

Sing and dance with... **hot**

english magazine

MUSICALS SPECIAL

Singing and dancing across the world.

NINE

The latest musical.



GRAMMAR FUN

The Present Perfect revisited.

PHRASAL VERBS

In the news.

ACCENT ALERT

Learn about different English accents.

HOW TO...

Find out how to learn English effectively.

MOBILE MADNESS

Annoying things that mobile phones do.



WATCH & LEARN!

Watch videos related to topics in the magazine!

TOP STARS

DANIEL DAY-LEWIS

PENELOPE CRUZ

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



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Editor's intro



Hi, and welcome to another issue of Hot English Magazine, the fun magazine for learning English. This month, our special focus is on musicals. Personally, my two all-time favourites are the Woody Allen musical film *Everyone Says I Love You*, and the musical adaptation of the Charles Dickens novel, *Oliver!* What about you?

As part of this month's musical focus, we've also got an article on one of the greatest actors in the history of cinema (IMO – in my opinion), Daniel Day-Lewis, plus we're looking at the topic of the mid-life crisis. Why? Well, Daniel Day-Lewis stars in the latest musical, *Nine*, and the musical film is all about a man who's going through a bit of a mid-life crisis. So, that's why!

Of course, we've got lots of other interesting articles for you, including one on the gold mining industry, politicians who get attacked by protesters, prank TV shows, Vancouver (host of the 2010 Winter Olympics), mobile phones (and how they can be so annoying) and book censorship.

Well, that's all for now. Don't forget to watch the Hot English videos. They're a great way to consolidate your learning. Follow this simple procedure: read and listen to an article in the magazine. Then, watch English speakers discussing the topic in one of the videos. Over the course of the year, we'll be adding lots of interesting features to the videos such as subtitles, exercises, Teacher's Notes and lots more to help make your learning fun and easy!

Also, don't forget to order your copy of the Skills Booklets so you can learn or teach with the Hot English Method. The Skills Booklets are ideal for teachers who need to bring a bit of structure to class, or for self-study students who want to see real progress. Just complete the form on the subscriptions page and send it off to us, or visit our website or e-mail business@hotenglishmagazine.com for more information.

Anyway, good luck with your English language learning and see you all next month (which is, by the way, our 100th-issue anniversary!).
Yours,

Andy

PS Remember to order your copy of the Hot English Method (Hot English magazine + Skills Booklets)! For more information on this amazing teaching and learning resource, please e-mail business@hotenglishmagazine.com or call (00 34) 91 549 8523.

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www.hotenglishmagazine.com

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Perfection of a city.

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All material in this publication is strictly copyright, and all rights are reserved. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. The views expressed in Hot English Magazine do not necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing, S.L. However, we do enjoy a good old sing-song, we do think Vancouver is a nice city and we do think it's rude *not* to turn your mobile off in the theatre.



Watch & Learn!
Listen to people discussing
this topic in a mini-video at
www.hotenglishmagazine.com



READING

Hollywood Stars

Do Hollywood stars guarantee a film's success?

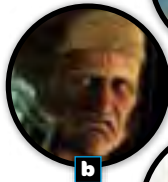
1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Match the films (1 to 6) to the actors who star in them (a-f).

- Bewitched*
- The Adventures of Pluto Nash*
- The Island*
- A Christmas Carol*
- Cold Mountain*
- The Last Samurai*

- Ewan McGregor
- Jim Carrey
- Tom Cruise
- Jude Law
- Eddie Murphy
- Nicole Kidman



2 Reading I

Read the article once to check your answers.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

- Tom Cruise announced that he wasn't starring in *Cold Mountain* in **2001 / 2002**.
- Bewitched* only made about **\$62 / \$85** million.
- The Adventures of Pluto Nash* cost **\$100 / \$8.9** million to make.
- The Island* had a budget of **\$35 / \$126** million.
- The Blair Witch Project* made more than **\$500,000 / \$248,639,099**.
- A Christmas Carol* cost more than **\$30 / \$170** million.

4 Language focus The Past Simple

Look at this extract from the article, "...but only made about \$62 million at the American box office." The writer has used a Past Tense verb ("made"). Transform these Present Simple sentences into the Past Simple.

- They film the scenes in a studio.
- She acts in a lot of films.
- They release the film.
- They make films about the Russian Revolution.
- We take pictures of the actors.

5 Discussion

- Have you seen any of the films mentioned? What did you think of them?
- What's the best low-budget film you've ever seen? Why did you like it?



Big stars. Big money. Big films? What's the formula for success when it comes to films? No one is sure. Is it the stars? Maybe. Or maybe not.

There are certainly benefits to using a star in a film. It makes the film easier to market. Stars also help sell more tickets and **drive** DVD sales, which are a big part of studio **revenue**. For example, the **announcement** in 2002 that Tom Cruise wasn't going to star in the film *Cold Mountain* **reduced** the movie's

expected revenue by \$10 million. Then, later, the announcement that he was **in talks** to play a **leading role** in the film *The Last Samurai* increased the film's expected revenue by \$28 million.

However, a star does not guarantee success. *Bewitched* (starring Nicole Kidman) cost an estimated \$85 million but only made about \$62 million at the American **box office**. *Waterworld* (1995) had Kevin Costner in it and cost \$175 million to make but only **grossed** \$88 million at the US box office. *The Adventures of Pluto Nash* (2002) starred Eddie Murphy and cost \$100 million to make, but only **earned** about \$8.9 million worldwide. *The Island* (2005) had a production budget of \$126 million and had stars Ewan McGregor and Scarlett Johansson in it, but only made about \$35 million. And Jim Carrey's *A Christmas Carol* took just \$30 million after costs of more than \$170 million.

And there are plenty of examples of films without stars that have made a lot of money.

ET: The Extra-Terrestrial and the original *Star Wars* series didn't need stars to make them **successful**. Many **low-budget films** with unknown actors also make a lot of money. *The Blair Witch Project* had a **budget** of about \$500,000, but made more than \$248,639,099 worldwide. The comedy *The Hangover* had a little-known cast but made \$459 million at global box office. The adolescent vampire romance *Twilight* took \$186 million in the US despite starring unknown English actor Robert Pattinson. Then there was *Slumdog Millionaire* which has no stars in it at all but which made a lot of money and won a few Oscars as well.

In the end, if it's a bad film with a good star, it **won't make much difference**. "Movies with stars are successful not because of the star, but because the star chooses projects that people **tend to like**," said Arthur S. De Vany, a professor of economics at the University of California. And as Sidney Sheinberg, the former president of MCA Universal, has said, "The simple fact is that if you pay a star a great deal of money for a film that people don't want to see, then it won't work." ❄

GLOSSARY

- to drive** *vb*
if something "drives" sales, it causes sales to increase
- revenue** *n*
money that is produced
- an announcement** *n*
something that is said in public or to the media
- to reduce** *vb*
to decrease
- in talks** *exp*
if someone is "in talks", they are discussing something
- a leading role** *n*
the main part in a film
- the box office** *n*
the money made at "the box office" represents all the money made from people going to the cinema
- to gross** *vb*
to make an amount of money before tax
- to earn** *vb*
to make an amount of money
- successful** *adj*
if something is "successful", everyone likes it and it makes a lot of money
- a low-budget film** *n*
a film that is produced with very little money
- a budget** *n*
the amount of money you have to do/produce something
- won't make much difference** *exp*
won't affect anything
- tend to** *exp*
if something "tends to" happen, it usually happens



READING II

Slogan Trouble

Mauritius in trouble as it tries to rebrand.

1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Match the slogans (1 to 6) to the companies or countries (a-f).

1. Just do it.
2. We try harder.
3. Connecting people.
4. Simply inspiring.
5. A royal experience.
6. Unforgettable experience.

- a. Nokia
- b. Avis
- c. Nike
- d. Mauritius
- e. Kingdom of Swaziland
- f. Germany



Does your country's tourist board have a **slogan**? Mauritius does, but it recently got a new one that's causing a bit of controversy.

Slogans are important for every **brand**. They help explain what the product is all about, and, more importantly, what it can do for you. Some slogans have an attitude, such as Nike's "Just do it". Others explain what the product can do, such as Nokia's "Connecting people". And others describe a company objective, such as Avis's "We try harder".

2 Reading I

Why do you think there's a controversy with Mauritius' slogan? Think. Then read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and complete the sentences.

1. Some slogans explain what a product can _____.
2. A good slogan must be _____.
3. The Mauritian tourist board decided to _____ its slogan.
4. The original slogan was "Mauritius – Unforgettable _____".
5. Many were shocked at the _____ of the slogan.
6. Each letter of the slogan cost about £ _____.

4 Language focus Relative Clauses

Look at this extract from the article, "...said Sean Carey, an anthropologist who writes extensively about Mauritius." The writer has used the relative pronoun "who". We often use "who" or "that" for people, and "that" for things. Complete the sentences with "who" or "that".

1. He is the man _____ sold us his house.
2. This is the dog _____ lives near us.
3. That is the cat _____ scratched me.
4. She is the woman _____ gave us the money.

5 Discussion

1. What's your favourite slogan from the ones on this page? Why do you like it?
2. What's your country's slogan? What do you think of it?
3. What's the worst slogan you've ever heard? Why is it so bad?

A good slogan must be **concise**. Three-word slogans are much more effective than whole sentences. The less words, the easier it is for the consumer to remember the slogan. Slogans that leave the consumers confused will make it much harder for consumers to understand the brand or message.

Just recently, the Mauritian tourist board decided to change its slogan. The original **strapline** was, "Mauritius – Unforgettable experience". But the new one is in French, "Mauritius – C'est un plaisir" (Mauritius – It's a pleasure), which was designed to reflect the island's French cultural influence. But many are not happy with it. "It's weak and **bland** and... too **ambiguous** to be effective," said Sean Carey, an anthropologist who writes extensively about Mauritius.

And many are also shocked at the cost. The slogan was created by London-based marketing agency Acanchi for a reported 31 million Mauritian rupees (£625,000), which is almost £50,000 per letter. Fiona Gilmore, a director at Acanchi, appeared on Mauritian TV to defend the branding. She said that the actual slogan was just 5% of the entire marketing campaign for Mauritius, which presumably makes it all right then.

So, how does the Mauritius **tagline** compare with other countries? There seem to be two types. Most use a two-word structure: Amazing Thailand; Enjoy England; Incredible India; Magical Kenya. Others are based around a phrase: Seychelles – Another world; Germany – Simply inspiring; The Kingdom of Swaziland – A royal experience; Hawaii – The islands of Aloha; Colombia – The only risk is wanting to stay.

Now hearing some of those, Mauritius's French slogan doesn't seem so bad after all, does it? ☺

Slogan Fun

For a bit of fun, go to this site to create your own slogan:
<http://thesurrealist.co.uk/slogan.cgi>

GLOSSARY

- a slogan** *n*
a short phrase that is easy to remember
- a brand** *n*
a product that is made by one particular company
- concise** *adj*
short and to the point
- a strapline** *n*
a slogan
- bland** *adj*
not interesting; boring
- ambiguous** *adj*
that is difficult to understand; that can be understood in a number of different ways
- a tagline** *n*
a slogan (often for a film)

English language names with real meaning.

THE NAME GAME

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

STORY TIME

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



Tom Cruise (American actor)
A "CRUISE" IS A HOLIDAY IN WHICH YOU TRAVEL ON A BIG SHIP OR BOAT AND VISIT A NUMBER OF PLACES.
"We went on a cruise through the Mediterranean. It was wonderful."



Nicole Kidman (Australian actress)
A "KID" IS AN INFORMAL WORD FOR A CHILD.
"How many kids have you got?"



Daniel Day-Lewis (British/Irish actor)
THERE ARE SEVEN "DAYS" IN A WEEK.
"What day is it today? It's Wednesday, isn't it?"



Kevin Costner (American actor)
THE "COST" OF SOMETHING IS THE AMOUNT YOU HAVE TO PAY FOR IT.
"This pen cost me four pounds."



Whitney Houston (American singer)
"WHIT" IS AN OLD-FASHIONED WORD THAT IS USED FOR EMPHASIS.
"It matters not one whit to him." = "He doesn't care at all."



Hugh Jackman (Australian actor)
A "JACK" IS A DEVICE FOR LIFTING A HEAVY OBJECT OFF THE GROUND, FOR EXAMPLE, A CAR.
"She used the jack to lift the car off the ground so she could change the wheel."

Annoying Dog

A guest is eating in a hotel restaurant. All of a sudden, he notices a dog. It's sitting close by and **staring** at him. The man tries to **ignore** it but can't. Eventually, the man calls over the waiter, "Excuse me, but why is that dog staring at me?"



And the waiter replies, "It's because you're eating from his favourite plate."

Bathroom Visit

A man goes to a restaurant and orders a **bowl** of soup. But when the soup arrives, the man realises that he needs to go to the bathroom. So, just to make sure that nobody touches his soup while he's away, he writes on a **napkin**, "I SPAT IN THE SOUP!"



But when he gets back, he finds another message on the napkin, "ME, TOO!"

Clever Clogs

A teacher is giving a science class and talking about the Earth and its movement around the Sun. "What's the axis of the Earth?" the teacher asks. And a student answers, "It's an imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves." "Very good," the teacher replies. "Now, could you **hang** your clothes on that **line**?"



"Yes, sir," the student replies. Surprised, the teacher responds, "Oh, really? What sort of **hang** your clothes, if you don't mind me asking?" And the student replies, "Imaginary clothes, sir." 🌟

GLOSSARY

- to stare** *vb*
to look at someone constantly and for a period of time
- to ignore** *vb*
if you "ignore" someone, you don't pay attention to them
- a bowl** *n*
a plate that is deep - often used for soup or cereal
- a napkin** *n*
a piece of cloth you use to clean yourself whilst eating
- to spit** *vb*
to force liquid out of your mouth
- to hang** *vb*
if you "hang" wet clothes on a line, you put them on the line so they can dry
- a line** *n*
a piece of string/rope, etc. that is used for putting wet clothes on

Political Protest



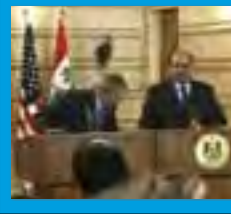
Watch & Learn!
Listen to people discussing
this topic in a mini-video at
www.hotenglishmagazine.com

POLITICIANS
IN THE LINE
OF FIRE.

In 2008, an Iraqi journalist threw a shoe at ex-president George W. Bush during a press conference. It seems that throwing things at politicians is becoming an international phenomenon.

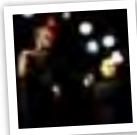


SHOE
ATTACK!



What do political protesters do in your country? March? Write letters? Sing songs? In Britain, it's traditional to throw things at politicians. The objective isn't to hurt them but to humiliate them. Here are a few of the latest examples.

● In February 1998, Danbert Nobacon, from the band *Chumbawumba*, threw a



bucket of ice-cold water over John Prescott (the then Deputy Prime Minister) at the Brit Awards ceremony. The attack was in protest at Labour's treatment of **striking dockers** in Liverpool.



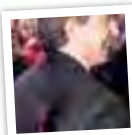
● In February 2000, An environmental activist at the National Farmers' Union annual conference in

London **squashed** a chocolate **éclair** into Agriculture Minister Nick Brown's face.

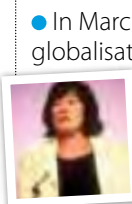


● In April 2000, a pro-asylum protester threw a **custard pie** at Ann Widdecombe (the **shadow Home Secretary**) during a **book-signing** in Oxford.

● In January 2001, British Prime Minister Tony Blair was hit on the back by a tomato in Bristol. The



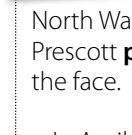
tomato was thrown by a student who was protesting against British sanctions on Iraq.



● In March 2001, an anti-globalisation protester threw a custard pie at Clare Short (the International Development Secretary) during a public meeting at the University of Bangor in Wales.



● In May 2001, Mr Prescott was attacked once again. This time Craig Evans, a farm worker, threw an egg at him during a general election campaign event in



North Wales. In response, Mr Prescott **punched** Mr Evans in the face.



● In April 2004, Mr Prescott had another two eggs thrown at his car by **pro-hunting campaigners**.



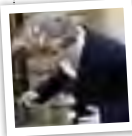
● In May 2004, purple **flour bombs** were thrown at Mr Blair by protesters from the campaign group **Fathers 4 Justice** in the Commons.



● In December 2004, protesters threw a bucket of **slurry** over



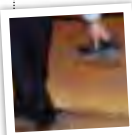
Robert Kilroy-Silk, a television presenter and **MEP**.



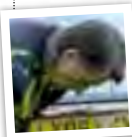
● In February 2006, Ruth Kelly, the Education Secretary, was **pelted** with eggs by a Fathers 4 Justice protester.



● In October 2008, Phil Woolas, the Immigration Minister, received a custard pie in the face from a pro-migration campaigner during a debate at Manchester University.



● In February 2009, Wen Jiabao, the Chinese Premier, had a shoe thrown at him by a German postgraduate student during a speech at Cambridge University. The student was protesting at China's human rights record.



● In March 2009, a protester threw custard and green paint over Nigel Mandelson as a protest against the construction of a third runway at Heathrow airport.

Currently, politicians are waiting to see what 2010 has **in store for** them. ✪

GLOSSARY

to strike *vb*
if workers "strike", they stop working as a form of protest

a docker *n*
a person who works in a dock (a harbour) loading and off-loading things from ships

to squash *vb*
if you "squash" something, you apply pressure to it and make it flat

an éclair *n*
a long, thin cake filled with cream and chocolate on the top

a custard pie *n*
a cake filled with custard (a sweet yellow sauce made from milk and eggs)

shadow *adj*
a "shadow" minister is a minister from the opposition party. This person is not in the government.

the Home Secretary *n*
the minister in the UK who is in charge of the police, immigration, counter terrorism, etc.

a book-signing *n*
if a famous person is doing a "book-signing", they are putting their name on copies of their book for the public

to punch *vb*
to hit with a closed hand
pro-hunting campaigners *n*
people who are in favour of fox hunting (chasing and killing foxes for sport)

a flour bomb *n*
a bag filled with flour (a white powder used for cooking)

Fathers 4 Justice *n*
a group that fights for the rights of fathers to visit their children in cases of divorce/separation

slurry *n*
a mixture of mud, animal waste, dirt, etc.

an MEP *abbr*
a Member of the European Parliament

to pelt *vb*
if someone is "pelted" with eggs, many eggs are thrown at them

in store for *exp*
the things that are "in store for" you, are the things that may happen to you

USEFUL VOCABULARY AT THE OFFICE

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VOCABULARY.
THIS MONTH: AT THE OFFICE. ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

1. A desk
2. A computer
3. A printer
4. A photocopier
5. A swivel chair
6. A telephone
7. A fax machine
8. A book shelf
9. A filing cabinet
10. A bin / a wastepaper bin / a trash can (US English)



2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

computer	desk
telephone	photocopier
bin	bookshelf
chair	fax
printer	



3 Guess the word

Think of ways to describe the words above. See if your partner can guess the word from the clues.



AT THE OFFICE USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS.
THIS MONTH: AT THE OFFICE.

TURN ON/OFF A COMPUTER
TO PRESS A SWITCH SO A COMPUTER
COMES ON.



"I TURNED ON
THE COMPUTER
BUT NOTHING
HAPPENED."

MAKE A COPY / PHOTOCOPY
TO MAKE A COPY OF A DOCUMENT BY USING
THE PHOTOCOPIER.



"COULD YOU
MAKE SOME
COPIES OF
THAT REPORT,
PLEASE?"

PRINT OUT A DOCUMENT
TO USE THE PRINTER TO CREATE A COPY OF A
DOCUMENT



"COULD
YOU PRINT
OUT THAT
E-MAIL,
PLEASE?"

RECYCLE PAPER
TO PUT PAPER IN A SPECIAL CONTAINER FOR
MATERIAL THAT WILL BE RECYCLED.



"WE
RECYCLE
ALL OUR
OLD PAPER
HERE."

SEND A FAX / AN E-MAIL
TO SEND SOMEONE A DOCUMENT BY FAX OR
E-MAIL.



"I NEED
TO SEND
THOSE
E-MAILS TO
BRYONY."

FILE A DOCUMENT
TO PUT A DOCUMENT IN A FILING CABINET /
DESK, ETC.



"COULD YOU
FILE THOSE
DOCUMENTS
ON MY DESK,
PLEASE?"

MAKE A PHONE CALL
TO USE THE PHONE OR A MOBILE TO SPEAK
TO SOMEONE.



"I NEED TO MAKE
A FEW IMPORTANT
PHONE CALLS THIS
MORNING."

HAVE A BREAK
TO STOP WORKING SO YOU CAN REST FOR
A WHILE.



"WE
USUALLY
HAVE A
COFFEE
BREAK AT
11 AM."



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Refer to unit 9 of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



Cooking with Cramer

Are celebrity chefs as bad as they seem? by Patri

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

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

1. Eggs
2. Flour
3. Butter
4. Cheese
5. Salt and pepper
6. A saucepan
7. A dish
8. The fridge



2 Reading I

You are going to read an article about a celebrity chef. Read the article once. How would you describe the chef?

- a) He's always angry.
- b) He never gets angry.
- c) He only gets angry on TV.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and choose the correct answers.

1. What is Johnny Cramer the star of?
 - a) a cookery show
 - b) a talent contest
2. Why has Johnny invited the journalist onto his show?
 - a) To teach him how to cook.
 - b) To show the world what a nice person he is really.
3. What are they going to make?
 - a) an omelette
 - b) soufflé
4. How would you describe the journalist's state at the start of the show?
 - a) He's relaxed.
 - b) He's a bit nervous.
5. How would you describe the journalist's state at the end of the show?
 - a) He's really pleased with things.
 - b) He's even more nervous.

4 Language focus Quantifiers

Look at this extract from the article, "You'll need some butter,..." The writer has used a quantifier ("some"). Remember, we use "some" for uncountable and plural countable nouns. Complete the sentences with "some" or "a/an".

1. We need _____ more wine.
2. Have you got _____ apple?
3. There's _____ sugar in the cupboard.
4. We've got _____ beer in the fridge.
5. There's _____ banana on the table.

5 Discussion

1. Do you like cooking? Why? Why not?
2. What can you cook?
3. What's the best meal you've ever cooked?

"Where are my knives?" screams an angry voice which will be immediately recognisable to TV viewers all over Britain.

It's Johnny Cramer, star of *The Cream of Cramer*, TV's most popular cookery show. Some people think he's more famous for his rudeness than his cooking. So, in an effort to show the world that he's a nice guy as well as a master chef, Johnny has invited me to his kitchen where he is going to give me a cookery lesson. Today's recipe: soufflé.

"Where ARE my knives?" the voice shouts again as the kitchen doors open. Johnny enters, laughing, and tells me that he's only joking. He knows exactly where his knives are. In fact, he immediately picks one up and throws it at the wall where it sticks firmly into a photograph of restaurant critic Miles Haddock. I'm already terrified and we haven't even broken an egg yet.

"Right, so what are we making?"

Johnny demands enthusiastically. "Cheese soufflé," I answer timidly.

"Excellent! Right, let's get started. Have you washed your hands?" Johnny shouts. "Er, not yet. No."

"WHAT!" he explodes before laughing once again. I have a feeling Johnny's going to enjoy his afternoon of making me nervous. Two minutes later, clean and wearing a chef's apron and hat, I'm ready for action.

"So what do I do first?" I ask. "Measure out all your ingredients. You'll need some butter, about 40g, 25g of flour, 200g of Emmental cheese, 150ml of milk, 5 eggs and some salt and pepper. Oh, and a soufflé dish and saucepan too, of course."

"So, what do I do?" I ask timidly.

"Melt some of the butter in that pan."

I manage to turn on the gas ring and put the butter in the pan.

"That's too hot. It'll burn. Turn it down."

I do so.

"That's better. Now add some flour. SLOWLY!"

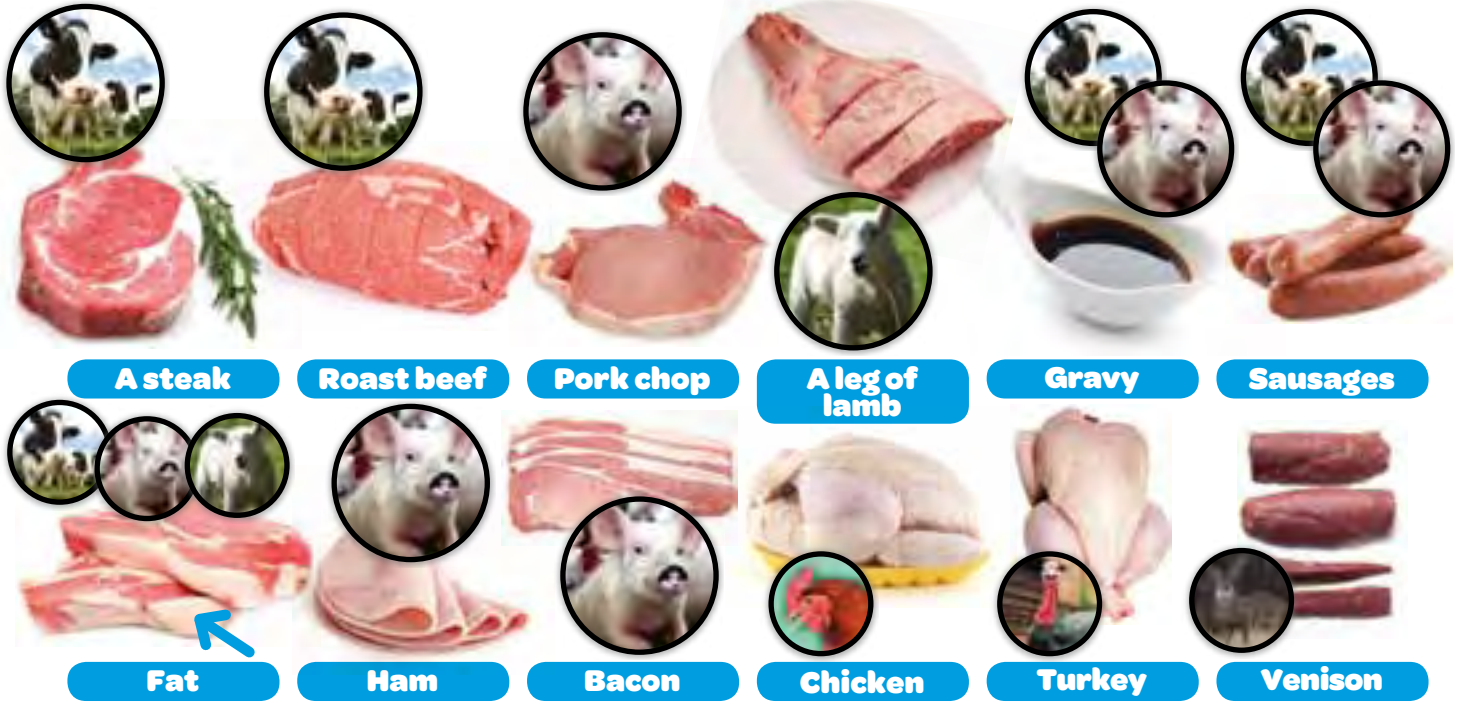
As we proceed I'm amazed to find that everything goes well. My white sauce is perfect and the cheese melts into the sauce without any problems. I add the egg yolks and they mix in exactly as Johnny says they will. I realise that now we're cooking, Johnny is being friendly and encouraging. I'm doing all the work but he's giving me confidence. I put the soufflé in the oven and we chat for twenty minutes while we wait to see the results of my lesson. Johnny is kind and polite to me and to all his staff.

"The shouting and screaming is just for TV," he explains. "I'm a nice bloke really but that would be boring on television. So I act a bit."

My soufflé is perfect and Johnny is very pleased. Incredibly, I cook it myself at home the next day and it's perfect again. It seems that the truth about Johnny Cramer is simple. He's a nice man, a great chef, and a very good teacher. Thanks for the lesson, Johnny. ☆



LET'S TALK ABOUT: *Meat*



Useful Expressions

What you say

- I'll have a rare steak, please. (not cooked very much)
- I'll have a medium rare steak, please. (cooked a bit more)
- I'll have a medium steak, please. (cooked a bit)
- I'd like my steak well done, please. (cooked a lot)
- I don't eat pork.
- Is there any gravy to go with this?



What you hear

- How would you like your steak?
- Would you like any apple sauce with the pork?
- Would you like white meat or brown?
- Would you like the breast or a leg?
- Anything else? *

Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, TIPHANY IS AT SAM'S HOUSE.



Tiphany: I've put a roast in the oven. Would you like to stay for dinner?

Sam: Oh, yes, please. What is it?

Tiphany: Roast beef.

Sam: Oh, my favourite. What have you got to go with it?

Tiphany: Roast potatoes, broccoli, Brussels sprouts and gravy.

Sam: Delicious. Who else is coming?

Tiphany: Mark and Jenny.

Sam: I thought Jenny was vegetarian.

Tiphany: Yes, she is. I've also done a special vegetarian meat loaf for her – it's made with lentils. It's quite nice really.

Sam: Oh, I'd like to try some of that too.

Tiphany: Of course. Now, we need another bottle of wine. Could you pop out and get one, please?

Sam: Sure. Red or white?

Tiphany: Red, I think. Oh, and get a baguette too, please.

Sam: OK. See you in a minute.

Tiphany: Bye. *



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

The Telephone



Asking to speak with someone

- Is Mrs Smith there, please?
- Can I talk to Mrs Jones, please?
- May I speak with Mr Green, please?
- I'd like to speak to Mrs Smith, please.
- Is John around? (informal)
- Is Bob in? (informal)

Enquiries regarding the caller

- Which company are you calling from?
- Who's calling, please?
- Who would you like to speak to?
- Can I have your name, please?
- Which department did you want to connect to?
- Can I ask who's calling?

Getting some details

- May I ask what it's about?
- What's it in connection with?
- Where are you calling from?
- Can I ask what it's regarding, please?

Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, PAULINE IS PHONING UP ABOUT AN APPOINTMENT SHE HAS LATER.

Receptionist: Graves Office Supplies, how may I help you?
Pauline: Oh, hi. Could I speak to Ms Hargreaves, please?
Receptionist: May I ask who's calling, please?
Pauline: Oh, yes, it's Pauline Spane.
Receptionist: OK. And which company are you calling from?
Pauline: Summers International.
Receptionist: Ms Hargreaves is out at lunch at the moment. What was it regarding?
Pauline: Well, I've got a 3pm appointment with her, but I won't be able to make it.
Receptionist: OK. I'll see that she gets the message. Thank you for calling Graves Office Supplies. Have a nice day.
Pauline: You too. Bye.
Receptionist: Bye. ☺

The horror film of the decade.



PARANORMAL ACTIVITY



It cost about €7,000 to make. It took only seven days to shoot. And the director is just 26 years old. *Paranormal Activity* is the surprise **hit** of the decade. And it's been described as the most frightening movie ever.

The film is directed by a 26-year-old, Oren Peli. The film is about a young couple: Micah (Micah Sloat) and his girlfriend Katie (Katie Featherston). They decide to **move in together**. Soon after, they begin to experience strange things: there are unusual noises, lights **go on and off** and doors **slam** in the middle of the night. What's **going on**? Katie soon **reveals** that this isn't the first time she's been **haunted** by ghosts. When she was 8, a figure appeared at her family's home. Later, that house mysteriously **burned to the ground**.

The young couple decide to investigate. Micah buys a video-camera and some sound recording equipment. They also consult a psychic. The psychic tells them that they're dealing with a **malevolent demon** who wants Katie's **soul**. He also tells Katie and Micah that they need to bring in a "demonologist". What's going to happen?

Reactions to the movie have been mixed. Some say it's the most frightening film they've ever seen. And there have been reports of people screaming in cinemas, running out and not being able to sleep at night afterwards. Others weren't so enthusiastic. "Nothing happens," said one **disappointed** cinema goer. "The only **scary** bit was the last 30 seconds," said another. Our advice: if you live alone in a big, **creaky** house and you're easily-frightened... avoid this film at all costs! ★



GLOSSARY

- a hit** *n* a successful film/song
- to move in together** *exp* if two people "move in together, they start living in the same house
- to go on and off** *exp* if a light "goes on and off", it switches on and off automatically
- to slam** *vb* if you "slam" a door, you close it with a lot of force
- to go on** *exp* to happen
- to reveal** *vb* to explain something that was previously a secret/unknown
- to haunt** *vb* if a ghost "haunts" a house, it goes to that house and does things there
- to burn to the ground** *exp* to completely destroy with fire
- malevolent** *adj* evil; bad
- a demon** *n* a bad, evil spirit
- a soul** *n* a person's spirit
- disappointed** *adj* not happy with the results because they aren't what you expected
- scary** *adj* frightening
- creaky** *adj* if a house is "creaky", it makes noises



Refer to unit 10 of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

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



1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

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

- I haven't got many money.
I haven't got much/any money.
- Do you have much chairs?
- There isn't many sugar.
- How many pasta is there?
- How much bottles of beer are there in the fridge?
- There isn't many salt in this food.

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Small Talk

Making conversation with strangers.

1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read the instructions and make questions.

- Ask someone how they are.
- Ask someone if they want to come to a café.
- Ask someone if they would like a coffee.
- Ask someone if they are going to the next talk.
- Ask someone if they would like to go on an excursion.

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to various people in social English contexts. Listen once to check your answers from the Pre-listening activity.

3 Listening II

Read the sentences and choose the correct words. Then, listen again to check your answers.

- I think we spoke by **e-mail / telephone**.
- We're going for **lunch / a coffee**.
- Hey, do you know where the **cloakroom / bathroom** is?
- I've been carrying this **coat / jacket** around all day.
- I'm working in **Vancouver / Seattle** at the moment.
- Are you going to the next **conference / talk**?
- I did go to the museum of **modern art / natural history...**
- I'm actually free on **Friday / Saturday**.

4 Language focus Social English – Responding to suggestions/questions

In one of the conversations, a speaker says, "Good idea" in response to a suggestion. Match the suggestions/questions (1 to 5) to the responses (a-e).

- So, how are things going?
- Do you want to come?
- So, is this your first time at the conference?
- Can I get you a coffee?
- Are you Italian?

- Yes, that would be great.
- Great, thanks.
- Not exactly, I'm half-Italian and half-German.
- Yes, please. White, no sugar, please.
- No, I was here last year.



5 Discussion

- Where would you suggest going for a coffee right now?
- Where would you suggest going for lunch near where you work?
- Which places would you suggest visiting in your city?

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y algo más

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



GRAMMAR FUN

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT THE PRESENT PERFECT WITH "YET" AND "ALREADY".



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

- a) Jeff has painted a picture.
- b) Beth has eaten.
- c) Sam has bought the food.

We can add "already" to confirm that something has actually happened. We place "already" before the participle. For example:

- a) Jeff has already painted the picture.
- b) Beth has already eaten.
- c) Sam has already bought the food.

We can use "yet" in questions. We often use "yet" to ask whether something has happened or not. For example:

- A:** Has Jeff painted the picture yet?
B: Yes, he has.

- A:** Has Beth eaten yet?
B: Yes, she has.

- A:** Has Sam bought the food yet?
B: Yes, he has.

We can also use "yet" in negatives. We use "yet" in negatives for emphasis when we say that something hasn't happened. For example:

- a) She hasn't sent the e-mail yet.
- b) He hasn't cleaned the rooms yet.
- c) They haven't written the reports yet.

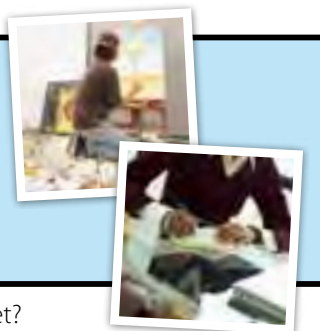
1 Exercise

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Look at Petra's "To do" list and answer the questions. Use "already" or "not yet" and full sentences.

To do

- paint picture ✓
- write the report X
- buy new software program X
- clean the studio ✓
- order more pens ✓
- send the images by e-mail X



1. Has she painted the picture yet?
2. Has she written the report yet?
3. Has she bought the new software program yet?
4. Has she cleaned the studio yet?
5. Has she ordered more pens yet?
6. Has she sent the images by e-mail yet?

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exercises.



Sport Time

E-mail correspondence between two friends.

1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

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

1. Football
2. Tennis
3. Jogging
4. Golf
5. Weights
6. A gym
7. A bench
8. Cycling



2 Reading I

What would you do to encourage a friend to do more exercise? Think. Then, read the e-mails once to check your ideas. Were any of your ideas similar to the ones in the e-mails?

3 Reading II

Read the e-mails again and answer the questions.

1. What does Bob do when he gets home from work?
2. What did Bob use the football for?
3. What does Pete take Bob out for a game of?
4. What happened to Bob's tennis racket?
5. Why did they have to stop jogging?
6. What did Bob use the bench as?

4 Language focus Modal Verbs

Look at this extract from the article, "You could buy him a Chelsea shirt..." The writer has used a modal verb ("could"). Correct the mistakes in the following sentences with modal verbs.

1. We might to go out tomorrow night.
2. You could to spend the night at my house.
3. They not may like it.
4. She cans leave it here.
5. You not should smoke in here.

5 Discussion

1. Do you do any exercise? What?
2. How often do you play or do a sport?
3. Which sports do you like to watch?

1

From: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
To: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
Date: 21st March 12.27

Hi Pete

Can you help me? It's about Bob. He's become so lazy. He won't do anything except watch TV. He comes home everyday from work and sits in front of the TV drinking beer and watching football. He's getting fat. He never does any exercise anymore. You're his best friend, can't you think of something?

Jane.

2

From: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
To: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
Date: 21st March 14.56

Hi Jane

Bob has always been a big Chelsea fan. You could buy him a Chelsea shirt and a football, so he can go out and play.

Pete



3

From: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
To: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
Date: 23rd March 17.48

Hi Pete

I bought him the shirt and he loved it. He said he might get another one! He wore it last night while he watched Chelsea play Liverpool on TV. He used the football as a foot rest. More ideas please!

Jane

4

From: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
To: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
Date: 23rd March 18.36

Hi Jane

OK. I'll take Bob out tomorrow for a game of tennis. I'll soon get him fit.

Pete

5

From: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
To: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
Date: 24th March 10.29

Hi Pete

Bob said he had a great time last night and that you're going out again tonight. Brilliant! He'll soon lose weight playing tennis.

Jane

6

From: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
To: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
Date: 24th March 12.17

Hi Jane

Erm... the thing is Bob and I didn't actually play tennis yesterday. Bob lost his racket so we went to the pub and watched Arsenal play Juventus in the Champions League. We're going to watch Man Utd versus Inter Milan tonight. Do you want to come?

Pete

7

From: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
To: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
Date: 24th March 13.33

Hi Pete

No I do NOT want to go to the pub. Neither does Bob. He should do some exercise. We're going for a run. I've told him that we can jog along the river, it'll be beautiful.

Jane

8

From: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
To: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
Date: 25th March 09.36

How was the run?

Pete

9

From: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
To: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
Date: 25th March 10.52

A complete disaster. We walked to the end of the road to warm up and then it started raining. So, we had to go into the pub to keep dry. The football was on TV, so we stayed there. I've decided that I should buy a home gym with weights and a bench.

Jane

10

From: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
To: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
Date: 26th March 22.19

Great idea. Let me know what happens.

Pete

11

From: Jane [jane1988@hotmail.com]
To: Pete Driver [pdriver77@gmail.com]
Date: 26th March 20.43

The home gym is a disaster. Bob uses the bench as a bed and has put the TV on top of the weights. He fell asleep in front of a boxing match on TV last night. I give up.

Jane



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READING

Neighbours from Hell

Home Sweet Home? Not with a noisy neighbour. By Sam Gordon



1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Look at the following list of things. In what ways could they cause friction between neighbours?

- a song exercise a model aeroplane
- a dog a cat glass food oil nails
- a CCTV camera rubbish headlights

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. How many people had to move house last year because of their neighbours?
2. Which song was one neighbour playing at top volume every day?
3. What complaints do neighbours have about cats and dogs?
4. What complaints do neighbours have about rubbish?
5. Why was the retired businesswoman described as an "expert in mental torture"?
6. What happened to one family in Holland?

4 Language focus

Verbs as nouns

Look at this extract from the article, "Leaving rubbish outside or near other people's properties is something that angers many..." In this example, the writer has created a noun from a verb ("to leave" = "leaving"). Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. Having to get up really early in the morning is...
2. Leaving the house without your keys is...
3. Getting to work late is...
4. Having to deal with traffic when you're late is...
5. Eating too much for lunch is...

5 Discussion

1. What is the worst thing your neighbours could do to you?
2. If you had a really annoying neighbour, what would you do about it?
3. Have you ever thought about doing something nasty to a neighbour? What?

LAST MONTH WE LOOKED AT SOME CELEBRITY NEIGHBOURS FROM HELL. THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME NON-CELEBRITY (BUT EQUALLY NASTY) NEIGHBOURS FROM HELL.



The English newspaper *The Daily Mail* estimates that half a million people in the UK **moved house** last year because of their neighbours. The survey also revealed some of the typical problems we have with our neighbours. One in ten of those who responded said that noise from next door had **kept** them **awake** all night at least once. One neighbour played Whitney Houston's "I will always love you" at top volume day after day. Another did **naked** exercises in his back garden every day. And another repeatedly flew a model airplane into neighbouring gardens.

A number of complaints involved pets. Neighbours' dogs and cats **doing their business** in other people's gardens is a big one. **Barking** dogs and **meowing** cats is another typical complaint, as are vicious, aggressive dogs. Rubbish is another

area of conflict. Leaving rubbish outside or near other people's properties is something that angers many, as is leaving your rubbish in the corridor in apartment blocks. Smelly rubbish is also a cause for concern, with many complaining about **rotting food**, or finding food **strewn all over** the street because a rubbish bag wasn't **tied up** properly.

One couple in Leeds, England were victims of a year-long campaign of intimidation by their neighbour. "She **dumped** oil on our **lawn**, she directed a CCTV camera onto our front door, she put **nails** and glass under the **wheels** of our car and **beamed** headlights into our windows at all hours of the night. The **mastermind** behind this? A 57 year-old, retired businesswoman described by a judge as "an expert in mental torture".

Sadly, it's often the victims who are punished by being forced to move away. It's still very difficult to take legal action against inconsiderate neighbours except in extreme circumstance. However, the situation is beginning to change. Ex-Labour minister Frank Field has called for noisy neighbours to be evicted and housed in steel **container homes** on the **outskirts** of towns and cities. Sound crazy? Actually he got the idea from a similar scheme in Holland. It was introduced after a "reality-TV" programme that followed the Tokkies – a real-life "family from hell". People were so appalled at their behaviour that there was a **national outcry**. The government used the container proposal after the success of a trial in Kampen in Eastern Holland. Now the "Tokkies" and others like them have officially been **"given the can"**. ☺

GLOSSARY

- to move house** *exp*
to change house and to go to live in another house
- to keep someone awake** *exp*
to do something that prevents someone from sleeping
- naked** *adj*
with no clothes on
- to do their business** *exp*
to go to the toilet
- to bark** *vb*
when a dog "barks", it makes a sound from its mouth
- to meow** *vb*
when a cat "meows", it makes a sound from its mouth
- rotting food** *n*
food that is very old and starting to smell / go bad, etc.
- strewn all over a place** *exp*
if things are "strewn all over the place", they are all over that area
- to tie up** *exp*
if you "tie something up", you close it with a piece of string
- to dump** *vb*
if you "dump" something in a place, you put it there in a casual manner and without care
- a lawn** *n*
an area of grass that is very flat, neat and tidy
- a nail** *n*
a thin piece of metal. Nails are often used to hold pieces of wood together
- a wheel** *n*
a round object that turns around on a vehicle. Most cars have four
- to beam** *vb*
if a light "beams", it shines brightly
- a mastermind** *n*
the person who has created something; the inventor of something
- a container home** *n*
a pre-fabricated home
- the outskirts** *n*
the areas outside a city; the suburbs
- a national outcry** *n*
if there is a "national outcry" about something, many people in a country are angry about it
- to give someone the can** *exp*
a play on words: 1) to tell someone to leave their job; 2) to send someone to prison (the can)



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading discussion

Have you ever played a prank (joke) on someone? What did you do? Has anyone ever played a prank on you? What did they do? What's the worst prank you can think of?

2 Reading I

Match the pranks (1 to 4) to the prank TV shows (a-d). Then, read the article to check your ideas.

- The victim closes a drawer and another one opens.
- The victim thinks his friends are being shot.
- The victim gets into a car with a psycho.
- The victim thinks he's in trouble because of unpaid tax bills.



a Panic Face King



b Punk'd



c Candid Camera



d Scare Tactics

3 Reading II

Read the sentences below. Which prank TV show are they referring to (refer to the shows from the Pre-reading activity). Then, read the article again to check your answers.

- The victims in this show are celebrities.
- One of the pranks is called "The Cannibal Family."
- It started in 1948.
- The victim begged for mercy.
- This show puts the victims into terrifying situations.
- It's all quite light-hearted.
- One prank involved bailiffs and a famous singer.
- One prank involved a sniper attack.

4 Language focus

Modal verbs: "ought to"

Look at this extract from the article, "The producers of this programme ought to be locked up if you ask me."... "In this example, the writer has used the modal verb "ought to". This is very similar to the modal verb "should". Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

- I really think we ought to...
- I think you ought to eat more...
- I think you ought to eat less...
- I think you ought to do more...
- I think the government ought to...

5 Discussion

- What TV prank shows are there in your country?
- Which one is your favourite? Why?

Sick Jokes

Should there be limits on TV prank shows? By Sam Gordon



Have you watched any hidden camera comedy TV shows? They're popular all over the world. But some of them seem to be out of control. This is the first of a two-part series on TV **prank** shows.

TV prank shows started with *Candid Camera* back in 1948. The idea was simple – hidden cameras filmed people's reactions to unusual situations. A man would sit at his desk

and discover that when he closed one **drawer** another would open. The jokes were **light-hearted** and would make the audience **chuckle**. And the idea was so simple and **appealing** that hidden camera shows soon started appearing all over the world... and still do.

But the days of light-hearted practical jokes are definitely over. The Japanese "hidden-camera" show *Panic Face King* is just one example of that. A recent prank involved a **horrifying sniper-attack**. It started with the unsuspecting victim chatting to friends in a room. Suddenly, there's the sound of gunfire and people start falling to the ground, some with blood **pouring** from them, apparently shot by the hidden sniper. Terrified, the victim falls to the ground screaming, crying and **crawling** desperately to the door, only to find it locked. Seconds later, the "assassins" enter and start shooting his "dying" friends. The victim **begs for mercy**... but he doesn't really have to worry because it's all just a joke!

As you can imagine, there were a number of complaints. As one critic said, "The producers of this programme ought to be locked up if you ask me." But *Panic Face King* is just one of many. At one end of the scale (the mild end), there are shows such as *Punk'd*, where the victims are celebrities. Most of the jokes are fairly light-hearted, but one prank **reduced** Justin Timberlake **to tears**. As part of that joke, **mock bailiffs** went to empty his house because of alleged unpaid tax bills. Unaware that it was just a joke, Timberlake **burst into tears** and rang his mum.

At the other end of the scale is *Scare Tactics* – a programme which makes *Panic Face King* look like the Teletubbies. *Scare Tactics* puts unsuspecting victims into terrifying situations for the audience's amusement. The names of some of the pranks will give you an idea of what they're about: "Psycho Hitchhiker", "The Cannibal Family" and "Spa of Death" are just a few. Things have come a long way since desks with opening drawers.

More next month. ♣

GLOSSARY

- a prank** *n*
a joke that involves playing a trick on someone
- a drawer** *n*
a box in a desk in which you can put things (pens, pencils, paper clips, etc)
- light-hearted** *adj*
not serious
- to chuckle** *vb*
to laugh quietly (often to yourself)
- appealing** *adj*
attractive; nice
- horrifying** *adj*
terrible; really frightening
- a sniper-attack** *n*
if there is a "sniper-attack", a person with a rifle shoots people. The sniper is hidden and no one can see him/her
- to pour** *vb*
if liquid is "pouring", it is coming out very quickly
- to crawl** *vb*
to move along the ground on your hands and knees
- to beg for mercy** *exp*
if A "begs for mercy", A asks B not to hurt him/her
- to reduce to tears** *exp*
to make someone cry
- mock** *adj*
not real; imitation
- a bailiff** *n*
a law officer who makes sure that legal decisions are obeyed. In some cases, they confiscate possessions when money is owed
- to burst into tears** *exp*
to start crying suddenly and a lot

How to... learn English effectively

THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH EFFECTIVELY.



Language learning is easy. In fact, there's a formula for it. It goes like this: Input + Practice = Learning.

Firstly, let's look at "input". This is basically language that you listen to, read, and "consume" as a learner. You can find language in books, newspaper articles, DVDs, songs and a thousand other places. Input is the most important aspect of language learning. Just look at it like this: if you never heard or read anything in the target language (English), you would never learn anything. That's really obvious. But a lot of people forget that and focus too much on things that aren't that important. Remember, babies and young children learnt their first language by being exposed to a LOT of "input" without making any conscious effort to learn – it's as simple as that.

So, where are you going to get your "input" from? Once again, it's simple. You need to read and listen to English... a lot. Listening is the most effective method as you absorb language (words, expressions, examples of language structures, etc.) subconsciously. Plus, listening gives you examples of how to speak and pronounce the language.

Reading is also important as you also absorb a lot of language, plus you get to physically see how all the language fits together. So, if you want to learn effectively, you need to read and listen a lot. In fact, the more you read and listen, the faster you'll learn. Of course, you have to choose your reading and listening material carefully. You'll need to get some listening material for your level. But you should also listen to native-speaker level material as this will help you develop an "ear" for the language – an ability to understand native-level speech and conversations. As for reading, you can read graded articles or books, but you should also try to read native-level texts. Choose things that you're really interested in for extra motivation. For example, if you are interested in the news, then read an online newspaper; or if you are keen on jazz, find a jazz magazine; or if you're passionate about sailing, get some content related to that topic. You'll be so interested in the subject, that you won't even realise that you're reading in English!

Once you are getting lots of input, you also need to practise using the language. You can practise speaking with colleagues or your teacher, or even yourself. So, in order to learn effectively, you need to ensure you are getting lots of language input, and you need to practise using the language. It really is as simple as that. Good luck! 🍀

The Hot English Method

Input + Practice = Learning

The Hot English Method guarantees effective learning because it provides the two essential ingredients for language acquisition: Input + Practice.

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The Skills Booklets provide structure with a focus on language and vocabulary and essential speaking practice.

Hot English provides language input in the form of up-to-date Reading and Listening activities, which are all linked in with the themes and target language from the Skills Booklets.

Together, the two products ensure effective learning. Just to show you how it all links together, look at this example.

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

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



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PHOTOMAGIC

PHOTOS OF THE MONTH FROM THE NEWS.

Photo 1 A Volkswagen Golf motorist gets covered in Post-it notes as part of a New Year prank.



Photo 2 A leopard looks on as a cheeky mouse eats the leopard's food at the Santago Rare Leopard Project in Hertfordshire, England.



Photo 3 Daniel Day-Lewis and Penelope Cruz on location in Italy filming the musical *Nine*.



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



Refer to unit 10 of your Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Politics on a grand scale.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-listening

Look at the words below. Are they areas of concern in your town/city? Use the words to write 6 sentences about issues in your town/city.

- parks trees shops hospitals transport**
schools buses trains roads police pubs
restaurants crime bicycle lanes
rubbish collection

We need more hospitals.
We need more transport links between the village and the train station.
There aren't enough police officers to deal with all the crime.

2 Listening I

You are going to hear an interview with a candidate from the Very Very Green Party. Which issues from the Pre-listening activity are mentioned?

3 Listening II

Read the questions below. Then, listen again and choose the correct answers.

- What do they want to give everyone in the town?
a. A tree. b. A television.
- Who writes all Camilla's speeches?
a. A speech writer. b. Rupert.
- Who's going to pay for the trees?
a. The government. b. The political party.
- Who are the owners of the Garden Centre shop?
a. They are. b. The interviewer.
- Are there any other garden centres in town?
a. Yes, there are. b. No, there aren't.
- Why did Camilla want to get into politics? So she could...
a. ...get rich. b. ...be on television.

4 Language focus Reported Speech

Look at this extract from the listening, "She said it would be a free tree for you from me."

The speaker has used Reported Speech to report what someone has said. Transform the following sentences into Reported Speech. Remember, "will" often becomes "would" in Reported Speech.

- "We'll do it later." = They said that they...
- "I'll be there at six." = She said that she...
- "They'll finish it on Thursday." = He said that they...
- "I'll send it in an hour." = She said that she...
- "They'll put it in the kitchen." = He said that they...

5 Discussion

- What are the main political parties in your country?
- Which green parties are there in your country? What are they in favour of?
- Have there been any recent cases of political corruption? What were they about?

SINGIN' &

HERE ARE SOME OF THE TOP MUSICALS OF RECENT TIMES.



THE SOUND OF MUSIC

The Sound of Music is a musical with music by Richard Rodgers and lyrics by

Oscar Hammerstein. Many of the songs have become famous, including "Edelweiss", "Climb Ev'ry Mountain" and "Do-Re-Mi". The musical *The Sound of Music* first opened on Broadway on 16th November 1959. The production received the Tony Award for best musical, and is based on a book by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. The 1965 film version starred Julie Andrews. The story is about the Trapp family and is set in the beautiful countryside of Salzburg, in Austria. Maria (Julie Andrews) is studying to become a **nun**, but is sent to be the **governess** of the Trapp family. She's in charge of the seven children of a naval commander, Captain von Trapp, who doesn't like music.



EVERYONE SAYS I LOVE YOU

Everyone Says I Love You is a 1996 musical film written and directed by Woody Allen. The film features many stars including Julia Roberts, Alan Alda, Edward Norton, Drew Barrymore, Tim Roth, Goldie Hawn and Natalie Portman. It's set in New York, Venice and Paris. The interesting thing about this film is that actors who are not known for their singing ability actually sing the songs. The film received good reviews, and Chicago Sun-Times critic Roger Ebert called it simply "the best". The film focuses on the love lives of several characters, including Holden and Skylar, and Joe (Woody Allen), who flees to Venice where he meets Von (Julia Roberts).



OLIVER!

Oliver! is a musical adaptation of the Charles Dickens

novel *Oliver Twist*. The 1968 film version was a big hit, and since then there have been several other theatre productions of the musical. The story is about a young **orphan** Oliver. He travels to London where he meets a gang of **pickpockets**, who become his new family. Some of the most memorable songs include "Food Glorious Food", "Consider Yourself", "You've got to Pick a Pocket or Two" and the **heart-rending** "Where is Love?".



MY FAIR LADY

The musical *My Fair Lady* is based on the George Bernard Shaw play *Pygmalion*.

This 1964 film won eight Academy Awards, including Best Picture, Best Actor, and Best Director, and stars Audrey Hepburn. The film is about Henry Higgins (a phonetics professor) and his attempts to teach a Cockney flower-girl (Eliza Doolittle) to be a "lady". Some of the most memorable songs include "Wouldn't it be Lovely [sic]" and "Get me to the Church on Time".



MOULIN ROUGE

Moulin Rouge (2001) is a musical film starring Nicole Kidman and

Ewan McGregor. It won two Oscars. The story is about a young British poet, Christian (McGregor), who falls in love with the star of the **cabaret club** Satine (Kidman). The musical is set in The Moulin Rouge (translated as "The Red Windmill" in French), a cabaret club which was built in 1889.



WHO WANTS THE PLEASURE OF THE NEXT DANCE?

DANCING



MAMMA MIA!

Mamma Mia! (2008) is a **jukebox musical**. The

film stars Meryl Streep and Pierce Brosnan and is set on a Greek island. Sophie is a **bride-to-be** trying to find her real father. She discovers that there are three men who could be her dad, so she invites all three to her wedding without telling her mum. Sophie thinks that when she meets the men she'll instantly know who her real father is, but it isn't so easy. *Mamma Mia!* features lots of great Abba songs sung by the actors including "Dancing Queen", "Super Trouper", "The Winner Takes it All" and "Thank you for the Music".



THE LION KING

Monkeys, elephants, pelicans and lions

all singing and dancing along to great songs. This musical is based on the successful 1994 film of the same name. Simba is **exiled** after being accused of killing his father, thus allowing the evil Scar to take over the kingdom. **Heart-warming** and hilarious, the show has been a big hit in London. Some of the most memorable songs include "I Just Can't Wait to be King" and "The Circle of Life".



CHITTY CHITTY BANG BANG

Chitty Chitty Bang Bang is a stage

musical based on the 1968 film of the same name. The songs are by the Sherman brothers, and the story is based on a book by Ian Fleming (*Chitty Chitty Bang Bang: The Magical Car*). The film starred Dick Van Dyke as Caratacus Potts, and Sally Ann Howes as Truly Scrumptious. It was a big hit and features one of the **scariest** characters in cinema history: the child catcher. Some of the most memorable songs include "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang", "Truly Scrumptious" and "You Two".



NINE

One of the latest musicals to **hit the screens** is *Nine*. The story is based on an adaptation of Federico Fellini's autobiographical film *8 1/2* (pronounced "otto e mezzo" in Italian). Film director Guido Contini is facing his fortieth birthday and a **mid-life crisis** which is blocking his creative impulses. The original Broadway production (starring Raul Julia) opened in 1982 and **ran for** 729 performances. The musical won five Tony Awards, including best musical, and has enjoyed a number of revivals. The latest screen version stars Daniel Day-Lewis and Penelope Cruz.



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GLOSSARY

- a nun** *n*
a member of a female religious community
- a governess** *n*
a woman who is employed by a family to take care of the children
- an orphan** *n*
a child whose parents are dead
- a pickpocket** *n*
a thief who steals things from people's pockets
- heart-rending** *adj*
that makes you feel very sad
- a cabaret club** *n*
a club where you can see singing, dancing and comedy acts
- a jukebox musical** *n*
a musical film that features popular songs
- a bride-to-be** *n*
a woman who is going to get married
- to exile** *vb*
if someone is "exiled", they are forced to leave their country and go and live somewhere else
- heart-warming** *adj*
something that is "heart-warming", makes you feel happy and good
- scary** *adj*
frightening
- to hit the screens** *exp*
if a story "hits the screens", it appears in cinemas
- a mid-life crisis** *n*
a period of life around 40 when people feel the need for change, or suffer a form of depression
- to run for** *exp*
if a film/play, etc. "runs for" X time, it lasts for that time

MID-LIFE CRISIS

MID-LIFE CRISIS

DO YOU KNOW ANY MIDDLE-AGED PEOPLE WHO ARE STARTING TO ACT STRANGELY? HAVE THEY JUST BOUGHT A NEW SPORTS CAR? ARE THEY LOOKING FOR A CHANGE IN THEIR LIVES? ARE THEY DESPERATELY TRYING TO **GET INTO SHAPE**? THEY MAY BE GOING THROUGH A **MID-LIFE CRISIS**. THIS IS A TOPIC THAT HOLLYWOOD HAS DEALT WITH IN A NUMBER OF FILMS. BUT FIRST, WHAT EXACTLY IS A MID-LIFE CRISIS?

A mid-life crisis is a period in life (usually in a man's life) between the ages of 35-55. It's a time when people feel that their youth is over and old age is **approaching**. It's a time when people ask themselves questions such as, "Where am I going? What am I doing? What have I done?" It can lead to sudden and big changes. Some of the symptoms of a mid-life crisis are the following. A desire to...

- ... **quit** a good job.
- ...investigate new religions, churches or philosophies.
- ...change habits.
- ...run away from everything.
- ...get into physical shape.
- ...buy a fast car, particularly a sports car.
- ...do more sport, particularly ones that involve fast movement (running, cycling, dancing, sky diving, etc).
- ...explore new musical tastes.
- ...learn how to play an instrument.
- ...draw, paint or write books and poetry.
- ...buy new and unusual clothes.
- ...change their hair (**dye** it, **shave** it off, etc.)
- ...**hang out with** people from a younger generation.
- ...restart things which they dropped 20 years earlier.

MID-LIFE QUOTES

HERE ARE SOME QUOTES TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT.



"Around mid-life everyone goes maniac a little bit."
Tom Berenger



"Here comes 40! I'm feeling my age and I've ordered the Ferrari. I'm going to get the **whole** mid-life crisis **package**."
Keanu Reeves



"It's the fear that you're past your best. It's the fear that the stuff you've done in the past is your best work."
Robbie Coltrane

"Mid-life, a time to simplify your life

and enjoy living!" **Catherine Pulsifer**



"Mid-life is a time to listen deeply to your heart."
Carl Jung

"Middle age is the awkward period when Father Time catches up with Mother Nature."
Harold Coffin



"The hardest years in life are those between ten and seventy."
Helen Hayes



"Mid-life is a time to do what you want to do!"
Catherine Pulsifer

"We don't understand life any better at forty than at twenty, but we know it and admit it."
Jules Renard



FILMS ABOUT THE MID-LIFE CRISIS

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY FILMS INVOLVING A MIDLIFE CRISIS. HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM.



CITY SLICKERS

City Slickers (1991) is a story about Mitch, a middle-aged radio ad salesman. He and his friends Ed and Phil are going through a mid-life crisis. They decide the best thing would be to go on a two-week holiday in the Wild West **driving cattle**. During their

time out west, they have a lot of adventures, and learn about the meaning of life.
Movie quote: Curly (Jack Palance): You all come up here at about the same age with the same problems. You spend about fifty weeks a year getting **knots in your rope**, and you think two weeks up here will **untie** them for you.



GROUNDHOG DAY

Groundhog Day (1993) is a comedy starring Bill Murray and Andie MacDowell. Middle-aged, **egocentric** weatherman Phil Connors (Bill Murray) is trapped on the same day: 2nd February. Every time he wakes up, it's 2nd February again. He's confused

at first, but then starts to **take advantage of** the situation: he seduces women, steals money and has a lot of fun. But eventually, he starts to change for the better.

Movie quote: Rita (Andie MacDowell): I like to see a man of advancing years **throwing caution to the wind**. It's inspiring in a way.
Phil: My years are not advancing as fast as you might think.



THE MISFITS

The Misfits (1961) starred Clark Gable and Marilyn Monroe. Monroe plays a depressed divorcee who meets Gable, an ageing ex-cowboy. They soon develop a friendship. **Movie quote:** Roslyn (Monroe): How does anyone "just live"?

Gay (Gable): Well, you start by going to sleep. You get up when you feel like it. You scratch yourself. You fry yourself some eggs. You see what kind of a day it is; throw stones at a can, **whistle**.



THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY

The Bridges of Madison County stars Meryl Streep as Francesca, an Italian woman who has become a Midwest housewife. One day, she meets and falls in love with a photographer (played by Clint Eastwood), who has come to Madison Country to take photos for a

magazine. **Movie quote:** Robert (Eastwood): Things change. They always do, it's one of the things of nature. Most people are afraid of change, but if you look at it as something you can always count on, then it can be a comfort.



HANNAH AND HER SISTERS

Hannah and her Sisters (1986) is a Woody Allen film starring Michael Caine, Mia Farrow and Max von Sydow. The film takes place over a 12-month period, and shows the changes that take place in the lives of three sisters.

Caine plays the part of a man who falls in love with his wife's sister. **Movie quote:** Krishna Leader: What makes you interested in becoming a Hare Krishna?
Mickey (Allen): Well, I'm not saying that I want to join or anything, but I know you guys believe in **reincarnation**, you know, so it interests me.



AMERICAN BEAUTY

The ultimate mid-life crisis film is *American Beauty* (1999). It stars Kevin Spacey as Lester Burnham, a man who is bored at work and unloved at home. He develops an **infatuation** with his daughter's friend. **Movie quote:** Carolyn (Benning): Erm, whose car is that out front?

Lester: Mine. 1970 Pontiac Firebird. The car I've always wanted and now I have it. I rule!



NINE

The latest mid-life crisis film is the musical *Nine*, starring Daniel Day-Lewis, Penelope Cruz and Nicole Kidman. Daniel Day-Lewis plays the part of director Guido Contini who is facing a mid-life crisis. As a result of his crisis, he has created a complicated life for himself involving his wife (Marion Cotillard), his mistress (Penelope Cruz) and his film star **muse** (Nicole Kidman).



GLOSSARY

- to get into shape** *exp*
to do exercise so you are fit, slim and strong
- a mid-life crisis** *n*
a period of life around the age of 40 during which people change and may suffer from depression
- to approach** *vb*
if something is "approaching", it is getting closer
- to quit** *vb*
if you "quit" a job, you leave that job
- to dye** *vb*
if you "dye" your hair, you change the colour of your hair
- to shave off** *exp*
if you "shave off" your hair, you cut it all off
- to hang out with** *exp*
to spend time with
- the whole package** *n*
all the things that are part of something – in this case, everything that is associated with a mid-life crisis
- to drive cattle** *exp*
when cowboys "drive cattle" (cows), they take the cattle from one place to another, often travelling many miles
- a knot in your rope** *exp*
in this case, the "rope" is a metaphor for your life, and the "knots" are the problems in your life
- to untie** *vb*
if you "untie" something that is tied to another thing, you remove the string or rope that holds it together
- egocentric** *adj*
someone who is "egocentric" only thinks about him/herself
- to take advantage of** *exp*
to use for your own benefit
- to throw caution to the wind** *exp*
to stop being careful or cautious
- to whistle** *vb*
to sing by blowing air out of your mouth between your lips or teeth
- reincarnation** *n*
someone who believes in "reincarnation" believes in life after death
- an infatuation** *n*
if A has an infatuation for B, A is in love with B
- a muse** *n*
a person (usually a woman) who gives another person inspiration and creative ideas

One of the world's most talented actors.
By Steph Gallear



FULL-NAME: Daniel Michael Blake Day-Lewis
HEIGHT: 1.87 metres.
BORN: 29th April, 1957 in London, England.

DANIEL DAY-LEWIS

HE'S WON AN OSCAR TWICE FOR BEST ACTOR IN THE FILMS *THERE WILL BE BLOOD* (2007) AND *MY LEFT FOOT* (1989). AND HE'S BEEN IN SOME OF THE BEST FILMS IN THE HISTORY OF CINEMA, INCLUDING *GANGS OF NEW YORK* (2002), *IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER* (1993) AND *THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS* (1992). DANIEL DAY-LEWIS IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST RESPECTED ACTORS.

DANIEL DAY-LEWIS & PENELOPE CRUZ



Daniel Day-Lewis is most famous for the way he prepares for his roles. For example, while filming *Gangs of New York* (2002) he would often talk with a New York accent, and he practised **sharpening** his

knives at lunch. He also **refused** to change his old coat for a warmer one when he got sick because "the warmer coat didn't exist in the 19th century". Eventually, doctors had to force him to take antibiotics. In preparation for *The Last of the Mohicans* (1992), Lewis built a canoe, learned to **track** and **skin** animals, and took his **flintlock rifle** everywhere he went, including to a Christmas dinner. While he's in the middle of filming, Lewis also likes to be in isolation. During the shooting of the film *The Ballad of Jack and Rose* (2005), Lewis even **lived apart** from his wife Rebecca Miller while she was directing him. Lewis is a real **method actor**.

Lewis is famous for being one of the most selective actors in the film industry. In fact, he's starred in very few films, sometimes with years between roles. Lewis **made his film debut** in *Sunday Bloody Sunday* (1971), but didn't appear on screen again until 1982 when he played the role of Colin, a south African **street thug** in the film *Gandhi*. During those 10 years off screen, Lewis acted on stage with the Bristol Old Vic and Royal Shakespeare companies. In his latest film, *Nine*, he plays the part of film director Guido Contini, who is facing a mid-life crisis. We're sure it's going to be a **big hit** too.



DANIEL DAY-LEWIS TRIVIA

He has both British and Irish citizenship.

He is **ranked** number 25 in *Empire* (UK) magazine's "The Top 100 Movie Stars of All Time" list (October 1997).

He was offered the role of Aragorn (Strider) in Peter Jackson's *The Lord of the Rings* film trilogy several times, but repeatedly **turned it down**.

His dad was Cecil Day-Lewis (Poet Laureate of England), and his maternal grandfather was Sir Michael Balcon, an important figure in the history of British cinema, and head of the famous Ealing Studios. His older sister, Tamasin Day-Lewis, is a documentary filmmaker.

Lewis was educated at Sevenoaks School (in Kent), which he hated.

He is married to Rebecca Miller and is the son-in-law of American playwright Arthur Miller.

He **got to know** his future wife Rebecca Miller while working on the film version of Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible*.

He has three sons: Gabriel-Kane Day-Lewis (born on 9 April 1995), Ronan Cal Day-Lewis (born on 14 June 1998) and Cashel Blake Day-Lewis (born in May 2002).



He was the first of three consecutive British actors to win the Oscar for Best Actor in a leading role, Jeremy Irons being next and Anthony Hopkins the third. Lewis is also the first non-American actor to win two Academy Awards for Best Actor.

DANIEL DAY-LEWIS QUOTES

"If I weren't allowed this **outlet** [acting], there wouldn't be a place for me in society."

"Everybody has to know for themselves what they're capable of."

"I find it easier to work when it's quiet."

"I hate wasting people's time."

"Many years ago, I really didn't know where the next work was coming from."

"I don't know what impression you might have of the way I live. I live in a quiet place. I do not live as a **hermit**, though other people would prefer it if I did."

"I see a lot of movies. I love films as a spectator, and that's never obscured by the part of me that does the work myself. I just love going to the movies."

"I think some actors **thrive on** working at a much greater pace than I do."

"I was a **savage** for so many years of my life... I was mostly consciously **getting into trouble** and drunk."

"I would wish for any one of my colleagues to have the experience of working with Martin Scorsese once in their lifetime."

"Making a film, **setting it up** and getting it **cast** and getting it together, is not an easy thing."

"I do have dual citizenship, but I think of England as my country. I **miss** London very much, but I couldn't live there because there came a time when I needed to be private and was forced to be public by the press. I couldn't deal with that."



The Spanish enchantress.



FULL-NAME: Penélope Cruz Sánchez
MOTHER: Encarna, hairdresser and manager.
FATHER: Eduardo, car mechanic.
STAR SIGN: Taurus. **BORN:** 24th April 1974
PLACE: Madrid, Spain **HEIGHT:** 168 cm.
FAVOURITE ACTRESS: Spanish actress Victoria Abril.

PENELOPE CRUZ

SHE'S A STAR IN HER OWN COUNTRY AS WELL AS ALL OVER THE WORLD. SHE'S BEEN NOMINATED FOR NUMEROUS AWARDS, AND SHE'S WON AN OSCAR FOR BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS. ONE OF HER LATEST FILMS IS THE MUSICAL FILM *NINE*, WITH FELLOW-ACTOR DANIEL DAY-LEWIS.



Penelope Cruz made her movie debut in the film *El Laberinto Griego* (1993 - *The Greek Labyrinth*). Later, she appeared briefly in the Timothy Dalton thriller *Framed* (1992). Her third film was the Oscar-winning *Belle*

Epoque (1992), in which she played one of four sisters. The film won several Goyas (the Spanish equivalent of the Oscars).

Her **big break** came when Spanish director Pedro Almodóvar offered her a part in the film *Carne Trémula* (*Live Flesh* – 1997). That same year, she was the lead actress in the drama *Abre Los Ojos* (1997), which earned eight Goyas. In 1998, Cruz won a Best Actress Goya for the comedy *La Niña de tus Ojos* (1998).

Her first big international hit was Almodóvar's *Todo Sobre mi Madre* (*All about my Mother* – 1999), in which she played the part of a **nun**. As a result of the success of the film, Cruz found herself in demand on both sides of the Atlantic. Her next big project was *Woman on Top* (2000), an American comedy. Later, she starred with Johnny Depp in the drug-trafficking drama *Blow* (2001) and with Matt Damon in Billy Bob Thornton's *All the Pretty Horses* (2000).

Her big moment came in 2009 when she won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress for her role in the Woody Allen film *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*. One of her latest films is the musical *Nine*, in which she plays the **mistress** of Guido Contini (played by Daniel Day-Lewis).



PENELOPE CRUZ TRIVIA

She went out with Tom Cruise between 2001 and 2004.

She dated American actor Matthew McConaughey in 2005-2006.

Her sister Mónica Cruz is now a TV star in Spain. She has starred as a young dancer in the series *Un Paso Adelante*.

Penelope learned Italian because she wanted a part in the film *Non ti Muovere* (2004).

She is the second Spanish performer to be nominated for an Oscar. The first was Javier Bardem for his role in *No Country for Old Men* (2007).

Penelope is the only person to win an Oscar (for her part in *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*) and appear in two Oscar-winning Best Foreign Language Films: *Todo sobre mi Madre* (1999), and *Belle Epoque* (1992).

PENELOPE CRUZ QUOTES

"My ambition is to be happy."

"The most important lesson I've learned in this business is how to say no. I have said no to a lot of temptations, and I am **glad** I did."

"The most difficult thing in the world is to start a career known only for your **looks**, and then to try to become a serious actress. No one will take you seriously once you are known as the pretty woman."

"I'm strong and **opinionated**. Those qualities have brought me a lot of problems since I was a little girl in school, saying 'I don't agree' and fighting with the children. It's part of my curiosity for life."

"There's so much more I want to do. I refuse to get to 50 and wait at home for the phone to ring. In Spain, actresses work until they are old. That's my plan."

"I love the Italian culture, it's a beautiful culture. I love the language, the Italian people, their music, their attitudes...I just love it! Sometimes I think I'm an Italian trapped in a Spanish woman's body."

"[On acting] In terms of the work, it always seems like it's a first date. I mean, every time I go to the movie set and start a project, I feel the same feeling - the **butterflies in your stomach**, not having control over it - because acting is like that. That's the beauty of it. You can always keep learning. There's always more."

GLOSSARY

to sharpen *vb*
if you "sharpen" a knife or sword, you make that thing sharper so it can cut more easily

to refuse *vb*
to say that you won't do something

to track *vb*
to try to find by following a trail or other signs

to skin *vb*
to take off the skin of an animal

a flintlock rifle *n*
a type of old gun. It is fired by pressing a trigger which causes a spark to light some gunpowder

to live apart *phr vb*
if two people "live apart", they live in separate places

a method actor *n*
an actor who tries to recreate the thoughts and emotions of a character

to make your film debut *exp*
to star in a film for the first time

a street thug *n*
a violent person who attacks others

a big hit *n*
a very successful film/song, etc.

to rank *vb*
if something is "ranked" first in a list, it is on top of that list

to turn down *phr vb*
to say that you don't want to do something

to get to know *exp*
to meet

an outlet *n*
a means of expressing an emotion

a hermit *n*
a person who lives away from people and society

to thrive on *phr vb*
to enjoy something very much

a savage *n*
a wild, uncontrollable person

to get into trouble *exp*
to do bad (sometimes illegal) things that cause you to have problems with the authorities/police, etc.

to set up *phr vb*
to establish; to start

to cast *vb*
if you "cast" a film, you choose the actors for it

to miss *vb*
if you "miss" a place, you are sad because you aren't there

a big break *n*
a big opportunity to be famous

a nun *n*
a member of a female religious community

a mistress *n*
a married man's "mistress" is the woman he is having an affair with

glad *adj*
pleased; happy

looks *n*
the way you look; your physical appearance

opinionated *adj*
with many strong opinions

to have butterflies in your stomach *exp*
to be nervous. The "butterflies" are used as a way of describing the feeling you have in your stomach



VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER IS FREQUENTLY IN THE NEWS... FOR GOOD REASONS. JUST RECENTLY, VANCOUVER, MELBOURNE AND VIENNA WERE NAMED THE WORLD'S MOST **LIVEABLE CITIES**. AT THE TOP OF THE LIST WAS VANCOUVER. IN FACT, THE SURVEY, BY THE LONDON-BASED ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT (EIU), DESCRIBED VANCOUVER AS "ALMOST PERFECT". SO, WHAT'S VANCOUVER GOT TO OFFER?



Vancouver has something for everyone. There are beaches, parks and a **vibrant** downtown area. It's got a spectacular skyline where night time views of its downtown high-rise apartments are breathtaking. Vancouver is truly a **stunning** city that's well worth visiting.

Vancouver is great if you like sport. It's right on the Pacific Coast and can offer a range of water sports. English Bay

is a great place for summer beach-goers. It's in the West End of the city's **downtown area**, and in the summer you can sunbathe, go swimming or have a barbecue on the beach.

If sand isn't your thing, head over to Stanley Park. It's known as the "Crown Jewel of Vancouver", and is one of the largest parks in North America, with over 8 million visitors a year. You can skate through it, cycle through it or take the

tram through it as you enjoy the beautiful views of the gardens and the ocean. The Vancouver Seawall is another city attraction. It's a stone wall that was built around the perimeter of Stanley Park to stop erosion. It's got a pedestrian, bicycle and rollerblading pathway which has been extended far outside the parameters of Stanley Park. It has become one of the most popular **features** of the park.

Vancouver has a lot to offer skiers and snowboarders, too. Located about 20 minutes away from Stanley Park, the North Shore Mountains have three ski areas: Cypress Mountain, Grouse Mountain, and Mount Seymour. In the summer, you can go hiking in

this area, or mountain-biking along some of the world-renowned **trails**. And while you're up there, see if you can **spot** any bears.

The Capilano Suspension Bridge is another great tourist attraction. Built in 1889, the bridge **stretches** 137 metres **across** The Capilano River. It is



70 metres high, so it isn't for the **faint-hearted**. You can go on guided nature tours of the park where the bridge is, or enjoy a day out with a picnic.

If you need a break from all the exercise, you can take a walk along Robson Street for a less extreme sport: shopping. It's one of the most popular shopping streets in the city,





VANCOUVER FAST FACTS

Vancouver is located on the Pacific west coast of Canada in the Province of British Columbia.

Vancouver has the most temperate climate in the country with winter temperatures of around 8°C and summer ones of around 24°C.

Native Americans **settled** in the region around 500 B.C.

In 1792, British naval captain George Vancouver explored the area. The city was incorporated into Canada in 1886 – the same year the Canada-wide railroad was completed. The city is named after Captain Vancouver.



Vancouver has an area population of about 2 million people. Vancouver City itself has a population of about 565,000 and is Canada's 3rd largest city (after Toronto and Montreal).

Some Famous "Vancouverites" include James Doohan (Scotty on the TV series Star Trek), Pamela Anderson, Michael J Fox and Sarah McLachlan (a singer).

Errol Flynn, the **swashbuckling** actor of the 1930s, died in an apartment in Vancouver in the 1960s. There's a rumour that he **stashed away** a fortune somewhere in Vancouver, but it's never been found.



Vancouver's motto is: "By sea, land and air we prosper."

and has everything from clothing and shoe **stores**, to



restaurants, five-star hotels and gift shops.

After a long day of skiing and shopping, why not end the night with a delicious meal? Dining in Vancouver is worth the trip alone. There are restaurants from all over the world. Seafood is also popular because of the city's coastal location. One of the most popular seafood restaurants



in Vancouver is "The Sandbar Restaurant". It's located in a city hotspot (under the Granville Street Bridge), and it offers fresh local salmon, crab, prawns and much, much more.

If fun beaches, great shopping, and fine dining aren't enough to get you to Vancouver, maybe the Olympics will **do the trick**. Vancouver will be **hosting** the 2010 Winter Olympics in



BEAM ME UP!

February. Some of the events that you can expect to see include cross-country skiing, figure skating, snowboarding and ice hockey. With all that Vancouver has to offer, it's no wonder they were chosen to host the 2010 Winter Olympics. Why not come and experience Vancouver for yourself? ☆

GLOSSARY

- a liveable city** *n*
a city that is nice, fun, good to live in
- vibrant** *adj*
exciting
- stunning** *adj*
very beautiful
- the downtown area** *n*
the area in the centre of a town/city
- a tram** *n*
a form of public transport vehicle that is powered by electricity from overhead lines, and which travels along rails on the street
- a feature** *n*
a special thing about a place
- a trail** *n*
a path in the mountains/hills for you to walk on/along
- to spot** *vb*
to see/notice
- to stretch across** *exp*
if A "stretches across B", it goes over B
- faint-hearted** *adj*
someone who is "faint-hearted", isn't very confident and is afraid of heights
- a store** *n US*
a shop
- to do the trick** *exp*
to be the perfect solution for something
- to host** *vb*
if a country "hosts" an event, it organises that event
- to settle** *vb*
if people "settle" in an area, they start living in that area
- swashbuckling** *adj*
brave, courageous and daring
- to stash away** *exp*
to put in a place secretly



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this topic in a mini-video at
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READING I

Mobile Madness

The invention we love to hate.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Look at following mobile phone situations. Rank them in order according to how bad they are ("1" is the worst thing that could happen).

- Your mobile phone goes off during...
- ... a theatre play.
 - ... a film.
 - ... an intimate conversation.
 - ... a dinner with friends.
 - ... a football match.
 - ... a job interview.
 - ... a conversation with your boss.
 - ... a one-minute silence to honour a recently deceased person.
 - ... a wedding ceremony.
 - ... a train journey.

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which mobile phone situation do you think is the most embarrassing?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, complete the information with your own words.

1. Mobile phones have a tendency to...
2. When a spectator's phone went off during a recent play, Hugh Jackman...
3. In Missouri, a mobile phone interrupted...
4. Overheard mobile conversations are...
5. In one experiment...
6. Some phone companies are developing mobile phones...

4 Language focus The Future Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "...SoHo phones will not be sold..." In this example, the writer has used a future passive tense ("will be" + a past participle). Transform these sentences to the Future Passive.

1. They will finish it tonight.
2. She will send it later.
3. They will fix it tomorrow.
4. We will test it this afternoon.
5. They won't make the call later today.

5 Discussion

1. Has your phone ever gone off at an inopportune moment? What happened?
2. What are the best/worst things about mobile phones?
3. Have you got any mobile phone anecdotes? What are they?

Mobile phones. We've all got one, but they can be annoying at times. In fact, in a recent survey, 30% of US citizens named the mobile phone as *the* most annoying invention... even more than alarm clocks!



One of the main problems is that mobile phones

have a tendency to ring at the wrong moment.

Important meetings, romantic meals, trips to the cinema – no matter where we are, we can be sure that a phone will ring when we least expect it... and when we least want it to. One spectator's mobile started ringing during a performance of the play *A Steady Rain* in New York's Broadway. To this man's horror, actors Hugh Jackman and Daniel Craig (who were acting in the play) stopped their **performance**. "You wanna get that?" Jackman asked the spectator, referring to the call. "If you wanna get it, **grab** it. **I don't care**. Grab it. We can wait. Just grab it!" he added while the **mortified** spectator tried to switch the phone off.

But this is quite a common occurrence. In Missouri, a mobile phone interrupted a church wedding. "The music had just started to play and my father began walking me down the aisle," said the **bride**, Karen Emerson. "All of a sudden, the song 'Girls Just Wanna Have Fun' goes off on my mobile phone (it's my ringtone). Everyone looks at me and I realise the one thing I've forgotten to do is to turn my mobile off."

Overheard mobile conversations are also top of the "annoying things about mobile phones" list. Psychologists at the University of York in England conducted an experiment: one group of people got on a train and started having a loud conversation; another group started talking at a normal volume into their **cell phones**. Although some train passengers said the loud conversations were annoying, many more people thought the person talking into his mobile phone was worse. "The problem seems to be that people pay more attention when they only hear half a conversation, and that can be really annoying," said US academic Jakob Nielson.

Some phone companies are trying to help resolve these situations. Researchers at the Ideo industrial design company have created the SoHo1 phone. It gives callers a small electric shock when they speak too loudly. Graham Pullin of Ideo says their SoHo phones will not be sold, but he hopes they will get designers talking. "Much is made of 'user-centric' design," he says, "but the people surrounding the user need to be considered too."

Meanwhile, the number of mobile phone **users** grows every day. In Britain, there are already 121 phones for every 100 people, according to a recent survey; while in the USA, 1 billion text messages are sent every day. In 2005, there were about 2 billion cell phones in the world; **researchers** say there could be 3.3 billion by 2010. Now that's a lot of interrupted theatre productions. ☺

GLOSSARY

- have a tendency to** *exp*
if something "has a tendency to" happen, it usually happens
- a performance** *n*
if an actor/actress gives a "performance", he/she acts in front of an audience
- to grab** *vb*
to take quickly and suddenly
- I don't care** *exp*
it isn't important to me
- mortified** *adj*
very embarrassed and ashamed
- a bride** *n*
a woman who is going to get married in a wedding
- a cell phone** *n US*
a mobile phone
- a user** *n*
someone who uses something
- a researcher** *n*
someone who investigates things (often scientific things)

READING II

On Expenses

The UK Parliamentary Expenses Scandal – corruption at home. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

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

1. A moat
2. Manure
3. A leaking pipe
4. A duck house
5. A trouser press
6. A plasma-screen TV
7. A swimming pool
8. A tennis court



2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which claim is the most ridiculous?

3 Reading II

What do the numbers refer to? Think. Then, read the article again to check your answers.

1. £30,000
2. 50%
3. 40-inch
4. £750
5. £2,115
6. £380
7. £1,645
8. £500,000

4 Language focus

The Present Perfect Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "Over £500,000 has been paid back..." In this example, the writer has used a Present Perfect Passive construction ("have/has" + "been" + a past participle). Transform the following sentences to the Present Perfect Passive.

1. They have spent all the money.
2. He has copied all the text.
3. She has signed the contract.
4. We have installed the program.
5. They haven't ordered the furniture yet.

5 Discussion

1. What should happen to MPs who abuse the system like this?
2. Do you think this scandal is serious? Why? Why not?
3. What would happen if politicians did something similar in your country?



How honest are the politicians in your country? In the past, British politicians enjoyed an international reputation for honesty, but that's all gone **in the wake** of the recent "UK Parliamentary Expenses Scandal". This is the second of a two-part series.

The expense system for Britain's MPs is fairly **straightforward**. It exists for honest politicians to **claim** legitimate expenses for items such as travel, food and accommodation. But many seem to use it as a way to **make a fast buck**. Does an MP need a tidy garden in order to do his job? David Miliband, the Foreign Secretary, seems to think so. He claimed expenses for gardening and over £30,000 of work on his home. Jack Straw, the Secretary of State for Justice, claimed 100% of his **council tax** bill, although he only paid 50% of the bill. Now where's the justice in that?

Many of the claims are extraordinary. Gerald Kauffman, a senior Labour MP, claimed £8,865 for a Bang & Olufsen Beovision 40-inch LCD television in June 2006. Does he really need such luxury? Shahid Malik, a Justice Minister, claimed £750 for a massage chair and a further £1,050 for his plasma-screen TV. His claim for an iPod was **turned down**. Conservative MPs Nick Bourne and Alun Cairns got their iPods. Mr Bourne also got £120 for a trouser press. Oh, well, politicians need to **look smart**.

Other claims are just ridiculous. Douglas Hogg claimed £2,115 for someone to clean his **moat**. Yes, that's it, a moat! Who has a moat these days? Conservative politicians, it seems. He also claimed for **piano tuning**. Cheryl Gillan claimed £4.47 for dog food, but later said it had been a mistake. David Heathcote-Amery asked for £380 for horse **manure** as fertiliser for his garden. James Arbuthnot put in a claim for maintenance on his swimming pool, later admitting it was an error of judgement. He repaid the money. Oliver Letwyn supposedly claimed £2,000 to fix a **leaking** pipe that was part of the underground heating system for his tennis court so his feet wouldn't get cold (poor dear) when he played the game. And Sir Michael Rifkind claimed £3,066 for flights to Scotland, although he is MP for Kensington and Chelsea (which is only three **tube** stops away from the Houses of Parliament). Perhaps the most famous allegation was that of Sir Peter Viggers. He claimed £1,645 for a 1.5-metre duck house for his pet duck.

So, what's been the outcome of the scandal? Some MPs have said that they will not **stand** as candidates at the next election. Over £500,000 has been paid back by various MPs, and an Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority has been **set up** to monitor MPs expenses from now on. Meanwhile, let's hope the duck isn't getting too cold without his home. ☺

GLOSSARY

- in the wake of exp**
if A happens "in the wake of" B, A happens after B
- an expense n**
your "expenses" are the things you spend money on in order to do your job
- straightforward adj**
simple; basic; easy-to-understand
- to claim vb**
if you "claim" for something, you ask for that thing
- to make a fast buck exp**
to make money quickly and easily
- council tax n**
money you pay to the local government for services: rubbish collection, road maintenance, etc.
- to turn down exp**
not to accept something
- look smart exp**
if you "look smart", you are wearing clothes that are neat and clean
- a moat n**
a river around a castle
- piano tuning n**
adjusting the notes on the piano so they play the note correctly
- manure n**
excrement from cows/horses, etc. that is mixed with chemicals and put on the ground so plants grow well
- to leak vb**
if a pipe is "leaking", liquid is coming out of it
- the tube n**
the underground train system in London
- to stand vb**
if you "stand" as a candidate at an election, you are in that election as a candidate
- to set up phr vb**
to establish and create



The Cost of Gold

The real price of a new pair of earrings. By Patrick Howarth.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

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

1. A necklace
2. A bracelet
3. An earring
4. A ring
5. A brooch
6. A pendant
7. A wedding ring
8. An anklet



2 Reading I

Where does gold come from? What costs are involved in extracting it? Does anyone suffer in the process? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. About how much gold has been mined?
2. Since when has South Africa been the largest producer of gold?
3. Why was gold so important to the South African economy?
4. What medical problems are many workers from the gold mines suffering from?
5. Why are so many miners ill? Give 3 reasons.
6. What uses does gold have apart from being used to make jewellery?

4 Language focus Gerunds & Infinitives

Look at this extract from the article, "They also claim that they were encouraged to work when ill..." The writer has used a verb ("encouraged") followed by an infinitive ("to work"). Complete the following infinitive sentences with your own ideas.

1. They invited us to...
2. We wanted them to...
3. They urged us to...
4. She told us to...
5. They helped us to...

5 Discussion

1. Do you own much jewellery? What is it?
2. Do you have any gold jewellery? What is it?
3. What's your favourite metal? Why?

What's the connection between the Olympic Games, the conquest of South America, Ancient Egypt, modern banking and weddings. The answer... gold. Olympic athletes want to win gold medals, the "conquistadores" searched for the mythical golden city of El Dorado, Egyptian pharaohs were buried in gold, countries calculate their wealth in gold and couples getting married give each other gold wedding rings. So, what's so special about gold?



Gold has always had a mysterious, magical, religious significance. It's regarded as one of the most valuable substances on Earth. It's the symbol of wealth. Throughout history people have tried to find it, steal it, even create it, using "magical" items like the philosopher's stone. Gold is special! But why is it so valuable? There are a number of reasons. It's very beautiful. It's almost indestructible. There isn't that much of it (only about 161,000 tonnes has ever been mined). But probably the most important reason for gold's value is that it is very difficult and expensive to produce. In ancient times, gold was relatively easy to extract. However, since the beginning of the 20th century mining companies have had to work harder to find it. This means that the miners, the people who actually dig for the metal, have had to work under increasingly dangerous conditions.

Since the 1880s, South Africa has been the largest producer of gold in the world. In fact, 50% of all the world's gold has come from South Africa. For many years, the South African economy was almost completely dependent on the metal, especially during the years of political exile as a result of apartheid. It is estimated that the industry employed over 1.5 million workers from 1950 onwards. The majority of these workers were poor black Africans who had no political rights. A recent study has suggested that as many as one in four of these workers suffer from silicosis, a lung disease caused by breathing in dust while mining. Silicosis, in turn, often increases the likelihood of lung cancer and TB.

Now, many gold mining companies are facing legal difficulties. Eighteen former miners have recently sued the mining company Anglo American South Africa (AASA), claiming that they had to work without facemasks or other protective equipment. They also claim that they were encouraged to work when ill and received no medical care. Black miners were the worst affected because they were usually given the dirtiest jobs. White miners had showers and changing rooms in the mine so they could get clean after work, but black miners did not. Richard Meeran, a London solicitor who is representing the miners says, "Thousands of miners have effectively been sacrificed in order to profit these mining corporations. The scale of the disease affecting South African miners is astronomical."

Meanwhile, Anglo American South Africa denies any negligence and will contest all the allegations in a court case expected to take place next year. And what has all this suffering been for? Mining companies like AASA make large amounts of money, of course. But gold itself is not terribly useful. It is used in some electronic equipment because it conducts electricity very effectively. It is widely used in dentistry and has some medical uses. However, its primary purpose is decorative, and it is mainly used to make jewellery. Some people wonder whether the health of gold miners across the world is worth a necklace or a pair of earrings. The mining companies would probably disagree, though. ✨



DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

problems

HERE ARE SOME MORE USEFUL AND INTERESTING EXPRESSIONS FOR YOU TO LEARN. THIS MONTH: MORE "PROBLEMS".



A cloud on the horizon

A PROBLEM THAT YOU EXPECT TO HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE.

"Things seem to be going well for us. The only cloud on the horizon is the economy, which experts say will get worse over the course of the year."



Set the alarm bells ringing

IF SOMETHING "SETS ALARM BELLS RINGING", IT STARTS TO WORRY YOU.

"Seeing how he reacted under stress really set our alarm bells ringing – he probably isn't the best person for the job."



Be in the eye of the storm

BE AT THE CENTRE OF A BAD SITUATION.

"The war broke out while they were on holiday there – they were right in the eye of the storm."



Cut your own throat

TO DO SOMETHING BECAUSE YOU ARE ANGRY EVEN THOUGH THAT THING MIGHT BE BAD FOR YOU.

"He won't accept the money out of pride – he's just cutting his own throat."



Be banging your head against a brick wall

BE TRYING TO DO SOMETHING THAT JUST WON'T HAPPEN.

"Trying to get him to do any work around here is like banging your head against a brick wall – he just won't get out of bed."



Have a lot on your plate

TO HAVE A LOT OF WORK OR MANY PROBLEMS.

"I've got enough on my plate without having to deal with all of your problems too."



Against all the odds

TO MANAGE TO ACHIEVE SOMETHING EVEN THOUGH YOU WERE CONFRONTED BY MANY PROBLEMS AND THE SITUATION SEEMED TO BE HOPELESS.

"They were a 3rd-division team playing against a first-division team full of international players. It seemed to be hopeless, but they managed to succeed against all the odds, winning 4-0."

QUIRKY NEWS & CORNY CRIMINALS

quirky news



QUIRKY NEWS, CORNY CRIMINALS & RIDDLES

Lottery Win

Lottery winners cause problems.

What would you do if you won the lottery? The entire police force of a town in Hungary won more than £10 million in the lottery... and then decided to **quit their jobs**. This has left police chiefs in the area with a bit of a problem, and since it happened they've been desperately calling in **replacements** until more full-time officers can be **recruited**.

In another lottery-related incident, a woman in Ohio **sparked** a riot in a clothing shop. "I've won the lottery!" she shouted. "I'll pay for all your **purchases!**" she added as excited shoppers **scrambled** to get as much as they could. By the time the police arrived, the situation was chaotic with more than 500 people inside the shop and

another 1,000 **queuing up** outside. Police later discovered that it was all a **hoax** and arrested the woman, who had no money on her. ✪



Riddles

CAN YOU SOLVE THESE?



- 1 What is at the centre of gravity?
- 2 What has two hands, a round face and always runs but stays in one place?
- 3 Where does success come before work? ✪

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Corny Criminals

Face Masks

Suspects provide police with easy identification.

"At the time, we thought it was a good idea, but **looking back**, it wasn't so clever!" said Markus Germaine, who, together with **accomplice** Bute Roadmaster, drew masks on their faces with a **permanent marker pen** before committing a bank robbery. With their improvised face masks on, Germaine (25) and Roadmaster (27) walked into a bank and demanded the money. Staff

handed over more than \$4,000. In a flash, the robbers ran out of the bank,



jumped into a car and **sped off**. But a bank teller got a description of the vehicle and informed the police. Police later arrested the pair. "It wasn't hard to recognise them," said officer Bates, who made the arrest. "When we stopped them, they were desperately trying to clean off the pen markings, but they'd used a permanent marker and that's really **hard to get off**." Both suspects were charged with attempted robbery. ✪



GLOSSARY

- to quit a job** *exp*
to leave a job
- a replacement** *n*
a substitute; someone who starts doing the job that another person was doing
- to recruit** *vb*
to find someone to fill a position in a company
- to spark** *vb*
to cause to happen
- a purchase** *n*
something that you have bought in a shop
- to scramble** *vb*
to move very quickly in all directions
- to queue up** *phr vb*
to form a line in a shop as you wait to be served
- a hoax** *n*
a trick; something that isn't true
- to look back** *phr vb*
to think about the things that happened in the past
- an accomplice** *n*
someone who helps another person commit a crime
- a permanent marker pen** *n*
a pen with ink that you cannot remove with water
- to speed off** *phr vb*
to leave a place in a car that is being driven quickly
- hard** *adj*
difficult
- to get off** *phr vb*
if you "get" a mark or stain "off", you eliminate/remove that mark or stain



Refer to unit 10 of your Upper Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



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

Coq au vin



Ingredients

- Chicken cut into 8 pieces
- 1/2 bottle red wine
- 150 g bacon (cubed)
- 250 g mushrooms
- A dozen white pickled onions
- 2-3 cloves of garlic, chopped
- 2 carrots (peeled and cut)
- Sunflower oil
- Butter
- 2 stalks of thyme and 1 bay leaf (attach a piece of thread to it so you can take it out)
- Parsley
- Salt and pepper



Preparation

- A day before, clean and cut up the chicken into 8 pieces. Pour the half-bottle of red wine over the chicken. Add the pickled onions, carrot pieces and herbs and spices. Cover and put in the refrigerator.
- The next day, remove and drain the chicken and the vegetables. Keep the liquid for later.
- Brown the chicken with some oil in a frying pan. Add the garlic and vegetables and cook for a few minutes.
- Put the chicken and the vegetables in a pan. Pour the liquid with the wine over the mixture and add salt and pepper. Bring to the boil.
- Cover and cook in the oven for two hours.
- In a frying pan, fry the bacon, onion and mushrooms for ten minutes.
- Add the bacon, onion and mushrooms to the pot and stir for 2 to 3 minutes. Add more salt and pepper if necessary.
- Eat with rice or potatoes. Enjoy your "coq au vin". ✪



Business Ideas

Business inventors try to sell their ideas.

1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Look at the words below. Can you think of any business ideas or inventions related to the topics?

- Pets** **Education** **Cooking** **Electronics**
- Communication** **Sport** **Entertainment**

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to an extract from a business programme in which entrepreneurs pitch their ideas to a business expert. Listen once. Which topics from the Pre-listening activity are mentioned?

3 Listening II

Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What's Norman's first machine for?
2. What does it consist of?
3. Why is there no need for this invention?
4. How much does he want for this invention?
5. What does the next guest suggest opening?
6. What is Norman's next invention? What is it similar to?
7. What explanation does he give for the name "Sony"?
8. How much does he want for this invention?

4 Language focus Future Tenses

Look at this extract from the listening, "It's going to be the future of cooking." The speaker has used a future tense ("going to be"). Complete the sentences below with your own ideas.

1. Next week, I'm going to try to...
2. This weekend, I'll be in...
3. By next month, I will have...
4. This time next week I'll be enjoying...
5. Next year, we're going to...

5 Discussion

1. What's the cleverest idea you've ever had?
2. Have there been any new inventions in your country recently? What?
3. Have you ever had an idea for a new product? What?



DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
It is very cold.	The climatic conditions are glacial.	It's freezing. 	It's brass monkeys out there.
You are angry and fed up.	I am discontented with the current situation.	I'm fed up.	I'm browned off.
A friend has no clothes on.	He is bereft of any noticeable garment.	He's naked; He's nude. 	He's in the buff; He's in the clothes God gave him.
A friend's child didn't go to school.	She committed an act of irresponsibility by evading her duty to attend school.	She didn't go to school.	She skived off; She bunked off.
A friend is in prison.	He is detained in a penal establishment.	He's in prison. 	He's in the can; He's in the slammer; He's doing time; He's in the joint; He's in the nick.
You are about to leave a place. You tell your friends.	I would like to announce my imminent departure.	I'm leaving. 	I'm outta here.



CHAT-UP LINES / PICK-UP LINES

(US English)

LET'S SEE IF YOU GET LUCKY.

- I may not be the best-looking guy here, but hey, I'm the only one talking to you!
- There's a gap in your life! Do you mind if I fill it?
- I hope you know CPR because you take my breath away.
- Is there an airport around here because my heart is taking off.
- I didn't believe in angels until I met you! ✨



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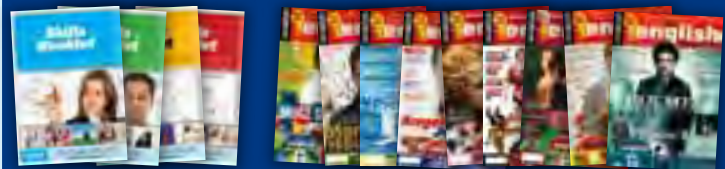
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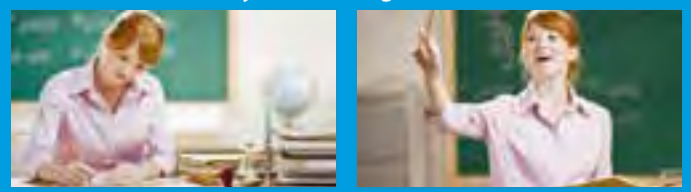
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WHAT WERE YOU DOING IN 1999? WHERE WERE YOU? HOW OLD WERE YOU? WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER? JOIN US ON A LITTLE TRIP DOWN MEMORY LANE TO 1999.

Monthly trivia 1999

January

- The euro is established.

February

- Hugo Chavez becomes President of Venezuela.

March

- Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic join **NATO**.
- NATO launches **air strikes** against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This marks the first time NATO has attacked a sovereign country.

April

- Two Libyans suspected of **bringing down** Pan Am flight 103 in 1988 are **handed over** to Scottish authorities for a **trial** in the Netherlands.
- The United Nations suspends **sanctions** against Libya.
- Two Colorado teenagers (Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold), **open fire** on their teachers and classmates, killing 12 students and 1 teacher, and then themselves.

May

- *SpongeBob SquarePants* **makes its debut** on Nickelodeon (TV Channel).
- Elections are held in Scotland and Wales for the new Scottish Parliament and National

Assembly for Wales.

- *Star Wars Episode 1: The Phantom Menace* is released in cinemas. It becomes the highest grossing *Star Wars* film.
- Cathy O'Dowd, a South African mountaineer, becomes the first woman to climb to the summit of Mount Everest from both the north and south sides.

June

- Napster, a revolutionary music downloading service, is launched.
- NATO suspends its air strikes after Slobodan Milosevic agrees to **withdraw** Serbian forces from Kosovo.
- NATO-led United Nations peacekeeping forces (KFOR) enter the province of Kosovo in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

August

- Hundreds of Chechen guerrillas invade the Russian republic of Dagestan, **triggering** a short war.
- In Belgrade, tens of thousands of Serbs **rally** to demand the **resignation** of Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic.

September

- The Pacific islands of Kiribati, Nauru and Tonga join the United Nations.

October

- The world population reaches 6 billion people, as the six billionth person is born in Sarajevo – the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

November

- Mikhail Gorbachev proposes the UN create an International Men's Day, which is now commemorated every year.

November

- Every digit in this date is an odd number: "19/11/1999". This will not happen again until the year 3111.
- The ExxonMobil Corporation merger is completed, forming the largest company in the world.

December

- After **rowing** for 81 days and 5,486 km, Tori Murden becomes the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean by rowboat alone. She reaches Guadeloupe from the Canary Islands.
- Sovereignty of Macau is transferred from the Portuguese Republic to the People's Republic of China after 422 years of Portuguese rule.
- Boris Yeltsin resigns as President of Russia, leaving Prime Minister Vladimir Putin as the acting President. ❖

Films of 1999

- *American Beauty*
- *The Blair Witch Project*
- *Dogma*
- *Eyes Wide Shut*
- *Fight Club*
- *The Matrix*
- *The Sixth Sense*
- *Sleepy Hollow*
- *Star Wars: Episode I: The Phantom Menace*
- *The Virgin Suicides*

Albums of 1999

- "13" Blur
- "Midnite Vultures" Beck
- "When the Pawn" Fiona Apple
- "Superglass" Supergrass
- "The Slim Shady LP" Eminem
- "Surrender" The Chemical Brothers
- "2001" Dr Dre
- "Play" Moby
- "No.4" Stone Temple Pilots
- "The Battle of Los Angeles" Rage Against the Machine
- "The Soft Bulletin" The Flaming Lips

Sports Trivia

- The Denver Broncos beat the Atlanta Falcons 34-19 to win the XXXIII American Super Bowl.
- Manchester United wins the UEFA Champions League at the Nou Camp Stadium, Barcelona, beating Bayern Munich in two last-minute goals to win 2-1.

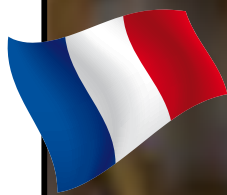
GLOSSARY

- NATO** *abbr*
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation – a military alliance that is comprised of European and North American countries
- an air strike** *n*
an attack on an area by aeroplanes
- to bring down** *exp*
if terrorists "bring down" an aeroplane, they cause the plane to crash
- to hand over** *exp*
if country A "hands over" suspects to country B, they give those suspects to country B
- a trial** *n*
a legal process to decide if someone is innocent or guilty
- sanctions** *n*
actions to restrict trade with a country that has broken international law
- to open fire** *exp*
to start shooting
- to make its debut** *exp*
if a programme "makes its debut", it appears on television for the first time
- to withdraw** *vb*
if soldiers "withdraw" from an area, they leave that area
- to trigger** *vb*
to cause; to make happen
- to rally** *vb*
if people "rally", they hold a large protest meeting
- a resignation** *n*
if there is a "resignation", a leader leaves his/her post
- to row** *vb*
to move the oars (long pieces of wood) in a rowboat in order to make the boat move through the water

A look at English accents from around the world.



ACCENT ALERT



French English

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

French speaking countries

France is the main French-speaking country in the world. It lies between Germany, Italy, Spain and Great Britain. The capital is Paris (about 11.2 million), and the population of France is about 64 million people. French is spoken all over France, but some regions of France have their own language, such as Brittany where they also speak Breton. French is also spoken in Québec (Canada), Belgium, Switzerland, several African countries (Congo, Cameroon, Madagascar, Senegal, etc.), Luxembourg, Monaco, some Caribbean countries (Haiti, Martinique, etc.) and a number of Islands in the Pacific Ocean (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, etc.).

Famous for

France is famous for its beautiful countryside, its cheese, its wine, its foie-gras, its champagne and its croissants and baguettes.

Famous people from France

Audrey Tautou (actress), Edith Piaf (singer), Carla Bruni (First Lady), Paul Gauguin (painter), Brigitte Bardot (actress), Antoine de Saint Exupéry (writer), Charles

de Gaulle (politician), Napoleon (political leader), Astérix (cartoon character).

Special features of French English

When French speak English they have difficulty pronouncing the "th" sound. Words such as "these" and "with" are difficult for them.

They also have difficulties pronouncing the "r" sound, and often omit the "h" sound. So, they might say, "e elps me" instead of "He helps me".

There are often difficulties with word order as the French place adjectives after nouns. So, they may say, "a car red", instead of the standard English, "a red car".

The French often make the mistake of saying "I have hungry" instead of "I am hungry" because they use the verb "to have" with "hungry, thirsty", etc. They do the same with ages as they use the verb "to have" in these cases too, often mistakenly saying, "I have 32 years old" instead of the standard, "I am 32 years old".

Listen & Learn

Now sit back and listen to Tiphaine talking in an authentic French English accent. ✨



Watch & Learn! Listen to two people discussing this topic in a mini-video at www.hotenglishmagazine.com



Refer to unit 9 of your Advanced Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

How much do you know about the infamous 19th-century killer Jack the Ripper. See if you can tell the story with the words below.

1888 Victorian London fog violent police
frightening murderer 5 victims 5 murders
71 days close to each other suspects fear
the East End of London newspapers mystery
the public never identified

2 Listening I

You are going to listen to someone who is talking about the Jack the Ripper murders. Listen once and check your ideas from the Pre-listening activity.

3 Listening II

Answer the questions below. Then, listen again and check your answers.

1. What were some parts of London like at the time of the murders?
2. What facts does the crime reporter mention about the murders? Give two facts.
3. Why did Jack the Ripper become so notorious and feared?
4. What was really mysterious about the murders?
5. Why can't John Druiitt have been the murderer?
6. Why can't Walter Sickert be considered a suspect?
7. What proof is there that Prince Albert Victor can't have been the murderer?
8. Why is James Kelly the most likely suspect?

4 Language focus Past Perfect Modals

Look at this extract from the listening, "...so it can't have been him either." In this example, the speaker has used a Past Perfect Modal verb construction. Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

1. I should have... last night.
2. I must have... but I can't remember very well.
3. I can't have... although I'm not exactly sure.
4. I could have had... but I didn't.
5. I shouldn't have... last week.

5 Discussion

1. Who do you think might have been responsible for the murders?
2. How do you think the murderer got away with it?
3. Are there any famous murder mysteries from the 19th century in your country? What are they about?



WAY IDIOMS

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



Be in a bad way
 TO BE ILL, UNHAPPY OR IN A BAD PHYSICAL OR MENTAL STATE.
 "They were in a pretty bad way after four weeks lost in the jungle."



Be laughing all the way to the bank
 IF SOMEONE IS "LAUGHING ALL THE WAY TO THE BANK", THEY ARE EXTREMELY HAPPY BECAUSE THEY HAVE MADE A LOT OF MONEY VERY EASILY, OFTEN BECAUSE SOMEONE ELSE HAS BEEN STUPID.
 "If they pay us everything we asked for, we'll be laughing all the way to the bank."



Get your own way
 TO SUCCEED IN PERSUADING OTHER PEOPLE TO LET YOU DO WHAT YOU WANT.
 "When Marion told John that he would have to work at the weekend, he started shouting and screaming. In the end, she said she'd find someone else. He always gets his own way."



Go back a long way
 IF TWO PEOPLE "GO BACK A LONG WAY", THEY HAVE KNOWN ONE ANOTHER FOR A LONG TIME.
 "Janine and I were at school together. We go back a long way."



Rub someone up the wrong way
 TO ANNOY SOMEONE WITHOUT REALLY INTENDING TO.
 "It's not really his fault but he just always manages to rub me up the wrong way."



Go about something the wrong way
 TO DO SOMETHING IN A WAY THAT IS NOT GOOD OR EFFECTIVE.
 "We paid them the money before they'd finished the work. Then, they left without completing the job. We went about things the wrong way."



The Insiders' Guide to...Prague

What people who live there do there! By Patrick Howarth



1 Pre-reading

Match the European capitals (1 to 6) to the countries (a-f).

1. Prague
2. Vienna
3. Budapest
4. Sofia
5. Bucharest
6. Warsaw



2 Reading I

What do you think you can do in Prague? Use your imagination. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, complete the information without referring back to the article.

1. The Old Town has become...
2. The neighbourhood of Dejvice is primarily...
3. The Budvice Pub is home to...
4. The Hotel International is similar to...
5. The café there is a nice place to have...
6. Stromovka is a large park that's...
7. The zoo has...
8. Dejvicka Ulice has a good variety of local shops selling...

4 Language focus Imperatives

Look at this extract from the article, "After a game, follow the crowds to one of the pubs near..." In this extract, the writer has used an imperative ("follow"). Complete the following sentences with imperative structures that appear in the article. Try to do it without referring back to the article.

1. For great beer, _____ the Studentska Pub...
2. For something different, _____ a table for dinner at...
3. _____ through to the eastern end of Stromovka...
4. _____ a stroll down Dejvicka Ulice where...

5 Discussion

1. Which countries from the Pre-reading activity have you visited?
2. Which capital cities would you like to visit? Why?
3. What's your favourite European capital?

Since the Velvet Revolution of November 1989, Prague has become a stop on most tourists' itineraries. As a result the centre of the city, in particular the Old Town (Staromesto) and the Lesser Town (Malostrana), have become overwhelmed by tourists. So, why not try something different? The unknown neighbourhood of Dejvice, in the northwest of the city, is just perfect and you'll get better quality food and accommodation.

Dejvice is primarily residential but is also home to the Technical University, so there's a definite student feel to some of the bars and restaurants. For great beer, try the Studentska Pub on Studentska Ulice just opposite the Diplomat Hotel. Another place worth trying is the Budvice Pub on Svatovitska, home to the famous Budvar beer. Both pubs also offer reasonably-priced Czech food. Try "svickova" (made with tenderloin beef - it's the Czech national dish) with "knedliky" (bread or potato dumplings) - just what you need to soak up the beer! In the evening, go to Pizzeria Grosseto (on Jugoslavskych partyzanu) for wonderful pizza and pasta. It's popular and you can't book, so go early. For something different, book a table for dinner at U Cedru, a wonderful Lebanese restaurant.

From Dejvicka metro you can walk down Jugoslavskych partyzanu to visit the Hotel International (now the Holiday Inn). The hotel was built in the 1950s and is a scaled down copy of Moscow University, so we're talking Stalinist architecture here. The café is a nice place to have coffee and cakes. On the hill behind the hotel is the football stadium, home of Dukla Prague, once the pride of Czech football and now probably more famous for the *Half-man Half-biscuit* song "All I want for Christmas is a Dukla Prague Away Kit". If there's a game on, it's well worth a visit because while the football will be breathtakingly poor, the view from the stand across the city is breathtaking full-stop. You can buy the famous away kit for next to nothing if you're looking for a different kind of souvenir.

A good walk from Dejvice is east into Bubenec, a residential district full of interesting blocks and a large number of foreign embassies. Bubenec runs along one side of Stromovka, a large park. It's a beautiful place to wander around on a sunny afternoon. Follow the signposts and you'll find your way across the river to the zoo, which is ranked in the world's top ten. Entry is not expensive and well worth it as there's plenty to see, including a fascinating gorilla enclosure, an amazing orang-utan exhibit and some terrifying anacondas. There are some reasonably-priced cafes inside offering good lunches or, alternatively, this being Prague, a pretty good pub just outside the main gates. Next to the zoo is the Trojka Palace, an interesting house with extensive grounds. It tends to be under-visited as it's hard to reach by public transport.

Walk through to the eastern end of Stromovka and you come to Vystaviste, the 19th century fair grounds. These can be fun in the summer, but of more interest is the ice rink next to them. This is home to Sparta Prague ice hockey team and a great night out if you're in town on a Sunday night during the holiday season. Tickets are not expensive and the atmosphere inside is gripping (ice hockey is arguably the most popular sport in the Czech Republic and the national side has won the World Championships in the recent past). The games are fast and very exciting and don't last too long. After a game, follow the crowds to one of the pubs near the rink to soak up more beer and atmosphere. Finally, what about shopping? Dejvice has a good selection of shops. There's a branch of the big supermarket chain Bila close to the metro if you want to take some dumplings and beer home with you. Take a stroll down Dejvicka Ulice where you'll find a good variety of local shops selling everything from books to clothes to snakes in an amazing pet shop.

Next week, we look at Zizkov in the west of the city. Till then, Na slehdenou! ✨



Watch & Learn!
Listen to people discussing
this topic in a mini-video at
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READING

You Can't Read That!

Why some people want to stop you choosing what to read.

1 Pre-reading

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Match the authors (1 to 8) to the books (a-h).

1. Ernest Hemmingway
2. Roald Dahl
3. JK Rowling
4. George Orwell
5. John Steinbeck
6. JD Salinger
7. Justin Richardson and Peter Parnell
8. Philip Pullman



What do Ernest Hemmingway, Roald Dahl and JK Rowling have in common? They're world-famous writers for a start, but they're also writers who've had their books removed from libraries or **banned** at one time or another. Read on and find out about the books that some people just don't want you to read. This is the first of a two-part series.



No books are officially banned in the United States. However, specific **titles** are frequently **challenged** in school curriculums and public libraries. Many **would-be censors** are parents concerned about what their children are reading at school and in local libraries. They are mostly members of religious groups. The most common complaint is against books with explicit sexual content or offensive language. However, Sarah Palin (Republican vice-presidential candidate during the 2009 US elections) once tried to have the children's book *Daddy's Roommate* removed from the town library while she was mayor of the town of Wasilla, Alaska. It's a story about a boy whose divorced father lives with his male partner.

2 Reading I

Why do you think some people try to ban books such as the ones in the Pre-reading activity? Think. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Who are the majority of would-be censors?
2. What type of books often get targeted by these censors?
3. What was wrong with the Harry Potter books?
4. What is the book about penguins based on?
5. What's Philip Pullman's latest distinction?
6. How has Pullman responded to this news?

4 Language focus Expressions with "have" + a past participle

Look at this extract from the article, "...once tried to have the children's book *Daddy's Roommate* removed from the town library..." In this example, the writer has used the Causative "have". We often use this construction when we contract/pay someone to do something for us. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. They had the flowers delivered to...
2. We had the car repaired by...
3. They had the packages sent to...
4. She had the food prepared by...
5. He had the money paid to...

5 Discussion

1. Have any books been banned in your country? Which ones?
2. What sort of books should be banned?
3. What forms of censorship exist in the world?

Many famous books have been the target of **citizen censors**. Favourites include *1984* (by George Orwell), *The Catcher in the Rye* (by JD Salinger), *James and the Giant Peach* (by Roald Dahl), *The Color Purple* (by Alice Walker), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (by Ernest Hemmingway), *The Grapes of Wrath* (by John Steinbeck), and, more recently, the *Harry Potter* books (by JK Rowling) because of the use of magic and **witchcraft**. The most banned book in the United States is a children's story by Justin Richardson and Peter Parnell called *And Tango Makes Three*. It is based on a true story about two male penguins who **raised** a baby penguin in New York's Central Park Zoo. The book won several awards, but it also attracted a lot of complaints from parents, religious organisations and library users. They say the book is not suitable for children.

Philip Pullman is another writer whose books have been challenged. A successful novelist and children's writer, Pullman has a **CBE**, a Carnegie Medal and several honorary professorships. However, just recently, he **notched up** a new distinction: he is **ranked** second in the top 10 books that people have tried to ban across America. Pullman's fantasy trilogy, *His Dark Materials*, consists of the books *Northern Lights* (also known as *The Golden Compass* – 1995), *The Subtle Knife* (1997) and *The Amber Spyglass* (2000). Several schools across America have received requests from parents to remove the books. One challenge at a school in Winchester, Kentucky was made **on the grounds that** the book's main character drinks wine with her meals. Another school in Oshkosh, Wisconsin pulled the trilogy because of its "anti-Christian message". Pullman said that he was "very glad to be back in the top 10 banned books". But he added, "Of course it's a worry when anybody **takes it upon themselves** to dictate what people should or should not read."

More next month. ✨

GLOSSARY

- to ban** *vb*
to prohibit
- a title** *n*
a book
- to challenge** *vb*
if a book is "challenged", someone questions whether it is suitable
- would-be** *adj*
a "would-be" X is someone who is trying to be X
- a censor** *n*
someone who tries to ban/prohibit things
- a citizen censor** *n*
an ordinary member of the public who wants to ban something
- witchcraft** *n*
the use of magical powers, especially evil ones
- to raise** *vb*
if parents "raise" a child, they educate and care for that child
- a CBE** *abbr*
a Commander of the British Empire – an award given to someone for special services to Britain
- to notch up** *phr vb*
if you "notch something up" (such as a score or total), you achieve/get that score
- to rank** *vb*
if you "rank" second in a list, you are in the second position in that list
- on the grounds that** *exp*
because
- to take it upon yourself to do something** *exp*
to decide to do something without asking permission

READING II

Office Speak

Words and phrases that we just love to hate.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

Look at following words/expressions. Can you think of another way of saying them?

1. A problem
2. Detail
3. A plan
4. Let's talk about it later in person.
5. We need to discuss it.
6. I need you to make a big effort.
7. With regards to X / Regarding X
8. That target is easily-attainable.

2 Reading I

Read the article once to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. Many of the terms are complex ways of...
2. The word "detail" has been replaced with...
3. Brainstorming sessions are now known as...
4. "Plans" are now known as...
5. If someone suggests touching base about something offline, they are saying...
6. The suffix "age" is often added to mundane words to create...

4 Language focus The Present Perfect Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "...but that's been replaced with..." In this example, the writer has used a Present Perfect Passive construction ("have/has been" + a past participle). Transform the following sentences into the Present Perfect Passive.

1. They have implemented the changes according to your instructions.
2. She has carried out the orders to the letter.
3. They have informed us of the modifications to be made.
4. She has included the ideas you told us about last week.
5. They have delivered the bottles that were ordered last month.

5 Discussion

1. Which words or expressions from this article do you like/dislike? Why?
2. Are there equivalent expressions in your language? What are they?
3. Does the expression "management speak" exist in your language? Can you give any examples?



Do people in your office use a lot of jargon? In the UK, "business talk" (or "management speak" as it's also known) is full of industry-specific words and expressions. And new terms are **springing up** all the time. Here are a few of the latest.

Many of the new terms are complex ways of saying ordinary things. In the past, businesses faced "problems", but these days they're "challenges" or "opportunities". Previously, people used the word "detail", but that's been replaced with the **fancy** word "granularity". For

example, on being asked whether there was a relationship between Al Qaeda and Saddam Hussein, a White House press officer responded, "We just don't have that kind of granularity in terms of the relationship" – meaning that he didn't have that level of details. And what were once easily-attainable targets are now considered to be "low hanging fruit".

But it doesn't end there. In the past, employees were invited to attend "brainstorming sessions", but these are now called "ideas showers". What was once "the end of the day", is now the "close of play". Up until recently, people spoke about "plans", but now they're "strategic **staircases**". When the stock market was doing badly, it was "down", but now it's "in negative territory". And what was previously a responsibility to monitor every aspect of a product through its entire life cycle is now known as a "**cradle-to-grave** approach".

Not so long ago, people would suggest talking about things in person, rather than by phone or e-mail, but these days, you'll hear the suggestion, "Let's touch base about that offline". And the perfectly acceptable, "We need to discuss it", has become, "We need to syndicate this decision".

In the past, managers might have asked for a bit of creative thinking, but now it's all about "thinking outside the box". What was previously a command to pass down orders or directives to more lowly employees, now involves "cascading down" information. And if employees were previously asked to make a big effort to get something done, they're now asked to "give 110%" from mathematically-**challenged** bosses.

Some expressions lend the speaker an air of importance. The suffix "age" is often added to **mundane words** to create a more official tone. "I noticed some breakage on that item." Or, "We need some more wordage on the poster", which is a fancy way of saying, "We need some more words/text on the poster". "Vis a vis" is often used as a way of saying "regarding", for example, "Vis a vis the situation at the office, I'd just like to say..." And "Per" is often used as an abbreviation of "pertaining to". For example, "As per our conversation, we think..." And the list goes on, but we wouldn't want to **encroach on** your valuable time as you're probably supposed to be attending an "ideas shower".

So, will you be using some management speak the next time you speak to your colleagues? ✨

GLOSSARY

- to spring up** *phr vb*
to appear suddenly and unexpectedly
- fancy** *adj*
special, unusual, elaborate
- a staircase** *n*
a set of stairs inside a building
- a cradle** *n*
a bed for a baby. A cradle has a curved base so it can rock (move from side to side)
- a grave** *n*
a place where a dead body is buried (placed in the ground)
- challenged** *adj*
people sometimes use this expression to say that someone has difficulties with something. For example, if someone is mathematically-challenged, they aren't very good at maths
- a mundane word** *n*
a simple, basic word
- to encroach on** *exp*
if you "encroach on" someone's time, you take/use some of their time

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

The News

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

BREAK AWAY

IF PEOPLE "BREAK AWAY" FROM AN ORGANISATION, THEY STOP BEING PART OF THAT ORGANISATION.



"TWO MEMBERS OF THE FREEDOM PARTY BROKE AWAY TO FORM THE LIBERATED PARTY."

BRING ABOUT

TO CAUSE SOMETHING TO HAPPEN.



"THE NEW ADMINISTRATION HOPES TO BRING ABOUT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT TO THE CONFLICT."

BRING DOWN

TO CAUSE A GOVERNMENT/LEADER, ETC. TO LOSE THEIR POWER.



"THE NATIONAL STRIKE THAT LASTED FOR MORE THAN A MONTH FINALLY BROUGHT DOWN THE GOVERNMENT."

BRING IN

IF THE GOVERNMENT BRINGS IN A NEW LAW, THEY INTRODUCE THAT LAW.



"THE GOVERNMENT INTEND TO BRING IN LEGISLATION TO REDUCE THE SIZE OF BANK BONUSES."

BRING OFF

TO MANAGE TO DO SOMETHING SUCCESSFULLY.



"IT WAS A BOLD MOVE, BUT THEY BROUGHT IT OFF MAGNIFICENTLY."

BURN DOWN

IF SOMETHING "BURNS DOWN", IT CATCHES FIRE AND BURNS UNTIL IT IS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.



"A BURNING MATCH CAUSED THE FIRE WHICH BURNT DOWN THE OLD CHURCH."

BUY UP

TO BUY LARGE QUANTITIES OF SOMETHING (OFTEN BUYING EVERYTHING THAT IS AVAILABLE).



"PEOPLE HAVE BEEN BUYING UP STOCKS OF TINNED FOOD IN ANTICIPATION OF FOOD SHORTAGES."

CALL FOR ACTION

TO DEMAND THAT ACTION BE TAKEN.



"THE DEMOCRATS ARE CALLING FOR AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE."



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TAPESCRIPTS & BAR CHATS

Small Talk (track 8)

Making conversation with strangers.

1. The Coffee

Betty: Hey, I met you at that conference last year, didn't I?
Simon: That's right. You're Betty Snape, aren't you?
Betty: Yes, and you were...?
Simon: Simon Fenster. I think we spoke by e-mail too.
Betty: Oh, yes. So, how are things going?
Simon: Great, thanks.
Betty: We're going for a coffee just down the road – there's a nice café. Do you want to come?
Simon: Yes, that would be great. I'll just go and get my coat.
Betty: OK. We'll meet you just outside the entrance in about five minutes.
Simon: Great. See you there.
Betty: Bye.

2. The Cloakroom

Macy: Hi, I'm Macy Stone. Pleased to meet you.
Steve: Hi, I'm Steve Barker. Pleased to meet you too.
Macy: So, is this your first time at the conference?
Steve: No, I was here last year.
Macy: Oh, me too. Hey, do you know where the cloakroom is?
Steve: Yeah, I think it's just down the stairs on the left.
Macy: Oh, great. I've been carrying this coat around all day and it's so hot here. I'll be back in a minute.
Steve: Can I get you a coffee?
Macy: Yes, please. White, no sugar, please.
Steve: See you in a minute.

3. Nationality

Simon: Good talk, wasn't it?
Barbara: Oh, yes, I'm a big fan. I saw him at last year's sales conference – fascinating. I'm Barbara Tivelli, by the way.
Simon: Simon Jones. Are you Italian?
Barbara: Half-Italian and half-German, but I was brought up in the States.
Simon: Interesting.
Barbara: You're English, I guess.
Simon: Yes, that's it, but I'm working in Seattle at the moment. Great place.
Barbara: Yes, as long as you don't mind the rain.
Simon: It just reminds me of sunny old England.
Barbara: Very funny. Are you going to the next talk?
Simon: Yes, shall we go and get a seat?
Barbara: Good idea.

4. Sightseeing

Gordon: So, have you had a chance to do much sightseeing?
Regis: No, not much. I'm tied up at the conference all day.
Gordon: The museums are fantastic.
Regis: Yes, I've heard. I did go to the museum of modern art on my first afternoon here, but I've just been too busy since then.
Gordon: Oh, that's my favourite. You should try to visit the castle before you go. It's beautiful.
Regis: Yes, I will.
Gordon: Hey, there's an excursion on Saturday morning to an old Roman amphitheatre. Would you like to come along?
Regis: Yes, that would be great. I'm actually free on Saturday – it's my day off!
Gordon: OK. I'll bring in the details later this afternoon. Apparently, it's really interesting.
Regis: Great.

The Election (track 12)

Politics on a grand scale.

Interviewer: Well, we've spoken to the three main parties, so tonight it's the turn of the independent candidates. Standing for the Very Very Green Party is local housewife and business woman Camilla Pongleton-Jones. Good evening Mrs Pongleton-Jones.
Camilla: Oh, call me Camilla, Nigel, darling. We're not formal at the Very Very Green Party. Oh, and this is my agent Rupert Pongleton-Jones. He's also my husband Turn Really Really Green today!
Rupert: It's Very Very Green, darling. The name of my party is Very Very Green.
Camilla: Whoops! Sorry.
Rupert: Now, Nigel, darling. What did you want to ask me?
Interviewer: Yes, well it's about your policy to give everyone in the town a tree.
Camilla: Oh yes. My free tree initiative.
Rupert: A free tree for you from me.
Interviewer: Pardon?
Rupert: A free tree for you from me. That's what

Camilla said at our meeting last week. She said it would be a free tree for you from me. Rather poetic.
Camilla: Rupert writes all my speeches. He's simply marvellous at them.
Interviewer: Could you explain the policy for us Camilla?
Camilla: Well, we're going to buy lots of trees and give one each to everyone who lives here.
Interviewer: Why?
Camilla: It's green, darling. Trees are green, aren't they?
Rupert: They're really, really green, in fact.
Camilla: Very, very green, darling. Do try to remember.
Rupert: Sorry.
Interviewer: But why do you need more trees here in Little Wiffingham? There are thousands of trees here already. There's a big forest and three parks in the town. Why don't you spend money on a hospital, for example, or a new school?

Camilla: But trees are green, Nigel. Don't you understand, it's really quite simple?
Interviewer: Erm, so who's going to pay for the trees?
Camilla: The government, of course. The government will give me some tax money and I'll buy the trees. It's terribly simple, darling.
Interviewer: A local newspaper claimed yesterday that you were going to buy the trees from the Green Garden Centre in Little Wiffingham.

Camilla: Yes, that's right.
Interviewer: Who are the owners of the Green Garden Centre, Mrs Pongleton-Jones?
Camilla: Why, we are, darling. Everyone knows that. It's one of our many local businesses.
Interviewer: So you are going to spend government money buying trees from your own business?

Rupert: Yes, is there a problem?
Interviewer: Are there any other garden centres in the town?
Camilla: Two or three maybe.
Rupert: Five, I think, darling.
Interviewer: So why are you buying trees from your garden centre?

Camilla: Because we have the Green Garden Centre. We're the Very Very Green Party. The trees are green. It's obvious.
Interviewer: But is it ethical, Mrs Pongleton-Jones?
Camilla: This interview is over.
Interviewer: [To Rupert] What a stupid question! I can't believe he asked if it was ethical. I told you he was stupid.
Rupert: Now, now, don't get upset. Let's go home and make a nice fire. I cut down the apple tree yesterday so we've got lots of wood to burn.

Camilla: Oh, well done darling.
Rupert: I told you you wouldn't like politics.
Camilla: But I really wanted to be on television. Everyone else is.

Jokes (track 13)

1. What did one magnet say to another? I find you very attractive.
2. What do you call a girl with sausages on her head? Barbie.
3. What did one snowman say to another? Have an "ice" day.
4. Why does history keep repeating itself? Because we weren't listening the first time.
5. Why is the letter "e" lazy? Because it's always in "bed".
6. What did one knife say to another? Look sharp.
7. If I had 7 oranges in one hand and 8 in the other what would I have? Big hands.
8. Who invented King Arthur's round table? Sir conference.

British Bar Chat (track 21)

Musicals

Paul: So, so, I was watching the TV last night and it had, er, Oliver, Oliver Twist on again, oh, it's one of my favourite musicals, I love it.
Jackie: Oh, mine too.
Paul: Yeah, you like it, do you?
Jackie: Yeah, very much.
Paul: I was in it, when I was a kid, I was in it, and I was like one of the, er, the little boys that has to go out and ask for the food.
Jackie: Really?
Paul: Yeah, and then, but then a few years later I worked in a school and I directed a version of it, yeah, I really enjoyed that, yeah.

Jackie: What character did you play?
Paul: Well, well, when I was at school I was just like one of the, boy 6 or something like that.
Jackie: Did you have to dance and sing?
Paul: Yeah, singing and dancing but no, I didn't really have any special lines or any lines I could say but later when I directed it, that was really, that was good fun as well, cause kids really like, like that thing.
Jackie: Yeah, very much. Which is your favourite?
Paul: My favourite what, part in the...?
Jackie: Erm, no, your, erm, the adaptation, the 1968 one?
Paul: Oh, yeah, yeah, it's all right, it's got bits of it I like and bits I don't like, I actually, yeah, I think it's quite, it's too long perhaps.
Jackie: OK. Is that the one with Oliver Reed?
Paul: Yeah, that's the one. I mean it's very good, I like it, but it goes on, I think, goes on a bit.
Jackie: OK, so it's not your favourite?
Paul: It's not my favourite. No, but, erm, I haven't seen, there's a new one by, erm, what's that? Polanski isn't it?

US Bar Chat (track 22)

The Movies

Michelle: Hey, Joe I haven't seen you in so long. How are you?
Joe: Hey Michelle, how are you?
Michelle: Just great. I could use a drink though.
Joe: OK, let me get you one.
Michelle: Oh, I'll have a, I don't know, rum and Coke or something like that.
Joe: OK, no problem. So, what've you been up to recently?
Michelle: Not a whole lot, not enough. I never get to the movies anymore. Remember when we used to go to the movies all the time.
Joe: Yeah, we've seen some great films over the years.
Michelle: Yeah. Hey, you know, I hear, they're actually making another Pirates of the Caribbean.
Joe: Oh really? 'cause I loved the first Pirates of the Caribbean, it was just great.
Michelle: I think they're trying to get Johnny Depp again, of course.
Joe: Now, Johnny Depp makes the film for me. I think without Johnny Depp the, I wouldn't have enjoyed the film so much.
Michelle: He's good. He is good.
Joe: He is good.
Michelle: I like Keira Knightly. What do you think of her?
Joe: I'm not a big fan of Keira Knightly.
Michelle: What? Most guys go nuts over her.
Joe: Well, she's very attractive but I don't think she's the greatest actor in the world.
Michelle: Anyway, sometimes you don't need those big names.
Joe: That's true.
Michelle: Like, like, Muriel's Wedding. It's just one of those films that just stays in my mind forever.
Joe: That was a great film. It had some great actresses in it...

Business Ideas (track 24)

Business inventors try to sell their ideas.

Presenter: Good evening everyone and welcome to Business Challenge, the show where entrepreneurs pitch their ideas to our business expert Cynthia White. Our first guess is Mr Norman Bream from Harlesden, London. Good morning, Mr Bream.
Norman: Hello.
Presenter: So, what are you going to show us?
Norman: This is what I call my "quiet, talking-to-people-who-are-far-away machine".
Presenter: I see. Any questions, Cynthia?
Cynthia: What's it for?
Norman: It stops people shouting.
Cynthia: I beg your pardon?
Norman: Well, if you want to talk to someone who isn't anywhere close to you, you have to shout. With my invention, you won't have to do that anymore.
Cynthia: You mean it's like a telephone?
Norman: Let me show you. You need two tins – Coke tins or beer tins are fine – and you tie them together with a piece of string. Then, you can talk to someone. This is the future of modern communications. In ten years time, everyone will have seven or eight of these cans.
Cynthia: But we've got mobile phones. There's no need for this.
Norman: Oh, come on. I just need about £500,000

to get started.
Presenter: Mr Bream, I'm terribly sorry, but your time is up. Next up is Mrs Tracey Hopkins. Welcome, Mrs Hopkins. Could you tell us about your idea?
Tracey: Well, I'm gonna sell stuff.
Presenter: Hmm, commerce. Cynthia, perhaps you could ask Tracey some questions.
Cynthia: Good evening, Tracey. Well, what do you want to sell?
Tracey: I dunno. Stuff people wanna buy, I suppose.
Cynthia: Hmm, market forces. Very good, Tracey. Do you have any ideas, Tracey?
Tracey: No. I thought you were going to tell me.
Cynthia: Well, what do you like buying, Tracey? That would be a good place to start.
Tracey: I like buying spiders.
Cynthia: Spiders?
Tracey: Yeah, you know like tarantulas. I've got 37 spiders at home.
Cynthia: I see. Well, I'm not sure a spider shop would be a very successful business, Tracey.
Tracey: I know. I opened a spider shop last year but I didn't sell any. That's why I've got 37 spiders at home. Perhaps I should open a snake shop. I'd really like an anaconda.
Presenter: Well, thank you for that interesting presentation, Tracey, but your time is up. Next tonight, we've got Mr Norman... erm, Norman... Bream. What? Him again?
Norman: Meet, The Miracle Quick Cook. It's going to be the future of cooking. You open the door at the front and put the cold food inside. Then you move this dial and press this button and in one minute your dinner is cooked.
Cynthia: It's a microwave, Mr Bream.
Norman: (playing stupid) A micro what?
Cynthia: It's a microwave oven, Mr Bream.
Norman: No, no, I made it at home. I invented it. It's going to revolutionise cooking.
Cynthia: You didn't make it. Sony made it. It says Sony on the front, Mr Bream.
Norman: Of course it does. That's my wife's name. Sony Bream. I named it after my wife.
Presenter: Mr Bream, I'm sorry but your time is up.
Norman: I only need £300,000. I'll pay it back.
Presenter: Security! I'm very sorry about this, ladies and gentlemen. This is extremely embarrassing. Hopefully our next presentation will be better. And it is Mr Norman... Norman... Bream... Oh no! Not him again!
Norman: Oh please let me tell you about my last invention. It's great.
Presenter: Well, we don't have any more contestants. So... Can someone take this guy off! Ladies and gentlemen, I do apologise for this interruption, we'll get back to you just as soon as security manage to remove Mr Bream from the studios.
Norman: (Shouting in the background) Please! Please! I just need about £30,000 to start things off then I'll be able to market this product and sell it. Please! Please! [fades out]

Accent Alert (track 27)

The French English Accent

Hi, I'm Tiphaine, I'm French, and I'm a second-year in PA course. I'm studying foreign languages, law, economics and office administration. In France, English is compulsory at school, and a French graduate has at least 7 years of English by the time you leave. Many French people have difficulties pronouncing the "r" sound in English as it's different from the "r" sound in French. For example, for us it is difficult to say words such as "red, really" and "right". Another sound that is difficult for us is the "th" sound. Words such as "these, those" and "though" are really hard and some people pronounce them with the "z" sound, saying "zese, zose" and "zough". French people also have problems with the "h" sound and forget to use it when it's necessary. We often say words without the "h" sound, such as "arry, uge, ot, ave" and "ere", which should be "Harry, huge, hot, have" and "here". It is also difficult to say words such as "sorry" and "thank you", which often sound like "zorry" and "zank you", which are characteristic of our accent. Now, here's a little story for you. Three years ago, during the summer holidays, I was with my best friends in France at home. On the evening, we decided to go to the park. But five minutes later, it started to rain. On the way back, we saw a man. He seemed to be coming

out of my friend's house. He said, "Hi, girls". At the time, I thought my friend knew the man. But when he left, she said to me "I think he had my bag". When we got to the house, the door was open, and we could see that the bag was missing, as well as her camera and her video camera. Straight away, we called her mum and the police.

The police and her mum arrived a bit later. We were in shock. The police took us to the police station to write up a report. Later, we went at home after a long, tiring and emotional day. What had started as a beautiful day on the holidays ended up being one full of intense emotions and surprises. But now we look back on it and laugh. It was an unforgettable day which reinforced our friendship even more.

Mystery Times (track 28)

Mystery Time

A look at the mystery of the Jack the Ripper killings.

Presenter: Good evening and welcome to World of Mystery. This week, we're talking to crime reporter Mike Garston about the Jack the Ripper case. Mike, can you give us a quick outline of the case?

Mike: Certainly. The time is 1888. The scene, Victorian London, which was, of course a very different place to modern-day London. Many parts of the city were extremely poor and would have been dirty, overcrowded and dark, since there was not much street lighting at the time. In addition, London was a very polluted city. A thick brown fog hung over the city a lot of the time. Much of the city was probably pretty frightening and violent, and nowhere more so than Whitechapel, a working-class area in the East End of London. Well, between 31st August and 9 November five women were brutally murdered in Whitechapel. All the murders took place geographically close to each other. The five victims, in order, were Polly Nichols, Annie Chapman, Catherine Eddowes and Liz Stride (who were both killed on 30th September), and finally Mary Jane Kelly. That's five murders in 71 days. You can imagine the outcry in the newspapers and the fear in the streets of the East End. Then, unaccountably, the strangest thing of all happened – the murders stopped as suddenly as they had begun.

Presenter: Now presumably the police were investigating the murders.

Mike: Of course, the police were searching for the murderer after the first victim Polly Nichols was found on 31st August. But the Ripper managed to kill another four times even though the streets of London were full of policemen. That's one of the reasons that Jack the Ripper became so notorious and feared. The police couldn't stop him killing.

Presenter: Yet, the murders did stop.

Mike: Yes, that's the big mystery. Some experts believe that the murders stopped because the murderer had completed, if you see what I mean.

Presenter: Could you explain more fully perhaps?

Mike: Well, some writers believe that the five victims could have been connected – they may have been friends, for example. The hypothesis is that the killer wanted to kill these five women and no one else. So when he had killed the fifth victim, he stopped. It's as simple as that.

Presenter: Now we all know that the case was never solved but presumably there were suspects.

Mike: Oh, yes. Over the years there have been lots of suspects. A lawyer called Montague John Drutt was a suspect, mainly because he was found dead soon after the murders stopped. But he was not in London on 1st September and so probably could not have killed in London on 31st August. Another popular suspect was the artist Walter Sickert. But Sickert was in France at the time of the murders, so it can't have been him either. My favourite suspect is Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of Prince Edward, and grandson of Queen Victoria. He was a suspect for a long time, but papers now show that the Prince was not in London at the time so it can't have been him. Perhaps the best suspect is a man called James Kelly. He was a convicted murderer who escaped from prison just before the murders began, so he could have done them. He later went to America and a number of Ripper-like killings occurred in the States after his arrival and in places that he had visited.

Presenter: I see. And how do we know this?

Mike: Twenty years later Kelly returned voluntarily to prison. He never confessed to being Jack the Ripper but he did give an account of his life after his escape and the places and the dates seem to fit.

Presenter: Well, that's all we've got time for today. Next week, we'll be looking at the mystery surrounding the sinking of the Bratwurst.

Off the Cuff (track 34)

Question: What's your favourite food related anecdote?

Well, I have a funny kind of tragic one. When I was in college, well, I had these two roommates Rona and Kathy. Well, Rona's mother was like the best cook and baker and every year she would make this yum yum cake for Rona's birthday. So, she made it and we brought it back to our dorm room and we put it in the refrigerator. So one day I go in there and I wanna get some, I wanna eat some, I'm really hungry for yum yum cake and I take it out and the whole thing goes falling onto the floor, so Kathy comes out, now I'm really upset, and I said, oh my God, I've ruined Rona's birthday yum yum cake and Kathy goes, "Don't worry", and starts picking it up. And at that moment, Rona comes out, looks at it and says, "I gotta get to class, just pick it up, whatever." She wasn't even mad but Kathy and I just started, just, you know, laughing hysterically, splitting at the sides and we started eating yum yum cake off the kitchen floor, the rest of it went back in the pan but it didn't look the same for sure.

Well, I remember one time, er, I was going to get a train and I stopped off in a shop first and I bought a packet of biscuits. So, I got on the train and sit down and I took out my newspaper and started reading and this other guy came and sat down opposite me. Anyway, I was feeling quite hungry and I noticed the packet of biscuits, er, was just sitting next to the window on the table so I open them up and I took the biscuit and starting eating it and then I noticed the guy opposite me took a biscuit and started eating it as well. You know what we're like being British, we don't really like to say anything, so I took another biscuit and ate it and then he took another biscuit and ate one as well and we just went back and forth I ate one he ate one I ate one he ate one until the whole packet had gone. Well, a couple of stops later he got up and got off the train and I went to put my newspaper back in my bag and noticed my packet of biscuits was still inside. I'd been eating his.

Answers

Hollywood Stars (page 4)

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

3 Reading II

1. 2002; 2. \$62; 3. \$100; 4. \$126;
5. \$248,639,099; 6. \$170

4 Language focus

1. They filmed the scenes in a studio.
2. She acted in a lot of films.
3. They released the film.
4. They made films about the Russian Revolution.
5. We took pictures of the actors.

Slogan Slur (Page 5)

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II (answers will vary)

1. Some slogans explain what a product can do for you.
2. A good slogan must be concise – about three-words.
3. The Mauritain tourist board decided to change its slogan.
4. The original slogan was "Mauritius – Unforgettable experience".
5. Many were shocked at the cost of the slogan.
6. Each letter of the slogan cost about £50,000.

4 Language focus

1. who/that; 2. that; 3. that; 4. who /that

Vocabulary (Page 8)

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

Cooking with Cramer (Page 10)

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II

1a 2b 3b 4b 5a

4 Language focus

1. some; 2. an; 3. some; 4. some; 5. a

Error Correction (Page 13)

1. I haven't got much/any money.
2. Do you have many/any chairs?
3. There isn't much/any sugar.
4. How much pasta is there?
5. How many bottles of beer are there in the fridge?
6. There isn't much/any salt in this food.

Small Talk (Page 13)

1 Pre-listening

1. How are you?
2. Do you want to come to a café with us? / Would you like to come to a café with us?
3. Would you like a coffee? / Do you want a coffee?
4. Are you going to the next talk?
5. Would you like to go on an excursion?

3 Listening II

1. e-mail; 2. a coffee; 3. doorknob; 4. coat; 5. Seattle; 6. talk; 7. modern art; 8. Saturday

4 Language focus

1b 2a 3e 4d 5c

Grammar Fun (Page 14)

1. Yes, she has already painted the picture.
2. No, she hasn't written the report yet.
3. No, she hasn't bought the new software program yet.
4. Yes, she has already cleaned the studio.
5. Yes, she has already ordered more pens.
6. No, she hasn't sent the images by e-mail yet.

Sport Time (Page 15)

1 Pre-reading

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

2 Reading I

1. He sits in front of the TV drinking beer and watching football; 2. A foot rest; 3. Tennis; 4. He lost it; 5. Because it was raining; 6. a bed

4 Language focus

1. We might go out tomorrow night.
2. You could spend the night at my house.
3. They may not like it.
4. She can leave it here.
5. You should not smoke in here.

Neighbours from Hell (Page 16)

3 Reading II

1. Half a million.
2. "I will always love you".
3. About them doing their business in other people's gardens and barking and meowing.

4. About it being left outside or near other people's properties, or being left in the corridor, or being smelly, or being strewn all over the street.

5. Because she conducted a year-long campaign of intimidation against her neighbours.

6. They were housed in a steel container home.

Sick Jokes (Page 17)

2 Reading I

1c 2a 3d 4b

3 Reading II

1. Punk'd; 2. Scare Tactics; 3. Candid Camera; 4. Panic Face King; 5. Scare Tactics; 6. Candid Camera; 7. Punk'd; 8. Panic Face King

The Election (Page 19)

3 Listening II

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

4 Language focus

1. They said that they would do it later.
2. She said that she would be there at six.
3. He said that they would finish it on Thursday.
4. She said that she would send it in an hour.
5. He said that they would put it in the kitchen.

Mobile Madness (Page 28)

3 Reading II (answers will vary)

1. Mobile phones have a tendency to ring at the wrong moment.
2. When a spectator's phone went off during a recent play, Hugh Jackman and Daniel Craig stopped their performance.
3. In Missouri, a mobile phone interrupted a church wedding.
4. Overheard mobile conversations are top of the list of annoying things about mobile phones.
5. In one experiment they compared people's reactions to a group who were talking loudly and someone who was having a mobile phone conversation.
6. Some phone companies are developing mobile phones that give callers a small electric shock when they speak too loudly.

4 Language focus

1. It will be finished tonight.
2. It will be sent later.
3. It will be fixed tomorrow.
4. It will be tested this afternoon.
5. The call will not be made later today.

On Expenses (Page 29)

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II

1. The amount that David Miliband claimed for gardening work.
2. The amount that Jack Straw paid of his council tax bill.
3. The size of Gerald Kauffman's TV.
4. The amount that Shahid Malik claimed for a massage chair.
5. The amount Douglas Hogg claimed for someone to clean his moat.
6. The amount David Heathcote-Amery claimed for horse manure.
7. The amount Sir Peter Viggers claimed for a duck house.
8. The amount that has been paid back by various MPs.

4 Language focus

1. All the money has been spent.
2. All the text has been copied.
3. The contract has been signed.
4. The program has been installed.
5. The furniture hasn't been ordered yet.

The Cost of Gold (Page 30)

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II

1. 161,000 tonnes; 2. The 1880s; 3. Because the country was in political exile; 4. Silicosis; 5. Because they had to work without facemasks or other protective equipment, they were encouraged to work when ill, they received no medical care and they were usually given the dirtiest jobs; 6. It is used in some electronic equipment, it is widely used in dentistry and has some medical uses.

Riddles (page 32)

1. The letter "v"! 2. A clock!
3. In a dictionary!

Business Ideas (page 33)

3 Listening II

1. Talking to someone who isn't close to you.
2. Two tins and a piece of string.

3. Because we've already got telephones / mobile phones.

4. About £500,000 to get started.

5. A snake shop.

6. The Miracle Quick Cook – it's similar to a microwave oven.

7. He says it's his wife's name.

8. £300,000.

Mystery Time (page 37)

3 Listening II (answers will vary)

1. Poor, dirty, overcrowded and dark.
2. They took place in 1888 in Whitechapel between 31st August and 9th November. Five women were murdered over a period of 71 days. The murders stopped suddenly.
3. Because he managed to kill even though the streets were full of policemen.
4. They stopped all of a sudden.
5. He wasn't in London on 1st September – the day following the first murder.
6. Because he was in France at the time.
7. Papers showing that he wasn't in London at the time.
8. Because the places he went to and the times he was there seem to coincide with the murder locations and dates.

The Insiders' Guide to... Prague (Page 39)

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. The Old Town has become overwhelmed by tourists.
2. The neighbourhood of Dejvice is primarily residential.
3. The Budvice Pub is home to the famous Budvar beer.
4. The Hotel International is similar to Moscow University.
5. The café there is a nice place to have coffee and cakes.
6. Stromovka is a large park that's a beautiful place to wander around on a sunny afternoon.
7. The zoo has a fascinating gorilla enclosure, an amazing orang-utan exhibit, some terrifying anacondas and some reasonably-priced cafés inside.
8. Dejvicka Ulice has a good variety of local shops selling everything from books to clothes to snakes in an amazing pet shop.

4 Language focus (answers may vary)

1. try; 2. book; 3. walk; 4. take

You Can't Read That! (page 40)

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. Parents who are members of religious groups.
2. Books with explicit sexual content or offensive language.
3. They dealt with the use of magic and witchcraft.
4. A true story about two male penguins in New York's Central Park Zoo.
5. He is at the top of a list of authors whose books people have tried to ban across America.
6. Pleased, but worried at the same time.

Office Speak (page 41)

3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. Many of the terms are complex ways of saying ordinary things.
 2. The word "detail" has been replaced with the word "granularity".
 3. Brainstorming sessions are now known as "ideas showers".
 4. "Plans" are now known as "strategic staircases".
 5. If someone suggests touching base about something offline, they are saying that they would like to have a face-to-face chat about something.
 6. The suffix "age" is often added to mundane words to create a more official tone.
- 4 Language Focus**
1. The changes have been implemented according to your instructions.
 2. The orders have been carried out to the letter.
 3. We have been informed of the modifications to be made.
 4. The ideas you told us about last week have been included.
 5. The bottles that were ordered last month have been delivered.

WORD OF THE MONTH



Metaphor

THIS MONTH'S WORD OF THE MONTH IS... "METAPHOR".

Look at the following sentences. What type of language is it?
a) Life is a journey.
b) Anger is a fire.

These are metaphors. A metaphor is a way of describing something by comparing it to another thing. This "other thing" has the qualities that you want to express. For example, if you want to describe the functions of a brain, you could say, "The brain is a computer." Or, if you want to say that someone is very shy, you could say, "He's a mouse."

A metaphor can help us understand the world around us. It can conjure up images that create meaning and sense for us. For example:

- a)** It's a jungle out there. (The city is wild and dangerous.)
- b)** Her eyes are jewels. (Her eyes are beautiful and bright.)

A metaphor can also help us understand new ideas. They act as a bridge between something new and something we are familiar with. For example:

- a)** The surface of the moon is a snowy garden.
- b)** The bottom of the ocean is a dark cave.

Metaphors are often used in advertising. For example:

- a)** Life is a journey. Travel it well. (United Airlines)
- b)** Life is a journey. Enjoy the ride. (Nissan)
- c)** Life is a journey. Travel light. (Hugo Boss perfume)

Some metaphors are difficult to identify – the speech is based on an unstated but understood metaphor. For example:

- a)** The president has been under fire for his veto of the bill. (metaphor: politics is war).
- b)** The crowd began to simmer down. (metaphor: the crowd is a boiling pot)
- c)** Relations between the two countries have thawed recently. (metaphor: bad relations are ice)
- d)** They were trying to run before they could walk. (metaphor: newcomers to business are like babies)

We often use the expression "metaphorically speaking" as a reminder that we are using figurative speech, especially when it isn't clear. For example:

- a)** I'll be eating them for lunch, metaphorically speaking, of course.
- b)** Metaphorically speaking, we're heading for a crash.

So, why don't you try to use a metaphor next time you need to explain something complicated? ☺

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