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Learn **hot** **english** magazine

No.177

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US CULTURE: DINERS!

CRUISE SHIP MYSTERIES!

ANNOYING CELEBRITY BROTHERS!

REALLY UNUSUAL PRODUCTS!

HOW TO UNDERSTAND PHRASAL VERBS!



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PLUS... PHRASAL VERBS, GRAMMAR, IDIOMS, VOCABULARY, USEFUL EXPRESSIONS... AND MUCH, MUCH MORE.

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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with *Learn Hot English* magazine

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

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Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* magazine – the fun magazine for learning English. This month, we're looking at phrasal verbs. As you may know, phrasal verbs are formed with a verb and a particle (a preposition or adverb). In many cases, knowing the meaning of the

particles can help you understand the phrasal verbs. So, in this issue, we'll be helping you learn about the general meaning of the particles, which will assist with your understanding of phrasal verbs. Of course, that's not all. We've lots more fun things for you to read and listen to so you can learn lots of useful English. We'll be looking at wrong number calls, weird courses, ridiculous art prizes, psychological tricks, Groucho Marx quotes, controversial statues, disastrous journeys, celebrity brothers, idioms, phrasal verbs, useful vocabulary and lots, lots more! Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of *Learn Hot English*. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy



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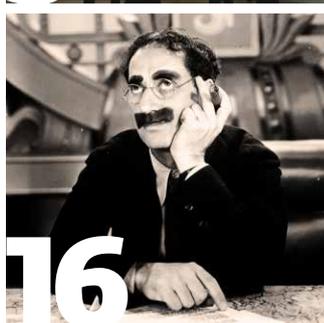
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WHAT SHALL WE STUDY?

Learn how to describe different areas of study.

Write the name of a subject under each definition (1 to 20).

history **film studies** **medicine**

ancient history **veterinary science** **business studies** **engineering** **archaeology** **philosophy** **physical education** **dentistry**

architecture **civil engineering** **English literature** **accounting** **sociology** **education** **maths** **law** **photography**

This course involves learning about...

1 ...managing a business.



business studies

2 ...questions of existence, morality and reason.



3 ...how to write screenplays, and movie production.



4 ...exercise, health, fitness and sport.



5 ...books, writers, authors and poetry.



6 ...numbers, quantities, shapes, calculus and algebra.



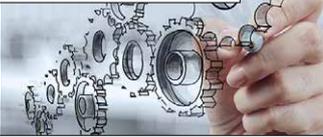
7 ...judicial and legal systems and processes.



8 ...how to diagnose, treat and prevent diseases or injuries.



9 ...designing and building engines and machines.



10 ...keeping financial accounts for a business.



11 ...people and events from the past.



12 ...society and how humans behave within its structures.



13 ...taking pictures, editing images, light and exposure.



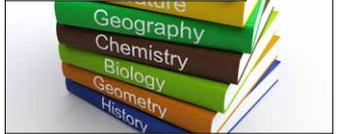
14 ...how to design and build structures.



15 ...how to diagnose, treat and prevent disease in animals.



16 ...how to become a teacher or school administrator.



17 ...oral health and hygiene.



18 ...peoples and cultures through the analysis of artifacts and other remains.



19 ...how to design and build structures such as roads and bridges.



20 ...ancient cultures such as the Egyptians, Romans or Greeks.



Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What courses have you studied? What did you think of them? How practical or theoretical were they? How much did you learn about the subject area? What methods were involved in teaching you the subjects? How effective were they? What would you like to study? Why? Are there any Mickey Mouse subjects in your country?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

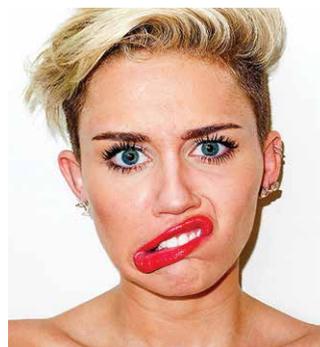
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MICKEY MOUSE SUBJECTS!

Deciding what to study at university or college is never easy. Some people **pick** courses that will lead to a job, such as accounting, medicine or engineering; while others go for something a bit less focused, such as maths, history or English literature. Some **degree** courses such as photography or physical education are considered less “intellectual”. And others are **looked down on** as Mickey Mouse subjects, such as media or film studies, which often include unusual **modules** or **seminars**, such as these.

Lost
Vanderbilt University in Nashville (Tennessee) is offering a course on the TV series *Lost*, which is about group of plane crash survivors on a **remote** island. Students watch episodes of the show and discuss them afterwards. The course is titled *Lessons from Lost: A Case Study Introduction to Cultural Studies*.



Miley
Skidmore College (in Saratoga Springs, New York) is offering a summer course for students entitled *The Sociology of Miley Cyrus: Race, Class, Gender and Media*. As part of the course, students use Miley's life to help understand her actions and society's **perception** of her. The course also looks at Miley's **transformation** from “Hannah Montana” star to **pop icon**.



Zombies
Columbia College, Chicago is offering a course on

zombies. Titled *Zombies in Popular Media*, the course looks at the “walking dead” in popular culture. They also explore how the creatures have influenced **voodoo** in Haiti, movies like *Resident Evil*, and video games such as *Doom*. A similar course at the University of Baltimore involves watching 16 classic zombie films and reading zombie comics.

So, are these courses really so **weird**? Well, not exactly. In many cases, a film or TV series can be used to see how literature and mass media work, and to discuss issues such as culture, race, gender, human behaviour and free speech.

Which course are you going to study? ☺

GLOSSARY

to pick *vb*
to choose
a degree *n*
a certificate you get at university or college when you have passed the degree course you studied
to look down on *phr vb*
if you “look down on” something, you think it is bad or inferior
a module *n*
a “module” is one part or section of the course you study at university or college
a seminar *n*
a class at university in which a teacher discusses a topic with a group of students
an extract *n*
an “extract” from a film or TV series is a small part of it
to relate *vb*
if you “relate” A to B, you find a connection between A and B
a survivor *n*
someone who is still alive after an accident, battle, etc.
remote *adj*
a “remote” island is very far away from other towns or cities
gender *n*
a person's “gender” is the fact that they are male (a man) or female (a woman)
a perception *n*
your “perception” of something is the way you see it or understand it
a transformation *n*
a change
a pop icon *n*
someone who is very popular in society
voodoo *n*
a type of religion that involves magic. It is practised mostly in Haiti
weird *adj*
strange or unusual

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the paragraph titles related to unusual courses. What do you think the courses involve. Make notes.

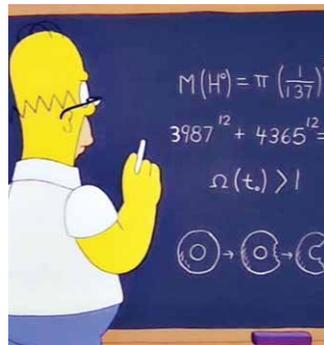
2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity. Which course is the most ridiculous? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a course (use the paragraph titles) next to each statement.

1. It's being offered by Skidmore College.
2. It's being offered by Glasgow University.
3. It looks at voodoo culture in Haiti.
4. It's based on a TV series about a group of plane crash survivors.
5. It's a summer course.
6. It's a philosophy course.
7. It involves reading comics.



Homer Simpson
Glasgow University is offering a Homer Simpson philosophy class. The one-day course takes **extracts** from *The Simpsons* and **relates** them to philosophical questions. The course is called *D'oh! The Simpsons Introduce Philosophy*.

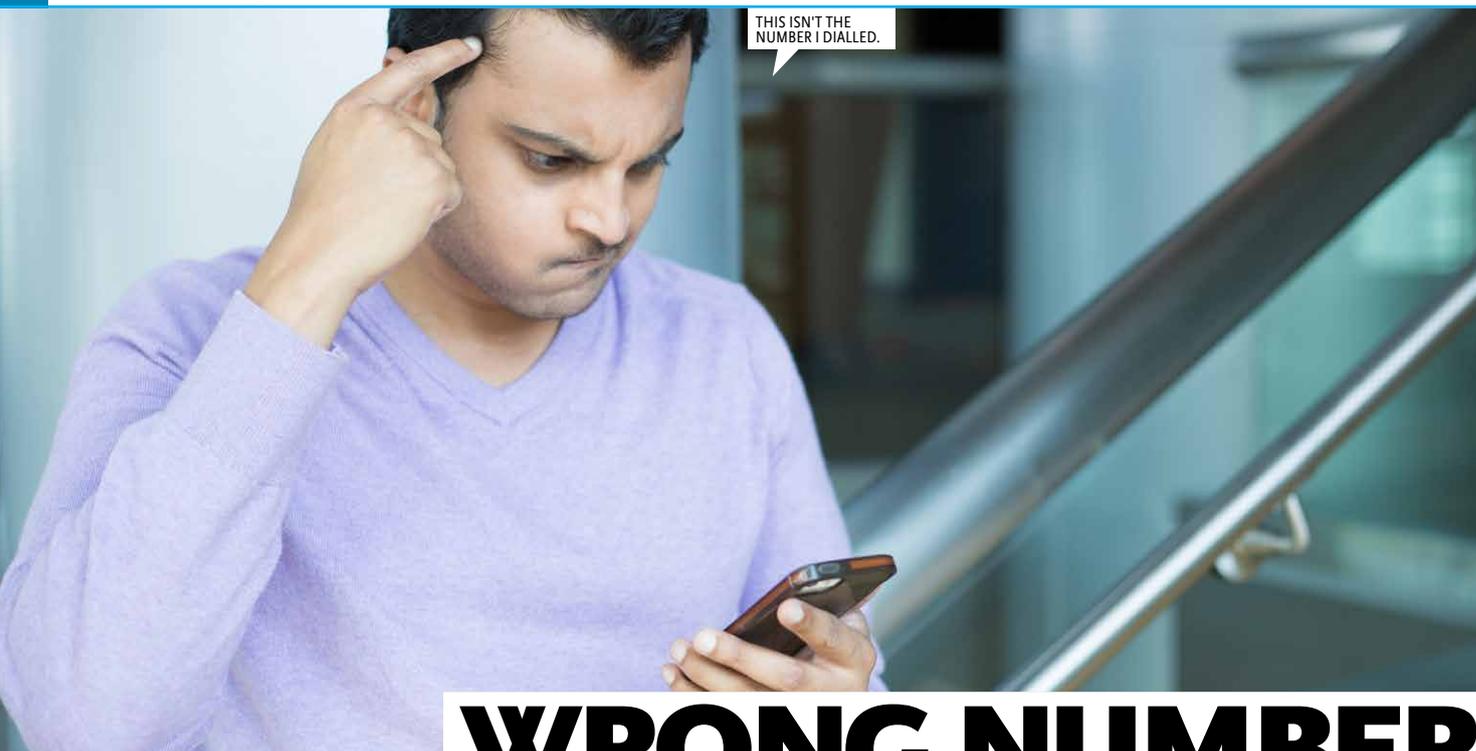


Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever dialled a wrong number? Who did you speak to? What did you say? Who did you want to speak to? Why? Have you ever texted a wrong number? What happened? Has anyone ever called you who you didn't know? What happened? What did you say? Why did they want to talk to you?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

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WRONG NUMBER STORIES!

By Bridget Marturano

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

You're going to read about some wrong number stories. Look at the words below that are related to the stories. What do you think happened? Make notes.

a baby flowers a prison
an invitation a picnic work

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas from the Pre-reading activity. Which story is the most surprising or unusual? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What details was the man given about the baby?
2. What excuse was the man going to use for not going to work?
3. Who did the man want to buy the flowers for?
4. How old was the girl who sent a picture of an invitation.
5. What food was the man asked to bring to the picnic?
6. Who did Spider want to bail him out of jail?

Have you ever had a call or text from someone you didn't know? Here are six stories of people who have been called by a wrong number or who have accidentally **dialled** one."

"I received a picture of a newborn baby from someone with its name, height, and weight. I **didn't have the heart** to tell them that they had the wrong number so I just said 'congratulations', then **deleted** the message." **Paul**

"On Christmas Eve one year, I got a text from a guy asking if I could tell his boss that he had the **flu**. I replied that I didn't work with him or know who he was but I did say 'Merry Christmas!'" **Jessica**

"I texted my brother once, looking for advice on what flowers to **pick up** for our grandmother. However, it turned out it wasn't my brother, but a wedding

planner who gave me **loads** of useful advice." **Daniel**

"I once got a text message from 13-year-old girl in New Jersey. It said, 'Hey, Lucas! Sorry your invitation got lost, here's a picture of it. Hope you can come to my **bat mitzvah!**' I texted her back and told her she had the wrong number, but wished her a happy bat mitzvah anyway." **Laura**

"Once, I managed to become part of a family group chat that was organising a picnic. They were all very excited about the dessert that Sarah would be bringing and asked me if I could bring a **side dish**. I told them I wasn't part of their family and would not be bringing anything." **Jack**

"I once answered my house phone and a guy asked to speak to someone called Loretta. I said he must have the wrong number. Sounding desperate, he

asked me not to **hang up**. He told me his name was Spider and he was in Albuquerque **jail**. He gave me his mum's phone number and asked me to call her to come and **bail** him **out**. I said OK, and then I called his mum and told her the story. She thanked me." **Rebecca** ✪

GLOSSARY

to dial *vb*
if you "dial" a number, you press numbers on a phone so you can call someone

not have the heart *exp*
if you "don't have the heart" to do something, you don't want to do it, often because you think it might hurt the other person

to delete *vb*
if you "delete" a message, you remove it so no one can see it

the flu *n*
an illness like a bad cold

to pick up *phr vb*
to choose

loads of *exp*
lots of

a bat mitzvah *exp*
a "coming of age" Jewish ritual for girls to celebrate the time when they become adults

a side dish *n*
a little plate of food to accompany the main dish

to hang up *phr vb*
to press a button (or put down the receiver) so the phone call ends

jail *n*
prison

to bail out *phr vb*
if you "bail someone out", you pay money to the authorities so a suspect can leave police custody or jail before their trial

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you bought anything lately? What was it for? How useful was it? What are some of the most useful products you've ever bought? What were they for? What are some of the most unusual products you've ever bought or been given? Why were they so unusual? Which product from the article would you like to buy? Why?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

TRACK 3: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN

I COULD SIT HERE ALL DAY.



FIVE UNUSUAL PRODUCTS

by Bridget Marturano

If you're ever looking for something to buy as a present, you might want to choose one of these unusual products.



Potty Putter

Tired of having nothing to do while you're sitting on the toilet? This fun invention lets you practise your golf skills while you're using the bathroom. Simply place the green around your toilet and play away.



Perfect Polly

With Perfect Polly, you can have all the fun of owning a parakeet without the hassle of a real bird. The toy is motion-activated and will greet you as soon as you walk into the room. Just be careful it doesn't give you a heart attack when you forget where you left it.

Zoomies

Zoomies give you instant 300% magnification. Simply turn the focus dial and



watch concerts and sports games close up – even when you're in the cheap seats. Or better still, spy on your friends and neighbours without them even realising.



Bowl Brite

Using the bathroom at night is never easy. Either you have to struggle to find the toilet in the dark, or you get blinded by the bathroom light. But Bowl Brite creates a perfect medium between these two options with a colourful, soft light that turns on when you lift up the toilet seat.



Rejuvenique

Worried about wrinkles? This mask creates electrical impulses which are generated by a 9-volt

battery. These will tighten up your facial muscles in the same way that doing sit ups helps your abdominal muscles. The best thing about this product is that it can double up as a Halloween mask!

How unusual! ☆

GLOSSARY

- a green** *n* the area of grass (or artificial grass) that you play golf on
- a parakeet** *n* a small bird (like a parrot) that has many bright colours
- a hassle** *n* if something is a "hassle", it causes problems for you
- motion-activated** *adj* something that is "motion-activated" starts to work or operate when it detects movement
- to greet** *vb* to say hello to someone
- magnification** *n* when there is "magnification", an object appears bigger because of a special lens or mirror
- a focus dial** *n* a round object you turn in order to see distant things more clearly
- close up** *exp* if you can see something "close up", it appears to be very near, even though it isn't
- to spy on** *phr vb* to watch or observe someone secretly
- to struggle** *vb* if you "struggle" to do something, it's hard for you to do
- to blind** *vb* if a light "blinds" you, it stops you from seeing because it's so bright
- to lift up** *phr vb* if you "lift up" the toilet seat (for example), you move it into a vertical position so it isn't covering the toilet any more
- a wrinkle** *n* "wrinkles" are lines that appear on your face when you get older
- an electrical impulse** *n* a short electrical signal that is sent along a wire
- to tighten up** *phr vb* if your muscles "tighten up", they become firm
- a sit up** *n* a form of exercise in which you lie on your back and use your stomach muscles to move the top part of your body to a sitting position
- abdominal muscles** *n* the muscles in your stomach
- to double up as** *exp* if A can "double up as" B, you can use A as B

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the pictures of the products. What do you think they do? What are they for? Make notes.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a product next to each statement.

1. They're great if you go to a concert or sports event.
2. You can use it for Halloween too.
3. You can play it while you're on the toilet.
4. They can help you spy on your neighbours.
5. It's designed to be used in the middle of the night.
6. It will say hello to you when you walk into the room.
7. It'll make you look young.

GRAMMAR BOOSTER

7 FEATURES OF SPOKEN ENGLISH!

When native English speakers talk naturally, they often use unusual words or sounds. These words or sounds (such as *er* or *erm*) make conversations very difficult to follow. However, if you know about these features of spoken English, it'll make listening to English easier for you. It'll also help you focus on the important words in the conversation such as the nouns, verbs and adjectives. Here are 7 features of spoken English.

● **Er / erm**

Er and *erm* are sounds that are used as conversational fillers: "Er, I'm not really sure."

● **you know**

This is another conversational filler. However, it's also used to check that the other person is following the conversation: "I found it at the house, you know, where Bob lives."

● **I mean**

People use this expression to correct themselves: "It's on the table, I mean, on the bed."

● **Repetition**

This is when people repeat words or phrases in a conversation. People often do this when they aren't sure what they're saying: "I... I don't really know."

● **Interruption**

This is when one speaker interrupts another:
 A: Well, I was just opening the door when...
 B: ...which door?

● **Incomplete sentences**

Speakers often don't finish a sentence: "This is the best... where did he go?"

● **Abbreviated forms**

Speakers often use abbreviated forms when speaking fast: "We're gonna leave."
 [gonna = going to]

Answers on page 44

Listening activity

Do this listening activity. Then, see if you can identify any features of spoken English.

1 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone talking to a friend about moving to another country. What are the pros and cons of doing this? Make notes. Then, listen once. Were any of your ideas mentioned?

2 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer these questions.

1. What does Emma like about the idea of moving away?
2. What does Andy like about staying where he is?

3 Language analysis

Look through the script. See if you can identify the numbered features of spoken English (1 to 10).

Dialogue

Andy: So, I hear you're going away, is that right?

Emma: Yeah, that's right, (1) I, I'm moving to London in, in two weeks' time.

Andy: I don't know, I just prefer to stay where I am. I don't, I don't like the idea of going away, I mean it's...

Emma: (2) ...really?

Andy: New people... I don't know, I like being close to my family, (3) you know. You can go, go home on Sundays, and have a nice lunch. You know, what are you going to do on Sunday? You know...

Emma: (4) Er, well, go out and see all the sites that there are to see in a new city, meet new people, go to new places, it, it's exciting, no? It, it's fun, it's interesting, it's...

Andy: (5) ...well, I don't know...

Emma: It's good to go away, and get to know new places, I think.

Andy: Well, I prefer the things I know, (6) I mean, aren't you (7) gonna miss your family, or something? Aren't you, aren't you close to your family, I mean...

Emma: I'm close to them, but, but we can stay in touch by e-mail and on the phone, I can go back and visit, you know. I, I think life is there for living. (8) You've got... you've got to just, carpe diem, seize the day and, and go out and try new stuff. You know, you can't spend your whole life staying in the same place.

Andy: (9) No, I'm gonna be... I'll be quite happy staying here, you know. Work in the family business, and you know, every day, every Sunday get together with the family. I, I'd really miss that, if I had to go away, I think, yeah.

Emma: Really? You don't ever feel the need to, to, to go and see the world?

Andy: Well, (10) you know, I've got my two-week holiday in the summer, that, that's usually enough for me.

Emma: Well, I can't imagine anything worse.

Andy: Oh, OK, well, each to his own. ✨

GLOSSARY

filler ¹⁾
 something that is used in a space or silence



ADJECTIVES

Here are some useful adjectives for describing things or objects.

1

Long **Short**

2

New

Old

3

Cheap **Expensive**

4

Light **Heavy**

5

Big **Little (or small)**

6

Fast **Slow**

7

Thick **Thin**

8

Tall **Small**

9

High **Low**

10

Good (nice, great, amazing, incredible, fantastic)

Bad (terrible, awful, horrible)

Tall versus high

In many cases, both *tall* and *high* can be used. For example, you can say a *tall building* or a *high building*. However, there's a small difference. If you say that something is *tall*, you're referring to its actual size: "The window is two metres tall." [the window measures two metres from its base to the top] But if you use *high*, you're referring to its height from the ground. For example: "The window is *high* on the wall." [The window is near the roof, not near the ground, for example.]



PRACTICAL ENGLISH

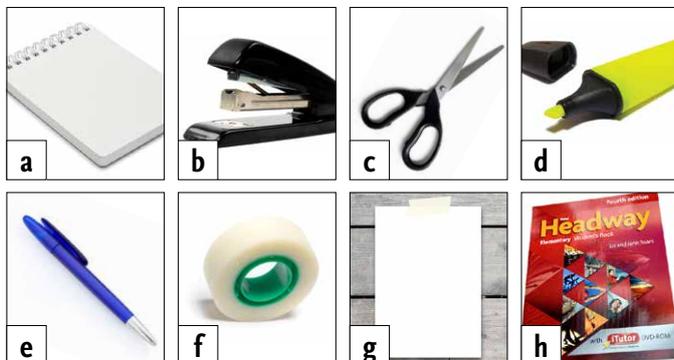
THE CLASSROOM!

Answers on page 44

1 Personal items

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

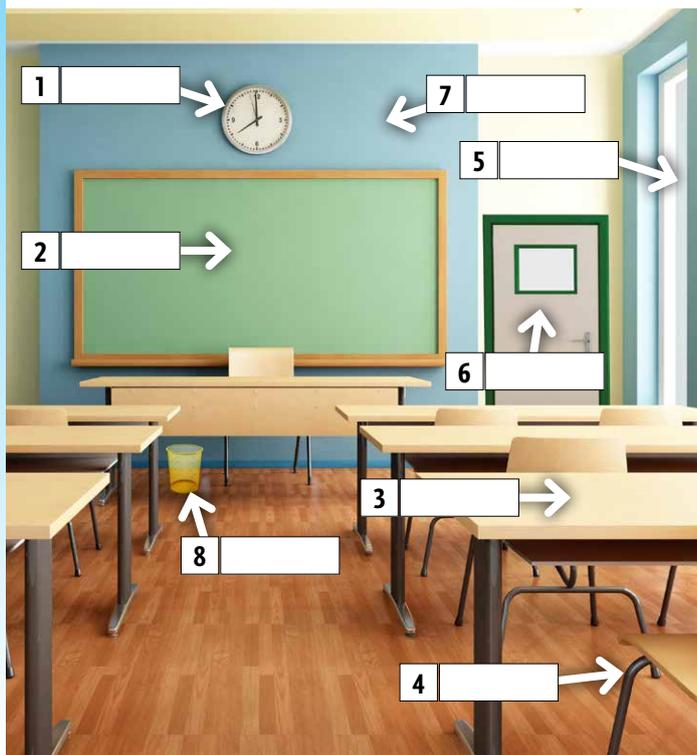
1. Scissors
2. Pen
3. Paper
4. Notebook
5. Stapler
6. Course book / Student's book
7. Highlighter / marker pen
8. Sellotape ("Scotch tape" in US English)



2 The classroom

Write the words in the correct place.

- Clock Wall Window Board / whiteboard Door
 Bin ("trash can" in US) Desk Chair



3 Teacher talk

Complete the phrases with the words from below.

- finish window do down out listen in to

1. Sit _____!
2. Speak _____ English, please!
3. Open the _____, please.
4. Turn _____ page 46, please.
5. _____ to the story and answer the questions.
6. Read the paragraph then _____ the exercise.
7. You can _____ it for homework!
8. Could you hand _____ these papers, please?

4 Class activities

Add letters to complete the expressions.

1. Sh_r_ books, please.
2. Get into p_ _rs!
3. Work in gr_ _ps!
4. Put up your h_ _d!
5. D_sc_ _s it in pairs!
6. Copy the text into your b_ _ _s!
7. Fill in the g_ _s!
8. M_ _ _h the words to the pictures!

5 Student questions

Match the requests (1 to 8) to the responses (a-h).

- 1 A: Can I go to the toilet, please?
- 2 A: I'm sorry I'm late.
- 3 A: Could we open the window, please?
- 4 A: Could you repeat that, please?
- 5 A: Could you lend me a pencil, please?
- 6 A: Has anyone got a piece of paper, please?
- 7 A: Which book is it?
- 8 A: Which exercise did he say?

- a. OK, just go and sit down.
- b. No, you can't. There's only five minutes left.
- c. Exercise 14, page 87.
- d. Your workbook.
- e. Yes, it is very hot.
- f. I said, open your books to page 42.
- g. Yes, sure, here you are.
- h. Yes, I've got some you can have.



6 Asking about words

Choose the correct sentences or questions.

- 1 A:** What does this mean?
B: What means this?
- 2 A:** How say this word in English?
B: How do you say this word in English?
- 3 A:** How pronunciation this word?
B: How do you pronounce this word?
- 4 A:** What are this in English?
B: What is this in English?
- 5 A:** How translating this word?
B: How do you translate this word?
- 6 A:** What's the English word for this?
B: What's English word for this?
- 7 A:** I'm sorry, I not understand that.
B: I'm sorry, I didn't understand that.
- 8 A:** I don't understand this bit.
B: Not understanding this bit.

Dialogue: track 6

1 Pre-listening

What can go wrong in a classroom? Think of as many ideas as you can. For example: *someone could arrive late, someone could forget to bring their book...*

2 Listening I

Listen to the dialogue once. Nicole is a teacher at a language academy for adult learners and it's Monday morning. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-listening activity mentioned?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What page do they need to turn to?
2. What does Alex need?
3. Which word also means "holiday"?
4. Which object for eating does Alex ask about?
5. What's the answer to question 1?
6. What's in the bin?



Audio script

- Alex:** *[the door bursts open]* Sorry, I'm late.
- Teacher:** OK, just sit down! Right, first of all...
- Alex:** Festival?
- Teacher:** No, first of all. First... firstly... erm, just get your books out.
- Alex:** I haven't got my book.
- Teacher:** Share with Petra... and sit down! OK, now turn to page 46.
- Alex:** What page, please?
- Teacher:** Forty-six! Now, read the story and answer the questions. *[there's silence]* That's better.
- Alex:** I haven't got a pen.
- Teacher:** Can anyone lend Alex a pen? OK, thank you, Lydia.
- Alex:** Excuse me, what does "vacation" mean?
- Teacher:** It's, it's, a holiday. You know, when you don't go to work because you're on holiday. "Vacation" is an American English word for "holiday".
- Alex:** Ah, yes. Erm, how do you pronounce it?
- Teacher:** Vacation.
- Alex:** Vacation.
- Teacher:** No, it's with a "v" sound. Vacation.
- Alex:** Vacation!
- Teacher:** Very good. Perfect.
- Alex:** Thanks. Erm, *qué es* "fork"?
- Teacher:** Ask me in English.
- Alex:** Oh, yes, erm, what is "fork"?
- Teacher:** It's an object we use to eat.
- Alex:** What?
- Teacher:** It's something we use when we eat... erm, you know, a knife, fork and spoon... for eating... when you're having breakfast, lunch or dinner...
- Alex:** Oh, right, "fork". Thanks. Finished!
- Teacher:** Already?
- Alex:** Yes!
- Teacher:** OK, then, erm, let's go over the answers. Right, erm, who can tell me the answer to number one?
- Alex:** Oh, me, me, me!
- Teacher:** Put your hand up!
- Alex:** Me, me, me!
- Teacher:** OK, Alex.
- Alex:** It's "c" – the answer is "c".
- Teacher:** Very good. Now... Is that smoke? Can anyone else smell smoke?
- Paul:** Yes, it's coming from the bin.
- Teacher:** The bin? The bin's on fire!
- Paul:** Fire!
- Teacher:** Everyone stay calm! It's just a little fire.
- Paul:** There's a fire! RUN!
- Teacher:** Just stay calm! There's nothing to worry about. Leave the building quickly and calmly. *[the students get up]*
- Alex:** Excuse me.
- Teacher:** Yes, Alex.
- Alex:** What is "fire"?
- Teacher:** It's when... erm, when something is burning. You know, like that thing in the bin. That's a fire. *[pointing at the bin]*
- Alex:** Oh, yes, fire. *[suddenly realising]* FIRE!
- Teacher:** Yes, fire! But don't panic. There's nothing to worry about. Just leave the classroom calmly.
- Alex:** FIRE! HELP! *[He runs out.]*
- Teacher:** Ah, peace at last! I think I'll read my book! ✨

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you spilt some coffee or other food on your clothes? Where were you? What happened? How did you deal with it? Have you ever had a problem with a car? What was it? Where were you? How did you resolve it? Have you ever had something stolen? What was it? Where were you? What happened in the end? What can be done to keep your possessions safe at all times, and to avoid theft? What are your top tips for not getting robbed?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

TRACK 7: SCOTSWOMAN

Answers on page 44

Listening activity!

THIS IS A COFFEE-RELATED DISASTER!

1 Pre-listening

What can go wrong in the following places? Make notes.

a café a motorway a pub

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone who had a bit of a disastrous time. Listen once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-listening task mentioned?

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, put the story events in the correct order.



Someone steals Pete's briefcase.



His car stops on the motorway.



1 Pete spills some coffee down his shirt.



Pete goes to a pub with his friends.



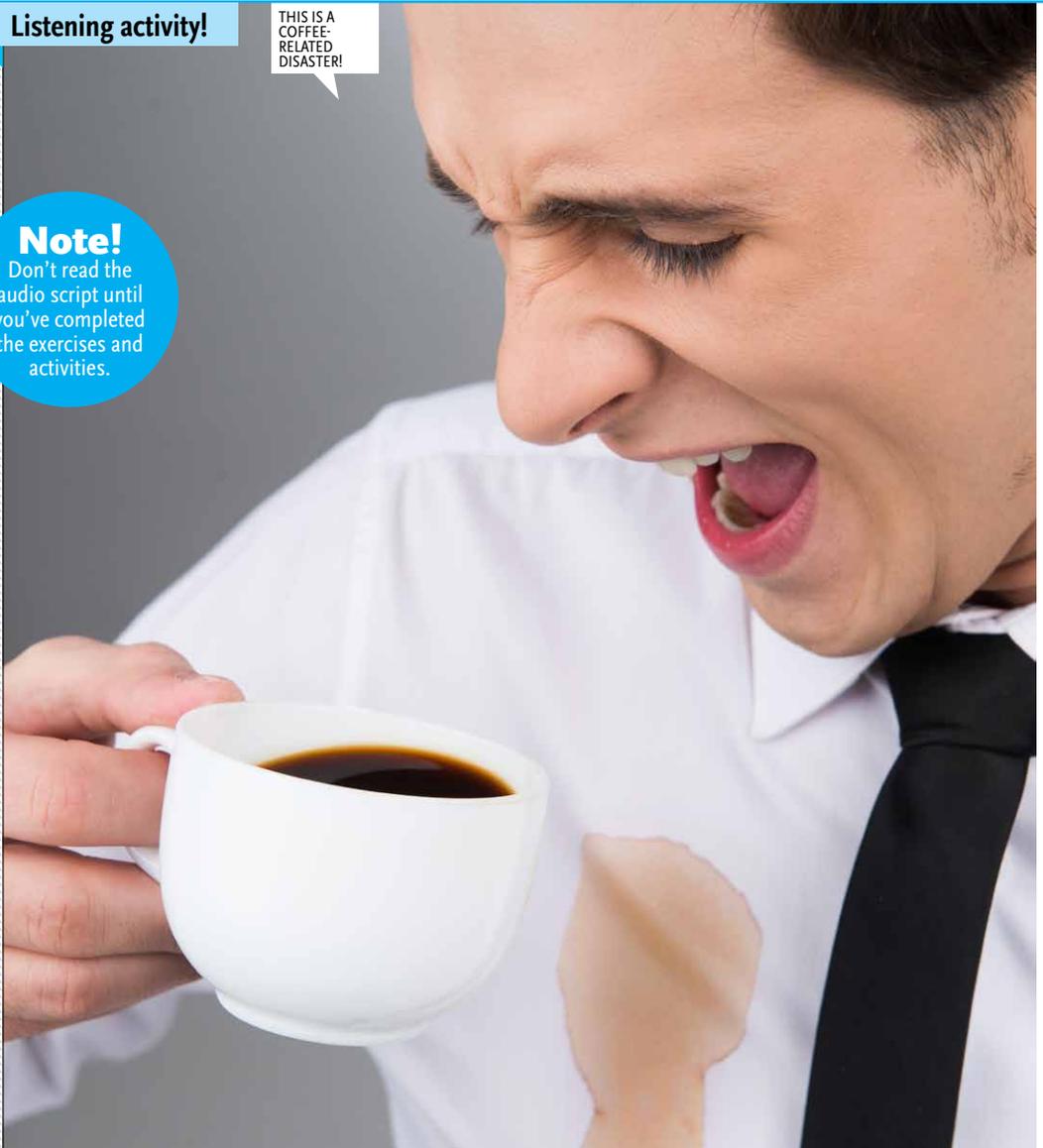
He gets some petrol from a garage.



He attends some meetings in Manchester.



He attends some meetings in Birmingham.



The disaster

Audio script

I had a bit of a disaster a few months ago. I had two sets of meetings to go to over two days. The first series of meetings were in Birmingham. About half way there, I stopped at a roadside café to get some breakfast. I ordered a croissant and a cup of coffee. But as I was drinking the coffee, I spilt some down the front of my shirt. I went to the bathroom to clean it off, but you could still see the stain. I didn't have time to stop at a shop to get a new shirt, so I just had to go to the meetings with the dirty one.

The meetings went well. After lunch, I drove up to Manchester for the next set of meetings. But as I was driving along the motorway, the car suddenly stopped. I hadn't

been paying attention to the fuel gauge and I'd run out of petrol. Luckily, there was a garage about 150 metres away. So, I walked there and filled up a petrol can I had in the back of the car.

I eventually got to Manchester and checked into my hotel. The following day, I went to the meetings and then had lunch. In the afternoon, I went to two more meetings, which all went well. Later, that evening, I met up with some friends in the centre, and we went to a pub. I had my briefcase beside the chair where I was sitting, without paying much attention to it. Anyway, when it was time to go, the briefcase was missing. I guess someone had stolen it. ✪

NATURAL ENGLISH

© TRACK 8: AMERICAN WOMAN, AMERICAN MAN, ENGLISHWOMAN, NEW ZEALAND MAN, FRENCH WOMAN, AMERICAN MAN

Where do you like to go for breakfast?

Photos and interviews by Georgie & Danielle

Remember!

When people talk informally, they often use non-standard English.

Danielle (USA, wildlife enthusiast)

For breakfast, my favourite is to find a **hearty** English or American style breakfast with eggs, toast and sausages and **pancakes**.



Bryan (USA, writer)

I like to go to a pub called O'Donnell's in my neighbourhood. It does a great **Eggs Benedict** and it really **hits the spot** on a morning or even a late afternoon if you can manage it.



Georgina (England, Olympic swimmer)

My favourite place to go for breakfast is this American **diner** down the road from my university. They do the best pancakes I've ever tasted.



James (New Zealand, travel writer)

I love to go to the café on the corner of my street for breakfast, erm the mornings are always a kind of, er, **hectic** time, and, erm, in the café there's a lot of energy and it's just a great place to drink coffee and watch people.



Leslie (France, HR manager)

For me, there's nothing better than having breakfast at home, eating my mum's homemade **jam** and drinking freshly-made orange juice on my **terrace**, looking at the French Alps.



JohnMichael (USA, business owner)

I love to go to breakfast at diners. I love big breakfasts with eggs, sausage, bacon, ham, **home fries**, and pancakes and **syruip**, and usually the best place to get that is at a diner.



GLOSSARY

- hearty** *adj*
a "hearty" meal is big and satisfying
- a pancake** *n*
a flat cake made from eggs, milk and flour
- Eggs Benedict** *n*
a type of open sandwich made with eggs and bacon (see the Travel English section for more information on this dish)
- to hit the spot** *exp*
to be perfect; to be just what you want or need
- a diner** *n*
a small American restaurant that usually only serves breakfast and lunch
- hectic** *adj*
a "hectic" time involves a lot of activity, with people running around, etc.
- jam** *n*
a type of food made from fruit (such as strawberries) and sugar
- a terrace** *n*
an area outside a window where you can sit
- home fries** *n*
pieces of potato that are fried until they're brown and crispy (hard)
- syruip** *n*
a sweet liquid made from sugar

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What type of art do you like? Why? Who are some of your favourite artists? Why do you like them? What do you think of abstract or installation art? Which pieces or artists do you like? Why? Have you ever seen a work of art and thought, 'I could have done that'? What prizes for art are there in your country?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

TRACK 9: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN

IS THIS ART? THE TURNER PRIZE!



The Turner Prize is an annual award for British artists under the age of 50. Since its beginning in 1984, it has become the UK's most **publicised** art award. It's also one of the most **controversial**. Here are four Turner prize winners.



1997
The winner of the 1997 prize was Gillian Wearing. Her work of art was a video called *Sixty Minutes Silence*. The video consisted of a group of actors who were dressed in police uniform and who had to **stand still** for an hour. **At first glance**, it looks like a photo, but **slight** movements make it obvious that it's a moving image.



1998
The 1998 Turner Prize was awarded to Chris Ofili. One of his works, *No Woman No Cry* is based on the murder of Stephen Lawrence, who was killed in a **race attack**. The piece of art was created with acrylic paint, oil paint, paper collage, map pins and... **elephant dung**.

2001
Martin Creed's installation *Work No. 227: the lights*



going on and off consisted of an empty room with the lights going... on and off. Creed claimed the work **"challenges** traditional ideas of display, in particular the **expectations** of the viewer within a museum context" – i.e. they don't expect to see something like this! "The work invites the visitor to **re-evaluate** rules and **conventions**," he added.



2016
The 2016 winner was Helen Marten. Her **installation** consisted of three works made from objects found in daily life: coins, **cotton buds**, **shoe soles** and eggs. Marten described her work as a comment on the "vast grey milkshake of information" which we consume in our day to day lives. Alex Farquharson, the director of **Tate Britain** (and the **chair** of the **judges**), said Marten was using objects, forms and images in "a similar way to a poet using language".

So, is this really art? British art critic Matthew Collings once said, "The Turner Prize is always **pretty** ridiculous, but as a society we accept the nonsense as a type of cultural

fun." But many others defend the importance of the award. A spokeswoman for the Tate once said, "Its purpose has always been to promote discussion of contemporary British art."

Well, if that's the aim, then they've certainly achieved it! ✪

J. M. W. TURNER



The prize is named after the famous English artist Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851). He was primarily a watercolour landscape painter.

GLOSSARY

publicised *adj*
if something is "publicised", it is discussed in newspapers, on the radio, etc

controversial *adj*
something "controversial" causes people to have strong opinions about it

to stand still *exp*
if you "stand still", you remain in a standing position without moving

at first glance *exp*
the first time you look at something or someone

slight *adj*
a "slight" movement (for example) is a very small one

a race attack *n*
an attack against someone based on their race or the colour of their skin

dung *n*
the substance that comes out of an animal (such as a cow or horse) when it goes to the toilet. It is often used as a fertiliser

to challenge *vb*
if something "challenges" you, it's new and difficult to understand

an expectation *n*
if you have an "expectation" about something, you have an opinion about what it will be like

to re-evaluate *vb*
if you "re-evaluate" a situation, you think about it and re-consider your opinion of it

a convention *n*
a "convention" is a way of acting in a society that is considered to be correct or normal by most people

an installation *n*
a form of art that involves building or constructing something

a cotton bud *n*
a thin object with a bit of cotton at the end for cleaning your ears

a shoe sole *n*
the bottom part of your shoe – the part that touches the ground when you walk

Tate Britain *n*
an art museum in London. It is part of the Tate network of art galleries

a chair *n*
a person who is in charge of a meeting

a judge *n*
a "judge" decides who the winner is in a competition

pretty *modifier*
you can use "pretty" before an adjective to mean "quite" or "a bit"

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at the pictures of the works of art. What do you think they're about? What do they symbolise or represent? Make notes.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write a date (which refers to a work of art) next to each statement.

1. It was made with cotton buds, among other things.
2. The people in the work of art are dressed as police officers.
3. It invites us to re-evaluate rules and conventions.
4. It represents the information we consume on a daily basis.
5. It was created with animal dung, among other things.
6. It's about a race attack.
7. It consists of a video.

Think about it What do you do when someone is dominating the conversation? When was the last time this happened? When was the last time you felt nervous about something? Why were you so nervous? How can you tell if someone is lying? Have you ever worked in customer services? What was it like? How do you deal with people who don't seem to like you? How do you motivate yourself to do something?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

LOOK INTO MY EYES!

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

You're going to read about some psychological tricks that involve the things below. What do you think the tricks are about? How do they work? Make notes.

- Interrupting someone + a pen
- Feeling nervous + chewing gum
- Lying + an e-mail
- Customer service + a mirror
- An enemy + a favour
- Talking + a bag of shopping

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, complete the statements with any words of your choice.

1. Chewing gum can trick your brain into thinking that you aren't in _____.
2. People won't usually lie in an _____ because their words are recorded.
3. Nodding while asking a question can make someone say _____.
4. If you act in a _____ manner, people will assume you're an expert.
5. Customers won't usually act in a bad way if they can see themselves in a _____.
6. A good way to motivate yourself to do something is to say that you'll just do it for _____ minutes.
7. If you hand someone a _____ while you're talking, most people will accept it.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRICKS!

Want to get ahead in life? Here are some psychological tricks that could help.

"If someone won't stop talking, 'accidentally' drop something (a pen, for example). Then, **pick it up** and start talking yourself. It's a great way to interrupt someone without them realising it." **Jack**

"If you're doing something that makes you feel nervous, chew some **gum** or eat some food. It **tricks** a part of your brain into thinking you couldn't be in danger because you're eating." **Kate**

"If you think someone is lying, ask them to send you an e-mail describing exactly what happened. People are less **likely** to lie by e-mail because their words are recorded." **Pete**

"If you **nod** while asking someone a question, they're more likely to say yes. For example, if you work in a restaurant and you're taking orders for drinks, if you say, 'a large one?' while nodding,

most people will say yes." **Jessica**

"If you act really happy and excited to see people, the next time they meet you, they'll probably do the same. Dogs **play** this **trick** on us all the time!" **Bob**

"Most people can't tell the difference between excellence and **confidence**. So, if you act as if you know what you're doing, people will believe you." **Samantha**

"If you work in **customer service**, put a mirror behind you. Customers will be nicer because nobody wants to see themselves acting like a **jerk**." **Harry**

If you want someone to like you, ask them to do you a favour. Apparently, asking people for small favours tricks their brain into thinking they like you. This is known as the '**Benjamin Franklin effect**.' " **Vanessa**

"If you're having trouble motivating yourself to do something like learning a skill (an instrument, a language, etc.), tell yourself

that you'll do it for just five minutes. A lot of the time, you'll end up going for much longer, but even if you don't, you've still had five minutes of practice." **Sebastian**

"If you want your friend to carry something like a bag of shopping, keep talking while handing them the bag. Most people will automatically take it without thinking. Others may become confused." **Rachel**

Have fun! ☺

GLOSSARY

to pick up *phr vb*
if you "pick something up", you take it in your hands

gum *n*
a substance, usually tasting of mint, which you eat without swallowing (going from your mouth to your stomach)

to trick *vb*
if you "trick" someone, you make them believe something that isn't true

likely *exp*
if something is "likely" to happen, it will probably happen

to nod *vb*
to move your head up and down as a way of saying yes

to play a trick on someone *exp*
if someone "plays a trick on you", they make you believe something (even though it isn't true)

confidence *n*
if you have "confidence", you feel sure about your abilities, ideas, appearance, etc.

customer service *n*
if you work in "customer service", you talk to customers and help them as part of your job

a jerk *n informal*
an idiot

Benjamin Franklin *n*
(1706-1790) Franklin was an American politician, inventor and scientist

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Who are some of the greatest comedians from your country? Why were they so funny? What did they do that was so funny? Which comedians from other countries do you like? Which films have you seen them in? Why do you like them? Why are they funny? What makes someone funny? Do you know any famous quotes by comedians? What are they? What other comedians from the 20th century do you know about? Why do you like them?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

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WHAT AM I GOING TO SAY NEXT?



Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What's your opinion of any of the following things?

death	prejudice	partners
happiness	clubs	marriage
money	mistakes	politics

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas similar to Groucho Marx's?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, complete the quotes with the correct words.

Try to do it without referring back to the article.

1. I've had a perfectly wonderful _____, but this wasn't it.
2. If you're not having fun, you're doing something _____.
3. I am free of all prejudices. I hate _____ equally.
4. Here's to our wives and _____ ... may they never meet!
5. I wouldn't want to belong to a _____ that would have me as a member.
6. _____ is a wonderful institution, but who wants to live in an institution?
7. He may look like an idiot and talk like an idiot, but don't let that _____ you. He really is an idiot.
8. One morning I shot an elephant in my pyjamas. How he got in my pyjamas I'll never know.

GROUCHO MARX QUOTES!

Groucho Marx was an American comedian, and film and television star. With his glasses, cigar and a thick moustache, Groucho (1890-1977) was also famous for his **witty** comments. Here are a few of them.

"I've had a perfectly wonderful evening, but this wasn't it."

"Those are my principles, and if you don't like them... well, I have others."

"If you're not having fun, you're doing something wrong."

"I **intend** to live forever, or die trying."

"I am free of all **prejudices**. I hate everyone equally."

"Next time I see you, remind me not to talk to you."

"Here's to our wives and girlfriends... may they never meet!"

"I've been looking for a girl **like** you – not you, but a girl like you."

"No one is completely unhappy at the **failure** of

his best friend."

"If you find it hard to **laugh at yourself**, I would be happy to do it for you."

"I wouldn't want to belong to a club that would have me as a member."

"Marriage is a wonderful **institution**, but who wants to live in an institution?"

"If you've heard this story before, don't stop me, because I'd like to hear it again."

"He may look like an idiot and talk like an idiot, but don't let that **fool** you. He really is an idiot."

"Learn from the mistakes of others. You can never live long enough to make them all yourself."

"Politics is the art of looking for trouble, finding it everywhere, **diagnosing** it incorrectly and applying the wrong **remedies**."

"This is not a book that should be **set aside lightly** – it should be **flung** with great force."

"My plans are still in **embryo**, a town on the

edge of **wishful thinking**."

"One morning I shot an elephant in my pyjamas. How he got in my pyjamas I'll never know."

"While money can't buy happiness, it certainly lets you choose your own form of **misery**." ☺

GLOSSARY

witty *adj*
someone who is "witty" is funny in an intelligent way
to intend *vb*
if you "intend" to do something, you plan to do it
a prejudice *n*
if someone has a "prejudice" against a certain group of people, they dislike that group of people
like *prep*
similar to
a failure *n*
when there's a "failure", something is done badly and it isn't successful
to laugh at yourself *exp*
if you "laugh at yourself", you discover something about you that's funny, which makes you laugh
an institution *n*
a large important organisation such as a bank, university, etc.
to fool *vb*
if someone "fools" you, they make you believe something that isn't true
to diagnose *vb*
if you "diagnose" a problem, you identify it
a remedy *n*
a solution for a problem
to set aside *phr vb*
if you "set something aside", you put it somewhere so you can use it later
lightly *adv*
gently (not with violence)
to fling (**past: flung**) *vb*
to throw
an embryo *n*
an unborn animal or human in a very early stage of development
wishful thinking *exp*
if you say that an idea is "wishful thinking", you mean that it hasn't happened or that it probably won't ever happen
misery *n*
unhappiness

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it When was the last time you travelled abroad? Where did you go? What did you see? Who did you go with? What would you recommend doing there? What are your top 10 sights to see? What food would you recommend? Where would you recommend staying? What do you know about Thailand? Have you ever been to Thailand? What did you do there? What did you eat there? Which country would you like to visit? Why? What would you like to see there?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

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Listening activity!

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

Imagine you're planning a trip to Thailand, and you're speaking to someone who has already been there. What questions could you ask your friend about Thailand? Think of as many as you can.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone talking about Thailand. Listen once. Were any of the questions you thought of for the Pre-listening activity mentioned?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write **T** (true) or **F** (false) next to each statement.

1. The Grand Palace used to be the official residence for the Kings of Siam.
2. The Golden Triangle is where Burma, China and Thailand meet.
3. Anna stayed on an island called Phuket for a few days.
4. She rented a beach hut there for about six pounds a night.
5. She went on a four-day trip by boat, visiting lots of different islands.
6. She stayed in hostels most of the time, which were a bit expensive.
7. She says that the easiest way to get around Bangkok is to use Tuk-Tuks, which are sort of motorised rickshaws.
8. One of her favourite dishes was Thai green curry, which is made with goat's milk.

CAN'T YOU GO A BIT QUICKER?



Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

The trip to Thailand

Audio script

Josh: So, did you have a good time in Thailand?

Anna: Yeah, it was amazing.

Josh: We're going there in a few months. Any top tips on what to see?

Anna: Well, if you start out in Bangkok, you've got to visit The Grand Palace. It's this series of buildings that used to be the official residence for the Kings of Siam – the old name for Thailand. They're incredible.

Josh: Sounds good.

Anna: Another thing is The Golden Triangle. It's where Burma, Laos and Thailand meet. It used to be an opium-growing area and you can go to this museum called the Hall of Opium to find out all about it. It's really interesting. You can also go on treks or even take an elephant ride up into the hills.

Josh: Amazing!

Anna: Another thing is to go to the islands in the south. We stayed on one called Phuket for a few days. It was really cheap as you could rent a beach hut for about two pounds a night!

Josh: Wow!

Anna: We also went on this four-day trip by boat,

visiting lots of different islands where we went snorkelling and did some underwater photography.

Josh: I can't wait. So, where did you stay in Bangkok?

Anna: Hostels most of the time. They're pretty basic, but very cheap and you get to meet lots of other backpackers.

Josh: Right. And how did you get around the city? Is it safe to walk?

Anna: Yes, but the easiest thing is to use Tuk-Tuks – these sort of motorised rickshaws.

Josh: Oh, yeah, I've heard of them. So, what about the food? Did you try much of the local cuisine?

Anna: Oh, yes. There are loads of great dishes to try. My favourites were Phat Thai, which is rice noodles which are stir-fried with egg, tofu and shrimp – it's amazing. And Thai green curry, which is quite spicy and made with coconut milk.

Josh: Sounds great. Any excursions that you'd recommend?

Anna: Oh, yes, you should definitely... [fades out] ✨



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Think about it Which restaurants or bars do you go to for breakfast? What do you have there? What do people have for breakfast in your country? What type of fried or cooked food do people eat? What are the most popular drinks for breakfast? Where can you get breakfast in your country? What else can you eat there? Does the concept of an all-day breakfast exist in your country? What does it consist of? Are there any diners (or something similar) in your country? What do they serve?

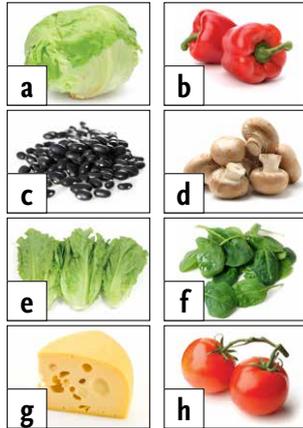
Exams This reading activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

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

1. Peppers (bell peppers)
2. Spinach
3. Mushrooms
4. Tomatoes
5. Cheese
6. Cabbage
7. Lettuce
8. Black beans



2 Reading I

You're going to read about diners – restaurants in America where you can get breakfast food all day. What type of food do you think they serve? Make notes. Then, read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write one of the following words (in reference to the diners) next to each statement: **Harry, Goat, Mickey, Magnolia**.

1. It's located in Chicago and it's also a bakery.
2. The only seating area available is at the counter.
3. It has some Tex-Mex items on its menu.
4. Their scrambled eggs are made with spinach, mushrooms, tomatoes and cheese.
5. Their waffles are named after a famous singer.
6. Its original name was The Omelettry West.
7. It opened in 1960. It closes around 3 in the afternoon.
8. It's appeared in several movies



WHERE TO EAT IN AMERICA – A DINER, OF COURSE!

by Angie Rodriguez

Diners are small restaurants that serve breakfast and typical American food such as hamburgers and sandwiches. A lot of the food is **grilled**, and there are typically high chairs all along the **counter**. You can find diners all over the States, and they're an important part of American culture. They also often appear in movies or TV series. Here are four diners to visit next time you're in the States.

1 Harry's Coffee Shop

Harry's Coffee Shop in La Jolla, California opened in 1960. It serves breakfast and lunch, and then closes around 3 in the afternoon. For breakfast, try their La Jolla Scramble, which consists of **scrambled eggs** with spinach, mushrooms, tomatoes and cheese. Or, a classic Reuben Sandwich made of **corned beef**, Swiss cheese and finely cut cabbage on slices of **rye bread**.

2 Little Goat Diner

Located in Chicago, the Little Goat Diner opened in 2012. Their breakfast selection includes Fat Elvis Waffles, which are made with bananas, peanut butter and **maple syrup** – just the way singer Elvis Presley used to like them. Many menu items include goat products, such as the

Veggie Quesadilla, which has goat's cheese, apples, mushrooms, yogurt and peppers. Aside from being a diner, the Little Goat Diner is also a **bakery**, offering cakes and **cookies**.

3 Mickey's Dining Car

Mickey's Dining Car first opened in the 1930s. It serves all-day breakfast, and it's open 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year. Mickey's menu includes **classics** such as **malt shakes**, homemade pancakes and their house potatoes with red and green bell peppers known as Potatoes O'Brien. Located in St Paul (Minnesota), the diner has featured in several Hollywood films, including the 2006 movie *A Prairie Home Companion*. The only seating area available is at the counter, but it's definitely worth a visit.

4 The Magnolia Cafe

The Magnolia Cafe is located in Austin, Texas. It's another 24-hour diner with breakfast available anytime. Its original name was The Omelettry West, and it opened in 1979. In addition to the burgers and sandwiches, the menu has Tex-Mex inspired items such as **Huevos Rancheros** and their Sonora Taco, which has **ground beef**, black beans, cheese, lettuce, and **sour cream** in a

tortilla. The Magnolia Cafe is famous for its humour. For example, their front sign reads "Sorry, we're open." It has even been **featured** on the popular television show *Diners, Drive-Ins and Dives* with food enthusiast Guy Fieri. And if Guy approves, then it has to be worth visiting.

Feeling hungry? 🍴

GLOSSARY

- to grill** ^{vb}
if you "grill" food, you cook it on a cooking device with a large flat area that is very hot. You can cook eggs, meat, etc. on the hot, flat area
- a counter** ⁿ
the long table in a bar, etc. where you order food. The owner, etc. stands behind it
- scrambled eggs** ⁿ
a dish that consists of eggs that you break, mix together and cook
- corned beef** ⁿ
a type of meat that is cured with salt
- rye bread** ⁿ
bread made with "rye" – a type of cereal grown in cold countries
- maple syrup** ⁿ
a sweet, brown liquid made from the sap of maple trees. "Sap" is a liquid that comes out of trees or plants
- a bakery** ⁿ
a shop or small factory where they make bread, cakes, etc.
- a cookie** ⁿ
a type of round biscuit, often with small pieces of chocolate in it
- a classic** ⁿ
a "classic" is something that has all the things you expect that thing to have
- a malt shake** ⁿ
a drink made from malted milk, which is a mixture of milk and cereal
- Huevos Rancheros** ⁿ
a Mexican breakfast dish consisting of eggs in a tortilla (see below) with a tomato-chili sauce
- ground beef** ⁿ
beef (meat from a cow) that is cut into very small pieces. "Minced beef" in British English
- sour cream** ⁿ
a type of cream with a sour (not sweet) flavour which makes it a bit acidic
- a tortilla** ⁿ
Mexican food that consists of a thin flat type of bread made from corn and eggs
- to feature** ^{vb}
if something "features" in a film or TV show, it appears in the show, film, etc.

TRAVEL ENGLISH

By Bridget Marturano

THE AMERICAN DINER

Learn over 15 useful words and expressions to use at an American diner.

A diner is a type of small restaurant in the US that serves breakfast and lunch, and that is often open 24-hours a day.



- 1 Pancake** – a flat cake made from a mixture of eggs, milk and flour.
- 2 Waffles** – a sort of thick pancake with little squares on it.
- 3 Syrup** – a sweet liquid made from sugar.
- 4 Maple syrup** – a sweet liquid made from the **sap** of maple trees.
- 5 Shake (or milkshake)** –

- a drink made by mixing milk with fruit or ice cream.
- 6 Scrambled eggs** – eggs that are beaten and cooked in a frying pan.
- 7 Hash brown** – a little potato cake that is fried in a pan.
- 8 Omelette** – eggs beaten and cooked in a frying pan, but with some other ingredients inside, such as cheese.

- 9 Onion rings** – slices of onion **dipped** in **batter** or breadcrumbs and fried.
- 10 Fries (French fries)** – thin pieces of fried potato.
- 11 Mashed potato** – potato that is cooked then crushed so it forms a soft mass.
- 12 Meatloaf** – meat in the shape of a loaf of bread.

Dishes / sandwiches

- **Philly cheesesteak** – slices of steak and onions served in a baguette (see the Recipe page for more details on this).
- **Huevos rancheros** – fried eggs served on a tortilla topped with a tomato-chilli sauce.

- **Reuben sandwich** – **corned beef**, Swiss cheese, sauerkraut and **Russian dressing** served between slices of **rye bread**.
- **BLT (Bacon, Lettuce, Tomato)** – a cold sandwich with bacon, lettuce and tomato.
- **Eggs Benedict** – two halves

of an English **muffin** with bacon, **poached eggs** and **hollandaise sauce**.

- **Hamburger** – meat served in a round **bun** and often topped with lettuce, onions, tomatoes, etc. A cheeseburger has cheese in it.

Dialogue: At the diner

A British tourist is at an American diner. The waitress has just arrived to take his order. [Listen and complete the dialogue with the missing words.]
W: Waitress **C:** Customer

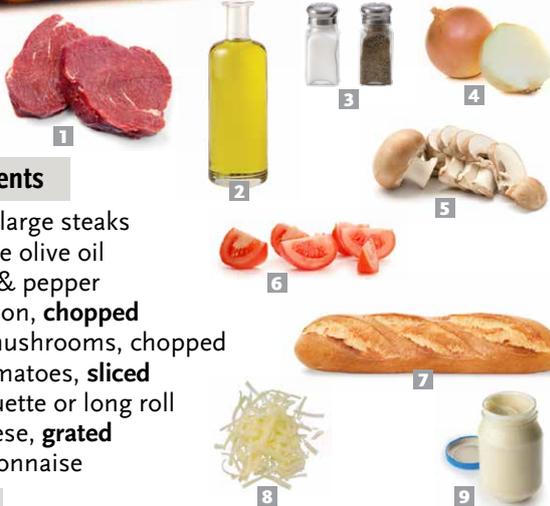
W: Hi! Welcome to Friday's Diner! What would you like to (1) _____ ?
C: I'll have a Coke, please.
W: One coke. Would you like to (2) _____ about our specials today?
C: Sure. Oh, and can I get a glass of water too?
W: No problem. Today we're (3) _____ a homemade meatloaf with gravy and mashed potatoes, with a side of green beans.
C: Mmm, I think I'll just take a (4) _____ at the regular menu.
W: All right, I'll be right back with your drink! [She leaves and comes back a few minutes later with the drinks.] So, what'll it be?
C: I'll (5) _____ the double bacon cheeseburger – no onions or tomatoes – and a side of fries.
W: OK, anything else?
C: A chocolate milkshake, please.
W: Oh I'm sorry, we're (6) _____ of chocolate. We have vanilla though.
C: OK, I'll have that then.
W: So, one double bacon cheeseburger with no onions or tomatoes, a side of fries and a vanilla (7) _____ .
C: Yep, that's it.
W: All right then, that'll be ready real (8) _____. Thank you! ☺

GLOSSARY

- sap** ⁿ a natural liquid that comes out of trees
- to dip** ^{vb} if you "dip" A into B, you put A into B for a short period of time
- batter** ⁿ a mixture of flour, eggs and milk that is used for frying fish, etc.
- corned beef** ⁿ beef (meat from a cow) that is cooked and preserved in salt water
- Russian dressing** ⁿ invented in the 1910s, this sauce has mayonnaise, ketchup and spices
- rye bread** ⁿ bread that has been made with "rye", which is a type of cereal grown in cold countries
- a muffin** ⁿ a flat, sweet circle of bread
- a poached egg** ⁿ an egg that is cooked in boiling water
- hollandaise sauce** ⁿ a sauce made with egg yolk (the yellow part) and vinegar
- a bun** ⁿ a small, round piece of bread
- a side** ⁿ a little plate of food (such as French fries) that goes with the main dish

PHILLY CHEESESTEAK

A Philly cheesesteak (also known as a Philadelphia cheesesteak) is a popular sandwich from the US. It was invented in the city of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) in the 1930s. And it's delicious!



Ingredients

- 1 Two large steaks
- 2 Some olive oil
- 3 Salt & pepper
- 4 1 onion, **chopped**
- 5 10 mushrooms, **chopped**
- 6 2 tomatoes, **sliced**
- 7 Baguette or long roll
- 8 Cheese, **grated**
- 9 Mayonnaise

Steps

1. Rub some olive oil onto both sides of the steaks, and **sprinkle** some sea salt on too (put the pepper on after the steaks have cooked as it can burn). Remember to take the steaks out of the fridge about half an hour before cooking or until they reach **room temperature**. Chop up the mushrooms and onion.
2. Add some olive oil to a large frying pan and **heat it up**. When it's nice and hot, add the onions to one side of the pan, the steaks in the middle, and the mushrooms on the other side.
3. When the steaks are done to your liking, take them out and let them rest for a few minutes. Add pepper if you want. Next, cut up the steaks into thin slices. Keep the onion and mushrooms in the frying pan until they're just the way you like them.
4. Slice the baguette along the middle and open it up. Carefully place some pieces of steak in the baguette, and add in some onion and mushrooms, with grated cheese on top. You could also add in some slices of tomato, although they aren't "officially" part of a traditional Philly cheesesteak. **Squeeze** some mayonnaise inside the sandwich.
4. Serve and eat! 🍴

VIDEO

Watch a video on how to make this simple dish. Search YouTube for "DJ BBQ's Philly Cheese Steak!"

GLOSSARY

- to chop** *vb*
to cut into small pieces
- to slice** *vb*
to cut into thin pieces
- to grate** *vb*
to cut into very small pieces using a grater (a metal object with little sharp holes in it)
- to sprinkle** *vb*
if you "sprinkle" food (such as cheese) on top of a dish, you put a bit of it on top of the dish
- room temperature** *exp*
the temperature of the place where you are – the kitchen, in this case
- to heat up** *phr vb*
to make hot
- to squeeze** *vb*
if you "squeeze" something, you press it and apply pressure to it

LILYHAMMER



Lilyhammer is a TV series about New York gangster Frank Tagliano (played by actor and musician Steven van Zandt). After testifying in a **trial** in the United States, Frank moves to Lillehammer, Norway. Going by the name of Johnny Henriksen, Frank soon learns Norwegian and **settles into** his new life. The show is in a mixture of Norwegian and English, with Frank speaking

English most of the time, but understanding Norwegian. In this scene, Frank is in a car with his Norwegian business partner, the **slow-witted** Torgeir. He's explaining why some bad guys are looking for him.



The script F=Frank T=Torgeir

- F: You **deserve** the truth. You know about my past life in New York City?
- T: [*speaking in Norwegian*] Yes, when you started up in the restaurant business.
- F: Well, that's not the whole story. I also belong to an organisation that's, er, a little **tough** to get out of. Maybe you've heard of it... the CIA.
- T: Oh!
- F: Yeah, well, bad guys from the past have, er, **caught up** to me and they're looking for me.
- T: I knew it. I... of course!
- F: Now we've gotten that **off our chest**, let's go get the **kid**, yeah?
- T: You got it, agent Henriksen. 🍀

VIDEO

Watch the clip from the film. Search YouTube for "Lilyhammer scene".

GLOSSARY

- a trial** *n*
a legal process to discover the truth about a crime
- to settle into** *phr vb*
if you "settle into" a place, you start to live there and feel comfortable there
- slow-witted** *adj*
someone who is "slow-witted" has difficulty understanding things
- to deserve** *vb*
if you say that someone "deserves" something, you think they should have that thing because they've been good, etc.
- tough** *adj*
difficult
- the CIA** *abbr*
the Central Intelligence Agency, a government spy organisation in the USA
- to catch up** *phr vb*
if someone "catches up" with you, they find you
- (get something) off your chest** *exp*
if you get a problem "off your chest", you talk about it openly
- a kid** *n*
a child – in this case, Frank's child

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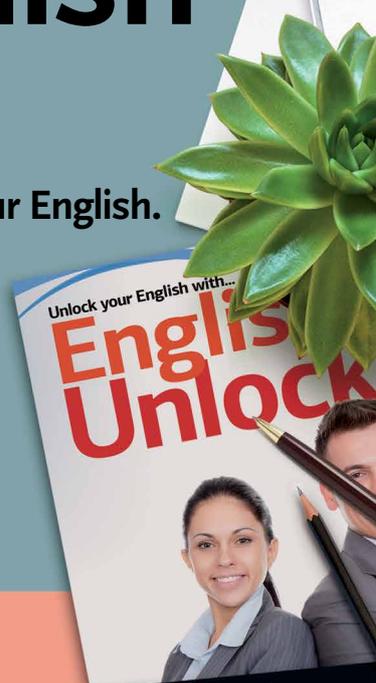
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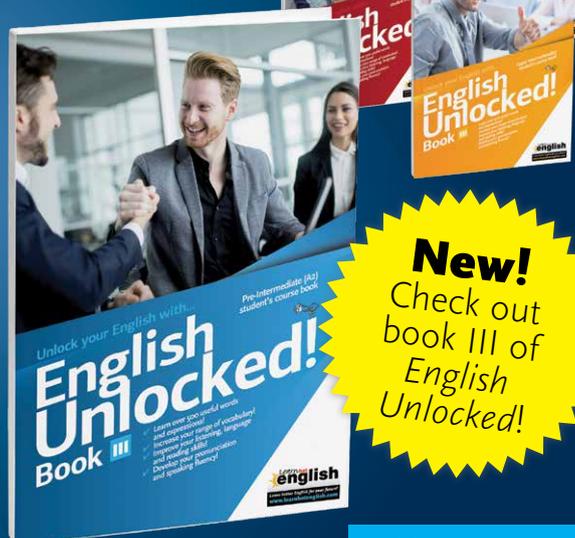
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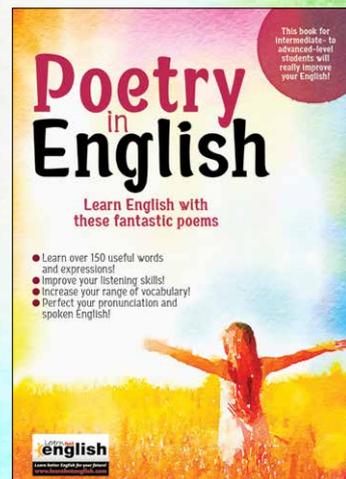
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HOW TO UNDERSTAND PHRASAL VERBS!

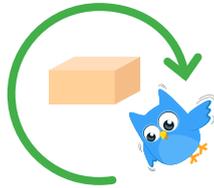
Native English speakers use **phrasal verbs*** all the time. A phrasal verb is formed with a verb and a particle (a preposition or adverb). Sometimes, the verb can help you understand the meaning of the phrasal verb. Other times, the particle can help. So, if you understand the basic meanings of particles, this can really help with your understanding of phrasal verbs. Here are 19 particles with their basic meanings. [Read over the information. Then, do our little exercise.]

1 ACROSS



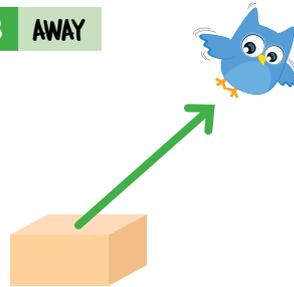
“**Across**” expresses the idea of going from one side to the other: “They ran across the bridge.”

2 AROUND / ROUND



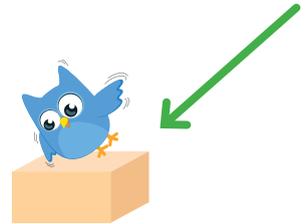
“**Around**” can have the idea of moving in a circle: “We drove around the city instead of going through the centre.”

3 AWAY



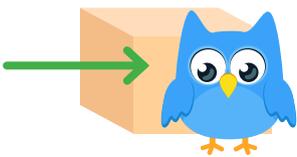
“**Away**” expresses the idea of leaving a place or of moving far from it: “We ran away as fast as we could.”

4 BACK



“**Back**” has the idea of returning to a place: “We drove back home late last night.”

5 BY



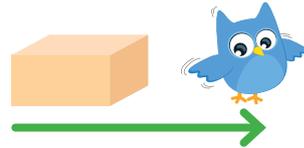
“**By**” has the meaning of moving near a person or thing, often passing very close to it: “They pushed by him.”

6 DOWN



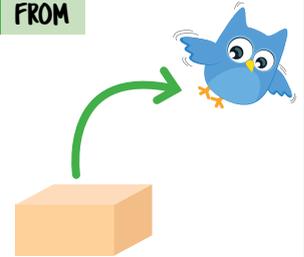
“**Down**” expresses the idea of moving to a lower position: “She went down the mountain.”

7 FORWARD



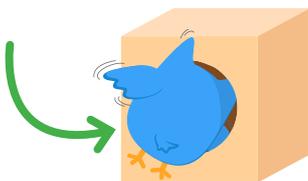
“**Forward**” has the idea of moving ahead – in the direction in front of you – or of bringing something closer to you: “Push the car forward.”

8 FROM



“**From**” implies moving away from something to another place: “We drove from Paris to Bonn in three hours.”

9 IN (INTO)



“**In**” or “**into**” has the idea of entering a place or thing: “She walked into the room.”

10 OFF



“**Off**” expresses the idea of leaving a surface or place: “We took the chair off the table.”

11 ON (ONTO)



“**On**” or “**onto**” expresses the idea of going onto a surface: “They put the books on the table.”

12 OUT (OUT OF)



“**Out**” or “**out of**” expresses the idea of leaving something, or of going from an interior position to an exterior one: “The cat jumped out of the box.”

13 OVER

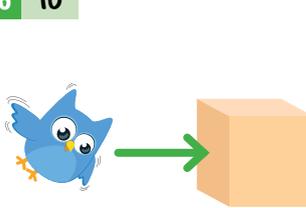
“Over” has the idea of moving across a surface, or of covering something: “She put the jacket over him.”

14 PAST

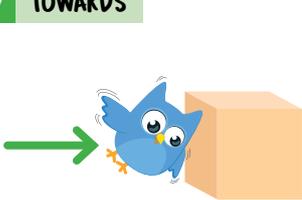
“Past” has the idea of moving next to something, but not touching it: “We walked past the museum without even noticing it.”

15 THROUGH

“Through” expresses the idea of going from one side of something to the other: “She went through the tunnel.”

16 TO

“To” implies movement towards something, or of getting closer to it: “I’m flying to Moscow tomorrow.”

17 TOWARDS

“Towards” means moving in the direction of something or someone: “They ran towards us.”

18 UP

“Up” implies an increase or a movement to a higher position: “Prices have been moving up slowly.”

19 UP TO

“Up to” expresses the idea of getting close to someone or something: “Two men walked up to me.”

***Phrasal verbs**

Phrasal verbs are formed by a verb and a particle (often a preposition or adverb):

- We got up at 6am.
- I woke up before him.

The meaning of some phrasal verbs is clear from the verb:

- I paid off all my debts.
- They went away for the weekend.

But other times, it isn't so obvious:

- She made up the story. [make up = invent]
- They put off the meeting. [put off = delay]

Exercise

Now that you know about the general meaning of the particles, see if you can guess the meaning of the following phrasal verbs. They're more complex because they have figurative meanings. So, you need to apply your knowledge of particles in order to understand them. If you're having difficulty, refer back to the basic meaning of the particle.

- I think we got the meaning of our message across to them.
Get across (the meaning) = to explain something successfully
- We shopped around a bit before buying the car.
Shop around =
- After three months with a serious illness, she finally passed away.
Pass away =
- Are you going to take back what you just said? Or do you stand by your accusation?
Take back (something you said) =
- As a student, I managed to get by on just £5 pounds a day.
Get by =
- I'm feeling a bit down after the terrible results from my exam.
Feel down =
- We're really looking forward to the party next week. It's going to be great!
Look forward to =
- I'd keep away from Miss Hargreaves if I were you. She's really angry today.
Keep away from someone =
- I'm feeling really tired so I think I'm going to stay in this evening.
Stay in =
- They drove off without even saying goodbye. They can be so rude sometimes!
Drive off =
- I'd hang onto that old record if I were you. It might be worth something one day.
Hang onto =
- Paul and Jack fell out after 10 years of friendship. Now, they won't even talk to each other.
Fall out =
- She fell ill after travelling to the jungle, but got over it in record time.
Get over (an illness) =
- Would she go as far as calling the police? I wouldn't put it past her.
Wouldn't put something past someone =
- Could you run through the main points from the meeting again, please?
Run through =
- Ben often turns to Amelia when he needs help or if he's got a problem.
Turn to someone =
- I like both the offices, but I'm leaning towards the second option.
Lean towards =
- His story just doesn't add up – it just didn't make any sense.
Add up =
- I really look up to her. She's got so much experience and she's extremely successful.
Look up to someone =

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What statues are there in your town or city? Who are they of? Why were these people famous? What do people think of the statues? Are there any controversial statues in your country? Why are they controversial? What do you think should be done about them? Why? What are some of your favourite statues? Why do you like them?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as FCE, IELTS and TOEFL.

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LEAVE ME ALONE!

STATUES THAT PEOPLE HATE!

Every city has its statues. Some are of historical figures who are considered national heroes. But others have become **controversial**. Here are three examples of this.



Edward Colston

Edward Colston (1636-1721) was an English trader, merchant and Member of Parliament from Bristol. He donated a lot of money to the city, which was used to pay for schools and **almshouses**. However, Colston was also a member of the Royal African Company, which was involved in the transportation of **slaves** from Africa to the Americas; and much of his **wealth** came from the slave trade. As a result, there's now a debate over whether a statue of him in Bristol should be **removed**.



Arthur Harris

Sir Arthur Travers Harris (1892-1984), commonly known as "Bomber" Harris, was the head of **Bomber Command** during the Second World War. His

preference for **area bombing** (rather than **precision targeting**) led to the deaths of thousands of civilians and the devastation of several cities in Germany. In one raid against the city of Dresden on 13th February 1945, over 25,000 civilians were killed. In 1992, a statue of Bomber Harris was **unveiled** in London, which led to numerous protests.



Jefferson Davis

Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) was the President of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War (1861-1865). After the war (which the Confederates lost), he contributed to the **reconciliation** of the **South** with the North. For some, he is a symbol of **southern pride**. However, for others, he's an **oppressor** who fought to maintain slavery. Besides that, he operated a large cotton **plantation** in Mississippi and owned more than 100 slaves. In May 2015, the student government at the University of Texas at Austin voted to remove a statue of Jefferson Davis from the university **campus**.

So, what should be done about controversial statues? Some argue for their removal. Others, say that they're important historical monuments.

However, for a few, there's a third solution. Professor Madge Dresser, from the University of the West of England, proposes adding information to the **plaques** on statues to give people a better understanding of who these people were. So, for example, the Edward Colston statue could make it clear that he was involved in the slave trade.

What do you think? ☺

GLOSSARY

controversial *adj*
something "controversial" causes people to argue about it or have very strong opinions about it

a trader *n*

a person who buys and sells goods

a merchant *n*

a person who imports or exports goods

an almshouse *n*

a large house or building for poor or elderly people who can't pay for their own accommodation

a slave *n*

a person who is the property of another person and who must work for free

wealth *n*

money and property

to remove *vb*

if you "remove" something, you take it away so it isn't there any more

Bomber Command *n*

a military organisation in the UK that controlled bombers (planes that drop bombs)

area bombing *n*

a technique that involves dropping a lot of bombs on a particular area (such as a city)

precision targeting *n*

a technique that involves dropping a bomb on an exact point, often a military target such as an arms factory

to unveil *vb*

if you "unveil" a statue, you take off a cover so that people can see it for the first time

reconciliation *n*

if there's "reconciliation", countries that were once enemies become friends again

the South *n*

an area in southern USA which comprised the states fighting for the Confederacy. These states included Texas, Kentucky, Georgia, etc.

southern pride *n*

if someone feels "pride", they feel good about themselves or something else.

"Southern pride" is the positive feeling some people from the southern states (Texas, Florida, Tennessee, etc.) have

an oppressor *n*

a person who treats another group of people badly or cruelly

a plantation *n*

a large piece of land where crops such as sugar or cotton are grown

a campus *n*

an area of land where the main buildings of a university or college are located

a plaque *n*

a flat piece of metal or stone which is fixed to a wall or other structure to remind people of an important person or event

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Why do you think some statues are controversial? What could the people represented by the statues have done to divide opinions? Make notes.

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading activity mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why do you think a statue of Edward Colston was erected in Bristol?
2. Why is the origin of his wealth so controversial?
3. Why were Bomber Harris' wartime tactics so controversial?
4. What positive things are mentioned about Jefferson Davis?
5. What do some people have against Jefferson Davis?
6. What alternative to removing statues has Professor Madge Dresser suggested?

Objective To improve your listening and reading skills.

Think about it When was the last time you went on a trip? Where did you go? How did you plan for it? What did you take with you? Which emergencies did you plan for? What went wrong during the trip? How well prepared were you for it? What weren't you prepared for? How will you prepare for it in the future?

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TRACK 16: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN

AM I THERE YET?

DISASTROUS JOURNEYS!

Have you ever had an idea for a journey or trip? Where did you plan to go? What did you hope to achieve? How did it go? Surely, it can't have gone as badly as these three.

1 The Caribbean

In 2014, Reza Baluchi tried to cross the Caribbean in a "Hydro Pod" – a type of giant hamster wheel. As reported by CBS News, his plan was to run inside the pod for five months after leaving Pompano Beach in Florida. The route would have taken him past Puerto Rico, Haiti, and Cuba and then eventually back home. The goal was to raise money for needy children. However, with only protein bars and bottled water, Baluchi was picked up by the coast guard two days into the journey. They later reported that he seemed disorientated.

2 India

In 2008, Mark Boyle aimed to walk to India... without any money! However, the vegan – who couldn't speak French – only got as far as Calais (about 80 km away) before deciding to turn back. "The problem was that I just couldn't explain to people

in France what I was doing," Boyle said in an interview with the BBC. "People seemed to think I was a refugee looking for work. The idea was to ask people if I could help them in exchange for food and a place to stay. But they thought I was begging." Mr Boyle intended to walk between 15 and 45 miles a day, eventually getting to Porbandar on India's west coast.

3 El Dorado

In 1925, Lieutenant Colonel Percival Harrison Fawcett disappeared in the jungles of Brazil during an expedition to find "Z" – his name for the lost city of El Dorado. Fawcett (1867-1925) was a British artillery officer, archaeologist and South American explorer. With funding from a group of financiers, Fawcett travelled to Brazil with his elder son Jack, and Jack's friend Rimell. Fawcett had studied ancient legends and historical records and was convinced a lost city existed somewhere in the Mato Grosso region of Brazil. On 20th April 1925, Fawcett left the city of Cuiabá, but was never seen again. Some assumed he'd been killed by

local Indians. Others that he'd died of natural causes. There were even rumours that he became a cannibal chief. However, to this day, no one knows exactly what happened.

What a disaster! ☹️

GLOSSARY

- a hamster wheel** *n*
a little wheel that hamsters run in
- a goal** *n*
an objective – something you want to achieve or do
- to pick up** *phr vb*
if the coast guard "pick someone up", they rescue them from the sea
- the coast guard** *n*
a military organisation in the US that enforces the law at sea, saves lives in the sea, protects ships, etc.
- disorientated** *adj*
if someone is "disorientated", they don't know where they are or where they're going. Also, "disoriented"
- to aim** *vb*
if you "aim" to do something, you plan to do it
- to turn back** *phr vb*
if you "turn back", you start returning to the place where you started
- a refugee** *n*
a person who has left their country because there's a war, no food, etc.
- in exchange for** *exp*
if you do A "in exchange for" B, you do A (help someone, in this case) and they give you B (food, in this case)
- to beg** *vb*
if someone "begs" for food, they ask for it because they really need it
- a financier** *n*
someone who finances a project or business in exchange for some of the profit
- a legend** *n*
an old and popular story. No one knows whether it's true or not
- to assume** *vb*
if you "assume" something is true, you think it's true
- a cannibal** *n*
a person who eats other people

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What can go wrong on a long journey somewhere? Make a list. For example: you could run out of money...

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading activity mentioned? Which journey was the most disastrous? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What was the charitable aim of Reza's journey?
2. What supplies had he taken with him?
3. How did Mark plan to overcome his lack of money?
4. Why did he have to turn back?
5. What was Lieutenant Fawcett hoping to find?
6. What were some of the suggestions as to his fate?

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it What sort of problems do you face on a day-to-day basis? What makes you angry? What gets you annoyed? Have you run out of something lately? What was it? Have you been disappointed in any way lately? Why? Has anyone let you down in any way lately? Who? How?

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TRACK 17: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTS WOMAN

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

Look at words below. In what way could they ruin your day?



2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

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

1. My wallet won't _____ because there's too much money in it.
2. My earphones got _____ up in my bag again!
3. My personal trainer _____ the week off so I had to work out alone.
4. That's the last time I _____ fruit from my local greengrocer.
5. The takeaway Chinese we _____ took 40 minutes to arrive.
6. I _____ a half-eaten packet of Brie out last night and now it's really hard.
7. I _____ very high hopes for it, but the aroma was extremely disappointing.
8. What promised to be a delightful meal was _____.



MY BRIE IS TOO HARD!

More than 3 billion people live on less than \$2.50 a day. About 1.3 billion live in extreme **poverty**. And over 850 million people worldwide don't eat enough food to live a healthy life. However, in many developed countries, even the most **trivial incident** can soon become a tragedy. Known as "First-World Problems", it's clear that some people are out of touch with the real world. Here are a few first-world problems from social media.

O No milk for my cereal this morning. What a way to start the day! 😞

O My wallet won't close because there's too much money in it. So annoying! 😡

O My earphones got tangled up in my bag AGAIN! Life is so unfair! 😞😞😞

O My personal trainer took the week off so I had to **work out** alone. Some people!

O I got some new Gucci shoes, but they're absolute **agony**. Is there anything more painful than new shoes? 😞

O Had a delicious **shake** with prunes and **chia seeds**, but I never knew the combination was such a potent **laxative**. I literally had to run to the toilet! 😞

O The satsuma I had for breakfast had way too many **pips** in it. That's the last time I buy fruit from my local greengrocer. 😞

O The **takeaway** Chinese we ordered took 40 minutes to arrive. Is that what they call a "speedy" service?

O I left a half-eaten packet of Brie out last night and now it's really hard. Why do bad things happen to good people? 😞😞😞😞

O I bought some Forest Fresh air freshener. I had very high hopes for it, but the aroma was extremely disappointing. 😞

O Went out to Max's Michelin-starred restaurant last night – very disappointing! Our **carpaccio**

of tuna was too salty. The avocado **crème fraîche** was covered in coconut milk. And the **fillet** of Australian Kobe beef was **overcooked**. Oh, and the organic blackcurrant **soufflé** was **bland**. What promised to be a delightful meal was RUINED! I won't be going back! 😞😞😞

Come on guys, get some perspective! 😊

GLOSSARY

- poverty** *n*
a situation in which people are very poor, without food, shelter, electricity, etc.
- a trivial incident** *n*
something that happens that isn't important or serious
- a personal trainer** *n*
an exercise specialist who assists a client to become fit and healthy
- to work out** *phr vb*
to do exercise, often at the gym
- agony** *adj*
if you feel "agony", you feel a lot of pain
- a shake** *n*
a drink made of milk and fruit (and sometimes ice cream). It's all mixed together until it's smooth
- chia seeds** *n*
seeds from a plant that belongs to the mint family
- a laxative** *n*
a substance that makes you go to the toilet
- a pip** *n*
a small hard seed in fruit such as apples, oranges, etc.
- a takeaway** *n*
a meal that you buy in a restaurant then take home with you
- carpaccio** *n Italian*
a dish of raw meat or fish that is cut very thin and often served as a starter
- crème fraîche** *n*
a thick cream that is slightly sour (not sweet)
- a fillet** *n*
a piece of meat or fish with no bone on it
- overcooked** *adj*
if something is "overcooked", it has been cooked for too long
- a soufflé** *n*
a light food made from a mixture of egg whites and other ingredients that is baked in the oven
- bland** *adj*
food that's "bland" doesn't taste of anything

FOOD ADJECTIVES

Learn some useful words for describing food.

1 Sweet



“Sweet” food has got a lot of sugar in it.
 “This cake is just too sweet for my liking.”

2 Bitter



A strong flavour that is the opposite of sweet.
 “I can’t drink this black tea without sugar in it – it’s too bitter.”

3 Spicy



“Spicy” food has spices in it like cumin, curry powder, chilli powder, pepper, etc.
 “The meat was served with a spicy tomato and coriander sauce.”

4 Hot



“Hot” food is very spicy and makes your mouth burn when you eat it.
 This curry is really hot. I ate just a little bit and had to drink a pint of water.”

5 Salty



“Salty” food has got a lot of salt in it.
 “The soup was nice, but it was really salty.”

6 Greasy



“Greasy” food has a lot of oil in it.
 “The pizza is really greasy. Look at all the oil that’s come off it.”

7 Full / stuffed



If you’re “full”, you’ve eaten enough food, and you can’t eat any more.
 “I’m full after that four-course dinner. I couldn’t eat another thing.”

8 Starving (informal)



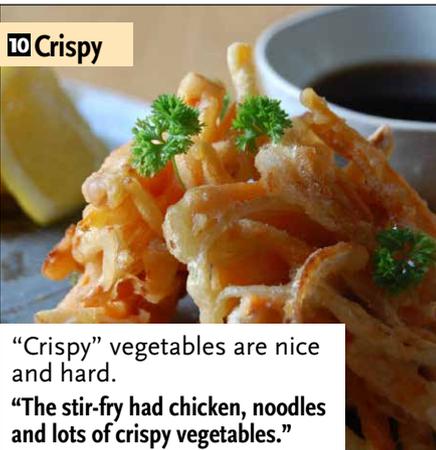
If you’re “starving”, you’re very hungry.
 “What’s for lunch? I’m starving!”

9 Ripe



If fruit is ripe, it’s ready to eat.
 “I don’t think this avocado is ripe. It’s still really hard.”

10 Crispy



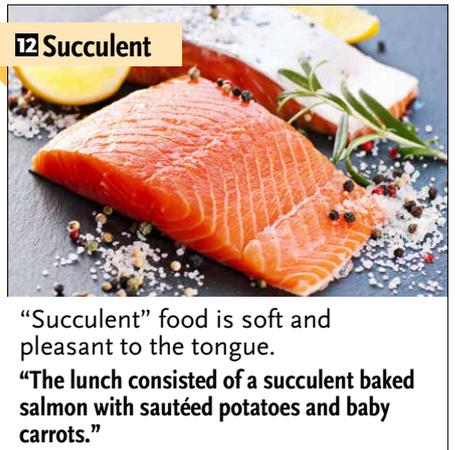
“Crispy” vegetables are nice and hard.
 “The stir-fry had chicken, noodles and lots of crispy vegetables.”

11 Lean



A “lean” piece of meat has no fat on it.
 “We bought a lean cut of meat from the butcher’s.”

12 Succulent



“Succulent” food is soft and pleasant to the tongue.
 “The lunch consisted of a succulent baked salmon with sautéed potatoes and baby carrots.”

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What do you like or dislike about flying? When was the last time you flew somewhere? Where did you go? How was the trip? What did you do on the flight? Have you got a pet or have you ever had one? What is (was) it? What is (was) it called? How long have you had it (or did you have it)? Did you ever buy it any clothes or toys? What were they? What do you think about pets wearing clothes or accessories?

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Listening activity

Note!
Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

Answers on page 44

Topics: Flying & Pet clothes

Bar chat analysis!

1 Pre-listening

You're going to listen to two conversations with people chatting about the following topics: *Flying* and *Pet clothes*. What's your opinion on these two topics? Make a note of three things for each topic.

2 Listening I

Listen to the conversations once. Were any of the things you thought of for the Pre-listening activity mentioned?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

Flying

- How much did one of the speakers pay for her ticket to England?
- What does one of the speakers like about flying?
- What does the other speaker dislike about flying?

Pet clothes

- What is the dog wearing?
- Why does one of the speakers say the clothing can't be for the cold?
- What item of clothing does one of the speakers think is just too much?

Flying

Louise: Hey Jessica, I've got my ticket to go to England.
Jessica: Oh, brilliant!
Louise: Yeah, do you know it was-it was only twenty-five pounds.
Jessica: Well that's really, really good.
Louise: It's ridiculously cheap, isn't it?
Jessica: Oh, I can't believe that.
Louise: Do you know, I'm, I've bought this ticket to go to England, but I don't really like flying. Do you like flying?
Jessica: Oh, I love it! I think it's brilliant.
Louise: Really?
Jessica: Yes, I just love looking out of the window and seeing myself in the clouds. I can't get over that.
Louise: But don't you feel scared?
Jessica: No, not at all.
Louise: Why not?
Jessica: Well, you can get hurt, or killed doing anything, it's like, flying is just as much a danger as anything else, and it's more fun.
Louise: I suppose you're right, I mean they do say flying is the most, they do say flying is the safest mode of transport. But even so, do you know, I have a problem with claustrophobia. I really don't like being shut in a plane, and the minute they close the door, I can feel my heart pounding, thinking "I wanna get out of here!" and I have to stay there, and...
Jessica: Mmm.
Louise: You know, bite my tongue and, and live with it really.

Pet clothes

Sarah: Look out of the window! did you see that?
Rachel: What?
Sarah: That old lady walking her dog.
Rachel: Oh, the one with the Christmas sweater on?
Sarah: Erm, yeah!
Rachel: That dog has a Christmas sweater on.
Sarah: And it's ugly.
Rachel: Why do people dress their animals up?
Sarah: I don't know. I mean, I know people get into the holiday spirit, but really, your dog?
Rachel: Yeah, and they already have fur. It's not like they're cold.
Sarah: Exactly. What is that gonna do?
Rachel: I don't know.
Sarah: Do you know anyone that does that?
Rachel: Well I've thought, you know, grandmas they knit sweaters, but I always thought they knitted them for their kids. I didn't know all this time they were knitting them for their pets.
Sarah: Well, I guess maybe if they don't have kids they knit them for their pets?
Rachel: I don't know, but - woah! There's a Santa hat on it!
Sarah: What!
Rachel: Okay, the sweater is one thing, but the hat and accessories quite another. Wow. Alright. I guess everyone has a way to celebrate.
Sarah: Yeah. Hey, whatever! ✨



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EDUCATION

Here are some useful idioms for talking about education.

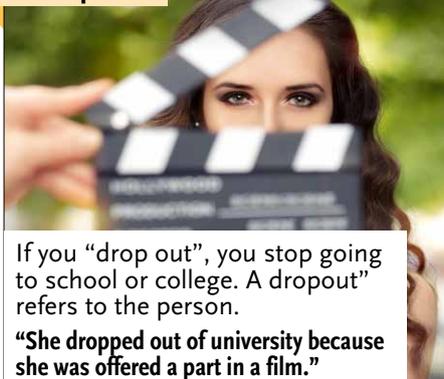
1 Brainstorm (something)



If a group of people “brainstorm”, they have a meeting and think of ideas for something.

“We got into groups to brainstorm ideas for the end-of-term trip.”

2 Drop out



If you “drop out”, you stop going to school or college. A dropout” refers to the person.

“She dropped out of university because she was offered a part in a film.”

3 Hit the books



If you say you’re going to “hit the books”, you mean that you’re going to study a lot.

“After the long summer holiday, it was finally time to hit the books.”

4 Learn something by heart / learn something off by heart



To learn something so you can repeat it without thinking or looking.

“We used to learn a lot of poems by heart in our English class.”

5 Pass with flying colours



If you “pass an exam with flying colours”, you pass it easily and with a high score.

“She passed the entrance exam with flying colours.”

6 Skive off (also, to play hooky, play truant, skip class) informal



If you “skive off”, you don’t go to a school.

“He skived off because there was a history exam and he hadn’t studied for it.”

7 Show of hands



If the teacher asks for a “show of hands”, he/she asks everyone to put up their hands in order to vote on something, etc.

“The teacher asked for a show of hands to see how many people had been to the city.”

8 Copycat



Someone who copies another person’s work, or the way they dress, live, etc.

“He’s a copycat – he sat next to me in the test and copied everything I wrote!”

9 Put your thinking cap on / get your thinking cap on



To start thinking seriously about something in order to find a solution to it.

“We need to decide what we’re going to do, so get your thinking caps on.”

10 Single file



If students are in “single file”, they’re in a line with one person standing behind another.

“The pupils had to line up in single file before going into the hall.”

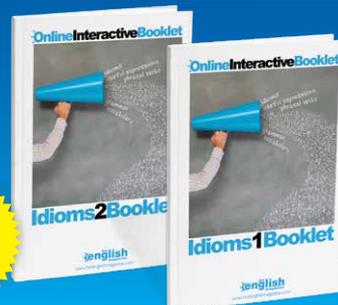
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DON'T
DROP
ME!

Put on your dancing shoes!

by Bridget Marturano

Dancing is great: it's a fun form of exercise, it's sociable and it makes you feel good. Next time you put on your dancing shoes, why not try one of these four dances?



1 Waltz

The waltz is a ballroom dance in 3/4 time. It's performed with a partner and involves smooth steps. The most basic one is

the box step. To do this, face your partner. Following the 1-2-3 beat, move your left foot forward on 1, step to the side with your right foot on 2, and let your left foot follow your right foot on 3. Easy!

Waltz extract: *The Sleeping Beauty Waltz*, by Tchaikovsky



2 Foxtrot

This American dance began in the early 20th century and was incredibly popular in the 1930s. It's danced to big

band music, which has its origins in jazz. If you're the leader, take a slow step forward with your left foot, and then another slow one with your right foot. Then, step sideways with your left foot, followed by your right. These last two steps should be quicker, creating four steps that go "slow, slow, quick, quick." It's similar to the waltz, but it's performed in 4/4 time rather than 3/4.

Foxtrot extract: *L.O.V.E.*, by Michael Bublé

3 Square Dance

A square dance is a dance for four couples (eight dancers) arranged in a square. The dance movements are directed by a caller,



who says things like, "Hold your partner by the hand. Circle left. Now circle right." There are a lot of different steps, but one of the most basic

ones is the "do si do". To do this, face your partner. Then, step towards your partner and pass right shoulders. Then, move right to pass the back of your partner. However, you must do this without turning (i.e. you should face the same direction all the time). Then, step backwards and pass left shoulders with your partner and you're back where you started. Simple!

Square dance extract: *Turkey in the Straw*, by the Tennessee Mafia Jug Band



4 Line Dance

Line dances are typically associated with commercial songs. They also have a set choreography. The *Macarena*

was a popular line dance from the 1990s that involved a lot of hand motions to a Spanish pop song of the same name. A famous disco-based dance from the 1970s was *The Electric Slide*. The *Chicken Dance* is one of the easiest line dances to do. First, put your hands up and open and close them, imitating a chicken's beak. Then, bend your arms to resemble chicken wings and flap them up and down. Shake your "tail" and then clap four times. And that's the chicken dance!

Line dance extract: *Achy Breaky Heart*, by Billy Ray Cyrus

Get dancing! ☺

GLOSSARY

- a ballroom dance** ⁿ
a type of dance in which two people dance together in a ballroom (a large room), using fixed sequences of steps and movements
- 3/4 time** ⁿ
a type of rhythm with three beats in each sequence; 4/4 time has four beats in each sequence
- to perform** ^{vb}
when you "perform" a dance, music, etc., you do it in front of an audience
- a step** ⁿ
a "step" is each time you put your foot on the ground
- big band music** ⁿ
jazz music by bands with between 10 and 20 musicians who play the saxophone, trumpet, drums, etc.). Big bands were very popular in the 1930s and 40s
- a leader** ⁿ
the person who controls the dance when two people are dancing
- a couple** ⁿ
two people who are connected in some way: they're married, they're going out, etc.
- a caller** ⁿ
a person who says how the dancers must dance or what they should do
- a set choreography** ⁿ
a fixed way of dancing with specific movements for each dancer
- a beak** ⁿ
the curved or pointed part of a bird's mouth
- to flap** ^{vb}
when a bird "flaps" its wings, it moves them up and down so it can fly

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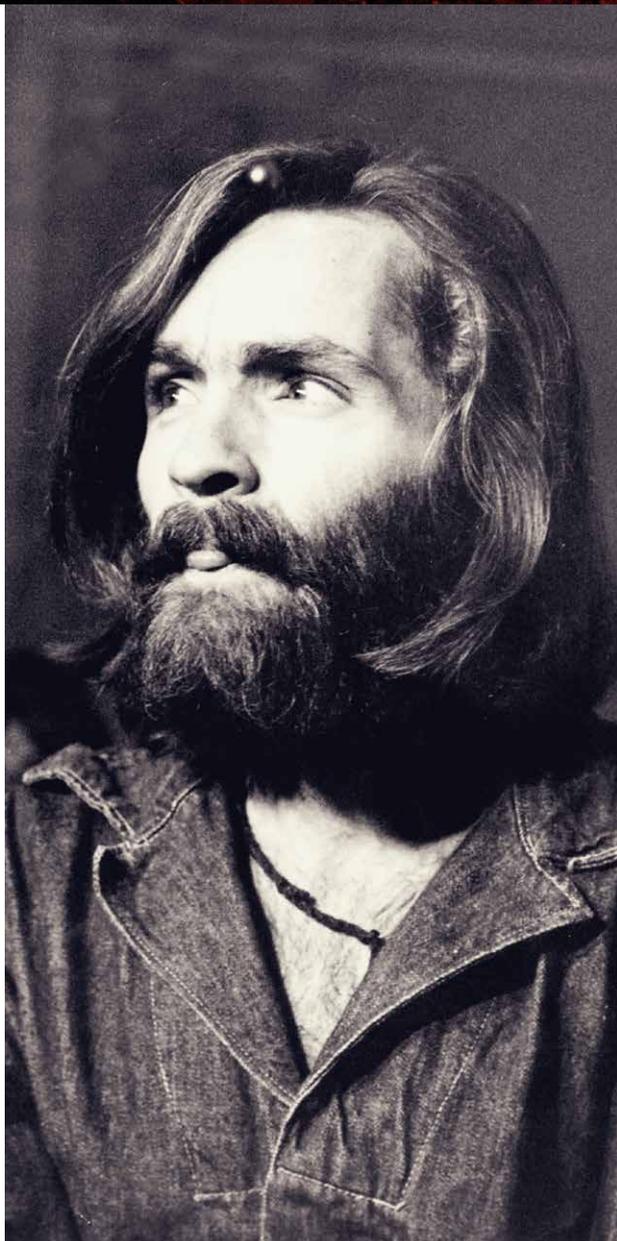
DOING THE DEED MEET THE FAMILY.

CHARLES MANSON WAS A CULT LEADER WHO WAS ALSO LINKED TO THE **INFAMOUS** MANSON FAMILY KILLINGS.



Charles Manson had a difficult

childhood. It seems that he never knew his real father. His surname is actually from another man who was married for a while to his mother, Kathleen Maddox. Kathleen had Manson at the age of 16. She was apparently an alcoholic who once sold young Charlie for a **pitcher of beer** (his uncle later bought him back). Growing up, Manson got into a lot of trouble with the law, and had spent half his life in prison by the 1960s. His jailhouse behaviour was erratic. Sometimes he acted violently, and other times he behaved like a **model prisoner**. During his time **inside**, Alvin "Creepy" Karpis, an infamous bank robber, taught Manson to play the guitar. By the time he was released in 1967, Manson had become a gifted guitarist with ambitions of **breaking into** the Los Angeles music scene. Also while in jail, Manson studied Scientology. When he arrived in LA, he used his music and his knowledge of Scientology to establish himself as a **guru** with many young female followers. It was then that the Manson Family was born.



The Manson Family was a group of mostly young girls in their early twenties. There were also some men, generally of a slightly older age. There were several **leading players** in the family. There was Tex Watson, a **top-class** college footballer who had had a **repressive** religious **upbringing**. Paul Watkins was another member from a religious family and a talented musician. Watkins would later compose music for a documentary film about the family. Susan Atkins, who was 22 at the time of the trial, was a child from a **broken home**. Her parents were said to be alcoholics, and her mother died when she was 15. Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme, was another high-profile member

who suffered from depression. She would later **gain notoriety** when she attempted to assassinate the **then-President** Gerald Ford. Most of the members were in a weak mental position, or were looking for meaning in their lives. Manson's ideology provided this.

Manson's mixture of philosophy and music also appealed to some of the big names

MAN'S BUSINESS

in LA's music industry. After becoming acquainted with Dennis Wilson of *The Beach Boys*, Manson was able to meet some important people in the business. Songwriter Gregg Jakobson was impressed with Manson. Later, Gregg and Wilson financed some recording for Manson. And musician Terry Melcher became interested in making a movie about the Manson Family, but trouble was **brewing**. At the Family headquarters, Melcher saw a fight involving Manson. This caused both Melcher and Wilson to sever their links with Manson.

Between July and August 1969, at least eight extremely violent murders were committed by the Manson Family. On one occasion, Manson tried to kill an African-American drug dealer who had threatened the Family. Lotsapoppa Crowe, as he was known, was a **Black Panther**. Manson expected retaliation, but it didn't come. However, the Manson Family would succeed in murdering soon enough. The **highest-profile** of the Manson killings was the murder of film director Roman Polanski's pregnant wife Sharon Tate and three of her friends. When they entered the house, Manson Family member Tex Watson said, "I'm the Devil and I'm here to do the Devil's business". After each murder, words and phrases from the Beatles' *White Album* were written on the walls in the victims' blood.



Around this time, The Beatles *White Album* was released. It would later have a big impact on Manson. At his trial, he claimed that a racial war would **engulf** the earth, and that white people would be **wiped out**. The Beatles' album, he believed, was a coded message warning of this. Also at the trial, the jury discovered that Manson used to tell his followers that they were the "chosen" people, and that they were destined to rule after the war. This supposed apocalypse was named after one of the *White Album* tracks: *Helter Skelter*.

Finally, in October 1970, the police found and arrested the killers at their headquarters in Death Valley (California), and the trial began on 15th June. What many people actually don't know is that Manson didn't take part in the killings. Manson attempted to act as his own lawyer, but was not allowed to. The main prosecution witness was a former Manson Family member, Linda Kasabian. Manson was convicted and so was Linda. She was sentenced to death, but this was reduced to life in prison because of a brief change in Californian law. She has been in jail ever since. Manson has too.

So, how has Charles Manson managed to become both a symbol of fear and fascination? There are Manson T-Shirts, his music is available on the internet and world-famous musician Marilyn Manson (no relation) even took part of his stage name from Charles Manson (the other part coming from Marilyn Monroe). Cartoon comedy *South Park* had a **Christmas Special** entitled *Merry Christmas, Charlie Manson!*, with Charles Manson as a character. Since the trial, his connection to rock music and hippie culture has given him appeal with **disaffected** youth. A few have suggested that his crimes were directed against the rich elite who rejected him as an **aspiring** musician. Some followers of **sub-genres** of heavy metal see him as an icon. Perhaps his rejection as a serious musical contender **strikes a chord** with other failed musicians.

Manson has always claimed that he has done nothing wrong. Maybe he's misunderstood or he's just a failed rock musician with a **chip on his shoulder**. One thing is for sure though, the man regarded as the "king of killers" continues to fascinate as much as terrify. ★



GLOSSARY

- infamous** *adj*
famous for negative or bad reasons
- a pitcher of beer** *n*
a large container for beer
- a model prisoner** *n*
a very well-behaved prisoner
- inside** *adj*
in jail
- to break into** *phr vb*
if you "break into" a scene, you become part of that scene
- a guru** *n*
a person that some people regard as an expert or leader
- a leading player** *exp*
an important person in a group
- top-class** *adj*
of a very high level
- repressive** *adj*
a "repressive upbringing" is a childhood with very little freedom and strict control
- upbringing** *n*
your "upbringing" is the way that you were educated by your parents as a child
- a broken home** *n*
someone from a "broken home" comes from divorced or separated parents
- to gain notoriety** *exp*
to become famous for something bad
- the then-President** *exp*
the president at the time you are referring to
- to brew** *vb*
if trouble is "brewing", trouble is forming and coming soon
- the Black Panthers** *n*
an Afro-American Marxist group formed in the 1960s
- high-profile** *adj*
very public or famous
- to engulf** *vb*
to cover completely, to affect someone deeply
- to wipe out** *phr vb*
to eliminate, to totally destroy
- a Christmas special** *n*
a programme shown during the Christmas season
- disaffected** *adj*
disillusioned; not happy
- aspiring** *adj*
hopeful; trying to become successful
- a sub-genre** *n*
a type of music or film followed by a limited number of people
- to strike a chord** *exp*
if something "strikes a chord" with you, you like it
- to have a chip on your shoulder** *exp*
to feel angry about something

Objective To improve your advanced listening skills by listening to several speakers chatting in an informal setting.

Think about it When was the last time you went to a wedding? Who was getting married? Where did it take place? What food was served? What music was there? How did the ceremony go? Did anything funny happen? What? Have you ever been to a wedding in another country? What was it like? How was it different from weddings in your country?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

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

1. Bride
2. Groom
3. Ring
4. Wedding cake
5. Wedding dress
6. Wedding veil
7. Flower girl
8. Bouquet



2 Listening I

You're going to listen to some people talking about weddings. Make a list of anything that could go wrong at a wedding. For example: *the groom could forget to bring the ring, it could rain...* Then, listen once. Were any of your ideas mentioned in the conversation?

2 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why couldn't one of the female speakers go to her cousin's wedding last Saturday?
2. What does the male speaker like about weddings?
3. What was the viral video about that the male speaker refers to?
4. What "upsetting" incident happened to the bride at the other wedding, according to one of the female speakers?
5. What was significant about the wedding that one of the female speakers attended as a flower girl? How old was she at the time?
6. What was the male speaker dressed up as when he was a child?



GROUP TALK

WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT WEDDINGS?

Audio script

Caroline: I'm so upset because my cousin got married last Saturday and I wasn't able to go.

Steven: Oh where... was it far? Was it too far from home or something?

Elena: Why not?

Caroline: Yeah, I had to work Friday and Monday and I couldn't make it out.

Steven: Yeah, erm, the thing I like about weddings is you get to see all the relatives you haven't seen in a long time. Some cousins I only see at weddings. Or funerals.

Caroline: Yeah, it was, ah, it was lovely. It was on the beach, it was very nice weather, and everybody, everybody went but me so...

Steven: Ah.

Elena: When you organise your wedding, you invite just the people you want, you know, to see there.

Steven: That's right yeah.

Elena: The closest to you.

Steven: There was, erm, I remember there was some viral video of people, they were having their wedding by a lake, I think it was, and they were all standing on this platform and it collapsed [oh, no] and they all fell into the water. They were having their wedding photos taken on the platform.

Elena: Yeah, when you want to make it too fancy, that's what happens.

Steven: You went to a wedding last week, didn't you?

Elena: I have, I have, yes. And actually what not many guests realised is the bride's veil fell off as she was coming out of the car so that was, erm, quite, quite upsetting for her but she got some help.

Steven: Is that like bad luck or something?

Elena: Erm, no, no. No, it's just not something you want to happen.

Steven: You know, I don't think I've seen veils. You mean like the veil is covering her face or...?

Elena: No, no. It wasn't that type of veil but, yeah, of course it was just on her hair

Steven: Oh, yeah...

Elena: And as she was getting out of the car it fell.

Steven: Oh, no.

Elena: So, yeah

Caroline: When I was, erm, 7 years old I was a flower girl in my friends'... in our friends' wedding. And my sisters were as well so they had us dress up the same and I think that's the last wedding I was at. I haven't been to a wedding in a really long time.

Elena: Yes.

Steven: I went when I was a kid, I went to a wedding and my mum made this, like, sailor suit for me, for me and my brother, little sailors.

Elena: Well, you looked very cute, I'm sure.

Steven: I'm sure, yeah. Things have changed since then. [fades out] ❄️

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises. Also, please note that when people chat informally, they often use non-standard English, correct themselves, repeat themselves, rarely speak in full sentences and even make factual or grammatical mistakes because they're speaking fast.

Top tip: how to listen

The most important thing to remember when listening to a conversation is that you won't understand every word. So, you should only listen out for the key words – the most important words in the conversation: the nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. Then, you can use your intuition to guess what the people are saying – just as you do in your own language. Knowing the context and topic of the conversation will help with this.

Objective To improve your listening and reading skills.

Think about it Have you got a brother or sister? How do you get on with them? In what way are you similar or different? Have they ever embarrassed you? How? What happened? Do you know anyone with an embarrassing brother or sister? In what way are they embarrassing? What would you do if you had an embarrassing brother or sister?

Exams This activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

TRACK 21: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN



STARS WITH EMBARRASSING BROTHERS!

Being famous has its **drawbacks**. The **paparazzi** watch your every move, you're often away from home and you have to be careful about the sort of stories the press get hold of. On top of that, if you've got an embarrassing **sibling**, things can get extremely complicated. Here are three famous people with brothers they probably wished they never had.



1 Paris
Paris Hilton (born 17th February 1981) is an

American businesswoman, **socialite** and television personality. She's the great-granddaughter of Conrad Hilton, the founder of Hilton Hotels. Her brother, Barron, is also fairly well-known, but not for the same reasons. In 2008, Barron ran over a **gas station** attendant while drunk. Then in 2014, he was arrested after an incident on a flight. According to **witnesses**, he **smashed up** the plane, made children cry and famously **yelled**, "I will **own** anyone on this flight; they are **peasants**."

2 Gordon
Gordon Ramsay (born 8th November 1966) is a



British **chef**, **restaurateur** and television personality. His restaurants

have been awarded numerous **Michelin stars**, and he hosts several TV shows such as *Kitchen Nightmares*, *Hell's Kitchen* and *The F Word*. In 2015, Forbes ranked him as the 21st highest earning celebrity in the world. Incredibly, his brother, Ronnie Ramsay, is a drug addict. Ronnie was jailed in 2007 on a charge of the possession of heroin. Gordon has tried to help Ronnie on numerous occasions, but hasn't been successful so far.

3 Hayden
Hayden Christensen (born 19th April 1981) is a Canadian-American actor and producer. He began his career on Canadian television at the age of 13. He gained international fame after starring as the young Anakin Skywalker (Darth Vader) in *Star Wars: Episode II – Attack of the Clones*. However, Hayden's brother, Tove, isn't



such a good role model. Tove was once charged with **assault** with a

deadly weapon after he got into a fight with his girlfriend. According to witnesses, Tove pushed her to the ground before jumping into his car and driving off, **dragging** her along the ground for almost 10 metres. Police arrested him at his house later that day.

How embarrassing! ❗

GLOSSARY

a drawback *n*
a negative thing, a disadvantage
the paparazzi *n*
the journalists who follow celebrities and try to get photos of them
your every move *exp*
everything you do
a sibling *n*
a brother or sister
a socialite *n*
a person who attends all the most fashionable parties and social events, and who is famous because of this
a gas station *n* *US*
a place where you can get petrol or diesel for your car. A "garage" or "petrol station" in British English
a witness *n*
someone who sees a crime or event
to smash up *phr* *vb*
if you "smash up" a place, you destroy it and break things in it
to yell *vb*
to speak very loudly; to shout
to own *vb* *informal*
if you "own" someone in a game, you win the game and totally dominate them
a peasant *n*
a poor person who works in a farm or on the land
a chef *n*
a person whose job is to cook food in a restaurant, hotel, etc.
a restaurateur *n*
a person who owns or manages restaurants
a Michelin star *n*
Michelin stars are given to restaurants that serve the best food in the world
an assault *n*
an attack
a deadly weapon *n*
an object that can kill someone
to drag *vb*
if you "drag" something, you pull it along the ground

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What things could a family member do to offend, embarrass you or anger you? Think of as many ideas as you can. For example: *Your mum could tell you off in public, your brother got arrested...*

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading activity mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Who did Barron Hilton run over?
2. What did the incident on the flight involve?
3. What aspects of Gordon Ramsay's success are mentioned?
4. What does the author say about Gordon's brother, Ronnie?
5. How did Hayden become internationally famous?
6. How did his brother get into trouble?

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What are some of your favourite TV series? Why do you like them? Where do you watch them (on TV, on the internet...)? Where did you get them (through a subscription, on a DVD...)? What do you know about Norway? What's the capital? What cities have you heard of? What's it like to live there? What's it famous for? Which Scandinavian country would you like to visit? Why? Which cities would you like to go to? Why?

🎧 **TRACK 22** ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.



HOW LILYHAMMER CHANGED TELEVISION!

Lilyhammer is a TV series about a New York gangster who lives in the town of Lillehammer in Norway. It was a huge success. But according to an article in *Rolling Stone* magazine, the series also changed the nature of television.

Frank Tagliano (played by **Steven van Zandt***) is a New York **mobster**. After testifying in a **trial** in the United States, he joins the **witness protection program**. He asks them to relocate him to Lillehammer, Norway, because he remembers watching the 1994 Winter Olympics on TV and being impressed by the “clean air, fresh white snow, gorgeous **broads**... and best of all, nobody's gonna be looking for me there.”

But the change from being a gangster in New York to becoming an unemployed immigrant in Norway, is not simple. Frank, who goes by the name of Giovanni (Johnny) Henriksen, soon discovers that in order to succeed, he must resort to his **old ways**. As part of this, he opens a nightclub.

The show is unusual in many ways. For a start, it's in a mixture of Norwegian and English. Frank speaks English most of the time, but understands Norwegian. So, if someone speaks to him in Norwegian, he just answers in English. The show is also an interesting introduction into Norwegian culture.

For example, you can learn about “dugnad” – the “voluntary” **maintenance work** you have to do if you live in an apartment building; “hjemmebrent”

(**moonshine**) – a type of **homebrew liquor** that's popular because official alcohol is so expensive; “pappaperm” – a form of **paternity leave** that the father of the child has to take; and “fredagstaco” – a Norwegian tradition that involves eating **tacos** at home with friends on a Friday night.

So, why's the show so popular? “I knew it could work,” Steven said in an interview with *Rolling Stone* magazine. “I said to people, ‘The way to make this more international is to make it more Norwegian – as Norwegian as we can make it. I want to know every **nuance**, detail and **eccentricity** that people might find interesting or different... people want to learn how other people live. It's just human nature.”

But apart from its originality, the series has revolutionised the way TV programmes are made. *Lilyhammer* was produced and distributed by Netflix on their own **digital platform**. This was the first time that they'd done this. The experiment worked, and many more programmes followed, such as *Orange Is the New Black*, *House of Cards* and *Arrested Development*.

“Netflix completely shook up the world,” Steven said. “They've been willing to invest and it's opening a whole new **golden era** of television. Now it's gone to another level with digital distribution. This is just the beginning. There's going to be Google TV and Amazon TV. People are going to start their own networks and it's going to be wonderful to have that much money coming

into the creation of content. It's going to be very, very healthy for everybody.”

Knowing Steven, he's probably right! 🍷

STEVEN VAN ZANDT



Steven Van Zandt (born 22nd November 1950) is an American

musician, songwriter and actor (among other things). He's the guitarist of Bruce Springsteen's E Street Band, and he's acted in the TV series *The Sopranos* and *Lilyhammer*.

LILLEHAMMER

Lillehammer is a town in Oppland county, Norway. It has a population of around 26,000. It hosted the 1994 Winter Olympics. The title of the TV series, *Lilyhammer*, is an Anglicised version of the city name.

GLOSSARY

a mobster *n*
a gangster; someone who uses violence in order to do business

a trial *n*
a legal process in which a judge or jury decide if someone is innocent or guilty
a witness protection program *exp*
if a criminal goes into the “witness protection program”, they get a new identity and a secret home in exchange for giving evidence against other criminals

a broad *n informal US*
a woman
your old ways *exp*
the things you always used to do
maintenance work *n*
“maintenance work” on a building involves repairing things, cleaning it, etc.

moonshine *n*
an alcoholic drink that is made illegally
homebrew *n*
an alcoholic drink that is made illegally, often at home

a liquor *n*
a strong alcoholic drink such as whisky, vodka or gin
paternity leave *n*
a type of paid holiday for a man whose partner or wife has just had a baby

a taco *n*
a type of Mexican bread made from corn and eggs. It is often filled with meat, vegetables, etc.

a nuance *n*
a small difference in the sound, appearance or meaning of something
an eccentricity *n*
behaviour or actions that other people consider strange

a digital platform *n*
an online place for uploading content: Facebook, Twitter, a website, etc.

a golden era *exp*
if you say it's the “golden era of” television (for example), you're saying it's a wonderful, fantastic, incredible time for television because there are a lot of great shows, people are investing in TV, etc.

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

What do you know about Norway? Think of as many things as you can in two minutes: *the capital city, the population, the language, the currency, famous companies, groups, sportspeople, musicians, actors, etc., the climate, the location of the country, famous products or inventions from Norway...*

2 Reading I

It has been said that the TV series *Lilyhammer* changed the nature of television. In what way do you think this might have been possible? Think of as many ideas as you can. Then, read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. In the TV series, why does Frank go to Norway?
2. What's unusual about the show with regard to the language?
3. What four aspects of Norwegian culture are mentioned? What do they mean?
4. Why does Steven think the show is so popular?
5. How has the show changed the nature of television?
6. What does Steven think will happen in the future as a result of this?

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever been on a cruise? Where did you go? Which places did you visit? What did you think about the experience? Would you like to go on a cruise? Where would you like to go? Which places would you like to see? What do you think it would be like? What are the pros and cons of going on a cruise? What are the enjoyable aspects of it? Are there any dangers? What are they? What could go wrong on a cruise?

Exams This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

TRACK 23: ENGLISHMAN & SCOTSWOMAN



CRUISE SHIP DISAPPEARANCES!

Cruises are a great way to travel the world. But over the past few years, **dozens** of people have disappeared from cruise ships in extremely mysterious circumstances.

1 John Halford

On the evening of 6th April 2011, John Halford packed his suitcase and left it outside the door of his **cabin** on the cruise liner Thomson Spirit. It was the last day of a week-long Egyptian cruise. The ship was due to **dock** at Sharm-el-Sheikh the following morning. Before arriving, Mr Halford **texted** his wife Ruth, who was at home in Britain, to say he would see her at the airport the next day, then went off to dinner. At about 12.30 am, he was seen by other passengers drinking cocktails in an **upper-deck** bar. He then **vanished**. Mrs Halford, who has three children, learnt of her husband's disappearance as she was getting ready to drive to the airport to pick him up. A **search** of the sea was carried out at the time, but nothing was found. Today, Mr Halford remains missing – his **fate** unknown.

2 Rebecca Coriam

Rebecca Coriam went missing from a Disney cruise liner in March 2011. Miss Coriam, from Chester, vanished as the Disney Wonder was sailing from Mexico to Los Angeles. She was working on the ship as a **youth activities coordinator**, and was last seen by a work colleague at around 5.45 am on 22nd March and appeared upset. **CCTV footage** on the ship, shows Rebecca walking into shot. After that, there were no further sightings of her. Her credit card is missing, but has not been used. The **crew** searched the ship but found no sign of her. The US Coast Guard and Mexican Navy ships **scoured** international waters. They, too, found nothing. Reports that it could have been a suicide were **dismissed** as Rebecca had bought four tickets for Disneyland Paris as a surprise so that she could go there with her mum and dad and sister Rachael when she got back. To this day, Rebecca is registered as missing.

So, what's going on? The fact that no bodies are ever found is concerning. Some say it's because there are

sharks in the areas where they go missing. Others claim it's a **cover-up** by the cruise companies who want to avoid any **negative publicity**. Whatever the cause, the sad fact is that in many cases, no one knows what happened. And for the family and friends they leave behind, that makes the loss even worse. ❄

GLOSSARY

dozens of *exp*
lots of. Literally, a "dozen" is 12 of something
a cabin *n*
a small room in a ship
to dock *vb*
when a ship "docks", it goes into a harbour so people can get on or get off
to text *vb*
to send someone a written message from a phone
upper-deck *adj*
an "upper-deck" bar is on the top level of a ship. A "deck" on a ship is like a "floor" in a building
to vanish *vb*
to disappear completely
a search *n*
if there's a "search" for someone, people look for that person
a fate *n*
a person's "fate" is what happens to them
a youth activities coordinator *n*
a person whose job is to organise games, activities, etc. for young people
CCTV footage *n*
video from little cameras that record what happens in the street, in a shop, on a ship, etc.
the crew *n*
the people who work on a ship
to scour *vb*
if you "scour" an area, you look in that area very carefully, trying to find something
to dismiss *vb*
if you "dismiss" an idea, you say it can't be true
a cover-up *n*
an attempt to hide the truth or do things so people can't discover the truth
negative publicity *n*
if a company receives "negative publicity", people say bad things about the company

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-reading

How could someone disappear from a cruise ship? What could possibly happen? Think of as many ideas as you can.

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading activity mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What did Mr Halford say in the text to his wife?
2. When and where was he last seen? What was he doing?
3. When did Mrs Halford find out about her husband's disappearance?
4. Where was the ship sailing to that Rebecca Coriam went missing from? What was she doing on the ship?
5. Why has the suicide theory been dismissed?
6. Why does the author suggest some cruise companies might be involved in a cover-up?

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TALKING ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE

Complete the sentences (1 to 8) with the words from below.

job kids married ages heard week classes money



1 Be back

If someone "is back", they've returned to the place they were originally from.
 "I've _____ that Jim is back from the States. Is that right?"



2 Be off

If you "are off" to a place, you're going to go there.
 "Jenny told me that she's off to Australia next _____."



3 Come round

If someone "comes round", they visit you at your house.
 "Jack came round the other day and told me all about his new _____."



4 Come into (money)

If someone "comes into" money, they inherit or win it.
 "I heard that Jessica came into a lot of _____. Lucky thing!"



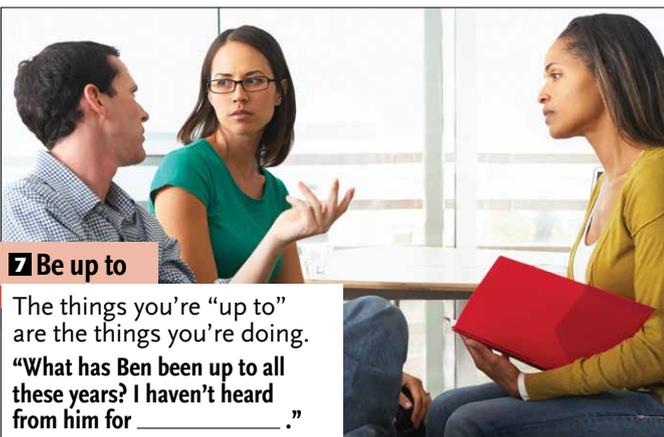
5 Move to

If you "move to" a place, you go to that place.
 "Someone told me that Barnaby got _____ and moved to New Zealand. Has he really gone?"



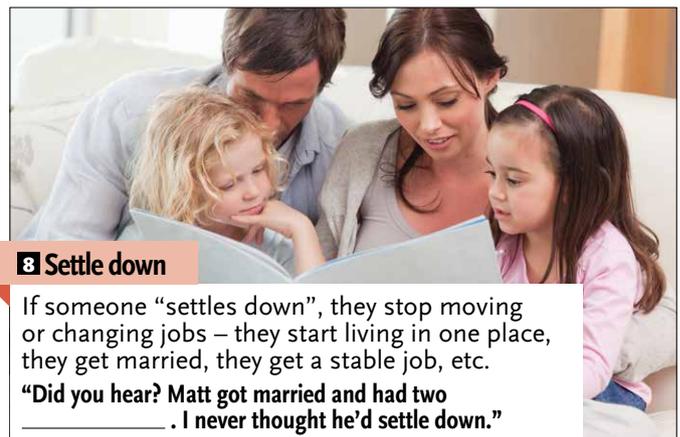
6 Take off

If you "take off" time from work, you stop working for a period of time.
 "Guess what? Dylan is taking a year off to give surfing _____ in the Bahamas"



7 Be up to

The things you're "up to" are the things you're doing.
 "What has Ben been up to all these years? I haven't heard from him for _____."



8 Settle down

If someone "settles down", they stop moving or changing jobs – they start living in one place, they get married, they get a stable job, etc.
 "Did you hear? Matt got married and had two _____. I never thought he'd settle down."

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What festivals or special days do you celebrate during the year? Do you ever do anything for Valentine's Day? What? Have you ever sent someone a Valentine's card? Who did you send it to? What did you say? Have you ever been to a restaurant on Valentine's Day? Where did you go? What did you have? Have you ever given anyone a present on Valentine's Day? What was it? What do you like or dislike about Valentine's Day? What other festivals or special days do you like or dislike? Why?

Exams This listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as CAE, IELTS and TOEFL.

© TRACK 24: ENGLISH ACCENTS

Listening activity

I WAS EXPECTING DIAMONDS!



Note!
Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises and activities.

What's wrong with Valentine's Day?

Audio script

Speaker 1

Answers on page 44

1 Pre-listening

What do you like or dislike about Valentine's Day? Use the words below to help you.

cards chocolate flowers

jewellery dinner romance

2 Listening I

You're going to hear three people talking about Valentine's Day. Listen once. Did they mention any of the things you thought of for the Pre-listening activity?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write what each person likes and dislikes about Valentine's Day.

Speaker 1

She likes...

She doesn't like...

Speaker 2

He likes...

He doesn't like...

Speaker 3

He likes...

He doesn't like...

Erm... do you know I'm not sure if I like Valentine's Day? I suppose, on the one hand, after Christmas, it's something to look forward to. You know, you've got something in February, which is such a cold, dull month, and I don't particularly like February, so you can think, "OK, there's something in the calendar to look forward to", and I suppose I'm a bit of a romantic, so the idea of somebody sending me roses would be rather nice, you know, or having a special meal cooked for me...that's rather nice. But, then I suppose on the other hand, it is quite contrived. The fact that on a certain day of the year, you know, we're kind of forced to buy things for each other. That's... nah... I suppose that could be questioned. Erm, 'coz I suppose, you could say, if you felt romantic towards somebody, you could actually send them a rose on any day of the year. So why on 14th February? So, and I think at school it would have been nice to have received lots of Valentine's cards, but do you know, these days, at this age and shoe size, I don't give a damn.

Speaker 2

Erm... not especially. I think that it was quite funny when I was at school, and people used to send Valentine's cards to their girlfriends, and they don't know who they were and sometimes you got some, sometimes you didn't, but I think it was a

pity for the people who never, never, ever got any Valentine's. I think they felt really out of it. I think it's erm... it can be quite nice when you're grown up to spend erm... a Valentine's Day with someone that you like, maybe something romantic, so maybe now it can be quite nice, but I think now it has become very commercialised. And even in countries like Spain, it's become almost a celebration where it never was before. I don't know if it's coming, it comes from Britain or from United States, but erm, well, I think it's good, people to be romantic, at least once a year.

Speaker 3

Erm... Valentine's Day as a child was really exciting. Erm, in elementary school, all the kids brought 20 or 30 Valentine's to class, and shared them with every other child. So, at the end of the day, everyone was opening candy and cards and little things, and it was really exciting. But, as I got older, I just felt like Valentine's became this really marketed holiday, in which companies could make money off of flowers and cards and all the Hallmark greetings-type of things. Erm... to me and my opinion, I don't think that there needs to be one day as an excuse to give your significant other candy or cards or some nice sentiment. I would just feel like I would rather do that at my leisure, whenever I want throughout the year. ☆

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VOCABULARY (PAGE 4)

- business studies;
- philosophy; 3. film studies;
- physical education;
- English literature; 6. maths;
- law; 8. medicine;
- engineering; 10. accounting;
- history; 12. sociology;
- photography; 14. architecture;
- veterinary science;
- education; 17. dentistry;
- archaeology; 19. civil engineering;
- ancient history

COURSES (PAGE 5)

3 Reading II

- Miley; 2. Simpsons;
- Zombies; 4. Lost; 5. Miley;
- Simpsons; 7. Zombies

WRONG NUMBER (PAGE 6)

3 Reading II

- Its name, height and weight.
- That he had the flu.
- His grandmother.
- She was 13.
- He was asked to bring a side dish.
- He wanted his mum to bail him out of jail.

UNUSUAL PRODUCTS (PAGE 7)

3 Reading II

- Zoomies; 2. Rejuvenique;
- Potty Putter; 4. Zoomies;
- Bowl; 6. Perfect Polly;
- Rejuvenique

GRAMMAR BOOSTER (PAGE 8)

2 Listening II

- Emma likes going to new places and meeting new people, and she thinks that life is for living, and you can't spend your whole life staying in the same place.
- Andy prefers to be close to his family so he can go home on Sundays. If he went away, he'd miss his family, and he's quite happy to work in the family business and have his two-week holiday in the summer.

3 Language analysis

- repetition; 2. interruption;
- filler (you know); 4. filler (er);
- interruption; 6. self-correction (I mean); 7. abbreviated forms (gonna); 8. incomplete sentence / repetition; 9. incomplete sentence / abbreviated forms (gonna); 10. filler (you know)

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

(PAGES 10-11)

1 Personal items

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

2 The classroom

- Clock
- Board / whiteboard
- Desk
- Chair
- Window
- Door
- Wall
- Bin ("trash can" in US)
- Teacher talk
- down; 2. in; 3. window; 4. to;

- listen; 6. do / finish; 7. finish / do; 8. out

4 Class activities

- share; 2. pairs; 3. groups;
- hand; 5. discuss; 6. books;
- gaps; 8. match

5 Student questions

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

6 Asking about words

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

Dialogue

3 Listening II

- 46; 2. a pen; 3. vacation;
- a fork; 5. c; 6. a fire

LISTENING (PAGE 12)

3 Listening II

- Someone steals Pete's briefcase. 7
- His car stops on the motorway. 3
- Pete spills some coffee down his shirt. 1
- Pete goes to a pub with his friends. 6
- He gets some petrol from a garage. 4
- He attends some meetings in Manchester. 5
- He attends some meetings in Birmingham. 2

ART PRIZE (PAGE 14)

3 Reading II

- 2016; 2. 1997; 3. 2001; 4. 2016;
- 1998; 6. 1998; 7. 1997

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRICKS (PAGE 15)

3 Reading II

- danger; 2. e-mail; 3. yes; 4. confident; 5. mirror; 6. five; 7. bag
- GROUCHO MARX (PAGE 16)**
3 Reading II
- evening; 2. wrong; 3. everyone;
 - girlfriends; 5. club; 6. marriage;
 - fool

LISTENING (PAGE 17)

Listening II

- 1T
- 2F – not China, but Laos
- 3T
- 4F – not six, but two
- 5T
- 6F – not a bit expensive, but very cheap
- 7T
- 8F – not goat's milk, but coconut milk

DINERS (PAGE 18)

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II

- Goat; 2. Mickey; 3. Magnolia;
- Harry; 5. Goat; 6. Magnolia;
- Harry; 8. Mickey

TRAVEL ENGLISH (PAGE 19)

- drink; 2. hear; 3. serving;
- look; 5. have; 6. out; 7. shake;
- soon

PHRASAL VERBS (PAGE 24-25)

- Get across (the meaning) = to explain something successfully
- Shop around = to compare

prices in different shops

3. Pass away = to die

4. Take back (something you said) = to say sorry for something you said

5. Get by = to survive

6. Feel down = to feel depressed or sad

7. Look forward to = to be excited about something that will happen

8. Keep away from someone = to stay far from

9. Stay in = to stay at home

10. Drive off = to leave in a car

11. Hang onto = to keep

12. Fall out = to stop being friends

13. Get over (an illness) = to recover from an illness; to get better again

14. Wouldn't put it past someone = this means that you think someone is capable of doing something

15. Run through = if you "run through" something, you explain it quickly and briefly

16. Ben often turns to Amelia when he needs help or if he's got a problem.

Turn to someone = if you "turn to" someone when you've got a problem, you go to speak to them to see if they can help you

17. Lean towards = if you're "leaning towards" a particular option, you prefer that option and want to choose it

18. Add up = if something doesn't "add up", it doesn't make sense or appear logical

19. Look up to someone = to admire or respect someone

STATUES (PAGE 26)

3 Reading II

- Because he was a Member of Parliament who funded schools and almshouses in the city.
- Because he was involved in the slave trade.
- Because they involved area bombing, which led to a lot of civilian deaths.
- That he contributed to the reconciliation of the South with the North after the Civil War.
- The fact that he was fighting to maintain slavery and that he owned slaves.
- She has suggested adding information to the plaques on statues to give people a better understanding of the people represented in the statues.

JOURNEYS (PAGE 27)

2 Reading I

- To raise money for needy children.
- Protein bars and bottles of water.
- He wanted to help people in exchange for food and shelter.
- Because he couldn't explain properly what he was trying to do.
- The lost city of El Dorado, or Z,

as he called it.

6. That he had been killed by local Indians, that he'd died of natural causes or that he'd become a cannibal chief.

FIRST-WORLD PROBLEMS (PAGE 28)

3 Reading II

- close; 2. tangled; 3. took;
- buy; 5. ordered; 6. left; 7. had;
- ruined

LISTENING (PAGE 30)

Listening II

- Twenty-five pounds.
- She likes looking out of the window.
- She's afraid of flying and she feels claustrophobic.
- A Christmas sweater.
- Because dogs have fur / hair.
- The Christmas hat.

GROUP TALK (PAGE 35)

1 Pre-listening

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

2 Listening II

- Because she had to work.
- You get to see all the relatives you haven't seen for a long time.
- It was of a wedding party on a platform by a lake that collapsed, causing them to fall into the water.
- The bride's veil fell off as she was coming out of the car.
- It was the last wedding she went to. She was seven years old.
- He was dressed up as a sailor.

CELEBRITY BROTHERS (PAGE 37)

3 Reading II

- He ran over a gas station attendant.
- He smashed up the plane, made children cry and verbally abused the passengers.
- That he's won numerous Michelin stars, that he hosts several TV shows and that he was ranked the 21st highest-earning celebrity in 2015.
- That he's a drug addict and that he was once jailed in 2007.
- He became internationally famous after starring in the Star Wars films.
- Tove was once charged with assault after getting into a fight with his girlfriend.

LILYHAMMER (PAGE 38)

3 Reading II

- He has to go there after testifying in a trial. His move there is part of the witness protection program.
- It's in a mixture of Norwegian and English, with Frank understanding Norwegian, but speaking in English.
1. "Dugnad" – voluntary maintenance work; 2. "hjemmebrent" – a type of homebrew liquor; 3. "pappaperm" – a form of paternity leave; and

"fredagstaco" – eating tacos at home with friends on a Friday night.

4. Because it looks at Norwegian culture in a lot of detail and people like learning about how other people live.

5. It was the first show to be produced and distributed by Netflix on their own digital platform. It worked and it opened up the way for other shows to be produced and distributed like this.

6. That more companies and people will start their own networks and that there will be more money invested in TV.

CRUISE SHIPS (page 39)

3 Reading II

- That he'd see her at the airport the next day.
- He was last seen in an upper-deck bar at about 12:30 drinking cocktails.
- She found out as she was getting ready to go to the airport.
- It was sailing from Mexico to Los Angeles. She was working as a youth activities coordinator.
- Because Rebecca had bought some tickets for Disneyland Paris for her family so they could go when she got back.
- Because the cruise companies would want to avoid any negative publicity.

LISTENING (PAGE 40)

3 Listening II

Speaker 1

She likes that there's something to look forward to in February, the idea of someone sending her roses or cooking something for her.

She doesn't like that we're forced to buy things.

Speaker 2

He likes how, at school, people sent anonymous cards, how you can spend the day with someone that you like, how it's nice to be romantic at least once a year.

He doesn't like how at school some people didn't get anything, how it has become so commercialised.

Speaker 3

He likes how his classmates brought in Valentine's Day cards. He doesn't like how it's become so commercial, how you don't need a specially assigned day as a reason to be nice or romantic – you should choose when to do that.

PHRASAL VERBS (PAGE 41)

- heard; 2. week; 3. job; 4. money;
- married; 6. classes; 7. ages;
- kids

Let's be



friends

(if we aren't already!)

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Fish

A: I say, I say, I say, why do fish live in salt water?

B: I don't know. Why do fish live in salt water?

A: Because pepper makes them sneeze!

The prisoner

After a long period in jail, a prisoner is **released** three years earlier than expected. Unable to believe his luck, he runs around the streets **yelling**, "I'm free! I'm free!" Confused, a little kid walks up to him and says, "So what, I'm four!"

The divorce

An elderly man in Texas calls his son in New York and says, "I hate to ruin your day, but your mother and I are getting divorced. Forty-five years of **misery** is enough."

"What are you talking about?" the son screams. "We can't stand the sight of each other," the old man says. "We're sick of each other, and I'm sick of talking about this. So, call your sister in Chicago and tell her," and he hangs up.

Frantic, the son calls his sister, who explodes on the phone. "Like hell they're getting divorced," she shouts, "I'll take care of this." So, she calls her parents, and screams at her dad, "You are NOT getting divorced. Don't do anything until I get there. I'm calling my brother back, and we'll both be there tomorrow. Until then, don't do anything, DO YOU HEAR ME? DO NOT DO ANYTHING!" and hangs up.

Then, the old man turns

to his wife. "OK," he says, "they're coming for Thanksgiving. Now what do we tell them for Christmas?" ❄️

GLOSSARY

salt water *n*
water from the sea, which has salt in it

pepper *n*
a hot, black spice which is often used on food

to sneeze *vb*
when someone "sneezes", liquid comes out of their nose suddenly and with a lot of force

to release *vb*
if a prisoner is "released", he/she can leave prison

to yell *vb*
to shout; to say something in a loud voice

misery *n*
sadness; unhappiness

can't stand the sight of *exp*
if you "can't stand the sight of" someone, you hate that person

sick of *exp*
if you're "sick of" a situation, you don't want to be in that situation any more

to hang up *phr vb*
if you "hang up" the phone, you press a button so the phone conversation finishes, or you put down the receiver

frantic *adj*
if someone is "frantic", they're behaving in an uncontrolled way because they're frightened

like hell *exp informal*
this expression is used as a way of saying that something won't happen (if you can stop it). In this case, "like hell they're getting divorced" means, "they won't get divorced (if I can stop it)"

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GRAMMAR BOOSTER

Affirmative	Negative
I leave on Saturday.	I don't leave on Saturday.
You leave on Saturday.	You don't leave on Saturday.
He leaves on Saturday.	He doesn't leave on Saturday.
She leaves on Saturday.	She doesn't leave on Saturday.
It leaves on Saturday.	It doesn't leave on Saturday.
We leave on Saturday.	We don't leave on Saturday.
They leave on Saturday.	They don't leave on Saturday.

Time expressions

Use the verbs from the box to complete the sentences.

Example: I start at 9 o'clock.

1. I leave at 21:30.

2. What time does Paul's flight go off?

3. The plane lands at 10:45.

CHECKLIST

ARRIVALS

DEPARTURES

Matthew's Kindle

10:32

STAY MOTIVATED WITH THESE QUOTES!

Studying a language is never easy. There are times when you'll feel frustrated because you don't seem to be making any progress. But you've got to keep going and remember that language acquisition is a long, slow process with lots of ups and downs. Above all, it's important to have a positive, can-do attitude. These famous quotes should help keep your spirits up. (Complete the quotes with the verbs from below. Then, listen to check your answers.)

try see making returns make use want out do get

- "Nothing is impossible, the word itself says 'I'm possible.'" (Audrey Hepburn, actress, 1929-1993)
- "Either I will find a way, or I will die." (Philip Sidney, soldier, 1554-1586)
- "If you can dream it, you can do it." (Walt Disney, cartoonist, 1901-1966)
- "You are never too old to learn another language." (CS Lewis, novelist and poet, 1898-1963)
- "Don't watch the clock; do what it does. Keep going." (Sam Levenson, author, 1917-1980)
- "Always do your best. What you plant now you will harvest later." (Nido Qubeo, author)
- "Ever tried. Ever failed. No matter. Try again. Fail again. Fail better." (Samuel Beckett, 1906-1989)
- "Even the darkest night will clear away and the sun will rise." (Victor Hugo, French writer, 1802-1881)

18:33

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