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Harry Potter Special



ROUSER A Victorian murder mystery **AWARDS** The world's best cities

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HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS **BOOK REVIEW**

HARRY POTTER AND



DANIEL RADCLIFFE Wonderboy Wizard

JK ROWLING All about the author of the **Harry Potter books**

CHILD STARS What happened to them?

US, grammar, error correction, jokes, anecdotes, cricket, trivia, slang, phrasal verbs, business English.

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CD index

1 Hello

- 2 Grammar Fun
- 3 Tribute Bands
- 4 Dr Fingers' Error Correction Clinic
- 5 Story Time
- 6 Basic English
- **7** Stupid Criminals
- 8 Radio ad blog
- 9 Weird Trivia
- **10** The Bell Witch
- 11 Social English
- 12 Jokes
- 13 Graffiti
- 14 Radio ad web school
- 15 Typical Dialogues
- 16 Dr Fingers' Vocabulary Clinic
- 17 Quirky News
- 18 British Bar Chat
- 19 US Bar Chat
- 20 Song
- 21 Radio ad courses abroad
- 22 Dumb US Laws
- 23 Dictionary of Slang
- 24 Idioms
- 25 Radio ad translations
- 26 Scams
- 27 The Trousersnatcher
- 28 Office Humour
- 29 Craggers
- **30** Radio ad intensives
- **31** Business English
- 32 Goodbye

Magazine Index

- 3 Editorial
- 4 Grammar Fun
- 6 Best City
- 8 Tribute Bands
- 9 Dr Fingers' Error Correction Clinic
- 10 Story Time
- **11** Dr Fingers' Grammar Clinic
- 12 Basic English
- 13 Harry Potter
- 15 Daniel Radcliffe
- 16 Tiny Stars
- 17 JK Rowling
- 18 Children's Authors
- **19** US 21 **20** Stupic
- 20 Stupid Criminals22 Trivia Matching
- 23 Weird Trivia
- 24 Crossword & Answers
- 25 Subscriptions
- 26 The Bell Witch
- 27 Social English
- 28 Jokes & Graffiti
- 29 Wordsearch & Joke
- 30 Scientology
- 32 Vocabulary
- 34 Typical Dialogues
- 35 Dr Fingers' Vocabulary Clinic
- **36** Embarrassing Moments
- 37 Quirky News
- 38 Bar chats
- 39 Song + Competition
- 40 Dumb Laws
- 42 Dictionary of Slang
- 43 Idioms
- 44 Scams
- 45 Phrasal Verbs
- **46** Bushisms **47** The Trouse
- 47 The Trousersnatcher & Office Humour

the CD

This symbol tells you that

the article is recorded on

- 48 Craggers49 Computer Jargon
- 50 Business English



Editor's intro

Hi, everybody, and welcome to another issue of Hot English. Summer's here and we hope you're all going to have a **well-deserved** rest. For the new academic year, we've got lots of surprises for you. For a start, the Hot English September issue will be part of the new and improved Hot English, with more articles, more content and more listenings. We'll be including lots of more up-to-date content so you can learn lots of grammar, expressions and vocabulary, plus read about things that are **going on** in the world.

The Hot English Students' Pack is also going to be much bigger and better with four levels based on the CEF (the **Common European Framework**), games, crosswords, wordsearches, extra articles, and exercises to go with the articles. There will also be a specific language section with lots of extra content (only available in the Exercise Pack), including articles on Technology, Business, Marketing, Advertising, Medicine, Science and Sport.

And on top of that, we're also developing the special Hot English Teachers' Pack full of great ideas on how to use Hot English in class. There are lots of pre-listening activities, role plays, information gap exercises, plus lots of fun ways to present grammar with drills, controlled practices and pronunciation activities.

GLOSSARY

to go on phr vb

Framework n

to happen

well-deserved ad

if you think something is "well-

deserved", you believe that someone should have it

the Common European

a document used to describe

achievements and levels of learners

of foreign languages. The full title is

of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment'

the organisation in charge of sending and delivering letters

a small, square piece of paper with

an amount of money printed on it.

You stick the stamp on an envelope

an island off the southern coast of England. It is famous for its annual

a word that sounds the same as

another word even though it is spelt

the postal service

in order to send a letter

the Isle of Wight n

yachting regatta

a homophone n

differently

a stamp n

'The Common European Framework

Well, we're sure you'll find it all really useful, and

remember, if you're interested in subscribing to either of these products, we have a special three-month deal: $19.95 \in$ for each product. After that, the price will increase, so take advantage while you can. Well, we hope you enjoy this

month's issue of Hot English, have a great summer, and see you all again next academic year for more fun and learning with Hot English. Oh, and remember, this is a two-month issue (there's no

Hot English

in August).

"Wights" and Wrongs

Problems with English spelling? Don't worry, you aren't alone. Just recently, the Royal Mail (the British **postal service**) issued a new **stamp**. It had an image of the **Isle of Wight** on it. As with many English words, "Wight" is a **homophone**, and is pronounced the same as the colour "white". Can you guess how they spelt the name of the island? Yes, you guessed it: The Isle of White [sic]. Luckily, they had only printed 5,000 stamps before they

realised what they'd done. And now, these special stamps with the spelling mistake on them are worth a lot of money.



And this symbol tells you there is an exercise for the article in the Exercise Pack.

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A funny, monthly magazine for improving your English. Real English in genuine contexts. Slang. Business English. Functional english

Contents

language. US English. Cartoons. Humorous articles. Easy to read. Helpful glossaries. Useful expressions. Fun. Something for everyone. Readers from 16 to 105 years old. From pre-intermediate to proficiency. A great exercise pack, complete with useful grammar and vocabulary-based worksheets. Fun material for teachers. Fantastic 60-minute audio CD. Great website with listenings, archive, games and exercises: www.hotenglishmagazine.com. All the English you'll uevr need! Where can you find Hot English? In shops and kiosks all over Spain. If you cannot find it in your local kiosk, please call and we'll organise it for you.









Social English: Car Trouble

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necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing, S.L., although we do think that Harry is

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without permission is prohibited. The views expressed in Hot English Magazine do not

a wicked wizard, blackhats are nasty chaps, and the Bell Witch was a sinister ghost.

Used to/didn't use to/usually

In this month's grammar fun section we'll be looking at "used to".



We can use "used to" + an infinitive to talk about past habits or states. If we say that we "used to do" something, it means that we did it frequently in the past, but that we don't do it now. For example:

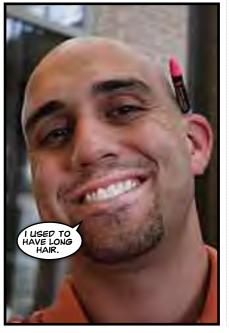
- a) I used to play lots of tennis when I was younger.
- **b)** She used to go swimming every Saturday afternoon.

For questions and negatives, we use the auxiliaries "do/does". For example:

- **a)** Did you use to come to this club much?
- **b)** Did she use to play in this team?
- **c)** We didn't use to eat much.
- **d)** They didn't use to do much sport.

We can also use "used to" to talk about past states or the existence of something in the past. For example:

- **a)** I used to be really shy, but now I'm quite confident.
- **b)** The dog used to be a bit aggressive, but she's really calm now.
- **c)** There used to be a church here, but they knocked it down.
- d) There used to be three houses here, but now there's just one.





To express the same idea of frequency in the present, we often use the simple present tense. We can also use an adverb such as "usually". For example: a) I play lots of board games.

- **b)** She usually goes swimming every Saturday afternoon.
- c) They go to this club quite a lot.b) She usually plays in this team.



You can NOT use "used to" to talk about how often something happened or how long it took. For example: a) INCORRECT: I used to go to

- Germany seven times. CORRECT: I went to Germany seven times.
- b) INCORRECT: She used to live in New York for six years. CORRECT: She lived in New York for six years.







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- Inglés de negocios (para profesionales y ejecutivos).

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A survey to find the world's best city.

What do you think the best city in the world is? A recent survey has voted Vancouver (in Canada) as the best place to live. Why?

Choosing the best

Choosing the best city isn't easy. There were three factors to consider. Firstly, the **judges** looked at personal risk. This meant deciding on the probability of becoming a victim of crime or not. They also looked at the infrastructure in the city. They gave points

🗩 Vancouver, Canada

for the quality of the public

roads, the schools and the

hospitals. And finally, they

of goods and services. This

meant deciding how easy it

is to buy what you want or to

So, which cities did the best?

Many Canadian cities scored

well. So did Austria's Vienna

because they are considered

and Switzerland's Geneva.

These places did well

safe and they offer a

high standard of living.

The main uncertainty for

people living in those cities

concerned the weather. "In

looked at the availability

get what you need?

Safe

transport system, the

2. Melbourne (Australia) 3. Vienna (Austria)

 \star The top ten cities \star

4. Geneva (Switzerland)

1. Vancouver (Canada)

- Perth (Australia)
- 6. Adelaide (Australia)
- Sydney (Australia)
- 8. Zurich (Switzerland)
- Toronto (Canada)
- 10. Calgary (Canada)

the current global political climate, the most desirable destinations are those with the lower perceived threat of terrorism," said a spokesperson. Of the European cities, Berlin, Helsinki, Frankfurt and Stockholm all scored well.

Other countries

In Latin America, Montevideo in Uruguay, Santiago in Chile and Buenos Aires in Argentina offered the region's best conditions. In Asia, cities in Japan, South



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Dream city

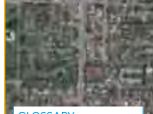
Imagine the perfect city. What would it be like? This is our idea.

- More parks than roads.
- Free public transport.
- A very low cost of living: cheap houses, cheap food, cheap clothing, etc.
- A view of the sea or the mountains.
- A train station that goes right into the centre of town.
- Good street-life, with interesting bars, street musicians and lots of

Korea, Singapore, China and Taiwan all scored well, as did Australia's. Africa and the Middle East scored the worst because of **concerns** about terror attacks, and economic and political instability. Interestingly, all the cities at the top of the list were in Canada, Australia and Western Europe. The worst places were Algiers in Algeria, and Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea. Why? Well, as one of the judges explained, "Many aspects of daily life in these cities present challenges." Where would you most like to live? 😳



- pedestrianised areas. An excellent variety of small,
- family-run shops in central shopping areas. • Streets that are free of litter
- and crime.
- Free cinemas, theatres, museums and concert halls.
- Cycle lanes so that everyone can go by bicycle.
- A city is run on renewable enerav.



GLOSSARY a iudge r a person who evaluates competitors and gives points in a

competitior personal risk n the level of "personal risk" says how dangerous something is for you infrastructure n the roads, transport system. hospitals, schools, etc in a city to score vb if you "score" 3 points (for example) in a competition, you receive or win those points a standard of living the quality of life a threat n a danger a concern something that worries you a challenge *n* a problem that needs solving the cost of living *n* the price of food, clothing, housing a pedestrianised area n an area in a city where cars cannot go – only pedestrians (people who walk in towns or cities) a family-run shop n a shop that is managed by the people who work there, often family members litter rubbish – things you throw away old bits of paper, old food, etc

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Tribute Bands CD track 3 lrishwoman & Englishwoman

The Dead Hot Chili Peppers. Oasish. Pink Fraud. They almost sound like famous bands, but they aren't. They're **tribute bands**. And the fans love them. Find out more.

Fast fame

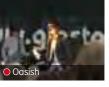
"If you want to play on a big stage with an adoring crowd, then this is the way forward," said Mr Haveron of Psycho Management, a company that represents tribute bands. "Unfortunately, when you take off the wig and step off stage, people don't know who you are, and it is a bit disappointing," he added. Welcome to the world of tribute bands. Hundreds of groups which look like the original, sound like the original and even act like the original group, but which aren't the original. And the place to see these bands is the Glastonbudget Music Festival



a cheap
 music
 festival,
 and an
 alternative
 to the

better known **Glastonbury** Festival. It has the tents, rain clouds and bizarre fashions you would expect at the annual Glastonbury festival. However, it's not the *Red Hot Chili Peppers* who are playing – it's the *Dead Hot Chili Peppers*. Rather than *Oasis*, it's

Oasish. And instead of Pink Floyd, it's Pink Fraud.



Serious fun

They may not be the genuine stars, but you do get the band playing all the classics, which is what most fans want to hear anyway. Patrick Haveron, of Psycho Management, represents 237 tribute bands and is creating more. "We now



have four *Take That* tributes and they are all **selling out**. I don't understand why four **blokes** singing to a **backing track** is so popular, but it is," explains Mr Haveron. Some bands take it all very seriously. Pink Fraud have some of *Pink Floyd's* original

clothing, and the guitarist has one of David Gilmour's

own **plectrums**. What began as a shared passion for Pink Floyd's '70s albums has turned into an elaborate attempt to recreate the look, sound and feel of being at a Floyd **gig** in 1975.

Going back in time

For many people, seeing a tribute band is a unique experience. "I remember seeing a band called The Bootleg Beatles in a small club in London," said Nigel Haversham. "It was **packed** and it was just incredible. They looked just like the Beatles, and they played all the classics (*I Wanna Hold your Hand, Love, Love me Do,* etc), and it just felt like I'd gone back in time to the late fifties, early sixties in Hamburg or Liverpool. I'll never forget it."

The start

So, where did it all start? Actually, tribute bands began in Australia. It was seen as a solution to the problem of bands not touring over there. In Britain, it is largely a small-town phenomenon. And it gives fans a chance to see bands from many years ago. For example, Kurt Cobain died

in 1994,

but fans

can now

see Burt

of Nirvana



Cocaine in the band *Teen Spirit*. It's also a very competitive market. There are, according to the latest statistics, more than 30 Pink Floyd tribute bands in Britain, with more appearing all the time. Will you be going to see a tribute band? ♥



GLOSSARY

a tribute band / a band whose members dress, sing and act like a famous band a stage n the raised platform where a band plays to an audience the way forward n the way to progress a wig n a piece of false hair that is worn on the head to step off phr vb to leave a place by taking your foot off it budget adj cheap. For example, a budget airline, is a cheap, low-cost airline Glastonbury n a famous summer music festival in the south of England to sell out p if a concert is "sold out", there are no more tickets available a bloke n inforn a man a backing track r recorded music that accompanies the main tune, or the singers a plectrum r

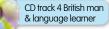
a plectrum n a small, plastic object that guitarists use to play the guitar a gig n inform a concert packed adj filled to the maximum capacity

DR FINGERS'ERROR CORECTION CLINIC

english Fingers' error correction

ď

The section in which Dr Fingers corrects typical English errors.

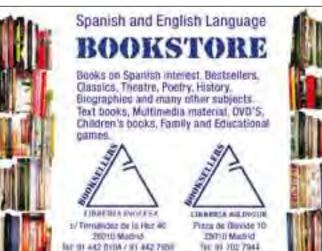


Activity

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck! Afterwards, you can read the error analysis section.

- **1.** I am very boring here.
- 2. His name is John and he born in Wales.
- 3. Our baby daughter has been born three weeks ago.
- 4. I asked him to borrow me some money.
- 5. I borrowed him some books.
- 6. Both of them haven't paid me yet.
- 7. Michael and Sandra both are engineers.
- 8. She went to buy a fresh bread.
- **9.** The police broke the door so they could get in.
- **10.** After the breakfast, we went out for a walk.
- **11.** She always drinks water before she has a lunch.
- **12.** I can bring you home if you like.
- **13.** She went inside to bring her bag.
- 14. I'm sorry I can't do it now because I have very busy.
- **15.** I am here on businesses.





bbrAueilerol/Wartadoo.pg

BookMillers42Wattarb4

Error Analysis

1. We use "boring" to describe someone's character or a film; we use "bored" to describe how we feel about something.

- 2. In English, we use the past tense of the verb "to be" with "born".
- 3. With expressions such as "three weeks ago", we use the past tense.
- 4. In English, you "lend" someone some money 5. You borrow something "from" someone.
- 6. We use "neither of them" and an affirmative verb to describe a negative situation.
- 7. We place "both" after the verb "to be".
- 8. "Bread" is uncountable and is used with "some/any".
- 9. You can use force to "break down" a door.
- When speaking generally, we don't use "the/a/an" with words such as "breakfast, lunch" and "dinner".
- 11. When speaking generally, we don't use "the/a/an" with words such as "breakfast, lunch" and "dinner".
- 12. If you "take" something, you go with that thing; if you "bring" something, you come with that thing.
- 13. If you "fetch" something, you go to a place, take something then come back with it.
- 14. In English, you "are" busy.
- 15. In English, you go somewhere on "business" (in the singular).

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CD track 5 British Man & US woman Story Times

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Penguin Joke

A penguin walks in to a bar and asks the **barman**, "Have you seen my father?" And the barman replies, "What does he look like?"



Mr Thickie

Three men are running down the street, trying to escape from a police officer. All of a sudden, they **come across** three **sacks** and decide to hide in them. When the police officer discovers the sacks, he **kicks** the first one. "**Meow**", the first man says, **pretending** to be a sack full of cats. The police officer moves to the next sack and kicks it. "**Woof**, woof," the next man says, pretending to be a sack full of dogs. Finally, the police officer moves on to the last sack and kicks it. And the man in that sack shouts out, "Potatoes!"

Clever Dog

The manager of a small business puts a sign in the window:

"HELP WANTED. You must be a fast **typist**, have good computer skills and be bilingual. We are an Equal **Opportunity Employer.**" A short time later, a dog goes up to the window, sees the sign and goes inside. The dog looks at the woman, wags his tail and starts pawing at the sign. The woman looks at the dog, and says, "I can't hire you. The sign says you must be able to type." Immediately, the dog jumps down, goes to the typewriter and quickly types a perfect business letter. The woman is stunned, but says to

but says to the dog, "That was

fantastic,

but I'm sorry. The sign clearly says that you must have computer skills." In a flash, the dog goes to the computer and produces an Excel spreadsheet, a Power Point presentation, and a logo in Photoshop, and then prints them all for the woman. The woman is dumbfounded. She says to the dog, "Listen, I realise that you are a very intelligent applicant and have fantastic talent, but you're a dog! There's no way I can hire you!"The dog jumps down and goes to

the sign in the window and points his paw at the words "Equal Opportunity Employer". The woman says, "Yes, I know what the sign says. But the sign also says you have to be bilingual." The dog looks the woman straight in the eye and says, "Meow." \odot

GLOSSARY

a barman n a man who works in a bar serving drinks to come across something e to find something unexpectedly a sack a material container for potatoes/ money, etc to kick vb to hit with your foot **meow** exp the noise a cat makes to pretend vh to act as if something is true even though it isn't woof exp the noise a dog makes a typist n a person who writes on a computer or typewriter to wag a tail the "tail" is the long object at the back of a dog's body. When a dog "wags" its tail, the tail moves from one side to another to paw at ex a dog's "paws" are its hands. If a dog "paws" at something, it touches that thing with its paws to hire v to employ stunned ad shocked; really surprised a spreadsheet n a computer file with figures, numbers and calculations dumbfounded a shocked; so surprised that you cannot speak



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DR FINGERS

Dear Ms Bolt,

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

1."To mean" can be used to say "to intend". In these cases, the verb is followed by an infinitive with "to". For example:

a) I didn't mean to hit you. b) I meant to come earlier, but the traffic was terrible.

c) She didn't mean to insult you. d) We didn't mean to cause you any trouble

However, when "to mean" is used as a way of describing the meaning of something, it is followed by a noun or by a clause. For example:

a) The abbreviation "US" means the "United States".

- **b)** This word means "short" in English. c) This means that we will earn more
- money.

d) That means that we won't be able to go.

2. The word "sometimes" is an adverb of frequency that says how often you do something. For example:

a) I go to the cinema sometimes.

b) She sometimes calls me.

c) Sometimes, I clean my room.

However, "sometime" means "at some point" or "at some moment". For example:

- a) I'll visit you sometime this week.
- **b)** She'll do it sometime this month.
- c) We'll talk about it sometime next week.



Listen to Dr Fingers' views on everything from language learning to culture. Watch some funny videos. Write in with your comments. Read other people's opinions. Join in the chat. Just visit www.hotenglishmagazine.com/blog Get blogging! Hot blogging!

GRAMMARCLINIC clinic@hotenglishmagazine.com 0 Question

english

Grammar

Dear Dr Fingers,

WELCOME TO MY GRAMMAR CLINIC.

- I have three questions for you.
- 1. What are the two most important uses of the verb "to mean"?
- 2. What is the difference between "sometimes" and "sometime"?
- 3. Could you tell me about the different pronunciations and meanings of the

There are no more questions. Please help me as soon as possible.

3. And finally, let's look at the numerical symbol 0.

In British English, we sometimes pronounce "0" as "oh" when we say the numbers figure by figure (in American English they use the word "zero"). For example:

a) British: 109 = One, oh, nine.

American: 109 = One, zero, nine.

b) British: 38076 = Three, eight, oh, seven, six. American: 38076 = Three, eight, zero, seven, six.

With measurements of temperature, we use the word zero (in both British and American English). For example:

a) 0° C = Zero degrees centigrade.

b) $-4^{\circ}C =$ Four degrees below zero. And finally, some other ways of saying "0".

Zero scores in British English are called nil. For example: 10-0 = ten nil.

In tennis, table tennis and other similar games, the word "love" is used to mean zero. This comes from the French "l'oeuf", which means "the egg". Presumably, this is because a zero looks a bit like an egg. For example: 30-0 = Thirty love.

Well, Ms Bolt, I hope that has helped you. Yours, Dr Fingers. Please send your questions or stories to:

clinic@hotenglishmagazine.com



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ENVIOS A DOMICILIO

Basic English

CD track 6 - US man & US woman Office Ine

A filing-cabinet

Shelves

Useful Expressions – The Office Listen and repeat these useful expressions.

- Could you send this by • fax, please?
- Could you make me six • copies of this, please?
- You've got a phone call. • Can you staple these •
- together, please? Could you take this paper • down to the recycling **bin**, please?
- Which drawer does this • go in?
- Can I borrow your pen, • please?
- Is this scrap paper?
- Just take a message, please.
- Could you file these • documents, please?
- Put it in the top drawer, • please.
- Have you got a pen l • could borrow, please?
- Stick a post-it note on it. .
- The photocopier has run • out of paper.
- Could you order some • more toner for the photocopier, please?
- What's the fax number, • please?
- Put it in my in-tray. •



Tippex

A rubber band

A drawer



A paper clip

A Post-It note

An open-plan office

A stapler

Sellotape

A photocopier

GLOSSARY to staple vb

to fix pages together by using a staple (a small, thin piece of metal that looks like a little bridge) a recycling bin *n* a container for rubbish (old paper,

cartons, glass, etc) that can be recycled a drawer

a box that is part of a piece of furniture, and in which you can place things

to borrow vb if you "borrow" something from someone, you take that thing (with permission) for a limited period of time

scrap paper n

old paper that can be used for another purpose, or for rough notes to file *v*

to put a document/paper/contract, etc into a box or folder to stick vb

to put to run out of exp

if you "run out of something", you have no more of that thing

toner n ink (a black, chemical substance) for a photocopier or printer

an in-tray n a box where people can place letters/documents/internal notes, etc for you to read

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Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix by Hayley Collins

The new Harry Potter film, Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, is creating a lot of excitement. In the previous film (Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire), Hogwarts hosted the Tri Wizard Tournament in which many things happened: Harry was almost killed, his friend, Hermione, started a close relationship with Bulgarian quidditch superstar Viktor Krum, Hagrid found a love interest, and there were some dramatic



moments involving dragons, dark magical rites, and neardrownings. At the end of the film, Harry Potter sees Hufflepuff quidditch captain Cedric Diggory murdered in front of him, as Lord Voldemort hits him in the chest with the curse "Avada kedavra."

The fourth film was considered more mature and darker than the other three, and much more suitable for adults. Lord Voldemort, who is played fantastically by Ralph Fiennes, will return in the fifth film, and it looks as if the dark, eerie atmosphere of The Goblet of Fire will be continued. The fifth Harry Potter book is the longest in the series, so the film has had to be scaled down; however,

the screenwriter, Michael Goldenberg, has said that he has tried to include as much of the **plot** as possible.

In the fifth film, Harry is attempting to come to terms with the death of Cedric. He's going through a difficult period of **survivor's quilt** that no one can understand, and he cuts himself off from his usual sources of support: Hermione and Ron. On his return to



Hogwarts, Harry discovers that most of the wizard community do not believe his version of Cedric's death. They also do not believe that Voldemort has



returned. Very soon, Harry is blamed for the death himself.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Magic appoint Professor Umbridge as headmistress of Hogwarts in place of the "troublesome" Dumbledore. With Dumbledore out of the way, Lord Voldemort's plans to destroy Harry, Hogwarts and establish a new evil wizard society seem destined to succeed. Will Harry be able to stop them? O

Book Review



Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

At more or less the same time as the film release, the seventh (and last) Harry Potter book (Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows) will come out. On her official website, JK Rowling makes one last wish, "I want the readers, who in many instances have grown up with Harry Potter, to embark upon the last journey they will share with him without knowing where they are going."

The **release** of *Harry Potter* and the Deathly Hallows is likely to be one of the biggest book releases in modern history. Readers have followed the story of Harry's first six years attending Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry and his struggle against his archenemy Lord Voldemort.

Rowling revealed at the end of the sixth book (Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince) that Harry was unlikely to return to Hogwarts. After the death of Harry's ex-headmaster and mentor Dumbledore, Harry is left without protection. With the Ministry of Magic confused and ineffective, Harry only has the help of his friends, Ron and Hermione.

JK Rowling has said that the new book is so close in material to Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince that the two books are almost like twins. Many problems remain for Harry to solve: can he find and destroy Voldemort's elusive horcruxes? Who is going to help him? Who is the mysterious character known as RB? And when he finally meets the most powerful wizard, does Harry have the ability or power to defeat him? 🗘

Film information

Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix

Director: David Yates Starring: Daniel Radcliffe, Rupert Grint, Emma Watson, **Helena Bonham** Carter, Ralph Fiennes, Alan Rickman.



GLOSSARY

to host vb o organise and manage an event a love interest r someone who you love a rite n a ritual a near-drowning n if there is a "near-drowning", someone almost dies in water mature older and like an adult darker a more frightening; more sinister an eerie atmosphere with a frightening feel to it to scale down phr vb to reduce a plot n e story that develops in a book to come to terms with something to learn to accept something to go through phr vi to experience survivor's guilt n if you're suffering from "survivor's quilt", you feel bad because your friends died in a tragedy but you lived to cut yourself off from phr v to isolate yourself from to blame vb to say that someone is responsible for something troublesome a "troublesome" person causes problems for others or does bad things to come out phr vi if a book "comes out", it is in the shops and people buy it a wish n a desire to grow up phr vb to become an adult to embark upon a journey exp to start a journey a release if there is a book "release", the book is put in the shops so people can buy it an arch-enemy your worst enemy a mentor r someone who looks after you and who teaches you things twins two people born at the same time and to the same mother



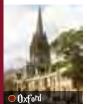
are interested in



using the **cliffs** and caves along the coast as part of the dramatic climax in which the heroes search for Lord Voldemort's soul.

During a recent interview, JK Rowling was asked, "Why stop at seven books when you could write Harry's whole life?" Rowling's usual reply is that there are seven books because the course at Hogwarts lasts seven years. However, this time she said, I notice you're very confident that he's not going to die."

In the new book, two people get married (a student and a teacher but not to each other). Many think the teacher could be either Snape or Hagrid (Hagrid to Madame Maxime, and Snape to a mystery-woman).



You can now go on organised Potter tours in Britain, including film locations in ancient cities such as Oxford, York, Durham

and Edinburgh.

Hogwarts was based on a typical English boarding school.

Harry gets the train to Hogwarts from platform 9 and threequarters at King's Cross Station (in London). If you go to King's Cross, you can see a plague on the wall leading to this mythical place.

The make of car that Harry and Ron take to Hogwart's in The Chamber of Secrets is a Ford Anglia. This is similar to the one that JK Rowling's best friend had in Rowling's childhood days in Chepstow.

Before writing Harry Potter, what do you think JK Rowling did? She was an English foreign language teacher in Portugal, of course.

Rowling studied modern languages at university and speaks French well. If you look at most of the spells and character names, you can see they have a hidden significance.

Many actors and actresses in the Harry Potter films have Oscar

nominations: Maggie Smith (6), Emma Thompson (5), Kenneth Branagh (4),



Julie Christie (3), Richard Harris (2), John Cleese (1).

Rowling has said that she will end the last chapter of the final Harry Potter book with the word "scar".



The popular and mischievous Weasley twins are born on none other than 1st

April (April Fools Day).

JK Rowling and Harry Potter have the same birthday.

Book six of the Harry Potter series earned Rowling a Guinness World Records Award for being the fastest-selling book ever, selling more copies in 24 hours than The Da Vinci Code sold in a year.

Rowling worked on the seventh book (Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows) while staying at

the Balmoral Hotel in Edinburgh. On 11th January 2007, she wrote on a

statue in the room she was staying in (room 652), saying that she finished writing the book here.

Ralmora

In a recent press conference, authors Stephen King and John Irving asked Rowling not to kill off Harry. Rowling remained ambiguous regarding Harry's fate.

In June 2006, the British public named Rowling "The greatest living British writer" in a poll by The Book Magazine. Rowling topped the poll, receiving nearly three times as many votes as the secondplace author, fantasy writer Terry Terry Pratchett Pratchett.

Harry Potter quotes, facts and trivia.

In July 2006, Rowling received an honorary degree from the University of Aberdeen for her 'significant contribution to many charitable causes" and "her many contributions to society".

Rowling demanded that Hollywood studios Warner Bros. shoot the Harry Potter films in Britain with an all-British cast.



Rowling also demanded that one of the film's sponsors, Coca Cola, donate \$18 million to the American charity Reading is Fundamental.

The first four films were scripted by Steve Kloves; Rowling assisted him in the writing process, ensuring that his scripts did not contradict future books in the series. She says she has told him more about the later books than anybody

else, but not

everything.

She has also

said that she



Alan Rickman

has told Alan Rickman (Snape) and Robbie Coltrane (Hagrid) certain secrets about their characters that have not yet been revealed.

Rowling's first choice for the director of the first Harry Potter film had been Terry Gilliam (of Monty Python). Warner Bros. studios wanted a more familyfriendly film, however. Both parties eventually settled for Chris Columbus.

Rowling has contributed money and support to many charitable causes, especially research and treatment of multiple sclerosis.

Harry Potter Films and books

Just so you understand, the Harry Potter books come before the films. For example, this is the final book in a series of 7 (based on Harry's seven school years in Hogwarts). Right now, the films are up to 5 in the series (Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix). The list below indicates all the Harry Potter books. The asterisks (*) show which books have been made into films so far.





Book 2: Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*

Book 3: Harry Potter and the **Prisoner of** Azkaban*



Book 4: Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*





Book 6: Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince

Book 7: Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

GLOSSARY a cliff r

an area of high land next to the coast to search for exp to look for a boarding school *n* a school in which the children live a plaque / a piece of metal/wood, etc that is fixed to a wall and that has information on it a make of car a type of car a scar / a mark on your body where you vere once cut mischievous naughty and badly behaved April Fool's Day n the 1st April – a day on which British people play jokes on one anothe to kill off p to destroy; to eliminate a poll n a series of questions in order to discover people's opinions to shoot vb to film a cast / the people who are acting in the film to settle for phr vb to decide to accept

rumours that the next Harry Potter film (Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince) will be filmed in Scotland. The producers

Wonderboy Wizard

Daniel Radcliffe and his rise to fame

Daniel Jacob Radcliffe is best known for his role as the **wizard** Harry Potter in the films based on the best-selling Harry Potter books. Let's find out more about him.

Farly löfe

Radcliffe was born in London on 23rd July 1989. He was the only child of Alan Radcliffe and Marcia Gresham. Radcliffe first expressed a desire to act at the age of five. In December 1999, he made his acting debut in the BBC's televised two-part version of the Charles Dicken's novel *David Copperfield*. He played the **lead role**.

In August 2000, after several auditions, he was selected for his most prominent role to date: Harry Potter. However, before that, Radcliffe made his film debut in 2001 with a supporting role alongside Pierce Brosnan in *The Tailor of Panama*, while the first Harry Potter film, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was released later that year.

Potter Fëlms

Radcliffe has also starred in the four subsequent Harry Potter film adaptations: Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets (2002), Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban (2004), Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire (2005) and Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix (2007). He has **signed on for** the sixth and seventh films: Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince scheduled for release in November 2008, and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows expected sometime in 2010. The films continue to produce **high box office returns** worldwide.

The Transttion

Unlike many other child stars, Daniel seems to be making the transition from child star to adult star. In 2002, he appeared as a guest in the West End production *The Play What I Wrote* directed by Kenneth Branagh. And in 2006, he appeared in the television series *Extras* as a **parody of himself**, as well as filming the independent Australian drama *December Boys*. He opened on 27th

February 2007, in a revival of Peter Shaffer's play *Equus* as Alan Strang, a boy who has an obsession with horses. Radcliffe appears **nude** in one scene in the play. Reviewers were really impressed, and some wrote, "Brilliant Radcliffe throws off Harry Potter's cloak." Another wrote, "He is a **thrilling** stage actor."



Daniel Trivia

Here's some Daniel Radcliffe trivia.

At the age of sixteen, Radcliffe became the youngest non-royal ever to have an individual portrait in the museum The National **Portrait** Gallery.

Radcliffe went to an all-boys school: the Sussex House School.

Radcliffe plays bass guitar and was taught by Gary Oldman.

He is a fan of punk rock music, and likes bands such as the Sex Pistols.

He is also a fan of Fulham Football Club.

While on the **set**, he enjoys playing table tennis and video games with his **fellow cast members**.

> Asociación Española de Promotores de Cursos

> > en el Extranjero

GLOSSARY

a wizard n a man/boy with magic powers a lead role n the most important part in the film to make your film debut *exp* to be in a film for the first time to sign on for ex to put your name on a contract; to agree to formally high box office returns exp if there are "high box office returns", the film makes a lot of money a parody of yourself exp if you do a "parody of yourself", you imitate yourself in a funny way nude a with no clothes on thrilling ad exciting a portrait r a painting of someone's head and face the set n the furniture or scenery on a stage where a film is being shot fellow cast members n other people who are acting in the film



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iny Stars

Film stars who started their careers as children.

Daniel Radcliffe, the star of the Harry Potter films seems to be making the transition from child star to adult star. But what about all the other child stars? What happened to them?



Christina Ricci (born 12th February 1980)

Christina Ricci is probably most famous for her role as Wednesday Addams in the film Addams Family (1991) and its sequel Addams Family

Values (1993). She **made her movie debut** at the age of 10, starring with Cher and Winona Ryder in the 1990 film *Mermaids*.

As an adult, Ricci began appearing in more mature roles, particularly *The Ice Storm* (1997). She has starred in many low-budget (but critically acclaimed) independent films, such as *The Opposite of Sex* (1998), and *Pumpkin* (2002). She also starred in major blockbusters such as *Sleepy Hollow* (1999) and *Monster* (2004).



Elijah Wood (born 28th January 1981)

Elijah Wood is best known for his role as Frodo in *The Lord of the Rings*. This made him a star. He began acting at the age of nine, with a minor

part in *Back to the Future Part II* (1989). Wood secured his first starring role in *Paradise* (1991), in which he played a young boy who reunites a **couple** (played by Melanie Griffith and Don Johnson). His biggest break came with the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy, directed by Peter Jackson. In the films, Wood plays the part of Frodo Baggins. Wood also seems to be making the transition from child star to adult star. His most recent films are Emilio Estevez's *Bobby* (2006), and *The Passenger* (2007), a biopic about pop singer Iggy Pop.



Jodie Foster (born 19th November 1962)

Jodie Foster became famous for her role as a teenage prostitute in *Taxi Driver* (1976), receiving an Oscar nomination for Best Supporting Actress. She was

just 14 at the time. Later, she won an Oscar for Best Actress in 1988 for playing a rape victim in *The Accused*. And in 1991, she starred in *The Silence of the Lambs* as Clarice Starling, a gifted FBI agent investigating a serial killer. Foster is another child star who has seen a lot of success as an adult actress. For many years, she was **stalked** by a **deranged fan**, John Hinckley Jr. On 30th March 1981, he shot US President Ronald Reagan and three other people, claiming that his motive was to impress Foster.



Shirley Temple (born 23rd April 1928)

Shirley Temple is an Academy Award-winning former child actress. She starred in over 40 films during the 1930s. Her career began at the age of 3.

In late 1933, Temple signed to 20th Century Fox, where she stayed until 1940. She became the studio's most lucrative actress. Even at the age of five, she always had her **lines** memorised and dance steps prepared when shooting began.

In 1940, Temple left Fox. She had some success as an older actress, starring with John Wayne in *Fort Apache*, but she eventually retired in 1949, claiming that she wanted to raise her family. Others said it was because the public couldn't accept her appearing in adult roles. In the 1960s, she became involved in the Republican Party and went on to hold several diplomatic posts.



Judy Garland (Born 10th June 1922; died 22nd June 1969) Judy Garland is best known for her role as Dorothy in the 1939 film *The Wizard of Oz*. In 1935, she was signed to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. After

a number of minor roles, she got the leading role of Dorothy in the MGM film *The Wizard* of *Oz* at the age of 16. Afterwards, she starred with fellow child star Mickey Rooney in a number of musicals. In order to **keep up with** the frantic film making, Garland, Rooney, and other young performers were given drugs, such as amphetamines. Sadly, this would lead to addiction. And later in life, Garland had a number of **breakdowns**, and even made a few suicide attempts.



Tatum O'Neal (born 5th November 1963) In 1974, Tatum O'Neal

became the youngest person ever to win an Oscar for her performance in the film *Paper Moon*. O'Neal played the role

of Addie Loggins, a child **con artist** who travels around the US with her uncle (played by her real-life father, Ryan O'Neal). She was 10 years old at the time she won the award. After *Paper Moon*, she starred in a number of films, including *International Velvet* (1978), and *Little Darlings* (1980). She married tennis star John McEnroe, with whom she had three children. The couple eventually divorced. She has had a conflictive relationship with her father, and problems with drug abuse. •















Tatum O'Neal

GLOSSARY

to make your film debut exp to be in a film for the first time **a couple** n two people in a relationship **to stalk** vb if a famous person is "stalked", they are followed quietly and carefully **a deranged fan** n a fan with psychological problems **lines** n

the words you must speak in a film to keep up with *exp* to maintain the same speed as

a breakdown n if someone has a "breakdown", they

If someone has a "breakdown", the suffer a deep depression a con artist n

a person who tricks other people in order to get money

IN OUR T[†]ME, WHEN THE L[†]TERATURE FOR ADULTS [†]S DETER[†]ORAT[†]NG, GOOD BOOKS FOR CH[†]LDREN ARE THE ONLY HOPE, THE ONLY REFUGE. Isaac Bashevis Singer.

All about the author of the Harry Potter books

She's author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. She's internationally famous. And her books have sold over 377 million copies worldwide. JK Rowling is one of the world's most successful writers.

SUCCESS

In February 2004, Forbes magazine estimated Rowling's fortune to be 576 million pounds; and in 2006, Forbes named her the second richest female entertainer in the world, after talk show host Oprah Winfrey. So, how did she get there? Rowling was born near Bristol, England. As a child, she enjoyed writing stories, which she often read to her sister. At school, Rowling was good at languages, but didn't like sports or maths. After studying French and Classics at the University of Exeter (with a year of study in Paris), she moved to London to work as a **researcher** and bilingual secretary for Amnesty International. One day, while she was on a four-hour delayed-train trip between Manchester and London, she developed the idea for a story of a young boy who goes to a school of wizardry. As soon as she got home, she began writing.

Portugal

A few months later, Rowling moved to Porto (in Portugal) to teach English as a foreign language. While there, she married Portuguese television journalist Jorge Arantes on 16th October 1992. They had one child, Jessica, who was named after Rowling's heroine, Jessica Mitford (an early 20th century political radical from an upper-class family). They divorced in 1993. In December 1994, Rowling and her daughter moved to be near Rowling's sister in Edinburgh, Scotland. At the time, she was **unemployed** and living on **state benefits**.

Harry Potter

In 1995, Rowling completed her



manuscript for *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* on an old **typewriter**. After good reviews of the book by a professional reader, Rowling found an agency to represent her. Shortly afterwards, the book was sent to twelve publishing houses. All of them **rejected** it.

A year later, Rowling was given a £1,500 advance by the editor, Barry Cunningham, from the small publisher Bloomsbury. Apparently, Bloomsbury agreed to publish the book after 8-year-old Alice Newton (the daughter of the company chairman) read the first chapter and then immediately demanded the next one. Cunningham advised Rowling to get a day job, as she had **little chance of** making money in children's books. Soon afterwards, Rowling received an £8,000 **grant** from the Scottish Arts Council to enable her to continue writing.

At the time, Bloomsbury were worried that the **target audience** of young boys might not want to buy books by a female author. So, they asked Rowling to use two initials (rather than reveal her first name, Joanne). As she had no middle name, Rowling chose K from her grandmother's name Kathleen, as the second initial of her **pseudonym**.

US R[‡]GHTS

The following spring, the US rights to the book were sold to a publisher in America. There was an **auction**, which was won by Scholastic Inc. Scholastic paid Rowling more than \$100,000. Rowling said she "nearly died" when she heard the news. In June 1997, Bloomsbury published Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone with an initial print run of only one-thousand copies (five-hundred of which were given to libraries). Today, these copies are worth between £16,000 and £25,000. The book soon started winning awards. And in October 1998, Scholastic Inc published the book in the US under the title Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. And the rest is history. O

InFormation Box

Name: Joanne Rowling. Born: 31st July 1965. Famous for: being the author of the Harry Potter series of books.



Here are some quotes by JK Rowling.

"Anything's possible if you've got enough nerve."

"Death is just life's next big adventure."

"I really don't believe in magic."



GLOSSARY a researcher n

an investigator unemployed adj with no job state benefits n money from the government for food, housing, etc a typewriter r a machine for writing text to reject vb if you "reject" something, you say that you don't want it little chance of e little possibility of a grant / money given by the government for a specific purpose, often for studying a target audience n the people you are writing the book for a pseudonym r an invented name an auction r a public sale a print run he number of magazines/books



that are printed

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CHILDREN'S AUTHORS

Rowling is one of many successful British authors of children's books. Here are some more. Have you read any of their books?



Roald Dahl (born 13th September 1916; died 23rd November 1990)

November 1990) Roald Dahl is famous as a writer for both children's literature and adults. His parents were both Norwegian. His

most popular books include *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, James and the Giant Peach, Matilda, The Witches, The BFG,* and *Kiss Kiss.* Many of the characters in his book are cruel adults. He says that the inspiration for these came from his experiences at **boarding school**, which he hated. Later, Dahl fought as a **fighter pilot** in the Second World War, shooting down a number of enemy planes.



A A Milne (born 18th January 1882; died 31st January 1956)

Alan Alexander Milne is an English author best known for his books about the teddy bear Winniethe-Pooh. He fought as

an officer in the First World War (1914-18). The inspiration for Christopher Robin and his **animal friends** came from Milne's own son and his son's stuffed animals, most notably the bear named Winnie the Pooh. The source of the name was a real Canadian black bear called Winnipeg Bear. This real-life bear was a **mascot** for the Royal Winnipeg Rifles (a Canadian Infantry Regiment in World War I).



JM Barrie (born 9th May

1860; died 19th June 1937) JM Barrie is most famous for his book and theatre play *Peter Pan*. Barrie was the ninth of ten children, and he grew up with stories of pirates and

adventure. When Barrie was six, something happened that would affect him for the rest of his life: his brother David (who was 14 at the time) died in an accident. Barrie's mother fell into a depression as David had been her favourite child. Barrie was only six at the time, but he wrote about his desire to "become so like David that even my mother should not know the difference". This idea of everlasting childhood stayed with Barrie for the rest of his life. It also became the inspiration for his most famous play and book, *Peter Pan*.



Enid Blyton (born 11th August 1897; died 28th November 1968) Enid Mary Blyton was a popular English writer of children's literature. She is most famous for her series of books, which include The

Famous Five (consisting of 21 novels based on four children and their dog who have various adventures), and *The Secret Seven* (consisting of 15 novels about a society of seven children who solve various mysteries).

Her books have sold more than 400 million copies all over the world. In 2007, Blyton was named the fifth most popular author in the world.



Beatrix Potter (born 28th July 1866; died 22nd December 1943) Helen Beatrix Potter is famous for her books about little animal characters. As a child, she was educated at home and had little

opportunity to mix with other children. So, she made friends with **pet animals**: frogs, rabbits and even a **bat**. Her first rabbit was Benjamin, whom she described as "an **impudent**, **cheeky** little thing", while her second was Peter. She took Peter everywhere with her, even on trains. Potter eventually wrote 23 books. These were published in a small format, easy for a child to hold and read. *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* (1902) is the 27th best-selling book of all time (45 million copies).



Tolkien (born 3rd January 1892; died 2nd September 1973)

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien is most famous as the author of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. Apparently, Tolkien could read by the

age of four, and could write fluently soon afterwards. He served in the army during World War I. After the war, his first job was at Oxford University Press, where he worked on the history and **etymology** of words of Germanic origin beginning with the letter "w". Interestingly, Tolkien never expected his stories to become popular. However, in 1937, he was persuaded to publish a book that he had written for his own children called The *Hobbit*. The book became really popular and attracted both children and adult readers. Tolkien's publisher asked him to work on a sequel. Soon afterwards, Tolkien began to write what would become his most famous work: the epic three-volume novel The Lord of the Rings (published 1954-55).















The Hobbit

GLOSSARY

a boarding school a school in which children live a fighter pilot r a person who flies a fighter (a fast, military plane used for shooting other planes) a stuffed animal r a little, soft toy that looks like an animal a mascot r an animal, toy or symbol that is associated with a group or organisation a pet animal an animal that lives in your house a bat / a bird that flies at night. Some like to drink blood impudent ad with no respect for authority cheekv ad with no respect for authority etymology *n* the study of words and their origin

This is the last part of our series on 21 things to do in the US. By Ayelet Drori (US English spelling)

Blueberries

July is **blueberry** month in the States. Go and **pick** your own in America's blueberry state: Michigan. Michigan produces about 32% of the blueberries



for the United States. Visit farms such as the Blueberries Galore Farm, and pick some yourself. Use the berries in blueberry pies or just eat them fresh. Not only do they taste great, but apparently blueberries are a wonderful source of vitamins and nutrients that prevent aging.

Crater Lake

Come see the most amazing lake in the world: Crater Lake. It's in the state of Oregon, and the best view of the lake is from the top. As the **deepest** (and probably least-polluted) lake in the US, Crater Lake gets its name from the volcano that it once was. Apparently, the tip of the volcano fell in after an eruption, and then it was filled with rain and melted snow. There are so many different ways to enjoy the view. You can drive along the **rim**, hike up Mt Scott, take a boat ride on the lake, or have a **snack** in a **lodge** on the rim. For more information, check out this website: www.crater.lake.national-park.com

Mt Rainier

For another great trip, hike up Mt Rainier and see the glacier. You can also get beautiful pictures of the alpine prairies that surround the trail. Summer is a great time to make the trip because all the flowers are in bloom. While the rest of the United States is scorching hot, Seattle, Washington, is refreshingly cool. You can see the silhouette of Mt Rainier from the city.

Giant Redwoods

Wander around the tallest trees in the world in The Redwood National State Park. The park is along the Pacific Coast in northern California. It protects

45% of the remaining groves of coastal redwood trees. It's a lot of fun to camp there too

The Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is a steep gorge created by the Colorado River. It's in the state of Arizona and is part of the Grand Canyon National Park. There are hundreds of trails along the top. And, of course, you can't leave the park without hearing your echo as you shout down into the canyon. For more information, check out www.nps.gov/grca

The Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains (also known as the Rockies) are in western North America. The mountain range is



more than 4,800 kilometers long, stretching from British Columbia (in Canada) to New Mexico (in the US). The highest peak is Mount Elbert in Colorado, which is 4,401 meters above sea level.

The Rocky Mountains National Park offers a lot of different activities, including hiking, horse riding, fishing and cross-country skiing. There are always a lot of animals and birds around to watch as well.



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Summer 1: 01/5-25/6/08

GLOSSAR a blueberry

a small, dark blue fruit found in North America to pick **v** to take fruit from a tree a pie food that consists of fruit in pastry to prevent vi to stop something from happening aging r the process by which we become old a crate a large hole caused by a volcano exploding deep ad if something is "deep", it goes a long way down the "tip" of something, is the long, narrow end of it an eruption *n* if there is "an eruption", the volcano explodes and throws out lava and hot dust the rim the edge to hike v to go walking in the mountains, hills, etc a boat ride n a trip in a boat a snack n a small amount of food you eat between meals a lodge n a small house or but in the country alpine ad an "alpine" scene is one that is typical of the Alps region in Europe, with mountains, grass and pine trees a prairie n a large area of flat, grassy land in North America to surround vb to be all around a place/thing, etc a trail n a small road for people to walk along scorching hot verv. verv hot to wander around phr vb to walk in an area with no particular objective a grove an area with a group of trees that are close together steep a a "steep" mountain has very high sides that go up at a sharp angle (90°, for example) a gorge r a deep, narrow valley with very steep sides

CORNY CRIMINALS

CD track 7 - Englishman & US Miami man

YouTube

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

YouTube Catch

Computer shop owner Thomas Karer was tired of people stealing from his shop. So, he installed video surveillance cameras in his store. One of the cameras caught two teenage thieves stealing a 2,000-euro **laptop**. The video showed how one of the teenagers **kept watch** while the other one put the computer under his jacket. Karer, 45, then put the CCTV footage on YouTube, with a note to get in contact if anyone recognised the pair. Within a few days, a man called Kaere rang and gave information on the identity of the mystery teenagers. Immediately, Karer informed the police, who arrested the two teens.

Helpful Mother

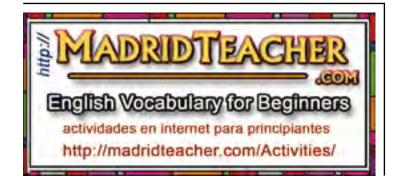
"I was so worried about what might happen to him that I went along to make sure he would be safe," a German woman said after admitting that she had driven her son to a jewellery shop so he could rob it. "He was determined to do it and I could not **talk him out of** it, so I offered to drive him there to **keep an eye on** him. I was worried about him," Brigitte Schwammer, 39, told the court.

Schwammer's son, 18-year-old Bruno, told her what he was going to do. So, Schwammer went with him to a **DIY** store to buy some latex gloves "so he wouldn't leave any fingerprints". Schwammer, a mother of three, also acted as **look-out** while her son and two other men **broke in** and stole £25,000 worth of jewellery. The **crooks** were caught after they **set off** a silent alarm connected to the police station.

Imaginary Cops

"Come quick! They're gonna kill me," a man told the emergency services in Wisconsin, US. The 33 year old, Gordon Stayswim, rang the police to complain that drug squad officers were **chasing** him. Eventually, Stayswim had climbed up a tree, which was where he was when he phoned the police. When the police arrived at the scene, they found Stayswim up the tree, holding onto his mobile phone, but with no sign of any drug squad officers **in the vicinity**.

Police soon realised that the man was **hallucinating**. They tried to convince him to come down, but the man **lost his grip** and fell out. He was taken to hospital for minor injuries, and later arrested on a drugs offence. •





GLOSSARY

110

a laptop n a portable computer to keep watch n if a criminal is "keeping watch", he/she is watching to see if the police come, etc to talk someone out of something

to convince someone not to do something

to keep an eye on someone exp to watch someone because you are suspicious or worried about them a DIY store n

a shop that sells material, tools, etc so you can do repairs in the house. Literally, DIY means "Do It Yourself"

fingerprints *n* marks left on a surface by the tips of your fingers

a look-out n a person who watches to see if the police come, while another person commits a crime

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

a crook n

a criminal to set off p

if you "set off" an alarm, you cause it to make a sound

to chase vb to run after someone with the

intention of catching them in the vicinity n near

to hallucinate vb to imagine things and have strange dreams often because you have taken drugs to lose your grip exp if you "lose your grip", your

hands slip and you stop holding

something

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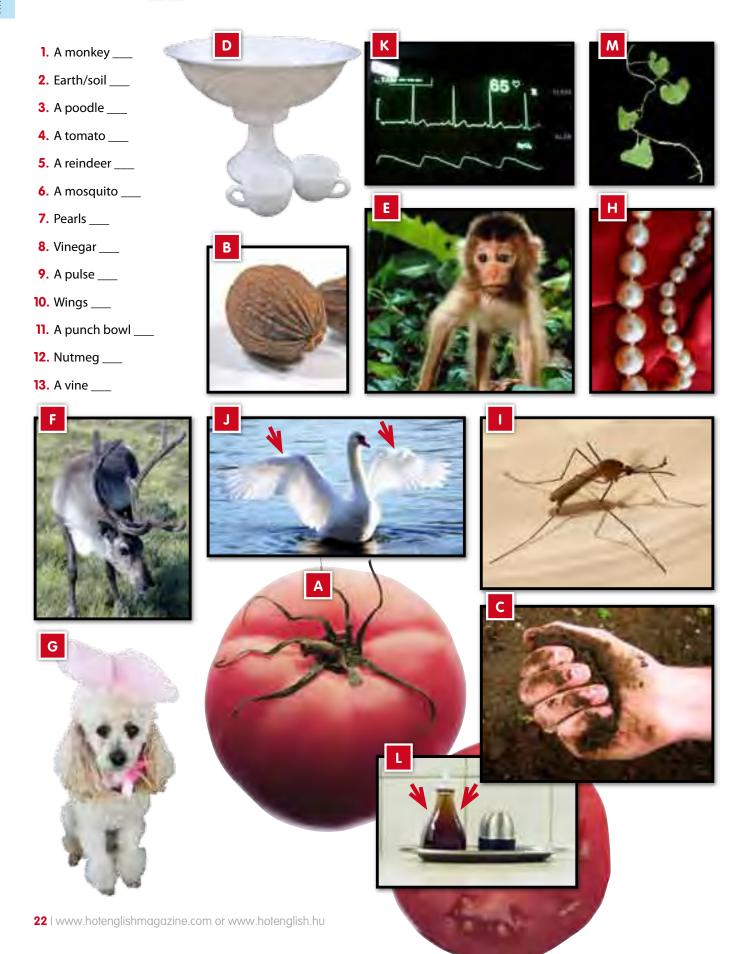
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Trivia Matching



Exercise

See if you can do this matching exercise. Look at the list of things (1 to 13), and the photos (A-M). Write a letter next to the name of each thing in the list below. Answers on page 24



<u>(english</u>

Weird Trivia

CD track 9 - Irishwoman & Englishman

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

The heaviest land mammal in the world is the African elephant.

Australia was once called New Holland.

Brazil has more species of monkey than any other country.

In the US, there's a **lawsuit** every thirty seconds.

In Europe, **poodles** were once used as **hunting dogs**.

A cat can jump up to seven times its height, which must be useful when hunting birds.

Hawaii is the only state in the US that grows coffee.

In Ghana, the expression "Merry Christmas" is translated as "Afishapa".

The film *Mary Poppins* was **shot** entirely indoors.

Tom Cruise's name at birth was Thomas Cruise Mapother IV.

The world's most popular fruit is the tomato.

Reindeer milk has more fat than the milk from cows.



Ironically, poor **soil** will produce better wines. Apparently, the vines have to "work harder" when the soil is poor, thus producing better wine.

Mosquito **repellents** don't really repel mosquitoes. What they do is "hide" you as the spray blocks the mosquito's **sensors** so they don't know you're there.

Pearls melt in vinegar.

The state of Florida is bigger than England.

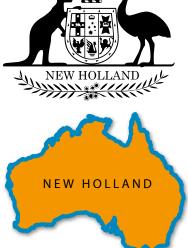


George Washington died while **taking his own pulse**.

Insects don't make noises with their voices. The noise of bees, mosquitoes and other buzzing insects is caused by their **wings** moving rapidly.

The fear of going to school is known as "didaskaleinophobia".

William III of England (who reigned from 1689-1702) had a mini lake in his garden that was used as a giant **punch bowl**. The punch consisted of 560 gallons of brandy, 1,200 pounds of sugar, 25,000 lemons, 20 gallons of lime juice, and five pounds of nutmeg. The bartender **rowed** in a small boat, filling up guests' punch cups. How decadent!



GLOSSARY

a lawsuit n if you start a "lawsuit" against someone, you start legal proceedings against them in order to get compensation a poodle r a type of dog with thick, curly hair a hunting dog n a type of dog used for catching and killing other animals to shoot vb to film soil n earth from the ground a repellent n a spray used to kill insects or make them go away a sensor an object used to detect something a pearl n a beautiful stone formed by ovsters (a type of shellfish) to melt vb if a solid "melts", it becomes liquid to take a pulse e to feel your pulse (the movement of your blood) to see how fast it is a wing n birds use their "wings" to fly a punch bowl n a container for punch (a drink that is formed by mixing many othe drinks, often alcoholic drinks) to row vb to move oars in a small boat so that the boat moves

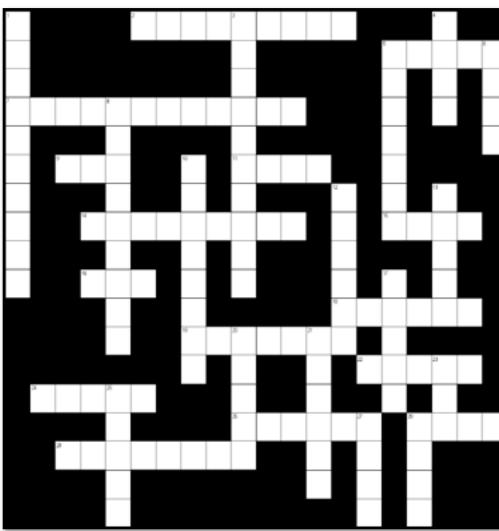




Crossword

CROSSWOR

Answers on page 33



Across

2: To talk continuously and without stopping = to talk end

5: To leave a place suddenly, angrily and dramatically = to _out. st

7: Something that makes you feel timid, shy or ashamed = emb

9: To do something that causes an alarm to make a sound = to s off an alarm. **11:** If you do this, your hands slip and you fall = to lose your gr_

14: The amount of carbon

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

you produce = your carbon foo_ 15: To hit someone on the

face with an open hand = to sl

16: An objective = an a____ 18: A small room next to a kitchen for keeping food = a

lar_ **19:** A small room in a toilet where you can sit down = a

cub 22: A sad, pathetic,

unsuccessful person = a lo

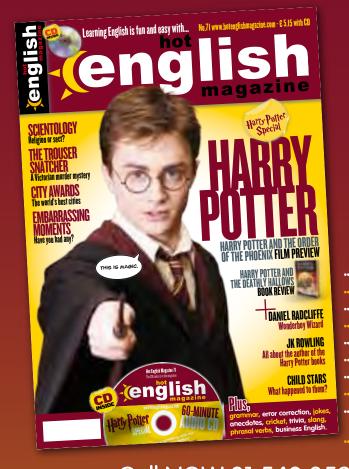
24: To become red in the face because you are embarrassed = to bl 26: To change television channels = to sw_ channels. 28: To jump = to le___ 29: A prediction = a fore

Down

1: Happily = chee 3: To stop a fire = to ext a fire. 4: A small amount of medicine = a d of medicine. 5: To reduce the amount of money you must spend = to make sav 6: An action = a mo_ 8: Reducing and controlling the amount of carbon you produce = carbon rat_ 10: To go near to = to app_ 12: An object that you turn with your hand in order to operate a machine = a han 13: To use more of something than you really need = to wa 17: A criminal = a cro 20: To increase = to bo 21: A portable computer = a lap 23: To watch someone carefully because you are worried/suspicious about them = tokeep an _____ on someone. 25: To abandon an idea = to sc____ a plan. 27: If you leave a place in this type of mood, you leave the place in a very bad mood = in a h_ 28: A person who watches to see if the police come while another person commits a crime = a l____out.



Typical Dialogues 1. The agent doesn't like any of Seth's books. 2. The agent is interested in the biography idea.



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A 19th-century American ghost story.



Bell Witch The

Are there any famous ghosts from your country? What about witches? One of the most famous ghosts (and witches) from America was the Bell Witch. She first appeared in the 19th century. She was the inspiration for the film The Blair Witch Project and An American Haunting. She even managed to frighten US President Andrew Jackson. Who was the Bell Witch? And what did she do?

Strange events

It all started in 1817. A farmer, John Bell saw a strange animal in a cornfield on his property. He described the creature as having the body of a dog and the head of a rabbit. John shot at it and it disappeared. He thought nothing more of it. But then a few days later, he heard some mysterious banging noises in his house. One night, his **sheets** were pulled off the bed and thrown onto the floor by an invisible force

A voice started to appear too. It sounded like a woman's voice. Soon afterwards, Betsy Bell, the family's younger daughter and the only daughter still living at home, was violently attacked: her hair was pulled and her face was **slapped**.

Screaming

Very soon, the Bell house became famous in all the area. Even the future president of America, Andrew Jackson (president from 1829 to 1837), heard about the Bell Witch. And in 1819, he decided to go and investigate it in person. But on **approaching** the Bell property, Jackson and his group noticed an invisible presence that stopped the wagon. One of the men in the group claimed to be a witch tamer. He said he was going to kill the spirit. However, just after saying that, he began screaming as if in pain. Jackson and his group left the Bell property the following day. Jackson later said, "I'd rather fight the entire British Army than to **deal with** the Bell Witch."

Not so friendly

At first, it was thought that the ghost was friendly. But she soon became more sinister. The ghost said that she wanted to kill John Bell. And she did. He died on 20th December 1820. A small vial of poison was found near his body. When the remaining contents were given to the family cat, it too died. That night, the ghost said, "I gave old John a big **dose** of that last night, and that fixed him." Later, at Bell's burial, the spirit laughed and sung loudly and cheerfully. But that wasn't the end.

A return visit

Before the ahost left, it told Lucy Bell that it would return in 1828. And it did. The ghost spent another three weeks at the house, and spoke with John Bell Junior (John Bell's son). During the conversations, the ghost predicted the

American Civil War, the Great Depression and both World Wars. According to legend, the spirit said it would return again in 107 years, in 1935.

Another visit

In 1935, the ghost appeared in the **former** Bell property; and it has remained there ever since. Even today, people say that the sounds of people talking and children playing can sometimes be heard in the area; and it is very difficult to take a good picture there. So, who was the Bell Witch? Some say it was Kate Batts, an eccentric neighbour of John Bell's. She had **sued** John for **cheating** her in a **land deal**. There are documents about a conflict involving John Bell, but they don't appear to have any connection to Kate Batts. Others say that the Bell home had been built on a Native American burial ground. Would you like to visit the area? 😒



Betsy Bell

-66



GLOSSARY

a banging noise a noise made by someone hitting something a sheet a piece of material (usually white) that you sleep on in a bed to pull off phr v to take off / remove by using force to slap vb to hit someone's face with an open hand to approach vb to go near to a wagon n a type of carriage with wheels that is pulled by horses a witch tamer n a person who can control and dominate witches, supposedly to deal with ph to spend time trying to find a solution to a difficult problem a vial of poison n a small glass container filled with poison (a liquid that kills if you drink it) a dose a small amount (of medicine) to fix vb in this case: to kill cheerfully a happily former previous; what was before eccentric a someone who is "eccentric" is strange and different from other people to sue v to start a legal process against someone in order to get compensation to cheat vb to obtain money by tricking someone a land deal an agreement between two people or parties to sell land a burial ground n an area where dead bodies are buried (placed in a hole)



by S. Shane Marr and stars be available online at www.

BELL WITCH

www.bellwitchthemovie.com The film retells the story of the legend of The Bell Witch of Adams, Tennessee, Although the film will not be shown in cinemas, the independentlyproduced film is receiving very positive reviews.

Car problems

english Social English CD track 11 Englishman

Learn the kind of English you need for social occasions. This month: car emergencies. Listen and repeat these expressions.

What you say

- My car won't start.
- I have a flat **tyre**.
- I'm out of gas.
- I've **run out of** petrol.
- The **battery** is **dead**.
- The car is **overheating**.
- I've locked the keys inside the car.
- I need to change the tyre.
- I need to change the oil.
- There's something wrong with the gears.
- There's a strange sound coming from the engine.
- There's smoke coming out of the **bonnet**.

- I've put diesel in the petrol tank.
- I've put petrol in the diesel tank.
- How long will this take?
- How much will it cost?



- This is going to be expensive.
- This is going to take a long time.
- I'll have to phone for some spare parts.



Part II Now listen to this social English dialogue. In this conversation, Sally is talking to a car mechanic about the problems she's been having with her car.

	0
Mechanic:	Morning. Good morning.
Mashania	What is an a
	What's up, then?
Sally:	I'm having a few problems with the car. I
	can't seem to start it.
Mechanic:	Let's try. (She tries to start the engine.)
	Mmm I'd say the brakes need replacing.
	Your oil pressure is also really low, and we'll
	probably need to replace a few wheels too
	– and possibly the engine due to internal
C . II	wear.
Sally:	Surely, it's just something to do with the
	starter, isn't it?
Mechanic:	Well, if you know so much, what are you
	doing talking to me? Have you checked to
	see if there's any petrol in the tank?
Sally:	Er, no, not yet.
	Look, the tank's empty. You need to fill it up.
Sally	Oh, OK. And all those other things you
Sally.	mentioned.
Machania	
	Oh, well, we'll look at that later.
Sally:	Thanks.

- Have you tried using the throttle?
- We'll have to jump-start your car.
- You need to put some petrol in the tank.
- It's going to take quite a while.
- I'll let you know how much it's going to cost.
- We'll have to **tow** the car to the garage.
- Your tyre pressure is low. O



& US Miami man







GLOSSARY a tyre /

the round, rubber object that is part of a wheel to run out of something exp if you "run out of something", you have no more of that thing a battery n an object used to power the electrics in a car dead ad if a battery is "dead", it has no more power in it . to overheat vb to become hot gears n most cars have 6 gears; one reverse gear, and five forward gears the bonnet n the metal door that covers the enaine the petrol tank the container in the car for petrol the throttle n an object you can use to increase the amount of petrol flowing through the car to jump-start (a car) exp to start a car by connecting it to a battery in another car to tow vb to pull a car by attaching a rope between this car and another car due to exp because of internal wear n if a car suffers from "internal wear", it is broken and old because it has been used so much the starter the motor that starts the car

WORDSEARCH Answers on page 33 Books and writing

See if you can identify the word.

Then, fry to find the words in the Wordsearch. Good luck! (Read the vocabulary page 32/33 before doing this. Answers on page 33)

s	U	s	Ρ	Е	Ν	s	Е	I	I	G	т	Υ	R
Ζ	к	н	Ρ	W	R	I	т	Е	R	В	s	I	Р
Х	к	J	U	А	G	А	Е	J	Ν	I	I	s	J
J	С	0	В	0	R	W	Ν	М	D	0	Ν	Е	Ρ
W	0	Ζ	L	I	G	С	I	Е	R	G	0	I	L
Ρ	L	U	I	т	W	۷	L	D	А	R	G	т	А
Ρ	В	н	s	0	к	Ρ	Y	I	F	А	А	L	G
R	D	F	н	L	J	н	R	Т	Т	Ρ	Т	А	Т
0	Ρ	U	Е	Ρ	Е	т	0	0	0	Н	0	Υ	А
0	s	G	R	٧	н	А	т	R	z	Y	R	0	R
F	L	Е	٧	0	Ν	С	s	Ν	I	U	Ρ	R	Т
М	W	Т	Y	Ρ	Е	w	R	I	т	Е	R	Х	s
Υ	н	Ρ	А	R	G	0	I	в	0	Т	U	А	Е
L	R	Е	т	С	А	R	А	н	С	R	I	М	Y

- 1. A person who writes material that is sold in the form of books, articles, etc = a
- 2. An inability to write = writer's bl____
- 3. A machine for writing text = a typ_
- A story about imaginary people or events = a n_____.
- 5. The story of someone's life, written by the person who it is about = an au____.
- 6. The story of someone's life, written by another person = a bi_____.
- An early, unedited version of a story = a dr_____ version.
- The general story in the book = the sto_____.
- A connected series of events used to create a story = the pl_____.
- **10.** A person in a story = a cha_____
- The main person in the story = the pro_____.
- 12. This represents the emotional changes that happen to a character during a story = the character a____.
- The sense of excitement created in the story = sus_____.
- **14.** Payments made to authors when their work is sold = roy____.
- **15.** To steal other people's ideas and claim that they are your ideas = plagi_____.
- 16. The person who checks and corrects texts before they are published = the p_____reader.
- 17. The person who collects pieces of writing by different authors and prepares them for publication in a book or a series of books = the ed_____.
- 18. A company or person who publishes books = a pub_____.



Graffiti & Little Jokes

Little Jokes

Match each joke beginning (1 to 8) with its ending (A-H). Then, listen to check YOUI ONSWEIS. Answers on page 24



- **1.** What did one wall say to the other?
- 2. Which animal always goes to bed with its shoes on?
- **3.** What is the first thing you do every morning?
- **4.** What is an ig?
- 5. Waiter! Will my hamburger be long?
- **6.** How often do planes of this type crash?
- 7. Guard, how long will the next train be?
- 8. Why did the clock get sick?
- A: An Eskimo house without a loo.
- B: About six carriages, sir.
- C: No. It will be round and flat, sir.
- D: Because it was run down.
- E: Wake up.
- F: Only once, sir.
- G: A horse.
- **H**: I'll meet you at the corner.



CD track 13 Irishwoman & Englishman





GLOSSARY

how long ...? exp, two meaning a) how much time will it take? b) how long is it in metres/kilometres, etc? a loo n inform a toilet. Incidentally, an eskimo house is called an igloo to run down adi two meanings: a) if you are feeling "run down", you feel a bit tired/ill; b) if a clock is "run down", it has stopped and you need to wind it up (turn a key so it starts working)

I NEVER MET A CHOCOLATE I NEVER LIKED



I WOULD STOP EATING CHOCOLATE, BUT I'M NOT A QUITTER.

CRAFF Here are some more examples of British toilet graffiti.

I DIDN'T KISS YOUR BOYFRIEND. I

JUST TOLD HIS LIPS A SECRET.

DON'T GO TO THE TOILET IN MY POOL, AND I WON'T SWIM IN YOUR TOILET.

GLOSSARY

EVERY MONTH THE GRAFFITI COMES BACK AND I HAVE TO CLEAN IT OFF.

a quitter n someone who gives up; someone who stops an activity because it is too hard/difficult

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK, AND THEN FORGET TO START AGAIN?

A CONCLUSION IS SIMPLY THE PLACE WHERE YOU GOT TIRED OF THINKING.

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STENULUE/

What is Scientology? A religion or a cult? Scientology has been in the news just recently after a BBC reporter got into a verbal fight with a representative of the organisation. What's going on?

Two faces

For some, including the rich and famous, Scientology is a religion and a way of life. For others, it's a **cult**, and it is associated with the words "mind control" and "**brainwashing**". In 1984, a judge



characterised Scientology as "corrupt, **sinister** and dangerous". Many journalists have found that Scientology has two **faces**: the nice, smiley one for the public; and the sinister, dark one reserved for anyone who tries to investigate the organisation.

For many, the worst thing about the religion are the "disconnects". This is when members of Scientology **cut themselves off from** all family members and friends so they can spend more time with an organisation. As part of this process, Scientology members send out a "disconnect" letter to a member of their family or a friend. This letter informs the person that they have been "disconnected" from the Scientologist member's life.

Some cases

There are a number of documented cases of "disconnect". Rosemary was an ordinary mum living in England. She had two children and one died. Then, her surviving daughter joined Scientology and her mother saw less and less of her. Two years later, Rosemary received a "disconnect" letter. And after that, Rosemary received no Christmas cards, no birthday cards, no Mother's Day cards and no telephone calls from her daughter.

The case of Mike Henderson and his wife Donna Shannon is similar. They spent \$1m over three decades on Scientology's "**path** to superhuman powers". When Mike and Donna left, they were disconnected from other relatives who were still members of Scientology. Even Mike's father (who is also "disconnected" and who is dying), can't speak to five out of his six children because they are still inside Scientology.

A verbal fight The latest episode with Scientology started

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with an investigation by BBC reporter John Sweeney. While making the report for the news programme *Panorama*, Sweeney found that he too was being investigated and followed by members of Scientology. In an article published on the BBC website, Sweeney said, "Strangers **called on** my neighbours and my mother-in-law's house, and someone **spied on** my wedding and **fled** the moment he was **challenged**."

In Sweeney's hotel in America, a stranger spent every breakfast listening to him. In all, the BBC crew counted 13 people who were following them. Scientology **denied** sending any private investigators after the BBC.

Exploding tomatoes

Things **came to a head** during an interview. Sweeney had previously been shown a Scientology exhibition about psychiatry (Scientologists are against any form of

psychiatry), which showed images of torture. Then, during an interview with Scientology representative Tommy Davis, Davis accused Sweeney of **being too soft on** a critic of





Scientology. At this O John Sweeney point, Sweeney **snapped** and started shouting aggressively at Davis. Meanwhile, another member of Scientology was filming the incident. The clip was later **posted**

on the internet site YouTube. Sweeney, later saw the film and apologised for his **outburst**. "I looked like an exploding tomato," he added. [Please visit the Hot English blog to see a copy of this incident.]

Provocation?

Some have argued that the BBC were deliberately provoking Scientologists. The word "cult" was repeatedly used during the interviews – something which is bound to irritate Scientologists – and many from the organisation say that the religion didn't receive the respect it deserved.

Immediately after the verbal attack by Sweeney, copies of the incident were sent to Sweeney's boss, the Director-General of the BBC. Scientology has also prepared a video attacking BBC methods, and there is talk of 100,000 copies being released. •







SCIENTOLOGY FACTS

Scientology was founded in 1954 in California by L. Ron Hubbard (1911-1986).



It has 77,000 members (or millions, according to Scientology figures).

Scientologists believe in **reincarnation**.

Celebrities John Travolta, Lisa Marie Presley, and Tom Cruise are members of Scientology. There are rumours that they are keen



to recruit new Hollywood arrivals David and Victoria Beckham.

Just recently, a top officer from the City of London police helped open a new £20 million Scientology centre in central London.

The Charity Commission in Britain does not class Scientology as a religion.

Scientologists believe that a person is an immortal spiritual being (termed a "thetan") who possesses a mind and a body. The thetan has lived through many past lives and will continue to live beyond the death of the body.

When you have paid as much as £100,000, you get to Operating Thetan Level Three and learn about "The Incident". This is based around the story that 75 million years ago an alien space lord called Xenu kidnapped Thetans, took them to earth, **dumped** them in volcanoes, and blew them up with atomic bombs.

The purpose of Scientology is to gain spiritual freedom. This is done by **getting rid of** "engrams" (forms of negative energy) from your mind. Through the Scientology process of "auditing" you can free oneself of "engrams" and "implants" to reach the state of "clear", and, after that, the state of "Operating Thetan", for a price, of course.

A person is basically good, but becomes "aberrated" by moments of pain and unconsciousness in his or her life.

Narconon is Scientology's drug rehab programme. Treatment includes an intensive programme of running, massive doses of vitamins and very long sauna sessions designed to "run out" drugs and radiation from the body.

Psychiatry and psychology are considered destructive and abusive practices. There is a Scientology exhibition in Los Angeles called "Psychiatry: Industry of Death". It is full of graphic images of patients **undergoing** psychiatric **treatment**, such as electric shocks and brain operations. • Information Box Tom Cruise



Tom Cruise was born Thomas Cruise Mapother IV (born 3rd July 1962). He's Hollywood's most famous member of the Church of Scientology. He



became involved with Scientology through his first wife, Mimi Rogers.

Cruise has publicly said that Scientology helped him overcome his dyslexia. By 2003, Tom Cruise had become an active campaigner for Scientology. He lobbied politicians in France and Germany, where the legal system regards Scientology as a cult and business. In 2005, the Paris city council described Cruise as a militant for Scientology, and prohibited any further dealings with him. There was a controversy in 2005 after he criticised actress



Brooke Shields for using antidepressant drugs after she suffered postpartum

depression. Brooke Shields responded to the comments by calling them "irresponsible and dangerous". In late August of 2006, Cruise apologised in person to Shields for his comments.



GLOSSARY a cult n

secret organisation: a sect to brainwash v if vou "brainwash" someone. you tell them continuously that something is true until they accept and believe it sinister (bad, evil and harmful a face r one aspect of someone's (or an organisation's) character to cut yourself off from exp to isolate yourself from a path n a line/way that takes you to a particular place to call on someone exp to go to someone's house to spy on someone to watch and observe someone secretly to flee (fled) vb to run away; to escape to challenge someone exp to demand to know what someone is doing or who they are to denv vb to say that something isn't true to be soft on someone e not to be too critical of someone; to treat someone kindly/nicely to snap if someone "snaps", they become very angry suddenly to post something on an internet to put a music, data, text or sound file on a website an outburst n if there is an "outburst", someone gets very angry suddenly and starts shouting reincarnation if you believe in "reincarnation", you believe that you will live again after you have died , to dump vb to place something in a place casually and without care to get rid of *exp* liminate to undergo treatment *exp* to have medical treatment

Scientology

OCABULARY BOOKS AND WRITING

Learn some useful words and expressions to talk about books and writing.

Writer – a person who writes material that is sold in the form of books, articles, etc.

Writer's block – an inability to write because of stress, pressure, drunkenness, or a lack of ideas.



Computer – an essential tool for all modern-day writers, although some still insist on using the typewriter.

Books– pages that are **bound together** and that contain stories, poems, etc. There are a number of different types of books:

Novel – a story about imaginary people or events.

Historical novel - a story that is set in a certain period of history. Autobiography – the story of someone's life, written by the person who it is about. **Biography** – the story of someone's life, written by another person.

Draft version - an early, unedited version of a story.

Character – a person in a story.

Protagonist – the main person in the story.

Character arc - the

emotional changes that happen to a character during a story. For example, in the beginning the character is a **selfish** person, but an experience makes him/her less selfish.

Story arc – a story that continues over various books or episodes.

Suspense – the sense of excitement in the story.



Royalties – payments made to authors when their work is sold. Authors usually receive a fixed percentage of the profits from these sales – often about 5%.

Plagiarising

- stealing other people's ideas and claiming that they are your ideas.



The proof-reader – the person who checks and corrects texts before they are published.



The editor – the person who collects pieces of writing by different authors and prepares them for publication in a book or a series of books.

Publisher

 a company or person who publishes books.

> **GLOSSARY** a tool n

you do a job a typewriter r

an instrument that you use to help

a machine for writing text on paper to bind together phr vb if a book is "bound together", the



Writing – the process of creating a story. George Orwell (Animal Farm, 1984), the famous British author, developed a list of tips for good writing. Here is a summarised version:

1. For every sentence, a good writer should ask him/herself five questions:

- What am I trying to say?
- What words will express it?
- What image or idiom will make it clearer?
- Is this image fresh enough to have an effect?
- Could I put it more concisely?
- 2. Never use a metaphor, simile, or other figure of speech, which you have seen in print many times before.
- 3. Never use a long word where a short one will do.
- 4. If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out.
- 5. Never use the passive where you can use the active.
- 6. Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word, or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent.
- 7. Break any of these rules sooner than say anything outright barbarous.

Storyline – the general story in the book. There is a theory that all novels come from just seven basic stories. Here they are: 1. Man/woman versus nature.

- 2. Man/woman versus man/woman.
- 3. Man/woman versus the environment.
- 4. Man/woman versus machines/technology.
- 5. Man/woman versus the
- supernatural.
- 6. Man/woman versus self.

7. Man/woman versus god/religion.

Plot – a connected series of events used to create a story. The plot is designed to create dramatic tension and keep the reader interested. Most plots follow this basic structure:

1. The main character has a **goal** or mission. 2. There is an **obstacle**.

- 3. The protagonist overcomes the obstacle.
- 4. There is another obstacle.
- 5. The protagonist overcomes it once again. 6. The protagonist faces a catastrophe
- (possible death, etc).
- 7. The protagonist resolves the situation and everything is OK.
- pages are joined to form a book selfish ad only thinking about yourself an e-book a book that you access on the internet a pocket-sized book a small book that can fit in your pocket leather made from animal skin hardback a a book with a hard cover. The book is often large too paperback adj a book with a soft cover a tip n a piece of advice a figure of speech n an expression that is used with a figurative (metaphorical) meaning in print / published in a book, magazine, etc. outright barbarous *exp* really bad; insane; ridiculous; a crime against X; very primitive a goal n an objective
 - an obstacle n
 - something that prevents you from
 - doing what you want to do to overcome vb
 - to find a solution to a problem: to deal with a problem successfully



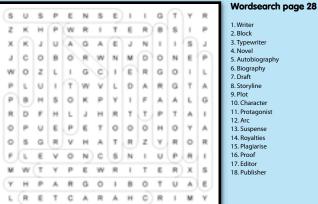
Publishing house – a company which publishes books.

Book format – the way that the book is presented: a large-format book, an ebook, a pocket-sized book, etc.

Dust-jacket – a loose paper cover which is put on a book to protect it. It often contains information about the book and the author.

Book binding – the process of assembling the book from a number of pages. Books can be bound in **leather**, they can be hardback, they can be **paperback**, etc. 📀







Crossword page 24

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TYPICAL DIALOGUES PUBLISHING

Listen to this dialogue and learn some useful vocabulary and expressions.

In this conversation Seth is talking to his **literary agent** about some books he's written. Listen to the conversation and answer these two questions.

1. What does the agent think of Seth's books?

2. Which project is the agent interested in? Answers on page 24

- Seth: So, I was just wondering what you were doing about **promoting** my books?
- Agent: Well, **frankly**, we aren't sure we can represent you any longer. Seth: Why's that? What's wrong?
- Agent: Well, your latest book, A History of **Stools** in Pre-Revolutionary France, isn't exactly selling well. I mean, who exactly is it **appealing to**?
- Seth: Well, erm, French... people... erm, historians, who...
- Agent: Exactly. And what about this autobiography, *Greg Barnes: His Life. His Story*. We've sold precisely 16 copies so far in six months. The remaining 299,984 copies will be **pulped**. Who is Greg Barnes, anyway?
- Seth: He was the best friend of the husband of that girl who was in Big Brother about four years ago.
- Agent: It was a **rhetorical question**. Who cares about Greg Barnes?

Seth: Well, his wife probably does.

Agent: They're divorced. Now, let's move on to your "children's" book, *Finance and Economics for the Under 5s*. It's not really appropriate for that **age group**.

CD track 15 Englishman & Englishwoman

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yourself a coffee with

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euros you save, you

can buy a lovely cup of

coffee and enjoy your

copy of Hot English in

stvle.

GLOSSARY

publishers, etc to promote vb

sales of a product

a chair with just three legs to appeal to someone exp

frankly a

honestly a stool n

a literary agent n a person who represents a writer

and who negotiates deals with

to do things to try to increase the

if something "appeals to" you, you

- Seth: But there were lots of fun cartoons.
- Agent: Oh, **come on!** What parent **in their right mind would** buy that for their child?

Seth: What about my novel? Surely...

Agent: Your novel. Yes, your novel. Sizzling Pigs. It started off well, sort of, but there's no ending.

Seth: Yes, there is.

- Agent: Having "And then they woke up and it was all a dream" at the end of a novel is not, in my view, a valid ending. No, I'm sorry but our business relationship has come to an end. You've been **publishing** your own books for years now, and we just can't sell them.
 - Seth: Oh, right, so you don't want to see my latest **proposal**, then?
- Agent: No. Erm, what is it?
- Seth: It's a biography.
- Agent: A biography. Erm, whose biography? Seth: It's a biography about you.
- Agent: Really? Oh. That's nice. That sounds great. Very nice. Let's have a look. (She looks through the book.) Yes, yes. We can definitely do something with this. Did you remember to mention the time when I met the queen's uncle back in 2004 when I was... ©



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URFINGERS'VOCABULARY CLINIC: SUCCESS



Here are some more useful **collocations*** for you to learn. The images will help you associate the expression with its meaning. This month: Success



Hit the jackpot To become very successful or very rich. When the second album came out, they hit the jackpot."



Steal the show To be the most popular or the best person among the rest. "All the dancers were good but Kirsty really stole the show."



Bring the house down To do something that really pleases the audience in a theatre. "The comedian was hilarious and really brought the house down."



In the bag If something is "in the bag", it is certain to be successful in the end. That new contract is in the bag."



Come up trumps; turn up trumps

To complete an activity successfully or to produce a good result. especially when it wasn't expected. 'We thought we'd never get a flight home but Sam's boyfriend came up trumps and found us a cheap one at the last minute."



Go like a bomb To be very successful. 'Judging from the noise they're making in there, that party is going like a bomb."



By miles Much better; much superior to other things. They were better by miles.



Have the luck of the devil To be very lucky. "She always goes out with the best looking men. She's got the luck of the devil."

* Collocations

A collocation is a sequence of two or more words that go together to form fixed expressions ("heavy rain", for example). Learning lots of collocations will improve your level of English, and help you with exams such as First Certificate, Advanced and Proficiency, which test your knowledge of these things.

GLOSSARY

a jackpot r the most valuable prize in a game or lottery trumps in a game of cards, "trumps" is the suit (diamonds, hearts, clubs, spades) which is chosen to have the highest value

Embarrassing Agonv

What's your most **embarrassing** moment? A professor of psychology at the University of East Anglia, Ray Crozier, has researched the psychology of embarrassment and is author of the book *Blushing and the Social Emotions*.

The eternal flame

Ray Crozier's book is full of interesting examples of embarrassing moments. He tells of the time when German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder was attending a ceremony at Jerusalem's Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial. Schroeder was invited to turn a handle to boost the eternal flame commemorating the death of millions during the Holocaust. However, to the embarrassment of everyone present, the chancellor turned the handle the wrong way and extinguished the flame.

Funny Fact: People are said to go 'beetroot' red when they show embarrassment and their cheeks blush. Beetroot is a root vegetable whose juice can stain the skin red.



Past glory

Another story involves Star Trek star, Patrick Stewart. Stewart recalls a time when he was watching television alone in a hotel room. He was switching channels when he suddenly found an episode of Next Generation. "I started watching it and I had forgotten that I'd ordered room service," he explains. "All of a sudden, this man arrives with my food. He looks at the television and looks at me watching myself on television, then shakes his head and gives me a look of pity. He must have thought I was a real loser watching my past glories."

Losing face

So, why do we get embarrassed in the first place? Crozier argues that the key to embarrassment is our attempt to look competent. "We have this fundamental human need to be respected and not to look foolish. And losing self-esteem can feel like the world has ended."

Physical symptoms often include **blushing**. This is a uniquely human response (no animals are known to blush). And no one is really sure why we blush. In evolutionary terms, it could once have been to signal that we had made an accidental mistake, admitting to an error and so **avoiding a confrontation**. Professor Crozier defines embarrassment as when we accidentally "contradict the identity we want to project".

Dealing with embarrassment

So, what can be done about embarrassment? "The best way to deal with embarrassment is to talk about it," says workplace psychologist Gary Fitzgibbon. "If you walk off, you're left

with it. You mustn't let the embarrassment dominate. Once you admit to what's happened and talk about it, everyone will feel much more relaxed and they'll be laughing with you rather than at

you." 🗘

ns,

GLOSSARY embarrassing adj

something that makes you feel timid, shy or ashamed a handle an object you turn with your hand in order to operate a machine to boost V to increase a flame n a hot, bright line of burning gas from a fire to extinguish v if you "extinguish" a fire, you stop the fire from burning to switch channels ex to change channels on a television a look of pity r if you give someone a "look of pity", you look at them in a way that shows you feel sorry for them a loser a pathetic, unsuccessful person a past glory n something great you did in the past to blush v to become red in the face because you are embarrassed to avoid a confrontation exp to try not to become involved in a fight or argument with someone a cubicle r a little room with a toilet in it. There are often several cubicles in a toilet a gap n a space to stab v/ to push a sharp instrument (a knife, for example) into someone's body to queue up phr vb to form a line as you are waiting for something (often to be served) a backside the part of your body that you sit on a stitch n when a doctor puts "stitches" in vou, he/she uses a needle and thread to hold the skin together in a huff ext angrily to storm out phr vb to leave a place suddenly, angrily and dramatically a larder n a little room next to a kitchen where food is kept

Embarrassing-moment stories

Have you ever had an embarrassing moment? Here are a few of ours.

Toilet torment I was once in a public toilet. I wanted to use the **cubicle** but it was occupied. I waited for a couple of minutes, but there was no noise coming from inside. After another minute, I decided to knock on the door. "Is anyone there?" I asked. No answer. I knocked again. There was still no answer. In the end, I decided to have a look under the **gap** at the bottom of the door. And just as I was doing so, another man walked into the toilet. He saw what I was doing and walked out before I had a chance to explain myself. Jim, Bournemouth.

Safety first

I accidentally **stabbed** my boss on my first day at work. We were **queuing up** to go into the conference room, and my boss was standing just in front of me. I had a pair of scissors in my hands and someone pushed me, and the scissors went into my boss' **backside**. He needed **stitches**... and a new pair of trousers. Incidentally, the meeting was supposed to be on safety in the workplace.

Leaving with dignity I was at a friend's house with a couple of mates. We were sitting around the kitchen table when we started arguing about something really stupid. In a huff, I stormed out. Unfortunately, my exit was not as dramatic as I had intended because I ended up walking into the kitchen larder. I had to ask for directions out of the kitchen (there were three doors in total). Writing Competition

Why not enter our summer writing competition? Write in with a version of your very own embarrassing moment. Please see page 39 for more details.

> I LIKE TO EMBARRASS MY CHILDREN Y DANCING A



QUICKY NEWS Unusual news stories from around the world.

Rail Idiot

A n Englishman had a lucky escape. Forty-sixyear-old Gordon Texford was in a toilet in a train station when he heard his train **pulling out**. So, he ran out, and jumped onto the back of the train. Miraculously, he **clung on** for six minutes before falling off. Texford, even managed to answer a mobile phone call from friends who were inside a **carriage** on the train as it reached speeds of up to 70kph. Texford escaped with minor injuries to his leg, but may face prosecution for his action. Texford, who was on the Manchester to London train, left the train at a station in order to go to the toilet. A spokesman for British Transport police said, "It was a very silly thing to do."

Famous Bore



was sitting around with someone **talking endlessly** about the past, living in it. And I found it rather dull," said Mick Jagger, who had been planning to write his autobiography. In the end, the legendary singer confessed that he **scrapped plans** to write it because he found it all too boring.

Jagger, 64, was paid a **huge cash advance** to write his life story but has **ditched** the project. The rock legend, who has **dated** some of the world's most beautiful women, has not yet **ruled out** writing it one day. He said, "I'd love to find another form to do it in. A book form but not a showbiz memoir type."

Animal Haters



n emu sparked an international incident after it escaped from police. The emu was first **spotted** in Germany. Vets, local zoo staff and officers in patrol cars, all tried to catch it but failed. After several hours, the bird leapt into neighbouring Switzerland, and German police informed their colleagues over the border. But even with the combined efforts of both German and Swiss police, the emu, which was running at speeds over 50kph, still managed to avoid capture. In the end, German police shot the bird when it crossed the border again. A police spokesman said, "We managed to shoot the bird, but we are still trying to find out how it got here in the first place. No bird farms or zoos in the area say they are missing an emu. It is a mystery." Of course, this isn't the first time that animals

have been dealt with in such a **callous** manner. Just recently, German hunters shot a bear that appeared in the Alps for the first time in 200 years. And a few months later, there were plans to **put down** a baby polar bear which had lost its parents.

GLOSSARY

to pull out ph if a train is "pulling out", it is leaving the station to cling on phr vb to hold on desperately a carriage *n* trains often have about six to ten carriages with seats for about 100 people in each carriage to talk endlessly ex to speak without stopping to scrap a plan eto abandon an idea a huge cash advance a lot of money paid in advance (before the job is completed) to ditch v if you "ditch" something, you abandon it and stop doing it to date vi to go out with someone for the purpose of romance to rule out phr v f you "rule something out", you say that it will never happen to spot vb to notice/see to fail vl if something "fails", it isn't successful to leap into phr vb to jump into to avoid capture exp if an animal "avoids capture", it isn't caught callous ad mean, cruel, unkind to put down to kill for supposedly humane, rational reasons

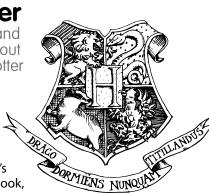
Bar chats

British bar chat

Harry Potter

This month Mike and Jen are talking about the latest Harry Potter book.

Mike: Hey, Jen, you know, like, er, Harry Potter, next month it's out, the last book, I'm really, well, I'm



I'm really, well, I'm gonna get it as soon as it's in the shops.

- Jen: Are you going to be one of these people who sleeps outside the bookshops?
- **Mike:** Oh, possibly, yeah, possibly. Cos I think, I think it's twelve o'clock at night it goes on sale. I'm not sure but I'm quite excited.

Jen: Aren't you a bit old for Harry Potter?

- **Mike:** Well, you know, you can only be young once, but you can be **immature** forever. That's what, that's what I say and I stand by it. Harry Potter's great.
- Jen: I don't know. It's all right, but I, I prefer Roald Dahl as an author.
- **Mike:** You just called me immature and you're talking about Roald Dahl and crocodiles and people with worms on their heads? That's just silly. I'm talking about advanced wizardry.
- Jen: Well, Roald Dahl wrote about the witches long before JK Rowling ever thought of Harry Potter. Harry Potter's just, I don't know, he's, he's such a boring character.
- **Mike:** Boring? He survived Voldemort's attacks on him at least five times and **I bet** you couldn't have done.
- Jen: Well, I notice she has to give that explanation in every single book.

Mike: Yeah, but, like, come on, let's put Harry Potter

MIKE.	really but, like, come on , let's put hany rotter				
	against Charlie Bucket.	I GLOSSARY			
	Come on, who's more,	out n			
	, ,	if a book is "out" it is in the shops and			
	who's more impressive?	you can buy it			
	Charlie Bucket who eats	immature adj			
	chocolate. Harry Potter has	someone who is "immature" acts like a child and not like an adult			
	powers. He's like Quidditch	a worm n			
	•.	a small animal that lives in the earth. It is similar to a snake			
	champion, whatever.	wizardry n			
Jen:	And he's got	the subject of magic and potions. A			
Mike:	Charlie Bucket just got	"wizard" is a man who knows magic			
		I bet exp			
	lucky.	l'm sure; l'm certain			
Jen:	And funny glasses.	come on exp this evenession is used to show			
Mike:	Funny glasses, exactly.	this expression is used to show that you think something is silly or			
	Anyway, I'm, I'm going to	not true			
		to put one person (up) against			
	convince you of this. And I	another exp			
	think you're just being a bit	to put two people in a situation in which they must compete			
	stubborn, basically.	Quidditch n			
lan.	· · ·	a game played by the characters in			
Jen:	So, shall I go and get you	the Harry Potter books and films			
	some tickets, then?	to get lucky <i>exp</i> to obtain something that you want;			
Mike:	Erm, yeah, and I'm going to	to get the things that you want			
		stubborn adj			
	get you a book and you're	someone who is "stubborn" is			
	gonna love it.	determined to get what they want,			
Jen:	Can't wait. 😒	even if it is not good for them or for anyone else			
JCH.					

JS bar chat

Illegal street parties

CD tracks 18/19

British and US accents

This month Carmen and Christine are talking about illegal street parties ("el botellón" in Spanish).

	on mopulion.			
Carmen:	Cheers.	The second se		
Christine:	Cheers.			
Carmen:				
	the new job.			
Christine:	Thank you very much.			
	How are you doing today	/?		
Carmen:	Well, I'm all right, but to	and the second		
	be honest I haven't slept			
	much.			
Christine:	Why not?			
Carmen:	Well, you know the noise	100		
cannen.	That stupid botellón .			
Christine:	The stupid botellón?			
Carmen:	Every night on the			
cumen.	weekends, it's just, until (a lasta		
	7 in the morning no sleep			
Christine:	You have to understand.			
chinsine:	Those people need some			
		And in case of the local division of the loc		
Carmen:	place to go. Understand? I wake			
Cannen:				
	up in the morning, I go	lac		
	outside and there is bott			
	everywhere, rubbish on t	the noor. It's just not		
Christine:	good.			
Christine:	You're right, they need to			
	about your nation. Howe			
	to solve the problem abo			
•	people go. Everything ha			
Carmen:	Well, you know, there's, v			
	parties? That's an option	. I mean, you know, to		
Chaitatina	drink just to get drunk.			
Christine:	Well, would you like a ho			
•	door, in your next door n			
Carmen:	Well, I suppose, but really			
	it's the same thing, and t			
	they're all out there, crac			
Christine:	Well, where do you think	they should go?		
Carmen:	The bars.			
Christine:	But the bars are so expensive. Do you know how			
-	much it costs now to hav	e one drink?		
Carmen:	Oh, come on.			
Christine:				
Carmen:	Well, they can get a good			
	don't have to drink to ge			
Christine:	5			
	However, you, but the Sp			
•	they love to be in the stre			
Carmen:	All right, well, I don't kno	W.		
	l just, l think l'm gonna	GLOSSARY		
	need another coffee at	botellón <i>n Spanish</i> an illegal street party that is typical		
Charlet	this point.	in many Spanish cities		
Christine:	How about another	has gotten <i>exp US</i> has become; has got		
	drink? I'll invite. But this	cracked glass n		
C	time in the street.	broken glass no way exp		
Carmen:	No way. 😳	never!		

english

Summer Writing Competition



in a copy of La Gramática Inglesa, written by the editor of this magazine. It's basically a clear, concise explanation of everything to do with English grammar. This is the fifth edition of the book, and it's selling really well. But you can get yours for FREE. How? Well, just write in and tell us about your most embarrassing moment.



Send your story to storycomp07@hotenglishmagazine.

com For some inspiration, please see pages 36 for our article on Embarrassing Moments.

Your story should be between 100 and 400 words, written in a Word document, and in English. The winner will have his/her story published in Hot English (in the October issue). There will be two runners-up who will receive a free backissue with CD. The competition lasts until 31st August 2007. Good luck.



Michelle fell for yellow by **Garrett Wall**

CD track 20 Irishman

by Garrett Wall © Garrett Wall 2007

Chorus

There's a girl that makes me smile, Van Gogh's paint the height of style, And all it takes to say hello, And Michelle fell for yellow. I know this world can be **absurd**, Forget the things you might have heard, Put your faith in what you know, That Michelle fell for yellow.

Sunflowers say to me,

There's more to life than we can see. Simple things can be so clear. Freedom lives to kill our fear.

There's a girl that makes me smile, Van Gogh's paint the height of style, And all it takes to say hello, And Michelle fell for yellow

New Album



Garrett Wall, singer-songwriter, native Dubliner and Madrid resident, will launch his latest album (as yet untitled) at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival in August and will follow it with a tour of Ireland in October. The unusual format - buzzing with the brilliant dynamic of the four members - guitar, trumpet, bass and cajón (flamenco box drum) is powerfully well-rounded and intimate (through the use of the cajón) yet

sharply-defined by the trumpet. Cajón: Robbie K Jones (Ohio). Bass: Dave Mooney (Dublin). Trumpet: Howard Brown (UK). The four will be performing for seven consecutive nights at The Fringe's newest venue: Understairs@euroscot, Palmerstown Place from 3rd to 9th of August inclusive.

For information about tickets, please visit www.myspace.com/garrettwall



GLOSSARY

the height of style exp the most stylish/fashionable to fall for something *exp* if you "fall for something", you become strongly attracted to it absurd ad ridiculous; strange to put your faith in something exp to believe in something a sunflower a very tall plant with yellow flowers a cardigan n warm clothing (similar to a jumper/ sweater) worn on the upper par of your body. It has buttons down the front

I know this world can be absurd, Forget the things you might have heard, Put your faith in what you know, That Michelle fell for yellow.

Cardigans and Renault fours. Yellow painted front doors, All the things she wants to have, I love it when she makes me laugh, she makes me laugh

There's a girl that makes me smile. Van Gogh's paint the height of style, And all it takes to say hello, And Michelle fell for yellow. I know this world can be absurd, Forget the things you might have heard, Put your faith in what you know, That Michelle fell for yellow.

Dumb laws



Here are some more crazy laws from the US. These ones are from Illinois and Indiana. *(US* English spelling)

- A permit is required for anyone wishing to play baseball at night. (Illinois)
- It is against the law to use a slingshot unless you are a law enforcement officer. (Illinois)



A rooster must be at least three hundred feet from any **residence** if he wishes to crow. (Illinois)

Hens that wish to cackle must be at least two hundred feet from any residence. (Illinois)

Bees are not allowed to fly over the village or through any of Kriland's streets. (Illinois)

Ice skating at the riverside pond during the months of June and August is prohibited. (Illinois)

There is a **ban** on unnecessary repetitive driving on 23rd Avenue. (Illinois)



especializadas, diccionarios, y mucho mas http://www.english-area.com

It is against the law to make faces at dogs. (Illinois)

CD track 22 - British man & US woman

> It is illegal for anyone to give lighted cigars to dogs, cats, or any other domesticated animals. (Illinois)

A person must get a referral from a licensed physician if he or she wishes to see a hypnotist unless the desired result is to quit smoking or lose weight. (Indiana)

Baths may not be taker between the months of October and March. (Indiana)

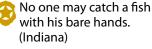
It is illegal to sell cars or

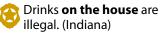
It is against the law to



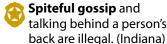
pass a horse on the street. (Indiana)

Sunday. (Indiana)





You are required to pour your drink into a glass. (Indiana)



Mustaches are illegal if the bearer has a tendency to habitually kiss other humans. (Indiana) 😳



DO I LOOK LIKE WINSTON CHURCHILL?

a slingshot n an object used to shoot a stone a rooster n a rooster n a male chicken that makes a sound in the morning a residence n a house to crow vb if a rooster "crows", it makes a sound is the meriod in the morning to cackle vb when chickens are "cackling", they are making a lot of noise **a pond** *n* a small area of water that is smaller than a lake a ban n a prohibition a prohibition to make a face exp to make an unpleasant or funny expression as a way of showing that you don't like something/someone a lighted cigar n a cigar (a large cigarette made of tobacco leaves) that is burning a referral n

- a reterral n a letter of recommendation a licensed physician n a registered doctor to quit smoking exp to stop smoking on the house exp if the drink are for the hour

GLOSSARY

- if the drinks are "on the house" the
- ... the unnks are "on the hous bar/club/pub pays for them **spiteful** adj designed to ge
- designed to cause moral or psychological damage
- gossip n rumours and stories about someone's private life
- a mustache n
- hair on a man's face above the upper lip. "Moustache" in British English

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Dictionary of slang





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

				YOU'RE NICKED!
Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal	
A friend was arrested by the police.	He was apprehended by some officers of the law.	He was arrested.	He was nicked; he had his collar felt.	I'm going to catch some rays.
You suggest going to he beach in order to go sunbathing .	I suggest a short sojourn to the coast in order to lie in the sun.	Let's do some sunbathing.	Let's catch some rays ; let's get some sunshine.	SHE'S N ALL THE
You think that your acquaintance is a ittle bit stupid.	He is somewhat intellectually- challenged.	He's a bit stupid.	He's a tad thick; he's a bit of an idiot; he's not all there.	CHECK OUT MY BEEMER, GEEZER
A friend has a new BMW.	He has acquired a top of the range German- manufactured automobile.	He's bought a BMW.	He's got a beemer.	THE SAID BE T CHICKE PO T
A friend of yours, Mary, wants to apply for a job but is afraid she will be rejected. You tell her not to be so frightened.	Do not allow your cowardice to hold you back .	Don't be such a coward.	Don't be such a chicken.	I'm going To PEck You.
There was a fight in a nightclub. A woman nit a man and caused nim to fall.	Her fist came into contact with his face and precipitated a fall.	She punched him and made him fall.	She decked him.	GLOSSARY Please note that some of the wor in this glossary box are literal translations of parts of idiomatic expressions. a collar <i>n</i> the part of your shirt that goes around your neck to go sunbathing <i>n</i> to lie in the sun in order to get tanned a ray <i>n</i> a line of sunlight

WORMIDIONS

CD track 24 British man & Irishwoman Idioms **Jenglish**

This month we are looking at some worm idioms.



Worm your way out of something To escape from a problem; not to accept your responsibilities. "She was supposed to be doing the cleaning today, but she managed to worm her way out of it."



Open up a can of worms

To create unnecessary complications or problems; to start discussing something that is better not to discuss. "When management offered to discuss working hours, they really opened up a can of worms – there were arguments ever day after that."



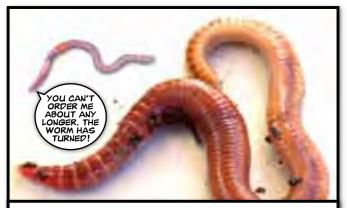
Worm your way into something / worm your way to a place

To become part of a place, organisation or company by tricking people, making people trust you, or by using people.

'She managed to worm her way to the top of the company by using all her old connections."



The early bird catches the worm If you want to be successful, you should do something immediately. "If you see an apartment advertised in the newspaper, respond to it straightaway. The early bird catches the worm."



The worm has turned; the worm turns People say this in reference to someone who is normally very patient and passive but who unexpectedly changes and does something bold and daring. "Mary has decided to start an affair with a married man after what Frank did to her. The worm has turned."



A worm's eye view If you have a "worm's eye view of something", you only know or understand a part of it, usually the worst or least important part. "The film is all about the New York underworld and gives a worm's eye view of society there." Scams

SCHANGER, BUT ILLEANL, WAYS AND MEANS OF GENTLA MONEY.

Have you ever been tricked? Ever been the victim of a **scam**? Ever paid for something only to find that it isn't what you wanted? A new report shows that **scamming** is on the increase.

WOOI WOOF

Nothing new

Scams have **been around** since the day that money was invented. Scams are also known as "confidence tricks" or "swindles"; and the person who does a scam can be referred to as a grafter, a swindler, a scammer, a confidence trickster or a con artist; the victim is called the mark. The objective of all good scams is to make money – it's as simple as that. The first time the term "confidence man" was used was in 1849. It was used by the press during the **trial** of William

press during the **trial** of William Thompson. Thompson's scam was simple. He chatted with strangers until they had "become friends". Then, quite simply, he asked them if they would lend him their watches. As soon as they did, he would walk off with the watch and never be seen again. He was eventually caught when a victim recognised him in the street.

Good faith

So, how do confidence trickster's work? They mainly **rely on** the **good faith** of the victim. Many people have **fallen prey to** scams including movie actors, athletes, successful business executives and political leaders. Just recently, there was a story in the news of a scam in Japan. Apparently, Japanese doglovers had been tricked into paying hundreds of dollars for pet **poodles**, only to discover that they had in fact been sold sheep. The

scam was exposed when a Japanese actress appeared on television complaining about her new pet "poodle" and how it refused to eat

any dog food and would not **bark**. Maiko Kawakami was **stunned** to discover that her pet poodle was in fact a baby lamb. The newspaper reported that the sheep were **shipped to** Japan from the UK and Australia. They were sold via an internet site and advertised as "poodle puppies". ©

The coin collecting scam

The con man offers the victim a valuable collection of coins at a very low price. The victim buys the entire collection thinking they are valuable, but, of course, they aren't.

The baby in the pram

A mother goes into a **fur** shop with a **pram**. She tries on a really expensive fur coat. All of a sudden, she claims she has to run out because her husband has just arrived with the car. She leaves the pram in the shop with the "baby" inside. Of course, there is no baby in the pram and the woman never returns to the shop.

The badger game

This is a **blackmail** scheme. It involves taking photos of a married man in a **compromising position** with another person. The man is then **threatened** with public exposure unless money is paid.

The get-rich-quick scam

The victim is offered a book on how to get rich quick or how to cure something with a miracle drug. The perfect way for the con artist to get rich quick himself.

The bottle drop scam

The con artist will **bump into** the victim and drop a package containing broken glass (he broke the glass previously). The con artist will then

claim that the contents of the package (an expensive bottle of wine, or an ancient vase) were broken by the **clumsiness** of the victim, and demand money to replace them. This con was famous in New York City and was often used against Japanese tourists.

The deceptive contest scam

The victim enters a writing competition. A few weeks later, the victim receives a letter saying that he/she has won and that the story will be included in a book. The victim is then encouraged to order the book (at a very high price, of course).

The fiddle game

A pair of con men work together on this scam. One of the con artists (con artist number 1) dresses up as an elderly man in **shabby clothes**. He has a meal at the restaurant. All of a sudden, he claims to have left his **wallet** at home. As **collatera**, he leaves his only possession: a

violin. After he leaves, the second con man (con artist number 2) enters. He examines the violin and says that he will pay an outrageously large amount for the violin (for example, \$50,000), leaving his business card for the old man (con artist number 1) to call if he's interested.

Now, the victim (the restaurant owner) thinks that he can make a lot of money. So, when the old man (con artist number 1) comes back to pay for his meal, the

restaurant owner offers to buy the violin. Of course, when the restaurant owner then tries to contact the other con artist (con artist number 2) to sell him the violin, the man has disappeared.

The free pet scam

For this scam, the con artist places a **classified ad** in a newspaper offering a very cheap or free animal (usually an animal that is hard to get or very expensive). If asked, the con artist explains that he is going to move away from the area. The con artist says that all he wants is for the victim to pay for the **shipping costs** (which are very high) in order to send the animal to the victim. The victim does so, but, of course, never actually receives the pet.



GLOSSARY

a scam a trick to make money dishonestly/ illegally to scam vb to trick someone in order to get money dishonestly/illegally to be around ph if something has "been around" for a period of time, it has existed for that time a trial n a legal process designed to get compensation to rely on phr vb to depend on good faith n if there is a situation of "good faith", both sides believe and trust one another to fall prev to something exp if you "fall prey to" a trick, you become a victim of that trick a poodle n a type of dog with thick, curly hair to bark when dogs "bark", they make a sound stunned ag shocked and surprised to ship to phr to send a package to someone (by ship, air, road, etc) fur n animal skin and hair that is used to make clothes a pram a type of baby bed with wheels that is used to take the baby for a walk blackmail n the action of threatening to reveal a secret or photos unless money is paid a compromising position n if someone is caught in a "compromising position", they are seen/photographed in a situation that is embarrassing and potentially dangerous for them to threaten v to promise to do something bad to someone unless they pay money to bump into someone arepsilonto crash into someone: to walk into someone clumsiness n the noun of clumsy (a "clumsy" person drops things easily) shabby clothes old, broken, dirty, grubby clothes a wallet n an object used by men to keep credit cards, money, etc collateral n money or property that is used as a guarante a classified ad r a small piece of publicity in a newspaper offering to buy or sell something shipping costs n the costs for sending something by air/ship, etc



PHRASALVERBTHEMES: DRIVING

From now on we will be looking at phrasal verb themes. This month we are looking at some phrasal verbs related to driving. This is the first of a two-part series.











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GEORGE "DUBYA" BUSHISMS

THE FUNNY THINGS THE U.S. PRESIDENT SAYS

Here are some more wonderful George W. (Dubya) Bush quotes. For some more Bushisms by the man himself, please visit Dr Fingers' Blog: www.hotenglishmagazine.com/blog/



"And my concern, David, is several." 2007.

"The solution to Iraq – an Iraq that can govern itself, sustain

itself and defend itself - is more than a military mission. Precisely the reason why I sent more troops into Baghdad." 2007

"Some call this civil war; others call it emergency; I call it pure evil." 2007.

"It's bad in Iraq. Does that help?" George W. Bush, after being asked by a reporter whether he's in denial about Irag. 2006.



"I will not withdraw, even if Laura and Barney [his dog] are the only ones supporting me." 2006.

"I said I was looking for a book to read. Laura said, 'You ought to try Camus'. I also read three Shakespeares. I've got a eckalectic [sic] reading list." 2006.



"One thing is clear is that relations between America and Russia are good, and they're important that they be good [sic]." 2006.



"I tell people, let's don't fear [sic] the future, let's shape 2006.

"If people want to get to know me better, they've got



to know my parents and the values my parents instilled in me, and the fact that I was raised in west Texas, in the middle of the desert, a long

way away from anywhere, hardly. There's a certain set of values you learn in that experience." 2006.

"People don't need to worry about security. This **deal** wouldn't **go forward** if we were concerned about the security for the United States of America." 2006.

"I like my **buddies** from west Texas. I liked them when I was young. I liked them when I

was middle-aged. I liked them before I was president, and I like them during president [sic], and I like them after president [sic]." 2006. 🗘











GLOSSARY

to govern itself exp if a country can "govern itself", it can manage the country without any help to sustain itself exp if a country can "sustain itself", it can survive without any help/imports in denial ext if you are "in denial", you are trying to ignore something that is affecting you to withdraw v if you "withdraw" troops, you take them away eclectic ad if you have an "eclectic" taste, you have a very varied taste to instill v if you "instill" values in someone. you teach someone those values to raise v to educate a child and to help him/her become an adult a deal n an agreement to go forward phr vb if something "goes forward", it moves to the next stage of the process a buddy n inform US a friend

it."

CD track 27 various accents P I NO W icer (

A radio play by Mark Pierro and Ian Coutts.



Hot English is proud to present the Whitechapel Trouser Snatcher a six-part Victorian murder mystery.

Episode III

In the previous episode of The Whitechapel Trouser Snatcher our heroes, Inspector Nottingham Forest and his trusted Sidekick Hamilton the Academical, interviewed a Guttersnipe to see if they could establish who had torn the trousers off a wealthy Victorian city gent. The **clues** were not all that helpful, so they **beat him up**.

In this episode, our heroes pay a visit to Dr O'Midlothian the Metropolitan police's forensic pathologist and consultant womaniser to see if he can shed any light on this horrific crime. And now sit back and enjoy the story

The scripts

For the full script of this episode, and any previous episodes, please download the files from the homepage of our website: www.hotenglishmagazine.com ©





Work-related phrases

Here are some typical work-related phrases and what they really mean.

- Your request is being processed. = It is actually in the bin.
- The project co-ordinator deals with all complaints. = I don't want to listen to you - talk to someone else.
- Your application is currently under consideration. = Who are you?
- The proposal is under active consideration. = We've lost the file.
- A reliable source told me. = This guy I just met told me.
- An informed source has told me. = A friend of the guy I just met just told me.
- We'll discuss it later. = Hopefully, you'll forget about it.
- Let's get together on this. = I'm really confused about this so I need a face-to-face.
- We'd like to hear what you think. = You can tell us what you think as long as it doesn't interfere with what we've already decided to do.
- I'll put you in the picture. = I'll give you a long, confused and inaccurate statement of what's going on.
- We'll advise you in due course. = If we find out what the hell is going on, we'll let you know.
- I'll get back to you. = I've already deleted your e-mail. 📀



GLOSSARY

the bin n a container for rubbish (old bits of paper, etc) to deal with phr vb if you "deal with" something, you try to find a solution to it a complaint n if someone makes a "complaint", they tell you that they aren't happy with the service reliable ad if something is "reliable", you can trust it to do what it savs it will do a source n someone who gives you information a face-to-face a meeting in person inaccurate (not correct; with errors the hell exp an expression used to show that you are angry to go on phr vb to happen to get back to someone exp to contact someone who has contacted you

The new type of environmentally-friendly person: the cragger.



EHU FULLUIERS

Worried about the environment? Want to do something to help? Maybe you should become a cragger.

Craggers

Many people in Britain have decided to do something about the environment. They have signed up to voluntary groups. These groups want to reduce their **carbon footprint** (to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) they **release** into the **atmosphere**).

These groups are known as Carbon Rationing Action Groups (Crags), and members of these groups

are referred to as "craggers". The main **aim** is to find ways of cutting your personal energy use. "It's only when you stop and start looking that you realise that you do **waste** a lot of energy," said one cragger. "There are things you can do in your life that don't stop you having a really pice time and you can

really nice time, and you can still **make** really substantial **savings**." So, what exactly can you do?

Cragging ideas

Some ways of reducing your carbon footprint are really simple. One trick is to use the light from **streetlamps** in the morning. "If it's dark in the morning, just open the curtain a bit and you've got some free light," a cragger explained. Other things include **turning down** the heating in winter, wearing

Ways to cut your carbon footprint

- Use a bicycle instead of the car.
- Open the curtain in the morning and use the light from
- streetlamps.
- Watch less television.
 Turn off appliances at the wall and stop using
- standby switches.
- Insulate your walls.
- Use a biodiesel car.
- In winter, turn down the heat and wear more clothing.
- Fly less. Take your holidays closer to home.

more clothes when it's cold, turning off the heat altogether from April to October, using less light, turning off electronic equipment at the wall (the **standby switches** use up a lot of

electricity), and flying less. Some craggers go to even further extremes. They may **ban** television, use a **jug** to collect hot water in the shower to use for shaving,

Info Box – Crags

Crags (Carbon Rationing Action Groups) are ecological groups who want to reduce the amount of carbon they produce. There are at least 23 crags in Britain.

Most individual targets are set at 4.5 metric tons of carbon per person per year.

In some crags there is a financial penalty for those who exceed the limit.

The objective is to reduce your personal footprint by about 10% a year. The ultimate objective is a 90% cut by 2030. only allow DVDs on the weekend and even turn the **brightness control** down on the television. Welcome to the world of **carbon rationing**.

Climate change

So, just how popular are these measures? A recent **poll** suggests that only 28% of Britons thought the idea of setting limits on individuals' carbon emissions was acceptable. However, most people do feel that lifestyle changes are needed to reduce the impact of climate change.

Although not everyone is prepared to go to the extremes of the craggers, there are things that most people would find acceptable. This includes buying a car that runs on a biodiesel mix, flying less often, using a bicycle for small journeys, and **insulating** walls. Would you like to become a cragger? •



CD track 29 US woman

& Enalishwoman

Sir Mick Jagger recently admitted that the band's carbon footprint was "rather enormous" because of their extensive touring. However, he added that they were taking measures to reduce it.

GLOSSARY

a carbon footprint n the amount of carbon dioxide you produce. Literally, a "footprint" is the mark you leave on the ground when you walk somewhere to release vb if a gas is "released", it leaves its container and enters the atmosphere the atmosphere the air and gases around the earth an aim r an objective to waste vb to use more of something than you really need to make savings exp to reduce the amount of money you spend a streetlamp n a tall post in the street with a light on top of it to turn down phr vb to reduce the level/intensity of something a standby switch n a part of a plug or appliance that remains on, even when you switch off the appliance. This allows you to turn on the appliance with a remote control device to ban v to prohibit a jug n a ceramic container for water the brightness control n the button on the television that controls the amount of light visible on the screen carbon rationing limiting the amount of carbon dioxide you create a poll r a series of questions asked in order to understand people's opinions to insulate to put material in the spaces between walls in order to prevent the building from losing heat



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COMPUTER SECURITY JARGON

How much do you know about computer technology? You probably know what a virus is, but what about a whitehat, a blackhat and a botnet? Here are some of the most up-to-date computer terms that you should be familiar with. (US spelling)

Adware

An unwanted programme that **bombards** users with adverts after they visit an infected site. Once installed in your computer, it can be very hard to remove.

A blackhat

A hacker who uses his/her skills for criminal purposes.

A botnet

A large number of computers which are being controlled by someone via the net (often in order to send out spam mail). The biggest botnets can have tens of thousands of hijacked computers in them. Each individual computer in a botnet is called a bot or a zombie.

Bullet-proof hosting

A company that guarantees that it will not shut down its servers, even when the request comes from a government or law-enforcement agency. These hosting companies are often located off-shore or in countries where computer crime laws are lax.

A carder

Someone who steals credit card numbers and their associated information.

A dead-drop

A PC or server that is used to store stolen personal data stolen. Criminal hackers prefer to keep any data at a distance as possession of the information is incriminating.

DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service)

This is an attack in which thousands of separate computers bombard a website in order to knock it off the net. DDoS attacks have been used by extortionists who threaten to knock a site offline unless a **ransom** is paid.

Drive-by download

A malicious program that automatically installs when someone visits a **booby-trapped** website.

A honeypot

An individual computer (or a network of machines) that appears to be a poorly-protected system, but which, in reality, records every attempt to attack it. This information is then used to track down the hacker.

IP address

The numbers that identify every machine that is using the internet. IP stands for Internet Protocol.

Keylogger

A programme installed on a victim's machine that records every keystroke that a user makes. This information can be used for stealing login and password details.

Malware

A term for all **malicious** software. Derived from the words "malicious" and "software".

Phishing

The practice of sending out e-mail messages which appear to be from a financial



institution. The objective is to trick people into giving confidential information such as bank codes and passwords.

Spyware

A malicious programme that steals personal and confidential information.

Trojan

A type of programme or message that appears to be safe but which really conceals a malicious programme. Many of the attachments on virus-carrying e-mail messages have trojans.

Virus

A malicious program that requires action to successfully infect a victim. For instance, opening an e-mail attachment.

Whitehat

A hacker who uses his or her skills for positive ends.

Worm

A malicious programme that scours the web looking for new victims. Worms can infect and take over computers without any help from a victim. 😋

GLOSSARY

to bombard vb to attack continuously to hijack vb to take control of something illegally or by force to shut down phr to close permanently a request *n* if you make a "request", you ask for something politely a law-enforcement agency the police, the FBI, the drug squad, etc lax adj

not strict incriminating adj "incriminating" evidence is evidence that suggests you are involved in

a crime to knock off phr vb if a website is "knocked off" the internet, it is forced to stop being on the internet an extortionist n a criminal who gets money by force or threats (promises to do something bad) a ransom r money that criminals demand in order to free someone, or to stop doing something bad against you booby-trapped a a harmful, damaging thing that is hidden or made to appear safe to track down ph to find and catch a keystroke r each time you press a key (a number or letter) on the computer keyboard malicious a evil and harmful to conceal vb to hide an attachment n

a document or file that is attached to an e-mail message to scour vb to search an area very thoroughly



Business English



endlish

Business English



Useful Business Expressions

This month we are looking at some typical words, expressions, collocations and forms related to the word "money". Listen and repeat the following expressions.

Finance

- 1. Who is going to finance the project?
- **2.** She's a financial adviser for a multi-national.
- 3. The company is financially-sound.
- 4. Where are we going to find the financing for a project of this scale?
- 5. They managed to get some financial backing.
- 6. This product is a financial liability.
- 7. The financial markets responded positively to the move.
- 8. Financial forecasts were in line with our predictions as to where the market was going.
- 9. They have good financial standing.
- **10.** We aren't prepared to take any more financial risks.
- **11.** They were hoping for a bit more financial support.
- **12.** There may be up to 12,000 job losses in the coming financial year ("fiscal year" in US English).
- 13. The company is in financial difficulties.
- **14.** The fund was used to finance the building of a prison.
- **15.** The Minister of Finance recommended raising the base tax rate.

Business Dialogue

Now listen to this business English telephone dialogue.

Stan:	Stan Bakers. Who's calling?
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- **Nigel:** Hi Stan, Nigel here.
- Stan: Oh, hi, Nigel. We got a copy of your business plan. Looks very interesting.
- Nigel: Yeah, we just need the financing now.
- Stan: Who have you got in line to finance it?
 - Nigel: There are a number of financial institutions who are very interested. They're just carrying out a **risk assessment** at the moment. They just need to be sure that we're financially-sound.
 - Ston: Yeah. There aren't many people who are prepared to take any financial risks with dot-com **start-ups** any more. So, what will you use the finance for, if you get it?
- Nigel: It'll mostly go into developing the site.
- Stan: Oh, excuse me, I've got another call coming in. Speak later.
- Nigel: OK, cheers.

Stan: Bye. 😋

GLOSSARY

financially-sound adj if a business is "financially-sound", it is earning more money than it spends scale n size financial backing n money to start a business; investment money a financial liability n something which is costing more than it is making

- a move n an action
- a forecast n
- a prediction to be in line with exp
- to be the same as
- financial standing *n* the financial condition of a company
- the financial condition of a compar and how much money it has a risk assessment n
- an investigation into a company to see how safe it is for investing in
- a start-up n

a new company that is about to start

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