take an interest.

TELEPHONE CALL (PAGE 37)

Receptionist: Hello, the Castleview Hostel. How can I help you?

Caller: Hello, I'd like to reserve a room please.

Receptionist: No problem, how big is your party?

Caller: There will be four of us.

Receptionist: Would you like two double rooms?

Caller: Yes, that would be fine.

Receptionist: When are you coming?

Caller: We're arriving on 30th July and leaving on 2nd August.

Receptionist: That's no problem. We have two double rooms for those dates.

Caller: How much is each room?

Receptionist: Each room is €100 per night.

Caller: Is that per person?

Receptionist: No, it's for the room.

Caller: OK. Great.

Receptionist: I just need your credit card details.

Caller: OK.

Receptionist: What is the cardholder's name, please?

Caller: It's Suzanne Seana Reilly. I'll spell it for you. It's S-U-Z-A-N-N-E (pause) S-E-A-N-A (pause) R-E-I-L-L-Y.

Receptionist: That's OK. Now I need the number.

Caller: It's 4-9-0-7-5-1-3-2-7-1-9-3. And the expiry date is October 2009 – that's 10 / 09. Have you got that?

Receptionist: I think so. The name is Suzanne Seana Reilly, and the number is 409751327193. The expiry date is 10/09. Am I right?

Caller: That's it. And the total cost is €600, right?

Receptionist: Yes, that's right. Your rooms are now booked. Have a nice day, and don't hesitate to call us if you need anything.

Caller: Thank you.

SUDOKU SMARTS (PAGE 37)

Host: Hi, and welcome to Science Weekly. I'm here with Sudoku expert Erica Jones, who claims the game will actually make you smarter. Erica, please explain.

Erica: It all started with a BBC Radio Scotland programme I heard recently. They gave some techniques to make you more intelligent within a week.

Host: How can you make yourself smarter in a week?

Erica: It has a lot to do with diet and lifestyle. You should eat lots of oily fish, avoid caffeine and alcohol, and get lots of sleep. Meditation and exercise are recommended as well. Also, don't watch so much TV – try to read instead.

Host: Is that all?

Erica: You have to stimulate your brain. This can be

done by playing games such as Sudoku or charades. You can also improve your memory by memorising phone numbers or a shopping list. Try new things around the house, like taking a shower with your eyes closed or brushing your teeth with the opposite hand. Or try walking around the house blindfolded, too.

Host: Where did these ideas come from?

Erica: Scientists think that your IQ is something you can improve on, instead of being a fixed number, as we thought before. They say people who believe they can get smarter see an improvement after a week of trying these techniques. By changing your everyday routine, eating habits, and how you perceive your surroundings, you can improve memory and brainpower.

Host: Thanks, Erica, I feel cleverer already.

BBC BLOOPER (PAGE 47)

Reporter: Hi. Today we're talking about a major media blooper, involving reggae legend Bob Marley. Here with us in the studio to tell us what happened is Peter Graves.

Peter: Yes, well, apparently, there was an e-mail to the Bob Marley Foundation from a reputable British media company – no names mentioned.

Reporter: Really? And what was it about?

Peter: Well, the e-mail requested an interview the reggae legend. Apparently, they were doing a documentary on Bob Marley and more specifically about the song No Woman No Cry and its origins and impact on the world of music. They said the documentary wouldn't work without the involvement of Bob himself, and that they would need to speak with him for a few days at their studios.

Reporter: So, what happened?

Peter: Well, they said the filming was planned for the summer, June through August, but that they could be flexible on the dates.

Reporter: So, what did you do?

Peter: Well, as you can imagine, the Foundation was pretty shocked. I mean, most people know that Bob Marley died from cancer in 1981. They really couldn't imagine that there was anyone on this planet who didn't know that Bob Marley had passed away years ago, least of all someone working in the media.

Reporter: So, what happened then?

Peter: Well, the company involved apologised and said they were very embarrassed by the incident.

Reporter: That doesn't say much for their reputation, does it?

Peter: No. Later reports say that they blamed a junior researcher and eventually sacked the poor guy.

Reporter: Well Peter, they certainly know who Bob Marley is now.

Peter: Let's hope so.

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