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# english magazine

Happy Birthday  
100<sup>th</sup> issue  
Hot English!

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**STORY TIME**  
The story of Hot English.

**ALICE IN WONDERLAND**  
Talking cats and psychotic queens.

# Helena Bonham Carter & Lewis Carroll

**FILM SCENES**  
A look at some of the greatest scenes in cinema history.

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100 Hot English Magazine  
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Alice in Wonderland

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60 minute audio CD

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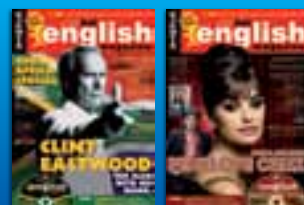
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# Editor's intro



Hi, and welcome to another issue of Hot English Magazine, the fun magazine for learning English. As you know, this month is very special: it's the 100th issue of the magazine. And you know who we've got to thank for that, don't you? Yes, it's YOU! Thank you so much for all your support over these years. I know that part of our success lies in all the comments, opinions and suggestions you've given us over the years. Thanks for that. Just so we can continue improving the magazine, there's a new opinion form we'd really like you to complete for us. And in return for your time and effort, we've got some presents for you. Please see page 9 for more details. And thanks in advance for your help.

Did you read *Alice in Wonderland* as a child? It's a fascinating book. I remember being a bit scared of the Queen of Hearts – probably because she reminded me of a wicked aunt of mine. But anyway, that's enough of my childhood traumas. This month we're looking at the book and the man behind the story, Lewis Carroll, whose real name was Charles Dodgson. And I bet you didn't know that! Well, I didn't anyway.

Just for a bit of fun, we did some recordings of famous film scenes. I think they came out quite well, although I don't think any of us will be nominated for an Oscar – a Razzie perhaps! You can hear that on our special anniversary issue CD. Plus, there's an exclusive interview with Mel Gibson that you can listen to. We sent two of our top reporters to speak to him.

Oh, and don't forget about the Hot English videos. This month you can hear Scottish, Canadian and Australian people discussing topics from the magazine. The videos are in the open area of our website: [www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)

Anyway, good luck with your English language learning, see you next month and thanks again for all your support over these years, and may it continue for another 100 issues... at least!

*Andy*

**Hot English students. Download the MP3s from [www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com) Click on "English Learners" and then "Members' Area". For more information, please e-mail [business@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:business@hotenglishmagazine.com) or call (00 34) 91 549 8523.**

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This symbol tells you that the article is recorded on the CD.



This symbol tells you that there's a video on the website that's related to the article.

[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)

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# READING

# Plate Solution

Inventor solves eating and environmental problem.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

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

1. A plate
2. A cup
3. A bowl
4. A knife
5. A fork
6. A spoon
7. A tray
8. A glass



## 2 Reading I

What advantages are there to edible plates (plates you can eat)? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer yes or no.

1. Is Tiziano from Germany?
2. Is he 40 years old?
3. Does the Edible Plate Company produce edible bowls?
4. Will edible plates be good for the environment?
5. Are some shops offering biodegradable plastic bags?

## 4 Language focus "Used to..."

Look at this extract from the article, "I used to work in school catering..." We can use "used to" to refer to things we did often/regularly in the past but don't do now. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. Many years ago, I used to go to...
2. When I was younger, I used to play...
3. When I was a child, I used to...
4. A few years ago, I used to spend my weekends...
5. I used to... a lot, but now I don't do it any longer.

## 5 Discussion

1. Do you think edible plates, etc. are a good idea? Why? Why not?
2. What's the strangest thing you've ever eaten?
3. What's your favourite food?



When was the last time you used plastic plates? Next time, why not try some **edible** ones? You'll help the environment and your **guests** won't go hungry.

"I used to work in school **catering** and saw a lot of money being thrown away. I thought that was **criminal**, so I decided to do something about it," said Italian school **chef** Tiziano Vicentini.

Now, Vicentini has an amazing **range of** edible plates for schools. The plates are made out of **bread dough**, so you can eat them afterwards. "These dishes cost a few pennies each and are either eaten by the kids, or go into **recycling bins** for animal food," explained Vicentini, 50, of Milan.



But now other companies are developing edible plates, too. *The Edible Plate Company* offers edible plates, bowls, trays and cups. Their products are environmentally-friendly, 100% **biodegradable** and can be used for all types of catering and home use. And they're made from a natural plant. After use, they can be fed to animals or left to **degrade** naturally. They also have a range of **cutlery** made from corn and potato **starch**.

These plates will also help reduce the amount of plastic we create. Waste from plastic causes a lot of damage to the environment, as well as costing governments millions in **waste management**. Plastic bags often **end up** in **landfill sites** or on the street. And **incineration** of plastic waste causes toxic gases that pollute the air.

In response to this, governments around the world are introducing **tough** recycling regulations. And many shops are offering biodegradable plastic bags and eco-safe packaging on their products. To help matters, the International Organisation for Standardization (the ISO) has also developed a system to evaluate the biodegradability of products, with a certification and logo scheme. Meanwhile, how about a nice plate for lunch? ♡

### GLOSSARY

- edible** *adj*  
if something is "edible", you can eat it
- a guest** *n*  
a person who is invited to a party
- catering** *n*  
the activity of providing food and drink for a school/office/party, etc.
- criminal** *adj*  
terrible, horrible, bad
- a chef** *n*  
a person who cooks food in a restaurant kitchen
- a range of** *exp*  
a selection of
- bread dough** *n*  
the substance used to make bread
- a recycling bin** *n*  
a container for old bits of food/paper, etc. that can be used again
- biodegradable** *adj*  
that breaks down and decomposes naturally and without causing pollution
- to degrade** *vb*  
if a substance "degrades", it changes chemically
- cutlery** *n*  
knives, forks, spoons, etc.
- starch** *n*  
a carbohydrate found in foods such as bread, potatoes, pasta and rice
- waste management** *n*  
controlling/organising/managing the treatment of waste (old food, paper, etc.)
- to end up** *phr vb*  
if something "ends up" in a place, it goes there eventually
- a landfill site** *n*  
a large, deep hole in the ground for rubbish
- incineration** *n*  
burning things
- tough** *adj*  
strict

# READING II

# Baby Einstein



Watch & Learn!  
Listen to people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)



Brainy babies. False advertising. A customer refund.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Put these people in order from the youngest to the oldest.

young adult    baby

teenager    toddler

elderly person

middle-aged person

## 2 Reading I

Do you think DVDs can make children more intelligent? Think. Then, read the article to compare your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

True or false?

- The videos are aimed at children aged 3 to 6 years old.
- The videos are made by a division of the Walt Disney Company.
- The brain forms itself in response to the things it sees/hears.
- The study from Seattle was released in 2003.
- A study in 2007 showed that exposure to DVDs could delay speech.

## 4 Language focus

### The Past Simple

Look at this extract from the article, "But during the 2000s, people began to question the claims." The writer has used a Past Simple tense ("began"). Transform the following sentences into the Past Simple.

- They watch a lot of television.
- She starts work at 9.
- They have a lot of work.
- He makes cakes.
- It seems to be good.

## 5 Discussion

- Have you seen any Baby Einstein videos? What did you think of them?
- Are there any similar products in your country? What are they?
- Have you ever received a refund? What was it for?



Is it possible to make babies more intelligent? For many parents, the Baby Einstein series of videos seemed to be the answer.

*Baby Einstein* is a **line of** multimedia products and toys that are **aimed at** children aged 3 months to 3 years old. The videos consist of a series of colourful images with **background music** and some **voiceover text**. The videos deal with subjects such as classical music, art and poetry. They are **currently** made by a division of the Walt Disney Company. They are marketed under the slogan, "Where Discovery Begins".

The videos seemed to be the ideal solution. You put your **infant** in front of a video and magically he or she would **get smart**. The TV was transformed from an electronic **babysitter** into an electronic teacher. And scientific **research** seemed to **back up** the claims. During the 1990s, neuroscientists started to realise what a **crucial** period the first two years of life are for the human brain. The brain is **embryonic** at birth. And it forms itself in response to what it finds on the outside. So, many people believed that ultra-stimulation would produce ultra-**brainy** children. As a result, an entire market of flashcards, baby **sign-language** and videos for children was born.

But during the 2000s, people began to question the claims. Could these videos really increase a child's **IQ**? In 2004, a study from Seattle found that for every hour of television watched between the ages of 1 and 3, the risk of attention problems at age 7 increases nearly 10 per cent. In August 2007 the same journal published a study showing that for children aged between 8 and 16 months, exposure to baby DVDs **delayed** their speech. Dr Jack Boyle, a leading child psychologist, said, "If you're going to claim that a DVD increases a child's IQ, you're **barking mad**!" So, for the moment, it's back to singing nursery rhymes and telling stories. ✪

## GLOSSARY

**a line of something** *exp*  
a selection of a particular type of product that a company makes/sells

**aimed at** *exp*  
if a product is "aimed at" a group, it is for that group

**background music** *n*  
quiet/soft music that is less important than the main text/images on a video, etc.

**voiceover text** *n*  
words that you can hear on a DVD as images are shown

**currently** *adv*  
at present

**an infant** *n*  
a baby or very young child

**to get smart** *exp*  
to become intelligent

**a babysitter** *n*  
a person who takes care of children while the parents are out

**research** *n*  
(scientific) investigation

**to back up** *phr vb*  
if A "backs up" B, A supports B

**embryonic** *adj*  
not developed

**brainy** *adj*  
clever; intelligent

**sign-language** *n*  
language that is communicated by using your fingers or hands

**IQ** *abbr*  
your "IQ" is your level of intelligence

**to delay** *vb*  
to cause to happen later than planned/normal

**barking mad** *exp inform*  
extremely crazy/insane

English language names with real meaning.

# THE NAME GAME

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



**Jeff Bridges** (American actor)  
A "BRIDGE" IS A STRUCTURE THAT GOES OVER A RIVER. CARS CAN TRAVEL OVER IT  
"We drove over the bridge and saw the water below us."



**Helena Bonham Carter** (British actress)  
A "CARTER" IS SOMEONE WHOSE JOB IS DRIVING CARTS.  
"The carter drove the cart into the market and took the food off it."



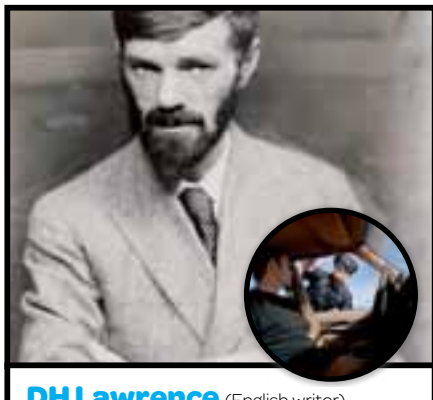
**Lewis Carroll** (English writer)  
A "CAROL" IS A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SONG OFTEN ABOUT THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS.  
"The children sang carols at Christmas."



**Barack Obama** (American president)  
"BARRACKS" ARE BUILDINGS, OR GROUPS OF BUILDINGS, WHERE MILITARY PERSONNEL LIVE.  
"The soldiers lived in barracks outside the city."



**Alec Baldwin** (American actor)  
IF SOMEONE IS "BALD", THEY HAVE NO HAIR ON THEIR HEAD. / TO "WIN" IS THE OPPOSITE OF "LOSE".  
"My uncle is bald." / "Do you think you're going to win the game?"



**DH Lawrence** (English writer)  
A "LAW" IS A RULE OF CONDUCT OR PROCEDURE ESTABLISHED BY CUSTOM, AGREEMENT, OR AUTHORITY.  
"It is against the law to drive while under the influence of alcohol."



# STORY TIME

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

## Anniversary

During a **silver anniversary** dinner, a husband says to his wife, "Do you remember when you **proposed to** me? I was so **overwhelmed** that I didn't talk for an hour?" And the wife replies, "Yes, honey, that was the happiest hour of my life."



## Clever Driver

A police officer stops a man for **speeding**. "Good evening, sir. Would you mind showing me your **driving licence**?" And the man replies angrily, "I wish **you guys could get your act together**. Just yesterday you took away my licence, and now you expect me to show it to you."



## Library Visitor

A **librarian** is asleep at night when she gets a phone call. "Hi, are you the woman who works in the **library**?" asks a stranger. "Yes," replies the librarian. "How did you get my number?" "Oh, I found it on a list of numbers in the staff room," the man replies **nonchalantly**. "What do you want? It's 3am," the librarian says angrily. "What time does the library open?" the man asks. "9:00am," comes the reply. "Not until 9:00am!" exclaims the man. "No, not till 09:00am!" the librarian repeats. "And what's the idea of calling me at home in the middle of the night to ask a question like that? Why do you want to get in the library before 09:00am anyway?" And the man says, "Who said I wanted to get in? I need to get out!"



### GLOSSARY

- a silver anniversary** *n*  
a celebration of 25 years of marriage
- to propose to someone** *exp*  
to ask someone to marry you
- overwhelmed** *adj*  
if you are "overwhelmed" by a feeling, that feeling is very strong and you don't know how to deal with it
- speeding** *n*  
going faster than the legally permitted speed limit
- a driving licence** *n*  
a permit to drive a car legally
- you guys** *exp*  
you people
- to get your act together** *exp*  
if you tell someone to "get their act together", you tell them to be more organised
- a librarian** *n*  
a person who works in a library (see entry below)
- a library** *n*  
a place where you can read or borrow books (but not buy them)
- nonchalantly** *adv*  
without worrying about anything; in a carefree manner

Happy Birthday  
100<sup>th</sup> issue  
Hot English!

AS THIS IS THE HUNDREDTH ISSUE OF HOT ENGLISH, WE'VE GOT A FEW INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE NUMBER 100 FOR YOU.

# 100 Facts

- There are 100 years in a century.
- There are 100 cents in a euro.
- In degrees Celsius, 100 is the boiling temperature of water at sea level.
- One hundred is 1 more than 99 and one less than 101. There are two 50s, four 25s and twenty 5s in 100. One hundred is also 10 times 10.
- A US 100-dollar **note** has a **portrait** of Benjamin Franklin on it.
- There are 100 **tiles** in a standard Scrabble set.
- In India and Israel, the police telephone number is 100.
- In the UK, the number for the **operator** is 100.
- The human heart beats over 100,000 times a day.
- Dogs can produce about 10 sounds; cats can make over 100.
- At any one time, there are 100 million phone conversations going on in the US.
- A "jiffy" is the scientific name for 1/100th of a second.

- The book version of *The Lord of the Rings* has sold over 100 million copies.
- African Grey birds can learn more than 100 words.
- There are more than 100 million dogs and cats in the United States.
- One hundred cups of coffee over 4 hours can kill the average human.
- Wolves can cover over 100 miles (about 160 kilometres) a day.
- On average, 100 people **choke to death** on **ballpoint pens** every year.
- By the time a child finishes elementary school, they will have seen about 100,000 acts of violence on television.
- Penny Marshall was the first female director to produce a film that generated more than \$100 million at the **box office**. The film was *Big* (1988).
- In 1960, there were about 4,000 people over 100 years old in the US. By 1995, there were more than 55,000.
- In 2001, Death Valley saw a record of 153 consecutive days

with day-time temperatures above 100°F (about 37°C).

- Each year, there are about 500,000 detectable **earthquakes**. We feel less than 100,000 of them, and only about 100 cause damage.
- The Hundred Years War (a series of wars between factions in England and France) actually lasted for about 116 years (between 1337 to 1453).
- "The Hundred Days" (also known as "The Hundred Days of Napoleon") marked the period between Napoleon Bonaparte's return from **exile** (on 20th March 1815) until the restoration of King Louis XVIII (on 8th July 1815). This period (which was actually 111 days) included the Battle of Waterloo, which took place on Sunday 18th June 1815 near Waterloo, Belgium. This battle was fought between the French under Napoleon, and an allied army that included English forces under the command of the Duke of Wellington and a Prussian army under the command of Gebhard von Blücher. It was Napoleon's last battle and it marked the end of Napoleon's rule as Emperor of the French. ✪



## GLOSSARY

- a note** *n*  
a piece of paper money
- a portrait** *n*  
a painting/photograph of a person (often just the head and shoulders)
- a tile** *n*  
a flat, square piece of plastic that is part of the game. Ceramic "tiles" are used to cover floors or walls
- an operator** *n*  
a person who works at a telephone exchange, answering calls / connecting numbers, etc.
- to choke to death** *exp*  
to die because there is something obstructing the mouth/throat and stopping air getting into the lungs
- a ballpoint pen** *n*  
a pen with a very small ball at the end which transfers the ink to the paper
- the box office** *n*  
the place in a cinema where you buy cinema tickets. Sales at the "box office" include all the money collected from cinema tickets in a specific area
- an earthquake** *n*  
a movement of the earth's crust. It often causes buildings to fall down
- exile** *n*  
if someone is living in "exile", they are living in a foreign country because they cannot live in their own country

# The hot english Story

Happy Birthday  
100<sup>th</sup> issue  
Hot English!



DO YOU KNOW HOW HOT ENGLISH STARTED? FIND OUT!

It all started in 2000. The founding members were Thorley Russell, Andy Goodall and Andy Coney. They were from a variety of backgrounds, including education, publishing, administration, finance and marketing. At the time, they were teachers who were tired of the same old material: boring course books, out-of-date texts and over-used classroom activities. So, they came up with the idea of producing a fun, monthly magazine for learning English – something completely different from anything on the market, with an emphasis on the type of language that students don't usually get to see in ordinary course books: slang, taboo words and spoken English expressions. Hot English was born.



They formed a company, Hot English Publishing, and the first issue of Hot English magazine was produced in March 2001. Copies of the magazine were distributed in Irish bars, original version cinemas and

restaurants all over central Madrid. The magazine was well-received, and many were intrigued by this innovative product with its unique focus on slang, informal English and even swear words, as well as its humorous, irreverent and ironic tone.

Things began to develop rapidly from then on. From September 2001, the magazine was sold in kiosks. A few months later, an audio CD was produced to accompany the magazine.

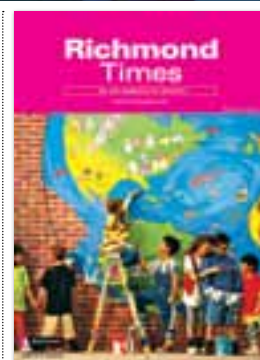


In September 2003, a new product was launched: a free magazine called *Español ¡Ya!* It was aimed at foreigners learning Spanish in Madrid

and was distributed free in bars and restaurants around Madrid. The magazine had a mixture of articles on how to learn Spanish, and information on what to do in the city.



The magazine was eventually re-branded as European Vibe



and is still in the market today.

That same year, Hot English Publishing branched out into other areas. In March 2003, they started

producing *Richmond Times* for Richmond Publishing – a magazine for teachers of English. It's still going, although it's in digital format now.



Shortly afterwards, a magazine for teachers of French was created, *Le Kiosque*. It's also still being produced, along with two other French

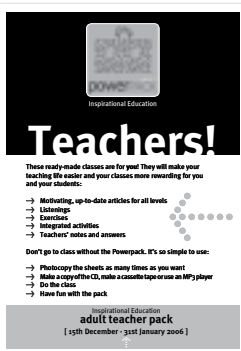
magazines: *Le Kiosque des Lycéens* (for students of Bachillerato) and *Le Kiosque des Écoliers* (for primary-level students).





# FREE material!

Choose 3 FREE backissues or a Skills Booklet and we'll send them to you! For free! All you have to do is complete our questionnaire. Just send an e-mail to [andyc@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:andyc@hotenglishmagazine.com) (e-mail subject: magazine questionnaire) and we'll reply with the opinion form. Once you get that, answer the questions, send them back to us, and then we'll send you your free gift. Interested? Go for it! We really appreciate all your opinions, comments and suggestions! Offer lasts until 15th April 2010. Gifts subject to availability.



In September 2004, Hot English launched a new product, *the Powerpack*. The Powerpack consisted of ready-to-use lessons based on news stories. There were

Powerpacks for adults, teens and kids. It was also around this time that the Web School was created. The Web School was an online learning system with five



levels. It was eventually discontinued, but there are plans to re-launch another online learning system in the near future. At the same time, a free supplement, the *Hot Times*, was developed and sold in conjunction with Hot English magazine.

In December 2004, there was yet another big change. Hot English started operating a company class division. Things went well, and within a short space of time, Hot English was giving classes to a substantial group of company class clients. Soon after,



a holding company (the Hot

English Group – HEG) was created to oversee the various divisions within the company: Hot English Language Services (classes) and Hot English Publishing (publishing and translations).

In September 2006, a new online payment system through PayPal was created, allowing Hot English to reach a wider audience, resulting in



subscriptions from all over the world, including India, the Ukraine, Spain, China, Finland, Germany, France, Egypt, Mexico, Brazil, New Zealand



and Japan (to name just a few).

It was also around about this time that the Hot English Method was starting to come together. After several changes, mergers and adaptations of existing products (the Teacher's Pack, the Student's Pack, the Powerpack and the Grammar Booklets), the Skills Booklets were formed as the basis of the Hot English Method. At present, this innovative



method consists of two interlinked products: the Skills Booklets (from Pre-Intermediate [A2] to Advanced [C1] level), and Hot English magazine.



Right now, Hot English are producing course books, learning material, teaching material, dictionaries and quality

magazines for the English language market, plus giving classes to students from all over Spain and the world (through the Telephone Class System). They are also editing, proof reading, designing, filming, programming and recording language learning products for other publishing companies. But despite the growth, Hot English hasn't lost sight of its original objective: to motivate learners from all over the world by creating entertaining, novel and innovative forms of learning and teaching material.

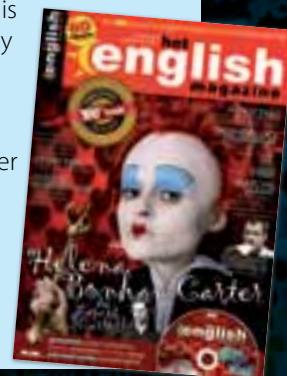
The company has come a long way, but none of this would have been possible without YOU and your support, and for that we are eternally grateful. Thanks! Thanks! And thanks again! ✨

## Hot English Magazine Production

Have you ever wondered how Hot English magazine is produced? Below is a brief and very general outline of how one magazine is created.

- First, there are meetings to decide on a theme for the month. Ideas for articles are submitted and the best ones are chosen.
- Next, writers are assigned tasks and they create the reading and listening texts.
- Over a period of about 15 days, the material is sent back to the central office where it is edited and checked over.
- Next, selected texts are recorded in our recording studio.
- About 14 days later, the corresponding sound files are sent back to be checked and possibly edited again.
- At the same time, the exercises and lesson ideas that are included in the magazine are created.
- When all the material for the magazine is ready in Word documents, it is sent off to the designers, who lay out and design the pages using a desktop publishing program.
- A couple of weeks later, a version of the magazine is sent back to the editors. They look over it and make changes on the design program file.
- When the editing stage is completed, the proof readers get to work on the magazine, trying to find as many mistakes as they can.
- Meanwhile, the Teacher's Notes are prepared.
- At the same time, there's a video recording session to create the video files.
- Once the magazine is ready, it is "closed" and no more changes or additions are permitted. Then, high-quality PDFs of the individual pages are sent off to the printer.
- A day or two later, the printer sends back a "printer's copy" that is checked over carefully – it's the final check!
- Finally, when everything seems to be all right, the printer gets the OK to go ahead and print the magazine.

And that's it... more or less. ✨





# Music Festivals

Happy 40th birthday to one of the world's biggest music festivals. By Patrick Howarth

## 1 Pre-reading

Which words do you associate with music festivals? Choose from the words below.

- mud** **bands** **crowds** **noise**  
**tickets** **theatre** **dance**  
**the blues** **a farm** **security**  
**rock music** **hip hop** **food**  
**rain** **drink** **sun** **house music**

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which words from the Pre-reading activity can you find in the article?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and choose the correct word.

- Glastonbury is going to celebrate its **30th/40th** birthday.
- More than 170,000 people attended the festival in **2006/2007**.
- The first Glastonbury festival was in **1960/1970**.
- Glastonbury became really popular in the **1980s/1990s**.
- The first festival cost **£1/£2**.
- The tickets for the 2010 event sold out in less than **24/48** hours.
- Bruce Springsteen played at the festival in **2008/2009**.
- U2 **are/aren't** going to play in 2010.

## 4 Language focus

### The future with "going to"

Look at this extract from the article, "So, who's going to play in 2010?" The writer is referring to the future with "going to". We can use "going to" for future plans. Complete the sentences below with your own ideas.

- Next week, I'm going to...
- I'm going to eat... tonight.
- I'm going to play... this weekend.
- I'm going to have lunch at... today.

## 5 Discussion

- Have you ever been to a music festival? Which one? What was it like?
- What important festivals are there in your country?
- What do you like/dislike about music festivals?

Music festivals are popular all over the world. The UK's most famous event is Glastonbury, which is going to celebrate its 40th birthday.

Glastonbury is the largest outdoor music festival in the world. It's best known for music, but the festival also includes dance, comedy, theatre, circus and cabaret acts. In fact, the full title of the festival is *The Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts*, but most people just call it Glastonbury or Glasto. More than 170,000 people attended the festival in 2007, and watched over 700 acts perform on 80 different stages. 2010 is the 40th anniversary of the first festival and many people believe that the event, which is going to be between 23rd and 27th June, is going to be the best yet.



The first Glastonbury festival was in 1970. Back then, it was called the Pilton festival. It was started by a local farmer, Michael Eavis. He had been to a blues festival in nearby Bath to see Led Zeppelin play. Eavis liked the festival so much he decided to start his own event on his farm in Pilton, a small village in South-West England about 6 miles east of the town of Glastonbury.

Glastonbury became really popular in the 1990s. Security was improved, so the event became safer, and as a result more families began to attend. In addition, the festival began to include many different types of music and not only mainstream rock. The festival's dance music area became extremely popular and attracted a large audience.



Ticket prices to Glastonbury have changed over the years. The first festival cost £1 (about €1.12), plus free milk from the farm. The second festival was free. But the 2010 festival costs £194.95 (about €218.35). That's per person! Incredibly, however, the festival usually has no trouble selling the tickets. The tickets for the 2010 event sold out in less than 24 hours, although no one knew who was going to play. Glastonbury is that popular.

Of course, most people are certain that there are going to be some big names playing at the festival. Glastonbury always attracts the most popular acts. In 2009 Bruce Springsteen, Neil Young and Blur were headliners. The year before saw Jay-Z and The Kings of Leon playing on the famous Pyramid Stage. Others who've played there include Paul McCartney, The Killers, The Arctic Monkeys, Robbie Williams, REM, Coldplay, Radiohead... the list is endless. Everyone has "done" Glastonbury.

So, who's going to play in 2010? The biggest news is that U2 are going to headline on the Friday night. They've never played at Glastonbury before, so the organisers are very excited. Michael Eavis has said, "The 26-year-old rumour has finally come true. At last, the biggest band in the world are going to play in the best festival in the world! Nothing could be better for our 40th anniversary party."



However, one thing the organisers can't control is the weather. The Glastonbury Festival is famous for its bad weather. In 1997 and 1998, there was heavy rain (and lots of mud), and again in 2004, 2005, and 2007 (there wasn't a Glastonbury in 2006 when the weather was hot and sunny). It's too early to say what the weather is going to be like for Glasto 2010. Let's hope, however, that the organisers get blue skies and sunshine for their 40th birthday party! ☀

# LET'S TALK ABOUT: *Drinks*

LET'S TALK ABOUT: DRINKS



## Useful Expressions

### What you say

- Could I have a bit of ice and lemon with that, please?
- Could I have a straw, please?
- I'll have a glass of still water, please.
- What do you fancy (to drink)?
- A pint of lager, please.

### What you hear

- Would you like any ice with that?
- Would you like a straw?
- Would you like a glass of champagne?
- Sparkling or still water? ☺



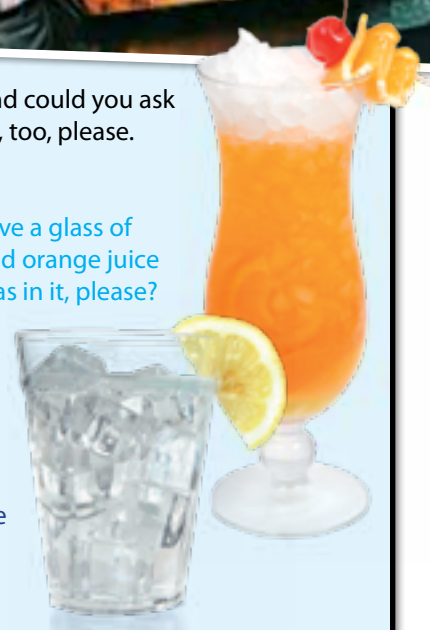
**\*Drinks Information**  
**Lager** is a type of light-coloured beer of German origin that contains a relatively small amount of hops. It is often served cold. Budweiser, Foster's and Heineken are all types of lager.  
**Bitter** is a type of beer with a large amount of hops and with a slightly bitter taste. It isn't often served cold.  
**Stout** is a dark beer made using roasted malt or barley. Guinness and Murphy's are types of stout.  
**Sparkling water** has gas in it.  
**Still water** has no gas in it.

## Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, TRENT IS IN A BAR WITH HIS FRIEND CAMILLE.



**Trent:** So, what do you fancy?  
**Camille:** I'll have a sparkling water, please.  
**Trent:** Don't you want any wine? We could order a bottle.  
**Camille:** No, I'm driving home tonight. What about you?  
**Trent:** I'll have a vodka and orange juice, please. Oh, and could you ask for one of those little umbrellas, too, please.  
**Camille:** OK. Ice and lemon?  
**Trent:** No, thanks.  
**Camille:** [to the bartender] Hi, could I have a glass of sparkling water, and a vodka and orange juice with one of those little umbrellas in it, please?  
**Bartender:** OK. Any ice and lemon with the vodka?  
**Camille:** No, thanks.  
**Bartender:** And a straw for the lady's cocktail?  
**Camille:** Actually, it's for my boyfriend.  
**Bartender:** Oh, I beg your pardon. That'll be £8.50, please.  
**Camille:** Here you are.  
**Bartender:** Thanks. ☺



Useful language for successful communication.



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

# The Telephone (part III)

## Taking Messages



**CAN YOU CALL BACK LATER? I'M BUSY.**

### Connecting someone

- I'll put you through to her office.
- I'm sorry but her phone is busy.
- The line is engaged at the moment. Would you like to call back later?
- I'm sorry, but she's not available at the moment. Can I take a message?
- Would you like to leave a message?
- I'll let her know you called.
- I'll make sure she gets the message.

### Leaving a message

- Can you tell her that Jane called, please?
- No, that's OK. I'll call back later.
- Do you know when she'll be back in the office?
- Could you tell her to call Sam when she gets in, please?
- My number is 467-2896, extension 476.
- Could you tell her to call me as soon as possible, please?
- Could I leave a message, please?

### Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, CRISPIN IS CALLING A COMPANY. HE WANTS TO SPEAK TO JOYCE.

**Receptionist:** Haystacks Electrical Equipment. How may I help you?

**Crispin:** Oh, hi. This is Crispin Gibbins. I'd like to speak to Joyce Saunders, please.

**Receptionist:** Please hold the line. I'll just put you through. I'm sorry but Ms Saunders' line is engaged at the moment. Would you like to call back later?

**Crispin:** Erm, could I leave a message, please?

**Receptionist:** Yes, certainly.

**Crispin:** Could you tell her that Crispin Gibbins from Markstown Communications called and that I'm unable to attend the meeting today? If she needs to speak to me, she can reach me on 648 934 289.

**Receptionist:** OK. That's 648 934 289.

**Crispin:** Great. And also let her know that I'll be sending the information she requires by e-mail.

**Receptionist:** OK. I'll let her know you called, and I'll make sure she gets the message.

**Crispin:** Thanks very much.

**Receptionist:** No problem. Bye and have a nice day.

**Crispin:** Bye. ☺

# How to Use hot english magazine

Hot English magazine is designed to improve your level of English. But how? Learning a language is a complex process, but one thing is clear: you need input in order to progress. "Input" is basically language in the form of listening or reading texts. Hot English provides both. The following consists of just a few ideas on how to use the magazine. As you can see, Hot English is divided into different levels, but learners of all levels can take advantage of all the magazine.

### Lower-level ideas

- 1 Look at the photos. Read the title and introduction. Think about the topic. Then read the article to check your ideas.
- 2 Read the article. Check the words in the glossaries. Then listen to the article.
- 3 Read and listen to the articles/conversations at the same time.
- 4 Do the exercises. Then, check the glossaries. Afterwards, listen to the article.
- 5 Read the glossaries before reading the article. Then, read the article.
- 6 Read the article carefully and look up 10 new words. Then listen to it.

**READING II**  
**Baby Einstein**  
Brainy babies: Fossil advertising a customer refund.

**Pre-reading**  
1. Look at the photos and read the introduction. Think about the topic. Then read the article to check your ideas.

**Reading**  
2. Read the article. Check the words in the glossaries. Then listen to the article.

**Language focus**  
3. Read and listen to the articles/conversations at the same time.

**Discussion**  
4. Do the exercises. Then, check the glossaries. Afterwards, listen to the article.

**READING I**  
**Legal Book Bans**  
How to ban a book from your library.

**Pre-reading**  
1. Look at the photos and read the introduction. Think about the topic. Then read the article to check your ideas.

**Reading**  
2. Read the article. Check the words in the glossaries. Then listen to the article.

**Language focus**  
3. Read and listen to the articles/conversations at the same time.

**Discussion**  
4. Do the exercises. Then, check the glossaries. Afterwards, listen to the article.

### Higher-level ideas

- 1 Listen to the articles/conversations before reading the text.
- 2 Put the CD on in the car and listen. How much can you understand?
- 3 Listen to the recordings. Then, read the transcript as you listen again.
- 4 Create MP3s of the sound files to listen while you walk, work or relax.
- 5 Watch the online video related to the topic and then read the article.
- 6 Try to guess the meaning of words/expressions from the context and without referring to the glossary definitions or a dictionary.
- 7 Listen to each sentence of an article or conversation. Pause the recording and try to repeat what they've just said.

### Teachers

Hot English is also great for teachers. You can use the material for essential classroom Reading and Listening activities. The Teacher's Notes will give you ideas on how to present and exploit the material, and the videos offer a good resource for follow-up activities. Many of the Reading and Listening activities have "ready-to-go" exercises within the magazine, which will make your job a lot easier.

Good luck!

Do you have any ideas on how to use Hot English? Please write to [andyc@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:andyc@hotenglishmagazine.com) We appreciate all comments!



Refer to unit 12 of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



# DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

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



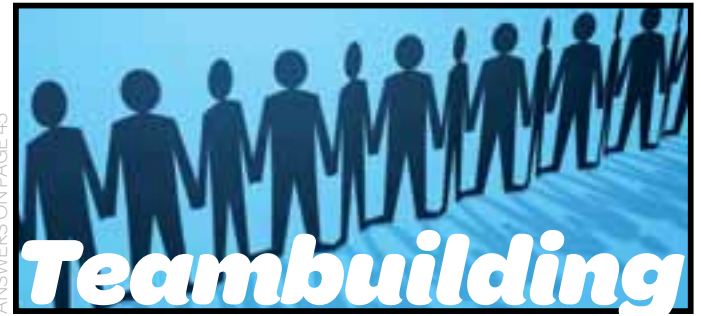
## 1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck!

- This house is old than the other one.  
*This house is older than the other one.*
- She was more happy last year.
- This room is bigger that the first one.
- This film is more good than the last one.
- This one is badder than that one.
- This book is more boring as the other one.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

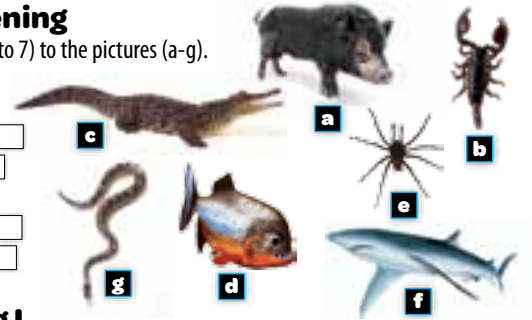


Creating the ideal team at work.

## 1 Pre-listening

Match the words (1 to 7) to the pictures (a-g).

- A shark
- A snake
- A wild boar
- A piranha
- A spider
- A crocodile
- A scorpion



## 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a manager who is giving details of a teambuilding weekend. Look at the ideas for teambuilding activities below. What do you think they consist of? Think. Then, listen once to check your ideas.

- Swimming with sharks
- Escape from the snake pit
- Crocodile fighting

## 3 Listening II

Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- Tonight, they're eating out...  
a) at a French restaurant b) in the forest
- Later, they're swimming with...  
a) crocodiles b) sharks
- Last year, Mr Tomkins was attacked by...  
a) snakes b) sharks
- The employees have to escape from the snake pit by building a...  
a) table b) ladder
- They're climbing the mountain...  
a) at night b) during the day
- The manager offers to promote the winner to...  
a) president b) sales director

## 4 Language focus The Future with The Present Continuous

Look at this extract from the listening, "Then, tomorrow morning, you're swimming with sharks." The speaker has used a Present Continuous tense to refer to a future plan/arrangement. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- I'm having lunch with \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
- I'm playing tennis with \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend.
- I'm seeing the doctor next \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm meeting \_\_\_\_\_ next Tuesday.
- I'm seeing the dentist next \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5 Discussion

- Are the teambuilding events from the recording interesting/useful in any way? Why? Why not?
- Have you ever been on a teambuilding weekend or event? What was it like?
- What do you think of teambuilding events in general?

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The section that makes grammar easy, interesting, and fun.



# GRAMMAR FUN

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT THE PRESENT PERFECT WITH "SINCE" AND "FOR".



Remember, we form the Present Perfect with "have/has" and a past participle. For example:

- a) Brooke has arrived.
- b) Alisha has taken the picture.
- c) Jude has sent the e-mail.

We can use the Present Perfect with periods of time. We use "How long...?" and a Present Perfect tense to ask about the duration of something. For example:

- a) **A:** How long have you been here?  
**B:** I've been here for ten minutes.
- b) **A:** How long have you had that car?  
**B:** I've had the car for six years.

We use the Present Perfect to talk about things that are still true, or true at the time of speaking (we are not referring to the past). For example:

- a) I've known Toby for ten years. (I'm still friends with him.)
- b) I've had my watch for six months. (I've still got it.)

We can use "since" or "for" with this construction: We use "for" + a period of time. For example:

- a) We've been here **for two hours**.
- b) They've known her **for ten years**.
- c) I've had this pen **for three years**.

And we use "since" + a specific point in time.

- a) I've been at this school **since 2009**.
- b) She's had that bag **since May**.
- c) They've been in that house **since 15th August**.

## 1 Exercise

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Answer the questions. Write sentences with "since" or "for".

1. How long have you had that shirt? (**ten days**)  
*I've had this shirt for ten days.*
2. How long have you had your mobile phone? (**May**)
3. How long have you known your best friend? (**three years**)
4. How long have you been in this class? (**last year**)
5. How long have you been here? (**ten minutes**)
6. How long have you been at this company? (**four years**)
7. How long have you lived in the house where you live now? (**2006**)
8. How long have you had those shoes? (**six months**)

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Watch & Learn!  
Listen to people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)

Refer to unit 12 of your  
Intermediate Skills Booklet  
for more explanations and  
exercises.



# Unusual Products

Perfect presents for people who don't actually need anything.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

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

1. A treadmill
2. A TV screen
3. An inflatable ball
4. A tandem
5. A coffee maker
6. A duck house
7. A rabbit hutch
8. A swimming pool



## 2 Reading I

The article is about some special products for people who seem to have everything. Some of the products are based on objects from the Pre-reading activity. What kind of products do you think they are? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. True or false?

1. The *Run Personal* treadmill comes with a fax machine.
2. The waterproof LCD television can also be used as a mirror.
3. You can climb inside the Rolerball.
4. The tandem costs £2,184.
5. The *Iceberg Water Climber* is 5 metres tall.
6. The *DeLonghi Prima Donna* is described as the "king of machines".
7. The cheapest duck house is £347.

## 4 Language focus Gerunds & Infinitives

Look at this extract from the article, "Do you want to get fit but...?" The writer has used a verb ("to want") that is often followed by an infinitive ("to get"). Complete the following sentences with your own ideas. Use a verb, but be careful as in some cases you will need to use a gerund.

1. I really want to...
2. I enjoy...
3. I am considering...
4. I promise to...
5. I hope to...

## 5 Discussion

1. Which product from the article would you most like?
2. If you could have anything you wanted right now, what would it be?
3. What would you buy someone who seems to have everything?

What do you buy someone who doesn't actually need anything? "Nothing" is the most sensible answer! Or, perhaps something unusual. The British magazine *The Week* has a regular feature called "And for those who have everything," which has suggestions for unusual presents. Here are a few ideas.



Do you want to get fit but find jogging boring? Then you need the *Run Personal* treadmill from Technogym. Designed by Italian Architect Antonio Citterio, the *Run Personal* is sleek and stylish.

But the best thing about it is the 19-inch TV screen and iPod dock, which allow you to watch TV, listen to music or even play games while you train. Price: £7,508 (about €8,439). Contact [www.technogym.com](http://www.technogym.com) for further information.



And after you've finished running, why not relax in a hot bath? Oh, but now you can't see the TV! Don't worry, for £999 (about €1,123) Aquavision will provide you with a completely waterproof LCD television which becomes a luxurious bathroom mirror when you're not using it. Perfect! Contact: [www.aquavision.co.uk](http://www.aquavision.co.uk) to buy one now!



If you're fed up of jogging, what about investing in a Rolerball? This is a 3-metre high inflatable rubber ball. All you have to do is inflate the ball with a special pump, climb inside, and roll down a hill. All you need is a big garden or a quiet park. Price: £999 (about

€1,123) from [www.iwoot.com](http://www.iwoot.com)



Everyone's got a bike, but how many people have got a tandem? The French fashion label Comptoir des Cottonniers has designed an elegant vintage-style tandem which they describe as "perfect for a mother and daughter shopping trip". Healthier than taking the Porsche and easier to park. And at £1,284 a lot cheaper too. Contact [www.comptoirdescottonniers.com](http://www.comptoirdescottonniers.com)



If you have a private beach, or a very, very big swimming pool, then you need the ultimate water toy – *The Iceberg Water Climber*. It's 4 metres tall and made from industrial-strength PVC. One side is a giant slide, while the other three sides are climbing walls of varying degrees of difficulty. Lots of fun for all the family. Price: £3,035 (about €3,411). Contact [www.tinyurl.com/5vfx4h](http://www.tinyurl.com/5vfx4h)



These days, no home is complete without a decent coffee maker. But you need the best. You need the *DeLonghi Prima Donna*, the "king of machines". It's easy to operate and makes brilliant espresso, but it can also brew filter coffee and froth milk for a cappuccino. The perfect choice for the coffee connoisseur. Price: £999 (about €1,123) from [www.selfridges.com](http://www.selfridges.com)



Once you have your own mansion, you might want to think about buying somewhere nice for your pets to live in. Heytesbury Bird Pavilions sell bird tables and duck houses inspired by famous British buildings. The collection includes a Palladian chicken house and a neo-classical pigeon palace. Prices start from £347 (about €390). For more information, just visit [www.birdpavilions.com](http://www.birdpavilions.com)



Rabbits need a good home too, of course. You can keep your rabbits safe and warm in a Ryedale hutch, a rather extravagant but beautifully hand-made rabbit house. It provides comfortable sleeping space for rabbits who prefer to live in the garden but sleep in comfort. A deluxe double costs from £226 (about €254) and are available from [www.rehutches.com](http://www.rehutches.com)



Finally, for the pet that has everything you might consider buying a "Pets and the City" dog bath. The traditional design bath is made from tin and copper and should last for years – at least until it becomes unfashionable. Price: £760 (about €855) from [www.petsandthecity.com](http://www.petsandthecity.com)

So, what will you be spending your surplus cash on? ☺



Watch & Learn!  
Listen to two people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)



# READING

# Awfully Annoyed

A recent report on the things that really annoy us.

AWFULLY ANNOYED

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the words below. Think of one "annoying" thing related to each of the words? Use the language provided (see below).

**Trains Buses Airports**

**Mobiles Banks**

I hate it when...

I can't stand it when...

What really annoys me is when (people)...

What really makes me angry is people who...

## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the following words next to each idea:

**Buses Airports Trains**

**Mobiles Banks**

- Ridiculous excuses for delays.  
**Train**
- Cancelled cheques.
- Being in a slow-moving queue.
- Forgetting numbers.
- Drivers with no change.
- No coverage.
- Blocked toilets.

## 4 Language focus Verbs + Prepositions

Look at this extract from the article, "We apologise for the delays,..." The speaker has used a verb ("to apologise") and a preposition ("for"). Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- I'm thinking \_\_\_\_\_ leaving soon.
- I'm waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the train.
- I'll pay \_\_\_\_\_ these drinks.
- He looked \_\_\_\_\_ the children last night.

## 5 Discussion

- What annoys you most in life?
- Do you agree with any of the ideas/complaints in the article? Which ones?
- Which things mentioned don't annoy you at all?



What annoys you most in life? A new survey on annoying things had some interesting findings.

The report was divided into a number of categories. "Transport" came fairly high up in the list, with buses, trains and planes all capable of **driving us up the wall**. Some of the things we find most annoying about buses include **missing** a bus, especially after running to the bus stop, bus drivers with no change, and people in buses who crowd near the entrance, refusing to move down to the end of the bus.

The airport is another place that can really **wind us up**. Being hit by out-of-control **luggage trolleys**, or caught on the ankles by someone who can't **steer** them properly is enough to make us **see red**. Getting in a slow-moving queue to check in our baggage when our

flight's about to leave is also enough to make our blood pressure **soar**. Delayed flights are obviously another annoyance, but airlines who refuse to keep us up-to-date with the latest travel information really **rub us up the wrong way**.

The train is also another source of annoyance. Blocked toilets, buffet cars with no sandwiches and irritating passengers who make loud mobile phone calls all appeared on the list, as did ridiculous excuses for delayed or cancelled trains, including classics such as, "We apologise for the delays, but the presence of **leaves** on the **tracks** is affecting normal service."

The mobile phone is one **gadget** that's guaranteed to irritate us at some point or another. **Dead batteries**, no **coverage** or **getting cut off** in the middle of an important call are all capable of driving us to the edge. But what really **gets to us** are those automated customer service calls that keep us waiting with irritating music.

The bank is yet another source of irritation. Excessive charges for accidentally overdrawing, cancelled cheques due to a lack of funds (despite having been a loyal customer for many years) and rude staff are all sure to make us **hot under the collar**, as is forgetting our PIN number when trying to take out money, or **getting to grips with** a bank machine that has just **swallowed** our bank card.

When it comes to words and expressions, we all seem to have our **pet hates**. People commenting on things that are blatantly obvious is one way to really **drive us to distraction**, with comments such as, "Did you know you've got a **spot**?" or "You look tired". Other phrases such as, "Don't worry, there are plenty more fish in the sea", "It wouldn't have happened in my day", and "I told you" can also make our blood boil, as can people asking, "Do you have a minute for a chat?" then taking up more than 20 minutes of our time.  
So, what really annoys you in life? 🍀

### GLOSSARY

- to drive you up the wall** *exp*  
to make you extremely angry/irritated
- to miss** *vb*  
if you "miss" a bus, you don't catch it
- to wind someone up** *exp*  
to make someone angry; to irritate
- a luggage trolley** *n*  
a type of small cart with wheels. It is used for carrying bags
- to steer** *vb*  
if you "steer" a vehicle, you control which direction it goes in
- to see red** *exp*  
to become very angry
- to soar** *vb*  
to increase rapidly
- to rub someone up the wrong way** *exp*  
to annoy someone
- a leaf / leaves** *n*  
a green object that grows on a tree. It becomes brown in autumn
- a track** *n*  
the "tracks" are the metal lines that a train travels on
- a gadget** *n*  
a device for doing a job
- a dead battery** *n*  
a battery that has no power
- coverage** *n*  
if you have "coverage", your mobile phone can locate a network
- to get cut off** *exp*  
if you "get cut off", your phone suddenly stops working
- to get to you** *exp*  
to annoy you / to make you angry
- hot under the collar** *exp*  
angry
- to get to grips with something** *exp*  
if you "get to grips with something", you start to understand how it works
- to swallow** *vb*  
if a machine "swallows" your bank card, it doesn't give it back to you
- a pet hate** *n*  
a minor thing that you find particularly annoying
- to drive someone to distraction** *exp*  
to make someone angry
- a spot** *n*  
a mark on the face often caused by an accumulation of grease



# READING II

# TV Cruelty

Watch & Learn!  
Listen to people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading discussion

Match the types of television programme (1 to 6) to the TV programmes (a-f).

1. A documentary
2. A reality TV show
3. A sitcom
4. The news
5. A chat show
6. A game show



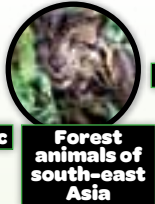
a Friends



d The Wheel of Fortune



b Big Brother



c Forest animals of south-east Asia



f The World at Ten



e Meet the Stars

## 2 Reading I

Look at the list of TV programme names below. What type of programmes are they? What do you think they're about? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

- Joe Millionaire  
The X-Factor  
Britain's Got Talent  
American Idol  
Who's the Daddy?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

1. *Joe Millionaire* follows the lives of **single/married** women.
2. In *Who's the Daddy?* the contestant has to choose her dad from among **6/7** people.
3. Contestants in *The X-Factor* are often ridiculed by **members of the public/judges**.
4. Simon Cowell is also known as the **King/Queen** of Mean.
5. Susan Boyle became famous on the show ***Britain's Got Talent* / *Les Misérables***.

## 4 Language focus

### The Present Simple Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "...they are often mocked and ridiculed by the judges." The writer has used a Present Simple Passive tense ("are mocked"). Transform the following sentences to the Present Simple Passive. Don't include the agent (the person who does the action).

1. They make the cakes.
2. He sends the e-mail.
3. They clean the windows.
4. She writes the book.

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you seen any of these TV programmes (or something similar)? What do you think of them?
2. What's your favourite / least favourite TV show/programme?
3. Do you watch more or less TV than about 3 years ago? Why?



TV shows that take things too far. By Sam Gordon

The X-Factor. Britain's Got Talent. American Idol. TV talent shows are popular all over the world. But why? Is it because we share the contestants' hopes and dreams? Or is it because we enjoy watching them get **humiliated**?

Take the programme *Joe Millionaire*. It follows the lives of single-women looking for the man of their dreams.

She's introduced to a rich, handsome **bachelor** who takes her on a series of incredible dates. But once she's **fallen for** him, it's revealed that he is in fact **penniless**. Then, she has to choose whether to stay with him or not – and we supposedly learn about her "true values". Then, there's *Who's The Daddy?*, which is about adopted women trying to find their **birth fathers**. The problem is there are 7 actors who claim to be her real father. But it's all right – if she picks her real daddy, they both win a cash prize.

Many say that reality talent shows such as *The X-Factor* and *Britain's Got Talent* are the worst of the lot. Each week we watch **talentless** contestants make fools of themselves. For many viewers, these disastrous auditions are the highlight of the show. To add to the contestants' misery, they are often **mocked** and ridiculed by the judges.

One of the most famous judges in the UK is Simon Cowell. He's notorious for his insults, **put-downs** and **wisecracks** about contestants and their abilities, and he's popularly known as the "King of **Mean**". Some of his most famous remarks include the following. "**Shave off** your beard and wear a dress – you'd be a great female impersonator." / "That was terrible, I mean just awful." / "My advice would be if you want to pursue a career in the music business, don't." / "Did you really believe you could become the next American Idol? Well, then, you're deaf!"

Many find the **rejection** and humiliation too much. One contestant from *American Idol* committed suicide. But sometimes, even the winners suffer. Susan Boyle became a worldwide star overnight on *Britain's Got Talent*. Boyle (born in Scotland, 1961) appeared as a contestant on the show on 11th April 2009 singing "I Dreamed a Dream" from the musical *Les Misérables*. Although she didn't come in first place, her album (released in November 2009) debuted as the number-one best-selling CD in charts around the world. However, she was unable to cope with the pressure and attention and she suffered a **nervous breakdown** soon after.

Reality TV often seems to walk a fine line between entertainment and exploitation. And although it comes in many different forms, it usually does the same thing: serve up the audience with victims to laugh at. Now, is that morally right? ☺



### GLOSSARY

- to humiliate** *vb*  
to make someone feel stupid
- a bachelor** *n*  
a man who isn't married
- to fall for someone** *exp*  
to start to love someone
- penniless** *adj*  
with no money
- a birth father** *n*  
your biological dad
- talentless** *adj*  
with no talent/ability/skill
- to mock** *vb*  
to make fun of
- a put-down** *n*  
a comment that is designed to make someone feel stupid
- a wisecrack** *n*  
a comment that is designed to make others laugh
- mean** *adj*  
cruel; not kind
- to shave off** *phr vb*  
to cut all the hair off your head/body, etc.
- rejection** *n*  
a feeling of sadness after not being accepted / not winning / not passing something
- a nervous breakdown** *n*  
a mental disorder that a person experiences. It is a type of severe depression

# PHRASAL VERB THEMES

## The News

HERE ARE SOME TYPICAL PHRASAL VERBS THAT YOU CAN FIND IN NEWS ARTICLES. MORE NEXT MONTH.

### CALL UP

IF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE "CALLED UP", THEY ARE ORDERED TO JOIN THE ARMY.



"RESERVES WERE CALLED UP TO MAKE UP FOR LOSSES IN THE WAR."

### CALM DOWN

IF A SITUATION CALMS DOWN, IT BECOMES QUIETER AND LESS TENSE.



"THINGS CALMED DOWN IN THE CAPITAL AFTER THE TROOPS ARRIVED."

### CARRY AWAY

IF SOMEONE GETS "CARRIED AWAY", THEY BECOME VERY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT SOMETHING AND THEY MAY BEHAVE IN A SILLY WAY.



"DURING HIS SPEECH, THE POLITICIAN GOT CARRIED AWAY AND STARTED PROMISING WAGE RISES AND FREE HOUSES FOR EVERYONE."

### CARRY OUT

IF YOU CARRY OUT A TASK, YOU DO IT.



"SO FAR, THE GOVERNMENT HAS FAILED TO CARRY OUT ALL THE CHANGES THEY PROMISED TO IMPLEMENT."

### CARVE UP

IF AN AREA IS "CARVED UP", IT IS DIVIDED INTO SMALLER AREAS.



"THE VICTORS CARVED UP THE REGION INTO A NUMBER OF SMALLER STATES."

### CAVE IN

IF SOMEONE "CAVES IN", THEY STOP DOING WHAT THEY ARE DOING OR SURRENDER, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE THEY ARE UNDER PRESSURE.



"THE STRIKING WORKERS EVENTUALLY CAVED IN WHEN THEY REALISED THAT MANAGEMENT WERE NOT GOING TO MEET THEIR DEMANDS."

### CENTRE ON

IF ATTENTION "CENTRES ON" A PERSON OR THING, IT IS FOCUSED ON THAT PERSON OR THING.



"ATTENTION WAS CENTRED ON THE ACTRESS AND HER NEXT MOVE."

### CLAMP DOWN

IF THE GOVERNMENT "CLAMPS DOWN" ON AN ACTIVITY, THEY TAKE STRONG ACTION TO STOP OR CONTROL IT.

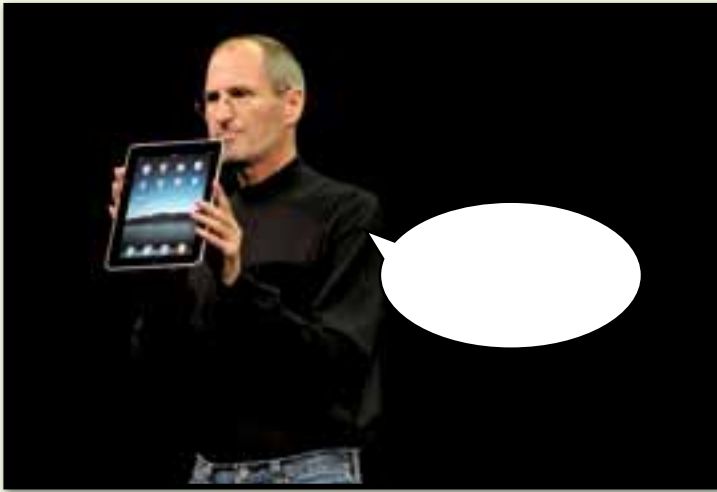


"THE GOVERNMENT HAVE DECIDED TO CLAMP DOWN ON DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE CITY CENTRE."

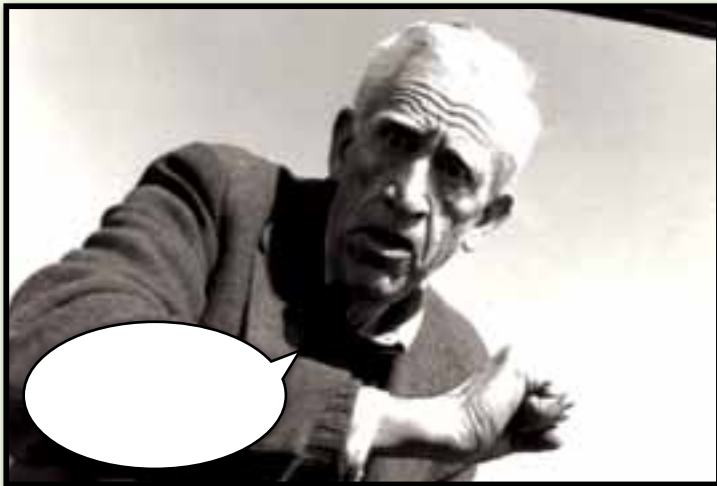
# PHOTOMAGIC

PHOTOS OF THE MONTH FROM THE NEWS.

**Photo 1** The Apple iPad tablet device is unveiled by Apple CEO Steve Jobs as he speaks during an Apple Special Event.



**Photo 2** A famous photo of the late American author, JD Salinger. He's best known for his 1951 novel *The Catcher in the Rye*, as well as his reclusive nature.



**Photo 3** Helena Bonham Carter stars as The Red Queen in her partner Tim Burton's film, *Alice in Wonderland*.



Can you think of anything to write in the speech bubbles? Have a competition in class or at home.



Refer to unit 11 of your Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



## SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

# Social Splash: The Wedding

Interesting conversations with wedding guests.

### 1 Pre-listening

Match the people (1 to 10) to the definitions (a-j).

1. Son
2. Daughter
3. Brother
4. Mother-in-law
5. Father-in-law
6. Wife
7. Husband
8. Cousins
9. Nephews
10. Nieces



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

- a. The mother of your husband/wife
- b. The female children of your brother/sister
- c. The children of your uncle/aunt
- d. The woman you are married to
- e. A female child
- f. A male sibling
- g. The father of your husband/wife
- h. The man you are married to
- i. The male children of your brother/sister
- j. A male child

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a recording of people at a wedding. Julie is a guest there. Listen once. Which people from the Pre-listening activity (1 to 10) does Julie meet?

### 3 Listening II

Listen again and choose the correct words.

1. Joe and **Sue / Harry** are getting married.
2. Julie **has / hasn't** got a boyfriend.
3. Julie doesn't **want / wants** a drink.
4. Julie goes to speak to a **waiter / colleague from the office**.
5. Julie leaves early because she has to catch a **train / plane**.

### 4 Language focus

#### Conversational features

Look at this extract from the listening, "As a matter of fact, that's my brother Harold."

The speaker has used the expression "as a matter of fact" to contradict information. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. As a matter of fact, I don't really like...
2. Actually, I'm not really...
3. As a matter of fact, I don't live in...
4. Actually, I haven't got...
5. As a matter of fact, I don't know...

### 5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you went to a wedding? Who did you meet?
2. What do you think of marriage as an institution?
3. What do you like/dislike about weddings?



# Famous Film Scenes

HERE'S THE HOT ENGLISH TAKE ON A FEW FAMOUS FILM SCENES. SIT BACK AND READ OR LISTEN TO THESE GREAT MOMENTS FROM CINEMATIC HISTORY.



## The Godfather (1972)

Directed by Francis Ford Coppola. Starring Marlon Brando, Al Pacino, James Caan, Robert Duvall and Diane Keaton.

In this scene, Vito Corleone (the Godfather) is talking to Johnny Fontane, a famous singer. Johnny needs some help with his show business career.

**Johnny:** Oh, Godfather, I don't know what to do. I don't know what to do.  
**Vito:** You can act like a man! What's the matter with you? Is this how you **turned out**? A Hollywood idiot that cries like a woman? [imitating Johnny] What can I do? What can I do? What is that nonsense? Ridiculous. [Sonny enters the room]

**Vito:** [to Johnny] Come here. You look terrible. I want you to eat. I want you to rest a while. And in a month from now, this Hollywood **bigshot** is gonna give you what you want.

**Johnny:** It's too late. They start shooting in a week.

**Vito:** I'm gonna make him an offer he **can't refuse**.



## Casino Royale (2006)

Directed by Martin Campbell. Starring Daniel Craig. This is the final scene in the movie. Bond wants to **get his revenge** on Mr White, who is

at an **estate** near Lake Como (Italy). White answers his mobile.

**White:** Hello?

**Bond:** Mr White. We need to talk.

**White:** Who is this? [there is a gunshot] Ahhh! [James Bond appears]

**Bond:** The name's Bond. James Bond.



## Falling Down (1993)

Directed by Joel Schumacher. Starring Michael Douglas and Robert Duvall. In this scene, the film's main character, D-Fens, goes into a fast-food restaurant. He wants some breakfast.

**Sheila:** Hi, can I help you?  
**D-Fens:** Yes, I'd like a ham and cheese "whamlet" with some "whammy" fries.

**Sheila:** I'm sorry, we've stopped serving breakfast but we are on the lunch menu now.

**D-Fens:** But I want breakfast.

**Sheila:** You can't have it, we're not serving it.

**D-Fens:** So you said. Is that the manager?

**Sheila:** Yeah.

**D-Fens:** Could I speak to him please?

**Sheila:** Sure. Rick, there's a customer that would like to speak with you. [Rick appears.]

**Rick:** Yes, sir?

**D-Fens:** I'd like some breakfast.

**Rick:** We stopped serving breakfast.

**D-Fens:** I know you stopped serving breakfast, Rick. Sheila told me you stopped serving breakfast... why am I calling you by your first names? I don't even know you. I still call my boss "mister" even though I've been working with him for seven years, but all of a sudden I walk in here and I'm calling you Rick and Sheila like we're in some kind of **AA** meeting and... I don't want to be your **buddy**, Rick. I just want a little breakfast.

**Sheila:** Well, you can call me Miss Folsom if you want.

**Rick:** Sheila! [to D-Fens] We stopped serving breakfast at 11:30. [D-Fens looks at his watch. It's 3 minutes past the deadline.]

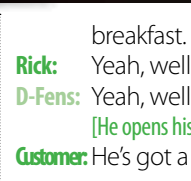
**D-Fens:** Rick, have you ever heard the expression, "The customer is always right"?

**Rick:** Yeah.

**D-Fens:** Yeah, well, here I am. The customer.

**Rick:** That's not our policy. You have to order something from the lunch menu.

**D-Fens:** I don't want lunch. I want



## Terminator 2: Judgment Day (1991)

Directed by James Cameron. Starring Arnold Schwarzenegger and Linda Hamilton. In this scene, the Terminator, Sarah and her son (John) are in a car, driving along a road.

breakfast.  
**Rick:** Yeah, well hey, I'm really sorry.  
**D-Fens:** Yeah, well hey, I'm real sorry too. [He opens his bag and pulls out a gun.]  
**Customer:** He's got a gun!

**Sarah:** Keep it under sixty-five. We don't wanna be **pulled over**.

**Terminator:** Affirmative.

**John:** No, no, no. You gotta listen to the way people talk. See, you don't say like "affirmative" or stuff like that. You say, "No problem!" And if someone comes off to you with an attitude, you say "eat me". If you wanna shine them on, it's, "Hasta la vista, baby."

**Terminator:** Hasta la vista, baby? Hasta la vista, baby! Hasta la vista, baby!



## Dirty Harry (1971)

Directed by Don Siegel. Starring Clint Eastwood. In this scene, Inspector Harry Callahan (Dirty Harry) is dealing with an armed robbery.

**Harry:** [Harry approaches the robber, who is lying on the ground.] Ah, huh. I know what you're thinking. "Did he fire six shots or only five?" Well, to tell you the truth, in all this excitement I kind of **lost track** myself. But being as this is a 44 Magnum, the most powerful handgun in the world, and would blow your head clean off, you've got to ask yourself one question, "Do I feel lucky?" Well, do ya, punk? [The bank robber gives in.]

**Robber:** Hey, I **gots to know**. [Harry fires the gun. There's no bullet in it. Harry laughs.]

YOU CALL THAT A KNIFE?



### Star Wars V: The Empire Strikes Back (1980)

Directed by Irvin Kershner. Starring Mark Hamill, Harrison Ford and Carrie Fisher. In this scene, Darth Vader and Luke are at the top of the city's central air shaft. They are fighting with laser swords.



**Vader:** You are beaten! It is useless to resist! Don't let yourself be destroyed as Obi-Wan did!

**Luke:** [Vader cuts off Luke's hand.] Ah!

**Vader:** There is no escape. Don't make me destroy you, Luke. You do not yet realise your importance. You have only begun to discover your power. Join me and I will complete your training. With our combined strength we can end this destructive conflict and bring order to the galaxy.

**Luke:** I'll never join you.

**Vader:** If you only knew the power of the dark side. Obi-Wan never told you what happened to your father.

**Luke:** He told me enough. He told me you killed him.

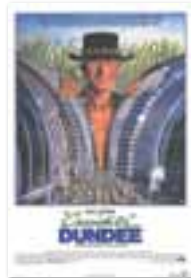
**Vader:** No. I am your father.

**Luke:** No! No! It's not true. That's impossible.

**Vader:** Search your feelings. You know it to be true.

**Luke:** No!

**Vader:** Luke, you can destroy the emperor. He has **foreseen** this. It is your destiny. Join me and together we can rule the galaxy as father and son. Come with me. It is the only way. [Luke falls down the shaft.]



### Crocodile Dundee (1986)

Directed by Peter Faiman. Starring Paul Hogan and Linda Kozlowski. In this scene, Mick Dundee and Sue are walking in the street. A young man approaches them.

**Man:** You got a light, buddy?

**Dundee:** Yeah, sure, kid. There you go.

**Man:** And your wallet.

**Sue:** Nick, give him your **wallet**.

**Dundee:** What for?

**Sue:** He's got a knife

**Dundee:** Ha! That's not a knife. [He pulls out a knife.]

That's a knife. [The man runs away.]

**Dundee:** Just kids having fun. You all right?

**Sue:** I'm always all right when I'm with you, Dundee. God, that sounds **corny**. ☘

#### GLOSSARY

**to turn out** *phr vb*  
if someone "turns out" a certain way, they are that way eventually

**a bigshot** *n*  
someone important and powerful in an industry/company, etc.

**can't refuse** *exp*  
if you "can't refuse" something, it is difficult to say no to it

**to get your revenge** *exp*  
to do something bad to someone who did something bad to you

**an estate** *n*  
a large area of land in the country that is owned by a person, family or organisation

**AA** *abbr*  
Alcoholics Anonymous – an organisation to help people who have an addiction to alcohol

**a buddy** *n US*

a friend

**a deadline** *n*

a time at which something must finish or end

**to pull over** *phr vb*

if the police "pull you over", they tell you to stop driving so they can talk to you

**to lose track** *exp*

if you "lose track" of something, you don't know what is happening to it any longer

**to give in** *phr vb*

to surrender; to stop fighting; to accept that you have lost

**I got to know** *exp informal*

I have got to know

**to foresee** *vb*

to predict

**a wallet** *n*

an object men use to carry their money / credit cards, etc.

**corny** *adj*

if you describe something as "corny", you think it is a bit ridiculous because it is sentimental in a false and over-emotional way

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Here's Unit 5 of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet. The topic is "Shopping", and the grammar point is the Past Simple.

Now, here's the corresponding Reading article in the Pre-Intermediate section of Hot English. The topic is linked, plus there are examples of the Grammar point (the Past Simple in this case).



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One of the world's most famous children's books.

# Alice in

ALICE IN WONDERLAND



*"It would be so nice if something made sense for a change."*

ALICE IN WONDERLAND WAS WRITTEN MORE THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. BUT IT'S STILL AS POPULAR TODAY AS IT WAS IN VICTORIAN TIMES. AND NOW THERE'S A NEW FILM VERSION STARRING JOHNNY DEPP AND HELENA BONHAM CARTER.

The story starts with Alice sitting on a **riverbank** with her sister. Suddenly, Alice sees a White Rabbit. He's wearing a coat and carrying a watch. He runs past. Alice follows the rabbit down a hole and falls very slowly into a fantasy world of adventure, **peculiar** creatures and absolute nonsense. There's a drink that makes her **shrink**, a cake that makes her grow, a talking cat, a cook who throws her baby in the air, and a queen who hates white roses.

On a very basic level, *Alice in Wonderland* is a fascinating children's book. But there's a more complex side to it. Alice is the means through which Carroll criticises and **compliments** Victorian society, explains Morton N. Cohen in his biography *Lewis Carroll*. He explains how children recognise many of the situations as ones that they have had to deal with. And that "these painful and damaging experiences are the price children pay in all societies in all times when passing through the dark corridors of their young lives."

Here are some of the characters from the story.



**Alice**  
Alice is the main character in the book. Carroll described her as loving, courteous, trustful and above all curious – "wildly curious, and with the eager enjoyment of life that comes only in the happy hours of childhood, when all is new and fair, and when **sin** and **sorrow** are but names – empty words signifying nothing!"



**Queen of Hearts**  
The Queen of Hearts is a **foul-tempered** monarch. Carroll himself described her as "a blind **fury**". Her most famous line is "Off with her head!", which she repeats a lot. One of the Queen's hobbies is an unusual game of **croquet** in which the balls are live **hedgehogs** and the **mallets** are flamingos.



**Cheshire Cat**  
The Cheshire Cat first appears in the kitchen with the Duchess, the Cook and the Baby. It has an unusual **grin**, as well as the ability to become invisible. The Cheshire Cat is one of the few animals who apparently **has** some **sympathy for** Alice. He guides her on to the next step of her journey (to the Mad Tea-Party) and is the subject of what may be *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland's* most **quoted** line, "Well! I've often seen a cat without a grin,"

thought Alice; 'but a grin without a cat! It's the most curious thing I ever saw in all my life!"



**Cook**  
The Cook serves in the Duchess's kitchen. She throws things (mostly **kitchen utensils**) at the Duchess and the Baby, and she cooks with a lot of pepper, which causes the Baby and the Duchess to sneeze.



**Duchess**  
When Alice first meets the Duchess, she's sitting in the kitchen with the Cook and the Cheshire Cat, and she's holding the Baby (who later **turns into** a pig). The Duchess shakes the Baby and tosses it up into the air, eventually throwing it at Alice.



**King of Hearts**  
The King of Hearts is the queen's husband. He is not as **bossy** as his wife, but he has a form of logic that at first confuses Alice, then irritates her.



**Knave of Hearts**  
The Knave (or Jack) of Hearts is arrested and **put on trial** for stealing the Queen's **tarts**.

# Wonderland

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this topic in a mini-video at  
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IT'S THE HAT'S FAULT!

OFF WITH HER HEAD!

### GLOSSARY

- a riverbank** *n*  
the area of land next to a river
- peculiar** *adj*  
strange/unusual
- to shrink** *vb*  
if something "shrinks" it becomes smaller
- to compliment** *vb*  
if someone "compliments" you, they say something good about you
- a sin** *n*  
a crime against god/society
- sorrow** *n*  
extreme sadness
- foul-tempered** *adj*  
if someone is "foul-tempered", they get angry quickly and often
- fury** *n*  
extreme anger
- croquet** *n*  
an outdoor game in which the players hit wooden balls through hoops by using mallets (see entry below)
- a hedgehog** *n*  
a small brown animal with sharp spikes on its back
- a mallet** *n*  
a wooden pole with a thick piece of wood at the end for hitting balls
- a grin** *n*  
a broad/wide smile
- to have sympathy for** *exp*  
if you "have sympathy for" someone, you appreciate/understand their situation and/or feel sorry for them
- to quote** *vb*  
to repeat words/sentences from a book/play/poem, etc.
- kitchen utensils** *n*  
things that are used in a kitchen to cook/clean, etc.
- to turn into** *exp*  
to become
- bossy** *adj*  
if someone is "bossy", they give orders and tell others what to do
- to put on trial** *exp*  
if someone is "put on trial", there is a legal process to see if they are innocent or guilty
- a tart** *n*  
a type of shallow cake filled with sweet things such as fruit
- a witness** *n*  
a person who has seen a crime
- a hare** *n*  
a type of large rabbit
- the breeding season** *n*  
the time of the year when animals make babies
- a waistcoat** *n*  
clothing worn inside a jacket. It is like a jacket but with no arms
- to propose to** *exp*  
to ask someone to marry you
- a suitor** *n*  
a woman's "suitor" is the man who wants to marry her
- to run off** *phr vb*  
to escape by running away from a place
- a reign of terror** *n*  
a period of intimidation and/or killing/torture/terror, etc. by those in power

### Book Extract

In this extract, the Queen appears. Alice isn't sure what to do.

Alice was rather doubtful whether she ought not to lie down on her face like the three gardeners, but she could not remember ever having heard of such a rule at processions; "and besides, what would be the use of a procession," thought she, "if people had all to lie down upon their faces, so that they couldn't see it?" So she stood still where she was, and waited.

When the procession came opposite to Alice, they all stopped and looked at her, and the Queen said severely "Who is this?" She said it to the Knave of Hearts, who only bowed and smiled in reply.

"Idiot!" said the Queen, tossing her head impatiently; and, turning to Alice, she went on, "What's your name, child?"

"My name is Alice, so please your Majesty," said Alice very politely; but she added, to herself, "Why, they're only a pack of cards, after all. I needn't be afraid of them!"

"And who are THESE?" said the Queen, pointing to the three gardeners who were lying round the rosetree; for, you see, as they were lying on their faces, and the pattern on their backs was the same as the rest of the pack, she could not tell whether they were gardeners, or soldiers, or courtiers, or three of her own children.

"How should I know?" said Alice, surprised at her own courage. "It's no business of MINE."



**Mad Hatter**  
The Mad Hatter is one of the characters at the Mad Tea-Party. This is an endless tea time party in which time never progresses and tea never ends. The Mad Hatter wears a top hat and appears as a **witness** in the trial of the Knave of Hearts. In Carroll's time, hat makers regularly used mercury to treat their hats. Many believed that the mercury caused madness.



**March Hare**  
The March Hare is the host of the Mad Tea-Party. He is very argumentative and challenges almost all of Alice's remarks. In England, March is the **breeding season** for hares, and they often act strangely during this time.



**White Rabbit**  
White Rabbit is the first character that Alice meets in her dream wonderland. He has a white coat, a **waistcoat** and he carries a large gold watch. The White Rabbit is constantly worried about time. Many believe he is representative of a typical Victorian adult. ✪

### Trivia

Tweedledum, Tweedledee, Humpty Dumpty and the Jabberwock are often thought to be characters in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. However, they actually appear in the sequel, *Through the Looking Glass*. Also, the Queen of Hearts is often mistaken for the Red Queen, who also appears in the sequel.

The book's full title is *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, but it's often shortened to *Alice in Wonderland*.

### Alice in Wonderland (2010)



The fantasy-adventure film is directed by Tim Burton. It is an extension to the Lewis Carroll novels *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*. The film combines live action and animation. Mia Wasikowska plays the role of Alice, Johnny Depp is the Mad Hatter, and Helena Bonham Carter is the Red Queen. In the film, Alice is 19 and is attending a party at a Victorian estate. She is about to be **proposed to** by a rich **suitor**, but **runs off**, following a white rabbit into a hole. She ends up in Wonderland again. The White Rabbit claims to have come back for Alice because she's the only one who can kill the Jabberwock, the beast who guards the Red Queen's empire. Will Alice be able to end the Red Queen's **reign of terror**?

A look at British actress Helena Bonham Carter.



# The Corset Queen!

She's famous for her numerous roles as the typical English lady. And she's popularly known as the "Corset Queen" or "Mrs Costume Drama". Helena Bonham Carter is one of Britain's most successful actresses.

For many, Bonham Carter has a special "English" look. And several directors seem to agree. Her first major role was in director James Ivory's adaptation of E.M. Forster's novel *A Room With a View* (1985). This was followed by a role in the **period piece** *Lady Jane Grey*. Later, she starred in more adaptations of classic novels such as E.M. Forster's *Maurice* (1987), which was her second film for James Ivory. Her last film with Merchant-Ivory, *Howards End* (1992), was a big success.



Since then, Bonham Carter has starred in a variety of roles. She surprised audiences with **performances** in films such as *The Wings of the Dove* (1997) and *Fight Club* (1999). However, despite this, many still associate her with her earlier roles. As she has said herself, "No matter how many modern parts I do, people still refer to me as Mrs Costume Queen... I could play 5,000 drug addicts and I'd still be known as Mrs Corset Queen."

For many years now, Bonham Carter has been working with her partner, director Tim Burton. They met while filming *Planet of the Apes* (2001). They have made a number of movies together, including Tim Burton's film adaptation of the musical, *Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street* (2007). At present, Bonham Carter and Burton live in **adjoining residences** in London, sharing a connecting hallway. They have two children (Billy Ray Burton and Nell Burton).

Bonham Carter's latest role is as the Red Queen in the Tim Burton film *Alice in Wonderland*. She stars alongside Johnny Depp, who plays the Mad Hatter. 🍀

## Trivia

She lived with actor Kenneth Branagh between 1994 and 1999.

She is the great-granddaughter of British Liberal Party Prime Minister H.H. Asquith (prime minister from 1908-1916).

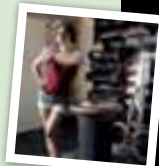
She speaks French fluently.

Her mother (Elena Propper de Callejon) is half-Spanish and half-French.

In May 2006, Bonham Carter launched her own fashion line, "The Pantaloonies" – a Victorian-style selection of clothing.

She's close friends with actor Johnny Depp.

Bonham Carter has received a number of critical awards and has been nominated for five **Golden Globes**, an Oscar and two **Emmys**.



ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER COSTUME DRAMA.

**Helena Bonham Carter**  
Born 26th May 1966 in London, England. Some of her most famous films include *A Room with a View*, *Howard's End*, *Planet of the Apes* and *Alice in Wonderland*.



## Quotes

- "I hate this image of me as a **prim Edwardian**. I want to shock everyone."
- "I enjoy those small chats you have when people come up and talk to you about your work."
- "I was like one of those **nauseatingly** nice children. I was very, very well-behaved and boring."
- "It took me so many years to move out [of home]. I'm definitely a bit of a Peter Pan, **reluctant** to grow up. It all seemed really nice at home. Why change it? Part of me would prefer not to have any responsibility whatsoever."
- "Multi-tasking? I can't do two things at once. I can't even do one thing at once."
- "People have lots of **misconceptions** about me. My mum, who is half French and half Spanish, gets **outraged** when I'm called **quintessentially** English."
- "I drink **booze**, I smoke, and I'm **hooked on** caffeine."
- "Journalists are always calling my features Edwardian or Victorian, whatever that means. I am small, and people were smaller in those times. I'm **pale** and sickly-looking. I look fragile – like a doll. But sometimes I just wish I had less of a particular look, one that was more versatile."

**GLOSSARY**

**a corset** *n*  
a hard/stiff piece of underwear worn by women to make them appear thinner

**a period piece** *n*  
a film about a particular historical period

**a performance** *n*  
if an actor gives a "performance", he/she acts in something

**adjoining residences** *n*  
houses/apartments that are next to one another

**a Golden Globe** *n*  
awards that are presented annually by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association for achievement in the entertainment industry

**an Emmy** *n*  
an American television award

**prim** *adj*  
someone who is "prim" is always correct, and they are easily shocked by rude things

**an Edwardian** *n*  
someone/something from the period in Britain during the reign of King Edward VII (1901-10)

**nauseatingly** *adv*  
horribly/terribly/annoyingly, etc. Literally, that causes nausea / a feeling of sickness

**reluctant** *adj*  
if you are "reluctant" to do something, you don't really want to do it

**a misconception** *n*  
a mistaken thought, idea, or notion; a misunderstanding

**outraged** *adj*  
extremely angry about something

**quintessentially** *adv*  
if A is "quintessentially" B, it is typical of B

**booze** *n* *inform*  
alcohol

**to be hooked on** *exp*  
to be addicted to

**pale** *adj*  
with a very white face – sometimes because you feel sick



The creator of the Alice in Wonderland stories.

# Lewis Carroll

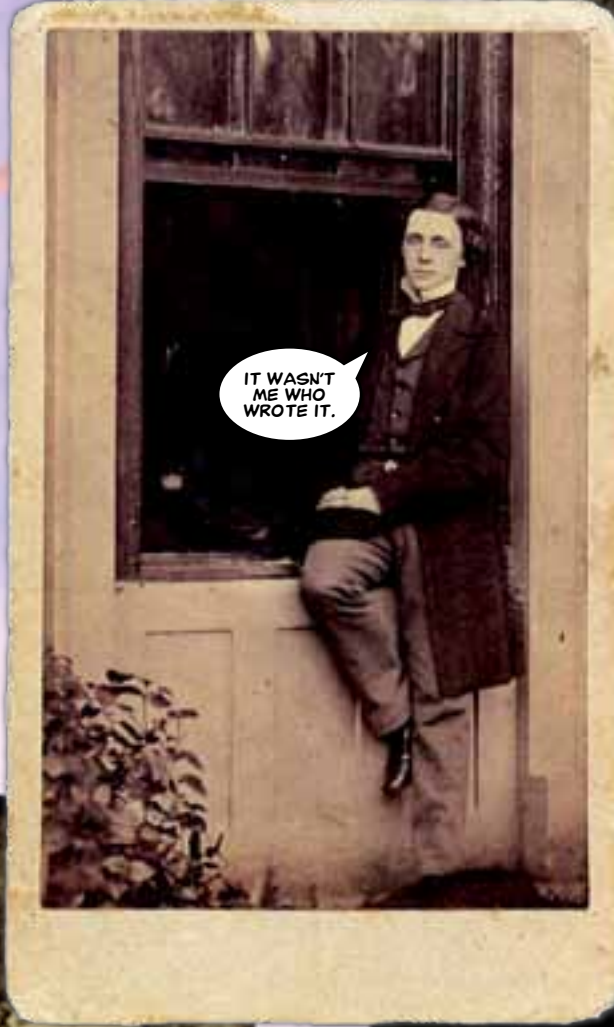
**H**e was a famous mathematician. He was a **lecturer** at Oxford University. And he created the *Alice in Wonderland* series of books. Lewis Carroll (real name, Charles Dodgson) was a fascinating man.

Charles Dodgson was born in 1832. In 1846, he went to Rugby School. After finishing school, he went to Oxford University. He graduated in mathematics in 1854, and began to work as a maths **don** at the university a year later. Whilst working there, he wrote and published several short stories and novels, as well as various works on mathematics. But Dodgson is most famous for his *Alice in Wonderland* books.

The main character in the books, Alice, was based on a real girl, Alice Pleasance Liddell. Alice Liddell was the daughter of the **dean** of Christ Church College (Henry George Liddell) where Dodgson worked. On 4th July 1862, Dodgson took Alice (aged 10) and her two sisters (Lorina Charlotte, 13, and Edith Mary, 8), and the Reverend Robinson Duckworth on a boat trip up the River Thames. During the journey, Dodgson passed the time by telling the children a **nonsense tale**. He later wrote down the story, calling it *Alice's Adventures Underground*. When he finished the book in 1863, his friends and family **urged** him to publish it.

The book was renamed *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and published in July 1865. It was immediately **withdrawn from circulation** because of poor print quality. A corrected edition was published in November. It was a big success. In fact, Queen Victoria enjoyed *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* so much that she asked Dodgson for more of his work. In response, Dodgson sent her his most recent mathematics book.

Interestingly, Dodgson had mixed feelings about his fame as an author of children's stories. He preferred to think of himself as a man of science and mathematics who also happened to write nonsense. Dodgson never publicly acknowledged that he was also Lewis Carroll, and he seldom signed his books, and never gave away his portrait. Dodgson died of bronchitis on 14th January 1898. He is buried in Mount Cemetery, Guildford, Surrey, near the home he bought for his family. 🍀



**Lewis Carroll**  
Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, **penname** Lewis Carroll. Born 27th January 1832. Died 14th January 1898 (aged 65). Author, mathematician and photographer. Famous works include *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*.



## Trivia

Dodgson developed an early version of the word game that is now known as Scrabble.

In 1856, Dodgson took up the new art form of photography. He soon became a well-known photographer. He created more than 3,000 images, but only 1,000 have survived time and deliberate destruction.

Many have questioned his friendship with young girls. Some say it was a result of his complete lack of interest in the adult world. Others say he was interested in adult women – both married and single – and that he had several scandalous relationships (by standards of the time). As a result, and in order to **deflect criticism**, it was his family who gave the false impression of a man who only liked the company of young children. At the time, this wasn't seen as anything particularly unusual.

## GLOSSARY

**a lecturer** *n*  
a teacher at a university or college  
**a don** *n*  
a teacher at Oxford or Cambridge University in England  
**a dean** *n*  
an important administrator at a university or college  
**nonsense** *adj*  
text or speech that doesn't make sense  
**a tale** *n*  
a story  
**to urge** *vb*  
if you "urge" someone to do something, you persuade them strongly to do it  
**to withdraw from circulation** *exp*  
if a book is "withdrawn from circulation", it is taken out of the shops  
**a penname** *n*  
an author's invented name  
**to deflect criticism** *exp*  
if you "deflect" criticism, you do things to neutralise criticism, often by creating a distraction and making people focus on that

One of England's most spectacular cities. By James Queralt

# Oxford

IT'S ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS ENGLISH CITIES IN THE WORLD, AND IT'S GOT SOME OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, PLUS LOTS, LOTS MORE.

**F**irst stop on your tour of Oxford has to be the Ashmolean Museum. The museum is the oldest public museum in Britain. Part of it was built in 1678–1683 to **house** the **cabinet of curiosities** Elias Ashmole gave Oxford University in 1677. The collection now includes thousands of interesting things, including works by French artists such as Monet, Cezanne and Renoir, and ancient Egyptian mummies. It also has the Alfred Jewel **dating from** the time of King Alfred (849–

899), with a reference to Alfred **carved** on it. One of the most photographed buildings in Oxford is the Bodleian Library. The Library is not open to the public but part of the building, the Divinity School (built 1427–83), can be visited. Both the Library and the Divinity School have been used as film locations in Harry Potter movies. It's the main research library of the University of Oxford, and it's one of the oldest libraries in Europe. In the UK, it's second in size only to



Bodleian Library

author CS Lewis taught. It was founded in 1458 and has some beautiful **cloisters** and **grounds**. Oscar Wilde and PG Wodehouse were among its many famous students.

the British Library. It's known to Oxford scholars as "Bodley" or simply "the Bod".

The university colleges are a **must-see**. Christ Church College is the largest and grandest. It has the largest **quadrangle** in the city, and an 800-year-old **chapel**, which is also Oxford's Cathedral. Its **dining hall** is the inspiration for Hogwarts in the Harry Potter films. Magdalen (pronounced "maudlin") College is where the world-famous

Another great museum to visit is the Pitt Rivers Museum. Pitt Rivers was a Victorian traveller who went around the world collecting things. In 1882, he donated around 18,000 objects to Oxford University on the condition that the authorities kept them in a museum which was **named after** him. The Pitt Rivers Museum opened two years later; and since then the collection has continued to grow. There are now over 1,000,000 objects, including costumes from all corners of the world and a little **witch** in a **sealed** bottle.



Pitt Rivers

Fancy a bit of sport? Why not try some **punting**. You can rent **punts** at Magdalen Bridge on the River Cherwell, or Folly Bridge on the Thames. **Drift along** the



Elias Ashmole

Ashmolean Museum



water and have a leisurely picnic. For a **spot of** walking, go to the University of Oxford Botanic Garden. This fascinating garden dates back to



1621 when Henry Danvers (the 1st Earl of Danby) contributed £5,000 to set up a garden for "the glorification of the works of God and for the furtherance of learning." It was originally established for the cultivation and study of medicinal plants, but today, it has over 7,000 specimens of all types of plants. The Oxford Botanic Garden has three sections: the Walled Garden (**surrounded by** the original seventeenth century stonework and home to the Garden's oldest tree, an English yew); the Glasshouses (where plants are protected from the extremes of British weather); and the area outside the walled area between the Walled Garden and the River Cherwell.

Visiting Oxford during the summer? Then you might like to take a look around some of Oxford's beautiful parks, two of which are very close to the city-centre: Christ Church Meadow and University Parks. Christ Church Meadow is a traditional place for both students and inhabitants of Oxford to relax on a sunny day. Its wide fields **stretch** from Merton College right down to the Thames. It's a perfect spot for enjoying a picnic on the grass, or **taking a stroll** along the **tow-path**, or the "Isis", which is the **stretch of** the river running through the city. The University Parks ("Uni Parks") can be found at the top of St Giles. This is an equally popular place to relax and enjoy the sun. Unlike Christ Church Meadow, you can't get to the river from the park, but "Uni Parks" offers far more in the way of plant life, with beautiful gardens and many rare and exotic flowers. The University Parks also has large sports fields, which are

used for various team sports.

If you're feeling hungry or thirsty, there are lots of great places to visit in Oxford. The covered market in the centre of the city has traditional **pasties** and sandwiches of every kind, plus you can pick up some cheese, fruit and olives for a



picnic by the river. You can also find Japanese, Mongolian, Malaysian and Indian food, along with great things to eat in traditional pubs, organic cafés, and French bakeries.

Incidentally, there are many famous pubs in Oxford. These include the White Horse (52 Broad Street), which appears in several *Inspector Morse* TV episodes, and the Eagle and Child (49 St Giles), which was where the writers JRR Tolkien and CS Lewis often drank.

For a bit of culture, there are Sunday-morning Coffee Concert recitals at The Holywell Music Room, and shows at the large concert hall on George Street. The Oxford Playhouse puts on performances of plays, while the open-air theatre at the recently opened Oxford Castle is the place for Shakespeare plays.

Finally, you can't visit England without enjoying a relaxing mid-afternoon **tea**. Try the Queen's Lane Coffee House, the Mitre, the Grand Café, or Café Loco (with **stunning** views of Christ Church College). But for the full traditional **high tea** experience, you should visit The Randolph. Relax in comfortable armchairs in the sitting room as waiters bring **trays** with sandwiches, pastries and scones with cream and jam.

See you there! ☺

## Famous Oxonians

Many Oxonians (ex-Oxford University students) have become famous. In fact, among the many famous Oxonians there are prime ministers, writers, international leaders, Nobel Prize winners, kings and Olympic medal winners. Here are just a few of the many famous Oxonians.



**King Abdullah of Jordan** (king)



**Rowan Atkinson** (comedian)



**WH Auden** (poet)

**Clement Attlee** (UK Prime Minister, 1945-1951)

**Benazir Bhutto** (Prime Minister of Pakistan, 1988-90 & 1993-96)

**Tony Blair** (UK Prime Minister, 1997-2007)

**David Cameron** (leader of the Conservative Party)

**Bill Clinton** (President of the United States, 1992-2000)



**TS Eliot** (poet)



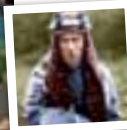
**Indira Gandhi** (Prime Minister of India, 1966-77 & 1980-84)



**Hugh Grant** (actor)

**Graham Greene** (author)

**Bob Hawke** (Prime Minister of Australia, 1983-91)



**TE Lawrence – Lawrence of Arabia** (adventurer and author)



**John Le Carre** (author)



**CS Lewis** (writer)

**Ken Loach** (film-maker)

**Rupert Murdoch** (director of News International)

**VS Naipaul** (author)



**Crown Prince Naruhito of Japan** (prince)



**Philip Pullman** (author)



**Dr Manmohan Singh** (Prime Minister of India, 2004-)

**Baroness (Margaret) Thatcher** (UK Prime Minister, 1979-90)

**JRR Tolkien** (author)

**Lewis Carroll** (Charles Dodgson – author)

**Oscar Wilde** (playwright, poet and author)

### GLOSSARY

- to house** *vb*  
if objects are "housed" in a museum/building, etc., they are kept there
- a cabinet of curiosities** *n*  
a large collection of unusual objects. Also known as a "wonder-room"
- to date from** *exp*  
if an object "dates from" a particular period or date, it was created in that period or on that date
- to carve** *vb*  
to put writing/images onto an object by cutting the object with a knife, etc.
- a must-see** *n*  
something you really should/must see/visit, etc.
- a quadrangle** *n*  
a rectangular area with buildings on all four sides
- a chapel** *n*  
a small church in a college/airport/hospital, etc.
- a dining hall** *n*  
a large room with a long table where many people can eat
- cloisters** *n*  
a covered area that goes along the walls of buildings (often in a quadrangle)
- grounds** *n*  
the area of land around a building/university/school, etc.
- to name after** *phr vb*  
to give the same name as
- a witch** *n*  
a woman with evil magical powers
- sealed** *adj*  
if a container is "sealed", it is closed hermetically and no air can enter
- punting** *n*  
travelling on a punt (see entry below) on a river
- a punt** *n*  
a long boat with a flat bottom. You move the boat by standing at one end and pushing a long pole against the bottom of the river
- to drift along** *phr vb*  
if you "drift along" in a boat on a river, you let the current move the boat
- a spot of** *exp*  
a bit of
- surrounded by** *exp*  
if A is "surrounded" by B, B is all around A
- to stretch** *vb*  
if something "stretches" from A to B, it goes from A to B
- to take a stroll** *exp*  
to walk casually and with no particular objective
- a tow-path** *n*  
a road next to a canal
- a stretch of** *exp*  
an area of
- a pasty / pasties** *n*  
a type of food that is a pie filled with meat/fish/vegetables, etc.
- tea** *n*  
if you have "tea", you have food and drink (often a cup of tea) in the afternoon
- stunning** *adj*  
very beautiful or spectacular
- high tea** *n*  
similar to "tea" (see above) but in the late afternoon and often instead of having dinner
- a tray** *n*  
a thin, flat board or plate for carrying food/drinks, etc.



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# READING I

# Whale Hunting!

To kill or not to kill – that is the question for a number of countries. By Sam Gordon

## 1 Pre-reading

Answer these questions.

1. What do you think the arguments in favour of whale hunting are? And those against it?
2. Why do you think some countries/people are against whale hunting?
3. Why do you think some countries/people are in favour of whale hunting?

## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. What do these numbers/dates, etc. refer to?

1. 30,000
2. 1946
3. 1986
4. 1%
5. 1992
6. 1,000
7. 2001
8. 12

## 4 Language focus Verbs & Prepositions

Look at this extract from the article, "...the IWC voted for a temporary ban on whaling." The writer has used a verb + preposition ("voted for"). Complete these sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. They accused him \_\_\_\_\_ stealing the computer.
2. She asked us \_\_\_\_\_ more money.
3. They blamed us \_\_\_\_\_ the late delivery.
4. He borrowed the money \_\_\_\_\_ us.
5. I can't concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ this work.

## 5 Discussion

1. What do you think of whale hunting?
2. What do you think of hunting in general?
3. Is any form of hunting a controversial issue in your country? Which one? Why?

What's the most controversial issue in your country? **Whaling** is one topic that's been dividing nations for many years now.

Whaling was once a major industry worldwide. And by the 1940s, more than 30,000 whales were being caught every year. Oil from whales lit the lamps of major cities in the US and Europe, and whale oil was used to manufacture soaps, **varnish**, cosmetics, paint and even the **glaze** on photographs. In order to oversee the development of the global whaling industry, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) was formed in 1946.



However, in 1986, the IWC voted for a temporary **ban** on whaling. The biggest concern was the **huge decline** in whale populations across the planet. Indeed many people say that the global **moratorium** came too late and that commercial whaling has already **driven** many species **to the brink of extinction**. According to Greenpeace, blue whales (the largest animal on the planet) are at less than 1% of their original abundance in the Antarctic. Sei Whales and Fin Whales are also listed as "endangered species" while Sperm Whales are classified as "vulnerable".

But there are many other good reasons to oppose whaling. Whales are extremely intelligent mammals. They have social networks very similar to those of humans, and scientists have recently discovered that whales have brain cells only previously found in humans and great apes. On top of that, whaling is also a **notoriously** cruel industry. Whales are often caught using explosive **harpoons** that puncture their skin and then explode inside their bodies. In some cases, when the harpoon doesn't hit its target properly, whales can take minutes or sometimes hours to die.

Despite this, some countries continue to hunt whales. In 1992, Norway declared itself exempt from the ban. And currently Japan hunts more than 1,000 whales a year – all of them part of a supposed "scientific research" programme run by the Japanese Institute of Cetacean Research. Many people argue that this "research" is nothing more than a **front** for commercial whaling (the meat that is left over after samples are taken is sold as a **delicacy**). The situation was not helped in 2001, when Maseyuku Komatsu from the Japanese Fisheries Agency described Minke Whales as the "**cockroaches** of the sea" in an interview on Australian television.

Many ecological groups have tried to **sabotage** the hunts. In 2005 and 2006, Greenpeace sent boats to interfere with the **whaling fleet** in the Antarctic. In some cases, protests have turned violent. Just recently, the *Ady Gil* (a ship belonging to the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society) was **rammed** by a whaling ship. The *Ady Gil* later sank. At present, the world is fairly divided on the issue with Iceland, Japan and Norway on the pro-whaling side, and the US, Australia, New Zealand and the EU on the anti-whaling side. Asked recently how difficult his job was on a scale of one-to-ten, Cristian Maquieira, the chairman of the IWC, said "about a twelve"! 🌟

### GLOSSARY

- whaling** *n* finding and killing whales
- varnish** *n* an oily liquid that is painted onto wood, etc. to give it a hard, shiny surface
- glaze** *n* a thin layer of liquid that is put on a photo to make it and shiny
- a ban** *n* a prohibition
- a huge decline** *exp* a big decrease in numbers
- a moratorium** *n* if there is a "moratorium" on an activity, that activity is stopped for a period of time, usually as a result of an agreement
- to drive something to extinction** *exp* if an activity "drives a species to extinction", that activity kills all the members of that species
- to the brink of** *exp* to the edge of; almost
- notoriously** *adv* famously, but for something bad
- a harpoon** *n* a weapon like a spear (a long stick with a sharp point) that has a rope attached to it
- a front** *n* if an activity is a "front", it is hiding another activity (often an illegal one)
- a delicacy** *n* a rare or expensive food
- a cockroach** *n* a large brown insect that is found in warm places or near food
- to sabotage** *vb* if someone tries to "sabotage" an activity, they do things to try to stop that activity
- a whaling fleet** *n* a group of boats that are used for hunting whales
- to ram** *vb* if boat A "rams" boat B, boat A drives into boat B

# READING II

# Manners, Please



Watch & Learn!  
Listen to people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)



A look at politeness across the globe. By Sam Gordon

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the images below. For each situation, say what the "rules" of etiquette are in your country. Use the "Useful language" below.



### Useful language

It is good manners to...  
It is customary to...  
It is impolite to...  
It is rude to...

## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. True or false?

1. It's generally good manners to leave a tip in a restaurant in Europe.
2. The Japanese are very generous tippers.
3. It's OK to blow your nose in front of other people in Japan.
4. In general, the Japanese don't like to express their opinion too openly.
5. A firm handshake is considered aggressive in some countries.
6. Nodding your head can mean both "yes" and "no" in different parts of the world.

## 4 Language focus

### Verb + object + infinitive

Look at this extract from the article, "...to remind people to give up their seats for the elderly and pregnant women." The writer has used a verb ("to remind") + an object ("people") + an infinitive ("to give up") construction. Complete the sentences below with your own ideas.

1. She reminded me to...
2. They want us to...
3. I asked them to...
4. We told her to...
5. They obliged us to...

## 5 Discussion

1. Do you think you're a polite person? Why? Give examples.
2. When was the last time you had to tell someone off for being rude? What were they doing?
3. Have you come across any recent examples of rudeness? What were they?



Do you think you're a **polite** person? Good **manners** are important across the globe, but that doesn't mean that they're the same everywhere. This is the first of a two-part series on manners and politeness.

The concept of politeness varies greatly from country to country. Something that might be considered polite in one place could be thought of as very **rude** in another. For example, it's good manners to leave a tip in a restaurant in Europe. However, in Japan it's likely to **cause embarrassment** or even offence. In fact, manners while dining are a very good example of just how varied "polite behaviour" is all over the world. The Japanese may not like tipping but they aren't so **fussy** when it comes to **slurping** (which would be considered impolite in many western countries). In fact, noodles should be slurped!

Good manners are taken extremely seriously in Japan. It's considered rude to **blow your nose** in front of other people, and it's impolite to eat while standing or walking in the street (ice-cream excepted). When visiting someone's house you should always take off your shoes, and you should be very careful what you say. The Japanese are so well-mannered that it's considered rude to express your opinion too directly. In fact, the Japanese have two different words for opinions: "honno" which is your real opinion; and "tatema" which is your public opinion. Generally, Japanese express the latter so as not to cause offence.

But it isn't only in Japan where confusions can arise. A good, firm **handshake** is considered correct in many countries, but in others it might be seen as aggressive. Meanwhile in many parts of Asia, it's best to avoid a handshake altogether and to **bow**. And while in western cultures it's polite to **maintain eye-contact** during a conversation, in other countries it's best to show your respect by *not* looking directly at the speaker. Just to add to the confusion, whereas we usually **nod our heads** as a way of saying "yes" and shake them to say "no", in some parts of the Middle East, **shaking your head** means "yes" and nodding it means "no"!

Some people are worried about the disappearance of good manners. A recent survey in America by *Public Agenda* has shown that 73% of Americans think that manners are worse now than 20 years ago. Meanwhile in China the government had to launch a campaign during the Olympics to **discourage** bad habits such as **spitting** in public, **littering** the streets, "jumping" queues and using bad language. And in England, a government adviser has suggested that announcements are made on trains to remind people to give up their seats for the elderly and pregnant women. Now, all those in agreement with that, nod your head... or shake it. ✨

### GLOSSARY

- polite** *adj*  
showing respect to others
- manners** *n*  
if someone has good "manners", they are polite and show respect to others
- rude** *adj*  
not polite; not respectful of others
- to cause embarrassment** *exp*  
to make someone feel uncomfortable/silly/stupid
- fussy** *adj*  
if someone is "fussy", they are difficult to make happy or please
- to slurp** *vb*  
if you "slurp" a liquid, you drink it noisily
- to blow your nose** *exp*  
to force air out of the nose in order to clean your nose
- a handshake** *n*  
if you give someone a "handshake", you join hands with them and move your hands up and down as a form of greeting
- to bow** *vb*  
to move your body down and forward as a form of greeting or respect
- to maintain eye contact** *exp*  
to look at someone in the eyes while they are talking to you
- to nod your head** *exp*  
to move your head up and down
- to shake your head** *exp*  
to move your head from side to side
- to discourage** *vb*  
if you want to "discourage" something, you want to stop people doing that thing
- to spit** *vb*  
to force liquid out the mouth
- to litter** *vb*  
to throw rubbish (old bits of paper/food, etc.) on the ground/floor and not in bins / trash cans



DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

# Stupid People



This month we're looking at a colloquial way of describing people who are somewhat lacking in intelligence (i.e. they're a bit stupid). Here's an example, "He's a few sheep short of a flock." In this example, the person ("he") is compared to a complete set ("a flock of sheep"). However, the set is not complete (not all the sheep are there – they're a few short), and neither is the person (he's a bit stupid). The idea is that there's something missing from both the set and the person. Here are some more examples.





# In Construction

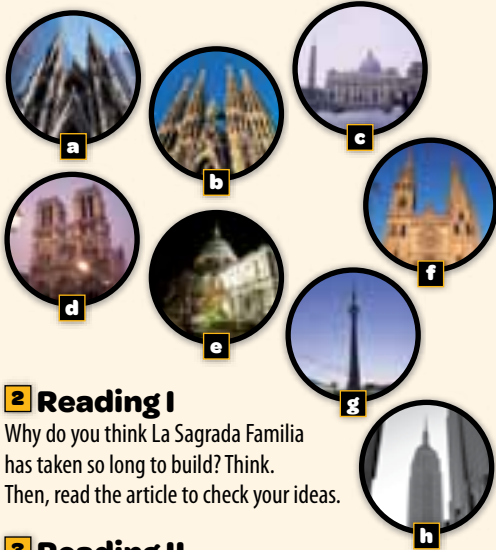
How long does it take to build a church? By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Match the buildings (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h).

1. The Empire State Building (New York City, US)
2. The CN Tower (Toronto, Canada)
3. Chartres Cathedral (Chartres, France)
4. St Paul's Cathedral (London, England)
5. St Patrick's Cathedral (New York City, US)
6. La Sagrada Familia (Barcelona, Spain)
7. St Peter's Basilica (Vatican City, Vatican State)
8. Notre Dame Cathedral (Paris, France)



## 2 Reading I

Why do you think La Sagrada Familia has taken so long to build? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and say what the numbers/dates, etc. refer to.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 1882     | 5. 2 million |
| 2. 2026     | 6. 1883      |
| 3. 144      | 7. 1926      |
| 4. 21 years | 8. 18        |

## 4 Language focus The Future Perfect

Look at this extract from the article, "...by which time workers will have spent 144 years on the project." The writer has used a Future Perfect tense ("will have" + past participle). Transform these sentences to the Future Perfect. Use the words in brackets.

1. We will eat at 6. (by 7pm) = *We will have eaten by 7pm.*
2. They will finish at 8. (by 9pm)
3. She will send the e-mail at 12. (by 1pm)
4. He will take us to the airport at 2. (by 3pm)
5. They will leave in an hour. (by 11am)

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you visited any of the buildings mentioned on this page? What did you think of them?
2. Which buildings mentioned on this page would you like to visit? Why?
3. What's the most spectacular building in your country?

The Pyramids. The Parthenon. The Empire State Building. The CN Tower. They're all famous buildings. Some are in a state of decay or semi-decay (the first two), while others are still in use (the second two). But not many buildings which are tourist attractions are still being built. This is the case of Barcelona's most famous church, La Sagrada Familia.

La Sagrada Familia has been under construction since 1882. And, it isn't expected to be completed until 2026, by which time workers will have spent 144 years on the project. So, why is it taking so long? There are several reasons. For a start, building large churches is slow work. Chartres Cathedral in France took 65 years to build (between 1195 and 1260), St Paul's Cathedral in London took 33 years (from 1677 to 1710), and St Patrick's Cathedral in New York took 21 years (between 1858 and 1879, with a pause because of the American Civil War.) However, all three of these massive buildings took considerably less time than La Sagrada Familia has already taken.



Another reason for the slow progress is the cost. The church is a privately funded Roman Catholic Church. The sale of entry tickets purchased by tourists is the main source of finance. Although the church is visited by over 2 million people a year (making it one of the most popular attractions in Spain), the construction budget for 2009 was only €18 million. Not a lot of money with which to construct a large building.

A further reason is the complexity of the construction. La Sagrada Familia was designed by the great Catalan architect Antoni Gaudi, whose name is almost synonymous with Barcelona. However, Gaudi was not the original designer. He took over after the project was only a year old, and completely changed the original designs. Gaudi worked on it from 1883 until his death in 1926, devoting the last 15 years of his life almost exclusively to the project. He even lived in the crypt of the church for a few years, and he is buried there. One reason for trying to finish the work by 2026 is that this will be the centenary of Gaudi's death.

To further complicate matters, a number of architects have worked on the building since Gaudi's death. This has often been slow work as some of Gaudi's original plans and models of the building were destroyed in the Spanish Civil War. In addition, Gaudi constantly revised and changed his original plans and it isn't always clear how to reconstruct his ideas. Since the 1980s, computer-aided design has been used to speed up the work. For example, stones are now cut using a computer controlled milling machine, whereas in the 1900s they were cut by hand. This has helped things, but not enough.

Finally, it has to be remembered that La Sagrada Familia is a very large building. It has 18 towers, the tallest of which is 170 metres tall. There are three grand facades facing to the east, south and west. The interior is completely unique involving some of Gaudi's most idiosyncratic ideas. In other words, La Sagrada Familia is not an easy building to construct.

No one really knows if the church will be finished in time for the centenary of Gaudi's death, but for many the idea of watching an extraordinary masterpiece being built is part of the attraction. La Sagrada Familia is truly unique already, so why hurry to complete it? 🍀

SKILLS BOOKLET READING (B2)

QUIRKY NEWS & CORNY CRIMINALS

quirky news



QUIRKY NEWS, CORNY CRIMINALS & RIDDLES

# Facebook Fury

Man interrupts wedding for unusual reason.

It was the perfect wedding and everything seemed to be **going smoothly**. "You may now kiss the **bride**," said the **priest** just after marrying Stephen Barking and Tracy Marston. But at that point, the **groom** interrupted the proceedings. "Wait!" he exclaimed as he **pulled out** his iPhone and started **updating** his Facebook account. Seconds later, he sent the following message via his Twitter account, "Standing at the altar with Tracy where just a second ago she became my wife! Gotta go. Time to kiss my bride." Then, he handed his phone to his new wife so she could update her Facebook status from "in a relationship" to "married". Now, a clip of the **stunt** has been **posted** on YouTube, where it has become an internet hit. "I have a lot of family scattered around the

country," Stephen explained, "and we all use Facebook a lot to **keep in touch**. So, when Tracy and I were **engaged**, most of my family found out via Facebook." Whatever next? ☘



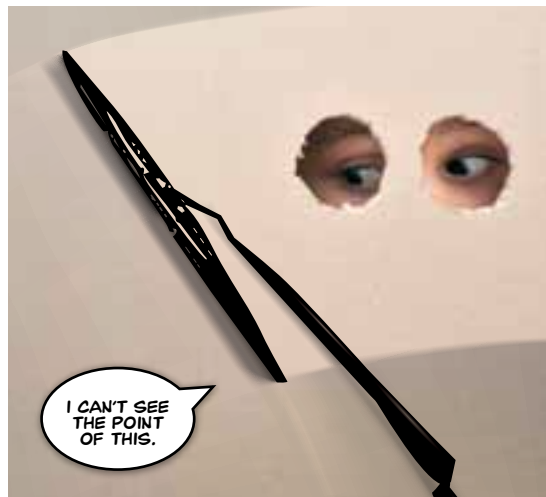
# Corny Criminals

## Silly Driver

World's most ridiculous driver arrested.



"My **windscreen** was broken and I didn't have time to fix it, so I covered it with a bit of **cardboard** and drove with my head out of the side window," said lorry driver Nigel Norton



after he was **pulled over** by police for driving a dangerous vehicle. "When it was cold, I **peered through tiny** holes in the cardboard," Norton, 58, added.

Traffic officers ordered Norton to stop after **spotting** him on the M1 motorway. "We saw a lorry with a piece of cardboard covering the windscreen, and he had his head out of the side window," a police spokesman said. "When we stopped him, his face was purple from the cold." Norton told officers he'd been in an accident several days earlier, but didn't have time to repair the windscreen properly because of his **tight delivery schedule**. He admitted that he had driven with the cardboard windscreen for an incredible 500 kilometres. "I'd drive with my head out of the window until my neck got too **numb**. Then, I'd drive by looking through the little holes in the cardboard." Police **escorted** the truck to a nearby service station, and ordered Norton to repair his vehicle before allowing him back on the road. ☘



## Riddles

CAN YOU SOLVE THESE?



- 1 What breaks when you say it?
- 2 I began with T. I have "t" in the middle, and I end in "t". What am I?
- 3 What goes around the world but stays in a corner? ☘

### GLOSSARY

- to go smoothly** *exp*  
if things "go smoothly" they go well
- a bride** *n*  
a woman who is getting married at a wedding ceremony
- a priest** *n*  
an official member of a religious order who has special responsibilities and who often conducts services
- a groom** *n*  
a man who is getting married at a wedding ceremony
- to pull out** *phr vb*  
to take from a pocket/bag, etc.
- to update** *vb*  
to add the latest information to a file/website, etc.
- a stunt** *n*  
an act that is designed to attract attention
- to post** *vb*  
if you "post" something online, you put it on a website, etc.
- to keep in touch** *exp*  
if you "keep in touch" with someone, you maintain contact with them and communicate with them
- engaged** *adj*  
if you are "engaged" to someone, you are going to marry that person
- a windscreen** *n*  
the large area of glass at the front of a car. You look out of the "windscreen" while you are driving
- cardboard** *n*  
thick, hard paper
- to pull over** *phr vb*  
if the police "pull you over", they tell you to stop driving so they can ask you questions
- to peer through something** *exp*  
if you "peer through" something such as a hole in a piece of cardboard, you look through that hole, but with difficulty
- tiny** *adj*  
very, very small
- to spot** *vb*  
to see/notice
- a tight schedule** *exp*  
a "schedule" is a plan of the things you have to do and the times you have to do them. If it is "tight", there is very little time between each event
- a delivery** *n*  
if you make a "delivery", you take a package/parcel/box, etc. to a place
- numb** *adj*  
if a part of your body is "numb", you can't feel it – often because it is so cold
- to escort** *vb*  
if you "escort" someone to a place, you go with them to that place

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45





Refer to unit 11 of your Upper Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



HERE'S ANOTHER CLASSIC BUT SIMPLE DISH FROM OUR RESIDENT FRENCH COOKS, TIPHAINE AND PAULINE.

# Classic Tomato Spaghetti



THIS PASTA SAUCE IS SIMPLE AND DELICIOUS.

### Ingredients

- 2 cloves of garlic
- 200g spaghetti
- 1 fresh red chilli (optional)
- Olive oil
- A bunch of fresh basil
- 1 x 400g tin of chopped tomatoes
- Salt and pepper
- 50g Parmesan cheese



### Preparation

Start boiling the water for the spaghetti. Meanwhile, **peel** and finely **slice** the garlic. Finely slice the chilli. **Chop** the basil **stalks**. Put some olive oil in a frying pan. Add the garlic, chilli and basil stalks. When the garlic begins to brown, add the basil leaves and tinned tomatoes. Turn the heat up high and **stir** for a minute. Season with salt and pepper. Drain the spaghetti, then add it to the frying pan with the sauce in it and stir well. Taste and add more salt and pepper if you want. **Grate** some Parmesan and **sprinkle** over the top. Buon appetito! (as they say in Italian) ☺

### GLOSSARY

- to peel** *vb*  
if you "peel" food, you remove the skin
- to slice** *vb*  
to cut into thin pieces
- to chop** *vb*  
to cut into small pieces
- a stalk** *n*  
the thin part of a flower/fruit/leaf, etc. that joins it to the plant or tree
- to stir** *vb*  
if you "stir" a liquid, you move it around in order to mix it
- to grate** *vb*  
if you "grate" food, you rub it over a metal tool to cut the food into small pieces
- to sprinkle** *vb*  
if you "sprinkle" cheese on food, you put an amount of cheese over the top of the food



## Social Splash: Catching Up

Getting up-to-date with all the latest news.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 1 Pre-listening

Imagine you've just met a friend who you haven't seen for ten years. What are you going to talk about or ask? Choose from the ideas below. Think of questions to ask and things to say.

- jobs** **appearance** **competitions** **school**  
**relationships** **family** **homes** **personality**

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to two ex-school friends who've just met in the street. What do they say/ask? Are any of their questions/comments similar to the ones you thought of for the Pre-listening activity?

### 3 Listening II

Listen again and answer the questions.

1. How long is it since they left school?
2. What did Jan beat Emma at?
3. What did Jan win a school prize for?
4. What did Jan's mother leave Jan after she died?
5. What does Jan do for a living?
6. Where does Emma work?
7. Is Emma married?
8. When do they arrange to meet?

### 4 Language focus

#### Social English expressions

Look at this extract from the listening, "Anyway, it's been lovely to see you..."

The speaker has used the word "anyway" as a way of changing the topic, and as an attempt to terminate the conversation. Write five sentences that could be used to change a topic or terminate a conversation. Use "So / Oh / Right / Anyway / By the way", etc. Example: *Oh, I've just remembered. I've got an important meeting to go to. Sorry!*

### 5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you met an old friend? What did you talk about?
2. When was the last time you had a chat with someone you really didn't want to talk to? What did you talk about? How did you leave things with them?
3. What do you say when you want to get out of a conversation?



# DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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

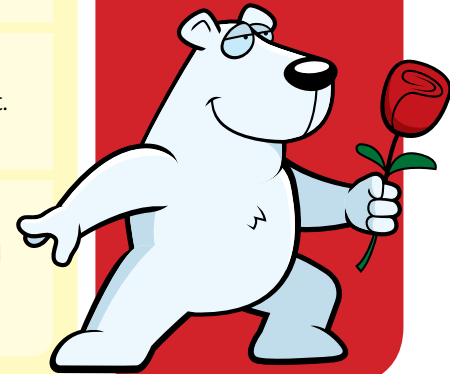
# CHAT-UP LINES / PICK-UP LINES

(US English)

LET'S SEE IF YOU GET LUCKY.

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
Your boss asks you to work all weekend for no extra pay. You respond ironically.	You are surely jesting with me.	You must be joking.	You're having a laugh.
A friend asks what you are doing. You tell her that you are just relaxing.	I am in a state of semi-repose.	I'm just relaxing.	I'm chillin'.
There's a set of keys on the table. You ask a friend to throw them over to you.	Please launch the keys in the air so that I may avail myself of them.	Could you throw the keys over here, please?	Chuck us the keys, would ya?
You are checking over some sales figures. You are pleased with the results.	I am most content.	I'm pleased.	I'm well chuffed.
You are examining a friend's car. It is very old.	Your vehicular mode of transport is in a state of decay.	It's a really old car.	It's clapped-out.
You are talking about a friend called Bob, who thinks he's really clever.	He is under the impression that he is of a superior mind.	He thinks he's clever.	He's a right old clever clogs.

- How was heaven when you left?
- What's your favourite colour?
- Excuse me, do you know how much a polar bear weighs? No! Me neither but it breaks the ice.
- Are you from Tennessee? Because you're the only "ten I see".
- Are your legs tired? Because you've been running through my mind all day. 🐻



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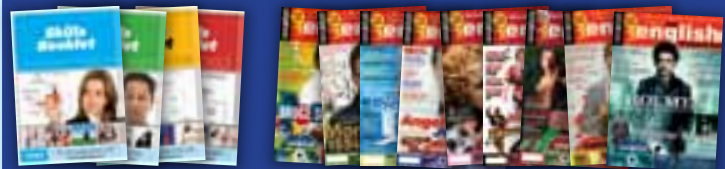
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WHAT WERE YOU DOING IN 2000? WHERE WERE YOU? HOW OLD WERE YOU? WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER? JOIN US ON A LITTLE TRIP DOWN MEMORY LANE TO 2000.

## Monthly trivia 2000

### January

- The last natural Pyrenean **ibex** is found dead, apparently killed by a falling tree.
- Wall Street has to close early after a large **crowd** of people forms outside to watch rap-metal band *Rage Against the Machine* perform for free.
- A high-level meeting of al-Qaida members (including two 9/11 American Airlines **hijackers**) **takes place** in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Many believe this is where the **plans** for the 9/11 US attacks were **laid**.

### February

- The first female president of Finland, Tarja Halonen, is elected.
- Dozens are **wounded** after a blast from an improvised explosive device (an IED) explodes in front of a branch of Barclay's Bank just across from the New York Stock Exchange.
- The final *Peanuts* comic strip is published following the death of its creator, Charles Schultz.

### March

- The predecessor to Wikipedia, Nupedia, is created.
- Vladimir Putin is elected President of Russia.

### April

- The state of Vermont passes HB847, a law that legalises civil union ceremonies for same-sex couples.

### May

- The "ILOVEYOU" computer virus spreads quickly throughout the world.

- The billionth living person in India is born.

### June

- The Scottish parliament **repeals** Section 28, a law preventing the promotion of homosexuality.
- President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Tony Blair announce the completion of a rough draft of **genomes**, which is part of the **Human Genome Project**.
- Elian Gonzalez returns to Cuba with his father, Juan Miguel Gonzalez, ending a long **custody battle**.

### July

- More than 70 years of PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party) rule comes to an end when Vicente Fox is elected President of Mexico. He's a candidate of the rightist party PAN (National Action Party).

### August

- After more than 136 years on the ocean floor, the **Confederate** submarine HL Hunley is **raised** to the surface.
- All 118 men on board the Russian submarine K-141 Kursk die after it **sinks** in the Barents Sea.

### September

- The 2000 Summer Olympics opens in Sydney, Australia.
- Microsoft releases Windows ME.

### October

- The 2000 Summer Olympics closes in Sydney, Australia.
- President Slobodan Milosevic

leaves office after widespread demonstrations throughout Serbia.

- The last Mini car rolls off the production line in Longbridge, England. These days, a version of the iconic British car is produced by German automobile manufacturer BMW.
- One of the worst environmental disasters occurs when millions of gallons of **coal sludge spills** in Martin County, Kentucky.
- There are 17 deaths and more than 39 sailors are injured after two suicide bombers attack the United States Navy **destroyer** the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen.

### November

- In the closest presidential election in history, Republican candidate George W Bush defeats Democratic Vice President Al Gore. However, the final **outcome** is not known for over a month because of disputed votes in Florida.
- Hillary Rodham Clinton makes history when she's elected to the United States Senate. It's the first time a **First Lady** wins public office.
- Bill Clinton becomes the first **sitting** US President to visit Vietnam.

### December

- The US Supreme Court stops the Florida presidential recount, effectively giving the state, and the presidency, to George W. Bush.
- After 128 years in operation, US **retail giant** Montgomery Ward announces it is going **out of business**. ❖

## Films of 2000

- *Gladiator*
- *Mission: Impossible II*
- *Cast Away*
- *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*
- *Meet the Parents*

## Albums of 2000

- "Kid A" by Radiohead
- "Stories from the City, Stories from the Sea" by PJ Harvey
- "Mwing" by Super Furry Animals
- "Music" by Madonna
- "All that you can't leave behind" by U2

## Sports Trivia

- Super Bowl XXXIV: The St Louis Rams win the NFL Championship for the first time since 1951, defeating the Tennessee Titans 23-16.
- France beats Italy 2-1 to win Euro 2000.
- The Rugby League World Cup in England ends with Australia winning 40-12 against New Zealand.

## GLOSSARY

- an ibex** *n*  
a type of wild goat
- a crowd** *n*  
a large group of people in the street
- a hijacker** *n*  
a person who takes control of a vehicle/plane. The hijacker then demands money (or other things) in return for the safe return of that vehicle and the people in it
- to take place** *exp*  
to happen
- to lay a plan** *exp*  
if a "plan is laid", it is developed and the details are discussed
- to wound** *vb*  
if someone is "wounded", they are seriously hurt in an explosion/crash, etc.
- to repeal** *vb*  
if a law is "repealed", it is no longer valid and is no longer used
- a genome** *n*  
a number and combination of certain chromosomes necessary to form a living cell
- the Human Genome Project** *n*  
a scientific research project into DNA and to identify the genes of the human genome
- a custody battle** *n*  
a legal dispute (often during a divorce) to decide who will have legal control of the children
- Confederate** *adj*  
belonging to the southern states of the US during the American Civil War (1861-1865)
- to raise** *vb*  
if you "raise" a ship, you take a ship from the bottom of the sea to the surface
- to sink** *vb*  
if a ship "sinks", it goes under the water
- coal sludge** *n*  
the waste that is produced when coal is cleaned
- to spill** *vb*  
if a liquid or substance "spills", it leaves its container (or the area holding it)
- a destroyer** *n*  
a small, fast warship
- an outcome** *n*  
a result
- a First Lady** *n*  
the wife of the president
- sitting** *adj*  
a "sitting" president is a president who is ruling at the time you are referring to
- a retail giant** *n*  
a very large shop
- to go out of business** *exp*  
to stop functioning as a business

A look at English accents from around the world.



Refer to unit 12 of your Advanced Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



## ACCENT ALERT



## SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



# Dutch English

OUR MONTHLY LOOK AT ENGLISH ACCENTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD IN BOTH ENGLISH-SPEAKING AND NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES. THIS MONTH: THE DUTCH ENGLISH ACCENT.

I CAN SPEAK DUTCH ENGLISH!

### Dutch in the world

They speak Dutch (which is a Germanic language) in Holland. The language is spoken as a native language by about 22 million people, and a further 5 million people speak it as a second language. Dutch is an official language in Holland, Belgium (where it is known as Flemish) and Suriname (a country in South America). Dutch is also the parent language of Afrikaans, which is spoken in many parts of South Africa.

Just to confuse you, "Pennsylvania Dutch" is a dialect of German that is spoken by the Amish population of Pennsylvania (USA). The language they speak is *not* Dutch!

There have been many waves of Dutch immigrants in the US. In fact, New York City was once called New Amsterdam because it was originally settled by Dutch immigrants. There are several names for the versions of Dutch English in the US, including Jersey Dutch and Yankee Dutch.

Hauer (actor), Guus Hiddink (football manager), Dennis Bergkamp (footballer), Ruud van Nistelrooy (footballer), Marco van Basten (footballer), Rembrandt van Rijn (artist), Paul Verhoeven (director) and Anne Frank (writer).



### Special features of Dutch English

Some Dutch speakers find the "th" sound difficult, and may say things such as "tank you" instead of "thank you", "de" instead of "the", and "dis" instead of "this".

Others may use the "f" sound instead of the "th" sound and say "fink" instead of "think".

They may also use the "sh" sound instead of the "s" sound. For example, they might say "fantashtic" instead of "fantastic" or "masshive" instead of "massive".

Some Dutch speakers also find the "v" sound hard to pronounce, and they may say things such as "television" instead of "television".

As with all languages, mother tongue syntax and expressions often influence the target language and may result in unusual expressions, such as the following: "Put your mobiles out" instead of, "Turn off your mobile phones." "Welcome in Amsterdam" instead of "Welcome to Amsterdam." "Thank you for your reaction" instead of "Thank you for your reply."

### Country information

**Capital of Holland:** Amsterdam (740,000 people).

**Population of Holland:** about 16.4 million people.

Holland is famous for its tulips, cheese (Edam and Gouda) and canals, and for being very flat.

### Some famous people from Holland

Vincent Van Gogh (painter), Rutger



### Listen & Learn

Now sit back and listen to Ferdi (an authentic Dutch English speaker) telling us all about the Dutch English accent. ✨



ONE POUND FOR THE LOT!

# Street Sale

Selling techniques from the street.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-listening

Look at the names of objects below. Can you think of any alternative uses for them (apart from their common use)? Be as silly/creative/serious, etc. as you like.

a brick a shoe box a stone a chair

a brush a chess piece a lampshade

a saw a horse shoe an ear plug

## 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to a street salesman. He manages to sell people a brick. How do you think he does it? Think. Then, listen to check your ideas.

## 3 Listening II

Listen again and answer these questions.

1. Where is the brick from?
2. How has he managed to get hold of the brick?
3. Why does he urge them to buy now?
4. What is the Deskman Document Deluxe?
5. How much does he want for the brick at first?
6. What has it got written on one side?
7. How can the brick help them in the office?
8. How much does he accept for the object in the end?

## 4 Language focus Linking clauses

Look at this extract from the listening, "You won't pay unless you've seen the merchandise."

The speaker has used the conjunction "unless". This word is often used to express the idea "except if...". Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. I won't go to the cinema with you unless you...
2. I'll go on the picnic tomorrow unless...
3. They won't agree to our terms unless we...
4. There will be trouble unless they...
5. We won't buy it unless you...

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever sold something to someone? What was it? How did you sell it?
2. Have you ever been persuaded to buy something by a salesperson? How did they do it?
3. What are your "tactics" for dealing with persistent salespeople?



# WAY IDIOMS

THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME "WAY" IDIOMS.



**A parting of the ways**

A POINT AT WHICH TWO PEOPLE OR ORGANISATIONS SEPARATE.

"Petra and Zara had been playing in bands together for many years, but the parting of the ways came after a series of disagreements over a contract with a record company."



**There's more than one way to skin a cat**

THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBLE WAYS OF ACHIEVING SOMETHING.

"I like your idea, but we should explore other possibilities. There's more than one way to skin a cat."



**Look the other way**

IF YOU "LOOK THE OTHER WAY" WHILE SOMETHING BAD IS HAPPENING, YOU CHOOSE TO IGNORE THAT THING AND NOT DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

"They knew what we were doing, but rather than intervening, they chose to look the other way."



**Pay your way**

IF SOMEONE "PAYS THEIR WAY", THEY PAY FOR ALL THE THINGS THEY HAVE OR USE.

"I've always paid my way in the world, and I've never had to borrow from anyone."



**Cut both/two ways**

IF SOMETHING "CUTS BOTH WAYS", IT HAS TWO DIFFERENT EFFECTS AT THE SAME TIME, USUALLY A GOOD EFFECT AND A BAD ONE.

"Censorship cuts both ways: it prevents fanatics from spreading hatred, but it also denies the general public access to certain material, preventing them from forming their own views on things."



**Change/mend your ways**

TO IMPROVE THE WAY IN WHICH YOU BEHAVE/ACT.

"If he wants to carry on living here, he's going to have to change his ways."



# News Story: **Gambling Update**

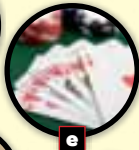
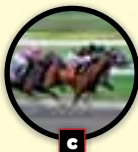
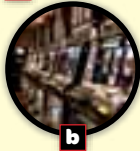
The latest news on gambling and its terrible effects. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Match the form of gambling (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h).

1. Poker
2. Roulette
3. Horse racing
4. Greyhound racing
5. The football pools
6. Blackjack
7. Bingo
8. Fruit machines / Slot machines



## 2 Reading I

What are some of the problems associated with gambling? Think. Then, read the article to compare your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Why are students particularly vulnerable when it comes to gambling?
2. Why do maths students tend to do quite well at gambling?
3. What is "problem gambling"?
4. What other problems are compared to gambling?
5. What does the report by Gamcare suggest as a way to help the situation?
6. What evidence is there that gambling has become more socially acceptable?

## 4 Language focus Initial sentence clauses

Look at this extract from the article, "With little experience of organising their own finances, many are away from home for the first time." The writer has used a prepositional clause ("With little experience...") at the start of the sentence. Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. With little money to spend, I decided to...
2. With no idea what I was going to do next, I...
3. With no time to finish the work, I...
4. With no knowledge of the subject, I...

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever gambled? What did you do/ play? What happened?
2. What do you think of gambling in general?
3. Have you ever been to a casino? What did you do there? What was your impression?



Gambling has never been easier in the UK. With a whole host of online gambling sites to choose from, more people than ever are having a flutter. But there's a downside to it all, and now many are finding themselves in debt.

Students are especially at risk. With little experience of organising their own finances, many are away from home for the first time. They're living alone in college rooms with a laptop and unlimited internet access. Many are short of money and believe that they can "beat the system" and win. Some maths students may do well because they understand probability theory, but others tend to lose. And many of these are now in debt.

"We are picking up more and more people in these circumstances," said Andy McLellan, the chief executive of Gamcare, a UK-based gambling advisory service. "Under the impression that they can win enough money to pay for their tuition fees and reduce their debt, more and more of them are using online gambling sites. Many are in debt for the first time and wonder how to get out of it. They see maths students - who understand the risks - and believe they can do it, too. We don't have solid statistics but there's anecdotal evidence through our helpline and we have noticed a rising tide of this abroad. These students often don't know how to handle money and don't have the risk assessment skills required. Unless they get help soon, they're going to get into an impossible situation," he added.

Another study found that university students in the USA faced similar problems. Results showed that 7.8% of students in the US were affected by "problem gambling" (gambling which they can no longer control). One student was reported to have accumulated debts of \$30,000 despite receiving numerous warnings from friends and family. Many experts now refer to gambling as a "silent addiction" comparable to drug and alcohol problems and there have been calls for US colleges to campaign against it.

The University of Lincoln in the UK has also expressed concern. One maths student told the college's newspaper, *The Linc*, he had set up a poker account. "Having analysed it carefully, I think I've worked out a way to make money. There's definitely skill involved and it is possible to win, but I'd never be reckless enough to risk large sums of money," he said. "While the stakes are low it remains fun, but enjoyment goes out of the window when things get out of hand."

However, the dangers of gambling are by no means limited to students. A report by Gamcare urges that more be done to prevent people in general from gambling excessively and to help those who get into trouble. It suggests that debts of up to £60,000 "might be common" amongst problem gamblers. The report highlights a number of areas where there is insufficient understanding of the problems caused by gambling. It says, "Awareness of the help available to problem gamblers..., particularly among GPs (doctors), is equally poor. There is an urgent need to improve education about gambling for young people, alongside or as part of work on financial literacy and understanding chance and risk."

Over the years, gambling has also become more and more socially acceptable in the UK. Twenty years ago, betting on horses or greyhounds was regarded as seedy. At the other end of the scale, only the rich went to casinos. They were for James Bond, not a first year medical student. But now, however, online gambling allows people to play poker and blackjack 24 hours a day, and has become more "middle-class", with *The Guardian* newspaper even having a weekly poker column. As a result, more and more people are finding themselves in debt and unable to pay the bills. And there's nothing particularly glamorous about that! ❖



# READING I

## Legal Book Bans

How to ban a book you don't like.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 1 Pre-reading

Match the legal words (1 to 8) to the definitions (a-h).

1. A judge
2. A lawyer
3. A court
4. A trial
5. A witness
6. Libel
7. Slander
8. A settlement



- a. A legal process to decide if someone is innocent or guilty.
- b. An official agreement to end a legal dispute.
- c. A person who has seen a crime and can identify suspects.
- d. A person who is qualified to advise people about the law.
- e. Writing that wrongly accuses someone of something.
- f. A building where trials take place.
- g. A person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied.
- h. Saying things that wrongly accuse someone of something.

### 2 Reading I

How can governments or individuals ban books? Think. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

### 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What was Thomas Paine charged with?
2. Why was DH Lawrence's book banned?
3. Why is there a need for censorship during times of war?
4. Why was *Spycatcher* banned in the UK?
5. Under the UK's libel laws, who is the burden of proof on?
6. Why do some publishers agree not to publish certain books?

### 4 Language focus Expressions with "make"

Look at this extract from the article, "...wealthy interested parties made use of the British legal system..." The writer has used an expression with "make". Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. She made \_\_\_\_\_ the story. It wasn't really true.
2. Thieves made \_\_\_\_\_ with more than €30,000.
3. They had an argument, but later they made \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I can't quite make \_\_\_\_\_ what it is. Can you see it?

### 5 Discussion

1. Are there any unusual/bad/stupid/silly, etc. laws in your country? What are they?
2. Is the law always just and fair? Give examples.
3. Can you think of any recent examples of how the law has failed someone? Give details.

Officially, there's freedom of press in the UK, but some books do get banned. But how? And why?

Banning books is nothing new in the UK. *Rights of Man* by Thomas Paine (1791) was once banned and the author charged with **treason** for supporting the French Revolution. But later, many of the reforms he proposed were implemented in Britain. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* by DH Lawrence (1928) was once banned for "violation of obscenity laws". It is now considered a classic. *The Well of Loneliness* by Radclyffe Hall (1928) was also banned in the UK for its lesbian theme. It was republished in 1949. *Lolita* by Vladimir Nabokov (1955) was also banned for being "obscene". It is also among the classics.

During times of war, there's explicit censorship. The idea is to prevent the release of information that might be useful to an enemy. During World War I, letters written by British soldiers were censored. This often consisted of officers **going through** letters with a black **marker pen** and crossing out anything which might put lives in danger. During World War II, the catchphrases "**Loose lips sink ships**" and "Careless talk costs lives" were used to justify wartime censorship.

These days, under the official Secrets Act, a person who is or has been a member of the security and intelligence services is guilty of an offence if they **disclose** sensitive information. *Spycatcher* by Peter Wright (a former MI5 agent) was banned in the UK between 1985-1988 for revealing state secrets.

Incredibly, it's also possible for rich individuals to ban books. But how? Simple. They take advantage of Britain's unusual libel laws. These laws allow wealthy individuals to sue authors or publishing houses in British courts... even if the book hasn't been published in the UK. As part of these laws, the **burden of proof** is on the author to prove that any allegations in the book are true. For many publishers or individuals, the **threat of a fine** or an expensive settlement is too much and they simply **came in**.

Many books have been **caught out** like this. *House of Bush, House of Saud: The Secret Relationship Between the World's Two Most Powerful Dynasties* by Craig Unger **casts a critical eye on** the three-decade-old relationship between the Bush and Saud families. But it was **dropped** by its British publisher just weeks before it was scheduled to arrive in stores. Apparently, wealthy interested parties made use of the British legal system and its libel laws to force the publisher to **back down**.

Dr Rachel Ehrenfeld's book, *Funding Evil, Updated: How Terrorism is Financed and How to Stop It* suffered a similar fate. The book **points the finger at** a rich individual as the major source of international terrorist financing. The person in question objected and sued the author for libel. As a result, the book was removed. In another case, a major publishing house withdrew a book from bookshops, pulped unsold copies, **issued an apology** and wrote to over 200 libraries telling them to remove the book from their shelves.

Many are **incensed** at the way individuals are able to go about banning books **with such impunity**. But perhaps we should remember the words of US educator Alfred Whitney Griswold, "Books won't stay banned," he wrote. "They won't burn. Ideas won't go to jail. In the long run of history, the censor and the inquisitor have always lost. The only sure weapon against bad ideas is better ideas." ✨

#### GLOSSARY

- treason** *n*  
the crime of doing something against your country
- to go through** *phr vb*  
if someone "goes through" a text, they read it carefully in order to check it
- a marker pen** *n*  
a pen with a thick end for colouring or deleting text
- loose lips** *n*  
someone with "loose lips" talks a lot
- to disclose** *vb*  
if you "disclose" information, you make it public
- the burden of proof** *n*  
a legal obligation to demonstrate/prove something is true
- a threat of** *exp*  
if there is a "threat of" something bad happening, it might/could/will happen
- to come in** *phr vb*  
if someone "comes in", they stop fighting/protesting, etc.
- to catch out** *phr vb*  
if someone is "caught out" by something, they are affected by it
- to cast a critical eye on something** *exp*  
to analyse something in depth
- to drop** *vb*  
if a publisher "drops" a book, they decide not to edit/publish, etc. it
- to back down** *phr vb*  
if someone "backs down", they stop fighting/protesting, etc.
- to point the finger at** *exp*  
to accuse someone of something
- to issue an apology** *exp*  
to formally say you are sorry
- incensed** *adj*  
extremely angry
- with impunity** *exp*  
freely; without any danger of punishment



# READING II

# Big lies

Some of the biggest liars in history.



Watch & Learn!  
Listen to people discussing  
this topic in a mini-video at  
[www.hotenglishmagazine.com](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com)



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Read the expressions below. When was the last time you used them? What for? Who were you speaking to? Give details.

- You look great!
- No, it doesn't make you look fat.
- I love it!
- It really suits you.
- Thank you so much.
- It's just what I needed.
- I've always wanted one of these.
- It's just what I wanted.
- How did you know it was my favourite colour?

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. What two examples of big lies does the writer give?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What two examples of white lies does the writer give?
2. How much did Madoff's scam cost investors?
3. How long has Madoff got to reflect on his big lie?
4. What did people initially think had happened to John Darwin?
5. What excuse did John Darwin give when he finally turned up?
6. What did the Darwins plan to do with the money?

## 4 Language focus Expressions with "can't"

Look at this extract from the article, "...some people can't resist telling lies." The writer has used an expression with "can't". Complete the sentences below with your own ideas. Remember to add either a verb in the gerund, a noun, a noun phrase or a clause.

1. I can't resist...
2. I can't stand...
3. I can't abide...
4. I can't bear...
5. When I was younger, I couldn't stand...

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you heard any lies recently? What were they?
2. Have you ever caught anyone lying? How? What were they saying?
3. Can lying ever be justified? Why? When? Under what circumstances?

Everybody tells the occasional lie. And 90% of the time, they're fairly harmless. But some lies can be devastating. This is the first of a two-part series on lies, liars and lying.

Most of us have told a white lie – those **innocuous** lies that are told in order to be tactful or polite. For example, when your mother-in-law buys you a truly **hideous** jumper for Christmas, the best thing is to smile and say, "It's lovely!" And everyone knows that the answer to the question, "Do these trousers make me look fat?" is "No, of course not" – whether it's true or not.



But those are white lies. Little lies. Very different from big lies, which can **take over** the lives of the people who tell them, and very often have a serious effect on other people as well. The problem with big lies is that they're much more difficult to **keep up**. In the end, "the truth will **come out**", as the phrase goes. And when that happens, the liar will have to pay the price. And sometimes, the price can be very high indeed.

Take Bernard Madoff for example. His "big lie" has earned him a 150-year jail sentence, the maximum sentence in the United States. Considered by many to be the biggest fraudster of all time, Madoff operated a **Ponzi scheme** that finally cost investors \$18 billion. Of course these schemes always fail in the end, because when there are no real profits, the money will run out sooner or later. Madoff's **scam** was exposed by the **economic slump** of 2008, and now he's got plenty of time to reflect on the dangers of telling people "big lies".

But despite the risks, some people can't resist telling lies. And in many cases, **greed** is the motive. That was certainly the case with John and Anne Darwin, who told one of the most outrageous lies of recent times... and nearly **got away with it**. John Darwin was apparently killed in a tragic **canoeing** accident off the coast of Hartlepool in North England. An extensive search found the wreckage of his canoe but no John; and Anne Darwin's **tears** convinced everyone – including their own children – that she was a **grieving widow**. When Anne Darwin collected a life insurance payment of £150,000, most people felt it was the least she deserved.

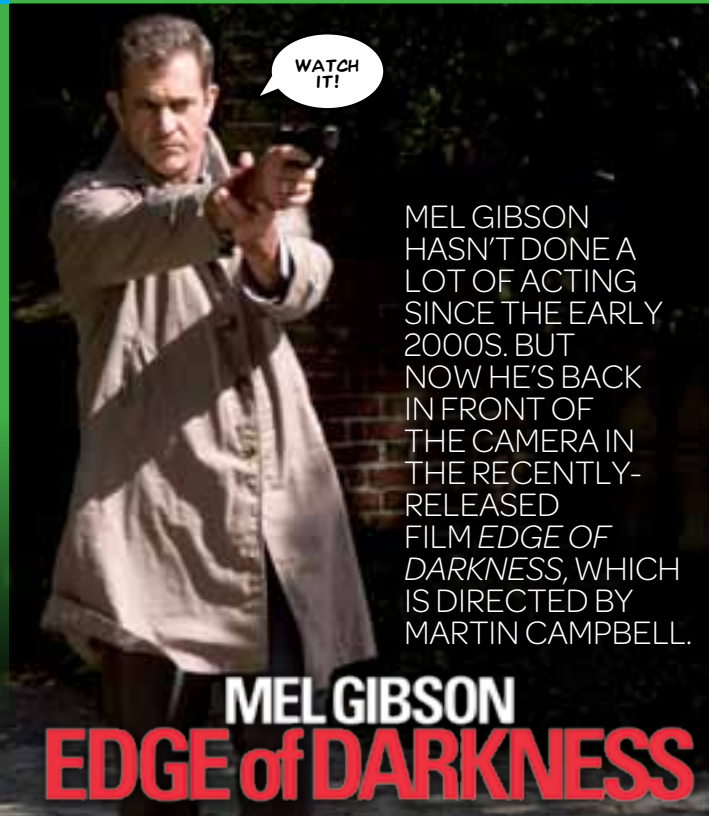
But when John Darwin **turned up** five years later, claiming amnesia and was joyfully reunited with his wife, suspicions were raised. The couple's "big lie" finally came unstuck when a picture of them together in Panama in 2006 was discovered. It turned out that John Darwin had been hiding in their house the whole time. The Darwins were intending to use the insurance pay-off to buy a hotel in Panama. Ironically enough, they wanted to organise canoeing holidays! When Anne Darwin was finally charged in 2007, she reportedly said, "My sons will never **forgive** me." If those were her actual words, they were probably the truest ones she'd **uttered** in years.

More next month. ❖

### GLOSSARY

- innocuous** *adj*  
not harmful or dangerous
- hideous** *adj*  
terrible/horrible
- to take over** *phr vb*  
to dominate
- to keep up** *phr vb*  
if you "keep up" a lie, you continue acting as if that lie is true
- to come out** *phr vb*  
if the truth "comes out", it becomes known
- a Ponzi scheme** *n*  
a type of pyramid scheme that involves using the money from new investors in order to pay dividends to old investors
- a scam** *n*  
a trick to make money dishonestly
- the economic slump** *n*  
a period of poor economic activity
- greed** *n*  
the desire for more and more of something
- to get away with something** *exp*  
to do something bad and not get caught
- canoeing** *n*  
a sport that involves travelling in a small narrow boat by using a paddle (a short pole with a wide flat part at the end)
- a tear** *n*  
an amount of liquid that comes out of your eyes when you're crying
- grieving** *adj*  
someone who is "grieving" is in a state of sadness because of a recent death
- a widow** *n*  
a woman whose husband has died
- to turn up** *phr vb*  
to appear
- to forgive** *vb*  
if you "forgive" someone, you stop being angry with them
- to utter** *vb*  
if you "utter" something, you say it

Mel Gibson is back... as an actor.  
By Christine Bohn.



MEL GIBSON HASN'T DONE A LOT OF ACTING SINCE THE EARLY 2000S. BUT NOW HE'S BACK IN FRONT OF THE CAMERA IN THE RECENTLY-RELEASED FILM *EDGE OF DARKNESS*, WHICH IS DIRECTED BY MARTIN CAMPBELL.

## MEL GIBSON EDGE of DARKNESS

The film is based on a 1985 BBC British mini-series of the same name. The latest film version is directed by Martin Campbell and takes place in modern-day Boston. The main character is **homicide** detective Thomas Craven (played by Mel Gibson). One day, Craven's daughter, Emma, is killed by a **shotgun blast**. Craven is convinced that he was the intended **target** and decides to investigate. This leads him on a **trail of** political corruption, **conspiracy** and **cover-ups**. He also discovers that he didn't know his daughter as well as he thought.

And as he **delves deeper**, it becomes clear that she, too, had some secrets. *Edge of Darkness* is full of excitement, suspense and fast-paced action.

After winning two Oscars, 19 nominations and 25 more notable awards,

Gibson has surprised everyone with his latest film role. Gibson has directed films such as *Braveheart* (1995), *Passion of the Christ* (2004) and *Apocalypto* (2006), but his latest film is a good reminder of why he became famous in the first place. ✪

### Exclusive Interview

We sent two of our top reporters, Christine Bohn and Alex Olyva, to speak to Mel Gibson just the other day. Follow this link to read the transcript and listen to the MP3: [www.hotenglishmagazine.com/mel-gibson-interview](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com/mel-gibson-interview)

#### GLOSSARY

- homicide** *n*  
murder. A "homicide detective", is a police officer who investigates murders/killings
- a shotgun** *n*  
a gun that shoots many pellets (little pieces of metal) at the same time
- a blast** *n*  
a big explosion
- a target** *n*  
if someone is a "target", they are the person who others want to kill
- a trail of** *exp*  
if there is a "trail of" X, there are many examples of X along a path/route that you are travelling along
- a conspiracy** *n*  
a secret plan to do something illegal
- a cover-up** *n*  
if there is a "cover-up", people try to hide a crime or mistake
- to delve deeper** *exp*  
to investigate something in more detail



# Alice in Wonderland



## quotes

HERE ARE SOME QUOTES FROM THE ALICE IN WONDERLAND BOOKS.

"I can't explain myself, I'm afraid, sir, because I'm not myself you see." *Alice*

"If everybody **minded their own business**, the world would go around a great deal faster than it does." *The Duchess*

"If it had grown up, it would have made a dreadfully ugly child; but it makes rather a handsome pig, I think." *Alice*

"Tut, tut, child! Everything's got a moral, if only you can find it." *The Duchess*

"Take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves." *The Duchess*

"Begin at the beginning and go on till you come to the end; then stop." *The King*

"**Sentence** first. **Verdict** afterwards." *The Queen*

"You're nothing but a pack of cards!" *Alice*

"A cat may look at a king. I've read that in some book, but I don't remember where." *Alice*

"Now, I give you fair warning, either you or your head must be off, and that in about half no time! Take your choice!" *The Queen*

"Read the directions and directly you will be directed in the right direction." *Doorknob*

"No wonder you're late. Why, this watch is exactly two days slow." *Mad Hatter*

"It was much pleasanter at home, when one wasn't always growing larger and smaller, and being ordered about by mice and rabbits." *Alice*



I'VE GOT A LITTLE PROBLEM.



TEA, ANYONE?

#### GLOSSARY

- to mind your own business** *exp*  
if someone "minds their own business", they don't interfere in the lives of other people
- a sentence** *n*  
the punishment that is given to someone at the end of a trial
- a verdict** *n*  
"the verdict" is the legal decision taken at the end of a trial. It helps the judge decide on the sentence (see above)



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# TAPESCRIPTS & BAR CHATS

## Teambuilding (track 8) Creating the ideal team at work.

**Manager:** Well, good afternoon everyone. I'm glad you all got here safely. My name's Harry Perkins, the Head of Human Resources, and I'd like to welcome you to your teambuilding weekend away. Now, as you know, the aim of the weekend is for us to become an even more successful team. We're great already, of course, but we can be even greater. To help us achieve this aim we're going to spend the weekend working in teams. There will be a blue team and a red team and they will be competing against each other in the exciting teambuilding events I've organised for you.

So, first, let me talk you through the programme for the weekend. Tonight you're eating out. Not at the Michelin 3 star French bistro down the road, however. No, I'm sending you out into the forest behind the hotel to find dinner for yourself. There are lots of mushrooms in the forest, but be careful as some of them are poisonous. And we don't want a repeat of last year's little incident in which a number of people had to go to hospital. Poor things missed all the rest of the fun on Saturday and Sunday!

Then, tomorrow morning, you're swimming with sharks. Yes, it's going to be great...

**Employee 1:** Excuse me, Harry, did you say swimming with sharks? That's very dangerous, isn't it?

**Manager:** Well, yes, but it helps us build better teams. It's true that the Sales Director, Mr Tomkins, was attacked by the sharks last year. However, the problem wasn't the sharks - Mr Tomkins couldn't swim very fast. He didn't tell us before we threw him in.

Anyway, where was I? Oh yes, so after swimming with sharks, you're playing "escape from the snake pit".

**Employee 2:** Did you say "snake pit"?

**Manager:** Yes, that's right. I'm putting each team in a big pit with six hungry anacondas. You'll have to work together to fight off the snakes while building an escape ladder using a set of Lego. It's a real team game.

**Employee 1:** Sharks! Snakes! This weekend doesn't sound at all safe.

**Manager:** Oh, nonsense. Anyway, on Saturday night you're climbing the mountain.

**Employee 2:** We're climbing a mountain at night. In the dark?

**Manager:** Yes, it's more like rock climbing really but in the dark. Oh, and to make it more fun, you won't have any shoes.

**Employee 1:** What? This is crazy!

**Employee 2:** I'm not doing this. It's dangerous.

**Employee 1:** I'm going home.

**Manager:** Oh please don't go. I haven't told you about the piranhas yet, or the spiders. And there's the bungee jump of death too.

**Employees:** We're leaving.

**Manager:** I'll promote the winner to Sales Director. Please don't go. You'll never be a real team if you don't stay. What about the crocodile fighting? It's going to be a lot of fun. Honestly.

## The Wedding (track 11) Interesting conversations with wedding guests.

**Julie:** Hi, I'm Julie. What was your name?

**Man 1:** I'm Harold. Harold Trubshawe. You can call me Harry, if you like.

**Julie:** Lovely to meet you, Harry. So how do you know Joe and Sue?

**Man 1:** Who?

**Julie:** Joe and Sue. It's their wedding.

**Man 1:** Oh, you mean, Joseph and Susan.

**Julie:** Er, yes. So, how do you know them?

**Man 1:** Actually, I'm Susan's brother.

**Julie:** Oh, right. Well, erm, it's great to meet you.

**Man 1:** Have you got a boyfriend?

**Julie:** Gosh, what a funny question!

**Man 1:** Well, no. Not at the moment.

**Julie:** Well, no. Not at the moment.

**Man 1:** Oh, good. Can I get you a drink?

**Julie:** Erm, I'm OK thanks. Actually, I'm sorry but I must go and say "hello" to someone over there. He's a, you know, an old friend. And, erm, I haven't seen him for ages.

**Man 1:** OK. I'll wait here for you, shall I?

**Julie:** Er, yes, OK. Erm, see you later.

**Julie:** Hi, I'm Julie. What was your name?

**Man 2:** I'm Sam. Nice to meet you. So, how do you know Joe and Sue?

**Julie:** Actually, I work with Joe. I don't know anyone here unfortunately. It's always so hard making small talk at weddings. I'm not terribly good at it, I'm afraid.

**Man 2:** No, I don't really know many people either. So, erm, have you met anyone interesting?

**Julie:** Well, actually, I spoke to the funny little man over there. He was really strange.

**Man 2:** What do you mean "strange"?

**Julie:** Oh, peculiar, you know, odd. A bit creepy, actually.

**Man 2:** As a matter of fact, that's my brother Harold.

**Julie:** Oh, so you must be Sue's brother too.

**Man 2:** Yes, I am. And my brother's not strange.

**Julie:** No, quite. Look, erm, I'm terribly sorry but I've just seen a colleague from the office. I really should, you know, go over and say "hi". Sorry. Bye!

**Man 2:** What a rude woman!

**Julie:** Er, hello, I'm Julie. Are you enjoying the wedding?

**Man 3:** No, I'm not. I can't stand parties like this... having to talk to all these people I don't know.

**Julie:** Yes, it is difficult, isn't it? I just made the most terrible mistake.

**Man 3:** I'm not surprised. There are some very strange people here, if you ask me. Real weirdoes.

**Julie:** Yes. I spoke to this very strange man and then told a second man all about him. Well, the second man was the first man's brother.

**Man 3:** How embarrassing! Who are they?

**Julie:** Well, you see the funny little man standing by the bar. He's the first man. The second man is the guy talking to Sue. He's wearing a terrible brown suit.

**Man 3:** Those are Sam and Harold, my sons. Sue's my daughter. And that brown suit is my suit. It was a present from my wife. It cost a lot of money.

**Julie:** Oh no. Look, I'm so sorry. I didn't realise. I really must be going. I have a train to catch. Thanks you so much for the wonderful wedding. I've enjoyed myself so much. Goodbye.

**Man 3:** What a strange woman!

## British Bar Chat (track 19) Children's Books

**Patrick:** Hey, have you seen the new film that's coming out *Alice in Wonderland*? Did you read the book?

**Sally:** Eh, yeah, I read the book a long time ago and I remember there were a few movies made when I was a child.

**Patrick:** Well, there's the Disney movie, movie which is always a classic of course.

**Sally:** Of course yeah.

**Patrick:** It was one of my favourite books growing up. The other book in it *Through the Looking Glass* because there were two books...

**Sally:** Aha

**Patrick:** One was *Through the Looking Glass* that was very different. I always thought it was a lot darker than *Alice in Wonderland*.

**Sally:** Yeah, there seems to be a lot of inuendo throughout the book.

**Patrick:** There is. Ha, ha, ha

**Sally:** Ha, ha, ha

**Patrick:**... but I mean I love children's books anyway. One of my favourite authors is Philip Pullman.

**Sally:**... oh, from *The Golden Compass*. The author who wrote *The Golden Compass*.

**Patrick:** Yes, yeah, or the... The first book was

originally called *The Northern Lights*.

**Sally:** That's right.

**Patrick:** I read it as *The Northern Lights* and then when the film came out as *The Golden Compass*, they re-named it.

**Sally:**... re-named it.

**Patrick:**... re-named it.

**Sally:**... cool. What did you like about it?

**Patrick:** I just think they're fantastic books and I really like the way you can enjoy it as an adult and as a child as well. I think that's the best thing.

**Sally:** Yeah, like the Harry Potter series for example.

**Patrick:** Exactly!

## US Bar Chat (track 20) Blondes versus Brunettes

**Sharon:** Oh, Michael, it's happened again.

**Michael:** Oh Sharon, what's the problem?

**Sharon:** You know, blondes really do have more fun, don't they?

**Michael:** That's what they say.

**Sharon:** It's just that every time, you know, I'm like standing there and some guy starts to talk to me, it seems like he likes me and then what happens? But one of my blonde friends or some other blondie walks by and she gets looked at. Am I really that ugly Michael?

**Michael:** No, of course not Sharon, of course not, I mean, I've always preferred brunettes to blondes but I know most guys prefer blondes.

**Sharon:** You're just saying that. All guys turn their heads when a blonde goes by. And if she's got a lot of hair even more. I'm just so, I don't know what to do, I put on my prettiest clothes, I put on lots of make-up and you know I walk tall. I guess I'm just too drunk.

**Michael:** Oh come on, so much of it is about attitude and the way you are. I mean people look beyond the way you, you look, you look, these days...

**Sharon:** Oh, not in a bar.

**Michael:** Yeah right, and guys can be quite shallow, let's face it.

**Sharon:** Yeah, you're telling me Michael. Boy, I'm glad I have a guy who admits it, you know, here, right, here standing right in front of me, 'cause I'm just so upset. I think I'm going to cry.

## Catching Up (track 21) Getting up-to-date with all the latest news.

**Emma:** Taxi! (car pulls up. Sound of door opening) Can you take me to...

**Jan:** Hello! It's Emma, isn't it?

**Emma:** Jan Masterman! Wow, I don't believe it! How are you?

**Jan:** Emma Palmer! I thought it was you under all that, erm, grey hair. How long has it been, darling?

**Emma:** Well, it's fifteen years since we left school. So, you know, I suppose it must be fifteen years.

**Jan:** Gosh, fifteen years. It seems like only yesterday that I beat you in the final of the school tennis championships.

**Emma:** What?

**Jan:** You remember, darling. I, you know, I beat you in straight sets and you cried and cried. You were so disappointed.

**Emma:** Well, we were...

**Jan:** And then there was the time I won the school French prize and you didn't. Do you remember? You were furious.

**Emma:** But your mother's French, Jan. Everyone knew you'd win the prize. Erm, how is your mother, by the way?

**Jan:** Actually, she died years ago.

**Emma:** Oh, I'm sorry.

**Jan:** Don't be, darling. She left me the flat in Paris and a house near Cannes.

**Emma:** So, what do you do in London?

**Jan:** I live here, sweetheart. Married with two kids, and three au pairs. (laughs at her own joke).

**Emma:** And do you work?

**Jan:** Work? Well, not really, darling. Officially

I do three days a week at my husband's advertising agency but I don't really go in very often. To tell you the truth, we don't need the money. But what about you? You look as if you've been working very hard.

**Emma:** Well, erm, I run my own public relations agency actually. It's a lot of work but I enjoy it.

**Jan:** A PR agency? Who'd have thought little Emma would work in PR. You were always so, you know, shy and awkward at school.

**Emma:** No, I wasn't.

**Jan:** Of course you were, darling. And what about relationships? Did you ever manage to get married?

**Emma:** Yes, I did, actually. Unfortunately it didn't work out and we got divorced last year. It was all very friendly.

**Jan:** Oh, poor you. Still, I remember you never could keep a boyfriend, could you? In fact I seem to remember I took rather a lot of your boyfriends away from you. Gosh, I was terrible. Terrible, but irresistible to men.

**Emma:** Yes. I remember something like that too.

**Jan:** Yes, you cried and cried. You were always crying at school. Anyway, look we simply must get together and have a real gossip about the good old days. Let's do lunch next week.

**Emma:** Well, I don't know.

**Jan:** Now come on. What about Tuesday?

**Emma:** Oh, all right. I'm free on Tuesday.

**Jan:** Oh, gosh but I'm not. Silly me. As a matter of fact, I'm having lunch with the Beckhams. David and Victoria are close friends, you know.

**Emma:** Really?

**Jan:** Oh yes. Well, how about Wednesday? I'm flying to the Caribbean on Thursday so it'll have to be Wednesday.

**Emma:** Actually I'm having lunch with Paul McCartney on Wednesday. He's a client.

**Jan:** Splendid. I'll join you. Paul and I met last year in New York at one of his shows. Such a darling man. Send me a text to let me know when and where.

**Emma:** Well...

**Jan:** Anyway, it's been lovely to see you and catch up on all your news. Now don't be a stranger. Keep in touch. I'm sorry but I have to dash. I simply must get this taxi.

**Emma:** Er... that's my taxi, Jan.

**Jan:** Really, darling? Then it's terribly kind of you to let me have it. I'm late for the hairdressers. Must fly. Bye darling!

**Emma:** Er, yes. Bye. [The taxi pulls away.] What a...

## Accent Alert (track 24) The Dutch English Accent

Well, first of all, I learned English at school. And also the television in Holland is all in English with Dutch subtitles, so as a child you really get used to the English language.

By living in Madrid for one and a half years and working in an English company, I really improved my English that way, and going, like hanging around with, with American people, English people, Irish people, and I lived with an Irish guy so... you really learn it. I just picked everything up. [OK].

Well, there's this one word. I really find it hard to pronounce the word "temperature", "temperature, temperature". [That's it, you say it perfectly. Any, any other words?] Well, not that I can think of at the moment, but I'm sure there are like "psychiatrist", and words like that with the "p" followed by the "s" are also quite difficult.

Well, let me think of that one. I think people just, what, what they all do is translate the order of the sentence directly into English, which, which makes some funny, funny sentences, like well, I have to think of one then. Well, in Holland, we say instead of "thank you" I think the people say "tank you" but that could be Irish, so it doesn't matter.

Well, one day, er, I went to pick up my car,

# ANSWERS

because I parked it in Ciudad Universitaria which is like a ten-minute walk. So, after a week not using my, not having, using my car, I went to pick up, pick up my car, and by surprise I saw that my car was the other way around, it was parked the other way around, and it was parked half on the sidewalk. So, I was like, how is, how is this possible? I had no idea how it, how it could be like that. So, I went to my car, and there was also a ticket on my window of €80 which I have to pay. No idea what happened to the car. I just think that maybe some drunk people just moved it... maybe it was an emergency that an ambulance had to pass, which I don't think is the story. But, could be, could be a lot of things, I really don't know.

## Street Sale (track 25)

*Selling techniques from the street.*

**Salesman:** Gather round ladies and gents. Gather round. Roll up! Fantastic bargains. You won't believe your eyes. The latest executive gadgetry from Japan. This stuff is so cutting edge, so state of the art that you won't find it in the shops yet. You won't find it in New York, Los Angeles, Paris or Hong Kong – this stuff is newer than new. However, fortunately for you, through my exclusive contacts, I've been able to acquire a limited number of these amazing articles to offer to you today. But, as those listening carefully will have noted – stocks are limited, so I advise you to buy now to avoid disappointment. Don't tell yourself that you'll go home and think about it because if you do, there won't be any left when you come back tomorrow. Take my word for it or my name's not Honest 'Arry 'Ackett for nuffink. Right first up, the Deskman Document Deluxe. The answer to every busy executive's prayer. Let me explain. There's a rumour going around that we live in the age of the paper-free office. That the computer age has made the good old piece of paper obsolete. A thing of the past. A dodo. However, as those of us who work in offices know, this is untrue, and as long as we're still working in offices, paper still has its place. Hard copies need a home. Let's see now. What do you do sir?

**Man:** I'm an accountant, actually.

**Salesman:** And do you still use paper?

**Man:** Yes, of course.

**Salesman:** There we have it. You heard the gentleman, the business world still loves paper. But paper needs looking after. It needs controlling. It needs to be kept tidy. What is worse than an untidy desk? Nothing. An untidy desk is the sign of an untidy business. And we all know what an untidy business is, don't we? That's right. Unsuccessful.

So, to avoid bankruptcy and financial disaster, you need a Deskman Document Deluxe. Now, I don't want £30. I don't even want £20. In fact, you can put your wallets back in your pockets and your purses back in your handbags... because all I'm asking is... £4. Who wants one?

**Woman:** But what is it? You haven't shown us one. What are you selling?

**Salesman:** Ah... there's always one. The cleverest customer in the shop. Well done, madam. There's no fooling you. You want to see the goods before you pay for them. You won't pay unless you've seen the merchandise. Congratulations. So, here we are. Feast your eyes on one of the very few Deskman Document Deluxe in this country, or indeed, the West.

You're speechless aren't you? I was when I first saw it too. What design! What simplicity of form! What classic contours! You are looking at a design from the future that is already a classic.

**Woman:** It's a brick sprayed with gold paint.

**Salesman:** I agree it shares similarities of design with the noble house brick – and what a classic that was. Indeed, did you know that the brick has not changed in design or appearance for over 100 years? It is design perfection. The Japanese craftsmen who created the Deskman Document Deluxe were inspired to do so by their admiration for the classical symmetry of the red house brick.

**Man:** But it's just a brick. It's got London Brick Company written on one side. I'm not paying £4 for a brick.

**Salesman:** Don't be put off by your inner prejudice, sir. I too took some convincing. Rather, think how secure your important documents will be protected by the honest weight of a brick. Scientific tests showed that even the lightest invoice could withstand a wind velocity of over 100 miles an hour if it had a brick on top of it. That's the equivalent of a hurricane, sir. Won't you sleep more soundly knowing that even if a tornado ripped through your office tonight, your most precious papers would be safe under the watchful weight of Deskman Document Deluxe? Isn't that peace of mind worth £3?

**Woman:** I thought you said it costs £4.

**Salesman:** All right, all right. £2. Now who wants one?

**Men &**

**Women:** I'll have five. Here, I was first. Save one for me. Can I pay with a credit card? Do you deliver?

## Answers

### Plate Solution (page 4)

#### 1 Pre-reading

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

#### 3 Reading II

1. no; 2. no; 3. yes; 4. yes; 5. yes.

### Baby Einstein (Page 5)

#### 1 Pre-reading

baby, toddler, teenager, young adult, middle-aged person, elderly person

#### 3 Reading II

1. false;  
2. true;  
3. true;  
4. false;  
5. true

#### 4 Language focus

1. They watched a lot of television.  
2. She started work at 9.  
3. They had a lot of work.  
4. He made cakes.  
5. It seemed to be good.

### Music Festivals (Page 10)

#### 3 Reading II

1. 40th;  
2. 2007;  
3. 1970;  
4. 1990s;  
5. £1;  
6. 24;  
7. 2009;  
8. are

### Error Correction (Page 13)

1. This house is older than the other one.  
2. She was happier last year.  
3. This room is bigger than the first one.  
4. This film is better than the last one.  
5. This one is worse than that one.  
6. This book is more boring than the other one.

### Teambuilding (Page 13)

#### 1 Pre-listening

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

#### 3 Listening II

1b; 2b; 3b; 4b; 5a; 6b

### Grammar Fun (Page 14)

1. I've had this shirt for ten days.  
2. I've had my mobile phone since May.  
3. I've known my best friend for three years.  
4. I've been in this class since last year.  
5. I've been here for ten minutes.  
6. I've been at this company for four years.  
7. I've lived in this house since 2006.  
8. I've had these shoes for six months.

### Unusual Products (Page 15)

#### 1 Pre-reading

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

#### 3 Reading II

1. False;  
2. True;  
3. True;  
4. False;  
5. False;  
6. True;  
7. True

### Awfully Annoyed (Page 16)

#### 3 Reading II

1. Ridiculous excuses for delays. Trains  
2. Cancelled cheques. Banks  
3. In a slow-moving queue. Airports

4. Forgetting numbers. Banks  
5. Drivers with no change. Buses  
6. No coverage. Mobiles  
7. Blocked toilets. Trains

#### 4 Language focus

1. about/of;  
2. for/on/in;  
3. for;  
4. after/for/at

### TV Cruelty (Page 17)

#### 1 Pre-reading

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

#### 3 Reading II

1. single;  
2. seven;  
3. judges;  
4. king;  
5. Britain's Got Talent.

#### 4 Language focus

1. The cakes are made.  
2. The e-mail is sent.  
3. The windows are cleaned.  
4. The book is written.

### The Wedding (Page 19)

#### 1 Pre-listening

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

#### 3 Listening II

1. Sue; 2. hasn't; 3. doesn't want;  
4. colleague from the office; 5. train

### Whale Hunting (Page 28)

#### 3 Reading II

1. 30,000 = the number of whales being caught by the 1940s.  
2. 1946 = when the IWC (International Whaling Commission) was formed.  
3. 1986 = the date the IWC voted for a temporary ban on whaling.  
4. 1% = Blue whales are at less than 1% of their original abundance in the Antarctic.  
5. 1992 = the year when Norway declared itself exempt from the ban.  
6. 1,000 = The number of whales that Japan hunts a year.  
7. 2001 = the year that a Japanese minister described Minke whales as "cockroaches".  
8. 12 = The number that Cristian Maquieira gave when ranking the complexity of his job on a scale of 1 to 10.

#### 4 Language focus

1. of; 2. for; 3. for; 4. from; 5. on.

### Manners, Please (Page 29)

#### 3 Reading II

1. True;  
2. False;  
3. False;  
4. True;  
5. True;  
6. True

### In Construction (Page 31)

#### 1 Pre-reading

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

#### 3 Reading II

1. 1882 = the year that construction started on La Sagrada Familia.  
2. 2026 = the year that it will be completed.  
3. 144 = the total number of years that workers will have spent on the project.  
4. 21 years = the number of years it took to build St Patrick's Cathedral.  
5. 2 million = the number of people who visit the church a year.  
6. 1883 = the year that Gaudi started working on the project.  
7. 1926 = the year of Gaudi's death.  
8. 18 = the number of towers that the church has.

### 4 Language focus

1. We will have eaten by 7pm.  
2. They will have finished by 9pm.  
3. She will have sent the e-mail by 1pm.  
4. He will have taken us to the airport by 3pm.  
5. They will have left by 11am.

### Riddles (page 32)

1. Silence!  
2. A "teapot"!  
3. A stamp.

### Catching Up (page 33)

#### 3 Listening II

1. fifteen years;  
2. tennis;  
3. French;  
4. a flat in Paris and a house near Cannes;  
5. She works at her husband's advertising agency (sometimes);  
6. in a PR agency;  
7. not any longer (she got divorced);  
8. on Wednesday.

### Sales Stint (page 37)

#### 3 Listening II

1. Japan;  
2. because of his exclusive contacts;  
3. because there are limited supplies;  
4. a brick;  
5. £4;  
6. London Brick Company;  
7. It can stop documents being blown away;  
8. £2.

### News Story: Gambling Update (Page 39)

#### 1 Pre-reading

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

#### 3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. Because they have little experience of organising their own finances.  
2. Because they understand laws of probability, chance and risk.  
3. Gambling which cannot be controlled and which is like an addiction.  
4. Drug and alcohol addictions.  
5. It suggests an improvement in education about gambling for young people.  
6. There are lots of online gambling sites that anyone can use, and even papers such as *The Guardian* has a weekly poker column.

### Legal Book Bans (page 40)

#### 1 Pre-reading

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

#### 3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. treason;  
2. For violating obscenity laws;  
3. To prevent the release of information that might be useful to an enemy;  
4. Because it disclosed sensitive information;  
5. The author;  
6. Because they are concerned about the possible legal costs.  
4 Language focus  
1. up; 2. off; 3. up; 4. out

### Big Lies (page 41)

#### 3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. Saying you like a jumper; saying that trousers don't make someone look fat;  
2. \$18 billion;  
3. 150 years;  
4. That he'd died in an accident;  
5. That he had amnesia;  
6. Buy a hotel in Panama.

# WORD OF THE MONTH



## Portmanteau

THIS MONTH'S WORD OF THE MONTH IS... "PORTMANTEAU".

Look at the following words. Do you know what they mean? How are they formed?

- a) A chocoholic
- b) A Brangelina

These words are "portmanteaux" – words that are formed by parts of two words. For example:

- a) A "chocoholic" (someone who is addicted to chocolate) is formed from parts of the words "chocolate" and "alcoholic".
- b) A "Brangelina" (a member of the Brad Pitt / Angelina Jolie household) is formed from parts of the words "Brad" (Pitt) and "Angelina" (Jolie).

Portmanteaux first appeared in Lewis Carroll's book *Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There* (1872). Literally, a portmanteau is a suitcase or travelling bag. The idea is that the two words fit into the bag – "two meanings packed into one word like a portmanteau", as Carroll himself explained.

So, what's the difference between a portmanteau and a compound noun? Well, a portmanteau is similar to a compound noun, but there's a slight difference. A compound noun is formed by joining two complete words. For example:

- a) A race horse ("race" + "horse")

- b) A toothbrush ("tooth" + "brush")
- c) A car mechanic ("car" + "mechanic")

However, a portmanteau takes parts of both words (but not always the complete words) in order to form the new word. Here are some more portmanteaux:

- a) Brunch – a mid-morning meal eaten around 11am (formed by the words "breakfast" + "lunch").
- b) Smog – a dirty, dense cloud (formed by the words "fog" and "smoke").
- c) A motel – a type of hotel that is next to a motorway (formed by the words "motor" and "hotel").
- d) An emoticon – characters on the keyboard used to describe an emotion (formed by the words "emotion" and "icon").

There's even a country whose name is a portmanteau. In 1964, the newly-independent African republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar chose the portmanteau "Tanzania" as its name.

Now, why don't you try inventing a few portmanteaux for yourself?

### Jabberwocky

The *Jabberwocky* poem is considered one of the greatest nonsense poems of all time. Here's an extract from it, complete with a couple of portmanteaux (which are underlined).

### Jabberwocky (by Lewis Carroll)

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves,  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;  
All mimsy were the borogoves,  
And the mome raths outgrabe.



"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!  
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!  
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun,  
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

- "Slithy" – formed from the words "lithe" and "slimy".
- "Mimsy" – formed from the words "flimsy" and "miserable".
- "Frumious" – formed from the words "fuming" and "furious".

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