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# english magazine

**THE 10 RICHEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD...**

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**HOW TO GET A PAY RISE**

**ARE YOU GREEDY?**

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**1989:**

The Year in Review.

**BOOK REVIEW**



**TWILIGHT**  
Vampires In Love.

**POKER SPECIAL**  
The Suits. The Expressions. The Vocabulary.



**ALL ABOUT ABBA**  
One of the greatest bands of all-time.

Phrase of the Month:

**PONZI SCHEME**

CLIVE OWEN & NAOMI WATTS IN

THE **INTERNATIONAL**

# Money ISSUE

PRICE FIXING +  
CORRUPTION + MURDER =  
CONSPIRACY THEORY.

89  
Hot English Magazine  
The CD index is in the magazine

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money issue

70 minute audio cd

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phrasal verbs, social English...



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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.

With the world facing money troubles left, right and centre, we want to help you **get through it**. So, this month is all about money: how to get it, how to keep it, and how to use it in poker. One of our Skills Book articles is about how to ask for more money at work. We have a recipe that costs almost nothing to make. And, there is a poker special that explains the suits, the order of the hands, and some useful expressions to help you win your poker games. (Especially if you play with native English speakers!)

"Money" is also the topic of the latest Clive Owen and Naomi Watts film, *The International*. It's about two government employees who find out about a huge conspiracy. They go around the globe to see if they can figure out what's going on and try to make everything right with the world again.

Perhaps many of you don't know about him, but there's a feature this month on Mr Rogers. In the United States, little kids grew up watching his television programme, and learned so many things from him. What did he teach us? He even has his own national holiday. You'll have to read and find out about it.

So, what else is going on this month in Hot English? We've got quite a wide range of subjects. From Divas to President Roosevelt, to Hindu legends and Ponzi Schemes, you'll probably learn something new this month. And, you'll definitely improve your English.

Good luck with your English and we'll see you next month!

Yours,

*Jenna*



For those living in Madrid, you are cordially invited to the Aula Educational Fair from 25-29th March. Come and meet the Hot English team, and get the latest news on our upcoming projects. You can also take advantage of our special Back Issues offers! See you there!

**GLOSSARY**  
to get through something *exp*  
to live through something; to survive

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# READING I

PRE-INTERMEDIATE READING I

## Harassing the Stars

*The latest paparazzi tactics exposed.*



"I heard a noise in the garden, and when I went out, I found him hiding in a **bush**," said a well-known TV presenter who discovered a press photographer hiding in his back garden. This is just the latest in a series of incidents involving famous people and the paparazzi.

In another case, Simon Cowell, who is a **judge** on the TV talent show *The X Factor*, found a **tracking device** under his Rolls Royce. Later, law firm Carter-Ruck sent a **letter** to all UK newspapers warning them not to **harass** their client. Max Clifford, who is Cowell's publicist, added, "The letter **pointed out** that the use of a tracking device is illegal and could lead to prosecution. The identity of the journalist is known to us. We know who he is and we have told him to never do anything like that again."



In a related incident, a **surveillance device** was found in an actress' kitchen. "I was having breakfast when I heard this noise under the table," the 41-year-old explained. "I thought it was a mouse or something, but when I looked down, it was this little robot-type thing. I assumed it was one of my daughter's toys, but she said it wasn't hers, so I took it to the police. The police are investigating the matter, but so far, no one has been arrested. ✪

**Simon Cowell**  
Born 7th October 1959 in Brighton, UK. Cowell is a well-known British television personality and music executive. He has managed a number of famous bands such as Five and Westlife. He is most famous for being a judge on TV talent contests such as *Pop Idol*, *American Idol*, *The X Factor* and *Britain's Got Talent*.

On these shows he is often very critical about the contestants' singing abilities, earning him the catch phrase "I don't mean to be rude, but..." and the nickname "Mr. Nasty".

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Look at the pictures of the famous people below. What do they have in common? What do you know about them?



Britney Spears



Princess Diana



Kate Moss



Paris Hilton



Simon Cowell

### 2 Reading I

What tactics do you think journalists use to get the best scoops / stories? Read the article to check your ideas.

### 3 Reading II

What do the following prompts refer to? Make a short note next to each one.

1. a bush
2. a Rolls Royce
3. a robot-type thing
4. "The X Factor"
5. an actress' kitchen

### 4 Language focus Word Formation

It is important to know how to identify different parts of speech. Look at the verb from the article, "to harass". What other parts of speech can you make with that word? For example, the adjective, the noun, etc. Ask your teacher to check your answers.



### 5 Discussion

1. What do you think of the paparazzi in your country? Are the paparazzi as bad as they are described in the article? Why? Why not?
2. How are celebrities treated by the paparazzi in your country? Give as many examples as you can.
3. Do you think celebrities like and ask for this type of attention? Why? Why not?
4. What does the public's obsession with celebrities tell you about our culture? Why do we care so much about the lives of the famous?

### GLOSSARY

- a bush** *n*  
a large, round plant smaller than a tree
- a judge** *n*  
a person in a court of law who decides how the law is interpreted
- a tracking device** *n*  
a machine that follows someone's movements and constantly watches them
- a letter** *n*  
a message on paper that you send someone by post
- to harass** *vb*  
to trouble or annoy someone
- to point out** *phr vb*  
if you "point out" a mistake or a fact, you tell someone about it and bring it to their attention
- a surveillance device** *n*  
an electronic machine for watching someone carefully



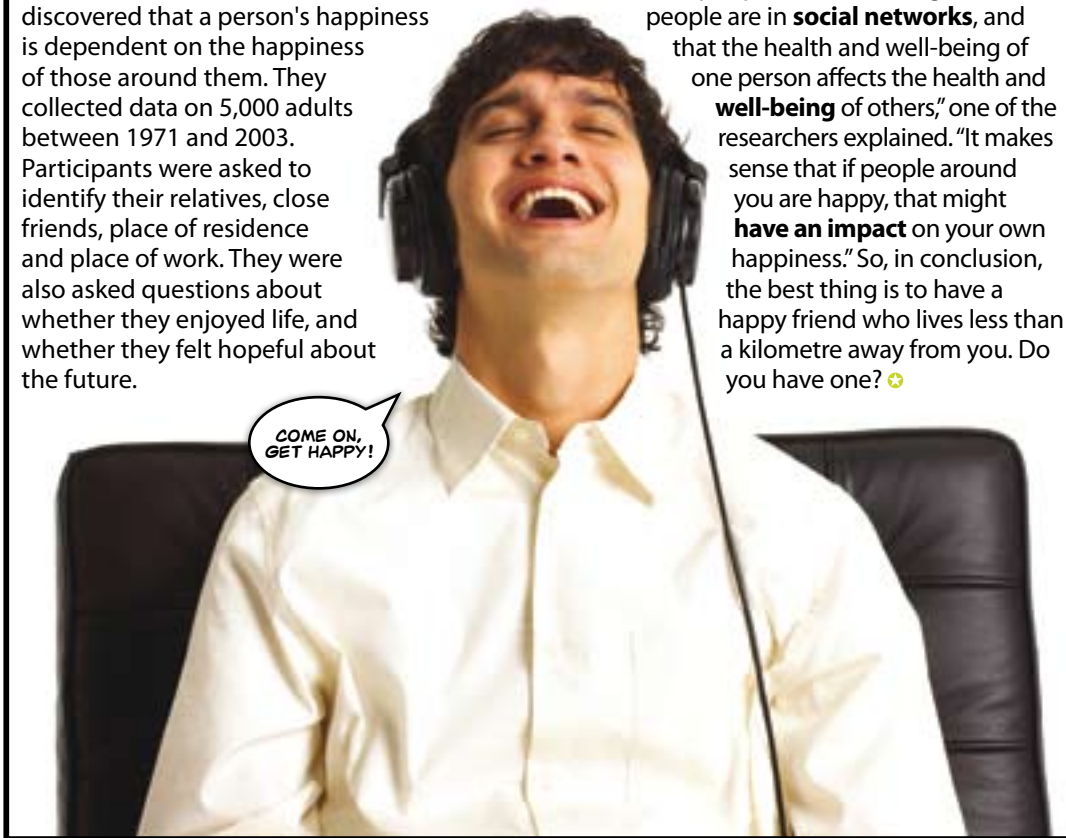
# Happy Times

Find out how to be happy.

Are you happy? If you aren't, you need to move near friends who are. A new study shows that happiness is **infectious** and can **flow** through social groups. And the closer you are to someone happy, the happier you'll be.

The study was **carried out** by the Harvard Medical School. The **researchers** discovered that a person's happiness is dependent on the happiness of those around them. They collected data on 5,000 adults between 1971 and 2003. Participants were asked to identify their relatives, close friends, place of residence and place of work. They were also asked questions about whether they enjoyed life, and whether they felt hopeful about the future.

The results were very interesting. The researchers found that those who had happy **partners** had an 8% higher **chance** of being happy too. And for those with happy children, this increases to 14%. And finally, those with a happy friend who lives less than half a kilometre away are 42% more likely to be happy. "Most important from our perspective is the recognition that people are in **social networks**, and that the health and well-being of one person affects the health and **well-being** of others," one of the researchers explained. "It makes sense that if people around you are happy, that might **have an impact** on your own happiness." So, in conclusion, the best thing is to have a happy friend who lives less than a kilometre away from you. Do you have one? ✨



## The Benefits of Happiness

A number of studies have been conducted to study the links between happiness and health. They have shown that happiness is as important to your health as factors such as smoking, diet and physical activity. The British Heart Foundation found that happier people have greater protection against illnesses such as heart disease and **strokes**.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

What makes you happy? Make a list. For example: my friends, my family, etc.



### 2 Reading I

In your opinion, what is the connection between happiness and friendship? Read the article to find out.

### 3 Reading II

What do the following numbers refer to in the article?

5,000

1971

8%

0.5 kilometres

14%

### 4 Pronunciation focus numbers

How do we say the following?

- 98%
- 22%
- 1972
- 1462

### 5 Discussion

- Do you agree with what the article says about friendship and happiness? Which part in particular? Why? Why not?
- How happy do you feel today? Why? When was the last time you were unhappy? Why?
- Do you have happy friends? What makes them happy?
- Why is it important to be happy?

### GLOSSARY

- infectious** *adj*  
if a feeling is "infectious", it spreads quickly to other people
- to flow** *vb*  
if a quality or situation "flows" from something, it comes from it or results naturally from it
- to carry out** *phr vb*  
if you "carry out" a task, you do that task
- a researcher** *n*  
a person who investigates something; a scientist
- a partner** *n*  
a person you are married to or have a romantic relationship with
- a chance** *n*  
a probability
- a social network** *n*  
a large number of people who are connected and work together / socialise
- well-being** *n*  
a person's health and happiness
- to have an impact on** *exp*  
if something has "an impact on you", it affects you
- a stroke** *n*  
if someone has a "stroke", a blood vessel in their brain gets blocked or breaks. As a result, they may become paralysed



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

# The Name Game



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



## Drew Barrymore

(American actress)

"Drew" is the past tense of the verb "to draw".

"I drew this picture. Do you like it?"

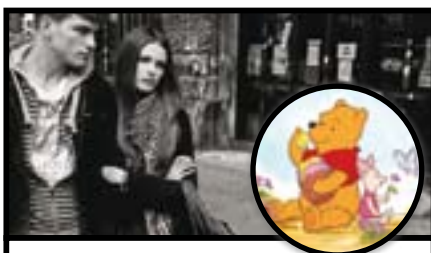


## Woody Allen

(American film director and actor)

"Wood" is a type of material that comes from trees.

"This table is made of wood."



## Pull & Bear

(clothes company)

If you "pull" something, you use force to move it along the ground. A "bear" is a type of animal that lives in the woods and sleeps through the winter.

"We had to pull the table to the other side of the room."

"Winnie the Pooh, like most real bears, loves honey."



## Chevy Chase

(American actor and comedian)

If you "chase" someone, you run behind them and try to catch them.

"The police were chasing him for more than a half-an-hour before they caught him."



## Rage Against the Machine

(American rock group)

"Rage" is an extreme form of anger.

"Comments such as those only provoke rage in others."



## Nicholas Cage

(American actor)

A "cage" is a structure of wire or metal bars for animals or prisoners.

"They kept the poor animal in a tiny cage."



## Martin Sheen

(American actor)

If something has a "sheen", it has a smooth and gentle brightness on its surface.

"The table surface had a silvery sheen to it."

# Are you greedy?

ARE YOU GENEROUS WITH YOUR TIME AND MONEY, OR DO YOU PREFER TO KEEP THE GOOD STUFF TO YOURSELF? TAKE THIS QUIZ TO FIND OUT IF YOU ARE GREEDY OR NOT.

- 1** You win €1 million in the **lottery**! How much of it do you **give to charity**?
- All of it; charities need it more than I do.
  - €500,000. Half for me and half for them is fair, right?
  - €10,000... but *only* if it is **tax deductible**.
  - Charity? I'm not giving them money! If they need the money, they should play the lottery.

- 2** A **cashier** gives you €10 too much in change. You...
- Immediately tell the cashier, and then you feel good about yourself for the rest of the day.
  - Leave the shop with the extra money, but then give €2 to a **mime** dancing to Michael Jackson routines.
  - Think it depends on the cashier; if he is nice, you tell him. If he **gives you attitude**, you take the money and buy more petrol.
  - Laugh maniacally, and say to yourself, "No financial crisis for me today!"



- 3** You're out eating pizzas with a big group of friends. There are five of you, but there's only one slice of pizza left. You're still hungry and want the piece. You say...
- "Does anyone want the last piece? I can buy another pizza if more people are still hungry."
  - "I'll share the last piece with anyone else who wants it."
  - "I'll eat the last piece of pizza, but I'll give you my warm and disgusting beer."
  - "That last piece is mine. And I will **body slam** anyone who tries to eat it."



- 4** You find a €50 **note** on the floor in a restaurant. What do you do?
- Ask every single person in the restaurant whether they lost €50. Then, you give the person their €50, and an extra €20 more from your wallet because you feel bad for them.
  - Ask the bartender if anyone lost some money. If they haven't, you keep it, and leave a bigger **tip** than usual at the end of the meal.
  - It depends. If you see someone **crawling** on the floor with an open **wallet**, you may consider giving them the money. If not, it's all yours!
  - You **snatch** up the money. Now you have enough money to buy that watch you've been wanting.
- 5** An old lady drops her wallet, and is looking for it. She asks for your help. You're **in a hurry**. You say...
- "Of course, ma'am. Give me one moment to call my best friend to let her know I'll be late for her wedding."
  - "OK, I can help you for 5 minutes, but I have to get to the wedding on time!"
  - "OK, but only if we split it 50-50."
  - "How much money was in your wallet?"



## GLOSSARY

- the lottery** *n*  
a type of gambling game in which people buy numbered tickets and hope to win money
- to give to charity** *exp*  
to donate money to a charity organisation
- tax deductible** *adj*  
if an expense is "tax deductible", you can use it to reduce the amount of tax you pay
- a cashier** *n*  
a person who customers pay money to in a shop
- a mime** *n*  
a person who uses movements and gestures in order to express something or tell a story without using speech
- to give someone attitude** *exp*  
to behave in an impolite way toward someone
- to body slam** *vb*  
to pick someone up and throw them on the ground. This is often used in wrestling.
- a note** *n*  
a banknote (money in the form of paper)
- a tip** *n*  
extra money that you leave the waiter / waitress at a restaurant
- to crawl** *vb*  
to move forward on your hands and knees
- a wallet** *n*  
a folded case where you can put credit cards and money. It fits in your pocket
- to snatch** *vb*  
to take or pull something away quickly
- to be in a hurry** *exp*  
to not have a lot of time to do something

## Results If you answered...

### mostly a's

#### The Saint

You are generous to anyone and everyone, and not greedy at all. Mother Teresa looks to you for advice.

### mostly b's

#### Conveniently Generous

You aren't totally greedy - only a little bit. You will share your time or your pizza, but only on your terms.

### mostly c's

#### The Justifier

You are greedy, but you have a conscience. You will definitely do greedy things, but you feel guilty (if only for a moment).

### mostly d's

#### The Devil

You are greedy and you have no soul. And, we are judging you because you steal from elderly women.

# USEFUL VOCABULARY

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

### 1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

1. a coin
2. a note
3. an ATM machine
4. a wallet
5. a purse
6. cash
7. a cashbox
8. a credit card
9. a safe
10. a piggy bank



### 2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| coin        | cash        |
| note        | cashbox     |
| ATM machine | credit card |
| wallet      | safe        |
| purse       | piggy bank  |



### 3 Guess the word

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



SOMETHING PLASTIC THAT YOU USE TO PAY FOR AN ITEM WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE CASH.

A CREDIT CARD!



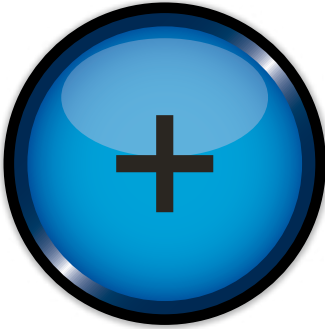


# USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS. THIS MONTH: MATHS.

## PLUS

WE USE "PLUS" WHEN ADDING NUMBERS TOGETHER. WE CAN ALSO USE "AND".

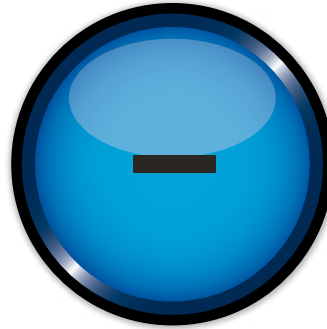


A: WHAT IS TWO PLUS TWO?  
B: IT'S FOUR.

A: WHAT IS SIX AND EIGHT?  
B: IT'S FOURTEEN.

## MINUS

WE USE "MINUS" WHEN WE SUBTRACT NUMBERS.



A: WHAT'S SIX MINUS THREE?  
B: THREE.

## TIMES

WE USE "TIMES" OR "MULTIPLIED BY" WHEN WE MULTIPLY NUMBERS.

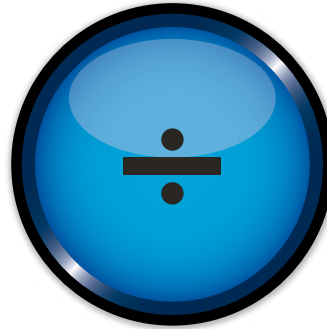


A: WHAT'S SEVEN TIMES FOUR?  
B: IT'S TWENTY-EIGHT.

A: WHAT'S EIGHT MULTIPLIED BY SIX?  
B: IT'S FORTY-EIGHT.

## DIVIDED BY

WE USE "DIVIDED BY" WHEN WE DIVIDE NUMBERS.



A: WHAT'S EIGHTEEN DIVIDED BY THREE?  
B: IT'S SIX.

## PERCENT

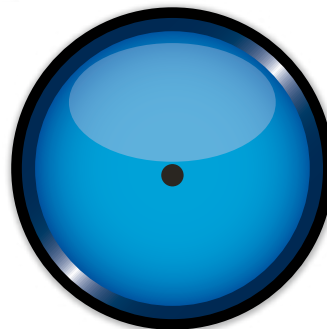
WE USE THE WORD "PERCENT" TO REPRESENT THE SYMBOL "%".



A: WHAT'S 16% OF 50?  
B: IT'S 8.

## DECIMALS

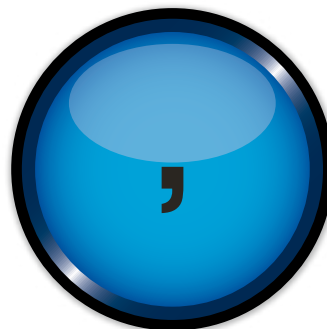
WE SAY "POINT" FOR DECIMALS.



A: 6.2 = SIX POINT TWO  
B: 9.03 = NINE POINT ZERO THREE

## COMMAS

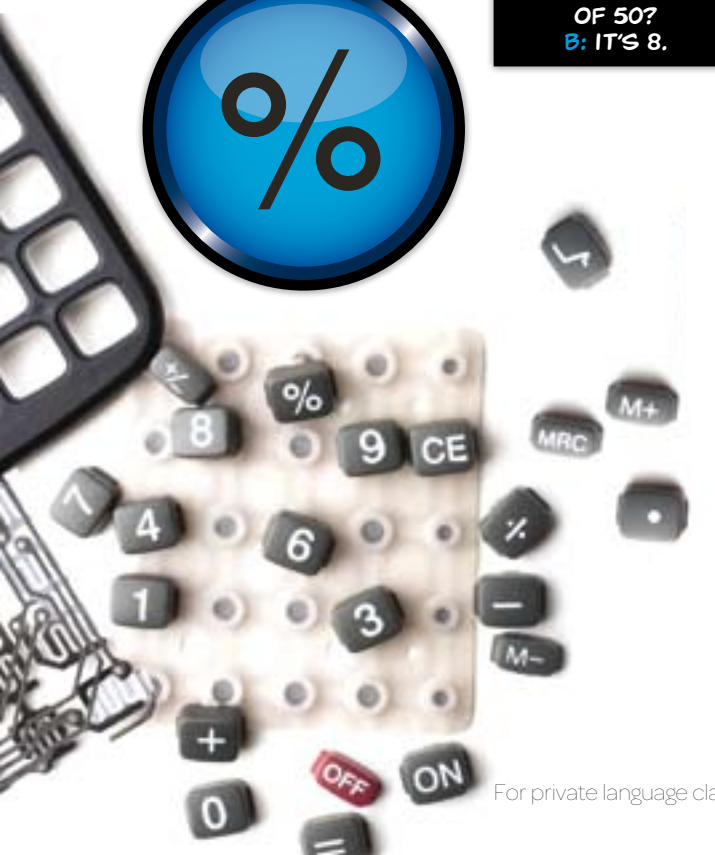
AND WE ADD A COMMA FOR MULTIPLES OF ONE THOUSAND.



A: 4,000 = FOUR THOUSAND  
B: 56,000 = FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.



## SKILLS BOOKLET READING

# Adventurous dining

*The best of weird and wonderful dining.*

Tired of eating at the same boring restaurants? Looking for a change? Here are some restaurants that offer original menus, original locations, and original service for an... yes, you guessed it, *original* restaurant experience. See for yourself which ones you fancy.



### An Exciting Dinner

Looking for something adventurous? The *Archipelago* in London is just the thing for you. At £10.50, the most popular meal in this restaurant is crocodile.

Yes, you read it correctly, crocodile. It is served with a yellow plum dip. If that is not daring enough for you, there are plenty of other dishes on the menu. If you are feeling brave, try the "Love Bug Salad" or a delicious plate of locusts and crickets for just £7.50. Good luck.



### A Restaurant with a View

Want to enjoy the sights while you're eating? Try *The Top of the World Restaurant*. At 800 feet (244 m) above Las Vegas, diners can enjoy a spectacular view of

Las Vegas in this revolving restaurant. However, the real adventure starts at the end of the meal. That's when the customers are taken from their seats at

ground level to the observation rooms in elevators that travel at a remarkable speed. Hold on to your stomach!



### A Theatrical Experience

Longing for dinner with some drama? Dine with mimes at *Mim* in Barcelona. The service is unique. Your waiter will communicate your order in mime and keep you entertained with performances in between courses. The location is also special. Customers eat in theatrical surroundings. Now the question is, how do you mime "I'll have the lobster, please?"



### An Unusual Setting

Don't care about presentation? You'll be fine at *The Toilet Bowl* in Taiwan. The theme of this restaurant is the toilet, and you would be surprised how many people queue up for the experience of eating on toilet seats. Don't be put off by the bowls which are shaped like western-style toilets – it's all part of the scenery!

All of these restaurants provide special attractions for a unique dining adventure. Because after all, that's what eating out should be – an experience. 🌟

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Make a list of some unusual dishes that you have eaten or heard about. Do you know about any unusual restaurants? Think about an unusual location, an unusual menu, an unusual way of serving, etc.

### 2 Reading I

Look at the following titles from the article. What would you expect to find at these restaurants? Read to check your ideas.

- An Exciting Dinner
- A Restaurant with a View
- A Theatrical Experience
- An Unusual Setting



### 3 Reading II

Which restaurant from the article...

- ...includes a show during the meal?
- ...has an interesting menu?
- ...features a utility that you wouldn't expect to find in a restaurant?
- ...includes a free ride?
- ...requires customers to order in an unusual way?

### 4 Reading II

Do you know how to order food in English? Practise ordering using the menu on page 62 in Unit 15 of your Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet. Also, be sure to check the useful expressions on the following page.



### 5 Discussion

- Which restaurant from the article would you try? Why? Which restaurant wouldn't you like to try? Why not?
- Do you have a favourite restaurant? What makes it your favourite restaurant?
- How often do you eat out? Do you like to try new restaurants? Why? Why not?

# Story Time

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

## Barbie Buy

A man walks into a shop to buy a Barbie doll for his daughter. "How much is that Barbie in the window?" he asks the shop assistant.

"Which Barbie?" the shop assistant responds. "We've got Barbie Goes to the Gym for \$19.95, Barbie Goes to the Ball for \$19.95, Barbie Goes Shopping for \$19.95, Barbie Goes to the Beach for \$19.95, Barbie Goes Nightclubbing for \$19.95, and Divorced Barbie for \$395.00"

"Why is Divorced Barbie different from all the others?" the guy asks.

"That's obvious," the assistant states, "Divorced Barbie comes with Ken's house, Ken's car, Ken's boat, Ken's furniture..."



\$395.00

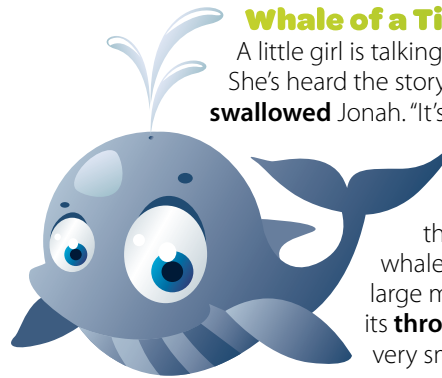
## Singing Dog



Little Violet is practising the violin in the living room while her father is trying to read the newspaper. The family dog is lying on the **carpet**. As the **screeching** sounds of little Violet's violin reach the dog's ears, he begins to **howl** loudly.

This goes on for about ten minutes. Eventually, the father has had enough. So, he jumps up, **slams** his paper on the table and shouts above the noise, "Violet, can't you play something the dog *doesn't* know?"

## Whale of a Time



A little girl is talking to her teacher about **whales**. She's heard the story of Jonah and how the whale **swallowed** Jonah. "It's physically impossible for a whale to swallow a human," the teacher says.

"Even though a whale is a very large mammal, its **throat** is very small. And anyway, a man can't live in a whale's stomach, let alone for three days and three nights."

But the little girl is still confused. "Look," the teacher says again, "a whale can't swallow a human. It's impossible."



"Well, when I get to heaven, I'll ask Jonah," says the little girl. "But what if Jonah went to hell?" the teacher asks. And the little girl replies, "Then you ask him!" 😊

### GLOSSARY

- a nightclub** *n*  
a place where people go late in the evening to have a drink and dance
- furniture** *n*  
large movable objects such as tables, beds or chairs
- a carpet** *n*  
a thick covering of soft material which is laid over a floor
- screeching** *adj*  
an unpleasant, high-pitched noise
- to howl** *vb*  
if an animal "howls", it makes a long, loud, crying sound
- to slam** *vb*  
to put something down quickly and with great force
- a whale** *n*  
a very large mammal that lives in the sea
- to swallow** *vb*  
if you "swallow" something, you cause it to go from your mouth to your stomach
- a throat** *n*  
a body part at the back of your mouth that helps you swallow food

# BASIC ENGLISH

# film genres



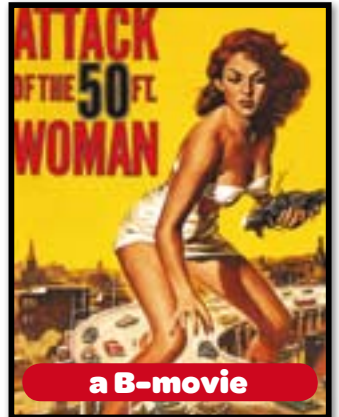
**an action film**



**an adventure film**



**Film noir**



**a B-movie**



**a romance film**



**a horror /  
slasher movie**



**a comedy**



**a historical  
drama**



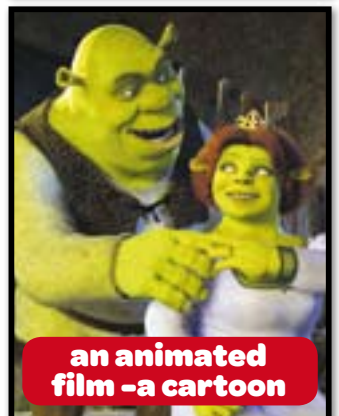
**a war film**



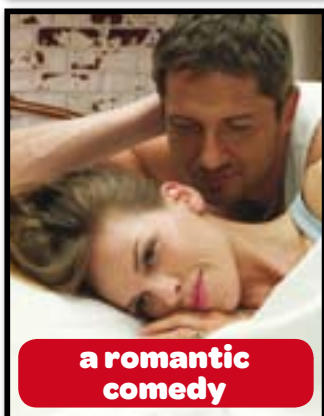
**a biopic**



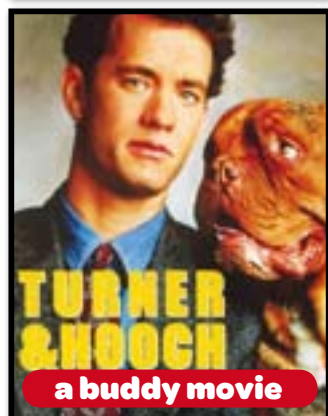
**a science  
fiction film**



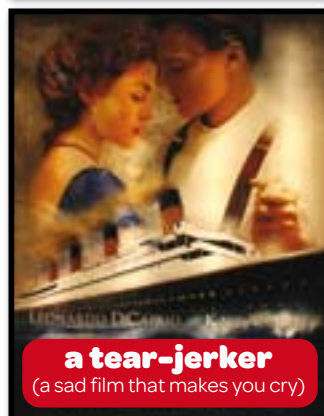
**an animated  
film - a cartoon**



**a romantic  
comedy**



**a buddy movie**



**a tear-jerker**  
(a sad film that makes you cry)



**a girlie flick / a  
chick flick**



# SOCIAL ENGLISH film genres

LISTEN AND REPEAT THESE EXPRESSIONS. THIS MONTH: FILM.

## Useful expressions

- What kind of films do you like?
- What DVDs have you got?
- Have you seen the latest film by Steven Spielberg?
- What do you think of the latest Scorsese movie?
- Who stars in that film?



- Who's in it?
- Do you like film noir?
- Who is your favourite actor?
- Who's your favourite actress?
- Who's your favourite director?
- Have you seen any good films lately?
- Do you know any good film websites?



- Where do you get your film information from?
- Are there any good films on at the cinema?
- What was the last film you went to see?
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- That's my favourite film.
- Which films make you cry?
- Which films make you laugh?
- It's a great film.
- That film was terrible.
- That film was a load of rubbish. ☹

## Part II

NOW LISTEN TO THIS DIALOGUE. IN THIS CONVERSATION, AMY AND CHRIS ARE AT THE CINEMA. CHRIS HAS BOUGHT THE TICKETS.

**Amy:** So, what kind of film are we going to see?

**Chris:** It's an action-adventure film.

**Amy:** What? I thought you said we were going to see a romantic comedy.

**Chris:** You chose the film last time.

**Amy:** I don't like action-adventure films. Who's in it?

**Chris:** Bruce Willis, but there's a girl in it and she rescues him. So, there is some romance in it... sort of.

**Amy:** That's not the same.

**Chris:** Well, OK. Next time you get to choose the movie.

**Amy:** Great! There's an interesting Hungarian art-house film in original version I've been dying to see. We can go and see that.

**Chris:** I can't wait!

**Amy:** By the way, have you got the tickets?

**Chris:** Yes. Here's yours. Shall we go buy a coke and some popcorn?

**Amy:** Yes, I'm going to need something to do to keep me from falling asleep in the cinema. ☹



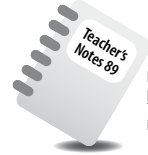
**GLOSSARY**  
**art-house** *n*  
 an "art-house" film is an unusual, experimental film that is supposed to be more serious than entertaining



# FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

## Describing an object.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

### Functional Conversation: The game

- Sam:** OK. Let's play a game.
- Geoff:** OK.
- Sam:** Right, it goes like this. I describe something, and you have to guess what it is.
- Geoff:** All right. Go on then.
- Sam:** OK. It's round and green.
- Geoff:** Is it a type of food?
- Sam:** Yes, it is, and it's hard, crispy and delicious to eat.
- Geoff:** Is it an apple?
- Sam:** Yes, very good. Now it's your turn.
- Geoff:** OK. It's quite long and yellow. It's a bit hard on the outside, and it's soft inside, and it's something you can eat. What is it?
- Sam:** Is it a banana?
- Geoff:** Yes, well done. OK, your turn again. 🍌



**GLOSSARY**  
**fluorescent** *adj* very, very bright  
**huge** *adj* very, very, big  
**bitter** *adj* if something tastes "bitter", it is sharp, not sweet, and often unpleasant

<p><b>Colours</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's black.</li> <li>● It's bright blue.</li> <li>● It's all white.</li> <li>● It's <b>fluorescent</b> green.</li> <li>● It's a horrible pink colour.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Shapes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's triangular.</li> <li>● It's round.</li> <li>● It's square-shaped.</li> <li>● It's circular at the top.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Age</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's brand-new.</li> <li>● It isn't very old.</li> <li>● It's second-hand.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sight-related</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's shiny.</li> <li>● It's bright.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Touch-related</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's slippery.</li> <li>● It's really sticky.</li> <li>● It's smooth to the touch.</li> <li>● It's lovely and soft.</li> <li>● It's quite heavy.</li> <li>● It isn't exactly light.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sizes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's big.</li> <li>● It's quite small.</li> <li>● It's enormous.</li> <li>● It's <b>huge</b>.</li> <li>● It's long and thin.</li> <li>● It isn't very thick.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Qualities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's beautiful.</li> <li>● It's ugly.</li> <li>● It isn't very good.</li> <li>● It's pretty poor.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's yearly.</li> <li>● It's monthly.</li> <li>● It's twice a week.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sound-related</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's really loud.</li> <li>● It's a bit noisy.</li> <li>● It's really quiet.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Taste-related</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It's really juicy.</li> <li>● It's lovely and sweet.</li> <li>● It's horrible and <b>bitter</b>.</li> <li>● It's delicious and spicy.</li> </ul>





# DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

# PRE-INTERMEDIATE LISTENING

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!

- Where you from?  
**Where are you from?**
- Where Mark's dad is from?
- She's of France.
- He can to see it.
- She not can do it.
- Can I sit to here?



# English Courses

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Pre-listening

Do you know these cities? Do you know where they are? Do you know what you can do there? Which of these cities have you visited? Which cities would you like to visit?



## 2 Listening I

Put the cities from the pre-listening exercise in the order that they appear in the text.

## 3 Listening II

True or False?

- The caller isn't sure about which city to go to.
- Brighton isn't near the coast.
- Oxford is bigger than Brighton.
- There are more students in Oxford than in Brighton.
- Brighton is similar to London.
- Oxford has a very old university.

## 4 Language Focus Comparatives

Find as many examples of comparatives as possible. For example, "Oxford isn't as big as Brighton". Highlight all of them. How do we form the comparative? Refer to page 60 in Unit 14 of your Pre-intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



## 5 Discussion

- Have you ever done a course abroad? Where? What did you study?
- Would you like to go abroad to study? Why? Why not?
- What do you think the benefits of learning a language abroad are?

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# GRAMMAR FUN

## like

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME CONFUSING EXPRESSIONS WITH THE WORD "LIKE".

There are lots of expressions which contain the word "like". Each has a different meaning. Here are some cases which are easily confused.

The most common use of "like" is the easiest one to remember. It is used to talk about personal tastes or preferences. For example:

**A:** "Do you like Thai food?"

**B:** "No, I don't. I like Indian and Chinese food though."

"Like" in the conditional form (with "would") is used to talk about future desires or wishes. For example:

**a)** Next year, I would like to go to India.

**b)** She would really like to be an astronaut when she grows up.

It can also be used in requests.

For example:

**Waiter:** "Would you like a coffee?"

**Customer:** "Yes, please, I'd love one."

\*Notice how "I'd" is a contraction of "I would".

"Like" can also be used to make comparisons or to talk about similarities between two things. In this case, it is a preposition. For example:

**a)** Chinese food is like Thai food.

**b)** He is very much like his dad. They are both stubborn.

In poetry or literature, "like" is used to make similes (comparisons). For example:

**a)** He eats like a pig.

**b)** She smells like roses.

"Like" is often used in questions when you need a description of something. For example:

**a) Janet:** "What's the weather like in London?"

**Elliot:** "It's very cold and grey."

**b) Tim:** "What's the new boss like?"

**Martha:** "He seems very friendly."

"Like" is a synonym for "such as". For example:

**a)** There are lots of problems in the company, like organisation and communication.

**b)** Do you have any more facilities here, like a gym?

Finally, we can use "like" in fixed expressions. For example:

**a)** "to look like someone" - to resemble someone.  
"I look like my father."

**b)** "to seem like" - to appear a certain way from an impression. "He seems like a nice person."



"Like" is also a common "sentence filler" among young Americans. For example, Do you, like, have any plans this weekend?



### 1 Exercise

Choose the correct answer.

- Waiter:** What would you like to drink?  
**Customer:** I like / I'd like a coffee please.
- What is / does Japan like? It must be very different from Europe.
- Mary is like / likes her mother. She's very tall.
- Like / Such as Spain, Portugal has a beautiful coastline.
- Fred:** Would / do you like to try some Sushi?  
**Fran:** I'm not sure. I've never tried it.
- Next Christmas, I'd like / like to go to Lapland.
- Peter:** Who do you look / be like, your mother or your father?  
**Pat:** My mother definitely. I have her features.
- He eats like / do a pig in mud.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65



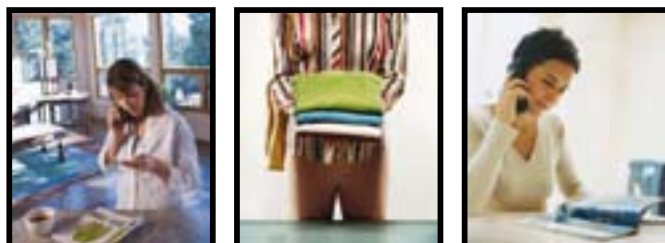


# TELEPHONE ENGLISH

## Catalogue ordering



WHAT DO YOU MEAN THIS SWEATER DOESN'T COME IN ORANGE?!



### 1 Pre-Listening

What kind of questions do you ask a shop assistant in a clothes shop? Think of three.

### 2 Listening I

1. What does the caller want?
2. Does she get what she wants?
3. What does she order instead?

### 3 Listening II

Correct any mistakes. Be careful! Some are correct.

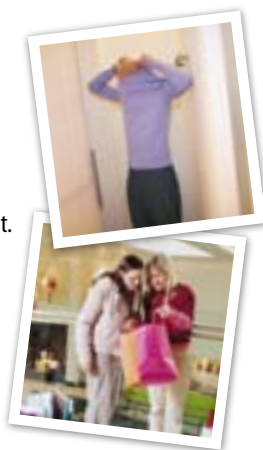
1. 7812 Piney Grove Church Road
2. page 67
3. Y57246
4. 3467 8923 4567
5. 2011
6. J19745

### 4 Language focus

Write the expression we use in English for **requests**. Complete the sentence from the conversation.

\_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / to order a sweater...

Refer to Grammar Fun on page 16 for more uses of this word.



YOU ALWAYS KNOW A BOOK IS POPULAR WHEN YOU NOTICE PEOPLE READING IT ON THE **UNDERGROUND**. **TWILIGHT** IS ONE OF THOSE BOOKS. IT'S THE LATEST NOVEL BY STEPHENIE MEYER. BUT WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

**T**wilight is a vampire romance novel – and I bet you've never heard of one of those before. The **plot** is a bit like a version of Romeo and Juliet, but with vampires. Isabella Swan (Bella) moves to the town of Forks (in Washington) to live with her father, Charlie. **Shy, introverted** Bella is the new girl in class and several guys are **competing** for her attention... except one boy, Edward Cullen. Bella sits next to him in class, but he doesn't appear to be interested – in fact, he seems to be **repulsed** by her.

Eventually, Bella discovers that Edward and his family are vampires. But they're "vegetarian" vampires who don't drink human blood. Later, Edward admits that he **avoided** Bella because he found the scent of her blood irresistible. Over time, Edward and Bella fall in love. But things don't go too well.

A big problem for Bella and Edward is that a community of vampires has moved into town. One of them, James (who is a **tracker** vampire), tries to hunt Bella. The Cullens want to protect her and decide to send Bella to a hotel in Arizona. But while she's there, James calls her. He claims to have found Bella's mum. Either Bella **gives herself up**, or her mum is in serious trouble. Will Edward be able to save her in time? 🍷

**THE FILM VERSION**  
The film version of the book is directed by Catherine Hardwicke, and stars Kristen Stewart and Robert Pattison.

I WANT YOUR BLOOD.

#### GLOSSARY

- the Underground** *n* the train system in a big city that goes under the ground
- twilight** *n* the time immediately before night when it is not completely dark yet
- I bet** *exp* I'm sure
- a plot** *n* the story in a book / film
- shy** *adj* timid; nervous and uncomfortable around other people
- introverted** *adj* someone who is "introverted" is shy and finds it difficult to talk to other people
- to compete** *vb* if you "compete" with someone for something, you try to obtain it for yourself and stop someone else from obtaining it
- repulsed** *adj* disgusted
- to avoid** *vb* if you "avoid" someone, you keep away from that person
- a tracker** *n* a person or animal that finds people or animals by following their footprints, scent or trail
- to give yourself up** *exp* to let the police, or other people, know where you are

# SKILLS BOOKLET READING



**W**ant to earn more money? Feel that your salary doesn't reflect what you do? Before you go and demand a salary increase, read these tips on negotiation strategies.

Statistics show that your chances of getting a pay rise are dependent on three things: location, the industry and the sector (public or private) you work in. For example, If you work in the mining or water sector and live in Wales, you'll enjoy a higher pay rise compared to your counterparts working in public administration in the South East of England.

So, are you ready to bite the bullet? Before you do, you should prepare accordingly, and start by asking yourself some fundamental questions:

- Do you really deserve this pay rise? Yes.
- Are you happy to take on more responsibility that might come with

more money? Yes.

- Can you justify to your boss that you are valuable to the company? Yes.
- Have you got some negotiation tactics up your sleeve? No? Read on.

### The no-nonsense approach

Negotiation experts will tell you that preparation is the key. Once you have clear objectives and have arranged a meeting with your boss, prepare your facts and figures. To do this, make a list of your current responsibilities and details of your workload and performance. Work out what you're worth to the company by comparing your salary with other members of the company in similar positions. In the meeting, lay your cards (and figures) on the table.

### The leading questions tactic

Lead the negotiation by speaking less. When you do speak, use question tags to highlight your strengths and achievements, such as "That initiative

I started is proving to be effective, isn't it?" This way, your boss is forced to say "yes" (hopefully). Direct the conversation in such a way that your boss ends up convincing him / herself that you deserve a pay rise. Remember, make your boss feel in control, but make sure you are pulling all the strings.

### How to react if your boss's final answer is "no"

Stay calm! The worst thing you can do is get defensive and aggressive. If you don't get the reaction or answer you want, don't take it personally. And remember to stay positive. If your boss's final decision is a "no", ask why and learn from the experience. You might not be eligible now, but that's not to say that your circumstances won't change in the future.

And remember, if these strategies fail you and you are determined to get the salary you feel you deserve, you can always move to Wales! 🇬🇧

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Pre-reading

Write down three top tips for negotiating a pay rise.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## 2 Reading I

Read the article and tick off any ideas from the pre-reading task.

## 3 Reading II

True or False?

1. You should do some research before you go into your meeting with your boss.
2. You shouldn't compare your situation with your co-workers.

3. Asking questions is more important than speaking.
4. If your boss says "no", you shouldn't leave his office until you get a good explanation.

## 4 Language focus question tags

In the article, they talk about question tags.

Highlight the question tag they use and answer the questions.

1. What's a question tag?
2. What's it used for?
3. How do we form question tags?

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever asked for a pay rise? Why? Why not?
2. Would you ever ask for a pay rise? Why? Why not?



Refer to page 65 in Unit 16 of your Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



# FILM / TV SCRIPTS

# Dead Poets Society

**Dead Poets Society** (1989). was directed by Peter Weir and stars Robin Williams and Ethan Hawke. It takes place in the year 1959 at a conservative all-male college preparatory school in the United States. Robin Williams plays an unconventional English teacher who inspires these boys to think for themselves and to live extraordinary lives.



This scene is an example of how Professor Keating (Robin Williams) brings out the creative spirit of one particularly shy boy in the class, Todd Anderson (played by Ethan Hawke).



## The script

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

**Keating:** Mr Anderson, I see you sitting there in **agony**. Come on, Todd, step up. Let's put you out of your misery.

**Todd:** I, I didn't do it. I didn't write a poem.

**Keating:** Mr Anderson thinks that everything inside of him is worthless and embarrassing. Isn't that right, Todd? Isn't that your worst fear? Well, I think you're wrong. I think you have something inside of you that is worth a great deal. [*writes* "I sound my barbaric yawp over the rooftops of the world." W.W. on the chalkboard] **Uncle Walt** again. Now, for those of you who don't know, a **yawp** is a loud cry or yell. Now, Todd, I would like you to give us a demonstration of a barbaric "yawp." Come on. You can't yawp sitting down. Let's go. Come on. Up. You gotta get in "yawping" stance.

**Todd:** A yawp?

**Keating:** No, not just a yawp. A barbaric yawp.

**Todd:** [*quietly*] Yawp.

**Keating:** Come on, louder.

**Todd:** [*quietly*] Yawp.

**Keating:** No, that's a mouse. Come on. Louder.

**Todd:** Yawp.

**Keating:** Oh, good God, boy. Yell like a man!

**Todd:** [*shouting*] Yawp!

**Keating:** There it is. You see, you have a **barbarian** in you, after all. Now, you don't get away that easy. The picture of Uncle Walt up there. What does he remind you of? [*Todd hesitates*] Don't think. Answer. Go on.

**Todd:** A m-m-madman.

**Keating:** What kind of madman? [*Todd hesitates again*] Don't think about it. Just answer again.

**Todd:** A c-crazy madman.

**Keating:** No, you can do better than that. Free up your mind. Use your imagination. Say the first thing that pops into your head, even if it's total **gibberish**. Go on, go on.

**Todd:** Uh, uh, a sweaty-toothed madman.

**Keating:** Good God, boy, there's a poet in you, after all. There, close your eyes. Close your eyes. Now, describe what you see.

**Todd:** Uh, I-I close my eyes.

**Keating:** Yes?

**Todd:** Uh, and this image floats beside me.

**Keating:** A sweaty-toothed madman?

**Todd:** A sweaty-toothed madman with a stare that pounds my brain.

**Keating:** Oh, that's excellent. Now, give him action. Make him do something.

**Todd:** H-His hands reach out and choke me.

**Keating:** That's it. Wonderful. Wonderful.

**Todd:** And, and all the time he's **mumbling**.

**Keating:** What's he mumbling?

**Todd:** M-Mumbling, "Truth. Truth is like, like a blanket that always leaves your feet cold."

[*Class laughs*]

**Keating:** Forget them, forget them. Stay with the blanket. Tell me about that blanket.

**Todd:** Y-Y-Y-You push it, stretch it, it'll never be enough. You kick at it, beat it, it'll never cover any of us. From the moment we enter crying to the moment we leave dying, it will just cover your face as you **wail** and cry and scream.

[*the class claps because of his excellent poem*]

**Keating:** [*whispering to Todd*] Don't you forget this. ☺



### 1 Exercises

Read the dialogue and then answer these questions.

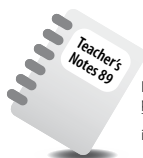
1. Was Keating angry that the student didn't write a poem?
2. Who do you think "Uncle Walt" is? (Keep in mind that this scene is set in an English literature class.)
3. What does the rest of the class think of Todd's poem?

### 2 Definitions

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

1. agony
2. a yawp
3. a barbarian
4. a madman
5. gibberish
6. to mumble
7. to wail

- a. to speak words quietly, so that people can't hear them
- b. a loud cry or yell
- c. extreme pain or suffering
- d. an insane person; a lunatic
- e. an uncivilised person
- f. to cry in a mournful or lamenting way
- g. speech that is not real words; total nonsense



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.



## Naming and Shaming

*A debate about public punishment for criminals.*

“The real intention of the **vests** is to make the government look **tough on crime**,” said Jane Fletcher, who is concerned about a new plan to make **offenders** wear bright orange jackets while they are doing **community service** work.

“The government is claiming that this initiative is being introduced to **raise public awareness**,” said Fletcher, who is a member of Napo (the **probation officers’** union). “But this can be done in other ways, for example, by putting a **plaque** on a wall or in an area after the work is completed.” The fluorescent vests have the words “community **payback**” written on the back in purple. All offenders doing manual work will have to wear them. Ten thousand of the vests have already been ordered.

The move has also been criticised by Liberty, a civil rights group. They believe the jackets could make offenders a target for attacks. The director of Liberty, Shami Chakrabarti, said it was a “medieval” scheme. “When someone has lost their self-respect and committed a crime, the last thing to do is **demean** them further. Wearing the vests is cheap and **nasty**, and not the sort of thing we want in a civilised country.”

But the government is defending the measure. “If we have got to get the public to **come forward**, give evidence, report crimes and feel confident the British justice system is on their side, they’ve got to see consequences for criminals,” a government spokesperson explained. “We’ve got to ask ourselves: Whose side are we on in all of this: the criminals or the public?” ✚

### Liberty

Liberty is a London-based pressure group which is also known as the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCCL). Their mission is to “protect civil liberties and promote human rights for everyone.”

Liberty was founded in February 1934 by journalist Ronald Kidd. He established the group as a watchdog of police behaviour after he saw violence being used against protestors at public gatherings. Kidd also intended the group to monitor the press, legal system, and Parliament to watch for any civil rights violations. Now, Liberty monitors issues such as surveillance technology, freedom of information, the potential introduction of national ID cards, and the anti-terrorist measures adopted by the UK government in 2001.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

How are criminals punished in your country? What do you think of this argument? “Community service is a substitute for prison.”

### 2 Reading I

Look at the subtitle “A debate about public punishment for criminals” and answer the questions.

1. What could the “public punishment” be? Think of an example.
2. What could the debate be about? Read to check your ideas.

### 3 Reading II

1. Why does the government say that criminals have to wear orange vests?
2. What will the vests have written on them? Why?
3. How many vests have been ordered?
4. Who opposes this initiative? Why?

5. What is the government’s argument in favour of this initiative?

### 4 Vocabulary focus

When you learn words in a foreign language, it is a good idea to learn them in lexical groups. Underline any verbs / actions / nouns connected to the theme of crime. Compare your ideas with your partner.

### 5 Discussion

1. Do you think community service is a good idea? Why? Why not?
2. What kind of crimes do young offenders commit in your country? For example, stealing, graffiti, vandalism etc. Think of more examples and rank the crimes in order of seriousness.
3. Do you think the justice system is fair in your country? Why? Why not? How could it be improved?

### GLOSSARY

- a vest** *n*  
a sleeveless (with no arms) piece of clothing often worn over a shirt or a jacket
- tough on crime** *adj*  
strict against law-breakers
- an offender** *n*  
a person who breaks a rule or a law
- community service** *n*  
unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of going to prison
- to raise public awareness** *exp*  
to bring something to the attention of the public
- a probation officer** *n*  
a person who monitors people on probation – (people who must be supervised after committing a crime)
- a plaque** *n*  
a flat piece of metal, wood or stone which is fixed to a wall or monument in memory of something / someone
- pay back** *phr vb*  
if you “pay back” some money that you have borrowed or taken from someone, you give them an equal sum of money at a later time
- to demean** *vb*  
if you “demean” someone, you treat them disrespectfully
- nasty** *adj*  
very unpleasant to see, hear or feel
- to come forward** *phr vb*  
to offer to do something or to give information in response to a request for help



<http://my.ebay.com>

## Shirking Responsibility

*Woman does personal business at work.*

"In the end, I just had to say something. She was supposed to be teaching, but she was spending all her time on eBay buying and selling **stuff**," said **teaching assistant** Kate Hustings, who **reported** primary school teacher Zoe Meadows to the authorities.

Hustings, 28, added, "Whenever Mrs Meadows sold something on eBay, she would **turn it into** an activity for the children and take them to the post office. I had to go too. I didn't think it was a good idea. Mrs Meadows and I were supposed to meet every day from 9 am to 9.15 am to make a lesson plan. But this rarely happened as Mrs Meadows was on the computer. There were days when she would spend up to four hours on the computer. Sometimes, she would just tell her pupils to open their books and **get on with** an exercise without even explaining it properly, and I

had to go around and help them. Meanwhile, Mrs Meadows was in the corner surfing the internet. It's a **disgrace**. I tried to say something about it a couple of times, but she has got quite a strong character and can be quite **intimidating**."

After being informed, head teacher Mary Roberts **called** Mrs Meadows, who taught five- to 11-year-olds, **in** for an interview. "I spoke to Ms Meadows and she admitted using the internet for personal reasons during working hours, and that she could not teach while doing it. She told me she was not **aware** of the school internet policy. I was surprised as it had been sent to all staff **prior to** a recent inspection. I believe she abused her position as a teacher by using the internet improperly." Meadows, 40, later **resigned** from the 270-pupil school. ☺

### Ebay

Ebay is an online auction and shopping website that allows people and companies to buy and sell goods worldwide. The original website was based in the US, but there are now localised websites in thirty other countries. Ebay was founded on 3rd September 1995 in San Jose, California, by the Iranian computer programmer Pierre Omidyar.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading I

"Shirking Responsibility" is the title of this article. "Shirking" is a word you might not know. Before you read the article, brainstorm possible definitions for this word.

### 2 Reading I

Now, look at the subtitle: "Woman does personal business at work".

What could this mean? What could the "personal business" be? Read the article to find out.

### 3 Reading II

Who do the sentences below refer to?

- Kate Hustings, the teacher assistant. (write "K")
- Zoe Meadows, teacher. (write "Z")

- "She was spending all her time on eBay."
- "I had to go around and help them."
- "She has got quite a strong character."
- "I believe she abused her position."

### 5 Language focus

**"To be supposed to do / be + verb -ing".**

Complete the rule by underlining the correct word. Use this sentence below from the article to help you.

"She was supposed to be teaching, but she was spending all her time on eBay buying and selling stuff."

We use "supposed to be" + verb -ing when we have an obligation to do something but we fulfil / don't fulfil the obligation.

### 6 Discussion

- Do you know anyone at work who shirks their responsibility? What do they do?
- How often do you surf the internet when you should be working?
- How else can you shirk responsibility at work? Think of more examples.

### GLOSSARY

**stuff** *n* inform

a collection of things

**a teaching assistant** *n*

someone who helps the teacher in class

**to report** *vb*

to tell someone about something that happened

**to turn into** *phr vb*

if A "turns into" B, A becomes B

**to get on with** *exp*

if you "get on with" something, you continue with it or start doing it

**a disgrace** *n*

something very bad or wrong

**intimidating** *adj*

an "intimidating" person is someone who is frightening and who makes people lose confidence

**to call in** *phr vb*

if you "call someone in", you ask them to come for an interview / talk, etc.

**aware** *adj*

if you are "aware" of something, you know about it

**prior to** *adj formal*

if something happens "prior to" a particular time or event, it happens before that time or event

**to resign** *vb*

if you "resign" from a job or position, you formally leave

# TRIVIA MATCHING

## 1 Exercise

SEE IF YOU CAN DO THIS MATCHING EXERCISE. LOOK AT THE LIST OF THINGS (1 TO 12), AND THE PHOTOS (A-L). WRITE A LETTER NEXT TO THE NAME OF EACH THING FROM THE LIST BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

1. An iguana
2. An orchestra
3. A woodpecker
4. An earthquake
5. A ghost
6. A camel
7. An insect
8. The equator
9. A poem
10. An army
11. A composer
12. A widow



# WEIRD TRIVIA



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



Monaco's national orchestra is bigger than its army.

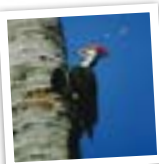
An iguana can stay underwater for 28 minutes.



A single little brown **bat** can catch 1,200 mosquito-sized insects in just one hour. How about that?



A woodpecker can **peck** twenty times a second. What a fast little pecker!



The Hundred Years War between England and France actually lasted for 116 years – from 1337-1453. Some people just can't count.



The deepest land point on Earth (420 metres below sea level) is the area around the Dead Sea.



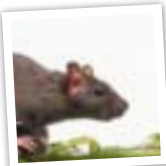
The Earth's circumference at the equator is 40,075.16 km. Fancy a walk, anyone?



The camel is famous for its ability to **survive** for days without



water, but a rat can **last** even longer.



There are more than 50,000 earthquakes throughout the



world every year. Luckily, we don't notice most of them.

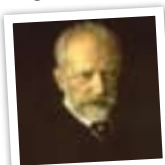


A "ghost writer" is someone who writes a book anonymously, often for a famous person who can't write.



A poem written to celebrate a wedding is called an "epithalamium". Did you get one at your wedding?

The classical music composer Tchaikovsky was financed by a



**wealthy widow** for 13 years. At her request, they never met.



"Aromatherapy" is a term **coined** by French chemist

René Maurice Gattefossé in the 1920s to describe the practice of using essential oils taken from plants, flowers, roots and seeds in **healing**.

"Long in the tooth" (meaning "old") was originally used to describe horses. But why? Well, as horses get older, their gums **recede**, giving the impression that their teeth are growing. The longer the teeth look, the older the horse. ★



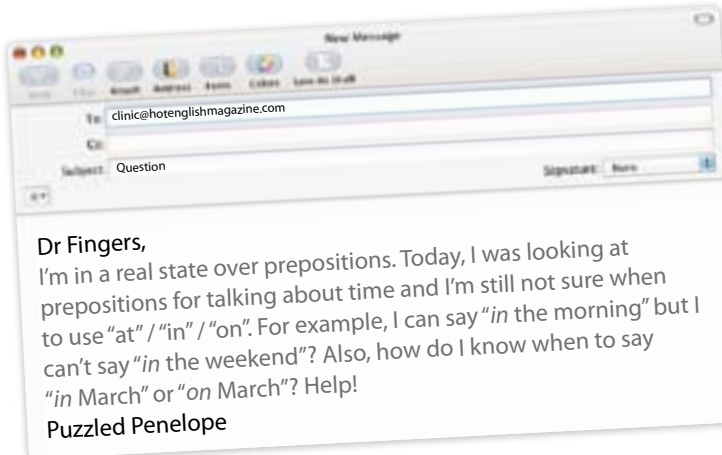
## GLOSSARY

- a bat** *n*  
a small animal that flies at night and looks like a mouse with wings
- to peck** *vb*  
if a bird "pecks" at something, it moves its beak forward quickly and bites it
- to survive** *vb*  
if you "survive", you don't die
- to last** *vb*  
to endure; to survive
- wealthy** *adj*  
having a lot of money; rich
- a widow** *n*  
a woman who has remarried after her husband has died
- to coin** *vb*  
if you "coin" a word or phrase, you are the first person to say it
- to heal** *vb*  
to make someone who is sick feel better; to cure
- to recede** *vb*  
if your gums start to "recede", they cover less of your teeth

## DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR



LET'S LEARN  
WHEN TO USE  
IN / ON / AT.



**Dr Fingers,**  
I'm in a real state over prepositions. Today, I was looking at prepositions for talking about time and I'm still not sure when to use "at" / "in" / "on". For example, I can say "in the morning" but I can't say "in the weekend"? Also, how do I know when to say "in March" or "on March"? Help!

Puzzled Penelope

### Dear Puzzled Penelope,

Thank you for writing in. I'm very sorry you're having such a difficult time with your prepositions. But don't worry, we'll get it sorted out in no time. First of all, it's difficult to know why we use certain prepositions in time expressions. It's best to learn them by heart without worrying about why. So, let's get started.

**1.** Let's start with "in". We can use "in" + a month. For example:

- a) *My father's birthday is in March.*
- b) *She had a baby in October.*

"In" is also used with years or seasons. For example:

- a) *In the summer, I like to go swimming.*
- b) *In 2009, I am going to four weddings.*

"In" is also used to talk about specific moments of the day. You can say, "in the morning", "in the afternoon" and "in the evening". For example:

- a) *I went for a run in the morning.*
- b) *Tom has two classes in the afternoon.*

But be careful, we don't say "in the night". We'll come back to this later.

**in + specific moments of the day, months**

**on + dates, days of the week and special occasions, habitual activities**

**at + specific hours / times of the day**

**2.** Now, let's look at "on". You now know that we use "in" with a month. But if you are referring to a date, we use "on". For example:

- a) *My father was born on 7th March.*
- b) *Their anniversary is on 14th June.*

We also use "on" before a day or for special occasions. For example:

- a) *I will have an English class on Monday.*
- b) *On Christmas Day, we eat turkey.*

If we refer to a day and specify the part of the day, we must also use "on". For example:

- a) *I'm free on Tuesday afternoon.*
- b) *On Monday evenings, I play football.*

**3.** Finally, let's look at some examples with "at". The most common use of "at" is for telling the time. For example:

- a) *At nine o'clock, I go to work.*
- b) *She came to the meeting at four o'clock.*

We also use "at" when we refer to specific times of the day. For example:

- a) *At lunchtime, I go home.*
- b) *The clocks will go back at midnight.*

As we saw in the first explanation with "in", we don't say "in the night". Instead, we use "at night".

I hope this helps, Penelope, and that your preposition problems are over. And remember, the best thing you can do is practise. Keep the questions coming!

**Yours Sincerely,  
Dr Fingers.**



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

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# Corny Criminals

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



## Bin Money

*Rubbish collector finds thousands.*

"The biggest piece of money is about a 3-cm square... It is a massive **jigsaw puzzle**," said a police officer in reference to thousands of **shredded** £10- and £20-**notes** that were found by **bin man** Shaun Hill. Hill, 35, found the money as he was cleaning a street in the main square in Lincoln. The money, estimated to be about £25,000, was in two **bin bags**. Lincolnshire Police held the money for six months while an investigation was carried out. But no one **came forward** to claim it and the police have returned it to Mr Hill. Officer Burt Cobb said, "This was a very unusual case and, despite our inquiries, the circumstances of why and how the money came to be **torn up** and put in the bags remains a mystery." Hill will get a new note for each one he manages to **piece back together**, but this could prove

difficult. Officer Cobb added, "It would appear that the person responsible cut the money up with scissors. Obviously whoever did this took a long time, and was determined to destroy this money."

## Fake Kidnap

*Boy tries to trick his mum.*

"He's lucky she even thought about paying. If I had a son like that, I'd be pleased if someone **kidnapped** him," said a police officer who was commenting on the **fake** kidnapping of a 15-year-old boy. The teenager, who is currently being held in custody, was charged with fraud. Police say it was the latest in a series of **scams** by the teen. The boy, from Westover in northwest

England, began **conning** his mum earlier this year. At first, he told her that he needed £60 to help a sick friend. Later, he claimed he needed another £3,000 to help out a friend who was in trouble with some **money lenders**.

The latest scam involved a kidnapping. The boy, who can't be named because of his age, wanted to get £4,000 in **ransom money** from his mum. He **staged** his own kidnapping and demanded the money for his safe return.

He phoned his mum, carefully **disguising** his voice. "Don't tell the police," he warned her. But the terrified woman called the police anyway. Later, the police were waiting for the boy and his 17-year-old "kidnapper" (who is one of the boy's friends) when they turned up to collect the money. ☺



## GLOSSARY

- a jigsaw puzzle** *n*  
a picture on cardboard or wood that has been cut in shapes. To form the picture, you must put the pieces together correctly
- shredded** *adj*  
torn into very small pieces
- a note** *n*  
a banknote (paper money)
- a bin man / a bin woman** *n*  
a person who collects the rubbish in a neighbourhood or area of town
- a bin bag** *n*  
a plastic bag in which people put rubbish
- to come forward** *phr vb*  
if you "come forward", you go to the police to confess or claim something
- to tear up** *vb*  
to pull paper, cloth or other materials into little pieces
- to piece back together** *exp*  
to repair the parts of something that is broken
- to kidnap** *vb*  
to take someone away illegally or by force
- fake** *adj*  
not real; artificial
- a scam** *n*  
a large-scale, illegal trick
- to con** *vb*  
if someone "cons" you, they persuade you to do something or to believe something by lying to you
- a money lender** *n*  
a person who allows others to borrow money, but then charges a high interest rate
- ransom money** *exp*  
money that must be paid so that a kidnapped person can be set free
- to stage** *vb*  
to organise or take part in an event
- to disguise** *vb*  
to change something about yourself intentionally so that no one can recognise you



HERE IS A CHEAP TREAT FOR THOSE **PENNY-PINCHERS** OUT THERE. IT IS GREAT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY! *Difficulty level: Easy*

## Rice Krispie Treats



### Ingredients

- 1/4 cup butter or margarine
- 4 cups **miniature** marshmallows (they **melt** more easily)
- 6 cups Rice Krispies cereal
- **crushed** candy bar [optional]
- food colouring (for seasonal treats) [optional]
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon [optional]
- 2 teaspoons cocoa [optional]
- 1/4 cup chocolate chips [optional]

### Method

- On a low-medium heat, melt the 1/4 cup butter or margarine in a 2.84 litre (approximately) **saucepan**.
- Add the 4 cups of miniature marshmallows; let them melt completely with the butter.
- **Stir** the mixture frequently so that the marshmallows don't burn.
- Add in all 6 cups of Rice Krispies cereal, (if you want to add candy or food colouring, put that in now.)
- Stir **vigorously** until it is well mixed.
- **Flip** the finished Rice Krispie Treats into a greased baking pan that measures 23 x 23 cm or 33 x 23 cm.
- **Flatten** the mixture. When cooled, cut into squares.
- Serve your Rice Krispie Treats with milk. ☺

#### GLOSSARY

**a penny-pincher** *n*  
a person who tries not to spend a lot of money

**miniature** *adj*  
very small

**to melt** *vb*  
when a solid "melts", it changes from a solid to a liquid

**crushed** *adj*  
if food is "crushed", it is ground in little pieces and its shape is destroyed

**a saucepan** *n*  
a deep metal cooking pot, usually with a long handle and a lid

**to stir** *vb*  
if you "stir" a liquid or a substance, you move it around or mix it in a container using a spoon

**vigorously** *adv*  
energetically; enthusiastically

**to flip** *vb*  
to turn over or move to a different position

**to flatten** *vb*  
to make something level or smooth



### 1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

Have you ever been to a staff training session? What was it about? Think of some typical topics for staff training sessions.

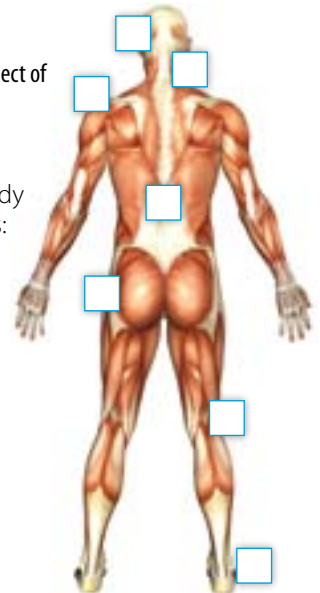
### 2 Listening I

Listen once and write down the subject of this staff training session.

### 3 Listening II

1. Label the parts of the body with the following words:

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| a | head     |
| b | back     |
| c | hip      |
| d | shoulder |
| e | knee     |
| f | feet     |
| g | neck     |



2. What was the advice regarding lifting boxes at work? Use the prompts above. For example, "You should keep your feet together / apart when you go to lift something."
3. Write a brief instruction next to each part of the body. For example, "shoulders: should be level."

### 4 Language focus giving instructions

Look at the examples of instructions from the talk and answer the questions.

Refer to page 60 in Unit 14 of your Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

- a) "...bend your back, hip and knees..."
- b) "...avoid twisting your back..."
- c) "Your shoulders should be level."

1. Which instruction is not in the imperative form?
2. Which instruction contains a modal verb?

### 5 Discussion

1. Have you ever had an accident at work? Do you know anyone who has? What happened?
2. Have you ever hurt your neck / back or any other part of your body? What happened?



# Billionaire

IMAGINE YOU HAD A THOUSAND DOLLARS. OR MAYBE A MILLION DOLLARS. HOW WOULD YOU SPEND IT? MAYBE YOU WOULD BUY A HOUSE OR A DIAMOND NECKLACE. BUT WHAT IF YOU HAD A BILLION DOLLARS? HOW WOULD YOU SPEND THAT? YOU WOULD HAVE TO ASK THESE PEOPLE; THE TEN RICHEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

Rank	Name	Citizenship	Age	Net Worth (\$bil)	Country
1	Warren Buffett	United States	77	62.0	United States
2	Carlos Slim Helu & family	Mexico	68	60.0	Mexico
3	William Gates III	United States	52	58.0	United States
4	Lakshmi Mittal	India	57	45.0	United Kingdom
5	Mukesh Ambani	India	50	43.0	India
6	Anil Ambani	India	48	42.0	India
7	Ingvar Kamprad & family	Sweden	81	31.0	Switzerland
8	KP Singh	India	76	30.0	India
9	Oleg Deripaska	Russia	40	28.0	Russia
10	Karl Albrecht	Germany	88	27.0	Germany

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## Warren Buffett



Born on 30th August 1930 in Omaha, Nebraska, United States.

Warren Buffett is currently the richest person in the world. At the age of 78, he has an estimated personal fortune of \$62 billion, which is entirely **self-made**. His **canny** business sense has earned Buffett the nickname "The Oracle of Omaha".

Buffet started from the bottom, but eventually **climbed** his way **up the corporate ladder**. He originally worked as a **stockbroker** before joining an investment company owned by Benjamin Graham, a **securities analyst** and Buffett's former tutor. Buffett then went on to create "Buffett Partnership Ltd", an investment **partnership**. This company continued to grow year by year, until, in 1965, Buffett took over the textile firm Berkshire Hathaway. He expanded the firm into the insurance industry, and used it as an opportunity to finance other investments. Today Buffett holds shares in well-known companies such as "Coca-Cola", "American Express", and "Proctor & Gamble" amongst others.

This tycoon remains a **humble** yet intriguing figure. In his life, he has created a vast fortune, yet he lives in the same house that he bought in 1958, and pays himself a modest annual salary of \$100,000. He maintains a frugal lifestyle, and reportedly does not have a mobile phone or a computer at his desk, and spends 12 hours a week playing bridge.

## Anil Ambani



Born on 4th June 1959, in Mumbai, India.

Anil Ambani is the owner of the world's fastest growing multi-billion-dollar fortune. He is the second richest man in Asia, just below his **elder** brother Mukesh.

Unlike the other billionaires on this list, Ambani's wealth was inherited rather than self-made. His father, the industrialist Dhirubhai Ambani, founded Reliance Industries with his cousin Champaklal Damani. The company started as an oil refining business, but has diversified in recent years. "Reliance" has a very good reputation globally, and was the only Indian firm to appear on Forbes' list of "The World's 100 Most Respected Companies". When Dhirubhai Ambani died on 26th July 2002, "Reliance" passed on to his two sons, Anil and Mukesh Ambani.



Anil and Mukesh Ambani have been publically **feuding** since 2006, and privately for a number of years prior to that. In 2005, their mother arranged a **settlement** between the two brothers and "Reliance" was divided between them. Anil now continues to develop "Reliance" and his biggest **asset** is his majority share in a telecom company called "Reliance Communications".

# Boys' Club

## Ingvar Kamprad



Born on 30th March 1926 in Ljungby, Sweden.

Ingvar Kamprad is the wealthiest European-born person and the seventh wealthiest person in the

world. An **entrepreneur** from childhood, he progressed from selling **matches** to his neighbours as a young boy to selling household items to the world as the creator of furniture store IKEA.

Kamprad discovered the secret of business at a young age. He realised that he could buy matches **in bulk** from Stockholm and sell them individually at reasonable prices, and still make a good profit. He expanded his business from matches to fish, Christmas cards and pens. When Konrad turned 17, his father gave him money as a reward for succeeding in his studies. With this money, IKEA was born.

IKEA is one of the most famous shops in the world. It specialises in mass-produced furniture, accessories, bathroom and kitchen items. "IKEA" is known for always giving names instead of numbers to each of its products. This is due to Kamprad's **dyslexia**, because he found names easier to remember than product codes. The store's name comes from Ingvar Kamprad's initials (IK), those of the family farm where he was born (Elmtaryd) and the village close by (Agunnaryd). "IKEA" now has stores in over forty different countries.



Kamprad is famous for his frugality. He avoids wearing suits, flies economy class, and insists that his employees write on both sides of a sheet of paper. He also drives a fifteen-year-old Volvo, and is known to buy **wrapping paper** and Christmas paper in the post-Christmas sales. This is part of a carefully managed public image... less well-publicised is the fact that Kamprad owns a villa in Switzerland and a vineyard in France.

ohhh, 50 billion dollars. 🍀

## Karl Albrecht



Born on 20th February 1920, in Essen, Germany.

Karl Albrecht is the tenth richest man in the world, and the richest German in the world. The source of his


wealth is "Aldi", a **discount** supermarket chain. Part of the name of the supermarket comes from Albrecht's own name: "ALbrecht DIScount".

Albrecht developed his mother's small grocery store with his younger brother Theo after the Second World War. They **took over** her business in 1946, and by 1960 they owned 300 stores. In the same year, the brothers split the company into two parts after an argument. Theo Albrecht now controls "Aldi Nord" and Karl Albrecht is **in charge of** the more profitable "Aldi Süd". "The Aldi Group" currently has over 8,000 individual stores worldwide. So, it is no surprise that on average a new store opens in the UK every week.

Karl Albrecht turned "Aldi" into a success by keeping the size of the stores as small as possible, using his **"no frills"** policy. This includes spending very little money on advertising or on company comforts.

Albrecht is **fiercely** private. He has **withdrawn** almost completely from public life, more so after he retired from "Aldi Süd" in 2002. He is known to enjoy playing golf on his personal golf course, and he allegedly tends a garden of **orchids**.

Surprisingly, these billionaires seem like ordinary people. They live modestly. They work hard. They have **hobbies**. The only difference between them and the rest of the world is about... ohhh, 50 billion dollars. 🍀



**Aldi**  
Aldi is a discount supermarket chain based in Germany. The chain has two separate groups, Aldi Nord and Aldi Süd. Aldi Nord was initially owned by Theo Albrecht and Aldi Süd by Karl Albrecht. Both brothers have now retired. Aldi stores have a number of tactics to keep prices low; in general, they only **stock** own-brand products and they do not decorate the aisles.

### GLOSSARY

- self-made** *adj*  
becoming successful through your own efforts, especially if you started out life without money, education, or high social status
- canny** *adj*  
clever; able to think quickly
- to climb up the corporate ladder** *exp*  
if you "climb the corporate ladder", you start working at the bottom and eventually gain more and more responsibility
- a stockbroker** *n*  
a person whose job is to buy and sell stocks and shares for people
- a securities analyst** *n*  
a person who studies stocks, shares, bonds or other certificates that you buy in order to earn interest or to make a profit
- a partnership** *n*  
a relationship in which two or more people, organisations or countries work together
- humble** *adj*  
a "humble" person is not proud and does not believe they are better than other people
- elder** *adj*  
older
- to feud** *vb*  
to quarrel / argue / fight for a long time with someone
- a settlement** *n*  
an official agreement between two sides who were arguing
- an asset** *n*  
the "assets" of a company or person are all the things that they own
- an entrepreneur** *n*  
a person who sets up businesses
- matches** *n*  
small wooden sticks with a substance at one end that produces fire
- in bulk** *exp*  
if you buy something "in bulk", you buy a lot of something at once
- dyslexia** *n*  
if someone suffers from "dyslexia", they have difficulty reading because of a minor disorder in the brain
- wrapping paper** *n*  
special paper used for covering objects – often presents
- discount** *n*  
a reduction in the usual price of something – often as part of a sale
- to take over** *phr vb*  
if you "take over" a company, you get control of it
- to be in charge of something** *exp*  
if you are "in charge" of something, you are the most senior person and have control over something or someone
- no frills** *exp*  
if something has "no frills", it has no extra features and is basic
- fiercely** *adv*  
intensely
- to withdraw** *vb*  
to become quiet and not want to talk to other people
- an orchid** *n*  
a plant with brightly coloured and unusually shaped flowers
- a hobby** *n*  
an activity you enjoy doing in your spare time
- to stock** *vb*  
if a shop "stocks" particular goods, it sells those goods

# ABBA

## Thank you for the Music

KEA. Volvo. The sauna. Sweden is famous for a lot of things, but one of the most popular is the **iconic** musical super-group ABBA. They were on top of the charts all over the world from the mid-1970s. And now, more than 30 years later, they're getting new fans as well as rejuvenating their old **fan base** thanks to the success of the musical and film *Mamma Mia*.

ABBA ruled the music world from the mid-to-late 1970s to the early 1980s. The group dominated charts worldwide, releasing numerous hit singles and albums. Estimates of ABBA's total worldwide sales vary from 360 to 400 million (360 million albums in 1999), which makes them the second most successful band of all-time after The Beatles. They were the first **act** from the European mainland to become a regular **fixture** in British, American and Australian charts, and their success **subsequently opened the doors for** many other European acts. ABBA left their legacy as very successful musicians who were responsible for globalising Swedish music.

ABBA was formed around 1972 by Björn Ulvaeus, Benny Andersson, Agnetha Fältskog, and Anni-Frid Lyngstad (nicknamed "Frida"). ABBA is an acronym formed from the first letters of each group member's name. They became famous in Europe after winning the 1974 Eurovision Song Contest with "Waterloo". The group consisted of two **couples**, Björn and Agnetha along with Benny and Frida. As they started making more songs together, the group became more and more popular.

They achieved success relatively quickly and recorded several

albums. They converted an old cinema into the Polar Music Studio, a new **state-of-the-art** studio in Stockholm which was later used by several other successful bands (in fact, Led Zeppelin's *In Through the Out Door* was recorded there). In summer 1982, the group gathered to record a new album. In the end, they settled for a double album **compilation** of all their past successes with two new songs. The double album

The Singles: The First Ten Years topped the UK album chart and was a worldwide sensation. The new **tracks** were "Under Attack" and "The Day Before You Came", which was the last song ABBA ever recorded together. Two other songs were recorded during 1982, "I Am The City" and "Just Like That". While both were completed, only "I Am The City" was released on the compilation album *More ABBA Gold* in 1993. ABBA collectively decided to **take a break** at the beginning of 1983. Despite numerous efforts from fans, Björn Ulvaeus and Benny Andersson are still refusing to release "Just Like That" in its **entirety**.

In the early 1980s, the group began **drifting apart** as they pursued different projects. Agnetha and Frida worked on solo albums while Benny and Björn collaborated with Tim Rice to write the musical *Chess* in 1984. *Chess* ran for three years in London. The show also opened on Broadway in the US (1988). But, it was a little bit different. The song order, lyrics and storyline had been altered compared with the London version, and was less successful; the show closed within weeks.

The band is no longer together, but that doesn't stop the fans from loving their music. ✨



# ABBA Trivia



ABBA won the Eurovision Song Contest on 6th April 1974 with their song "Waterloo".

The song "Dancing Queen" was at number 1 for six weeks. "Mamma Mia" for two weeks and "Fernando" for four weeks.



"Fernando" was number 1 in Australia for 14 weeks.

Agnetha doesn't like to fly.

Benny is the tallest member of ABBA (177 cm). Agnetha and Anni-Frid are both 172 cm and Björn comes in at 175 cm.

When asked what group was most likely to succeed The Beatles in terms of popularity, John Lennon named ABBA.

An ABBA museum in Stockholm will open its doors in the spring of 2009.



The name for the group ABBA was created using the first letters of the names of its members: Agnetha Fältskog, Björn Ulvaeus, Benny Andersson, and Anni-Frid Lyngstad. ABBA was also the name of a **seafood** processing company.

Both Benny and Björn met their future wives (Frida and Agnetha respectively) when invited to sing as solo artists on a TV show.



The album ABBA Gold was released on 21st September 1992. To date, it has sold more than 22 million sales worldwide, making it the group's all-time greatest success.

Outspoken fans of ABBA include Noel Gallagher (of Oasis), Elvis Costello and Pete Dinklage (of The Who).

Agnetha once had an **affair** with a Dutch fan that ended with a **restraining order** against him.



## Money, Money, Money Lyrics

I work all night, I work all day, to pay the **bills** I have to pay, ain't it sad. And still there never seems to be a single **penny** left for me, that's too bad.

In my dreams I have a plan, If I got me a wealthy man, I wouldn't have to work at all, I'd **fool around** and have a ball...

Money, money, money, must be funny, in the rich man's world, Money, money, money, always sunny, In the rich man's world, Aha-ahaaa All the things I could do, If I had a little money, It's a rich man's world.

A man like that is hard to find but I can't get him off my mind, Ain't it sad, And if he happens to be free, I bet he wouldn't fancy me, That's too bad, So, I must leave, I'll have to go, To Las Vegas or Monaco, And win a fortune in a game, my life will never be the same...

[repeat chorus]

## ABBA'S Top Ten

In a recent poll of the most popular ABBA songs, this was the definitive list. Do you agree?

1. "Money Money Money"
2. "Waterloo"
3. "Gimme Gimme Gimme"
4. "Knowing Me Knowing You"
5. "Chiquitita"
6. "I do I do I do I do I do"
7. "S.O.S."
8. "Mamma Mia"
9. "Thank You for the Music"
10. "Dancing Queen"

# ABBA Quotes



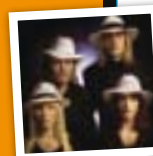
"I don't get it... did we look like transvestites or something?" **Benny Andersson** talking about **drag queens** performing ABBA songs.



"I had a dream and it was **fulfilled** by meeting with Benny, Bjorn and Agnetha." **Anni-Frid Lyngstad**

## Björn Again

*Björn Again* is an **Abba tribute band** created by manager and musician Rod Leisse. They have performed over 3,500 shows in 50 countries over a period of 8 years. The band achieved cult status in Australia before touring Europe, North America and beyond. Nowadays, there are several groups which Leisse oversees and manages. Sometimes, he plays bass guitar and sings within the backing band. The show has been endorsed by Benny Andersson and Björn Ulvaeus of ABBA, although the Swedes criticised the band and said, "They have lousy 'Swenglish' (half Swedish / half English) accents."



## Mamma Mia!

*Mamma Mia! The Movie* is a 2008 hit film full of ABBA songs. The movie stars Meryl Streep, Pierce Brosnan, Colin Firth and Stellan Skarsgård. It takes place on the fictitious Greek island of Kalokairi. Donna Sheridan **runs** an island hotel. Her daughter, Sophie (Amanda Seyfried) is about to marry her fiancé Sky (Dominic Cooper). But just before her marriage, Sophie sends out three wedding invitations to three different men, one of whom she believes may be her father. The three men take up the offer (unaware that letters have been sent to the other two men), and make their way to the island. Sophie hasn't told her mother and waits anxiously to see which one her father is – confident that she will know immediately. A few days later, the three men (Sam, Bill, and Harry) meet at the **harbour**. Who is the father? And how will Donna react when she realises that her former lovers are around?



## GLOSSARY

**iconic** *adj* formal important or impressive because it seems to symbolise something  
**a fan base** *n* a group of people who are very interested in a sport, team, famous person, etc.  
**an act** *n* a group of performers

**a fixture** *n* if something is a "fixture", you mean that they always seem to be there  
**subsequently** *adv* if A happened "subsequently" to B, A happened after B  
**to open the doors for** *exp*

if A opens the doors for B, A makes B possible  
**a couple** *n* two people in a relationship

**state-of-the-art** *adj* the best available thing because it has been made by using the most modern technology  
**a compilation** *n* a book, record or programme that contains many different items that have been gathered together

**a track** *n* one of the songs or pieces of music on a CD, record or tape  
**to take a break** *exp* to stop doing something temporarily

**entirety** *n* if something is used in its "entirety", all of it is used and affected  
**to drift apart** *exp* when two things move in different directions slowly and gradually  
**seafood** *n* shellfish and other

animals from the sea that you can eat  
**an affair** *n* a relationship with someone who is not your wife / husband, partner, etc.

**a restraining order** *n* an order made by the court to protect a person from physical pain or injury  
**bills** *n* written statements that say you owe money for goods and services

**a penny** *n* there are 100 pennies in a pound  
**to fool around** *exp* to behave in a silly, dangerous or irresponsible way

**a drag queen** *n* a performer, usually a man, who dresses in women's clothing  
**to fulfil** *vb* if something "fulfils" you, you are happy with what you are doing and what you have achieved

**a tribute band** *n* a music group that plays the songs of a famous band  
**to run** *vb* if you "run" a business, you organise it or are in charge of it

**a harbour** *n* a place next to the sea where a boat can offload goods or be tied up

# \$ Stock \$ Show

BANKERS JUMPING OUT OF WINDOWS. UNEMPLOYMENT REACHING RECORD LEVELS. THIS WAS THE RESULT OF THE STOCK MARKET CRASH OF 1929. BUT WHAT CAUSED IT?

The stock market crash of 1929 was a **culmination** of 3 days: Black Thursday (24th October), Black Monday (28th October), and Black Tuesday (29th October). By the end of November, an estimated 100 billion dollars had been lost. From the beginning of September to the end of October, the market lost 40% of its value.

The stock market crash **marked** the end of a prosperous time, the 1920s. After World War I, the "Roaring Twenties" was **fuelled** by increased industrialisation and new technologies – including the radio and the automobile. As the Dow Jones Industrial Average **soared**, many investors **snapped up** shares. Stocks seemed to be safe. Investors soon purchased more and more stock. From 1921 to 1929, the Dow Jones **skyrocketed** from 60 to 400! People made millions instantly. Soon, stock market trading became America's favourite **pastime**. Investors **mortgaged** their homes, and unwisely invested their life savings in popular stocks such as Ford and RCA. To the average investor, stocks were a sure thing. Most investors never considered the possibility of a failing market. To them, the stock market "always went up".

Until it went down. Way down. Investors didn't know what to do when the stock market crashed. Some committed suicide. London newspapers reported stories of bankers jumping out of skyscrapers. Legend has it that the police **dragged** one poor guy off a window **ledge**, only to discover that he was actually a **window washer**. A vice president of the Earl Radio Corporation jumped to his death from the window of a Manhattan hotel. His suicide note read, "We are broke. Last April, I was worth \$100,000. Today, I am \$24,000 **in the red**."

The US government made an effort to improve the economy. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) set up numerous relief organisations, under a program he called The New Deal. The New Deal was divided into two parts: the first part involved improving business and agriculture, and the second part involved social and economic aspects to benefit the working people. During his first-**term inaugural speech** as President in 1933, he said, "Our greatest task is to put people to work. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the Government itself, treating the task as we would

treat the emergency of a war. But at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganise the use of our great natural resources." After a few years, the Second World War shifted the focus of American politics to concentrate more on foreign affairs. Many of FDR's reforms are still in use today.

Years later, Barack Obama is facing a similar economic situation. He too says we must act quickly, and work with other nations. It's too soon to tell how he will attack the problem. But let's hope that he brings about a long-lasting change.

## The Depression

The stock market crashed. Unemployment went up. People lost their homes. This era became known as the Great Depression. But there was nothing "great" about it.

The situation was **self-perpetuating**. People did not have money for necessities, so they didn't **boost** the economy and buy things they needed. Previously successful companies that sold cars and other machines were not selling anything anymore. So, factories stopped making things and people lost their jobs.

The Great Depression was a global economic recession phase that began in some places as early as 1928. In the United States, the initiation of this Great Depression started with the massive crash of the stock market in 1929. This depression had damaging effects throughout the country, as well as on international trade. As global trade fell **drastically**, so did people's income, tax **revenues**, costs and profits.

All over the world, the economy of cities, especially industrial cities, were badly affected. Construction **halted** in many nations, and rural areas were shocked by a significant decline in **crop** prices by 40 to 60 per cent. Areas that depended on primary sector industries such as agriculture and mining suffered the worst. Many nations underwent varying degrees of political **mayhem**, with distressed citizens turning towards nationalists such as Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, thus setting the stage for World War II.

The situation was desperate. Fifty percent of

**Franklin Delano Roosevelt**  
Born 30th January 1882 in Hyde Park, New York. Died in Warm Springs, Georgia on 12th April 1945. He was the 32nd President of the United States and represented the Democratic Party. He served as President from 1933 up until his death in 1945. He is the only president to be elected to four terms. He has been consistently ranked as one of the best US Presidents.





ck

## The Great Depression Timeline



**In January 1932** - Congress sets up the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that is made to lend \$2 billion to banks, insurance firms, building and loan associations, agricultural credit organisations and railroads.

**1933 March** - Congress passes the Emergency Banking Act of 1933 and by the month's end, a number of the nation's banks begin to operate. On 12th March, FDR requests the nation to help him in "**banishing** fear."

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) is set up as a relief and employment project targeting young men between 17 and 27 years of age. It shows reasonably successful results.

Congress institutes the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. By his first day's end on the job, Chairman Hopkins delivered **grants** amounting over \$5 million.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is set up. The TVA constructed dams, manufactured and sold fertilizer, reforested the Tennessee Valley and set up recreational lands.

The Civil Works Administration is set up as an enormous project which would give jobs to four million people through the building of bridges, schools, hospitals, airports, parks, etc.



**1935 April** - President Roosevelt signs legislation setting up the Works Progress Administration, which later became the Work Projects Administration.

It employed over 8.5 million people in 3,000 counties across the nation. The unit reconstructed or built highways, roads, bridges and airports.

**1940 November** - Franklin Roosevelt is elected for a record third term as the US President. His success is interpreted as proof of the nation's support for his policies.

The Great Depression is said to have ended in 1939. World War II made the United States economy go up. Factories and farms were once again needed to produce products and food overseas.

### GLOSSARY

**a culmination** *n*  
the "culmination" of an activity, process or series of events happens at the end of it

**to mark** *vb*  
to signify; to mean

**to fuel** *vb*  
to make something increase or to become more intense

**to soar** *vb*  
to increase quickly and drastically

**to snap up** *phr vb*  
to buy something quickly because it is a bargain

**to skyrocket** *vb*  
if prices "skyrocket", they go up suddenly and steeply

**a pastime** *n*  
something you do in your spare time because you are interested in it; a hobby

**to mortgage** *vb*  
if you "mortgage" your house, you use the house as a guarantee in order to borrow money

**to drag** *vb*  
to pull something or someone along the ground with force

**a ledge** *n*  
a narrow shelf along the bottom edge of a window

**a window washer** *n*  
someone who washes the windows of a tall building

**in the red** *exp*  
if your bank account is "in the red", you have spent more money than you have and you owe money

**a term** *n*  
a period of time during which an official serves in office

**an inaugural speech** *n*  
a formal talk given when the President accepts his / her responsibilities on his / her first day in office

**self-perpetuating** *adj*  
if something is "self-perpetuating", it causes a situation to continue

**to boost** *vb*  
to enhance; to strengthen; to increase

**drastically** *adv*  
extremely; radically

**revenues** *n*  
money that a company or the government receives

**to halt** *vb*  
to stop and stand still

**a crop** *n*  
a plant such as wheat or potatoes that is grown in large quantities for food

**mayhem** *n*  
a lack of control; chaos

**to faint** *vb*  
to lose consciousness for a short period of time

**a soup kitchen** *n*  
a place where very poor or homeless people go to eat free food

**a shack** *n*  
an old or flimsy hut (a small one-roomed building)

**a chat** *n*  
an informal talk

**to banish** *vb*  
to send something or someone away from an area or place forever

**a grant** *n*  
an amount of money that the government gives to a person or organisation for education / home improvements, etc.



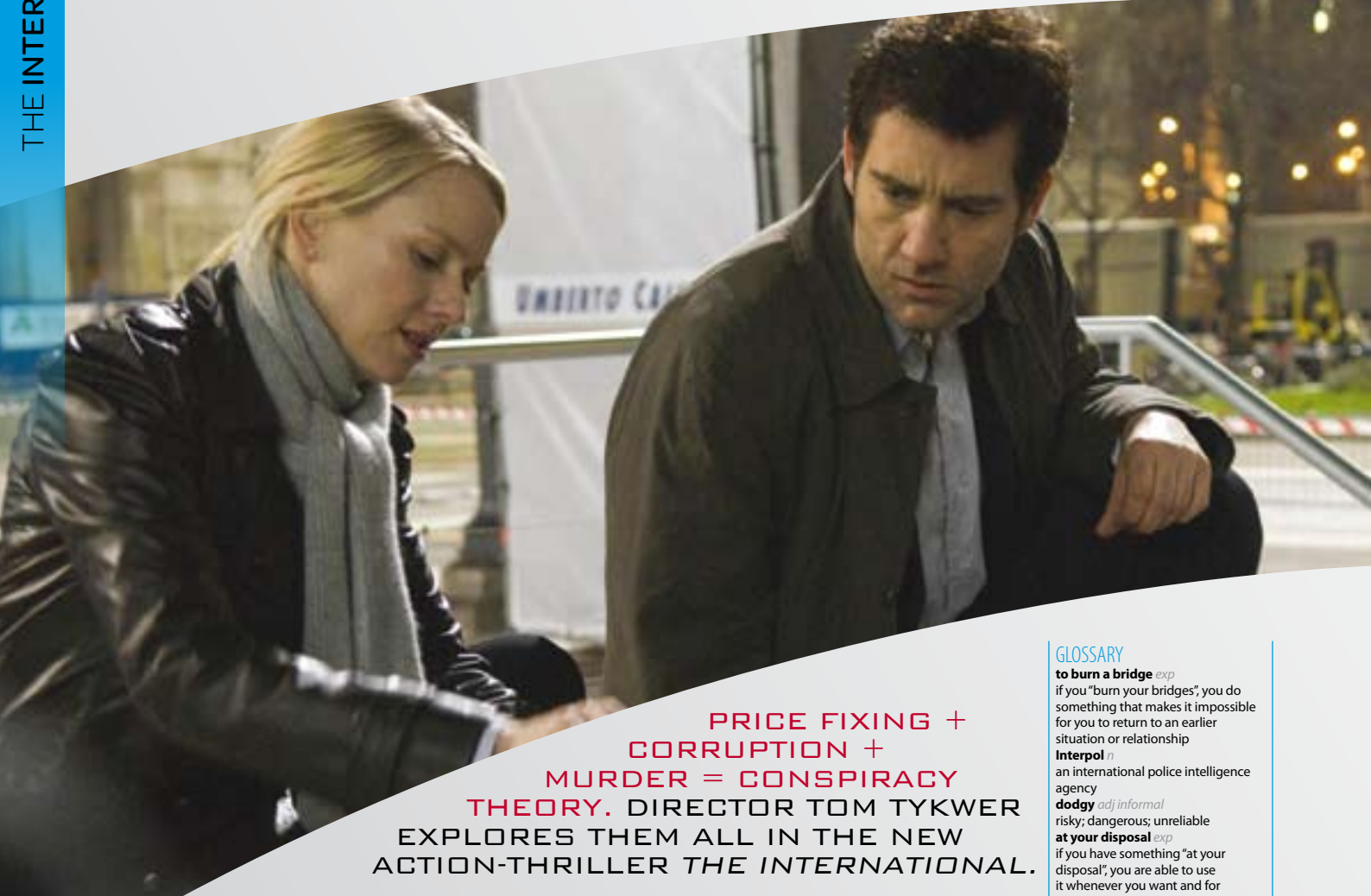
the children in the United States did not have adequate food, shelter, clothing, or medical care. Children started **fainting** because they did not have enough to eat. Some families had to eat in **soup kitchens**. People would spend all day waiting in line just to get a small meal. Many people lived in settlements where they built **shacks** out of whatever they could find. These settlements were called Hoovervilles, named after President Hoover.

The government tried to help. They set up governmental agencies. In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt became president. Mrs Roosevelt received thousands of letters from children begging for money, clothes, books, food, and other things for their families. The President came up with a New Deal policy, and used to talk to the nation on the radio. His talks were known as fireside **chats**. He would encourage the nation during his speeches.

During these rough times, some people remained optimistic. As John D. Rockefeller said, "These are days when many are discouraged. In the 93 years of my life, depressions have come and gone. Prosperity has always returned and will again." The same theory can apply to an economic crisis as well. ☺

"The hardest thing in life to learn is which bridge to cross and which **bridge to burn**."

# THE INTERNATIONAL



**PRICE FIXING + CORRUPTION + MURDER = CONSPIRACY THEORY.** DIRECTOR TOM TYKWER EXPLORES THEM ALL IN THE NEW ACTION-THRILLER *THE INTERNATIONAL*.

**GLOSSARY**

- to burn a bridge** *exp*  
if you "burn your bridges", you do something that makes it impossible for you to return to an earlier situation or relationship
- Interpol** *n*  
an international police intelligence agency
- dodgy** *adj informal*  
risky; dangerous; unreliable
- at your disposal** *exp*  
if you have something "at your disposal", you are able to use it whenever you want and for whatever purpose you want
- to team up with** *exp*  
if you "team up with" someone, you join them in order to work together for a particular purpose
- an attorney** *n*  
a lawyer
- behind closed doors** *exp*  
in private
- a clue** *n*  
an object or piece of information that helps the police or a detective solve a crime
- a trek** *n*  
a long journey
- to bring down** *phr vb*  
when people "bring down" a government or ruler, they cause the government or ruler to lose power
- atmospheric** *adj*  
if you describe a place or a piece of art as "atmospheric", you like it because it is interesting or exciting and makes you feel a particular emotion
- sleek** *adj*  
smooth; stylish
- reminiscent of** *exp informal*  
if you say one thing is "reminiscent of" another, you mean that it reminds you of that thing
- deceit** *n*  
behaviour deliberately intended to make people believe something which is not true

**L**ouis Salinger has a reason to be concerned. Salinger (played by Clive Owen) is an Interpol agent who believes a big international bank is up to something **dodgy**. The problem? Salinger himself is a part of the same system that he must **take down**. Can he do it?



Salinger uses every device **at his disposal** to discover the truth about the bank. He **teams up with** the clever Manhattan **attorney** Eleanor Whitman (played Naomi Watts) to help him. They are convinced that arms dealing and other suspicious acts are going on **behind closed doors**, but they need evidence. Each new clue leads them in a new direction, which takes them on a **trek**



across the world to solve the mystery.

The title *The International* seems to be a fitting

description of the film. Clive Owen says of the film, "The locations play a very big part in the experience of this movie. My character literally travels the world in pursuit of **bringing down** one of the world's biggest banks, and each location is hugely **atmospheric**." Critics say the film's **sleek settings** are **reminiscent** of the 1960s' spy-thriller genre.

Clive Owen and Naomi Watts bring us into a world of espionage and **deceit**. But the question is, will they be able to combine their skills to successfully take down the machine? We'll have to follow them around the globe to find out. ✖

# TIONAL

## CLIVE OWEN

Clive Owen likes **to go against the grain**. Despite his good looks and **dashing** charm, Owen has had a diverse career.

Clive Owen didn't know what he wanted to do with his life. He acted a little bit when he was a child. Later, he decided to enrol in drama school. When he was 20, he became a student at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. He graduated in 1987, and has had **steady** work ever since.

He started in television before he appeared in films. Owen starred in the series *Chancer* in 1990 and played a charismatic **con artist**. He was also in TV movies in the early 1990s such as *Lorna Doone* and *Precious Bane*. In 1991, critics gave him positive reviews for his performance in the film *Close My Eyes*. The film was about an **incestuous love affair** during the **recession** in the 1980s. The work also included attitudes about AIDS, which at the time was a controversial and relatively unknown disease. Owen had a **full-frontal** nude scene in the film. As a result, he lost a lot of opportunities to work on more conventional projects for several years.

But his luck turned in 1996. That year, Owen became an international star. His first major film was alongside Halle Berry in *The Rich Man's Wife* (1996). Later, he starred in the 2001 film *Gosford Park* and the 2004 film *Closer*. Owen's latest film, *The International*, is about a man's attempt to expose the corruption of an international bank. Naomi Watts stars alongside Owen. ✖



I'M SUCH A HUNK.



HE'S SUCH A HUNK.

## NAOMI WATTS

A model. An actress. A producer. Naomi Watts has seen many sides of show business. She was born in England, but moved to Australia at the age of 14. When she arrived, she went to drama school. She **auditioned** for lots of roles, but was finally chosen for the 1986 film *For Love Alone*. It wasn't a big part, but it was enough to inspire her to continue in show business.

Watts pursued other careers related to show business, but always came back to acting. A modelling agency in Japan **signed** Watts when she was 18. A year later, Watts worked as an editor for a fashion magazine. She enjoyed the experiences, but wanted to get back into acting.

So, in 1993, she moved to Los Angeles. After years of **bit parts**, Watts finally got her **big break** when she starred in the 2001 film *Mulholland Drive*. She won various awards from critics for her performance. *Mulholland Drive* director David Lynch said that when he met Naomi Watts, he "saw someone that had a tremendous talent, who had possibilities for a lot of different roles, so it was a beautiful **full package**."

Watts uses her "beautiful full package" in her latest film *The International*. She plays a clever **district attorney** who is highly suspicious of a large international bank. Clive Owen also stars in the film. ✖

## CLIVE OWEN

Clive Owen is a famous English actor. He was born in Coventry, England on 3rd October 1964. He was the fourth of five brothers and says he had a "rough" childhood. He is well-known for films such as *Children of Men* (2006), *Sin City* (2005) and *Closer* (2004). He met his wife Sarah-Jane Fenton when they starred as Romeo and Juliet. They have two daughters.

## NAOMI WATTS

"If I have to bend the rules, I will. If I have to break them, I will."

Watts was born on 28th September 1968 in Shoreham, Kent, UK. Her father was a sound engineer for the band Pink Floyd. After a brief career in fashion, Watts became an actress. She has acted for years, but was finally noticed by critics in 2001. That year, she starred in *Mulholland Drive*. She is known as the "Queen of Remakes" by the press, after starring in remakes such as *The Ring* (2002) and *King Kong* (2005).

### GLOSSARY

**to go against the grain** *exp*  
if someone "goes against the grain", they do not follow tradition

**dashing** *adj*  
very stylish or attractive

**steady** *adj*  
constant; reliable

**a con artist** *n*  
a person who exploits and takes advantage of other people in order to get money

**incestuous** *adj*  
if a relationship is "incestuous", it is between family members

**a love affair** *n*  
a romantic relationship with someone who is not your wife / husband / partner, etc

**a recession** *n*  
a period when the economy of a country is doing badly

**full-frontal** *adj*  
if there is "full-frontal" nudity in a photograph or film, you can see the whole of the front part of someone's naked body

**rough** *adj*  
unpleasant and dangerous; difficult

**to audition** *vb*  
if an actor or actress "auditions", they give a short performance so that a director can decide if they are good enough to be in a play, film or orchestra

**to sign** *vb*  
if a company "signs" someone, they give a contract to someone to work for a specified period of time

**a bit part** *n*  
a small role

**a big break** *exp*  
if an actor or actress gets their "big break", they get an opportunity to play an important part in a movie or play that will receive a lot of attention

**a full package** *exp*  
if a person has a "full package", they have everything - looks, intelligence, talent, etc.

**a district attorney** *n*  
in the United States, a "district attorney" is a lawyer who works for the State

# The Grapes

JOHN STEINBECK'S NOVEL THE GRAPES OF WRATH TELLS THE STORY OF THE JOAD FAMILY DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION.

**T**he *Grapes of Wrath* is a novel all about the **determination** of a family to survive in difficult times. The novel starts out describing the conditions of the **Dust Bowl** in Oklahoma. This has ruined the crops and caused massive foreclosures on farmland.

The novel centres around Tom Joad, and his family and friends. Tom has just been released from McAlester prison, where he served four years for murdering a man during a fight. On his way home, Tom meets his **former** preacher, Jim Casy.

Casy is a talkative man. He has doubts about his faith, and believes that what is holy in human nature comes not from a distant god, but from the people themselves.

When Tom and Casy reach the Joad's house, it has been **deserted**. Muley Graves, a local elderly man, tells them that the Joads have been **evicted**. Muley's own family has left to find work in California, but Muley decided to stay behind. That night, since they are **trespassing** on the property now owned by the bank, the three are forced to hide from the police who might arrest them.

Tom eventually finds his family. His mother is a strong, sturdy woman who is the moral centre of family life. His brother, Noah, may have been brain damaged during childbirth. His sister, Rose of Sharon is recently married and pregnant, and her child represents the future.



Her husband, Connie Rivers, has dreams of studying radios. This is followed by a more general description of the sale of items by **impoverished** families who intend to leave Oklahoma for California, as the Joads expect to do.

The Joads have no money or possessions, but they do have hope. They plan to go to California after seeing **flyers** advertising work in the fields there. These flyers are deceptive advertisements meant to draw more workers than necessary in order to **drive down** wages. But what choice do the Joads have? The businesses capitalise on the desperation of

the Joads and other families just like them. Jim Casy asks to accompany the Joads to California so that he can work with people in the fields rather than preach at them. Before the family leaves, Grampa Joad refuses to go, but the family gives him medicine that knocks him unconscious and takes him with them. As the family is leaving, they drive past all the vacant houses. They see a lot of poverty along Route 66, the highway that stretches from Oklahoma to Bakersfield, California.



This novel illustrates the hardship and oppression suffered by **migrant** labourers during the Great Depression. Steinbeck often alternates the story of the Joad family and more general dialogues about cars and auctions. He does this to combine a personal story with historical context. The economy may be about numbers and figures, but it has a human face on it as well. ✨

# s of Wrath

## The Grapes of Wrath quotes

"Houses were shut tight, and cloth **wedged** around doors and windows, but the dust came in so thinly that it could not be seen in the air, and it settled like **pollen** on the chairs and tables, on the dishes." **Chapter 1**

"The bank is something more than men, I tell you. It's the monster. Men made it, but they can't control it." **Chapter 5**

"**It ain't** that big. The whole United States ain't that big. It ain't that big. It ain't big enough. There ain't room enough for you an' me, for your kind an' my kind, for rich and poor together all in one country, for thieves and honest men. For hunger and fat." **Chapter 12**



"How can you frighten a man whose hunger is not only in his own cramped stomach but in the **wretched** bellies of his children? You can't scare him—he has known a fear beyond every other." **Chapter 19**

"In the souls of the people the grapes of **wrath** are filling and growing heavy, growing heavy for the vintage." **Chapter 25**

"Whenever there's a fight so hungry people can eat, I'll be there. Whenever there's a cop beating up a guy, I'll be there . . . I'll be in the way guys yell when they're mad and I'll be in the way kids laugh when they're hungry and they know supper's ready. And when our folks eat the stuff they raise and live in the houses they build—why, I'll be there." Jim Joad **farewell speech** in **Chapter 28**

## John Steinbeck

John Steinbeck was born in 1902, in California's Salinas Valley, a region that would eventually serve as the setting for *Of Mice and Men* as well as many of his other works. He studied literature and writing at Stanford University, but he **dropped out** after six years without a degree. He then moved to New York City and worked as a laborer and journalist for five years. Soon after, Steinbeck married and moved back to California. A relentless and dedicated writer, Steinbeck experimented with many styles. Steinbeck spent the last years of his life in New York City and Sag Harbor, writing and traveling with his third wife. He won the Nobel Prize in 1962 and died in 1968, leaving a sizeable body of literature behind him.



Of Mice and Men  
Another classic novel

written by John Steinbeck is *Of Mice and Men*. It was published in 1937, and is a story of two migrant farm workers, George and Lennie. The two friends wander the country during The Great Depression. Lennie is mentally handicapped, and doesn't know his own strength which causes a lot of problems. George, his friend, is short and appears to have a great deal of **common sense**. He has assumed the role of guardian and cares for the childlike Lennie. The two of them offer each other companionship and find solace in each other in their lonely world. The two **drifters** have no real plan and "live off the fat of the land".

### GLOSSARY

**determination** *n*  
the quality you show when you have decided to do something and you will not let anything stop you

**The Dust Bowl** *n*  
a period of severe dust storms that damaged crops in Canada and the United States during the 1930s

**former** *adj*  
used to describe someone who used to have a particular job or position, but doesn't anymore

**deserted** *adj*  
abandoned; empty

**to evict** *vb*  
if you are "evicted" from your house, you are forced to leave it

**to trespass** *vb*  
to go on someone else's property without their permission

**impoverished** *adj*  
very poor

**a flyer** *n*  
a small piece of paper used to advertise something

**to drive down** *phr vb*  
if a company "drives down" prices, they make them lower

**a migrant** *n*  
a person who moves from place to place in order to find work

**to drop out** *phr vb*  
to quit; to stop doing something

**to wedge** *vb*  
to fit something in a space very tightly

**pollen** *n*  
a powder produced by flowers

**it ain't** *exp*  
it isn't

**wretched** *adj*  
if someone is "wretched", they have suffered unpleasant experiences

**wrath** *n*  
anger

**a farewell speech** *n*  
a formal talk saying goodbye to something or someone

**common sense** *n*  
the natural ability to make good judgements and to behave in a practical and sensible way

**a drifter** *n*  
a person who moves around a lot

Famous people fight it out in our monthly competition.



# Face to Oscar



## Paris Hilton VS Naomi Campbell

WHO'S **HIGHER-MAINTENANCE**: NAOMI CAMPBELL OR PARIS HILTON?

If there was an "Oscar" for high-maintenance, who would get it – Paris Hilton or Naomi Campbell?

### Paris

Paris Hilton has certainly **made her mark** in Hollywood. As a model, singer, actress, musician, writer and entrepreneur, we can only assume that **in the course of** her career, she has learnt how to get her own way.

Paris was born into a wealthy family and quickly got used to a life of luxury and glamour. She is the granddaughter of Barron Hilton, founder of the "Hilton Hotel" franchise. In her youth, she moved between exclusive homes, namely the famous and often talked about **"The Hamptons"**, located outside New York City.

This millionaire hotel heiress has used her fame as much as possible. Images and controversial news stories of the party-loving **socialite** have been seen and read all over the world. In one of the many news stories, Paris was said to be disappointed

and **bewildered** as to why she didn't have a star on the **Hollywood Walk of Fame**. On realising this, Paris allegedly said, "I should totally have a star. I deserve one. I'm one of the most famous people on Earth!" Of course, Paris' biggest media drama was her sentence for drink driving in 2007. More controversial than her offence was the actual cost of her three-week stay. It was said that her time behind bars cost the taxpayer \$1,109.78 – ten times the cost of housing her fellow inmates. Apparently, this money went to the **monitoring**, the medical and psychiatric care and other "special treatment" she received during her **stay**.

### Naomi

Another celebrity who has had lots of attention from the media is Naomi Campbell. Born in a working-class neighbourhood to a single-parent mother, Campbell didn't enjoy the same quality of life as her American **counterpart**. However, she certainly made up for any

deprivation in her adult life.

Campbell is famous for two things: her modelling career and her **explosive temper**. Campbell's assistants and housekeeping staff seem to be the ones who have suffered at the hands of this high-maintenance star. Amongst many accusations, Campbell was **charged** for assaulting her housekeeper by **bashing** her over the head with a **jewel-encrusted** mobile phone. This hasn't been Campbell's only charge either. In 2008, Campbell was banned from flying with British Airways after shouting abuse at the airline captain and then assaulting police officers when she found out her bags had been lost. It was even reported that she **spat** on one of the police officers.

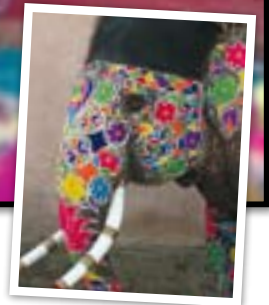
It goes without saying that Hilton and Campbell are hard work. So, the Oscar for the highest-maintenance celebrity goes to... Paris Hilton = 7 / 10; Naomi Campbell = 8 / 10. 🍀

### GLOSSARY

- high-maintenance** *adj*  
if a person is "high-maintenance", they are difficult to confuse and require lots of attention
- to make your mark** *exp*  
if you "make your mark", you leave an impression on something
- in the course of** *exp*  
throughout
- the Hamptons** *n*  
an area of luxury homes in the state of New York
- a socialite** *n*  
a person who goes to high-class social events and socialises with celebrities
- bewildered** *adj*  
if something "bewilders" you, it is very difficult and confusing and you cannot understand it
- the Hollywood Walk of Fame** *n*  
a pavement along Hollywood Boulevard in California on which famous people have stars
- to monitor** *vb*  
to watch something closely
- a stay** *n*  
a short visit
- a counterpart** *n*  
someone's "counterpart" is another person or thing that has a similar function or position in a different place
- explosive** *adj*  
if someone is "explosive", they tend to express sudden anger
- temper** *n*  
if someone has a "temper", they become angry very easily
- to charge** *vb*  
when the police "charge" someone, they formally accuse them of having done something illegal
- to bash** *vb informal*  
to attack someone by hitting them very hard
- encrusted** *adj*  
if an object is "encrusted" with something, its surface is covered with a layer of that thing
- to spit** *vb*  
to force an amount of liquid out of your mouth, often to show hatred



# The Festival of Colours



A VERY ROMANTIC BUT **MESSY** FESTIVAL IS TAKING PLACE THIS MONTH. SO, PUT ON SOME OLD CLOTHES, **WEAR YOUR HEART ON YOUR SLEEVE**, AND TRAVEL TO NORTH INDIA FOR HOLI.

**H**oli is the annual festival of colours. It lasts two days, and the dates **vary** each year. It is usually on the first and second day of the full moon. This year, it will be 11th March. It is a Hindu festival, therefore, it is celebrated in countries with a high proportion of Hindus. It is especially celebrated in North India, and also in Guyana, Trinidad, the UK and Nepal.

Holi was originally a spring festival of fertility and **harvest**, but also celebrates the **legend** of Holika and Prahalad. In this tale, Prahalad is a great believer in the god Vishnu. Prahalad's father was the king, and asked his son, "Who is the greatest, God or I?" Prahalad answered that Vishnu was greater, because Vishnu was a god and his father was only a king. The king was infuriated and tried to kill his son. But his son managed to survive, even though he was **trampled** by elephants, attacked by soldiers and thrown off a **cliff**. So, the **frustrated** king asked his sister Holika to kill Prahalad. Holika was immune to fire, so she sat Prahalad on her **lap**, and lit both herself and Prahalad on fire. But there was one problem: Holika was using her god-given powers for **evil** rather than good, so she burnt to death. Prahalad survived

because of his faith in Vishnu, and later became the king.

The festival has some unique customs. Holi began traditionally as a festival to welcome the spring and to celebrate new life. While there are religious **roots**, the celebration itself is not very religious. It is more about having fun. On the first day, the demoness Holika is burnt on big **bonfires**. On the second day, people throw paint and water at each other, friends or strangers, either as **powder** (gulal) or using water guns. This causes everyone and everything to be covered in colours.

One remarkable part of Holi is that all distinctions of **caste**, class, age, and gender are abandoned.

Because paint is **flung** all over the place, everyone wears old clothes. As a result, no one can tell who is rich and who is poor. India has a very strict hierarchal society, but during Holi, it is a lot more relaxed. The Indian newspapers even show pictures of politicians covered in colourful paint!

Throughout Holi, there's drinking, dancing and merriment. The caste system is set aside, and everyone becomes a human **canvas**. So, don't forget to pack your paint! ✨



## GLOSSARY

- messy** *adj*  
dirty; untidy
- to wear your heart on your sleeve** *exp*  
if someone "wears their heart on their sleeve", they behave in a way that makes their feelings obvious
- to vary** *vb*  
to change
- a harvest** *n*  
the gathering or collection of a crop (food, cereal, etc.)
- a legend** *n*  
a very old and popular story that may be true
- to trample** *vb*  
if someone is "trampled", they are injured or killed by being stepped on by many animals or other people
- a cliff** *n*  
a high area of land next to the sea
- frustrated** *adj*  
a feeling of anger because you can't get what you want
- a lap** *n*  
the flat area formed between your stomach and your thighs when you sit down
- evil** *n*  
this word is used to refer to all the wicked and bad things in the world
- a root** *n*  
the "root" of a festival is its origins and history
- a bonfire** *n*  
a fire made outdoors, usually to burn rubbish
- powder** *n*  
very tiny particles of a solid substance, similar to dust
- caste** *n*  
the system of dividing people in a society into different social classes
- to fling** *vb*  
to throw using a lot of force and energy
- a canvas** *n*  
an object on which an oil painting can be done



# 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. What do you call a sheep that is covered in chocolate?
2. Doctor, doctor, every night I dream that there's a monster under my bed. What can I do?
3. Waiter, what is this fly doing in my soup?
4. What should you say when you meet a ghost?
5. What would you get if all the cars in a country were red?
6. What musical instrument did the ancient Britons play?
7. What's the funniest kind of motorcycle?
8. Would you like your coffee **black**?



- A:** The **backstroke**, ma'am.
- B:** What other colours do you have?
- C:** The Anglo Saxophone.
- D:** A chocolate "baaa".
- E:** A red "carnation".
- F:** A Yama-ha-ha.
- G:** **Saw** the legs **off** your bed.
- H:** How do you "boo", sir?

**GLOSSARY**  
**black** *adj*  
 a "black" coffee is a coffee with no milk  
**the backstroke** *n*  
 a swimming stroke that you do lying on your back  
**"baaa"** *exp*  
 the sound a sheep makes. A "chocolate baaaa" sounds similar to a "chocolate bar", which is a rectangular form of chocolate  
**a carnation** *n*  
 a plant with red, pink or white flowers. Also sounds like a "carnation" – a nation of cars.  
**to saw off** *phr vb*  
 to cut off with a sharp tool used for cutting wood  
**"boo"** *exp*  
 the sound a ghost makes. The joke says "How do you 'boo', instead of 'How do you do?'"

HERE ARE SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF BRITISH TOILET GRAFFITI.

IF "PRO" IS THE OPPOSITE OF "CON", THEN WHAT IS THE OPPOSITE OF "PROGRESS"?

**HELP, THE PARANOIDS ARE AFTER ME!**

**SMILE! THINGS MAY GET WORSE MORE SLOWLY.**

**DO AS I SAY NOT AS I DO.**

**ALWAYS GO TO OTHER PEOPLE'S FUNERALS, OTHERWISE THEY WON'T COME TO YOURS.**

**GLOSSARY**  
**a funeral** *n*  
 a ceremony that is held when the body of someone who has died is buried or cremated

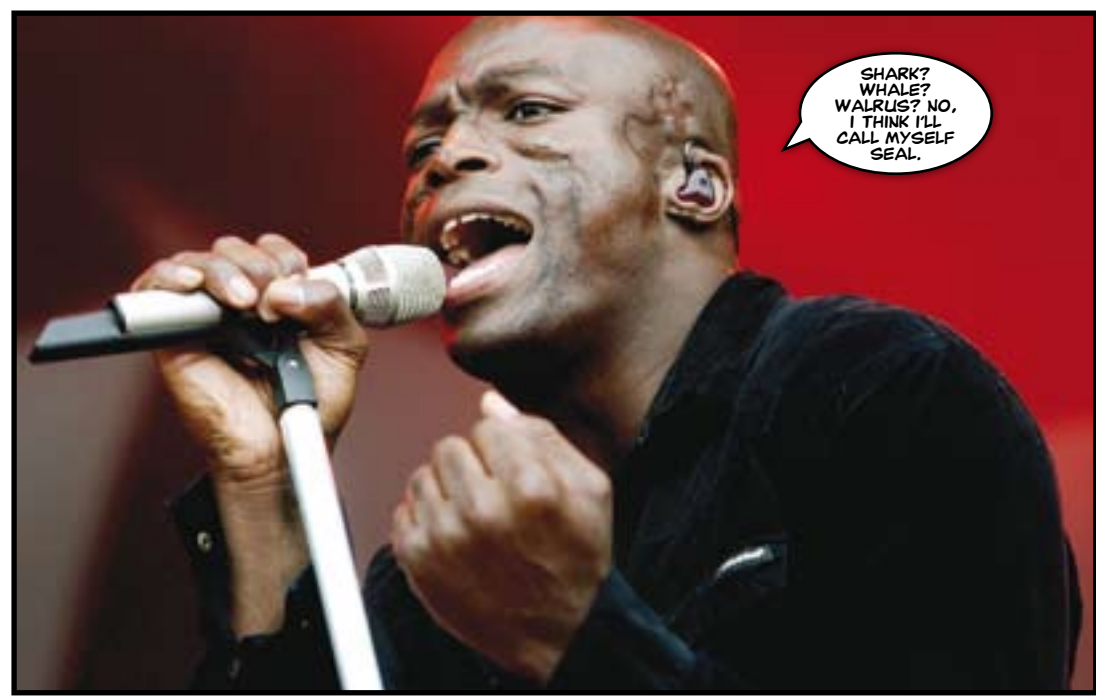
## PSYCHO BY DANIEL COULTONLINE





# Misheard Lyrics

HERE ARE SOME MORE OF THOSE TOUGH-TO-UNDERSTAND SONG LYRICS. SEE IF YOU CAN IDENTIFY WHICH OPTION IS THE CORRECT LYRIC. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65



**GLOSSARY**  
**a caribou** *n*  
 a large deer from North America  
**a danish** *n*  
 a pastry or cake with fruit inside  
**a whiff** *n*  
 if there is a "whiff" of a particular smell, you smell it faintly or for only a brief period of time  
**a bug** *n*  
 an insect or similar small creature  
**a pea** *n*  
 a small, round and green vegetable which grows in pods  
**a yam** *n*  
 a vegetable that is similar to a potato in appearance and texture

**1** Eddie Grant's hit song really says...  
**a.** We're gonna rock down to Electric Avenue.  
**b.** We're gonna rock don't do electric **caribou**.



**5** In N'Sync's song, "Tearin' up my Heart", the real lyrics are actually...  
**a.** And no matter what I do, I feel the pain, with or without you.  
**b.** And no matter what I do, I feel the same, with a **whiff** of you.



**2** Austrian singer Falco wrote a tribute song that went...  
**a.** Rock me, Amadeus!  
**b.** Apple **Danish**, Apple Danish!



**6** In the song "I'm like a Bird" by Nelly Furtado, which line is correct?  
**a.** I licked a **bug** on holiday.  
**b.** I looked above the other day.



**3** Which is the correct title of a Van Halen song?  
**a.** Animal!  
**b.** Panama!



**7** In the classic 1980s song "Come on Eileen" by Dexy's Midnight Runners, which are the correct lyrics?  
**a.** At this moment, we cook only **peas**.  
**b.** At this moment, you mean everything.



**4** What are the correct lyrics to Seal's song "Kissed by a Rose"?  
**a.** To me you're like I wrote a dictionary in the night.  
**b.** To me you're like a growing addiction that I can't deny.



**8** Sarah Bareilles's hit "Love Song" demands ...  
**a.** Hear me as I am!  
**b.** Hear me as a **yam**!





# READING I

They're small, they're hard and they're very, very healthy. Adding **nuts** to your **diet** may be the best thing for your health. A Spanish study has found that a diet of vegetables, fruit and fish plus daily nuts **boosts** health.

The researchers from the University of Rovira i Virgili in Spain, tested more than 1,200 volunteers with "metabolic syndrome". People with this condition often suffer from obesity, as well as high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. As part of the study, the volunteers were divided into three groups. The first group was given advice on low-fat eating. The second group got classes on the Mediterranean diet, which includes plenty of vegetables, **cereal crops**, olive oil and fruit, and not very much in the way of **dairy**, **produce** and red meat. The final group got the same advice, but they were also given a 30g bag of mixed nuts to eat every day.



After a year, the volunteers were **reassessed** to see whether their health had improved. Approximately 2% of the first group had improved **to the extent that** they were no longer classed as having metabolic syndrome. Among those following a Mediterranean diet, the figure rose to 6.7%. And for those eating their daily bag of nuts as well as the Mediterranean diet, the figure was 13.7%. But there was more good news. **Waist circumferences**

had diminished in the nut-eating group, and cholesterol and blood pressure levels had also **dropped**.

"The results of the study show that a traditional Mediterranean diet enriched with nuts is a useful **tool in managing** metabolic syndrome," said the lead author, Dr Jordi Salas-Salvado. Up to 25% of people in the UK are thought to have "metabolic syndrome".

## Metabolic Syndrome

There is no universally agreed definition, but it is agreed that metabolic syndrome is a combination of medical disorders which increase the risk of developing coronary heart disease, diabetes and suffering a stroke.



# Going Nuts

*Daily nuts may help boost health.*

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

"Going Nuts" is the title of this article. It is a good example of "word play".

1. What does "word play" mean?
2. What is the double meaning of the title?
3. Can you think of more examples of word play?

### 2 Reading I

1. What does the ideal diet consist of? Write a list of healthy items of food. Read the article and tick off any of the food you have on your list.



### 3 Reading II

What do these following numbers refer to in the article?

1. 1,200
2. 30
3. 2%
4. 6.7%
5. 13.7%
6. 25%



### 4 Language focus verb tenses

Which past tense is used repeatedly in the 3rd paragraph? When do we use this tense? Why do we use this tense? Which other past tense is often used in conjunction with this tense?

### 5 Discussion

1. How would you describe your diet? Is it a low-fat diet / Mediterranean / low in sugar?
2. How important is healthy eating to you?
3. Do you eat nuts? What's your favourite nut? How do you like them, for example; toasted, sweet, in recipes?

### GLOSSARY

- nuts** *n*  
the firm-shelled fruit of some trees and bushes
- a diet** *n*  
the type or range of food that you normally eat
- to boost** *vb*  
if one thing "boosts" another, it causes it to increase, improve, or be more successful
- cereal crops** *n*  
plants such as wheat, maize, or rice that produce grain
- dairy** *n*  
used to refer to foods such as butter and cheese that are made from milk
- produce** *n*  
food grown in large quantities to be sold
- to reassess** *vb*  
if you "reassess" something, you think about it and decide whether you need to change your opinion about it
- to the extent that** *exp*  
to the point / level / amount
- a waist** *n*  
the middle part of your body where it narrows slightly above your hips
- circumference** *n*  
the "circumference" around a circle, place, or round object is the distance around its edge
- to drop** *vb*  
to decrease
- a tool** *n*  
anything that you use for a particular purpose
- to manage** *vb*  
to deal with; to control; to cope with



"I think it's an extraordinarily dangerous development," said Simon Barkin, who was commenting on government plans to tax online **gamers** who buy and sell things on the internet. "It's as if every time I played soccer in my backyard and scored a goal, I would have to pay the government €3. If you were taxed every time you bought a property in Monopoly, you'd be **annoyed**."

Taxing online gamers could bring in vast amounts of money for governments around the world. But it isn't going to be easy. The two most obvious circumstances when taxes could be applied are when virtual goods are sold for real money on places such as eBay. Many **World of Warcraft**\* players sell gold and other items via online marketplaces. Sometimes, a new player will buy a character from a **veteran** because they don't want to **work their own way up the ranks**. This transaction involves real money and is already taxable in most countries – although the taxes are rarely enforced. It is estimated that there are more than 11 million *World of Warcraft* players.

But other areas are less **clear-cut**. In **Second Life**\*, players buy and sell things with *Second Life's* "Linden dollars". In this case, the whole transaction happens in the game and no real-world money **changes hands**. "The problem is that Linden dollars can be exchanged for real money," said Joan Simmonds, a tax expert. "You can exchange your Lindens for dollars or euros on a **floating exchange rate** any day at any time, without limit."



So, what's the answer? Ms Simmonds suggests gamers should **ban trades** for real money. "These games are for friends, and if you pulled out a wad of real cash and tried to win the game, those people wouldn't be your friends anymore. Online gamers should develop similar rules." ❖

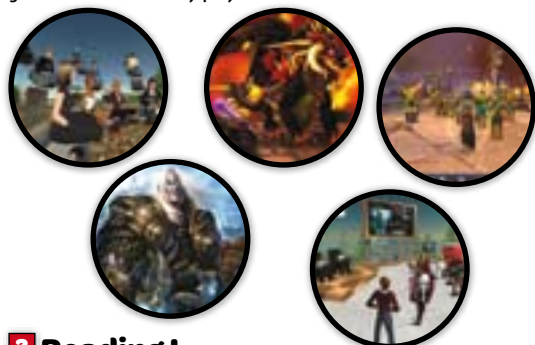
## Taxing playtime

*Should videogame lovers be taxed?*

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Look at the pictures of the different video games. What is the aim of these games? How do you play them? Who plays these games? Where are they played?



### 2 Reading I

Make a list of different items which we are taxed on. Now read the article to find out what product is being taxed.

### 3 Reading II

According to the article, what do the following people or organisations think about taxing online gamers? Give details.

1. Simon Barkin
2. the government
3. Joan Simmonds

### 4 Language focus infinitives versus gerunds

Without looking back at the text, complete the following sentence.

- a) "These games are for friends, and if you pulled out a wad of real cash and tried \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ the game, those people wouldn't be your friends anymore."

The verb "to try" in English can be followed by the infinitive or the gerund. However, the meaning changes. Look at the following example with the gerund:

- b) "When I can't sleep, I try drinking hot milk."  
 1. In which sentence (a) or b) does "to try..." mean "to make an effort"?
2. In which sentence (a) or b) does "to try..." mean "to do something as an experiment"?



Refer to page 60 in Unit 14 of your Upper-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

### 5 Discussion

1. Do people pay a lot of taxes in your country? Do they pay too many taxes? Why? Why not?
2. What happens if you don't pay your taxes in your country?

### Second Life

Second Life, or SL, is a virtual world which is accessible through the internet. SL was created by Linden Labs and launched on 23rd June 2003. Users, or "Residents", can explore the virtual world, talk to other "Residents" and buy and sell items using "Linden Dollar". There are currently over 15 million accounts registered. SL has a sister site, called "Teen Second Life", which is only available to users between 13 and 18 years of age.



### GLOSSARY

- a gamer** *n*  
a person who plays lots of video games
- annoyed** *adj*  
if you are "annoyed" about something, you are a bit angry about it
- a veteran** *n*  
someone who has been involved in a particular activity for a long time
- to work your way up in the ranks** *exp*  
to increase your position in a company gradually, often starting from the bottom and gaining more responsibility
- clear-cut** *adj*  
easily recognised; distinct
- to change hands** *exp*  
if something "changes hands", its ownership changes
- an exchange rate** *n*  
the cost of converting one currency to another. For example, euros to dollars. a "floating" rate is a rate that fluctuates
- to ban** *vb*  
to prohibit
- a trade** *n*  
the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods and services between people, firms, or countries



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

# VOCABULARY



# Furniture

HERE ARE SOME COMMONS WORDS, OBJECTS OR PEOPLE THAT YOU WILL SEE AT A FURNITURE SHOP.

 <p><b>A dining table</b> – a table for having meals on.</p>	 <p><b>A lamp</b> – a light that works by using electricity or by burning gas or oil.</p>	 <p><b>A nightstand</b> – a table next to your bed where you can put your alarm clock, a book, etc.</p>	 <p><b>Curtains</b> (“drapes” in US English) – large pieces of material that you hang from the top of a window.</p>
 <p><b>A bed</b> – a piece of furniture that you sleep on.</p>	 <p><b>A bookcase</b> – a piece of furniture with shelves that you can keep books on.</p>	 <p><b>Blinds</b> – something you hang in front of a window which can be adjusted to let in more or less light.</p>	 <p><b>A settee / sofa / couch</b> – a long comfortable seat with a back and arms which two or more people can sit on.</p>
 <p><b>A bin</b> – a container that you put rubbish in.</p>	 <p><b>A carpet</b> – a thick covering of soft material which lays on the floor or a staircase.</p>	 <p><b>A cabinet</b> – a cupboard used for storing things such as medicine or for displaying decorative things.</p>	 <p><b>A Shelf</b> – a flat piece of wood, metal or glass attached to a wall or to a cupboard used to keep books, papers, etc. ✖</p>
 <p><b>A coffee table</b> – a small, low table in the living room.</p>	 <p><b>An armchair</b> – a big comfortable chair which has support on each side for your arms.</p>	 <p><b>A cupboard</b> – a piece of furniture that has one or two</p>	<p>doors at the front and is often used for storage.</p>
 <p><b>A wardrobe</b> – a tall cupboard where you can hang your clothes.</p>			

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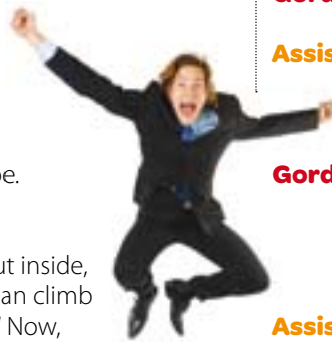


# (NOT SO) TYPICAL DIALOGUES

## The Furniture Shop

IN THIS DIALOGUE, GORDON IS IN A FURNITURE SHOP.

**Assistant:** Hello, sir. How may I help you?  
**Gordon:** I've just moved into a new flat and I'm looking for some new furniture.  
**Assistant:** Furniture. Marvellous. Wonderful. Which room would you like to start with?  
**Gordon:** Well, how about the kitchen?  
**Assistant:** Certainly, sir. Well, we've got a **special offer**: a fridge, a freezer, an oven and a microwave all for just €19.99.  
**Gordon:** Wow! That sounds fantastic. What's the **catch**?  
**Assistant:** Well, none of it actually works, but you do get some free **cutlery**.  
**Gordon:** Oh, OK. I'll take it.  
**Assistant:** Now, let's move on to the bedroom.  
**Gordon:** Great. We need a wardrobe.  
**Assistant:** Here's one.  
**Gordon:** It isn't very big.  
**Assistant:** It doesn't look very big, but inside, it's enormous. Look, you can climb inside it. *[He climbs into it.]* Now, close the door.  
**Gordon:** Oh, yes. I see what you mean.  
**Assistant:** *[from inside the wardrobe]* And it's great for playing **hide-and-seek**.  
**Gordon:** OK. Fantastic. I'll have it. What else?  
**Assistant:** How about this magic carpet?  
**Gordon:** A magic carpet? That's great. My kids are going to love it. What does it do? Fly through the air or something like that?



**Assistant:** No. It's got magic colours.  
**Gordon:** Magic colours. Really?  
**Assistant:** Yeah, one **wash** and they all disappear... just like magic.  
**Gordon:** Yes, that is magic. I'll have two.  
**Assistant:** Now, let's move into the bedroom. This is our magnificent "Two-in-One Bed".  
**Gordon:** A "Two-in-One Bed"? What's that?  
**Assistant:** It's a bed *and* a trampoline. The bed's got super strong **springs** in it to make it extra springy. It's great for jumping on. Here, why don't you try?  
**Gordon:** Oh, OK. *[He starts jumping.]* Oh, yes, it is good. It's great fun.  
**Assistant:** Now, just be careful, sir. The bed is very springy. Sir, erm, I wouldn't jump quite so hard. Sir, I really think you should stop that now. Sir!  
**Gordon:** Ahhhh! *[The top part of his body crashes through the ceiling.]* Help! I'm **stuck**. I'm stuck on the **ceiling**.  
**Assistant:** Now, don't worry, sir. We'll have you down in no time. *[to his assistant]* Frank! Frank! Can you come here, please? And bring the **stepladder**. There's another one stuck on the ceiling.  
**Frank:** Another one! I told you! OK. I'm coming!  
**Gordon:** Quick! I'm **scared of heights**.  
**Assistant:** OK, sir. Won't be long now. So, shall I put the bed on the list for you? ✨

### GLOSSARY

- a special offer** *n*  
a special price in a shop: (eg. lower prices, buy one, get one free, etc.)
- a catch** *n*  
a hidden problem or difficulty in a plan or an offer
- cutlery** *n*  
the knives, spoons and forks you use to eat food
- hide-and-seek** *n*  
a children's game in which one player covers his or her eyes until the other players have hidden themselves, and then he or she tries to find them
- a wash** *vb*  
if you give clothes a "wash", you clean them
- a spring** *n*  
a coil of wire that returns to its original shape after it is pressed or pulled
- stuck** *adj*  
if you get "stuck" somewhere, you are trapped in that place and are unable to move
- a ceiling** *n*  
a horizontal surface that forms the top part inside a room
- a stepladder** *n*  
a portable ladder used to climb. It is made of two sloping parts that are hinged together at the top so that it will stand on its own.
- to be scared of heights** *exp*  
the fear of being high above the ground

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## DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

# problems

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



**There'll be hell to pay**  
THERE WILL BE PROBLEMS.  
"If we don't get there in time, there'll be hell to pay."



**Ride out the storm / weather the storm**

TO CONTINUE EXISTING DURING A DIFFICULT PERIOD.  
"While other companies went bankrupt, we managed to ride out the storm."



**A storm in a teacup**

A SITUATION THAT CAUSES A LOT OF PROBLEMS, BUT THAT ISN'T SO IMPORTANT REALLY.  
"There's no need to get alarmed as there's probably no danger at all – it's all just a storm in a teacup."



**A can of worms**  
A SITUATION THAT IS GOING TO CAUSE A LOT OF PROBLEMS.  
"This whole project is a can of worms, and I think we should avoid it at all costs."



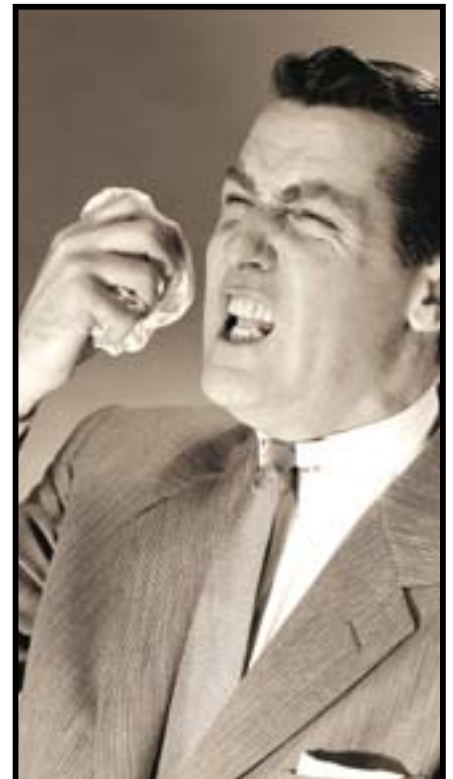
**Not lose sleep over something**

NOT WORRY ABOUT SOMETHING.  
"It was a bad experience but I'm not going to lose any sleep over it."



**Be walking / treading on eggshells**

BE TRYING NOT TO ANNOY OR UPSET SOMEONE.  
"Jim and Bob were in a dispute over payment for the goods. Trying to keep them both happy was like walking on eggshells."



**The last straw / the (last) straw that broke the camel's back**

THE LAST IN A SERIES OF BAD EVENTS.  
"I'd had a terrible day, but losing my wallet was just the last straw."



# RIDDLES & quirky news

## Riddles

- 1 What is so fragile that even saying its name can break it?
- 2 What 11-letter English word does everyone pronounce incorrectly?
- 3 What is as light as a feather, but even the strongest person cannot hold it for more than a few minutes?
- 4 Johnny's mother had four children. The first was April, the second was May and the third was June. What was the name of her fourth child? ✚

## Magazine ID

Mayor uses unusual form of identification.

// I didn't have any ID on me, but they let me **on board** when I showed them a picture of me in a magazine," explained Robin Goodfellow, a **mayor** from a town in the north of England. Goodfellow, 49, was on an internal flight from Manchester to London. Unfortunately, he arrived at the airport without any ID. "I was just about to get on the plane, when I **realised** that I'd left my passport at home. But then I remembered that I had a magazine in my

bag with a photo of me on the **front cover**. So, I took it out and showed it to security staff. Inside the magazine, there was an article about me as mayor, and a photo of me **welcoming** visitors to the town. Luckily, the **security screeners** at the airport accepted the magazine photo as proof of identification. If not, I'd have **missed** my meeting in London." ✚



## Bad 1812

Britain's worst year in history is named.

What was the worst year in your country's history? A new study says that Britain's worst year ever was 1812. But why? For a start, Britain had been at war with France for nearly 20 years. This pushed **taxes** to record levels. Also, a series of disastrous **harvests** meant the **cost of living** was really high.



1812 was also the year that Prime Minister Spencer Perceval was shot dead. He was killed in the House of Commons.

Perceval is the only British prime minister to have been **assassinated**. He was shot by a **mentally-deranged** man called John Bellingham. Bellingham was angry about his financial situation and **blamed** Perceval. Perceval died almost instantly, uttering the words "I am murdered". Bellingham **gave himself up** and was **hanged** a week later.

1812 was also the year that America declared war on Britain. At the time, Britain wanted to restrict America's trade with France. The Americans **took offence** and war **broke out**. Finally, 1812 was the year that King George III was **removed** from the throne. He was diagnosed as **mad**, and his unpopular son, George (later to be George IV), had to **rule as regent**. "So many things went wrong in 1812 that affected conditions for people," said historian Sarah Jenkins. "But another **contender** for Britain's lowest point has to be 1349 when the **Black Death** killed 30% of the population." ✚



### GLOSSARY

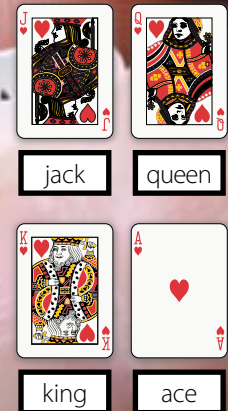
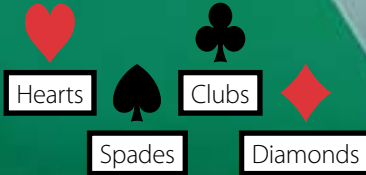
- on board** *exp*  
if you are allowed "on board" a plane or boat, you are allowed to go on it
- a mayor** *n*  
the elected official of a town or city
- to realise** *vb*  
to become aware of something
- the front cover** *n*  
the outside front part of a magazine
- to welcome** *vb*  
to greet someone in a friendly way when they arrive somewhere
- a security screener** *n*  
a person who operates an electrical device that can detect weapons, etc.
- to miss** *vb*  
if you "miss" your train or bus, you arrive too late to catch it
- taxes** *n*  
the money you pay to the government for public services
- a harvest** *n*  
when there is a "harvest", people gather the crops (cereal, food, etc)
- the cost of living** *n*  
the average amount of money you need for basic food, clothing and housing
- to assassinate** *vb*  
to murder someone intentionally as a political act
- mentally-deranged** *adj*  
with severe mental problems; insane
- to blame** *vb*  
if you "blame" someone for something, you say that they are responsible for that thing
- to give oneself up** *exp*  
to let the police know where you are
- to hang** *vb*  
to execute with a rope
- to take offence** *exp*  
to be upset by something
- to break out** *phr vb*  
if war "breaks out", it begins suddenly
- to remove** *vb*  
to take something away
- mad** *adj*  
crazy; insane
- to rule** *vb*  
if a person "rules" a country, they control the country
- a regent** *n*  
a person who rules a country when the king and queen are unable to rule, because of their age or an illness
- a contender** *n*  
a competitor
- the Black Death** *n*  
one of the worst plagues in history that swept across Europe and killed thousands of people in the 14th century



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

# Call My Bluff

**Suits:**



Useful expressions: Poker talk	
Expression	Translation
"Place your bets!"	Put your money in the middle of the table at the beginning of the game.
"I think you're bluffing."	I think you are lying about how good your cards are.
"I'm gonna fold."	I'm going to stop playing this round and play the next one.
"Do you want to raise the stakes?"	Should we bet more money?
"I'll see your fifty, and raise you 100."	Since you bet fifty, I will match that. But, I will also add one hundred more.
"Put on your poker face."	Don't show any emotion.
"Call."	Show your hand.
"Check."	I don't want anymore cards.
"I'll cut the deck."	I will rearrange the cards in the deck to make sure you are playing fairly.
"Double or nothing."	Let's play again, but this time the winner will get twice the amount of money as before and the loser will get nothing.
"I'll deal!"	I will distribute the cards to each of the players.
"Shuffle the cards!"	Mix up the cards before distributing them to each of the players.

**A pair** – Cards that contain a pair of the same rank.

**Two pairs** – Two cards of the same rank plus two other cards of the same rank. The best possible combination is a pair of aces plus a pair of kings.

**Three of a kind** – Three cards of the same rank. The best possible combination is three aces plus a king and a queen.

**A straight** – Five consecutive cards that are of different suits. The ace card can function as a low card or a high card, depending on how it fits in with the rest of the cards.

**A flush** – Five cards of the same suit which are not consecutive. If there are two or more players with flushes, the highest card in each of their hands determines the rank of the flush and the winner.

**A full house** – Three cards of the same rank plus two cards of the same rank.

**Four of a kind** – Four cards of the same rank. If there are two players who have the same four of a kind (this is possible if there are wild cards), a fifth card will be dealt to each, and the one with the bigger card wins the pot.

**A straight flush** – Five cards of the same suit that are in consecutive order. Eg. 6,7,8,9,10.

**A royal flush** – Consecutive cards from a ten to an ace, which should be five cards of the same suit. In poker, the suit does not really matter, so that when there are equally strong hands, the pots are split.

Now you know the order of the poker hands. Get ready to play... and win!



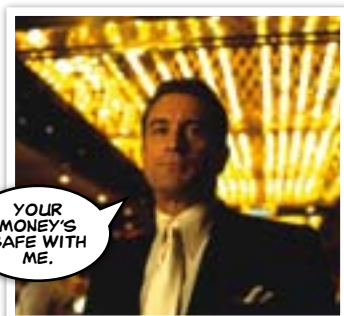


IT'S EASY TO SEE WHY CASINOS ARE OFTEN THE **SETTING** OF FILMS. THERE'S DRAMA, TENSION AND A LOT OF MONEY **AT STAKE**. THREE FILMS THAT PORTRAY THE TENSE YET EXCITING ATMOSPHERE OF CASINOS AND GAMBLING ARE *CASINO* (1995), *ROUNDERS* (1998), AND *LOCK, STOCK AND TWO SMOKING BARRELS* (1998).



**Casino** (1995) takes a violent look at the world of a 1970s' Las Vegas casino. The casino is associated with the

Italian mafia. The film was directed by the highly-acclaimed Martin Scorsese and stars Robert De Niro and Joe Pesci. De Niro and Pesci play two mobsters who move to Las Vegas and become immersed in the **gruesome** casino business. Ace Rothstein (De Niro) is the cool casino operator while Nicky Santoro (Pesci) is his **right-hand man**. The film follows the lives of these two violent and corrupt men.



Another well-known film about the world of poker and high-stakes gambling is **Rounders** (1998).

The film stars Matt Damon and Edward Norton. John Dahl directs this film, depicting the story of two friends and self-proclaimed "rounders" – people who make all, or a significant portion of, their income playing poker. The film focuses on Mike McDermott (Damon). He's a poker **prodigy** who decides to stop **gambling** after losing all of his **savings**. Mike seems to be **on the right path** until his long-time friend Les Murphy (Norton) is released from prison. When Les accumulates a huge debt in **a hand of cards**, it is **up to** McDermott to use his poker **savvy** in order to protect his friend.



**Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels** (1998) is a fast-paced film about a **heist**. It

centres around four friends who are trying to come up with £500,000. Guy Ritchie earned international praise for writing and directing this film. The cast is diverse with well-known actors such as Jason Flemyng and Jason Statham. The film starts out with four friends who lose a large sum of money in a **rigged** card game. With only a week to pay off a notorious crime boss, the men **devise** a scheme that leads them into the **topsy-turvy** world of the London **crime circuit**. \*



#### GLOSSARY

- the setting** *n*  
a place where something takes place
- at stake** *exp*  
if something is "at stake", it might be lost or damaged
- gruesome** *adj*  
something extremely unpleasant and shocking
- a right-hand man** *exp*  
someone's "right-hand man" is the person who acts as their assistant and helps them a lot in their work
- a prodigy** *n*  
someone who has a great natural talent for something
- to gamble** *vb*  
if you "gamble" an amount of money, you bet it in a game such as cards or on a race or competition
- savings** *n*  
your "savings" are the money you have saved, especially in a bank
- to be on the right path** *exp*  
to be doing something good or living in a good way
- a hand of cards** *exp*  
in a game of cards, your "hand" is the cards that are yours
- to be up to** *exp*  
if it is "up to" someone to do something, it is someone's responsibility to do that thing
- savvy** *adj informal*  
if someone is "savvy", they have a good understanding and practical knowledge of something
- heist** *n*  
a complex burglary or a robbery, usually involving lots of money and organisation
- rigged** *adj*  
if something is "rigged", it is organised in a dishonest way
- topsy-turvy** *adj inform*  
confused; disorganised
- crime circuit** *n*  
the crime scene; the world of crime and criminals

# SKILLS BOOKLET READING

# Team Building

*Working together in unconventional ways.*

Nothing says company solidarity like jumping off cliff tops or out of airplanes. The latest corporate trend that shows no signs of slowing down is team building. Team building is just as its name implies – a process of building team spirit through activities, games, sports and, in some more extreme cases, theatre.

Experience shows that through group activities, you can instil and encourage a culture of team effort. Team building activities are great for providing support systems, enhancing decision-making and problem solving, expressing creativity and being more of a team player. And if you work in an office environment, you know how important team players are.

For companies who want to do something sporty, many agencies organise outdoor adventure activities. Whether it's canoeing, power boating, low rope challenges or rafting, you'll be totally dependent on the rest of your team to make the physical challenge possible. After all, when powering a boat upstream, four arms are better than two! In these physical activities, team members will learn how to work together to improve their endurance and stamina. Although this is all physical, the focus required to do these challenges can be applied to projects in the workplace.

There are also some less taxing activities for companies with smaller budgets. If you can't afford to spend a lot,

it may still be worth taking 15 minutes out of your busy schedule to "bond" with your co-workers. As mentioned earlier, one feature of team building projects is problem-solving. Think of a creative situation in which your staff have to find a solution. The problem you give your team is immaterial – what's important is the process of finding a solution as a group. For example, one idea might be to tell your employees that they will be spending the next fortnight on a desert island. They are allowed to take three objects from a list of ten that you give them. The

objects can be anything from a mirror to a coffeemaker. You leave them to work it out and see how well they get on.

Team building activities can also be a lot more elaborate. For example, can you see yourself and your colleagues acting in Hollywood? One online agency offers just that. They can provide your company with the equipment to plan, script, direct and produce a Hollywood blockbuster. Your team must stretch their imagination to come up with a winning script. But the glamour doesn't stop there. After making the film, you and your team will be invited to the "Premiere". There's also an award ceremony where an executive producer judges each team's project. How's that for fifteen minutes of fame?

So, as you can see, there's something for everyone. Of course, like everything, to perfect these skills you need practice. And what better way to practise this than by having a lot of fun at the same time? \*



## 1 Pre-reading

Think of three team building ideas – one for each of the following headings.

- Team building through theatre
- Team building through sport
- Team building on a budget

## 2 Reading I

Read to see if any of your ideas from the pre-reading exercise are mentioned in the article.

## 3 Reading II

- three objects
- power
- outdoor
- creative
- script
- stamina
- boat

- "bond"
- blockbuster
- low rope
- desert island
- "Premiere"

Put the words from the boxes under the following headings.

- Team building through theatre
  - Team building through sport
  - Team building on a budget
- Now, use your own words and the words listed above to summarise what you have read in the article.

## 4 Language focus

### future forms

What future form is used in the article? Why? What other forms of the future can you think of?

## 4 Discussion

- Which team building idea most / least appeals to you? Why?
- Do you work well in a team? In what way? Give examples.
- Have you ever participated in any team building activities? What were they?
- Can you think of any more team building ideas?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65



Refer to page 64 in Unit 15 of your Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



UPPER INTERMEDIATE LISTENING



"Whoever said money can't buy happiness didn't know where to shop." **Gertrude Stein**  
 "If you think nobody cares if you're alive, try **missing** a couple of car payments."

**Anonymous**

"If you **lend** someone \$20, and never see that person again; it was probably worth it"

**Anonymous**

"Don't marry for money. You can **borrow** it cheaper." **Anonymous**



"Money can't buy friends, but you can get a **better class of enemy**." **Spike Milligan**

"Acquaintance: a person whom we know well enough to borrow from, but not well enough to lend to." **Ambrose Bierce**

"If hard work were such a wonderful thing, surely the rich would have kept it all to themselves." **Lane Kirkland**

"If you have to ask, you can't **afford** it!" **J. Pierpont Morgan**



"Everyone should have enough money to get plastic surgery." **Beverly Johnson**

"Don't stay in bed, unless you can make money in bed." **George Burns**

"The safest way to double your money is to **fold** it over once and put it in your pocket."

**Kin Hubbard**

"Someone stole all my credit cards, but I won't be reporting it. The thief spends less than my wife did." **Henny Youngman**



"I spent a lot of money on **booze, birds** and fast cars. The rest I just **squandered**."

**George Best**

"I finally know what distinguishes man from other beasts: financial worries." **Jules Renard**

"I cannot afford to waste my time making money."

**Louis Agassiz**

"If you want to feel rich, just count the things you have that money can't buy." **Anonymous**



"Time is more valuable than money. You can get more money, but you cannot get more time." **Jim Rohn**

"Formal education will make you a living; self-education will make you a fortune." **Jim Rohn**

"Money often costs too much." **Ralph Waldo Emerson**

"Money is better than poverty, if only for financial reasons." **Woody Allen**

"You have reached the **pinnacle** of success as soon as you become uninterested in money, **compliments** or publicity." -**Anonymous**

**GLOSSARY**

- to miss** *vb*  
if you "miss" a car payment, you do not pay it
- to lend** *vb*  
if you "lend" something you own, you allow someone to have it or use it for a period of time
- to borrow** *vb*  
if you "borrow" money from someone or from a bank, they give it to you and you agree to pay it back
- a better class of people** *n*  
a higher level of people based on social status
- to afford** *vb*  
if you cannot "afford" something, you do not have enough money to pay for it
- to fold** *vb*  
if you "fold" something such as a piece of paper or cloth, you bend it so that one part covers another part, often pressing the edge so that it stays in place
- booze** *n informal*  
refers to alcoholic drinks
- a bird** *n*  
an animal that has feathers and wings
- to squander** *vb*  
if you "squander" money, you waste it on unimportant things
- the pinnacle** *n*  
if someone reaches "the pinnacle of" their life or career, they are at the highest point of it
- a compliment** *n*  
a polite remark that you say to someone about their appearance or other positive qualities that they have



**Dream Job**

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

**1 Pre-listening**

1. What categories of self-help books can you find in shops? For example, lifestyle, health, etc. Think of more examples.
2. What is your opinion of self-help books?



**2 Listening I**

Listen to the conversation and tick off the book which is discussed.

**3 Listening II**

Sentence completion. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1. ...you need to be prepared to do some real \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The main focus of the book is a five-point action plan, which includes \_\_\_\_\_, job search \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ techniques.
3. ...there's a special section on how to change your \_\_\_\_\_ completely.
4. ...there are exercises to complete and \_\_\_\_\_.

**4 Language focus conditionals**

Look at this statement about finding a dream job:

"If you look hard, you'll find the perfect job."

1. What type of conditional is in this sentence?
2. When do we use it?

Refer to page 68 in Unit 16 of your Upper-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



**5 Discussion**

1. Which of the self-help books would you be interested in reading? Why? Why not?
2. Have you found a job you love? Why? Why not?
3. What would be your perfect job? Why?
4. How important is it for you to have a job you love?



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



- ⊗ All **lollipops** are banned.
- ⊗ You may not ride an ugly horse.
- ⊗ It is illegal to paint **polka dots** on the American flag.
- ⊗ People may not buy a **mattress** on Sunday.
- ⊗ It is illegal to pretend that one's parents are rich.
- ⊗ No one may **kneel** on a pedestrian **skywalk**.
- ⊗ One may not **spit** on a bus.
- ⊗ When two trains are coming to a crossing, neither shall go until the other has passed.
- ⊗ You cannot buy meat of any kind on Sunday.
- ⊗ No person may walk about in public if he or she has the common cold.
- ⊗ X-rays may not be used to fit shoes.
- ⊗ It is illegal to display a hypnotized or **allegedly** hypnotized person in a store window.
- ⊗ Dancing and drinking may not occur at the same establishment.
- ⊗ You may not carry a **concealed weapon** that is over six feet in length.
- ⊗ No one may set fire to another person's property without **prior** permission.
- ⊗ It is illegal to carry a fishbowl or aquarium onto a bus because the sound of the water **sloshing** may disturb other passengers.
- ⊗ Persons may not wear a life jacket near the Spokane River.
- ⊗ In Waldron Island, no structure shall contain more than two toilets that use potable water for flushing.
- ⊗ In Walla Walla, it is illegal to give **noxious** substances to a bird in any city park. ☆

**GLOSSARY**

**a lollipop** *n*  
a sweet with a hard sugary substance in the shape of a ball on the end of a stick

**polka dots** *n*  
very small circles of colour on a printed piece of cloth

**a mattress** *n*  
a large, flat layer of padding put on a bed to make it more comfortable

**to kneel** *vb*  
when you "kneel", you sit down with your weight on your knees and your legs underneath you

**a skywalk** *n*  
an elevated walkway (usually closed) between buildings

**to spit** *vb*  
to force an amount of liquid out of their mouth; often to show hatred or scorn

**allegedly** *adv*  
if something is said "allegedly", it has not been confirmed; supposedly

**concealed** *adj*  
covered; hidden

**a weapon** *n*  
anything such as a gun, knife or sword that can be used to hurt or kill

**prior** *adj formal*  
before; previous

**to slosh** *vb*  
if a liquid "sloshes" around, it splashes or moves around in a messy way

**noxious** *adj*  
very poisonous; very harmful



  
**Population:** 6,549,224 (2008)  
**Capital City:** Olympia  
**Nickname:** The Evergreen State  
**State Motto:** "Bye and bye"

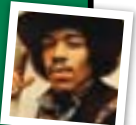
# Washington Facts

- ⊕ The state of Washington is the only state to be named after a president of the USA.
- ⊕ Washington State produces more apples than any other state.
- ⊕ Washington became the 42nd state in the United States on November 11, 1889.
- ⊕ The six largest ethnic groups in Washington are: German (18.7%), English (12%), Irish (11.4%), Norwegian (6.2%), Mexican (5.6%) and Filipino (3.7%).
- ⊕ The percentage of non-religious people in Washington is the highest of any state, and church membership is among the lowest of all states.
- ⊕ The state of Washington is one of only seven states that does not charge a personal income tax.
- ⊕ The oldest operating gas station in the United States is in Zillah, Washington.
- ⊕ The Microsoft Corporation is located in Redmond.
- ⊕ Washington State has more glaciers than the other 47 states combined.
- ⊕ There are 140 public airfields in Washington, including 16 state airports.
- ⊕ The Northwestern most point in the contiguous US is Cape Flattery on Washington's Olympic Peninsula.
- ⊕ The highest point in Washington is Mount Rainier.
- ⊕ Starbucks, the biggest coffee chain in the world, was founded in Seattle.
- ⊕ Early prominent industries in the state included agriculture, lumber, shipping, fishing, salmon canning and mining.
- ⊕ During World War II, Seattle was the point of departure for many soldiers heading for the Pacific, a number of which were quartered at Golden Gardens Park. ☆

## Famous People from WASHINGTON:

**Jimi Hendrix**

Born in 1942, in Seattle, Washington. A famous singer and guitarist.



**Bing Crosby**

Harry Lillis ("Bing") Crosby was born in Tacoma, Washington, in 1903. An American popular singer and actor whose career lasted from 1926 until his death.



**Bill Gates**

William Henry "Bill" Gates III is the chairman of Microsoft, the software company. Born in 1957 in Seattle, Washington, he is the world's third richest person as of 2008.



**Yolanda Gail Devers**

Yolanda Gail Devers was born in 1966 in Seattle, Washington. She is a three-time Olympic 100-metre champion in athletics for the US Olympic Team.



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# DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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



## Situation



### Formal



### Relaxed



### Informal

You aren't happy about something that a friend has done.	That was a despicable act of a heinous nature.	That wasn't very nice.	That was well out of order.
An acquaintance keeps asking you questions about your personal life.	Please desist from probing me with questions of a personal nature.	Stop asking personal questions.	Don't be nosy; Stop being so nosy.
A friend works in a shop. During the sales, they sold a lot of goods.	Sales of our goods were extremely high.	They sold a lot.	They did a roaring trade.
You are at a party. There is a group of people who aren't enjoying themselves.	Those people are in a state of non-enthusiasm with regard to the party.	They aren't having a good time.	They're a miserable bunch.
A friend keeps reminding you about a tennis match that you lost.	Please refrain from making comments on that matter.	Stop going on about it.	Stop harping on about it.
Your friend lives in a remote village in the country.	He resides in a dwelling that is far from any form of civilised life.	He lives in the country.	He lives out in the sticks; He lives out in the boonies. (US English)



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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.

- You should have something to eat before you will go.  
**You should have something to eat before you go.**
- She'll tell you as soon as you will have finished the report.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We stayed in her flat in the city during she was at the beach.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They couldn't see it because the fog.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She went to the beach for to go scuba diving.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They couldn't sail that day due the poor weather.  
\_\_\_\_\_

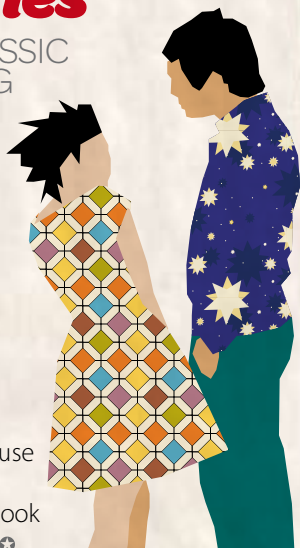
(US English)



## Chat-up Lines / Pick-Up Lines

HERE ARE SOME CLASSIC LINES FOR CHATTING SOMEONE UP.

- I'm sorry, were you talking to me?  
- No.  
- Well then, please start.
- Wouldn't we look cute on a wedding cake together?
- Hey, are you leaving? Aren't you forgetting something?  
- What?  
- Me!
- I hope you know CPR, because you take my breath away!
- Do I know you? Cause you look a lot like my next girlfriend. ♡



# ADVANCED LISTENING



### 1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

Label the pictures of the office with the following items.

- a light bulb
- a photocopier machine
- a printer
- a coffee machine
- a window
- a computer monitor
- paperwork



### 2 Listening I

Use the words above to make a list of the features of a green office.

Listen to compare your ideas. Tick off any ideas that are mentioned as you listen.

### 3 Listening II

Sentence Completion

- "If I can just ask you to... \_\_\_\_\_."
- "Please interrupt me at... \_\_\_\_\_."
- "Another thing I noticed was that... \_\_\_\_\_."
- "There is simply no excuse for... \_\_\_\_\_."
- "We all need to do it without being \_\_\_\_\_; that's the \_\_\_\_\_."

### 4 Language focus presentation language

Which expression is used to...

- ... invite listeners to ask questions?
- ... refer to visuals?
- ... switch from one subject to another?

### 5 Discussion

- How "green" is your office? Give examples from the article.
- Which ideas from the seminar would you like to see implemented in your office?
- How "green" is your home? What could you do at home to be more "green"?

# Blast from the Past

# 1989

What were you doing in 1989? Where were you? How old were you? What do you remember? Join us on a little trip down memory lane to 1989.

## Monthly trivia 1989



### January

● George H. W. Bush succeeds Ronald Reagan as the 41st President of the United States of America.

- The Dalai Lama is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Surrealist painter Salvador Dali dies at the age of 84.

### February

- The Soviet war in Afghanistan ends after 9 years of military occupation by the Soviet Union.
- Joan Kirner becomes the first female Deputy Premier in the state of Victoria (Australia).



● Ron Brown is elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee, becoming the first African-American to lead a major United States political party committee.

first African-American to lead a major United States political party committee.

### March

- In Egypt, a 4,400-year-old mummy is found in the Great Pyramid of Giza.



● The film *Rain Man* wins four Oscars at the 61st Academy Awards.



### April

● The portable Nintendo Game Boy is born. Will friends become redundant as a result?

- One of the biggest tragedies in European football occurs: The Hillsborough disaster. This event claims the lives of 96 Liverpool supporters.

### May

Disney-MGM Studios at Walt Disney World opens to the public for the first time.

Yugoslavia wins the Eurovision Song Contest in Lausanne with the song *Rock Me* performed by Riva.

### June

● A natural gas explosion near Ufa, Russia kills 645 as 2 trains passing each other throw **sparks** near a **leaky pipeline**.

### July

● France celebrates the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.  
● At the annual G-7 Summit, leaders call for restrictions on carbon dioxide emissions.



### August

● The Rolling Stones open their Steel Wheels North American tour in Philadelphia, USA.

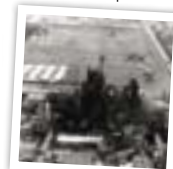
● The autonomous spacecraft, *Voyager II*, passes over the planet Neptune and its moon Triton.

### September

● US President George H. W. Bush holds up a bag of cocaine purchased across the street at Lafayette Park, in his first televised speech to the nation.

### October

● Friday the 13th mini-crash: The Dow Jones Industrial Average plunges 190.58 points, or 6.91 percent, to close at 2,569.26.  
● The Phillips Disaster, a



devastating series of explosions and fire in Pasadena, Texas, kills 23 and injures 314 others.

### November



● The Berlin Wall that once separated East Germany from West Germany for more than 25 years is **turned**

**down** on November 9th, 1989.

● Brazil holds its first free presidential election since 1960.

### December



● Phil Collins' song "Another Day in Paradise" is released, aiming to bring attention to the problem of

homelessness.



### Famous films of 1989

- *When Harry Met Sally*
- *Batman*
- *James Bond, Licence to kill*
- *Dead Poets Society*
- *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*

- *Lethal Weapon 2*
- *Look Who's Talking Back to the Future, Part II*



### Albums released in 1989

● "Choba b CCCP" by Paul McCartney

- "Touch" by Sarah McLachlan
- "Dylan & The Dead" by Bob Dylan and The Grateful Dead
- "Like a Prayer" by Madonna
- "After the War" by Gary Moore



### Famous people born in 1989

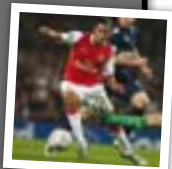
- Rihanna, R & B singer from Barbados
- Daniel Radcliffe (better known as Harry Potter)
- Joe Jonas from the Jonas Brothers group



● Michelle Sung Wie, young professional golfer 🏌️‍♀️

## Sport trivia

- Detroit Pistons win the NBA Finals
- Tour de France won by the American Greg LeMond
- Birth of Theo Walcott, the English football player who currently plays for Arsenal
- Steffi Graf dominates the Grand Slam in tennis winning 3 cups. US and Australian Open and the Wimbledon Championships.



## Football trivia

- Portugal wins the FIFA U-20 World Cup, defeating Nigeria on the final in Saudi Arabia
- Arsenal wins the First Division league title against Liverpool
- Marco van Basten wins the Ballon d'Or
- The San Francisco 49ers beat the Cincinnati Bengals in Super Bowl XXIII
- The following teams came out on top of their respective football leagues: Olympique de Marseille (France), Milan (Italy), Rangers (Scotland), Real Madrid (Spain)



## GLOSSARY

- sparks** *n*  
little bits of fire
- leaky** *adj*  
something that is "leaky" has holes, cracks, or other faults which allow liquids and gases to pass through
- a pipeline** *n*  
a large tube that is used for carrying oil or gas over a long distance, often underground
- to tear down** *phr vb*  
to destroy or remove something
- homelessness** *n*  
a state that involves having no home



# PICTURE IDIOMS

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

**Be in the picture**  
BE INVOLVED IN A PARTICULAR SITUATION.  
"She's handed over control of the company to her son, but she's still very much in the picture."

**Be out of the picture**  
NOT TO BE INVOLVED IN A PARTICULAR SITUATION.  
"The football player has got a severe leg injury, so he'll be out of the picture for a few months."

**Put someone in the picture**  
TO EXPLAIN TO SOMEONE WHAT IS HAPPENING.  
"She didn't have any idea what was going on, so I put her in the picture."

**Be the picture of health / innocence**  
TO LOOK VERY HEALTHY / INNOCENT, ETC.  
"She's the picture of innocence, but I wouldn't trust her as far as I could throw her."

**Get the picture**  
TO UNDERSTAND A SITUATION.  
"Oh, so you want me to do all the work, but you aren't going to pay me and you're going to get all the credit? I get the picture."

**Paint a bleak / paint a rosy picture of something**  
TO DESCRIBE A SITUATION IN A PARTICULAR WAY.  
**Negative:** "The report paints a bleak picture of the situation."  
**Positive:** "The report paints a rosy picture of the situation."

# SKILLS BOOKLET READING

ARE YOU WORKING HARD OR HARDLY WORKING?

## Morale Boosting

*Effective ways of beating the blues in the workplace.*

**D**o you dread Monday morning? Do you often lack motivation and inspiration when faced with a new task or project? If you've answered "yes" to these questions, it's quite possible that you're suffering from low morale. So, what can you do about it?

**How you can help raise morale**  
Any psychologist or self-help book will tell you that the happiest people are the ones who give to others, and bring happiness to people around them. There's no better example of this than in the workplace. Experts say that a productive working environment is a place with this support system in place – it makes sense that if you have a team of employees who pitch in willingly in times of need, there'll be a stronger sense of solidarity, and in turn, a pleasanter environment in which to work. It can be easy to take things too seriously and lose perspective in a world dominated by money and ambition. But you can easily lighten things up a little by organising games, mid-week drinks and other social outings. Another idea, recommended by morale-boosting gurus, is to take a camera into work and capture some magic office moments. By posting these photos around the office, you're reminding employees that good times are possible, even at work.

**How your boss can help increase morale**  
Studies have shown that people feel most motivated (and therefore productive) when they feel valued and appreciated. As a boss, it's important to praise your employees on a regular basis. Verbal appreciation is good, but a reward in the form of a gift card or bonus is even better. It only takes a minute, but the result will

be well worth it. Use the opportunity of an appraisal to put forward some morale-boosting ideas. For example, suggest a "Late-day Monday" or a "Flexible Friday" when employees can leave earlier than usual. A small, out-of-the-ordinary shift to break the monotony of the working week can do wonders for office morale. When Google bosses Sergey Brin and Larry Page were asked why Google was in the top ten companies to work for, they explained that it came down to small details. In Google, afternoon tea is provided, and this simple gesture seems to be enough to perk up the employees.

**How your office can inspire high morale**  
Did you know there is actually a scientific explanation for high morale? It's really all about ions. An "ion" is an atom or molecule which gives off a positive or negative charge depending on the number of electrons lost or gained. At this point, you're probably asking yourself what this has got to do with office morale – a lot, according to one source. Contrary to what you'd expect, negative "ions" have a positive effect on your mood. They produce biochemical reactions that boost levels of serotonin, a chemical which affects the central nervous system. External factors such as a morning shower can generate negative "ions". Computer screens, fluorescent lighting, electronics and air-conditioning units and other commodities typically found in the office, on the other hand, release positive "ions", which cause negativity. You can buy "ionic purifiers" to install in your office to combat this problem. If you fit the profile of someone suffering from low morale, try putting some of these ideas into practice. So, what are you waiting for? Put that kettle on and have a cuppa. ☺

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre-reading

Think of a possible answer for each of the following paragraph titles.

1. How you can help raise morale
2. How your boss can help increase morale
3. How your office can inspire morale

### 2 Reading I

Read the article and tick off any ideas from the pre-reading task.

### 3 Reading II

Using your own words, summarise what the article says about...

1. ...solidarity.
2. ...games.
3. ...Google's success.
4. ...positive ions.
5. ...tea.



### 4 Language focus conditionals

In this article, which conditional is used? (first, second, third, etc.) Why? What are the other conditionals used for?

Refer to page 64 in Unit 15 of your Advanced Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

### 4 Discussion

1. Do you ever suffer from low morale? When? How often? Why?
2. What do you do in your office to boost morale?
3. Which of the methods from the article would you be willing to try?



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We offer a standardised teaching and learning method, called the Hot English method. By using our method, English academies and company class providers will gain a competitive advantage over rivals and enhance the quality of their language classes.

## What is the Hot English method?

The Hot English Method is a comprehensive method based on the communicative and task-based approach. It focuses primarily on speaking skills, but also develops useful and practical skills such as telephoning, e-mail writing and letter writing. This method has been developed over the years, taking into account comments and feedback from clients, teachers and students. Above all, it is a dynamic method that can be adapted easily.

Extensive market research is carried out annually to help make improvements.

Our method has all the advantages that a text book provides in terms of structure and syllabus. But at the same time, unlike a book, it offers fresh, up-to-date material, based on real people in current situations, all presented in a versatile magazine in conjunction with the Skills Booklets. There are 3 principal components to the Hot English Method:

1



The magazines provide listening and reading practice.



## Why Hot English Language Services?

Our unique knowledge base both as an academy and a publisher shows that we are able to offer more to the student / client as well as to the licensees.

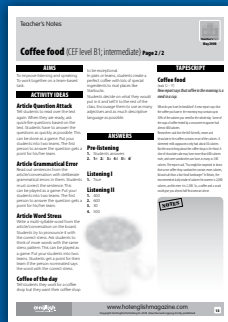
2



The Skills Booklets offer students numerous writing, speaking and functional language exercises.



3



The Teacher's Notes provide teachers with great ideas on how to use the material. The notes help to link the three products together comprehensively.



## As a company class provider

- Already a major player in the highly-competitive Madrid language academy market after just 5 years, with over 80 company class clients and 2,000 students.
- Offices and clients in Barcelona and classes also given in Valladolid, Bilbao, Zaragoza and Sevilla.
- Consistent yearly client retention rate of 95 %.

## As a publisher

- Hot English Publishing has been working for a number of years with some of the leading publishing companies here in Spain such as Grupo Santillana, among others.
- Our team of writers is involved in external projects ranging from magazines to DVDs to course books (see below).
- We have also been working hard over the years to develop our own Hot English method.



## HOT ENGLISH LICENSEES

JOIN THIS LIST OF THE FOLLOWING ACADEMIES WHO HAVE RECENTLY BECOME Hot English licensees. They have seen how to benefit from all our "know how" on how best to market and administer the Hot English method.

→ Increase client satisfaction

→ Boost client retention

→ Profit from a far more extensive offer

**1 Centro de Estudios Britannia**  
www.ingleszaragoza.com  
britingles@gmail.com  
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## How can you become a licensee?

Call 91 543 3573 or email [business@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:business@hotenglishmagazine.com) Contact us TODAY!



# Eco Warrior

The rise of the scuppie.



Are you concerned about the environment? Are you keen to help promote **fair trade**? If you are, you may well be a scuppie.

The 1980s saw the rise of the **yuppie**. The young city or suburban resident with a well-paid professional job and an affluent lifestyle. The yuppie was the self-reliant, financially-secure individualist most interested in personal wealth, **flashy** cars and big houses. **Spin-offs** from the yuppie included the Buppie (the black urban professional), the DINKY (dual-kids, no income [yet]), and the Guppie (the gay urban professional). Then it was the turn of the metrosexual – the young man who was concerned about his personal appearance. The metrosexual had money to spend on clubs, gyms and hairdressers.

But now it's the turn of the scuppie. Basically, a "scuppie" is an acronym of "socially-conscious upwardly-mobile person". Scuppies are concerned about the world, about the poor and about the environment. They donate money

to charities, they use recycled paper bags to do the shopping, they invest in companies that stay **in the black** by investing green, they wear organic clothing, they drink fair trade coffee and they use **non-disposable** fountain pens with biodegradable ink.

Experts argue that it's time for the new designation. "We need this term for people who are successful, yet **caring** – sort of the opposite of the **prototypical** selfish yuppie. Instead of being focused on material things such as yachts, suits, and pearls, scuppies are interested in solar panels, fair trade and organic cotton **outfits**."

Other scuppie activities include getting a pet from a local **animal shelter**, using reusable diapers for babies and shopping at Whole Foods health shops. And a scuppie's main form of transport would be a bike or public transport. Would you call yourself a scuppie? Do you want to be a scuppie? ♻️

For more information, visit [www.scuppie.com](http://www.scuppie.com)

ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

## 1 Pre-reading

The definition of a "yuppie" is a "young upwardly-mobile professional". Give examples of how a yuppie might behave. What would the word be in your language?



## 2 Reading I

Look at the new variations of the word "yuppie". What do you think these groups of people represent? Use the clues in brackets to help you think of ideas:

1. "Buppie" (race)
2. "Guppie" (sexuality)
3. "Scuppie" (social)

Read the article to check your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Look at the key words from the article and write "Y" for "Yuppie" or "S" for "Scuppie" next to each one.

1. clubs
2. the environment
3. gyms
4. affluent lifestyle
5. flashy cars
6. fair trade coffee
7. yachts



## 4 Language focus verbs and prepositions

Without looking back at the article, write in the correct preposition that follows the verbs.

1. to be concerned \_\_\_\_\_
2. to be interested \_\_\_\_\_
3. to spend money \_\_\_\_\_
4. to invest \_\_\_\_\_
5. to focus \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Discussion

1. Do you have similar social groups in your country? Describe them with examples.
2. Are there any more social groups in your country? What are they?
3. Do you feel part of a social group? Why? Why not?

## GLOSSARY

- fair trade** *n*  
a movement that supports the payment of a fair price for goods. They also support social and environmental standards in areas related to the production of goods
- a yuppie** *n*  
a young upwardly-mobile professional
- flashy** *abbr*  
noticeable, but in a negative way
- a spin-off** *n*  
something derived from the original but that is slightly different
- in the black** *exp*  
if you are "in the black", you don't owe money to anybody
- non-disposable** *adj*  
if an object is "non-disposable", you can reuse it
- caring** *adj*  
if someone is "caring", they are affectionate, helpful and sympathetic
- prototypical** *adj formal*  
a very typical example of a type of person or thing
- an outfit** *n*  
a set of clothes (a jacket and trousers, etc.)
- an animal shelter** *n*  
a place where abandoned animals (usually dogs and cats) live before humans adopt them



# Chugger Attack

*How to deal with annoying charity workers.*

They follow you in the street. They ask you for money and they don't leave you alone when you try to say no. They are the aggressive street-working, fund-raising charity workers, otherwise known as "chuggers".

The term "chugger" is a combination of two words, "charity" and "**mugger**". Chuggers often work in the street. They set up a **stall** with information about the charity they represent, and they try to get you to donate money to the charity. Typically, they **prey on** your feelings of **guilt**, greeting you with questions such as, "Do you care about the planet?" or, "When was the last time you did something for someone else?"

But a survey of their tactics has found that some charity volunteers are far from charitable. "Many chuggers simply refuse to **back off** when asked to do so," said Brian Jones, a spokesperson for a charity **watchdog**. "One of the problems is that some chuggers say they are

working as volunteers," he added. "However, they aren't really. Most of the 50 chuggers we spoke to showed little interest in anything other than raising the maximum amount of **cash** in the minimum amount of time. They get commission from this so it makes sense. Also, a fifth of fundraisers had no visible ID and almost a quarter failed to give clear information about the **cause** they were representing. By employing chuggers who break the law, tell lies or refuse to leave members of the public alone, charities **undermine** the **trust** we all instinctively have in them."

But Shirley Bosworth, chief executive of the Institution of Fundraising, said face-to-face fundraising remains "an appropriate and effective method". "It enables charities to **engage with** a particular **demographic of donor**, and it means that charity and donor can enter into a dialogue about what the charity does and how the donor's money will be used," she explained. ☺



## Greenpeace



Greenpeace is an international organisation founded in Vancouver, Canada, in 1972. It is now based in Amsterdam with a further 28 national and regional offices and has a presence in 42 countries. Greenpeace works to "protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace".



ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

### 1 Pre reading

Look at and compare the different ways of donating / collecting money for charities. Which are the most effective? Which ones could be considered controversial? Why?



### 2 Reading I

Read the article to find out which form of donating is under criticism.

### 3 Reading II

True or False?

1. The term "chugger" is an official word found in the dictionary and refers to someone who

donates to charity.

- According to the article, "chuggers" appeal to people's sense of guilt.
- One of the complaints concerning "chuggers" is that they are insistent.
- A "charity watchdog" is an organisation which monitors the actions of charities.
- Most fundraisers don't comply with official charity regulations.
- Shirley Bosworth is against street-working charities.

### 4 Language focus compound adjectives

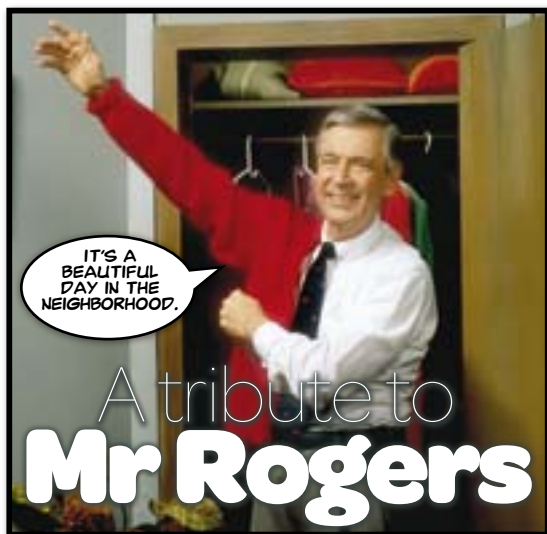
Find an example of a compound adjective from the article. How is it formed?

### 5 Discussion

- Do you donate money to charities? Which ones?
- What do you say when you are stopped in the street by charity workers or "chuggers"?
- Have you ever worked for a charity? Would you be interested in working for a charity? Which one?

### GLOSSARY

- a mugger** *n*  
a person who attacks someone violently in the street in order to steal money from them
- a stall** *n*  
a large table on which you put goods or information you want to give to people
- to prey on** *exp*  
if someone "preys on" other people, they take advantage of them or harm them
- guilt** *n*  
negative feelings about "bad" things you have done
- to back off** *phr vb*  
if you "back off", you move away from someone in order to avoid problems or a fight
- a watchdog** *n*  
a person or committee whose job is to make sure that companies do not act illegally or irresponsibly
- cash** *n*  
money in the form of notes (paper) and coins (metal)
- a cause** *n*  
a principle; an aim
- to undermine** *vb*  
if you "undermine" something, you make it less strong or less secure
- trust** *n*  
the belief that someone or something is honest and sincere
- to engage with** *exp*  
if you "engage with" someone or with a group of people, you get involved with them and you are connected to them
- a demographic of donor** *exp*  
the type of person who donates (gives) money – his/her social class, marital status, etc.



A TELEVISION HOST. A CULTURAL ICON. A FRIEND. A MAN NAMED FRED ROGERS **HOSTED** THE TELEVISION SHOW *MR ROGERS' NEIGHBORHOOD* FOR 33 SEASONS. IN THE UNITED STATES, 20TH MARCH IS NATIONAL "WEAR A **SWEATER** DAY" IN HONOR OF MR ROGERS. BUT WHY IS HE WORTHY OF SUCH AN HONOR? AND WHAT DOES WEARING A SWEATER HAVE TO DO WITH ALL OF THIS?

**F**red Rogers didn't like television, which is why he decided to dedicate his life to it. "In fact," he said, "I went into television because I hated it so, and I thought there was some way of using this fabulous **instrument** to **nurture** those who would watch and listen." That was when he began to work for a local television station in Pittsburgh on a show called *The Children's Corner*. On that show, he did the voices for several **puppets**. After working there, he developed a shorter version of the show *Mr Rogers' Neighborhood*. A longer version eventually aired on PBS in 1968, and stayed there for 33 seasons.

Mr Rogers used his program **to do good**. The messages he taught on the show were a reflection of his real-life beliefs. *Mr Rogers' Neighborhood* had a lot of valuable lessons for **absorbent** minds. He taught children to believe in themselves, gave them self-confidence and told them they were special. Every afternoon, Mr Rogers invited children and adults alike into his living room. He took off his coat, and put on a sweater. He removed his **dress shoes** and put on casual, blue **boat shoes**. He made himself comfortable. And by doing this simple act, he let people into his life, and made an impact on them at the same time. While changing clothes, he would say, "Would you be mine? Could you be mine? Won't you be my neighbor?" And after 33 seasons, he helped **raise** a generation of Americans.

Mr Rogers had unbelievable power over people. At the Daytime Emmys in 1997, he received the Lifetime Achievement Award. In his acceptance speech, he asked everyone in the audience to think about "those who cared about you and wanted what's best for you. Take ten seconds. I'll watch the time." In a theatre filled with thousands of people, Fred Rogers managed to **silence** the entire place. The cameras **panned** over the audience of **tear-stained** faces, and then turned back to Mr Rogers. He then concluded, "Thank you for allowing me to be your neighbor all these years." Another example of his positive influence came in 1990. That year, Mr Rogers' car was stolen. He filed a police report and 48 hours later his car was mysteriously returned in the same spot. But that's not all. Attached to the car was a note that said, "If we'd known that this was your car, we never would have taken it." Now that's power.

Fred Rogers was an interesting man. He woke up at five o'clock every morning to go swimming. He weighed 143 pounds (65 kg) for 30 years. He began playing piano when he was five years old. He spoke French. He had an **asteroid** named after him in 2003. He is a **timeless** figure, largely in part to his **soothing** voice and the fact that he always explained things in terms all ages could understand.

The word "celebrity" hardly comes to mind when we think of Mr Rogers. This could be because there is usually a barrier between celebrities and "regular" people. But this wasn't the case with Mr Rogers. He always made us feel like we had a friend. And on 20th March, Mr Rogers' neighbors all over the United States put on their sweaters to show their thanks. ✪

### Mr Rogers Quotes

"How sad it is that we give up on people who are just like us."

"You know, you don't have to look like everybody else to be acceptable and to feel acceptable."

"If you could only sense how important you are to the lives of those you meet; how important you can be to people you may never even dream of. There is something of yourself that you leave at every meeting with another person."

"It's not the honors and the prizes or the **fancy** outsiders of life that ultimately **nourish** our souls. It's the feeling that we can be trusted, that we never have to fear the truth, and that the **bedrock** of our very being is firm."

"The greatest gift we can give to anybody is our honest self."

"Those of us who have a particular vision must continue against all odds."

"The whole idea is to look at the television camera and present as much love as you possibly could to a person who might feel that he or she needs it."

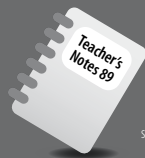
### Fred McFeely Rogers

Fred Rogers was born on 20th March 1928 in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, US. He died on 27th February 2003 at the age of 74. Rogers was a Presbyterian minister who was best known as the host of the children's television show, *Mister Rogers' Neighborhood*. The show ran in the United States from 1968 to 2001, and covered a wide range of topics and issues such as self-control, building confidence and choosing a career. Rogers married Sara Jayne Byrd in 1952 and they had two children, James and John.



### GLOSSARY

- to host** *vb*  
if you "host" a television show, you introduce the show and talk to the people on it
- a sweater** *n*  
a warm knitted piece of clothing which covers your arms and the upper part of your body
- an instrument** *n*  
a tool or device that is used to do a particular task
- to nurture** *vb*  
to care for something while it is growing or developing
- a puppet** *n*  
a doll that you can move by either pulling strings or putting your hand inside its body and moving your fingers
- to do good** *exp*  
if you "do good", you benefit or improve someone else's life
- absorbent** *adj*  
if minds are "absorbent", they can learn new things easily
- dress shoes** *n*  
shoes for working in a professional setting
- boat shoes** *n*  
shoes for working on a boat / ship
- to raise** *vb*  
if you "raise" a child, you look after it until it is grown up
- to silence** *vb*  
if you "silence" someone, you stop them from speaking or making a noise
- to pan** *vb*  
if a television camera "pans" somewhere, it moves slowly across that area in a wide sweep
- tear-stained** *adj*  
if your face is "tear-stained", you have recently been crying a lot
- an asteroid** *n*  
a rocky or metallic object that orbits the Sun but is too small to be considered a planet
- timeless** *adj*  
something so good that it is not affected by changes in society or fashion
- soothing** *adj*  
calming; makes pain or stress disappear
- fancy** *adj*  
elaborate; special because it has a lot of / too much decoration
- to nourish** *vb*  
if you "nourish" a feeling, you allow / encourage it to grow
- the bedrock** *n*  
the principles, ideas or facts on which something is based



If you are an English teacher, please refer to the Hot English Teacher's Notes 89 for some fun ideas on how to use this article.

# PHRASAL VERB THEMES

## The Classroom (part 2)

THIS IS THE SECOND PART OF OUR LOOK AT PHRASAL VERBS THAT YOU CAN USE IN THE CLASSROOM. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS FROM BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 65

groups correct answer hand understand back lesson difficulties

**1. FILL IN (THE BLANKS)**  
IF STUDENTS "FILL IN" THE BLANKS, THEY WRITE WORDS IN THE BLANK SPACES.



"PLEASE FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE \_\_\_\_\_ FORM OF THE VERB IN BRACKETS."

**2. SPEAK UP**  
TO SPEAK MORE LOUDLY SO THAT SOMEONE CAN HEAR YOU.



"COULD YOU SPEAK UP A BIT MORE, PLEASE? I CAN'T HEAR YOU BECAUSE YOU'RE AT THE \_\_\_\_\_ OF THE CLASS."

**3. HELP OUT**  
IF YOU "HELP SOMEONE OUT", YOU ASSIST AND HELP THEM.



"IF YOUR PARTNER IS HAVING \_\_\_\_\_, PLEASE HELP HIM OR HER OUT."

**4. CATCH UP**  
IF YOU "CATCH UP", YOU HAVE TO DO EXTRA WORK IN ORDER TO BE AT THE SAME LEVEL AS THE OTHER STUDENTS - OFTEN BECAUSE YOU HAVE MISSED A CLASS.



"THOSE OF YOU WHO MISSED THE \_\_\_\_\_ LAST WEEK WILL HAVE TO CATCH UP IN YOUR FREE TIME."

**5. GET TOGETHER (IN GROUPS)**  
TO FORM GROUPS.



"PLEASE GET TOGETHER IN \_\_\_\_\_ OF THREE."

**6. SHOUT OUT (AN ANSWER)**  
TO SAY AN ANSWER WITHOUT ASKING FOR PERMISSION FIRST.



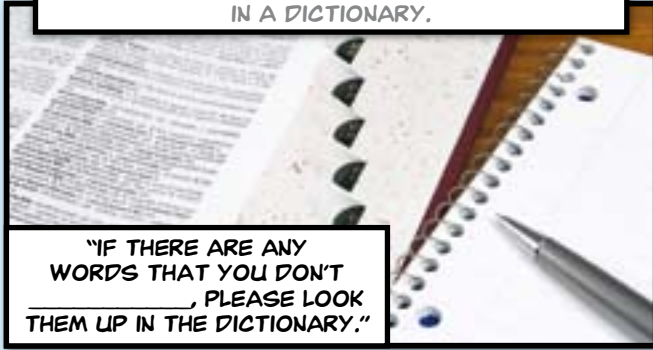
"JUST SHOUT THE ANSWER OUT - YOU DON'T HAVE TO PUT YOUR \_\_\_\_\_ UP FIRST."

**7. MESS UP**  
IF YOU "MESS UP" A QUESTION, YOU ANSWER IT BADLY OR WRONGLY.



"DON'T WORRY IF YOU MESS UP THE \_\_\_\_\_, JUST RUB IT OUT AND DO IT AGAIN."

**8. LOOK UP (A WORD)**  
TO TRY TO FIND THE MEANING OF A WORD IN A DICTIONARY.



"IF THERE ARE ANY WORDS THAT YOU DON'T \_\_\_\_\_, PLEASE LOOK THEM UP IN THE DICTIONARY."

## Tapescripts

### English Courses (Track 8)

**Receptionist:** English Courses Abroad, how can I help you?  
**Caller:** Yes, I'm interested in learning more about the courses abroad that you offer. I see you have courses in Oxford, Dublin, Brighton and Edinburgh. I'm very interested in Oxford and Brighton, but I don't know which one to choose. Which one would you recommend?  
**Receptionist:** Well, the first thing is the location. Brighton is on the coast, but Oxford has some beautiful countryside. I suppose that's the first thing you should consider.  
**Caller:** I see. Well, that's a difficult choice to make. I like the sea and the countryside. Can you tell me anything else about the cities?  
**Receptionist:** Certainly. Oxford isn't as big as Brighton. Brighton has a population of about 480,000 – that covers Brighton city and the smaller towns along the coast. Oxford, on the other hand, has a population of 151,000.  
**Caller:** I prefer smaller places, but I've heard that Oxford isn't as lively as Brighton, is that true?  
**Receptionist:** Well, not exactly. Oxford and Brighton are both university cities, so there are lots of students in both cities. Besides, cities with a student population are always lively. You might say that Oxford feels more traditional than Brighton. Brighton is quite fashionable and some compare it to London for its diversity.  
**Caller:** Interesting. Are there any interesting tourist attractions in these cities? I'll have plenty of time to do some sight-seeing.  
**Receptionist:** Oh, yes. The university grounds in Oxford are very interesting. In Oxford, there's also the botanic garden. It is the oldest in Great Britain and has one of the most diverse collections of plants in the world.  
**Caller:** And Brighton?  
**Receptionist:** There's much more to Brighton than the beach. In fact, if you go in May, you'll be there for the arts festival, which is the biggest one after Edinburgh. There's theatre and dance and other entertainment all week. Also, if you like... (voice trails off)

### Telephone English (Track 9)

**Anita:** Land's End Clothing Customer Service, this is Anita. How may I help you?  
**Walter:** Yes, hello, I'd like to order a sweater from your catalogue, please.  
**Anita:** OK. What's your name, please?  
**Walter:** Walter Connor.  
**Anita:** And your address, please?  
**Walter:** It's 7812 Piney Grove Church Road, Kenosha, Wisconsin 23871  
**Anita:** Thank you very much. Now, you want to order from our March catalogue, correct?  
**Walter:** Yes.  
**Anita:** OK. And what page is the sweater on?  
**Walter:** The sweater is on page 76.  
**Anita:** What's the reference number for the sweater?  
**Walter:** It's X57246. And I'd like it in orange, please.  
**Anita:** Oh, I'm sorry. That sweater is very popular. We only have hunter green and heather gray left.  
**Walter:** OK, no problem. I'll get the heather gray one.  
**Anita:** OK. Could I have your credit card number, please?  
**Walter:** Yes, it's 3467 8923 4567.  
**Anita:** And the expiry date?  
**Walter:** It's October 2010.  
**Anita:** So, that's 10 / 10.  
**Walter:** Yes, that's right. So, when can I expect the sweater to be delivered?  
**Anita:** They'll deliver it next Wednesday. Your confirmation number is G19745. Will there be anything else?  
**Walter:** No, I believe that's everything, thank you.  
**Anita:** Thank you.

### Staff Training (Track 15)

Good morning everyone, and thank you for attending this staff training session. Today, we're going to look at how to safely carry heavy loads. We don't want any of our staff to get hurt, so this session will teach you the best way to carry a heavy box or parcel.

First of all, you should plan the lift. The best thing to do is to move any obstructions such as rubbish on the floor, or chairs in the way, before you begin. If you're going to carry your load a long distance, think about where you can rest on the way.

One of the most important things to think about is your posture. How you stand or sit can really make a difference. As you begin the lift, slightly bend your back, hips and knees. Bending your back can create unnecessary stress, and in some cases, it could cause serious health problems. Avoid twisting your back or leaning sideways, especially while your back is bent. Your shoulders should be level and they should be facing the same direction as your hips. If you need to turn, by far the most efficient way is by moving your feet. It's also much better if you're able to keep your head up when carrying your load. If you look ahead, not down, you can reduce the risk of hurting your neck.

When you lift your load, hold the box close to your body. Make sure the heaviest side is nearest to your body. Doing it like this is better than holding on tightly with your hands because it means that you are less likely to lose your grip and drop your load. The best thing to do is move smoothly, because if you don't, you'll lose control of your load and increase the risk of injury.

Please, everyone, think about whether you can manage the lift before you begin. Remember: there is a difference between what people are able to lift and what they are able to lift safely. Now, does anyone have any questions?

### British Bar Chat (Track 25)

**Deborah:** Hi! How are you?  
**Paula:** I'm alright, feeling a bit glum though.  
**Deborah:** Oh, why's that?  
**Paula:** Well, the weather! The sky's overcast all the time.  
**Deborah:** Oh, it is. It's terrible. At least it's not too cold at the moment though.  
**Paula:** No, I know. But you just don't know what to wear, do you? It's

so changeable this weather.  
**Deborah:** No... well, there is the old saying "Ne'er cast a clout 'til May be out".  
**Paula:** And what does that mean?  
**Deborah:** It means you always have to keep wearing a coat until the end of May.  
**Paula:** Aah.  
**Deborah:** The "clout" being "coat".  
**Paula:** Oh, "clout" is "coat"?  
**Deborah:** Yeah, I'm not quite sure where that saying came from, it's just one my mum used to use.  
**Paula:** Oh I see, okay. But I mean, okay, it's an overcast day today, and I'm feeling glum. Do you think the weather affects our feelings and our moods?  
**Deborah:** Oh, definitely. I mean, if you just imagine how much your mood can change if you see it snowing. You feel like a little child just jumping up and down by the window going "It's snowing! It's snowing! It's snowing! It's snowing! It's really exciting!" And the same when the sun comes out and everyone in Britain rushes straight to the gardens and sits there in their, you know, in their bikini, in their swimming trunks, even though it's only about ten degrees? But it's sunshine! It counts!

### US Bar Chat (Track 26)

**Suzy:** So, did you hear that March 19th is national "Wear a Sweater Day" for Mr. Rogers?  
**James:** No way! Mr. Rogers like the TV show when we were kids?  
**James:** Yeah! "Mr. Rogers Neighborhood!"  
**James:** That is awesome. That is awesome. I'm totally going to do that.  
**Suzy:** Are you going to wear a sweater?  
**James:** Absolutely.  
**Suzy:** Okay.  
**James:** Absolutely. I used to watch Mr. Rogers all the time as a kid. All the time.  
**Suzy:** It was on every day after school, right? Like you'd come home from school and you'd be like "oh it's Mr. Rogers!"  
**James:** Exactly, exactly.  
**Suzy:** Yeah. I used to get my apple sauce and my Fritos, and I would sit at the—on my couch and be like oh, I'd sing along with th—with the song, 'cause it's like "It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood, it's a beautiful day in the neighborhood." Oh, I loved it.  
**James:** Exactly, I love it too. It's so nice how every day it was—it kind of started with the same thing, you know? He would arrive, he would take off his sweater, put on other clothes, and it was just something that really stuck with you, you know, as a child.  
**Suzy:** Yeah, and it was so welcoming, 'cause it was like you went into his house. 'Cause he walks into his house, and you can see the entrance of the house, and then he, you know he goes into his closet and he just gets—he just puts the sweater over his clothes and you're like, "oh, it's Mr. Rogers time. It's casual."  
**James:** Totally. Always doing the same thing, putting this here, feeding his fish, you know, walking down, and then moving to some different world, ah with all those different puppets, do you remember?  
**Suzy:** Oh man, I loved that! Oh, we should totally wear sweaters.  
**James:** Definitely.  
**Suzy:** Okay, cool.

### Story: The Shop—Episode 6 (Track 27)

**Jim:** Hi, I'm Jim.  
**Bob:** Hello, Jim. I'm here for the boxes.  
**Jim:** Shall I go and get them?  
**Bob:** Yes, if you go and get the boxes, I'll have time for a lovely cup of tea.  
**Jim:** Where do you want them?  
**Bob:** Well, if you put them in the lorry, I'll be very happy. (He opens the back of the lorry.)  
**Jim:** Right. (Carol comes out.)  
**Carol:** Hi, I'm Carol.  
**Bob:** Hello, Carol. Look, Jim. You've got someone to help you.  
**Carol:** Enjoy your tea. (They start loading the boxes.)  
**Bob:** (Five minutes later.) Very good. That wasn't so hard. It only took you 5 minutes.  
**Jim:** Erm, there are some boxes...  
**Carol:** (Secretly to Jim) Shush!  
**Bob:** What?  
**Carol:** Nothing. He was just talking to me.  
**Bob:** Right. I'm leaving. Goodbye. (He drives off.)  
**Jim:** But what about the ten boxes in the office? The man only took 20 boxes.  
**Carol:** I know. If he took those boxes from the office, we wouldn't have any boxes to open. I want to see what's in them.  
**Jim:** Oh, right. (Double take) What?  
**Carol:** If we don't open the boxes now, we'll never know what's in them. It's our only chance.  
**Jim:** But...  
**Carol:** No buts. Come on. Let's open one of those boxes.

### Dream Job (Track 29)

**Anne:** Hey Pat, how's it going? Are you looking through the newspaper again? You always seem to have your head stuck in the job section.  
**Pat:** I know, I just can't find what I'm looking for. You see, I'm reading this book at the moment and it's really inspired me to find something I really want to do, rather than something I ought to be doing. Do you know what I mean?  
**Anne:** Yeah, I sure do. What's the book called?  
**Pat:** How to Find the Job You Love.  
**Anne:** Oh, OK, so, how do you find the job you love? Got any tips?  
**Pat:** Well, first off, you need to be prepared to do some real soul-searching.  
**Anne:** Soul searching? That sounds heavy.  
**Pat:** I know, but if you really want something, you need to be prepared to work for it. Don't you agree?  
**Anne:** Yeah, you're right. So, tell me, what's the first step?  
**Pat:** There are lots of sections in the book. The main focus of the book is a five-point action plan, which includes networking, job search strategies and interview techniques. For me, the hardest part is knowing where to start, but this book gives you lots of good resources. Now, I have so many ideas, I don't know where to start. But, it's exciting.  
**Anne:** It sounds like it. It kind of makes me want a career change too.  
**Pat:** Well, that's another reason why I love this book. It makes you

realise that anything is possible if you only put your mind to it. So many people get stuck in a rut and don't see a way out, but in this book, there's a special section on how to change your career path completely.  
**Anne:** I bet it makes it sound so easy.  
**Pat:** Not really. Like I said, you have to do your homework. For example, there are exercises to complete and checklists. The results are supposed to indicate your skills and potential.  
**Anne:** And from there I guess that gives you more of an idea of what kind of job suits you?  
**Pat:** Yeah, that's the idea. The whole point of the book is to get you thinking out of the box. I always thought that you had to adapt to your job, but really, it's about you — recognising your strengths and realising what you thrive on. The book offers guidelines for adapting an existing job to suit the person.  
**Anne:** I like the principle behind that philosophy. Can I borrow your copy when you've finished reading it?  
**Pat:** Of course.

### Green Office Seminar (Track 34)

Hi everyone. As your environmental health and safety consultant, I'd like to use today's seminar to help you think about ways to make your offices more environmentally-friendly. In order to improve your company's credibility, you need to improve your company's green credentials. So, I've drawn up a list of simple changes that you all can implement immediately.

If I can just ask you to look at the graph for a minute, you can see the amount of energy we consumed in just one office in 2008. There's no doubt in my mind that we can cut this figure by at least 20%. If we don't do something soon, we'll continue to lose money and in the long term, we'll destroy our planet. So, here are my proposals. Please interrupt me at any point in today's presentation if you have any questions.

The pink line on the graph represents energy spent on artificial light — that's a lot of electricity. Can I just ask you to look around you for a moment? How many windows do you see? Surely, there are enough to give sufficient light during our working day, right? This is a waste of natural light and must be our first priority. Please switch lights off when you see that they are on unnecessarily.

Next on my list of priorities is paper. Only the other day, I noticed how much paper we're all wasting. In fact, I sifted through every sheet of paper to find that most of the paper that had been disposed of was largely blank or partially used. Another thing I noticed was that someone had printed and then discarded pages of an e-mail. This is completely unnecessary — please, before printing an e-mail, read it on the screen to see if it's really worth printing everything. Surely, we can all make a conscious effort to ensure that we're careful about what we print. There is simply no excuse for not printing double-sided. I've also spoken to our office manager and was alarmed to find that we aren't buying recycled paper.

**Tim:** Sorry, can I just interrupt there? These are all nice ideas in theory, but let's face it: How on earth are we going to administer and control the consumption of paper when we have more pressing matters on our minds?

Well, Tim, that's my point. We all have to be responsible for this. It shouldn't be a matter of controlling it. We all need to do it without being monitored; that's the bottom line. To make this easier, I'm going to ensure there are centralised bins for recycling instead of waste paper bins. Let's move on — I know time is an invaluable resource as well. My final point is possibly the most controversial. We can reduce energy by 25% by switching off our computers and monitors when they're not in use. I appreciate this is the most inconvenient policy, and will take time to put into practice.

**Tim:** Now, hang on a minute... (voice trails off.)

### Off The Cuff What makes you happy? (Track 38)

**Off The Cuff A**  
 God, you know it's funny, the other day I received a friend request on Facebook from a friend of mine who I had not seen for about fifteen years. We were best friends in elementary school, and hung out all the time, and suddenly I had a friend request from him and we just started talking and absolutely reconnected, and started chatting again and just talked about our lives, what's happened in the last fifteen years. Ah, and then we ended up meeting up like two days ago seriously for lunch and it was just awesome to see him again and so for me, just staying in contact with friends wherever they're from your far past or from your near past, from college or whatever, is really awesome. Just to be able to let people see what you're doing, you can see what they're doing and just to always remain connected, you know?

**Off The Cuff B**  
 What makes me happy? That's a good question, you know. Do you know, one of the things that makes me very happy is being outside. I know it sounds weird, but from the age of 1, I've always wanted to do things outside. In fact, one of my first words was the word "side". Even though I didn't say "outside", I said "side". Even now, many years later, I still want to be outside, unless it's freezing and horrible. And so I'm lucky that I have a terrace outside my flat, and I do everything possible on that terrace because it's a way of being outside. So, it means I can eat outside, I take telephone calls outside, I even work on the laptop outside. I just like being outside, and I don't like being closed in places, so, do you know, being outside makes me happy.

**Off The Cuff C**  
 What makes me happy? Well, definitely being able to eat whatever I want. I love candy, I love pizza, and I love a lot of it. So when I can say — oh man, like it's my birthday or something, I always say I can eat whatever I want, however much I want, and I do. And I love it. I also really like to play ping-pong. That makes me happy, to play a good game of ping-pong with somebody. Another thing I really like is to have an afternoon where I don't have to do anything. And I can just sit around, and — cause I hate hurrying. I hate that, and if I can have an afternoon to myself just to read, or watch TV, or sleep... I just love being able to have the option to do nothing. Even though I probably would do something, I just like to be able to know that there's nothing pressing, I don't have to today, and it's okay. Another thing I really like is I like taking walks with my dad. We always do that, it's kind of an everyday thing when I'm home. Everyday in the su—well I don't go home very much in the summer, but when I'm home in the summer or at Christmas time we always take walks together, and that's always really fun. Just because I guess it's only for special occasions, when I'm there.



# ANSWERS

## Answers

### page 4 Harassing the Stars

**2 Reading 1**  
Journalists and photographers hide in the stars' gardens, leave tracking devices in their cars, and put surveillance devices in stars' houses.

- 3 Reading II**  
1. Where photographers hid to photograph a TV presenter.  
2. Where Simon Cowell found a tracking device.  
3. A surveillance device assumed to be a children's toy.  
4. A TV talent contest hosted by Simon Cowell.  
5. Where a surveillance device was found.

### 4 Language focus

**Verb:** to harass / **Noun:** harassment / **Adjective:** harassed, harassing

### Page 5 Happy Times

**2 Reading I**  
If your friends are happy, you are more likely to be happy too.

- 3 Reading II**  
5,000-Number of adults studied.  
1971-Year the study began.  
8%-Increase of the likelihood of happiness if you have a happy partner.  
0.5 km 42% more likely to be happy if you have a happy friend living within this distance.  
14%-Increase of the likelihood of happiness if you have happy children.

### Page 8 Useful Vocabulary

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

### Page 11 Adventurous Dining

- Reading II**  
1. Mim  
2. Archipelago  
3. The Toilet Bowl  
4. Top of the World Restaurant  
5. Mim

### Page 15 Dr Fingers Error Correction

2. Where is Mark's dad from?  
3. She's from France.  
4. He can see it.  
5. She can't do it.  
6. Can I sit here?

### Page 15 English Courses

- 2 Listening I**  
Oxford, Dublin, Brighton, Edinburgh, London  
**3 Listening II**  
1T 2F 3F 4F 5T 6T  
**Language focus**  
We form comparatives by adding -er to the end of the adjective (normally with one syllable: taller - taller) For some comparatives with more than one syllable, we add "more" in front of the adjective / adverb: more expensive. We use as + adjective + as to compare two things that are the same.

### Page 16 Grammar Fun

1. I'd like 2. is 3. like 4. like 5. would 6. I'd like 7. look 8. like

### Page 17 Telephone English

- 2 Listening I**  
1. To order a sweater from the catalogue.  
2. No - they don't have any orange sweaters left.  
3. A heather gray jumper.

### 3 Listening II

1. correct 2. page 76 3. X57246 4. correct 5. 2010 6. G19745

### 4 Language focus

1. I'd like

### Page 18 Performance Pay

**3 Reading II**

1T 2F 3T 4F

### 4 Language focus

A question tag is a phrase we add to the end of a sentence. It is used as an invitation for the listener to give an opinion or to confirm information.

In positive statements, the question tag is in the negative. For example: "You went out last night, didn't you?"

### Page 19 Film Scripts

**1 Exercises**

1. no 2. Walt Whitman 3. they think it is good  
**2 Definitions**  
1c 2b 3e 4d 5g 6a 7f

### Page 20 Naming and Shaming

**3 Reading II**

1. To draw attention to their crimes and show they are taking action.  
2. "Community payback"  
3. 10 000 vests have been ordered.  
4. The civil rights group Liberty. Because it could make offenders a target for attacks.  
5. To show the public that they are doing something about crime.

### Page 21 Shirking Responsibility

**3 Reading II**

1. (K) 2. (K) 3. (K) 4. (Z)

### 4 Language focus

We use "supposed to be + verb + "ing" when we have an obligation to do something but we don't fulfil it.

### Page 22 Trivia Matching

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

### Page 27 Staff Training

**3 Listening II**

1. "You should plan the lift."  
2. "As you begin the lift, slightly bend your back, hips and knees."  
3. "Keep your head up when carrying your load."  
4. "Hold the box close to your body"  
5. "Move smoothly"  
**4 Language focus**  
1. c) 2. c)

### Page 40 Jokes

1D 2G 3A 4H 5E 6C 7F 8B

### Page 41 Misheard Lyrics

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

### Page 42 Going Nuts

**3 Reading II**

1. 1,200 - number of volunteers who were tested with "metabolic syndrome"  
2. 30 - grams of mixed nuts given to the volunteers  
3. 2% - the percentage of the group that showed improvement in their health  
4. 6.7% - the percentage of the group that showed improvement in their health on a Mediterranean diet.  
5. 13.7% - the percentage of the group that showed improvement in their health on a Mediterranean diet and a bag of nuts.  
6. 25% - the percentage of people in the UK who are thought to have "metabolic syndrome"

### 4 Language focus

Past perfect. It is used in conjunction with the past simple to talk about a past action before another past action.

### Page 43 Taxing Playtime

**3 Reading II**

1. Simon Barkin - disagrees with taxing online gamers. He thinks it's dangerous.  
2. the government - agrees as it will bring in money.  
3. Joan Simmonds - disagrees and thinks gamers should ban trades for real money.

### 4 Language Focus

a) to win 1.a) 2.b)

### Page 47 Riddles

1. silence 2. incorrectly 3. their breath 4. Johnny

### Page 50 Team Building Language focus

**Future Forms:** "will" is used to promise / guarantee something. "Will" is also used for predictions without evidence and spontaneous decisions. Other future forms include the present continuous (fixed arrangements), the present simple (timetable future), "going to" + verb (intentions and plans).

### Page 51 Dream Job

**3 Listening II**

1. soul-searching 2. networking, strategies and interview techniques  
3. career path 4. checklists

### 4 Language focus

1. 1st Conditional 2. Action - consequence

### Page 55 Dr Fingers Error Correction

2. She'll tell you as soon as you have finished the report.  
3. We stayed in her flat in the city while she was at the beach.  
4. They couldn't see it because of the fog.  
5. She went to the beach to go scuba diving.  
6. They couldn't sail that day due to the poor weather.

### Page 55 Green Offices Seminar

**Pre-listening**

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

**Listening II**

1. ...look at the graph for a minute.  
2. ...any point in today's presentation if you have any questions.  
3. ...someone had printed and then discarded pages of an e-mail.  
4. ...for not printing double-sided.  
5. ...monitored; bottom line.  
**Language focus**  
1. Please interrupt me at any point in today's presentation if you have any questions.  
2. If I can just ask you to look at the graph for a minute...  
3. Next on my list of priorities...

### Page 58 Morale Boosting

**Language focus**

In this article, 1st Conditional - to talk about the cause and consequence. Other conditionals: 2nd Conditional - imaginary future situations 3rd Conditional - imaginary situations in the past Zero Conditional - no probability Mixed Conditional - imaginary results of a fictitious past

### Page 60 Eco Warrior

**Reading I**

1. the black urban professional  
2. the gay urban professional  
3. socially-conscious upwardly-mobile person

**Reading II**

1Y 2S 3Y 4Y 5S 6Y 7Y

**Language focus**

1. about 2. in 3. on 4. in 5. on

### Page 61 Chugger Attack

**Reading II**

1F 2T 3T 4T 5F 6F

**Language focus**

street-working, it is formed by an adjective preceding a noun

### Page 63 Phrasal Verb Themes

1. correct 2. back 3. difficulties 4. lesson 5. groups 6. hand 7. answer 8. understand

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# PHRASE OF THE MONTH

# A Ponzi Scheme

Very basically, a Ponzi Scheme works like this. You invest some money. Then, more people invest some money. The person organising the scheme pays you interest with the money of other investors. The more people who invest, the more money is circulated. And that means that more people are tricked. To entice new investors, a Ponzi Scheme generally offers a large short-term profit. The reason a Ponzi Scheme can perpetuate is because it is advertised as having an ever-increasing flow of profits. Essentially, a Ponzi Scheme is a fraudulent investment that pays **returns** to other investors instead of paying them from profits. It's a **scam**.



case of Bernard Madoff. Madoff began **running** the scheme in 2005. He gained the trust of business partners and friends in the most powerful financial circles. But in December 2008, he was arrested for securities fraud. Apparently, he told his two sons about his **seedy** operations, and they went to the authorities the next day. Madoff had stolen more than \$50 billion from his investors. At his trial, he was asked if he wanted to defend his actions. He said, "There is no innocent explanation." He now **faces** up to 20 years in prison.

Many investment bankers have been affected as well. High-powered bankers associated

themselves with Madoff, including the chairmen of some of the largest banks

in the world. Even the most prestigious banks can be **swindled**, so let that be a lesson: think twice before investing your money. And, if you're stealing millions of dollars from people, don't tell your sons, because your secret is safe with no one. ☹

## GLOSSARY

- a return** *n*  
the "return" on an investment is the profit that you get from it
- a scam** *n*  
a large-scale, illegal trick, usually for the purpose of getting money from people
- to pull off** *phr vb*  
if you "pull off" something difficult, you do it successfully
- to run** *vb*  
if you "run" a business or activity, you are in charge of it or you organise it
- seedy** *adj*  
untrustworthy; dishonest
- to face** *vb*  
if you "face" something unpleasant, it is going to affect you and you have to deal with it
- to swindle** *vb*  
to deceive someone in order to get something valuable from them



The Ponzi Scheme is named after Charles Ponzi. He didn't invent the idea, but he was the first person who made an obscene amount of money **pulling off** the scheme. He emigrated from Italy to the

United States in 1903 and used very clever techniques to become incredibly wealthy.

The most recent example of a Ponzi Scheme is the

## Hot Staff



### Directors

**Managing Director**  
Thorley Russell (00 34 91 543 3573)  
thorleyr@hotenglishmagazine.com  
**Editorial Director**  
Andy Coney (00 34 91 543 3573)  
andyc@hotenglishmagazine.com

### Editorial Department

**Editor (Hot English magazine)**  
Jenna DiMaria  
magazineeditor@hotenglishmagazine.com  
**Staff**  
Philip McIvor *designer*  
Kate Browne *writer*  
Ruwana Sugathapala *writer*  
Peter Moore *writer*  
Tyler Altes *proof reading*

### Administration Department

**Director of studies**  
Leigh Dante (00 34 91 455 0273)  
classes@hotenglishmagazine.com  
**Classes manager**  
Ana Mª Pintor Córdoba (00 34 91 455 0274)  
classadmin@hotenglishmagazine.com  
**Office administrator**  
(tel / fax) (00 34 91 549 8523)  
subs@hotenglishmagazine.com  
payments@hotenglishmagazine.com  
Credit control and administration 9-2  
(by e-mail thereafter).  
Office hours 9:30 - 6 pm (Spanish time)

### Teacher Liaison Officer

Kate Browne (00 34 91 455 0273)  
teacherinfo@hotenglishmagazine.com

### Barcelona office (Hot English)

Carmen Soini: 696 108 245  
barcelona@hotenglishmagazine.com

### Contributors

Dougal Maguire  
Daniel Coutoune  
Blanca San Roman  
Craig Dewe  
Sam Bones  
Marta Ispuerto  
Fred McLaughlan  
Jane Grodeman  
Paul McGann  
Ian Slater  
Marcie Lambert  
Laurent Guiard  
Jessica Kirk  
Tara Abell  
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*cover artist*  
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### Mexico

Dimsa: Mexico City 555 545 6645

### Hungary

Gabor Winkler & Peter Bokor  
info@hotenglish.hu

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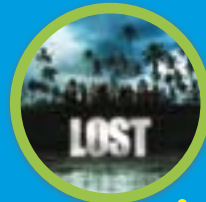
**CD Production** MPO S.A.  
**Distribution** by SGEL S.A.  
ISSN 1577-7898  
Depósito Legal M.14272.2001  
March 2009

### Published by Hot English

**Publishing, S.L.**  
C/Fernández de los Ríos, 98, 2A  
Madrid 28015  
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