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# english magazine

## SHAKESPEARE SPECIAL

The quotes.  
The plays.  
The language.



## 1950S' TRIVIA

The movies.  
The songs.  
The beliefs.

## BOOK REVIEW



## LIVING THE AMERICAN DREAM

Movies about the American dream.

## US LAWS: VIRGINIA

Dumb laws, interesting facts and famous people

## DELICIOUS DESSERT RECIPES

They're sweet!



# Valentine's Day Special



# Revolutionary Road

The ultimate test of love.  
A film starring Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.

**PLUS...**  
grammar, error correction,  
jokes, anecdotes, trivia, slang,  
phrasal verbs, social English...

88 Hot English Magazine  
The CD index is in the magazine

hot english magazine  
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love issue  
1950s TRIVIA  
Leonardo DiCaprio  
Kate Winslet in Revolutionary Road

70 minute audio CD

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## CD index

- 1 Hello
- 2 Wrap Rage
- 3 Mythical Beatles
- 4 Story Time
- 5 Social English
- 6 Functional language
- 7 Fingers' Error Correction (low level)
- 8 Social Trends
- 9 Telephone Conversation
- 10 Go Green!
- 11 Lost in Translation
- 12 Cony Criminals
- 13 Ethical Tourism
- 14 Jokes
- 15 Graffiti
- 16 Artistic Genius
- 17 Swearing Jamie
- 18 Typical dialogues
- 19 Fingers' Vocabulary
- 20 Quirky News
- 21 British Bar Chat
- 22 US Bar Chat
- 23 Story: The Shop - Episode 5
- 24 Love Thy Neighbour
- 25 Dumb US Laws (Virginia)
- 26 Dictionary of Slang
- 27 Error correction (high level)
- 28 Chat-Up Lines
- 29 Story Time
- 30 iPhone Problems
- 31 Dead Parrots
- 32 Off the Cuff
- 33 Elementary Exam Listening
- 34 Pre-Intermediate Exam Listening
- 35 Intermediate Exam Listening
- 36 Upper Intermediate Exam Listening
- 37 Advanced Exam Listening
- 38 Goodbye



This symbol tells you that the article has Teacher's Notes.



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



Hello, and welcome to another issue of Hot English Magazine, the fun magazine for learning English.

I know I always say that we have a very special issue this month, but, seriously, this month is no exception. In keeping with the season, we've included a Valentine's Day special. You will find plenty of ways to charm someone with our Chat-Up Lines and the Hot English Mix Tape (with a list of love songs), and you can read about our definitions of love in the Word of the Month section.

The film we are highlighting this month is *Revolutionary Road* with Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet, which opens up a whole load of other topics. The film is about an American couple in the 1950s who are hoping to live out the American dream. So, we have included an article explaining the American dream and a look at some 1950s' trivia. The film is receiving all kinds of Oscar buzz, so we'll have to see what happens there.

We're also looking at a "citrus-based" festival, a book about some scary murderers and some summaries of Shakespeare classics. As part of our Grammar Fun section, we're looking at the difference between "excited" and "exciting". Sounds "exciting", right? Or is it "excited"? I guess you'll have to read and check...

And of course, if you have any questions, suggestions, complaints, or just want to say hello, feel free to contact me at [magazineeditor@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:magazineeditor@hotenglishmagazine.com). Good luck with your English and see you next month!

Yours,

*Jenna*



PS Whether you are a long-time subscriber or you discovered Hot English yesterday, we are now offering you the Hot English PREMIUM edition. For an additional 10 euros, you can receive the magazine every month at home and have access to the online version. So, contact [subs@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:subs@hotenglishmagazine.com) today and save 24 euros!

### GLOSSARY

**buzz** *n*  
if there is a "buzz" about something, that thing receives a lot of attention and people are talking about it

## Magazine Index

- 3 Editorial
- 4 Wrap Rage
- 5 Mythical Beatles
- 6 Name Game
- 7 Personality quiz: Are you cynical about love?
- 8 Useful Vocabulary: Weddings
- 9 Useful Verbs and Expressions: Love
- 10 SB Article: Cool Hotels
- 11 Story Time
- 12 Basic English: Music
- 13 Social English: Music
- 14 Functional Language: Describing someone
- 15 Error correction & Listening: Social Trends
- 16 Grammar Fun
- 17 Telephone English & Hot English Love Mix Tape
- 18 SB Article: Alternative Traveling
- 19 Film Scripts: Airplane
- 20 Go Green
- 21 Lost in Translation
- 22 Trivia Matching
- 23 Weird Trivia
- 24 Dr Fingers' Grammar
- 25 Subscriptions
- 26 Cony Criminals
- 27 Recipe & Listening: Ethical Tourism
- 28 Shakespeare Quotes
- 29 10-minute Shakespeare
- 30 1950s Trivia
- 32 The American Dream
- 34 Revolutionary Road
- 36 Truman Capote
- 37 Book Review - *In Cold Blood*
- 38 Face to Face: Romeo and Juliet / Tony and Maria
- 39 You've Been Tango'd
- 40 Jokes, Graffiti & Cartoon
- 41 Misheard Lyrics
- 42 Artistic Genius
- 43 Swearing Jamie
- 44 Vocabulary
- 45 Typical Dialogues: The Clothes Shop
- 46 Dr Fingers' Vocab Clinic
- 47 Quirky News / Riddles
- 48 Commercialisation of Valentine's Day
- 49 Adverts 1950s
- 50 SB Article: Wicked Wikipedia
- 51 Mini-Cold War Mystery & Listening: Love Thy Neighbour
- 52 Dumb Laws & Virginia Facts
- 53 Directory
- 54 Dictionary of Slang
- 55 Dr Fingers' Error Correction, Chat-up Lines & Listening: Story Time
- 56 Year in Review: 1988
- 57 Idioms: Heart
- 58 SB Article: Fairytales for Adults
- 59 Advertisement
- 60 iPhone Problems
- 61 Dead Parrots
- 62 Sonnet
- 63 Phrasal Verbs
- 64 Tapescripts
- 65 Answers and Back Issues
- 66 Phrase of the Month

Pre-Intermediate

Intermediate

Upper Intermediate

Advanced

**5**

**Mythical Beatles**  
Lost song is found again.

**10**

**Cool Hotels**  
The coolest hotel in Sweden.

**28**

**Shakespeare Special**  
The quotes. The plays. The language.

**30**

**1950s' Trivia**  
The movies. The songs. The beliefs.

**32**

**Go West, Young Man**  
Living the American Dream.

**34**

**Revolutionary Road**  
Breaking free without breaking apart.

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# Wrap Rage

*Amazon declares war on excessive wrapping.*

Have you ever had difficulty opening a **package**? If you have, you've probably experienced "wrap rage". But what is it? And what can we do about it?

"I shouldn't have to start each Christmas morning with **pliers** and **wire cutters**. But that is what I do, and it still takes me 10 minutes to open each package," said Amazon founder Jeff Bezos. He was referring to the excessive **packaging** that can be found around many products. This complex **wrapping** may lead to "wrap rage" – extreme anger produced by an inability to open the package.

In order to reduce incidents of wrap rage, Amazon has launched a campaign. The aim is to reduce annoying packaging in the products they **ship out**. Called "frustration-free packaging", they want to replace hard plastic wrapping with a simple, eco- and **customer-friendly** cardboard box. Manufacturers such as Fisher Price, Matchbox, Sony and Microsoft have **signed up to** the new idea.

The move is also good for the environment. "Every Christmas we produce an extra three million tonnes of **waste**, and this could impact significantly on that," said a spokesperson for Waste Watch, a British **refuse** charity. The scheme to reduce packaging is already running in America and will be launched in the UK very soon. "The project has been very popular in the US, and we are committed to doing everything we can to reduce packaging," said Ben Howes of Amazon UK. ♻️

YOU CAN'T OPEN US!



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Pre-reading

What does "rage" mean? What are the common causes of rage? For example, "road rage"? Can you think of other situations / places where the public express their rage?

## 2 Reading I

Read the article to find out what type of rage it is.



## 3 Reading II

Using your own words, answer the following questions:

1. What is "wrap rage"?
2. What causes it?
3. What is Amazon's campaign all about?
4. Where is the campaign already in effect?



## 4 Language focus

Words with "wrap". See if you can make a sentence with each word / expression.

- a. wrapping paper
- b. to wrap
- c. to wrap up a present
- d. to wrap your arms around someone
- e. to wrap up a meeting
- f. to be wrapped up in your studies / work

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever experienced "wrap rage"? When? Why?
2. What should we do about packaging? Do we use too much? Why? Why not?
3. Have you ever thought about this topic before? Has reading the article changed the way you think in any way? Why? Why not?

## GLOSSARY

- a package** *n*  
a small box / parcel that someone sends you
- pliers** *n*  
a tool with two handles and two hard metal parts at the other end. Used for holding things or pulling things out
- wire cutters** *n*  
a tool for cutting hard wire
- packaging** *n*  
the paper / plastic, etc. around a package / parcel / present
- wrapping** *n*  
the paper / plastic, etc. around a package / parcel / present
- to ship out** *phr vb*  
to send to another country – not necessarily by ship
- customer-friendly** *adj*  
that is easy for customers to use / open
- to sign up to something** *exp*  
to accept a new idea; to start doing something
- waste** *n*  
things that are thrown away (old bits of paper, food, etc.)
- refuse** *n*  
things that are not wanted from a house, shop, factory, etc.



## Mythical Beatles

Lost song is found again.

IT SEEMS LIKE ONLY YESTERDAY WE WROTE THIS SONG.

“The time has come for it to **get its moment**,” said Sir Paul McCartney, who was referring to a Beatles **track** that has never been **released** before.

For years, many people thought the track was a **myth**. But Sir Paul McCartney has confirmed that he has the **master tape** of the 14-minute long Beatles song. And he says he wants the public to hear it. He added that the track, called “Carnival of Light”, was not previously released because the other Beatles thought it was too “adventurous”. But Sir Paul said he was always **fond of** the track.

The song was recorded in 1967 for an electronic music festival. Sir Paul said he asked the other band members to be “**indulgent**” for 10 minutes at London’s Abbey Road studios. “I said, ‘All I want you to do is just **wander around** all the stuff, bang it, shout, play it, it doesn’t need to make any sense.’ So, that’s what we did. It’s very free,” Sir Paul explained.

The track was played just once (at the festival), and is said to include **distorted guitar** and band members shouting phrases such as “Barcelona!” and “Are you all right?” Sir Paul had wanted to include the track on an **anthology** CD in the 1990s, but the rest of the band **vetoed** the idea. Sir Paul said Ringo Starr, John Lennon and George Harrison’s **estates** would have to agree to a release. ✨

### The Beatles

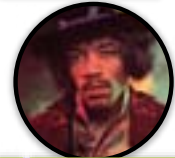
A pop band from Liverpool, UK, formed in 1960. The Beatles are one of the most successful bands in the world, and have sold over one billion records. They are recognised for leading the “British Invasion” of music into America, and sparking “Beatlemania”. They explored a number of different genres and musical sounds. After the band split up in 1970, all four members (John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr) launched solo careers.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Match the band / artist (1-5) with the lyrics (a-e).



- “It’s wonderful to be here, It’s certainly a thrill. You’re such a lovely audience...”
- “Wise men say only fools rush in.”
- “Wild thing, you make my heart sing.”
- “I wish they all could be California girls.”
- “If you knew Peggy Sue, then you’d know why I feel blue.”

### 2 Reading I

- What do these numbers refer to in the article?
- 1990s
  - 14
  - 1967
  - 10

### 3 Reading II Music vocabulary.

- Find a word in the article that means...
- ...each individual in a band.
  - ...a song on a CD.
  - ...to sell a CD so the public can buy it.
  - ...a big concert that takes place over a couple of days.

### 4 Language focus “To be fond of”

Look at this sentence. Did Sir Paul like or dislike the track? “But Sir Paul said he was always **fond of** the track.”

- Complete the sentences to make them true for you:
- I am fond of ...
  - I am not so fond of ...



### 5 Discussion

- Do you like music from the 60s? Why? Why not? Which other decades do you like for their music?
- Are you a Beatles fan? What’s your favourite Beatles song?
- Have you ever been to a music festival? Where was it? When? If not, would you like to go to one?
- Do you have a favourite CD at the moment? What’s your favourite track?

### GLOSSARY

- to get its moment** *exp*  
if something “gets its moment”, it has an opportunity to be appreciated
- a track** *n*  
a song on an album
- to release** *vb*  
if a song is “released”, it goes in the shops, etc. and you can buy it
- a myth** *n*  
something that isn’t really true
- a master tape** *n*  
the original copy of music or a film
- fond of** *exp*  
if you are “fond of” something, you really like that thing
- indulgent** *adj*  
if you are “indulgent”, you do things in an exaggerated way
- to wander around** *phr vb*  
to walk from A to B with no particular objective
- distorted guitar** *n*  
a guitar sound that is very rough and loud
- an anthology** *n*  
a collection of songs / writings, etc.
- to veto** *vb*  
to say that you don’t agree with something or accept something
- an estate** *n*  
all the money and property that someone owns

# The Name Game

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



**Heart** (female rock band)  
Your "heart" is the organ that pumps blood around your body. A "love heart" is a symbol of love. "She sent him a card with a love heart on it."



**The Romantics** (American rock band)  
If you are "romantic", you do something that makes your wife / husband / partner feel special. "He is so romantic – he bought me flowers and took me out for a candle-lit dinner."



**Guns 'n' Roses** (American rock band)  
A "gun" is a weapon that shoots bullets. A "rose" is a white, pink, yellow or red flower with thorns. "They shot the balloon with a gun." "She gave him a red rose."



**The Lovin' Spoonful** (American group)  
If you are "loving", you are kind, gentle and nice to someone. A "spoonful" is an amount of something that fits into a spoon. "It is a kind, loving little cat." "Add a spoonful of sugar to the mixture."



**Marvin Gaye** (American singer)  
In the past, if you were "gay", you were happy. These days, "gay" is often used to mean homosexual. "Look at those gay little lambs in the field." "I think she's gay."



**The Temptations** (American group)  
"Temptation" is a feeling of wanting to do something that you probably shouldn't really want to do. "The temptation to kiss him was almost too great to control."



**Jennifer Love Hewitt** (American actress)  
"Love" is a strong feeling of affection towards someone. "My love for you is stronger than this rock."

# Personality Quiz

ARE YOU CYNICAL ABOUT LOVE? TAKE THIS QUIZ AND FIND OUT.

- 1 Your friend gives you an invitation to a Valentine's Day party. What is your reaction?
  - a. I'm really excited, but I'll need to find someone to accompany me.
  - b. I'll put the invitation to the side and forget about it until the night of the party.
  - c. Great! I can see all my old friends and catch up on all the latest gossip.
  - d. I'll have to invent an excuse why I can't go – I hate Valentine's Day parties.
  
- 2 What is your definition of Valentine's Day?
  - a. It's a day of true love.
  - b. It's 14th February and that's it.
  - c. It's a day of friendship.
  - d. It doesn't appear on my calendar – in fact I've **erased** it with a permanent **black marker pen**.
  
- 3 A friend, Bob, recently broke up with his partner and wants some advice. What do you say?
  - a. "This is a tragedy. You need to cry for six days, wear black clothing for a month and leave the country."
  - b. "Don't worry about it. **There are plenty more fish in the sea.**"
  - c. "This is a great opportunity to spend some more time with your friends."
  - d. "Love is a **con** and only exists in fairytales, so stop worrying about it."
  
- 4 What is your ideal first date?
  - a. A romantic dinner on a boat down the Seine with a band playing romantic songs.
  - b. A film that we both agree on and a restaurant that serves **tasty** but **economical** food.
  - c. A wild party with my friends.
  - d. A pizza, then it's back to my place alone for an action adventure movie.
  
- 5 What does it mean to have someone to love?
  - a. You can **share** every moment of your life with that person.
  - b. There's someone there to help you in your moments of need, and to help pay the **bills**.
  - c. You've got someone to accompany you when you go out with your friends.
  - d. I don't know, and I don't care.



ARE YOU A BITTER BETTY OR ROMANTIC RALPH?



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

## GLOSSARY

- to erase** *vb*  
to delete; to remove
- a black marker pen** *n*  
a thick pen for writing messages
- there are plenty more fish in the sea** *exp*  
there are lots more men / women in the world who you can fall in love with
- a con** *n*  
a trick
- tasty** *adj*  
something that has a delicious taste when you eat it
- economical** *adj*  
cheap; not expensive
- to share** *vb*  
if you "share" something with someone, you both contribute to or benefit from that thing
- a bill** *n*  
a piece of paper with information about how much you must pay for water, electricity, etc.

## Results If you answered...

### mostly a's

#### Hopeless romantic

You love "love". However, you are somewhat over-the-top and very cheesy. You have high expectations for love. Beware!

### mostly b's

#### Practical dater

You prefer a much more practical approach to love.

### mostly c's

#### Full-time friend

You love your friends, and don't spend a lot of time thinking about dating other people.

### mostly d's

#### Bitter critter

You hate Valentine's Day and have a negative approach to love.

# USEFUL VOCABULARY

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VOCABULARY.  
THIS MONTH: ROMANTIC THINGS. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

1. ring g
2. roses \_\_\_\_\_
3. chocolates \_\_\_\_\_
4. dinner \_\_\_\_\_
5. candle \_\_\_\_\_
6. wedding \_\_\_\_\_
7. flowers \_\_\_\_\_
8. kiss \_\_\_\_\_
9. hug \_\_\_\_\_
10. priest \_\_\_\_\_



### 2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| ring       | roses   |
| chocolates | dinner  |
| candle     | wedding |
| flowers    | kiss    |
| hug        | priest  |



### 3 Guess the word

Think of ways to describe these words relating to love. Ask your partner to guess the word based on your clues.



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.



ACTUALLY, IT'S FOR YOUR SISTER.





# USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS. THIS MONTH: LOVE, ROMANCE AND MARRIAGE.

### ASK SOMEONE OUT

IF YOU "ASK SOMEONE OUT", YOU ASK THEM IF THEY WANT TO GO ON A DATE (A ROMANTIC EVENING) WITH YOU.



"SHE ASKED ME OUT AND I SAID YES."

### GO OUT WITH SOMEONE

IF YOU "GO OUT WITH SOMEONE", YOU GO ON DATES WITH THAT PERSON.



"ANNA IS GOING OUT WITH ROSCO."

### GET ENGAGED TO SOMEONE

IF YOU "GET ENGAGED TO SOMEONE", YOU PROMISE TO MARRY THAT PERSON.



"PAUL AND JENNIFER GOT ENGAGED LAST MONTH AND THE WEDDING WILL BE IN JUNE."

### MOVE IN WITH SOMEONE

TO START LIVING WITH SOMEONE.



"JEFF MOVED IN WITH SALLY AND NOW THEY'RE LIVING TOGETHER."

### GET MARRIED

TO MARRY SOMEONE EITHER IN A CHURCH OR A REGISTRY OFFICE.



"THEY'RE GETTING MARRIED IN THE BAHAMAS NEXT MONTH."

### GET DIVORCED

TO END A MARRIAGE LEGALLY AND FORMALLY.



"THEY GOT DIVORCED AFTER ONLY SIX MONTHS OF MARRIAGE."

## SKILLS BOOKLET READING

## Cool Hotel



*Can't stand the heat?  
Go to the coolest hotel in the world.*

Close your eyes. What does your dream hotel look like? Does it have chandeliers? Do the rooms have beds covered with rose petals? Do the bathrooms have jacuzzis? Are there breathtaking views from the balcony? Is the hotel made of brick? Marble? Ice? Ice sounds a bit ridiculous, but a hotel made of ice is actually a reality.

Sweden's Icehotel is the latest cool hotel in town, and it really is made of ice. So, how did this idea come about? It all started in 1990. A French artist held the opening of his exhibition in a man-made igloo on the frozen Torne River – home of the Icehotel. The igloo was named "Arctic Hall" and attracted many visitors. Amongst these visitors was a brave group of adventurers who used the igloo as their accommodation. This act of bravery, (or madness, depending on your perspective) inspired the construction of the Icehotel.

Situated 200 km above the Arctic Circle, the hotel is only open during the winter months. Why? Because the ice starts to melt in the spring time. This means

that the hotel is built from scratch every year. As soon as winter begins, architects, ice sculptors and artists meet in Sweden's Lapland to build this beautiful creation. In fact, if you go in January, you can see the construction in progress.

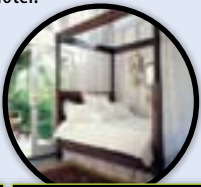
But does this hotel have any of the facilities you find in a regular hotel? Well, actually, yes. In fact, the ice hotel seems to have everything: the famous "Absolut Ice-Bar", an ice art exhibition and a cinema. It even has an ice sauna and spa to keep you warm. And, of course, you can enjoy the natural habitat that surrounds the hotel. There is a snowmobile safari which takes you across the snowfields. And if you're feeling brave, you can drive the snowmobile yourself.



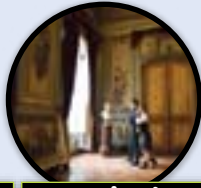
The Icehotel is a real find. In fact, it won the "Best Experience in Sweden" award on 23rd October. And, it's not impossible to get to either. There are flights and trains every day. If you're travelling from London, it will take you a mere three and a half hours to get there. So, what are you waiting for? Just make sure you wrap up warm and take a thermal sleeping bag. ❄️

### 1 Pre-reading

Put these factors in order of importance for you when choosing a hotel.



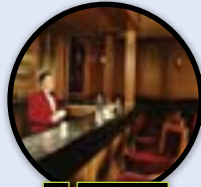
**a** a comfortable bed



**b** expensive decor



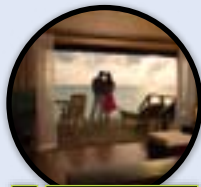
**c** a jacuzzi



**d** a bar



**e** a sauna and spa



**f** good views

### 2 Reading I

Put the above factors in the order they appear in the text.

### 3 Reading II

True or False?

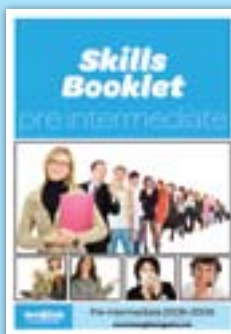
1. A famous French artist opened the "Icehotel".
2. The hotel is open all year.
3. The Icehotel offers outdoor activities.
4. It takes a little over three and a half hours to get there from London.
5. It's difficult to get to the Icehotel.

### 4 Discussion

1. Have you ever been to an original hotel? Where was it? What made it original?
2. When was the last time you went to a hotel? Where was it? How would you rate the hotel: good, bad, poor?
3. Would you like to visit the Icehotel? Why? / Why not? What most appeals to you about the Icehotel? Which of the facilities would you use?

### 5 Language focus

What tense is used in the first question? Why is it used here? Refer to page 48 in Unit 11 of your Pre-intermediate skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



Skills Booklets

48

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

# Story Time

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



### Kiddie Fear

Two children are talking to each other. One says, "I'm really worried. My mum works twelve hours a day. Thanks to her, we've got a really big house, and all the toys and presents I want. My dad spends the whole day cleaning and cooking for us. But I'm really worried."

And the other kid says, "Why? What's wrong? It sounds perfect to me. **You've got it made!**"

And the first kid says, "Yeah, I know, but what if they try to escape?"

### Snake Fear

One day, two snake friends are **slithering** along through the grass.

One snake asks his friend, "Hey, do you think we're **poisonous?**"

And his friend answers, "Yes, very. Why? Why do you ask?"

And the first snake says, "Cos I've just bitten my tongue."



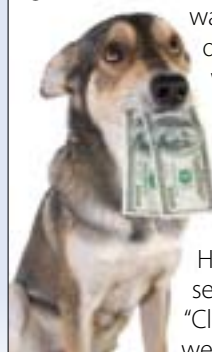
### Doggie Intelligence

A **butcher** is in his shop one day when a dog walks in. It has an **envelope** in its mouth. The butcher takes it out of the dog's mouth and opens it. Inside, there's €20, and a note, which says, "Can I have a dozen **pork chops** and a **sirloin steak** please?" The butcher is amazed. He gives the dog the order in a bag, and places it around the dog's neck.

The next day, the same thing happens. But this time, the butcher decides to follow the dog home.

So, when the dog leaves the shop, the man follows it. He watches as the dog stops at some **traffic lights**. The dog presses the button to cross the road and waits.

The green man on the traffic light appears and the dog crosses, carefully watching for traffic. Next, the dog arrives at a bus stop. It waits patiently again and jumps onto a bus when it comes. The butcher is very impressed and continues following the dog. Eventually, the dog gets off the bus and walks to a house. The man



watches from the street as the dog starts **scratching** at the door with his **paw**. After a couple of seconds, a woman opens the door and starts shouting at the dog. The butcher runs to the woman and says, "Hey! What are you doing? This dog is amazing.

He's the cleverest animal I've ever seen." And the woman replies, "Clever? This is the third time this week he's forgotten his **key**." ❄️

### GLOSSARY

**you've got it made** *exp*  
you are in the perfect situation

**to slither** *vb*  
to slide; to move in smooth movements

**poisonous** *adj*  
contains poison – a liquid that can kill you

**a butcher** *n*  
a person who works in a shop that sells meat

**an envelope** *n*  
a paper object. You put letters in it so you can send them

**a pork chop** *n*  
a small piece of meat from a pig cut from the ribs (the bones around the chest area)

**a sirloin steak** *n*  
a piece of meat cut from the side parts of a cow's back

**traffic lights** *n*  
lights that tell drivers when to go / stop, etc.

**to scratch** *vb*  
to move your fingers over something with little movements in order to stop itching

**a paw** *n*  
an animal's foot

**a key** *n*  
a metal object used for opening doors. You put it in a keyhole



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

# BASIC ENGLISH

# Music Genres





# SOCIAL ENGLISH

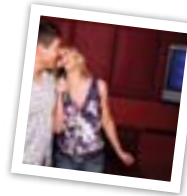
# Music Genres

LISTEN AND REPEAT THESE EXPRESSIONS.

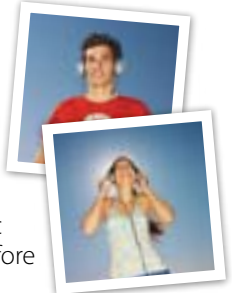
## Useful expressions

- What kind of music do you like?
- What kind of music **are** you **into**?
- What do you listen to?
- Have you heard the **latest** song by the Arctic Monkeys?
- What do you think of the **soundtrack**?
- Have you got the latest Muse CD?
- Have you got the **lyrics** to that song?
- Who is the lead singer in Metallica?
- Do you like country music?
- Who is your favourite country singer?
- Who's your favourite classical

- composer?
- Do you like **singing along to** songs?
- Have you ever sung karaoke?
- Do you sing in the shower?
- Have you been to any good concerts lately?
- Do you know any good music websites?
- Where do you get your music from?
- What's your favourite band?



- What was the last concert you went to?
- What type of music do you listen to before you go out?
- How many CDs do you have?
- How often do you listen to the radio?
- What kinds of music are popular in your country?
- What kind of music **cheers you up**?
- Do you think that animals can enjoy music? How do you know? 🐾



## Part II

NOW LISTEN TO THE DIALOGUE. IN THIS CONVERSATION, ABIGAIL AND ZACH ARE TALKING ABOUT MUSIC.

- Abigail:** So, what kind of music are you into?
- Zach:** A bit of everything really. What about you?
- Abigail:** I really like jazz.
- Zach:** That's a bit too **weird** for me. Who's your favourite classical composer?
- Abigail:** I mostly like classical composers from the Romantic period. I guess my favourite is Tchaikovsky.
- Zach:** What about your favourite rock band?
- Abigail:** Oh, I don't know. I quite like Led Zeppelin.
- Zach:** I really like bands and singers from the 1970s like Supertramp and Stevie Wonder. I love disco music too. It's great for dancing.
- Abigail:** Oh, I prefer funk or R'n'B.
- Zach:** I really like Motown. It's such great music and the lyrics are really fun.
- Abigail:** For lyrics, I quite like country-western music.
- Zach:** They just sing about cowboys, don't they?
- Abigail:** Not always! So, what shall we listen to?
- Zach:** I don't mind. You put something on and I'll complain about it.
- Abigail:** OK. It's a deal. Here you go. *[She puts some music on.]* 🎧



**GLOSSARY**

**to be into** *exp*  
if you are "into" a certain type of music, you like that type of music

**latest** *adj*  
the most recent

**a soundtrack** *n*  
the music to a film

**lyrics** *n*  
the words to a song

**to sing along to** *exp*  
if you "sing along to" a song, you sing while the song is playing

**to cheer you up** *exp*  
to make you happy

**weird** *adj*  
strange, unusual



# FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

## describing someone.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE



### Functional Conversation: Asking about someone

- Paula:** So, who was that guy you were with last night?
- Ryan:** That's Bruce. He's my boyfriend.
- Paula:** Oh, what's he like?
- Ryan:** Really nice. And very clever.
- Paula:** What does he do?
- Ryan:** He's a doctor.
- Paula:** And what does he look like? I couldn't see from where I was.
- Ryan:** He's got long dark hair and green eyes.
- Paula:** Nice. So, do you think that he's the one?
- Ryan:** He might be. What about you? How's your love life?
- Paula:** Don't ask! ☹️



### Asking about someone

- What does she look like? (physical appearance)
- What's he like? (character and physical appearance)
- What does he like to do? (customs, habits, pastimes, etc).
- Has she got long hair?
- Is he nice?

### Describing someone's physical appearance

- He's tall.
- She's really pretty.
- He's good looking.
- She's quite tall.
- He's medium height.
- She's got long, dark hair.

### Describing someone's character

- He's really outgoing.
- She's really friendly.
- He can be a bit irritable at times.
- She's the nicest person I've ever known.
- He has a tendency to be a bit selfish.
- She isn't the nicest person in the morning.





# DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Activity

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

1. She not has got a car.  
*She hasn't got a car. / She doesn't have a car.*
2. Got you a computer at home?
3. Have you a dog?
4. Have the time?
5. He has got not a pen.
6. Have you a minute to talk to me?

# PRE-INTERMEDIATE LISTENING



# Social trends

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Pre-listening

What are some of the biggest changes that have taken place over the past 50 years? Discuss your ideas with a partner. Consider the following areas.

- fashion
- entertainment
- marriage
- divorce
- religion
- children
- crime
- music
- film

## 2 Listening I

Listen and tick off any of the ideas from your list in the pre-listening task.

## 3 Listening II

What does the interviewer say about the following?

1. new technology
2. marriage today
3. divorce
4. the modern household

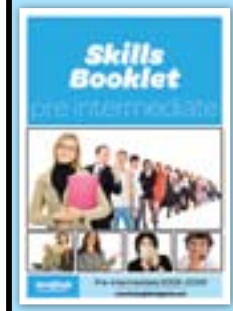
## 4 Listening III

True or False?

1. The biggest and most significant change has been in the last 10 years.
2. More people are using online dating to find a husband or wife.
3. More men are choosing to get married later.
4. In 1960, a divorce was taking place every two hours compared to the 20 minutes today.
5. People are more likely to share apartments than in the past.

### Skills Booklets

Refer to page 51 in Unit 12 of your Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



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y algo más

# GRAMMAR FUN education

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME MORE CONFUSING WORDS RELATED TO THE TOPIC OF EDUCATION.

Three words that are easily confused when talking about education are **"course"**, **"degree"** and **"career"**. So, how do we know which one to use?

A **"course"** can be used to describe any programme of study or training. It refers to the period of study. At university, "courses" can last from one to five years, but usually three. If you do a "course" in medicine, this can be even longer. You can also do a "course" outside university. For example:

- a) I did a course in computing after work for a month.
- b) My course at university was in languages.
- c) I went abroad for the second year of my university course.
- d) She did an English-language course abroad for three months.
- e) I'm thinking of doing a cookery course.
- f) We did a course to learn how to give massages.

A **"degree"** is the actual award / diploma given by a college or a university. You get a degree when you successfully complete a course of study. You have to go to a university or a polytechnic to do a degree. For example:

- a) What's your degree in?
- b) I've got a history degree.
- c) He earned his degree from the University of Oxford.
- d) My degree was in French.

A **"career"** is what you embark on after your period of studies. It is used to talk about your professional life. For example:

- a) She started her career as a doctor in a large hospital in central London.
- b) He retired after a long career in nursing.
- c) Mary is very career-orientated.
- d) I'm thinking about starting a career in journalism.
- e) I've got a degree in maths. What career options do I have?



## 1 Exercise

Choose the correct answer. In some cases, there may be more than one possible answer.

1. In my **course / degree / career** at University, I studied French.
2. Work experience is very important for your future **career / course / degree**.
3. "Which part of your **course / degree / career** did you particularly enjoy?" he asked.
4. Peter has two **courses / degrees / careers**; one in languages and another in law.
5. Beatrice had a successful **degree / career / course** in medicine.
6. Before you decide on the **course / degree / career** you want to do at University, you should seek the advice of a career adviser.
7. The employees found the **course / degree / career** in stress management to be very helpful.
8. My **course / degree / career** in business administration was for five years.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65







## Ordering flowers



### 1 Pre-Listening - Discussion

1. Have you ever ordered something by phone? What? When? Why?
2. Have you ever ordered some flowers by phone for someone? When? For whom?
3. Has anyone ever sent you any flowers? Who? When? Why?

### 2 Listening I

Listen once and answer the questions.

1. What is Mildred ordering?
2. Who is the order for? Why?
3. Where does she want the flowers to arrive? When?

### 3 Listening II

Complete the note below with the essential information.

1. Order for two dozen ... / one ... orchids / ... dozen liliacs.
2. To be delivered to ... Sherwood ... Sacramento, California ...
3. Delivery for ...
4. Phone number 974-...
5. Note to read "To ... The world's ... husband."
6. To be delivered tomorrow ...

### 4 Language Focus

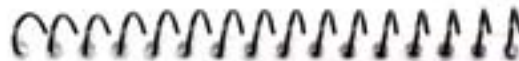
Using the prompts below, write down the expressions in full.

1. help?
2. spell?
3. phone number?



## Hot English Mix Tape

Feeling romantic? Want to express yourself to a loved one, but can't find the words? Try these songs; they should help you get ready for Valentine's Day. Make your own **mix tape** with these songs and impress your loved one.



- 1) "More than Words" by Extreme
- 2) "With or Without You" by U2
- 3) "The Scientist" by Coldplay
- 4) "I Can't Stop Loving You" by Elvis Presley
- 5) "All you Need is Love" by The Beatles
- 6) "Cry to Me" by Solomon Burke
- 7) "Charlotte the Harlot" by Iron Maiden
- 8) "Never Gonna Give You Up" by Rick Astley
- 9) "Whole Lotta Noise" by ACDC
- 10) "Take my Breath Away" by Berlin
- 11) "Let's Get it On" by Marvin Gaye
- 12) "At Last" by Etta James
- 13) "In Your Eyes" by Peter Gabriel
- 14) "In My Life" by the Beatles
- 15) "Cold Blooded" by Rick James
- 16) "Hung Up On My Baby" by Isaac Hayes
- 17) "Chasing Cars" by Snow Patrol
- 18) "Save the Last Dance for Me" by The Drifters
- 19) "Dance Me to the End of Love" by Leonard Cohen
- 20) "Tender" by Blur
- 21) "Wish you Were Here" by Pink Floyd
- 22) "Head over Feet" by Alanis Morissette
- 23) "I Just Called to say I Love You" by Stevie Wonder
- 24) "I Will Always Love You" by Whitney Houston
- 25) "I Only Have Eyes for You" by The Flamingos



These are the results of an internal survey carried out at the Hot English offices.

**GLOSSARY**  
a mix tape is a compilation of songs on a CD / cassette. Also known as a "mixed tape"

# SKILLS BOOKLET READING



## Alternative Travelling

*How to escape the chaos of the city.*

If you want to escape the rowdiness of the city, why not treat yourself to something a little more relaxing? We've got some ideas.

### A river holiday exploring France

Choose from one of five luxury barges and embark on a leisurely cruise down France's many scenic rivers and canals. France boasts, among many things, some stunning countryside. On your luxury barge, you will be carried through some of France's most beautiful wine regions. If you are a wine lover, you probably know that the region of Burgundy is home to some of the world's finest wines. It is also home to historic towns, quaint villages and castles that look like they have been taken from a fairytale and placed in the ideal setting.



A chauffeur-guide is at your disposal on the boat. Your guide

will organise visits and wine tasting sessions at vineyards, and escort you to the typical French markets where you can sample cheese and other delicacies. Along the route, there will be opportunities to go sightseeing. Your guide will recommend the best museums, art galleries and shops in the region. However, given the exquisite interior of your cabin, you might not want to leave the boat to explore the sights. The barges have tasteful French décor and furniture to ensure maximum comfort.

### A train excursion to Bath

If you have the tendency to get a little seasick, a train ride might be a safer option. Also owned by the "Orient Express", these trains match the barges in luxury and elegance. Embarking on the Orient Express is like going back in time to the sophisticated era of the 20s and 30s. The carriages, finished with the finest detail, are designed to recreate the past. Once aboard, you are welcomed



by stewards in pristine uniforms offering impeccable service.

The train sets off from London's Victoria Station and the journey starts with a first-class brunch. This hearty meal will give you the energy you need to explore the city of Bath. On your arrival, a guide will meet you off the train and accompany you on a fascinating tour of the city.

Bath is famous for the Roman Baths, the Georgian architecture, museums and the antique shops which fill the atmospheric side streets. Modern Bath offers excellent restaurants, bars and tea rooms where you can enjoy the staple English cream tea. After soaking up the atmosphere and sampling the water from the spa fountain, it will be time to board the train for the return journey.

Both options are perfect ways to bypass the highways and have a relaxing holiday. So, welcome aboard! ✪

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Where would you rather go? On a train journey or a river holiday? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each holiday? Make a list.

### 2 Reading I

Read the article. Which holiday would you prefer to go on?

### 3 Reading II

Which of the things below do you think are associated with a river holiday exploring France or the train

excursion to Bath? Read the article to check your ideas.

### 4 Reading III

Read the article again. Use the words in the boxes to answer the questions.

- scenic rivers luxury barge
- chauffeur guide a meal
- shops wine tasting bars
- art galleries museums

1. Name three activities that you can do on a boat holiday in France.

2. Name three things that you can do in Bath.

### 5 Language Focus Adjectives.

Highlight all the adjectives in the text. Then, find the adjectives that mean the following.

1. with pleasant surroundings
2. attractive and old-fashioned
3. perfect
4. extremely beautiful or

- pleasant
5. in good taste
6. without imperfection; flawless
7. substantial or large (in reference to food)

Refer to page 47 in Unit 11 of your Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

# FILM/TV SCRIPTS

# Airplane



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

**Airplane** (1980).

Directed by John Abrahams and David Zucker

"Thank God it's just a motion picture!"



Imagine yourself on the airplane from hell. The whole flight crew gets food poisoning from a bad fish plate. The only person who can fly the plane is an ex-wartime pilot who is too traumatised to fly. Will they survive? The American Film Institute voted *Airplane* the 2<sup>nd</sup> funniest movie ever made, and it has earned more than \$80 million since its release.

In this scene, Kareem Abdul-Jabaar is playing co-pilot Roger Murdock. In real life, Kareem Abdul-Jabaar was also a famous American basketball player from the 1970s and 1980s who played for the Milwaukee Bucks. He later played for the Los Angeles Lakers.

## The script

**Roger Murdock:** Denver, Radio, climbing to cruise at 42,000. We'll report again over Lincoln. Over and out.

**Joey:** Wait a minute. I know you. You're Kareem Abdul-Jabbar! You play basketball for the Los Angeles Lakers!

**Roger Murdock:** I'm sorry son, but you must have me **(1) confused** with someone else. My name is Roger Murdock. I'm the **(2) co-pilot**.

**Joey:** You are Kareem. I've seen you play. My dad's got **(3) season tickets**.

**Roger Murdock:** I think you should go back to your seat now Joey. Right, Clarence?

**Captain (Clarence) Oveur:** Nahhhhhh, he's not bothering anyone, let him stay here.

**Roger Murdock:** But just remember, my name is ROGER MURDOCK. I'm an airline pilot.

**Joey:** I think you're the greatest, but my dad says you don't work hard enough on **(4) defense**. And he says that lots of times, you don't even run down court. And that you don't really try... except during the **(5) playoffs**.

**Roger Murdock:** The hell I don't. LISTEN, KID. I've been hearing that ever since I was at UCLA. I'm out there busting my buns every night. Tell **(6) your old man** to drag Walton and Lanier up and down the court for 48 minutes. ✪

### 1 Exercises

Read the excerpt from the film and answer these questions.

1. What is the name of the little kid?
2. What basketball team does the kid say "Roger Murdock" plays for?
3. Who do you think Walton and Lanier are?

### 2 Definitions

Based on the context of this excerpt, what do you think the following bolded words mean?

1. **confused**
  - a. mixed up
  - b. straightened out
  - c. talked about
2. **a co-pilot**
  - a. a cooperative person
  - b. a pilot who is friendly
  - c. a pilot who assists the main pilot
3. **season tickets**
  - a. tickets for one game
  - b. tickets for every game for the sports year
  - c. special summer tickets
4. **defense**
  - a. crime
  - b. scoring points at a game
  - c. the players who defend their half of the court
5. **the playoffs**
  - a. the holiday for athletes when they are "off play"
  - b. a series of final sports games that determines the ultimate winner
  - c. when people work extra hours
6. **your old man**
  - a. your dad
  - b. your best friend
  - c. an old person on the street





# READING I



## Go Green!

*A new study shows the benefits of green spaces.*

"This study offers valuable evidence that **green space** does more than '**pretty up**' the neighbourhood," said Dr Terry Hartig, from the Institute for Housing and Urban Research at Uppsala University in Sweden. Hartig was commenting on **research** from two Scottish universities on green areas in cities.

"The study confirms what we have been saying for many years: parks are important for health, and everyone should have access to high quality, beautiful and **vibrant** green spaces. But despite increased recognition of the role of parks in areas, far too many parks' teams find their **budgets** are still **under** continuous **threat**," he added.

Even small parks in cities can have positive effects. For a start, parks help protect us from **strokes** and heart disease, perhaps by **cutting** stress. When the records of more than

366,000 people who died between 2001 and 2005 were analysed, it revealed that green spaces in the areas in which they lived made a big difference to their risk of fatal diseases. Scientists believe this is because living near parks encourages people to be more active.

The researchers said that other studies suggested that contact with green spaces helped promote faster **healing** after surgery. Dr Richard Mitchell from Glasgow said, "The implications of this study are clear: environments that promote good health might be crucial in the fight to reduce health inequalities between the rich and the poor." 🌟

### Parks in the UK Hyde Park

Hyde Park is one of the largest parks in central London. It is 350 acres, making it bigger than the Principality of Monaco. It remains open throughout the year from 5am to midnight. Hyde Park is famous for its "Speakers' Corner", an area where

public speaking is allowed on any (legal) subject. The park has also been the venue for a

number of famous rock concerts, with bands such as The Who, Queen, and The Rolling Stones performing there. It was also the location of one of the Live 8 concerts (2005).



### 1 Pre-reading

What do you think the health benefits of "green spaces" are? Make a list. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

### 2 Reading I

How good is your memory? Memorise these key words from the article. When your teacher tells you to stop, cover the words and write down the ones you remember. After studying the words, guess what the article is about.

study   evidence   neighbourhood  
 research   green areas   parks  
 important   beautiful   role  
 budgets   effects   heart disease  
 stress   active   healing  
 environment   inequalities

### 3 Reading II

What does the article say about the following?

1. budgets
2. stress
3. surgery
4. the rich and the poor

### 4 Language focus

#### Despite

Read the sentence from the article to determine the rule.

"But despite increased recognition of the role of parks in areas, far too many parks' teams find their **budgets** are still **under** continuous **threat**," he added."

Underline the correct word in the rule about "despite":

"Despite" is normally used at the **beginning** / **end** of the sentence and is used to talk about two **similar** / **contrasting** ideas.

### 5 Discussion

1. Are there any green areas in your neighbourhood? Would you like to see more? Why? Why not?
2. Do you agree that parks promote better health? How? Why?
3. Can you think of any more factors that can improve the quality of life?

### GLOSSARY

- a green space** *n*  
a park or area of nature / countryside in a city
- to pretty up** *phr vb*  
to make beautiful
- research** *n*  
investigation
- vibrant** *adj*  
bright
- a budget** *n*  
an amount of money that is going to be used for something
- under threat** *exp*  
in danger
- a stroke** *n*  
if someone has a "stroke", a blood vessel in their brain gets blocked or bursts
- to cut** *vb*  
to reduce
- to heal** *n*  
to cure; to make better



## Lost in Translation

*Translating problems for local government.*

"When they're **proofing** signs, they should really use someone who speaks Welsh," said journalist Dylan Iorwerth after an error appeared on a **road sign** in Wales.

It all started when officials at Swansea **council** asked for the Welsh translation of a road sign. They had the English version, and needed a translation. So, they e-mailed the translation service with the text for a sign telling **heavy goods vehicles** not to use a road near a supermarket. A week later, the translated sign **went up** and everything seemed to be well... until Welsh speakers **pointed out** that there was a **slight** problem.

Unfortunately, the e-mail response in Welsh

to the council read, "I am not in the office at the moment. Please send on any work to be translated." The person who received this e-mail reply, a non-Welsh speaker, presumed it was the English version of the original text. A Welsh translator said, "It's good to see people trying to translate, but they should really ask for expert help."

Apparently, this isn't the first time something like this has happened. In 2006, cyclists between Cardiff and Penarth were left confused by a bilingual road sign telling them they had problems with an "**inflamed bladder**". And in the same year, a sign for **pedestrians** in Cardiff reading "Look Right" in English said "Look Left" in Welsh. ❁

### Welsh

Cymraeg, or Welsh, is a language that is chiefly spoken in Wales, along the Welsh border, and in the Welsh immigrant colony in Patagonia, Argentina. In total, there are over 750,000 Welsh speakers in the world, including 2,655 in the USA and 1,060 in Australia. It is estimated that around 20% of Welsh households can speak Welsh. Since the Welsh Language Act of 1993, Welsh has had equal status with English in the public sector in Wales. However, monolingual Welsh speakers, at least above school age, are now uncommon.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading I

1. What do you think "Lost in translation" means? Give examples.
2. Have you seen the film *Lost in Translation*? What was it about? Why was it called that? If you haven't seen the film, what do you think it could be about?

### 2 Pre-reading II

Look at these signs that have been translated badly into English. Which words have been "lost in translation"? What should the signs say?

1. Tokyo hotel lobby: "Visitors are expected to complain at the office between the hours of 9 and 11 daily."
2. In a Copenhagen airline ticket office: "We take your bags and send them in all directions."
3. At a Mountain Inn: "Special today – no ice-cream."
4. Bucharest hotel lobby: "The lift is being fixed for the next day. During that time we regret that you will be unbearable."

### 3 Reading I

Read the article to find another example of a mistranslated sign.

### 4 Reading II

1. What was the sign supposed to say?
2. What does the sign actually say?

### 5 Language focus "to ask"

In the article, there are two examples of the verb "to ask". What are they? What preposition comes after the verb?

### 6 Discussion

1. What are false friends? Can you make a list of any that you have learnt recently?
2. Do you have any translating-related anecdotes? What are they? What happened?

### GLOSSARY

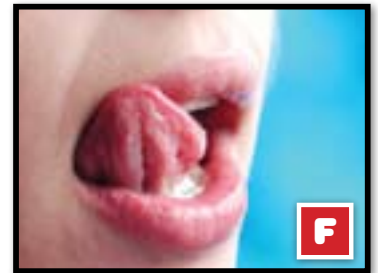
- to proof** *vb*  
to check for errors. Also, "to proof-read"
- a road sign** *n*  
a piece of metal / wood, etc. with text / information on it that appears on the road
- a council** *n*  
a government of a town / city
- a heavy goods vehicle** *n*  
a large vehicle for transporting things
- to go up** *exp*  
if a sign "goes up", it appears in the street
- to point out** *phr vb*  
to indicate
- slight** *adj*  
little; not important
- inflamed** *adj*  
if a part of your body is "inflamed", it is red and swollen
- a bladder** *n*  
a part of your body where urine is stored
- a pedestrian** *n*  
a person who walks on the pavement (the path next to a road)

# TRIVIA MATCHING

## 1 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 FROM THE LIST BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

1. A chameleon
2. A tongue
3. A mackerel
4. A polecat
5. A weasel
6. A scorpion
7. A desk
8. A paw
9. A funeral
10. A wedding
11. A swimming pool
12. A bowling alley
13. A running track



# WEIRD TRIVIA

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR MINI-SERIES ON STRANGE FACTS. WHOEVER THOUGHT THE WORLD WAS SO OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY?



A chameleon's tongue is twice the length of its body.

A female mackerel lays about 500,000 eggs at one time.



"Canada" is an Indian word that means "Big Village".



A polecat is not a cat – it is a **nocturnal** European weasel.

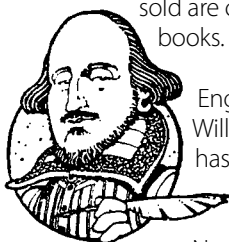


During the virus epidemic of 1872 in the US, 25% of the total population of horses died.



Rome's **Coliseum** is old, but England's **Stonehenge** is 1,500 years older. So there!

In Japan, 20% of all publications sold are comic books.



English writer William Shakespeare has no living **descendants**.

Norwegian

**playwright**

Henrik Ibsen had a pet scorpion. Apparently, he kept it on his desk for inspiration.



A severe windstorm or rainstorm in New York City can make the Empire State Building **sway** up to a metre from side to side. I wouldn't like to be up there when that happens.



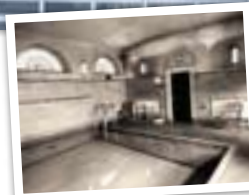
Ninety-five percent of cat owners admit they talk to their cats. Incidentally, a cat can be either right- or **left-pawed**, and can jump as much as seven times its height.

Have you ever wondered what the difference is between a hamlet, a village, a town and a city? Well, a hamlet is a village without a church. A village has to have a market if it wants to be a town. And a town needs



a cathedral before it can be classified as a city. So, now you know.

The White House has seen a lot of activity over the years. It was first occupied by John Adams in 1800. Since then, there have been 11 births, seven presidential funerals and one presidential wedding. Recent additions include John F. Kennedy's swimming pool, Richard Nixon's bowling alley and Bill Clinton's running track. ✨



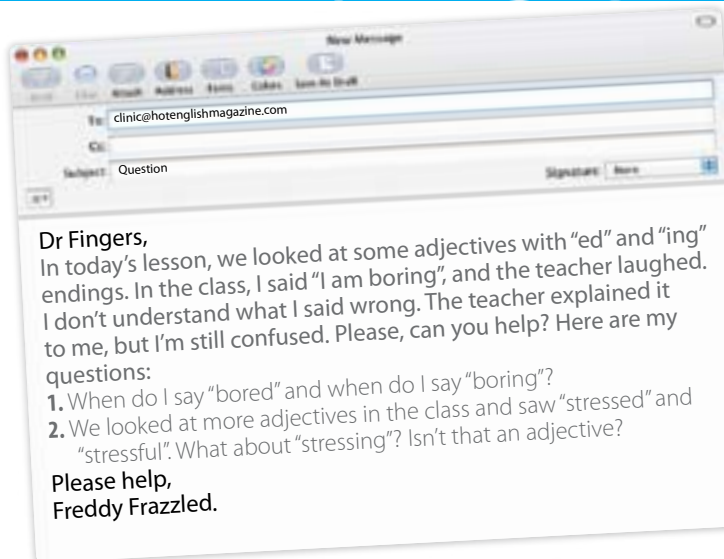
## GLOSSARY

**nocturnal** *adj*  
"nocturnal" animals are active at night  
**the Coliseum** *n*  
an ancient Roman stadium in the city of Rome  
**Stonehenge** *n*  
a prehistoric circle of stones in England  
**a descendant** *n*  
your "descendants" are the people related to you and who are born in later generations  
**a playwright** *n*  
a person who writes theatre plays  
**to sway** *vb*  
to move gently from left to right  
**left-pawed** *adj*  
an animal's "paw" is its foot. If it is "left-pawed", it prefers to do things with its left paw

## DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR



LET'S TALK ABOUT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BORED" AND "BORING".



### Dear Freddy Frazzled,

Thank you for writing in. I am very happy to help. Adjectives are quite easy really when you see the difference, so let's get started.

- Let's look at the example of "bored" and "boring." I think I know why your teacher laughed. You see, if you say you are "boring", you are saying that people don't find you interesting. Here are two examples:

- I went to see a very boring film last night.*
- Jim is so boring. He's always talking about his job.*

In the first example, you are describing the film as "boring" because it wasn't interesting. A person can be described as "boring" too, but it isn't very positive as you can see in the second example.

Now, let's look at "bored". Here are two examples:

- Pete was so bored because the film was really bad.*
- Sarah didn't talk to anyone at the party. She was really bored.*

In the first example, we are describing the way Pete feels – he is not interested. And in the second example, we are describing the way Sarah feels – she is "bored".

Now, look at the following pairs of sentences. What does each adjective mean?

- The show was very entertaining.*
  - The clown kept the children entertained all afternoon.*
- The food was amazing.*
  - I was amazed by all the expensive decorations at the wedding.*
- The documentary on the history of China was very interesting.*
  - I am interested in all cultures and languages.*

2. Now, let's move onto the next query. Basically, if something is "stressful", it causes you stress. For example:

- I like my job, but it gets very stressful when there are deadlines.*
- It's really stressful working here at times.*

As you can see, "stressful" is an adjective that ends in "ful". There are many other adjectives with this ending, such as "helpful", "hurtful" and "harmful". For example:

- Stress can be harmful to your health.*
- His words were hurtful.*

"Stressed" is an adjective that describes how you feel. Can you see the difference with the examples below?

- I'm stressed at the moment. I have too much work.*
- She's really stressed at work because two people are off sick.*

There is no adjective "stressing", but there the word does exist as a verb form from the verb "to stress". For example:

- All these tight deadlines are really stressing me.*
- This pressure is stressing us.*

One last thing, it is also important to learn the prepositions that follow these adjectives. For example:

- I am excited **about** Christmas.*
- She is interested **in** astrology.*
- She was stressed **about** work.*

Keep the questions coming! And don't get stressed!

**Yours Sincerely,**  
**Dr Fingers.**



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

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

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# Corny Criminals

HERE'S ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES ON GOOD, BAD AND FUNNY CRIMINALS.



LIZARDS? WHY DID IT HAVE TO BE LIZARDS?

### GLOSSARY

- a driving licence** *n*  
an official document that shows you have legal permission to drive
- to confiscate** *vb*  
to take away / remove as a form of punishment
- a pint** *n*  
a measurement of liquid – about half a litre
- to breathalyse** *vb*  
if you are "breathalysed", the police ask you to breathe into a tube in order to detect the amount of alcohol you have in your body
- over the limit** *exp*  
if you are "over the limit", you have drunk more than the legally-permitted amount of alcohol for a driver
- drink-driving** *n*  
the crime of driving whilst under the influence of alcohol
- a fine** *n*  
if you are given a "fine", you must pay an amount of money because you have committed a crime
- I couldn't stand it** *exp*  
it was too much for me
- burglary** *n*  
the crime of entering a property without permission in order to steal
- an owner** *n*  
the person who possesses something
- to slip in** *exp*  
to enter secretly and quietly
- to get a nasty shock** *exp*  
if you "get a nasty shock", something surprising and not good happens to you
- a lizard** *n*  
a type of reptile with short legs and a long tail
- a turtle** *n*  
a type of reptile with short legs and a hard shell on its back that lives on land or in the sea. In British English, this refers exclusively to ones that live in the sea
- a beetle** *n*  
an insect with a hard covering on its body
- an enthusiast** *n*  
a person who is very interested in an activity or subject

## Dozy Driver

London driver gets more than he bargained for.

"I was just trying to do the right thing," said Blake Gruff, who was arrested and had his **driving licence confiscated** just recently. Gruff, 34, had been out drinking with some friends. "I'd had quite a few **pints** of beer, but I felt all right. But I wasn't sure if I was OK to drive. So, I went to the police station and asked to be **breathalysed**. The police confirmed that I was well **over the limit**, but then came the worst part. They asked me how I got to the police station. 'I drove here.' I answered innocently. At which point they



arrested me and charged me with **drink-driving**. I'm going to lose my licence now and I'll probably get a **fine** too. And all that because I was trying to do the right thing. It isn't fair!"

## Reptile Fright

Burglar gets a nasty shock.

"In the end, I just called the police. **I couldn't stand it** any longer," said Jim Bridges, after he was arrested for **burglary**. Bridges, 24, broke into a house in Oldham. After checking that the **owner** was out, Bridges broke a window at the side of the house and **slipped in**. It was dark, but when Bridges turned the light on, he **got**

**a nasty shock**. "There were animals everywhere – **lizards**, **turtles**, rats, **beetles** and snakes," Bridges explained. "I can't stand snakes. There was this little one and it started coming towards me. So, I ran to the kitchen, and jumped up on the table. I've never been so frightened in my life. In the end, I just had to phone the police and ask them to come and rescue me." Minutes later, police arrived and took Bridges out of the building. "The house belongs to an insect and reptile **enthusiast**," one of the officers explained. "But many of the animals were illegal. So, we called a council environmental health officer to take care of the animals and re-house them." ✪



FEELING A BIT DOWN WITH ALL THE COLD WEATHER? CHEER YOURSELF UP WITH THESE DESSERTS.

## Crème Caramel

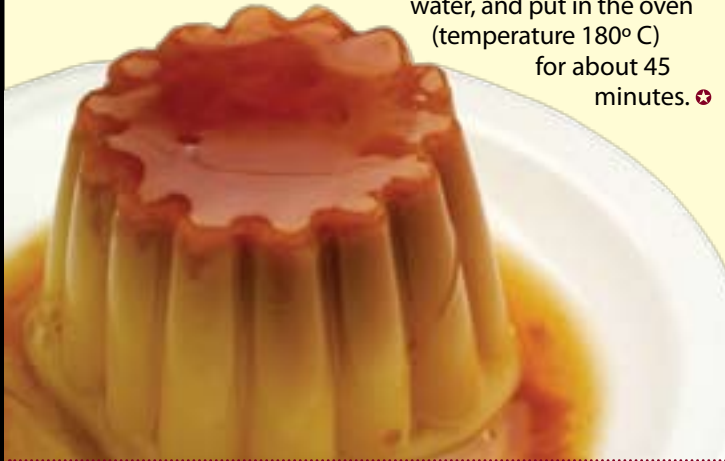
Difficulty level: Medium

### Ingredients

- 2 cups (½ litre) milk
- ⅓ cup (75g) sugar
- 3 eggs
- liquid caramel (75g)

### Method

- Beat the eggs.
- Heat the milk with the sugar until it starts boiling.
- Pour the hot milk on the eggs and stir well.
- Pour the liquid caramel, eggs and milk mixture into an oven-proof dish.
- Put the dish in a bigger dish filled with water, and put in the oven (temperature 180° C) for about 45 minutes. ☺



## Schadenfreude Pie

Difficulty level: Medium

Enjoy your **Schadenfreude\*** in style with this special Schadenfreude pie.

### Ingredients

- 1 cup dark brown sugar.
- ½ cup butter.
- ½ cup chocolate chips.
- 3 large eggs.
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon.
- 1 splash Kahlua (or other coffee liqueur).
- 1 pie crust (30cm).

### Method

- Preheat your oven to 250°C.
- Melt the butter in a large mixing bowl and add the brown sugar and cinnamon. Mix well. Melt the chocolate and add to the mixture.
- Add eggs and Kahlua and mix vigorously until mix has an even consistency.
- Pour the mixture into the pie crust.
- Place in the oven, and bake for about 45 minutes. ☺

### \*Schadenfreude

The delight and enjoyment of the suffering of your enemies; pleasure derived from the misfortune, pain or bad luck of others.



## Ethical tourism



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-listening

1. How can tourism affect an area? Make a list of the positive and negative effects of tourism on local people and places. Make a table in your notebook or on a piece of paper.
2. What do you think ethical tourism is?

### 2 Listening I

Listen to the radio programme and check your answers.

### 3 Listening II

Note down 3 suggestions the expert makes for planning an ethical trip. Here are some examples:

- a. before the trip: minimise flight stopovers.
- b. during the trip: use local guides.

### 4 Language focus

#### The Present Perfect

Underline all the examples of the present perfect in the tapescript on page 64.

When do we use the present perfect?

### 5 Discussion

Answer the following questions.

1. Are you an ethical traveller? How? Why? Why not?
2. Do you agree with the points made in the conversation? Which points do you most agree with? Which points do you disagree with?
3. Which ethical tourism suggestions would you consider adopting?

Refer to page 46 in Unit 11 of your Intermediate Skills Booklet for more traveling explanations and exercises.





# Shakespeare Quotes

## Shakespeare's English

Shakespeare's English is very similar to the English we speak today, although there are slight differences with verbs, prepositions and word order. The problem is that Shakespeare wrote dramatic poetry, and this makes it difficult to understand. The language is often beautiful but complex, and requires some thought or even careful analysis to capture the meaning of the words.

During his time, Shakespeare invented many terms and expressions that

are still used today, including words such as "amazement", "lonely", and "misplaced". In fact, the Oxford English Dictionary claims he introduced nearly 3,000 words into the language. Many of Shakespeare's plays are written in "iambic pentameter". This is a special rhythm in which there are five stressed syllables in a line of text.

### GLOSSARY

**to part** *vb*  
if you "part" from someone, you leave that person and say goodbye

**to run smooth** *(ly) exp*  
if things "run smoothly", they go well

**to thrust something (up) on someone** *exp*  
if something is "thrust upon you", it is given to you suddenly and quickly

**the world is my oyster** *exp*  
I can do anything

**a coward** *n*  
a person who is frightened of danger

**valiant** *adj*  
someone who is brave and courageous

**noble** *adj*  
something that is based on high moral principles

**a sling** *n*  
a weapon that consists of a rubber band or string and a Y-shaped piece of wood. It is used for firing stones

**outrageous** *adj*  
terrible; awful; horrible

**to take arms against someone** *exp*  
to fight against someone; to start a war against someone

YOU'VE PROBABLY HEARD THE SHAKESPEARE QUOTE "TO BE OR NOT TO BE, THAT IS THE QUESTION". BUT THERE ARE LOTS MORE. MEMORISE THESE AND IMPRESS YOUR FRIENDS WITH YOUR LITERARY KNOWLEDGE.

Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.

*(All's Well That Ends Well)*

Good night, good night!  
**Parting** is such sweet sorrow.

*(Romeo and Juliet)*

What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

*(Romeo and Juliet)*

If I lose mine honour, I lose myself.

*(Antony & Cleopatra)*

It's not enough to speak, but to speak true.

*(A Midsummer Night's Dream)*

The course of true love never did **run smooth**.

*(A Midsummer Night's Dream)*

A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!

*(King Richard III)*

If music be the food of love, play on.

*(Twelfth Night)*

Be not afraid of greatness. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness **thrust upon 'em**.

*(Twelfth Night)*



Why then the **world's mine oyster**, which I with sword will open.

*(The Merry Wives of Windsor)*

**Cowards** die many times before their deaths; The **valiant** never taste of death but once.

*(Julius Caesar)*

Be great in act, as you have been in thought. Let not the world see fear and sad distrust govern the motion of a kingly eye. Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire.

*(King John)*

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

*(Hamlet)*

To be, or not to be, that is the question. Whether 'tis **nobler** in the mind to suffer the **slings** and arrows of **outrageous** fortune, or to **take arms against** a sea of troubles."

*(Hamlet)*

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages.

*(As You Like It)* ☺



## William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born on 26th April 1564, and died on 23rd April 1616. He is regarded as England's national poet. Many schoolchildren around the world are taught his plays, and often act in versions of them in school drama productions. Incredibly, Shakespeare died in the same month and year as another great author, Miguel de Cervantes. Cervantes, the Spanish author of *Don Quixote*, was born on 29th September 1547 and died on 22nd April 1616 – one day before Shakespeare.



### GLOSSARY

**mischievous** *adj*  
not good; naughty; not well-behaved

**to overthrow** *vb*  
if a king is "overthrown", the king is removed from power by force

**to retire** *vb*  
to stop doing your job voluntarily because you reach a certain age

**to divide up** *phr vb*  
to separate into parts

**to go along with something** *exp*  
to accept something

**to play the game** *exp*  
to do what you are supposed / told to do

**to have a doubt** *exp*  
if you "have a doubt", you aren't sure about something

**to urge someone on** *exp*  
to encourage someone to do something; to persuade someone to do something

**a widow** *n*  
a woman whose husband has died

**a dagger** *n*  
a small knife for fighting

# 10-Minute Shakespeare

LEARN ALL ABOUT SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS. SHAKESPEARE'S WRITING IS FULL OF PASSION, HUMOUR, DEPTH, PAIN, JOY AND WISDOM, BUT THE STORIES ARE FAIRLY BASIC. HERE ARE THE SUMMARIES OF 6 FAMOUS SHAKESPEAREAN PLAYS.

## *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (a comedy)

Theseus, the Duke of Athens, wants his daughter, Hermia, to marry Demetrius, but she loves Lysander. Hermia and Lysander run away and go into a strange, enchanted forest complete with a donkey called Bottom and a **mischievous** fairy called Puck.



## *Macbeth* (a tragedy)

Some witches tell a Scottish general, Macbeth, that he will be king one day. They also tell General Banquo that he will "father a line of kings", but won't be king himself. With the help of his wife, Lady Macbeth, Macbeth plans to kill King Duncan. Macbeth **has doubts**, but his wife **urges him on**.



## *Richard III* (a history)

Evil, deformed, jealous and ambitious Richard (the Duke of Gloucester) wants to **overthrow** his brother, King Edward IV, and become king. He kills a lot of people and does a lot of nasty things. Eventually, he becomes king, but gets really paranoid.



## *Hamlet, Prince of Denmark* (a tragedy)

Prince Hamlet's dad, the King of Denmark, has died. To make matters worse, the king's brother, Claudius (Hamlet's uncle), has become king, and has married the king's **widow**, Gertrude – Hamlet's mother. Hamlet decides to do something about it.



## *King Lear* (a tragedy)

King Lear chooses to **retire** and **divide up** Britain between his three daughters, but they must get married first. He also says that the daughter who loves him the most will receive the biggest share of his property. Two of his daughters **go along with** the plan but Cordelia refuses to **play the game**.



## *Romeo and Juliet* (a tragedy)

Romeo Montague loves Juliet Capulet. Juliet Capulet loves Romeo Montague. However, the Montague family hate the Capulet family, and vice versa. In the end, Romeo and Juliet both commit suicide: Romeo thinks Juliet is dead, so he takes some poison; then Juliet wakes up, sees that Romeo is dead and kills herself with a **dagger**. ✖

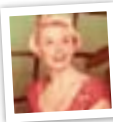
# THE FIFTIES

The 1950s weren't that long ago, but it was a completely different world. There were no iPods, no computers, no mobile phones, no DVDs and no internet. It was a bit of a complex period. It was just after the second world war and things were bleak. It was a period of social conservatism, but it was also a period of change. As far as superpowers were concerned, Britain was declining and the US was rising, but so was the Soviet Union. Here are some interesting things about the 1950s.

## FAMOUS WOMEN OF THE 1950S



**Sandra Dee** (23RD FEBRUARY 1929 - 20TH FEBRUARY 2005). American film actress. Famous films include *Imitation of Life* (1959) and *A Summer Place* (1959).



**Doris Day** (3RD APRIL 1924). Real name: Doris Mary Anne von Kappelhoff. American singer, dancer, actress and animal welfare advocate known as Doris Day.



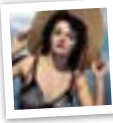
**Sophia Loren** (20TH SEPTEMBER 1934). Oscar-winning Italian film actress. Born Sofia Villani Scicolone. Famous films include *Boy on a Dolphin* (1957) and *The Pride and the Passion* (1957).



**Ava Gardner** (24TH DECEMBER 1922 - 25TH JANUARY 1990). American actress. Nominated for an Oscar for her role in *Mogambo* (1953).



**Jane Mansfield** (19TH APRIL 1933 - 29TH JUNE 1967). American sex symbol of the 1950s. Famous films include *The Wayward Bus* (1957).



**Jane Russell** (21ST JUNE 1921). American actress and sex symbol. Famous for her role as Calamity Jane in *The Paleface* (1948). Also starred in *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1953).

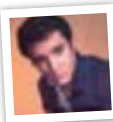


**Marilyn Monroe** (1ST JUNE 1926 - 5TH AUGUST 1962). Big film star of the 1950s. Famous films include *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1953) and *Some Like it Hot* (1959).

## FAMOUS MEN OF THE 1950S



**Rock Hudson** (17TH NOVEMBER 1925 - 2ND OCTOBER 1985). American film and television actor. Starred in *Giant* (1956) with Elizabeth Taylor and James Dean.



**Elvis Presley** (8TH JANUARY 1935 - 16TH AUGUST 1977). American singer, musician and actor. Commonly referred to as the "The King". Famous songs include "Hound Dog" and "Jailhouse Rock".



**James Dean** (8TH FEBRUARY 1931 - 30TH SEPTEMBER 1955). American actor and cultural icon. Famous films include *Rebel Without a Cause* (1955) and *East of Eden* (1955).



**Alfred Hitchcock** (13TH AUGUST 1899 - 29TH APRIL 1980). British filmmaker and producer. Famous films include *Dial M for Murder* (1954), *Rear Window* (1954), *Vertigo* (1958), *North by Northwest* (1959), *Psycho* (1960) and *The Birds* (1963).



**David Niven** (1ST MARCH 1910 - 29TH JULY 1983). English actor. Best known for his role as Phileas Fogg in *Around the World in 80 Days* (1956). Oscar for Best Actor in *Separate Tables* (1958).

## FAMOUS FILMS OF THE 1950S



*The Day the Earth Stood Still* (1951)  
*Alice in Wonderland* (1951)  
*Singin' in the Rain* (1952)  
*Peter Pan* (1953)  
*It Came from Outer Space* (1953)  
*20,000 Leagues under the Sea* (1954)  
*White Christmas* (1954)  
*The Searchers* (1956)  
*Ben-Hur* (1959)  
*Sleeping Beauty* (1959)

## FAMOUS GROUPS OF THE 1950S



*The Platters*. Successful vocal group.

*Bill Haley & His Comets*. American rock and roll band.

## POLITICIANS OF THE 1950S



**Stalin** (18TH DECEMBER 1878 - 5TH MARCH 1953). General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's Central Committee.



**Winston Churchill** (30TH NOVEMBER 1874 - 24TH JANUARY 1965). British politician. Served as Prime Minister from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955.



**Charles de Gaulle** (22ND NOVEMBER 1890 - 9TH NOVEMBER 1970). French general and statesman who founded the French Fifth Republic in 1958.

## TV SHOWS FROM THE 1950S



*The Roy Rogers Show*. American western television series. Ran for six seasons from 1951 to 1957.

*Lassie*. Television series about a Collie dog.

*The Lone Ranger*. American television show about a masked Texas Ranger. Rode a white horse called Silver and was assisted by a clever Native American called Tonto.

*Candid Camera*. Comedy television series that involved playing jokes on people and filming their reactions.

*The Ed Sullivan Show*. American television variety show. Hosted by Ed Sullivan and shown on CBS every Sunday night at 8 pm. Many entertainers appeared on the show, including opera singers, rock stars, songwriters, comedians, ballet dancers and circus acts.

*Zorro*. Half-hour television series. Starred Guy Williams as the masked adventurer.

## 1950S YEAR-BY-YEAR ANALYSIS



### 1950

- 📅 The first modern credit card is introduced.
- 📅 The Korean War begins.
- 📅 Senator Joseph McCarthy starts the Communist witch-hunt.
- 📅 United States President Truman orders the construction of the hydrogen bomb.



**1951**  
 The colour television is introduced.  
 South Africans are forced to carry ID cards identifying their race.  
 Winston Churchill is elected prime minister of Great Britain.



**1952**  
 Car seat belts are introduced.  
 Princess Elizabeth becomes Queen Elizabeth II at the age of twenty-five.

Sony introduces the first pocket-sized transistor radio.  
 The Diary of Anne Frank is published.  
 The Olympics are held in Helsinki, Finland.



**1953**  
 DNA is discovered.  
 Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay are the first people to climb Mount Everest.

Joseph Stalin dies.  
 Ian Fleming publishes his first James Bond novel *Casino Royale*.  
 Cambodia becomes independent from France.



**1954**  
 Britain sponsors an expedition to search for the **Abominable Snowman**.

The first atomic submarine is launched.  
 A report says cigarettes cause cancer.  
**Segregation** is ruled illegal in the United States.  
 Harvard physicians perform the first successful **kidney** transplant.  
 The Algerian War of Independence starts.



**1955**  
 Walt Disney opens Disneyland in Anaheim, California.

The McDonald's Corporation is founded.  
 Winston Churchill resigns as prime minister.  
 The first copy of The Guinness World Records book is published.  
 Actor James Dean is killed when

his Porsche crashes.  
 West Germany joins NATO.



**1956**  
 Elvis Presley sings and dances on the Ed Sullivan's show.  
 Grace Kelly marries Prince Rainier III of Monaco.

Morocco declares its independence from France.  
 The Suez Crisis takes place as Britain, France and Israel declare war on Egypt.  
 The Olympics are held in Melbourne, Australia.  
 Soviet troops invade Hungary.



**1957**  
 Dr Seuss publishes *The Cat in the Hat*.  
 The Boeing 707 airliner flies

for the first time.  
 John Lennon and Paul McCartney meet for the very first time as teenagers.  
 The Treaty of Rome establishes the European Economic Community (EEC).



**1958**  
 Lego toys are introduced.  
 NASA (The National Aeronautics and Space Administration) is founded.

The first Pizza Hut opens in Wichita, Kansas.  
 Elvis Presley joins the US Army.  
 Brazil **beats** Sweden 5-2 in the World Cup.



**1959**  
 Castro becomes the dictator of Cuba.  
 Hawaii is admitted as the

50th US state.  
 Singapore becomes a self-governing crown colony of Britain.  
 The Dalai Lama leaves Tibet.  
 Barbie is introduced for the first time.

**POPULAR PASTIMES**



Popular pastime of the 1950s included dancing, the cinema, **drive-in restaurants**, hula

hooping, roller skating, bowling, listening to 45" records, Monopoly, sports, camping, fishing, family outings and picnics.

**BELIEFS**



Society was very different, much stricter and more structured, and religion was important. The two big morals of the time were:  
 a. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.  
 b. Treat your neighbour as yourself.

**CHILDREN**



The big saying of the 1950s by parents was, "Children are to be seen and not heard." Children were also taught morals through Aesop's fairy tales, which were read at bedtime and would end with a rhyming phrase that taught a lesson.

**WOMEN**



In general, women were expected to be the perfect housewife, doing the cleaning and looking after the children. Most women were married by the age of 25. Divorce was not as easy in the fifties.

**MEN**



Men were the **breadwinners** and were officially responsible for the family. They usually worked an 8-hour day. Typical male jobs around the house included **mowing the lawn**, fixing the car, paying the bills and playing with the children. ✪

**FAMOUS BOOKS OF THE 1950S**



The Catcher in the Rye by JD Salinger (1951)



The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway (1952)



The Crucible by Arthur Miller (1953)



Lord of the Flies by William Golding (1954)



On the Road by Jack Kerouac (1958)

**GLOSSARY**

**bleak** *adj*  
 if a situation is "bleak", it seems to be bad and not positive  
**a witch-hunt** *n*  
 an attempt to find and punish a group of people – in this case, Communists  
**the Abominable Snowman** *n*  
 a mythical monster (half man, half ape) that lives in the Himalayas  
**segregation** *n*  
 the official practice of keeping people apart according to their race  
**a kidney** *n*  
 your "kidneys" are the organs in your body that clean your blood  
**to beat** *vb*  
 to win against  
**a drive-in restaurant** *n*  
 a restaurant where you eat and order food from your car  
**a breadwinner** *n*  
 the person in the family who earns money to live / buy food, etc.  
**to mow the lawn** *exp*  
 to cut the grass with a lawnmower (a machine that cuts grass)

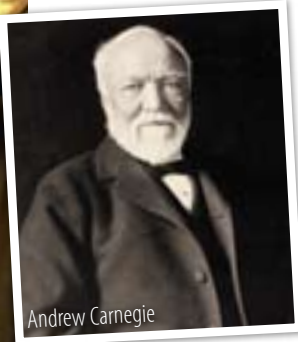


# GO WEST, Y

If you can dream it, you can do it. Or, at least that is what they say in the United States. The American Dream is the idea that anyone (regardless of birthplace or social status) can become successful. Just think of the Governor of California, Arnold Schwarzenegger, who is an Austrian immigrant with imperfect English, and you'll know what we're talking about. There are countless stories of people who have worked themselves up from rags to riches. Here are two stories about the American Dream.

**A**ndrew Carnegie arrived in the US in 1848 with a few pennies. But by 1900, he was worth an estimated 600 million dollars. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835.

He moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania with his parents at the age of 13. He started working in a **textile mill**, earning just \$1.20 a week. However, he impressed his supervisor and was offered the opportunity to be a **clerk**. In 1853, he took a job working for Pennsylvania Railroad's western division, and learned everything about the railroad industry. While there, he was promoted for his good work. At the same time, he was also earning money from his investments in the oil business.

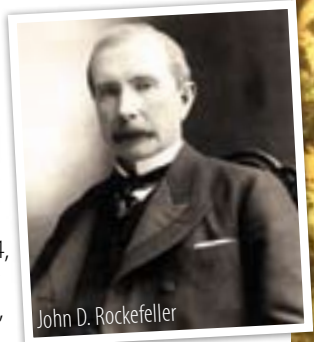


Andrew Carnegie

But it was during the 1870s when Carnegie really began to make his fortune. This was when he constructed his first **steel mill**. In 1892, the Carnegie Steel Company was formed in Braddock, Pennsylvania. Eventually, in 1901, JP Morgan bought out Andrew Carnegie for \$480 million. Under the ownership of JP Morgan, the Carnegie Steel Company became the first billion-dollar company the world had ever seen. Even though Carnegie became a millionaire, he gave away a large sum of his money to charities and opened numerous libraries both in the United States and Europe. Carnegie also wrote a number of books, including *Triumphant Democracy*, which is about the American view of capitalism and democracy. It sold more than 70,000 copies.

Another man who lived the American Dream is

John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller was born in Richford, New York, but his family had a farm near Cleveland, Ohio. As a child, Rockefeller often bought sweets wholesale and sold them to his **siblings** to make a profit. When Rockefeller was 16, he got his first job as a **bookkeeper**. At the time, he said he would give 10% of his wages to charity upon retirement, but he was later known for being **frugal** and **miserly**.



John D. Rockefeller

In 1863, at the age of 24, Rockefeller built his first oil refinery in Cleveland, Ohio. Later, he formed Standard Oil of Ohio in 1870, which became the largest refinery in Cleveland. Rockefeller, in his ruthless fashion, would buy out his **oil refinery** competitors. He was known as "The Cleveland Conquest" and in a mere two years, he had "conquered" 22 of his 26 competitors. It was clear that Rockefeller did not allow anyone to **stand in the way** of his ambitions.

Later in life, and despite his **hardnosed** reputation, Rockefeller donated generously to universities. These included Spelman College, Denison University and the University of Chicago.

Both of these men represent the American Dream – rising from poverty to the **pinnacle** of power. As Arnold Schwarzenegger once said, "My fellow Americans, this is an amazing moment for me. To think that a once **scrawny** boy from Austria could grow up to become Governor of California and stand in Madison Square Garden to speak on behalf of the President of the United States, that is an immigrant's dream. It is the American Dream." 🍷

## ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

Born 30th July 1947 in Thal, Styria, Austria. Schwarzenegger grew up in a small town and developed an interest in bodybuilding as a way to make a better life for himself. He won lots of bodybuilding competitions and eventually became known as one of the strongest men in the world. After conquering the world of bodybuilding, he went to America in hopes of being in the movies. He starred in numerous films such as *Conan* (1982), *Terminator* (1984), and *Kindergarten Cop* (1990). Currently, he serves as the Governor of California. He has truly lived the American dream.



I'LL BE BACK.



# YOUNG MAN

## THE AMERICAN DREAM: TAKE ONE

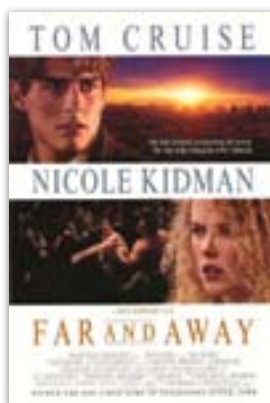
The American Dream is often used as a topic in Hollywood films. Three movies that focus on the immigrant experience and the American Dream are *Spanglish* (2004), *Far and Away* (1992) and *The Godfather part II* (1974). These three films show the successes and failures and the **ups and downs** of the American Dream.



### SPANGLISH (2004)

This film is about the experiences of a Mexican woman (played by Spanish actress Paz Vega) and her daughter. They are in search of a better life, so they move in with a rich family and start working for them. The film deals with cultural

**misunderstandings** in a comic and **tender** way. It also shows how some things always transcend language. The film **takes place** in Los Angeles, California. The daughter narrates the story. The film also stars American actor Adam Sandler.



### FAR AND AWAY (1992)

Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman play Irish couple Joseph Donnelly and Shannon Christie. They travel to America in the 1890s in search of a better life. The film takes place during the Land Rush of 1893. As part of the Land Rush, the government offered

previously restricted land to the highest **bidder** or whoever claimed it first. The land rush referred to in the film took place in what is now western Kansas. Approximately 7 million acres (28,000 km) was **up for grabs**.



### THE GODFATHER PART II (1974)

*The Godfather Part II* shows a darker side of the American dream. The film was directed by Francis Ford Coppola and is considered to be one of the best American movies of all time. It tells the story of Vito Corleone, who is an

immigrant from Sicily. Corleone is trying to **make a living** in America. He is a well-intentioned man, even though he eventually becomes the **Don** of a corrupt business. His guiding principles are loyalty and friendship to the people around him. ✪



### GLOSSARY

- regardless of** *exp*  
if A happens "regardless of" B, A is not affected by B
- from rags to riches** *exp*  
the transformation from being poor to being rich. Literally, "rags" are dirty, broken old clothes
- a textile mill** *n*  
a factory for making cloth / material / fabric
- a clerk** *n*  
an office worker
- a steel mill** *n*  
a factory for making steel (a very strong metal made from iron)
- a sibling** *n*  
a brother / sister
- a bookkeeper** *n*  
an office worker who records information in a book / file, etc.
- frugal** *n*  
if you live "frugally", you live with very little money
- miserly** *n*  
if you are a "miser", you don't like to spend money
- an oil refinery** *n*  
a factory where oil is produced / refined
- to stand in the way of something** *exp*  
to prevent something from happening
- hardnosed** *adj*  
cold, hard, not sensitive
- the pinnacle of something** *exp*  
the top part of something
- scrawny** *adj*  
a "scrawny" child is thin and not well-fed
- ups and downs** *exp*  
the positive and negative aspects of something
- a misunderstanding** *n*  
a failure to understand something
- tender** *adj*  
gentle and soft; not aggressive
- to take place** *exp*  
to happen
- a bidder** *n*  
someone who offers an amount of money for something
- up for grabs** *exp*  
available
- to make a living** *exp*  
to earn money in order to buy food, etc.
- a Don** *n*  
a boss



# Revolution



What do you do when your life doesn't turn out the way you'd hoped? The new film *Revolutionary Road* explores this possibility. It is a film about life in the American **suburbs** in Connecticut in the 1950s. It focuses on an American couple and their feelings of inadequacy, superiority and disappointment. It was directed by Sam Mendes and stars Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.

Frank and April Wheeler are the couple who seem to have everything. They are attractive, they have a lovely house and two small children. But **trouble is brewing**. April has a strong desire to pursue an acting career, and Frank hates his job and drinks too much. Both Frank and April feel different from their suburban neighbours. They feel like they have **settled** and that they could do more with their lives.



So, they move to Paris. They believe the change of scenery will do them some good. Also, they feel they can pursue their creative interests and escape their boring and predictable existence. However, it is only just the beginning. The couple spend a lot of time **squabbling** and **bickering**, and suffering from feelings of jealousy.

This film has received very positive reviews from the critics. In fact, both Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio are expected to receive Oscar nominations for their performances. This is the second time that the couple have acted together in a film. The first time was in *Titanic* (1997). Sam Mendes, the film's director and Winslet's real-life husband, may also be nominated for an Oscar. 🍷

# nary Road

## Kate Winslet

### INFO BOX

Kate Winslet was born on 5th October 1975 in Reading, Berkshire, England. She has starred in films such as *Sense and Sensibility*, *Titanic* and *The Holiday*. She is the leading actress in the upcoming film *Revolutionary Road* with her repeat co-star Leonardo DiCaprio.

Kate Winslet is a very successful actress. At only 33, she has already received five Oscar nominations and seven Golden Globe nominations. She was born in Reading, in Berkshire England. She is starring in a new film about American life in the suburbs during the 1950s called *Revolutionary Road*. Critics are already talking about a possible Oscar.

Kate Winslet has always been well-received by critics. In fact, her **nickname** is "The Critic's **Darling**". She has had a great deal of success from films such as *Sense and Sensibility* (1995), *The Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind* (2003), and of course the powerhouse of a film *Titanic* (1997), which also starred Leonardo DiCaprio.

However, it hasn't always been easy. As an adolescent, she says she was **bullied** and made fun of for being **overweight** and for having big feet. Even now in her adult life, some **gossip magazines** **have a field day** with her weight fluctuations, often capturing the changes in photos. Just recently, Winslet **posed** for *Gentleman's Quarterly* (GQ) and the people in charge of the magazine airbrushed her body, making her appear a lot **slimmer** than she actually was.

Kate Winslet is married to *Revolutionary Road* director Sam Mendes and has two children. ✪



## Leonardo DiCaprio

### INFO BOX

Leonardo DiCaprio was born Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio on 11th November 1974 in Los Angeles, California. He has starred in films such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Catch me if you Can* and *Blood Diamond*.

Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio has German and Italian ancestry. Before he got into show business, DiCaprio had a lot of trouble finding an agent. Many people told him to change his name to something more Anglican such as "Lenny Williams". He rejected that idea, and so far it is **working out well** for him.

Leonardo DiCaprio has been in the entertainment business ever since he was a child. Many people remember him from his 1991 role as Brower, a homeless kid that the Seaver family takes in on the show *Growing Pains*. But Leonardo went on to star in major film productions soon after. This included his **breakthrough role** as Johnny Depp's mentally-challenged brother in *What's Eating Gilbert Grape* (1993). He received a Golden Globe nomination and an Oscar nomination for Best Supporting Actor.

However, even with his success, Leonardo could never have predicted all the "Leo-Mania". When Leonardo played Jack Dawson in 1997 in the film *Titanic*, he captured the hearts of adolescent girls everywhere. The film also starred Kate Winslet, and the two are pairing up once again in the new film *Revolutionary Road*. In 2008, Leonardo DiCaprio was the 5th highest-paid actor in Hollywood, and he was voted one of *Time* magazine's 100 Most Influential Persons in the World. ✪



### GLOSSARY

- the suburbs** *n*  
the residential area around a city outside the centre
- trouble is brewing** *exp*  
things are going to get bad
- to settle** *vb*  
to start living a quiet, calm life with a family, a stable job, etc.
- to squabble** *vb*  
to argue over trivial matters
- to bicker** *vb*  
to argue over trivial matters
- a nickname** *n*  
an informal name
- a darling** *n*  
someone who is especially liked or respected
- to bully** *vb*  
to use your power / strength to attack someone weaker than you
- overweight** *adj*  
a bit fat
- a gossip magazine** *n*  
a magazine with stories about the private lives of famous people
- to have a field day** *n*  
to be busy doing something you like
- to pose** *vb*  
to position yourself so that someone can take a photo of you
- slim** *adj*  
someone who is "slim" is attractively thin and has a well-shaped body
- to work out well** *exp*  
if things "work out well" for you, they are positive for you
- a breakthrough role** *n*  
a part in a film that makes you famous

# In Cold Blood

It was one of the most shocking murders of the 1950s. Some argue that it changed America forever. A famous American author heard about the story and wrote a book about it called *In Cold Blood* (1966).

**I**n *Cold Blood* is about the 1959 killing of Herbert Clutter, his wife, Bonnie Clutter, and their two children. Clutter was a wealthy and successful farmer from Holcomb, Kansas. He **employed** up to eighteen workers, and he was respected for his **fair treatment** and good **wages**. Clutter's wife, Bonnie, suffered from depression. The Clutters had four children: three girls and a boy. The two eldest, Eveanna and Beverly, had **moved out**. The two younger children, Nancy (16) and Kenyon (15), were still living at home. The 14th November 1959 seemed to be a perfectly ordinary night. But it wasn't. Two young men were planning to rob the Clutters.



The two men were Richard Hickock and Perry Smith. At the time, they were **on parole** from the Kansas State Penitentiary. Inside prison, Richard Hickock had met **fellow** prisoner, Floyd Wells. Wells had once worked for the Clutters. He told Hickock that there was a **safe** at the ranch where Herb

Clutter kept large amounts of **cash**. Hickock later contacted Smith about robbing Clutter's farm. Together, they planned to commit "**the perfect score**", then start a new life in Mexico. On the night of 14th November 1959, they drove across the state of Kansas towards Holcomb, to find the Clutter house.

At first, everything seemed to go well for the two men. It was dark and they parked the car a short distance from the house. Very quietly, they made their way to the house. The door was open, so they went in. They cut the telephone wires, then woke up Herb Clutter. They ordered him to get the safe and open it. But there was no safe, and there was no money in the house. For no apparent reason, Smith **slit** Herb Clutter's **throat** and then shot him in the head. As Smith later said, "I didn't want to harm the man. I thought he was a very nice gentleman. Soft spoken. I thought so right up to the moment I cut his throat." Later, they killed Mrs Clutter and the two children, shooting them all in the head.

It didn't take long for the police to catch the two men. They were arrested in Las Vegas, Nevada about six weeks later. They pleaded **temporary insanity** during the **trial**, but they were pronounced sane. After five years **on death row**, Smith and Hickock

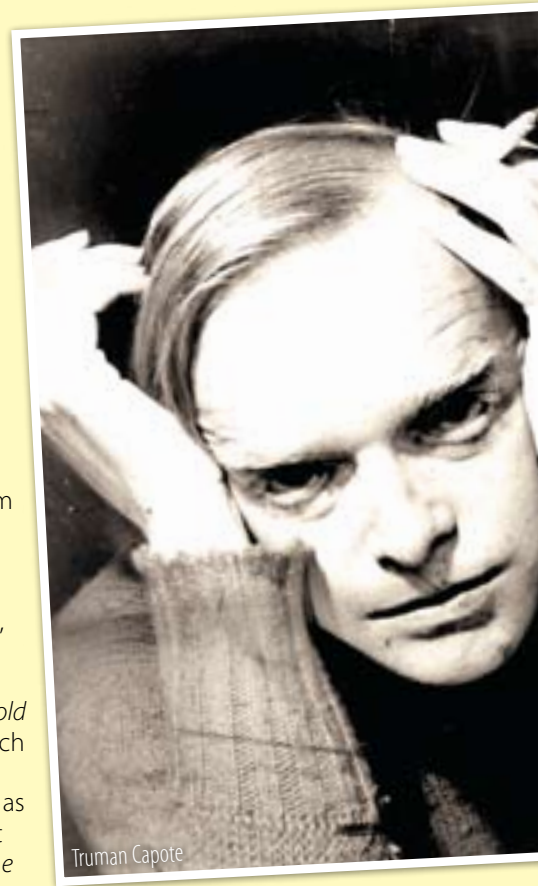
were executed by **hanging** just after midnight on 14th April 1965. Smith claimed in his oral **confession** that Hickock murdered the two women. But when asked to sign his confession, Smith refused. He wanted to accept responsibility for all four killings because he said he was "sorry for Dick's mother". Smith added, "She's a real sweet person." Hickock always maintained that Smith did all four killings.



Sometime after the killings, the young American author Truman Capote read about the story. He travelled to Kansas to investigate and write an article about the mass murder. Capote took his childhood friend and fellow

author Harper Lee with him. Lee helped him interview local residents. In the end, Capote wrote a book, *In Cold Blood*, which was first published as a four-part serial in *The New Yorker*.

The story is a fascinating psychological study of two men who committed a terrible crime they probably wouldn't have committed if they had never met. The book was a big success, and helped create a new genre: the true crime novel. Some say that the killings also woke America up to the danger of cold-blooded killers. No longer were doors left open. No longer were arms held open to strangers. And America would never be the same thereafter. ✪



## IN COLD BLOOD

A true crime novel about the murder of the Clutter family in 1959 written by Truman Capote. The book was made into a film of the same name in 1967. The film was directed by Richard Brooks, and starred Robert Blake (as Perry Smith) and Scott Wilson (as Richard Hickock). The film was shot in black and white and was nominated for four Oscars.



# GOOD 1 TRUMAN CAPOTE

Capote had an **eccentric** side to him. He was openly homosexual (which was unusual at the time), he had a high-pitched voice and he dressed in an **offbeat manner**. He also invented stories about the people he knew (once claiming to have had an affair with Errol Flynn), and he **had a running battle** with fellow writer Gore Vidal.

Truman Capote was born on 30th September 1924 in New Orleans, Louisiana. When he was four, his parents divorced, and he was sent to Monroeville, Alabama. He was raised by his mother's relatives. He was a neighbour and friend of **Harper Lee\***, another famous American author. As a child, Capote taught himself to read and write. At the age of five, he was often seen carrying his dictionary and notepad. He began writing when he was ten.

In 1933, he moved to New York City to live with his mother and her second husband, Joseph Capote, who was a Cuban. Joseph adopted his stepson and renamed him Truman García Capote. When Capote was 11, he began writing seriously in daily three-hour sessions. Of his early days Capote related, "I began writing really sort of seriously when I was about eleven. I say seriously in the sense that like other kids go home and practice the violin or the piano or whatever, I used to go home from school every day and I would write for about three hours. I was obsessed by it"

## TRUMAN CAPOTE

Born 30th September 1924 in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Died 25th August 1984. Novelist, playwright, story writer. Most famous works include *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1958) and *In Cold Blood* (1965). There was a recent film about Truman Capote (2005) starring the American actor Philip Seymour Hoffman. Hoffman won an Oscar for Best Actor. The film was nominated for four other Oscars.

When he was 17, Capote began a two-year job at *The New Yorker*. His first novel was *Summer Crossing* (1943), about the summer romance of Fifth Avenue **socialite** Grady O'Neil. Capote claimed to have destroyed the book, but it **resurfaced** in 2004 and was published in 2005.

His first really successful book was *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1958). The heroine, Holly Golightly, became one of Capote's best-known creations. After reading the book, author Norman Mailer described Capote as "the most perfect writer of my generation". But the book that really **shot** Capote **to fame** was *In Cold Blood* (1965). The book was inspired by a 300-word article in *The New York Times* on 16th November 1959. The

story described the unexplained murder of the Clutter family in rural Kansas. Fascinated by the story, Capote travelled with Harper Lee to Kansas and visited the scene of the massacre. Over the course of the next few years, he met everyone involved in the investigation and most of the residents of the small town. Later, after the killers were caught, he talked to them too. The book became an international bestseller.

In the following years, Capote lived a glamorous, **jet-set social life** full of drugs, parties, **breakdowns** and periods in and out of **rehab clinics**. In 1978, during a **talk show** interview, Capote confessed that he might kill himself. Eventually, in 1984, he died at the home of his old friend Joanne Carson. The cause of death was "**liver** disease complicated by multiple drug intoxication". As Capote once said, "Life is a moderately good play with a badly written third act." This was Capote's third act. ☹

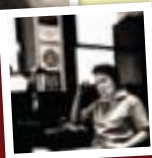
## BREAKFAST AT TIFFANY'S

There's a film version of *Breakfast at Tiffany's* that is loosely based on Capote's story. The 1961 film was directed by Blake Edwards and it starred Audrey Hepburn, George Peppard and Patricia Neal. It is about a young New York socialite, Holly Golightly.



## GLOSSARY

- to employ** *vb*  
to give work to
- fair treatment** *n*  
being equal and just to everyone
- a wage** *n*  
an amount of money you receive for the work you do
- to move out** *phr vb*  
to leave home and to go and live in your own house / apartment
- on parole** *exp*  
if a prisoner is "on parole", he / she is allowed to leave prison but with certain conditions
- fellow** *adj*  
a "fellow" worker, for example, is someone who works with you
- a safe** *n*  
a strong box where you can keep valuables / money, etc.
- cash** *n*  
money in the form of coins and notes
- the perfect score** *exp inform*  
the perfect crime / robbery
- to slit someone's throat** *exp*  
to use a knife to cut someone's throat (the tube that goes from the mouth to the stomach)
- temporary insanity** *n*  
a state of mental incapacity that lasts a short period of time
- a trial** *n*  
a legal process to decide if someone is innocent or guilty
- on death row** *exp*  
if a prisoner is "on death row", he / she is waiting to be executed
- to hang** *vb*  
to kill by putting a rope around someone's neck
- a confession** *n*  
a written or oral statement in which someone admits they have committed a crime
- eccentric** *adj*  
unusual; not normal for society
- an offbeat manner** *n*  
a strange, unusual way
- to have a running battle with someone** *exp*  
to have a continuous verbal war with someone
- a socialite** *n*  
a person who goes to a lot of parties with rich and famous people
- to resurface** *vb*  
to appear again
- to shoot to fame** *exp*  
to become famous very quickly
- a jet-set social life** *n*  
a lifestyle that involves going to parties / clubs with the rich and famous
- a breakdown** *n*  
if someone has a "breakdown", they become very depressed
- a rehab clinic** *n*  
a type of hospital that helps people deal with drug or alcohol dependency
- a talk show** *n*  
a television programme in which a host interviews people
- a liver** *n*  
the organ in your body that processes your blood and helps clean unwanted substances out of it



## HARPER LEE

Born 28th April 1926 in Monroeville, Alabama, USA. She is the author of the widely-acclaimed book, *To Kill a Mockingbird*. One of the characters in the book, Dill, is based on Truman Capote. The book touches on the themes of southern US life and racial injustice. The book was made into a 1962 film starring Gregory Peck.

## TRUMAN CAPOTE QUOTES

"I don't care what anybody says about me as long as it isn't true."  
"I like to talk on TV about those things

that aren't worth writing about."  
"No one will ever know what *In Cold Blood* took out of me. It scraped me right down to the marrow of my bones. It nearly killed me. I think, in a way, it did kill me."

"The quietness of his tone italicised the malice of his reply."  
"To me, the greatest pleasure of writing is not what it's about, but the inner music that words make."  
"All literature is gossip."

# Face to Faces



## Romeo and Juliet VS Tony and Maria

WHICH COUPLE IS THE MOST TRAGIC?

### Romeo and Juliet

(from William Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*)  
Romeo and Juliet are two of the most famous lovers of all time. Their story was **immortalised** by William Shakespeare in his play *Romeo and Juliet*. The story is set in 14th century Verona (Italy). It is the tale of two young people who are **torn apart** by a **family feud** that ends in their untimely deaths. Romeo and Juliet instantly and helplessly fall in love, but their families (the Montagues and the Capulets) are life-long enemies. They have a secret love affair and get married. But things get complicated, so Juliet comes up with an ingenious plan to escape from her family with her lover. As part of the plan, Juliet takes a drug that makes her appear to be dead. Her family thinks that she is dead, so they take her to the family **crypt**. Tragically, Romeo hears that

Juliet is dead and takes some poison, knowing that he can't continue living without his one true love. And just when you thought that things couldn't get any worse, Juliet wakes up to find that Romeo is dead. In a state of **despair**, she **stabs** herself.

### Tony and Maria

(from Ernest Leaman's screenplay *West Side Story*)  
The end for Tony and Maria is no happier. Their story takes place in the streets of New York during the 1960s. Just as with Romeo and Juliet, it's a case of love at first sight. However, the course of their love doesn't **run any more smoothly**. In the same way that Romeo and Juliet have to hide their love from their rival families, Tony and Maria's love is in trouble because they are associated with two rival gangs: the "Jets" and the "Sharks". The love

between Tony and Maria grows, but so does the hatred between the "Jets" and the "Sharks". In the closing scene, Tony is shot by a "Shark" and dies in Maria's arms.

So, which couple is more tragic? Both stories are equally moving. But the true beauty and poignancy of Romeo and Juliet is **without par**. If only Romeo had received the message in time, there would have been a happy ending... but then the greatest love story would never have been written which would be a greater tragedy. To be fair to *West Side Story*, Maria and Tony have an impossible example to follow. But, the fact that Maria doesn't die at the end definitely reduces the story's "tragedy rating". Despite their efforts, there is no contest. The original is the best. Our results: Tony and Maria = 9 / 10; Romeo and Juliet = a **flawless** 10 / 10. 🍀



### GLOSSARY

**to immortalise** *vb*  
if something is "immortalised" it will last forever  
**torn apart** *exp*  
separated; pulled in two opposing directions  
**a family feud** *n*  
a fight between two families  
**a crypt** *n*  
an underground room beneath a church  
**despair** *n*  
extreme sadness  
**to stab** *vb*  
to push a knife into something (a body, for example)  
**to run smoothly** *exp*  
to go according to plan; to happen without incident  
**without par** *exp*  
if something is "without par", nothing is the same as it – nothing is as good as it  
**flawless** *adj*  
with no errors; with nothing wrong with it



## The Ivrea Orange Festival

A historic festival that takes place every year and that basically consists of throwing oranges at one another.



## Ivrea (Italy)

Ivrea, in the province of Turin, has a population of 24,000 (approximately). Ivrea was once the headquarters of the computer, calculator and typewriter company Olivetti. The town has many spectacular sights, including a 14th-century castle, a 5th-century cathedral and a beautiful 18th-century town hall.



# You've been Tango'ed!

FEBRUARY IS FAMOUS FOR THE LOVE FESTIVAL VALENTINE'S DAY. BUT, IF CARDS AND FLOWERS AREN'T QUITE **YOUR THING**, THEN WHY DON'T YOU GO TO ITALY AND THROW A BIT OF FRUIT AROUND?

The Ivrea Orange Festival takes place in the medieval Italian town of Ivrea. The historic carnival **commemorates** the rebellion of the **townspeople** against the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick of Swabia, **aka** "Barbarossa" (Red Beard). Barbarossa ruled the town in the middle ages in 1194. One day, he **made untoward advances** on a girl from the town called Violetta. In response, Violetta started a rebellion which resulted in the destruction of Barbarossa's castle.

Later, Barbarossa was replaced by another **tyrant**, the Marquis Guglielmo of Monferrato. The townspeople disliked him too, so they rebelled again. Over the years, people have merged the two characters into one, and the **downfall** of Red Beard and Monferrato is celebrated in "The Battles of the Oranges".

So, why oranges? Well, originally the people threw beans and apples. However, around the 19th century, girls began to throw oranges at boys they **fancied**. And if the boys liked them, they threw the oranges back. Some people also think that the oranges represent the emperor's head. Today, the festival is more than an organised **food fight**, with strict rules and nine teams. Those who throw oranges from **carts** symbolise the tyrants' guards, and those who throw the oranges on foot symbolise the rebels.

The tradition changed a bit when Napoleon took control of that part of Italy in 1808. He declared there could only be one event, and the organisers had to wear a Napoleonic army uniform. Napoleon's influence still has a strong presence in the festival today. So, the best way to avoid flying oranges is to wear a red French revolutionary hat, which is what the organisers wear. Ivrea's carnival is the only carnival in the world based on a true story and featuring actual historic figures rather than carnival characters.

A few other food-related specialties exist during this festival. The streets are **lit up** and filled with the scent of oranges, and regional dishes are served in the streets – particularly "fagioli grassi" (fat beans). These are enormous pots of beans, **boiled** with sausage and **pork rind**. And best of all, they're served free. Other specialty dishes include cod with "polenta" (cornmeal), and delicious carnival **pastries**. Italian wines are also available to keep the party going.



Even if the idea of having oranges **pelted** your way isn't **appealing**, it's worth it for the exciting atmosphere. And who knows? There might be a nice boy to throw an orange at, or a nice girl might throw one at you. ✨

## GLOSSARY

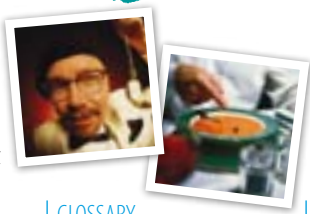
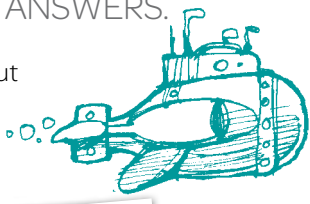
- your thing** *exp inform*  
the type of thing you like doing
- to commemorate** *vb*  
to remember by means of a special action / ceremony / festival, etc.
- the townspeople** *n*  
the people who live in the town you are referring to
- aka** *abbr*  
also known as
- to make untoward advances on someone** *exp*  
to attempt to kiss or start a physical relation with someone
- a tyrant** *n*  
an evil, wicked, cruel ruler
- a downfall** *n*  
someone's "downfall" is their destruction or death
- to fancy** *vb*  
if you "fancy" someone, you like that person in a physical way
- a food fight** *n*  
a fight that involves throwing food at one another
- a cart** *n*  
a vehicle with wheels that is pulled by a horse / donkey, etc.
- lit up** *exp*  
with lights shining on it
- to boil** *vb*  
if water is "boiling", the temperature of the water is at 100°C
- pork rind** *n*  
the hard outer layer of a piece of pork (pig meat)
- a pastry** *n*  
food made of flour, fat and water that is mixed and cooked in the oven. Used for making pies
- to pelt** *vb*  
if you "pelt" someone with something, you throw things at that person
- appealing** *adj*  
nice, attractive; that makes you want it



# LITTLE JOKES GRAFFITI

MATCH EACH JOKE BEGINNING (1 TO 8) WITH ITS ENDING (A-H). THEN, LISTEN TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

1. Why was the idiot thrown out of the submarine?
  2. Waiter, there's a fly in my soup.
  3. You've got a bad cold. What are you **taking** for it?
  4. I've got some good news and some bad news. The good news is...
  5. Doctor! Doctor! I've only got 59 seconds to live.
  6. How do **hypnotists** get around?
  7. Waiter, there's a dead fly in my wine.
  8. Waiter, this fish is **bad**.
- A:** I don't know. What will you offer me for it?
- B:** [hitting the fish] You **naughty**, naughty fish.
- C:** By public **trance**-port.
- D:** Because he liked to sleep with the windows open.
- E:** ... that the **airbags** on your **brand new** car work perfectly.
- F:** Well, sir, you did ask for something with a little **body** in it.
- G:** Just a minute please.
- H:** Don't worry! The soup isn't hot enough to burn him.



**GLOSSARY**

**to take** *vb*  
if someone asks you when you are ill "What are you taking for it?" they are asking what medicine you are taking for a particular illness

**a hypnotist** *n*  
a person who can make you go into a state of unconsciousness

**to get around** *phr vb*  
to move from A to B

**bad** *adj*  
two meanings: a) if food is "bad" it isn't fresh; b) if someone is "bad", they aren't well-behaved

**naughty** *adj*  
bad; not well-behaved

**a trance** *n*  
if someone is in a "trance", they seem to be asleep, but they can still hear and see things

**brand new** *n*  
if something is "brand new"; it is new and you have just bought it

**body** *n*  
with a strong flavour

**a brain** *n*  
the large organ in your head that you use for thinking

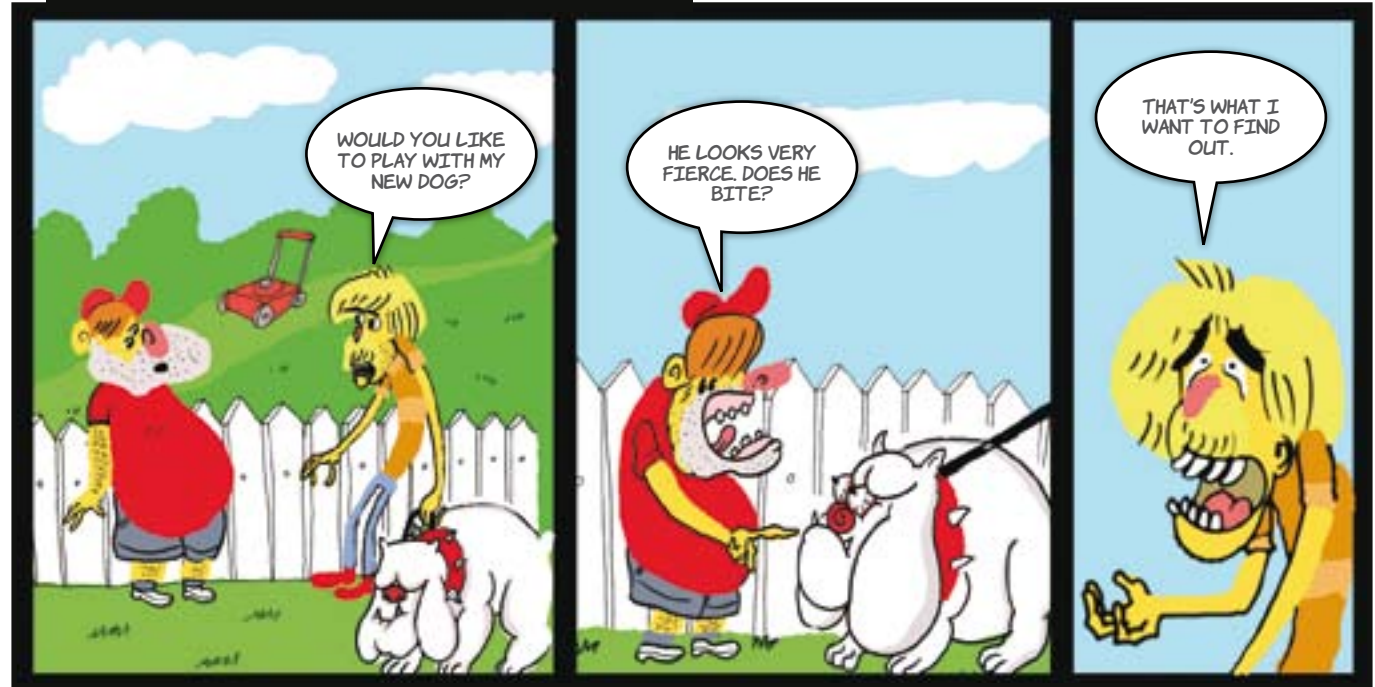
**to put something in gear** *exp*  
if you put something "in gear", you get it ready to be used

**the Monopolies Commission** *n*  
an organisation that controls mergers between companies

HERE ARE SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF BRITISH TOILET GRAFFITI.



**MY PET** BY DANIEL COUTOLINE





# Misheard Lyrics

HERE ARE SOME MORE OF THOSE DIFFICULT-TO-UNDERSTAND SONG LYRICS. SEE IF YOU CAN IDENTIFY THE CORRECT ONES. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65



**GLOSSARY**

**fries** *n*  
small pieces of fried potato often served with burgers. "Chips" in British English  
**TCB** *abbr*  
taking care of business  
**guilty** *adj*  
not innocent  
**a dude** *n inform*  
a man  
**a bagel** *n*  
a round piece of bread with a hole in the middle. Often served with other food on top such as cream cheese and salmon

- 1** The Village People's famous song goes...  
a. Y-M-C-A.  
b. Why am I see A?



- 5** Wham's song "Careless Whisper" goes, "I'm never gonna dance again". What is the following line?  
a. **Guilty** feet have got no rhythm.  
b. Guilty female got no rhythm.



- 2** The song "Barely Breathing" by Duncan Sheik goes...  
a. I don't suppose it's worth the price, the price of **fries**.  
b. I don't suppose it's worth the price, it's worth the price.



- 6** The correct title to this Aerosmith song is really...  
a. **Dude** looks like a lady.  
b. You see a chicken lately?



- 3** The real lyrics to Aretha Franklin's "Respect" are...  
a. R-E-S-P-E-C-T, take care, **TCB**.  
b. R-E-S-P-E-C-T, go away, you mean creep.



- 7** What is the actual title of this ZZ Top song?  
a. Viva Las Vegas!  
b. People love **bagels!**



- 4** Which is the correct line in Rihanna's song "Please don't stop the music"?  
a. Mama say, mama saw the mountain side.  
b. Mama say "mama sa, ma ma coo sa".



- 8** What is the correct title of this Stevie Wonder song?  
a. She wears fat man's pyjamas.  
b. She's a bad mamma jamma.





# READING I

## Unusual Artists

**Pablo Picasso**  
 Born 25th October 1881, Málaga, Spain. Died 8th April 1973, Mougins, France.  
 Picasso was baptised Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Mártir Patricio Clito Ruiz y Picasso after various relatives. His name was not all he inherited: his father was a painter and gave his son art lessons. As his talent progressed, Picasso experimented with a wide variety of styles and co-founded the Cubist movement. He is one of the most recognised figures in 20th century art.

**Vincent Van Gogh**  
 Born 30th March 1852, in Zundert, The Netherlands. Died 29th July 1890, Auvers-sur-Oise, France. Van Gogh is a Dutch artist who created some of the world's most well-known and expensive paintings. He produced more than 2,000 works during the last ten years of his life. Most of his best-known pieces were created in his last two years, during which time he suffered recurring bouts of mental illness which led to his institutionalisation and eventual suicide in 1890.

His paintings were ignored for **decades**. But now they can **fetch** hundreds of thousands of dollars at **auctions**. Mexican artist Martín Ramírez has undergone an extraordinary re-evaluation.

Ramírez was a poor Mexican immigrant to the United States. In 1925, Ramírez went to the US in search of work. He **ended up** in California where he worked on railways and **mines**. But in 1931, he was **picked up** on the streets by the police. Ramírez was **disoriented** and unable to speak English, and, in a terrible case of injustice, he was **diagnosed as** schizophrenic and **committed** to a state **mental hospital**. Once there, he never left.

In 1948, Ramírez started painting. Over the years, he completed thousands of paintings, most of them inspired by his childhood and youth in Mexico. They were paintings with

horses, Madonnas, snakes and trains entering or emerging from dark tunnels. He sent some of the paintings to his family in Mexico, and he gave others away for free.



But these days, his works are worth thousands. A reviewer for the New York Times described Ramírez as "simply one of the greatest artists of the 20th century". However, the problem is this: Was Ramírez really **insane**? If he was, as his family believes, was he legally competent to give away his life's work?

Right now, the Ramírez family is fighting for ownership of the works of art. At a recent auction, lawyers stopped the **bidding** and claimed them for the Ramírez family. Tragically, the Ramírez family burned all the paintings sent to them from the hospital. They were worried that the paintings might be infected as Ramírez was being kept on a **TB ward**. The case continues. +

# Artistic Genius

Family fight to win back art of "insane" genius.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

1. Look at the pictures of these artists. Who are they? What are their famous paintings? What happened to them?



2. Which of the above artists...  
 ... tried to kill himself?  
 ... cut off his own ear?  
 ... was committed to an asylum?

### 2 Reading I

Read the article. Which artist is it about? Why was he considered insane?

### 3 Reading II

Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. In 1925, Ramirez went to the USA to \_\_\_\_.

2. There, he worked as \_\_\_\_.  
 3. In 1931, Ramirez was admitted to \_\_\_\_.  
 4. Ramirez drew \_\_\_\_ in his paintings.  
 5. Today Ramirez's family is fighting for \_\_\_\_.  
 6. Ramirez's family burnt his paintings because they thought \_\_\_\_.

### 4 Language Focus "to end up"

Choose the correct meaning.

1. "to end up" + "in"  
 "He **ended up** in California"  
 a. He left California.  
 b. After moving from place to place, he finally lived in California.
2. "to end up" + "verb + "ing."  
 "He **ended up** living in California."  
 a. He left California.  
 b. After moving from place to place, he finally lived in California.

### 5 Discussion

1. What kind of art do you like? Why?  
*modern, abstract, impressionist, surrealist, classical, pop*
2. Do you have a favourite artist? Who? Why?

### GLOSSARY

- a decade** *n*  
 a period of ten years
- to fetch** *vb*  
 if a painting "fetches" for a certain price, someone pays that price for it
- an auction** *n*  
 a public sale
- to end up** *phr vb*  
 if something "ends up" in a certain place, it arrives there in the end
- a mine** *n*  
 a tunnel in the ground where miners look for coal / gold / diamonds, etc.
- to pick up** *phr vb*  
 to arrest
- disoriented** *adj*  
 confused
- diagnosed as** *exp*  
 if someone is "diagnosed as" having a certain illness, a doctor says he / she has that illness
- to commit** *vb*  
 if someone is "committed" to a hospital, etc. they are sent there
- a mental hospital** *n*  
 a hospital for people with psychological / mental problems
- insane** *adj*  
 crazy / mad / with mental problems
- to bid** *vb*  
 to offer a price for something in a public sale
- TB** *abbr*  
 tuberculosis – a disease that affects mostly the lungs (the two objects in your body you use for breathing)
- a ward** *n*  
 a room in a hospital



“I had gone to the trouble of writing something that was reasonable, and their response was to laugh,” said a 61-year-old retired teacher who wrote in to complain about excessive swearing on TV. The teacher, who prefers to remain anonymous, was complaining about **celebrity chef Jamie Oliver\***.

The teacher received an insulting e-mail reply telling him what he could do with his complaint. The e-mail also contained a number of **expletives**. It was written by a member of Oliver’s enquiry team, and had been intended as an **internal joke** between staff. But, it was accidentally forwarded as a formal response. The teacher immediately contacted the show to **object**. He was told that Oliver’s team were “**mortified**” by the error. A spokesman for Oliver said the e-mail had been an “unfortunate mistake”.

“I find it amazing that these so-called celebrities cannot **string a sentence together** without using obscene language,” said another viewer. “I am not a **prude**, but **foul language** has no place in the public domain. It is disgusting and shows a lack of morals and the lack of knowledge of the English language.”

But TV executives at Channel 4 defended the show (**The Ministry of Food\***). “Jamie is passionate about food and healthy eating,” explained a TV executive. “But many times, his passion **gets the better of him** and his language becomes somewhat **fruity**. Jamie often swears when he is furious or under pressure, so from that point of view, we feel it is wholly justified. ✱

**IF YOU CAN'T STAND THE HEAT, THEN GET OUT OF MY KITCHEN!**

## Swearing Jamie

*Celebrity chef in trouble over offensive language on TV.*

### Jamie Oliver

James Trevor “Jamie” Oliver was born 27th May 1975 and grew up in Clavering, Essex, England. He is a celebrity chef and his nickname is the Naked Chef. He is known for his cooking programme as well as campaigning against processed school food for British children.



### The Ministry of Food

Jamie Oliver’s Ministry of Food series on Channel 4 looks at getting people in Britain to cook healthy food. As part of the programme, Jamie travels to Rotherham (in the north of England) to try to teach people to cook real food, rather than relying on ready-made food or TV dinners.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Read the subtitle of the article again:

“Celebrity chef in trouble over offensive language on TV.”

Who do you think the article is about? Why do you think the celebrity chef is in trouble? What do you think he did?

### 2 Reading I

Read the article to check your ideas.

### 3 Reading II

True or False?

1. A viewer who appeared on the Jamie Oliver Show called to complain.
2. The show replied to the caller with an apologetic e-mail.
3. Oliver and his team were very embarrassed by the incident.
4. Another viewer also complained about

swearing on TV.

5. Channel 4 apologised and said there was no excuse for such language.

### 4 Word spot

1. Find an adjective that means “too much”.
2. Find an adjective that means “offensive”.
3. Find an adjective that means “embarrassed”.
4. Find another expression that means “swear words”.

### 5 Discussion

1. When do you swear? How often do you swear?
2. Do you think the person from the article is right to complain about the foul language? Why? Why not?
3. How many swear words do you know in English? Where did you learn them? Have you ever used them?

### GLOSSARY

**a celebrity chef** *n*

a “chef” is someone whose job is to cook food in a restaurant. A “celebrity chef” is famous

**an expletive** *n*

a taboo / rude / swear word

**an internal joke** *n*

a joke between employees from the same company

**to object** *vb*

if you “object” to something, you don’t like that thing

**mortified** *adj*

very embarrassed

**to string a sentence together** *exp*

to put words together in order to make a coherent sentence

**a prude** *n*

a person who is easily shocked about things concerning sex / nudity, etc.

**foul language** *n*

language that involves taboo / rude / swear words

**to get the better of someone** *exp*

if an emotion “gets the better of you”, you cannot control it

**fruity** *adj*

if language is “fruity” it contains a lot of swear words



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

# VOCABULARY

# The Clothes Shop


THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT WORDS OR OBJECTS TYPICALLY FOUND IN A CLOTHING SHOP.



**A shirt**-an item of clothing you wear on the top part of your body.



**A suit**- a combination of a pair of trousers and a jacket – perfect for weddings, work and formal occasions.



**A dress**- a long piece of clothing women wear.



**A skirt**- a piece of clothing women wear to cover their legs.




**Trousers** ("pants" in US English)- clothing worn over the legs. We often say, "a pair of trousers".



**A jacket**- a piece of clothing worn over a shirt. Often used for formal occasions.

**Overalls**- clothing that



workers wear. They consist of trousers and shirt all joined together as one item of clothing.




**A sweater** (pullover, jersey, jumper)- warm clothing you wear on the top part of your body.




**A raincoat**- special clothing to keep you dry when it rains.



**Shorts**- clothing worn over the top part of your legs when doing sport or when it's hot.



**A waistcoat**- a type of jacket with no sleeves (arms).




**Shoes**- leather / plastic / rubber / wooden objects worn on the feet.



**Socks**- clothing worn on the feet


(and under your shoes) that keep your feet comfortable in your shoes.



**Boots**- high shoes worn on the feet.



**A hat**- an item of clothing worn on the head.



**A cap**- a hat with a visor to protect your face from the sun.




**A belt**- an object you wear around your waist to keep your trousers from falling down.



**Gloves**- an item of clothing to cover the hands.



**A blouse**- a light shirt worn by women.




**A scarf**- an item of clothing worn around the neck to keep you warm.



**Slippers**- shoes for the house.




**Knickers** (for women), **pants / underpants** (general)- clothing worn under your trousers.



**A bra**- an item of clothing women wear under their shirts / blouses.




**A tie**- an item of clothing that men wear around their necks for formal occasions.



**A receipt**- a piece of paper with information about the product you have just bought. You need to keep it in case you want to return the product.



**A changing room**- a little room in a shop where you can try the clothes on before buying them.



**Shop assistant**- a person who serves you in a shop. ✪

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# (NOT SO) TYPICAL DIALOGUES

# The Clothes Shop

IN THIS DIALOGUE, NIGEL IS IN A CLOTHES SHOP.

**Nigel:** Good afternoon. I'd like to return these trousers.

**Assistant:** Here you are. Some flowers.

**Nigel:** Flowers? No, I don't want any flowers. Trousers! I want to return these trousers.

**Assistant:** Oh, you want to buy some trousers?

**Nigel:** No, I want to return these trousers. They don't fit.

**Assistant:** Are you sure?

**Nigel:** Yes.

**Assistant:** Let's see. Put them on.

**Nigel:** What? Here?

**Assistant:** Yes, go on.

**Nigel:** Don't be stupid. Look, the trousers don't fit and I would like to change them for another pair. They're too small and **tight**.

**Assistant:** Have you got the **receipt**?

**Nigel:** Yes, here you are. *[He hands over the receipt.]*

**Assistant:** Good. Now, let's just **rip** that **up**. *[The shop assistant rips up the receipt.]* That's better.

**Nigel:** What are you doing?

**Assistant:** Destroying the evidence.

**Nigel:** You can't do that.

**Assistant:** Oh, yes I can. Besides, it's the most effective way of **dealing with complaints** like this.

**Nigel:** What?

**Assistant:** You can't return these trousers anyway.

**Nigel:** Why?

**Assistant:** Because they're dirty.

**Nigel:** No, they aren't.

**Assistant:** Yes, they are.

**Nigel:** No, they aren't.

**Assistant:** Oh, yes, they are. Look, what I suggest is the "all-inclusive incendiary device solution".

**Nigel:** The what?

**Assistant:** The "all-inclusive incendiary device solution".

**Nigel:** What's that?

**Assistant:** It's simple. You take some **lighter fuel** and **pour** it over the offending item – in this case, the trousers. *[He pours the lighter fuel over the trousers.]* Then, you light a **match** just like this. *[He burns the trousers.]* And burn them.

**Nigel:** But... Oh, that's a nice, warm fire. And pretty, too.

**Assistant:** Yes. And now your problem is solved.

**Nigel:** You're right. I don't have any trousers that don't fit me any longer.

**Assistant:** Exactly! Now, was there anything else? Because I am very **busy**.

**Nigel:** No. That's all, thanks. And thanks for your help.

**Assistant:** My pleasure. ☺



## GLOSSARY

- to fit** *vb*  
if clothes "fit" you, they are the right size
- tight** *adj*  
if clothes are "tight", they are too small for you and very close to your body
- a receipt** *n*  
a piece of paper with details of an object you have just bought in a shop
- to rip up** *phr vb*  
to break into small pieces
- to deal with** *phr vb*  
if you have to "deal with" a problem, you have to try to find a solution to it
- a complaint** *n*  
if you make a "complaint", you tell someone that you aren't happy about a service / product
- lighter fuel** *n*  
a liquid that burns very quickly and easily
- to pour** *vb*  
to put liquid from one container into another or onto the floor, etc.
- a match** *n*  
a thin piece of wood that you can light and use to make fire
- busy** *adj*  
with a lot of things to do

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# DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

HERE ARE SOME USEFUL AND INTERESTING EXPRESSIONS FOR YOU TO LEARN. THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME EXPRESSIONS TO DESCRIBE POWER.

# power



**Have / hold all the aces**  
TO BE IN A VERY STRONG POSITION.  
"We're not in a very good position because she holds all the aces."



**Hand over the reins**  
LET SOMEONE ELSE BE IN CONTROL OF SOMETHING.  
"It's about time that the president handed over the reins to somebody younger and more able."



**Have something up your sleeve**  
TO HAVE A SECRET PLAN.  
"I don't trust her – I'm sure she's got something up her sleeve."



**Be in the lap of the gods**  
TO BE IN A SITUATION IN WHICH YOU HAVE NO CONTROL OVER YOUR DESTINY OR THE OUTCOME.  
"We've done all we can so it's in the lap of the gods now."



**Call the shots / tune**  
TO BE THE PERSON WHO TAKES ALL THE DECISIONS.  
"She's the one who calls the shots around here."



**To be a big fish in a small pond**  
TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT PERSON OR TO HAVE A LOT OF POWER IN A SMALL ORGANISATION.  
"As manager of a local branch, he is a big fish in a small pond."



**Rule with a rod of iron**  
TO CONTROL A GROUP OF PEOPLE VERY FIRMLY, HAVING COMPLETE POWER OVER EVERYTHING THAT THEY DO.  
"She rules with a rod of iron – no one ever crosses her."



# RIDDLES & quirky news

## Riddles



- 1 What starts with "t", ends with "t" and is full of tea?
- 2 Which came first, the chicken or the egg?
- 3 Two bodies have I, though both joined in one. The stiller I stand, the faster I run. What am I? \*

## Poetry Ban

Department of health and safety ruin a good thing.

// **T**here isn't a lot going on in Ely on weeknights. Do they want Ely to be another boring little **market town**?" asked John Shakespeare, a pub **landlord** after he was told that he couldn't have **poetry reading nights** in his pub because he didn't have the right licence. "The **council** say they want to support new events and then **contradict themselves**. They've **banned** a poetry group from **performing** in my pub on health and safety **grounds**."

The pub in question, the King's Head, has

been **threatened** with a £5,000 **fine** if the poetry group is caught performing. "I've got a licence for singing and music, but apparently, that doesn't cover speaking or poetry nights. Now, I've had to tell the poetry group that they can't perform here anymore. They were perfectly **harmless**. I just can't understand it," John explained. "They were doing a great job bringing in customers on quiet Tuesday evenings. I can't see how that can be a danger to anyone." \*

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.



## Charming Cat

Dangerous animal appears in garden.

// **I** **peered out of** the kitchen window and there it was sitting in the middle of our garden, looking towards the house," said Julie Taylor, who discovered a **cheetah** sitting in her back garden. "My nine-year-old, Toby, was playing on his bike on the **lawn**. I was in the living room when he suddenly ran in and **slammed** the front door behind him. 'What's wrong?' I asked. 'Look outside,' he said. And when I did, I saw a two-metre cheetah. Seconds later, it jumped on Toby's bike and **ripped** the seat to **shreds**." Immediately, Toby and his mum

phoned the police. Minutes later, the police arrived with staff from a local zoo. "Its name is Akea and it had escaped from the zoo," Julie explained. "It was something to do with a **faulty** section of **electric fencing**. They said that we weren't in any danger and that the cheetah was as **tame** as a dog, but I saw what it did to that bike. I'm glad that wasn't me." \*

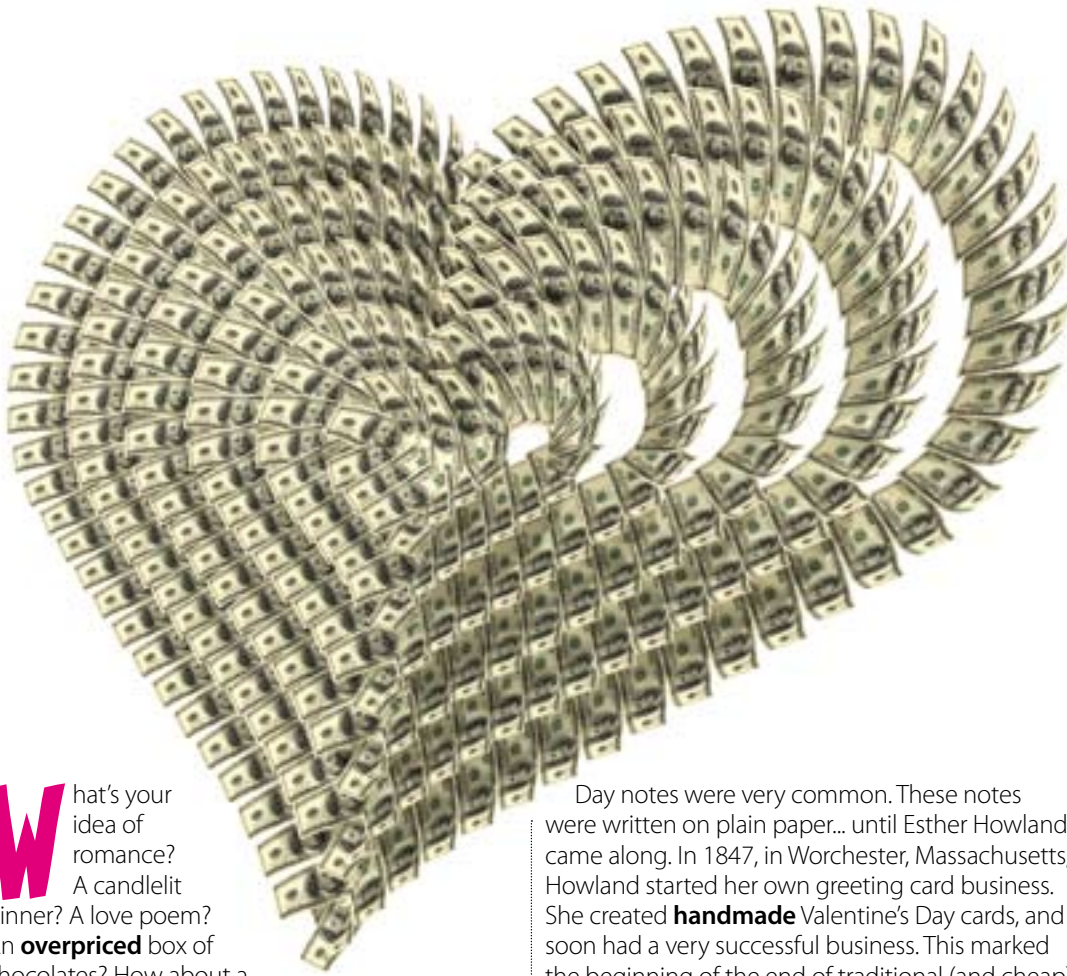
WHO WANTS A FIGHT?



### GLOSSARY

- a market town** *n*  
a small town with a public market
- a landlord** *n*  
the owner of a pub
- a poetry reading night** *n*  
a show during which actors read poems or extracts from poems
- a council** *n*  
the government of a town / city
- to contradict yourself** *exp*  
to do the opposite of what you say
- to ban** *vb*  
to prohibit
- to perform** *vb*  
to act / sing / dance, etc. in public
- grounds** *n*  
reasons
- to threaten** *vb*  
to promise to do something bad to someone if they don't do what you want
- a fine** *n*  
if you are given a "fine", you must pay money for committing a crime
- harmless** *adj*  
something that cannot hurt / harm you
- to peer out of** *exp*  
to look out of
- a cheetah** *n*  
a large, wild cat that can run very fast
- a lawn** *n*  
an area of grass that is well-kept
- to slam** *vb*  
to close with force / violence
- to rip something to shreds** *exp*  
to break something into very small pieces
- faulty** *adj*  
that doesn't work
- electric fencing** *n*  
a metal barrier that is connected to electricity. It gives you a shock if you touch it
- tame** *adj*  
a "tame" animal isn't wild and you can keep it at home

# WHAT'S LOVE GOT TO DO WITH IT?



**W**hat's your idea of romance? A candlelit dinner? An **overpriced** box of chocolates? How about a **tacky** Valentine's Day card? In the past, Valentine's Day was a simple affair, but these days, billions are spent worldwide.

Valentine's Day began with a pagan festival, called Lupercalia. The festival honoured the god of **fertility**, otherwise known as Cupid. During the festival, men and women hope to find a **mate**. However, Pope Gelasius thought the festival was too controversial, and decided to **do away with it**. Instead, he tried to promote a more "saintly" festival. But it wasn't successful and people continued to focus more on the romantic aspects of Valentine's Day.

Valentine's Day as we know it today really started in the 19th century. Long before the days of online greeting cards, handwritten Valentine's

Day notes were very common. These notes were written on plain paper... until Esther Howland came along. In 1847, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Howland started her own greeting card business. She created **handmade** Valentine's Day cards, and soon had a very successful business. This marked the beginning of the end of traditional (and cheap) Valentine cards.

Another development also took place during the 19th century. In 1880, Richard Cadbury made the first Valentine's Day chocolate box. Since then, chocolate companies everywhere have been preparing themselves for one of the biggest days in the industry – Valentine's Day. Valentine's Day boxes of chocolates are often made specially with romantic messages and heart-shaped **packaging**. These delicious **treats** are available in a number of varieties including chocolate-**dipped** pretzels, and chocolate-covered strawberries.



Expressing your love is a "**lovely**" idea, but can't we just say "I love you" for free? ❖

## VALENTINE'S DAY TRIVIA

- ♥ Approximately 1 billion Valentine's Day cards are **exchanged** every year.
- ♥ Worldwide, 50 million roses are given each year on Valentine's Day.
- ♥ Eighty five percent of all Valentine's Day cards are purchased by women.
- ♥ Parents receive 1 out of every 5 Valentine's Day cards.
- ♥ About 3% of pet owners will give Valentine's Day gifts to their pets.
- ♥ Seventy three percent of people who buy flowers for Valentine's Day are men.
- ♥ The Italian city of Verona, where lovers Romeo and Juliet lived, receives about 1,000 letters addressed to Juliet every Valentine's Day.
- ♥ Alexander Graham Bell applied for his patent on the telephone on Valentine's Day in 1876.
- ♥ The oldest surviving love poem was written around 3500 BC.
- ♥ Legend has it that if you think of five or six names of people to marry and twist the **stem** of an apple while reciting the names over and over again, the eventual **spouse** will be the one whose name you say when the stem breaks.

## GLOSSARY

- overpriced** *adj*  
too expensive; costing more than it is worth
- tacky** *adj*  
cheap and unattractive
- fertility** *n*  
an ability to produce babies
- a mate** *n*  
a partner; someone to marry, etc.
- to do away with something** *exp*  
to stop using something
- handmade** *adj*  
made by someone (not a machine)
- packaging** *n*  
the paper / plastic, etc. that covers a product in a shop
- a treat** *n*  
something special that you like / enjoy
- dipped** *adj*  
if food is "dipped" in a liquid, it is put in that liquid so the liquid covers the food
- a stem** *n*  
the long, thin, hard part of an apple where it was joined to the tree
- a spouse** *n*  
a wife / husband





If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

# ADVERTS FROM THE 1950S

"Lovely day for a GUINNESS"

**Coca-Cola**  
Work's Refreshed

Gene Tuxide...

**Yule Television**

...need a good job too!

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**Reckitt**

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**58 FORD**

There's Magic under the Hood

**Jeepster**

cheer is NEW cheer is BLUE!

The only suds with **BLUE-MAGIC WHITENER!**

washes clothes so clean, so white

**YOU DON'T NEED BLUING OR BLEACH**

only from **Admiral**

**TELEVISION**  
WITH **BUILT IN RADIO**

...at no extra cost!

Lots of Snap!

**THE TEXAS COMPANY**

# SKILLS BOOKLET READING

## Wicked Wikipedia

Are internet sources always reliable?

**C**an we always trust the information we find on the internet? Is there a reason for the saying "Don't believe everything you read"?

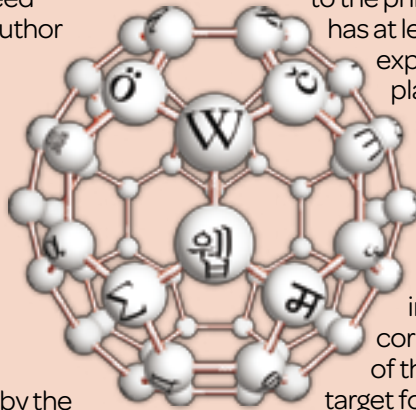
Where do you go to get reliable information? If you're a student and need some background information on an author or political movement, your first port of call may well be the internet. If you are working in media, you will most certainly refer to different sources on the internet. Gone are the days when you had to leaf through countless books to find what you were looking for. One of the biggest online fonts of knowledge is Wikipedia.

Wikipedia can be best described as an online encyclopaedia, created for and by the general public. It was founded by Jimmy Wales. He wanted to bring information to the masses at no cost. In 2003, Wales set up Wikimedia Foundation (WMF) and then came Wikipedia. Wikipedia attracts nearly 700 million visitors a year and is continuing to expand.



The main appeal is that you can find almost anything about anything. There are a wide range of subjects from a bio of Barack Obama to obscure facts on the British city of Wolverhampton to trivia about the commonplace object the spoon. What makes Wikipedia unique is that anyone can write and share their "expertise" on any given subject, however trivial. For example, if you know, or think you know, everything

there is to know about a rare species of bird, you can write and submit a 20,000 word article on the subject. All you need is a registered user name and a topic which is deemed "encyclopaedic". You might be asking yourself "what's the point?" Well, the point is, according to the philosophy of Wikipedia, that everyone has at least one subject on which they are an expert. So, why not grant them a small platform of cyberspace on which to demonstrate this particular talent?



One of Wikipedia's defining weaknesses (or strengths – depending on your point of view) as a reference website is that any entry in Wikipedia can be erased, altered, corrected or falsified by any other member of the public. This makes Wikipedia an easy target for critics. The main flaw of Wikipedia is that however much you think you know about any given subject, there is always one crucial element which gets overlooked through laziness or plain ignorance. How can we possibly trust the boy / girl next door for complete accuracy on the law of relativity, for example? Critics would argue that we can't and shouldn't.

Wikipedia might not be perfect, but there is no denying that it is one of the most popular websites in the world. Wales describes a pivotal moment in this revelation when he met a young man from India on his travels. This man had used Wikipedia in order to pass 11th grade. Wikipedia has also made the ranking in the Guardian's "Most Useful Websites" poll. Easy, accessible and helpful, Wikipedia is a worthwhile point of reference. But, like with all resources, you can't believe everything you read. ⚡

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

What do you know about the following websites? What are the pros and cons of each one?



### 2 Reading I

What is the main problem with Wikipedia? Are your answers similar to the ones you gave in the Pre-reading activity?

### 3 Reading II

True or False?

1. According to the article, people use books for research less nowadays than in the past.
2. Wikimedia Foundation was set up by the general public.
3. Anyone can submit an article to Wikipedia, but the subject matter has to be interesting.
4. Wikipedia thinks everyone can contribute something to Wikipedia.
5. Entries in Wikipedia can be changed by anyone.
6. The reader thinks you should be cautious about what you read.

### 4 Discussion

1. Which website do you most use in your personal / professional life? Why?
2. What is your opinion of websites such as Wikipedia? Are you for or against Wikipedia? Why?
3. When you need to research a subject, where do you go for information?
4. Are you an expert on anything? What would your specialised area be?

Refer to page 55 in Unit 13 of your Upper Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



# Headline News

Mysteries of the World

## Crabb's War

A true-life, James Bond-style Cold War mystery.

In April 1956, the **Soviet cruiser** *Ordzhonikidze* came to Britain. It **docked** in Portsmouth Harbour. On board was Nikita Khrushchev, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He was on a diplomatic mission. Britain's secret service, MI6, wanted someone to investigate the ship's **propeller**. Apparently, it had a new design that they wanted to copy. They asked expert **diver** Lionel Crabb to check it out.



Crabb was an experienced diver. Born in January 1909, he served as a frogman during World War II. Most of his work consisted of clearing **mines** from the waters of the Mediterranean. He was awarded a number of medals for his **bravery**. In 1947, he was

**demobilised**. After that, he used his diving skills to explore **sunken galleons**. Later, he returned to work for the Royal Navy. In 1955, he secretly investigated the **hull** of the Soviet cruiser *Sverdlov*. Later that year, he was forced to **retire** because of his age. However, a year later, MI6 recruited him for a secret mission to investigate the *Ordzhonikidze*. On 19th April 1956, Crabb dived into Portsmouth Harbour and was never seen again. What happened?

There were a number of theories. Some claimed that he had been captured and taken to the Soviet Union. Others thought he might have **defected**. And some even claimed that he was murdered by MI5 or MI6 who knew he was going to defect. About 14 months after his disappearance, a headless body in a **wetsuit** was found in the sea. Unfortunately, it was impossible to identify the body. Was it Crabb? No one was sure. But then the answer seemed to come in 1990. A former member of Soviet Naval Intelligence claimed that the Soviets had noticed Crabb in the water and shot him. This could be the explanation, but the truth remains unconfirmed. ❖

### GLOSSARY

**the Cold War** *n*  
a period of tension between the West and the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and eastern European countries) between the mid-1940s and the early 1990s

**Soviet** *adj*  
from the Soviet Union – the union of states / countries / regions that formed the Soviet Union

**a cruiser** *n*  
a large, fast warship

**to dock** *vb*  
if a ship "docks", it stops in a harbour and fixes its ropes to the side to stay in one place

**a propeller** *n*  
the part of a ship in the water that turns around and makes the ship move

**a diver** *n*  
a person whose job is to work underwater with oxygen tanks on his / her back. Also known as a frogman

**a mine** *n*  
a bomb in the water

**bravery** *n*  
courage; fearlessness in the face of danger

**to demobilise** *vb*  
if a soldier is "demobilised", he / she is released from service and stops being a soldier

**sunken** *adj*  
something "sinks" when it is gone under the water and is at the bottom of the sea

**a galleon** *n*  
a large ship from the 16th / 17th / 18th century

**a hull** *n*  
the main body of a ship

**to retire** *vb*  
to stop working because you reach old age

**to defect** *vb*  
if someone "defects", he / she leaves their country and goes to an opposing / enemy country

**a wetsuit** *n*  
a rubber suit that divers wear to keep them warm in the water

UPPER INTERMEDIATE LISTENING



Hot English LANGUAGE SERVICES

UPPER INTERMEDIATE LISTENING



## Love thy neighbour

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-listening

Think of as many typical problems you could have with your neighbours. Make a list.

### 2 Listening I

Listen to the conversation. Which ideas from the pre-listening task are mentioned?

### 3 Listening II

Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. Geoff and Margaret are on the show to...
2. Geoff moved to London for...
3. At first Geoff's neighbours were...
4. Things changed for Geoff one night, when...
5. When Geoff went over to complain, his neighbours...
6. Margaret had a different kind of problem with her neighbours. They...

### 4 Language focus

#### Phrasal verbs of movement

Complete the sentences from the listening with the correct preposition.

1. I was desperate to move \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Did you go \_\_\_\_\_ and complain?
3. I called the police and they came \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5 Discussion

1. Do you get on with your neighbours? Why? Why not?
2. What do you consider positive neighbourly behaviour? What about negative behaviour?
3. Have you ever experienced any of the problems mentioned on the programme?

Refer to page 50 in Unit 12 of your Upper Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.





HERE ARE SOME MORE CRAZY LAWS FROM THE US. (US ENGLISH SPELLING) THIS MONTH: VIRGINIA.

- 🚗 Driving without wearing shoes is prohibited.
- 🚓 Police **radar detectors** are illegal.
- 📢 Citizens must **honk their horn** while passing other cars.
- 👻 Children are not to go **trick-or-treating** on Halloween.
- 👶 It is illegal to **tickle** women.
- 🐾 No animal may be hunted on a Sunday with the exception of **raccoons**, which may be hunted until 2:00 am.
- 🐴 In Culpeper, no one may wash a **mule** on the **sidewalk**.
- 🛒 A special license is required for persons wishing to sell items such as **tableware** and coins in Frederick.
- 🗑️ **Spitting** on a **seagull** is not permitted in Norfolk.
- 👙 In Norfolk, women must wear a **corset** and be in the company of a male **chaperone** after **sundown**.
- 👑 In Prince William County, no person may keep a **skunk** as a pet.
- 🚗 It is unlawful to drive by the same place within 30 minutes on Atlantic Avenue, Virginia Beach.
- 🚲 In Virginia Beach, it is illegal for a person to ride on the **handlebars** of a bike.
- 👁️ It is illegal to **flip a coin** in a restaurant to see who pays for a coffee in any café in Richmond.
- 🛁 Virginian law forbids **bathtubs** in the house; tubs must instead be kept in the **yard**.
- 🐔 In Norfolk, it is illegal for hens to lay eggs before 8 am and after 4 pm.
- 📰 In Upperville, no person is allowed to read the Sunday paper while sitting in a chair at the airport while church services are going on.
- 🧅 Workmen must not carry **pails** filled with onions down a street in Upperville. 🌟



**GLOSSARY**  
**a radar detector** *n*  
 a machine that records how fast you are driving  
**to honk a horn** *exp*  
 to press a button in the car in order to make a noise. The noise the horn makes is a way of communicating with other drivers  
**trick-or-treating** *n*  
 on the night of 31st October (Halloween), some children knock on doors and say "trick or treat" which means we will play a trick on you unless you give us a treat  
**to tickle** *vb*  
 to move your fingers over someone's body in order to make them laugh  
**a raccoon** *n*  
 a small animal with dark fur and white stripes on its face and tail  
**a mule** *n*  
 an animal that is half-horse, half-donkey  
**a sidewalk** *n*  
 the place where you can walk alongside the road. A "pavement" in British English  
**tableware** *n*  
 knives, forks, plates, etc.  
**to spit** *vb*  
 to force saliva / liquid out of your mouth  
**a seagull** *n*  
 a large white / grey bird that lives near the sea  
**a corset** *n*  
 clothing women wear over their stomach / hips to make them look slimmer  
**a chaperone** *n*  
 a person who accompanies another person to make sure that person is safe  
**sundown** *n*  
 when the sun goes down (in the evening)  
**a skunk** *n*  
 an animal that produces a horrible smell when angry / frightened  
**handlebars** *n*  
 the things you hold onto while you are riding a bike  
**to flip a coin** *exp*  
 to throw a coin in the air in order to decide on something  
**a bathtub** *n*  
 a large container for water that you sit in so you can wash yourself  
**a yard** *n*  
 an area next to a house where you can play. A "garden" in British English  
**a pail** *n*  
 a small container for about 5 litres of water



# Virginia Facts

**Population:** 7,712,091 (2007)  
**Capital City:** Richmond  
**Nickname:** Old Dominion  
**State Motto:** Mountaineers are always free

- 🇬🇧 Virginia was named after England's "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth I.
- 🌿 The major cash crop of Virginia is tobacco. Many people who live there earn their living from the tobacco industry.
- 🏰 Jamestown was the first capital of Virginia.
- 🇺🇸 Virginia is recognized as "the birthplace of the nation".
- 👤 Eight United States Presidents were born in Virginia: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor and Woodrow Wilson.
- 🎓 The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg was founded in 1693 and is the second oldest in the United States.
- 🏔️ The Blue Ridge Mountains are in Virginia.
- 🇺🇸 The American Revolution finished with the defeat of Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia.
- 👤 About 1/2 of all American citizens live within a 500-mile radius of Virginia's Capital City, Richmond.
- 🏰 Virginia has had 3 capital cities: Jamestown, Williamsburg and now Richmond.
- 🇺🇸 Richmond was also the capital of the Confederate States during the Civil War.
- 👤 More than 1/2 the battles fought in the Civil War were fought in Virginia.
- 🏢 The Pentagon is located in Arlington County, Virginia. It is the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense.
- ✈️ Dulles International Airport is one of the **busiest** airports in the world. 🌟

## Famous People from Virginia:

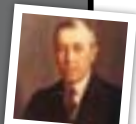
**George WASHINGTON**  
 was one of the founding fathers of the United States. Born in 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, George Washington was the 1st President of the United States and a general in the American Revolution. He governed the USA from 1789 to 1797.

**Chris Brown**  
 Christopher Brown was born in 1989 in the small town of Tappahannock, Virginia. He is a famous and successful American R&B and pop singer.

**Arthur Robert Ashe, Jr**  
 Arthur Ashe was a professional tennis player. He was born in 1943 in Richmond, Virginia. During his career, he won three Grand Slam titles.

**Ella Jane Fitzgerald**  
 Ella Jane Fitzgerald was born in 1917 in Newport News, Virginia. She is considered one of the most influential jazz singers of the 20th century.

**Thomas Woodrow Wilson**  
 Thomas Woodrow Wilson was the twenty-eighth President of the United States. He was president from 1913 to 1921. He was born in Staunton, Virginia in 1856.



**GLOSSARY**  
**the birthplace** *n*  
 the "birthplace" of a nation is the place where the nation was founded (started)  
**busy** *adj*  
 if an airport is "busy", many aeroplanes fly in and out of it

# Directory

## RADIO

**Madrid Live**  
 Madrid in English on  
**RADIO CIRCULO**  
 Listen on 100.4 FM & [www.radiocirculo.es](http://www.radiocirculo.es)  
[www.madridlive.fm](http://www.madridlive.fm)  
[info@madridlive.fm](mailto:info@madridlive.fm)

**A dynamic half hour of arts and entertainment**  
 Presented by **Ann Bateson**

Broadcast live Tuesdays at 6.30pm  
 Repeat Wednesdays at 9.30am

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# DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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

DICTIONARY OF SLANG

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
You are going to do something very difficult. You try to reassure a friend that you are OK with it.	I can deal with the situation adequately.	I can do it.	I can handle it.
An unpleasant and horrible work colleague has left the company. You are very pleased.	I am in a state of elation about her timely departure from this establishment.	I'm glad she's gone.	Good riddance.
A friend asks you if you want a drink. You don't.	Thank you so much for your kindly request, but I am not feeling in need of any sustenance or refreshment.	I'm OK, thanks.	I'm straight; I'm good; I'm sorted; I'll take a rain check (US).
You saw a film that made your friend cry a lot.	Tears were streaming profusely down his cheeks.	He was crying a lot.	He was crying like a baby; He was bawling his eyes out.
You heard a bit of gossip and you ask a friend for the whole story.	I heard a vicious rumour, and wondered if you had learned any additional information.	So, do you know what happened?	What gives? Give me the scoop; Spill it.
You think that something is very easy.	It is not of a complicated nature.	It's easy.	I could do it with one hand tied behind my back; it's a cinch.



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# DR FINGERS'

## ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



### 1 Exercise

Read the following sentences. Can you correct them? Then listen to check. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65.

1. I find incredible that you can't do that.
2. It's the most biggest room in the house.
3. This house isn't as tall than the other one.
4. Prices have risen this year by as many as 15%.
5. They had always to get up early at the weekend.
6. I think you should see this before you will go.



# ADVANCED LISTENING



## Story Time

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-listening

Think back to your school days. What do you remember most about that time? Use the prompts to jog your memory.

- friends
- teachers
- lessons

### 2 Listening I

Listen to the exercise. Choose the most accurate summary.

- a. The story is about the speaker's friendships at school.
- b. The story is about a strange teacher.
- c. The story is about a supernatural experience that took place at school.

### 3 Listening II

What does the speaker say about the following points?

1. the school's location
2. the routine
3. the classrooms
4. the ghost

### 4 Language focus

When we are telling or listening to stories, we use certain expressions to maintain and express interest. Listen again and find the correct expression. Check your answers with the transcript on page 64.

1. ... introduces the story and gets the listener's attention.
2. ... expresses disbelief.
3. ... indicates great interest.
4. ... expresses that the teller has forgotten where he / she was in the story.
5. ... sets the scene of the story in time and location.

### 5 Discussion

1. Are you a good story teller? What makes a good storyteller?
2. Do you have a good story to tell? Think of something that has happened to you. The story could be about any of the following: a supernatural experience, a coincidence, a family or friend's reunion, or anything else you consider interesting.

Refer to page 51 in Unit 12 of your Advanced Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



(US English)



## Chat-up Lines / Pick-Up Lines

HERE ARE SOME CLASSIC LINES FOR CHATTING SOMEONE UP.

1. Do you believe in love at first sight? Or should I walk by again?
2. Are you real? Sorry, I thought I was seeing an angel.
3. Have you been arrested? Because it's illegal to look that good.
4. I brought my library card because I'm **checking you out**.
5. Can I borrow your phone? I told my dad I would call him when I fall in love. ✨



**GLOSSARY**  
to check someone out *exp*  
to look at someone very closely because you are interested in that person

# Blast from the Past 1988

What were you doing in 1988? Where were you? How old were you? What do you remember? We're taking a break from our usual Anniversaries section to look at individual years. This month, we're focusing on 1988. Why? Well, as this is Hot English issue number 88, we thought we'd look at the year 1988. And next month, we'll be looking at 1989 as it's issue number 89... and so on. So, without further ado... join us on a little trip down memory lane to 1988.

## Monthly trivia 1988



### January

The Soviet Union begins a programme of economic restructuring

known as "perestroika" under Premier Mikhail Gorbachev. This will eventually lead to the **dissolution** of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War.

### February

- The Democratic House of Representatives in the US rejects President Reagan's request for money to support the Nicaraguan Contras.
- The Winter Olympics are held in Calgary, Canada.
- There were 29 days in February – it was a **leap year!**
- In the Chinese zodiac, it was the Year of the Rabbit until 16th February, and the Year of the Dragon for the rest of the year.

### March

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and Vice Admiral John Poindexter are allegedly involved in a scheme to sell **arms** to Iranian groups in exchange for **hostages**. They are also using some of the money



to fund anti-Communist rebels in Nicaragua. The scandal becomes known as The Iran Contra Affair

- An Israeli court sentences Mordechai Vanunu to 18 years in prison for giving the *Sunday Times* details of Israel's nuclear programme.

### April

- The film *The Last Emperor* (directed by Bernardo Bertolucci) wins nine Oscars.
- The Soviet Union promises to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan as part of the Geneva Accords.
- Celine Dion wins the Eurovision Song Contest for Switzerland with the song "Ne partez pas sans moi" ("Don't leave without me"). Isn't she supposed to be Canadian?

### May

- A report by US Surgeon General C. Everett Koop says that nicotine is just as addictive as heroin and cocaine.
- The US Supreme Court rules that police officers do not need a **search warrant** to look through **rubbish bins**.



a form of protest, male students wear black **armbands** and the porter flies a black flag.

- Ronald Reagan orders

the destruction of the new US embassy in Moscow because of the presence of Soviet listening devices.

### June

- Wembley Stadium hosts a concert in celebration of the 70th birthday of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.
- The Netherlands national football team defeats the Soviet Union team 2-0 to win Euro 88.

### July

- Iran Air Flight 655 is **shot down** by missiles launched from the USS Vincennes.
- The Piper Alpha **drilling platform** in the North Sea is destroyed by explosions and fires killing 165 workers.



### August

- Thousands of protesters in Burma (now known as Myanmar) are killed during anti-government demonstrations.
- The Iran-Iraq War ends, with an estimated loss of one million lives.
- Mehran Karimi Nasseri (otherwise known as "The Terminal Man") is stuck in Charles de Gaulle International Airport in Paris. Sixteen years later, Tom Hanks stars in a film about it – *The Terminal* (2004).

### September

- The Summer Olympics are held in Seoul, South Korea.
- Nothing else of note happened that year in September.



### October

- For the first time in history, women are allowed to study at Magdalene College, Cambridge. As

## Sport trivia

Steve Jones (Britain) wins the New York marathon. Ayrton Senna (Brazil) wins the Formula One Championship. Mike Tyson knocks out Michael Spinks and defends the World Heavyweight Championship. *The Washington Redskins* win the Super Bowl. *Meath* win the All-Ireland Gaelic Football final.



Seve Ballesteros wins the British Open golf championship. Stefan Edberg wins the men's finals at Wimbledon. Steffi Graf wins the women's finals at Wimbledon.



## Football trivia

The following teams came out on top of their respective football leagues: Liverpool (England), Monaco (France), Milan (Italy), PSV Eindhoven (Holland), Celtic (Scotland), Real Madrid (Spain)



### November

- George H. W. Bush wins the States presidential election, **beating** Democrat candidate Michael Dukakis.
- The first prototype B-2 Spirit **stealth bomber** is presented to the public.

### December

- Benazir Bhutto becomes the Prime Minister of Pakistan, making her the first woman to head the government of an Islamic country.
- Pan Am Flight 103 is **blown up** over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing a total of 270 people.
- Brazilian union and environmental activist Chico Mendes is assassinated.

## Famous films of 1988

- Rain Man, Who Framed Roger Rabbit, Crocodile Dundee II, Die Hard, A Fish Called Wanda, Rambo III*



## Albums released in 1988

- "Blow up your Video" (AC/DC)  
 "Viva Hate" (Morrissey)  
 "Crossroads" (Eric Clapton)  
 "Barbed Wire Kiss" (Jesus and Mary Chain)  
 "Stay on These Roads" (A-Ha)  
 "The Madness" (The Madness)  
 "Out of Order" (Rod Stewart)  
 "Down in the Groove" (Bob Dylan)  
 "The Abbey Road E.P." (Red Hot Chili Peppers)  
 "Kylie" (Kylie Minogue)  
 "UB40" (UB40)  
 "Small World" (Huey Lewis & The News)  
 "New Jersey" (Bon Jovi)  
 "Barcelona" (Freddie Mercury and Montserrat Caballé)  
 "Money for Nothing" (Dire Straits)  
 "G N' R Lies" (Guns N' Roses) ❖

## GLOSSARY

- dissolution** *n*  
the act of breaking up or ending an organisation / parliament, etc.
- a leap year** *n*  
a year with 366 days – it happens every four years
- arms** *n*  
weapons such as guns, missiles, etc.
- a hostage** *n*  
a prisoner. The people who hold the "hostage" offer to return the hostage if they receive what they want (usually money)
- a search warrant** *n*  
a legal document that gives the police permission to look for something in someone's house, etc.
- a rubbish bin** *n*  
a container for rubbish (old paper, old food, etc.)
- to shoot down** *phrvb*  
to destroy a plane in the air by shooting it with a missile / gun, etc.
- a drilling platform** *n*  
a structure built for people to work in the sea
- an armband** *n*  
a piece of material that you wear around your arm
- to beat** *vb*  
to win against something or someone
- a stealth bomber** *n*  
a type of plane that is invisible to a radar
- to blow up** *phrvb*  
if something "blows up", it explodes



# FURNITURE IDIOMS

THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME "FURNITURE" IDIOMS.



**A stool pigeon**  
A PERSON, ESPECIALLY A CRIMINAL, WHO GIVES INFORMATION TO THE POLICE IN ORDER TO HELP THE POLICE CATCH OTHER CRIMINALS.  
"When they realised he was a stool pigeon, they decided to kill him."



**Shelf life**  
THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT SOMETHING WILL LAST OR REMAIN USEFUL.  
"These days, most toys have a fairly short shelf life – they break a few days after you buy them."



**It's curtains for...**  
THIS EXPRESSION IS USED WHEN YOU THINK IT IS THE END OF SOMETHING, OR THAT SOMETHING WILL FAIL.  
"If sales don't improve, it's curtains for this company."



**The curtain falls / comes down on something**  
IF THE "CURTAIN FALLS DOWN ON SOMETHING", THAT THING ENDS.  
"Last month, after the disastrous election results, the curtain finally came down on years of Conservative politicians in government."



**Sweep something under the carpet**  
TO TRY TO HIDE A PROBLEM OR KEEP A PROBLEM SECRET INSTEAD OF DEALING WITH IT.  
"The government were trying to sweep the scandal under the carpet, but the media got wind of it and soon it was all over the news."



**ROLL OUT THE RED CARPET**  
TO GIVE AN IMPORTANT PERSON A SPECIAL WELCOME. THIS MAY INVOLVE LITERALLY ROLLING OUT A RED CARPET, ALTHOUGH NOT ALWAYS.  
"The red carpet was rolled out for the prime minister's visit."

# SKILLS BOOKLET READING

## Fairytales For Adults

*A cynical take on the stories of happily ever after.*

Fairytales are for children, right? Wrong! Historians tell us that fairytales were originally as much for adult readers as they were for children's enjoyment.

Fairytales have changed over the ages. It was only in the 19th and 20th centuries when the role of the fairytale became associated exclusively with children's literature. In fact, there is lots of evidence that writers wrote fairytales with adult readers in mind. For example, the Brothers Grimm collection of fairytales had a great deal of sexual references. So much so, that they were initially deemed unsuitable for children. Eventually, the Brothers Grimm were forced to edit parts of their stories.

So, what is a fairy tale? A fairy tale, as tradition has it, is ultimately a story with legendary deeds and creatures. This element of fantasy and idealism appeals more to a child's imagination, but the universal themes of love, jealousy and good versus evil are better understood and interpreted by an adult reader. What can be appreciated by both adults and children alike is the moral of the story. This naturally comes at the end and leaves the reader with a clear sense of moral direction. Most fairytales end with the phrase "and they all lived happily after", even though it might not be the case for all the characters in the book.

One of the most famous fairy tales is "Cinderella". Our heroine is a poor, destitute girl who finds herself subjected to a world of greed and vicious sibling rivalry. She also becomes a victim of her

stepmother and sisters' spite. She spends her lonely days cleaning after the spoilt sisters and her wicked stepmother. When she starts to despair, her fairy godmother comes to her rescue. The fairy godmother promises poor Cinderella that for one night she can go to a ball in the finest ball gown and in the smartest carriage, only there is one condition: she must leave by midnight. As predicted, she meets her "Prince Charming" – an indispensable character in any fairytale. Eventually, after overcoming a number of obstacles, good conquers evil and Cinderella is united with her handsome prince, and they both find everlasting love.

The story seems to be straightforward enough, but these days there are alternative interpretations. Feminist sociologists, for example, see the story as one of repression. A poor girl is abused by her step family and her only hope

for escape is through a man. This is by no means an improvement on her situation as she moves from one position of inferiority to another. Then there is the political interpretation, with Marxists seeing Cinderella's struggle as one of class with the poor girl having to overcome worker repression. On the opposite end of the political spectrum, capitalists would see the tale as one of a classic rags-to-riches story in which anything is possible in the free world.

Like everything we read, it's ultimately down to our subjective interpretation. But, before deciding how you want to view the story, it might be worth allowing yourself to indulge in a little child-like naiveté. After all, happy endings can't do us any harm, can they? ☆



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Which of these fairytales are you familiar with? See if you can give quick summaries of any of the following stories.



### 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which fairytale is mentioned? Is the plot summary similar to the one you gave? What are the differences?

### 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

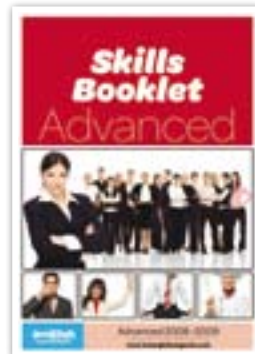
1. What is the writer's definition of a fairytale? What are the essential elements to a fairytale?
2. What three interpretations of Cinderella are given? How are they different?

### 4 Discussion

1. What is your favourite fairytale? Why do you like it?
2. Are fairytales important in this day and age? Why? Why not?
3. Can you think of any alternative endings, interpretations or settings for any famous fairytales? Give a brief description.

Refer to page 51 in Unit 12 of your Advanced Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

Skills Booklets 51



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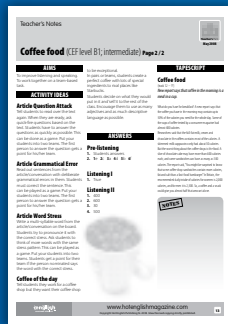
2



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3



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# iPhone Problems

American phone refuses to recognise non-American accents.

"I wanted to find some pizza take away restaurants near my house. But all I got was a load of websites on "volcanoes," explained Roger Ellinson, 26, from Kent (in England), after trying to use a new **voice-recognition system** on Apple's iPhone.

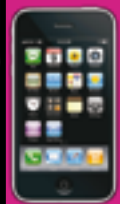


Cobham," said 28-year-old Stacey Philips, from Surrey, in England. "But I got a list of **dating agencies**. Next time, I'll have to try to put on my best American accent to get it to work."

In another example, the technology **mistook** the word

Google's latest addition to the iPhone is causing problems for non-American users. When the iPhone first came out, fans of Apple products **rushed** to get their copy of the **device**. Many shops sold out within hours. Recently, Google added a new voice-recognition **search engine** for the iPhone. But it's **hit a glitch**.

**The iPhone**  
The iPhone is a multimedia phone designed and sold by Apple Inc. It was first released after months of marketing buzz in June 2007. Over 270,000 iPhones were sold in the first 30 hours they were available. The phone works as a camera and an MP3 player. Plus, it has internet access, and all the features of a normal phone.



"iPhone" for "Einstein" and even "kitchen **sink**". Uttering the name "Barack Obama" should bring you all the latest Google results about the new US president, but instead, it lists clothes companies. A user from Lincolnshire said his Irish **lilt** was a definite **drawback**. "Irish obviously isn't the best accent to have. I tried about 20 different 2-4 word phrases and not one came out right," he wrote. A spokesman for Google said the tool is not designed for UK accents. "The product is for US English. You're welcome to use it, but we can't guarantee it'll work with British or other English accents." Perhaps the answer is for all of us to learn American. ☹

The Google application is designed to work as a search engine. But rather than typing a **query** on the iPhone, users speak their search term into the microphone and then view the results on the **screen**. The big problem is that the application, which was developed in the US, cannot recognise regional accents. "I was looking for a pub in

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Pre-reading

What does the latest iPhone do? See if you can describe it. What features does it have? Use the pictures and the words below to help you.



## 2 Reading I

What feature of the iPhone does the article talk about?

## 3 Reading II

Answer the questions.

1. What is the feature on the iPhone designed to do?
2. What is the main problem with it?
3. Why are the following mentioned?



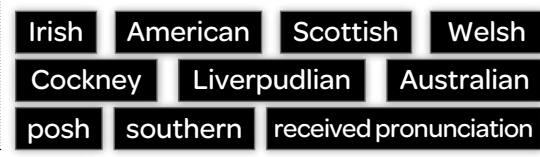
## 4 Language Focus Phrasal verbs

There are two uses of "come out" in these sentences. What's the difference in meaning?

- a. "When the iPhone first **came out**, fans of Apple products **rushed** to get their copy ..."
- b. "I tried about 20 different 2-4 word phrases and not one **came out right**."

## 5 Discussion

1. What regional accents do you have in your country? What is the main difference between them?
2. What is special about the following English accents? Where are they spoken? What are their main features? What makes an accent hard to understand?



## GLOSSARY

- a voice-recognition system** *n* a program that recognises words, etc.
- to rush** *vb* to go somewhere quickly
- a device** *n* an electrical object for doing jobs
- a search engine** *n* a program on the internet that helps you find websites. Google is a search engine
- to hit a glitch** *exp* to encounter a problem
- a query** *n* a question
- a screen** *n* the object on a computer / phone that you look at and read information on
- a dating agency** *n* a company that finds you a boy/girlfriend
- to mistake A for B** *exp* to think that A is B
- a sink** *n* an object in the kitchen which you fill with water. You can wash dishes in it
- a lilt** *n* if someone has a "lilt", their voice rises and falls in a musical way
- a drawback** *n* a problem



# Dead Parrots

Predecessor to famous comedy sketch found.

The British are famous for their sense of humour. But where did they get it from? The Ancient Greeks, apparently.



British humour is truly international. Comedians such as Benny Hill, Mr Bean and the comic group

Monty Python have been popular all over the world. Monty Python's Flying Circus was a comedy sketch group that started to broadcast in 1969 and continued until 1974. The group included Terry Jones, Michael Palin, Eric Idle, John Cleese, Graham Chapman and Terry Gilliam. One of the most famous Monty Python sketches was *The Dead Parrot*\*. It was all about a customer in a pet shop demanding his money back because he was sold a dead parrot.

This kind of **ludicrous, wacky, off-the-wall** humour was typical of Monty Python. But it now appears that the Ancient Greeks were into this type of humour too. A

joke book **dating back to** Greece in the 4th century called *Philogelos: The Laugh Addict* has recently been translated from Greek manuscripts by William Berg, an American professor of Classics. "The text of Philogelos comes to us from several manuscripts ranging from the 11th to the 15th centuries," Berg said. "All of them **trace back to** an earlier original, probably – judging from the content and language – from the 4th century."

The 265 jokes in *Philogelos* are attributed to a pair of jokers called Hierocles and Philagrius, about whom very little is known. One of the jokes is about a man who is attending to the **burial** of his wife. An **onlooker** asks, "Who is it who rests in peace here?" To which the man replies, "Me, now that I'm **rid** of her." And another joke is along the same lines as the Dead Parrot sketch. In the Ancient Greek version, a man complains that a **slave** he was sold is actually dead. To which the seller says, "Well, when he was with me, he never did any such thing!"\*

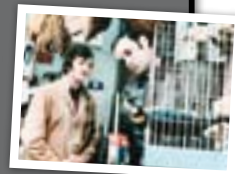


## \* The Dead Parrot

The sketch goes like this:

Mr Praline: I'll tell you what's wrong with it [*the parrot*], my lad. 'E's dead, that's what's wrong with it!  
 Owner: No, no, he's, erm... he's resting.  
 Mr Praline: Look, **matey**, I know a dead parrot when I see one, and I'm looking at one right now.  
 Owner: No, no. He's not dead. He's, he's resting! Remarkable bird, the Norwegian Blue. Beautiful plumage!

The sketch continues with the shop owner doing his best to convince Mr Praline that the parrot is not actually dead.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Pre reading

Do you know these British comedians? What do you know about them? What programmes / films have they been in?



a. John Cleese



b. Benny Hill



c. Rowan Atkinson



d. Billy Connolly



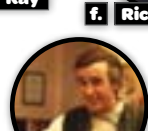
e. Peter Kay



f. Ricky Gervais



g. Stephen Merchant



h. Steve Coogan

## 2 Reading I

Read the article. Which comedians are mentioned in the article?

## 3 Reading II

Without referring back to the article, what / who are the following?

- Monty Python
- The Dead Parrot
- William Berg

## d. Philogelos

Read the article to check your answers.

## 4 Language Focus

Can you explain the following forms of humour?

- tongue-in-cheek
- toilet humour
- slapstick
- wacky
- off-the-wall

Check your answers with your teacher. What would the translation be in your language?

## 5 Discussion

- How would you describe your sense of humour? dry, sarcastic, off-the-wall?
- What is the national sense of humour like in your country? Is it similar to or different from the sense of humour found in the UK? How?
- How important is laughter and comedy in your life? Why?
- Do you understand the British sense of humour? In what way is the British sense of humour different from American humour? Think of TV sitcoms as examples.
- What does a country's sense of humour tell you about its people? Its culture?

## GLOSSARY

- a sketch** *n*  
a short piece of funny acting
- ludicrous** *adj*  
ridiculous; really silly
- wacky** *adj*  
strange and unusual
- off-the-wall** *adj*  
unconventional; unusual
- to date back to** *exp*  
to originate in; to come from
- to trace back to** *exp*  
to originate in; to come from
- a burial** *n*  
if there is a "burial", a dead body is placed in a hole in the ground during a ceremony
- an onlooker** *n*  
someone who is watching something
- to be rid of** *exp*  
if you "are rid of" someone or something, that person or thing leaves you or you leave it
- a slave** *n*  
a person who works for no money and who is property of another person

# Shakespeare's Sonnets

"SHALL I COMPARE THEE TO A SUMMER'S DAY?"

## Shakespearean Sonnet Sonnet No. 18



Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate.  
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date.  
 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
 And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;  
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
 By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;  
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade  
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;  
 Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
 When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st:  
 So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.



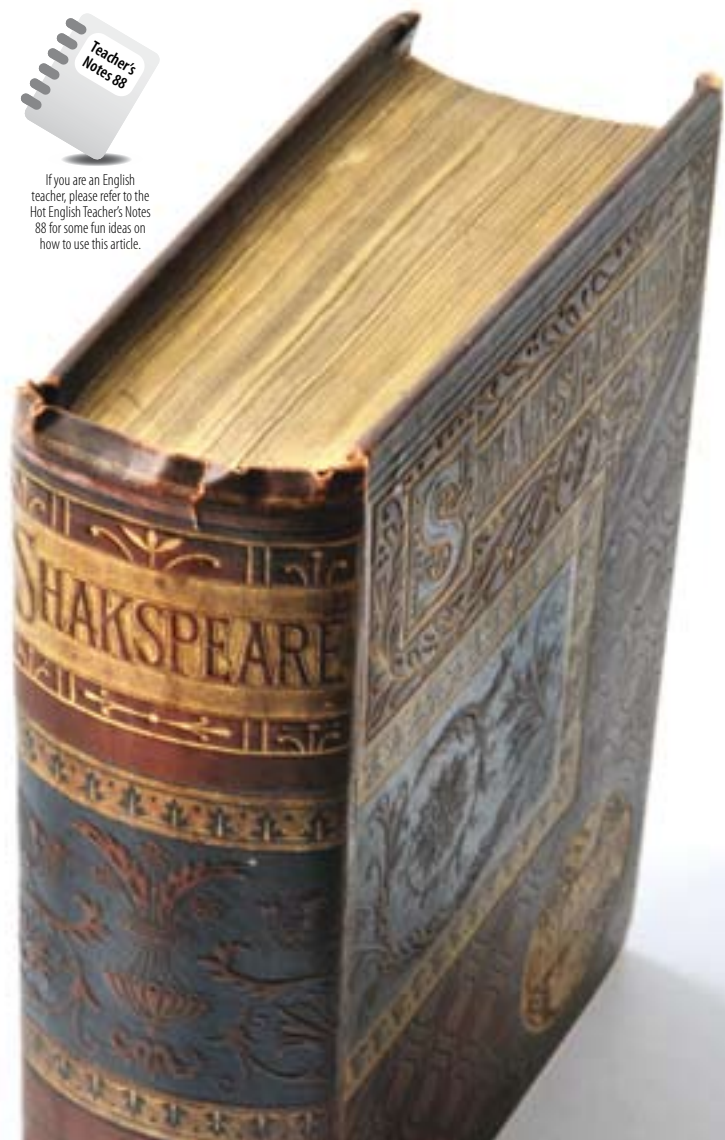
If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

"Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?" is a line found in Shakespeare's most famous sonnet. This is the most referred to of all the Shakespeare sonnets (of which there were 152), probably because it is largely understood. If you have ever studied Shakespeare, you know that the first step to fully appreciating the beauty and wit of his words is interpreting and decoding the references. The Shakespeare sonnet is not always as romantic as people will have you believe. The predominant subjects of Shakespeare's sonnets were politics, beauty, mortality and of course love – love, sometimes painted in darker shades or parodied.

But is a sonnet a poem? In principle, it is similar to a poem. However, the sonnet follows a stricter structure. A standard sonnet is composed of three four-line stanzas. These stanzas are characterised by the rhyming pattern abab, cdcd, efef, gg. This means that the first line must rhyme with the third, the second with the fourth, etc. and then the last two lines are a couplet and have their own rhyme. If you hear a sonnet read out loud, you will see why the rhyme scheme is so important. The mesmerising effect of Shakespeare's words together with his rhyming style can move the reader to another place and time.

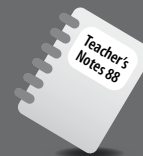
Other important features of the sonnets are the characters and the stories they tell. A good example is "The Fair Youth" who is the subject of the sonnets numbered 1 to 126. As with all of Shakespeare's works, there are many theories about the true identity and gender of this fair youth. Despite speculation, it is possible that this character was indeed fictional. "The Dark Lady" is the protagonist of his later sonnets. As the name suggests, this lover proves to be more sinister than the "Fair Youth" whose name denotes innocence. The content of the sonnets is similarly less innocent with a certain number of sexually-explicit references.

If you feel brave enough to write your own sonnet this Valentine's day, look up some common phonemes and get rhyming! ❖



# PHRASAL VERB THEMES

## The Classroom (part 1)



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 88 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

THIS MONTH, WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME PHRASAL VERBS YOU CAN USE IN THE CLASSROOM. THIS IS THE FIRST OF A TWO-PART SERIES. THIS TIME, WE HAVE INCLUDED AN EXERCISE. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS FROM BELOW. IN SOME CASES, MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE.

class worksheet lesson explanation number work pencil dictionary

**1. TURN UP**  
TO ARRIVE.



"SHE TURNED UP LATE FOR CLASS AND MISSED THE \_\_\_\_\_."

**2. SETTLE DOWN**

TO CALM DOWN AND SIT QUIETLY AND TO STOP TALKING / CHATTING / BEING SILLY.



"OK, SETTLE DOWN NOW, PLEASE. THE \_\_\_\_\_ IS ABOUT TO START."

**3. HAND IN**

TO GIVE SOMETHING TO SOMEONE



"PLEASE HAND IN ALL YOUR \_\_\_\_\_ AT THE END OF THE CLASS."

**4. HAND OUT**

TO GIVE A COPY OF SOMETHING TO EVERYONE IN THE GROUP.



"BOB, COULD YOU HAND OUT THIS \_\_\_\_\_ PLEASE?"

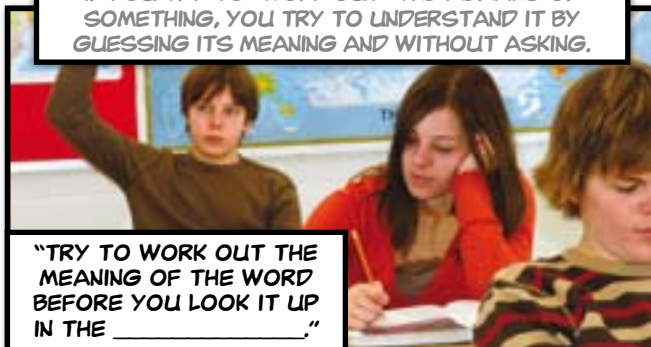
**5. RUB OUT / CROSS OUT**  
TO ERASE; TO DELETE.



"PLEASE RUB OUT ANY NOTES YOU HAVE MADE IN \_\_\_\_\_ BEFORE HANDING IN YOUR EXAM."

**6. WORK OUT**

IF YOU TRY TO "WORK OUT" THE MEANING OF SOMETHING, YOU TRY TO UNDERSTAND IT BY GUESSING ITS MEANING AND WITHOUT ASKING.



"TRY TO WORK OUT THE MEANING OF THE WORD BEFORE YOU LOOK IT UP IN THE \_\_\_\_\_."

**7. MISS OUT**

IF YOU "MISS OUT" A QUESTION IN AN EXAM, YOU DON'T ANSWER THAT QUESTION.



"YOU CAN MISS OUT THE FIRST THREE QUESTIONS AND START FROM \_\_\_\_\_ FOUR."

**8. ACT UP / PLAY UP**

IF STUDENTS ARE "PLAYING UP" IN CLASS, THEY ARE BEHAVING VERY BADLY.



"I'LL TAKE YOU TO THE HEADMASTER IF YOU DON'T STOP PLAYING UP IN \_\_\_\_\_."





# ANSWERS

## Answers

### page 4 Wrap Page

**3 Reading I**  
The reason is the excessive amount of wrapping used on presents, making them difficult to open.

### 3 Reading II

1. "Wrap rage" is extreme anger caused by an inability to open a package.
2. Excessive wrapping on packages.
3. The campaign is about reducing the packaging in Amazon products. This will be more eco- and customer-friendly.
4. The campaign is in effect in America.

### Page 5 Mythical Beatles

- 1 Pre-reading**  
1a 2b 3d 4e 5c  
**2 Reading I**  
1. Beatles anthology CD released. 2. Length of lost Beatles song. 3. Date the lost song was recorded. 4. Length of time McCartney asked the other band members to be "indulgent" for.
- 3 Reading II**  
1. band member 2. a track 3. released 4. music festival

### Page 8 Useful Vocabulary

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

### Page 11 Cool Hotels

- 2 Reading I**  
1b 2a 3c 4f 5d 6e  
**3 Reading II**  
1F 2F 3T 4T 5F

### Page 15 Dr Fingers' Error Correction

2. Have you got a computer at home? / Do you have a computer at home?
3. Have you got a dog? / Do you have a dog?
4. Have you got the time? / Do you have the time?
5. He hasn't got a pen. / He doesn't have a pen.
6. Have you got a minute to talk to me? / Do you have a minute to talk to me?

### Page 15 Social Trends

- 2 Listening I**  
marriage, divorce, children  
**3 Listening II**  
1. People use the internet to find a spouse.  
2. People are choosing to get married later, especially women. Marriage rates are 40-50% lower than in the 1950s.  
3. A divorce takes place every three minutes.  
4. Made up of all sorts of numbers and relationship types.  
**4 Listening III**  
1F 2T 3T 4F 5T

### Page 16 Grammar Fun

1. course 2. career 3. course 4. degrees 5. career 6. degree 7. course 8. course

### Page 17 Flowers

- 1 Listening I

1. Two dozen roses, one dozen orchids and one dozen lilies.
2. For Victor Lapin for being "the world's greatest husband."
3. At Victor's office (210 Sherwood Forest, Sacramento, California 94203) tomorrow afternoon.

### 2 Listening II

1. roses/dozen/one
2. 210/Forest/94203
3. Victor Lapin
4. 2311. Extension: 605
5. Victor/greatest
6. afternoon

### Page 18 Alternative Travelling

- 3 Reading II**  
**River holiday:** scenic rivers, luxury barge, chauffeur-guide, museums, shops, wine tasting, art galleries.  
**Train excursion:** bars, a meal, museums, shops.  
**4 Reading III**  
**France:** visit vineyards / sample French delicacies at typical French markets / visit museums, art galleries, shops.  
**Bath:** take a tour of the city / have an English cream tea / sample the water from the spa fountain.  
**5 Language Focus**  
1. scenic 2. quaint 3. ideal 4. exquisite 5. tasteful 6. impeccable 7. hearty

### Page 19 Film/ TV Scripts

- 1 Exercises**  
1. Joey 2. The Los Angeles Lakers 3. Fellow basketball players  
**2 Definitions**  
1a 2c 3b 4c 5b 6a

### Page 20 Go Green!

- 3 Reading II**  
1. Budgets for parks are under continual threat.  
2. Parks help to reduce stress levels.  
3. Parks and green spaces help to promote faster healing after surgery.  
4. Parks promote good health, and reduce the health inequalities between the rich and the poor.

### Page 21 Lost in Translation

- 3 Reading I**  
a) Road sign reading "Look right" in English, "Look left" in Welsh. b) Road sign warning of problems with an "inflamed bladder."  
**4 Reading II**  
1. Heavy goods vehicles are not allowed to use the road near the supermarket.  
2. I am not in the office at the moment. Please send on any work to be translated.

### Page 22 Trivia Matching

- 1k 2f 3m 4g 5c 6d 7a 8h 9e 10l 11j 12i 13b

### Page 27 Ethical Tourism

- 3 Listening II**  
**before the trip:** take a route to minimise CO2 emissions, travelling by

train and bus wherever and whenever practical / reduce flying time / find out about local conservation or social projects in your destination / find out what steps your tour operator or hotel take to minimise the damage to the environment.  
**during the trip:** buy local goods: food, produce and souvenirs / try to find out as much as you can about the place: its customs, traditions, language, culture and religion.

### Page 40 Jokes

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

### Page 41 Misheard Lyrics

- 1a 2b 3a 4b 5a 6a 7a 8b

### Page 42 Artistic Genius

- 3 Reading II**  
1. ...look for work.  
2. ...a miner and a railway worker.  
3. ...a state mental hospital.  
4. ...horses, Madonnas, snakes, and trains entering or emerging from dark tunnels...  
5. ...ownership of his artwork.  
6. ...they would be infected with tuberculosis.  
**4 Language Focus**  
1b 2b

### Page 43 Swearing Jamie

- 3 Reading II**  
1F 2F 3T 4T 5F  
**4 Word Spot**  
1. excessive 2. insulting 3. mortified 4. Expletives

### Page 47 Riddles

- 1 a teapot 2 The egg because dinosaurs laid eggs way before there were chickens.  
3 An hour glass (also, a "sandtimer").

### Page 50 Wikipedia

**Reading I**  
The main problem with Wikipedia is that anyone can write whatever they want on it.

**Reading II**  
1T 2F 3F 4T 5T 6T

### Page 51 Love Thy Neighbour

- 3 Listening II**  
1. ...talk about their night-marne neighbours.  
2. ...an exciting work opportunity.  
3. ...very polite.  
4. ...his neighbours threw a big party.  
5. ...verbally abused him.  
6. ...left their rubbish in the garden.

### Page 55 Dr Fingers' Error Correction

1. I find it incredible that you can't do that.
2. It's the biggest room in the house.
3. This house isn't as tall as the other house.
4. Prices have risen this year by as much as 15%.

5. They always had to get up early at the weekend.
6. I think you should see this before you go.

### Page 55 Story Time

- 2 Listening I**  
c  
**3 Listening II**  
1. On an old military base.  
2. It was very strict. There were fixed times to do things. For example, a fixed time to eat, get up and go to bed.  
3. The classrooms were in tin huts similar to barracks.  
4. She thinks she saw a ghost as she was walking to class.  
**4 Language Focus**  
1. Did I ever tell you about the time I saw...?  
2. Wow! / You're joking!  
3. Really!  
4. What was I saying...?  
5. Well, one cold, dark winter day.

### Page 58 Fairytale for Adults

- 2 Reading I**  
Cinderella  
**3 Reading II**  
1. A story with legendary deeds and creatures. Themes of love, jealousy, good versus evil, clear sense of moral direction.  
2. Feminist sociological interpretation – a story of repression.  
Political interpretation – a story of class struggle.  
Capitalist interpretation – rags-to-riches story.

### Page 60 iPhone Problems

- 2 Reading I**  
Voice-recognition system.  
**3 Reading II**  
1. Work as a search engine.  
2. It doesn't recognise non-American accents.  
3. a. iPhone confused "take away pizza" with "volcanoes." b. confused "pub in Cobham" with "dating agencies." c. confused "Barack Obama" with "clothes companies." d. confused "Einstein" with "iPhone."

### Page 61 Dead Parrots

- 2 Reading I**  
Which comedians are mentioned in the article?  
Benny Hill, Rowan Atkinson (Mr. Bean), Terry Jones, Michael Palin, Eric Idle, John Cleese, Graham Chapman, Terry Gilliam.  
**3 Reading II**  
a. a British comedy group b. a famous Monty Python sketch c. an American professor of Classics d. an Ancient Greek humourist

### Page 63 Phrasal Verb Themes: The Classroom

1. explanation 2. lesson 3. work 4. worksheet 5. pencil 6. dictionary 7. number 8. class

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# PHRASE OF THE MONTH

# LOVE YOU

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT THE WORD "LOVE".

First of all, what is love? It's difficult to define, but here are some definitions.

- a. a stronger form of like.
- b. not hate
- c. an absolute value (Bertrand Russell)
- d. intense **longing** and physiological **arousal**
- e. the perfect union of two souls
- f. when you can't live without the other person
- g. sincere loyalty, affection and care given without obligation

Here are a few examples of the uses of "love".

If you "love" someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them. For example:

- a. Oh, John, I love you so much.
- b. We've been married for ten years and we love each other a lot.

If you "fall in love with someone", you start to love that person. For example:

- a. We fell **madly in love** with one another.
- b. After a few weeks of going out together, I found myself falling in love with him.

If you are "in love" with someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them. For example:

- a. I'm in love with you.
- b. I've never really been in love with anyone.

"Love" can also be shown towards the people you care about. This form of **selfless** love is often shown to members of our family or people we feel very close to. For example:

- a. I'd do anything for my children – I love them so much.
  - b. She loves her friends and family above anyone else.
- "Love" can also be used to say that you like something

very much. For example:

- a. I love Indian food.
- b. She loves the clothes you wear.

Your "love" for your country is a form of patriotism. For example:

- a. I love my country more than anything else.
- b. Do you love your country enough to die for it?

If you "would love" to do something, you really want to do that thing. For example:

- a. I'd love to see you again.
- b. She'd love to go and see that film.

Some people use "love" as an affectionate way of addressing someone. However, be careful when you use it as it can sound

**condescending**. For example:

- a. Are you all right, love?
- b. Come here and I'll **give you a hug**, love.

If you "send someone your love", to person B you tell person A to tell person B that you are thinking about person B with affection, even though you won't be seeing person B. For example:

- a. Send my love to Bob.
- b. Please send her my love.

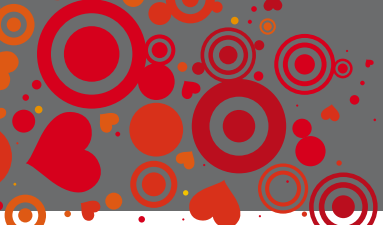
And lastly, "love", "love from" or "all my love" is often used at the end of informal letters or e-mails. For example:

- a. Speak soon. Love, Jim.
- b. All my love, Sarah. ☺



## GLOSSARY

- longing** *n*  
a strong desire for something
- arousal** *n*  
a state of sexual excitement
- madly in love** *exp*  
very much in love
- selfless** *adj*  
if someone is "selfless", they care more about others than about themselves
- condescending** *adj*  
someone who is "condescending" behaves as though they are superior
- to give someone a hug** *exp*  
to put your arms around someone and to hold them in an emotional embrace



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