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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with Learn Hot English magazine

WHY ARE YOU LEARNING ENGLISH? TO GET A BETTER JOB, TO PASS AN OFFICIAL ENGLISH EXAM, TO TRAVEL, OR JUST TO COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH? LEARN HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE HELPS WITH ALL THIS.

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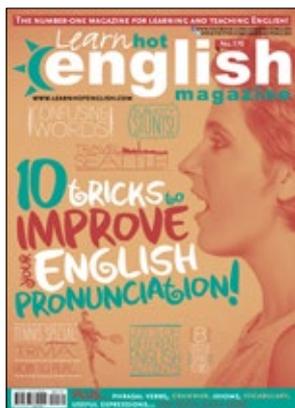
3 English for exams! Learn Hot English helps prepare you for official English exams (First Certificate, IELTS, TOEFL, etc.). How? Exams test your ability to speak and your range of vocabulary. Hot English improves your communication skills and your knowledge of words and expressions.

4 English for work! Practical English for the office, for meetings, for talking to clients – it's all in Hot English. Plus, read business tips from entrepreneurs.

5 English for life! Want to travel to English-speaking countries? With Learn Hot English you'll learn the words and expressions you need for international travel!

6 English for speaking! How do native English speakers really talk? Learn with our natural English conversations. Also, learn English slang and read about current events (news, culture, music, films) so you can make conversation with native English speakers.

7 Want to learn even more? Get a Skills Booklet! You'll learn extra vocabulary, grammar, social English and business English. The Skills Booklets are linked to the topics in Hot English magazine. They're sold separately – see page 25 for more information.



Hi, everybody and welcome to another issue of Learn Hot English magazine – the fun magazine for learning English. This month, we're looking at 10 little tricks to help improve your pronunciation. Learn about silent letters in words and how to pronounce

words with them in.

Of course, that's not all and we've lots more fun things for you to read and listen to so you can learn lots of useful English. We'll be looking at animal instincts, the Little Prince, car vocabulary, confusing words, tennis, sweets, Seattle, Ferraris, publicity stunts, idioms, phrasal verbs, useful vocabulary and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of Learn Hot English. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

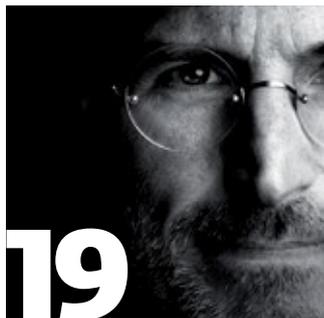
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PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing. Just visit our website (www.learnhotenglish.com) and enter your name and e-mail address in the box on the right-hand side of the page.



AUDIO FILES

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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 SL. However, we also think that Steve Jobs was cool, staycations can be fun and sweets are delicious, although bad for your teeth.

Let's be



friends

(if we aren't already!)

Animal Instinct

Animals predict earthquakes.

Does your dog tell you when a **storm** is coming? He might... if you watch him closely enough. Animals often start to act differently before bad weather. But how can animals tell bad weather is coming? **Seismologists** say that some animals **pick up** electrical signals made by rocks moving underground. Animals can also sense the weaker "**shocks**" in the earth before an **earthquake**. China recently experienced its worst earthquake in 30 years. And right before the quake there were many natural signs that a storm was **approaching**. Ten days before the earthquake, the water in a **pond** in Hubei

province disappeared. Then, days before the event, thousands of **toads** appeared on the streets of nearby Mianzhu. Local residents told Chinese officials the toads were a sign of a natural disaster, but were informed that the sudden **plague of toads** was "normal". Finally, right before the earthquake, animals in a local zoo began to "act strangely": zebras **banged** their heads against zoo walls; elephants "**swung** their trunks wildly"; lions and tigers (who usually sleep during the day) were walking around; and **peacocks** began to **screach** five minutes before the disaster, reported a local newspaper. 🌩️

Animal behaviour

China is one of several countries that uses animal behaviour, as "early warning signs" to predict bad storms. In 1975, the Chinese government evacuated the city of Haicheng in Liaoning province a day before a major earthquake, based on "reports of unusual animal behaviour and changes in ground water levels."

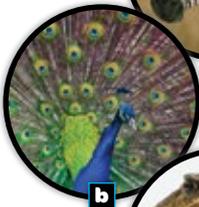


ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1 Pre reading

Match the names to to the pictures.

1. dog _____
2. toad _____
3. zebra _____
4. elephants _____
5. tiger _____
6. lion _____
7. peacock _____



2 Rank the animals

Now rank the animals according to their intelligence. (Use your imagination!) Justify the order to your partner.

3 Reading I

Read the headlines below. What could the stories be about?

- "Dog saves village from earthquake."
- "Toads warn Hubei province of quake."

Now read the article. Which headline describes the story.

4 Reading II

Find three examples from the article of how animals predict natural disasters.

Grammar alert!

Reporting verbs are verbs we use to tell something. They are used in reporting news. Can you find three in the article in the last paragraph?

GLOSSARY

- a storm** *n*
violent weather with rain, thunder (loud noises) and lightning (bright flashes)
- a seismologist** *n*
an expert on earthquakes (see below for definition)
- to pick up** *phr vb*
to detect; to notice
- a shock** *n*
a violent movement
- an earthquake** *n*
a sudden and violent movement of the earth. Also known as a "quake"
- to approach** *vb*
to come closer / nearer
- a pond** *n*
a small area of water (often man-made)
- a toad** *n*
a large frog (an amphibian)
- a plague of** *exp*
a sudden and unwelcome appearance of something in large numbers
- to bang** *vb*
to hit
- to swing** *vb (swung)*
to move in circles
- a peacock** *n*
a large bird. The male has beautiful blue feathers
- to screach** *vb*
to make a loud high-pitched sound



The Name Game

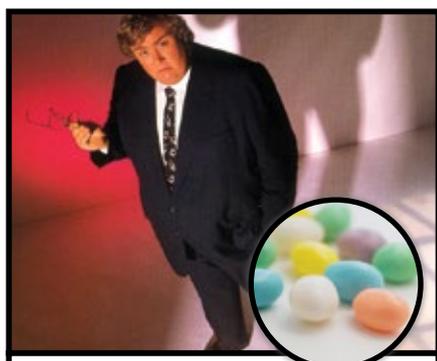
THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES OF FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING. MORE NEXT MONTH.



Kirstie Alley (American actress)

An "alley" is a narrow street or passage in between two buildings or walls.

"I don't like walking down dark alleys at night."



John Candy (Canadian actor)

"Candy" is an American English word for sweets, chocolates, mints, etc.
"Children love candy, but it is bad for their teeth."



Kelsey Grammer (American actor)

"Grammar" (spelt with an "a") is the set of language rules that you follow when writing or speaking.

"Not many native English speakers know much about English grammar."



Dolly Parton (American singer/songwriter)

A "dolly" (or "doll") is a toy that children play with. Also, a famous cloned sheep.

"When I was a child, my favourite dolly had a red dress."



Woody Harrelson (American actor)

"Wood" is a type of material, often used for making tables and chairs.
"The spoon is made out of wood."



Cary Grant (English actor)

A "grant" is an amount of money provided by the government for a specific purpose (education, for example).

"She got a grant to study in the US."



Supertramp (British group)

A "tramp" is a person with no home who lives in the street.

"The tramp asked me for some money."

An accidental death of a literary legend.

The Little Prince

HOW WOULD YOU FEEL IF YOU KILLED YOUR HERO? PROBABLY JUST LIKE HORST RIPPERT. BACK IN 2008, HE DISCOVERED THAT HE'D SHOT DOWN A FAMOUS FRENCH AUTHOR.



It all started during the Second World War. "I didn't **target** a man who I knew. I shot at an enemy plane that went down. That's all," said Horst Rippert, a **fighter pilot** in the Luftwaffe, Germany's air force. At the time, Rippert was out on a routine mission in southern France. He **spotted** a plane below him. Rippert was flying a Messerschmitt Me-109 over the Mediterranean near Toulon. "The pilot's plane was beneath me. I saw his **markings**. I tricked him by putting myself behind him and **shot him down**," says Rippert.

Rippert later heard some devastating news on American radio traffic. The Americans reported that the French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupéry had been flying in southern France that day and that he was missing. Rippert was sure that he had shot down the writer. However, he never reported the shooting to the German authorities, so there was no record of it. However, years later, Rippert told his fascinating story to the press, which has since been verified by historians.

At the time, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry was a famous author, but he was also a pilot. In 1921, he started his pilot training in Strasbourg in the northeastern region of France. He had the



opportunity to enter the air force, but wanted to spend time with his **fiancée**. In 1926, they **broke up** and he went back to flying. He became one of the first pilots to do international postal flying. Antoine de Saint-Exupéry wrote thirteen books, some of which were **published posthumously**. The list includes *The Little Prince*, which has been translated into 180 languages and dialects.

"If I had known it was Saint-Exupéry, I would never have shot him down," said Rippert. "I loved his books. I knew he was a French pilot, but he was most likely my favourite author at the time. In our youth, at school, we all read him and adored his books. He knew admirably how to describe the sky, the thoughts and feelings of pilots. His work drew many of us to the profession. 'What have you done?' I said to myself." Of course, Rippert had no way of knowing that the pilot he shot down was in fact the **famed** author Saint-Exupéry. "I am shocked and sorry," Rippert added. "Who knows what other great books he would have gone on to write?" ✨



Saint-Exupéry

Saint-Exupéry was born on 29th June 1900. He published his most famous book, *The Little Prince*, in 1943. The story is set in a desert. It was taken from Saint-Exupéry's own experience of being trapped in a desert after a plane crash. The story is a commentary on the different thought processes that exist between children and adults. One of the most famous quotes from the book is, "One sees clearly with the heart. Anything essential is invisible to the eyes." It is one of several books inspired by his wartime experiences. Both children and adults enjoy the book. In between his years as an international pilot and his service in the war, Saint-Exupéry spent nearly 25 months in North America, more specifically in New York City and also Quebec, in Canada. Saint-Exupéry, a hero to many, had his last book *Manon, danseuse* published posthumously in 2007.



GLOSSARY

a target *n*
something you are going to shoot / hit / aim for
a fighter pilot *n*
a pilot who flies a plane that is used to attack other planes
to spot *vb*
to notice; to see
the markings *n*
the colours and designs
to shoot down *phr vb*
to shoot at a plane in the sky and to make it crash
a fiancée *n*
a woman you are going to marry. The male equivalent is "fiancé"
to break up *phr vb*
to separate; to stop going out with
to publish posthumously *exp*
to publish after someone's death
famed *adj*
famous; with a widespread reputation / name for something

USEFUL VOCABULARY

THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SECTION ON USEFUL VOCABULARY.
THIS MONTH: CLOTHES. ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1 Match the words

Match the words below to the pictures.

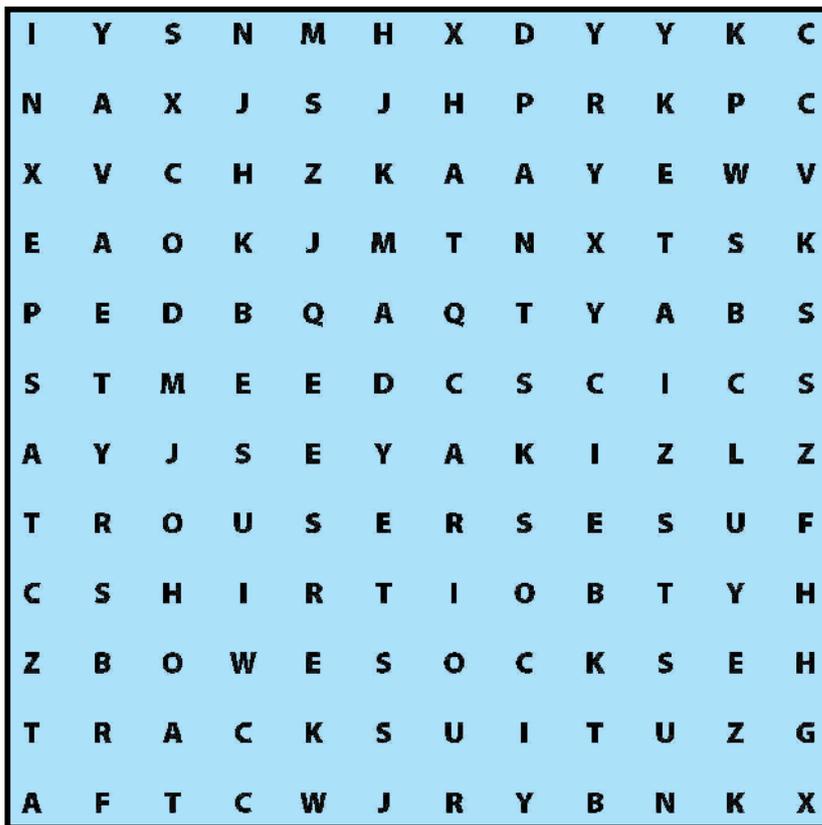
- hat d
- T-shirt _____
- jacket _____
- trousers ("pants" in US English) _____
- shoes _____
- dress _____
- tracksuit _____
- shirt _____
- socks _____
- cap _____



2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

hat	jacket
trousers	pants
shoes	dress
tracksuit	shirt
socks	cap



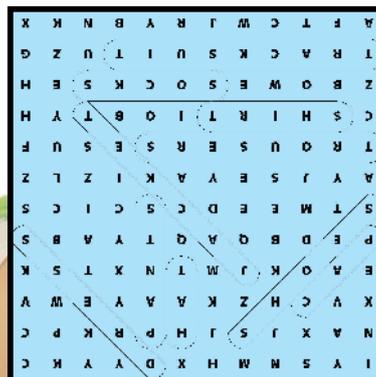
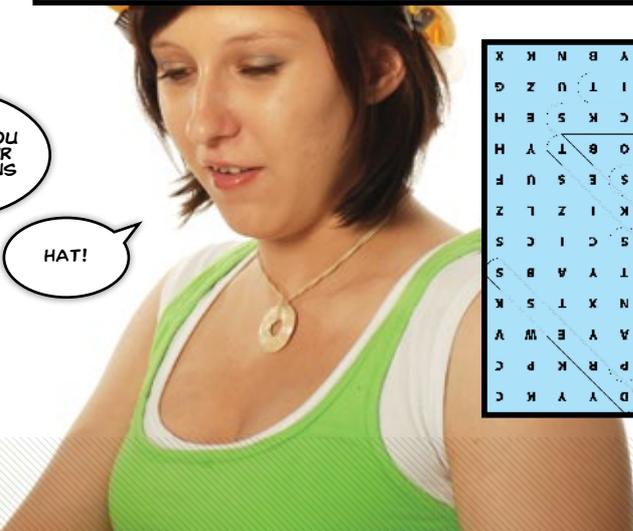
3 Guess the word

Make a sentence with each item of clothing. Ask your partner to guess the word.



IT'S SOMETHING YOU WEAR ON YOUR HEAD. IT BEGINS WITH "H".

HAT!



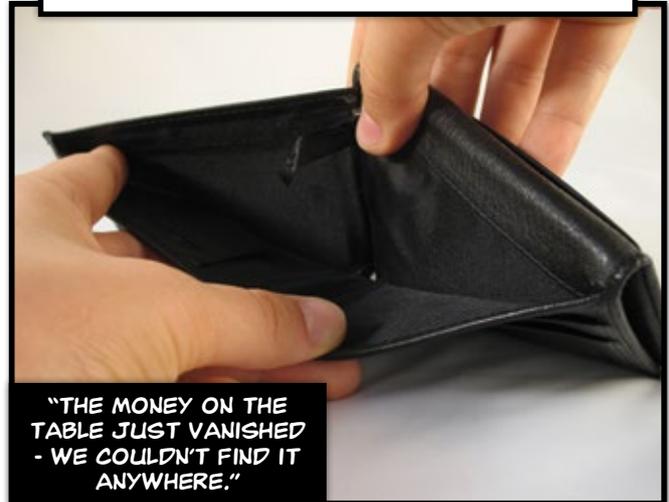
USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

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

CHANGE COLOUR
TO BECOME ANOTHER COLOUR.



VANISH
TO DISAPPEAR.



GET (+ AN ADJECTIVE)
TO BECOME.



GROW
TO BECOME BIGGER.



SHRINK
TO BECOME SMALLER.



MELT
IF A SOLID "MELTS", IT BECOMES A LIQUID.



Interview Time

Good and bad interviews.

Interview 1:

Employer: So, tell me a little bit about yourself.

Anne: OK. I'm 33-years-old. I am from California, but I'm living in New York now. I have a husband and two children. And I'm looking for a new job because I want a change of atmosphere. I'm hoping to grow as a person – both personally and professionally.

Employer: So, where do you see yourself in five years?

Anne: Well, I'm really interested in international business. One day, I hope to work for this company as a travelling corporate consultant, working both here and in your office in Paris.

Employer: What kind of experience do you have working in the paper industry?

Anne: Right now, I'm working as a salesperson. I'm currently the top saleswoman at my branch. I am also promoting a new kind of recycled paper that is very popular with our environmentally-conscious clients.

Employer: What do you do in your spare time, when you aren't working?

Anne: I cook, run, and do up old cars. At the moment, I'm fixing up an old Ford Mustang car.

Employer: What's your greatest weakness? What's your greatest strength?

Anne: My greatest weakness is that I worry too much about what people think of me. I sometimes take criticism very personally. My greatest strength is that I do a lot of research on my clients and my competitors. I'm also good at delegating.

Employer: Thank you very much. We hope to see you in the next round of interviews.

Interview 2:

Employer: So, tell me a little bit about yourself.

Bill: Well, let's see. I'm 33-years-old. I'm from New York, but right now I'm living in California. I like sport and I love to party.

Employer: So, where do you see yourself in five years?

Bill: I don't know. I'm not thinking about the future very much. I'm only hoping to keep a job for more than 6 months.

Employer: Why do you want to leave your current job?

Bill: Well, I'm looking for something new. Erm... they don't give a lot of holidays. And for me, holidays are important. Also, the job is a lot of work, and sometimes I don't really feel like working too hard.

Employer: Why do you want to work for our company?

Bill: I'm not really sure that I do. I'm still looking for other jobs. In fact, I'm interviewing for another job later today.

Employer: Well, thank you for coming.

Bill: No problem. ☺



1 Pre reading

Predict three questions that the interviewer will ask. Use these question words: Where...? What...? Why...?

2 Reading I

Now read the interviews. Did you think of the same questions?

3 Reading II

Which candidate (Anne or Bill)...

- ...is from New York?
- ...has a family?
- ...enjoys going out and socialising?
- ...has a good position in his/her current company?
- ...likes to repair cars?
- ...wants to work abroad?
- ...gives a good interview? Why?



Reading tip

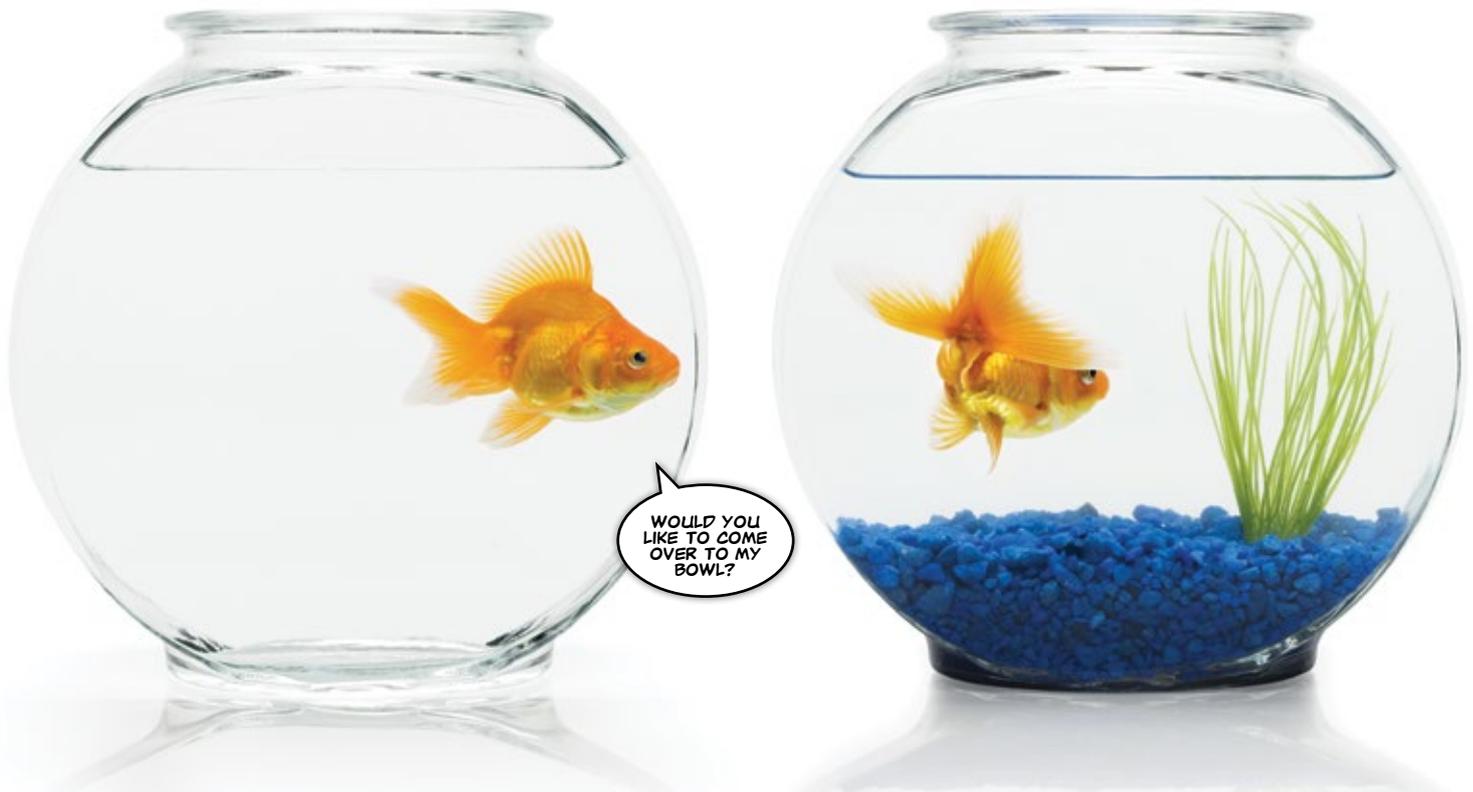
Always scan the text the first time you read something to get a general overview of it. Never stop and start. On the second reading you can take more time to digest the information.

Word of the day

"Currently" means at the moment. It is a common word in English. The adjective is "current". You may know the phrase "current affairs", which is used to refer to the news.

Story Time

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



Toilet Time

Little Johnny: Teacher, can I go to the bathroom?

Teacher: Not "can", but "may". MAY I go to the bathroom?

Little Johnny: But I asked first!



Fish Talk

Two **goldfish** in a **bowl** talking:

Goldfish 1: Do you believe in God?

Goldfish 2: Of course, I do! Who do you think changes the water?

Pool Power

The CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of a multinational corporation once **threw a party** in his **lavish** house. As he showed his work colleagues around the beautiful **mansion**, they **looked in disbelief** at all his possessions. Eventually, they came to the garden. There, in the garden was the biggest swimming pool they'd ever seen. But the pool was full of alligators! "Why do you have alligators in

your pool?" asked one of his employees. "Well, I was thinking that one day I'd like to test your bravery," said the CEO. "If anyone is brave enough to swim across that pool, with all those animals in it, I'll give them anything they want. It was bravery that got

me everything I have today and I'll give it all up if anyone does this and survives!" Of course no one is crazy enough to **take up his offer** and they continue the tour. But a few minutes later, they hear a **splash** and turn around. The Chief Financial Officer is in the pool, swimming desperately! Luckily he gets to the other side and gets out, **panting**. The CEO says, "That was



amazing. Tell me what you want." "OK" says the CFO, "I want... the name of the person who pushed me in the pool!" ✨



GLOSSARY

a goldfish *n*

a little orange fish

a bowl *n*

a round, glass container for keeping fish

to throw a party *exp*

to organise a party

lavish *adj*

expensively decorated

a mansion *n*

a very big house

to look in disbelief *exp*

to look at something in amazement, not believing what you can see

to take up an offer *exp*

to accept an offer

a splash *n*

the noise created when a heavy object falls in water

to pant *vb*

to breathe heavily, often as a result of exhaustion

BASIC ENGLISH

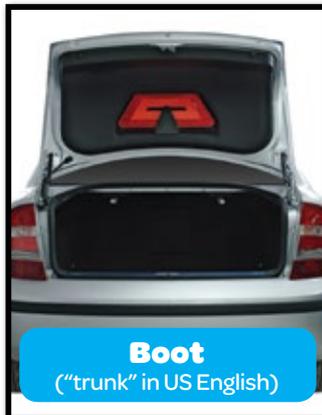
the car



Wing mirror
(side-view mirror; side mirror)



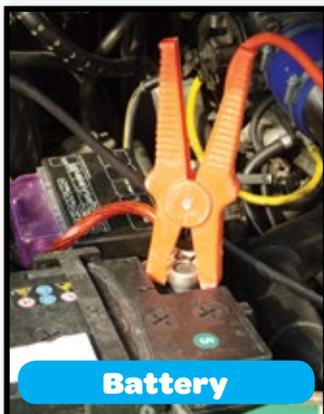
Bonnet
("hood" in US English)



Boot
("trunk" in US English)



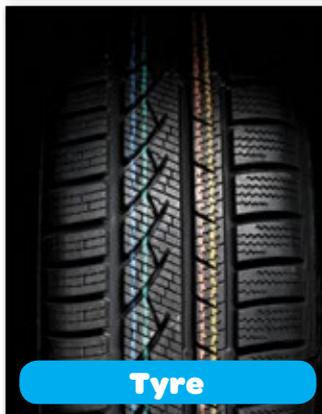
Petrol tank
("gas tank" in US English)



Battery



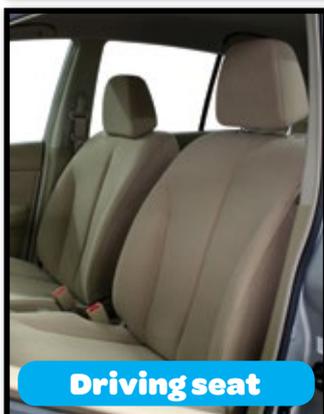
Wheel



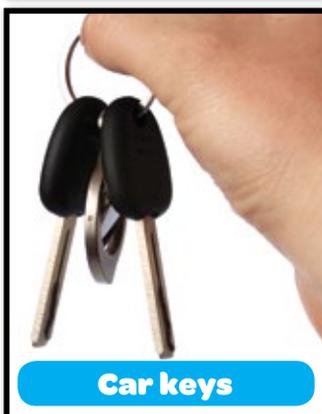
Tyre



Clutch



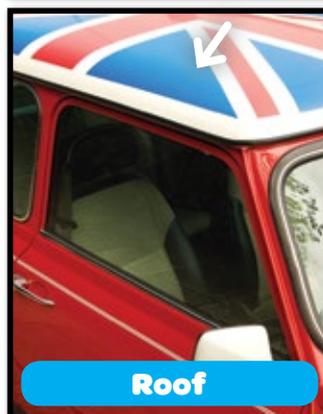
Driving seat



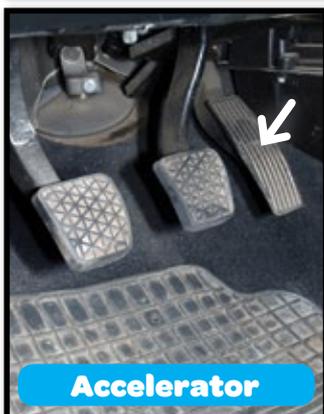
Car keys



Door



Roof



Accelerator



Windscreen wipers



Gears



Steering wheel

the car

LISTEN AND REPEAT THESE EXPRESSIONS.

Useful expressions

- I need to fill up the petrol tank.
- The rear-view mirror is broken.
- You need to lift the bonnet up.
- The battery is low.
- The tyre is flat.
- I can't get it into first gear.
- The door won't open.
- Don't forget to put the hand-brake on.
- Put your headlights on.
- **Dim** your lights.
- You need to turn your windscreen wipers on.
- You can sit in the passenger seat.
- The bodywork is scratched. ✨



GLOSSARY

to dim *vb*
to reduce the brightness of
to take someone for a spin *exp*
to take someone for a ride in your car

Part II

NOW LISTEN TO THIS DIALOGUE. IN THIS CONVERSATION, SARAH IS SHOWING MICHELLE HER NEW CAR.



Michelle:	Nice car.	Michelle:	The gears are a bit stiff, aren't they?
Sarah:	Yes, I got it last week. It was only £300.	Sarah:	Yes, it doesn't really go into second gear. I have to skip from first gear to third gear. The brakes don't work either.
Michelle:	That's great.	Michelle:	What? You mean you can't stop it?
Sarah:	Yes, it's a bargain. It's only fourteen years old.	Sarah:	Yes, of course I can stop. We've got the hand-brake.
Michelle:	Mmm... The bodywork is a bit scratched, isn't it?	Michelle:	The hand-brake? Well, don't go too fast. I think you should slow down a bit. Erm, I think... erm, let me out.
Sarah:	Yes, well, it needs a bit of paint on it.	Sarah:	OK. Hang on. I'm going to stop the car.
Michelle:	And one of the headlights is broken, isn't it?	Michelle:	Well, thanks. I think I can walk from here.
Sarah:	Yeah, I'll have to get that repaired.	Sarah:	Are you sure?
Michelle:	Does it work?	Michelle:	Quite sure. See you later.
Sarah:	Of course it does. Look. <i>(She starts the car.)</i> You see?	Sarah:	Bye.
Michelle:	Come on then, take me for a spin.		
Sarah:	OK. Jump in. I'll take you home.		

understanding



Indicating a lack of understanding

- I'm sorry?
- Pardon me?
- I beg your pardon?
- I'm sorry but I'm not sure what you mean.
- I'm sorry but I didn't catch that.
- Excuse me?
- I don't understand (you).
- Come again?
- I didn't quite catch that.
- I think I got the wrong end of the stick.
- What?
- You what?

Asking someone to repeat something

- Could you repeat that, please?
- Could you read those numbers back to me, please?
- I'm sorry, but could you repeat that, please?
- I'm sorry. Can you repeat that, please?
- Sorry to be a pain, but would you mind repeating that, please?
- I'm afraid I didn't quite get that.



Confirming information

- Are you certain?
- Are you sure?
- Are you sure about that?
- So, what exactly are you trying to say?
- What do you mean?
- So, you're saying that... ❖

Note: Some of these expressions can be considered rude if you aren't careful with the intonation.



DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

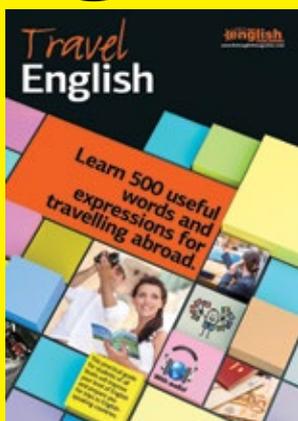
1 Activity

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck! ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

- This is the Nigel pen.
This is Nigel's pen.
- That is the bag of Susan.
- This is Charles bicycle.
- These are the girl's books.
- Who is pen is it?
- Who dog this is?

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PRE INTERMEDIATE LISTENING



ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1 Pre reading

Match the names to the pictures.

- ghost
- bat
- mummy
- vampire
- werewolf



2 Discussion

- What's typically in a haunted house?
For example: A ghost in a cupboard.
- Have you ever seen a ghost?
- Have you ever been in a frightening house?

3 Listening I

Listen once. What is in the haunted house?

4 Listening II

True or false?

- The haunted house in York is very modern.
- The house is now used for businesses.
- The ghost doesn't disturb anyone.
- Ben believes the ghost could be a selling point.
- In another household in Scotland, there is another popular ghost.

Grammar spot

Look at the example from the text: "They grew quite fond of Tom." "To be fond of someone" is to like someone. The noun is "fondness". So, what does "to grow fond of someone" mean? See if you can write the name of someone you have always been very fond of, and the name of someone you have grown fond of recently.

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

GRAMMAR FUN

Confusing Words

IN THIS MONTH'S GRAMMAR FUN SECTION WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME CONFUSING WORDS.

"Principal" versus "principle"

A "principal" (noun) is the most important person in an organisation. For example: "She is the principal of Barkstone Girls' School."

"Principal" (adjective) is the first in importance, rank, value, etc. For example: "They are the principal provider of food in the region."

A "principle" (noun) is a standard or a rule. For example: "As a matter of principle, we never pay before we receive the goods."
"Sustainable development is a very good principle."



"Hear" versus "here"

If you "hear" something, you detect the sound of it with your ears. For example: "I can't hear what you are saying."

If something is "here", it is close to where you are at any given moment. For example: "It took me three hours to get here."



"Less" versus "fewer"

We use "less" with non-countable nouns. For example: "less sugar, less hair, less time, less work", etc.

And we use "fewer" with plural items. For example: "fewer clothes, fewer people, fewer toys, fewer shirts", etc.

"Lose" versus "loose"

"To lose" is to fail. For example: "We are going to lose the game."

If something is "loose", it is not tight. For example: "These trousers are too loose for me."



Exercise

Complete each sentence with a word from this section.

1. They aren't _____ yet.
2. We have _____ people here than last year.
3. He _____ a friend to the party.
4. They always _____ when they have Sam in goal.
5. He's the _____ of a large school for boys.
6. They _____ a house last month.
7. We have _____ time than we had last week.
8. This shirt is too _____ for you. You need a smaller size.
9. They are the _____ supplier of computers in the country.
10. They can't _____ what you are saying. Speak up!
11. As a matter of _____, payment must be made before we send the goods.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

TELEPHONE ENGLISH



1 Listening I

Listen once and answer these questions.

1. Where is the caller?
2. Where does she want to go?

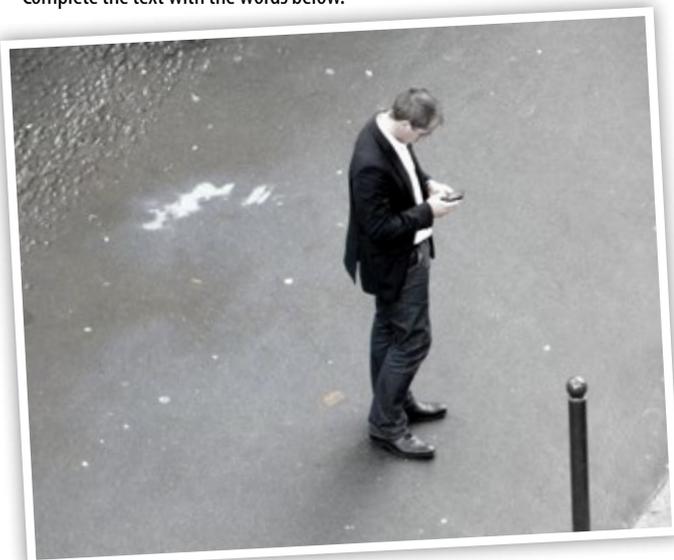
2 Listening II

Choose the street name that you hear:

1. Renfrew Street/ Wrenfred Street
2. Rose Street/ Tulip Street
3. Woodburrow Road/ Blythswood Street
4. West George Street/ John Street

3 Listening III

Complete the text with the words below.



Caller: Hello is that Central Train Station?
Receptionist: It is indeed. How can I (1) _____ you?
Caller: Actually, I'm a bit lost. I'm trying to get to the (2) _____.
Receptionist: Where are you?
Caller: I'm at the Imperial Lodge Hotel on Renfrew Street. Do you know it?
Receptionist: I do. It's a fifteen-minute (3) _____ from here.
Caller: OK, great.
Receptionist: OK. Come out of the hotel and turn left. Then, turn right when you get to Rose Street and walk straight on until it turns into Blythswood Street. After about four (4) _____, turn right down West George Street and continue until you reach George Square. The station is just in the square – you can't miss it.
Caller: So, that's out of the hotel and turn left. Then first right, walk three blocks and go left until the square, right?
Receptionist: No, four blocks.
Caller: Oh, OK. Four blocks. That's great. Thanks very much.
Receptionist: No problem, see you.

station

blocks

help

walk

Film / TV Scripts

THIS IS THE START OF A NEW SECTION IN WHICH WE LOOK AT FILM AND TV SCRIPTS. THIS MONTH: *FRIENDS*

Friends is an American television programme which **aired** for 10 seasons from 1994-2004. It is about the relationships and lives of 6 friends in their late 20s: Ross, Rachel, Phoebe, Chandler, Monica and Joey. The show is a comedy, but has tender moments as well – after all, when you're single and living in New York City, your friends become your family. This scene is with Ross and Rachel. Ross **has a crush on** Rachel and considers this evening at the **laundromat** as their first date. Rachel has no idea what's going on. (US English)



The script

Ross: Oh, hey, erm, you must need **detergent**. (Ross pulls out a huge box of laundry detergent.)

Rachel: What's that?

Ross: *Überveiss*. It's new, it's German, it's extra-tough. (Rachel starts to load her clothes.)

Ross: Rach, do you, er, are you **gonna** separate those?

Rachel: Oh God. Oh, am I being like a total laundry **spaz**? I mean, am I supposed to use, like, one machine for shirts and another machine for **pants**?

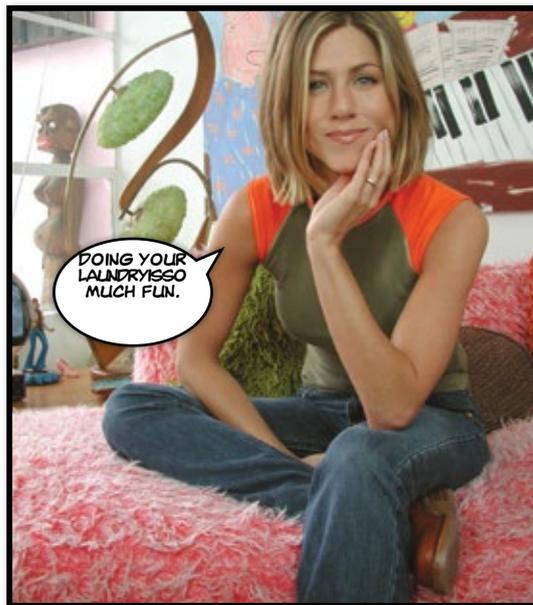
Ross: Rach, have you never done this before?

Rachel: Well, not myself, but I know other people that have. OK, you caught me. I'm a laundry virgin.

Ross: Erm, well, don't worry, I'll use the **gentle cycle**. OK, erm, basically you **wanna** use one machine for all your whites, OK? A whole other machine for your **colors**, and a third for your, er, your, er, **delicates**, and that would be your **bras** and your **under-panty things**.

Rachel: (She holds a pair of panties in front of Ross.) OK, Well, what about these? These are white cotton panties. Would they go with whites or delicates?

Ross: (visibly nervous) Erm, that, that, **that would be a judgement call**.



GLOSSARY

to air *vb*
to show on television

to have a crush on someone *exp*
to like someone romantically

a laundromat *n*
a shop where there are many washing machines and you can wash your clothes

detergent *n*
the soap (often powder) you use to clean your clothes

tough *adj*
strong

gonna *abbr*
going to

a spaz *n informal*
someone who is not skilled at something

pants *n US*
clothing you wear to cover your legs. "Trousers" in British English

a gentle cycle *n*
a slow, non-aggressive option on a washing machine

wanna *abbr*
want to

colors *n US*
clothing that is coloured (not white)

delicates *n*
your underpants, socks, etc

bras *n*
clothing that women wear under their shirts

that would be a judgement call *n*
that is something that you will have to decide on

Exercises

Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. What kind of laundry detergent does Ross use?
2. Has Rachel done laundry before?
3. According to Ross, what three categories should laundry be divided into?

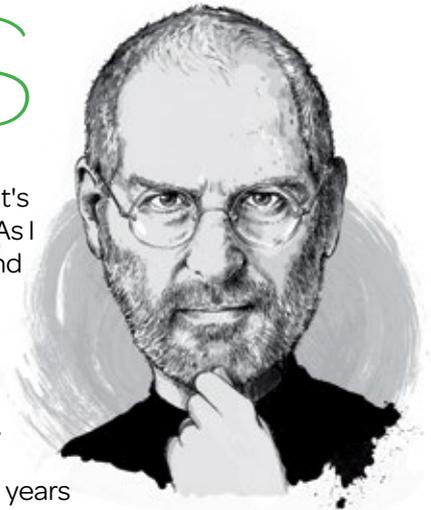
VIDEO

Search YouTube for "Ross Presents The German Laundry Detergent Überweiss - Friends S01E05". Starts: 00:13.



Steve Jobs

The man behind the Apple.



Linda: Good morning, everyone! This is Linda from Salem 24, Oregon's favourite radio station. Today, we're talking to Martha Hargreaves, who's a big fan of Steve Jobs. Welcome to the show.

Martha: Thanks. It's great to be here, thank you.

Linda: So, what is it that impressed you about Steve Jobs?

Martha: Well, I read a little about him when I was at school, and then started reading more and more about him on my own. His life is just so interesting.

Linda: For those who don't know, Steve Jobs was the CEO of Apple, and co-founder of the personal computer, the Macintosh (also known as a Mac). He also created Pixar Animation Studios. Oh, yeah, and you probably heard about the little musical revolution he started with the iPod. Now, as I understand it, before the age of 30, Steve achieved so much, but never graduated from college. How did he do that?

Martha: Well, Steve went to college, but dropped out. However, he did carry on going to calligraphy class. He learnt about fonts and typefaces, about varying the amount of space between different letter combinations, and about what makes great typography great. He found it fascinating.

Linda: How did this help him later in life?

Martha: Well, he never planned to use that skill for anything practical. But 10 years later, when he designed the first Macintosh computer, he remembered that class. The Mac was the first computer with beautiful typography, multiple typefaces and proportionally spaced fonts. Of course it was impossible to know at the time that his calligraphy class would be so valuable.

Linda: Wow! That's amazing. As I understand it, later he got fired from his own company, and then rehired 10 years later.

Martha: Yes, that's right. Apple was growing, so he hired someone to help him run the company. The first year was great. But then their visions of the future began to differ, and eventually they had a falling out. When they did, the Board of Directors sided against Jobs. So, that's how he got fired from his own company. So, what did he do?

Linda: At first he thought it was terrible as he was out of a job. However, he used the free time to think of some ideas for the future.

Martha: And over the next five years, he started a company called NeXT, and another company named Pixar. Pixar created the world's first computer animated feature film, *Toy Story*, and is now the most successful animation studio in the world. It is strange how the world works, because Apple bought his company NeXT, Steve returned to Apple, and the technology they developed at NeXT is something they incorporated into Apple's rebirth.

Linda: That's just incredible. Thank you so much. ☆

Steve Jobs

Born 24th February 1955 in San Francisco, California. CEO and chairman of Apple Incorporated. In 1986, he founded Pixar Animation Studios, and remained the primary shareholder until the Walt Disney Company acquired Pixar in 2006. Steve Jobs had a wife and four children. He died on 5th October 2011.



1 Pre reading

What do you know about Steve Jobs? What would you like to know? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

Now read the interview. Did you learn anything new about Steve Jobs?

3 Reading II

Read the interview again. True or false? Steve Jobs...

- ...was the CEO of Apple.
- ...created Pixar Animation Studios.

- ...graduated from college.
- ...designed the Mac.
- ...resigned from Apple.
- ...started a company called Disney.

4 Vocabulary

What do these expressions from the interview mean? Try to guess the meaning from the context.

- He dropped out of college.
- He got fired.
- They had a falling out.
- They sided against him.

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Staycations

Vacations at home.

Can't afford to go away on holiday? Take a "staycation" – a vacation at home.

A recent study shows American families are not travelling much this year. Rising gas and food prices, along with job insecurity and a **struggling economy** means thousands of people choose to stay close to home, instead of **hopping on** a plane or driving somewhere. **Retailers** see Americans buying a lot less than normal, as people have less money to spend. National **department store chains** such as Wal-Mart and Target are **pushing** low-cost vacation activities along with the traditional barbeque and camping equipment sold this time of year. Both stores have launched summer

ad campaigns that focus on fun in the **backyard**. "Americans still want to have a holiday," said Wal-Mart spokeswoman Melissa O'Brien. "They want to enjoy those quick weekend **getaways** and socialising around the backyard **cookout**."

But even with low-cost staycations, many Americans are **watching their wallets**. Those backyard barbecues cost 6% more this year than last year. However, people are spending more money on home decorating, retailers report. And they buy items like **scented candles** and plants – things to make staying home more pleasant. At least you can be surrounded by beautiful things on your staycation. 🌿



Language tip

When you come across a word you don't know, it's very important to stop and try to break the word down into smaller parts. In many cases, this will help you work out the meaning. Try it!

Word focus

It is very fashionable to create words from new phenomena. Can you think of any in English or in your own language?



ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1 Pre reading

Match the cities (1 to 5) to their definitions (a-e). Which one would you like to visit on holiday? Why? What would you like to do there?

1. Moscow, Russia
2. London, England
3. Seoul, Korea
4. Tokyo, Japan
5. Hong Kong, China

- a. Victoria Harbour and its most famous culinary dish, Dim Sum
- b. Big Ben and British Parliament are in this city
- c. hosted the 1988 Summer Olympics and the 2002 FIFA World Cup
- d. has the Imperial Palace and was also destroyed by the famous movie monster Godzilla
- e. known for the Kremlin, the Moskva River also runs through this city

2 Reading I

A staycation involves staying at home and having a holiday

there (either literally in your home or in your home country or city). What do you think is the idea behind a staycation? What sort of things can you do on a staycation? Make notes. Then, read and check. Were any of your ideas mentioned?

3 Reading II

Choose the correct definitions of words and expressions from the article.

1. a **struggling** economy. Is this an economy in difficulty or is it a positive description?
2. a department store **chain**. What's a chain?
3. a **backyard**. Which two words is this noun composed of? Do you know what either word means? Clue: It's connected to the house.
4. a weekend **getaway**. Which two words is this noun composed of? Do you know what either word means? Can it be a verb? How is it used as a verb?
5. to **watch your wallets**. Do you think this is literal or figurative? Why would you be "watching your wallet"?

GLOSSARY

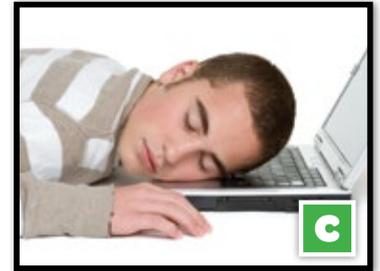
- a struggling economy** *n*
an economy in difficulty, with financial problems
- to hop on** *phr vb*
to jump on; to enter
- a retailer** *n*
a shop; a shop owner; a business (or business person) that owns a number of shops
- a department store chain** *n*
a group of large department stores (buildings with many shops) under common ownership/management
- to push** *vb*
to promote; to emphasise
- a backyard** *n*
an area next to a house where children play, dogs live, people have BBQs, etc
- a getaway** *n*
a short holiday
- a cookout** *n*
a meal cooked and served outside; a BBQ
- to watch your wallet** *exp*
to be careful about the amount of money you spend
- scented** *adj*
with a nice fragrance (smell)
- a candle** *n*
a wax stick that burns slowly and creates light

TRIVIA MATCHING

1 Exercise

SEE IF YOU CAN DO THIS MATCHING EXERCISE. LOOK AT THE LIST OF THINGS (1 TO 12), AND THE PHOTOS (A-K). WRITE A LETTER NEXT TO THE NAME OF EACH THING IN THE LIST BELOW. ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1. A dwarf
2. Grumpy
3. To sneeze
4. Sleepy
5. A miner
6. Extras (in a film)
7. A sign of the zodiac
8. A gate (in an airport)
9. A guest
10. A horseshoe
11. Someone hanging upside down
12. A nightmare



WEIRD TRIVIA

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

The seven dwarfs are Happy, **Grumpy**, **Dopey** (the beardless one), Doc, **Bashful**, **Sneezy** and Sleepy. They were all **miners**.



The Beatles' first song to hit the UK charts was "Love me Do" on 11th October 1962.



A "walla-walla scene" is one where **extras** pretend to be talking in the background of a film. When they say "walla walla", it looks as if they are actually talking.



Are you superstitious? Do you try to avoid the number 13? Generally, 12 is considered a nice complete number. So, anything more is thought of as unnatural. There are 12 signs of the zodiac, 12 tribes of Israel, 12 months in the Roman calendar and the 12 apostles of Jesus. Because of its negative connotations, the Italian lottery doesn't have a number 13, and



many airports don't have a thirteenth **gate**.

The unlucky date of Friday 13th has its origins in several traditions. In a Viking myth, there were once 12 gods at a dinner. The thirteenth, Loki, a god of **mischief**, arrived. He organised for the blind god of darkness, Hoder, to **unwittingly** kill his brother Balder, the god of light. In Christian tradition, there were thirteen guests at The Last Supper, the last guest being Judas Iscariot.

Do **horseshoes** have a special significance in your country? The superstition of keeping horseshoes has different variations. In many countries, hanging a horseshoe above a door in a downward position will bring **good fortune** to that house or building in general. On the other hand, in Ireland and Britain people turn the piece of metal upwards, so that the good luck stays in and doesn't fall out. There is also the belief that if you hang a horseshoe in your bedroom, you won't have **nightmares**. ✪



GLOSSARY

- grumpy** *adj* angry; not in a good mood
- dopey** *adj* a bit slow at understanding things; constantly sleepy
- bashful** *adj* shy; easily embarrassed
- to sneeze** *vb* if you sneeze, air comes out of your nose involuntarily
- a miner** *n* a person whose job is to work in mines (tunnels in the ground), looking for metals, etc
- an extra** *n* an actor who has a very small, often non-speaking, part in a film
- a gate** *n* the door at an airport that you go through in order to get on a plane
- mischief** *n* bad, naughty behaviour
- unwittingly** *adv* without knowing or realising
- a horseshoe** *n* a metal object that is placed on a horse's foot in order to protect it
- good fortune** *n* good luck
- a nightmare** *n* a terrible, frightening dream

10 TRICKS to IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION!

LEARN ABOUT SILENT LETTERS IN ENGLISH AND REALLY IMPROVE YOUR PRONUNCIATION.

Silent letters are letters in words that you don't need to pronounce. For example, the "b" in "climb" isn't pronounced. Here are some tricks to help you silent letters.

1

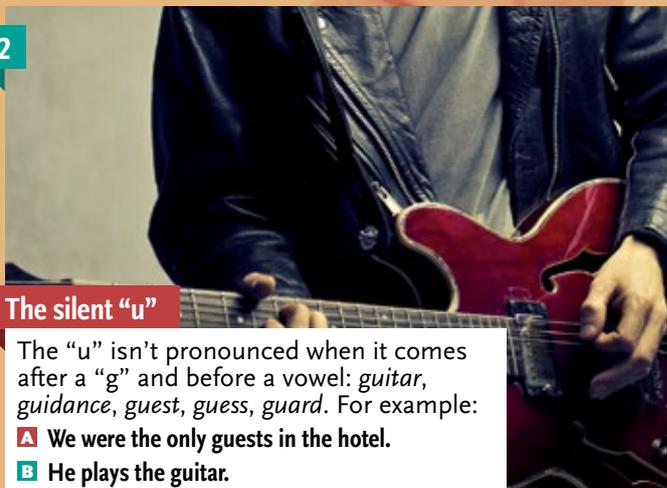


The silent "k"

The "k" isn't generally pronounced when it comes before an "n" at the beginning of a word: *know, knife, knock, knee, knowledge*. For example:

- A** She cut it with a knife.
- B** He hurt his knee.

2



The silent "u"

The "u" isn't pronounced when it comes after a "g" and before a vowel: *guitar, guidance, guest, guess, guard*. For example:

- A** We were the only guests in the hotel.
- B** He plays the guitar.

3



The silent "w"

The "w" isn't pronounced at the beginning of a word when it comes before the letter "r": *wrong, wrap, write, wreck, wrist, wrestle*. For example:

- A** Shall I wrap it for you?
- B** I think you're wrong.

4



The silent "n"

The "n" isn't pronounced when it comes after "m" at the end of a word: *solemn, hymn, autumn, column*. For example:

- A** I love the autumn when the leaves turn brown.
- B** It was a very solemn ceremony.

5

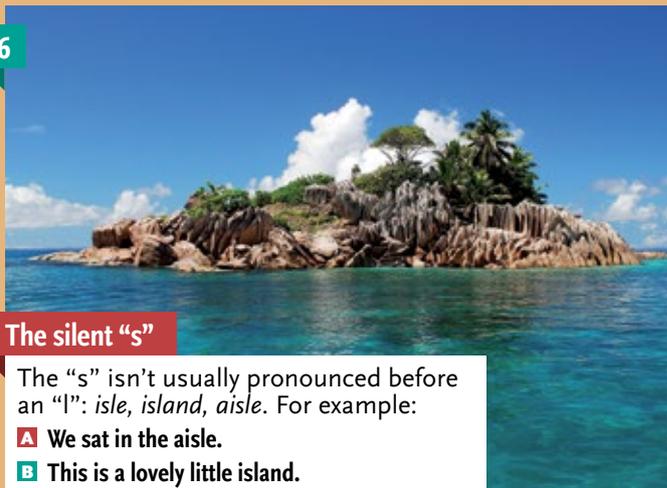


The silent “p”

The “p” isn’t pronounced at the beginning of many words – particularly those starting “ps” or “pn”: *pneumonia, pneumatic, psychotherapy, pseudonym, psychotic, psychiatrist, psychologist*. For example:

- A** She’s a psychologist.
- B** That isn’t his real name – it’s just a pseudonym.

6

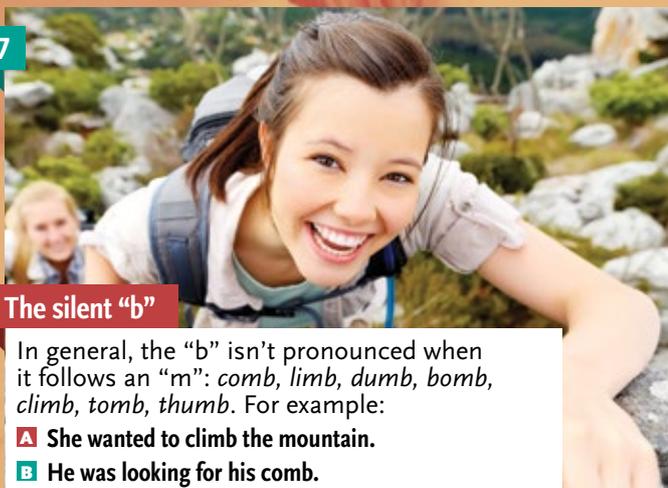


The silent “s”

The “s” isn’t usually pronounced before an “l”: *isle, island, aisle*. For example:

- A** We sat in the aisle.
- B** This is a lovely little island.

7

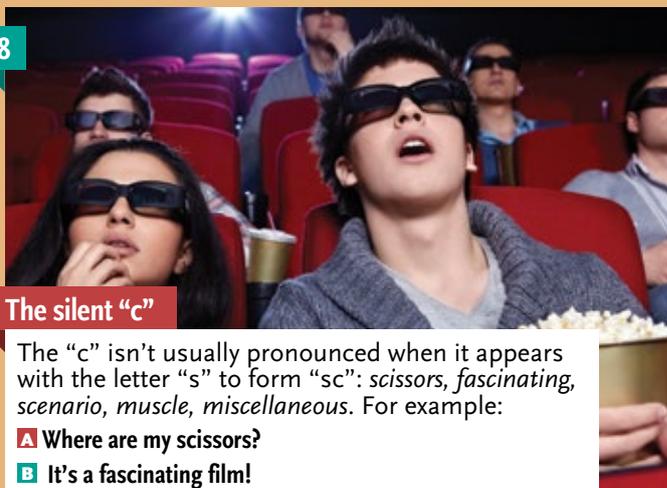


The silent “b”

In general, the “b” isn’t pronounced when it follows an “m”: *comb, limb, dumb, bomb, climb, tomb, thumb*. For example:

- A** She wanted to climb the mountain.
- B** He was looking for his comb.

8

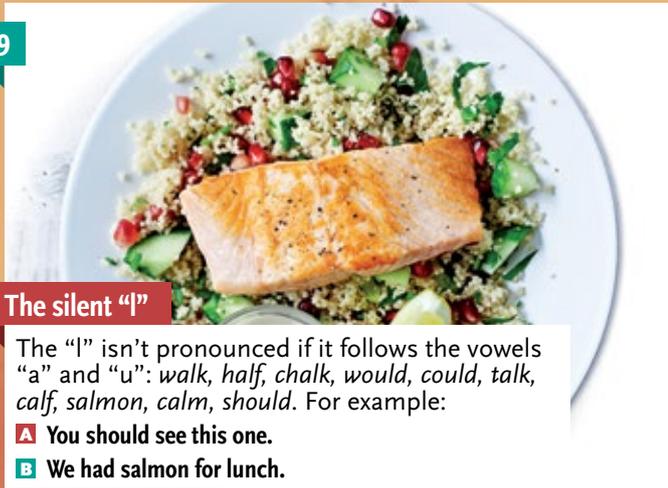


The silent “c”

The “c” isn’t usually pronounced when it appears with the letter “s” to form “sc”: *scissors, fascinating, scenario, muscle, miscellaneous*. For example:

- A** Where are my scissors?
- B** It’s a fascinating film!

9



The silent “l”

The “l” isn’t pronounced if it follows the vowels “a” and “u”: *walk, half, chalk, would, could, talk, calf, salmon, calm, should*. For example:

- A** You should see this one.
- B** We had salmon for lunch.

10



The silent “g”

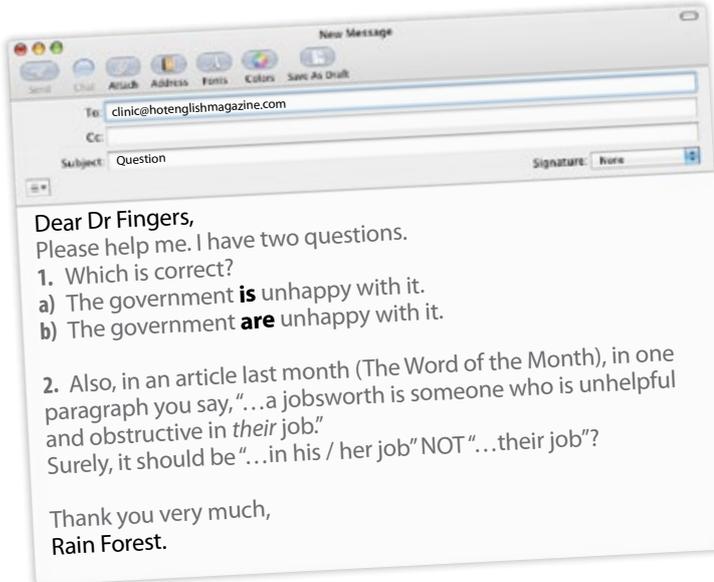
In general, the “g” isn’t pronounced when it comes before an “n”: *foreign, cognac, champagne, sign, design, align*. For example:

- A** Let’s celebrate with some champagne.
- B** You have to sign it right here.



SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT AND ENGLISH PLURAL NOUNS.

DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR



Dear Dr Fingers,
Please help me. I have two questions.

- Which is correct?
a) The government **is** unhappy with it.
b) The government **are** unhappy with it.
- Also, in an article last month (The Word of the Month), in one paragraph you say, "...a jobsworth is someone who is unhelpful and obstructive in *their* job." Surely, it should be "...in his / her job" NOT "...their job"?

Thank you very much,
Rain Forest.

Dear Ms Forest,

Thank you so much for your e-mail. Of course, I would be delighted to help you. Let's look at each of your problems in turn.

1 Words such as "government, team, group", etc are known as collective nouns. They are singular nouns that refer to groups of people. In British English, collective nouns can be either singular or plural verb forms. For example:

- a) The group **are** touring.
- b) The group **is** touring.

Why are both possible? No one is really sure, but it's probably a psychological thing. If you (the speaker) are thinking of the group as a whole (a single unit), then a singular verb form is used. And if you are thinking of the individuals within the group, you will use the plural verb form. Just compare these two sentences:

- a) The team **is** in the first division.
- b) The team **are** doing really well.

In sentence "a", the speaker is referring to the team as a whole;

and in sentence "b", the speaker is referring to the individuals in the team.

Of course, there are always a few exceptions, such as "staff", which almost always goes with plural verbs. For example:

- a) The staff **are** thinking of taking action.
- b) Staff **plan** an end-of-year party every Christmas.

And there are some plural nouns that nearly always accept the plural form even though they are referring to something singular. For example:

- a) The Beatles **are** a well-known band.
- b) The Specials **are** a British band from the 1980s.

In American English, collective nouns are usually singular. For example:

- a) The committee **was** voting on the measure.
- b) The group **is** doing really well.
- c) The team **has** improved a lot.
- d) The Light **is** a famous American group.

2 It is quite common to use "their" to avoid using "his / her". For example:

- a) A good writer should choose **their** words carefully.
- b) A bad worker should not blame **their** tools.

The alternative is to write it like this:

- a) A good writer should choose **his / her** words carefully.
- b) A bad worker should not blame **his / her** tools.

However, this is a bit clumsy. So, in many cases, writers try to avoid the use of "his / her" and use a plural form. For example:

- a) Good writers should choose **their** words carefully.
- b) Bad workers should not blame **their** tools.

Well, Ms Forest, I hope that has brightened up your day.

Yours, Dr Fingers.

Please send your questions or stories to:

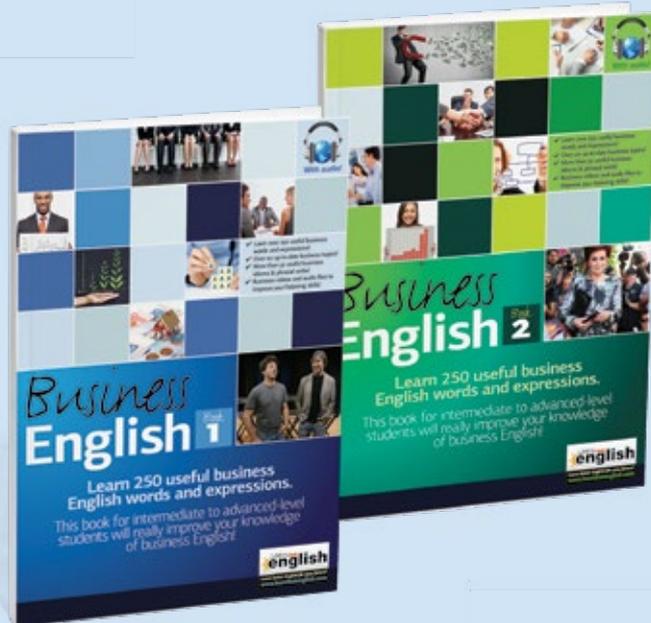
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Corny Criminals

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



Back Firing

"This guy either didn't know how to **handle** a gun or he was afraid that it would fire accidentally," said police after watching a man who appeared on a bank's security cameras. The man was holding up the bank and **threatened** to shoot staff. He was seen to be **pointing** the gun backwards. He was arrested later.



Wheelie Stealy

"Nobody is safe; there is always a stupid criminal out there" said Kriss Webb, the owner of a shop that was robbed in Texas. The shop, Spy Supply, sells **surveillance equipment**. Two **daring** thieves broke into the store and **made off with** almost \$10,000 worth of electrical equipment... in a **wheelie**

bin. During the burglary, the robbers were recorded by 17 **rolling** cameras. Webb said he was **astounded** by the burglars' **audacity**. "There were numerous warnings that the shop had heavy surveillance," he said. Webb believes that he won't **retrieve** the stolen **goods** but he is sure that the **villains** will be caught. Despite his bad luck, the incident may, ironically, be

a good advertisement for his business and convince people to invest more in security.

Daring Directions

What do you do when you get lost? Ask for directions? This is precisely what car thief Bob Bones

did. Bones stole a car and then asked for directions when he found himself lost. After **hijacking** the car at gunpoint, he stopped and asked a news team where he was. "He asked us for directions out of the city," said cameraman Jake Blake. "And then he just drove off." Seconds later, the owner of the stolen car appeared in a taxi. He'd been following the criminal and jumped into a taxi when he saw his car disappearing down the road. He told the news team about the stolen car and together, they chased the robber, phoning for the police at the same time.

Eventually, police **apprehended** the criminal and the journalists got **their exclusive**. The robber was arrested for **aggravated robbery**. 🌟



GLOSSARY

- to handle** *vb*
to use / manipulate with your hands
- to threaten** *vb*
to promise to do something bad to someone unless they do what you want
- to point** *vb*
to hold something towards someone
- surveillance equipment** *n*
electrical devices for filming / observing / watching an area
- daring** *adj*
brave
- to make off with something** *phr vb*
to escape with a stolen item
- a wheelie bin** *adj*
a large container with wheels for rubbish (old paper / food, etc)
- rolling** *adj*
if a camera is "rolling", it is filming something
- astounded** *adj*
amazed; shocked
- audacity** *adj*
someone who does something with "audacity", does something that involve risks and that is dangerous
- to retrieve** *vb*
if you "retrieve" something, it is returned to you
- goods** *n*
products
- a villain** *n*
a criminal
- to hijack** *vb*
to take control of a plane / car / person, etc illegally
- to apprehend** *vb*
to arrest
- to get an exclusive** *exp*
to be the first person to report on a very interesting news story
- aggravated robbery** *n*
robbery with extreme violence or the threat of extreme violence



Chicken Cordon Bleu



HERE'S ANOTHER RECIPE FOR YOU TO TRY AT HOME. **THIS MONTH: CHICKEN CORDON BLEU** – PERFECT FOR AN EVENING MEAL.

Ingredients

- 4 **skinless, boneless** chicken **breast** halves
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon ground black pepper
- 6 **slices** Swiss cheese
- 4 slices ham
- ½ cup **breadcrumbs**

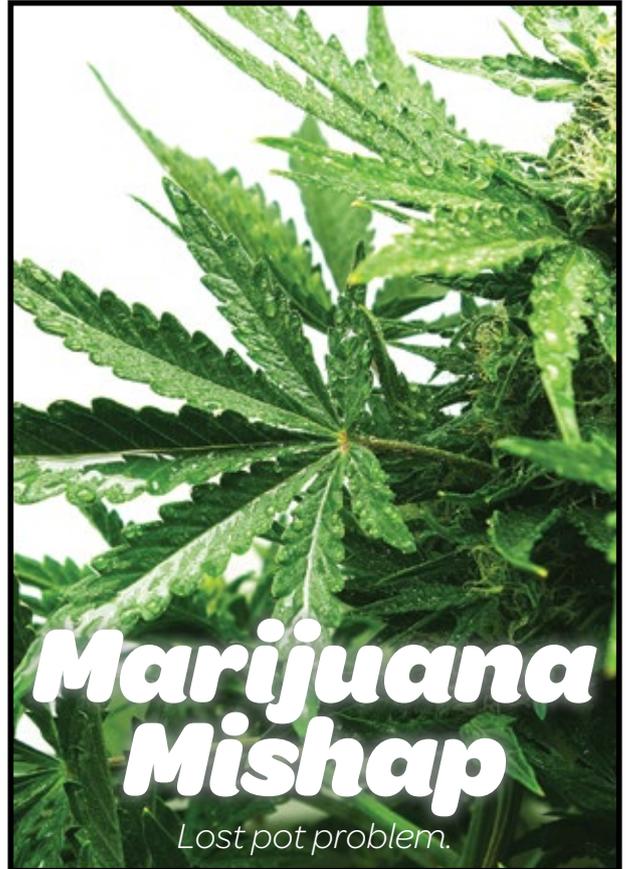
Method

- Pre-heat the oven to 175 degrees C.
- **Pound** the chicken.
- Sprinkle salt and pepper on both sides of each piece of chicken.
- Place 1 cheese slice and 1 ham slice on top of each breast.
- Roll up each breast, and secure with a **toothpick**.
- Place in a baking tray, and sprinkle chicken evenly with breadcrumbs.
- Bake for 30 to 35 minutes.
- **Remove** from oven, and place 1/2 cheese slice on top of each breast.
- Return to oven for 3 to 5 minutes, or until cheese has melted.
- Remove toothpicks, and serve immediately. ✪



GLOSSARY

skinless *adj*
with no skin
boneless *adj*
with no bones
a (chicken) breast *n*
the front part of a chicken's body where there is a lot of meat
a slice *n*
a thin piece of something
breadcrumbs *n*
very small pieces of bread
to pound *vb*
to hit something in order to make it thinner
a toothpick *n*
a thin, wooden stick used for cleaning your teeth
to remove *vb*
to take out / away



Marijuana Mishap

Lost pot problem.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1 Discussion

1. Have you ever lost anything? What? When?
2. Have you ever lost anything at the airport? What? Why?
3. Has the airline ever lost your luggage? What happened?
4. Have you ever been stopped at customs? What happened?

2 Pre listening

Look at the words below for one minute and try to memorise them. When the teacher says "stop", turn over the page and try to write down as many as you can.

3 Listening I

Look at the words again. What do you think the story is about? With your partner, write up a quick news bulletin. Now listen and check your predictions.

Japan's Narita airport

officials

a good lawyer

to come forward

misplaced marijuana

airport security

a bag

142 grams

pot

a passenger's suitcase

a sniffer dog

black luggage

4 Listening II

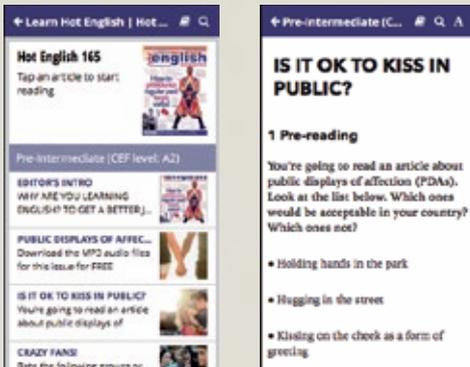
Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What was the motive behind planting the marijuana?
2. Why is the situation described as delicate?

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WIMBLEDON TRIVIA:

Let's look at some Wimbledon trivia.

Wimbledon is unique in the world of tennis. Here are some interesting facts and figures about this international tennis tournament.



The All England **Croquet** Club was founded in 1868. The club changed its name to The All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club in 1877 when they started hosting the Wimbledon Championships. In 1882 "croquet" was dropped from the club's title since the club was almost exclusively for tennis. However, it was re-instated in the title in 1899, and the club finally became The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club.



Pete Sampras and Roger Federer both have the most Wimbledon Men's Singles' Championships at 7 each. Martina Navratilova has the most Wimbledon Ladies' Singles' Championships at 9. The youngest Wimbledon Singles' Championship winners are Boris Becker, who won in 1985 at the age of 17, and Charlotte "Lottie" Dod who won in 1887 at the age of 15. The oldest Wimbledon Singles' Championship winners are A. W. Gore who won in 1909 at the age of 41, and A. Sterry who won in 1908 at the age of 37.

In 1975 Arthur Ashe, who was ranked 6th in the world, was able to **beat** the number-one ranked player, Jimmy Connors, in an unforgettable **four-set** match. This made Ashe the first African-American in history to win the Wimbledon Championships.



In 1980 the men's final produced an unforgettable **tie-breaker** in the fourth set. Bjorn Born, who had won the last four Wimbledon Singles titles **in a row**, was playing the **second seed** John McEnroe. Bjorn was up two sets to one when the fourth set went to a tie-breaker. The tie-breaker



lasted 22 minutes and had 34 **contested calls**, which set a record for a Wimbledon final. The tie-break went back and fourth between match points for Borg and set points for McEnroe, until finally McEnroe took the tie-break and the fourth set. In the end, Borg ended up winning the match 1-6 7-4 6-3 6-7 8-6 on his eighth match point. This made him the first person to win five Wimbledon Singles' titles in a row.

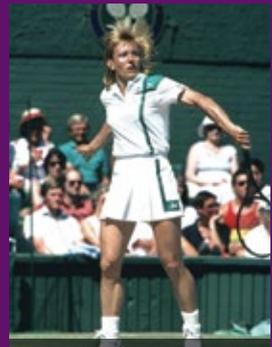
During 1996, the Wimbledon crowd got an unexpected surprise during a **rain delay** on centre-court one afternoon when Sir Cliff Richards gave an impromptu performance of the song *Singing in the Rain*. His **backing singers** included Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver and Conchita Martinez.



Wimbledon started using Hawk Eye, an electronic **line-calling device**, in 2003, but only for contested calls.



Wimbledon is the only Grand Slam to have a very strict **dress code**, which says that all players must wear clothing that is almost entirely white. However, the dress code has been relaxed since 1877 when a sign on the clubhouse door read, "Gentlemen are kindly requested not to play in **shirtsleeves** when ladies are present". Today Wimbledon officials have gone so far as to permit **sleeveless shirts** during the Championships, such as the ones that were made famous by Rafael Nadal. 🌱



GLOSSARY

- croquet** *n*
a game that consists of hitting balls through arches on a grass pitch
- to beat** *vb*
to win against
- a set** *n*
a match consists of 1 to 5 sets, and each set consists of games which consist of points
- a tie-breaker** *n*
if the game score in a set reaches 6-6, a series of points called a tie-breaker takes place
- in a row** *exp*
consecutively
- the second seed** *n*
the second most important player
- up** *adj*
if a player is "up" by a certain amount of points, they are winning by that amount
- a contested call** *n*
a shot that is disputed – no one is sure if it is in or out
- a rain delay** *n*
if there is a "rain delay", the game stops because it is raining
- a backing singer** *n*
a singer who sings while the main singer is singing
- a line-calling device** *n*
a machine that shows if a ball is in or out
- a dress code** *n*
the rules which say what clothes you can wear
- shirtsleeves** *n*
with your shirt arms rolled up, showing your arms
- a sleeveless shirt** *n*
a shirt with no sleeves (no arms)



"IT'S NOT EASY FOR ME TO LIVE WITH - KNOWING THAT I'M NUMBER 1 BECAUSE SHE [MONICA SELES] WAS ATTACKED."

● STEFFI GRAF

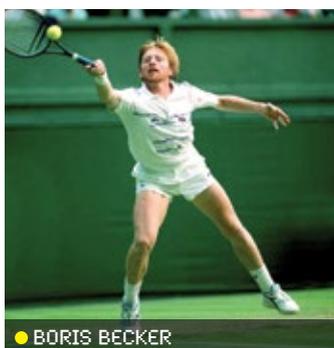


TENNIS QUOTES

Here are a few words from some of the greatest tennis players of our time.

"I DIDN'T START A WAR. NOBODY DIED."

Boris Becker, putting his 1987 Wimbledon loss into perspective.



● BORIS BECKER

"PEOPLE DON'T SEEM TO UNDERSTAND THAT IT'S A DAMN WAR OUT THERE."

Jimmy Connors. 1973.

"I DON'T GO OUT THERE TO LOVE MY ENEMY. I GO OUT THERE TO SQUASH HIM."

Jimmy Connors. 1973.

"NEW YORKERS WANT BLOOD." Jimmy Connors, on the rowdy U.S. Open spectators. 1976.



● JIMMY CONNORS

"I AM THE BEST TENNIS PLAYER WHO CANNOT PLAY TENNIS."

Ion Tiriac who carried his country to the Davis Cup final in 1969, 1971 and 1972 with fellow Romanian, Ilie Nastase.

"I KNOW I LOOK FEROCIOUS,

BUT I NEVER FORGET MY MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY."

Australian tennis star Mark Edmondson. 1977.

"I STARTED WHEN I WAS 4, BUT I DIDN'T PLAY SERIOUSLY UNTIL I WAS 8."

Kathy Rinaldi, a 14-year-old tennis **whiz kid**, after reaching the 1981 French Open quarterfinals.

"I DIDN'T ASPIRE TO BE A GOOD SPORT; 'CHAMPION' WAS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME."

England's Fred Perry, who won three straight Wimbledon titles (1934-36).

"I WANT TO REACH ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. AND I THINK I CAN REACH IT."

All-time tennis great Steffi Graf, who won 22 Grand Slam singles titles. 1991.

"WHAT IS IT THAT AMERICANS SEE IN AGASSI? I THINK HE'S SHORT, HAIRY, BALDING AND STUPID."

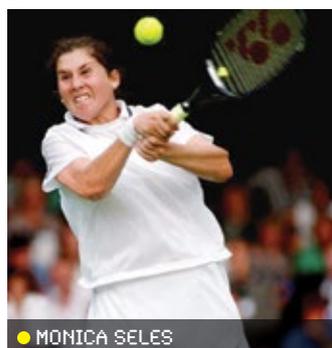
Louise Evans, of the Australian Associated Press, talking about US tennis star Andre Agassi at Wimbledon. 1993.



● ANDRE AGASSI

"IT'S NOT EASY FOR ME TO LIVE WITH - KNOWING THAT I'M NUMBER 1 BECAUSE SHE [MONICA SELES] WAS ATTACKED."

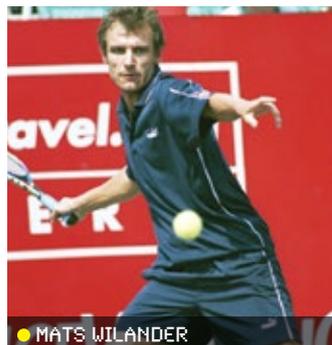
Steffi Graf, in 1994, referring to her former rival, Monica Seles, who was **stabbed** the previous year during a tennis game.



● MONICA SELES

"WHEN YOU BECOME A TOP PLAYER, YOU THINK THAT NOTHING ELSE AND NOBODY ELSE MATTERS. YOU CAN TELL EVERYBODY ON EARTH, 'LISTEN, I'M PLAYING TENNIS, I DON'T HAVE TIME FOR YOU. I'M IN THE SEMIFINALS OF THE US OPEN.'"

Former world number one, Mats Wilander. 1995.



● MATS WILANDER

"IT BECAME 24 HOURS A DAY. WHEN I SLEPT, I SUSPECTED A SECRET CAMERA UNDER THE SHEET. THE MORE I WORKED TO LIVE UP TO MY NATIONALISTIC OBLIGATIONS, THE MORE HARASSED I BECAME. IT'S TOUGH TO HANDLE AT AGE 23, BUT MUCH HARDER AT 17 AND 18."

Boris Becker, on being a German icon. 1991. 🌟

Information Box tennis excuses

Here are some good excuses for those moments when you find yourself in a difficult situation.

- It's too hot/windy/bright.
- The players on the other court are annoying me.
- The court is too slow/ fast.
- The balls are too slow/fast/bright.
- This racket is too new/old/small.
- I've got **tennis elbow**.
- I've got a **cramp**.
- My back hurts.
- I ate too much before the match.
- I drank too much last night.

GLOSSARY

damn *exp inform*
this word is used for emphasis, to show anger/shock, etc

to squash *vb*
to stop; to destroy. Literally, to put pressure on something so that it breaks, etc

ferocious *adj*
wild and savage

a whiz kid *n*
a child who is very clever and very good at something

a good sport *n*
someone who deals with a difficult situation in an honest and calm way

to reach *vb*
to arrive at a certain level, place or stage

balding *adj*
in the process of losing hair from your head

to stab *vb*
to push a knife into someone's body

harassed *adj*
stressed, under pressure

tough *adj*
strong

to handle *vb*
to deal with a difficult situation

tennis elbow *n*
a medical condition in which the outer part of your elbow (the joint in the middle of your arm) becomes painful

cramp *n*
a pain in your muscles

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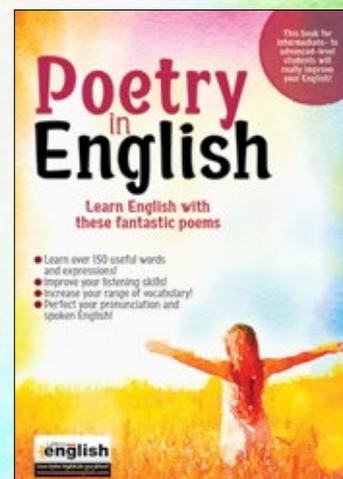
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Javier Bardem

He's been a **sociopath**, an aspiring bullfighter and a gay poet. And if you add "bohemian painter" to the list, then you'll then have a brief **outline** of Spanish actor Javier Bardem's movie characters. In the Woody Allen comedy *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*, Bardem played a **quirky** artist named José Antonio *Vicky Cristina Barcelona*. In the movie, Bardem meets two American girls (Vicky and Christina, played by Scarlett Johansson and Rebecca Hall) on their summer holiday. Bardem **is** immediately **taken by**

them and has a great time. However, things soon change when his crazy ex (Penelope Cruz) turns up.

At the time, Woody Allen said that he had so much confidence in Javier Bardem and Penelope Cruz that he even allowed

them to **ad-lib** their scenes together in Spanish. Even though he didn't understand what they were saying.

Javier Bardem comes from an acting family, and has been in the business for more than 30 years. His most notable **accolade** was for his role as Anton Chigurh in *No Country for Old Men*. When commenting on his role, Bardem once said, "I think the movie speaks of a lack of meaning in violence. I embody violence. I am violence itself in the movie, and there is a man... who is trying to understand the meaning of it and at the end there is no meaning." Bardem won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actor in 2007. At the time, he was the first Spanish actor ever to win an Oscar. Since then, Bardem has worked on numerous projects. ✪



Javier Ángel Encinas Bardem

Born 1st March 1969 in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain). One of his most famous film is *No Country for Old Men*, for which he won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actor in 2007



GLOSSARY

a sociopath *n*
someone who hates society and acts against it
an outline *n*
a brief description of something
quirky *adj*
strange, funny and unusual
to be taken by someone *exp*
to be attracted to someone; to be interested in someone
to ad-lib *vb*
when actors "ad-lib", they speak without following the script
an accolade *n*
a prize; a form of recognition for good work

Woody's Ways

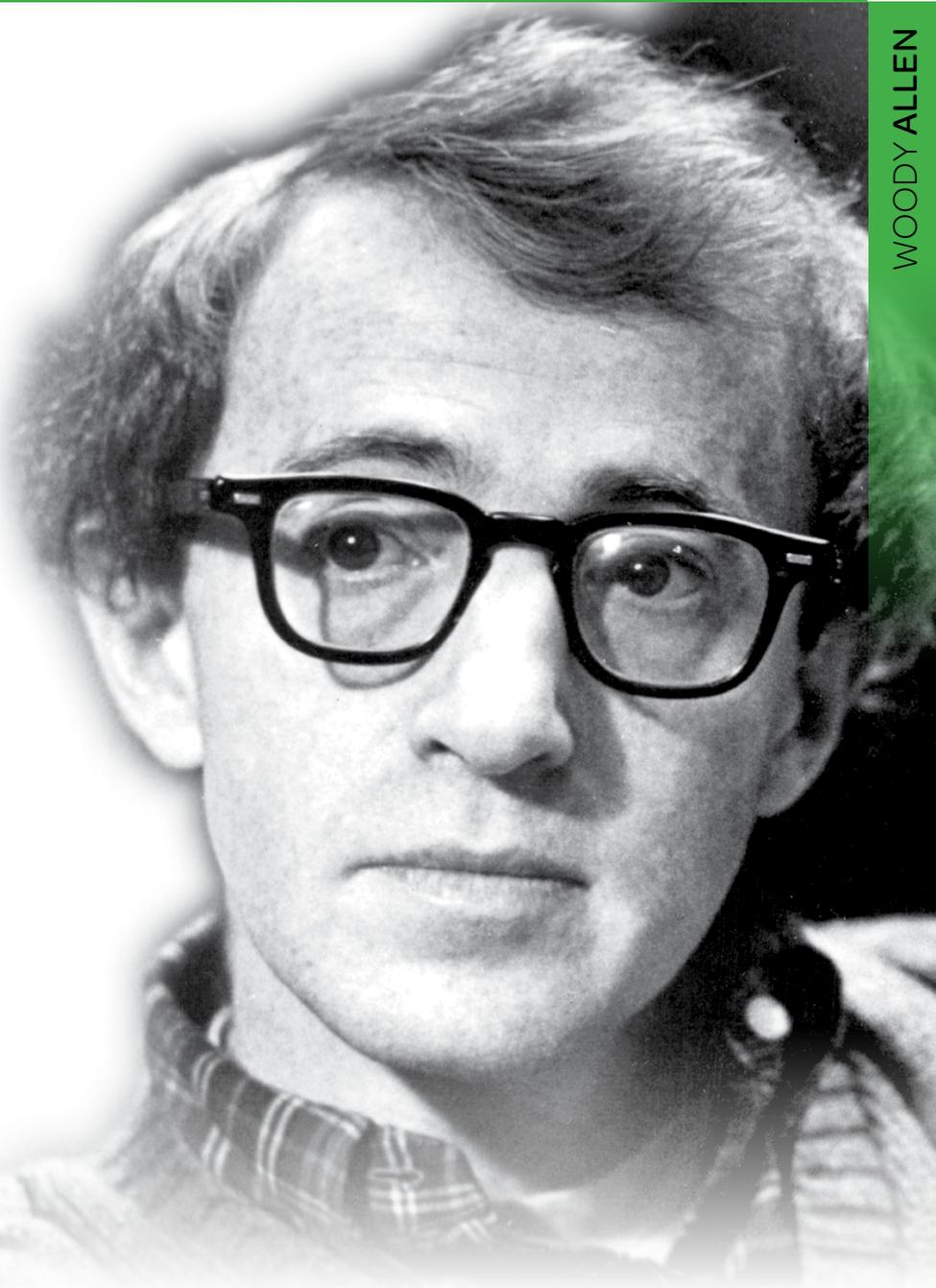
Every Monday evening, famed movie director, comedian, and actor Woody Allen plays clarinet in a jazz band. He never goes to award shows (even if he is nominated) and he doesn't want to live anywhere else but New York City. So how can a man so set in his ways continue to surprise us?

Ironically (for an American), Woody Allen tends to have more consistent success in the European market. So much so, that Belgian director Andre Delvaux made a **tribute documentary** on the filmmaker entitled, *To Woody Allen, From Europe with Love* (1980). And Woody Allen returns the **sentiment**. In 2005, he gave another surprise to his critics and audiences. For the first time ever, he exercised his **eccentric** talents somewhere other than New York City: Europe. *Match Point* (2005), *Scoop* (2006), and *Cassandra's Dream* (2007) were all filmed in London, England.

Spain seemed a natural choice for the setting of his next film. As a Prince of Asturias Award Winner in 2002, and with a statue (complete with glasses) erected in his honour in Oviedo, Spain, it just made sense. *Vicky Cristina Barcelona* is about two girls (Viky and Cristina – played by Scarlett Johansson and Rebecca Hall) who spend their holiday in Barcelona. When they arrive, they find themselves fascinated by a local artist (Javier Bardem) and the three **get along** splendidly. Everything is going great until the harmony is **disrupted** by the artist's **loony** ex-girlfriend, played by Penelope Cruz.

For his 2010 film, *You Will Meet a Tall Dark Stranger* he returned to London, although his 2012 film *Blue Jasmine* was set in San Francisco and New York, and his 2015 movie *Irrational Man* was set in New England.

So, where do you think he'll be filming next? 🍀



Woody Allen

Born Allan Stewart Konigsberg on 1st December 1935 (current age, 81). American director and actor, famous for films such as *Bullets over Broadway*, *Match Point*, *Hannah and her Sisters* and *Annie Hall* (for which he won an Oscar in 1977). He also has several **BAFTA** wins.



GLOSSARY

a tribute documentary *n*
a documentary that celebrates someone's good work

a sentiment *n*
a feeling

eccentric *adj*
strange and unusual

a trend *n*
a fashion

to get along *phr vb*
to be good friends; to have a good relationship with

disrupted *adj*
if something is "disrupted", someone interrupts it and causes it difficulties

loony *adj*
crazy

Sarah Palin

Trivia

Sarah Palin was the first female Republican vice presidential candidate. She was also the governor of Alaska, a huge state (572,000 square miles) but a population of just 680,000 people. The state was bought off Russia in 1867 for \$7.2m. These days, Alaska benefits from oil and natural gas production, and each man, woman and child in Alaska receives an annual cheque from the state's oil **royalty dividend**. Here's some trivia about one of the most unusual women in American politics - Sarah Palin.

Palin's sister). He was in a custody battle with Sarah's sister. The scandal became known as "Troopergate".

Asked about Sarah Palin's lack of experience in international politics, John McCain once said, "She's been commander in chief of the Alaska National Guard... She's had 12 years of elected office experience, including travelling to Kuwait." Incidentally, when Palin visited Kuwait, she had to apply for a passport as she had never travelled outside North America before.

On the same topic, Cindy McCain (John McCain's wife) said of Sarah Palin, "Alaska is the closest part of our continent to Russia, so it's not as if she doesn't understand international politics."

In the past, Sarah Palin supported Alaska's expensive and infamous Ketchikan bridge, better known as the "Bridge to Nowhere". The bridge cost millions but only links to a small community. It is a typical example of "**pork barrel spending**". However, during a speech, Sarah Palin once said, "I told Congress, 'Thanks, but no thanks', on that bridge to

nowhere... 'If our state wanted a bridge; I said, 'we'd build it ourselves!' **Whoops!**

Rush Limbaugh, whose radio show attracts millions of right-wing listeners, enthusiastically welcomed Palin, saying, "Palin equals guns, babies and Jesus."

A member of the Texas Republican

delegation, Christopher Harvey, 28, added, "As a Texan we believe in gun rights and the Bible. The things we believe in, she believes in."

According to reports, Sarah Palin wanted **creationism** taught in schools. When she was mayor of the small town of Wasilla, she asked the library how she could go about **banning** books.

There were online rumours (not true) that her son Trig was actually her grandson. Some claimed the rumours were started by right-wing supporters in an effort to make the Democrats look bad (many of the websites with the claims on them were made to appear to come from Hillary Clinton supporters).

The boyfriend of Palin's teenage daughter Bristol once described himself as a "**redneck**".

In the past, Sarah Palin has supported the **secessionist** Alaskan Independence Party (AIP), whose motto is "Alaska First". This somewhat contradicts the Republican Party motto, "Country First".

Sarah Palin's husband, Todd, is of **Inuit** descent. According to reports, he was once arrested for suspected **drunk-driving**.

From 2010 to 2015, Sarah Palin provided commentary for Fox News. In July 2014, she launched an online news station, the Sarah Palin Channel.

Will you be watching it? 🌟



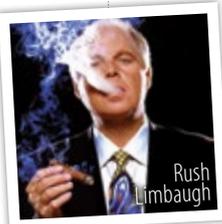
Sarah Palin's children have wonderfully unusual names: Track (boy), Trig (boy), Willow (girl), Piper (girl), Bristol (girl).

Sarah Palin is a **keen hunter**, and has a huge bear skin (complete with its head) in her office. Apparently it's one that her dad shot. She once referred to the bear as a "**mean son of a gun**".

Sarah Palin is reported to be a supporter of "aerial **wolf** gunning", which consists of **hunting** wolves from the comfort of a small plane.

Palin is also quoted as saying that before entering politics, she was a "hockey mom" (her children played hockey). And she added, "There is only one difference between a hockey mom and a pitbull... lipstick."

It has been reported that Sarah Palin once tried to **get** a state trooper **fired**. The officer in question was Palin's brother-in-law (who was married to



Rush Limbaugh





GLOSSARY

a royalty dividend *n*
a part of a company's profits that is paid to shareholders

keen *adj*
if you are "keen" on something, you really like that thing

a hunter *n*
a person who shoots wild animals for sport

a mean son of a gun *exp US informal*
a bad person

a wolf *n*
a type of wild dog

to hunt *vb*
to try to shoot or catch wild animals (often for sport)

to get someone fired *exp*
to force someone to lose their job

pork barrel spending *exp US*
spending money on things that benefit someone in particular

whoops! *exp*
oh, dear! An exclamation used when someone is surprised by something, or after making a mistake

creationism *n*
the theory that people were created by God. Creationists are against the theory of evolution

to ban *vb*
to prohibit

a redneck *n*
a lower-class, rural white person from the US

secessionist *adj*
a "secessionist" state / area is one that wants to separate from a country

an Inuit *n*
a native person from the Arctic. Previously known as Eskimos

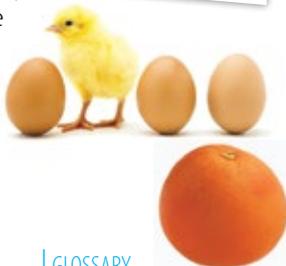
drunk driving *n*
driving after having drunk alcohol. "Drink driving" in British English

LITTLE JOKES

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

ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1. **Idiot:** "If you can guess how many sandwiches I have, you can have..."
2. **A:** "What is the capital of Nebraska?"
3. How can you confuse an idiot?
4. Why does a chicken lay an egg?
5. **Student:** "Do you say, 'Nine and five is thirteen', or 'Nine and five are thirteen'?"
6. Where can you come face-to-face with a hungry, angry lion, **dare** him to fight and still be unafraid?
7. Why did the orange stop in the middle of the road?
8. Why did the kid **roll** rocks down the hill?



- A:** You can't – they're just born that way.
B: Because he wanted to see the Rolling Stones.
C: **Teacher:** Neither. Nine and five is fourteen.
D: ... both of them.
E: In a zoo.
F: Because if she **dropped** it, it would break.
G: Because it **ran out of juice**.
H: **B:** "That's easy. It's 'N'!"

GLOSSARY

to dare someone to do something *exp*
to ask if someone is brave enough to do something potentially dangerous
to roll *vb*
to push something round down a hill so it turns over and over
to drop something *exp*
if you "drop" something, it falls accidentally
to run out of something *exp*
to have no more of something
juice *n*
two meanings: a) The liquid that comes out of fruit. b) An informal word for petrol / gas / diesel, etc

GRAFFITI

HERE ARE SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF BRITISH TOILET GRAFFITI.

BIGAMY IS HAVING ONE HUSBAND TOOMANY. MONOGAMY IS THE SAME THING.

POLITICAL ABILITY IS THE ABILITY TO FORETELL WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TOMORROW, NEXT WEEK, AND NEXT YEAR. AND TO HAVE THE ABILITY AFTERWARDS TO EXPLAIN WHY IT DIDN'T HAPPEN.

FROM THE MOMENT I PICKED UP THIS BOOK UNTIL I LAID IT DOWN, I WAS CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER. SOMEDAY I INTEND TO READ IT.

EVERYTHING YOU READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE, EXCEPT FOR THE RARE STORY OF WHICH YOU HAPPEN TO HAVE FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE.

A CELEBRITY IS A PERSON WHO WORKS HARD ALL HIS LIFE TO BECOME WELL-KNOWN, THEN WEARS DARK GLASSES TO AVOID BEING RECOGNISED.

GLOSSARY
to foretell *vb*
to predict
to pick up *phr vb*
to take in your hands
convulsed with laughter *exp*
laughing so much that your stomach hurts
to have first-hand knowledge of something *exp*
to know about something through experience

FISHING TIMES BY DANIEL COLTOUINE



Misheard Lyrics

HERE ARE SOME MORE OF THOSE DIFFICULT-TO-UNDERSTAND SONG LYRICS. SEE IF YOU CAN IDENTIFY THE CORRECT ONES. ANSWERS ON PAGE 58



1 Which is the real title for one of the Creedence Clearwater Revival songs?
a. There's a bathroom on the right.
b. There's a bad moon **on the rise**.



5 Bob Dylan's "Blowing in the Wind" goes...
a. The **ants** are my friends, they're blowin' in the wind, and the ants are a-blowin' in the wind.
b. The answer, my friend, is blowin' in the wind; the answer is blowin' in the wind.



2 In the song "Staying Alive" by the Bee Gees, which lyrics are correct?
a. Well, you can tell by the way I use my walk, I'm a woman's man, no time for talk.
b. Hell, you can tell right away I abuse my rock, I'm a woman, man, go climb the clock.



6 Which is the correct lyric to Elton John's song "Tiny Dancer"?
a. Hold me closer, **tiny** dancer.
b. Hold me close, tie me down, sir.



3 Irish group U2's "Mysterious Ways" goes...
a. She moves in mysterious ways.
b. Shamu the mysterious **whale**.



7 What are the correct lyrics in Pink Floyd's song "Comfortably Numb"?
a. My hands felt just like two balloons.
b. My head smelled just like tuba lube.



4 Which are the correct lyrics to Band Aid's song "Do They Know it's Christmas Time"?
a. The only gift they'll get this year is **flies**.
b. The only gift they'll get this year is life.



8 Here are some lyrics from the Eurythmics song "Sweet Dreams". Which is the correct phrase?
a. Sweet dreams are made of these. Who am I to disagree? Travelled the world and the seven seas.
b. Sweet creams are made of cheese. Who am I to disagree? Travelled the world in generic jeans.



GLOSSARY
on the rise *exp*
 increasing in size; increasing in general; approaching / coming closer
a whale *n*
 a very large mammal that lives in the sea
a fly *n* (*plural: flies*)
 a small insect with wings. It likes to sit on your food
an ant *n*
 a small insect. They are often black or red
tiny *adj*
 very, very small



Name Calling

Celebrity children names.



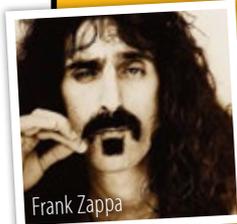
*Pilot Inspektor - the daughter of actor Jason Lee.

Do Moxie CrimeFighter and Pilot Inspektor* sound like videogames? Believe it or not, both are children's names. But who would call their children something like that?

The Hollywood elite seem to be obsessed with giving their children unusual names. Psychologists **blame** it on the **competitiveness** among stars. Celebrities take baby naming to a higher level. So, what motivates someone to name their kid Moxie or Pilot? **Shrinks** say that stars feel they have to **set themselves apart** from normal people. As celebrities, they are used to being adored, so they are afraid people won't see them as special and different if their kids have boring names. "They're expressing their creativity, and they're also expressing their fear," says Dr Stuart Fischhoff. "It would be very embarrassing for people to think of them as normal." But why punish an innocent baby with a crazy name? Because it's cool, say some. "Everyone I know with an unusual name loves it," says Moxie CrimeFighter's dad, magician Penn Jillette. "It's only the **losers** named Dave that think having an unusual name is bad, and who cares what they think. They're named Dave." Some say that celebrities are the "American aristocracy," so giving a baby a bizarre name is like a royal title, or **legacy**. ✨

Weird Names

Hollywood's obsessions with weird baby names began in the 1960s. Musician Frank Zappa's kids suffered through school with names like Diva Thin Muffin, Dweezil and Moon Unit. Actress Shannyn Sossamon kept



Frank Zappa

with the space-age theme 40 years later by naming her son Audio Science, in 2003. Michael Jackson's children are Prince Michael, Prince Michael II (they

call him Blanket,) and Paris Michael. The **late** British writer, Paula Yates was particularly creative in naming her daughters Heavenly Hiraani Tiger Lily, Fifi Trixibelle, Peaches Honeyblossom, and Pixie. Sylvester Stallone named his son Sage Moonblood. Funny man Eddie Murphy was obviously laughing when he named his daughter Zola Ivy. Thankfully, not all celebrity kid names are so original. Actress Gwyneth Paltrow named her daughter Apple. "Apples are so sweet, and they're wholesome, and

it's biblical," she said in an interview with Oprah Winfrey. "And I just thought it sounded so lovely and clean." The Bible is a popular reference book for celebrity baby names, and well-known places and family members are popular too. Footballer David Beckham and Spice Girl wife Victoria named their son Brooklyn and Alec Baldwin and Kim Basinger chose Ireland. And Jude Law named his daughter Iris after grandma. Child



Jude Law & his daughter Iris

psychologists argue that maybe having such a different name alienates star kids from regular kids even more. In the end, being the child of a celebrity comes with its **burdens**. But another therapist says that having an odd name is the least of the child's problems. "With kids of celebrities, in all honesty, the other issues are so big this one pales in comparison." Maybe Moxie CrimeFighter isn't so bad after all.



Gwyneth Paltrow & her daughter Apple



Paula Yates' daughter Peaches

ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

1 Pre reading

Match the famous person to his / her child.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Paula Yates | a) Brooklyn |
| 2. Michael Jackson | b) Zola Ivy |
| 3. Sylvester Stallone | c) Dixie |
| 4. Eddie Murphy | d) Ireland |
| 5. Gwyneth Paltrow | e) Prince Michael |
| 6. David Victoria Becham | f) Apple |
| 7. Kim Basinger | g) Sage Moonblood |

2 Reading

Below are some unusual names. Which ones are mentioned in the article?

Zen Infinity October

London Ireland Apple

Solstice Crimson Tranquility

3 Vocabulary focus & Discussion

Complete the sentences with a word from below. Then ask and answer the questions.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| nickname | first name |
| surname | names |

- Do you have a _____? What's the story behind it?
- What happens to your _____ in your culture when you get married?
- What is the most popular _____ in your country?
- What are some of the most ridiculous celebrity _____ in your country?

GLOSSARY

- to blame** *vb*
to say that someone is responsible for something
- competitiveness** *n*
trying to be better than everyone
- a shrink** *n inform*
a psychotherapist
- to set yourself apart** *exp*
to try to be different
- a loser** *n inform*
a person who others consider a failure
- a legacy** *n*
something that is passed from generation to generation
- late** *adj*
deceased, dead
- a burden** *n*
a source of great worry or stress

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Sweets

SWEETS ("CANDY" IN US ENGLISH) – A GENERAL WORD FOR NICE-TASTING THINGS THAT CHILDREN LOVE TO EAT.



A sweet (a "candy" in US English)

– a small, hard sweet that is fruit-flavoured.



Chewing gum

– a sweet that you put in your mouth and chew (keep biting and moving around in your mouth).



Bubble gum

– this is similar to chewing gum, but with bubble gum you can blow bubbles out of your mouth.



Gobstopper

("jawbreaker" in US English) –

a very hard, round sweet.



Jelly bean

– a sugar covered soft sweet. "Jelly babies" are

similar, but in the shape of a baby.



A doughnut

– a small ring-shaped cake made of rich,

light dough that is fried in deep fat. Some are covered in chocolate.



A cupcake

– a small cake that is baked in a cup-shaped

mould.



Fudge

– a soft sweet made of sugar, butter, milk, chocolate

and, sometimes, nuts.



Toffee

– a hard chewy sweet made of brown sugar (or molasses and butter).



A marshmallow

– a light spongy sweet made of

corn syrup, gelatine, sugar and starch. Some people like to cook them over a fire.



A lollipop

– a piece of hard sweet attached to the end of a

small stick that is held in the hand while the sweet is licked.



A bar of chocolate

– a piece of chocolate in the

form of a rectangle.



A chocolate

– a small piece of chocolate.

Some are filled with liqueurs.



Candy floss

("cotton candy" in US English)

– a fluffy, sweet confection whipped from sugar and gathered or wound around a stick. Often sold at fairs.



An ice lolly

– a frozen water dessert on a stick that is coloured

and flavoured. It is made by freezing flavoured liquids (such as fruit juices) around a stick.



Marzipan

– a type of sweet made of almonds and sugar. 🍪

(NOT SO) TYPICAL DIALOGUES

The Sweet Shop

IN THIS CONVERSATION, GEORGINA IS IN A SWEET SHOP.

(NOT SO) TYPICAL DIALOGUES



- Shop keeper:** Good afternoon.
- Georgina:** Good afternoon. I'd like some **gum**, please.
- Shop keeper:** Certainly. Here's a good one. What's 2 plus 4?
- Georgina:** No, not a **sum**. I'm not interested in maths.
- Shop keeper:** Me neither.
- Georgina:** No, I want some gum. I'd like some chewing gum, please.
- Shop keeper:** Oh, I am sorry. Here you are. *(She takes some gum off the floor.)*
- Georgina:** What's that?
- Shop keeper:** It's some gum.
- Georgina:** But it's old.
- Shop keeper:** But it's gum.
- Georgina:** I don't care. I don't want someone else's gum.
- Shop keeper:** It's very ecological.
- Georgina:** What?
- Shop keeper:** It's recycled gum. You don't buy new gum. You use someone else's gum. It helps the environment.
- Georgina:** That's disgusting. I'm not eating that.
- Shop keeper:** Well, somebody else did.
- Georgina:** Yes, but it was new and fresh when they ate it. You can't eat old gum. That's revolting.
- Shop keeper:** OK. Can I interest you in a bar of chocolate?
- Georgina:** Erm, OK.
- Shop keeper:** Here you are. *(She gives a half-eaten bar.)*
- Georgina:** No, I don't want that.
- Shop keeper:** But it's free.
- Georgina:** I don't care if it's free. I have money.
- Shop keeper:** Oh, money. Very good. Not many of my customers bring money with them. Here you are. Have some nice, new, fresh gum... in a packet... that is closed – not open.
- Georgina:** Perfect! How much do I owe you?
- Shop keeper:** 30 pence, please.
- Georgina:** Here you are.
- Shop keeper:** Have a nice day.
- Georgina:** Thanks, bye. ☺

**GLOSSARY**

gum *n*
chewing gum. A sweet that you put in your mouth and bite and move about, but not eat / swallow

a sum *n*
a mathematical sum

quirky news

Philip Anger

Prince in trouble again.



// didn't mean to offend him. Maybe he was a bit tired," said gardener Jamie Durie after a minor incident with Prince Philip, Queen Elizabeth's husband. Prince Philip was **attending** the **Chelsea Flower Show**. He stopped in front of a display of

Macrozamia moorei, a tree which is native to Queensland, Australia. The prince complimented Durie on his display, but mistakenly referred to it as a "tree fern". "I corrected the prince, but he took offence and walked off **muttering** to himself," Durie explained. One witness heard the prince say, "I didn't come here to get a lesson." Australian Durie said that it was his first experience of the **surly** prince. He said that he didn't actually hear the comment but added that he was a bit shocked when he heard about it afterwards. Prince Phillip is well-known for his offensive remarks. He once asked a Scottish driving instructor, "How do you keep the natives off the **booze** long enough to get them through the **test**?" Many people think that he's deliberately offensive, but others defend him, claiming that he has an **ironic** sense of humour. ✨

Poor Pooch

Dog sees inheritance cut.

When multi-millionaire Leona Helmsley died last year, she left \$12 million to her pet dog, Trouble... and left many of her relatives out of the **will**. But now a judge has **overturned** the decision and the **pooch** has lost \$10 million in a court action. The little white **Maltese** had lived a life of luxury. He was given food cooked by chefs and treated like a prince. But Judge Reena Roth ruled that Helmsley was **mentally incompetent** when she made her will and ordered that \$4 million be given to an undisclosed charity, and \$6 million to Craig and Meegan Panziner, relatives who were originally cut out of the will. The dog now lives in an undisclosed location after receiving numerous **death threats**. What a dog would spend \$12 million on anyway remains a mystery.

Helmsley was well-known for her tyrannical behaviour towards her employees in her hotel business. During a trial for tax evasion she gained notoriety when a **housekeeper** said that she heard Helmsley say, "We don't pay taxes. Only the little people pay taxes." This earned her the **nickname** "The Queen of **Mean**". This isn't the first time someone with more money than brains has left money to a pet. It has been rumoured that Bubbles, Michael Jackson's pet monkey, has been left millions in Jackson's will. ✨



GLOSSARY

- to attend** *vb*
to go to
- the Chelsea Flower Show** *n*
a famous annual flower show in London
- to mutter** *vb*
to say quietly so that no one else can hear you
- surly** *adj*
bad tempered
- booze** *slang*
alcohol
- an ironic sense of humour** *exp*
a sense of humour that consists of saying the opposite to what you mean
- a will** *n*
a legal document that says what will happen to your money / property when you die
- to overturn** *vb*
to change a decision
- a pooch** *slang*
a dog
- a Maltese** *n*
a little white-haired dog
- mentally incompetent** *n*
with mental problems that prevent someone from thinking clearly / properly
- a death threat** *n*
a letter or phone call in which person A says he / she will kill person B
- a housekeeper** *n*
a person who cleans, cooks, etc in a rich person's house; someone in charge of servants in a house
- a nickname** *n*
an informal name
- mean** *n*
cruel; not kind or generous

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DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

describe time

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



Until kingdom come
FOR A VERY LONG TIME.
"We don't want to wait until **kingdom** come for your answer."



From time to time
EVERY NOW AND THEN;
SOMETIMES.
"He shows up around here from time to time."



Be as regular as clockwork
TO BE VERY REGULAR.
"He phones every Sunday night at 10 pm as regular as clockwork."



An early bird
SOMEONE WHO GETS UP EARLY IN THE MORNING.
"I'm a bit of a night person, but Jane is an early bird."



From the cradle to the grave
DURING A WHOLE LIFETIME.
"Medical care will cover you from the **cradle** to the **grave** in this country."



In the long run / in the short run
A LONG TIME IN THE FUTURE;
A SHORT TIME IN THE FUTURE.
"In the long run you could make a lot of money out of this investment."
"In the short run, I think we should focus all our efforts on product B."



Play for time
TO ATTEMPT TO DELAY SOMETHING.
"She keeps asking us for more information, but she doesn't really need it. She's just playing for time."

GLOSSARY

- a kingdom** ⁿ
a country or region that is ruled by a king or queen
- a cradle** ⁿ
a bed for babies that has curved sides so it can rock (move gently from side to side)
- a grave** ⁿ
a hole in the ground for dead bodies

Shaping Seattle

The best city on the northwestern coast.



Seattle – or “Seatown” as many locals refer to it (although the official name is “The Emerald City”) – is located in the Pacific Northwest region of the US, on the coast of Washington State. Known traditionally for its rainy climate, the city has been associated with Microsoft, coffee, the sitcom *Frasier* and, of course, “grunge” music (*Nirvana*, etc.). During the early 1990s, Seattle experienced an economic boom, due to the over speculation of dot coms. Suddenly, it was considered a cool place to live, and people came in droves.

Seattle has many “claims to fame”, including the international chain Starbucks. Starbucks opened in 1971, and was the brainchild of two teachers and a writer. The franchise sells coffee, coffee products, pastries, salads and sandwiches. They also constantly introduce seasonal drinks such as the Egg Nog Latte (November to January) and the Pumpkin Spice Latte (September to January). Currently, they have more than 15,000 stores. Starbucks has a reputation for rapid expansion and opened a new store on every workday in the 1990s. That pace also continued on to the next decade. Eventually, they had to close 600 of their restaurants in 2007 due to underperformance and “economic uncertainty”. Today, they are still incredibly successful, and sell their products in other larger stores.

Seattle has more to offer than Starbucks, though. As a tourist, several locales are a must. For starters, Pike Place Market is a busy market. Located directly downtown on the waterfront, spectators take in the famous fish sellers who toss and catch their merchandise at great speeds and distance. Fresh seafood can be sampled here or along the piers, which also has an array of produce, craft stalls and specialty stores.

Downtown Seattle is also quite popular. This is where you can find another well-known landmark, the Space Needle. You can ride to the top of it and see the entire city, or enjoy the rotating gourmet restaurant directly below the observation deck. Another interesting find in Seattle is the Underground Tour, which is composed essentially of the original Seattle buildings from its pioneer days. To see more of the landscape, try a ferry ride. Lots of professionals who work downtown actually take the ferry every day back to their homes in the outlying islands. Downtown Seattle is also a great place for people who enjoy sport and night-life.

Even with all of these enticing qualities, the quiriness of Seattle is tiring for its local residents. After the dot-com debacle ended, many complaints began to surface about the infiltration of Californians and other non-natives. On the other hand, a complaint from newly-arrived residents who have come to Seattle from elsewhere is that Seattle is not a “real” city. They say it is too small, and there is not enough to do. They also don't like putting up with the horrendous traffic, arcane liquor laws, polite-yet-standoffish-residents, lack of sun and over-hyped music scene – but they do like the monorail.

Seattle is a city with positives and negatives, which also offers a well-rounded view of American culture. But don't ask a local whether or not you should stay. Visit it and decide for yourself. ☺

1 Pre reading

Alone or in pairs, brainstorm everything you know about Seattle. Where is it? What's it famous for? What's the climate like? What are the tourist attractions? Etc.

2 Reading I

Scan the article to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What is Seattle famous for?
2. Name two tourist attractions in Seattle. What can you do there?
3. How is Seattle perceived by newcomers?

4 Adjective focus

- A There are a lot of descriptive adjectives in the article. Highlight as many of them as you can in one minute. What do they mean?
- B Now find adjectives in the text that have the same meaning as the words below.
1. fashionable, trendy
 2. varied, different
 3. with an unusual power that defies science
 4. wet
 5. attractive and tempting
 6. very good
 7. liked by a lot of people
 8. that promotes literature, art, music

5 Discussion

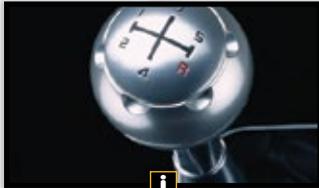
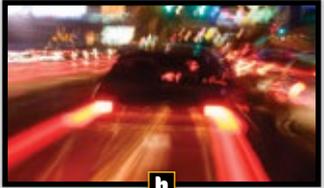
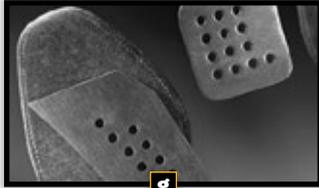
Discuss the positive and negative aspects of your city.



1 Pre listening

What do the following words mean? Match them to the pictures.

1. tail lights _____
2. fender _____
3. exhaust _____
4. engine _____
5. brakes _____
6. windscreen _____
7. steering wheel _____
8. boot _____
9. bonnet _____
10. gear stick _____



2 Listening I

Listen and tick off the words you hear from the previous exercise.

3 Listening II

Complete the sentences with the words from the conversation:

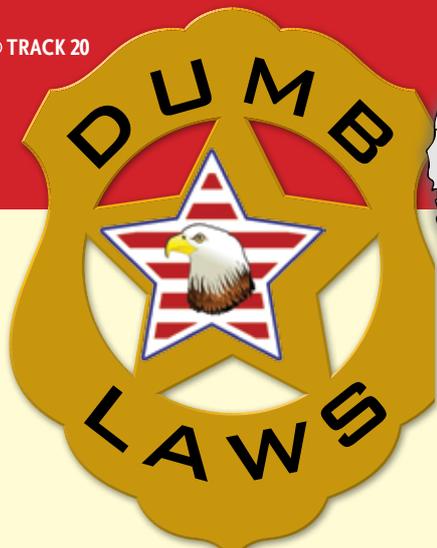
1. Italian police confiscated...

2. They make the car's exterior out of...

3. An authentic GTB would cost about...

4. Both _____ of society buy these fake Ferraris.
5. From afar, it's difficult to tell...

6. The major difference between the real classic car and today's copy is the... _____





Population: 5,700,000
as of 2006
Capital City: Nashville
State Flower: Iris
State Motto: Agriculture
and Commerce

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

- ☛ It is illegal to **dare** a child to purchase a beer.
- ☛ It is illegal to place **tacks** on a highway.
- ☛ **Skunks** may not be carried into the state.
- ☛ You can't shoot any game other than whales from a moving automobile.
- ☛ **Hollow logs** may not be sold.
- ☛ It is illegal to use a **lasso** to catch a fish.
- ☛ Driving is not to be done while asleep.
- ☛ One may not throw bottles at a tree.
- ☛ You may not have more than five **inoperable vehicles** on a piece of property.
- ☛ Bar owners may not let patrons make loud, unusual noises.
- ☛ It's illegal for frogs to croak after 11 pm.
- ☛ Panhandlers must first obtain a \$10 permit before begging on the streets of downtown.
- ☛ It is illegal to take unfinished pie home. All pie must be eaten on the premises.
- ☛ No person may keep a cheetah as a pet.
- ☛ Anyone rollerblading may not tie his or herself to a moving vehicle on a highway.
- ☛ No person may roller skate and listen to a personal CD player at the same time.
- ☛ An ordinance forbids anyone to sing the song "It ain't gonna Rain no Mo". ☛

- ☛ Tennessee became a state on June 1, 1796. It is the 16th oldest state.
- ☛ Elvis Presley's home, Graceland, is located in Memphis. It is the second most visited house in the US. (The White House is the first.)
- ☛ Tennessee is surrounded by 8 states: Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri and Virginia. Along with Missouri, it is the state with the most neighbors.
- ☛ Two United States Presidents came from Tennessee: Andrew Jackson (7th) and Andrew Johnson (17th).
- ☛ Tennessee received the nickname "the Volunteer State" during the War of 1812 due to the contributions the volunteer soldiers made in the Battle of New Orleans.
- ☛ Bristol, located in East Tennessee, is known as the birthplace of country music.
- ☛ The National Civil Rights Museum is located in Memphis, at the Lorraine Motel. This is where Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in 1968. The museum recounts the history of the civil rights movement in America.
- ☛ Knoxville, Tennessee was the home of the 1982 World's Fair. There were approximately 11 million visitors.
- ☛ The Tennessee flag has three stars to represent the three regions of Tennessee: east, middle and west. ☛

Here are some famous Tennesseans:

- Al Gore, Jr.** – 45th Vice-President of the United States, Nobel Peace Prize Winner. Raised in Carthage.
- Aretha Franklin** – singer, born in Memphis.
- Morgan Freeman** – actor, born in Memphis.
- Dolly Parton** – country singer and actress, born in Sevierville.
- Tina Turner** – singer, Grammy winner and actress. Born in Brownsville.



GLOSSARY

- to dare** *vb*
to challenge someone to do something potentially dangerous
- a tack** *n*
a short nail (a thin metal object used to hold things onto wood)
- a skunk** *n*
a black and white animal that creates a terrible smell when angry / frightened
- hollow** *adj*
with nothing inside it
- a log** *n*
a long, round piece of a trunk from a fallen tree
- a lasso** *n*
a long rope with a circular part at one end for catching animals
- an inoperable vehicle** *n*
a vehicle (car, etc) that doesn't work

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DICTIONARY OF SLANG

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

 Situation	 Formal	 Relaxed	 Informal
You see something horrible in your plate of food.	That is most displeasing to the eye.	That is disgusting.	That's gross.
A friend is in a deep sleep in bed.	She is in a deep and profound state of repose.	She's sleeping.	She's zonked; she's out for the count; she's getting her beauty sleep; she's in the land of Nod.
A friend is having a little sleep in the afternoon on an armchair.	He is reposing temporarily.	He's having a nap.	He's having 40 winks; he's dozing; he's snoozing; he's having some shuteye (US).
You pick up a bag. It is very heavy.	That is somewhat burdensome.	That's heavy.	That weighs a ton.
A friend of yours is from New Zealand.	She is a citizen of New Zealand.	She's from New Zealand.	She's a kiwi.
A friend of yours is from Australian.	He is a citizen of Australia.	He's Australian.	He's an Aussie; he's from down under; he's from the land down under.

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DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

IN THIS SECTION DR FINGERS IDENTIFIES AND CORRECTS TYPICAL ERRORS.



1 Exercise

Read the following sentences. Can you correct them? Then listen to check. ANSWERS ON PAGE 58.

1. He is such nice boy.

He is such a nice boy.

2. A: Do you think you're going to win?
B: Yes, I hope.

3. He apologised his neighbours for the loud party.

4. I would gone to the party if you had invited me.

5. It is a coffee very good.

6. She's keen on play basketball.



What are you frightened of?



1 Pre-listening

ANSWERS ON PAGE 56

What are you frightened of? Look at the list below and make notes on (or discuss) the ideas.

spiders

heights

ghosts

public speaking

clowns

other

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to four people talking about things that have frightened them. Listen once and put the four story titles below in the correct order.

The bungalow

The car

The apartment

The tent

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write a short 30-word summary for each story.



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Look at me! Look at me!

The incredible world of publicity stunts.

People say there is no such thing as bad publicity. But, is there? Publicity stunts are unusual advertising tools that a company or a celebrity uses to attract attention. The stunt can be political or topical, good or bad, but the ultimate goal is that the public remembers it.

Taco Bell pulled off a very successful publicity stunt. In 1996, an advertisement appeared in *The New York Times* that read, "Taco Bell Buys the **Liberty Bell***". The ad went on to explain that Taco Bell had purchased "one of our country's most historic treasures and will now be called the 'Taco Liberty Bell'". They also stated in the ad that Americans may find the action controversial, but that Taco Bell bought the liberty bell to reduce America's national debt.

This advertisement really got people's attention. It reached more than 70 million Americans. The public was outraged, and many phoned the National Historic Park in Philadelphia with complaints. Finally, however, Taco Bell admitted that the ad was a joke. This became clearer when people realised that the Taco Bell publicity stunt took place on 1st April, also known in America as April Fool's Day. It was an obvious success as Taco Bell's sales increased by half a million dollars in just one day.

weighed 17.5 tons. They thought it would be a great way to introduce a new flavor. Their judgment was off.

The idea sounded great, but was not planned out well at all. Since it was summer in New York City, and more than 27°C outside, the popsicle melted. Very soon, the kiwi strawberry-flavored liquid was all over the streets of Manhattan, and innocent pedestrians became sticky, sugary and angry. The New York Fire Department had to hose off the sidewalks and close off the streets.

Publicity stunts are also used with celebrities. A memorable celebrity publicity stunt occurred on 24th March 1958. That was the day Elvis Presley enlisted in the US army. There was no war at the time, but Elvis's peacetime draft in the army lasted until 1960. At the time, many conservatives believed that Elvis's music was corrupting America's children. They even went as far as prohibiting camera operators from filming him below the waist because they thought his pelvic movements were provocative. So, Elvis's management agency thought it would be a good idea to send him away to the army. They wanted him to appear like an ordinary



person, but the stunt had the opposite effect and actually helped promote Elvis even more. Alan Levy, who wrote a book about Elvis, describes the stunt, "By pretending he was just like anybody else, the army had demonstrated to the world the importance of being Elvis." And as a result, Elvis's career really took off. Publicity sought for publicity's sake can be a powerful force. It can resuscitate a business, harm a business or even create legends. Regardless of whether they generate more money for a company or a celebrity, they certainly do attract attention, be it positive or negative. ✪

*The Liberty Bell

A bell in Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) that is considered to be a symbol of liberty, independence and justice.



Snapple, on the other hand, was not quite so fortunate. In June 2005, Snapple tried to get America's attention by erecting the world's largest popsicle made of Snapple

juice in New York City's Time Square. The popsicle was more than 8-metres tall and



1 Pre reading

What do you understand by the term "publicity stunt"? Can you think of any examples? What is the purpose of a publicity stunt?

2 Reading I

Read the text and check your ideas from the pre-reading task

3 Reading II

In your own words, describe the publicity stunts performed by:

- a) Taco Bell
- b) Snapple

4 Reading II

Look at this quote from the article:

"Taco Bell pulled off the publicity stunt."

What does "pull off" mean? That it was successful? Or unsuccessful? Read the article again to confirm your ideas. Do you know any other uses of the phrasal verb "pull off"?

BRICK IDIOMS

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



Be like talking to a brick wall

IF TALKING TO SOMEONE IS LIKE "TALKING TO A BRICK WALL", THAT PERSON NEVER LISTENS.
 "I've tried to talk about it with her, but sometimes it's like talking to a brick wall."



Come up against a brick wall

NOT TO BE ABLE TO CONTINUE AN ACTIVITY OR DO SOMETHING YOU WANT TO DO.
 "We've tried various methods, but none of them have worked. I think we've come up against a brick wall."



Drop something like a hot brick / potato

IF YOU "DROP SOMETHING LIKE A HOT BRICK", YOU STOP USING IT BECAUSE IT'S CAUSING YOU PROBLEMS.
 "They dropped the idea like a hot brick when they realised all the bad feeling it was causing."



Drop a brick

TO MAKE A RUDE, TACTLESS OR INSENSITIVE COMMENT.
 "You really dropped a brick when you made that comment about her car."



Come down on somebody like a ton of bricks

TO PUNISH SOMEONE VERY QUICKLY AND SEVERELY.
 "If you ever do that again, we'll come down on you like a ton of bricks."



Be banging / hitting your head against a brick wall

IF YOU'RE "BANGING YOUR HEAD AGAINST A BRICK WALL", YOU KEEP ASKING SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING WHICH THEY NEVER DO.
 "I've been asking him to send me that report for six weeks now. Sometimes I feel like I'm banging my head against a brick wall."

Power Play

The effects of power.

Does power corrupt people? No! "Power **breeds** competence," says a new study by *Psychological Science* magazine. Researchers are surprised at the results. They expected to find that power would affect people negatively. However, they found that power actually forces people to act more intelligently. For example, people in top job positions make fewer mistakes at work, **researchers** say. And people who feel unimportant and **powerless** at the office make more mistakes. It's not for **lack of** intelligence or ability, though. It's about how you feel about your **role**. Why work hard if you feel your job is unimportant?

America's Northwestern University and Dutch researchers tested this theory on Dutch university students. Psychiatrists put the students in three groups: Powerful,

Powerless or Neutral. Then the students had to perform several **tasks**. "In the end, the students in power positions did better than the others," a researcher said. "The powerless participants felt out of control. We believe that the psychology of feeling powerless is what keeps society's poorest members poor. This new power perspective could help us fight large-scale **poverty**," she added. ✦



The most powerful people on the planet

In a recent article on the 50 most powerful people in the planet, the top four were:

Bill Gates (chairman of Microsoft);



Eric Schmidt (CEO of Google);



Larry Ellison (CEO of Oracle) and



Sam Palmisano (CEO of IBM).



1 Discussion

Discuss these questions with your partner. Use these useful expressions to help you express yourself: Well, it depends on... I believe... I think...

- Who is the most powerful person in the world?
- Who is the most powerful person in your country?
- What would you do if you were the most powerful person in the world?
- Does power corrupt people?

2 Reading I

Read the article and find the answer to question 4.

3 Reading II

True or false?

- According to new research, power can be positive.
- Power makes people act foolishly.
- The main point of the article is: more power = fewer mistakes.
- The experiment on Dutch employees was to determine how power affects your work.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 58

Language alert!

How many parts of speech can you make from "power"? powerful, powered, etc. What do they mean?.

GLOSSARY

to breed *vb*
to produce; to create
a researcher *n*
a scientist
powerless *adj*
with no power
a lack of *n*
an absence of something
a role *n*
the part you play in something
a task *n*
a job
poverty *n*
a situation in which many people are poor and do not have basic amenities (water, electricity, etc)
CEO *abbr*
Chief Executive Officer

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

changes

THIS MONTH WE ARE LOOKING AT SOME PHRASAL VERBS YOU CAN USE TO TALK ABOUT CHANGES.

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

GO UP
TO INCREASE IN PRICE OR VALUE.



"PRICES HAVE BEEN GOING UP RECENTLY."

FILL UP
TO BECOME FULL.



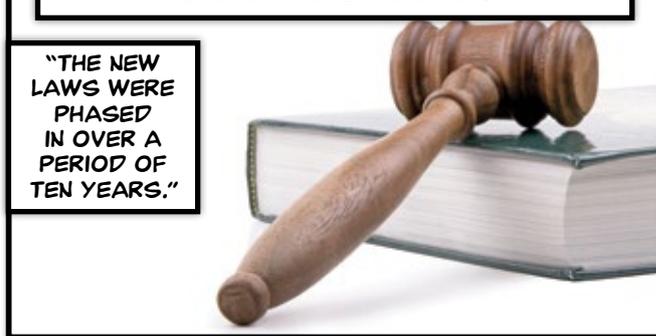
"THEY FILLED UP THE GLASS WITH CHOCOLATE."

PHASE OUT
IF A PRODUCT IS "PHASED OUT", IT IS TAKEN OUT OF SHOPS GRADUALLY.



"THEY DECIDED TO PHASE OUT THE CAR BECAUSE IT WASN'T SELLING VERY WELL."

PHASE IN
IF SOMETHING IS "PHASED IN", IT'S INTRODUCED SLOWLY AND GRADUALLY.



"THE NEW LAWS WERE PHASED IN OVER A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS."

PAN OUT
TO TURN OUT WELL; TO BE SUCCESSFUL.



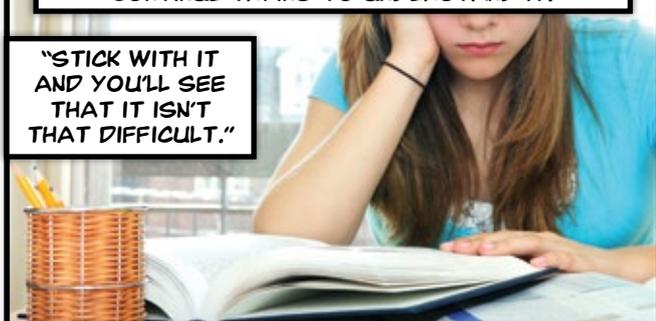
"IF THINGS DON'T PAN OUT WELL WITH THIS NEW BUSINESS, I CAN ALWAYS GO BACK TO BEING AN ACCOUNTANT."

GET OVER
IF YOU "GET OVER" A PROBLEM, YOU FIND A WAY OF DEALING WITH IT AND RESOLVING IT.



"WE NEED TO FIND A WAY TO GET OVER THIS PROBLEM."

STICK WITH (SOMETHING)
IF YOU "STICK WITH" SOMETHING DIFFICULT, YOU CONTINUE TRYING TO UNDERSTAND IT.



"STICK WITH IT AND YOU'LL SEE THAT IT ISN'T THAT DIFFICULT."

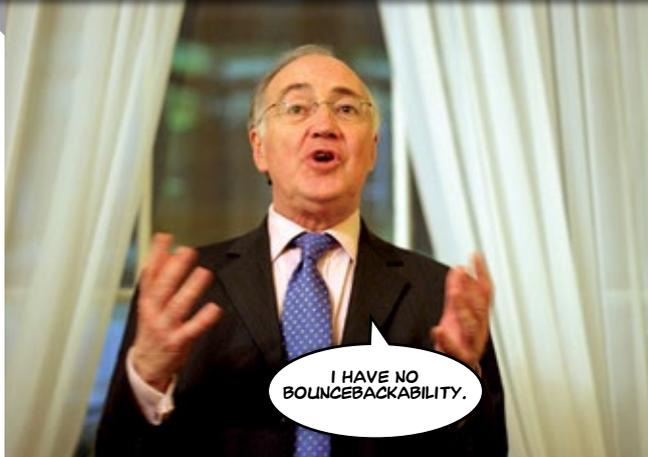
PICK UP
TO START TO INCREASE IN TEMPO / RHYTHM.



"SALES OF OUR PRODUCTS ARE STARTING TO PICK UP."

WORD OF THE MONTH

BOUNCEBACKABILITY



THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT THE WORD "BOUNCEBACKABILITY".

Basically, "to bounce back" is a phrasal verb that means to recover quickly after failing, suffering a defeat or having difficulties. For example:

- She lost the first round, but bounced back to win the competition.
- We all thought he'd disappear after that humiliating **revelation**, but he bounced back a few years later.

Literally, "bouncing" is the action that a ball makes when thrown at a surface. The term "bouncebackability" is derived from the phrasal verb "to bounce back", and is attributed to football manager Iain Dowie. Back in 2003, Dowie came to Crystal Palace football club as manager **mid-season**. At the time, the club was in **dire straits**. They were in 19th position in **Division One**. However, under

Dowie they improved and eventually won promotion to the **Premiership**. The following season they had a habit of conceding early goals only to equalise later. Dowie **coined the phrase** "bouncebackability" in reference to their ability to recover and the press started to use it. The following year, in 2005 The Collins English Dictionary included the word. Incidentally, Iain Dowie also **has the dubious title** of having broken his nose 25 times, so the word certainly applies to him.

Here are a few examples of the term in action. "This will be a great test of the famous Everton bouncebackability", said Everton manager Mo Marley when his team was **knocked out** of the **League Cup** several years ago. The term can also be used in politics. "As a former

cabinet member of **Major's** government, **Michael Howard** has an even harder job ahead of him. He has to show he has enough bouncebackability to get him into **Number 10**."

The phrase is more relevant now in the era of reality TV as **minor celebrity culture** has developed. However, it appears that not many people who have appeared on Big Brother or other such TV shows have shown this talent for bouncing back. Andy Warhol once famously remarked that everyone would have 15 minutes of fame. Maybe he was right in a way... the fame would last 15 minutes and no more... with no bouncing back. ☹

GLOSSARY

- a revelation** *n*
information that becomes public
- mid-season** *adj*
half-way through the football season
- in dire straits** *exp*
with extreme difficulties; in a lot of trouble
- Division One** *n*
Division One is the second most important division in English football
- the Premiership** *n*
the top division in English football
- to coin a phrase / term** *exp*
to create a new phrase or word
- to have a dubious title / honour** *exp*
to have a title for something bad
- to knock out** *phr vb*
to defeat a team in a competition so that they are no longer in that competition
- the League Cup** *n*
a football competition of lesser importance than the main football competition (the FA Cup)
- the cabinet** *n*
the central part of the British government; the ministers of state
- Major** *n*
John Major – a former British Conservative prime minister
- Michael Howard** *n*
a former British Conservative minister
- Number 10** *n*
the house where the British prime minister lives
- minor celebrity culture** *n*
the popularity of stars of reality TV shows such as Big Brother

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AUDIO SCRIPTS

HAUNTED HOUSE (TRACK 6)

Host: I'm here talking with estate agent Ben Pridden, in York, England. He's selling a very unusual house. Ben, tell us about it.

Ben: Well, this is a beautiful Georgian period (1700-1830) town house. The property was used as offices until now. But just recently, an office worker found something very unusual in the basement: a skeleton.

Host: Really?

Ben: Actually, the skeleton was in a vault, which was in the basement. It's been there for years. The seller calls it "his Roman princess". She's very quiet – apparently – the perfect housemate. You almost wouldn't know she was there. I don't think the skeleton will deter buyers. I think it's a fairly rare opportunity to buy a piece of British heritage.

Host: It is rare, that's for sure! So, what happens to the skeleton and the vault when someone buys the house?

Ben: The skeleton stays, of course. Although the building can be developed for residential use, the skeleton has to stay in the vault.

Host: Have you ever come across anything like this before?

Ben: No. I've been in this business for 15 years, and I've never heard of anything like it. But there was a case of a man selling a haunted house in south Wales. Ron Ronson and his wife had a spirit they named Tom living in their house. They grew quite fond of Tom. When they decided to sell their house, they insisted that Tom must be allowed to stay in the house with the new owners. Mr. Ronson said he wanted to ensure no one tried to exorcise their ghost. They even wrote a special clause into the buyer's contract about it.

Host: Wow, that's incredible. Thanks, Ben.

TELEPHONE ENGLISH (TRACK 7)

Caller: Hello is that Central Train Station?

Receptionist: It is indeed. How can I help you?

Caller: Actually, I'm a bit lost. I'm trying to get to the station.

Receptionist: Where are you?

Caller: I'm at the Imperial Lodge Hotel on Renfrew Street. Do you know it?

Receptionist: I do. It's a fifteen-minute walk from here.

Caller: OK, great.

Receptionist: OK. Come out of the hotel and turn left. Then, turn right when you get to Rose Street and walk straight on until it turns into Blythswood Street. After about four blocks, turn right down West George Street and continue until you reach George Square. The station is just in the square – you can't miss it.

Caller: So, that's out of the hotel and turn left. Then first right, walk three blocks and go left until the square, right?

Receptionist: No, four blocks.

Caller: Oh, OK. Four blocks. That's great. Thanks very much.

Receptionist: No problem, see you.

MARIJUANA MISHAP (TRACK 12)

Reporter: Hi, and welcome to News Today. We're talking about a recent incident at Japan's Narita Airport. Here with me in the studio is Jane Saunders. So, Jane, what happened?

Jane: Well, officials are looking for a lot of misplaced marijuana. Apparently, customs agents have lost the drugs.

Reporter: But how can they lose the drugs?

Jane: Well, they were testing airport security, checking for illegal drugs, and they put a bag containing 142 grams of pot in the side pocket of a passenger's suitcase.

Reporter: What?

Jane: Yes, that's right. They wanted to see how efficient their sniffer dogs were. Anyway, the passenger went through security checkpoints, but the sniffer dogs didn't detect the marijuana. And then they couldn't remember which suitcase they put the pot in. They can remember it was a black bag, but the airport is busy and so many people have black luggage...

Reporter: Incredible. But isn't putting drugs in a passenger's suitcase illegal?

Jane: Yes, it's prohibited. They normally use a training suitcase, but they wanted to see if the sniffer dog's ability had improved. The dogs have always been able to find it before. Apparently, they became overconfident that it would work.

Reporter: So, where is the marijuana now?

Jane: They aren't sure. Officials are asking for the person involved

to come forward. But so far, no one has called. The unfortunate thing is that the passenger was leaving the country. So, it is most likely they will get caught with the drugs at the airport of their next destination. It may become a delicate international situation. They are extremely embarrassed.

Reporter: Well, I imagine the government will provide them with a good lawyer if they do get caught.

Jane: Let's hope so.

FAKE FERRARIS (TRACK 19)

Julie: Hello, and welcome to Breaking News. Today we're talking about a very profitable crime: fake vintage Ferraris. Knock-offs so good, even automobile experts can't tell the difference. Italian police just confiscated 21 counterfeit model 328 GTB cars. Fourteen of the cars were already in the hands of car collectors. We're talking to car mechanic Lucy Bragantxi. Tell us about the Lucy Ferrari ring.

Lucy: Well, they're all highly skilled car mechanics. Basically, they take a Toyota or Pontiac body and hammer it into the 328 GTB. They make the car's exterior out of fibreglass and false car parts. The cars look real down to the owner's documents.

Julie: Incredible. So, how much does a fake Ferrari go for?

Lucy: About \$30,000, which is quite cheap actually because an authentic 328 GTB would cost about \$130,000.

Julie: So, who buys these cars?

Lucy: Both rich and not-so-rich people. People love looking like they've got money. And no one can resist a bargain. So, many middle-class people with aspirations to the higher echelons of society are willing to buy a look-alike. But there are also some very wealthy clients who would rather pay a bit less than pay a lot more for the real thing. With a fake this good, why pay more?

Julie: But are they really that good?

Lucy: Apparently, Ferrari owner Cesare Costantini even takes his hat off to the mechanics. He says it's a job well done. From a distance of one or two metres it's impossible to tell the car isn't one of his. He noted that they use the same tail lights, fenders and exhaust. That has to be a nice pat on the back, to be complimented by the big boss.

Julie: So, how do they do it?
Lucy: Technology makes it all possible. They have such advanced technology, they can figure out how something was made and imitate it as soon as it comes out on the market. The major difference between the real classic car and today's copy is the quality. As Costantini said, "outside it's the same but inside it is very different. The real differences are the engine, the frame, the suspension and the brakes."

Julie: OK, Lucy. Thanks very much for that.

WHAT ARE YOU FRIGHTENED OF? (TRACK 23)

Yeah, I've been frightened. One time, my mom and I were driving, and we were stopped at a traffic light. And I PROMISE you, to the left, there was a car, driving normally, but no one was driving it. I'm serious. Maybe the person was short and they couldn't see over the wheel, but I know what I saw. And I was so scared. And I told my mom and she just thought I was being silly. And maybe I was, because, you know, when you're a kid, your imagination kinda takes over. Now when I went on holiday with my first boyfriend, Kevin, we went on a cycling holiday around the, uh, what do you call

it English? The Black Forest, that's right, The Black Forest. And we-one day we went to a German campsite, and we thought we'd be cool and camp in a tent well away from everybody else, and it was quite romantic and quite exciting. And then in the middle of the night, I heard footsteps approaching the tent. And I thought, 'Oh, I'm just imagining things. Maybe it's windy.' And then they got louder and louder and louder, and I remember being absolutely terrified. And they got right to the tent door. I remember the hair on the back of my neck standing up, and I made Kevin go outside and confront the beast or whoever it was. And he got hold of the mallet, pulled down the zip, poked his head out the door, and we were both mortified. And then we were so relieved when we discovered it was a cow that had come to see what we were doing.

Yeah, once I was in this hotel room in the Philippines, and it was about-I was sleeping-and it was about 3 in the morning, I think, I'm not really sure, and suddenly, well, it was like this wooden bungalow, so I could feel vibrations, because someone was obviously walking up the steps. And so that sort of woke me up a bit and then the next thing I knew-I saw-I opened my eyes and I saw the door handle turning. It was like something from a horror film. And then this sort

of dark figure came in. Then I can't really remember what I said, but I think I must've just sat up and shouted, "Oi, what are you doing?" or something like that, 'cause the person just like ran away. I just saw this dark shadow running away and sort of just got up, and after that I pushed the bed up against the door, so I felt a bit safer. But I never slept really well after that.

I was in the apartment with my flatmate the other day, and uh, he just went out to the shop to-to get a-a litre of milk. Uh, and I thought, about five minutes later, I thought he'd come back in, because the door swung wide open with a bang. And I was in the bathroom, doing, do-fixing my hair or something like that, I turned around said, "All right, Tom, are you okay there?" And nobody answered. So I was like, 'OK,' went up to check the door, nobody there. I don't know what it was. I think it might have been a ghost or something, because he came back about five minutes later and-and said it wasn't him playing a joke or anything, so I don't know was it-was it...a spirit or a ghost or somebody trying to breaking in, I still don't know what happened.

ANSWERS

ANIMAL INSTINCT (PAGE 5)

1d 2e 3a 4g 5c 6f 7b
Reading I
 "Toads warn Hubei province of quake."
Reading III
 Zebras banging their heads, tigers walking around, peacocks screeching.

USEFUL VOCABULARY (PAGE 8)

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

INTERVIEW TIME (PAGE 10)

Reading II
 1. Bill
 2. Anne
 3. Bill
 4. Anne
 5. Anne
 6. Anne
 7. Anne

DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC (PAGE 15)

1. This is Nigel's pen.
 2. That is Susan's bag.
 3. This is Charles' (Charles's) bicycle.
 4. These are the girls' books.
 5. Whose pen is it?
 6. Whose dog is this?

LISTENING (PAGE 15)

Pre reading
 1b 2c 3d 4e 5a
Listening I
 A skeleton in a vault.
Listening II
 1F- Georgian period; 2T; 3T; 4T; 5F

TELEPHONE ENGLISH (PAGE 17)

Listening I
 1. At the Imperial Lodge Hotel
 2. The train station
Listening II
 1. Renfrew Street
 2. Rose Street
 3. Blythwood Street
 4. George Street
Listening III
 1. help
 2. Station
 3. Walk
 4. Blocks

STEVE JOBS (PAGE 19)

Reading II
 1T 2T 3F 4T 5F 6F
Vocabulary
 1. He left college before graduating.
 2. He was told to leave his job.
 3. They had an argument.
 4. They joined together and went against him.

STAYCATIONS (PAGE 21)

Pre reading
 1e 2b 3c 4d 5a
Reading II
 1. An economy in difficulty.
 2. A series of shops that are all similar and that belong to the same company.
 3. An area at the back of the house for having BBQs, etc.
 4. A short holiday.
 5. To be careful about how much you spend.

TRIVIA MATCHING (PAGE 22)

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

LISTENING (PAGE 29)

Listening II
 1. To test security at the airport.
 2. Because the bag has gone missing, possibly to another country.

LITTLE JOKES (PAGE 38)

1D 2H 3A 4F 5C 6E 7G 8B

MISHEARD LYRICS (PAGE 39)

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

NAME CALLING (PAGE 40)

Pre-reading

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

Reading I
 Ireland and Apple
Vocabulary focus
 1. nickname, 2. surname, 3. name, 4. Names

SHAPING SEATTLE (PAGE 46)

Reading II
 1. Microsoft, Starbucks, Frasier, grunge music
 2. Pike Place Market – a busy market; The Space Needle – a rotating gourmet restaurant; The Underground Tour – a tour of the original Seattle buildings
 3. Newcomers say it isn't a real city, and they complain about the weather, the size and the lack of things to do.

Adjective focus

1. cool
 2. diverse
 3. magical
 4. rainy
 5. enticing
 6. great
 7. popular
 8. cultural

LISTENING (PAGE 47)

Pre listening

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

DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC (PAGE 51)

1. He is such a nice boy.
 2. A: Do you think you're going to win?
 B: Yes, I hope so.
 3. He apologised to his neighbours for the loud party.
 4. I would have gone to the party if you had invited me.
 5. It is a very good coffee.
 6. She's keen on playing basketball.

LISTENING (PAGE 51)

Listening I
 1. The car; 2. The tent; 3. The bungalow; 4. The apartment
Listening II
 Student's own answers.

LOOK AT ME! LOOK AT ME! (PAGE 52)

Reading II
 That is was successful.

POWER PLAY (PAGE 54)

Reading I
 No, power does not corrupt.
Reading II
 1T 2F 3T 4T