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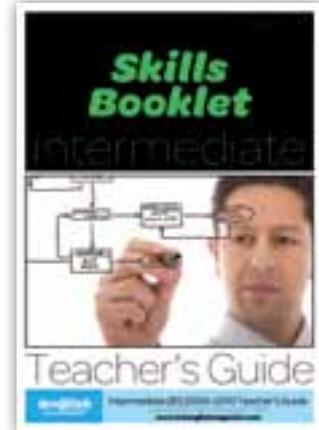
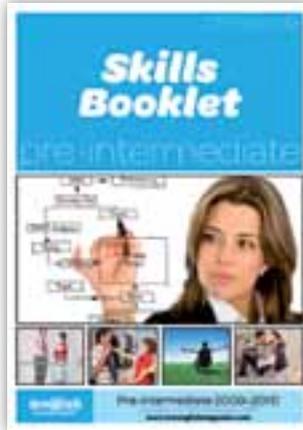


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Hi, and welcome to another issue of Hot English Magazine, the fun magazine for learning English. First of all welcome back! We hope you had a great summer. Did you go anywhere nice? Learn anything new? See anything interesting? I'm sure you did. But just in case you didn't get a chance to travel abroad, we've got an article on a very unusual destination: Iceland. There's more to it than just volcanoes!

This month, we're continuing with our series on undercover reporting. And this time, we're focusing on the royal family. Three members have been caught out by the master reporter Mazher Mahmood. How does he do it?

But that's not all, we've also got a really useful double page spread on prepositions of movement, plus an interesting exercise to go with it. You'll soon learn the difference between *up*, *down*, *along* and *across*. Talking about useful language, our Functional Language section this month is on how to address people in English. Learn when to use Mr, Mrs and Ms!

Plus, we're also looking at supermarkets, architecture, 3D films, useful travel gadgets, famous TV series for children, the concept of product placement and lots, lots more.

Oh, and the big news is that Dr Fingers has agreed to start writing his blog again, taking some time out of his very busy schedule. He'll be updating that once a week. Just go to [www.hotenglishmagazine.com/blog](http://www.hotenglishmagazine.com/blog) and read his fascinating insights on language, learning, gardening and culture.

Anyway, good luck with your English language learning, and see you all next month.

Yours,  
*Andy*

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# READING I

# Hybrid Sports

A look at some of the most unusual sports of recent years.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the list of sports. Can you think of an idea for a "hybrid sport" (a combination of two sports)? How would the sport be played? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- basketball
- chess
- darts
- kung fu
- karate
- yoga
- cricket
- tai chi
- football
- boxing
- sumo wrestling

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which two hybrid sports are mentioned? How are they played?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Chess boxing is a combination of chess and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The sport was invented by a Dutch \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ alternating rounds in total.
4. There's a \_\_\_\_\_-minute break between each round.
5. Each player has just \_\_\_\_\_ minutes to play the game of chess.
6. Sumo Darts is a combination of sumo and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The round of sumo lasts for \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ alternating rounds of sumo and darts.

## 4 Language focus

### The Present Simple

Look at this extract from the article, "Contestants play speed chess,..." The writer has used a Present Simple verb: "play". Transform the following sentences into negative forms.

1. They like it.
2. She plays football.
3. We go there once a week.
4. I live in Paris.

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you played any of the sports mentioned in the Pre-reading activity? Which ones?
2. Would you like to try any of the hybrid sports mentioned in this article? Which ones? Why? Why not?
3. What's your favourite sport to do/play/watch? Why?



IS IT TIME FOR THE BOXING?

You've heard of boxing. And you've heard of chess. But have you heard of chess boxing?

Chess boxing is a **hybrid** sport – a combination of two sports (boxing and chess, in this case). The sport was invented by Dutch artist Lepe Rubingh. A match consists of **up to** eleven **alternating rounds** of boxing and chess, with a one-minute **break** between each round. The match begins with a four-minute session of chess. This is followed by three minutes of boxing. Then, there's another round of chess, and so on until there's a winner.

The chess game isn't easy. **Contestants** play speed chess, with a total of just twelve minutes for each player for the whole game. Players also wear **headphones** so they can't hear any comments **shouted** from the audience.

There are several ways to win chess boxing. You can **knock out** your opponent in the **boxing ring**, or you can **checkmate** them in a game of chess. A player can also be **disqualified**. For example, if one player's twelve minutes of chess time is **exceeded**, they can lose, or if a competitor fails to make a move during the chess round, they're **given a warning**. Then, they must move within the next 10 seconds or they may lose.

Another hybrid sport is Sumo Darts. This is a combination of sumo wrestling and darts, with 10 rounds of alternating sumo and darts. Participants first do a five-minute round of sumo. The object of the game is to push an opponent out of a ring. This is followed by a five-minute game of darts. Contestants accumulate points in the darts games and the rounds of sumo. The winner is the player with the most points. The sport is popular in parts of northern England.

Sumo darts or chess boxing, anyone? \*



### GLOSSARY

- a hybrid** *n*  
something that is a mixture of two or more other things (chess and boxing in this case)
- up to** *exp*  
"up to" eleven, means any number before and including eleven
- alternating** *adj*  
if there are "alternating rounds", there is a round of A, then a round of B, then a round of A again, and so on
- a round** *n*  
a period of time used to play a game / fight / play chess, etc.
- a break** *n*  
if competitors have a "break", they stop playing / fighting, etc. for a period of time so they can rest
- a contestant** *n*  
a person who participates in a competition
- headphones** *n*  
objects you wear over your ears in order to listen to music / the radio, etc
- to shout** *vb*  
to say something in a loud voice
- to knock out** *phr vb*  
to hit and cause to be unconscious (as if sleeping)
- a boxing ring** *n*  
the area where boxers fight
- to checkmate** *vb*  
to win chess by preventing your opponent's king from moving
- to disqualify** *vb*  
if someone is "disqualified" from a competition, they aren't allowed to continue participating in the competition
- to exceed** *vb*  
if time is "exceeded", players use more time than is permitted
- to give someone a warning** *exp*  
to tell someone that they are in danger of something bad happening (being disqualified in this case) if they don't stop doing something

# Driving Test

New plans for the driving test.



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

What do the traffic signs (1 to 8) mean?



## 2 Reading I

What's the driving test like in your country? What does it consist of? Think. Then, read the article to compare your ideas. What differences are there between the two tests?

## 3 Reading II

Complete the sentences with the correct numbers.

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ parts to the test.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ one-minute video clips.
- The driving part of the test lasts for no less than \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- In future, there will be \_\_\_\_\_ passengers.
- Drivers may have to do \_\_\_\_\_ hours of training before taking the test.
- The test may be increased to \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
- The drink-driving limit will be lowered to \_\_\_\_\_ (of alcohol) per 100ml for experienced drivers.
- New drivers may be limited to buying a car with an engine of about \_\_\_\_\_ litres.

## 4 Language focus

### The Present Continuous

Look at this extract from the article, "As they are driving, they have to..." The writer has used a Present Continuous construction: "are driving". Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

- They \_\_\_\_\_ (write) e-mails.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (play golf).
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) TV.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (not talk) to anyone at the moment.

## 5 Discussion

- What was your first driving test like? Did you pass the first time? Why? Why not?
- What's the most difficult thing about the driving test in your country?
- How could the driving test be improved?

How long ago was it since you took your **driving test**? Was it difficult? Did you pass first time? There are plans now to make the test in the UK even **harder**.

At present, there are two parts to the test: the theory test and the practical test. The theory part has two sections: **multiple-choice questions**, and "hazard perception". Hazard perception consists of 14 one-minute video clips. Candidates have to touch the **screen** when they see a **hazard** developing (for example, a car about to **pull out** into the road). The practical test consists mostly of driving, although there are also vehicle safety questions. During the driving part, **examinees** must do a **controlled stop** and general driving for no less than 30 minutes.

But now the government want to make the test even more difficult. There are two main changes. Firstly, during the test, there will be an accompanying driver in the car in addition to the **examiner**. This means there will be 2 passengers, which will make candidates even more nervous. The other change is the introduction of "independent driving". As part of this, examinees are given directions to follow. They have to listen carefully whilst sitting in the car, then try to get to the destination. As they are driving, they have to **signal** at the right time, make sure they are in the correct **lane**, **stick to** the speed limit, and not make any serious or dangerous driving errors.

New laws are planned for the future too. The government want to introduce education in safe driving into the **school curriculum**. They also want drivers to have 120 hours of training before taking a test. This will put an end to any intensive courses that are being offered at the moment. The test may also be increased to around 50 minutes in length. The **drink-driving limit** will be **lowered** to 50mg per 100ml for experienced drivers and only 20mg per 100ml for new drivers. And finally, new drivers may be limited to buying a car with an engine no bigger than 1.4 litres for their first year.

So, what's the driving test like in your country? \*

## GLOSSARY

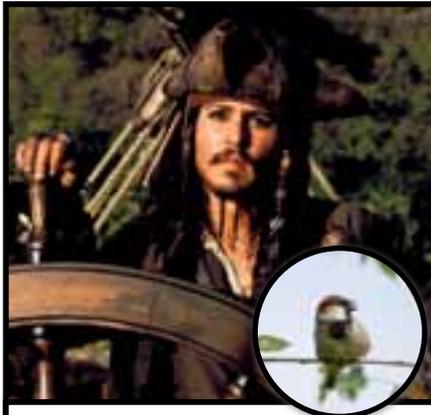
- a driving test** *n*  
an exam to check your driving skills and knowledge of road signs, etc.
- hard** *adj*  
difficult
- multiple-choice questions** *n*  
questions with several answers to choose from
- a screen** *n*  
the part of a computer/TV that you look at
- a hazard** *n*  
something which could be dangerous
- to pull out** *phrvb*  
if a car "pulls out", it suddenly leaves a parking space or a side road, and enters the main road
- an examinee** *n*  
a person who is taking a test
- a controlled stop** *n*  
when this happens in the test, the examiner will suddenly order the driver to stop the car in a controlled manner
- an examiner** *n*  
the person who is conducting the test and evaluating the people taking the test
- to signal** *vb*  
if you signal, you use the indicator to tell other drivers that you are going to turn, etc.
- a lane** *n*  
a line of traffic on a road
- to stick to** *exp*  
if you "stick to" the speed limit, you remain within the legal limit
- a school curriculum** *n*  
all the different courses of study that are taught in a school
- a drink-driving limit** *n*  
the maximum amount of alcohol that you can drink before driving
- to lower** *vb*  
to reduce; to make less

# THE NAME GAME

FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING.

# STORY TIME

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



**Captain Jack Sparrow** (film character)  
A SPARROW IS SMALL BROWN BIRD THAT IS VERY COMMON IN BRITAIN.  
"The little sparrow was drinking water from a puddle."



**The Joker** (film / comic character)  
A "JOKER" IS SOMEONE WHO LIKES MAKING JOKES OR DOING FUNNY THINGS; THE "JOKER" IN A PACK OF CARDS IS THE EXTRA CARD THAT DOESN'T BELONG TO ANY OF THE FOUR SUITS.  
"He has a great sense of fun, and loves playing practical jokes on people. He's a real joker."



**iPad** (Apple product)  
A "PAD" OF PAPER IS A NUMBER OF PIECES OF PAPER WHICH ARE FIXED TOGETHER ALONG THE TOP OR THE SIDE. THE PAGES IN THE PAD ARE OFTEN USED FOR WRITING NOTES.  
"She wrote the message on a piece of paper from the pad on the table."



**iPod** (Apple product)  
A "POD" IS SOMETHING THAT GROWS ON A PLANT AND THAT CONTAINS SEEDS (SUCH AS PEAS OR BEANS).  
"We got the peas fresh from the pods."



**Reese Witherspoon** (American actress)  
IF SOMEONE OR SOMETHING "WITHERS", IT BECOMES VERY WEAK. / A "SPOON" IS AN IMPLEMENT FOR EATING. IT HAS A LONG HANDLE AND A ROUND, SLIGHTLY DEEP END.  
"The plant in the office had withered because no one had watered it." / "They used a spoon to eat the soup."



**Winston Churchill** (British politician 1874 to 1965)  
A "CHURCH" IS A BUILDING WHERE PEOPLE WORSHIP OR PRAY TO GOD. / A "HILL" IS A LITTLE MOUNTAIN.  
"They had the wedding in a church." / "She walked up the hill."

## Not so Clever

Mr and Mrs Sharp are walking along the beach. Suddenly, Mrs Sharp sees an **injured** bird on the **sand**. "Ah, look. A poor little birdie that can't fly." "Where?" says Mr Sharp, as he looks up into the sky.



## Show Off

A young businessman has just **set up** his own company. He **rents** an office downtown and buys some **trendy** furniture for it. Sitting behind his new desk, he suddenly sees a potential client come into the **outer office**. Wanting to appear **busy**, he **picks up** the phone and **pretends** that he's calling an important client. "Offer them no more than \$3 million!" he shouts down the phone. "And tell them that if it isn't finished by next week, they won't get a penny!" After "**hanging up**", the man says to the visitor, "Hello? Can I help you?" And the visitor replies, "Yes, I'm from the phone company. I've come to connect your phone line."



## Little Jokes

**A:** Why did King Henry VIII have so many wives?



**B:** I don't know. Why did King Henry VIII have so many wives?

**A:** Because he liked to **chop and change!**

**A:** I say, I say, I say. How do you get breakfast in bed?

**B:** I don't know. How do you get breakfast in bed?

**A:** Sleep in the kitchen! ☺

### GLOSSARY

**injured** *adj*  
if someone is "injured", they have some damage to their body: a broken leg/arm, a cut etc.

**sand** *n*  
small, loose grains of disintegrated rock that are found on or near a beach. Often yellow in colour

**to set up** *exp*  
if you "set up" a company, you form it and register it so you can start doing business

**to rent** *vb*  
if you "rent" something, you pay money in order to use something for a limited period of time

**trendy** *adj*

**an outer office** *n*  
a type of reception area outside the main office where people are greeted

**busy** *adj*  
if you are "busy", you have a lot of work and little time to do it

**to pick up** *phr vb*  
if you "pick up" the phone, you take it in your hands in order to answer it

**to pretend** *vb*  
to act as if something is true, even though it isn't

**to hang up** *phr vb*  
to put the phone back on the receiver, or to press a button in order to terminate the telephone conversation

**King Henry VIII** *n*  
an English king (1491 to 1547) who is famous for having many wives and for breaking relations with the Pope and the Catholic Church. Some of his wives were beheaded (their heads were cut off)

**to chop and change** *exp*  
to change/alter your ideas and opinions continuously. Literally, to "chop" is to cut. King Henry VIII liked to "chop" off heads

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# USEFUL VOCABULARY

## Cycling

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

### 1 Match the words

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

1. Chain
2. Seat
3. Gears
4. Brake
5. (Cycle) helmet
6. Wheel
7. Tyre
8. Spokes
9. Pump
10. Handlebars
11. Pedals
12. Panniers



### 2 Wordsearch

Now find these words in the wordsearch.

bicycle	brake
chain	gears
handlebars	helmet
panniers	pedals
pump	seat
spokes	type
wheel	



### 3 Guess the word

Think of ways to describe the words above.

See if your partner can guess the word from the clues.

### Types of Bicycle

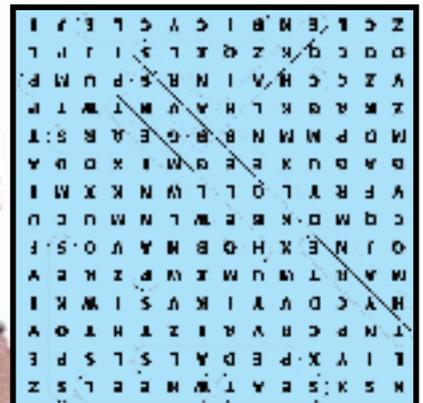
Mountain bike



Racing bike



Folding bike



# USEFUL VERBS & EXPRESSIONS

## Cycling

USEFUL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS.  
THIS MONTH: CYCLING.

### CHANGE GEAR

IF YOU "CHANGE GEAR", YOU SELECT A DIFFERENT GEAR.



"I CHANGED FROM A HIGH GEAR TO A LOW GEAR BECAUSE WE WERE GOING UP A HILL."

### PUT THE BRAKES ON / APPLY THE BRAKES

IF YOU "PUT THE BRAKES ON", YOU PULL A LEVER THAT MAKES THE BRAKES WORK SO YOU CAN GO MORE SLOWLY OR STOP.



"I PUT MY BRAKES ON A BIT AS I WAS GOING DOWN THE HILL."

### KEEP YOUR HANDS ON THE HANDLEBARS

IF YOU "KEEP YOUR HANDS ON THE HANDLEBARS", YOU DON'T TAKE THEM OFF.



"YOU SHOULD ALWAYS KEEP YOUR HANDS ON THE HANDLEBARS IN CASE YOU NEED TO TURN SUDDENLY."

### WEAR A HELMET

IF YOU ARE "WEARING A HELMET", YOU HAVE THE HELMET ON YOUR HEAD.



"DON'T FORGET TO WEAR A HELMET! IT'S DANGEROUS ON THE ROADS."

### GO UP / DOWN A HILL

IF YOU "GO UP" A HILL, YOU GO TO THE TOP OF IT; IF YOU "GO DOWN" A HILL, YOU GO FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM.



"THEY WENT DOWN THE HILL REALLY QUICKLY."

### GET A FLAT TYRE

IF YOU "GET A FLAT TYRE", SOMETHING MAKES A HOLE IN THE TYRE AND THE AIR COMES OUT.



"I'VE GOT A FLAT TYRE. CAN YOU LEND ME YOUR BIKE REPAIR KIT, PLEASE?"

### CHANGE A TYRE

IF YOU "CHANGE A TYRE", YOU TAKE OFF THE OLD ONE AND PUT A NEW ONE ON.



"I HAD TO CHANGE THE TYRE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD."

### PUMP UP YOUR TYRES

TO PUT AIR INTO YOUR TYRES.



"YOUR TYRES ARE LOOKING A BIT FLAT. I THINK YOU NEED TO PUMP THEM UP."

# LET'S TALK ABOUT... Cooking in the Kitchen



## Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, LOUISE IS HELPING TOBY PREPARE THE DINNER.

- L:** Louise  
**T:** Toby
- L:** So, can I help?  
**T:** Oh, yes, please. All this cooking is really stressing me out.  
**L:** So, what can I do?  
**T:** Right, turn on the empty electric hob and heat up that soup.  
**L:** OK.  
**T:** And put the electric kettle on so we can have a cup of tea.  
**L:** Right.  
**T:** And, put those plates into the dishwasher and turn it on.  
**L:** OK.  
**T:** And when you've done that, you can put those sandwiches into the sandwich maker and turn the coffee maker on. I really need a cup of coffee.  
**L:** Me too.  
**T:** And when you've done that, put the meat into the oven. Then, finish off the guacamole with the hand-held blender. Oh, and put the beans in the microwave and set the timer for three minutes.  
**L:** OK.  
**T:** And start frying those potatoes in that frying pan over there, and turn on the vent so it doesn't get too smelly.  
**L:** Right. Don't you think we've got too many appliances on at the same time?  
**T:** No, it's fine. [explosion] ☺

## Let's talk about... Cooking in the Kitchen

### Useful Expressions

- Could you switch on the microwave, please?
- Could you turn down the heat, please?
- Just put it in the fridge.
- Could you put the soup on a low heat, please?
- You need to turn up the heat on the gas burner.
- Remember to turn off the electric hob.
- Set the oven timer for 40 minutes.
- Set the oven temperature to 180°C.
- Put the plates in the dishwasher.



Useful language for successful communication.

# FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

# Addressing people

THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT HOW YOU CAN ADDRESS PEOPLE IN ENGLISH.

This month, we're looking at how you can address people in English. In many cases people will introduce themselves, giving you valuable information on how they want you to address them. For example:

- a) Hi, I'm Jessica.
- b) Good afternoon. I'm Mr Saunders.
- c) Ms Bates. Pleased to meet you.
- d) Hello. I'm Captain Hargreaves.

Sometimes the person you're talking to will offer an alternative form of address, especially if they think you're being too formal. For example:

- a) Please, just call me Jessica.
- b) You can call me Bob.
- c) Just use my first name.

At work, many colleagues will be **on a first-name basis**. But if you're talking to someone who is older than you, or of a higher rank or status, you should start off with **Mr, Mrs, Miss or Ms\*** and the person's **surname\*\*** (their last name). For example:

- a) Where would you like the boxes, Mrs Scarlett?
- b) There was a phone call for you, Mr Jones.



If you're working in the service industry (as a waiter, waitress, hotel receptionist, shop assistant, etc.), it's common to use "sir" or "madam" ("ma'am" in US English) when speaking to customers. For example:

ANYTHING ELSE, SIR?

- a) There's a changing room just over there, sir.
- b) Would you like a bag, madam?

If you're a customer in a restaurant, and you want to get someone's attention, you could simply use the expression "Excuse me!" without adding any title or name. For example:

- a) Excuse me! Could you bring the salt, please?
- b) Excuse me! Where are the changing rooms, please?

The same is true if you're on a bus, in a taxi, at the train station, etc. – there's no need for a title or name. For example:

- a) A return ticket to Harlow, please.
- b) Excuse me. Does this bus go to Barling, please?

In very informal or intimate situations (when talking to a child, a good friend, a partner, a family member, etc.), some people address others as "honey, sweetie", or "darling". However, you should be careful when using these terms. The best thing would be to wait and see how other native speakers address you before saying anything yourself. And finally, some people refer to their friends as "mates". For example, "All right, mate, how's it going?" But once again, be careful with this term until you are sure it's OK to use it.

## Dialogue

IN THIS DIALOGUE, LORD BRACKLETHWAITE IS IN A SHOP BUYING A PAIR OF TROUSERS. HE'S LOOKING FOR THE CHANGING ROOMS.



- Lord:** Young lady! The changing rooms. Where are they?
- Assistant:** I beg your pardon? Who do you think you're talking to?
- Lord:** I happen to be Lord Bracklethwaite.
- Assistant:** Lord Bracklethwaite? Are you joking?
- Lord:** I most certainly am not. You may address me as "your grace".
- Assistant:** I don't believe this. What's your real name then?
- Lord:** What on earth do you mean?
- Assistant:** Well, I presume you weren't born Lord Bracklethwaite. What's your real name?
- Lord:** Well, erm, it's, er, John Smith.
- Assistant:** Well, Mr Smith, the changing rooms are over there.
- Lord:** I'd be grateful if you'd address me with my proper title, Lord.
- Assistant:** Well, perhaps if you behaved more like a lord, I might address you as one!
- Lord:** What is this country coming to?
- Assistant:** Incredible! ❄️



### \*Titles

- Mr + last name (any man – not necessarily married)
- Mrs + last name (married woman)
- Ms + last name (married or unmarried woman; common in business)
- Miss + last name (unmarried woman – some people don't like this form of address)
- Madam (adult female – often used in the service industry when addressing clients)
- Ma'am (adult female – North American – often used in the service industry when addressing clients)

### \*\* Surname

Many people from English-speaking countries have a first name (also known as a "Christian name") and a "surname". A "surname" is the name that you share with other members of your family. In English-speaking countries, it is your last name. In some English-speaking countries, women take on the man's surname. For example, if Sally Brooks marries John Smith, she may become Sally Smith. Sometimes, "née" is used after a married woman's name to indicate what her name was before she got married. For example, "Sally Smith (née Brooks)". However, it is also now becoming common for women to keep their original surname, even when they are married. The surname that a married woman had before she got married is known as her "maiden name". Many people from English-speaking countries also have a middle name. This comes directly after the first name. For example, "John Michael Smith", or "Sally Rachel Brooks". This is like an extra name that doesn't usually have any significance or real importance.

### What should I say?

If you are unsure of what to call someone, it's best to use a more formal term; alternatively, you could ask one of these questions:

- a) What should I call you?
- b) What should I call your mum / the teacher / the manager?
- c) Can I call you Jessica?

JUST CALL ME JUDY.



### GLOSSARY

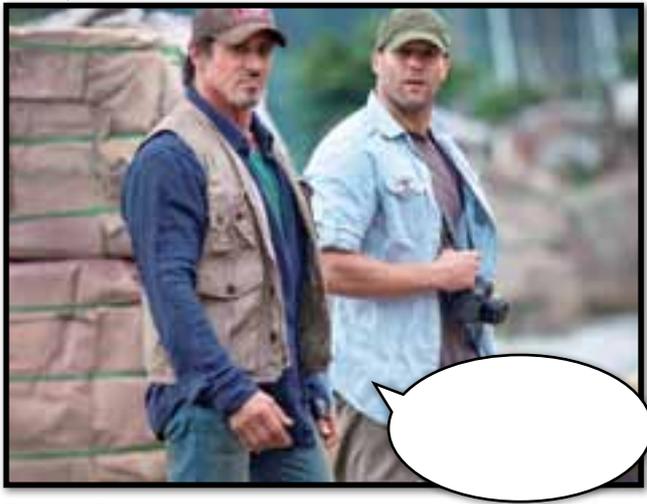
**on a first-name basis** *exp*  
if people are "on a first-name basis", they have a relaxed, informal relationship and they call one another by their first names: Shirley, Lily, Nigel, Andrew, etc.

# PHOTO MAGIC

## PHOTOS OF THE MONTH FROM THE NEWS.

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

**Photo 1** Sylvester Stallone and Jason Statham star in *The Expendables*.



**Photo 2** The US ambassador to South Africa, Donald Gips, takes an opportunity to practise the vuvuzela.



**Photo 3** Icelandic pop star Björk is as famous for her fashion styles as her music.



# how to use hot english magazine

**H**ot English magazine is designed to improve your level of English. But how? Learning a language is a complex process, but one thing is clear: you need input in order to progress. "Input" is basically language in the form of listening or reading texts. Hot English provides both. The following consists of just a few ideas on how to use the magazine. As you can see, Hot English is divided into different levels, but learners of all levels can take advantage of all the magazine.

### Lower-level ideas

- 1 Look at the photos. Read the title and introduction. Think about the topic. Then read the article to check your ideas.
- 2 Read the article. Check the words in the glossaries. Then listen to the article.
- 3 Read and listen to the articles/conversations at the same time.
- 4 Do the exercises. Then, check the glossaries. Afterwards, listen to the article.
- 5 Read the glossaries before reading the article. Then, read the article.
- 6 Read the article carefully and look up 10 new words. Then listen to it.



### Higher-level ideas

- 1 Listen to the articles/conversations before reading the text.
- 2 Put the CD on in the car and listen. How much can you understand?
- 3 Listen to the recordings. Then, read the transcript as you listen again.
- 4 Create MP3s of the sound files to listen while you walk, work or relax.
- 5 Watch the online video related to the topic and then read the article.
- 6 Try to guess the meaning of words/expressions from the context and without referring to the glossary definitions or a dictionary.
- 7 Listen to each sentence of an article or conversation. Pause the recording and try to repeat what they've just said.

### Teachers

Hot English is also great for teachers. You can use the material for essential classroom Reading and Listening activities. The Teacher's Notes will give you ideas on how to present and exploit the material, and the videos offer a good resource for follow-up activities. Many of the Reading and Listening activities have "ready-to-go" exercises within the magazine, which will make your job a lot easier.

## good luck!

Do you have any ideas on how to use Hot English? Please write to [andyc@hotenglishmagazine.com](mailto:andyc@hotenglishmagazine.com) We appreciate all comments!

## DR FINGERS'

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



## 1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct the sentences. They should all be in the Past Simple. Then listen to the CD to check your answers. Good luck!

1. I gaved him a pen for the exam.

*I gave him a pen for the exam.*

2. Did you went to the cinema last week?

3. I have a very nice time yesterday.

4. I do a phone call this morning.

5. I made some exercise last night.

6. Are you ran in the race?

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## LISTENING ACTIVITY

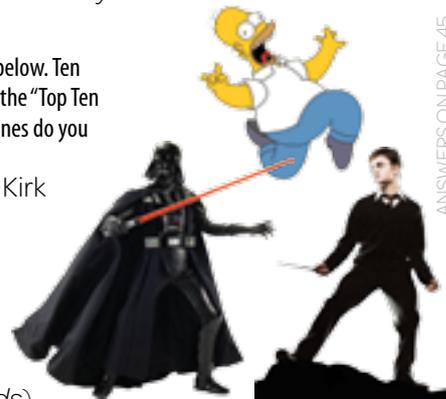
## Fictional Characters

A look at the top ten fictional characters of all time. By Patrick Howarth

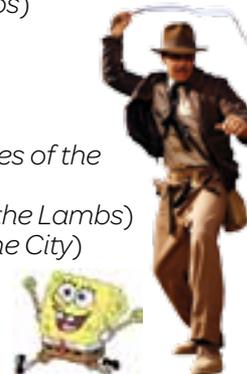
## 1 Pre-listening

Look at the list of characters below. Ten of them appeared on a list of the "Top Ten Fictional Characters". Which ones do you think they were?

- Captain James T Kirk (from *Star Trek*)
- Harry Potter
- Darth Vader
- Indiana Jones
- Homer Simpson
- Dr Evil
- Joey (from *Friends*)
- Buffy Summers (from *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*)
- Tony Soprano (from *The Sopranos*)
- The Joker (from *Batman*)
- Rachel Green (from *Friends*)
- Dr Gregory House
- Edward Scissorhands
- Captain Jack Sparrow (from *Pirates of the Caribbean*)
- Hannibal Lecter (from *Silence of the Lambs*)
- Carrie Bradshaw (from *Sex and the City*)
- Rocky Balboa
- Spongebob Squarepants



ANSWERS ON PAGE 45



## 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to two people who are talking about a list of the top ten fictional characters of all time. Listen once and compare your ideas from the Pre-listening activity. What is the correct list of top ten characters?

## 3 Listening II

Listen again and choose the correct words.

1. Actually, I was reading a **book / an article** about Homer Simpson this morning.
2. I bet I can guess the **other nine / rest**.
3. I'll buy you a beer if you **get / say** them.
4. Well, Captain James T Kirk from *Star Trek* must be one of the **first / top** ten.
5. You've got 8 more **tries / guesses** and they must all be right.
6. You'll never do it! I'll give you a **due / tip**.
7. How on **world / earth** did you know that?
8. I read the **magazine / article** too, of course.

## 4 Language focus Present Perfect Simple

Look at this extract from the listening, "...Entertainment Weekly has just published a list..." The speaker has used the Present Perfect: "...has just published..." Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) this film before.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) really well.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not hear) the song before.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not meet) her before.

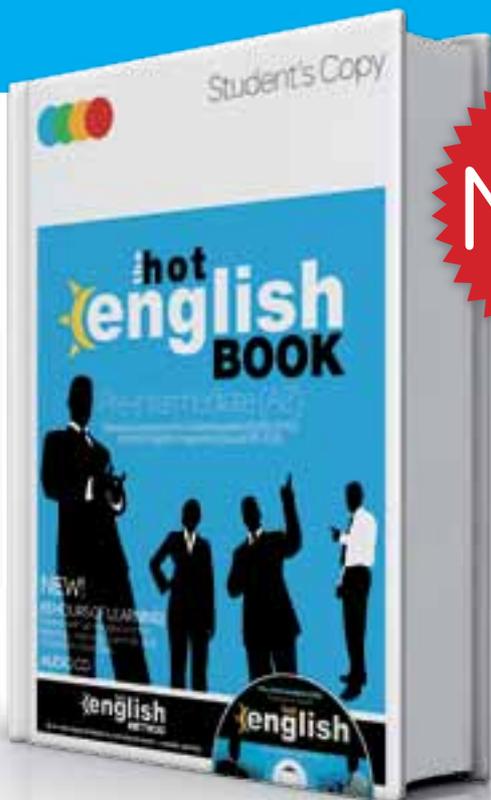
## 5 Discussion

1. Who is your favourite fictional character? Why?
2. Who is your favourite character from the list above? Why?
3. Which other characters would you include in the list? Why?

for students and teachers.

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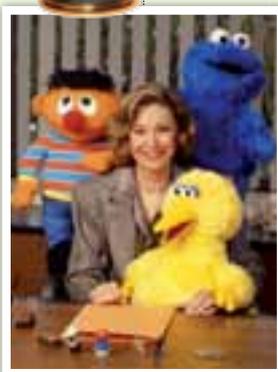
# Sesame Success



**S**esame Street has become one of the most successful television series in American history, winning a total of 109 **Emmy awards**, more than any other programme. But how did it all start?



The idea for Sesame Street **came about** in 1966. The creator was American TV producer Joan Ganz Cooney. One day, during a dinner party, a guest **complained** about the fact that television had been ignored as a way of educating children. Inspired by these words, Cooney later wrote a paper titled *The Potential Uses of Television in Pre-School Education*, and presented it to the US Commissioner of Education, Harold Howe.



Although educational programmes are very common now, at the time Cooney's idea was revolutionary. Cooney wanted to create a programme that would help young children from **disadvantaged backgrounds**. "Our original **goal** was simple," she said, "to create a successful television programme that would make a difference in the lives of children, in particular, poor inner-city children, and help prepare them for school." Using his political influence, Howe obtained funding for Cooney's idea. As a result, in 1968, she **set up** the Children's Television Workshop, which would go on to produce *Sesame Street*.

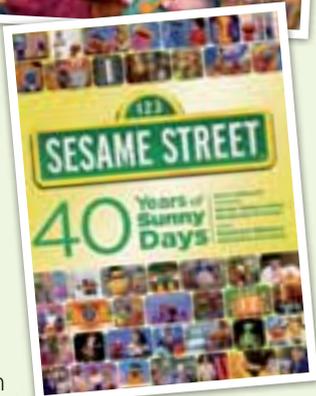
The concept for the show was simple. With an inner-city street as the **setting**, they combined

a strong visual style with fast-moving action, humour and music. As the author Malcolm Gladwell once said, "If you can **hold the attention** of children, you can educate them."

The inhabitants of the street were also carefully chosen, with a wide ethnic mix to reflect the cultural diversity of typical inner-city **neighbourhoods**. And that was it. Over the years, some things may have changed, (for example in the first series Oscar the Grouch was orange – now he's green) but *Sesame Street* has never **lost touch** with its original **aim**: to educate children.

And the results have been amazing. According to the 2004 edition of "The Guinness Book of World Records 2004," the show holds the record for Most Popular Children's Educational Program, having been shown in 180 countries. And independent research indicates that young children who watch the programme exhibit improved **cognitive** and social skills, and have a good knowledge of vocabulary and basic maths by the time they start school at the age of five.

Although Cooney left the show in 1990, she became Chairwoman of the Executive Committee. And she continues to have a profound impact on the education of children throughout the world. *Sesame Street* is continuing to produce quality educational programmes. And even after 40 years, it's still **touching the lives of** millions of children. 🌟



## GLOSSARY

- an Emmy award** *n*  
an annual award by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for outstanding achievements in television
- to come about** *phr vb*  
to happen
- to complain** *vb*  
if you "complain" about something, you say that you are not happy about it
- a disadvantaged background** *exp*  
a family and home life that is poor and with no luxuries
- a goal** *n*  
an objective
- to set up** *phr vb*  
to make the preparations for something so that it can start
- a setting** *n*  
the "setting" for something is the place where it happens
- to hold someone's attention** *exp*  
if you can "hold someone's attention", you make them concentrate on you or what you are doing
- a neighbourhood** *n*  
an area / district in a city
- to lose touch with** *exp*  
if you "lose touch with" an idea, objective or principle, you are no longer connected to that idea, etc.
- an aim** *n*  
an objective
- cognitive (skills)** *n*  
mental abilities
- to touch the lives of** *exp*  
to affect (in a positive way)
- valiant** *adj*  
brave; courageous
- cute** *adj*  
nice and attractive
- to get upset** *exp*  
to become sad
- to give up** *phr vb*  
if you "give up", you stop trying
- a cookie** *n US*  
a biscuit
- ironic** *adj*  
using a type of humour that consists of saying the opposite to what you really mean
- the voice of reason** *n*  
someone who says logical, sensible things
- a trashcan** *n US*  
a container for old bits of paper/food, etc. A "rubbish bin" in British English
- endearing** *adj*  
if someone is "endearing", you feel love and affection for them

## Sesame Street Characters



**Grover**  
A **valiant**, caring blue monster who often gets himself into difficult situations.



**Elmo**  
This bright-red monster is famous for his **cute** behaviour and positive



attitude. **Big Bird**  
This large yellow bird often **gets upset**

when things don't work out as planned, but he will never give up.



**Cookie Monster**  
As his name suggests, the Cookie Monster loves **cookies**,

but also likes to write poems about them and ask philosophical questions about their origins.



**Kermit the Frog**  
Kermit is funny and **ironic**, and is

often the **voice of reason**.

**Bert & Ernie**  
Ernie loves playing tricks on his best friend, the more



serious-minded Bert.



**Oscar the Grouch**  
Everyone's favourite cranky monster, Oscar lives inside a **trashcan**. He's rude and unpleasant, but also extremely **endearing**.



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# READING

## Product Placement

Sneaky advertising on the rise.

### 1 Pre-reading

What products do you associate with the following companies?



### 2 Reading I

What do you think all the companies/products from the Pre-reading activity have in common? Think. Then, read the article once to check your ideas.

### 3 Reading II

Match the products (1 to 5) to the films in which they have appeared (a-e). Then, read the article again to check your answers.

- Converse All Star
- MacBook
- Sony laptops
- Pepsi Cola
- Calvin Klein



### 4 Language focus

#### Phrasal verbs with "up"

Look at this extract from the article, "Brands pop up all over the place in this film..." The writer has used a phrasal verb with "up" ("pop up"). What do the following bolded expressions with "up" mean?

- Prices are **going up**.
- Could you **turn up** the volume, please?
- They **went up** the hill.
- She **went up to** the man and said hello.

### 5 Discussion

- Have you seen any of the films mentioned in this article? Did you notice any examples of product placement?
- Have you seen any examples of product placement recently? Where?
- What do you think of product placement?



Have you seen a film recently? Did any Nike trainers, bottles of Budweiser or cans of Coca Cola appear **on screen**? If they did, you've probably seen an example of **product placement**.

Product placement is basically a form of **advertising**. It's when **branded goods** or services are placed in films or TV shows. Sometimes it's hard to notice, but other times, it's really obvious. Of course, in everyday life, we're constantly **surrounded** by branded goods. And it would seem natural for an advertising poster to appear in the background of any street scene. But some film producers seem to take things to extremes.

The film *iRobot* (starring Will Smith) is a good example. In one scene in the film, Will Smith is asked, "What you got on your feet? And Smith answers, "Converse All Star. Vintage 2004" as he **shows off** his new shoes. And in another scene, Smith's character opens a box to reveal a brand-new pair of the shoes.



In *Mission Impossible* the **laptop** of choice for superspy Ethan Hunt (Tom Cruise) is a MacBook. In fact, the product is so **prominent** that Apple even created an ad for it that had the **tagline**, "After the movie, you may want to **pick up** the 'book!'" in clear reference to the MacBooks used in the film.

The James Bond films are famous for their use of product placement. The 2006 film *Casino Royale* (with Daniel Craig) features Sony VAIO laptops, Sony Ericsson mobile phones and BRAVIA televisions, although this is hardly surprising given that Sony **acquired** the Bond **franchise** fairly recently. But it isn't only Sony products that **get a mention**. In one scene in *Casino Royale*, Bond is asked about his watch. "Rolex?" a character asks. To which Bond **proudly** replies, "Omega!"



*Back to the Future* is another classic film with product placement. In one scene, Michael Fox says, "All I want is a Pepsi!" as he pulls one out of a machine. But all of this is nothing compared to the film *The Island* (starring Scarlett Johansson).

Brands **pop up** all over the place in this film, and include (amongst many others) Ben & Jerry's, Puma, Calvin Klein, Amtrak, NFL, Reebok, Cadillac, Xbox, Aquafina, Budweiser, Nokia, Michelob, American Express and Adidas. One long series of adverts!

So, next time you watch a film, look out for a bit of product placement. ✪

#### GLOSSARY

- on screen** *exp*  
on the television / in a film
- product placement** *n*  
a form of advertising in which branded goods or products appear in a film/TV series, etc.
- advertising** *n*  
the promotion of a product or service
- branded goods** *n*  
goods that are from a famous / well-known company
- to surround** *vb*  
if you are "surrounded by" something, that thing is all around you
- to show off** *phr vb*  
if you "show something off", you show it to people because you think it is really good
- a laptop** *n*  
a portable computer
- prominent** *adj*  
that is easy to see/notice
- a tagline** *n*  
a short piece of text used to describe and/or promote a film
- to pick up** *phr vb*  
1. if you "pick something up", you take it in your hands; 2. to buy
- to acquire** *vb*  
to get/obtain/have
- a franchise** *n*  
a series of films with the same characters, etc. that are used for merchandising, etc.
- to get a mention** *exp*  
if something "gets a mention", someone says the name of that thing in a film / TV programme, etc.
- proudly** *adv*  
if you say something "proudly", you say it with positive feelings of happiness and satisfaction
- to pop up** *phr vb*  
to appear suddenly and without warning

# READING II

# Verbal Gaffes

When people say it wrong... big style.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Answer the following questions. Discuss your answers with a partner. For each affirmative response, explain what happened?

### Have you ever...

- ...had to lie to someone?
- ...made a serious mistake?
- ...called someone the wrong name?
- ...told a joke that went down really badly?
- ...wrongly accused someone of something?
- ...said something you shouldn't have said?
- ...said something then regretted it immediately afterwards?
- ...said something in private that was later repeated in public?
- ...been caught listening in to a private conversation?

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once and compare your "embarrassing moments" from the Pre-reading activity to the ones in the article. Whose are worse?

## 3 Reading II

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. Gordon Brown was talking to a voter called...
2. He didn't realise that he had a \_\_\_\_\_ on his shirt.
3. He described Mrs Duffy as a sort of \_\_\_\_\_ woman.
4. Brown sent an e-mail to Labour activists saying that he was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Brown once confused Reese Witherspoon with \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 Language focus

### The Past Perfect

Look at this extract from the article, "...it was Renée Zellweger who had spoken at the service..." The writer has used a Past Perfect construction ("had spoken"). Transform the following sentences into the Past Perfect. Add "before" to the end of each sentence.

1. She went there.
2. They saw it.
3. He heard it.
4. We didn't eat it.

## 5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you said something embarrassing? What happened?
2. Have any politicians in your country put their foot in it recently? Who? When?
3. What's the best thing to do when you do / say something embarrassing?

Have you ever said something then **regretted** it immediately afterwards? It's nothing unusual, and even some of the most powerful people on earth do it.

Take the case of Gordon Brown. Remember him? He was the prime minister of the UK until the 2010 elections. He made a famous **gaffe**. Towards the end of the **campaign**, he found himself talking to **potential voter** Mrs Gillian Duffy. After a few seconds of friendly chat, Brown said, "Very nice to meet you," and **hopped into** a waiting car. And that was the end of the interview... or so it seemed.



WILL YOU ACCEPT MY APOLOGY?

Not realising that he still had a microphone **pinned to** his shirt, Brown began talking to an **aide**, with journalists outside **listening in**. "That was a disaster – they should never have put me with *that woman* [Mrs Duffy]. Whose idea was that? It's just ridiculous..." And when asked by the aide what Mrs Duffy had said, Brown is heard to reply, "She's just a sort of **bigoted** woman."



**Whoops!** Not the most intelligent thing in the world to say... especially as reporters were still recording what Brown was saying. Of course, Brown later claimed that he was "**mortified**". He even **paid** Mrs Duffy (65) a **visit** to her house in Rochdale to **apologise**, and sent an e-mail to Labour **activists** to say he "profoundly" regretted his comments.



### GLOSSARY

- to regret** *vb*  
to feel bad about something you have said/done
- a gaffe** *n*  
a mistake that causes embarrassment / feelings of shame
- a campaign** *n*  
a series of planned activities that people carry out over a period of time in order to achieve change, etc.
- a potential voter** *n*  
someone who may vote for a candidate in an election
- to hop into** *phr vb*  
to jump into
- to pin to** *phr vb*  
to put on; to attach (often with a pin – a small thin, metal object for holding things together)
- an aide** *n*  
an assistant to an important person
- to listen in** *phr vb*  
to hear a conversation secretly without the participants knowing
- bigoted** *adj*  
with prejudices or intolerant feelings towards others
- whoops!** *exp*  
oh, dear!; oh, no!
- mortified** *adj*  
embarrassed; with feelings of shame
- to pay someone a visit** *exp*  
to go to someone's house
- to apologise** *vb*  
to say sorry
- an activist** *n*  
someone who works for a political cause by campaigning for it, etc.
- to put your foot in it** *exp*  
to say or do something stupid/ embarrassing
- a global ambassador** *n*  
a representative of a company who attends functions/events all over the world
- a cosmetics firm** *n*  
a company that produces beauty products
- domestic violence** *n*  
violence in the home, often between a husband and wife or two partners
- baffled** *adj*  
confused
- to lead** *vb*  
to direct/manage
- to recall fondly** *exp*  
to remember with feelings of happiness

But this isn't the first time that Brown has **put his foot in it**. In another incident, Brown confused American actress Renée Zellweger (of *Bridget Jones' Diary*) with fellow actress Reese Witherspoon (of *Legally Blonde*). Reese Witherspoon was a guest in parliament as part of her work as a **global ambassador** for **cosmetics firm** Avon and their campaign against **domestic violence**. During the visit, Brown told **baffled** MPs that he was very grateful that "Renée" [sic] Witherspoon was **leading** the campaign. He also said he **recalled fondly** how Miss "Witherspoon" [sic] had spoken at a memorial service for film director Anthony Minghella, at which Brown had been a guest. This was all very charming, but for the fact that it was Renée Zellweger who had spoken at the service, not Reese Witherspoon.



More next month. ♣

VERBAL GAFFES

# HOW TO... BUILD UP YOUR VOCABULARY.

HOW TO... BUILD UP YOUR VOCABULARY.



## THIS MONTH, HOW TO... BUILD UP YOUR VOCABULARY.

**V**ocabulary is the key to communication. Without it you can't communicate well. But how can you learn all those important words and expressions? And which ones should you focus on (there are more than 200,000 words in English)?

Wouldn't it be easy if you could just learn the 3,000 most commonly used words and that would be it? Well, there are about 3,000 words that are extremely common. You could sit down and learn them. In fact, it would probably help. Certainly, for Beginner and Elementary learners, focussing on these high-frequency words is key to developing language rapidly and effectively. And from these 3,000, you can learn many thousands more.

Take the word "rain", for example. From this high-frequency word, you can make lots of other words: "rainbow, raincoat, rainfall, rainforest, rainwater" and "rainstorm". And you could probably guess the meaning of all these words if you saw them in context. As well as that, there are several derivatives that can be formed from root words. For example, from the high-frequency root word "destroy", you can create a noun ("destruction") and an adjective ("destructive"); and from "discover" you can get two nouns "discovery" and "discoverer". So, once you know the meaning of all the high-frequency root words, you can understand the meaning of their derivatives or associated words (compound nouns, etc.).

Of course, some words are easier to learn than others. They may remind you of a word you already know in the target language. Or, they're similar to ones in your own language. However, other words are more complicated. They just don't seem to make any logical sense. But don't worry. For these complicated words you can use mnemonics.

Mnemonics (pronounced "nemonics") are memory aids. Creating mnemonics consists of finding images or associated words that you can use to help you remember target words in the new language. For example, a Spanish student of English explained how she learnt the word "hill". She simply pictured the famous politician "Jesus Gil" (whose surname is pronounced the same as "hill", more or less) on a hill. And an English student of Spanish explained how he learnt the Spanish word "charco" ("puddle") by imagining a piece of "charcoal" in a puddle. Other times, you can associate the word you want to learn with a word you already know in the target language. For example, another student was having problems with the Spanish word "ballesta" ("crossbow"), which was appearing in the news a lot. So, he created an image in his head of a whale shooting a crossbow. He chose this animal because "whale" in Spanish is "ballena", and this word is very similar to the word that he wanted to learn. And it was such an unusual image that it stuck in his head. Easy...

...except that there's a slight problem. The thing is, very few words are found in isolation. They are often in partnership with other

words. Take the case of the high-frequency word "evidence". It's often seen in the expression "a lack of evidence". The key is to learn chunks of words: words in sentences, words in expressions and words in phrases. So, next time you want to learn a word, write down a whole phrase, sentence or expression with the word in it (preferably one that's been spoken, as that way you can guarantee that it's a high-frequency expression or phrase).

But there's another problem. You may be able to recognise the word, but can you use it in a sentence? Will it come to you while you're speaking? Of course, this is a problem in every language, including your own. And the thing that'll help you is... repetition. Simply repeat key phrases or expressions over and over again until they become ingrained in your brain. Alternatively, you could record them and listen to them while you're waiting for a bus, on a train or walking along the street.

And once these key expressions have become embedded in your head, they'll come to you when you need them most... automatically and without thinking, because now they're part of your active vocabulary.

Have fun learning words... but remember to learn them in context – with their friends! 🍀



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Hot English magazine

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## LISTENING ACTIVITY



# Mr & Mrs Average

What's the typical family like in your country?

### 1 Pre-listening

What's an average family like in your country? Answer the questions below.

1. What would a typical name for a couple in your country be?
2. How many cars would the typical couple have?
3. What make of car would one of them be?
4. What type of house would they live in?
5. Would the typical house have a name? What?
6. Where would typical couples go on holiday?
7. What would the value of a typical couple's possessions be?
8. What brand of TVs, laptops and video game consoles would they have?
9. Would they smoke?

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to two people who are talking about typical couples in the UK. Listen once and compare your ideas from the Pre-listening activity. Are average couples from your country similar? In what ways?

### 3 Listening II

Listen again and answer the questions (1 to 9) from the Pre-listening activity. Your answers should refer to the average couple in the UK.

### 4 Language focus Question tags

Look at this extract from the listening, "You live in 3-bedroom house, don't you?" The speaker has used a question tag ("don't you?"). Add question tags to the following statements.

1. She works in Brighton, \_\_\_\_\_
2. They play tennis here, \_\_\_\_\_
3. You like the film, \_\_\_\_\_
4. He studies hard, \_\_\_\_\_

### 5 Discussion

1. Do you think there's such a thing as an average person or couple? Why? Why not?
2. How "average" do you think you are?
3. In what ways are you different from average people?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Volcanoes, Björk, banks, LazyTown and cod. By Patrick Howarth



# Iceland

**W**hat do you know about Iceland? Apart from the volcanoes, there isn't much to the country... or is there?

Can you name any famous Icelanders? Well, there's Björk, of course, the world's most famous Icelandic singer. But who else? Well, what about Leifur Eiríksson who discovered America in 1000 AD and called it Vinland (the Land of **Vines**)?



Leifur Eiríksson

Then there's Bobby Fisher, the American former World Chess Champion who was given Icelandic citizenship on 21st March 2005... but he doesn't really count, does he?



Halldór Laxness

Of course, there are lots of famous Icelanders. Halldór Laxness, a novelist, won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1955. Crime novelist Arnaldur Indriðason's works have met with success outside of Iceland. Actress Anita Briem starred in *Journey to the Centre of the Earth*, which was partly filmed in Iceland in 2008.



Anita Briem

There are a number of famous sports stars, including Eiður Smári Guðjohnsen, who has played for Barcelona, Tottenham Hotspur, and Chelsea. And there's Magnús Scheving, who is a writer, producer, entrepreneur



Magnús Scheving

and a famous athlete. He is also the creator and co-star of the successful children's television show *LazyTown*.



So, why do we know so little about Iceland? Probably because it's extremely remote. The nearest European country is Norway, which is 970 kilometres away. Iceland is located just south of the Arctic Circle, so the weather isn't great either. Temperatures can reach about 13°C in the summer, but for much of the year they are close to 0°C. The surrounding seas are also extremely **stormy**, making sailing there very difficult. For many years, Iceland was literally isolated.

Another reason for Iceland's relative obscurity could be its language. Icelandic is very close to the Old Norse language of the Viking **sagas**. Modern words are usually created by



Eiður Smári Guðjohnsen

I'M THE ICING ON THE CAKE.



creating compound nouns from older words. For example "hlutabréfamarkaður" means "stock market", and is made from the words "hluti" ("share"), "bréf" ("document") and "markaður" ("market"). As you can see, it isn't an easy language to learn! Which is probably why all Icelanders learn English and Danish at school.

Until very recently, Iceland had an extremely high **standard of living**. In fact in 2007, it was **ranked as** the most developed country in the world by the United Nations' Human Development Index.

Life was good. How did they do it? Simple. Iceland developed a sophisticated banking industry that provided a range of financial services. Its banks expanded dramatically overseas, and foreign money **poured into** the country, causing exceptional growth. Before the global **credit crunch took hold**, Icelandic banks had foreign assets worth about 10 times the country's **GDP**. Iceland had come to symbolise the global **credit boom**.

But then in 2008, the country's banking system failed. It was badly **hit** by the world financial **recession**. In October 2008, the government took over control of all three of the

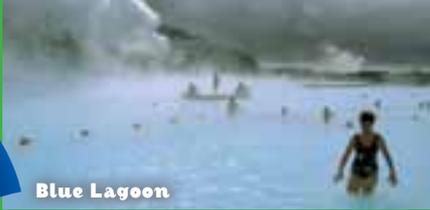
country's major banks in an effort to **stabilise** the financial system. Shortly after this, Iceland became the first western country since 1976 to apply to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for emergency financial aid. Suddenly, life has become hard, and Icelanders are beginning to migrate abroad for the first time in over 100 years.

The situation has particularly affected the UK. More than 100 British local authorities had invested over £840 million in Iceland. Suddenly, the money disappeared. In an attempt to get it back, there were threats of **vetting** Iceland's request to join the European Union, and even talk of sending **warships** out there, but it all came to nothing. At present, it is still not clear how much of the money will be recovered... if ever.



Interestingly, this isn't the first time that the UK and Iceland have had problems. In the 1970s there were the **Cod Wars**. These were a series of **disputes** over fishing rights in the North Atlantic. This started in the 1950s, and continued until the mid-1970s. Basically, Iceland wanted to protect its fishing industry and prevent **overfishing**. So, in 1972, they declared a 370km Exclusive Economic Zone beyond their **territorial waters**. This led to incidents with British fishing ships and **trawlers** that refused to respect the **unilateral move**.

There were a number of incidents with the Icelandic coast guard. British trawlers were **rammed**, and others had their fishing lines or nets cut. In response, the **Royal Navy**



Blue Lagoon



Reykjavik



sailed north to protect the boats. Eventually, the British government agreed that its vessels would not fish within the disputed area. Tiny Iceland had won a victory against the mighty Royal Navy. As the UK had already destroyed its own fishing industry through overfishing, they probably felt they had no right to do the same to Iceland's!

Just recently, Iceland has been in the news again. This time, it was because of her volcanoes.



Iceland is famous for its hot springs and geysers. And lava fields cover much of the land, allowing

hot water to be pumped from under the ground to supply much of the country's heating. But the country also has a high concentration of active volcanoes, with about 130 volcanic mountains. In fact, over the past 500 years, Iceland's volcanoes have spewed out a third of the total global lava output.

The most recent volcanic eruptions started on 14th April 2010. The ash cloud from the eruptions was enough to shut down airports across more than 20 European countries, many of which only began to re-open on 20th April. Things got really serious as airlines had to cancel numerous flights, resulting in huge losses. One joker (of unknown nationality) put this sign up outside the closed offices of an Icelandic bank in London, "Give us 2 billion dollars in cash, and we'll turn off the ash!"

You see, there is more to Iceland than just the volcanoes! ☆

COME TO ICELAND!



Olafur Ragnar Grimsson

### Iceland Facts

Iceland became independent from Denmark in 1944. Iceland is the world's 18th biggest island, and the 2nd biggest in Europe after Britain. The capital is Reykjavik. The president is Olafur Ragnar Grimsson. The prime minister is Johanna Sigurdardottir. The population is approximately 300,000 inhabitants. Of these, about 120,000 people live in Reykjavik. Kópavogur, the second city, is home to about 30,180 people. One of the country's most famous tourist attractions is the Blue Lagoon, with caves and craters, and thermal waters for you to relax in.

Björk



SHALL I BREAK THE ICE?

### Björk

Björk Guðmundsdóttir is an Icelandic singer-songwriter. She was born on 21st November 1965. She's best known for her expressive vocals and diverse musical style, with influences from many different genres including pop, electronic music, classical music and folk music. Björk starred in the Lars von Trier film *Dancer in the Dark*, for which

she also wrote and sang the musical score. The film is a musical drama about an immigrant who is struggling to pay for an operation for her son. The film made its debut in 2000 at the Cannes Film Festival. It received the Palme d'Or, and Björk got the Best Actress Award.



### LazyTown

Magnus Scheving is an entrepreneur, carpenter, world-class athlete and father of two. His mission is to motivate children with a concept he's called LazyTown – a lifestyle brand dedicated to kids' health. As Magnus explains, "LazyTown is about living life to the fullest. It's about being motivated. Happy kids move. Unhappy kids don't. So, with LazyTown we're saying Go! Go quickly! Go slowly! It doesn't matter where, just GO!" For more information, visit [www.lazytown.com](http://www.lazytown.com)

### GLOSSARY

- a vine** *n* a climbing plant that produces grapes (that are used to make wine)
- stormy** *adj* with many storms (periods of violent weather with lots of rain, wind, thunder, etc)
- a saga** *n* a long story of an event
- a standard of living** *n* a level of material comfort in terms of goods and services available in a place
- ranked as** *exp* classified as
- to pour into** *exp* to enter rapidly and in great quantity
- the credit crunch** *n* a period of poor / bad economic activity
- to take hold** *exp* if a bad situation "takes hold", it becomes dominant and strong
- GDP** *abbr* gross domestic product – the total market values of goods and services produced by a country
- the credit boom** *n* a period of strong / good economic activity when banks were lending a lot of money
- to hit** *vb* if an area is "hit" by something negative, it is affected by that thing
- a recession** *n* a period of poor / bad economic activity
- to stabilise** *vb* if you "stabilise" something, you prevent changes taking place and make it become calm and stable
- to veto** *vb* if a person in authority or government "vetoes" something, they try to stop it from happening, often by voting against it
- a warship** *n* a large ship with many guns
- cod** *n* a common type of fish with white meat
- a dispute** *n* an argument; a situation of conflict
- overfishing** *n* the action of catching so many fish that the population of fish cannot reproduce or sustain itself
- territorial waters** *n* the area of sea around a country that belongs to that country
- a trawler** *n* a boat that is used for catching fish
- a unilateral move** *n* an action that doesn't have the support of any other countries
- to ram** *vb* if boat A "rams" boat B, boat A crashes into boat B
- the Royal Navy** *n* the sailors and ships that form part of Britain's armed forces at sea
- mighty** *adj* very strong and powerful
- a hot spring** *n* a place where warm/hot water comes out of the ground
- a geyser** *n* a hole in the earth's surface. Hot water and steam is pushed out of it at intervals
- lava** *n* the hot substance that comes out of a volcano
- to pump** *vb* to push
- to spew out** *phr vb* if a volcano "spews out" ash, it pushes that ash out
- an ash cloud** *n* a mass of ash (fine powder from a burnt substance) that floats in the air
- to struggle** *vb* if you "struggle" to do something, you have to make a big effort to achieve it



# Mad Dogs & Englishmen

## Cheese Rolling



Stilton Cheese is one of England's most famous blue cheeses. And to celebrate its popularity, there's the annual Stilton Cheese Rolling competition.

The event is held in the English village of Stilton every **May Day bank holiday**. Teams of four compete against each other to be **crowned** the Stilton Cheese Rolling Champion as they **roll** their cheeses down Stilton High Street.



## Bridge Jumping



Also in May is the Oxford tradition of jumping off Magdalen Bridge into the River Cherwell. It's been going on for the past 30 years, and occasionally there are accidents. In 2005, 40 people were **injured** when they jumped off the bridge into a dry river. Every year, the police close the bridge, but some people always manage to get through.

In 2010, about 30 people jumped into the river.



## Sheep Racing



The Big Sheep Race is a truly spectacular event. It takes place every year in Bideford, in the southwest of England. Place your **bets** and **cheer** your favourite sheep along the 300 metre course. Racing stars (complete with toy **jockeys** on their backs) include: Red Ram, Sheargar, Little Pullover, Golden Fleece, Alderknitty and Woolly Jumper.

## Flying Machines



The Worthing International Birdman Competition is a competition for flying machines. It's held each summer in the town of Worthing on England's south coast. There are several categories including self-designed aircraft (**contraptions** that have been designed and built by individuals or teams), and modified **hang-gliders**.



## Poohsticks

Poohsticks is a game that first appeared in the Winnie-the-Pooh book *The House at Pooh Corner* (by the writer A.A. Milne).



As part of the competition, players stand on a bridge and drop sticks into the water. The player whose stick is the first to appear on the other side of the bridge is the winner. The annual World Poohsticks Championships are held every year at Day's Lock on the River Thames.

## Eggs Galore



Every year, the Lincolnshire village of Swaton **hosts** a special egg festival, which includes the World Egg Throwing Championships.

As part of this completion, participants must catch an egg without it breaking. It's "egg... cellent"!

## Worm Charming



The International Festival of Worm Charming takes place every year in May in the village of Blackawton, Devon. Participants use all sorts of tricks and "magic" to **entice** worms to come to the surface. It's a fun day with **Morris dancing**, barbecues, and **street traders**.

# Englishmen

## Nettle Eating

The World Nettle Eating Championships take place every year in the village of Marshwood, in Dorset. Hundreds of competitors **turn up** from all over the world to see who can eat the most **nettles** in the shortest time. Apparently, the competition started more than 20 years ago when two customers at the 16th century Bottle Inn argued over who had the worst **infestation** of nettles. One of them said, "I'll eat any nettle of yours that's longer than mine." And the competition was born.



football match. The game is thought to **date from** Elizabethan times. Those born on the north side of the river play

against those from the south. The two goals are three miles apart. To **score**, players must **tap** the ball three times against a **marker board**. Shops cover their windows with bits of wood as the match can become somewhat violent. Only for the brave!

## Gravy Wrestling

The Rose n' Bowl pub in Stacksteads, Lancashire, hosts the World Gravy Wrestling Championships. This unusual contest involves wrestling in, yes, you guessed it, **gravy**. Competitors fight in a **paddling pool** filled with gravy, and win points for **pinning**



**down** their opponents. "My technique was really just to grab hold of the guy and hope for the best," said Joel Hicks, the World Gravy Wrestling Champion. "It's a bit crazy – it's the third time I've done this event, so to finally win it is fantastic. The final was really tough and it is much more difficult than you think," he added. Emma Slater, 23, from Oldham, won the women's bout dressed as Mrs Christmas. She said, "I didn't register until the last minute because I was only meant to be holding up the cards at the end of each round, so it has all come as a big surprise." ❄️

## Bog Snorkelling

This contest is held every year in Llanwrtyd Wells, Wales. There are two parts to the competition: a **bog-snorkelling** triathlon; and mountain bike bog snorkelling. The first competition can be an individual or team event. Competitors must swim two lengths of 55 metres in **muddy** waters. For the other competition, participants ride a specially-adapted mountain bike through a 2-metre deep bog, wearing nothing but a **mask** and **snorkel**.



## Shrovetide Football

Every year, **locals** take to the streets of Ashbourne to play an oversized

### GLOSSARY

- May Day** *n*  
a holiday on 1st May
- a bank holiday** *n*  
a public holiday. It is often on Monday
- to crown** *vb*  
if someone is "crowned" the winner, they are officially declared the winner
- to roll** *vb*  
to move in circular movements
- to injure** *vb*  
to hurt / damage
- a bet** *n*  
a sum of money that you pay to a betting shop in order to play a game. If your football team or horse wins, you win back the original sum, plus some extra money
- to cheer** *vb*  
to shout as a way of motivating a participant in a competition
- a jockey** *n*  
a person who rides a horse in a horserace
- a contraption** *n*  
a strange-looking, unusual machine
- a hang-glider** *n*  
a plane with space for just one person that floats on the air and which has no engine
- to host** *vb*  
if someone "hosts" an event they organise and manage it
- to entice** *vb*  
to try to persuade/convince someone to do something
- Morris dancing** *n*  
a form of traditional English dancing
- a street trader** *n*  
a person who sells things in the street, often on a stall (a table)
- to turn up** *phr vb*  
to arrive; to go to
- a nettle** *n*  
a type of green plant that stings (hurts) you if you touch its leaves
- an infestation** *n*  
if there is an "infestation" of plants/animals/insects, there are many of them and they cause damage
- a bog** *n*  
an area of land that is wet and muddy
- snorkelling** *n*  
swimming in the sea with a snorkel (see below)
- muddy** *adj*  
if something is "muddy" it is covered in "mud" (a mixture of water and earth)
- a mask** *n*  
a large glass object that you wear over your eyes to protect them underwater
- a snorkel** *n*  
a tube that you use for breathing underwater
- a local** *n*  
a person who is from the area you are referring to
- to date from** *phr vb*  
if something "dates from" a certain period, it started/happened in that period
- to score** *vb*  
to get a goal or point in a competition
- to tap** *vb*  
to hit with quick, light movements
- a marker board** *n*  
a piece of wood/plastic, etc. with a record of the points a team has
- gravy** *n*  
a sauce made from meat juices. Often used to accompany meat
- a paddling pool** *n*  
a plastic container filled with water that children play in, especially when it's hot
- to pin down** *phr vb*  
if you "pin someone down", you use your hands to hold that person in a position firmly

Sylvester Stallone: the creator of two of America's greatest icons.



# ON THE SLY

**S**ylvester Stallone is famous for a lot of things, but two of them **stand out** more than any others: Rocky Balboa (the boxer), and John Rambo (the soldier).



"Rocky is about everybody who feels they want to participate in the race of life... You're never too old to climb a mountain, if that's your desire," as Stallone has said. The first film in the series was *Rocky* (1976). Apparently, the inspiration for the story came from a fight between Muhammad Ali and Chuck Wepner, which Stallone saw in March 1975. After the fight, Stallone went home and wrote the script for *Rocky*, which took him about 3 days.

The film was a big success. It was nominated for ten Oscars and actually won awards for Best Picture, Best Director and Best Film. The sequel, *Rocky II*, which Stallone also wrote and directed, was released in 1979 and also became a major success, **grossing** US\$200 million. Stallone later wrote, directed and starred in four more sequels to the series: *Rocky III* (1982), *Rocky IV* (1985), *Rocky V* (1990) and *Rocky Balboa* (2006).



John Rambo is a **courageous** but troubled **Vietnam veteran**. He specialises

in violent rescue and **revenge** missions. The successful **franchise** started with the movie *First Blood* (1982). It was a **critical** and **box-office success**. Three Rambo sequels followed: *Rambo: First Blood Part II* (1985), *Rambo III* (1988) and *Rambo* (2008). Although also box office hits, they were **met with** much less **praise** than the original. Some criticised the films for **glorifying violence**, but Stallone had this to say, "Rambo

isn't violent. I see Rambo as a **philanthropist**."

Over the years, Stallone has made lots of other films. *FIST* (1978) was a social drama in which Stallone played a **warehouse** worker who becomes involved in the **labour union** leadership. *Paradise Alley* (1978) was a family drama in which Stallone played a **con artist**. Stallone made his **directorial debut** with this film. In the early 1980s, Stallone starred alongside British actor Michael Caine in *Escape to Victory* (1981), a sports drama in which he plays a prisoner of war involved in a propaganda soccer tournament. And in 1993, he starred in *Cliffhanger*, which was a moderate success in the US, but a huge hit worldwide.



But Stallone hasn't always been so lucky. *Stop! Or My Mom Will Shoot* (1992) was **panned** by the critics. Stallone later described it as his worst film. And between 1984 and 1992, he was nominated nine times for the Worst Actor award as part of the **Razzies**. And in 2000, he received a special "Worst Actor of the Century" Razzie, **citing** "95% of everything he's ever done".



But in 2006, Stallone **made a comeback** with the sixth instalment of his successful Rocky series, *Rocky*

*Balboa*. After the relative failure of the previous instalment (*Rocky V*) Stallone decided to write a film which would be a more appropriate climax to the series. *Rocky Balboa* was a critical and commercial hit. And even though the **budget** for the movie was only \$24 million, it made more than \$70.3 million (and \$155.7 million worldwide).

So, what next? *Son of Rocky*? Who knows? 🍀

LET'S ROCKY 'N' RAMBO!

**"THE WORLD AIN'T ALL SUNSHINE AND RAINBOWS. IT'S A VERY MEAN AND NASTY PLACE. IT WILL BEAT YOU TO YOUR KNEES AND KEEP YOU THERE PERMANENTLY IF YOU LET IT." ROCKY BALBOA**

## SYLVESTER STALLONE

Born: Michael Sylvester Gardenzio Stallone, 6th July 1946. Actor, filmmaker and screenwriter, famous for his Rocky and Rambo characters.

Married three times. In 1974, he married Sasha Czack. The couple had two sons: Sage Moonblood (1976) and Seargeoh (1979). The couple divorced on 14th February 1985. That same year, he married model and actress, Brigitte Nielsen. The marriage lasted for two years. In May 1997, Stallone married Jennifer Flavin, with whom he has three daughters: Sophia Rose (1996), Sistine Rose (1998) and Scarlet Rose (2002).



## THE EXPENDABLES



Stallone's latest film is *The Expendables* (2010). Stallone co-stars in it along with Jet Li, Dolph Lundgren, Bruce Willis, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Mickey Rourke. They play the parts of **mercenaries** who are sent on a mission to a South American country. Their objective is to get rid of the cold-blooded **despot** in charge. But they soon realise that they're trapped in a deadly game of **deception** with a **traitor** among them.

## QUOTES

Here are some Sylvester Stallone quotes.

"Cut my hair? Not even for 5 million!"

"I tend to think of action movies as morality plays in which good **triumphs over evil**."

"I have great expectations for the future because the past was highly **overrated**."

"In the past, the fear of failure was a powerful motivator."

"I'm not handsome in the classical sense. The eyes **droop**, the mouth is **crooked**, the teeth aren't straight, the voice sounds like a Mafioso **pallbearer**."

"I am a **sensitive** writer, actor and director. Talking business **disgusts** me. If you want to talk business, call my personal manager."

"Success is usually the **culmination of** controlling failure."

"Real love is when you become selfless and you are more concerned about your mate's or children's egos than your own. You're now a giver instead of a taker."

"I take rejection as someone blowing a **bugle** in my ear to wake me up and **get me going** rather than retreat."

"When I was in junior high school, the teachers voted me the student most likely to end up in the electric chair."

"Playing polo is like trying to play golf during an **earthquake**."

"I believe there's an inner power that makes winners or losers. And the winners are the ones who really listen to the truth of their hearts."

"It would be great to be able to pass on to someone all of the successes, the failures and the knowledge that one has had. To help someone avoid all the fire, pain and **anxiety** would be wonderful."

"I was very much **into** buying contemporary art, but I've just decided I want to **get rid of** it all. Not that it's not great art, but all of a sudden my mood has changed, and I want to go back to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century masters."

"I have two lovely sons and some good memories, but I've had a rather **tumultuous** personal life. It hasn't been **dull**; I've been the Hiroshima of love."

## GLOSSARY

**an icon** *n*  
a symbol of something

**to stand out** *phr vb*  
to be something that people notice

**a script** *n*  
the text for a film

**to gross** *vb*  
the amount of money that a film "grosses" is the amount it makes before tax

**courageous** *adj*  
brave; not afraid

**a Vietnam Veteran** *n*  
an American soldier who fought in the Vietnam War (1955-1975 more or less)

**revenge** *n*  
a desire to do something bad to someone who has done something bad to you

**a franchise** *n*  
a series of films with the same characters

**a critical success** *n*  
a film that receives positive reviews

**a box-office success** *n*  
a film that is successful financially

**to meet with praise** *exp*  
if something is "met with praise", people say good things about it

**to glorify violence** *exp*  
to make violence appear good and special

**a philanthropist** *n*  
a person who does things to help other people – often by donating to charities

**a warehouse** *n*  
a large building in which goods are kept

**a labour union** *n*  
an organisation that protects workers; a trade union in British English

**a con artist** *n*  
a person who tricks other people in order to get money

**a directorial debut** *n*  
the first time you direct a film

**to pan** *vb*  
to say very bad things about; to criticise a lot

**a Razzie** *n*  
a Golden Raspberry Award – an award for bad acting or films

**to cite** *vb*  
to mention, often as a way of supporting an argument

**to make a comeback** *exp*  
to return after a period of absence

**a budget** *n*  
an amount of money that you can spend on something

**a mercenary** *n*  
a soldier who fights for money

**a despot** *n*  
an evil/bad ruler or leader of a country

**deception** *n*  
the state of being tricked by someone

**a traitor** *n*  
a person who does something bad against their country/friends/colleagues, etc.

**to triumph over** *exp*  
if good "triumphs over" evil, good wins against the forces of evil

**overrated** *adj*  
if something is "overrated", people think it is better than it really is

**to droop** *vb*  
to hang down loosely

**crooked** *adj*  
not straight – bent

**a pallbearer** *n*  
a person who carries a coffin (a box with a body inside) during a funeral

**sensitive** *adj*  
with an understanding of other people's feelings or problems

**to disgust** *vb*  
if something "disgusts" you, it makes you feel sick / you don't like it

**the culmination of** *exp*  
the "culmination of" an event or activity happens at the end of it

**a bugle** *n*  
a type of small trumpet

**to get someone going** *exp*  
to motivate someone to act

**an earthquake** *n*  
if there is an "earthquake", the earth moves, often violently

**anxiety** *n*  
if you are experiencing "anxiety", you are worrying about something

**into** *exp*  
the things that you are "into" are the things you like

**to get rid of** *exp*  
to throw away

**tumultuous** *adj*  
disorderly; chaotic

**dull** *adj*  
boring

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Sylvester Stallone Trivia

# SYLVESTER STALLONE TRIVIA

HANDS UP!  
OR I'LL MAKE  
ANOTHER  
ROCKY FILM!

## HERE'S SOME SYLVESTER STALLONE TRIVIA.

One of Sylvester Stallone's nicknames is **Sly**.



Stallone wrote and produced all the *Rocky* movies.

Stallone shot the latest and final *Rocky* film at the age of 60.

He's a huge fan of Bollywood movies.

He's about 177cm tall.

**Shortness of breath** while filming *Rocky* made Stallone **quit** smoking cigars.

A reporter once asked Stallone which of the **icons** he would rather be remembered for. Stallone's reply was, "It's a **tough** one, but 'Rocky' is my first baby, so 'Rocky'."

Stallone supports *The Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence*, an organisation that seeks to reduce gun violence. Stallone is featured on its website, along with other celebrities.



In the animated movie *Antz*, Stallone did the **voiceover** for a soldier ant named Weaver. It looked a lot like him.

Stallone is the **CEO** of his nutritional supplement company, Instone Nutrition, which was formed in 2004.

He's a big fan of the works of writer Edgar Allan Poe, and considers Leonardo Da Vinci his personal hero.

Stallone also paints in his spare time.

His **lazy eyes** and **slurred speech** were the result of paralysis on the left side on his face, which was caused at birth.

Stallone once had his own magazine called **SLY**. He appeared on the cover of every issue.



Stallone **dropped out of** the University of Miami, in 1969. However, in 1999, he was granted a Bachelors of Fine Arts (BFA) degree by the president of the University of Miami in 1999.

Stallone's film *Rocky* was included in the National Film Registry, as well as having its film **props** placed in the Smithsonian Museum.

Stallone wrote and published a book called *Sly Moves: My Proven Program to Lose Weight, Build Strength, Gain Will Power, and Live Your Dream*, which was published in 2005.

Stallone co-owns the restaurant chain Planet Hollywood, along with great friends Bruce Willis and Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Stallone co-wrote and acted in *Rhinestone* (1984). In the film, he plays the part of a New York taxi driver who gets Country and Western singing classes from Dolly Parton. Stallone did all his own singing in the film.

Stallone is a long-time Republican supporter who publicly **endorsed** Senator John McCain in the 2008 presidential election. Stallone (along with

fellow actors Chuck Norris and Robert Duvall) also attended the first inauguration of George W Bush on 20th January 2001.

The steps at the front entrance to the Philadelphia Museum of Art (which Rocky runs up and down in several of the

Rocky films) have been nicknamed the Rocky Steps.

There's also a statue of Rocky near the museum.

On 13th March 2007, Stallone was charged with importing a **banned substance** into Australia (48 vials of human growth hormone). He was **fined** \$2,975 and ordered to pay the prosecution costs of \$10,000.

Stallone's mum (Jacqueline M. Labofish – born 29th November 1921) is an interesting character. A famous astrologer and women's **wrestling promoter**, she once appeared in the UK TV series *Celebrity Big Brother* along with former daughter-in-law Brigitte Nielsen. Jacqueline was the first contestant voted out by viewers after spending just four days in the house. Jacqueline is of French and Russian-Jewish ancestry. She's also famous for having invented the term "rumpology", which is similar to **palm reading** except that it involves examining pictures of people's **backsides**.

Jacqueline, was a huge fan of the actor Tyrone Powers, and had originally named her son Sylvester Tyrone Stallone. However, Stallone's father changed the name to Sylvester Enzo Stallone. 🍌



**GLOSSARY**

**sly** *adj*  
secretive and clever

**shortness of breath** *n*  
if someone has "shortness of breath", they find it difficult to breathe after doing exercise

**to quit** *vb*  
to stop doing something

**an icon** *n*  
a symbol of something

**tough** *adj*  
mentally and physically strong

**CEO** *abbr*  
Chief Executive Officer – someone who is in charge of a company and who reports back to shareholders

**lazy eyes** *n*  
eyes that appear to hang down

**slurred speech** *n*  
talking that isn't clear or well articulated

**to drop out of** *exp*  
if you "drop out of" school, etc., you leave before the end of the course

**a prop** *n*  
an object used in a film

**to endorse** *vb*  
to support

**a banned substance** *n*  
a drug that is prohibited

**to fine** *vb*  
if someone is "fined", they must pay money because they have committed a crime

**wrestling** *n*  
a sport that involves fighting

**a promoter** *n*  
someone who helps organise, finance and advertise an event

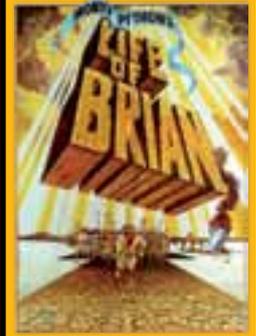
**palm reading** *n*  
making predictions about someone by looking at the inside of their hand

**a backside** *n*  
the part of someone's body that they sit on



# Life of Brian

**Life of Brian**  
 Monty Python's *Life of Brian* (also known as *Life of Brian*) was released in 1979. Directed by Terry Jones. Written by the Monty Python team: Graham Chapman, John Cleese, Terry Gilliam, Eric Idle, Terry Jones and Michael Palin. Starring: the Monty Python team.



LIFE OF BRIAN



Religion is never an easy topic for a film. And least of all a comedy. But *Monty Python's Life of Brian* was just that... a comedy about religion. And it was as controversial as you can imagine.

campaign, with posters saying things such as, "So funny it was banned in Norway!"

As they say, there's no such thing as bad publicity!

## Scene from the film

In this scene, Brian is caught writing anti-Roman graffiti on a wall.



**Centurion:** What's this, then? "Romanes eunt domus"? "People called Romanes, they go, the house?"

**Brian:** It says, "Romans go home!"

**Centurion:** No it doesn't! What's the Latin for "Roman"? Come on, come on!

**Brian:** Er, "Romanus"!

**Centurion:** **Vocative** plural of "Romanus" is?

**Brian:** Er, er, "Romani"!

**Centurion:** "Eunt"? What is "eunt"? Conjugate the verb, "to go"!

**Brian:** Er, "ire, er, eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt".

**Centurion:** So, "eunt" is...?

**Brian:** Third person plural present **indicative**, "they go".

**Centurion:** But, "Romans, go home" is an order. So you must use...? [He twists Brian's ear.]

**Brian:** Aaagh! The **imperative**!

**Centurion:** Which is...?

**Brian:** Aaaagh! Er, er, "i"!

**Centurion:** How many Romans?

**Brian:** Aaaaagh! Plural, plural, er, "ite"!

**Centurion:** "Domus"? **Nominative**? "Go home" is motion towards, isn't it?

**Brian:** **Dative**! [The Centurion holds a sword to Brian's throat.] Aaagh! Not the dative, not the dative! Er, er, **accusative**, "Domum"!

**Centurion:** But "Domus" takes the **locative**, which is...?

**Brian:** Er, "Domum"!

**Centurion:** Understand? Now, write it out a hundred times.

**Brian:** Yes sir. Thank you, sir. Hail Caesar, sir.

**Centurion:** Hail Caesar! ☘

## GLOSSARY

**to mistake for** *exp*  
 if you "mistake A for B", you think that A is B, even though it isn't

**the Messiah** *n*  
 the saviour of the Jews / Jesus

**the three wise men** *n*  
 the three kings who visited Jesus when he was born

**idealistic** *adj*  
 believing in dreams and positive change

**to resent** *vb*  
 to hate

**Judea** *n*  
 an ancient region of southern Palestine comprising present-day southern Israel and southwest Jordan

**a centurion** *n*  
 a soldier in the Roman army

**dawn** *n*  
 the early morning when the sun comes up

**a shift** *n*  
 a period of time for work: a night shift, a day shift, etc.

**daybreak** *n*  
 in the early morning when the sun comes up

**a box-office success** *n*  
 a film that makes a lot of money

**a satire** *n*  
 a film that makes fun of people or an organisation

**to ban** *vb*  
 to prohibit

**to impose a ban** *exp*  
 to prohibit

**to picket** *vb*  
 if people "picket" a place, they stand outside that place and stop anyone entering it

**to boost** *vb*  
 to increase dramatically

**vocative** *n*  
 a grammatical case used when speaking to / addressing someone

**indicative** *n*  
 a grammatical mood in which a subject is followed by a verb group

**imperative** *n*  
 a grammatical mood that involves a command

**nominative** *n*  
 a grammatical case in which nouns are used as subjects

**dative** *n*  
 a grammatical case used for a noun when it is the indirect object of a verb

**accusative** *n*  
 a grammatical case in which a noun is the direct object of a verb

**locative** *n*  
 a grammatical case which indicates place or where something is



The film tells the story of Brian Cohen (played by Graham Chapman). Brian is born next door to (and on the same day as) Jesus Christ. As a result, he's initially

**mistaken for the Messiah** by the **three wise men**. Over the years, Brian grows up to be an **idealistic** young man. He **resents** the continuing Roman occupation of **Judea**, even after learning that his father was a Roman **centurion** – Naughtius Maximus.

Brian's hatred for the Romans leads him to join the Peoples' Front of Judea (PFJ). They are one of many movements fighting against Roman rule. Brian's first mission is to write some anti-Roman graffiti on the governor's palace (see extract on the right). By **dawn**, the walls of the palace are covered in graffiti. When the Roman guards change **shift** at **daybreak**, the new guards try to arrest Brian, but he escapes. Will the Romans ever catch him?



The film was a **box-office success**, but it was also highly controversial.

Although it's a **satire** of religion in general,

many saw it as "anti-Christian". And as a result, many places **banned** it. In total, thirty-nine local authorities in the UK

**imposed a ban**, and in New York, cinemas were **picketed**. But ironically, the negative publicity **boosted** the popularity of the film. The Monty Python team even used it for their own marketing

ALWAYS LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.



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US woman track 13

# READING I

## Painting the Town



Graffiti: fine art or felony? By Sam Gordon

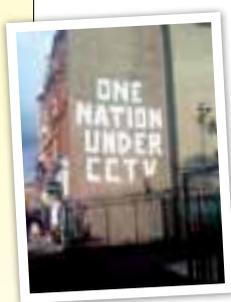
What do you think of graffiti? Is it a respectable form of urban art? Or a crime that's **blighting** our cities? The thing is, graffiti is nothing new. Far from it.

The ancient Romans were keen graffitiists. And we've learned much about them from their **carvings** on walls and monuments. Declarations of love, political slogans and philosophical statements were popular subjects in those days.

But graffiti is even older than the Romans. It actually **dates back to** 30,000 BC – making it one of the oldest forms of human artistic expression. The earliest examples exist in the form of cave paintings and **pictographs** and were probably made using tools such as animal bones and **pigment**. In fact, the only known source of the Saffaitic language (an ancient form of Arabic) is from wall drawings. Another example of how graffiti is a **link** to our past.

But things have changed since then. Bones and pigment have been replaced by the **spray-can**. Many people consider the US (and New York in particular) to be the spiritual home of modern graffiti. There was an explosion of street art in the city in the 1970s, especially in subway stations and on the sides of underground trains. Sometimes whole **carriages** were covered with graffiti. And it wasn't simply people **scrawling** their names (or "tagging" as it's called) – some were complex and powerful works of art.

One of the most famous modern graffiti "artists" is Banksy. He's from England and operates mainly in Bristol and London, but his fame is global, and his works can be seen anywhere from Los Angeles to Palestine. Indeed, Banksy is now so popular that both Cristina Aguilera and Angelina Jolie are both rumoured to have bought his works. And in 2007, a piece of his (*Space Girl & Bird*) sold for £288,000.



Banksy's works are often **satirical** and deal with politics, culture and ethics. *One Nation Under CCTV* was a comment on Britain's "Big Brother" **society**. It appeared on the exterior wall of a building in London, and consists of a small boy painting the words "One Nation Under CCTV" in giant letters. In the bottom left-hand corner of the wall there's a picture of a security guard with a dog. The work became a **landmark** in London, attracting visitors from around the world. **Ironically**, Banksy managed to **put it up** whilst being watched by real CCTV cameras!

In many other places, graffiti is considered a crime. However, Banksy, and thousands of others like him, continue to **defy** the authorities all over the world. But are they criminals committing acts of vandalism, or artists **upholding** an ancient and significant tradition? You decide. ✨

### GLOSSARY

- to blight** *vb*  
to damage, spoil or make ugly
- a carving** *n*  
a design that has been cut into wood, stone, etc.
- to date back to** *exp*  
to come from a particular time or period in history
- a pictograph** *n*  
a picture representing a word or idea
- pigment** *n*  
a powder that is mixed with water, oil, or another base to produce paint
- a link** *n*  
a connection
- a spray-can** *n*  
a container with a substance inside that is released as a fine spray (usually by means of a propellant gas)
- a carriage** *n*  
a passenger car that is attached to a train
- to scrawl** *vb*  
to write quickly and not clearly or neatly
- satirical** *adj*  
a "satirical" work of art or piece of writing makes fun of someone/ something
- CCTV** *abbr*  
closed-circuit television - video cameras (often in the street) that transmit images to a central place
- Big Brother society** *n*  
a type of society in which people are controlled closely by the state
- a landmark** *n*  
a prominent or well-known object/building in a town/city/landscape
- ironically** *exp*  
strangely; unusually; funnily
- to put up** *phr vb*  
if you "put up" a work of art, you construct, make, or paint it
- to defy** *vb*  
if you "defy" the authorities, you refuse to obey them or do what they want
- to uphold** *vb*  
if you "uphold" a tradition, you keep/maintain it

### 1 Pre-reading

Match the types of art (1 to 8) to the pictures (a-h).

1. Abstract art
2. Graffiti
3. Oil painting
4. Sculpture
5. Renaissance art
6. Caricature
7. Collage
8. Calligraphy



### 2 Reading I

What are your opinions of graffiti? What are the arguments for and against graffiti? Think. Then, read the article and compare your ideas.

### 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, see if you can answer the questions.

1. What did Roman graffiti artists write about?
2. Where are some of the earliest examples of graffiti?
3. Where do many people consider the spiritual home of graffiti to be?
4. What proof is there of the popularity of Banksy?
5. What was ironic about Banksy's work, *One Nation Under CCTV*?

### 4 Language focus

#### The Present Perfect Passive

Look at this extract from the article, "Bones and pigment have been replaced by the spray-can." The writer has used a Present Perfect Passive construction ("have been replaced"). Transform the following sentences into the Present Perfect Passive.

1. They have recorded the song.
2. They have packed the boxes.
3. They have delivered the package.
4. They have forwarded the e-mails.

### 5 Discussion

1. Is there any graffiti near your house or place of work? What is it of?
2. Are there any interesting examples of graffiti in your town/city? What are they?
3. What would you do if you saw someone covering a wall in graffiti?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

# READING II

# The 3D Effect

THE 3D EFFECT

The 3D phenomenon is here to stay... or is it? A debate.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

What do you think of 3D? What are the arguments against or in favour of 3D? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

Why are the following films mentioned? Think. Then, read the article again to check your answers.



## 4 Language focus

### The Future Passive (with "be going to")

Look at this extract from the article, "And many more films from the past are going to be converted into 3D..." The writer has used a Future Passive construction with *be going to* ("going to be converted"). Transform the following sentences into the Future Passive with *be going to*.

1. They're going to sell it.
2. They're going to export it.
3. They're going to analyse it.
4. They're going to return it.

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you seen a film in 3D recently? What did you think of it?
2. Is 3D popular in your country? Why? Why not?
3. What other products/ services, etc. are being offered in 3D?

**A** *Avatar*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *Toy Story 3*. These are just some of the many films that have just come out in 3D. But is it going to last? We asked two experts to give us their opinions.



### In favour of 3D: Simone Beauvoir (filmmaker)

3D is the way forward. Posters, videogames, sports programmes, cinema – the possibilities are limitless. This is no **passing fad** – 3D is here to stay!

The latest **trend** for 3D started with James Cameron's film *Avatar*. The film totalled more than £700 million in the first three weeks of its **release**. But now it seems that every filmmaker wants to use 3D. And many more films from the past are going to be converted into 3D such as the *Star Wars* series and the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. In a recent survey, 77% said that 3D viewing **adds novelty to** the movie-going experience.

But it isn't only in the cinema where you can find 3D. Videogame makers are producing a new **range of** games in 3D. London Fashion Week was recently **broadcast** in 3D. "Using 3D effects for this show, gives viewers a sense of belonging to the event," a spokesperson explained. 3D printers are transforming the world of design, too. Within minutes, drawings can be **turned into** a prototype model. TV stations such as ESPN are said to be releasing a 3D TV network in the coming years. Even some events from the 2012 Olympics will be broadcast in 3D. Very soon, you'll be looking at your 3D mobile phone, taking photos with your 3D camera and watching films on your 3D TV set. It's fantastic!

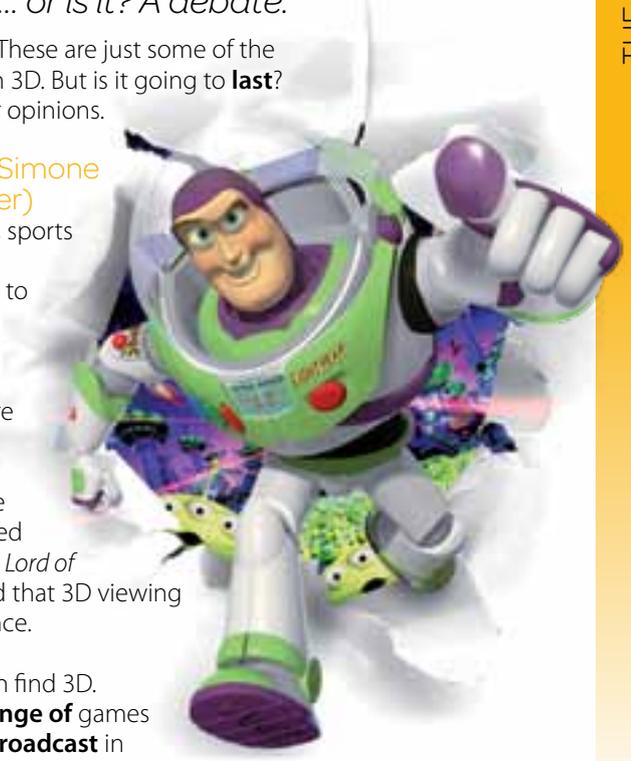


### Against 3D: Mark Wooster (technology reporter)

Believe it or not, 3D films have been around since 1890. And there have been a couple of **boom periods**. The first was in the 1950s (also known as the "Golden Era" of 3D cinematography); then there was the 1980s. *Friday the 13th Part III* was released in 1982 in 3D. Another 3D **box-office hit** from the 80s was *Jaws 3D* (also known as *Jaws 3*). But then the trend died out... as it will right now.

This latest round of 3D films is just a **gimmick!** It won't last. It can't last... at least not as long as you have to wear those stupid glasses. And if they think they can sell a film **solely** on the basis that it's 3D, they're wrong. *Titanic* didn't need to be in 3D to make it the highest-grossing film at the time. And *Avatar* will probably continue to break records when it's released on Blu Ray and DVD simply because it's a good movie... even without 3D.

Worst of all, 3D is bad for you. With 3-D we're busy focusing on things both far and near at the same time. Research from the University of California [Berkeley] found that 3-D movies can cause **eye strain, nausea, dizziness, blurred vision**, headaches and even **migraine**. 3D is not going to last. I'm telling you! ☺



### GLOSSARY

- to last** *vb*  
the time that something "lasts" is the period during which it happens
- a passing fad** *exp*  
a fashion that won't last for long
- a trend** *n*  
a fashion
- a release** *n*  
if there is a film "release", the film appears in cinemas and people can see it
- to add novelty to** *exp*  
if A "adds novelty to" B, A makes B appear new and different
- a range of** *exp*  
a number of different things of the same general kind
- to broadcast** *vb*  
if an event is "broadcast", it is shown on TV or transmitted over the radio
- to turn into** *exp*  
to become
- a boom period** *n*  
a period when there is a lot of activity/movement of something
- a box-office hit** *n*  
a film that many people go to see and that makes a lot of money
- a gimmick** *n*  
an unusual or unnecessary action or device that attracts a lot of attention but doesn't do much
- solely** *adv*  
only
- eye strain** *n*  
if you suffer from "eye strain", you feel pain in your eyes, often after tiring work
- nausea** *n*  
if you have a feeling of "nausea", you feel sick and think that you are going to vomit / be sick
- dizziness** *n*  
a feeling that you are about to fall
- blurred vision** *n*  
if you have "blurred vision", you can't see things clearly
- migraine** *n*  
a type of very strong headache – often accompanied by sickness and vomiting



DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

# Physical appearance

LEARN SOME USEFUL WORDS & EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH.



**"She's got auburn hair."**

"Auburn" hair is a mixture of red and brown.



**"He's a bit plump."**

Someone who is "plump" is a bit fat.



**"She's slim."**

Someone who is "slim" has a thin, attractive body.



**"He's got a beard, a moustache and a receding hairline."**

Someone with a "receding hairline" has no hair at the front of the head.



**"She's got a few wrinkles."**

"Wrinkles" are lines that form on the face when people grow old.



**"He's tallish with brownish hair."**

The suffix "-ish" is used to say that something is more or less true.



**"She's permanently tanned."**

If someone is "tanned", their skin is brown from the sun.



**"He's a well-built man."**

Someone who is "well-built" is big and strong.



**"She's a smartly-dressed woman."**

If someone is "smartly-dressed", they wear nice, clean, neat and formal clothes.



**"He's a cheerful boy with freckles around his nose."**

Someone with "freckles" has small, light-brown spots on their skin.



**"She's a stern-looking woman."**

A "stern-looking" person has a strict, angry face.



**"He's really strong, but a bit overweight."**

Someone who is "overweight" is a bit fat and weighs more than is considered healthy.

Members of the royal family getting caught saying things they shouldn't.



# Royal Shame



## The Royals

Prince Edward (1964) is Queen Elizabeth II's youngest son. The Countess of Wessex (Sophie Helen Rhys-Jones - 1965) is Prince Edward's wife. Princess Michael of Kent (1945, real name Baroness Marie Christine von Reibnitz) is married to Prince Michael of Kent, a grandson of King George V (1865 to 1936). Sarah Ferguson (1959, the Duchess of York) was married to Prince Andrew (1960 - Queen Elizabeth II's second son).



Last month we looked at one of Britain's most famous **undercover** reporters, Mazher Mahmood (a reporter from the *News of the World* newspaper) – otherwise known as the Fake Sheik. Over the years, he's secretly recorded numerous conversations with famous people and public figures, as well as a few members of the royal family.



Princess Michael of Kent was Mahmood's second royal victim. In 2005, Princess Michael was desperate to sell a 17th-century manor house of hers. This time, Mahmood posed as a potentially interested buyer, and



**hired** a helicopter to take him to the Princess's £6m mansion. During the meetings, Princess Michael shared her views on the Royal Family with the stranger she thought was a wealthy prince. She said that Princess Diana was a "**bitter**" and "**nasty**" woman, and that Charles was "jealous" of Diana's popularity. Princess Michael also predicted that Camilla (Charles' new wife) would one day be Queen, despite opposition from the public. Finally, she defended Prince Harry after he'd been photographed wearing a swastika at a **fancy dress party**. "I believe if he had been wearing the **hammer and sickle**, there wouldn't have been so much **fuss** made," she declared.



SHALL I TELL YOU A SECRET?

One of Mahmood's first royal victims was the Countess of Wessex, Prince Edward's wife. In order to trick her, the Fake Sheik **posed as** a rich client. At the time, the countess was running a **public relations company** called R-JH Public Relations with co-founder Murray Harking. Sophie Wessex was **lured** to a meeting with the hope of managing a £20,000-a-month public relations account for a supposed prince (Mahmood). They met at the Dorchester Hotel, central London, in 2001.

During the meeting, the Duchess suggested that her company could **grant** Mahmood **privileged access to** the Royal Family. She also made a number of **untoward** comments about important people, laughing at William Hague's Yorkshire accent and his appearance (calling him "deformed-looking"), and describing the prime minister as "President Blair". She also referred to Cherie Blair as someone who "hates" the countryside, calling her "horrid, horrid, horrid". When news of the interview became public, it caused a scandal, and the Countess was forced to stop working at the company.



The Fake Sheik's most recent victim is Sarah Ferguson, the ex-wife of Prince Andrew. In May 2010, Fergie (51) was filmed offering to **sell access to** the prince for £500,000. She also took a \$40,000 **cash down-payment** from Mahmood. During the meeting, Fergie claimed that

Prince Andrew (who is the UK's special trade envoy) would help Mahmood get **lucrative** deals. In return, she demanded a **cut** of all profits. "Look after me, and he'll look after you... you'll get it back **tenfold**. I can open any door you want," she explained.

Now, the big question is, how many more royals are going to fall for this trick? 🍀

## GLOSSARY

- undercover** *adj*  
"undercover work" involves secretly obtaining information for a newspaper, the government or the police
- pose as** *exp*  
if you pose as someone or something, you act as if you are that person or thing
- public relations company** *n*  
a company that protects and improves a company or person's image
- to lure** *vb*  
to make someone come to a place by tricking them
- to grant access to** *exp*  
if you "grant" person A "access to" person B, you arrange for person A to meet person B
- privileged** *adj*  
with an advantage that others don't enjoy
- untoward** *adj*  
inappropriate
- to hire** *vb*  
if you "hire" something, you pay money to use it for a limited period
- bitter** *adj*  
angry about something that happened in the past
- nasty** *adj*  
not nice; not pleasant; not kind
- a fancy dress party** *n*  
a party in which the guests dress as famous people, professions, etc.
- the hammer and sickle** *n*  
the flag of the Soviet Union
- fuss** *n*  
if there is a "fuss", people get worried/excited/angry about something
- to sell access to** *exp*  
to introduce person A to person B in return for money from person A
- cash** *n*  
money in the form of coins (metal money) and notes (paper money)
- a down-payment** *n*  
a percentage of the total cost. You pay the remaining amount later
- lucrative** *adj*  
a "lucrative" deal involves a lot of money
- a cut** *n*  
a percentage (of the profits)
- tenfold** *adv*  
multiplied by ten

QUIRKY NEWS, CORNY CRIMINALS & RIDDLES

# quirky news



US women track 18

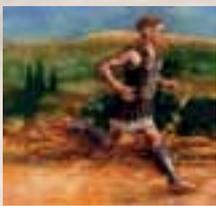
Englishwoman track 16

QUIRKY NEWS, CORNY CRIMINALS & RIDDLES

## Running into Trouble

Man gets accused after marathon race.

The marathon is 42 kilometres\* long and one of the **hardest** races in the world. The original marathon runner was a Greek soldier called Pheidippides. He ran the full distance in order to give an **up-date** on the Battle of Marathon. But after **delivering** his message, he collapsed and died.



I'M LOST!

that Gaskell had taken a **shortcut** during the race, climbing over a **barrier** where the course **doubles back on itself**. This meant he had cut about 16 kilometres off the total distance!

According to Gaskell, it's all a big mistake. "I have been called a **cheat** and **disqualified from** a race I never claimed to have won," he explained. "I simply walked through a shortcut to the end of the course where my **belongings** were waiting for me. I had no idea anyone thought I'd won." Meanwhile, second-placed Colin Rathbone, 66, of Northwich, Cheshire, has been crowned the real **OAP** winner. He finished the course just 38 seconds behind Mr Gaskell, but managed to complete the whole race. ✨

\* Its complete length is 42.195 km.

These days, many cities around the world hold marathon races. The average age of most competitors is about 38, and the average time is about 4 hours and 40 minutes. So, when 69-year-old Anthony Gaskell completed the London marathon in record time (about 3 hours), many were amazed at his powers of **endurance**. Officials planned to present him with a **plaque** for running the fastest-ever time by a **pensioner**. But it later **emerged**

## Riddles

- I run over fields and woods and streets all day. At night, I sit under the bed with my faithful companion, waiting to be filled in the morning. What am I?
- I grow tall and can live to be 100s of years old. I'm rarely still, but I never wander. What am I? ✨

### GLOSSARY

- hard** *adj* difficult
- an up-date** *n* information that includes the latest news / developments
- to deliver** *vb* if you "deliver" a message to someone, you take it to that person
- endurance** *n* your powers of "endurance" refers to your ability to continue with a difficult or stressful situation over a period of time
- a plaque** *n* a flat piece of wood/metal/plastic with text on it about a famous person or event. Plaques are often on walls
- a pensioner** *n* someone who has retired (stopped working because they are 65)
- to emerge** *vb* if news "emerges", it becomes known by people gradually or accidentally
- a shortcut** *n* a more direct route to a destination
- a barrier** *n* a structure (such as a fence) that stops people entering an area
- to double back on itself** *exp* if a road does this, it turns 180° and goes in the opposite direction
- a cheat** *n* someone who does something "illegal" in a game/competition
- to disqualify from** *exp* if someone is "disqualified from" a game, they cannot participate in the game any longer
- belongings** *n* the things that you own/possess
- an OAP** *abbr* an old-aged pensioner – someone who has stopped working because they are 65
- a skylight** *n* a window in a roof
- a roof** *n* the part of a building/house that covers the top of a building/house
- to search** *vb* to look for
- to step out** *phr vb* to leave a place on foot / walking
- to shine** *vb* if you "shine" a torch on an area, you put the light from the torch onto that area
- a torch** *n* a small light that is powered by batteries
- a ladder** *n* an object that consists of two parallel bars connected by steps. It is used for going up to high places
- to turn up** *phr vb* to arrive
- overhead** *adj* above; on top of you; over you
- to coax off** *phr vb* if you "coax someone off" a place, you convince them to leave that place
- to shiver** *vb* if you are "shivering", your body is making a lot of small, repeated movements because you are cold or frightened

## Corny Criminals

### Helping the Crooked

US woman track 17

Criminal gets into trouble and won't come down.

"If I'd known it was going to end like this, I wouldn't have done it," said 25-year-old Jon Dobbs after he tried to rob a house in west Yorkshire. It all started one Friday night. At about 10pm Dobbs climbed in through a downstairs window. Once inside, he began looking for jewellery and money. But after just a few minutes, he heard the noise of the front door being opened. Desperate for a way out, he panicked and ran upstairs, eventually using a chair to get out through the **skylight** and onto the **roof**.

When the owner of the house, Mr Rea, saw the mess in the living room, he soon realised what had happened and called the police. They arrived shortly afterwards and **searched** the house and the garden, but found nothing and

left. An hour later, Mr Rea (31) went to bed.

But not long after this, Rea was woken by some strange sounds on the roof. Very carefully, he opened the front door and **stepped out** into the front garden. **Shining his torch** up onto the roof, Mr Rea saw the figure of a man. "Help!" the figure from the roof shouted. "I'm scared of heights. Get



me a **ladder** or something!" Trying hard not to laugh, Mr Rea realised who the man was and called the police again. This time ten police cars **turned up**, with 30 police officers, a fire engine and a police helicopter **overhead**. "We had to **coax him off** the roof, but eventually he came down the ladder we put up for him," a police officer explained. "He was **shivering**, but I think it was more out of fear than cold." ✨



## LISTENING ACTIVITY Travel Gadgets

What's your most important travel gadget? By Patrick Howarth

### 1 Pre-listening

Which gadgets or devices do you take on holiday? Choose from the list below. Why do you take them?

- eReader
- SatNav system
- alarm clock
- iron
- hairdryer
- electric shaver
- radio
- stereo system
- MP3 player
- portable DVD player
- digital camera
- iPhone
- mobile phone
- iPad
- laptop
- other?

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to two people who are talking about travel gadgets. Listen once and say which gadget from the Pre-listening activity they mostly talk about. Why is it so good?

### 3 Listening II

Match the sentence beginnings (1 to 7) with the endings (a-g). Then, listen again to check your answers.

1. Instead of packing and carrying six or seven novels for a fortnight's holiday,
  2. You can also download lots of maps...
  3. Well, the keyboard is good...
  4. The screen is excellent but it's hard to read out of doors...
  5. ...if you use some applications designed for iPhones on an iPad,
  6. Well, I can put all my music on it...
  7. Well, obviously you can use it to go online too,
- a. ...the visuals get stretched because the screen is much bigger.
  - b. ...and the speakers are excellent.
  - c. ...but you can't type very quickly on it.
  - d. ...you can download dozens of books onto one gadget.
  - e. ...and other travel applications, like phrasebooks.
  - f. ...because of the glare of the sun on the screen.
  - g. ...so you don't need a laptop to browse the internet.

### 4 Language focus

#### Prepositions + the Gerund

Look at this extract from the listening, "I was worried about being mugged a lot of the time." The speaker has used a preposition followed by the Gerund: "...about being..." Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. He's thinking \_\_\_\_\_ going to live in America.
2. They were accused \_\_\_\_\_ breaking into the house.
3. She was concentrating \_\_\_\_\_ doing the work.
4. They insisted \_\_\_\_\_ coming with us.

### 5 Discussion

1. What's the most useful gadget you've ever taken on holiday with you? Why was it so useful?
2. Which of the gadgets/devices from the Pre-listening activity would you never take? Why?
3. Which gadget do you never leave at home? Why?



# Tuna Salad Sandwich

HERE'S SOMETHING TO KEEP YOU GOING DURING THE DAY. ALTERNATIVELY, YOU CAN HAVE IT AS A LIGHT LUNCH, OR FOR A TASTY EVENING SNACK.

### Ingredients

- 1 tin of tuna.
- 1 tin of sweet corn.
- ½ cup of mayonnaise.
- ½ cup of pickles **chopped**.
- 1 red onion thinly **sliced**.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.
- ¼ teaspoon black pepper.
- 1 tomato, thinly sliced.
- Several lettuce leaves.
- Several **slices** of bread.



### Preparation

- In a **mixing bowl**, mix the tuna, mayonnaise, chopped pickles and sweet corn. Add salt and pepper to taste. Then, **mix** it all **together** until it's a delicious, soft paste.
- Spread the tuna mixture onto a slice of bread.
- Then, add 2 tomato slices, a few slices of red onion and a lettuce leaf, then place another slice of bread on top.

### GLOSSARY

**a tin** *n*  
a metal container for food/drink  
**chopped** *adj*  
cut into many very small pieces  
**sliced** *adj*  
cut into a very thin piece  
**a slice of** *exp*  
a thin piece of  
**a mixing bowl** *n*  
a container that is used for combining food  
**to mix together** *exp*  
to combine all the ingredients so they become a single substance

Delicious! 🍷

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

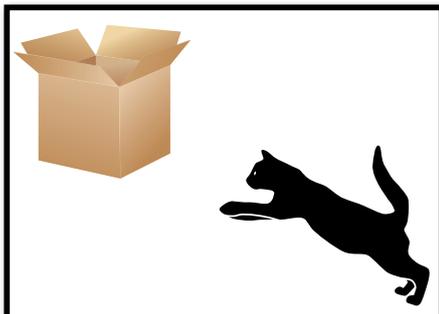
RECIPE & LISTENING (B2)



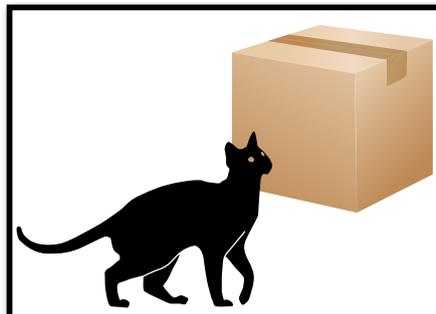
# GRAMMAR FUN

# Prepositions of Movement

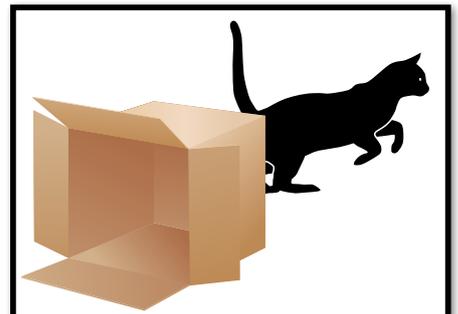
THIS MONTH, WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT (TO, TOWARDS, ONTO, INTO, ETC.).



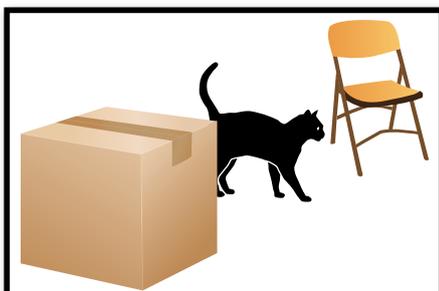
**"Towards"** means in the general direction of something. For example: "The cat ran **towards** the box."



We use **"to"** for movement in the direction of something. For example: "The cat is going **to** the box."



**"Away from"** is for movement in the opposite direction. For example: "The cat is going **away from** the box."



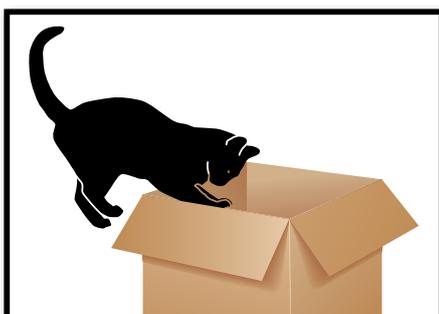
We can use **"from"** and **"to"** to describe movement from one point to another. For example: "The cat went **from** the box **to** the chair."



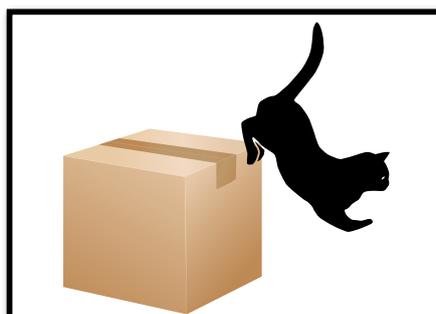
**"Up to"** refers to movement as far as a specific point, or **"until"** that point. For example: "The cat walked **up to** the box and sat down."



**"Out of"** is for movement from inside to outside. For example: "The cat jumped **out of** the box."



And **"into"** is for movement from outside to inside. For example: "The cat jumped **into** the box."



We can use **"off"** for movement away from a surface. For example: "The cat jumped **off** the box."



And **"onto"** for movement to a surface and on top of it. For example: "The cat jumped **onto** the box."



**“Along”** is used to describe continuous movement at the side of something, or for movement along a “line” such as a road, river, path or trail. For example: “The cat walked **along** the side of the box.”



We can use **“down/up”** to describe movement along the whole length of something. For example: “The cat walked **down** the road, then jumped onto the box.”



**“Past”** is used to indicate movement that passes a point or object. For example: “The cat ran **past** the box.”



We use **“up”** for movement to a higher point/area. For example: “The cat climbed **up** the box.”



And we use **“down”** for movement to a lower point/area. For example: “The cat climbed **down** the box.”



We use **“through”** for movement inside a closed space from one end of it to the other. For example: “The cat went **through** the box.”



And we use **“across”** for movement that involves going from one side of something to another side of it. For example, going across a river, field, park or city square (often by walking / riding / driving on the surface of it). For example: “The cat walked **across** the box.”



We use **“over”** for movement that involves crossing from one side of something to another side of it, often by going above that thing (in the air, for example). For example: “The cat flew **over** the box.”



And finally, we use **“round/around”** for any type of circular movement around an object / thing / person, etc. For example: “The cat walked **around** the box.”

## Exercises

### 1 Part I

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition of movement. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

- They climbed \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain and went right to the top.
- We saw a bull as we were walking \_\_\_\_\_ the field.
- We had to walk \_\_\_\_\_ the whole of the building before we found the entrance.
- They drove \_\_\_\_\_ the tunnel.
- We walked \_\_\_\_\_ the side of the river as far as Hampton Court.
- They ran \_\_\_\_\_ the hill and jumped into the river at the bottom.
- She jumped off the table and \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
- As I was walking in the park, a strange man ran \_\_\_\_\_ me, but I didn't see his face.
- She jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the fence and disappeared into the woods.

### 2 Part II

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition of movement. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

- The man tried to stroke the cat but it just ran \_\_\_\_\_ from him.
- When the cat saw us, it jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the box and hid there.
- The lion came slowly \_\_\_\_\_ me, but stopped when it was about 3 metres away.
- I went \_\_\_\_\_ the police officer and asked for directions.
- I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ the shops. Do you want anything?
- When I opened the box, a cat jumped \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- The robber jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the roof and onto the street below.
- We travelled \_\_\_\_\_ the east coast of America to the west coast.

voices

Various English accents

track

22

# DICTIONARY OF SLANG

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.



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Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
You have crashed your mum's car. She's going to be very angry.	She is going to be irate and livid.	She's going to be angry.	She' gonna have a fit!
A friend became very angry when she saw the mess you'd left in her house.	She flew into fiery rage.	She got really angry.	She flipped her lid; She flipped out.
A friend suggests that you are attracted to someone. You say it isn't true!	I'm afraid your analysis of my emotional state is erroneous.	Never!	Do me a favour!
A friend asks if you think you are going to win a competition. You are certain that you won't win.	There is but a slim possibility of that happening.	There isn't a chance.	Fat chance!
A friend tried to help you but she did more harm than good.	Her assistance was but in vain.	She wasn't very helpful.	A fat lot of good she did!
A friend is trying to help, but is actually causing more problems.	You are of no purposeful use.	You aren't helping.	A fat lot of good you are!

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## LISTENING ACTIVITY



# The New York Accent

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

**N**ew York City is in the state of New York, which is in the north-eastern region of the United States, with New Jersey and Pennsylvania on its borders. The city consists of five boroughs: The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island. It has a population of approximately 8 million people.



Streisand and Denzel Washington.

The accent developed over time from the waves of immigrants that settled in the city, including the Dutch and English in the 17th and 18th centuries; followed in the 19th century by the Irish, French, Germans and Scandinavians; and Eastern European Jewish people and Italians in the 20th century. All these people have influenced and affected the region's speech.

New York City is famous for its Broadway shows, its museums, Wall Street, the Statue of Liberty and Times Square, amongst many other things.

The New York dialect is spoken by people within New York City and much of its metropolitan area. Variations of the accent are also spoken in New Jersey. Many upper-middle class New Yorkers from educated backgrounds often speak with less conspicuous accents.

Famous people with a New York accent include Woody Allen, Mel Brooks, Bugs Bunny, James Caan, Mariah Carey, James Cagney, Tony Curtis, Robert De Niro, Cyndi Lauper, Groucho Marx, Joe Pesci, Barbara



It is also typical to pronounce "th" sound as a "t". So, for "three" they may say "tree". Now sit back and listen to Tony Gratchielli telling us all about the New York accent. 🇺🇸



# Weird News

Unusual stories from around the world.

### 1 Pre-listening

Look at the notes (1 to 5) which are referring to fairly recent news stories. What do you think the stories are about? What do you know about them? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

1. Julia Gnuse / New York / tattoos
2. Athletic Bilbao football club / Spain / 100 schoolchildren
3. Tokyo / couple / robot priest
4. Black bear / Canada / kung fu
5. Greece / frogs / road

### 2 Listening I

You are going to listen to some unusual news stories. Listen once to check your ideas from the Pre-listening activity.

### 3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. How much of Julia's body are the tattoos covering?
2. What are some of the drawings of?
3. What was the football game called unofficially?
4. What was the purpose of the game?
5. Who were the Japanese couple married by?
6. What was the bear using for his kung fu movements?
7. How many frogs did the local police estimate there were?

### 4 Language focus

#### Phrasal verbs with "take"

Look at this extract from the listening, "A crowd of 20,000 spectators watched 11-man Athletic take on 100 local schoolboys and girls." The speaker has used a phrasal verb with "take" ("take on"). Complete the sentences with the words from below. What do you think the phrasal verbs mean? Try to guess from the context.

**statement   said   machine   plates   time**

1. They took the dirty \_\_\_\_\_ away.
2. Are you going to take back what you've just \_\_\_\_\_?
3. That takes me back to the \_\_\_\_\_ when I was living in Hong Kong.
4. The time \_\_\_\_\_ took them back to Rome in the 3rd century.
5. Police took down his \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5 Discussion

1. Which story is the most unusual? Why?
2. Have you read anything unusual in the news recently? What was it?
3. Which newspapers do you read? Which news sites do you visit? Why?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

ACCENT ALERT & LISTENING (C1)

# MARKET IDIOMS

THIS MONTH WE'RE LOOKING AT SOME "MARKET" IDIOMS.



### Be in the market for

IF SOMEONE IS "IN THE MARKET FOR" SOMETHING, THEY ARE INTERESTED IN BUYING THAT THING AND HAVE THE MONEY TO PURCHASE IT.

"It's a lovely 17th-century chair, but we're not really in the market for antiques at the moment."



### Flood the market

IF A COMPANY "FLOODS THE MARKET", THEY PRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE LARGE QUANTITIES OF A PRODUCT.

"They flooded the market with cheap toys that no one wanted to buy."



### Play the market

TO BUY AND SELL SHARES IN ORDER TO MAKE MONEY.

"She calls it 'playing the market', but it's just a form of gambling if you ask me."



### Put something on the market

TO PUT A PRODUCT IN SHOPS, OR TO MAKE IT AVAILABLE FOR PEOPLE TO BUY.

"They're thinking of putting their house on the market next month."



### Captive market

IF A COMPANY HAS A "CAPTIVE MARKET", THEY HAVE A PRODUCT WHICH CONSUMERS MUST BUY BECAUSE THERE IS NO CHOICE.

"We can set our prices as high as we like because we're operating in a captive market."



### Bottom drops/falls out of the market

IF THE BOTTOM DROPS OUT OF A PARTICULAR MARKET, PEOPLE STOP BUYING THINGS IN THAT MARKET.

"The bottom fell out of the property market and construction companies were left with hundreds of houses which they couldn't sell."



### Corner the market

TO BECOME SO SUCCESSFUL AT SELLING OR MAKING A PARTICULAR PRODUCT THAT NO ONE ELSE CAN ENTER THE MARKET OR SELL OR MARKET ANYTHING SIMILAR.

"They've more or less cornered the pet-food market, and now they're planning to expand to major cities all over the world."

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# READING I

## Shopping Heaven?

Cheap food, hidden costs – supermarkets have it all. By Sam Gordon

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

**1 Pre-reading**  
What do you like and dislike about supermarkets? What are the pros and cons of shopping there? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

**2 Reading I**  
Read the article once and compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity.

**3 Reading II**  
Read the article again. Then, say what the numbers/figures/dates, etc. are referring to.

- 1930
- 12 hours
- up to 40,000
- 30%
- more than 50%
- more than half
- 60

**4 Language focus**  
**Phrasal verbs with "catch"**

Look at this extract from the article, "The idea caught on quickly and now..." The writer has used a phrasal verb with "catch" ("caught on"). Complete the sentences with the words from below. What do you think the phrasal verbs mean? Try to guess from the context.

- end money  
north hard

- The new craze is really catching on, especially in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- She was lying but they caught her out in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- He was really behind at work and finding it \_\_\_\_\_ to catch up.
- By the time they caught up with the thief, she had spent all the \_\_\_\_\_.

**5 Discussion**

- Which supermarket do you shop at? Why?
- What are your favourite supermarket sections?
- Have you ever been to a supermarket in another country? What was it like?

Have you been shopping recently? Where did you get your food? From the baker, the butcher or the greengrocer? Or did you simply go to the supermarket? The world of shopping has been revolutionised by supermarkets. But is it all good?

The concept of "supermarkets" was developed in the USA. The first supermarket opened in New York in 1930 and was called King Kullen (named after King Kong). The store's motto was, "Pile it high. Sell it low." The idea **caught on** quickly and now there's a supermarket on almost every street corner.

And that's no surprise. After all supermarkets offer a lot of benefits. We no longer have to walk up and down the high street to get our weekly **supplies** – we can do it all in one place. And that place is often open 12 hours a day. There's greater choice too with some supermarkets offering up to 40,000 different products. So it seems that everyone's a winner. But as always – it's not quite that simple.

Actually, many of the things that make supermarkets so **appealing** come with hidden costs – if not for us, then for someone else. For example supermarkets are now so powerful that they can more or less decide what they want to pay their **suppliers**. That can have a devastating effect on farmers and other producers. Basically, supermarkets pay what they want and many small producers have **gone out of business**.

**Local** shops can suffer too. In smaller towns where supermarkets open, local stores are often **driven out of business** because they cannot compete on price. In the UK, Tesco (the largest **chain**) controls 30% of the market alone. In 2006, the town of Inverness in Scotland was **branded** "Tescotown" because more than 50% of every £1 spent on food was spent in one of its stores. The situation has become so serious that many people now **launch** campaigns to stop supermarkets from opening in their towns.



Many people also worry about where the food comes from. Supermarkets claim to buy lots of their fresh produce from local suppliers. But even if they do, it will probably make a journey of hundreds of miles via packing plants and distribution centres. Sometimes it's much farther than that. Some surveys have shown that even in the height of the UK apple season, many supermarkets import more than half of their apples from **far-flung places**. The "fresh" fruit is picked, packed, frozen, flown, defrosted and distributed before it reaches the shelves.

And all of this is damaging the environment, too. A recent report suggests that the food industry is responsible for a third of all **greenhouse emissions**. Transportation plays a major role because supermarkets often import food from great distances, and this adds more to their **carbon footprint**. And what about those **huge** fridges and freezers **humming away** all day and night? In fact, surveys have shown that one supermarket emits more CO<sub>2</sub> than 60 small shops and greengrocers combined.

There's no doubt that supermarkets have changed the way we shop, but are we paying too much after all? ❖



**GLOSSARY**

**to pile** *vb*  
if you "pile" things on top of one another, you form a high mass of these things by placing one thing on top of the other

**to catch on** *phr vb*  
if something "catches on", it starts to become popular

**supplies** *n*  
food and other things that people need

**appealing** *adj*  
attractive

**a supplier** *n*  
a person or company that sells things such as goods or equipment

**to go out of business** *exp*  
to stop functioning as a business; to close because there is no more money

**local** *adj*  
that is from the area you are referring to

**to drive out of business** *exp*  
to force a business to close / stop functioning, or to leave an area

**a chain** *n*  
a chain of shops/hotels, etc. is a number of them all owned by the same company

**to brand** *vb*  
if someone or something is "branded" a particular name (often something negative), they are given that name

**to launch** *vb*  
if someone "launches" a campaign, they start it

**far-flung places** *n*  
places that are very far away

**greenhouse emissions** *n*  
the release of gases that cause the greenhouse effect (the warming of the planet)

**a carbon footprint** *n*  
the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> you produce

**huge** *adj*  
very big

**to hum away** *phr vb*  
if a machine is "humming away", it is producing a low, continuous noise while it is functioning

# Spectacular Structures

A few marvels of modern architecture. By Sam Gordon



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US woman

track 27

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

## 1 Pre-reading

Match the buildings/structures (1 to 6) to the cities, places or countries (a-f).



1 The City of the Arts and the Sciences



2 The Millau Viaduct



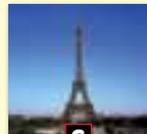
3 The Grand Canyon Skywalk



4 The Gherkin



5 The Burj Khalifa



6 The Eiffel Tower

- a. Dubai
- b. Valencia
- c. Paris
- d. southern France
- e. London
- f. USA

## 2 Reading I

What do you know about the buildings/structures from the Pre-reading activity? Think. Then, read the article to check your ideas.

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What does Prince Charles think of modern architecture?
2. What effect has the building in Valencia had on the city?
3. What's special about the bridge in France?
4. How safe is the skywalk in the Grand Canyon?
5. What does the "Gherkin" have on the top floor?
6. What's special about the Burj Khalifa's lift?

## 4 Language focus Prepositions

Look at this extract from the article, "The experience is much like 'walking on air'." The writer has used an expression with the preposition "on" ("on air"). What do the following expressions with "on" mean? Try to guess from the context.

1. She got told off for the mistakes in the report. Later, she **took it out on us**.
2. Why don't you **lay your cards on the table** and tell us how much you're expecting to get?
3. Sam and John are the best of friends – they **get on like a house on fire**.
4. We **are on good terms** with this client because we always pay them on time.
5. Although she's my boss, I **get on quite well with her** as a person.

## 5 Discussion

1. Have you visited any of these buildings/structures? What were they like?
2. What's the most impressive building/structure in your city/country?
3. What do you think of modern architecture?

Boring. Offensive. Depressing. That's what some outspoken critics (Prince Charles amongst them) think of modern architecture. But are they right?



THEY AREN'T REAL BUILDINGS.

The prince rarely **minces his words** when it comes to the topic of architecture. "A monstrous **carbuncle** on the face of a much-loved and elegant friend," was how he described one planned project, and he frequently campaigns against proposals for new constructions. In many cases he may well be right, but there are some wonderful examples of contemporary architecture.

Take The City of the Arts and the Sciences. It was officially **inaugurated** in 1998 and since then has become the **pride of Valencia**, single-handedly **putting** the city **back** on the tourist map. It's built in the old riverbed of the Turia, which ran through Valencia until it was bypassed after a flood in 1957. "The City" is a series of space-age structures which include a science museum, an opera house and the largest **aquarium** in Europe. It was all designed by world-famous (but local) architect Santiago Calatrava. The new "City" lives in harmony with Old Valencia, and since its opening tourist visitor numbers to the city have more than doubled.

Another example is the Millau Viaduct in southern France. The bridge enables drivers to cross from one plateau to another, and enjoy spectacular views of the Tarn Valley below. A long way below! At 343m high, it's the tallest vehicular bridge in the world and slightly taller than the Eiffel Tower. And talking of spectacular views – how about the Grand Canyon Skywalk? Opened in 2007, it's a huge, **curved** walkway made of glass that hangs over the edge of the canyon. The experience is much like "walking on air". Visitors can **stroll out** and look down to the bottom of the canyon 300 metres directly beneath them. That's quite a **drop**, but fortunately dropping is extremely unlikely: The Skywalk is made of 6 layers of super-strong glass, and can hold **up to** 822 people at one time.

If there is one thing that Prince Charles seems to hate above all others, it's **skyscrapers**. "Not just one carbuncle, but a positive **rash** of them" he once said. So, we can presume that Charles doesn't approve of the "Gherkin" in the City of London. It's a curved skyscraper that looks a lot like the aforementioned vegetable. It's 180 metres high and has a bar on the top floor with a 360° view of London. Incredibly, there's only one piece of curved glass on the entire building and it's right on the very top. Despite Charles' objections, the building has become **iconic** in London and was voted the "most admired new building in the world" by a survey of the world's largest **architecture firms** in 2005.

But no article about skyscrapers would be complete without mention of the Burj Khalifa in Dubai. Opened in 2010, and standing at 828 metres it is by far the tallest building in the world. But the records don't stop there: it's the building with the most floors (160); it's got the world's fastest elevators (64kph); and the world's highest swimming pool (on the 76th floor).

Now, I wonder what Prince Charles would **make of** all that! ✨

### GLOSSARY

- (not to) mince your words** *exp* to say something directly and clearly, without being careful about what you say
- a carbuncle** *n* something horrible to look at. Literally, an area of infected skin
- to inaugurate** *vb* if a building is "inaugurated", there is a ceremony to open it officially
- the pride of** *exp* the "pride of" a city, is something the city feels very pleased/happy about
- to put back** *phr vb* if a city is "put back" on the tourist map, they become a place that tourists visit again
- an aquarium** *n* a type of zoo for fish and marine life
- curved** *adj* a "curved" object has round/circular elements to it
- to stroll out** *phr vb* if you "stroll out" of a place, you leave that place walking in a casual manner
- a drop** *n* a vertical distance from a high point to a point that is lower
- up to** *exp* "up to" 6 (for example) means any number before or including 6
- a skyscraper** *n* a tall building with many floors
- a rash of** *exp* a lot of. Literally, a "rash" is an area of skin that is infected and irritated (often being red in colour)
- a gherkin** *n* a small, green cucumber that has been preserved in vinegar
- iconic** *adj* an "iconic" image is symbolic of / represents something
- an architecture firm** *n* a company that designs and oversees the construction of buildings
- to make of** *exp* what you "make of" something is what you think of it

# PHRASAL VERB THEMES

## Law

HERE ARE SOME TYPICAL PHRASAL VERBS THAT REFER TO THE LAW OR THE LEGAL SYSTEM. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (1 TO 8) WITH THE WORDS FROM BELOW. MORE NEXT MONTH.

- deal** **crime** **authorities** **places** **case** **theft** **years** **Wednesday**

**Put on (trial)**

IF SOMEONE IS "PUT ON" TRIAL, THEY ARE TRIED IN A COURT OF LAW TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE INNOCENT OR GUILTY.



1

"She was put on trial for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the paintings."

**Put away**

IF A CRIMINAL OR INSANE PERSON IS "PUT AWAY", HE/SHE IS SENT TO PRISON OR A MENTAL ASYLUM.

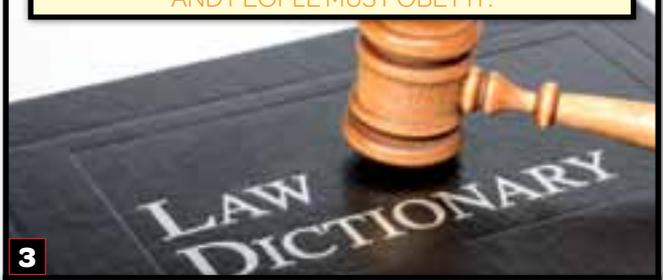


2

"The \_\_\_\_\_ declared them insane and put them away in a mental institution."

**Bring in (a new law)**

IF A NEW LAW IS "BROUGHT IN", IT IS INTRODUCED AND PEOPLE MUST OBEY IT.



3

"The government are considering bringing in tougher laws to \_\_\_\_\_ with drink-driving."

**Swear in (the jury)**

WHEN THE JURY ARE "SWORN IN", THEY MAKE A SOLEMN PROMISE TO HEAR AND GIVE A VERDICT ON A CASE PRESENTED IN COURT.

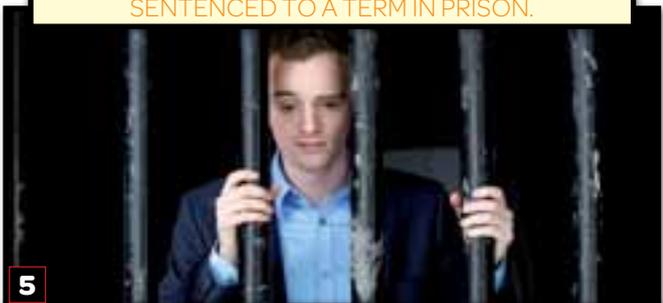


4

"The jury were sworn in last \_\_\_\_\_."

**Send down**

IF A PRISONER IS "SENT DOWN", HE/SHE IS SENTENCED TO A TERM IN PRISON.



5

"He was sent down for 20 \_\_\_\_\_."

**Come forward**

IF SOMEONE "COMES FORWARD" WITH EVIDENCE/ INFORMATION, THEY INFORM THE POLICE / AUTHORITIES ABOUT THIS INFORMATION.



6

"A young lady came forward with information concerning the \_\_\_\_\_."

**Come in (a new law)**

IF A NEW LAW "COMES IN", IT IS INTRODUCED AND MUST BE OBEYED.



7

"A new law came in which prohibits smoking in public \_\_\_\_\_."

**Come before (a judge / court of law)**

IF A PROBLEM / CASE / PERSON IS "BROUGHT BEFORE" A JUDGE OR COURT OF LAW, THE PROBLEM / CASE / PERSON IS DEALT WITH.



8

Six months after proceedings began, her \_\_\_\_\_ finally came before a court of law."



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# TAPESCRIPTS & BAR CHATS

## Fictional Characters (track 9)

*A look at the top ten fictional characters of all time.*

**Gordon:** Hi, Lauren. How are you?  
**Lauren:** Hi Gordon. I'm fine. What about you?  
**Gordon:** Yeah, I'm OK. What will you have to drink?  
**Lauren:** Oh, just a diet Coke, thanks.  
**Gordon:** No beer?  
**Lauren:** No, thanks. I'm on a diet.  
**Gordon:** Really? Wow. I always thought you were the only person in the world to drink more beer than Homer Simpson.  
**Lauren:** Very funny. Actually, I was reading an article about Homer Simpson this morning.  
**Gordon:** Oh yes. What was it about?  
**Lauren:** Well, the American magazine Entertainment Weekly has just published a list of the 100 best fictional characters of the last 20 years. Homer Simpson was number 1.  
**Gordon:** Good choice. So, were they all TV characters?  
**Lauren:** No. Books and films too.  
**Gordon:** I bet I can guess the other nine.  
**Lauren:** Go on then. I'll buy you a beer if you get them.  
**Gordon:** OK. But give me 12 guesses.  
**Lauren:** OK. So, go on. Start guessing.  
**Gordon:** Well, Captain James T Kirk from Star Trek must be one of the top ten.  
**Lauren:** No. He didn't even make the top 100.  
**Gordon:** What? That's crazy. Well, what about Harry Potter?  
**Lauren:** Very good. Harry Potter was number 2. Well done.  
**Gordon:** OK. Indiana Jones. He's a brilliant character.  
**Lauren:** No. No Indiana Jones.  
**Gordon:** Captain Jack Sparrow from Pirates of the Caribbean?  
**Lauren:** No, sorry. You've got 8 more guesses and they must all be right. You'll never do it! I'll give you a clue. A character played by Johnny Depp is on the list but it's not Jack Sparrow.  
**Gordon:** OK. Then Edward Scissorhands. Johnny Depp was great in that film.  
**Lauren:** Wow, correct. Good guess. He was seventh.  
**Gordon:** Right, let me think. What about Hannibal Lecter from Silence of the Lambs? He's really memorable.  
**Lauren:** Yes, he was eighth. Another good guess.  
**Gordon:** What about Buffy from Buffy the Vampire Slayer? I love that series.  
**Lauren:** Yes. Buffy was third. You're right again.  
**Gordon:** Of course. Tony Soprano from The Sopranos – a great character. And what about The Joker from Batman?  
**Lauren:** This is incredible. Tony Soprano was fourth and The Joker was fifth.  
**Gordon:** So, how many more do I have to get?  
**Lauren:** Three more.  
**Gordon:** OK. Well, I think Joey... no, Rachel from Friends.  
**Lauren:** Correct. She was sixth. How are you doing this?  
**Gordon:** I'm guessing Carrie Bradshaw from Sex in the City is in the top ten.  
**Lauren:** Yes. She's ninth...  
**Gordon:** ... which must mean that Spongebob Squarepants is number ten.  
**Lauren:** How on earth did you know that?  
**Gordon:** I read the article too, of course. I think the list is really stupid. Except Homer Simpson, of course. He is the greatest.  
**Lauren:** You cheat.  
**Gordon:** So, you owe me a beer. Thanks.

## Mr & Mrs Average (track 12)

*What's the typical family like in your country?*

**Ruth:** Hello and welcome to About Britain – the radio show that's all about Britain. In today's show we go to Weston-Super-Mare to find out why nothing ever happens there and then up north to Cumbria to visit a factory that is celebrating a century of making Kendal Mint Cake. But first, I'm joined in the studio by Brian Smith who's

going to tell us all about some interesting new research. Good afternoon, Brian.  
**Brian:** Good afternoon, Ruth.  
**Ruth:** So what's this research all about, Brian?  
**Brian:** Well, Ruth, the insurance company Aviva has been studying its files to discover what a typical British couple are like in the 2010s. To find Mr & Mrs Average, so to speak.  
**Ruth:** I see, and what have they found?  
**Brian:** Well, the most interesting thing is that Britain doesn't seem to have changed much since the 1970s.  
**Ruth:** Hold on, Brian. What about the global technology revolution? Surely that's made life today very different.  
**Brian:** Well, yes, Ruth. And no.  
**Ruth:** So, tell us a bit about what they've discovered.  
**Brian:** Well, the typical British couple are called Mr & Mrs Smith.  
**Ruth:** That's your name, isn't it, Brian? You're Brian Smith.  
**Brian:** Yes, Ruth. Other common names include Jones and Williams.  
**Ruth:** OK, what else?  
**Brian:** Well, Mr & Mrs Smith have two cars, one of which is a Ford Fiesta.  
**Ruth:** You drive a Ford Fiesta, don't you, Brian?  
**Brian:** Yes, Ruth. So does my wife. We've got two.  
**Ruth:** How funny!  
**Brian:** Yes, Ruth. And they live in a 3-bedroom house.  
**Ruth:** Just like you again, Brian. You live in 3-bedroom house, don't you?  
**Brian:** That's right, Ruth. I do. Anyway, many British people give their homes names. The most popular is The Cottage, followed by Rose Cottage and The Bungalow.  
**Ruth:** Your house is called The Cottage, isn't it, Brian?  
**Brian:** Erm, yes, it is. Er... it was already called that when we bought it.  
**Ruth:** Really?  
**Brian:** And anyway... the typical British couple go to Spain for their holidays.  
**Ruth:** You went to Benidorm last year, didn't you, Brian?  
**Brian:** Yes, Ruth. And the second most popular holiday destination is Florida. I haven't been to Florida, Ruth.  
**Ruth:** Yes, you have. I remember you took your children to Disneyworld a year ago. You showed me the photos.  
**Brian:** Oh, yes. I forgot.  
**Ruth:** So, what else? This is very interesting.  
**Brian:** Erm, well. There's nothing else very interesting, Ruth.  
**Ruth:** Wasn't there something about possessions, Brian?  
**Brian:** Oh, yes. The typical Briton owns £28,000 of possessions. That's clothes, electronic gadgets, furniture. The most common gadgets are a Toshiba TV, a Samsung laptop computer, and a Sony PlayStation.  
**Ruth:** That's amazing! You bought your kids a PlayStation for Christmas, didn't you? And you've got a Samsung laptop. What sort of TV have you got, Brian?  
**Brian:** Erm, I don't remember.  
**Ruth:** It's a Toshiba, isn't it?  
**Brian:** Erm, it might be. Something like that, perhaps.  
**Ruth:** No, I remember. It is a Toshiba. You showed it to me when I came round to dinner last week. So, you really are Mr Average, Brian.  
**Brian:** No, I'm not.  
**Ruth:** You're Mr 1970s, Brian. You told me you've started buying albums on vinyl again. You played me Pink Floyd's 'Dark Side of the Moon' just recently.  
**Brian:** One thing that has changed since the 1970s, however is smoking. These days the average Briton doesn't smoke.  
**Ruth:** You don't smoke do you, Brian? You gave up years ago.  
**Brian:** No, I don't smoke, Ruth.

## British Bar Chat (track 19)

*Hotels*

**Malcolm:** So, I went back for a family gathering a couple of weeks ago and the hotel we stayed at was, like, one of these B&B, Bed and Breakfast, places. It was really nice... you know... set in, er, beautiful

grounds, set in the country. But the manager was just like something out of a comedy show. He was, he was so rude! It was just like... do you want guests at your Bed and Breakfast or not? He was, like, as soon as we arrive he was, like, "Take off your shoes!" It wasn't like "Welcome... Hello, welcome to my Bed and Breakfast," you know.

**Angela:** In the hotel, in reception, he made you take off your shoes?  
**Malcolm:** Yeah, we just walked in obviously, as you do, to go and check in and he said, "No, you've got to take your shoes off. Take your shoes off!" It was, like, it was a bit muddy outside, of course, but, you know, you don't really expect someone to... OK, I don't mind taking my shoes off when I go into a house but, erm, it's the way he said it.  
**Angela:** It's a bit strange.  
**Malcolm:** It's a bit strange for a Bed and Breakfast. And then, for example, the next morning when we had breakfast... He, erm, had asked us the night before what we wanted for breakfast, but then the next morning one of us changed our minds and that really made him angry. He was like, "No, no! You can't change your minds! You asked for egg and bacon and you're having egg and bacon!" He was, like, you know, he knew nothing about customer service; the client is always right type of thing.  
**Angela:** Was he old... old and grumpy?  
**Malcolm:** He's like 45, 50... yeah, in his fifties probably.  
**Angela:** So, it was definitely one you wouldn't recommend to anyone else?  
**Malcolm:** No! Well, you might want to go if you want to enjoy a bit of, you know, theatre. Yeah it was really strange.  
**Angela:** So definitely something from a television program?  
**Malcolm:** Yeah, like Fawlty Towers type thing.  
**Angela:** I've never had somebody that bad, I don't think. People are rude or they just don't really talk at reception but nothing... I've never taken my shoes off.  
**Malcolm:** Yeah, you would have thought that a family run business... they'd have tried to be a bit more polite.  
**Angela:** Maybe he was just having a bad day.  
**Malcolm:** Yeah, probably.

## US Bar Chat (track 20)

*3D Films*

**Alex:** So, have you seen Avatar yet?  
**Christine:** Yeah, it was really cool. I saw it in 3D.  
**Alex:** Oh yeah? I saw it in 3D also and, er, I got to say, I really don't see all the hype. Really? Oh, I thought it was incredible how the characters just jumped right out at you.  
**Alex:** OK, fine. The 3D is cool, but I think to some regard, it's blinding, because it blinds people from how bad the actual plot is.  
**Christine:** You think so?  
**Alex:** Yeah. You thought Avatar was a good movie? The movie itself... Did you think it was good?  
**Christine:** Erm, yeah, I think so. It was an interesting concept.  
**Alex:** You're falling into the trap.  
**Christine:** Ha, ha. I didn't realise there was a trap, so now I'm a little bit worried.  
**Alex:** See, you have directors spending \$500 million dollars, or however... I think it was in the billions, I don't even know... on trying to fool people into thinking their movie is good with 3D.  
**Christine:** So, you think they're putting too much effort into making the effects too good instead of working on the plot.  
**Alex:** Exactly.  
**Christine:** Interesting. Well, erm, Alice in Wonderland is in 3D and apparently that's a good plot. I haven't seen it yet.  
**Alex:** Apparently? It could be. It could not be. I think the same thing happens.  
**Christine:** We'll have to wait and see.

## Travel Gadgets (track 21)

*What's your most important travel gadget?*

**Tom:** Hello, good evening and welcome to The Travel Show. On tonight's programme we're going to visit the Top 10 beaches in the Mediterranean and take a package tour to Harlem, New York. But first, let's think about travel gadgets. How many electronic gadgets do you take with you when you go on holiday? A phone, an iPod, a laptop, a DVD player... by the time you've packed all the hardware there's no room left for any clothes. Wouldn't it be great if you could just take one thing? One thing that would do everything. Well, our reporter, Maggie Slocombe has just been on a city break to Rome and she decided to take just one gadget. So, Maggie, how did you get on?  
**Maggie:** Hi, Tom. Well, first I should probably explain that I bought an Apple iPad just before going to Rome. I love it. It's beautiful, stylish – it's just fantastic. But I wondered how useful it would be on holiday. So, I took it to Rome with me to find out.  
**Tom:** So, what do you think?  
**Maggie:** Well, one great application that the iPad has is eBooks. Instead of packing and carrying six or seven novels for a fortnight's holiday, you can download dozens of books onto one gadget. This includes guidebooks, of course. So, instead of taking a guidebook everywhere with me, I used my iPad. Easy. Sounds like a good idea. Any other positives?  
**Tom:** Yes. You can also download lots of maps and other travel applications, like phrasebooks. All very useful.  
**Tom:** OK. Any negatives?  
**Maggie:** Well, the keyboard is good but you can't type very quickly on it. But then, if you're on holiday, do you really need to type quickly? I'm a journalist and I type every day but when I'm on holiday I want to forget about work.  
**Tom:** Good point. So what else apart from the keyboard?  
**Maggie:** The screen is excellent but it's hard to read out of doors because of the glare of the sun on the screen. It's OK when you're looking for travel information but I'm not sure I could read a whole novel on one. I think my eyes would be very tired after 15 minutes. Another problem with the screen is its size, funnily enough.  
**Tom:** What do you mean? Is the screen too small?  
**Maggie:** No, it's too big! To be honest, the screen is fine but if you use some applications designed for iPhones on an iPad, the visuals get stretched because the screen is much bigger.  
**Tom:** Oh, yes, I see. So would you recommend an iPad to travellers?  
**Maggie:** Yes, I would. Definitely! The best thing about the iPad is that it's really a portable entertainment centre.  
**Tom:** So, what do you mean by "an entertainment centre"?  
**Maggie:** Well, I can put all my music on it and the speakers are excellent. So you can have a sound system on holiday. You can also put dozens of films or TV programmes on it. This is why the big screen is so good. It's much more like watching a real TV, the picture quality is fantastic. It's perfect for long journeys, especially by plane.  
**Tom:** OK. What else?  
**Maggie:** Well, obviously you can use it to go online too, so you don't need a laptop to browse the internet. This is really useful when travelling. You can buy tickets, get weather updates, read the newspaper, check your e-mail while you're away. There are also lots of games included, and you can download more, of course.  
**Tom:** So, basically the iPad is the one gadget to take on holiday.  
**Maggie:** You still need a phone, of course, but your phone can be much simpler because the iPad does everything else. One last word of warning, however.

Please note that the "Bar Chats" and "Off-the-Cuff" audio files are recordings of spontaneous, unscripted speech. As a result, there are examples of non-standard English, including "errors". This often occurs when people speak quickly and spontaneously.

# ANSWERS (wording may vary)

**Tom:** Oh, yes. What's that?  
**Maggie:** Be careful when you're using it. Standing on a street corner in Rome playing with my iPad made it obvious that I was a tourist. I was worried about being mugged a lot of the time. I'm sure that I was safe but I was nervous.  
**Tom:** OK. Thanks, Maggie. Now, Harlem used to be the last place a sensible traveller to New York would visit but things have changed...

## Accent Alert (track 24)

*The New York Accent*

Well, we tend to make a lot of the vowels a little longer. For example, "coffee", we say "coffee", we got "talk", we can go for a "walk", even, come to our great state of "New York". And, other things is the "th" we often use as a "t" or sometimes a "d". For "three" we say "tree", or the "thing" over there, we call it the "ding". I could bash you "tree" times in the head with that "ding" over there. For example, "bogy" is something people say for a cigarette. Other things is the word "burn". "Burn" has two meanings, aside from the original, traditional meaning. We have one which is, to play playing time. For example, "Paul Gasol gets a lot of burn in the NBA." And the other one would be to smoke a joint. I got a great story. All right. Actually, it wasn't that great for me. But, I was teaching a class, I had a five-year-old kid. And this kid, he was crazy. So, one day, he's sitting there, he's looking out the window. So, I said to him, I said, "Paul, what are you doing?" He said, "Nothing." I said, "All right. Well come back over here and let's start working." So he comes back...

## Weird News (track 25)

*Unusual stories from around the world.*

**Roger:** Good evening and here is the news. My name's Roger Winterbottom...  
**Pam:** ...and I'm Pam Smithers.  
**Roger:** In America, President Barack Obama is still President of the United States, a position he has held since being elected into office in November 2009. Sources close to the President expect him to continue as President until the next election when he'll probably stand for re-election. A White House spokesperson when asked to confirm that President Obama is still President told us, "Yes, we know. Why are you asking such a ridiculous question?"  
**Pam:** Meanwhile, in Britain rumours are spreading that Queen Elizabeth II continues to be Queen of Britain. She has reigned since her coronation in 1952 and no one can think of any reason why she won't continue to do so. When asked to confirm these rumours a Buckingham Palace spokesperson said, "Yes, we know the Queen is still the Queen. Why are you asking such a ridiculous question?"  
**Roger:** News just in suggests that there is no news today. Nothing of any interest seems to have happened anywhere.  
**Pam:** In an effort to find some news, reporters are said to be frantically searching the internet for any amusing or strange stories to tell you.  
**Roger:** We hope to bring you more of that story later. Meanwhile... we'll just have to be patient. Hopefully something will happen somewhere soon.  
**Pam:** News just in that we have some news. Over to you, Roger.  
**Roger:** Thanks, Pam. Yes, we have just received a major news story from America, where Julia Gnuse of New York has just been named the world's most tattooed woman. Ms Gnuse's body is 95% covered in ink. All her tattoos have been drawn over a 20-year period by the same artist and include drawings of Donald Duck and the Seven Dwarves. Ms Gnuse is also known as The Illustrated Lady.  
**Pam:** We'll try to keep you up-to-date on that story as the programme continues. With 5% of her body still not drawn on there

could be developments. And now sport. In Spain, top football club Athletic Bilbao have recently played 100 schoolchildren in a charity match called "The Impossible Game". A crowd of 20,000 spectators watched 11-man Athletic take on 100 local schoolboys and girls. The children scored first but the professionals were eventual winners by 5 goals to 3. The match was a farewell match for striker Joseba Etxeberria, who is leaving the Basque club after 15 years.  
**Roger:** Thanks, Pam. News in from Japan where a Tokyo couple have been married by a robot. Inoue and Tomohiro Shibata, who both work in the robot industry, were married by a robot priest called iFairy. The robot is usually used for guiding tourists around museums and it had to be reprogrammed specially for the ceremony. Japanese scientists are now said to be working on a Divorcebot in case anything goes wrong.  
**Pam:** More news from Japan where a black bear named Claude has become a star after being filmed doing "kung fu" moves with a large stick. The film, which has been posted on YouTube, shows the bear picking the stick up and spinning it around his head using his paws. At one point he even throws the stick into the air and catches it. Professor Marc Bekoff from the University of Colorado, an animal behaviour expert, believes the bear must have been extremely bored to have started playing with the stick.  
**Roger:** And finally, to continue with our animal theme, a road in northern Greece had to be closed recently because of a plague of frogs. Local police estimate that there may have been more than a million frogs hopping along the road. The plague has been described as "biblical" by local people. Traffic has been redirected away from the road until someone can discover where the frogs are going. We'll keep you up-dated.  
**Pam:** Well, that's all for this evening. But first, the news headlines again. Julia Gnuse is still Queen of England and Queen Elizabeth II is the world's most tattooed woman. I'm sorry, that should have read, Queen Elizabeth II is still Queen of England and Julia Gnuse is the world's most tattooed woman.  
**Roger:** Thank you and good night.

## Off the Cuff (track 28)

*Question: What's the best or worst gift you've ever received?*

My dad's a man with a good sense of humor and, erm, he asked me recently what I wanted for my birthday, and I told him, I really, I really don't want anything; you could just get me whatever. And, erm, my dad's like, "You know what? If you keep on saying that I'm just going to buy you socks and boxers and pairs of underwear." And I said, "All right." Er, I know, I thought my dad was bluffing so I said, "Fine, whatever, do what you have to do. I really don't care what you get me." And, it turns out at the end he really did give me boxers and socks and underwear and, and I think that was the worst gift I've ever received. But at the same time, it was pretty funny because I didn't think my dad would go there and he did. So, he's just, he proved a point. Er, from now on, I'm going to think in advance when I want a gift.  
Well, when I was younger, erm, my grandma used to give me like five pounds for Christmas, which when I was like, you know, seven, eight, nine, that was great. That seemed like a lot of money back then, and it was, you know, more than it is now of course. But, she didn't seem to understand the concept of inflation or the fact that I was getting older and she's always given me, she's given me five pounds every Christmas, ever since then. So, you know, I still keep getting five pounds. Er, apart from that, once, she gave me and my brother a pair of socks to share. So, we didn't really know what to do with them. But, you know, I suppose we were supposed to wear one each or something.

## Hybrid Sports (page 4)

- 3 Reading II**  
1. boxing; 2. artist; 3. eleven; 4. one; 5. twelve; 6. darts; 7. five; 8. ten.  
**4 Language focus**  
1. They don't like it.  
2. She doesn't play football.  
3. We don't go there once a week.  
4. I don't live in Paris.

## Driving Test (Page 5)

- 1 Pre-reading**  
1. Stop; 2. Bridge 3.5 metres high; 3. Bumps in the road; 4. Beware of the deer; 5. No parking; 6. Hotel; 7. Slippery road; 8. Speed limit 50kph.  
**3 Reading II**  
1. two; 2. fourteen; 3. thirty; 4. two; 5. 120; 6. 50; 7. 50mg; 8. 1.4  
**4 Language focus**  
1. are writing;  
2. is playing;  
3. aren't watching;  
4. isn't talking

## Useful Vocabulary (Page 8)

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

## Error Correction (Page 13)

1. I gave him a pen for the exam.  
2. Did you go to the cinema last week?  
3. I had a very nice time yesterday.  
4. I made a phone call this morning.  
5. I did some exercise last night.  
6. Did you run in the race?

## Fictional Characters (Page 13)

- 2 Listening I**  
1. Homer Simpson.  
2. Harry Potter.  
3. Buffy (Summers).  
4. Tony Soprano.  
5. The Joker.  
6. Rachel Green.  
7. Edward Scissorhands.  
8. Hannibal Lecter.  
9. Carrie Bradshaw.  
10. Spongebob Squarepants.

- 3 Listening II**  
1. an article;  
2. other nine;  
3. get;  
4. top;  
5. guesses;  
6. clue;  
7. earth;  
8. article  
**4 Language focus**  
1. have seen;  
2. have played;  
3. hasn't heard;  
4. haven't met

## Product Placement (Page 16)

- 3 Reading II**  
1b 2c 3a 4e 5d  
**4 Language focus**  
1. Prices are going up. = increasing  
2. Could you turn up the volume, please? = increase  
3. They went up the hill. = climbed  
4. She went up to the man and said "hello". = approached; went close to

## Verbal Gaffes (Page 17)

- 3 Reading II**  
1. Mrs Gillian Duffy;  
2. microphone;  
3. bigoted;  
4. sorry;  
5. Renée Zellweger  
**4 Language focus**  
1. She had been there before.  
2. They had seen it before.  
3. He had heard it before.  
4. We hadn't eaten it before.

## Mr & Mrs Average (Page 19)

- 3 Listening II**  
1. Mr & Mrs Smith;  
2. two;  
3. a Ford Fiesta;  
4. a 3-bedroom house;  
5. yes: The Cottage, Rose Cottage, The Bungalow;  
6. Spain and Florida;  
7. £28,000;  
8. Toshiba TVs, Samsung laptops and Sony Playstation;  
9. no.  
**4 Language focus**  
1. doesn't she?;  
2. don't they?;  
3. don't you?;  
4. doesn't he?

## Painting the Town (Page 28)

- 1 Pre-reading**  
1g 2d 3e 4a 5f 6c 7h 8b  
**3 Reading II**  
1. love, politics and philosophy.  
2. In caves.  
3. New York.  
4. Famous people have bought his works.  
5. He did it whilst being filmed by CCTV cameras.  
**4 Language focus**  
1. The song has been recorded.  
2. The boxes have been packed.  
3. The package has been delivered.  
4. The e-mails have been forwarded.

## The 3D Effect (Page 29)

- 3 Reading II**  
1. It was the first of the latest wave of 3D films.  
2. It's going to be converted into 3D.  
3. It was a popular 3D film from the 1980s.  
4. It was a successful film even though it wasn't released in 3D.  
**4 Language focus**  
1. It is going to be sold.  
2. It is going to be exported.  
3. It is going to be analysed.  
4. It is going to be returned.

## Riddles (page 32)

1. A shoe; 2. A tree.

## Travel Gadgets (page 33)

- 3 Listening II**  
1d 2e 3c 4f 5a 6b 7g  
**4 Language focus**  
1. about; 2. of; 3. on; 4. on  
**Grammar Fun (Page 34)**  
**Part I**  
1. up; 2. across; 3. around; 4. through; 5. along; 6. down; 7. onto; 8. past; 9. over  
**Part II**

1. away; 2. into; 3. towards; 4. up to; 5. to; 6. out of; 7. off; 8. from

## Weird News (page 37)

- 3 Listening II**  
1. 95%.  
2. Cartoon characters.  
3. "The Impossible Game."  
4. It was a farewell match for footballer Joseba Etxeberria.  
5. A robot priest called iFairy.  
6. A large stick.  
7. A million.  
**4 Language focus**  
1. plates; 2. said; 3. time; 4. machine; 5. statement

## Shopping Heaven? (page 40)

- 3 Reading II**  
1. 1930 = when the first supermarket was opened.  
2. 12 hours = the length of time that supermarkets are open (in general).  
3. up to 40,000 = the number of products they offer.  
4. 30% = the percentage of the market that Tesco controls in the UK.  
5. more than 50% = the percentage of every £1 spent on food in a Tesco supermarket.  
6. more than half = the portion of the total amount of apples that supermarkets import.  
7. 60 = supermarkets emit more CO2 than 60 small shops.  
**4 Language focus**  
1. north; 2. end; 3. hard; 4. money

## Spectacular Structures (page 41)

- 1 Pre-reading**  
1b 2d 3f 4e 5a 6c  
**3 Reading II**  
1. In general, he doesn't like it.  
2. It has put the city back on the tourist map.  
3. It's the tallest vehicular bridge in the world.  
4. It is very safe – up to 822 people can go on it at any one time.  
5. It's got a bar with a 360° view of London.  
6. It's the fastest elevator in the world.  
**4 Language focus**  
1. Took it out on us = attacked us because she was frustrated/angry.  
2. Lay your cards on the table = explain clearly what your objectives are / what you want.  
3. Get on like a house on fire = are very good friends.  
4. Are on good terms = have a good relationship with.  
5. Get on quite well with her = have quite a good relationship with her.

## Phrasal verbs (page 42)

1. theft.  
2. authorities.  
3. deal.  
4. Wednesday.  
5. years.  
6. crime.  
7. places.  
8. case.

# WORD OF THE MONTH



THIS MONTH'S WORD OF THE MONTH IS... **SYNONYM**.

## Synonyms

A synonym is a word that has the same meaning as another word. For example:

- a) That's a very **big** sandwich.
  - b) That's a very **large** sandwich.
- "Big" and "large" are synonyms – both being adjectives meaning "of great size".

## Other examples of synonyms include:

- To start / to begin
- Sad / upset
- Toilet / lavatory / bathroom / loo / bog
- Adore / love
- Leave / depart

Simple isn't it? Unfortunately not. While it isn't very difficult to find two words in English that share a meaning, the two words probably aren't *used* in the same way. And this is why they aren't *exact* synonyms.

## For example, we can say...

- a) Mr Getty paid a **large** amount of money for the Picasso painting.

## but we don't say...

- b) Mr Getty paid a **big** amount of money for the Picasso painting.

Why not? Because the words **big** and **amount** don't collocate – meaning we don't use them together, and it sounds wrong and unnatural if we do.

Look at these four sentences. Which one isn't correct?

- a) The film begins at 8.00pm.

- b) The film starts at 8.00pm.
  - c) My car won't start.
  - d) My car won't begin.
- Sentences **a)**, **b)** & **c)** are correct but **d)** isn't. The words *car* and *begin* don't collocate!

But collocation isn't the only problem. Look at these sentences. Which word is correct in each sentence? Why?

- a) [*in the Empire State Building*] Can you tell me where the **lift / elevator** is, please?
- b) [*to a stranger*] Excuse me, can you tell me where the **bog / toilet** is, please?
- c) [*to a friend*] We didn't **leave / depart** the restaurant until after midnight.
- d) [*to a friend*] I heard a very interesting programme on the **wireless / radio**.

## And the answers...

- a) Elevator – "lift" is British English and the speaker is in the US.
- b) Toilet – "bog" is very informal slang.
- c) Leave – "depart" is normally used in travel timetables.
- d) Radio – "wireless" is archaic and no longer widely used.

So, are synonyms useful at all? Yes, of course. Just look at the text below. How could you make it more interesting?

Mrs Jones is a very **nice** woman. She's got a **nice** husband and two **nice** children. They live in a **nice** house in a **nice** village in the country.

## What about...?

Mrs Jones is a very **pleasant** woman. She's got a **lovely** husband and two **friendly** children. They live in a **delightful** house in a **pretty** village in the country.

Anyway, good... **chance/destiny/break/luck**... which one is it?

And the answer is... **luck!** ☺

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