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No.117

english magazine



PHRASAL VERB THEMES

Learn to talk about money!

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

Our top tips.



UFO SIGHTINGS

Alien visitors to Earth.

ALIEN ATTACK

The truth is out there!



COWBOYS ALIENS

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DANIEL CRAIG
MR NICE... OR NOT.



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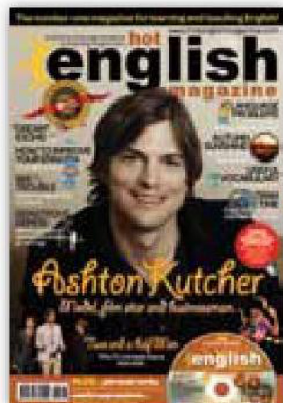
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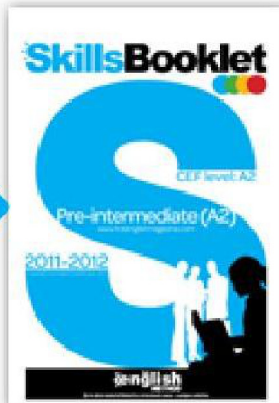
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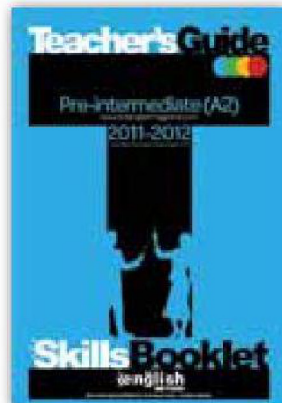


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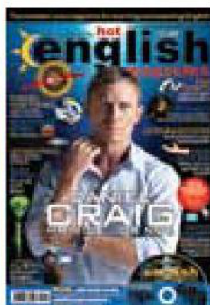
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**Y TODO ESTO A
PRECIOS REALMENTE
COMPETITIVOS**

LAS ENSEÑANZAS IMPARTIDAS
POR ESTE CENTRO
NO CONDUCEN A LA OBTENCIÓN
DE UN TÍTULO OFICIAL.

Editor's intro



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

Do you believe in the possibility of life in **outer space**? Every year, there are hundreds of reports of strange activity in the sky at night. Some can be accounted for, others have no logical explanation, and a few are **hoaxes**. As part of our "alien" theme in this month's magazine, we'll be looking at some **UFO sightings**, as well as lots of other "**extraterrestrial**" topics such as Area 51 and the controversial "Roswell" incident, which has been fascinating people since the late 1940s.

Talking about controversies, are there any museums in your town or city with **artefacts** from other countries? The British Museum in London has a number of objects from all over the world, and some countries are now demanding their return. You can read all about these disputed objects in our article on Stolen Treasure.

In a language-related article, we're looking at "false friends" – those words that appear to be the same in two different languages, but which actually have different meanings. It's an interesting area of language that can lead to a number of misunderstandings. I remember a student of mine once telling the class that she was "**embarrassed**". Of course, she meant to say "**pregnant**", but as the Spanish word "pregnant" is "embarazada", she understandably got the terms confused.

In other language-related articles, we're looking at some phrasal verbs to do with money, some expressions for describing anger and lots of useful words and expressions related to the internet.

Oh, and while we're on the topic of the internet, you've got to try out our fantastic Web School. It's an online, interactive course with four levels complete with lots of readings, listenings, videos, grammar and vocabulary exercises and lots, lots more. Check it out on our website: www.hotenglishmagazine.com

Anyway, see you all again next month and "happy learning!"

Yours,

Andy



Online Learning!

Hot English is proud to announce the launch of the online, interactive learning system: The Web School. Find out about it on our website:

www.hotenglishmagazine.com

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Intermediate (CEF level: B1)

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How to Save Money

Our top tips.

CHECK OUT THE ONLINE, INTERACTIVE VERSION OF HOT ENGLISH: see page 47 for more details



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In The News

In The News N°3

The voice of the people

London 2011

Science

Alien Attack



"Life exists on other planets and we will find it within 20 years," said Andrei Finkelstein, director of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Applied Astronomy Institute. Finkelstein was speaking at an international **forum** on the **search** for **extraterrestrials**. He added that 10% of the planets **circling** **suns** in the **galaxy** **resemble** Earth. "If water can be found there, then so can life," he added. On a final note, he predicted that aliens



would probably look like humans, with two arms, two legs and a head. ☺



Fast fact

The term "alien" comes from the Latin word "alienus", which means "other".

Sport

Beckham is Back

David Beckham wants to play football in the Olympics. The British athlete has said that he's **proud** that the 2012 sporting event will take place in the East End of London, where he **grew up**. "If I'm **fit** enough, I want to be considered as a player. I've been **relatively** fit this season and we're top of the league so things are going well. Let's see." This will be the first time Britain has entered a football team at the Olympics for 53 years. The London 2012 Olympics will take place between July and August next year. ☺



Beckham (left) with Lord Coe, chair of the London 2012 Organising Committee

Fast fact

David Beckham apparently wears a new pair of football boots for every game he plays, each costing about £300.



Music

Jackson's Jacket

The jacket Michael Jackson wore in the music video for the song *Thriller* has sold for \$1.8 million. Pop singer Michael – who died two years ago – was famous for wearing the black and red jacket while **dressed as** a zombie for the classic video. It's now owned by investor Milton Verret. Some of the money from the sale will go to the Shambala Preserve – a **nature reserve** in California where two of Michael's tigers are kept. In other Michael Jackson news, it has **emerged** that Michael didn't actually sing in the famous episode of *The Simpsons* in which he appeared.



Although Michael did do the voice for the character (a mental patient who believes he's Michael Jackson), **studio bosses** wouldn't allow him to sing,

so someone else had to do it. *



Fast fact

The *Thriller* video was directed by John Landis, who made films such as *The Blues Brothers*, *An American Werewolf in London* and *National Lampoon's Animal House*.

Technology

Google Network

Google has launched a social-networking website that could compete with Facebook.

Google+ will have interesting **features** such as free "video chat" and group "instant messaging". It also incorporates some of the **search engine's** other popular **tools** such as Google Maps and Google Images. But they'll have to work **hard** if they want to be more popular than Facebook, which currently has more than 500 million members around the world. In other technology news, Google recently launched its own computer, the Chromebook. This is the first computer designed **purely** for internet browsing. *



Fast fact

Google receives about a billion search requests every day.

Hot English has got more than 4,000 fans on Facebook. Are you one of them? If not, go to our page at www.facebook.com/HotEnglishMagazine and click "like" for lots of tips on how to improve your English.



Language focus Regular past simple verbs

Look at this extract from one of the articles in this section:

"...he predicted that aliens would probably look like humans..." The writer has used a regular past simple verb ("predicted"). We form most regular past simple verbs by adding -ed to the base verb. For example: *walk-walked; talk-talked; work-worked*, etc.

GLOSSARY

- a forum** *n*
a public place where people can discuss something
- a search** *n*
if there is a "search" for something, people are looking for that thing
- an extraterrestrial** *n*
an alien
- to circle** *vb*
if A "circles" B, A goes around B
- a sun** *n*
a star that has planets going around it
- a galaxy** *n*
a huge group of stars and planets that covers millions of kilometres
- to resemble** *vb*
to look like; to be the same as
- proud** *adj*
if you are "proud" of something, you are pleased / happy about it
- the East End** *n*
an area in the east of London. Historically, it has been a poor part of London
- to grow up** *phr vb*
the place where you "grew up", is the place where you lived as a child
- fit** *adj*
if you are "fit", you're physically strong
- relatively** *modifier*
more or less; quite
- dressed as** *exp*
if you're "dressed as" a zombie, you're wearing clothes that make you look like a zombie
- a nature reserve** *n*
a type of zoo that consists of a large, open area of land where animals live
- to emerge** *vb*
if information "emerges", it becomes public
- a studio boss** *n*
a manager of a recording company (a company that produces music)
- a feature** *n*
a part of something that is interesting or important
- a search engine** *n*
a website (such as Google / Yahoo, etc.) that allows you to look for webpages
- a tool** *n*
a computer program that helps or allows you to do something on your computer or the internet
- hard** *adv*
difficult
- purely** *adv / modifier*
only
- internet browsing** *n*
looking for things online



READING

Zombie Attack!

Preparing for the zombie invasion!

1 Pre-reading

Match the "monsters" (1 to 6) to the pictures (a-f).

1. Frankenstein ☐
2. Zombie ☐
3. Vampire ☐
4. Troll ☐
5. Witch ☐
6. Ghost ☐



2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which monsters are mentioned in the article?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, complete the sentences with any words from the article.

1. Robert wrote a _____ to the local council.
2. The council had to respond in _____ days.
3. James sent a message to his friends via _____.
4. They wore ripped _____ and make-up.
5. They met in the town _____.
6. In the end, they went to the _____.

4 Language focus

Past tense verbs

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Leicester city council had 20 working days to respond..." The writer has used a past tense verb ("had"). Complete the sentences with the correct past tense form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We _____ (see) a great film last night.
2. I _____ (buy) something nice for you on holiday.
3. He _____ (run) to the bus stop because he was late.
4. She _____ (eat) a lot of chocolate.

5 Discussion

1. What was the last horror film that you saw?
2. What's your favourite horror film?
3. What do you like/dislike about horror films?

Is your town or city prepared for a zombie attack? Robert Ainsley wanted to know what plans the city of Leicester had.

"Can you please let us know what plans there are in case of a zombie invasion?" Robert asked in a letter to his local **council**.

"Having watched several films, it's clear that preparation for such an event is often poor, and councils throughout the country should be prepared for this possibility."

Under the **Freedom of Information Act**, Leicester city council had 20 working days to respond. But city leaders didn't take it seriously. "We've had a few **wacky** requests before, but this one really made us laugh," said **councillor** Lynn Wyeth.

Disappointed with the response, **fellow** zombie fan James Dixon decided to put the council **to the test**. He sent a Facebook message to friends inviting them to **take part** in a zombie attack. Before long, news had **spread** across other social networking sites and hundreds of zombie fans agreed to join in. A movie **make-up** company even helped people achieve the "zombie look".

Dressed in **ripped** clothes and covered in make-up, the group of zombies **gathered** in the town centre and **made their way** to the council offices. One **witness** said, "People were working when all of a sudden a **horde** of zombies appeared. Of course, if it'd been a real zombie attack, I think people would have been **running for their lives**."

The zombies finally arrived at the council offices and began their "attack", **groaning** and reaching towards people. But luckily there was no real danger. "There were just a couple of security guards at the building," said James. "We didn't try to get inside – just pressed ourselves against the glass, as zombies do. Then, we all went to the pub"

Let's hope the council takes zombies a bit more seriously now. ☺



GLOSSARY

- a council** *n*
the government for a town / city
- the Freedom of Information Act** *n*
a law that gives people access to information from government organisations / ministries, etc.
- wacky** *adj*
strange, unusual, crazy
- a councillor** *n*
a person who is elected to represent a town / city
- fellow** *adj*
this word can be used to describe someone who is in the same situation as you
- to put something to the test** *exp*
to see how well something works
- to take part** *exp*
if you "take part" in a competition / game, etc., you participate in it
- to spread** *vb*
if news "spreads", many people find out about it
- make-up** *n*
paint for the face / eyes / lips, etc.
- ripped** *adj*
if clothes are "ripped", they have a hole in them
- to gather** *vb*
if people "gather" in a place, they all go to that place
- to make your way to** *exp*
to go to
- a witness** *n*
someone who sees a crime / an event, etc.
- a horde of** *exp*
a big group of
- to run for your life** *exp*
to escape from a danger that could kill you
- to groan** *vb*
if someone "groans", they make a long, low sound

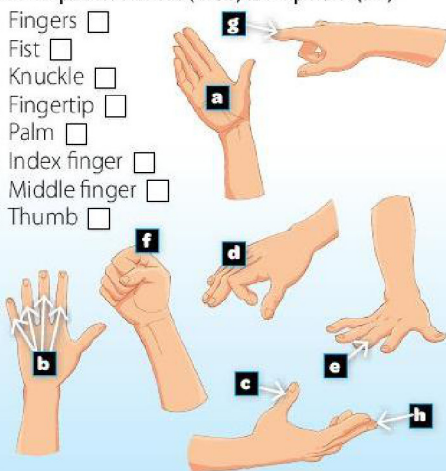




1 Pre-reading

Match the parts of the hand (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h).

1. Fingers ☐
2. Fist ☐
3. Knuckle ☐
4. Fingertip ☐
5. Palm ☐
6. Index finger ☐
7. Middle finger ☐
8. Thumb ☐



2 Reading I

Read the paragraph titles (but don't read the text). What do you think the hand gestures mean? Think. Then, read the text once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read over the sentences and write the name of a gesture next to each one.

1. Your palm is facing up.
2. You make a T sign.
3. You rub two fingers together.
4. You place your little finger next to your mouth.
5. You draw lines in the air.

4 Language focus Requests

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Could you bring me the bill, please?..." This is an example of a polite request with the word "could". Complete the following requests with your own words.

1. Could you help me with this _____, please?
2. Could you turn _____ the music, please?
3. Could you lend me _____?
4. Could you show me where the _____ is, please?

5 Discussion

1. Which of these gestures are popular in your country?
2. Can you think of any more gestures?
3. When was the last time you used a hand gesture? What was it for?



What are the most common **hand gestures** in your country? Here are some typical ones from English-speaking countries. Do they mean the same in your language?

The money sign

How to do it: rub the tip of your index finger and thumb together gently.

Meaning: "Give me the money! / Show me the money!"



The beckoning sign

How to do it: with your index finger sticking out of a clenched fist, and your palm facing up, move your index finger repeatedly towards you in a **hooking movement**, as if you were pulling something nearer.

Meaning: this generally means "come here!"

The call-me sign

How to do it: with your thumb and little finger outstretched and the other fingers tight against palm, place your thumb to your ear and your little finger to your mouth.

Meaning: "I'll call you. / Call me! / Let's call one another!"



Time out

How to do it: make a T sign by placing your left hand in a vertical position and your right hand in a horizontal position across the top of your left hand.

Meaning: "Stop! / Let's have a break! / That's enough!"

The bill sign

How to do it: with your index finger and thumb together, make **wavy lines** in the air as if you were **signing** your name.

Meaning: "Could you bring me the bill, please?"



GLOSSARY

a hand gesture *n*

a movement you make with your hand

to rub *vb*

to move one thing against another continuously

a hooking movement *n*

a "hook" is a piece of metal that is bent (in the shape of a semi-circle). A "hooking movement" involves moving your finger while it's in the shape of a hook

wavy lines *n*

lines that aren't straight - they go up and down

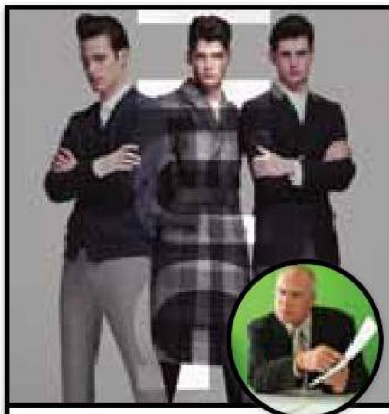
to sign *vb*

to write your name on a document

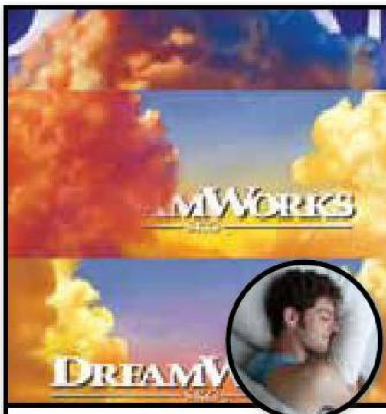
English language names with real meaning.

THE NAME GAME

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



Hugo Boss (German clothes manufacturer)
YOUR BOSS IS YOUR IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR AT WORK.
"My boss asked me to go to the conference in Brazil."



DreamWorks (American film studio)
IF YOU "DREAM", YOU EXPERIENCE IMAGINARY EVENTS IN YOUR MIND.
"I had a wonderful dream last night."



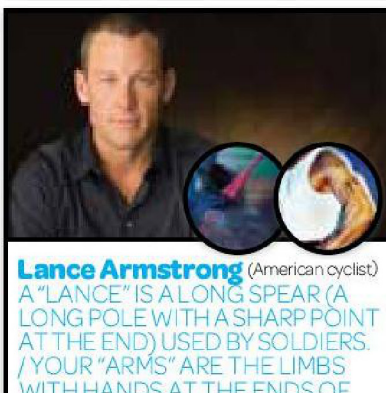
Myspace (social networking website)
"SPACE" REFERS TO AN AREA THAT IS EMPTY.
"There's some space in the car if you want to come with us."



Caterpillar Inc. / CAT (an American manufacturer of construction equipment)
A "CATERPILLAR" IS A SMALL ANIMAL THAT LOOKS LIKE A WORM AND THAT DEVELOPS INTO A BUTTERFLY.
"The caterpillars were eating a leaf."



Charlie Sheen (American actor)
IF SOMETHING HAS A "SHEEN", ITS SURFACE IS SHINY AND BRIGHT.
"After cleaning the rug with the new product, it had a golden sheen to it."



Lance Armstrong (American cyclist)
A "LANCE" IS A LONG SPEAR (A LONG POLE WITH A SHARP POINT AT THE END) USED BY SOLDIERS. / YOUR "ARMS" ARE THE LIMBS WITH HANDS AT THE ENDS OF THEM. / IF YOU ARE "STRONG", YOU HAVE A LOT OF PHYSICAL STRENGTH.
"The soldier threw the lance. / She had a tattoo on her arm. / He is only six but he's very strong."

US man & Englishman



track 4

STORY TIME

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

Dangerous Numbers

I say, I say, I say. Why was six afraid of seven?
I don't know. Why was six afraid of seven?
Because seven, **eight**, nine.



Great Dancer... not

A professional dancer is talking to his friend after giving her some dance classes. "You know, Zoe, you'd be a great dancer if it weren't for two little things," he says. "Oh, really," says Zoe, "and what are those 'two little things'?" "Your feet!"



Free Job

One morning, Frank calls the police. "Hi, I'm calling about my **neighbour**," he tells the police officer. "I think he's hiding some marijuana inside his **firewood**!"

"All right, sir," the police officer says. "Thanks for your call. We'll send around an anti-**narcotics** team straight away. Could you give us your neighbour's address, please?"

"Certainly," says Frank as he tells the police officer where his neighbour lives.

About an hour later, a team of police officers arrive at the house and start to search the **shed** where the firewood is kept. Using **axes**, they break open every piece of wood, but find no marijuana.

Eventually, one of the officers goes to speak to Frank.

"I thought you said your neighbour had some drugs in his firewood," says the officer.

"I am sorry," says Frank, "but I must have been mistaken." Furious for having wasted their time, the police leave.

A few hours later, Frank's phone rings. It's his neighbour, Bob.

"Hey, Frank, thanks for that," Bob says.

"No problem," replies Frank. "So, did they **chop** all your firewood for you?"

"They sure did," says Bob.

"Great, now it's my turn," says Frank.

"Tell the police that I've got some drugs hidden in my garden. I've been meaning to **dig it up** for a while now."



GLOSSARY

eight *n*
the number 8; "eight" is pronounced the same as "ate" (the past tense of "eat")

a neighbour *n*
someone who lives in the house / apartment next to you

firewood *n*
wood that is used for burning and making a fire

narcotics *n*
illegal drugs

a shed *n*
a little wooden / plastic house in the garden for keeping tools / plants, etc.

an axe *n*
a tool for cutting trees. It consists of a long wooden handle with a sharp piece of metal at the end

to chop *vb*
to cut wood into small pieces

to dig up *phrvb*
if you "dig a garden up", you make holes in it using a spade (a gardening tool for making holes)



LET'S TALK ABOUT: Outer space

LEARN SOME USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO TALK ABOUT OUTER SPACE!



Other words

- **Sighting** - if there's a "sighting" of something, someone has seen that thing.
- **Footage** - if there's "footage" of an event, there's a film of it.
- **Hoax** - something that isn't true - a joke designed to trick people into believing something.
- **Land** - if a spaceship "lands", it comes to the ground in a controlled way.
- **Take off** - if a spaceship "takes off", it leaves the ground in a controlled way.
- **Cover-up** - if there's a "cover-up", the government tries to keep it a secret.
- **Beam up** - if someone is "beamed up" into a spaceship, they are taken up into it by an invisible force.
- **ET** - an extraterrestrial - an alien.

Useful expressions

- I saw this strange light in the sky.
- The light was following me as I was driving along the road.
- I saw the spaceship land in a field near where I live.
- I think it's just a hoax.
- The alien got out and came towards me!

Dialogue

PETE'S TELLING JOSH ABOUT A FRIEND'S ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND.

Pete: There's this guy at work, Dave, who reckons he was abducted by aliens.

Josh: [sarcastically] Yeah, right!

Pete: He swears it's true. He said that he was driving along when this strange light started following him.

Josh: [sarcastically] Oh, scary!

Pete: Yeah, it's true. Anyway, he stops the car and gets out, when all of a sudden this shaft of light comes out of a spaceship and he's lifted up into it.

Josh: What rubbish!

Pete: Honestly, he isn't the sort of person who makes things up. Anyway, he says that there were aliens on the ship and that

they spoke to him in English and asked him questions about who he was and what he did on earth.

Josh: They were probably from the tax office!

Pete: Anyway, a few minutes later, they let him down again and then the spaceship disappeared.

Josh: Well, that was nice of them. Did he get any souvenirs?

Pete: No, but there were other reports of strange lights at the same time.

Josh: Tell your friend to lay off the booze - he was obviously drunk.

Pete: You're so cynical!

Josh: Maybe, but at least I'm not gullible! ☺

GLOSSARY

an encounter *n*

a (close) encounter is an event in which someone sees an alien / UFO, etc.

(encounters of) the third kind *exp*
"encounters with" aliens", according to UFO expert Dr Josef Allen Hynek

scary *adj*

frightening

the tax office *n*

the government department that collects tax (money used to pay for teachers / the police, etc.)

a souvenir *n*

an object you buy to remind you of a place you went to on holiday

to lay off *phr v*

if you "lay off" something (drinking, for example), you stop doing it

booze *n informal*

alcohol

cynical *adj*

if someone is "cynical" about something, they don't believe that thing

gullible *adj*

if someone is "gullible", they believe things that are obviously not true

RENOIR PLAZA DE ESPAÑA

Martin de los Heros, 12 28508 MADRID

PRINCESA

Princesa, 3-5 28508 MADRID

RENOIR MAJADAHONDA

Avda. de España, 51 (2000 de Majadahonda)
MAJADAHONDA, MADRID

RENOIR FLORIDA BLANCA

C/Florida Blanca, 135

RENOIR PRINCESA

Princesa, 3-5 Posaje Martin de los Heros
28508 MADRID

RENOIR LES CORTS

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RENOIR PALMA

C/Emperatriz Eugenia, 6 07010
PALMA DE MALLORCA

RENOIR

RENOIR CUATRO CAMINOS

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RENOIR RETIRO

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RENOIR AUDIOPARQUE

Calle Barrojo s/n 50009 ZARAGOZA

USEFUL VOCABULARY

The Internet

LEARN SOME MORE USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO TALK ABOUT THE INTERNET.

1 Match the words

Match the words (1 to 12) to the pictures (a-l).

1. Pop-up box ☐
2. Username ☐
3. Password ☐
4. Menu ☐
5. Online poll ☐
6. Link ☐
7. Buttons ☐
8. Drop-down menu ☐
9. Homepage ☐
10. Websites ☐
11. Search bar ☐
12. Shopping cart ☐



Other words

- **Browser:** a program that shows webpages and files on the internet.
- **Wi-Fi:** short for "wireless fidelity" - a local area network that uses high frequency radio signals to transmit and receive data over distances of about 100 metres. It's often used to connect two devices without cables.
- **IP address:** short for "internet protocol". It's a number assigned to a specific computer or device in a network.
- **Chatroom:** a place online where you can talk to a group of people about a certain topic.
- **Forum:** a place online where you can ask questions or start discussions with people.
- **Blog:** from "web log". It's a website (or part of a website) where the owner can write articles and people can comment on them.
- **App:** short for "application". A piece of software that helps the user do something.
- **Social networking site:** websites such as Facebook and Twitter where you can communicate with your friends, share data and meet people.
- **Search engine:** websites such as Google or Yahoo that help you to look for other websites or information.



2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

internet	homepage	chatroom	surf	online
username	website	forum	search	link
password	cart	blog	download	button
menu	browser	app	image	
poll	file	message		
upload	coverage			

3 Guess the word

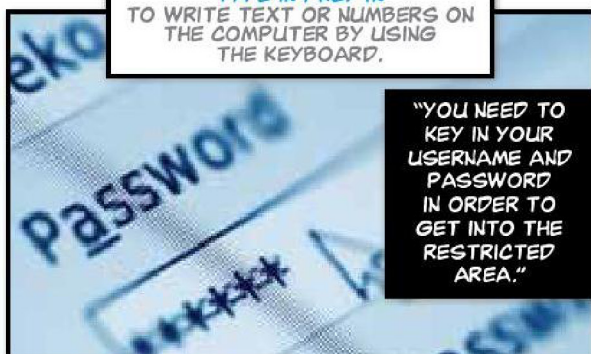
It's the first page you see when you visit a website.



USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

The Internet

TYPE IN / KEY IN
TO WRITE TEXT OR NUMBERS ON
THE COMPUTER BY USING
THE KEYBOARD.



"YOU NEED TO
KEY IN YOUR
USERNAME AND
PASSWORD
IN ORDER TO
GET INTO THE
RESTRICTED
AREA."

POST A MESSAGE
IF YOU "POST A MESSAGE"
ON A WEBSITE, YOU PUT THE
MESSAGE THERE.



"SHE POSTED
A MESSAGE ON
MY FACEBOOK
PAGE."

GO ONLINE
IF YOU "GO ONLINE", YOU CLICK ON THE
INTERNET ICON SO YOU CAN VISIT WEBSITES.



"SHE WENT ONLINE TO LOOK
FOR THE INFORMATION."

SURF THE NET
IF YOU "SURF THE NET", YOU USE THE
INTERNET TO LOOK FOR THINGS.



"HE'S BEEN SURFING
THE NET ALL DAY."

BROWSE
IF YOU "BROWSE" THROUGH A LIST OR A
WEBSITE, YOU LOOK AT IT CASUALLY.



SHE
BROWSED
THE LIST
OF BOOKS,
LOOKING
FOR ONE
TO BUY."

LOG ON
TO GAIN ACCESS TO A COMPUTER OR
INTERNET WEBSITE BY TYPING IN YOUR
USERNAME OR PASSWORD OR BOTH.



"YOU NEED
TO LOG
ON BEFORE
YOU GET
ACCESS
TO THE
MEMBERS'
AREA."

UPLOAD
IF YOU "UPLOAD" INFORMATION TO A WEBSITE,
YOU PUT IT THERE FROM YOUR COMPUTER.



"HAVE YOU UPLOADED
THOSE PHOTOS YET?"

DOWNLOAD
IF YOU "DOWNLOAD" INFORMATION FROM A
WEBSITE, YOU TAKE IT FROM THE WEBSITE AND
PUT IT ONTO YOUR COMPUTER.



"SHE DOWNLOADED THE
INFORMATION FROM THE WEBSITE."

Puerto Rican woman
& Englishman

track

6

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Opinions

THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME WAYS OF ASKING FOR AN OPINION, AND SOME USEFUL EXPRESSIONS TO USE IF YOU DON'T REALLY HAVE AN OPINION EITHER WAY.



Asking for an opinion

- What do you think of the new law?
- Do you believe in freedom of speech?
- Are you for or against fox hunting?
- Would you prefer to be treated in a state-run hospital or a private one?
- Would you rather your child went to a mixed or single-sex school?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of getting married?
- Do you think people under the age of 18 should be allowed to drive?
- What do you think of the use of animals in circuses?

Not giving your opinion

Sometimes you don't want to give your opinion about a particular topic, or you simply don't have any feelings about it. Here are some phrases you can use to avoid giving your opinion.

- I really couldn't say.
- I haven't really given it much thought.
- I don't have any feelings either way.
- I don't really mind either way.
- I don't care either way.
- It isn't anything that I really feel passionate about.
- You're asking the wrong person.
- It doesn't really affect me either way. *

Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, JESSICA IS ASKING BEN FOR HIS OPINIONS ON A FEW THINGS.

Jessica: I'm doing this survey for a marketing research company. Can I ask you a few of the questions?

Ben: OK.

Jessica: Great. Thanks. OK. First question, would you consider investing in overseas property?

Ben: You're asking the wrong person really as I don't have any money to invest.

Jessica: OK, next question, are you for or against fox hunting?

Ben: I don't really have any strong feelings about it.

Jessica: What are the pros and cons of getting married?

Ben: Well, it isn't really anything that I'm that concerned about because I'm not planning on getting married, but I think there are some pretty good tax breaks for married couples.

Jessica: OK, last question. Would you prefer to be treated in a state-run or a private hospital?

Ben: Well, I haven't really given it much thought. If it's something serious, I think the state-run hospitals are just as good as the private ones, but I don't really know because I never get sick... touch wood!

Jessica: OK. Thanks a lot.

Puerto Rican woman
& Englishman

track

8

Skills BOOKLET

Refer to unit 1 (page 7) of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more exercises.

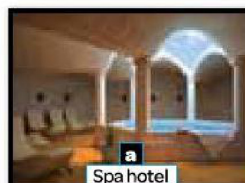
SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

Holiday Time

Descriptions of holiday destinations.

1 Pre-listening

Look at the list of ideas for holiday destinations (a-d). Which one would you choose? Why? Discuss your ideas with a partner.



a Spa hotel



b Beach resort



c Cruise ship



d Chalet in the mountains

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to four people talking about their holidays. Listen once and put the things from the previous exercise (Pre-listening "a-d") in the correct order.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write the name of a place from the Pre-listening activity next to each statement.

1. You can go for walks in a forest.
2. There's a sailing club there.
3. There's a restaurant next to a theatre.
4. There's a village about one kilometre away.
5. There are comedy shows in the theatre.
6. There's a tennis court.

4 Language focus There is / There are

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Holiday Time: "...There are lots of bars on the ship too..." The speaker has used *There are* to talk about the existence of something. Circle the correct options for each sentence.

1. **There's / There are** a swimming pool on the ship.
2. **There's / There are** three bars in the lower deck.
3. **There's / There are** an area for relaxing on the top deck.
4. **There's / There are** a disco on the fourth deck.

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever been on a cruise ship? Where did you go?
2. Have you ever stayed in a beach resort? What did you do there?
3. Have you ever been to a spa hotel? Did you go in the sauna?

GRAMMAR FUN

Would

THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT
THE USE OF WOULD.

Would

Would is followed by a bare infinitive (an infinitive without to). **For example:** "I would like to leave now."

We often use the contracted form of would: -'d.

For example: "They'd like to have another one."

There is no third person "s" form with would.

For example: "I think she would like it."

We can use would for a variety of functions.



We can use would to talk about things that happened regularly in the past – for past habits. **For example:** "Every weekend, my parents would take us to their house in the country."

And we can also use would in reported speech as a kind of past tense of will. **For example:**

Direct speech: "I'll be there at six."

Indirect speech: He said that he would be there at six.

We often use would in Second Conditional sentences to refer to imaginary situations in the future. **For example:** "If I won the lottery, I would live in the Caribbean."

We can also use would to give advice.

For example: "I wouldn't eat that if I were you."

Would can be used to give opinions. **For example:** "I don't think it would be a good idea."

Or to talk about our desires or hopes for the future with verbs such as like, love or hate. **For example:** "I'd love to go there one day."



And to talk remote possibility.

For example: "I don't think it would work."

Would can also be used for polite requests. **For example:** "Would you like some coffee?"

Or to make invitations. **For example:** "Would you like to stay?"

Would is often used with wish for present tense hopes.

For example: "I wish you'd stay." [= "I really want you to stay."]



And to refer to the future in the past – to refer back to things we thought about in the past. **For example:** "I thought it would rain so I took an umbrella."

Note that many uses of would express some kind of distance or remoteness. **For example:**

- a) Remoteness in time (past time): "She would often go there on her way home."
- b) Remoteness of possibility or probability: "I don't think it would be a good idea."
- c) Remoteness between speakers (formality, politeness): "Would you like another one?"

1 Exercise

Which use of would is expressed in these sentences?

1. I think he'd go to the concert if you went with him.
2. She said that she would have it for us by the end of the day.
3. I'd love to meet up with you again, someday.
4. Would you be able to start at 10 in the morning?
5. Would you like some more cake?
6. I wish they'd just let us know where they were.
7. When I was younger, I would get up really early in order to go for a run.
8. So, they didn't buy it in the end, did they? I knew they'd change their minds.



FIVE OF THE BEST

READY-TO-GO ENGLISH
EXPRESSIONS TO LEARN AND USE.
THIS MONTH: THE HOTEL.

What you say

1. I'd like a room for the night, please.
2. I'd like a single room, please.
3. I have a reservation under the name of Smith.
4. What time do we have to check out, please?
5. Could you give me a wake-up call, please?



What you hear

1. What name was the reservation made under?
2. Do you have a reservation?
3. Here's your key. / Here's your key card.
4. I just need to take down your credit card details.
5. The room is on the fourth floor.

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1 Pre-reading

Think of as many famous actors, actresses, sports stars and musicians as you can in two minutes.

2 Reading I

This article is about some young people who are becoming famous. Which of the following professions is *not* mentioned? *golfer, singer, actor, painter, actress*

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of the person next to each sentence. Try to do it without referring back to the article.

1. She works for a charity.
2. She's from London.
3. He's a famous golfer.
4. He writes music.
5. She is Irish and American.
6. He's from Canada.
7. She plays the piano.
8. He also works for UNICEF.

Let's meet

Tomorrow's stars – names to watch out for.



The world probably has enough celebrities. But every year, there seem to be new ones. Here are a couple to watch out for in 2012.



Michael Cera (1988) is a Canadian actor who's famous for his parts in the comedies *Juno* and *Superbad*. However, Michael isn't new to show business. He's

appeared on several TV shows, including the successful sitcom *Arrested Development*. In his free time, Michael plays music and is the bass guitarist in the band Mister Heavenly. He composes music, too, and wrote the soundtrack for the film *Paper Heart*. He also speaks Spanish.



Rory McIlroy (1989) is a sports star. The Northern Irish golfer became famous in 2010 when he nearly won the British Open and the PGA Championship tournaments. However, after leading the

field, he had a terrible final day at the 2011 US Masters and failed to win. Finally, his luck changed at the US Open in 2011 and he won his first major title. In addition to golf, McIlroy works as a UNICEF Ambassador helping children around the world.



Olivia Wilde (1984) is also on her way to the top. She has joint Irish and American citizenship. She has already had some success after appearing in the TV series *The O.C.*, and

as Dr Remy "Thirteen" Hadley in the smash hit *House*. Her movie credits include *Tron: Legacy*. Olivia is also politically active. She's a board member of *Artists for Peace and Justice*, which provides education and health services for Haiti. She also campaigned for Barack Obama in the 2008 US elections, and is expected to do so again in 2012.



Singer-songwriter Adele (1988)

is already a big star in the UK, but many fans think she's going to be a global superstar very soon. The London-born singer is only 23 but her last album, "21", sold over 200,000 copies in the UK in its first week. As well as singing and writing songs, Adele is a multi-instrumentalist: she plays the guitar, piano, percussion and celeste. Her concerts are also extremely successful, and her Adele Live tour is well worth seeing. 🎵

4 Language focus The Present Simple

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "... Michael plays music and..." The writer has used the Present Simple ("plays"). Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She _____ (live) in a house by the sea.
2. He _____ (not drive) to work.
3. They _____ (not like) it here.
4. _____ (you / work) here?

5 Discussion

1. What else do you know about these people?
2. Are there any young stars from your country? Who are they?
3. What are the pros and cons of becoming famous?

**1 Pre-reading**

Look at the names of the TV shows. Which ones do you like? Which ones have you watched? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

House M.D. **The Sopranos**
The Tudors **Boardwalk Empire**
CSI: Miami **The Simpsons** **Rome**
Downton Abbey **Criminal Minds**
Band of Brothers **The Borgias**

Other?

2 Reading I

Do you think TV is more or less popular than it was in the past? What types of programmes are people watching these days? Think. Then, discuss the issues with a partner. After this, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

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

- American teenagers are watching more TV than they did _____ years ago.
- Americans prefer to watch _____ TV rather than online programming.
- Teenagers are _____ likely to remember an ad.
- American teenagers watch about _____ hours of TV a day.
- The people who watch the most TV are the _____.
- _____ shows are often in the list of the top 10 most popular programmes.

4 Language focus
The Present Continuous

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Americans are using their televisions to watch..." The writer has used the Present Continuous to talk about a current trend. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

- I'm working on... this week.
- I'm thinking about going to... this weekend.
- I'm hoping to finish... sometime today.
- The rate of unemployment is...

5 Discussion

- What are some of the most popular TV programmes in your country?
- What do you watch on TV?
- What do you do instead of watching TV?

TV Fun

The continuing popularity of television.

For years, experts have been predicting that people will watch less and less TV. However, recent research shows that it's actually more popular than it was ten years ago. But why?

Some of the facts are truly surprising. They show that American teenagers actually watch 5% *more* TV now than they did five years ago. Also surprising is the fact that US adults watch far more online video than their teenage children. Teenagers spend about three hours a month watching online TV compared to the five and a half hours spent by young adults (18 to 24-year-olds).

Interestingly, Americans are using their televisions to watch *live* TV rather than DVDs or online programming. In fact, 92% of American TV viewing is for live programmes (particularly news shows). While 32% of US homes own a DVD recorder, only about half of them use it to record programmes.

There were some interesting results on advertising, too. They found that teenagers are 31% less likely to remember an ad than an adult. However, teenagers appear to like advertising more. In fact, once an ad has caught their attention, they're 44% more likely to remember it than an older person.

So, how much television are they watching? American teenagers sit in front of the TV for about three hours and 20 minutes a day, which is quite a lot but less than their equivalents in Italy, Poland, Lebanon, Ireland, Indonesia and Venezuela... and considerably less than the world's leading teen couch potatoes: the South Africans, who spend over five hours a day in front of the box!

And what are people watching on TV? Research suggests that teenagers and adults like a lot of the same shows, which include dramas such as *House*, and talent contest shows such as *American Idol*. However, teenagers don't watch as much sport or current affairs programmes (such as the news) as their parents.

Over in the UK, the most popular shows include *Britain's Got Talent* and *The X Factor*. In fact, the final of *The X Factor* attracted the most viewers for a single show in 2010, with over 17 million people watching it. Reality shows such as *I'm a Celebrity – Get Me Out of Here* are often in the top 10, as are dramas such as the long-running soap operas *EastEnders* and *Coronation Street*. Finally, sport pulls in a big crowd. Apparently, 17 million people watched England get beaten by Germany in the 2010 World Cup. More than those who watched the final!

So, it looks as if the future of television is safe. However, although there are more channels than ever, the question remains: why is it so hard to find anything worth watching? 📺



READING Cinema Chaos



The things we hate about the cinema.

1 Pre-reading

What do you like / dislike about the cinema? Think. Then discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading task similar to the ones in the text?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of an object next to each statement.

- It's twice as expensive as normal.
- It makes a terrible noise if someone tries to unwrap it.
- The bright light goes right into your eyes.
- People may get up in the middle of the film to use this.
- Children often kick the back of this.
- They often open the door near the end of the film, letting in lots of light.

4 Language focus Comparatives

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...but that makes it even noisier..." The writer has used a comparative ("noisier"). Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the comparatives.

- This film is much _____ (good) than the other one.
- The first exercise was much _____ (hard) than the second one.
- This pill is _____ (difficult) to swallow than the smaller ones.
- The train station is _____ (far) away than the bus station.

5 Discussion

- When was the last time you went to the cinema? Did you enjoy the experience?
- What's your favourite cinema? Why do you like it?
- How often do you go to the cinema?

There's something special about the cinema. Sitting there in the dark with the **surround sound speakers**, the larger-than-life **screen** and a big group of people all sharing the same experience. It's magical... but the **illusion** is easily broken. We asked a few people what they find most annoying about the cinema. Here are some of their responses.

"I hate the way they **overcharge** for everything in the cinema. I mean, the popcorn and the drinks are at least twice as expensive as normal. Also, talking about popcorn, I hate it when they fill the container so high that the popcorn falls out and you **drop** it everywhere."

"I can't stand noise in the cinema. Screaming babies, non-stop talking about the film and **noisy** eaters, but worst of all, the sound of someone **unwrapping** a sweet – particularly when they're trying not to make too much noise, so they open it really slowly, but that makes it even noisier."

"I hate it when people use their mobile phone in the cinema. The bright light from the mobile screen goes right into your eyes and **ruins** the experience. I also hate the sound of a message beep (why can't people turn their mobile phones off!), but worst of all, people who answer a phone call, or even make one!"

"For me, the cinema speakers are usually way too loud. Also, I hate it when people get up to go to the toilet in the middle of the film (can't they go beforehand?), or when someone (usually a child) kicks the back of your chair or **taps** the back of your seat with their feet or hands. It also annoys me when people arrive late and make you stand up as they need to get to their seat."

"I hate it when there's someone in your seat and they **make a big fuss** about changing, even when you're really **polite** about it. Or someone who tells you that you're sitting in their seat... when you aren't! Or someone who asks you if you could move along so they can sit next to their friend, **knowing full well** that if you sit in someone else's seat, you'll have to get up when that person **turns up**. I also hate it when someone tall sits in front of you, or, even worse, someone with a cap or hat!"

"I can't stand constant sniffing (blow your nose!), **ushers** who open the door near the end of the film (letting the light in), ushers who stand at the sides talking, people who clap at the end of the film, people who laugh loudly during the film, people who **sing along** with the background music, or, worst of all, people who stand up and dance to the music!" 🙄



GLOSSARY

- surround sound speakers** *n*
speakers that make the sound appear to go all around you
- a screen** *n*
the large object that you look at in a cinema when you're watching a film
- an illusion** *n*
a feeling that something exists (even though it doesn't really)
- to overcharge** *vb*
if someone "overcharges" you, you pay more money than usual for that product or service
- to drop** *vb*
if you "drop" something, it falls from you accidentally
- noisy** *adj*
that makes a lot of noise (loud sounds)
- to unwrap** *vb*
if you "unwrap" a sweet, you remove the plastic covering from it
- to ruin** *vb*
if X "ruins" an experience, X destroys or affects that experience for you
- to tap** *vb*
to hit gently and continuously
- to make a big fuss** *exp*
if someone "makes a big fuss" about something, they become very excited / angry / nervous about that thing
- polite** *adj*
if you are "polite", you talk to others respectfully and kindly
- to know full well** *exp*
to understand completely
- to turn up** *phr vb*
to arrive
- an usher** *n*
a person who works in a cinema showing people to their seats, etc.
- to sing along** *phr vb*
if you "sing along" to a song, you sing the song while it's playing

READING II Culture Vulture



1 Pre-reading

Think of a tradition or festival for any of the following categories. Discuss your ideas with a partner.

sport **music** **food** **drink**

dance **song** **fashion** **religion**

animals Other?

2 Reading I

Can you think of any festivals or traditions from the following countries: Croatia, China, Belgium, Mongolia? Discuss your ideas with a partner. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a festival or tradition next to each statement.

1. It's designed to inform and entertain. *Peking opera*
2. It's celebrated in July.
3. Mirrors are often used as part of the decoration.
4. It takes place in November.
5. Horseracing forms a part of the festival.
6. It involves singing, acting and martial arts.
7. It requires skill and speed.
8. Horses and cattle are traded.

4 Language focus The Present Simple Passive

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Each year, a different region is invited to present..." The writer has used the Present Simple Passive ("is invited"). Transform the following sentences into the Present Simple Passive. Do not include the agent (the person who performs the action).

1. They hold the festival in May.
2. They give prizes to the participants.
3. They serve food and drink.

5 Discussion

1. What are some of your favourite traditions or festivals?
2. When was the last time you went to a festival? Which festival was it?
3. Are there any famous traditions or festivals in your town / city? What are they?

UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

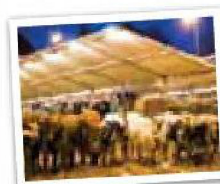
What traditional festivals, fairs or events are there in your country? UNESCO has come up with the *Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity* – a list of cultural events from around the world. Have you heard of any of these?



Food is one important category in the list, and includes Croatia's **craft** of **gingerbread** making. The process for this requires skill and speed, but the basic recipe is the same: flour, sugar, water, baking soda and spices.

In order to make the gingerbread, this mixture is shaped into **moulds**, **baked** and dried. But then comes the hard part as the gingerbread is decorated with edible colours, pictures, mirrors and verses or messages. Gingerbread hearts are very common, and are frequently prepared for marriages, with the **newlyweds'** names and wedding date included on the cake.

Music also features on the list and includes China's Peking opera. This is a type of **performance art** that involves singing, acting and **martial arts**. The operas contain stories of history, politics, society and daily life, which both inform and **entertain**. For some of the **plays**, the music is provided by instruments such as the high-pitched "jinghu" (a string instrument) and the "dizi" (a type of **flute**), while "military" plays have percussion instruments such as the "bangu" (a type of **drum**) or the "da di luo" (a type of **gong**).



There are also several markets and fairs on the list. One of these is Belgium's annual winter fair: Houtem Jaarmarkt. This takes place in the village of Sint-Lievens-Houtem on 11th and 12th November and consists of a massive open-air market for **trading** cattle and **purebred** horses. Hundreds of **dealers** show off their animals before judges, **fellow** traders, farmers and thousands of visitors. Each year, a different region is invited to present its regional products at the fair. This also allows livestock breeders, farmers and artisans to meet people from other places.

There are sports-based events on the list too. Mongolia's festival Naadam is celebrated every year from 11th to 13th July. It features three traditional games: horseracing, **wrestling** and **archery**. But there's a lot more to it than just that, including performing arts, food, arts and crafts, Khöomei (**overtone singing**) and "Bie biyelgee" (a type of dance).



So, which festivals or events from your country do you think should be on the list? 🌱

Watch this clip of Houtem Jaarmarkt:
<http://youtu.be/QbUCZUn6-gg>



And this one of the Naadam festival: <http://youtu.be/RI67liJxJtQ>



GLOSSARY

UNESCO *abbr*

an abbreviation of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization – it sponsors programmes to promote education, communication, the arts, etc.

a craft *n*

an activity that involves making things: knitting, sewing, pottery, carving, etc.

gingerbread *n*

a type of sweet cake or biscuit that is flavoured with ginger

a mould *n*

a container that you use to make food in a particular shape

to bake *vb*

to cook in an oven (an electrical appliance in the kitchen)

a newlywed *n*

someone who has just been married

performance art *n*

an act in the theatre that may include dance, music, painting or sculpture

a martial art *n*

a form of fighting: karate, judo, etc.

to entertain *vb*

to do things that make people happy / laugh / enjoy themselves, etc.

a play *n*

a story performed in a theatre

a flute *n*

a high-pitched wooden instrument

that you blow air into

a drum *n*

a percussion instrument that you hit

in order to produce a sound

a gong *n*

a round, metal instrument that produces a loud, low sound when you hit it

to trade *vb*

to buy and sell goods

a purebred horse *n*

a horse whose parents / ancestors belong to the same breed (type)

a dealer *n*

a person whose business is buying and selling things

fellow *adj*

used to describe someone who is in the same job / situation as you

a trader *n*

someone who buys or sells things

wrestling *n*

a sport that involves fighting

archery *n*

shooting arrows (long sticks with sharp points at the end) from a bow

(a curved stick with string on it)

overtone singing *n*

a type of singing from the throat (the tube that connects your mouth to your stomach) that involves two or more pitches being produced at the same time

How the particles can help you learn phrasal verbs.

Phrasal Verb Particles

Phrasal verbs. Multi-word verbs. Prepositional verbs.
Find out how the particle can help you with phrasal verbs.

As you know, a phrasal verb is formed by a verb and a particle (a preposition or adverb: *up*, *with*, *to*, *out*, *in*, etc.). For example:

- a) She **made up** the story.
- b) He **gave up** smoking.



In some cases, the verb can help you guess the meaning of the phrasal verb. For example, in the sentences below, the particle is just there for "decoration" and doesn't add much to the general meaning.

- a) After six months of travelling, they **ended up** in Florida.
- b) They **ate up** all the food.



In other cases, the particle can help you with the phrasal verb. For example, if something goes "down", it goes to a lower level. The following phrasal verbs all have the idea of movement to a lower position:

- a) Prices are **going down**.
- b) We **went down** to the first floor.



Particles can have a metaphorical meaning, too. However, this is often related to the original meaning of the particle. So, understanding the basic meaning of the particle can help you guess the meaning of many phrasal verbs. For example:

- a) I'm **feeling down**. = I'm feeling depressed.
- b) They **let us down**. = They disappointed us.



Next month, we'll be starting a mini-series on phrasal verb particles that will really help you with your understanding of phrasal verbs. Don't miss it!

Top tips


When you see or hear a phrasal verb, look at the verb and the particle, think about the context and then try to **guess** its meaning. When learning phrasal verbs, make a note of them in a sentence and learn them as a chunk of language. Your overall objective should be to understand phrasal verbs. You don't necessarily need to be able to use them because there's usually an alternative way of communicating the concept.

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 www.hotenglishmagazine.com



LISTENING BOOSTER

In this new section, we'll be looking at lots of interesting features of spoken English. This will help with your listening comprehension and also with your pronunciation.

KEYWORDS

This month, we'll be looking at "keywords". These are the important, stressed words. As you may know, English is a stress-timed language. This means that when we speak, we focus on specific stressed words (while quickly gliding over the rest). Listen to the following two sentences (without looking at the text!). Can you hear the keywords?

- a) I'd like to talk to you tonight.
b) There's a swimming pool and a disco on the ship.
In sentence "a", the stressed words are "like / talk / tonight".
In sentence "b", the stressed words are "swimming pool / disco / ship".

Stressed words are usually nouns ("dog / table"), verbs ("sit / run"), adjectives ("beautiful / wonderful") and adverbs ("quickly / slowly"). Most of the other words (determiners, auxiliary verbs, pronouns, etc.) are weak sounds. The great thing is that you only really need to understand the key words (the stressed words) in order to follow a conversation. Listen to these sentences (without looking!) and try to write down what you hear.

- a) I saw a film at the cinema last night.
b) We went to a restaurant and had a lovely dinner.

And now listen to these (without looking!):

- a) I'm going to see her tomorrow at six.
b) She's going to help me to finish the work.

Now listen to this story without looking at the text. Write down as many of the key words as you can.

I get up every morning at about 7.30. I have breakfast and leave the house at about a quarter past eight. Then, I catch the 8.30 train to my office in the City and work until about 1pm [for lunch]. I finish work at about 6pm and then take the train home again. Before I get back, I usually stop off at the pub near my house and have a few drinks with some friends. I go to bed at about 12.

Next time you're listening to English, don't try to understand everything, just listen out for the **keywords**. It's much easier that way! ☺

Next month, we'll be looking at weak sounds in English.

Listen and repeat

Although you don't have to copy these features when speaking, practising saying them and developing the ability to use them will definitely improve your native-speaker like pronunciation. In order to do this, simply listen and repeat the sentences after you hear them. This will help develop your ability to reproduce them. It'll also internalise the structures.

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

Work, Work, Work

Interviews with people about their previous jobs.

1 Pre-listening

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

- Actor ☐
- Carpenter ☐
- Stage hand (someone who moves lights, sets up scenery, etc. in a theatre) ☐
- Street cleaner ☐
- Vet ☐
- Judge ☐
- Chimney sweep ☐
- Farmer ☐

Answers on page 45



2 Listening I

You're going to listen to three people being interviewed about their first jobs. Listen once and make a note of the jobs mentioned.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, complete the sentences with the correct words.

- So, Sir Arthur, what did you do before you became _____?
- Oh, my uncle died and left me £50 _____. What a stroke of luck.
- I got my first job straight after acting _____.
4. I was a stage hand and I had to move the furniture on and off the _____.
- Well, I left school when I was ten because my mum and dad didn't believe in _____.
- Anyway, he got me my first job sweeping the _____ when I was ten.

4 Language focus The Past Simple

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording *Work, Work, Work*: "...I got my first job straight after acting school..." The speaker has used the past simple ("got"). Complete the sentences with any past tense verbs of your choice.

- I _____ up really late this morning.
- I _____ a great book last month.
- She _____ the film I was telling you about.
- I _____ too much for the first course and now I'm not at all hungry.

5 Discussion

- What jobs have you done in the past?
- What's the most interesting job you've ever done?
- What's the worst job you've ever had?



ALAN GODFREY



ALFRED BURTOO

UFO SIGHTINGS

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A UFO? STORIES OF ALIEN SPACESHIPS ARE OFTEN IN THE NEWSPAPERS. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES OF REPORTED **SIGHTINGS**.

WE'RE JUST
LOOKING
AROUND!

The oldest known evidence of possible alien activity is from cave paintings that have been found in areas of Spain and France. Sometime around 12,000 BC, paintings were made in caves of what looked like flying discs. Strangely, these cave drawings were discovered in 1940, just a short time before the famous Roswell incident (see page 26).



You Tube

Watch this clip of a UFO sighting. What do you think? <http://youtu.be/C3OU9p3BEEA>



In October 1973, Gabriella Versacci **alleged** that she was **taken on board** an alien spaceship when it landed near a small village in Somerset (England). She also **claimed** that she was **strapped** to an examination table and inspected by the aliens.



In 1975, Travis Walton and his friends were working late to clear a forest in Arizona (USA). On their way home, they saw a bright light above the car and Travis got out to investigate. But after he was

struck by a blue-green beam from a spacecraft, his friends **fled** in terror. Several days later, Travis reappeared at a petrol station and told the story of his time in the spacecraft. To **back up** his claims, he took a **polygraph test** and passed. Later, a film about Travis' experience (*Fire in the Sky*) was made in 1993 starring Robert Patrick (*Terminator 2: Judgement Day*, *The X-Files*).



In February 1977, 14 school children claimed to have **witnessed** the landing of a spacecraft next to the Broad Haven Primary School in England. According to the youngsters, a silver creature

emerged from the ship.

In November 1979, Bob Taylor, a **forestry worker** had an alleged encounter with a UFO. He later explained how he was **dragged** along the ground by an "inexplicable force".



In November 1980, police officer Alan Godfrey claimed to have been **abducted** by an alien spacecraft in Todmorden in the north of England. A strange object had been **spotted** by other local police officers around the same time.

In December 1980, there were reported sightings of lights and objects in the sky, and the alleged landing of an extraterrestrial spacecraft at Rendlesham Forest (England).

In August 1983, a 77-year-old gentleman, Alfred Burtoo, was quietly fishing on the Basingstoke Canal when a UFO landed. Seconds later, two **beings beckoned** him onto their disc-shaped vehicle where he was examined. He claims he was "rejected" by the creatures because he was "too old".

Watch out! You could be next. ☺

GLOSSARY

- a sighting** *n*
if there is a "sighting" of something, people have seen that thing
- to allege** *vb*
to say that something is true, even though you can't prove it
- to take on board** *exp*
if you "take someone on board" a ship, you take them onto the ship
- to claim** *vb*
to say that something is true, even though you can't prove it
- to strap** *vb*
if someone is "strapped" to a table, they are tied to it
- to strike** *vb (struck)*
if someone is "struck" by something, they are hit by that thing
- to flee** *vb*
to escape, often by running away
- to back up** *phr vb*
if you "back someone up", you support their claims and say that they're true
- a polygraph test** *n*
a test that can detect whether you are telling the truth or not
- a witness** *n*
someone who sees an event / crime
- to emerge** *vb*
if someone "emerges" from a ship, they come out of that ship
- a forestry worker** *n*
someone whose job is to work in a forest, protecting trees, etc.
- to drag** *vb*
if someone is "dragged" along the ground, they are pulled by a strong force
- to abduct** *vb*
if A "abducts" B, A takes B as a prisoner
- to spot** *vb*
to see / notice
- a being** *n*
a real or imaginary creature
- to beckon** *vb*
if you "beckon" someone to come over to you, you use your hands to tell them to come to you



False reports of aliens
and spaceships.

JOE RUDY AND CHRIS RUSSO

ALIEN AUTOPSY

ALIEN TRICKS

THERE HAVE BEEN HUNDREDS OF ACCOUNTS OF ALIEN ACTIVITY, BUT NOT ALL OF THEM ARE TRUE... SOME ARE SIMPLY *HOAXES*. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES.

How would you feel if you woke up one morning to read that aliens had invaded your town? As an April Fool's Day joke, *Al Ghad* newspaper (based in Jordan) decided to run a story about **extraterrestrials** taking over the town of Jafr. In a panic, worried parents kept their children from school, the **mayor** prepared to order the evacuation of 13,000 people, and a **posse** of angry locals **set off** into the desert looking for the "visitors" (but obviously couldn't find anything). The newspaper later **apologised**, saying they had "meant to **entertain** not **scare** people".



In another incident, Joe Rudy and Chris Russo of Morristown (New Jersey) fixed lights onto five **helium** balloons and let them **float** into the atmosphere. It wasn't long before frightened

locals started calling the police with stories of strange objects in the sky. About a month later, Joe and Chris repeated the hoax. Eventually, they were arrested and admitted that it was all a trick. The **pair** were **fined** \$250 and forced to do 50 hours of **community service**.



When aliens supposedly landed in Roswell (New Mexico) in 1947, there were rumours of **video footage** showing a government **autopsy** of one of the aliens. No one took it that seriously

until British man Ray Santilli claimed to have a copy of the video. Eventually, he sold the 17-minute, black-and-white film to major TV networks who broadcast the images in more than 32 countries. Ray later **confessed** that "most of the video was a reconstruction" made in his living room, but claims the only reason he did this was because the original **tape** that he'd seen in 1992 was so badly **damaged** that it couldn't be used. The story was made into a movie called *Alien Autopsy* starring British duo Anthony McPartlin and Declan Donnelly.



In another hoax, the editor of *Skeptic* magazine, Michael Shermer, decided to see how easy it would be to trick people into thinking he had photographs of UFOs. In order to prove his point, he asked his children to construct some alien ships. The youngsters made the flying saucers out of household materials, **glue** and silver paint. Then, using fishing wire, they **hung** the spaceships in front of a **backdrop** of a grey sky and took some photos. Some of these were analysed by an expert who **verified** their authenticity.

They say that fiction is a lie that tells the truth. Maybe it's true in these cases! 🍀

You Tube

Watch part of the alien autopsy here:
<http://youtu.be/eRuKIMxONDO>



GLOSSARY

- an extraterrestrial** *n*
- an alien**
- a mayor** *n*
- the elected leader of a town / city
- a posse** *n*
- a group of people who are looking for an escaped criminal
- to set off** *phr vb*
- to start a journey
- to apologise** *vb*
- to say sorry for something
- to entertain** *vb*
- to do something that makes others laugh / be happy / enjoy themselves, etc.
- to scare** *vb*
- to frighten
- helium** *n*
- a very light gas that is colourless and that has no smell
- to float** *vb*
- if something "floats" in the air, it moves through the air slowly and gently
- a pair** *n*
- two people
- to fine** *vb*
- if someone is "fined", they must pay money because they have committed a crime
- community service** *n*
- a type of punishment that involves cleaning walls or the streets, etc.
- video footage** *n*
- "video footage" of an event is a film (or part of a film) of that event
- an autopsy** *n*
- a medical examination of a dead body
- to confess** *vb*
- if someone "confesses", they admit that they have committed a crime
- a tape** *n*
- a "tape" of an event is a video of it
- to damage** *vb*
- if something is "damaged", it becomes broken or partially destroyed
- glue** *n*
- a sticky substance for putting two pieces of paper together
- to hang** *vb*
- if you "hang" an object, you fix it to something high so it isn't touching the ground
- a backdrop** *n*
- a large piece of cloth (often with a scene painted on it) that is hung at the back of a stage. Actors act in front of it
- to verify** *vb*
- to say that something is true / real / genuine

IT'S ALL
A LIE!

The military base that "doesn't exist".

AREA 51

AREA 51 IS A MILITARY BASE IN THE USA. BUT WHAT'S GOING ON THERE?

Area 51 is about 120 kilometres from Las Vegas, Nevada. Evidence suggests it's a military base, but there are no documents that explain exactly what it's for. In fact, any **declassified** paperwork on the area has any mention of "Area 51" **removed**. And the US government didn't even acknowledge its existence until July 2003.

Many are fascinated about the place. And there are hundreds of blogs and websites where people share their ideas on possible activities at the base. Here are a few of their theories. Area 51 is...

- ...a **storage depot** for crashed alien spacecraft (including material recovered from Roswell).
- ...a **research facility** for the examination of extraterrestrials (both living and dead).
- ...a place where experiments on time travel and **teleportation** are carried out.
- ...a **huge** underground facility where strange experiments on ways of controlling the weather and means of making contact with aliens take place.
- ...a research centre for secret work on flying saucers.

The problem is that it's impossible to get into Area 51. UFO fanatics, conspiracy theorists and even journalists have tried to film inside the base, but sophisticated security systems and **patrolling** government agents make sure you can't get anywhere near it. **Warning signs** around Area 51



state that photography is prohibited, and that the "use of **deadly force** is authorised".

Over the years, Area 51 has become an important part of popular culture. Many science-fiction films feature the base. In the film *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull*, Area 51 is depicted as a large **warehouse** for unusual

artefacts, including the **Ark of the Covenant**, and the body of an alien that crash-landed in Roswell. In *Independence Day* it's a place where a **recovered** alien spacecraft has been

restored and adapted for use by humans. There's even been a videogame set entirely within the Area 51 base, starring *The X-Files* actor David Duchovny and goth rocker Marilyn Manson. 🎮

Do you know what's inside Area 51?

Tell us what you think on our Facebook page

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or on Twitter www.twitter.com/HotEnglishMag

WHY IS IT CALLED AREA 51?

Even its name is a mystery! Some people believe it's called Area 51 because that's the square it corresponds to in a grid of the Nevada desert. Others say the name refers to the number of aliens or spacecrafts kept there. Incidentally, Area 51 has lots of other names, including Dreamland, Paradise Ranch, Home Base, Watertown Strip, Groom Lake and Homey Airport.



GLOSSARY

to declassify *vb*

if a document is "declassified", it is no longer secret and the public can see it

to remove *vb*

to take out / to take away / to delete

a storage depot *n*

a place where large amounts of material are kept until they are needed

research *n*

investigation / scientific investigation

a facility *n*

a building that is used for a particular purpose

teleportation *n*

a process during which a person / thing disappears in one place (or period of time) and is created again in another place / time

huge *adj*

very big

to patrol *vb*

when soldiers or police officers "patrol" an area, they move around in that area to keep it secure and check that it's safe

a warning sign *n*

a piece of wood / metal, etc. with words on it, such as, "Do not enter!"

deadly force *n*

if "deadly force" is authorised, the government have given the police permission to kill trespassers

a warehouse *n*

a large building where materials are stored until they are needed

an artefact *n*

an old object of historical value

the Ark of the Covenant *n*

a sacred chest where the ancient Hebrews kept the two tablets containing the Ten Commandments

to recover *vb*

if you "recover" something that had been lost, you find it again



When westerns and science-fiction films go head to head.

COWBOYS & ALIENS



COWBOYS & ALIENS

Starring Daniel Craig (*Casino Royale* and *Quantum of Solace*) and Harrison Ford
Directed by Jon Favreau.
The film is based on a popular comic book by writer Scott Mitchell Rosenberg.

What type of films do you like? Adventure movies, westerns, science-fiction films, comedies? How about a mixture of two genres... a science-fiction film and a western, for example. Sound strange? Actually, this is just what they did for the film *Cowboys & Aliens*.



Just to make matters worse, there's a strange metal **shackle** around his **wrist**.

After walking into the town of Absolution, it soon becomes clear that he's **wanted**. Shortly after, he **comes up against** Colonel Dolarhyde (played by Harrison Ford), who is the **sheriff** in charge of the town. But just when it looks like things couldn't possibly get any worse, aliens decide to try to **take over**.

Many see this as the perfect combination for an entertaining movie. "Imagine you're watching *Unforgiven*, and then aliens **land**," said one of the film's

producers Roberto Orci, referring to the classic Clint Eastwood western. "When we first heard the title, we thought, 'Why isn't that a movie already?'"

Director Jon Favreau agreed. "I think people's first response on hearing the title is that it's going to be a comedy. But they've been **disappointed** in the past when people have played with the western genre, and not **stuck to** what's **bad-ass** about it."



But the film isn't all about cowboys, guns and spaceships. Olivia Wilde (*Tron: Legacy*) plays the part of Ella, who Favreau describes as being the "key to the whole film". She **teams up with** Jake to fight the aliens and tries to help him **regain** his **memory**.



With supporting roles from Sam Rockwell (*Moon*, *Iron Man 2*) and Paul Dano (*There Will be Blood*), and **top-notch** special effects, *Cowboys & Aliens* (which is produced by Steven Spielberg) looks set to be a **box-office smash**. 🍿

GLOSSARY

- a shackle** *n*
a metal object that goes around a person's wrist (see definition below) or ankle (the joint between your foot and leg)
- a wrist** *n*
the joint between your hand and your arm
- wanted** *adj*
if a person is "wanted", the police are looking for him/her
- to come up against** *exp*
if you "come up against" a problem, you must find a solution to that problem
- a sheriff** *n*
a type of police officer who is in charge of an area
- to take over** *phr vb*
if a group of people "take over" an area / town / city, they start to control it
- to land** *vb*
if a ship / plane "lands", it comes to the ground in a controlled manner
- to disappoint** *vb*
if you are "disappointed" by something, you are sad because it isn't as good as you had expected
- to stick to** *exp*
if you "stick to" something, you continue doing it
- bad-ass** *exp inform*
bad / nasty / evil / wicked / good / cool
- to team up with** *exp*
if A "teams up with" B, A and B form a group
- to regain your memory** *exp*
to start to remember things again after forgetting them
- top-notch** *adj*
of a very high quality
- a box-office smash** *exp*
a film that makes a lot of money and that is very popular

A genius of an actor.

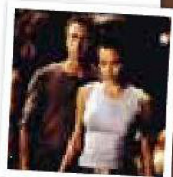
DANIEL CRAIG

DANIEL CRAIG

HE'S FOUGHT EVIL GENIUSES, TERRORISTS AND NOW ALIENS. YOU WOULDN'T WANT TO MESS WITH DANIEL CRAIG!

Daniel Craig was born in 1968, in the English city of Chester. His mother was an art teacher and his father was a pub landlord. Daniel **took to the stage** at the age of six, with starring roles in school plays.

At the age of 16, Daniel **headed to** London, where he joined the prestigious National Youth Theatre. As a **struggling** actor, he worked as a waiter in restaurants so he could pay the **bills**. Eventually, he **landed a role** in the BBC TV drama *Our Friends in the North*. Several film and TV performances followed before he secured a lead role opposite Angelina Jolie in the video-game film adaptation *Lara Croft: Tomb Raider*.



From then on, Daniel's career **went from strength to strength**. He starred in a number of successful movies including *Road to Perdition*, *Layer Cake* and *Munich*. But it wasn't until he was chosen to play the role of James Bond that he reached superstar status. Initially, the decision to **cast** him was **met with criticism** from fans as he's the first "blond" Bond (and also the shortest one - at 180cm) to play the character. But Daniel has successfully helped **reinvent** the world-famous **spy** and bring him into the 21st century. The 23rd Bond film is currently in the works and **due for release** next year.



But it's not all guns, explosives and alien invasions for Daniel - he occasionally finds time for love too. The 43-year-old star is currently **dating** actress Rachel Weisz, who he met on the set of the horror movie *Dream House*. The couple, who both have children from previous relationships, have been **spotted out and about** on several occasions - including on a romantic break to Paris.



So, what's next for Daniel? Well, apart from the next Bond film, Daniel will also be playing a pirate in the upcoming film *The Adventures of Tintin: Secret of the Unicorn* as well as the lead role in the Hollywood version of *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*.



He's certainly going to be a busy boy! ☺



QUOTES

ON GUNS...

"I hate handguns. Handguns are used to shoot people and as long as they are around, people will shoot each other. That's a simple fact."

ON CRITICISM...

"If I went onto the internet and started looking at what some people were saying about me – which, sadly, I have done – it would drive me insane."

ON HIS LIFESTYLE...

"I go through life thinking it's all going to end tomorrow."

ON HIS

PROFESSION...

"I always wanted to be an actor. I had the **arrogance** to believe I couldn't be anything else."



BIO

NAME: Daniel Craig
DATE OF BIRTH: 2nd March, 1968

MOST FAMOUS FILMS: *Casino Royale*, *Quantum of Solace*, *Defiance*, *Munich*

MARRIED TO: Rachel Weisz (*The Mummy*, *The Lovely Bones*)



GLOSSARY

to mess with *phr vb*

if you tell person A not to "mess with" person B, you're saying "don't annoy person B because he/she is dangerous"

a landlord *n*

a man who manages a pub

to take to the stage *exp*

to act in a theatre play

to head to *exp*

to go to

struggling *adj*

a "struggling" actor has to work in a bar / pub, etc. in order to survive because he/she doesn't have much acting work

a bill *n*

a piece of paper that tells you how much you have to pay for a product / service

to land a role *exp*

to be offered a part in a film / play

to go from strength to strength *exp*

to get better and better

to cast *vb*

if you "cast" someone in a film, you give them a part in that film

to meet with criticism *exp*

to receive bad reviews / criticism

to reinvent *vb*

if something is "reinvented", it is changed completely

a spy *n*

someone whose job is to find out secret information about another country

due for release *exp*

if a film is "due for release" on a certain day, it will appear in cinemas on that day

to date *vb*

to have a romantic relationship with

to spot *vb*

to see / notice

out and about *exp*

if someone is "out and about", they are outside in bars / restaurants / cities, etc.

to drive you insane *exp*

to make you angry / crazy / annoyed

to go through life... *exp*

to live your life...

arrogance *n*

someone with a lot of "arrogance" feels important or superior to others

a crush *n*

if A has a "crush" on B, A loves B

to raise *vb*

if you "raise" money, you collect / make that money

to auction *vb*

to sell in a public sale

to knock out *phr vb*

to hit and make unconscious

a set *n*

the "set" for a film or play refers to the furniture and scenery on stage that is behind / around the actors

TRIVIA

> Once, when Daniel was in a cinema, he was asked by a fellow cinemagoer if anyone had ever told him he looked just like Daniel Craig. Daniel said, "no".

> *Cowboys and Aliens* co-star Olivia Wilde confessed to developing a **crush**



on Daniel. She said he's the "most beautiful man on Earth."

> In June 2008, Daniel **raised** \$38,000 for the National Film and Television School in London by **auctioning** his kisses.

> Daniel attended the Guildhall School of Music and Drama with other famous actors, including Rhys Ifans, Ewan McGregor and Joseph Fiennes.

> Daniel has been injured several times while shooting action scenes

for films. He had two of his teeth **knocked out** while filming *Casino Royale*, and hurt his finger while on the **set** of *Quantum of Solace*.



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Larry Crowne
JULY 10th 2011



In the Land of Blood and Honey
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The Hot English newsletter



The secrets behind the world's most famous alien story.



ROSWELL UFO

THE ROSWELL "ALIEN" INCIDENT OCCURRED MORE THAN 50 YEARS AGO, BUT IT STILL GENERATES A HUGE AMOUNT OF INTEREST. SO, WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED THERE?

It all started in New Mexico (USA) in 1947. One day in July of that year, **rancher** Mac Brazel was out checking his sheep after a night of **thunderstorms**

when he discovered a large mass of **debris** in a shallow hole several hundred metres long. Brazel drove into Roswell and contacted the sheriff, George Wilcox. Later, Sheriff Wilcox notified authorities at Roswell Army Air Field. Shortly afterwards, the military closed off the area, eventually taking the **wreckage** to a base in Dayton (Ohio).



What followed was confusing, to say the least. On the morning of 8th July 1947, Colonel William Blanchard (the Commander of the 509th Bomb Group) **issued a statement** claiming that the wreckage was from a "crashed **disk**" (a **UFO**). However, a few hours later, a second press release was issued. This time it was from the office of General Roger Ramey (the Commander of the Eighth Air Force at Fort Worth Army Air Field in Texas, 400 miles from the **crash site**). It claimed that Colonel Blanchard had made a terrible mistake and that the wreckage was actually from a **weather balloon**, not a crashed disk.

So, who was telling the truth? No one's certain, but a lot of the evidence appears to point to a **cover-up**. For a start, friends of William Blanchard say that he wasn't the type of person who'd make that kind of mistake. In other words, if Blanchard issued a press release saying there was a crashed disk, there was a crashed disk. Colonel William Blanchard would later go on to become a four-star general and Vice Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force.



Also, many people have spoken about the unusual properties of the material recovered from the crash site. Lieutenant Colonel Jesse Marcel was the intelligence officer of the 509th Bomb Group at Roswell. He was one of the first two military officers at the site. In a 1979 videotaped interview, he said of the material, "...it would not burn... that stuff weighs nothing, it's so thin, it isn't any thicker than the **tinfoil** in a pack of cigarettes. So, I tried to **bend** the stuff. It wouldn't bend. We even tried making a **dent** in it with a sixteen-**pound sledge hammer**. And there was still no dent in it." He later stated that the material was "not of this earth."

Jesse Marcel's son, (a practising medical doctor and qualified National Guard helicopter pilot and flight surgeon) was only a child at the time, but remembers the incident well. He has been able to produce detailed drawings of some of the strange **hieroglyphic-like** symbols on the **surface** of parts of the wreckage.

Retired General Arthur E. Exon also examined some of the wreckage. In a 1990 interview, he said, "It was brought into our material evaluation labs. Some of it could be easily ripped or changed... but there were other parts of it that were very thin but awfully strong and couldn't be dented with heavy hammers... the overall consensus was that the pieces were from space."



Some even claim to have seen the aliens who were taken from the crash site. Glenn Dennis, a young mortician at the time, received a phone call one afternoon from the **mortuary** officer at the airfield. Glenn was asked questions on how to **preserve** bodies that had been **exposed to the elements** for several days. Later that evening, he made a trip to the base hospital. Outside the back entrance he saw two military ambulances with open rear doors, from which large pieces of wreckage **protruded**, including one with a **row** of unusual symbols on its surface. Later, he met a young nurse, who was a friend of his. She described how she'd been called in to assist two doctors who were doing **autopsies** on several small "non-human bodies".



Since the incident, many witnesses and local residents have been **threatened** by the military. According to members of Sheriff Wilcox's family, he was told by the army that he and his entire family would be killed if he ever spoke about what he'd seen. Mac Brazel, the rancher who originally discovered the wreckage, was **sequestered** by the military for almost a week and **sworn to secrecy**. He never spoke about the incident again, not even to his family. In the months following the incident, his son, Bill Brazel, found and collected a few "scraps" of material, which he kept in a cigar box. The material was later confiscated by the military.

So, what really happened? Did aliens really land on Earth? Or was it an elaborate hoax? The truth is out there... somewhere. ☺



You Tube

Watch this video of a news report from 1947 on the Roswell incident:
<http://youtu.be/8iGHTw-l84>



On 12th January 1994, United States



Congressman Steven Schiff of Albuquerque, New Mexico, told the press that he'd been

stonewalled by the Defense Department when requesting information about the 1947 Roswell event on behalf of his **constituents**. He referred to the Defense Department's lack of response as "**astounding**" and concluded it was apparently "another government cover up".

GLOSSARY

- a rancher** *n*
someone who manages or owns a ranch (a large farm)
- a thunderstorm** *n*
violent weather with heavy rain, thunder (a loud banging sound in the sky) and lightning (flashes of light in the sky)
- debris** *n*
bits of something that has been broken or destroyed
- wreckage** *n*
the bits of a car / ship / plane, etc. that remain after it has been destroyed
- to issue a statement** *exp*
if someone "issues a statement", they say something formally to journalists
- a disk** *n*
a round object. In this case, a circular, alien spaceship
- a UFO** *abbr*
an unidentified flying object – an alien spaceship
- a crash site** *n*
the place or area where a plane / car, etc. has crashed
- a weather balloon** *n*
a balloon with instruments on it for collecting data about the weather
- a cover-up** *n*
an attempt to hide information or keep something a secret
- tinfoil** *n*
a very thin, paperlike piece of metal often used for covering things
- to bend** *vb*
to use force to move something so it becomes curved (in the shape of a semi-circle)
- a pound** *n*
a measure of weight that is about 4.5 kilos
- a sledge hammer** *n*
a very large hammer (a tool for hitting things, such as nails into a wall)
- hieroglyphic-like** *adj*
like hieroglyphics – ancient Egyptian symbols
- the surface** *n*
the outside part of something, or the flat top part of it
- a mortuary** *n*
a place where dead bodies are kept before they are buried
- to preserve** *vb*
to keep in perfect condition
- exposed to the elements** *exp*
if something has been "exposed to the elements", it has been left outside and affected by the elements (the sun / rain / wind / air, etc.)
- to protrude** *vb*
if something is "protruding", it is coming out of a container
- a row** *n*
a line of something (seats in a cinema, for example)
- an autopsy** *n*
an examination of a dead body
- to threaten** *vb*
if A "threatens" B, A promises to do something bad to B if B talks to the authorities, for example
- to sequester** *vb*
if someone is "sequestered", they are taken by force and isolated from other people, often because they're going to be interrogated / questioned, etc.
- to swear someone to secrecy** *exp*
to make someone promise not to reveal a secret
- to stonewall** *vb*
if someone "stonewalls" you, they don't give you any clear answers
- a constituent** *n*
if you're an elected representative, your "constituents" are the people who live in the area that you represent
- astounding** *adj*
surprising / shocking

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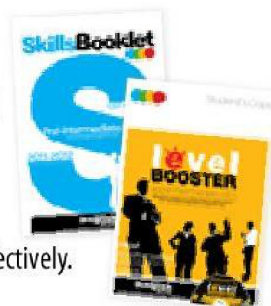
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READING I

Badger Danger



Britain's most famous wild animal receives a death threat.

1 Pre-reading

Match the animals (1 to 6) to the pictures (a-f).

1. Fox ☐
2. Bear ☐
3. Wolf ☐
4. Beaver ☐
5. Badger ☐
6. Cattle ☐



2 Reading I

Read the article once and answer this question: Why do the government want to kill the badgers?

3 Reading II

Read the article again and complete the sentences with any words from the article.

1. Some badgers carry the disease _____
2. In 2010, more than _____ animals had to be destroyed.
3. The disease costs the UK about _____ per year.
4. About _____ badgers will be killed as part of the cull.
5. One of the alternatives to the cull involves _____ the badgers.
6. It costs about _____ per square kilometre to shoot free-running badgers.

4 Language focus Collocations

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...This is an infectious disease..." The writer has used a collocation ("infectious disease"). Add letters to the words in order to complete the collocations. Then, make two sentences with any of the words.

1. Sprain__ ankle
2. Br__ arm
3. Eye infec__
4. Dead__ disease
5. Disloca__ hip
6. Stomach ac__



5 Discussion

1. What nocturnal animals are there in your country?
2. Where's the best place to see wild animals in your country?
3. Are there any nature reserves in your country? What can you see/do there?

These days, there are very wild animals left in the UK. The wolves have gone. The bears have been **hunted to extinction**. The beavers are no more. Fortunately, there are a few badgers... oh, well, actually, not for long as the British government have just decided to kill them too! But why?



Badgers are fascinating **creatures**. The black and white mammals live underground in "setts", which they **dig** out of the earth. They're **nocturnal**, and they're extremely brave, fighting off larger **predators** such as bears and wolves. The problem is that some badgers carry "bovine tuberculosis" (bTB). This is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis* (M. bovis) which can cause TB in some other animals, including cattle.

For farmers, this is a serious issue. In 1998 in the UK, almost 6,000 cows were **slaughtered** to control the disease. And in 2010, more than 30,000 animals were destroyed. It's expensive too. Bovine TB costs the UK about £100m per year. And some believe that the disease could end up costing the economy £9 billion over the next 40 years if nothing is done about it.

Experts say that badgers are responsible for about 50% of the infected cattle. So, after much debate, the government has agreed to a badger **cull**. This will mean about 30,000 of the innocent creatures will be **wiped out in a bid** to fight the disease. Environment Secretary Caroline Spelman admitted that there was "great strength of feeling" about it, but said, "I believe this is the right way forward."

Of course, many are against the measure, including **conservationists** and animal rights activists. They claim that killing the badgers in controlled zones (which is part of the plan) wouldn't work because badgers from neighbouring areas would simply move into the **vacant** setts and become infected too. Furthermore, they believe that the way cattle are **raised intensively**, and transported around to lots of different farms during their lives is probably the biggest cause of the **spread** of the disease.

Most ordinary people are against the measure too. An opinion poll for the BBC suggests about two-thirds are against killing the badgers, with majorities against culling in every age group, every region and across both **genders**. One of the alternatives to the cull involves **vaccinating** badgers. However, this costs an average of £2,250 per year per square kilometre. Trapping and shooting badgers costs £2,500 per year, but shooting free-running badgers only costs about £200 per year [per square kilometre].

So, with that in mind, it's easy to see how the government arrived at their decision. Money talks! 💰

GLOSSARY

to hunt to extinction *exp*

if a species of animal is "hunted to extinction", all the animals of this species are killed for sport or food

a creature *n*

an animal

to dig *vb*

to make a hole in the ground

nocturnal *adj*

a "nocturnal" animal comes out at night

a predator *n*

an animal that eats and kills other animals

to slaughter *vb*

to kill

a cull *n*

if there's a "cull", certain animals are killed in order to reduce their numbers

to wipe out *phr vb*

if a species is "wiped out", all the animals of this species are killed

in a bid to *exp*

in an attempt to

a conservationist *n*

a person who is concerned about the environment / animals, etc.

vacant *adj*

with nothing or no one in it

to raise intensively *exp*

if animals are "raised intensively", many of them are kept in very small cages

and later killed for food

to spread *vb*

if a disease "spreads", many people catch it

a gender *n*

male (man) or female (woman)

to vaccinate *vb*

if an animal is "vaccinated", it is given an injection to protect it against a disease

Happy Families... not



1 Pre-reading

See if you can define all the family words in just two minutes. Work with a partner.

mum dad brother sister uncle
aunt nephew niece cousin
grandmother grandfather
great grandmother granddaughter
great grandson mother-in-law
stepson godmother ex-wife (ex)
divorcee fiancé bachelor

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which TV series are mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Which TV series is being referred to? It's about...

- ...a psychiatrist who moves to Seattle.
- ...a man who's the boss of a crime family.
- ...two brothers who live with their granddad.
- ...a man who ends up consulting a psychiatrist.
- ...two people who buy and sell goods.
- ...a man whose brother falls in love with a physical therapist.

4 Language focus Verbs + prepositions

Look at the extract from the article on this page. "...His daughter, Meadow, experiments with drugs..." The writer has used a prepositional verb: *experiment with*. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- She was expelled _____ school.
- He didn't approve _____ their behaviour.
- They bought the DVD player _____ someone in the street.

5 Discussion

- Are there any TV series which revolve around a family in your country?
- How would you describe your family?
- Which members of your extended family do you see? How often?

Popular TV families and their unusual ways.

Family **disputes**. Financial problems. **Sibling rivalry**.

Family life can be a constant source of tension, which is probably why it makes for such great television... as these TV series based around the family will show.

Only Fools and Horses is a British sitcom set in South London. It follows the lives of two brothers (Rodney and Derek "Del Boy" Trotter) who live in a **tower block** with their elderly granddad. They **own** an unregistered company called *Trotters Independent Traders*, and drive around in a three-wheeled van. Their business consists of buying and selling a variety of low-quality and illegal goods. Unfortunately for them, most of their **deals** end up **backfiring**. A frequent saying of Del's is "This time next year, we'll be millionaires."



Frasier centres around psychiatrist Dr Frasier Crane. After moving to Seattle, he agrees to take care of his dad, Martin Crane – a **retired** detective from the Seattle Police Department. Martin brings his dog, Eddie, and hires an English live-in **physical therapist** and **caretaker**, Daphne Moon. Frasier's younger brother, Niles (who's also a psychiatrist) often visits the apartment and eventually falls in love with Daphne. Both Frasier and Niles have high opinions of themselves and enjoy opera music, **fine dining** and expensive clothes. This is **in sharp contrast** to their more **down-to-earth**, sport-loving father. Frasier hosts the popular *The Dr. Frasier Crane Show* on the radio station KACL, along with head producer Roz Doyle. They often visit the local coffee shop (Café Nervosa) after work. Other **recurring themes** include the **breakdown** of Niles' marriage, Frasier's **search for** love, and the various attempts of the two brothers to gain acceptance into Seattle's cultural elite.

The Sopranos is TV series about a very unusual family. Tony Soprano has a wife and two children, but he's also the head of a criminal organisation. His wife, Carmela, works hard to keep the family together and create an illusion of normal family life. She feels guilty about where the money comes from, but is also **reluctant** to give up her comfortable existence in an exclusive neighbourhood. Tony's relationship with his children is never easy. His daughter, Meadow, experiments with drugs, seems to be **resentful** of her father's background (although she never complains about receiving money from him), and dates a guy Tony doesn't approve of. Tony's son, Anthony Jr, has borderline **ADD**, is once **suspended** for **trashing** a pool, gets drunk on stolen **communion wine**, and is eventually expelled after **cheating** on a test. On top of that, Tony has to deal with his controlling mother, Livia Soprano, and an ambitious uncle, Corrado "Uncle Junior" Soprano, who is **out to kill** Tony. All the while, Tony is trying to make money through his several businesses operations which include illegal gambling, **protection rackets** and prostitution. With all the stress that this brings, Tony starts consulting a psychiatrist, Dr Jennifer Melfi. ☺



GLOSSARY

a dispute *n*
an argument; a violent discussion between people
sibling rivalry *n*
competition between brothers / sisters
a tower block *n*
a large building with many apartments / flats where people live
to own *vb*
to possess; to have as yours
a deal *n*
a business agreement
to backfire *vb*
if something "backfires", the result is bad for you (or the opposite of what you intended)
retired *adj*
if someone has "retired", they have stopped working (usually because they're 65)
a physical therapist *n*
(also, "physiotherapist") a medical care professional whose job is to help people who have problems moving, etc.
a caretaker *n*
someone who is employed to take care of a person
fine dining *n*
eating good food in exclusive restaurants
in sharp contrast to *exp*
compared to
down-to-earth *exp*
someone who is "down-to-earth" is ordinary / normal and not concerned with theories and ideas
a recurring theme *n*
an idea / topic in a story that appears again and again
a breakdown *n*
if there's a "breakdown" in a marriage, the marriage starts to go badly
a search for *exp*
if there's a "search for" something, people are looking for that thing
reluctant *adj*
if someone is "reluctant" to do something, they don't really want to do it
resentful *adj*
if someone is "resentful", they feel angry about something
ADD *abbr*
an abbreviation of "attention deficit disorder" – an inability to concentrate
to suspend *vb*
if someone is "suspended" from school, they are told to leave school for a few days / weeks
to trash *vb*
to destroy completely
communion wine *n*
the wine used in a religious service
to cheat *vb*
if someone "cheats" in an exam, they copy the answers, etc.
out to (do something) *exp*
if A is "out to" kill B, A is trying to kill B
a protection racket *n*
a criminal scheme that involves demanding money from small businesses in return for "protection"



DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

Anger expressions

This month we're looking at some "anger" expressions.



Be in a bad mood / be a bit grumpy

TO BE ANGRY / SAD / NOT HAPPY.
"He's always grumpy in the morning."



Feel hard done by

TO FEEL THAT YOU HAVE BEEN TREATED UNFAIRLY OR CHEATED.
"He felt a bit hard done by because he'd done the cleaning all week, and Sarah hadn't done anything."



Bottle things up

TO REPRESS FEELINGS OF ANGER OR FRUSTRATION AND NOT LET THEM ESCAPE.
"He had been bottling things up for quite a while until he finally exploded and let it all out."



To blow / let off steam

TO DO OR SAY SOMETHING THAT HELPS YOU ELIMINATE YOUR FEELINGS OF ANGER, FRUSTRATION OR STRESS, OFTEN BY TALKING OR DISCUSSING THE THINGS THAT ARE BOTHERING YOU.
"Meetings are a good opportunity for people to blow off steam."



Be furious / livid

TO BE EXTREMELY ANGRY
"She was livid when she saw what they'd done to her car."



Take it out on someone

TO BEHAVE BADLY OR UNPLEASANTLY TO SOMEONE BECAUSE YOU'RE ANGRY OR UPSET, EVEN THOUGH IT ISN'T THAT PERSON'S FAULT.
"She lost her job and took her anger out on him."



Fly off the handle

TO BECOME EXTREMELY ANGRY VERY QUICKLY; TO REACT IN A VERY ANGRY WAY TO SOMETHING THAT SOMEONE SAYS OR DOES.
"When I suggested selling the house, he flew off the handle."

**1 Pre-reading**

Look at the map of the world. See if you can point to the approximate location of the following places?

Venice (Italy) Mongolia China
India Asia Burma Europe
the Mediterranean the Middle East

**2 Reading I**

Read the article once. Then, see if you can trace the route Marco Polo took on his travels.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, say what the numbers refer to.

1. 1254 4. 1295
2. 1271 5. 24,000 kms
3. 1292 6. 1299

4 Language focus
Past tenses

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...The journey had taken over three years..." The writer has used the Past Perfect (*had taken*). Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use past tenses.

1. By the time I got home last night, they _____ (eat) all the food.
2. We _____ (be) late and the film had already started.
3. I _____ (have) a nasty surprise when I got into work the other day. Someone had...
4. His car _____ (steal) as he was eating in the restaurant.

5 Discussion: Quotes

Discuss the quotes with a partner.

1. "He who does not travel does not know the value of men." **Moorish proverb**
2. "For my part, I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move." **Robert Louis Stevenson**
3. "One's destination is never a place, but a new way of seeing things." **Henry Miller**
4. "A good traveler has no fixed plans and is not intent on arriving." **Lao Tzu**

Travel Time

Marco Polo: the very first "world traveller".

You've probably heard of Marco Polo, but how much do you actually know about him and his incredible journey? Marco was the original travel writer, whose trade contacts with Asia changed Europe, opening it up to new ideas and cultures.

Marco Polo was born in the Venetian Republic around 1254. At the time, Venice was one of the most powerful trading cities in the world, and was ruled as an independent city state. Marco's mother died when he was young, so he was brought up by an aunt and uncle. When Marco was born, his brother (Maffeo) and father, (Niccolò), who was a successful merchant, were away on a trading voyage. They didn't get back until Marco was about 15.



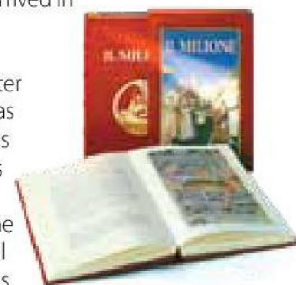
In 1271, Niccolò and Maffeo set off again for Asia, this time taking Marco with them. On a previous journey they'd met Kublai Khan (the Mongol Emperor), and they were keen to establish trade links between Kublai's empire and Venice. The Polos sailed across the Mediterranean to Acre (now in northern Israel). Then, they travelled by camel to the port of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf. Their plan was to sail to China but they couldn't find any good boats. So, they continued the journey overland, finally meeting Kublai Khan at his summer palace in Xanadu, deep in Mongolia (and about 275 kms north of modern Beijing). Marco was now probably 21 years old. The journey had taken over three years.

The Polos had learnt a great deal about the world during their travels and so Kublai employed Marco as a government official. This gave Marco the opportunity to travel around much of Kublai's empire in China and what is now Burma. In fact, Kublai found the Polos so useful that he was unwilling to let them return home. However, in 1292, the Polos eventually left, sailing from China and ending up in Hormuz again. The journey was extremely dangerous: of the 600 travellers who set off, only 18 arrived in Hormuz, including all three of the Polo family.

The Polos finally returned to Venice in 1295, twenty four years after setting off. They had travelled 24,000 kms. By this time Venice was at war with Genoa, its trade rival. Unfortunately for Marco, he was captured by the Genoese and imprisoned. However, he used his time as a prisoner to write a book about his family's travels:

Il Milione (known as *The Travels of Marco Polo* in English). It was the first book to tell Europeans about China and the East. No original copy survives, but there are several versions of it. Marco's writings influenced many other travellers, most notably Christopher Columbus, who carried a copy of *Il Milione* with him on his voyages in search of Asia.

After his release from prison in 1299, Marco rejoined his father and uncle in Venice. The family were now even wealthier than before thanks to the many treasures they'd brought back from the East. Marco financed many more trading journeys but never left the city again. He died in 1324 and is buried in the church of San Lorenzo in Venice. ☺



Quirky News

Quirky News N° 117

The voice of the people

London 2011

Cinema Rules

Cinema takes drastic action to deal with annoying customers.



Do you keep your mobile phone on in the cinema? If you do, be careful... or you could find yourself in a lot of trouble... especially if you're in the Alamo Drafthouse!

The Alamo Drafthouse is an American **chain** of cinemas. For years now, they've had a strict policy about **texting** or using mobile phones while a film is being shown. The problem was that no one took it very seriously. But after a local **blogger** complained, the cinema decided to take action. From then on, anyone caught texting or using their mobile phone would have one **warning**. Then, if they continued to **disturb** other cinema goers, they'd be **thrown out**.

And this is exactly what happened to one customer. "Recently, we had a situation where someone **persisted** in texting in the **theatre** despite two warnings to stop," a spokesperson for the cinema explained. "Our policy at that point is to **eject** the customer without a **refund**, which is exactly what we did that night."

But it didn't end there. The person involved in the



incident was so angry that she left a **voicemail message** on the cinema **answer machine**. However, instead of **deleting** the message, the Drafthouse used extracts from it to produce a **public service announcement** (PSA) for future movie-goers. And now this is shown before every **R-rated** movie screening at the cinema.

The video starts with this message on screen, "At the Alamo Drafthouse, we have a simple rule: if you talk or text during a movie, we **kick you out**." Then, there are extracts from the customer's voicemail message. In one of them, she says, "So, excuse me for using my phone in USA **Magnited** States of America where you are free to text in a theatre... I was not aware that I couldn't text in your theatre... you know, I will never be coming back to your Alamo Drafthouse. I'd rather go to a regular theatre where people are actually polite!" The video ends with this message on screen, "You're welcome! Thanks for not coming back to the Alamo, texter!"

Next time you're in the cinema, think twice before you talk or text! ☘

Listen to the angry customer who called up after being thrown out. Warning! Contains obscene language: <http://youtu.be/1L3eeC2IJz>



I WAS ONLY TEXTING!

GLOSSARY

- a chain** *n*
a number of shops / restaurants, etc. that belong to the same company
- to text** *vb*
to write a message on a mobile phone
- a blogger** *n*
someone who writes a blog - a type of personal website with articles that other people can comment on
- a warning** *n*
if someone gives you a "warning", they tell you about something bad that could happen to you
- to disturb** *vb*
if you "disturb" someone, you do something that annoys them
- to throw out** *phr vb*
to force someone to leave a place, often using physical force
- to persist** *vb*
to continue doing something, even though you've been told to stop
- a theatre** *n*
an American English word for a cinema (a place where you watch a film). It's spelt "theater" in US English
- to eject** *vb*
to force someone to leave a place, often using physical force
- a refund** *n*
if you get a "refund", a shop / business returns your money (or part of it)
- a voicemail message** *n*
a spoken message on your mobile phone
- an answer machine** *n*
a device in a phone that is activated when someone calls you and you don't respond. This device allows the caller to leave a message
- to delete** *vb*
if you "delete" a message, you remove it from the phone
- a public service announcement** *exp*
a type of advert that informs people about something, such as how to be healthy / fire prevention, etc.
- R-rated** *adj*
an "R-rated" film can only be seen by adults / people over 18
- to kick out** *phr vb*
to force someone to leave a place, often using physical force
- Magnited** *adj*
we aren't sure what she meant by this. The correct term is "United"

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Photos from the news.

PHOTO MAGIC

CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING TO WRITE
IN THE SPEECH BUBBLES?
HAVE A COMPETITION IN CLASS OR AT HOME.

Photo 1 Priests attend World Youth Day's opening mass at Cibeles Square in Madrid, Spain.



Photo 2 Lady Gaga dressed as "Joe Calderone" at the start of the MTV Video Music Awards in Los Angeles.



Photo 3 Olympic Gold medalist Denise Lewis at London City airport unveiling the British Airways One Year To Go Until The London 2012 Games aircraft.



Skills BOOKLET

Refer to unit 1 (page 7) of the
Intermediate Skills Booklet for
more explanations and exercises.

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

Decision Time

*Investment opportunities that
are just too good to miss.*

1 Pre-listening

Look at the money-making ideas below. What are the pros and cons of each one? How are profits made? Discuss your ideas with a partner.



2 Listening I

You're going to listen to four adverts offering investment / money-making opportunities. Listen once. Then, say which order the ideas from the Pre-listening activity appear in the recording. For example:

1. Buying a property.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

3 Listening II

Listen again. Write the number of an ad (1 to 4 - choose the numbers from the previous activity) next to each statement. **This ad...**

1. ...guarantees you a 200% return on your investment.
2. ...says that there are 3,000 horses available for you to invest in.
3. ...claims that your earnings are tax free.
4. ...says that training expenses are not included.
5. ...promises a return on your investment of 12% per year.
6. ...wants you to send in €250 a week.
7. ...asks you to invest \$10,000.
8. ...invites you to become a member of an exclusive club.

4 Language focus The Present Simple Passive

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Decision Time: "...Potential investors are reminded that..." The speaker has used the Present Simple Passive ("are reminded"). Complete the sentences with any words of your choice.

1. You can't use the computer because it is _____.
2. The letter has been _____.
3. The food is _____ and will be ready in about an hour.
4. The information is _____ in a database on the server.

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever done any online gambling? What games did you play?
2. Have you ever been to a casino? Which games did you play there?
3. Have you ever played cards or other games for money? How much did you win?

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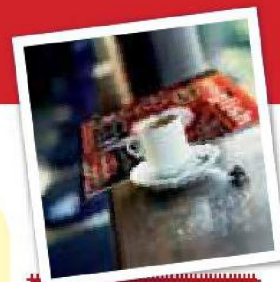
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Situation



Formal*



Normal



Informal

A friend left her job.

She relinquished her position of employment.



She resigned.

She packed in her job.

You tell some badly-behaved children to stop being naughty.

Please desist from this unruly behaviour!

Stop it, will you!



Pack it in?

You bought a product which was extremely bad and broke after just one day.

It was of a substandard nature.



It wasn't very good.

It was naff.

You tell a friend to go away.

Please vacate the premises.

Go away!



Naff off!

You have a very poor impression of a company that you did business with.

They conduct their business in a most unprofessional manner.

They're really unprofessional.



They're a Mickey Mouse outfit.

Someone was headbutted (hit on the head by another person's head).

He was the recipient of a blow to the frontal cranium region after an impact from another person's head.

He was headbutted.



He got a Glasgow kiss. [also, "Glaswegian kiss"]

*Please note that the "Formal" way of speaking is intended as a joke - no one really speaks like that.

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METHOD

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FILM SCRIPTS



This month: *Some Like It Hot*.



Some Like It Hot is a 1959 American comedy directed by Billy Wilder. It stars Marilyn Monroe, Tony Curtis and Jack Lemmon. It follows the antics of two musicians, Joe and Jerry, who are on the run from the Mob. In order to disguise themselves, they dress up as women and join a girls' band, which is heading to Florida by train.

Joe (whose new name is 'Josephine') falls for the band's lead singer Sugar (Marilyn Monroe). In this scene Joe and Sugar are on a train. They're getting ice for a party that's going on in the next carriage. Sugar doesn't know that Joe is really a man.



The script

- Joe:** What's the matter with you anyway?
- Sugar:** I'm not very bright, I guess.
- Joe:** I wouldn't say that. Careless, maybe.
- Sugar:** No, just dumb. If I had any brains, I wouldn't be on this crummy train with this crummy girls' band.
- Joe:** Well, why'd you take this job?
- Sugar:** I used to sing with male bands but I can't afford it anymore. Have you ever been with a male band?
- Joe:** [visibly nervous] Who me?
- Sugar:** That's what I'm running away from. I worked with six different ones in the last two years. Oh, brother!
- Joe:** Rough?
- Sugar:** I'll say.
- Joe:** You can't trust those guys.
- Sugar:** I can't trust myself. I have this thing about saxophone players. Especially tenor sax.
- Joe:** [draws nearer to her] Really?
- Sugar:** I don't know what it is... they just curdle me. All they have to do is play eight bars of "Come to Me, My Melancholy Baby" and my spine turns to custard. I get goose pimply all over. And I come to 'em.
- Joe:** That so?
- Sugar:** Every time.
- Joe:** Y'know, I play tenor sax.
- Sugar:** But you're a girl, thank goodness!
- Joe:** Oh, yes... ☺

Watch the film clip here (starts at 0:15):
<http://youtu.be/F34Dhzluf4M>



GLOSSARY

antics *n*
funny, silly or unusual ways of behaving

on the run *exp*
if someone is 'on the run', they are trying to escape from someone

the Mob *n*
the Mafia

to disguise yourself *exp*
to put on special clothes so that no one can recognise you

to dress up as *exp*
if someone 'dresses up as' a woman, they put on clothes that make them look like a woman

to fall for *phr vb*
if A 'falls for' B, A starts to love B

bright *adj*
intelligent

I guess *exp*
I suppose / I imagine

careless *adj*
not careful

brains *n*
intelligence

crummy *adj* *inform*
bad

to afford *vb*
to have enough money for

oh, brother! *excl*
an exclamation of amazement / disgust / surprise / disappointment

rough *adj*
hard / complicated / difficult

to trust *vb*
if you can't 'trust' someone, you don't believe they're honest or honourable

to curdle *vb*
Literally, if milk 'curdles', it separates into different bits. In this case, the character is saying that men make her 'curdle' (feel weak with love)

a spine *n*
the row of bones down your back

custard *n*
Literally, a sweet yellow sauce made from eggs and milk. In this case, the character is saying that her spine becomes 'custard' (weak with love)

goose pimply *exp*
if you get 'goose pimply', little bumps appear on your skin, often because you're cold or affected emotionally

Englishmen



Skills BOOKLET

Refer to unit 1 (page 7) of the Pre-Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.



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SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING

Advertising Fun

Some of your favourite ads.



1 Pre-listening

Think of a famous product or brand name for the categories below.

a soft drink a snack a men's aftershave a language school

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to five people talking about their favourite ads. Listen once and put the products from the previous activity in the correct order. One of them is repeated.

1. a men's aftershave
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3 Listening II

Listen again. Which advert is being referred to? Write the name of a product next to each statement.

1. This ad takes place in a coastguard control centre. **Berlitz**
2. One of the scenes in the ad takes place on a boat in the sea.
3. In this ad, a young man takes some food out of a bowl.
4. This ad starts out with a guy in the street with a couple of his friends.
5. In this ad, a man goes downstairs in the middle of the night.
6. The coastguard misunderstands an English word.

4 Language focus Prepositional verbs

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Advertising Fun:

"...Personally, I'd never waste my money on designer fragrances..." The speaker has used a prepositional verb: **waste on**.

Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. They were talking _____ some of the problems associated with it.
2. I truly believe _____ the healing power of laughter.
3. That story reminds me _____ the time when I was living in China and...
4. I saw that ad _____ TV last night.

5 Discussion

1. Have you seen any of the ads mentioned in the listening? What did you think of them?
2. What are some of your favourite ads on TV / the internet at the moment?
3. What are some of your all-time favourite ads? Why do you like them?

Watch the Berlitz ad here: <http://youtu.be/V5dxiq1BfEaw>



BUSINESS IDIOMS

This month we're looking at some business idioms.



Have a lot on your plate

IF YOU'VE GOT A "LOT ON YOUR PLATE", YOU'VE GOT A LOT OF WORK TO DO.

"I've got a lot on my plate at the moment."



Find your feet

IF YOU'RE "FINDING YOUR FEET", YOU'RE IN THE PROCESS OF GAINING CONFIDENCE AND EXPERIENCE - PARTICULARLY WHEN YOU START A NEW JOB.

"I've only been here a few days so I'm still finding my feet."



Be out of your depth

TO BE IN A SITUATION THAT IS TOO COMPLICATED / DIFFICULT FOR YOU AS YOU HAVEN'T HAD THE NECESSARY TRAINING FOR IT.

"They left me alone with the new system, but I had no idea how it worked - I was totally out of my depth."



Throw someone in at the deep end

TO MAKE SOMEONE DO SOMETHING DIFFICULT WITHOUT PREPARING THEM FOR IT OR GIVING THEM ANY HELP.

"I didn't get any training or anything - they just threw me in at the deep end."



Show someone the ropes

TO SHOW SOMEONE HOW THINGS WORK OR HOW TO DO A JOB.

"My boss was supposed to be showing me the ropes, but she didn't really help me at all."



Cut corners

TO DO THINGS QUICKLY AND NOT PROPERLY, OFTEN IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY, OR BECAUSE THERE ISN'T MUCH TIME.

"They had to cut some corners in order to finish the project on time."

**1 Pre-reading**

Match the literary characters (1 to 6) to the pictures (a-f). Which books have they appeared in? Who's the author of the books? Have you read any of the books? What did you think of them?

1. Hannibal Lecter ☐
2. Hamlet ☐
3. Ebenezer Scrooge ☐
4. Scarlett O'Hara ☐
5. Harry Potter ☐
6. Bertie Wooster ☐

**2 Reading I**

P.G. Wodehouse was at the centre of a scandal during World War II. What do you think it could have been? Think. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and make notes next to the following headings:

1. His life:
2. America:
3. His characters:
4. The scandal:
5. His death:

4 Language focus
The use of to get

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Wodehouse got widely criticised for his actions..." The writer has used the verb *to get* (*got widely criticised*) as a form of passive construction. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. I get sent a lot of...
2. I once got taken out to...
3. I once got robbed while...
4. I never get given a chance to...

Book Bash

The story of Britain's greatest comic genius.

Shakespeare was undoubtedly Britain's greatest poet, but who is the most influential prose writer? Charles Dickens? Jane Austen? Evelyn Waugh? Many readers and critics would probably agree that it's P.G. Wodehouse.

Pelham Grenville (P.G.) Wodehouse was born in Guildford, Surrey, in 1881. His father worked in Hong Kong and so Plum (as he was always known), was brought up by a nanny. He was sent to boarding school from the age of seven, and he rarely saw his parents. After school, rather than go to university, he got a job at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. But in 1902, he left the bank and joined the magazine *The Globe* as a journalist. He was given the humour column to write, and he soon made a reputation for himself as a writer of funny short stories, especially ones that appealed to schoolboys.

In 1904, Wodehouse moved to New York where he continued writing for magazines, including the recently founded *Vanity Fair*. Interestingly, although Wodehouse's novels are regarded as quintessentially English, he actually lived in America for much of his life. His first great success was the novel *Something New*, later titled *Something Fresh*. It set the tone for many of Wodehouse's later books. It takes place in Blandings Castle, the idyllic country seat of the absent-minded Lord Emsworth. Confusion reigns but everything gets sorted out in the end. In total, Wodehouse produced 96 books in his extraordinary seventy-three year career. He also wrote fifteen plays and the lyrics to a large number of successful musicals.

Wodehouse's works are full of references to other literature. Shakespeare is regularly quoted, as are English poets such as Tennyson. Wodehouse is probably most famous for his use of similes. Examples



include, "He had the look of one who had drunk the cup of life and found a dead beetle at the bottom." And "He felt like a man who, chasing rainbows, has had one of them suddenly turn and bite him in the leg."

There are also a number of stock Wodehouse characters. These include eccentrics who often have a particularly strange hobby (breeding

pigs in the case of Lord Emsworth), friends and relatives who get the hero into trouble and make life miserable for him (this is especially true of Bertie Wooster's aunts), children who are usually annoying and malicious, and servants who are nearly always more intelligent than their employers.

Although Wodehouse's books were extremely popular, he made a terrible mistake during the Second World War. Wodehouse had moved to France in 1934 and didn't leave when the German army invaded in 1940. He was arrested and kept in a prison camp for some time but was later released. Shortly after, he made some radio programmes for the German government. These humorous broadcasts were based on his experiences in prison camps and were aimed at America. However, they angered many in Britain and Wodehouse got widely criticised for his actions. Some even claimed he'd betrayed his country. However, a later investigation by MI5 (Britain's secret service) into his behaviour decided that he'd simply acted foolishly. Wodehouse himself was so upset by the criticism that he moved to New York after the war and never returned to the UK.

But the British didn't turn their back on him entirely. In 1975, just six weeks before his death, P.G. Wodehouse was knighted. And these days, his works are as widely read today as they were when he started writing over 100 years ago. 📖

READING I

How to Save Money

1 Pre-reading

Think of three tips for saving money. Discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

Read the article once and compare your ideas from the Pre-reading task. Were any of your ideas similar to the ones you thought of?

3 Reading II

Read the article again and complete the information with any words from the article. Try to do it without referring back to the article.

- Avoid buying any extended _____ in most cases they're never used.
- Always shop with a _____ in order to avoid making any snap purchases.
- Never go shopping for food when you're _____.
- Keep your _____ so you can return things you don't want.
- Use auction sites such as _____ to sell any unwanted possessions.
- Don't get any expensive sports _____ until you're sure you really like the sport.

Top tips on how to save money.

Are you good at saving money? Here are some of our top tips.



When you're buying something expensive, ask for a discount for using cash. If you use a credit card, the shop has to pay two to four percent to the bank. So, if you pay cash (or write a cheque), you're saving them money.



In general, it never hurts to ask for a 10 or 20% **discount** when you're buying something big such as a TV, a refrigerator or a computer. Simply say that you might be interested in buying it, but aren't sure and only have X amount to spend. They can only say no!



Don't buy **extended warranties**. Eighty percent are never used, and they're a major profit item for the **vendor**, which is why they're also so desperate for you to buy them!



Choose the times you go shopping very carefully. For example, you'll make a **huge** saving if you buy next year's Halloween costume on 1st November (just after Halloween), or your Christmas decorations in January, right after Christmas.



Always shop with a list. That way, you'll avoid making any **snap purchases**. Depending on what you're shopping for, you can easily save between 10 and 15% with this tip alone.



Never go shopping for food when you're hungry as you'll **inevitably** buy more than you need. Also avoid shopping if you're feeling a bit depressed. It may **lift your spirits** temporarily, but you'll also probably end up with something you don't really need.



Keep your **receipts** and don't **hesitate** to return things you don't want. Also, **bear in mind** that many shops will **refund** the difference if you find an item cheaper elsewhere after you've bought it.



Get a **store card** and use your discount **coupons** whenever you get them.



Don't pay for features you don't need. **Fancy** gadgets or extras on everything from cars to MP3 players are often high-profit-margin items for **manufacturers** and **dealers**. Even if it only costs "a little more", why buy things you'll never use? Fewer gadgets can also mean less in repair bills.



Sell things you don't need or use any more. Simply register with eBay or any other **auction site**. Also, use these sites to buy second-hand goods. Some items may be as good as new, but they're only half the price!



Walking or jogging in your neighbourhood is free, and fresh air is better for you than the **stuffy** atmosphere of a health club or gym. Also, don't buy expensive sports equipment until you're sure you really need it.



Always buy second-hand cars. New vehicles lose about 50% of their value in their first year, but may still have 70% of their useful life left. That's why used cars are nearly always a better deal than new ones. Plus, the insurance cost is lower.



GLOSSARY

a discount *n*
a reduced price on a product
extended *adj*
an "extended warranty" lasts for longer than the usual 12 months
a warranty *n*
a written promise by a company that they will repair or replace a product if it doesn't work
a vendor *n*
a person who sells something
huge *adj*
very big
a snap purchase *n*
something you buy spontaneously without thinking about it
inevitably *adv*
certainly; surely
to lift your spirits *exp*
to make you feel happier
a receipt *n*
a piece of paper given to you by a shop with information about the product you have just bought
to hesitate *vb*
if you "hesitate", you pause or wait before doing something
to bear in mind *exp*
to consider; to think about
a refund *n*
if you get a "refund", the shop returns your money because the product you bought doesn't work, etc.
a store card *n*
a type of credit card produced by a shop that allows you to buy things with the card at that shop
a coupon *n*
a part of a ticket with information on it about a discount / a gift, etc.
fancy *adj*
sophisticated, expensive, special, unusual, elaborate
a manufacturer *n*
a company that makes things: a car manufacturer, etc.
a dealer *n*
a person whose business involves buying and selling things
an auction site *n*
a website that sells things in a public sale – the person who offers the most for an object can buy it
stuffy *adj*
if you describe the atmosphere in a room as "stuffy", you're saying that there's no fresh air in it

READING II

Stolen Treasure

Things the British have that others want returned.

1 Pre-reading

What do you know about these artefacts? Discuss your ideas with a partner.



The Rosetta Stone



the Koh-i-Noor diamond



the Elgin Marbles

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Make notes on the three objects below: what they are, how they arrived in the UK, who's demanding their return, etc.

1. The Rosetta Stone:
2. The Koh-i-Noor diamond:
3. The Elgin Marbles:

4 Discussion

What does this quote mean?
"The British Museum transcends national boundaries. The idea of cultural restitution is the anathema to this principle." **Robert Anderson, the former director of the British Museum**

Stolen goods should be returned to their rightful owners, shouldn't they?

Of course... but when it comes to museums, different rules seem to apply. The London-based British Museum is a fine example. Over the years, it has "acquired" thousands of **artefacts**, some of which are the object of **fierce debate** over their ownership.

One such item is the Rosetta Stone. This black **slab** of **granite**-like rock forms part of an Ancient Egyptian decree that was issued in 196 BC **on behalf of** King Ptolemy V at Memphis (Egypt). The fascinating thing is that there are three **scripts** on the stone: the upper text is Ancient Egyptian **hieroglyphics**, the middle portion has **demotic script**, and the lowest part is in Ancient Greek. This has helped archaeologists work out the meaning of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

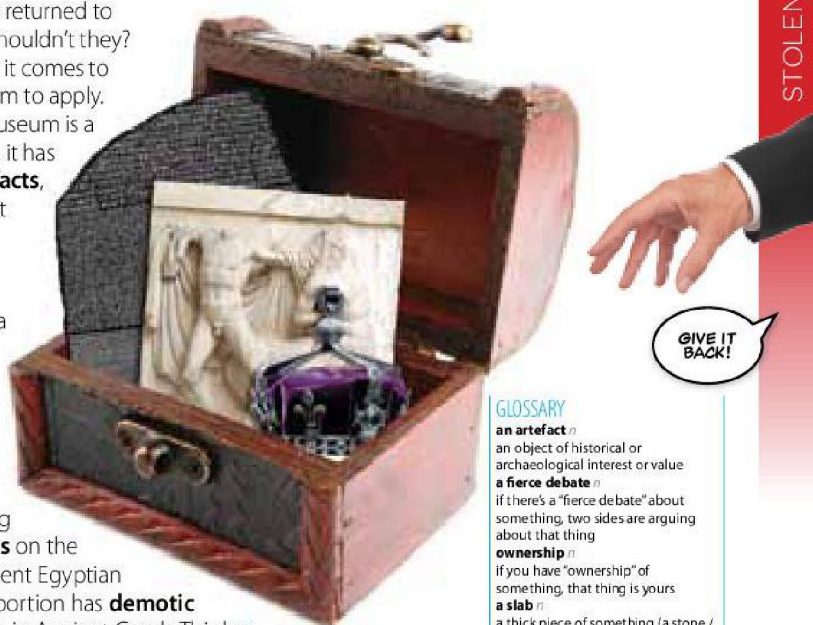
The stone has had an interesting history. It was originally displayed in a **temple**, but was later used as building material for the construction of a fort near the town of Rashid (Rosetta) in the Nile Delta. In 1799, it was rediscovered by a soldier of Napoleon's French expedition. But in 1801, the British took possession of it after defeating the French in battle. In 1802, it was transported to London and placed in the British Museum, where it's been ever since. It's the most-visited object in the museum, although Egypt is keen for its return.

Another controversial artefact is the Koh-i-Noor diamond. It was originally **mined** in India, but has **passed through several hands**. The British took it as part of the Treaty of Lahore, which saw Britain take control of Punjab (an area in the north of India). This treaty (of 9th March 1846) marked the end of the First Anglo-Sikh War. The diamond was presented to Queen Victoria in 1850, and shown in the **Great Exhibition** of 1851. It's currently a popular attraction in **The Tower of London**.

During a visit to India, David Cameron (the prime minister of the UK) was asked if the British government would ever return the stone. His response? "It's very hard to see a convincing argument for the diamond to go back to India... If you say 'yes' to one thing, you suddenly find the British Museum would be empty... I think I'm afraid to say... it's going to have to **stay put**."

Other famous "stolen" artefacts include the Elgin Marbles. These refer to **friezes** and sculptures that were removed from the **Parthenon** about 200 years ago and taken to London by the Earl of Elgin. During his time as British ambassador to the **Ottoman Empire**, the earl obtained a permit from the authorities to remove pieces from the **Acropolis**. In 1816, he sold the stones to the British Museum where they're now **displayed**.

What do you think? Should these things be returned to their countries of origin? 🗣️



GLOSSARY

an artefact *n*
an object of historical or archaeological interest or value

a fierce debate *n*
if there's a "fierce debate" about something, two sides are arguing about that thing

ownership *n*
If you have "ownership" of something, that thing is yours

a slab *n*
a thick piece of something (a stone / piece of cheese, etc.)

granite *n*
a common, light-coloured stone

on behalf of *exp*
if you do something "on behalf of" another person, you do it for that person

a script *n*
a type or system of writing

hieroglyphics *n*
an Ancient Egyptian system of writing with symbols / pictures

demotic script *n*
an Ancient Egyptian system of writing that was a simplified version of hieroglyphics

a temple *n*
a building where people worship a god

to mine *vb*
to make tunnels / holes in the earth in order to look for metals / minerals, etc.

to pass through several hands *exp*
if an object has "passed through several hands", many people have owned it

the Great Exhibition *n*
a very large trade show held in London in 1851

the Tower of London *n*
a fortress built in the 11th century for London's royal family. Later it was a prison. These days, it's a tourist attraction that houses the Crown Jewels (the jewels belonging to the royal family)

to stay put *exp*
to stay in the same place

a frieze *n*
a form of decoration high on the walls of a room in a building that consists of a long strip with carvings or sculptures on it

the Parthenon *n*
a temple in the Acropolis of Athens

the Ottoman Empire *n*
a Turkish empire that lasted from about 1299 until 1922

the Acropolis *n*
a city built on an area of high, flat land. The Acropolis of Athens is built on land that is 150m above sea level, with a surface area of about three hectares

to display *vb*
to show an object in a museum, etc.

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

Money

Here are some more phrasal verbs for you to use. Complete the sentences (1 to 8) with the words from below.



copies lottery bankrupt colour flat hotels recession money

Put down (a deposit, etc.)

IF YOU "PUT DOWN" A DEPOSIT FOR SOMETHING, YOU PAY PART OF THE MONEY FOR IT WHEN YOU TAKE IT, AND THE REST LATER (EITHER IN REGULAR INSTALMENTS OR AS ONE LUMP SUM).



1

"We put down a deposit on the _____, hoping to move in the following week."

Splash out

IF YOU "SPLASH OUT", YOU SPEND A LOT OF MONEY ON SOMETHING YOU DON'T NECESSARILY NEED BUT WOULD DEFINITELY LIKE.



2

"After winning the _____, she splashed out on a new car."

Sell off

IF YOU "SELL OFF" SOMETHING, YOU SELL IT, USUALLY BECAUSE YOU NEED THE MONEY.



3

"The businesswoman was forced to sell off her chain of _____ because she needed the money."

Sell out

IF A SHOP HAS "SOLD OUT" OF SOMETHING, IT HAS NO MORE OF THAT THING IN THE SHOP.



4

"I'm sorry but we've sold out of the sofas in that _____."

Sell up

IF YOU "SELL UP", YOU SELL EVERYTHING YOU HAVE (SUCH AS YOUR HOUSE AND BUSINESS) BECAUSE YOU NEED THE MONEY.



5

"They had to sell up because of the _____."

Give away

TO GIVE SOMETHING TO SOMEONE FOR FREE.



6

"They gave away _____ of the videogame as a way of promoting it."

Run up

IF SOMEONE HAS "RUN UP" DEBTS OR BILLS, THEY OWE A LOT OF MONEY TO THE BANK OR OTHER PEOPLE/BUSINESSES."



7

We're starting to run up a lot of bills. I think we need to reduce costs before we end up going _____."

Get by

IF YOU "GET BY", YOU HAVE JUST ENOUGH MONEY TO SURVIVE, BUT LITTLE ELSE.



8

"They managed to get by without very much _____."



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TAPESCRIPTS

track
8

Holiday Time (track 8)

Descriptions of holiday destinations.

We spoke to a few people who are on holiday. They told us where they are and what they're doing.

I'm on a cruise ship in the Mediterranean. It's got lots of great things. There's a swimming pool, a disco and a theatre. There are shows in the theatre every night. We saw a comedian last night who was really funny. The restaurant is right next to the theatre. That's where we have breakfast, lunch and dinner. There are lots of bars on the ship too, so you can sit outside and have a drink and enjoy the view. It's fantastic!

I'm in a spa hotel in the country. It's really relaxing and I'm here with a few friends. There's a forest and a lake close by where we go for walks. Inside the hotel, there's a swimming pool, a gym, a Jacuzzi and a sauna. Our room has a lovely view of the mountains. There's a restaurant here too where they serve really healthy food. It's amazing!

I'm in a chalet in the mountains right next to a ski resort. There's a kitchen in the chalet where we cook most nights. However, if we're tired, we go into the village, which is about a kilometre away. It's really nice, with lots of shops, restaurants and bars. The best thing is that the ski lifts are just 100 metres away from our chalet.

I'm in a beach resort in the Cayman Islands, in the Caribbean. Our room has got a lovely view of the sea. Every morning, we get up early and go for a walk along the beach. There's a pool in our hotel where you can relax and order drinks. After lunch, we go to the sailing club, which is right near our hotel. Next week, we're doing a diving course. That'll be fun! In the hotel, there's also a gym, an indoor swimming pool, a tennis court and a cinema. There are some shops too.

track
12

Work, Work, Work (track 12)

Interviews with people about their previous jobs.

Presenter: Good evening and welcome to *What They Did Before*, the show that looks at what the rich and famous did before they were... rich and famous. And tonight we've got lots of interesting people for you to meet. So, let's meet our first guest, Sir Arthur Worcestershire-Mumps. So, Sir Arthur, what did you do before you became rich?

Sir Arthur: Well, you know, I always say that nothing is more important than hard work. I worked in an office in Central London and I had the feeling that I was getting nowhere. I used to get up at 7.30 every morning and catch the 8.03 train to my office in the City. I went to the same pub for lunch every day and ate the same sandwich, and caught the 6.27 home every evening. I was so boring. And then one day I decided that I wasn't going to be boring anymore. I decided that the time had come for a change.

Presenter: Right. So, this was how you became the richest man in Britain?

Sir Arthur: No, no. I started having a different sandwich for lunch every day. Life was suddenly so much more exciting.

Presenter: So, how did you become the richest man in Britain?

Sir Arthur: Oh, my uncle died and left me £50 billion. What a stroke of luck.

Presenter: Well, thank you, Sir Arthur.

Sir Arthur: My pleasure!

Presenter: And now, world famous actor Jimmy Grant. So, tell us Jimmy, what did you do before you were famous?

Grant: I was an actor, of course. I've always been an actor and always will be. I got my first job straight after acting school. It was in a theatre that was putting on a production of *Hamlet*. I didn't actually do any acting, of course. I was a stage hand and I had to move the furniture on and off the stage... but I watched someone else being *Hamlet* every night. All the big roles followed. I watched *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Phantom of*

the Opera, *Cinderella*, *Peter Pan*. Then my big break. I was cast in a film. One of the great dramatic roles.

Presenter: This would be *Zombie Death Killers*.

Grant: That's right.

Presenter: And now you've just finished filming *Zombie Death Killers 23: The Psychopaths Fight Back*.

Grant: Yes. It's been an exciting life.

Presenter: And finally tonight, world-famous TV personality, Kenny Kensington. What did you do before you were famous, Kenny?

Kenny: Well, I left school when I was ten because my mum and dad didn't believe in education. My dad always said, "They won't teach you anything at school that you can't learn cleaning the street." My dad was very clever man. He couldn't read or write but he was wise, you know, clever. He never did a day's work in his life but he knew everything there was to know about finding a job. Anyway, he got me my first job sweeping the streets when I was ten. Then when I was thirteen he got me a job cleaning chimneys. I loved that. My dad used to push me up the chimney every morning and I wasn't allowed to come home until I'd cleaned the chimney from top to bottom. It was great. That's where I learned to sing. I used to sing while I was cleaning the chimneys because there was no one to talk to.

Presenter: And that's how you became famous?

Kenny: No, no. I married a millionaire. She had terrible problems with her chimneys at her mansion. So, I cleaned them all and we fell in love.

Presenter: Well, thanks, Kenny. And thanks to all our guests on this week's incredible show. See you next time on *What They Did Before*. Bye!

track
17

Decision Time (track 17)

Investment opportunities that are just too good to miss.

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20 Advertising Fun (track 20) Some of your favourite ads.

What are your favourite ads? We asked a few people about theirs.

Old Spice

I really like those Old Spice ads. One of the most famous ones is with this guy in the shower. He tells all the "ladies out there" to look at their man and then back to him. "Sadly, he isn't me," the man in the shower says. "But if he stopped using lady-scented body wash and started using Old Spice, he could start smelling like me," he adds. All of a sudden, the scene switches to a boat in the sea, and the guy says, "Anything can happen when your man smells like Old Spice." Personally, I'd never waste my money on designer fragrances, but it's still a funny ad.

Tango

I always thought the ads for a soft drink called Tango were really funny. One of them starts out with this guy in the street with a couple of friends. He opens a can of Tango and takes a sip. Off camera, two other guys are giving a running commentary. They play the sequence again, and this time, you can see a fat guy dressed in an orange suit who appears from round the corner. He runs up to the guy with the drink, taps him on the shoulder and then slaps him around the face with both hands – all in a few nanoseconds. It finishes with the tagline, "You know when you've been Tangoed". The adverts were on TV years ago, but I often think of them when I get a can of a Tango.

Berlitz

One of my favourite ads is the one for Berlitz language schools. It takes place in a coastguard control centre in Germany. There's a new guy on his first day at work and his boss is explaining how everything works. They're both speaking German but it's kind of obvious what they're saying. Eventually, the boss goes out, leaving the new guy on his own for the first time. Seconds later, an SOS messages comes through over the radio. An Englishman can be heard asking for help. "We are sinking, we are sinking!" he says. But the German guy mistakes "sinking" for "thinking" (some Germans have difficulties with the "th" sound!), and the coastguard says in faltering English, "Wh... What are you... 'thinking' about?" Hilarious!

R. White's

My favourite ad was one for R. White's lemonade. There were several different versions, all involving a man creeping down the stairs in the middle of the night to get himself a glass of R. White's lemonade. It was strange because he was trying to be really quiet, but he was singing rather loudly about his obsession with the drink, "R. White's Lemonade, I'm a secret lemonade drinker!" I still remember the advert from all those years ago.

Doritos

I saw a great commercial during the 2010 Superbowl. It starts off with this guy arriving at an apartment with a bunch of flowers. A woman, his date, opens the door and introduces him to her young son. She leaves them alone for a second, telling her son to "be nice". As she's walking out of the room, the man follows her with his gaze. The little boy catches him staring at his mum and is obviously not happy about this. Next, the man sits down and picks up a Dorito from a bowl on the coffee table. Furious, the little boy slaps the guy across the face and says angrily, "Keep your hands off my momma, and keep your hands off my Doritos!" Classic!

Zombie Attack (page 6)

- 1 Pre-reading
1c 2e 3d 4f 5a 6b
3 Reading II
1. letter; 2. twenty;
3. Facebook; 4. clothes;
5. centre; 6. pub
4 Language focus
1. saw; 2. bought; 3. ran;
4. ate

Hand Gestures (Page 7)

- 1 Pre-reading
1b 2f 3d 4h 5a 6g 7e 8c
3 Reading II
1. the beckoning sign;
2. time out; 3. the money sign; 4. the call-me sign;
5. the bill sign

Useful Vocabulary (Page 10)

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

Holiday Time (Page 12)

- 2 Listening I
1c 2a 3d 4b
3 Listening II
1. spa hotel; 2. beach resort;
3. cruise ship; 4. chalet in the mountains; 5. cruise ship; 6. beach resort
4 Language focus
1. There's; 2. There are;
3. There's; 4. There's

Grammar Fun (Page 13)

- (wording may vary)
1. the second conditional;
2. reported speech;
3. a desire / hope for the future;
4. a request;
5. an invitation;
6. a present tense hope/desire;
7. a past habit;
8. the future in the past

Let's Meet (Page 14)

- 2 Reading I
Painter
3 Reading II
1. Olivia; 2. Adele; 3. Rory;
4. Michael; 5. Olivia; 6. Michael; 7. Adele; 8. Rory
4 Language focus
1. lives; 2. doesn't drive;
3. don't like; 4. do you work

TV Fun (Page 15)

- 3 Reading II
1. five; 2. live; 3. more;
4. three (and 20 minutes);
5. South Africans; 6. reality

Cinema Chaos (Page 16)

- 3 Reading I
1. popcorn and drinks; 2. a sweet; 3. a mobile phone;
4. the toilet; 5. your chair;
6. ushers
4 Language focus
1. better; 2. harder;
3. more difficult; 4. further

Culture Vulture (Page 17)

- 3 Reading II
1. Peking opera;
2. Naadam; 3. Gingerbread making; 4. Houtem Jaarmarkt; 5. Naadam;
6. Peking opera;
7. Gingerbread making;
8. Houtem Jaarmarkt
4 Language focus
1. The festival is held in May.
2. Prizes are given to the participants.
3. Food and drink is served.

Work, Work, Work (Page 19)

- 1 Pre-listening
1b 2d 3f 4h 5g 6e 7c 8a
3 Listening II
1. rich; 2. billion; 3. school;
4. stage; 5. education;
6. streets
4 Language focus
1. got; 2. read; 3. saw; 4. ate

Badger Danger (Page 28)

- 1 Pre-reading
1b 2d 3f 4e 5a 6c
3 Reading II
1. bovine tuberculosis;
2. 30,000; 3. £100 million;
4. 30,000; 5. vaccinating;
6. £200
4 Language focus
1. sprained ankle;
2. broken arm; 3. eye infection; 4. deadly disease;
5. dislocated hip;
6. stomach ache

Happy Families... not (Page 29)

- 3 Reading II
1. Frasier; 2. The Sopranos;
3. Only Fools and Horses;
4. The Sopranos; 5. Only Fools and Horses; 6. Frasier
4 Language focus
1. from; 2. of; 3. from

Travel Time (Page 31)

- 3 Reading II (wording will vary)
1. When Marco was born.
2. When Marco set off for Asia.
3. When the Polos left for home.
4. When the Polos got back to Venice.
5. The distance they'd travelled.
6. When Marco was released from prison.
4 Language focus
1. had eaten; 2. were;
3. had; 4. was stolen

Decision Time (Page 34)

- 2 Listening I
1. Buying a property.
2. Joining a pyramid scheme.
3. Online gambling.
4. Owning a racehorse.
3 Listening II
1. Ad number 2; 2. Ad

- number 4; 3. Ad number 1;
4. Ad number 4;
5. Ad number 1; 6. Ad number 3; 7. Ad number 2;
8. Ad number 3
4 Language focus
(answers will vary)
1. being fixed / repaired;
2. sent; 3. being prepared;
4. kept / recorded

Advertising Fun (page 37)

- 2 Listening I
1. a men's aftershave; 2. a soft drink; 3. a language school; 4. a soft drink; 5. a snack
3 Listening II
1. Berlitz; 2. Old Spice;
3. Doritos; 4. Tango;
5. R. White's; 6. Berlitz
4 Language focus
1. about; 2. in; 3. of; 4. on

Book Bash (page 39)

- 1 Pre-reading
1a 2f 3b 4e 5d 6c
3 Reading II (wording will vary)
1. His life: he was born in 1881, he worked in a bank then as a writer.
2. America: he spent much of his life in the US.
3. His characters: eccentric, friends and relatives, children and servants.
4. The scandal: he made some broadcasts whilst a prisoner of the Germans during World War II.
5. His death: he was finally knighted before his death in 1975.

How to Save Money (page 40)

- 3 Reading II
1. warranties; 2. list;
3. hungry; 4. receipts; 5. eBay; 6. gear / equipment

Stolen Treasure (page 41)

- 3 Reading II (wording will vary)
1. The Rosetta Stone: a black slab of rock from 196 BC with three scripts on it. Egypt is demanding its return.
2. The Koh-i-Noor diamond: a large diamond that fell into British hands in the 19th century. India is demanding its return.
3. The Elgin Marbles: friezes and sculptures from the Parthenon removed about 200 years ago. Greece is demanding their return.

Phrasal Verbs (page 42)

1. flat; 2. lottery; 3. hotels;
4. colour; 5. recession; 6. copies; 7. bankrupt; 8. money

Our monthly look at interesting words and expressions.

EXPRESSION OF THE MONTH

False Friend

THIS MONTH'S EXPRESSION OF THE MONTH IS: FALSE FRIEND.



What's a "gift"? If you look it up in the dictionary, you'll see that it's another word for a present. For example: "They brought him some gifts." However, if you're German, "gift" means something completely different: poison!

This word "gift" is an example of a false friend – a word that looks the same in two languages, but which actually has two different meanings. As English is basically a mixture of German, French and Latin there are many words that are similar in these languages. For example, the English word "education" is "éducation" in French and "educación" in Spanish. And the English words "word, book, nine, house" are "Wort, Buch, Neun, Haus" in German.

These similar-looking words ("cognates") can be very helpful when learning other languages – they're our "friends". However, sometimes they can turn out to be "false friends". Here are a few examples.

In English, someone who is "sensible" thinks before they act and shows good judgement. For example: "The sensible thing to do would be to consult a lawyer."

However, in Spanish, "sensible" means "sensitive" (showing understanding of other people's problems, needs or feelings).

The English word "coin" refers to a piece of money made of metal. For example, "I had a few coins in my pocket." But the French word "coin" means "corner".

The English word "library" is a place where you can go to **borrow** books. For example, "I borrowed six books from the library." But the Spanish word "librería" refers to a bookshop (where you *buy* books).

The English word "actually" means "in fact". For example: "Actually, I'm not Italian, I'm American." But, the Spanish word "actualmente" means "currently" or "at the moment".

Finally, the English word "embarrassed" means "ashamed". For example: "They looked a bit embarrassed." However, the Spanish term "embarazada" means "pregnant" (with a child).

Are there any false friends in your language? 🗣️

to borrow *vb*
if you "borrow" something, you take it for a limited period of time and then return it to its owner

next month in
hot
english



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