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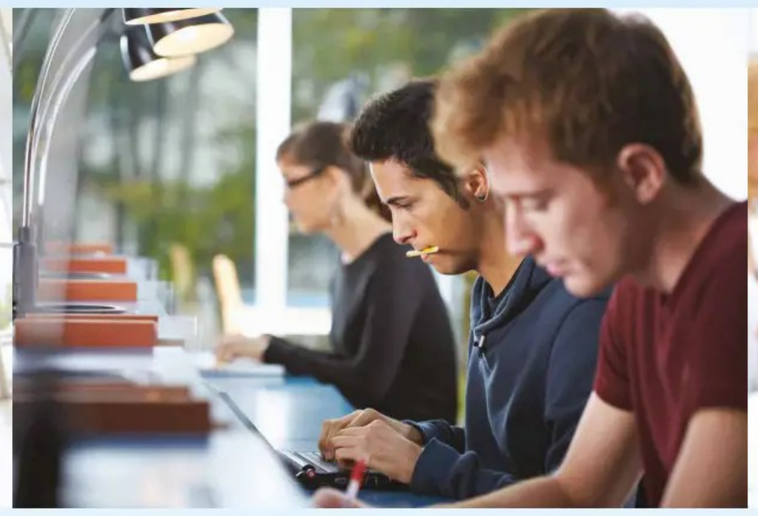

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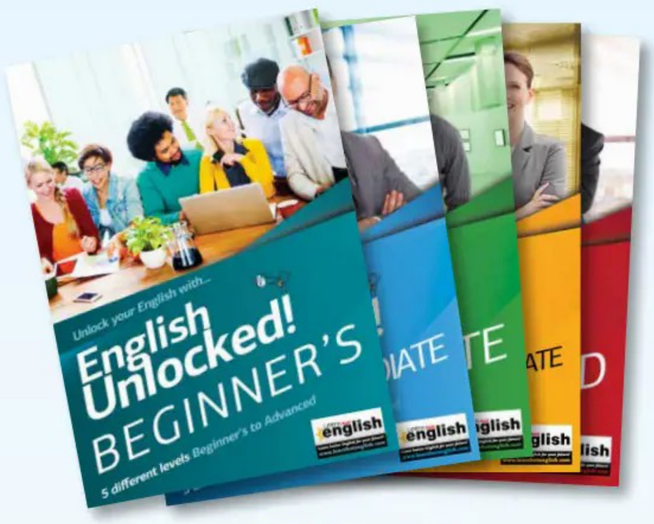

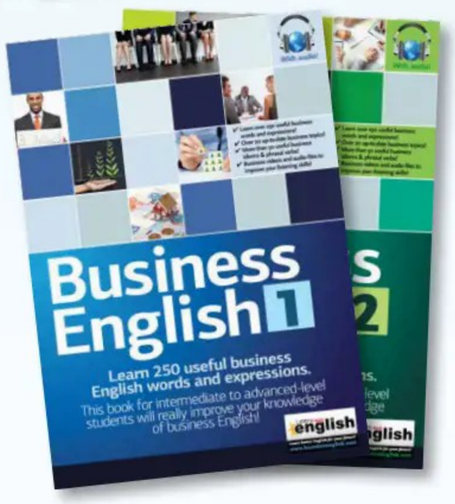

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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with 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? HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE HELPS WITH ALL THIS.

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7. **Want to learn even more?** Get an English Unlocked book. You'll learn extra vocabulary, grammar, social English and business English. The English Unlocked books are linked to the topics in Hot English magazine. Visit our website for more details.

Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* – the fun magazine for learning English. In this month's issue, we've got lots of great material to help you improve your English, including 20 of the most important phrasal verbs in English! Native English speakers use phrasal verbs all the time, but do you know what these ones mean? Learning them will really improve your English level... and impress your teacher and friends. But of course, that's not all and we're also looking at pop-up shops, crowdfunding, raves, self-help books, tattooing, Scarface (the movie), US football, legal cases business English, idioms, slang, 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

PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing.
Just visit our website **(www.learnhotenglish.com)** and enter your name and e-mail address in the box on the right-hand side of the page. Don't forget to check out the blog on our website: **www.learnhotenglish.com/blog** for free lessons and articles on how to learn English. Or "like" us on Facebook or Twitter (**@LearnHotEnglish**) so you can keep up with our latest news.

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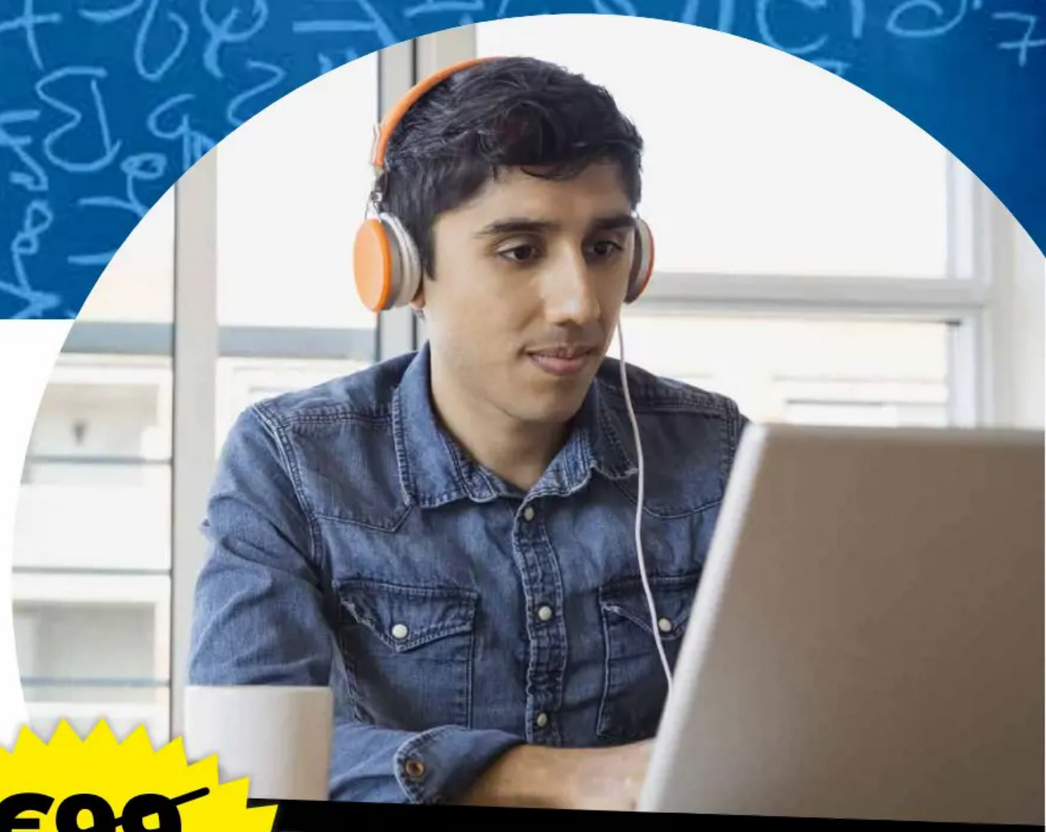

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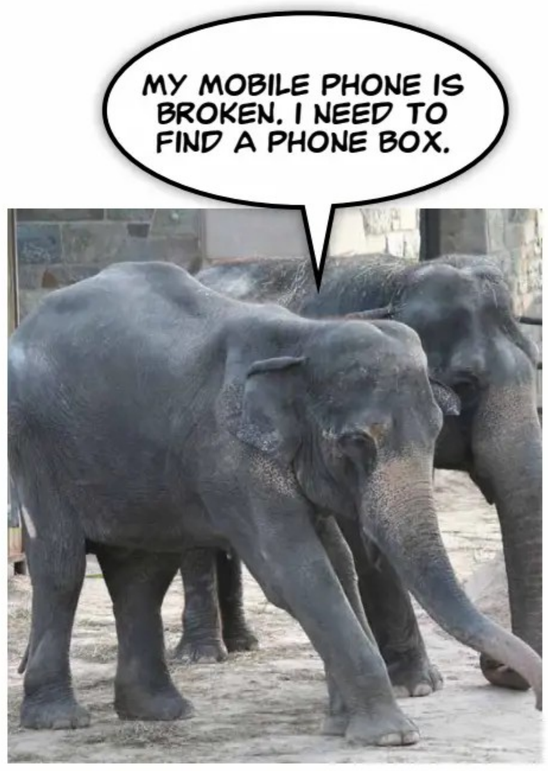
AUDIO

Little Jokes

Match each joke beginning (1 to 8) with its ending (A-H). Then, listen to check your answers. **Answers** on page 63

1. What do you call a 100-year-old ant? ☐
2. What is the biggest ant in the world? ☐
3. Doctor, doctor, the baby has **swallowed** my pen. What should I do? ☐
4. Doctor, doctor, I keep getting a pain in the eye when I drink coffee. ☐
5. Why do elephants never forget? ☐
6. What do you **get** if you **cross** a crocodile with a flower? ☐
7. What do you call an elephant in a phone box? ☐
8. Doctor, doctor, I think I'm a goat. ☐



ENDINGS

A: Have you tried taking the spoon out first?

B: Doctor: How long have you felt like this?
Patient: Since I was a **kid**.

C: Because nobody ever tells them anything.

D: An antique.

E: I don't know, but I'm not going to smell it.

F: Use a pencil till I get there.

G: **Stuck**.

H: An elephant.

GLOSSARY

to swallow *vb*
to take food or liquid from your mouth to your stomach
to get *vb*
to receive; to produce
to cross *vb*
to mix; to combine
a kid *n*
a baby goat; also a young child
stuck *adj*
trapped; unable to get out

AUDIO

GRAFFITI

Here are some more examples of British toilet graffiti.

"TOILET CAMERA IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY"

WHEN I WAS BORN, I WAS SO SURPRISED I COULDN'T SPEAK FOR A YEAR AND A HALF.

GOD MUST LOVE STUPID PEOPLE... HE MADE SO MANY.

ROSES ARE RED,
VIOLETS ARE BLUE,
MOST POEMS RHYME,
BUT THIS ONE DOESN'T.

NEVER PUT OFF TO TOMORROW WHAT YOU CAN AVOID ALTOGETHER.

GLOSSARY

research *n*
investigation (often scientific)
a violet *n*
a small white or purple flower
to put off *phr vb*
to delay; to do later than planned
to avoid *vb*
if you "avoid" something, you try not to do or see that thing

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AUDIO

DR FINGERS' DESCRIPTIVE NOISE

"NOISE NUISANCE"

Here's another part in our special "noise" class. This month: noises made with your hands. **Answers** on page 63

Part I

Listen to each sentence and the accompanying noise. Repeat each sentence.

1. He knocked on the door.
2. She **rapped** on the door.
3. He **thumped** me.
4. She **punched** the bag.
5. Stop **tapping your fingers**!
6. She **snapped** her fingers.
7. They clapped loudly.
8. He **flicked** the dust at me.
9. She **strummed** the guitar.
10. He was **beating** the drum.
11. She **slapped** me.
12. He **poked** me in the chest.

Part II

Now, look at the following sentences. In each one there is a missing "noise word". Listen to the sound on the CD, then write in the correct word or words that describe the sound. Choose from the words below.

knocked	punched
slapped	tapping
flicked	rapped
thumped	clapped
strumming	snapped
poked	beating

1. The guitarist was _____ his guitar.
2. She _____ me in the chest.
3. The audience liked the show and _____ loudly.
4. She was _____ the drum while he was singing.
5. He _____ his fingers and the waiter came running.
6. She _____ me very hard on the back.
7. She _____ the ball of paper at me.
8. I was so angry that I _____ the wall.
9. She _____ on the door.
10. Stop _____ your fingers.
11. He _____ a famous tune on the door.
12. She _____ the boxer in the face.

GLOSSARY

to rap *vb*
to hit by using a series of quick blows
to thump *vb*
to hit very hard with a closed hand
to punch *vb*
to hit with a closed hand
to tap your fingers *exp*
to hit your fingers against a surface using a series of quick blows
to snap *vb*
to make a sharp sound by moving your middle fingers quickly across your thumb
to flick *vb*
to remove something with a quick movement of your finger
to strum *vb*
to move your fingers quickly across the guitar strings
to beat *vb*
to hit in order to make a sound or rhythm
to slap *vb*
to hit with an open hand
to poke *vb*
to quickly push with your finger

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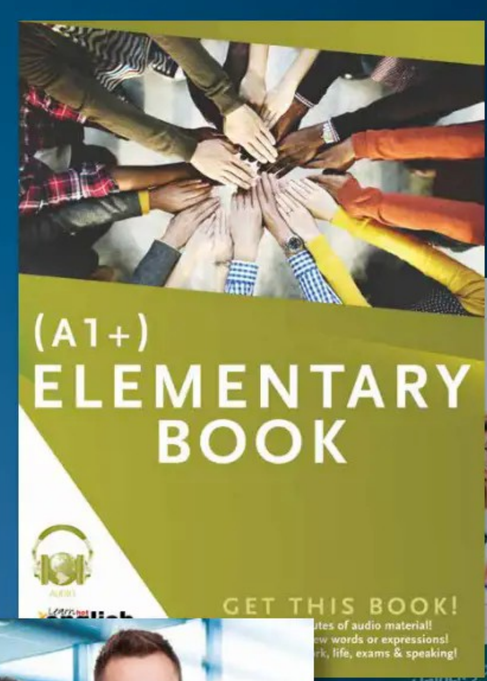

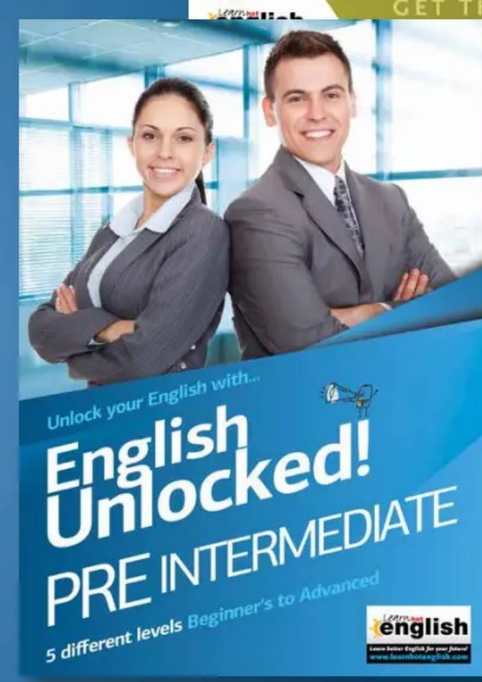

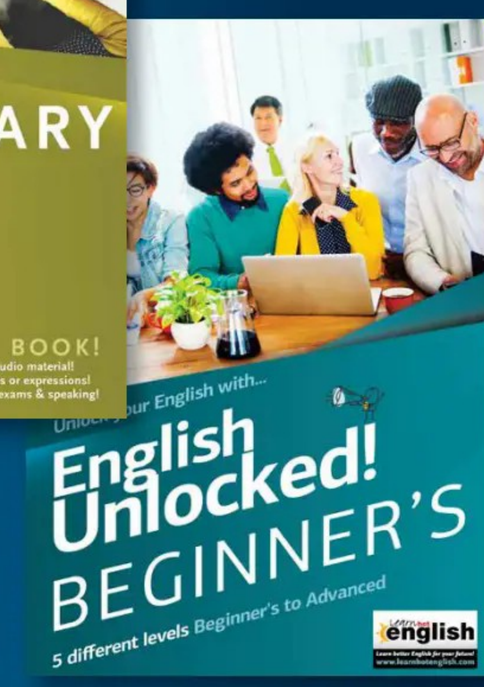

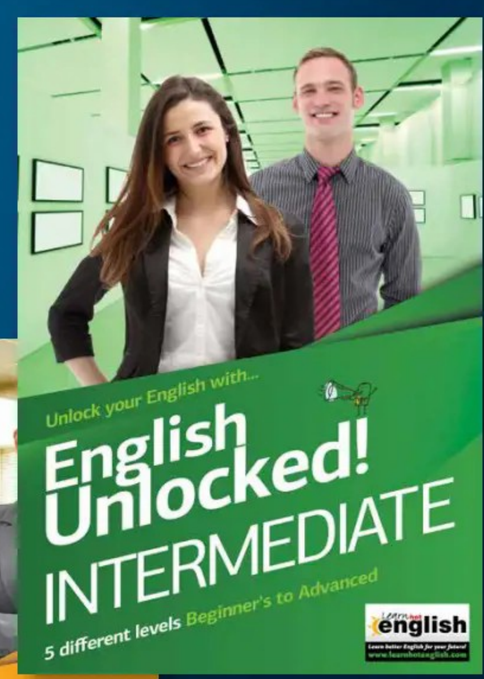

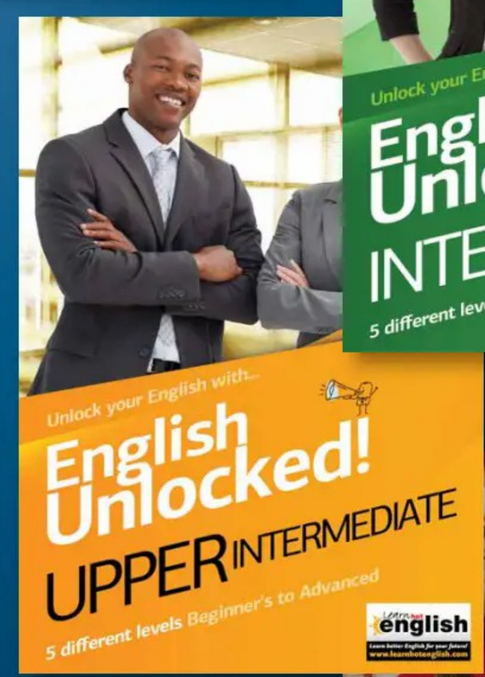

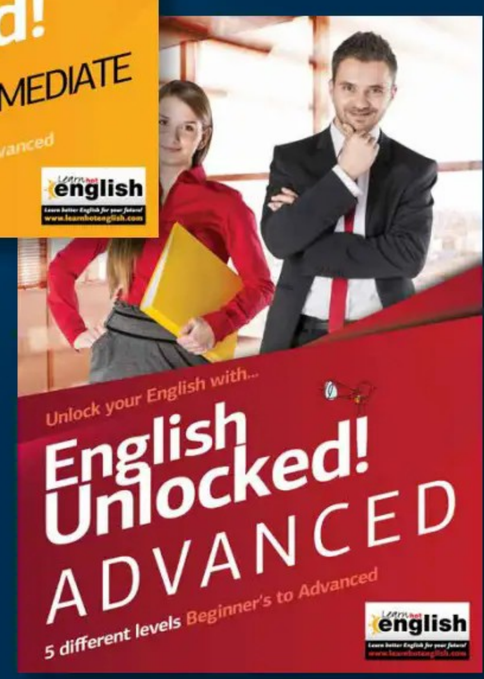

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The section that makes grammar easy and fun

AUDIO

Active and passive voices
Grammar fun

In this month's grammar fun section we'll be looking at the active and passive voices with present tense verbs.

The Active & Passive Voices

Basically, we use the active voice when the subject of the verb is the one doing the action. For example:

a) He makes a cake every Friday.
b) She takes the money from the bank.
c) They build houses.

However, with the passive voice, the object of the verb becomes the subject. With the passive voice it isn't necessary to mention who "did" the action, although you can introduce the person/people with the word "by". For example:

a) The cake is made every Friday (by him).
b) The money is taken from the bank (by her).
c) The houses are built (by them).

As you can see, the passive is formed with a conjugation of the verb "to be" and a past participle. For example:

a) The rooms are cleaned every day.
b) The cars are made here.
c) Fridges are produced here.
d) A lot of wheat is grown here.
e) A lot of salt is used in this food.

Uses

We use the passive when we want to focus on the action, not on the person who performed the action. We can also use the passive with present continuous sentences. For these cases, we use "is/are being" + a past participle. Here are some examples of active and passive sentences with the present continuous:

a) They are eating the cake. (active)
b) The cake is being eaten. (passive)

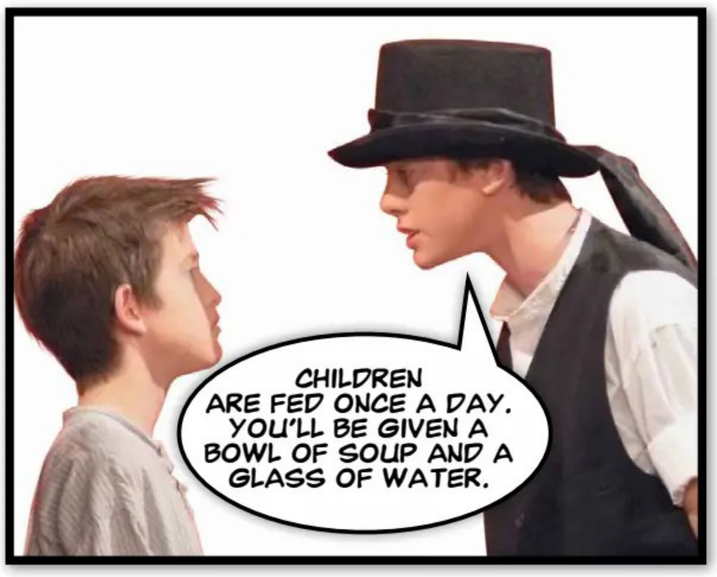
c) They are singing a song. (active)
d) The song is being sung. (passive)

e) They're repairing the machine. (active)
f) The machine is being repaired. (passive)

g) They are painting the room. (active)
h) The room is being painted. (passive)

i) They are cleaning the room. (active)
j) The room is being cleaned. (passive)

k) They are taking a photo. (active)
l) The photo is being taken. (passive)



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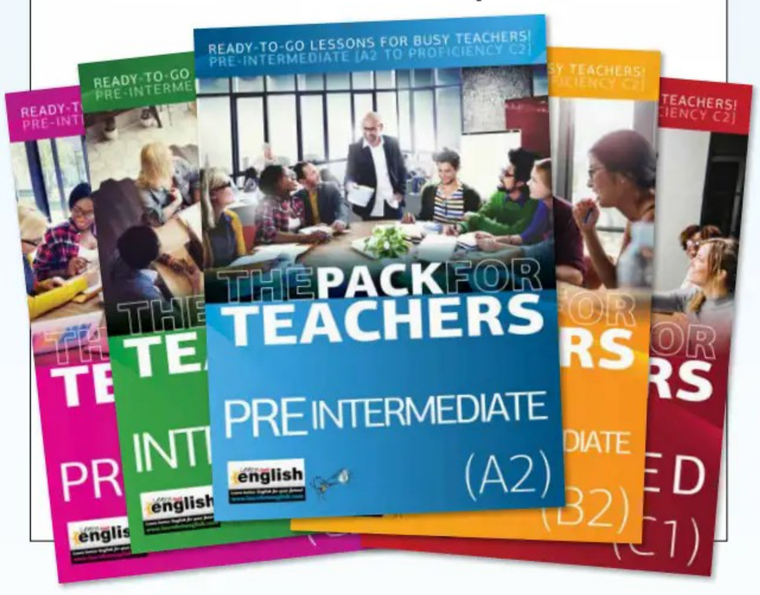

See page 11 for more info.

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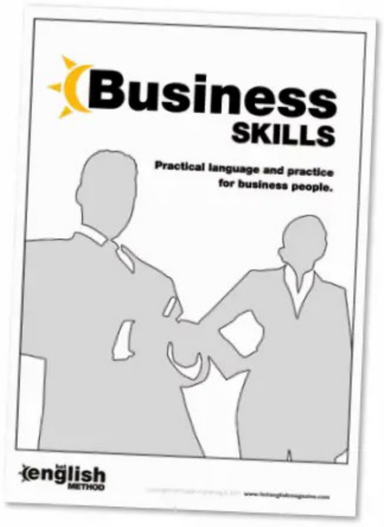

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Social English

AUDIO

Having lunch

Learn the kind of English you need for social occasions. This month: having lunch.
Part I: Listen and repeat these expressions.

What you say over lunch

- Thanks for inviting me to lunch.
- Where would you like to sit?
- What are you having then?
- I recommend the fish.
- **You can't go wrong with** the duck.
- You order for me.
- The steak is delicious here.
- Have a good lunch / enjoy your lunch / bon appétit.
- So, have you been here before?
- Is this your first time here?
- Do you **eat out** much?
- Where do you normally have lunch?
- I'll have the same as him.
- I'll have what he's having.
- This looks great.
- What's your favourite restaurant in town?
- Do you want to share the dessert?
- **This is on me** / I'll get this one.

What you say to the waiter/waitress

- A table for two, please?
- I have a reservation under the name of Jones.
- Could you bring us the salt/pepper/ketchup/ vinegar?
- Could I have the cheque, please?
- I'll have the soup as a **starter**, please.
- I'll have the steak, please.

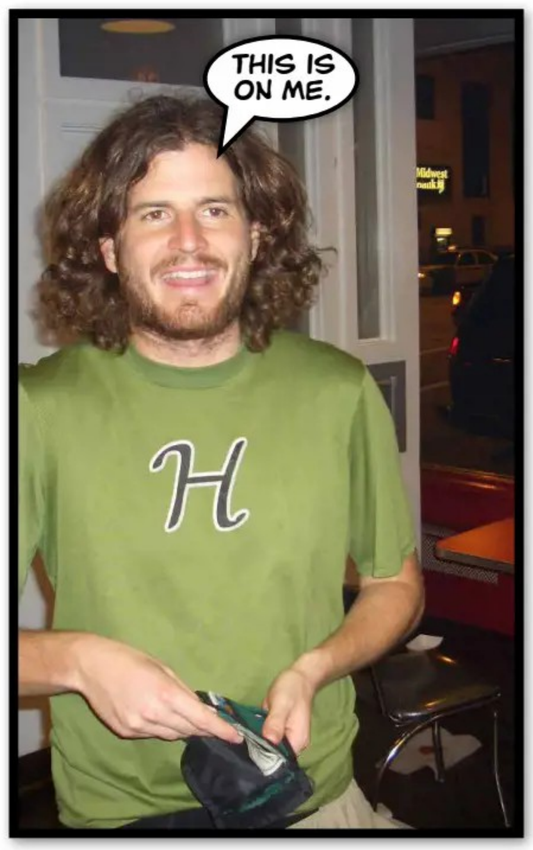
What the waiter/ waitress says

- Would you like to sit in the non-smoking section?
- Are you ready to order yet?
- What would you like as a starter?
- What do you want for the **main course**?
- Would you like any wine with that?
- Red, white or **rosé**?
- What would you like to drink?
- How would you like your steak? **Rare**, **medium** or **well-done**?
- Would you like any dessert?
- Would you like any coffee?

Part II

Now listen to this social English dialogue. In this conversation, John and Peter are having a business lunch.

Peter: This is nice.
John: Yes, I often come here for lunch.
Peter: What do you recommend then?
John: Well, the steak is great here. And the salads are delicious.
Peter: I think I'll have the steak. What will you be drinking?
John: I think I'll **stick to sparkling water**.
Peter: Yeah. Me too. I don't like to drink at lunchtime.
John: So, I heard that you moved offices, is that right?
Peter: Yes, that's right. We relocated to an office downtown. Oh, look, here's the waiter.
Waiter: Good afternoon. Can I get you anything to drink?
John: Yes, please. I'll have the sparkling water.
Peter: And the same for me, please.
Waiter: OK, I'll be right back to take your orders.



GLOSSARY

you can't go wrong with *exp*
you will really like; you won't have any problems with
to eat out *phr vb*
to eat in a restaurant – not at home
this is on me *exp*
I will pay for this
a starter *n*
food you eat before the main course
a main course *n*
the principal dish of food in a meal – often meat or fish
rosé *n*
a pink-coloured wine
rare *adj*
a "rare" steak is one that has been cooked for a very short time
medium *adj*
a "medium" steak is one that has been cooked and is brown
well-done *adj*
a "well-done" steak is one that has been cooked for a long time
to stick to something *exp*
if you "stick to" one particular drink, you just have that particular drink
sparkling water *n*
water with gas in it

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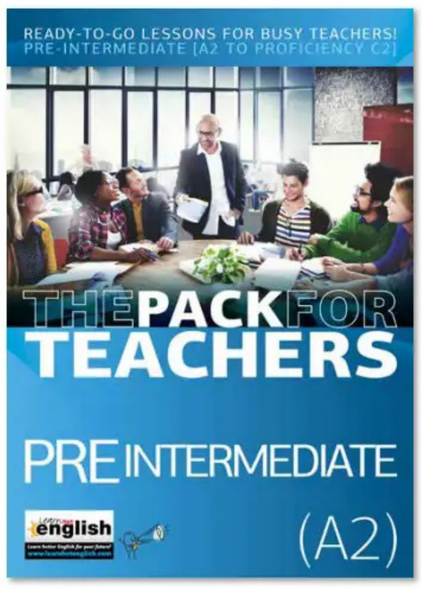

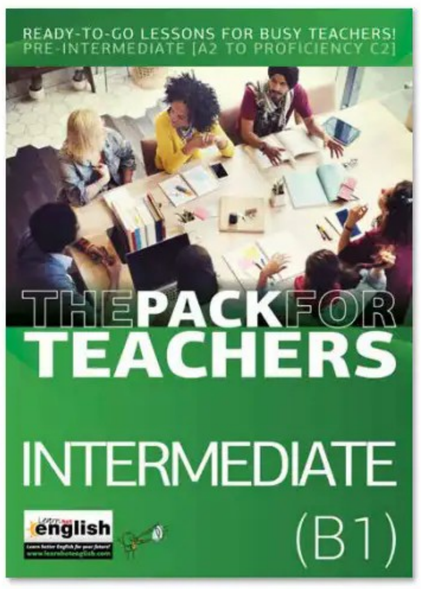

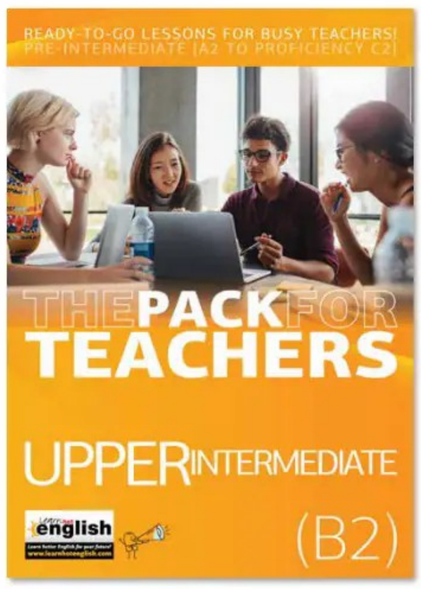

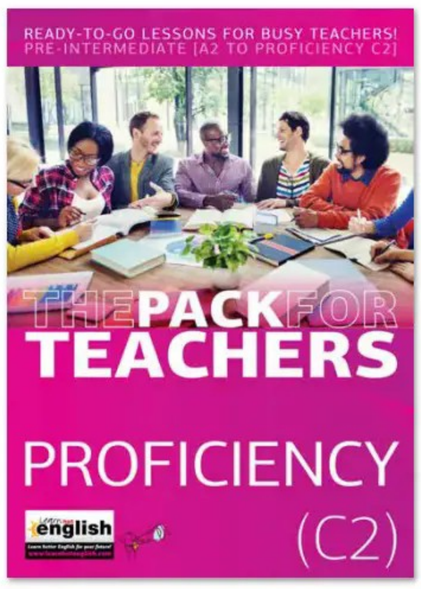

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AUDIO

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Where do you buy your clothes? Which shops do you go to regularly? What are some of your favourite restaurants? Why do you like them? Have you ever been in a pop-up shop or restaurant? What was it like?

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

Pop-ups: a new way to shop and eat!

Looking for a new eating or shopping experience? Why not try a **pop-up**?

Pop-ups are shops, restaurants or art galleries that open for a few days, weeks or months, then close again. They're often advertised through Facebook and Twitter, or **by word-of-mouth**.

Pop-ups can appear in all sorts of places: the street, the park, train stations, **warehouses**, hotel lobbies, **department stores**, city squares... They're popular in the UK, Australia, Canada and the United States, but are becoming **trendy** in many other countries.

There are several types of pop-up shops. The Swedish menswear brand Brothers has The Suitcase Store. This is a large, old-fashioned **suitcase** with built-in **shelves** for the company's **suits**, **ties** and shirts. It's touring most big Swedish cities. In 2008, Reebok opened a one-month store called FLASH in New York City's CVZ contemporary art gallery; and WIRED magazine opens an electronic shop every winter in New York City with a big **launch party** full of celebrities.

Designer clothing brand Kate Spade opened a store for three weeks in New York City's Bryant Park, offering shoppers free hot chocolate. And Model's Own Bottle Shop is a make-up brand that sells from a large bottle of **nail varnish** (with a bit of the varnish **spilling out**). They set up one of their first stores in the Westfield **shopping centre** in London.

Pop-up restaurants often use clever marketing **tricks** to attract customers. The Disappearing Dining Club keeps its location secret until it's **fully-booked**. One of their events consisted of a five-course dinner with welcome cocktails and **canapés** for £55. They also had DJs and **live music**.

The 180 Restaurant and Bar in Paris opens for 180 days from 7th January to 7th July. It's situated on the top floor of the Pullman Hotel, with **spectacular views** of the Eiffel Tower. One new item is added to the **menu** on the seventh day of each month. It's advertised by word-of-mouth.

The "Fondue Tram" runs from October to March. It takes guests along a tram route in Zurich (Switzerland), passing Christmas markets, Lake Zurich and the city's "altstadt" (old city). The interior of the tram is designed to look like a typical fondue restaurant.

Fancy going to a pop-up?

Answers on page 63

1 Pre-reading

Think of as many types of shops as you can in just two minutes. For example: *toy shop, butcher's, supermarket, online store...*

2 Reading I

What do you think a "pop-up shop" is? Make notes. Then, read or listen to the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Write "shop" or "restaurant" next to each word (1 to 8). Then, read the article again to check your answers.

1. Westfield shopping centre
2. Secret location
3. Hotel
4. Bottle of nail varnish
5. Bryant Park
6. Tram
7. Suitcase
8. Art gallery

4 Language focus
Many / much

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...in many other countries..." The writer has used *many* + a countable noun. Complete the following sentences with *many* or *much*.

1. There wasn't _____ food.
2. We didn't have _____ money.
3. There weren't _____ people.
4. There isn't _____ salt in it.

GLOSSARY

a pop-up *n*
a restaurant / shop, etc. that opens for a few weeks/months only
by word-of-mouth *exp*
if something becomes popular "by word-of-mouth", people discover it from friends / colleagues, etc. telling them about it
a warehouse *n*
a large building for storing (keeping) things/goods, etc.
a department store *n*
a large shop with sections selling different products: toys, clothing, food, etc.
trendy *adj*
if something is "trendy", it's fashionable and many people are doing it
a suitcase *n*
a large, rectangular bag for carrying your clothes, etc. when you go on holiday
a shelf *n*
a flat piece of wood/metal, etc. on the wall that you can put things on: books/photos...
a suit *n*
clothing that consists of a jacket and trousers of the same material and colour
a tie *n*
a piece of clothing that men (mostly) wear around their shirt collars (the part of the shirt that goes around your neck)
a launch party *n*
a party to celebrate the "birth" of a new product / shop / service, etc.
nail varnish *n*
a type of paint for your nails (the hard bits of skin at the ends of your fingers)
to spill out *exp*
if liquid is "spilling out" of a container, it's coming out of the container
a shopping centre *n*
a large building with lots of different shops
a trick *n*
a clever/intelligent way of doing something
fully-booked *adj*
if a restaurant (for example) is "fully-booked", there are no more tables available
canapés *n*
small pieces of toast with meat/cheese, etc. on them. They're often served at parties
live music *n*
if you're listening to "live music", you're watching a band/singer in a club, etc.
spectacular *adj*
incredible / amazing
a view *n*
the "view" from a window is what you can see from the window
a menu *n*
a list of the food served in a restaurant

Aprende inglés de manera fácil

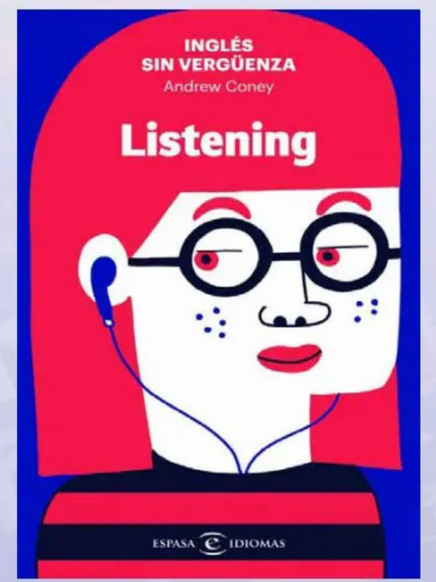
¿Quieres hablar mejor inglés? Estos 8 libros, escritos por el editor de Learn Hot English, te ayudarán a aprender inglés fácilmente. Hay ejercicios para practicar y audios para que puedas mejorar tu comprensión oral. Haz clic en el libro que te interese para comprarlo o saber más. ¡A qué esperes!

¡Haz clic aquí!

Todo sobre la gramática inglesa de manera sencilla y amena. Aprende sobre la estructura sintáctica de la oración, modelos de conjugación, y la función de las frases verbales, entre muchas otras cosas.

¡Haz clic aquí!

¿Quieres hablar mejor inglés? Este libro, te enseñará a saber qué decir en situaciones habituales, expresar lo que quieres decir fácilmente y mantener una conversación, entre otras cosas.



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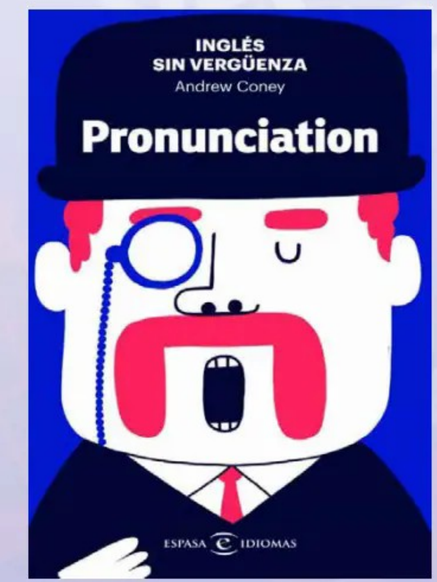
La comprensión auditiva es la clave para dominar un idioma. Una vez que entiendas lo hablado, aprenderás nuevos términos con rapidez. En este libro aprenderás trucos para poder entender mucho mejor.



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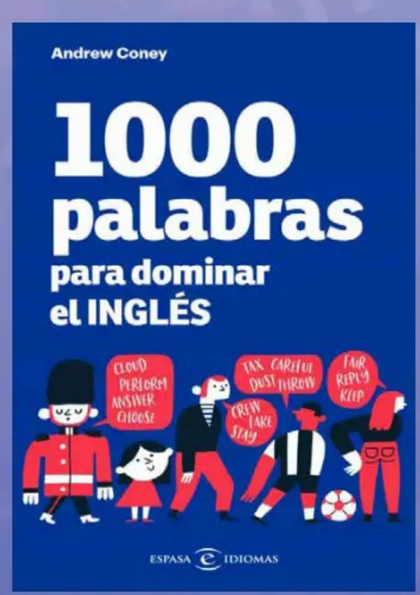
Este libro te ayudará a sonar más natural y pronunciar mejor las palabras Aprenderás los sonidos vocales y consonantes, la acentuación de las palabras y frases, y la entonación entre otras cosas.



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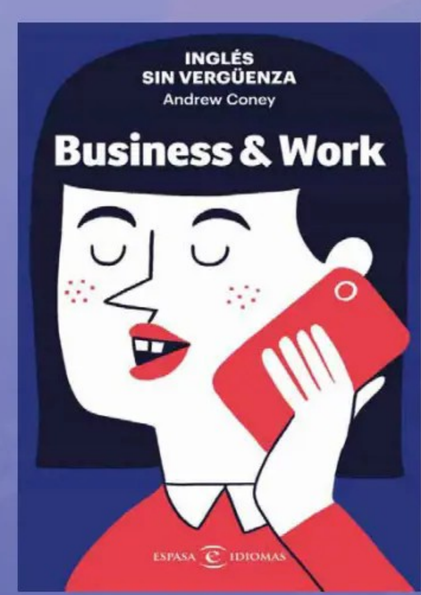

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¡Haz clic aquí!

Este libro es ideal si quieres iniciarse en inglés. Te ayudará a desenvolverse en todo tipo de situaciones: en el hotel, en un banco, en el taxi, en la peluquería, en el restaurante, en el cine, con el médico...

¡Haz clic aquí!

Aprende a utilizar los verbos ingleses con soltura. Te explica sobre los tiempos, modos, usos y modelos de conjugación de verbos regulares e irregulares. Además, aprenderás de los phrasal verbs más utilizados.

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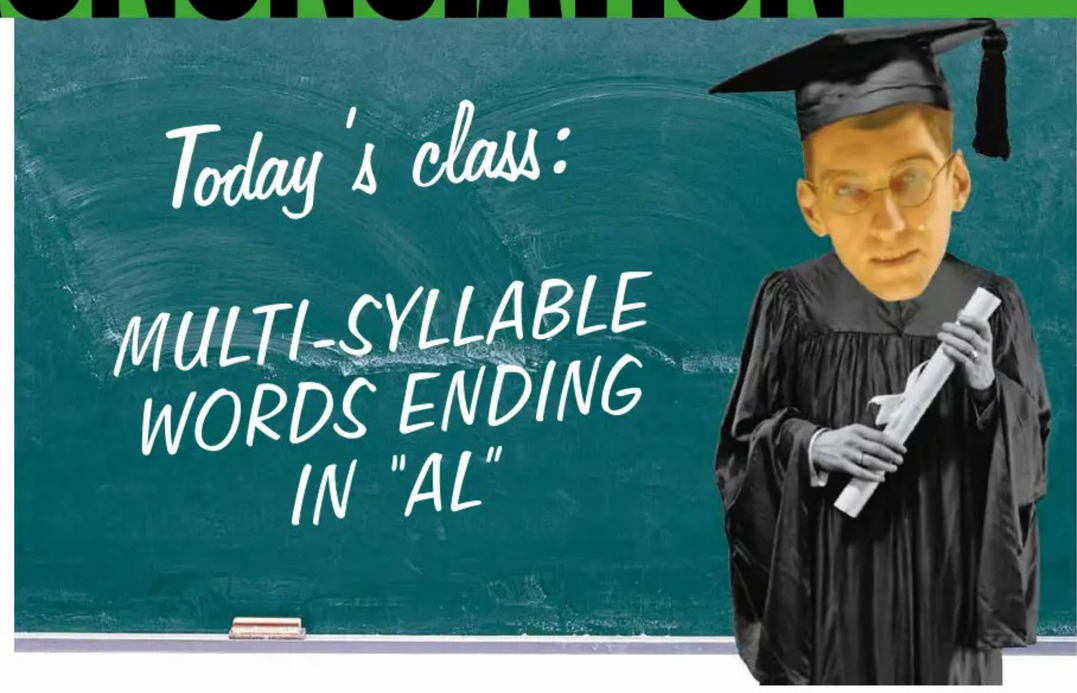
AUDIO

DR FINGERS' PRONUNCIATION



Part I

This month we are going to be looking at the pronunciation of multi-syllable words ending in "al". This is a weak sound that has the schwa sound. Listen and repeat:

Hospital
National Irrational
Animal Special
Educational Chemical
International Medical
Rational Practical

Exercise I

Now let's try an exercise with these words. Listen to the following sentences. In each sentence there is a gap. You have to choose one of the words from above to go in the space. In some cases there may be several possibilities, but try to choose the most logical one:

1. There's a strange looking _____ in our garden – it looks like a wolf.
2. This magazine is very _____ and you can learn a lot.
3. The robbers sprayed him with a _____ substance.
4. This machine is really useful and _____ .
5. You are my _____ friend.
6. When he's angry, he isn't _____ .
7. She fell down and we took her to the _____ .
8. She wants to be a diplomat, that's why she's doing a course on _____ relations.

Part II – Connected Speech

This month we are going to look at some more words with strong and weak sounds: prepositions. These prepositions include, "of, at, from, about" and " to".

Strong forms

These prepositions may be pronounced with the strong form:
Of, at, from, about, to
As we've mentioned before, the strong form is often used for emphasising and speaking clearly:
"I wasn't talking to you, I was talking about you."
The strong form is also often used when the preposition comes at the end of the sentence:
"They are the ones I was talking **about**."
"She's the one I spoke **to**."
"He told me where he came **from**."
"She told me about the best restaurants she knew **of**."

Weak Forms

The weak forms of these prepositions are pronounced:
Of, at, from, about, to
They all have the schwa sound and these forms are often used in connected speech when there is no need for emphasis:
"He was talking **about** you."
"She's **from** the south."
"I want to leave **at** six."
"Where do you want **to** go?"
"There's a packet **of** biscuits on the table."

Exercise II – How Many Words?

Now let's try an exercise to practise listening for these prepositions. The following sentences all have at least one of these prepositions in them. Listen and try to count the number of words. This is a difficult exercise as there may be other words with weak sounds that are hard to hear. Contractions count as two words. For example, "he's" is two words: "he" and "is".
OK, that's enough for today. Bye for now and happy talking!

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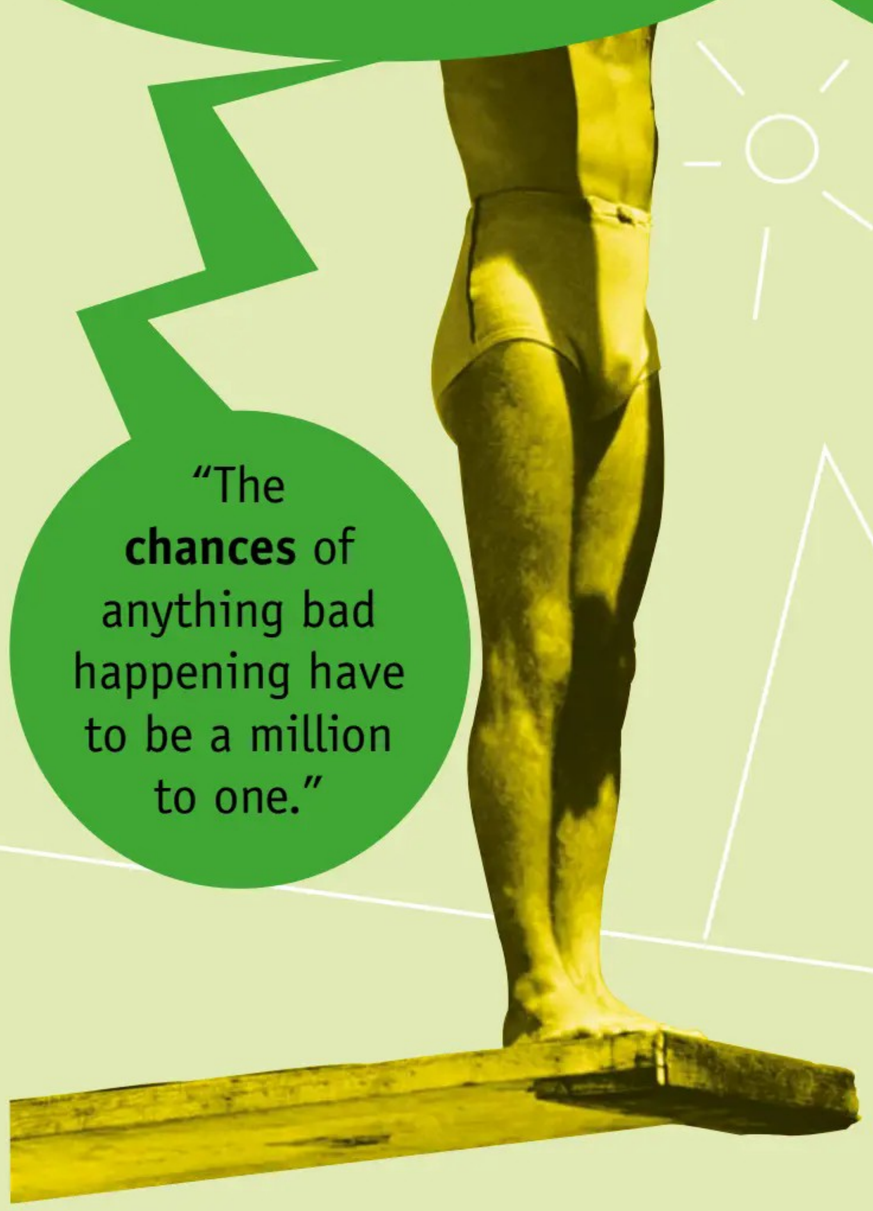
FAMOUS LAST WORDS



"The **chances** of anything bad happening have to be a million to one."

Here's a collection of famous last words – the last thing people say before they die or are involved in a particularly horrible accident. Next time you hear one of these phrases run away as fast as you can! More next month.

"Here, let me get your watch out of this machine."
"Oh how interesting - there are no **handles** inside these car doors!"
"Don't worry, it's **fireproof**."
"Don't worry, the snake is just sleeping."
"So, you're a cannibal, are you?"
"It's probably just a **rash**."
"Don't worry, I **turned off** the electricity"
"By the way, I was on the **jury** for your **trial** that ended in your thirty-year prison sentence."
"What **duck**?"
"What do you mean, 'I'll be back?'."
"Pull the **pin** and count to what?"
"Which wire was I supposed to cut?"
"I wonder where mother **bear** is?"

GRAMMAR REMINDER

"Which wire was I supposed to cut?"
In this sentence the speaker has made a question using "which". In this grammar reminder we will be looking at the difference between "which" and "what" in questions.
You can use "which" when you are asking for information about a limited number of things:
"**Which** is your room? The first one or the second one?"
"**Which** is the best? The black one or the white one."
"**Which** do you like? The chocolate cake or the coffee cake?"
"**Which one** do you prefer – the red one or the blue one?"
"**Which hotel** do you want to stay at – the cheap one or the expensive one?"
"**Which plate** did you use – the old one or the new one?"
"**Which finger** did you hurt?"

We use "what" when we are asking for information about something in a more general way. Notice how "which" is possible in some of these cases and at times it is not really clear if there is a limited choice or not:
"What happened?"
"What did he say?"
"What did they do next?"
"What did we have to do?"
"**What books** do we have to take?" / "**Which books** do we have to take?"
"**What qualifications** do you need for this job?" / "**Which qualifications** do you need for this job?"

GLOSSARY

a handle *n*
the object you use to open a car door
fireproof *adj*
that will not burn easily
a rash *n*
an area of red skin that is usually caused by a chemical reaction or allergy
to turn off *phr vb*
to cut the electricity supply
a jury *n*
the 12 people in a legal process who decide if someone is innocent or guilty
a trial *n*
a legal process in which people decide if someone is guilty of a crime or not
a chance *n*
the probability
a duck & to duck *n & vb*
a duck is a bird. "Donald Duck" is a famous one. To "duck" is to suddenly move so that something doesn't hit you. People shout "duck!" when something is about to hit your head
a pin *n*
the part of a grenade (a small bomb) that you pull out in order to activate the grenade
a bear *n*
a large animal that lives in forests. It can be brown or black. It looks nice but it is also dangerous

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DR FINGERS' GRAMMAR CLINIC

Dear Dr Fingers,
I always read and listen to your pronunciation course. I love it and it's really easy to understand. However, there was one thing that I wasn't sure about. You said that words that end in "er" are pronounced with the "schwa" sound. But does that mean all words? What about words like "deer" and "hear"?
Carla (by e-mail)

Hello Carla,
Thank you very much for your letter. I was in fact referring to "multi-syllable" words at the time, such as "teacher" and "weather". However, there are many words with just one syllable that end in "er" that have a variation of the "schwa" sound. These words have a combination of two vowel sounds (one of which is the "schwa" sound), and they are known as dipthongs. This comes from the ancient Greek word "di", which means "two".
We will be looking at many of these sounds in the future. I hope that has helped you.
Dr Fingers.

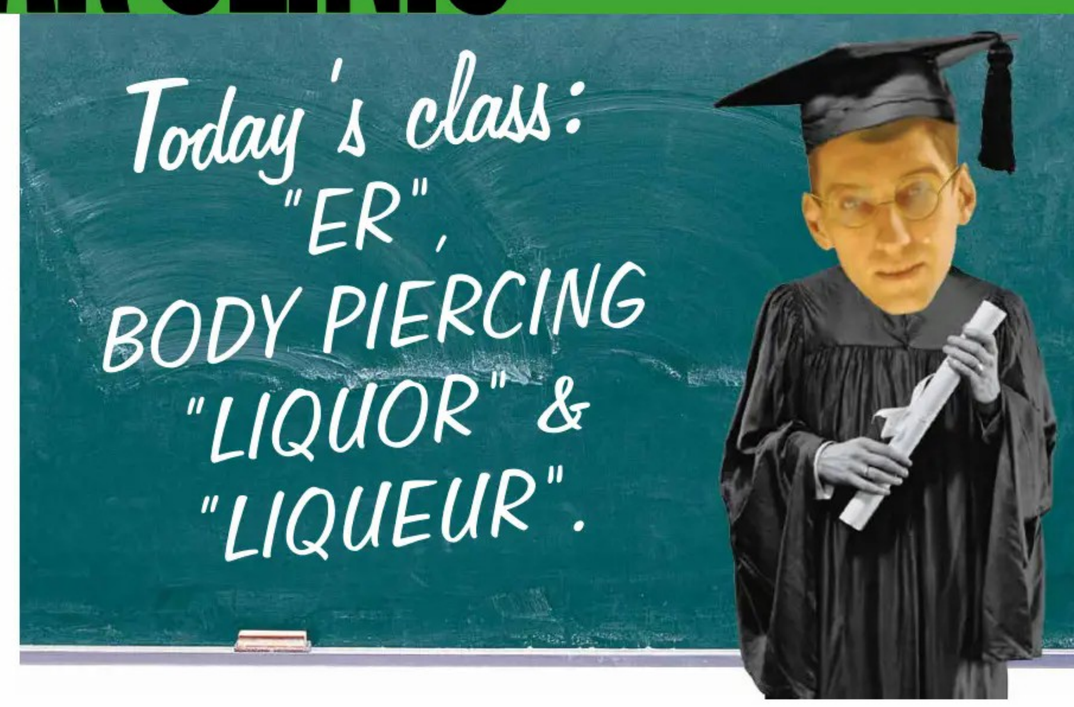
Dear Dr Fingers,
I noticed some complicated expressions in a Hot English issue on body piercing from a few month's ago. Could you explain them for me, please?:
1. "She got her lips pierced"
2. "If you can't beat them, join them"

Thank you,
Miguel (by e-mail)

Dear Miguel,
I will try to answer your questions:

1 "She got her lips pierced" - this expression is used to say that someone did something for you. For example:
"I got the car fixed", which means "someone fixed the car for me"
The "someone" usually refers to a professional or expert. Here are some more examples:
"I got the computer repaired" = "someone repaired the computer for me"
"She got the colour changed" = "someone changed the colour for her"
"He got his hair cut" = "someone cut his hair for him"
So the expression "she got her lips pierced" means, "someone pierced her lips".

2 "If you can't beat them, join them"
This is something you say when you decide to do something because everyone else is doing it. No one can stop people from

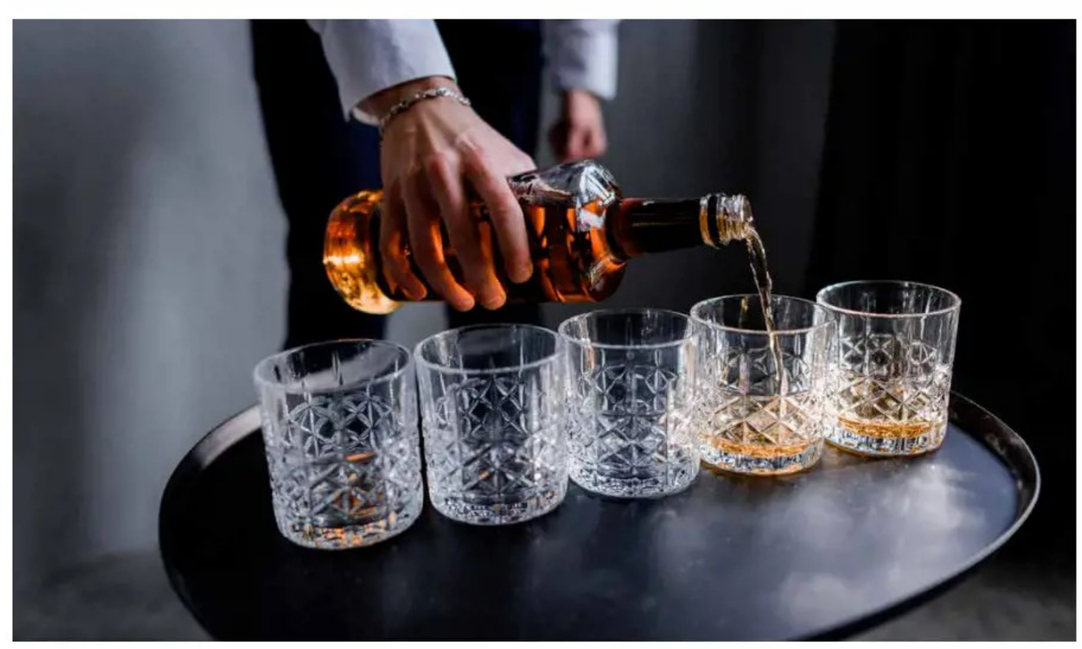


doing this thing, and it is giving these people an advantage.
For example:
"These days no one pays for a television licence, so why should I? - if you can't beat them, join them."
I hope that has helped.
Yours,
Fingers.

Dear Dr Fingers,
I was wondering if you could explain the difference between "liquor" and "liqueur".
Thank you,
María González (by e-mail)

Dear María,
This is simple:
1. "Liquor" refers to alcoholic drinks such as whisky and vodka with an alcoholic strength of over 35º
2. A "liqueur" is a sweet alcoholic drink like "Tia María" or "Baileys", that you normally drink after a meal

I hope that has answered your question.
Yours,
Fingers.



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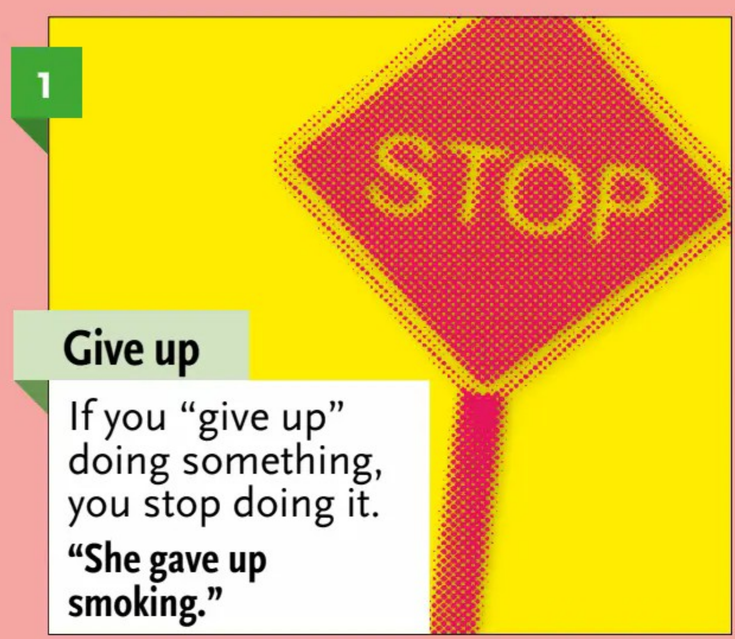


1

Give up

If you "give up" doing something, you stop doing it.

"She gave up smoking."

2

Call off

If you "call off" an event, you cancel it.

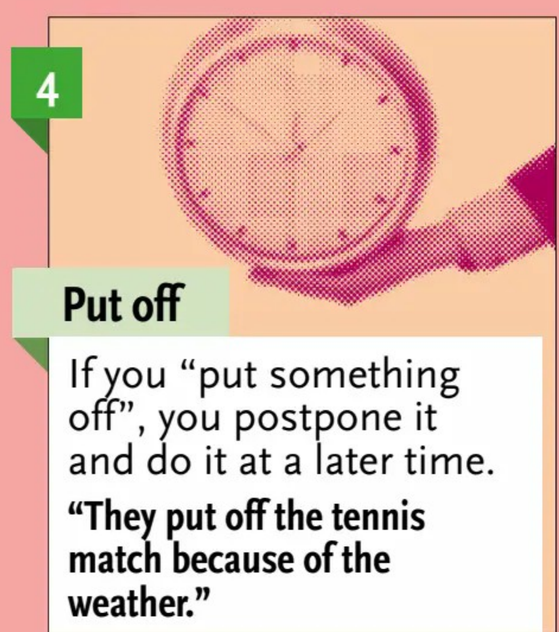
"They called off the meeting."

3

Look after

If you "look after" someone, you take care of them.

"He looked after me while I was sick."

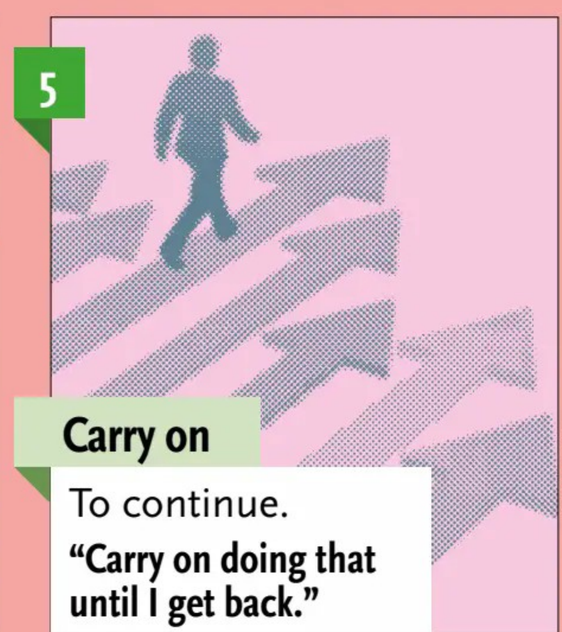


4

Put off

If you "put something off", you postpone it and do it at a later time.

"They put off the tennis match because of the weather."



5

Carry on

To continue.

"Carry on doing that until I get back."

6

Look forward to

If you're "looking forward to" something, you're excited and pleased about it.

"We're really looking forward to the trip."

7

Break up

If two people "break up", they stop having a relationship.

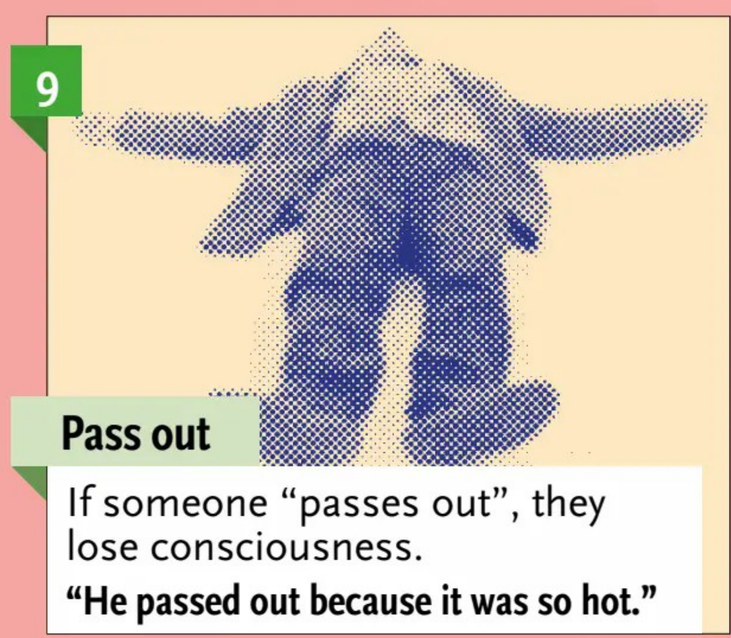
"They broke up after three months together."

8

Deal with

If you "deal with" a problem, you try to find a solution to it.

"We're dealing with it."

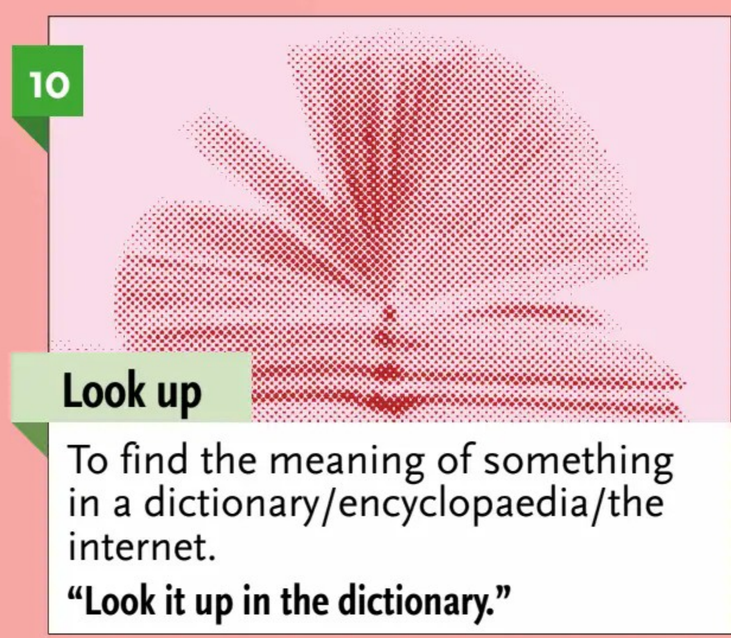


9

Pass out

If someone "passes out", they lose consciousness.

"He passed out because it was so hot."



10

Look up

To find the meaning of something in a dictionary/encyclopaedia/the internet.

"Look it up in the dictionary."

11

Turn into

To become.

"The situation soon turned into a nightmare."

12

Hang up

To end a telephone conversation by putting down the phone.

"She wished him a happy birthday then hung up."

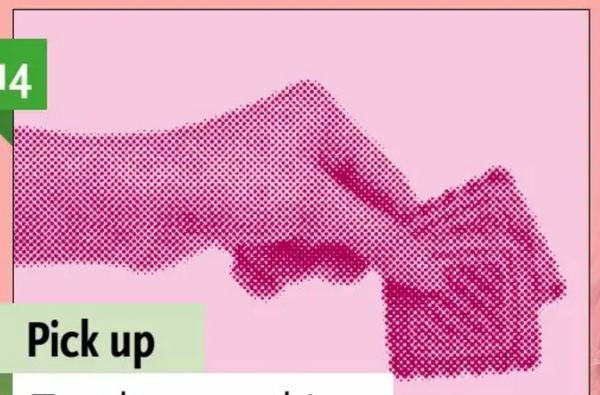
13

Call back

To return a telephone call.

"I'll call you back later."

14

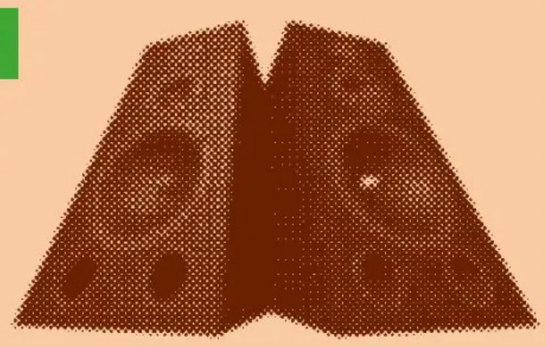


Pick up

To take something in your hands.

"I picked up the money from the ground then left."

15

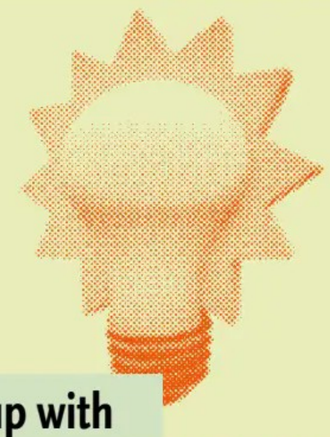


Speak up

To speak more loudly.

"Could you speak up, please? I can't hear you from here."

16



Come up with

To think of something.

"I think we've come up with a good solution to the problem."

17

Get along

If you "get along" with someone, you have a good relationship with them.

"I get along really well with my brother."

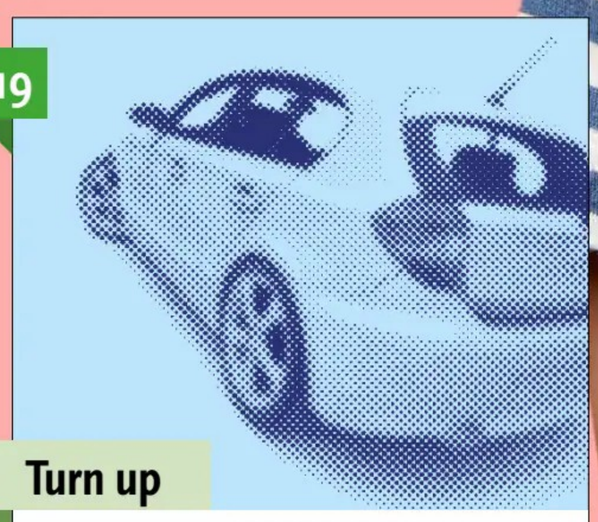
18

Make up

To invent.

"You made up that story, didn't you?"

19



Turn up

To arrive at a place.

"He turned up half-an-hour late."

20

End up

If you "end up" somewhere, you arrive at that place eventually.

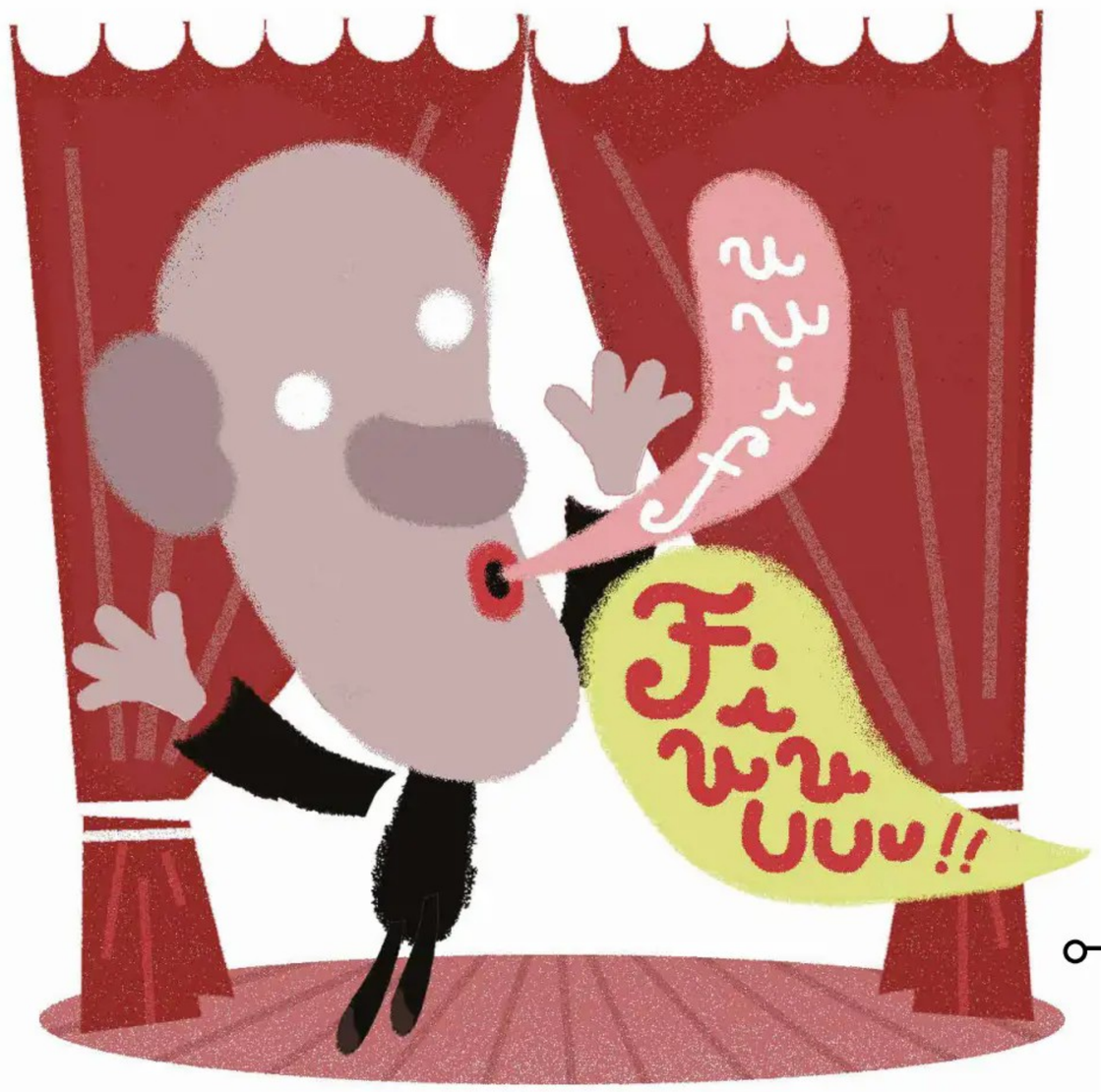
"We ended up at Tom's house last night."

AUDIO

SUPERSTITIONS

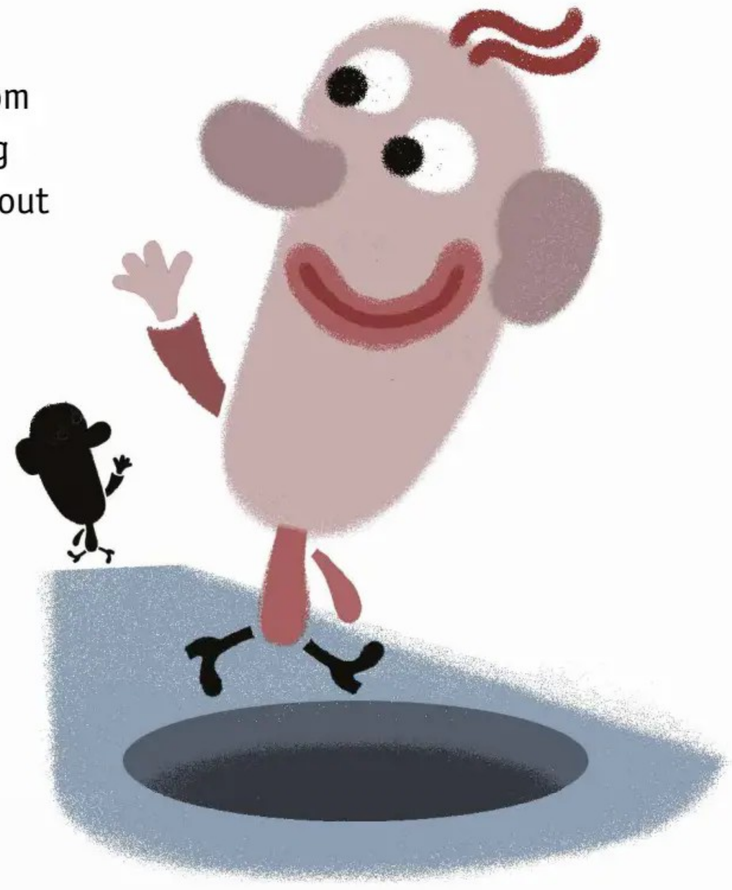
LIVE LONGER AND LIVE BETTER!

Illustrations by Edgardo Carosia www.carosia.com
"Music by and copyright of Windcheater – www.mp3.com/windcheater"

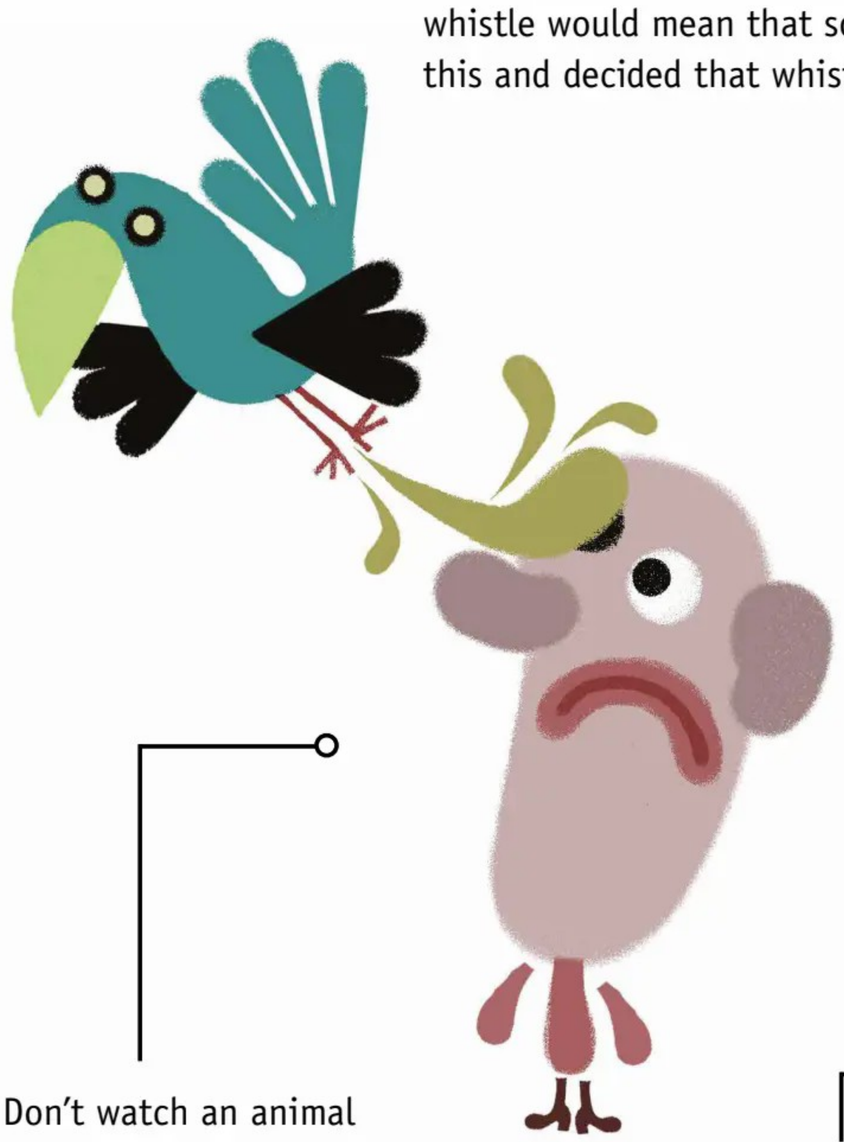


Use coins you find on the street to buy lottery tickets and you'll win!

If you are an actor or actress, never **whistle** in a theatre or your next **performance** will go badly. Apparently, this superstition originated from sailors, who used to communicate with each other by whistling. A long whistle would mean that something was about to fall. Actors heard about this and decided that whistling was also dangerous for them.

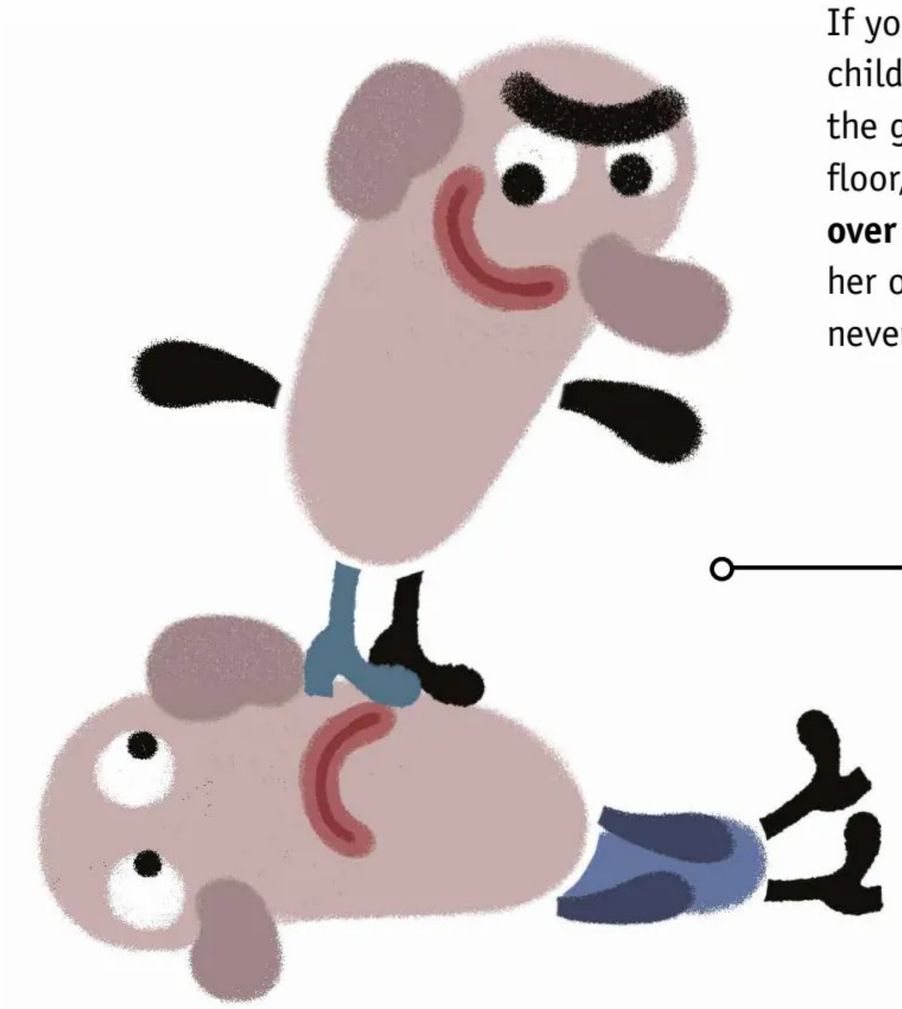


When someone is leaving, always turn away before they are out of sight, **otherwise** you'll never see them again.

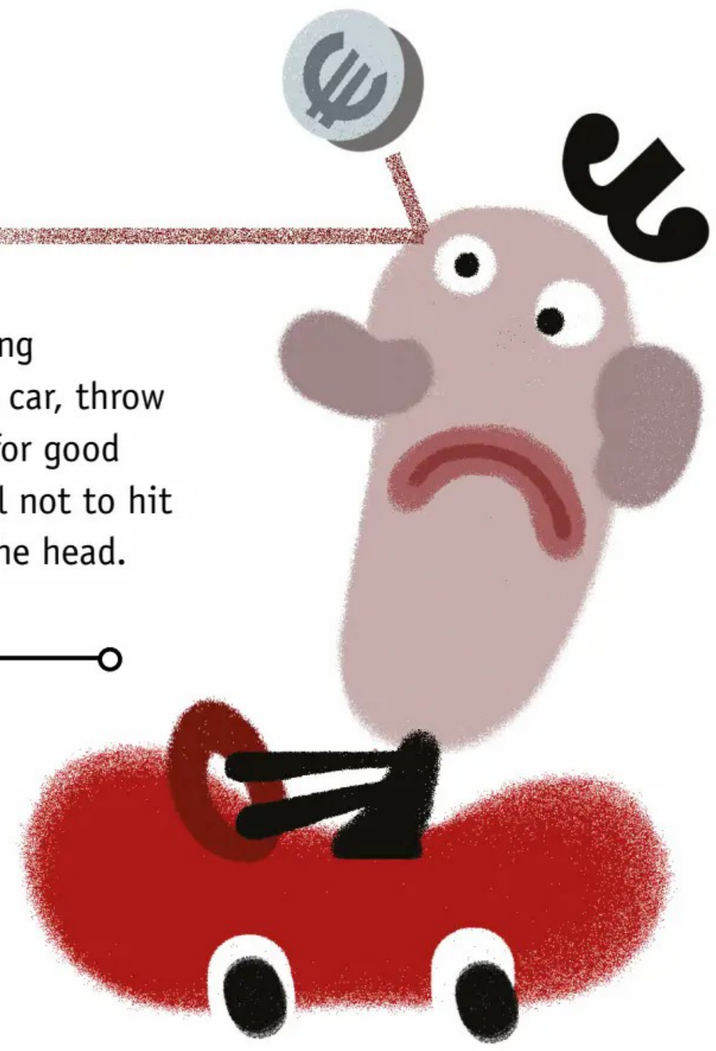


Don't watch an animal defecating or you'll get a **sore** eye. Also, it's humiliating and degrading for the animal concerned.

When passing a cemetery, **hold your breath** because every breath you take wakes up a spirit.



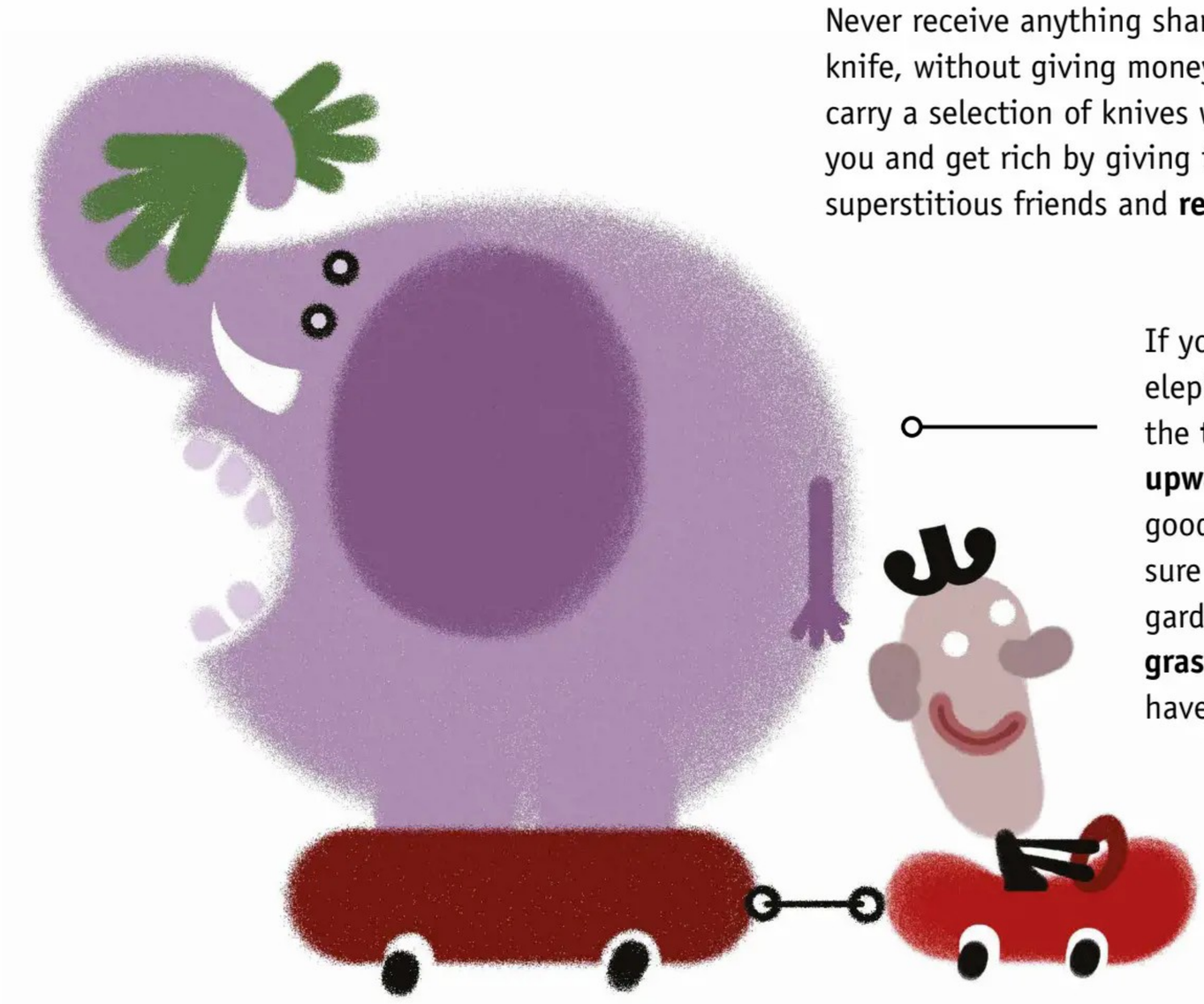
If you see a child lying on the ground or floor, never **step over** him or her or they will never **grow**.



Upon first seeing someone's new car, throw money into it for good luck. Be careful not to hit the driver on the head.

Never receive anything sharp, like a knife, without giving money. Always carry a selection of knives with you and get rich by giving them to superstitious friends and **relatives**.

Never put new shoes under a bed and then go to sleep: it will cause **nightmares**. Also, a household pet may confuse them for new toilet facilities.



If you buy an elephant, make sure the **trunk** is turned **upward** – it means good luck. Also, make sure you have a large garden with lots of **grass** as elephants have big appetites.

GLOSSARY

to whistle *vb*
to make a high-pitched sound by blowing out of your mouth
a performance *n*
each time a theatre play is played in front of an audience
sore *adj*
if something is "sore", it hurts you
otherwise *exp*
if not
to hold your breath *exp*
to stop breathing
to step over *phr vb*
if something is on the ground, and you do not want to put your foot on it, you "step over" it
to grow *vb*
to become an adult; to become bigger physically
a relative *n*
a person who is related to you: an uncle, aunt, cousin, etc
a nightmare *n*
a bad dream
a trunk *n*
elephants have trunks on their faces. It is like a long nose
turned upward *adj*
pointing up
grass *n*
a green plant that grows on the ground – cows eat it

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AUDIO

Objective To learn some useful words and expressions for expressing concern.

Think about it When was the last time you were concerned/worried about something? What was it? What do you do when something is worrying you? Do you worry often? What about?

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

EXPRESSING CONCERN

This month we're looking at how to express concern in English.

Expressing concern

- I'm really worried about the match tomorrow.
- She's worried she won't get there in time.
- I'm afraid that I'll get there too late.
- I'm not looking forward to it.
- I'm scared to death of making a fool of myself!
- I'm really nervous about the talk tomorrow.
- I've been worried sick about it.

Describing the effects

- I can't concentrate on anything.
- I can't think straight.
- I couldn't sleep last night.
- I can't help thinking about it.
- It's been on my mind all day.
- It's been keeping me awake at night.
- I can't stop thinking about it.
- I've got butterflies in my stomach. *[This means that you feel nervous – some say the nerves feel like little "butterflies" flying around in your stomach.]*

Advice / suggestions

- Stop worrying about it! / Stop thinking about it!
- Stop talking nonsense!
- Stop fretting!
- Why don't you go for a run or something?
- Why don't you call them?
- Come on!
- Worrying about it won't help!
- You'll be fine.
- It'll all be over in 10 minutes.
- Just relax and you'll be fine.
- It'll be all right on the night.
- You've got nothing to worry about!

Express relief

- Phew!
- I wouldn't want to do that again.
- Thank goodness!
- You have no idea what a relief it is.
- That's a (huge) load/weight off my mind.
- That's a load off my mind.
- Thank heavens that's over!
- I'm glad that's over!

Dialogue: The presentation

Greg has to give a presentation tomorrow at work. He's a bit worried about it. **[Complete the text with the correct prepositions.] G=Greg A=Andy**

G: I've got to give this talk tomorrow and I'm really nervous about it.
A: Stop worrying! You'll be fine.
G: But I just can't stop thinking about it. I've got to stand up **(1)** _____ front of 500 employees.
A: You'll be fine! Why don't you go **(2)** _____ a run or something? It'll take your mind off things.
G: Mmm... maybe. You know, I'm not really sure how I should start. Do you think I should tell them a joke? I'm also in two minds about what to wear.
A: Stop fretting! What's the talk **(3)** _____ , anyway?
G: We're moving to an office up north – about 300 kilometres away. I've got to announce the change and try to sell it to them, you know, explain the positive aspects **(4)** _____ it. I'm not looking forward to it. What if it turns violent?
A: Stop talking nonsense! Oh, I know. Why don't you practise it **(5)** _____ me?
G: I can't.
A: Why?
G: Well, I haven't prepared it yet.
A: No wonder you're nervous. You can't stand **(6)** _____ in front of 500 people and talk without any preparation.
G: Well, that's what I did last time.
A: Well that explains it. Look, you need to write **(7)** _____ a plan of what you're going to say, then practise it. Once you've done that, you'll feel a lot better.
G: Ah, yes, that sounds good. What a relief! I'm feeling a lot more relaxed already.
A: So, when are you giving the speech?
G: **(8)** _____ 4pm.
A: 4pm? When?
G: Today – in about half an hour.
A: Oh, well, then you'd better start panicking! You're **(9)** _____ big trouble!
G: I told you!

AUDIO

ACCIDENTAL WEALTH

A look at some of the most ridiculous legal cases in recent American history.

By Fred (American English spellings) "Music by and copyright of Kush – www.mp3.com/kushworks"

Americans have many pastimes: football, baseball, hunting, fishing, eating hamburgers and playing basketball. One less known but very popular hobby is called **suing**. This consists of starting a legal process against a company or person in order to obtain large sums of money in compensation for a supposed accident. Many of these "accidents" are ridiculous and are often caused by carelessness by the **injured party**.

Every year there are awards for the most frivolous and successful **lawsuits**. These awards are known as Stella **Awards**, and are **named after** 81-year-old Stella Liebeck, who **spilled** coffee on herself and successfully **sued** McDonalds for $80,000. The following are this year's candidates:

1 Kathleen Robertson of Austin, Texas, was awarded $780,000 by a **jury** after breaking her **ankle**. She had **tripped over** a **toddler** who was running out of control in a furniture store. The owners of the **store** were understandably surprised at the verdict, considering the child was Ms Robertson's son.

2 19-year-old Carl Truman of Los Angeles won $74,000 and medical expenses when his neighbor **ran over** his hand with a Honda Accord. Mr. Truman apparently didn't notice there was someone **at the wheel** of the car when he was trying to steal the **hub caps**.

3 Terrence Dickson of Bristol, Pennsylvania, was leaving a house he had just finished robbing by way of the garage. However, he couldn't get the garage door open since the automatic door was malfunctioning. He couldn't re-enter the house because the door connecting the house and garage **locked** when he **pulled it shut**. The family was on vacation, and Mr Dickson found himself locked in the garage for eight days. He survived on a case of Pepsi, and a large bag of dog biscuits. He sued the homeowner's insurance claiming the situation

caused him **mental anguish**. The jury agreed **to the tune of** $500,000.

4 Jerry Williams of Little Rock, Arkansas, was **awarded** $14,500 and medical expenses after being **bitten** on the leg by his next door neighbor's dog. The dog was on a chain in a **fenced yard**. At the time of the attack, Mr Williams was in his neighbor's yard, shooting the dog repeatedly with a **pellet gun**.

5 A Philadelphia restaurant was ordered to pay Amber Carson of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, $113,500 after she **slipped** on a soft drink and broke her arm. The **beverage** was on the floor because Ms Carson had thrown it at her boyfriend 30 seconds earlier during an argument.

6 Kara Walton of Claymont, Delaware, successfully sued the owner of a nightclub when she fell from the bathroom window to the floor and **knocked out her two front teeth**. This occurred while Ms Walton was trying to **sneak through** the window in the **ladies' room** to avoid paying the $3.50 cover charge. She was awarded $12,000 and dental expenses.

7 This year's favorite could easily be Mr Merv Grazinski of Oklahoma City. Mr Grazinski purchased a 32-foot **motor home**. On his first trip on the **freeway**, he set the **cruise control** at **55 mph** and calmly left the driver's seat to go into the back and make himself a cup of coffee. Not surprisingly, the vehicle left the freeway and crashed. Mr. Grazinski sued the car company for not advising him that cruise control did not actually mean that the driver was free to leave the driver's seat. The jury awarded him $1,750,000 plus a new motor home. The company actually changed their **manuals** on the basis of this **suit**, just in case there were any other **morons** who wanted to buy their vehicles.

GLOSSARY

suing *n*
starting legal processes against someone in order to get compensation
an injured party *n*
the person who has suffered in some way
a lawsuit *n*
a legal process
an award *n*
a prize, a trophy
to name after *phr vb*
to give something the same name as a person
to spill *vb*
to make a liquid fall out of a container
to sue *vb*
to start a legal process against some-one in order to get compensation
a jury *n*
the 12 people in a legal process who decide if you are innocent or guilty
an ankle *n*
the joint between your leg and your foot
to trip over *vb*
to hit something with your foot and fall
a toddler *n*
a little child that has just started walking
a store *n US*
a shop
to run over *phr vb*
to hit with a car
at the wheel *n*
driving. The "wheel" is the round object in a car that you hold with your hands and use to control the direction of the vehicle
a hub cap *n*
a metal or plastic disc that protects the wheel of a vehicle
to lock *vb*
to close with a key
to pull shut *exp*
to close
mental anguish *n*
mental problems and stress
to the tune of *exp*
to the amount/quantity of
to award *vb*
to give as a prize
to bite *vb*
to use your teeth to cut something
fenced *adj*
with a wooden or metal barrier around it
a yard *n*
the area with grass at the front or back of your house
a pellet gun *n*
a gun that shoots little balls
to slip *vb*
to fall because there is water or ice on the ground
a beverage *n*
a drink
to knock out teeth *exp*
to hit someone in the mouth and make their teeth fall out
to sneak through *phr vb*
to enter a place quietly and secretly
the ladies' room *n*
the toilet for women
a motor home *n*
a large vehicle that you can sleep and live in
a freeway *n US*
a large road with many lanes
cruise control *n*
an option in a car that maintains the speed constant
55 mph *n*
55 miles per hour (about 90 kph) – this is the maximum speed limit in the US
a manual *n*
a little book that explains how to use something
suit *n*
a lawsuit – a legal process
a moron *n*
an idiot

QUIZ: Are you tactful?

Illustration by Vanesa Carosia

Do you worry about other people's feelings? Do you think before you speak or act? Or do you just open your mouth and say what you want, or do things without caring how others may feel?
Do our quiz and find out whether you are **tactful**, or not.

1 A friend's grandmother has just died. You are at the funeral. What do you say?

a) "Just tell me if there's anything I can do"
b) "This is boring. Let's go for a drink"
c) "I really like those flowers"

2 You are with your best friend and your respective **partners**. As you enter a restaurant you notice your friend's **ex** on the next table. You:

a) Shout: "Hey, isn't that your ex?"
b) Keep quiet and go and find a table
c) Say very quietly: "Actually I don't like the food here, I think we should go to another restaurant"

3 You are having dinner when you feel the need to **burp**. You:

a) Burp loudly
b) Excuse yourself and go running to the toilet to burp in private
c) Ask if anyone minds if you burp – after all, in some countries it is considered polite to show your satisfaction with the meal

4 You have a really good joke about a parrot who dies. You know that your friend's parrot has just died. You:

a) Ask your friend if he is still sad about the death of his parrot and if it's OK to tell the joke
b) Don't tell the joke – you don't want to **upset** your friend
c) Tell the joke anyway – it's too good to waste

5 You are talking to someone and you notice that they have a **glass eye**. You say:

a) Nothing – you don't want to **draw attention** to a physical defect
b) "Hey, that's great. Can you buy those in **joke shops**?"
c) Make jokes about eyes, like "we don't **see eye to eye**, do we?" Ha! Ha! Ha!

6 You have a daughter who is doing really well at school. However, your friend's daughter is doing badly. What do you say to your friend?:

a) "Hey, have you seen my daughter's **grades** – they're really good?"
b) "How's your daughter doing?"
c) "Let's go for a drink and talk about ways to get children to study"

7 A friend tells a joke and everyone laughs. However, you didn't understand the joke. You:

a) Laugh anyway
b) Say: "That joke was stupid"
c) Ask your friend to explain the joke

8 You are walking in the street with your **mother-in-law**. She **steps** in some **dog mess**. You:

a) Carry on walking
b) Say loudly: "hey, look what you just stepped in!"
c) Laugh quietly to yourself

9 You are in a bar talking to a friend when you hear someone on the next table **making fun of** people from your country. You:

a) Hit them
b) Throw your drink over them
c) Ignore them and carry on with your conversation

10 You notice that a colleague in the office has her **flies undone**. You:

a) Laugh loudly and say, "hey look everyone, Shirley's got her **zip** undone"
b) Do and say nothing
c) Pull her zip up for her

11 A friend has just lost his job in a top international company. You say:

a) "I'm really sorry that you lost your job"
b) "Do you know if they're looking for someone new?"
c) "So what did you do? **Get off with** your boss's wife/husband?"

12 A friend is driving really slowly. You:

a) **Lean over** and **put your foot down** on the accelerator
b) Say: "Come on – **we haven't got all day**"
c) Sit back and relax – there's no hurry

13 An English friend says something that is grammatically "incorrect" in English. You say:

a) "Sorry, but you can't say that in English"
b) "Are you sure that's the correct way of saying that? Shall we check in my grammar book?"
c) Nothing – you wouldn't want to embarrass them

14 You meet someone who you **fancy**. You say:

a) "That's a lovely pair of trousers you are wearing"
b) "What are you doing tonight?"
c) "Are you married and how much do you earn?"

SCORE

Calculate your score, then read the analysis below to find out...

1	a1 b2 c3	8	a1 b3 c2
2	a3 b2 c1	9	a3 b2 c1
3	a3 b1 c2	10	a3 b1 c2
4	a2 b1 c3	11	a1 b2 c3
5	a1 b2 c3	12	a3 b2 c1
6	a3 b2 c1	13	a3 b2 c1
7	a1 b3 c2	14	a2 b1 c3

1-14
You are very tactful person and you always exercise a lot of care and attention when dealing with people

15-28
You are sometimes careful about other people's feelings, but need to take care – not everyone is as insensitive as you.

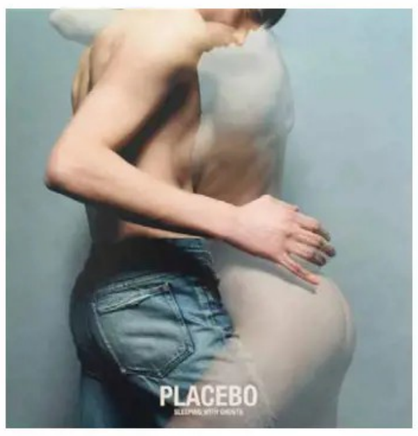
29-42
You are the human equivalent of a bull – you charge in to any situation without taking any time to think about what you're saying or doing. You have very little time and patience for your fellow human beings.

GLOSSARY

tactful *adj*
diplomatic; careful about what you say or do
a partner *n*
your wife/husband or boyfriend/girlfriend
ex *n*
somebody's ex partner
to burp *vb*
if you "burp", air comes out of your mouth and a loud (if you're lucky) sound is produced
to upset *vb*
to make someone sad or angry
a glass eye *n*
a false eye
to draw attention to something *exp*
to make someone notice something
a joke shop *n*
a shop that sells things for tricking people, or making them laugh
to see eye to eye *exp*
to agree with someone, to un-derstand someone
a grade *n*
the points children get at school at the end of each school year or term
mother-in-law *n*
your husband/wife's mother
to step *vb*
to put your foot on something
dog mess *n*
dog excrement
to make fun of someone *exp*
to laugh at someone
flies *n*
the part of your trousers that you open and close. It has metal "teeth"
undone *adj*
if clothing is "undone", it is open
a zip *n*
the metal object you use for opening and closing your trousers
to get off with someone *exp*
to have sex with someone
to lean over *phr vb*
to bend your body in a particular direction
to put your foot down *exp*
to press your foot on something
we haven't got all day *exp*
an expression that means: be quick!
to fancy *vb*
to like someone sexually
Do you fancy? *exp*
Would you like to?

SING ALONG

Here are some more classic songs from the world of pop and rock. Have fun singing along with them.



"Sleeping With Ghosts" - Placebo

The sea's evaporated, though **it comes as no surprise**,
These **clouds** we're seeing, they're explosions in the sky,
It seems it's written, but we can't **read between the lines**.

Hush, it's okay, **dry your eye**, dry your eye,
Soulmate dry your eye, dry your eye,
Soulmate dry your eye, **'cause** soulmates never die

This one world vision, turns us in to compromise,
What good's religion? When it's each other we **despise**,
Damn the government, damn the killing, damn the lies.

GLOSSARY

the sea's evaporated *abbr*
the sea has evaporated
it comes as no surprise *exp*
it is not surprising
a cloud *n*
a white object in the sky that is full of water. Rain comes from clouds
to read between the lines *exp*
to understand the true and hidden meaning of something
hush! *exp*
be quiet! Stop talking!
to dry your eye *exp*
to stop crying
a soulmate *n*
an intimate friend
'cause *abbr*
because
what good's religion? exp
"what good is religion?", which means: "what benefit does religion give us?"
to despise *vb*
to hate
damn the government *exp offens*
"damn" is used to express anger or frustration. This expression means something like: "I hate the government"

"Beside You" Simply Red

We follow the river down into the **stream**,
That's where my dream began,
I left my worries to the people who **stare**,
And dreamed without a care.

That (yes) I'd always be beside you,
To watch the day and night,
And we listen to the **sunrise**,
And feel it's growing light,
And peace will come inside so quiet,

Wherever we're going, I don't know,
For a million years our love keeps growing,
The **mystery deepens**, day by day,
But **trust** my love, and hear me say.

GLOSSARY

a stream *n*
a small river
to stare *vb*
to look at something, concentrating very much
the sunrise *n*
when the sun comes up in the morning
the mystery deepens *exp*
the mystery becomes more difficult to resolve
to trust *vb*
to believe, to accept as the truth

"Son Of A Preacher Man" Dusty Springfield

Billy Ray was a **preacher**'s son,
And when his daddy would visit he'd come along,
When they **gathered around** and started talking,
That's when Billy would take me walking,
Out through the **backyard** we'd go walking,
Then he'd look into my eyes,
Lord knows, to my surprise.

The only one who could ever reach me,
Was the son of a preacher man,
The only boy who could ever teach me,
Was the son of a preacher man,
Yes he was, he was, ooh, yes he was.

Being good isn't always easy,
No matter how hard I try,
When he started **sweet-talking** to me,
He'd come and tell me "Everything is all right",
He'd kiss and tell me "Everything is all right",
Can I get away again tonight?

GLOSSARY

a preacher *n*
a person who works for a religious organisation. They give sermons and try to convert people
to gather round *phr vb*
to form a circle around someone or something
a backyard *n*
an area of land at the back of a house
Lord knows *n*
people use this expression to emphasise that you do not know something, or that you feel strongly about something. The "Lord" is God
the only one who could ever reach me *exp*
the only one who could ever understand me; the only one who could ever impress me. If you "reach" someone by phone, you manage to contact them by phone
to sweet-talk *vb*
to say nice things to someone in order to get a favour, benefit or advantage from them

"Sorted For Es & Wizz" Pulp

(This song is all about Raves and the Rave movement)

Oh, is this the way they say the future's meant to feel?
Or just 20,000 people standing in a **field**,
And I don't quite understand just what this feeling is,
But that's okay 'cause **we're all sorted out** for **Es** and **wizz***.
And tell me when the **spaceship lands**,
'Cause all this has just got to mean something,
In the middle of the **nite**, it feels alright, but then tomorrow morning,
Oh then you **come down**.
Oh yeah the **pirate radio told us what was going down**,
Got the tickets from some **mashed up bloke** in Camden Town,
Oh and no-one seems to know exactly where it is,
But that's okay 'cause we're all sorted out for Es and wizz,
At 4 o'clock the normal world seems very, very, very far away, alright,
In the middle of the nite, it feels alright, but then tomorrow morning,
Oh then you come down. Just keep on moving,
Everybody asks your name,
They say we're all the same and it's "**nice one**, **geezer**",
But that's as far as the conversation went,
I lost my friends, I dance alone, it's six o'clock I **wanna** go home,
But it's "**no way**", "not today",
makes you **wonder** what it meant,
And this **hollow** feeling grows and grows and grows and grows,
And you want to phone your mother and say,
"Mother, I can never come home again,
'Cause I seem to have left an important part of my **brain** somewhere
Somewhere in a field in Hampshire".

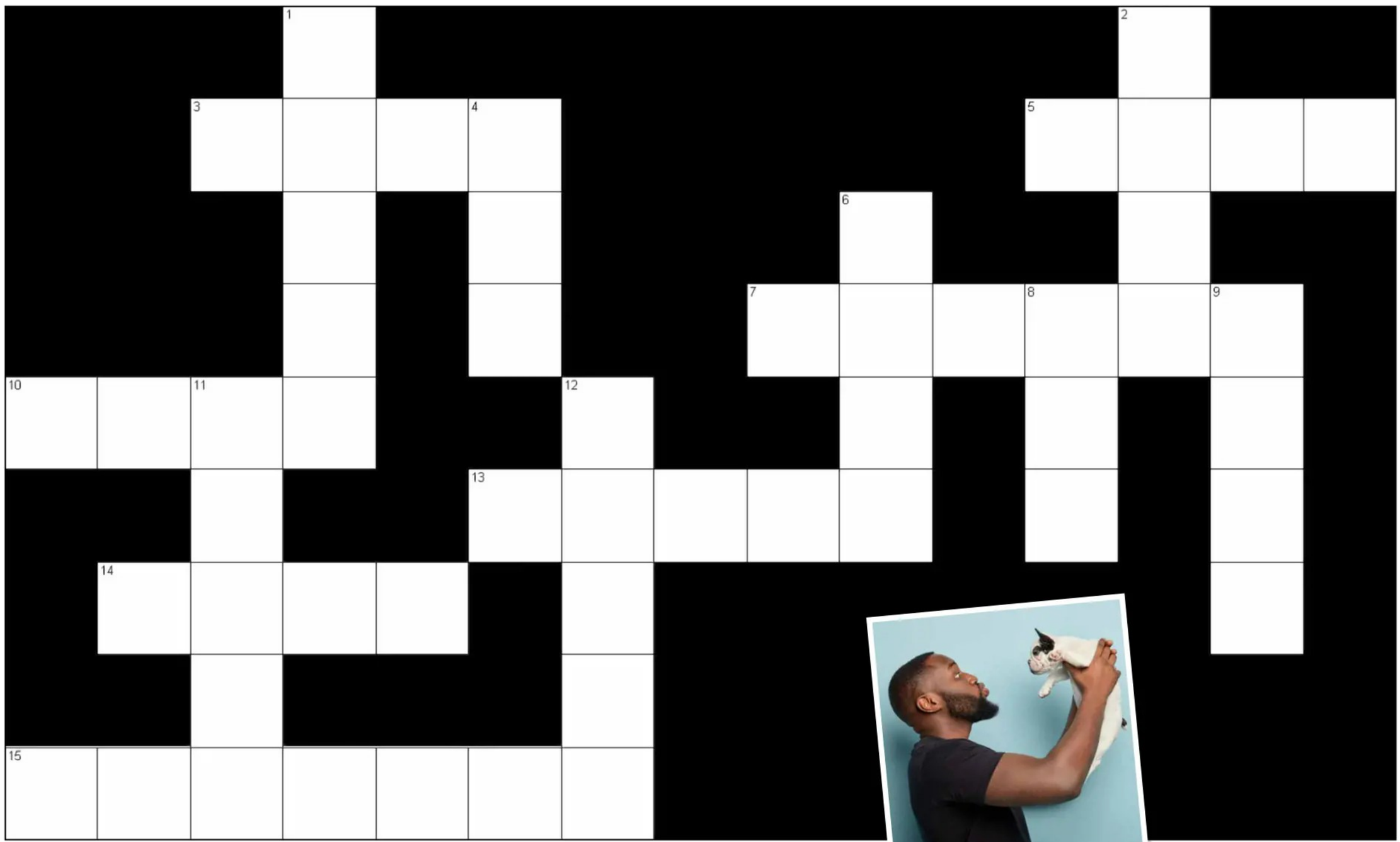
GLOSSARY

a field *n*
an area of land that has a barrier around it. Usually for cows
we're all sorted out *n*
we have everything we need
Es *abbr*
ecstasy pills – an illegal drug that gives you a lot of energy
wizz *n*
see language note below
a spaceship *n*
a vehicle that travels in space
to land *vb*
when a plane arrives on the ground and stops
the nite *n US*
the night
to come down *phr vb*
when you take some drugs, you feel very excited. Later, you "come down" as the drug stops having an effect and you feel physically and mentally bad
a pirate radio station *n*
an illegal radio station. They often gave news of where Rave parties would be
he told us what was going down *exp*
he told us what was going to happen
mashed up *adj*
mentally affected by drugs
a bloke *n inform*
a man
nice one *exp*
these words are used to describe something or a situation that you like
a geezer *n inform*
a man
wanna *abbr*
want to
no way *exp*
you use this expression to say that you will never do something, or that something will never happen
to wonder *vb*
to ask yourself a question
hollow *adj*
empty
a brain *n*
the large organ in your head that you use to think

***Language Note**
Wizz refers to the drug "speed". The origin of the word comes from a cartoon character called Billy Wizz (from the famous British children's comic "Beano"). Billy Wizz was a naughty boy who got into trouble, but always managed to escape. He moved around very quickly, which is why his name is used to refer to the drug "speed". In English, to "whizz" means to move very quickly.

CROSSWORD

ANSWERS ON PAGE 63



Across

1: A person who cleans rooms in a hotel
5: A metal or wooden object with information on it
7: A child's toy that looks like a human and has strings
10: A type of guitar with four strings
13: A word that describes clothes that are too big for you
14: To close a door with a key
15: A factory for making beer

Down

1: An American English word for trousers
2: To cut something with your teeth
4: To change the colour of your hair or clothes by using chemicals
6: 12 people who decide if someone is innocent or guilty
8: An animal you keep in your house
9: The long object that dogs have on their bodies – it moves when they are happy
11: An American English word for a shop
12: A fantasy story for children. A _ _ _ _ _ tale.

WORD GAME

Here is an ten-letter word. See how many English words with four or more letters you can make from the letters in this word. You can only use each letter once in each word.

N E U T R A L I S E

ANAGRAM

Here is one word that has been mixed up to make one word and a name. The word has come from one of the articles in this month's magazine. See if you can discover the real word. Write the letters on a piece of paper in a circle. This will help you find the word.

S I N G V I K

JOKES

Here are two halves of some very ridiculous jokes. See if you can match the two halves. Good luck, and try not to laugh too much!

1. Pupil (on the phone): "My son has a bad **cold** and won't be able to come to school today." School Secretary: "Who is this?"
2. How do you stop a dog from making a noise in the house?
3. Why are jokes about women always so short?
4. Did you hear about the karate champion who joined the army?

A: Put it in the garden.
B: Every time he **saluted** he almost killed himself.
C: Pupil: "This is my father speaking."
D: So men can understand them.

GLOSSARY

a cold *n*
if you have a "cold", you feel very bad and liquid comes out of your nose
to salute *vb*
when soldiers salute, they put their right hand to their head as a sign of respect to superior officers

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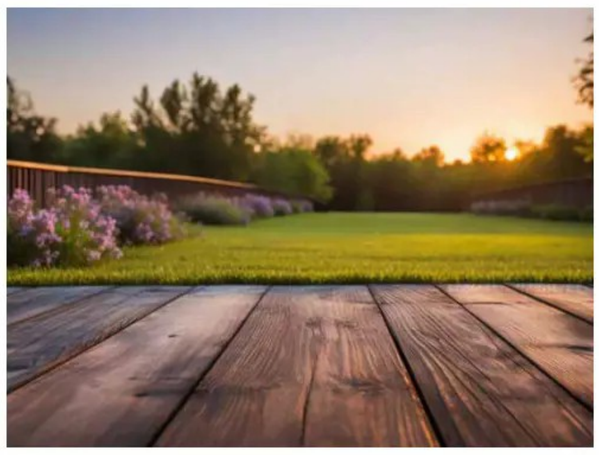
WORDSEARCH

Now see if you can find the following words in the wordsearch:Good luck! Answers on page 63.

Q	W	K	B	A	C	K	Y	A	R	D	Z	Y	E
K	H	T	H	R	I	V	I	N	G	E	X	S	M
S	F	A	S	A	M	P	L	E	X	W	O	T	B
X	V	S	P	O	I	L	W	H	G	L	N	U	Z
Y	P	P	V	N	A	S	T	Y	M	Y	C	N	H
Z	C	W	K	L	W	N	X	H	O	S	T	N	U
X	S	A	Z	T	J	N	Z	A	E	W	H	I	T
S	O	X	X	Z	P	R	V	S	B	W	Q	N	O
L	Y	M	O	R	O	N	F	F	N	T	I	G	D
I	T	O	O	R	J	Y	O	W	H	I	N	E	D
P	M	L	A	W	S	U	I	T	T	L	I	H	L
P	A	S	T	R	Y	Y	R	J	B	X	V	G	E
W	U	P	R	A	B	E	V	E	R	A	G	E	R
V	O	Q	D	A	E	P	F	D	Y	H	W	I	J

THRIVING
LAWSUIT
PASTRY
TODDLER
SAMPLE
SPILL
STUNNING
BEVERAGE
HOST
SLIP
BACKYARD
NASTY
MORON
WHINE



MATCHING

See if you can match the two columns.
Answers on page 63.

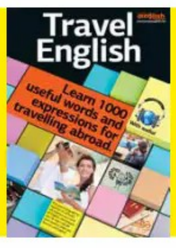
A: Thriving
B: A pastry
C: To sample
D: Stunning
E: To host
F: A backyard
G: A moron
H: A lawsuit
I: A toddler
J: To spill
K: A beverage
L: To slip
M: Nasty
N: To whine

1. An idiot
2. To complain
3. To accidentally make some liquid fall
4. To fall because there is ice or water on the ground
5. A cake from Denmark with fruit in it
6. To organise a competition or show
7. Exciting and with lots of people
8. Horrible, terrible
9. A legal process that you start in order to get compensation
10. A very young child that has just started walking
11. An area of land at the back of a house
12. Beautiful
13. To try food or drink
14. A drink

GRAMMAR

"**What**" & "**Which**"
(from "Quotes" page)
Put "what" or "which" in the spaces: Answers on page 63.

1. _____ one do you prefer?
The green one or the blue one?
2. _____ happened after you left?
3. _____ hotel did you stay at?
The Ritz or the Excelsior?
4. _____ is the best one?
The first one or the second one?
5. _____ did they do after that?
6. _____ time are we going to leave?

Travel English


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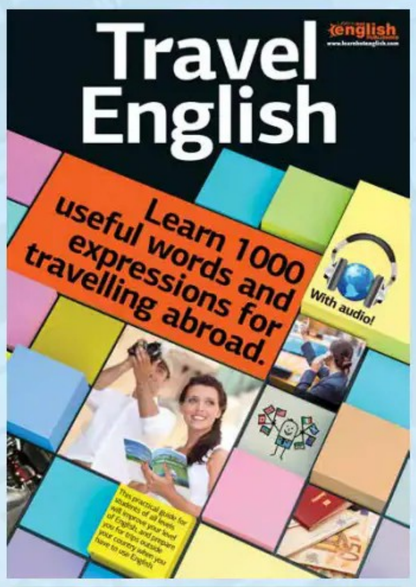

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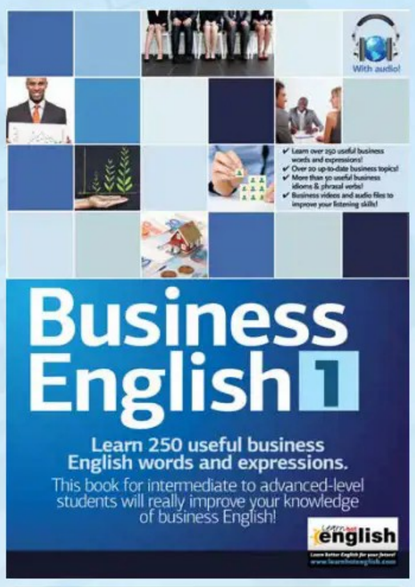

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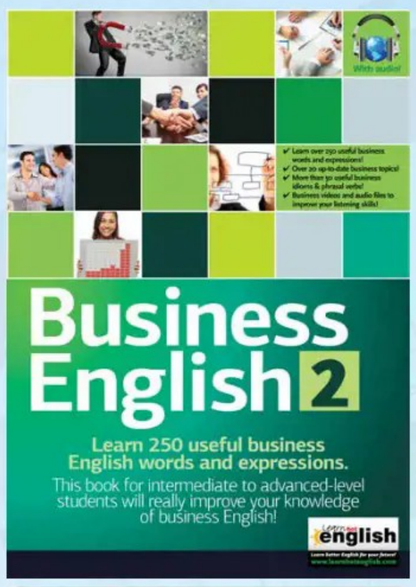

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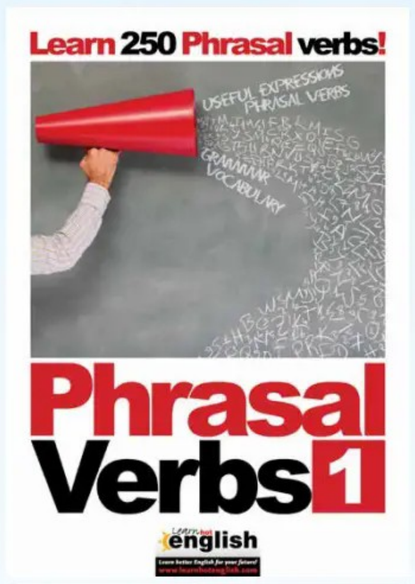

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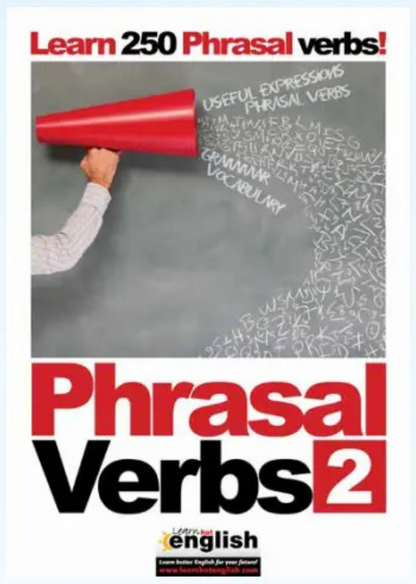

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AUDIO

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

THE RAVE MOVEMENT

Raves were enormous parties held in large open spaces or abandoned factories or **warehouses**. People who went to these parties were known as Ravers and they danced all night and took drugs such as ecstasy. This movement was very popular in the 1990s, but has since declined. Why? And what was it all about? Text and illustration by David Podbere "Music by and copyright of Messyman – messyman.iuma.com"

Clubs In The 80s

In the 1980s, going out to a club was the popular thing to do. At these clubs, people would drink, dance or desperately attempt to pick up sexual partners. Clubs were all about consuming alcohol and **getting laid**. Then, in the mid 80s, House music (a type of electronic dance music) was brought from Detroit to the English clubs in London and Manchester. People who listened to House music soon discovered the **bliss** that came while dancing to House on a drug called ecstasy, or E, as it is also known. They soon realized that clubs had the wrong **vibe** for the music. They wanted to dance in a different **setting** - somewhere where they could dance all night, far later than the hours of a club. And this is where the idea for the Rave came from.

Rave Parties

Raves parties were perfect for dancing to House music and taking drugs. They were often held in huge open spaces and people were invited **by word of mouth**. The venues would be in places like abandoned warehouses or open fields outside the city. These parties were illegal and Ravers would dance until the sun **came up**. The best thing was that there was lots of space for wild dancing and it was easier to take illegal drugs because there were no security guards around.

At the Rave there was a DJ with lots of records. Sometimes there was an MC (master of ceremonies), who introduced the records and spoke to the crowd.

The main objective of the Rave was to dance all night. In order to do this, Ravers took lots of drugs, such as E. This gave them the energy they needed.

Ecstasy

So what is E? Basically E is slang for ecstasy, and is technically known as MDMA. It is what's called an empathogen, which makes you feel **high** and generally very good. This is different to other drugs such as alcohol, which is a depressant and makes you **down**, or Acid, which is a hallucinogen and makes you see things.

E was discovered in 1914 but wasn't used as a recreational drug until the 80s. At first there was a collective euphoria in England over the discovery of this drug. Ravers saw it as the means to a kind of social Utopia. When everyone in a Rave was on E it

was like entering a different world where the rules of the real world did not apply. Everyone was happy there. Everyone wanted to give each other **hugs**, **candies** and **stickers** because they were just so happy and high on E.
But Ravers soon started to discover the negative side to E. Their **pupils** were **dilated** and they had uncontrollable **grinding** of the teeth. And this why they often carried **pacifiers** with them as a practical way of controlling their **jaw** movements.

House Music

Ravers mostly listened to House music. Many House music artists would do Es and then make a House record by sampling old disco records. Sampling is when you take a part of a song and then **loop** that segment so it plays over and over again. Basically, House was a kind of minimal disco for the 90s. In turn, the listeners and dancers would take E so they could feel the E vibe. In a way the whole system became a selling device for the E market.

Trance

While House was made by and for the E consumers, Trance was electronic music with a psychedelic vibe. Trance was popular among a new generation of hippies who were attracted to the party scene. While House parties were all about **bonding**, Trance was almost a spiritual thing where the dancers would listen to the music as a form of **transcending** the world. The best way to explain this is to compare Trance dancers to the Whirling Dervishes of Turkey who **spin in circles** for hours as part of their religious practice to reach enlightenment.
Trance parties were almost always held outdoors as hippies like to bond with nature. The biggest Trance scene was on the shores of Goa in India. Rich English kids would fly to Goa for weekend parties. There was a sort of Utopian group of ex-pats who would live there and party as much as they could. In fact, another type of music came from this scene called Goa Trance. Trance also became very popular in Israel and one of the top Trance DJs named Ariel came from Tel Aviv.

Rave Artists

At the time, House music artists like Goldie, Photec and LTJ Bukem tried to release albums, but they were never successful. House music doesn't really have a life outside of the club or rave as there is nothing particularly melodic about the music and it's difficult to listen to unless you take lots of drugs and start dancing. However, one of the few artists who has continued producing records is Goldie. He made a really ingenious album called Timeless that you can listen to without dancing.

Popularity

At first Raves were entirely underground and secret. But the general public soon began to find out about them. Kids would come home late in the morning after partying all weekend, and consuming many pills. Parents noticed the kids had extremely dilated pupils and lots of nervous energy. Parents soon learnt about Raves and before long it was being talked about in the papers. Eventually, the police began to raid Rave parties, and underground warehouse parties were shut down before the night had really started.

International

The craze soon spread to the rest of the world. Ironically this happened just as Raves were beginning to die out in Britain. Ravers started to appear all over Canada and the US. The best rave party in Canada was held in the Lithuanian Embassy in Toronto, which is a really nice old building with three floors. How the promoters convinced the Lithuanians to let them use their building is a total mystery. The top floor had relaxing music and experimental films. The main floor was the Trance room, where people danced wildly. And the ground floor was the drum and bass room.
Other memorable parties included the three-day Ohm party held in the countryside of Ontario, Canada, during the summer of 1999. There was lots of space, lots of camping and lots of different music. The event, much like the party at the Lithuanian center, attracted a lot of the older Ravers and some hippies too. There was even a group of Hare Krishnas who offered really great Hare Krishna food.

The End

However, many of the original Ravers felt the movement had lost its soul. The Raves were no longer about having a good time. There was a real money vibe to it now. There was a lot of crime involved with drug dealing, and big narcotics gangs were there to make a profit. In effect, the Rave had become institutionalized. Ravers had also become something that could be classified and people began referring to them as Ravers. These days there are very few Raves and the movement sort of died out at the turn of the Millennium. But who knows? Maybe the Rave will come back just before the next Millennium in the year 2999.

GLOSSARY

a warehouse *n*
a very large building where a company puts its goods
to get laid *phr vb*
to have sex
bliss *n*
happiness
a vibe *n*
the good or bad atmosphere that you can sense
a setting *n*
a place
by word of mouth *exp*
if you hear of something "by word of mouth", people tell you about it
to come up *phr vb*
when the sun appears
a high *n*
a feeling of strong emotion because you have taken drugs
down *adj*
depressed
a hug *n*
when you put your arms around someone and press against them in an affectionate way
candy *n US*
sweets
a sticker *n*
a piece of paper with information that you can stick on a surface
a pupil *n*
the centre of your eye
dilated *adj*
bigger and wider
to grind *vb*
to move your top teeth very hard against the bottom teeth
a pacifier *n US*
an object that babies put in their mouths to suck. A "dummy" in British English
a jaw *n*
the lower part of your mouth where your teeth are
to loop *vb*
to repeat many times
to bond *vb*
to join spiritually with other people, to become friends with other people
to transcend *vb*
to go further than the normal limits of something
to spin in circles *exp*
to go round in circles many, many times

AUDIO

THE RAVER

By David Podbere (US English spelling)
Illustration by Diego Arandojo - dearand.topcities.com
"Music by and copyright of Sain – www.sainmusic.com"

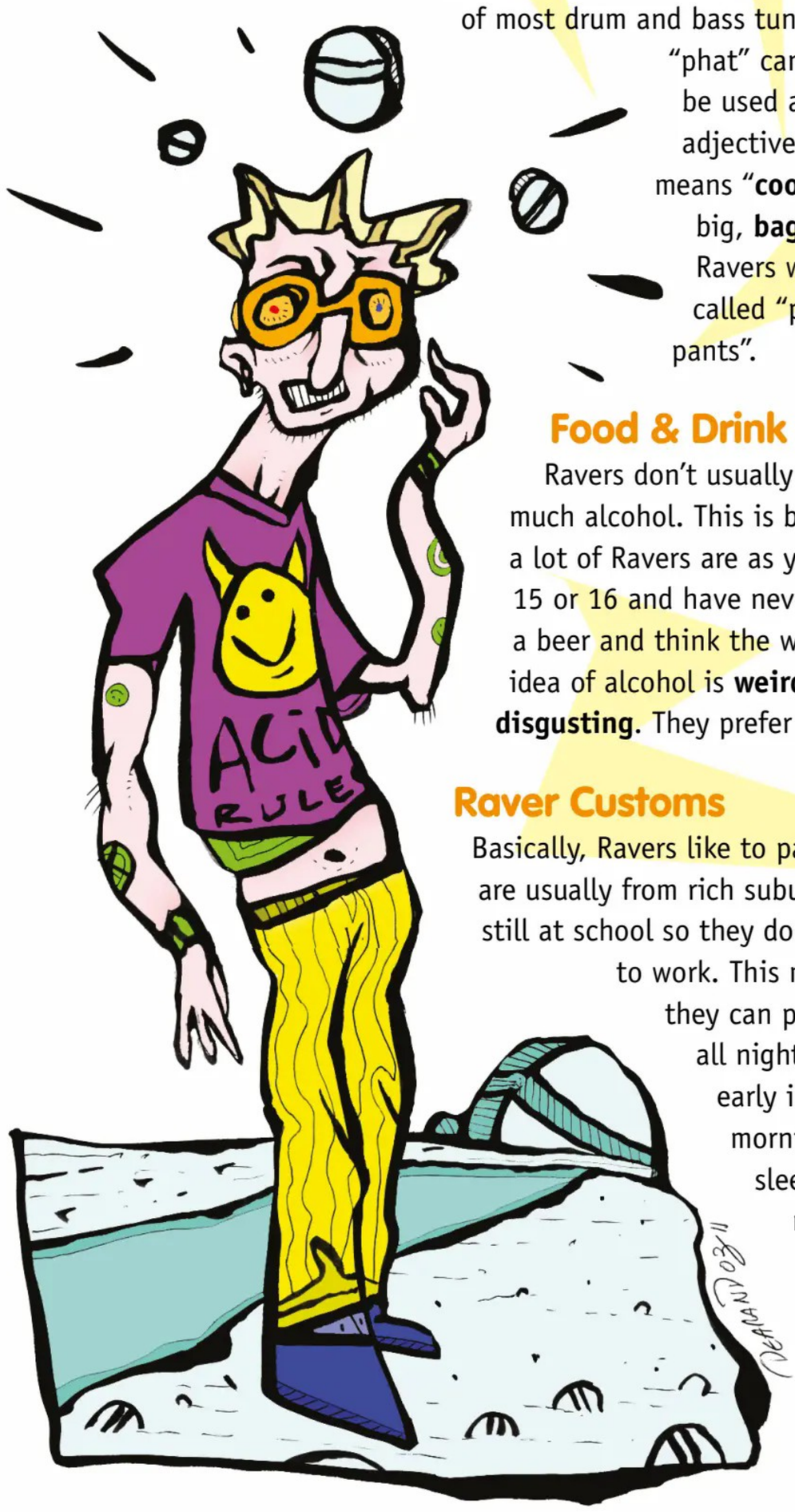
This month we are continuing with our series on urban tribes and social groups and we'll be looking at the Raver. Ravers were essentially party-goers who took drugs such as ecstasy and danced all night to electronic music. These days, there aren't as many Ravers about, although they are still quite common in places like Ibiza in Spain. However, in the 90s they were very popular.

Apperance

Ravers wear T-shirts with deliberately **misspelled** logos on them, and baseball caps with happy-face **stickers**. Some have **dyed hair** in fluorescent colors, often with **sparkles** or gel in it. Many have huge chains hanging from their **pants** and **pacifiers** hanging around their necks. They often have huge eyes as a result of taking too many **Es**.

Language

There are some unique Raver words such as "phat". This is used to refer to the really low **bass** sound of most drum and bass tunes. But "phat" can also be used as an adjective and means "**cool**". The big, **baggy** pants Ravers wear are called "phat pants".



Food & Drink

Ravers don't usually drink much alcohol. This is because a lot of Ravers are as young as 15 or 16 and have never tried a beer and think the whole idea of alcohol is **weird** and **disgusting**. They prefer drugs.

Raver Customs

Basically, Ravers like to party. They are usually from rich suburbia and still at school so they don't have to work. This means they can party all night and early into the morning, then sleep all the next day. Parties are held in huge spaces, usually with more than one room where DJs play electronic music. In multi-room parties there is at least one room for dancing, while there may be another that plays a different type of electronic music. In many rave parties there is a **chill-out room** where people can relax and listen to **mellow music**.

Raver Professions

Ravers very rarely work because most of them are under 18. They come from rich families and spend their time sleeping and preparing themselves mentally and physically for the next rave. They often live at home and can be found in their rooms listening to music and generally annoying their parents by not studying and **lazing about**.

Raver Music

The three main types of rave music are House, Jungle and Trance. House is minimal electronic music, Jungle is electronic music with a strong drum and bass sound, and Trance is designed for wild dancing. Most Ravers like one type of music and hate the others. For example, a Raver who likes House (a Houser) usually hates Jungle. And a Raver who likes Jungle (a Junglist) usually hates House. Ravers who like Trance often like House and Jungle too, but prefer Trance because it is designed for **freaking out** on lots of hallucinogenic drugs.

The Future

Rave started to disappear around the middle of the year 2000; and now you don't see so many Ravers any more. So where are they? What are all those kids doing now? Most are now working in quiet respectable jobs. And Trance, House and Jungle music and parties have disappeared, replaced by hip-hop and reggae. Some say the Rave movement was inspired by the arrival of the new Millennium, and now that it's here, the Rave movement has gone.

GLOSSARY

misspelled *adj*
with the words written incorrectly
a sticker *n*
a piece of paper with information that you put on a surface
dyed hair *n*
if you "dye" your hair, you change the colour
sparkles *n*
small shiny circles that you use to decorate things
pants *n US*
"trousers" in British English
a pacifier *n US*
an object that babies put in their mouths to calm them. "Dummy" in British English
Es *n*
a drug called ecstasy, also known as E
a bass *n*
a type of guitar with four thick strings. It makes a low sound
cool *adj*
fashionable and attractive - something that people like
baggy *adj*
if your trousers are "baggy", they are too big for you
weird *adj*
strange
disgusting *adj*
horrible
a chill-out room *n*
a room where you can relax
melow music *n*
relaxing music
to laze about *phr vb*
to do nothing
to freak out *phr vb*
to become very excited and emotional

AUDIO

In The News...

See You Later, Alligator

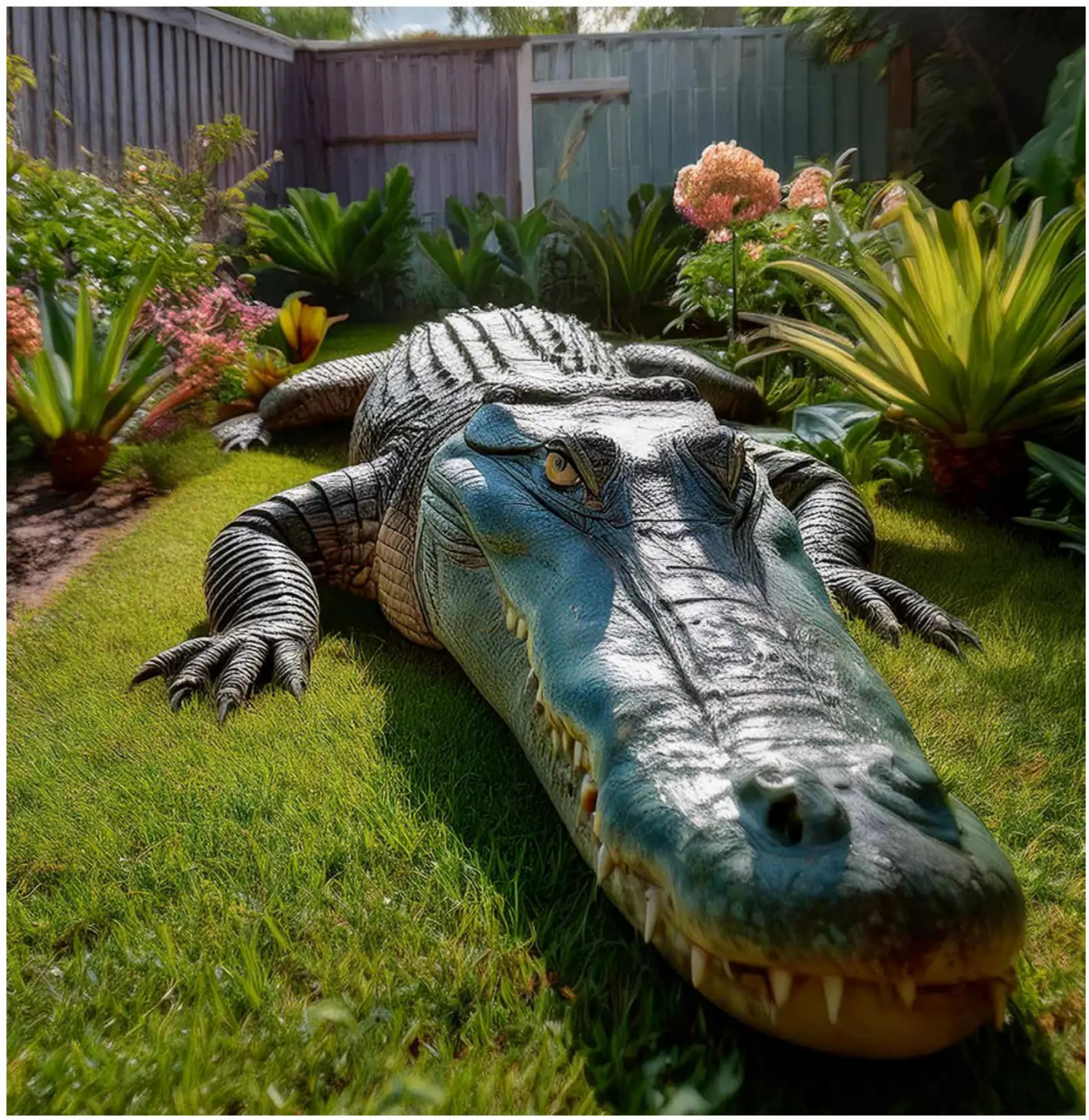
"We've decided to add alligators to our list of dangerous **pets**," explained the mayor of Beaver City after a curious incident involving a 2-metre alligator called Al.

Al belongs to Nick Tuck, a storekeeper from Missouri. "When I saw him, I knew I just had to have him," explained Nick, who bought Al five years ago and keeps him in the **backyard**."

Al never caused any trouble till one day when he escaped, **waddled** down the street and **slipped into** a neighbour's home.

At the time, 87-year-old Marjorie Lovegirdle was doing a bit of gardening when she came face to face with the **gator**. "I was a bit shocked at first," Marjorie said, "but he paid no attention to me so I quietly got up and went to call the police".

Nick will now have to apply for a special pet licence and reinforce security at his home. Meanwhile, Al is continuing to enjoy the good life in Nick's backyard.



Pedal Power

Dan Madmun, a 45-year-old from Oregon, has just finished a 4,250-mile cross-country trip that he made on a tricycle. Dan rode an average of 50 to 60 miles per day on the tiny tricycle as a way of promoting **gas-free** travel.

"It was a bit uncomfortable," explained Dan. "But I think I've made an important point. I didn't buy any gas at all on this trip and I've proved that you don't need the car to **get around** in this country."

Dan began the journey in his hometown of Maryville, in Oregon, and ended in Pentup, Florida. He carried a tent and spent most nights camping.

"Some people say I must be mad, but I think it was worth it."

Dan is presently in hospital with severe back problems.

GLOSSARY

a pet *n*
an animal you keep in your home
a backyard *n US*
the area at the back of a house. There is usually grass
to waddle *vb*
to walk slowly, moving from side to side
to slip into *phr vb*
to enter a place slowly and quietly
a gator *n*
an alligator
gas-free *adj*
with no petrol (gasoline)
to get around *phr vb*
to go from one place to another

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Americans love the excitement of competition and high contact sports with winners and losers. American Football offers them all this and lots, lots more. Like most sports, American Football has its fair share of personalities. Here are a few of them: By Jonathan Balthaser

Bronko Nagurski

Bronko Nagurski was noted for his incredible strength. In one game against the New York Giants, another player called Benny Friedman said: "He hits hard enough to **knock down** a horse." Incredibly, on the very next game, Nagurski did precisely that and went through the **endzone** with such determination that he hit a **mounted police officer**. Both officer and horse went crashing to the ground. Nagurski returned to his feet and later commented:
"**Gee**! That **sure** hurt! That guy was enormous!"

George Rogers

George Rogers, a player for the New Orleans Saints, was once asked about his **goals** for the upcoming season. "I want to **rush** for 1,000 or 1,500 **yards**," he replied, "whichever comes first."

John Heisman

John Heisman is definitely one of the most famous players in football history. He was a **quarterback** at the start of the century. In fact he was so famous that these days, the best quarterback of each season is **awarded** the Heisman Trophy. Heisman's legend was well deserved. In a historic football game between Georgia Tech and Cumberland on 7th October 1916, he led Georgia to the most **lop-sided victory** in football history: 222-0!

Deion Sanders

Deion Sanders is one of the most famous athletes in America because he plays both major league football and baseball. He is the only man to have been part of a team that has won the **Superbowl** (with the Dallas Cowboys in 1994 and San Francisco in 1995), and the **World Series** (with Atlanta in 1992). He grew up in Fort Myers, Florida and after being drafted by Atlanta in 1989, he made history by scoring a **touchdown** in a football game after an interception at 68 yards, and hitting a **homerun** in a baseball game for the New York Yankees – all in the same week!

Jerry Rice

Jerry Rice has spent 18 years in the **NFL** and is arguably the best player the game has ever seen. He has too many records to mention. He has rushed for more yards (over 17,000) and made more touchdowns (over 175) than any other player in the league. He has also been named NFL player of the year twice and the influential magazine Sports Illustrated named him "Player Of The Year" four times.

Michael Irvin

Michael Irvin is one of the most notorious players in the NFL. He is a fantastic player, but he has had a lot of trouble with drug-use and sexual assault accusations. The trouble started in 1996 when Texas police responded to reports of a loud party at a **motel**. The police found Irving there with cocaine, **pot** and several pipes. He pleaded "no contest" to the cocaine charge and was fined $10,000 with four years probation. Four years later, Irvin was arrested in Dallas on another marijuana and coke possession charge. For the trial, Irving walked into the court room wearing a full length **fur coat** and sunglasses. Between the two drug charges, a **stripper** also accused Irvin of assaulting her, pointing a gun at her and **threatening** to shoot her. The stripper later dropped the charges, saying she **made them up**.
In spite of all this, Michael Irvin is still considered an exceptional football player. He played with the Dallas Cowboys for many years, and holds some of the most prestigious awards the sports industry gives out.

How To Play American Football

The object of American football is simple: each team tries to score as many points as possible. This sounds simple enough, and it is – all they have to do it run into the other team's endzone with the ball to get some points. But the game's much more exciting than that.

Downs

Each team gets 4 attempts to move the ball 10 yards. Each attempt is called a down. The team tries to get as far as possible. If they can move the ten yards, it is called the "first down" and they can try to get another. You may notice how the game stops all the time. This happens when the ball touches the ground, or when a player with the ball touches the ground. You may also notice numbers in a corner of the screen that say "2nd and 8" or "1st and 10" for example. These numbers refer to which "down" the team is on and how many yards they have to go to get a first down. "2nd and 8", for example, means that the team is on their 2nd down and they have to go 8 more yards to continue. So how many yards have they moved? Two yards, of course!

The Game

The game is played as follows:

1. Each team lines up facing each other
2. The quarterback **yells** a **bunch of gibberish**, (something like "25, 67, 42"), which are secret code words that the team understands. The code words tell the players what they have to do
3. Then the player with the ball **tosses** it to the quarterback
4. At this point, the quarterback either gives the ball to someone so they can run as far as they can with it, or he moves backwards and throws the ball to his team mates that have been running down the field
5. Meanwhile, the team on the defense chases after the guy with the ball and tries to **tackle** the quarterback. The other team tries to defend the quarterback. This is one of the few sports where you can tackle somebody who hasn't got the ball
6. Each play usually ends up with a **pile** of **sweaty** 200-**pound** players on top of each other

The American Football Team

Here are some of the players and their functions in an American football team.

The Quarterback

All American football teams are **led** by the quarterback or QB - the most important player in the game. The football is thrown to him at the beginning of each play and he decides what to do with it. Many quarterbacks are the **wimpiest** players in the game. There is a rule that you can't tackle the QB **roughly** during play because they tend to get hurt very easily. They generally run away from any opponents.
The "halfback" and "fullback" stand behind the quarterback at the beginning of each play. The quarterback may pass the ball to them and it is their job to run with the ball as far as they can without getting "killed".
The "tight ends" and "safeties" stand on each side of the field. These are the men that run ahead and try to catch passes that the quarterback throws. These guys are all extremely fast and agile.
The "guards", "tackles", and the "center" make up the "offensive line". Their job is to stop the quarterback. They also open holes for the runners. The offensive line is generally made up of enormous, **beefy** men who spend all day eating and doing exercise.

The Defense

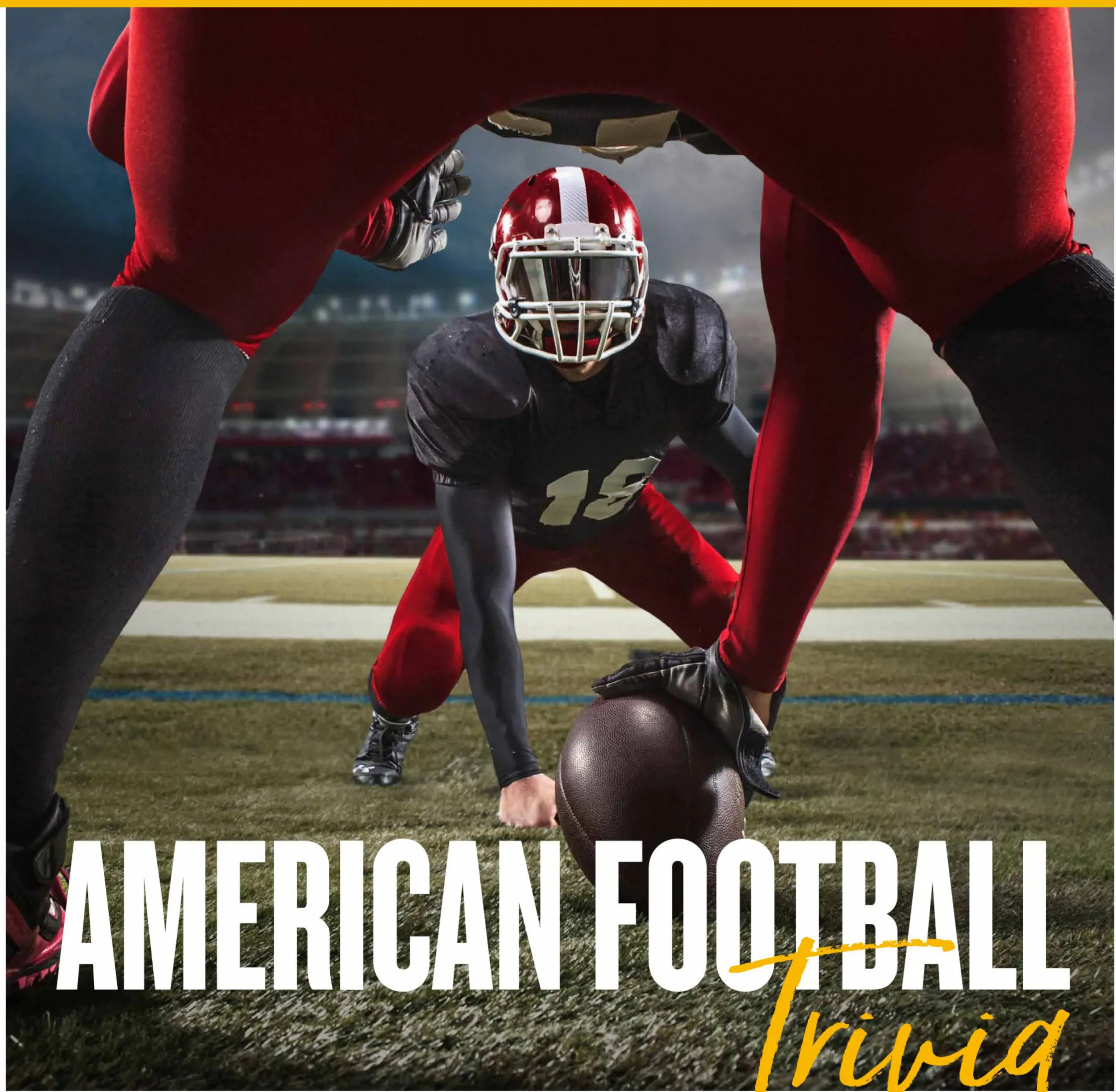
The main job of the defense is to stop the offense from moving the ball down the field. Many times the defensive players are the heroes of the game as they also chase after the quarterback. If the defense tackles the quarterback before he has a chance to throw the ball, this is called a "sack". They can also cause the quarterback to "fumble the football". A fumble is when they guy with the ball drops it or gets it knocked out of his hands. Once the ball is fumbled there everyone tries to jump on the football because the ball goes to whichever team **grabs** it first.
The "cornerbacks" and "safeties" guard the sides of the **field** and try to intercept the ball. Once the interception has been made, the player runs like crazy in the opposite direction. This means everything is reversed as the team that was just on offense is suddenly on defense. Interceptions are very exciting and can dramatically change a game.

INFORMATION BOX - SCORING

Touchdowns are worth 6 points. After each touchdown the scoring team can try for extra points. They can choose to either kick the ball through the goalpost for one point; or a 2-point conversion. For the 2 points the team must go 10 yards in one down or they get no points.

GLOSSARY

to knock down *phr vb*
to hit and make fall
the endzone *n*
the area at the end of the football field. If you take the ball to the other team's endzone, you get some points
a mounted police officer *n*
a police officer on a horse
gee *excl*
an exclamation of shock, horror or surprise
sure *adv US*
really
a goal *n*
an objective
to rush *vb*
to run very fast
a yard *n*
a yard is about 90 cm
a quarterback *n*
the player who controls the game on the field
to award *vb*
to give as a prize
a lop-sided victory *n*
a victory in which one team gets a lot of points and the other gets very few
the Superbowl *n*
the final game in the American professional football league
the World Series *n*
the final game in the American professional baseball league
a touchdown *n*
the American football equivalent of a goal
a homerun *n*
in baseball when the person who hits the ball runs all around the area marked without stopping
the NFL *n*
the National Football League
a motel *n*
a hotel beside a road
pot *n*
marijuana
a fur coat *n*
a coat made of soft animal hair
a stripper *n*
a person who dances and takes off their clothes in a club
to threaten *vb*
to promise to do something bad to someone
to make up *phr vb*
to invent
to yell *vb*
to shout; to say loudly
a bunch of gibberish *n*
words that make no sense
to toss *vb*
to throw
to tackle *vb*
to try to get the ball from a player. In American Football there can be physical contact
a pile *n*
a mass of people, all on top of each other
sweaty *adj*
with liquid coming out of their bodies because they are hot
a pound *n*
a pound is about half a kilo
to lead *vb*
to direct, to control
wimpy *adj offens*
not physically strong
roughly *adv*
with a bit of violence
beefy *adj*
very strong and large
to grab *vb*
to take with force
a field *n*
the area of grass where they play the game of American Football



AMERICAN FOOTBALL *trivia*

Salaries

These days, football stars make millions and millions of dollars from sponsorship and for playing. But these superstar salaries haven't always been so great. The first East-West championship game in NFL history took place in 1933 between the Chicago Bears and the New York Giants. Players in the Giants were each paid just $140.22; and players for the victorious Chicago Bears were each awarded a bonus: $210.34! Bill Hewitt of the Bears was also given a nice bonus for scoring the winning touchdown: a free coat! Wow!

The Season

Football is a high contact sport and the players need time to **heal** their **bruises**, concussions and broken bones so each team only plays once a week, usually on Sunday. Americans love this because it makes each game very important and also gives them the entire week to bet, hypothesize and talk about every aspect of the game on the radio and with other crazy fans. After 16 games, the four best teams play each other in the playoffs, and the 2 winners play in the Superbowl.

The Superbowl

The Superbowl is the most important event in the life of a football fan. And if the fan's team is playing in the Superbowl this makes it the most important event ever - even more important than the birth of their daughter, their son or Christ. The Superbowl takes place in January and is usually held in a warm southern or Californian city so that the **cheerleaders** can wear as few clothes as possible.
On Superbowl Sunday the entire nation stops what they are doing to watch the action. Some people go to sports bars to watch the game but the majority of Americans go to Superbowl parties where they drink beer and eat chips and pretend to watch the game. That's right, most people will admit that they hardly watch the game at all as the Superbowl is mostly an excuse to party and watch new commercials when the conversation gets dull.

Superbowl Adverts

The Superbowl is the most important sports event of the year and **advertisers** have to pay millions of dollars for just a few seconds of advertising time. As a result, they work hard to create the **slickest**, sexiest, funniest and **weirdest ads** during the Superbowl.

Superbowl Music

The other main **draw** of the Superbowl is the pre-game and halftime show where major musicians perform their hits or sing the national anthem. This year, Usher, Alicia Keys, Andra Day, Lil Jon, H.E.R., and will.i.am. performed. In the past megastars such as U2, Britney Spears, Aerosmith, and Madonna have played. After the game is over, the fans of the winning team drink, party and riot in the streets while the losing team's fans criticize the **coach** and imagine what might have happened if...:
Others simply go home and wait for next year.

Kids

Many American kids start playing in mini-football leagues when they are as young as 6 years old. Overenthusiastic parents, especially fathers, push their sons to run faster, throw farther and be better than any other kid on the team. The fathers do this perhaps because they are trying to **make up for** the fact that they themselves **sucked** at football when they were young or because they know that star football players are treated like gods when they reach highschool and college.

Amateur Football & Benefits

All over the country, but especially in the south and Mid-West, highschool football players are the kings of their schools. They are automatically invited to parties and sometimes even get **grades bumped up** for them so they can stay in the school.
The greatest **perk** of being on the high school football team is that you get to **date** the cheerleaders, who are the most popular, and usually the most beautiful girls in school. At universities players get all their tuition costs so they can go to school for free.
In addition, they get a lot of respect. Finally, you could get national recognition when your university's games are broadcast on nation-wide television and you would have the chance to make millions after you graduate if you are drafted into the NFL. With all these advantages, it is easy to see why so many Americans are obsessed with football!
To get a deeper understanding of American football culture, try renting one of these videos: "Necessary Roughness", "Varsity Blues", "Jerry Maguire", "Mean Machine" or "Remember The Titans".

GLOSSARY

to heal *vb*
to cure an injury
a bruise *n*
an area on your skin that has been hit
a cheerleader *n*
a girl who dances and sings in order to motivate the team
an advertiser *n*
a company that pays for publicity on television
slick *adj*
professional and attractive
weird *adj*
strange
an ad *abbr*
publicity on the television. Also "advert" or "advertisement"
the draw *n*
the attraction
a coach *n*
the person who trains the team
to make up for something *exp*
to compensate
to suck *vb US inform*
to be bad at something
a grade *n*
the mark you get a school for exams
to bump up *n*
to increase artificially
a perk *n*
a benefit
to date *vb*
to go out for a romantic evening with someone

THE HISTORY OF TATTOOING

Last month we looked at some of the origins of tattooing and tribal tattoos. This is the second part of the two-part series and covers tattooing in the west and modern day tattoos. Text & illustrations by Kath Walk

Britain

Ancient Britain

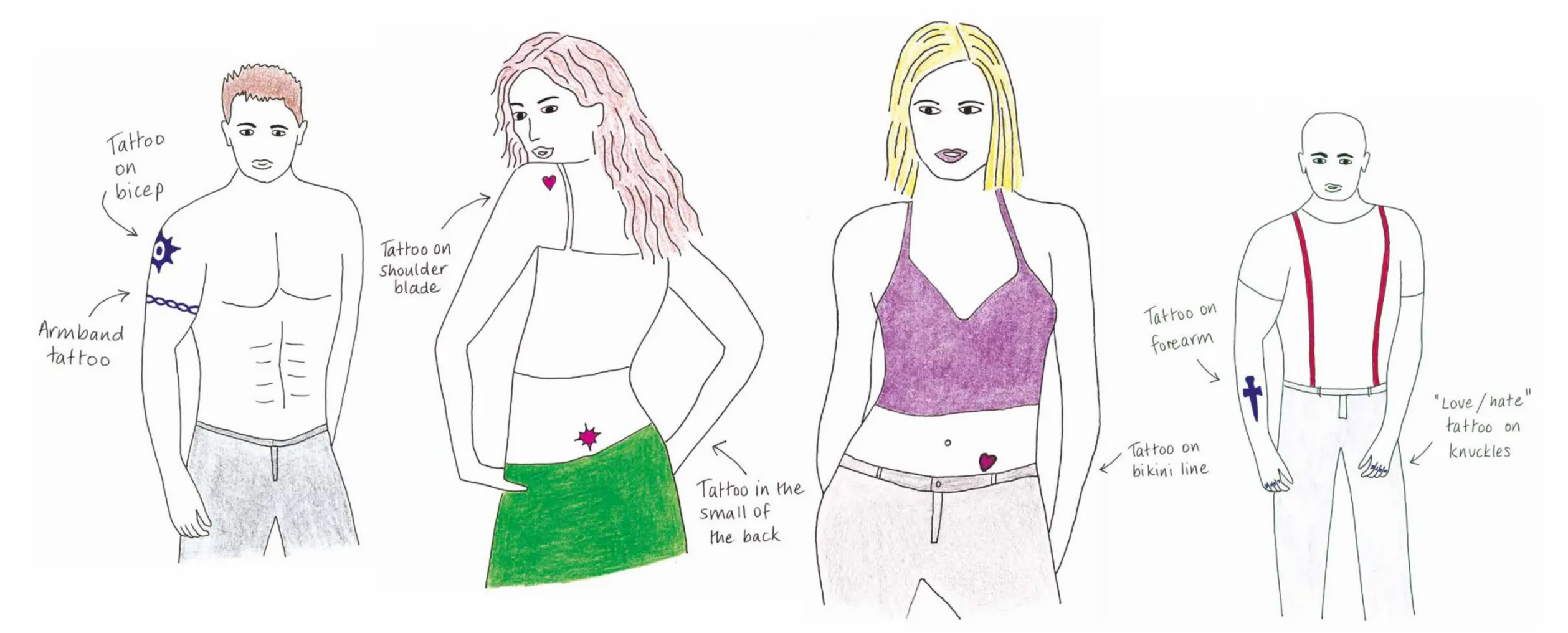
The Romans invaded Britain in 43AD. No one knows why, as Britain is cold, wet and windy and Rome is warm, sunny and dry, but they did it and we're all grateful to them as they brought their civilised ways with them.

The Romans were an observant lot, and they referred to the inhabitants of Scotland as "Picts". This word meant "painted ones" as the Picts painted their faces with pictures when going into battle. They used a blue dye called wode, which is made from a plant rather like a cabbage – just like Mel Gibson in the film Braveheart.

Other native tribes at the time also painted themselves with wode, including the Britons and the Gauls, who came from what is now Germany and France. These facial paintings were a type of non-permanent tattoo. The Romans themselves tattooed or **branded** criminals and slaves.

Viking Britain

After the Romans left Britain in 410AD, the country was invaded by



the Vikings from Norway and Denmark, who settled in the north and east of Britain. The Vikings tattooed themselves with their family **crest**, and the practice was adopted by local Saxon tribes, and also by tribes in other parts of northern Europe.
In 787 Pope Hadrian **banned** tattooing, because it was associated with superstition and paganism.

The Norman Conquest

After the Pope's ban, tattooing quickly died out in continental Europe, although it continued in Britain until the Norman Conquest in 1066. The Normans hated tattooing and banned it. As a result, tattooing disappeared from British culture until the 16th century.

Captain Cook

Captain Cook was a famous British sailor whose first voyage to the South Seas took place in 1789. Over the following decades, British sailors had tattoos as **souvenirs** of their travels. The sailors also learnt the art of tattooing, and by the middle of the 18th century, most British ports had at least one tattoo artist.

19th Century Tattooing

During the nineteenth century tattooing was really popular in England. The fashion started in 1862, when the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) visited the Holy Land and had the Jerusalem Cross tattooed on his arm. Once he became king, he acquired a number of additional tattoos. In 1882 his sons, the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of York (later King George V), visited Japan and had dragons tattooed on their arms.
British aristocrats soon followed the royal example and started to get their own tattoos. By 1890 tattooing had become so popular among British aristocrats that an American writer complained: "When the Prince of Wales had his body tattooed, they had to **follow suit like a flock of sheep**."

20th Century Tattooing

Tattooing was revolutionised by the invention of the tattooing machine. This made tattooing very simple and just about anyone could **afford** a tattoo. As a result, many working class people had tattoos. By the beginning of the 20th Century tattoos **went out of favour** with the upper classes because they thought they were too common.
Tattoos remained out of fashion for most of the rest of century, although various subcultures have adopted tattoos as a part of their culture. For example, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, skinheads wore multiple tattoos.
At the beginning of the 90s, younger people from all classes and backgrounds began to get tattoos. They got tattoos in discreet places such as the back of the shoulder, **ankle** or lower back as many companies don't like tattoos on their employees. In the middle of the 1990s, tattooing again became part of **mainstream fashion**. Today, tattoos are as common as pierced ears. Some of the most popular designs are based on traditional Maori and Polynesian images, although musical symbols are also really cool.

The US

19th Century

During the early part of the nineteenth century many American sailors had tattoos as souvenirs of their travels. However, tattooing was not generally acceptable in **polite society**.

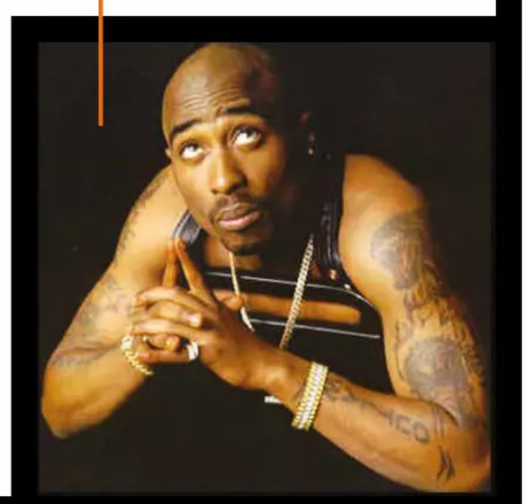
20th Century

There was a significant increase in tattoos during the Second World War as soldiers and sailors visited foreign countries and had tattoos as souvenirs.
After the war, motorbike clubs like the Hell's Angels were formed by ex-military men. Members would tattoo symbols on their arms and chest to demonstrate their allegiance to their club. Some of these clubs were more like gangs and regularly fought battles with rival gangs. As a result, tattooing became less popular in mainstream society as it was associated with delinquent behaviour.
Even today, tattooing is much less common in the US than it is in Britain, and is still seen as subversive.

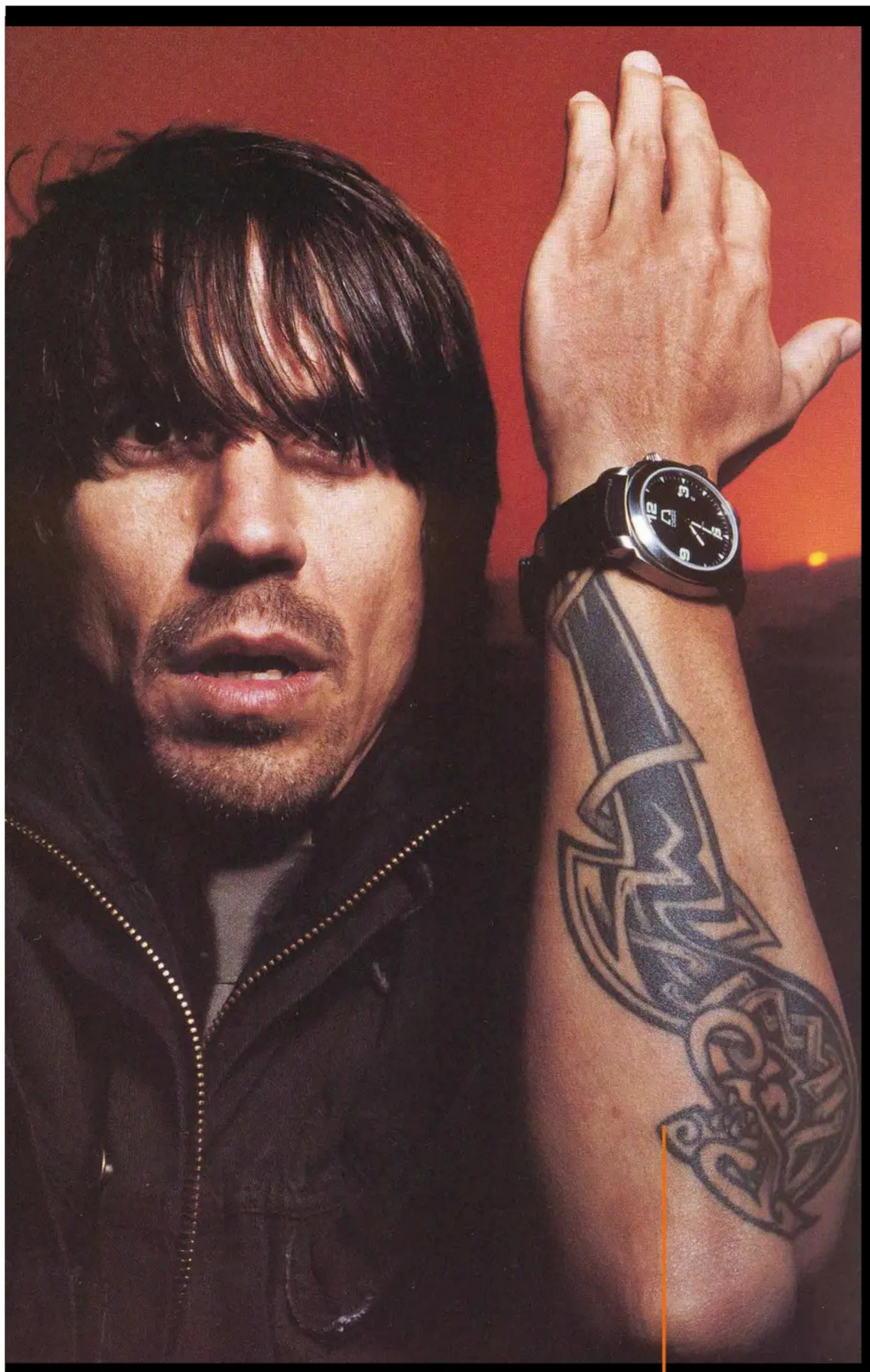
GLOSSARY

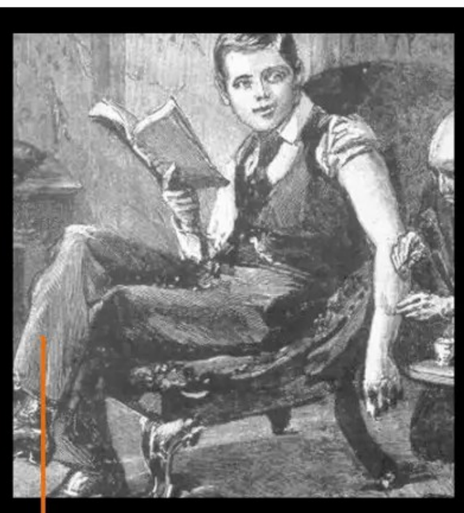
to brand *vb*
to mark a criminal with a hot metal bar
a crest *n*
a design that is the symbol of a noble family, town or organisation
to ban *vb*
to prohibit
a souvenir *n*
something you buy or take from a place in order to remember it
to follow suit like a flock of sheep exp
to copy what everyone else is doing
to afford *vb*
to have enough money to buy something
to go out of favour *exp*
to stop being popular
an ankle *n*
the joint between your leg and your foot
mainstream fashion *n*
the clothes and accessories that everyone is wearing
polite society *n*
people who consider themselves superior
ink *n*
a coloured substance that you use to write or illustrate
an arse *n offens*
the part of your body that you sit on

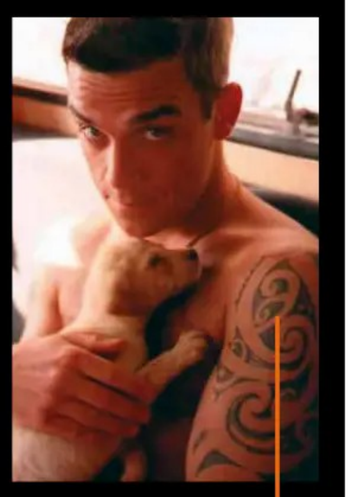
FAMOUS TATTOOS

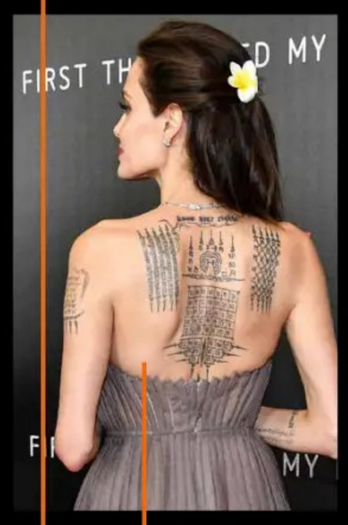


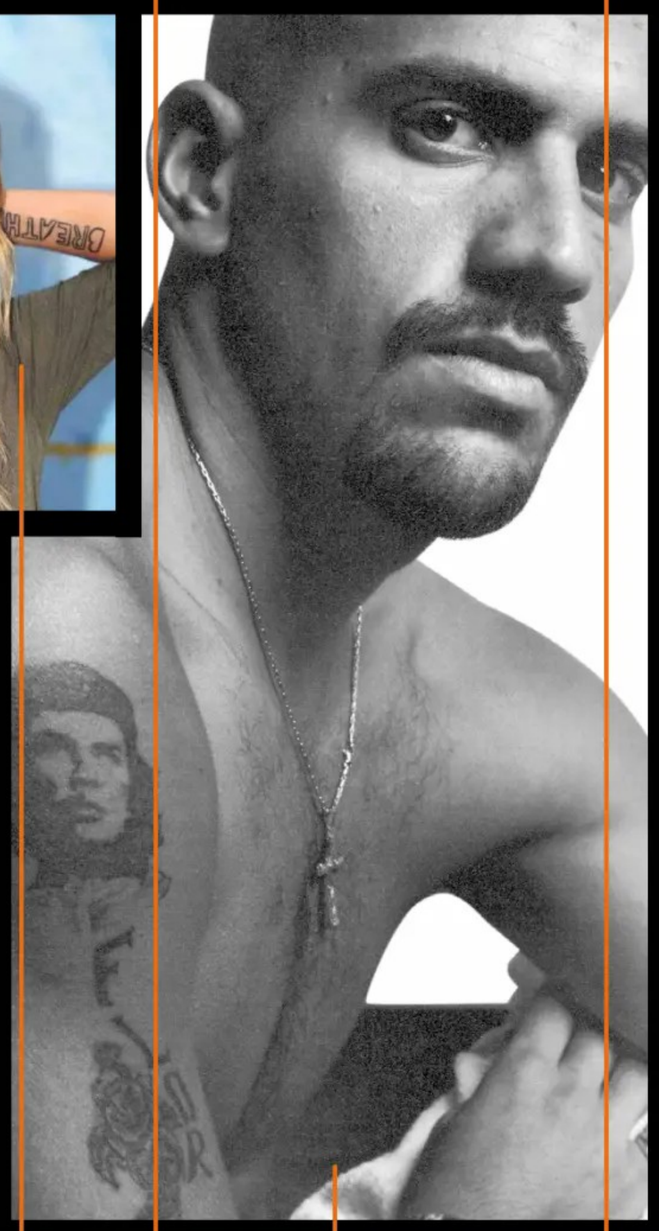
TUPAC
Rap Singer

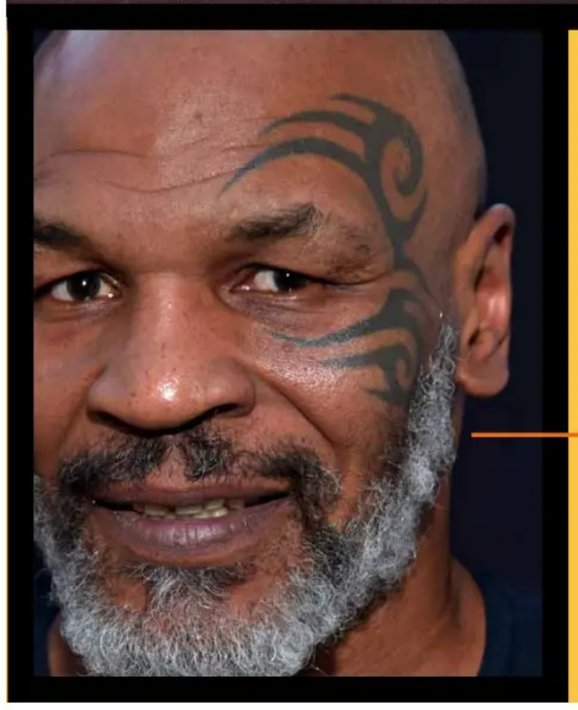












ANTHONY KIEDIS
Lead singer of the
Red Hot Chilli Peppers

ANGELINA JOLIE
Actress

NINA HAGEN
Singer

PAMELA ANDERSON
Actress (?)

JUAN SEBASTIÁN VERON
Former Argentinian
and Manchester United
football player

MIKE TYSON
American boxer

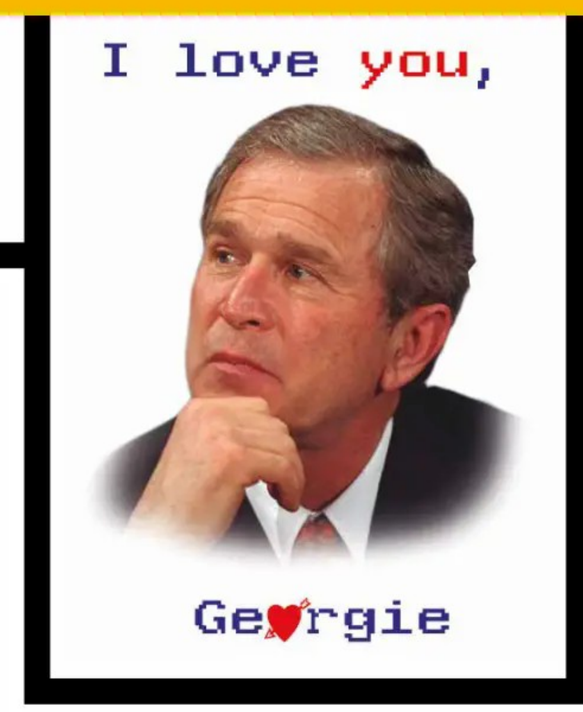
DUKE OF YORK
King George being tattooed

DREW BARRYMORE
Actress

ROBBIE WILLIAMS
Singer

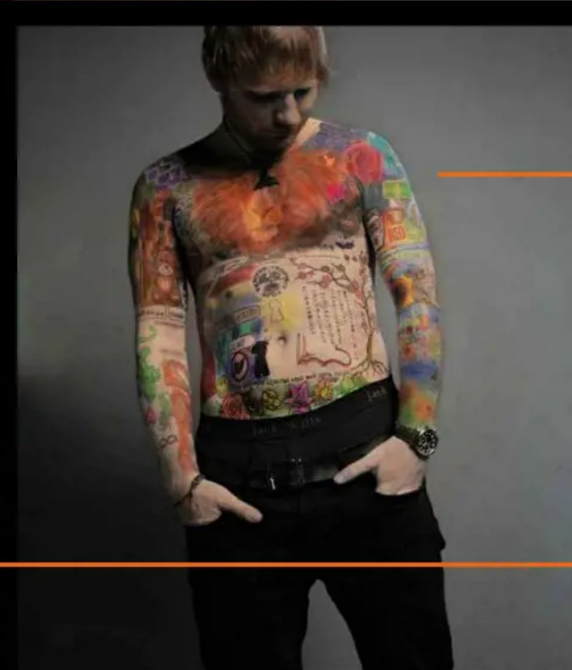
WHICH TATTOOS FROM THIS PAGE DO YOU THINK ARE REAL?

This mark on Tony Blair's **forehead** may appear like an ordinary **mole** at first sight. However, this is in fact a secret tattoo. Apparently Georgie has one of Tony too, but so far it has eluded our photojournalists attention.



You may already know that Michael Jackson's life-long dream has been to look like Liz Taylor. But how many of you knew that Liz had a tattoo on her arm with a picture of the singer's surgically-altered face?

To the **naked eye** Charles' tattoo is barely visible. However, by using the latest digital technology we can clearly see the true nature of Charles' devotion to Camila Parker-Bowles.



ED SHEERAN
English Singer

DAVID BECKHAM
English former footballer

GLOSSARY

a forehead *n*
the area of your face above your eyes and below your hair (if you have any)
a mole *n*
a dark area of skin on your body
the naked eye *n*
if you look at something with your "naked eye", you look at it without using a microscope

AUDIO

Living Abroad

Every month we interview someone who has lived in another country about their experiences and impressions of that country. This month we are speaking to Fred McLaughlan about his time in Finland.

Fred, why did you go to Finland?

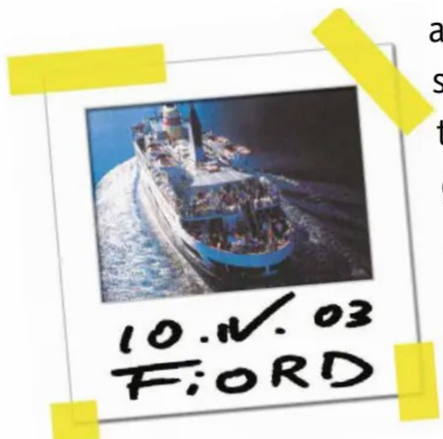
Well, a school friend who was studying architecture went with his university and told me that the buildings were impressive, being built of wood with long vertical windows, and the people were warm and friendly, so I decided to go.

What did you expect it to be like?

That most of the people would be blonde and that there would be a lot of lakes and trees.

What were your first impressions?

My first sight of Finland was truly impressive. I arrived by ferry and could see the Aland Islands. The sun was coming up and I could see little summer houses painted in bright colours which looked beautiful in the morning sunshine. I came off the **ferry** from Sweden and walked to the town of Turku. I was very hungry as it was early in the morning and I hadn't had breakfast. An attractive girl sat down and began speaking to me. They were just opening the market and she said she would go to get something for breakfast. She came back with a basket of **strawberries**. I knew I was going to enjoy being there.



Where did you stay?

I stayed in a **hostel** at first, then I went to live in the university **residence**.

What job did you do?

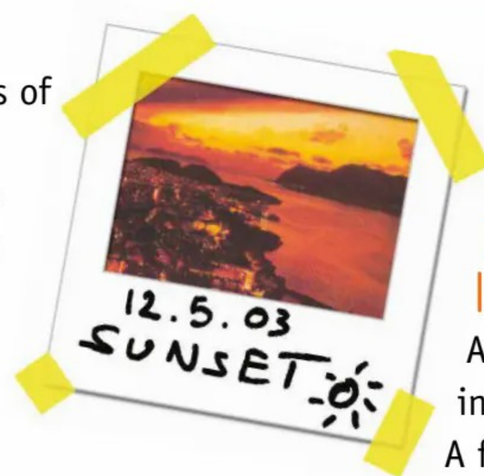
I didn't work but one of my friends got a job in Helsinki in an architect's office. You would be surprised but there are a lot of jobs open for foreigners. The language is very difficult but almost everyone speaks English. I met people who worked in tourist places like museums. And of course lots of people give English classes.

And what were the best things about being in Finland?
The people – they are really **warm** and friendly. Even after knowing you for a short time they would invite you to their summer houses in the islands or in the woods.
I met people all the time, especially as I was staying in a residence, where there were lots of people. Part of it was used for tourists and also for conferences. Also, the discos were great. Finland has strange discotheques called Cisco Disco. Men aren't **allowed** to ask women for a dance except for about half an hour in the middle of the night.

What were the worst things about being there?

Leaving to go back home. Seriously, though, the fact that in

winter there is little or no sunshine and temperatures of –20 degrees or less is pretty bad.
Oh yes, and drink is really expensive, mainly because it's controlled by the state. When a shipment of wine arrives, the news spread and queues form quickly.



How were the people different?

They tend to have two personalities: one in the summer and one in the winter. During the summer they really enjoy themselves. The summer is short and all the shops and streets are decorated in really bright colours which add to the warm sunny climate.
Also Finnish people drink to get drunk. I remember going to a New Year's Party which began sometime in the afternoon and so by midnight I was one of the few **left standing**. It was strange to **bring in the New Year** with a lot of unconscious bodies.

What was the funniest thing that happened to you there?

Well it didn't actually happen to me, but a friend told me about a really funny story. He went to a country house in the woods with some friends. One day they prepared a sauna and started drinking. Then they went inside and fell asleep. About an hour later one of the girls woke them up **banging** on the door. They shouted back that the sauna wasn't warm enough yet and that she would have to wait.
"Yes it is warm enough," she called back, "the building is on fire!" Because of their **inebriated state**, they hadn't put the wood into the **stove** very carefully and all the wood lying around had caught fire. They had to run to the lake with **buckets** to **put out** the fire
There was another experience with fire while I was in Finland. I was in a summer house. One night there was a big **thunderstorm** and I saw a **ray of lightning** strike very near. I saw the flash and the **thunder** followed immediately. It was really **scary**. I went back to sleep but I was soon woken by excited voices. I looked out of the window and saw that one of the buildings was on fire. In a few minutes it had spread to the trees. The flames were about 30m high. The fire brigade eventually arrived and **pumped** water from the lake onto the fire. However, in spite of their efforts, the building was completely destroyed.

Did anything else funny happen?

Yes, I had a very funny friend called Antti. His English was "unique". He could never remember which preposition to use in English and would say things like:
"What is in, on, to, by, for the television?"
When I said, "on the television", he would reply:
"It can't be 'on' it has to be 'in' at least."
He had a bottle of champagne behind the door that he was keeping for when he married his girlfriend Marja Luisa. We drank that bottle several times over and Antti would always go down to the shop next morning to buy a replacement.
I read about another funny story in the newspaper. There is a type of yellow **berry** which grows in the **bogs** in the north of Finland and people go on expeditions to collect them. They eat them with ice-cream. One guy went out to collect the berries alone and fell into a bog. He couldn't get out and was there for 2 days before they found him. He had been severely bitten by mosquitos which are **rife** in the north. The poor man had a nervous breakdown and had to be taken to hospital.

Did you have any problems with the language?

At first I did but after my first trip I went to a course in London and so when I went back I had some idea. A friend also gave me a small dictionary which I always carried around. **Finns** love it when people **take the trouble** to learn a few words of their language.

What advice would you give to someone who is thinking of going to Finland?

I think anyone going there should at least try to learn some of the language.The Finnish Tourist board has plenty of information on what places to visit.

Would you go back to Finland?

Although it has been over twenty years since I was there, I would love to go back. It would also be interesting to see if becoming "European" has had an effect on their lives.

GLOSSARY

a ferry *n*
a boat used to take people from and to a specific place – usually in city harbours
a strawberry *n*
a red fruit that is delicious with cream
a hostel *n*
a large house where people can stay cheaply for a limited period of time
a residence *n*
a large house for students to live
warm *adj*
open and friendly
to allow *vb*
to permit
left standing *adj*
to be the only person who is not drunk
to bring in the New Year *exp*
to celebrate the arrival of the New Year
to bang *vb*
to hit many times and make a noise
an inebriated state *n*
drunk
a stove *n*
an object in the kitchen for cooking food.
a bucket *n*
a large container for carrying water
to put out *phr vb*
to extinguish
a thunderstorm *n*
violent weather
a ray of lightning *n*
bright light in the sky during a storm
thunder *n*
a loud noise in the sky during a storm
scary *adj*
frightening
to pump *vb*
to force water out
a berry *n*
a type of wild fruit
a bog *n*
an area of wet ground that is a mixture of water and earth
rife *adj*
very common
a Finn *n*
a Finnish person
to take the trouble *exp*
to make an effort to do something

A look at how taboo words have been used in famous films

Films

SCARFACE

By David Podbere, Illustration by Edgardo Carosia

This is a gangster film starring Al Pacino, who plays the part of Tony Montana, **aka Scarface**. Tony Montana lands in Miami, Florida, as a Cuban refugee **with nothing to his name**. He is immediately sent to jail for being a suspected criminal. However, Tony has plans. He wants to **make it big** in the US - the land of opportunity. And he's prepared to do anything.

His first job out of jail is as a **dish washer**. However, he eventually makes it big and becomes one of the top bosses in a narcotics gang. People who **can't stand the sight of blood** may like to avoid seeing this film, especially a particular scene involving a **chainsaw** in a motel room. The film was also criticized heavily for its excessive use of bad language and for its **negative portrayal** of Cuban refugees in Miami.

Scarface & Taboo Words

One of the great questions of our time is, how many times is the word "**fuck**" used in Scarface? The American rock group Blink 182 apparently based their band name on the number of times they heard the word "fuck" in the film: 182. However, we consulted two websites who claimed the number was actually 206. With so much discrepancy we decided to do it ourselves; and we counted 218 times. Anyway, 218 "fucks" in a 170 minute movie is a lot of "fucks". Here's a short example of Tony's limited range of vocabulary. In this scene Tony and Julio are washing dishes in a restaurant, waiting for a friend to arrive with some drugs:

Tony: (angry, as always) Fuck!
Julio: (confused) **What's up man? Que pasa**, man?
Tony: (angry) Your **bitch** friend better **come up with something** soon. I didn't come to the United States to **break my fucking back**.
Julio: (angry) He's coming, OK? What do you want from me?
Tony: (angry) **Coño**! Fuck!

And "fuck" isn't the only **swear word** that appears in the film. Here are some of the others:

Shit:	19
Bullshit:	4
Cocksucker:	7
Asshole:	8
Son of a bitch:	5

A Scene From The Film

In this scene, Tony and Julio are talking to two drug-gang bosses: Omar and Eduardo. Omar has a little job for Tony and Julio.

Julio: (seriously) **Que se cuenta señores, caballeros?** Good to see you man! Hey, this is my friend Tony Montana, the friend I was telling you about. Tony, that's Omar Suarez, and that's Eduardo Roja over there.
Omar: (seriously) I got something for you.
Julio: (seriously) Yeah? And **what do we gotta do?**
Omar: (seriously) We gotta unload a boat. Marijuana. 45 **pounds**. I give you $500 each.
Julio: (seriously) $500? That's great!
Tony: (seriously) $500? **You gotta be kidding**. Who do you think

we are? **Baggage handlers**? The **going rate** on a boat is $1000, you know that.

Omar: (seriously) First **you gotta work your way up** to $500.

Tony: (seriously) Oh yeah? What I did for you **guys** in Freedom Town... (Omar had contracted Tony to kill some people) What was that? That Revenga **hit** was a **game of dominoes**?

Omar: (seriously) What's with this **dish washer**, chico? We could have gotten some other **space cadet** to hit Revenga cheaper, 50 **bucks**.

Tony: (seriously) Then why didn't you?! And don't be calling me no **fucking** dish washer 'cause I'll **kick** your monkey **ass** all over the town!

Scarface – A Language Analysis

Scarface is a great film for listening to slang and there is a lot of "gangster talk". This language is full of grammatical errors and Spanish expressions as most of the characters are supposedly from Cuba. Here are some examples of the grammatical errors (in italics) with the corrections:

Incorrect Sentence: "He dead. He die." (Tony answering police questions about his father)
Correction: "He is dead. He died."

Incorrect Sentence: "You should have **kept your mouth shut**. They would have thought you was a horse and let you out."
Correction: "You should have kept your mouth shut. They would have thought you were a horse and let you out."

Incorrect Sentence: "I kill a communist for fun."
Correction: "I killed a communist for fun."

Incorrect Sentence: "What's he got that I don't got?"
Correction: "What has he got that I don't have?" or "What has he got that I haven't got?"

Incorrect Sentence: "I got something for you."
Correction: "I have something for you." Or "I have got something for you."

Incorrect Sentence: "I retire."
Correction: "I quit."
This is a typical Spanish error made by Spanish speakers of English. The Spanish verb "retirar" can be translated as to "**quit**" in English, which means to leave your job. And the English verb "retire" means to stop working because you have reached the age of 65 and must become a pensioner.

Incorrect Sentence: "I don't come off no banana boat!" (Tony after being accused by the boss's girlfriend, Elvira, (Michelle Pfeiffer) of being part of the Cuban Mafia)
Correction: "I didn't come off a banana boat.

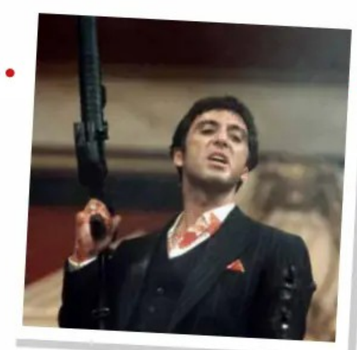
Incorrect Sentence: "Now you talking to me, baby. That I like!" (Tony talking to Elvira. She has just told him to "fuck off!")
Correction: "Now you are talking to me, baby. I like that!"

Incorrect Sentence: "The last time I saw you, you was like a little boy." (Tony describing his sister)
Correction: "The last time I saw you, you were like a little boy."

Incorrect Sentence: "Hey! Stay away from her! She not for you!" (Tony is talking about his sister and telling his friend not to touch her)
Correction: "Hey! Stay away from her! She is not for you."

FILM FACTS

Country: United States
Release Date: 1983
Stars: Al Pacino and Michelle Pfeiffer
Director: Brian De Palma
Writer: Oliver Stone



GLOSSARY

aka *abbr*
also known as
Scarface *n*
a "scar" is a mark on your body after you have been cut
with nothing to his name *n*
literally, with nothing: no money, no house, no car, no family, etc
to make it big *n*
to become rich and famous
a dish washer *n*
a person who washes plates in a restaurant
can't stand the sight of blood *n*
if you "can't stand the sight of blood", you feel sick when you see it
a chainsaw *n*
an electrical object for cutting trees – and people, in some films
a negative portrayal *n*
a negative image
fuck *n offens*
an expression of anger or frustration. Literally, to have sex
what's up, man? *exp*
hello, friend, what is happening?
que pasa *exp Sp*
a Spanish expression that means, "hello, what is happening?"
bitch *n offens*
this is used to insult someone. It is usually used as an offensive word to refer to a woman
to come up with something exp
to do something, to bring some-thing, to think of something
to break your back *n*
to work very, very hard
fucking *adv & adj offens*
this word can be used to show you are angry or frustrated
coño *exp Sp*
a Spanish expression of anger and frustration
a swear word *n*
a taboo word
que se cuenta señores, caballeros? *exp Sp*
how are you, gentlemen, sirs?
what we gotta do? exp what do we have to do?
a pound *n*
a measure of weight. One pound is about half a kilo (0.45kg)
you gotta be kidding *n*
you must be joking. To "kid" is to say silly or untrue things for fun, or to trick people
a baggage handler *n*
a person who works at an airport putting bags on airplanes
the going rate *n*
the normal price
to work your way up to something *exp*
to start working for little money, then gradually get more and more
a guy *n inform*
a man
a hit *n*
a professional killing
a game of dominoes *n*
an easy thing
a dish washer *n*
a person who washes plates in a restaurant
a space cadet *n*
a stupid person
a buck *n US*
a dollar
fucking *adj offens*
this word is used to show you are angry
to kick someone's ass *exp US*
to attack someone
to keep your mouth shut *exp*
not to say anything
to quit *vb*
to leave your job

More →

Films SCARFACE

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

learn hot english

On Competition

"Rule number 1: Don't underestimate the other guy's **greed**!"
Frank talking about staying alive in the drug's business.

On Attraction

Tony: "She likes me."
Julio: "How do you know?"
Tony: "The eyes, chico. They never lie."
Tony talking to his friend Julio about girls.

On Happiness

Tony: "I say be happy with what you got"
Julio: "You be happy! Me, I want what's coming to me."
Tony: "Yeah? And what's coming to you?"
Julio: "The world, chico. And everything in it."
Tony talking to Julio about happiness and his plans for future wealth.

On Women

"In this country you gotta make the money first. Then when you get the money, then you get the power. Then when you get the power, you get the women."
Tony to Julio about attracting women.

On Strategy

"You gotta **make** your own **moves**."
Tony talking to Julio about how to **get to the top**.

On Trust

"I never **fucked anyone over** in my life that didn't **have it coming to them**."
Tony talking to his boss

On Success

"The guys who **last** in this business are the guys who **fly straight**, **stay low-key**, quiet. But the guys who want it all: **chicas**, champagne, **flash** - they don't last."
Frank talking to Tony.

On Survival

"Every day **above ground** is a good day."
A corrupt police officer talking to Tony.

On Priorities

"The only thing that gives orders in this world is **balls**. **You got that?**"
Tony to his ex-boss Frank.

On Political Corruption

"It's the fucking bankers, it's the politicians. They're the ones who wanna make **coke** illegal. So they can make the fucking money and that they get the fucking votes fighting the bad guys. They're the bad guys."
Tony watching television whilst in the jacuzzi with his wife.
At this points even she asks why he has to use the word "fuck" all the time.

On Being Truthful

"You need people like me so you can point your finger and say "that's the bad guy". What does that make you? Good? You're not good, you just know how to hide, how to lie. Me I don't have that problem. Me, I always tell the truth... even when I lie."
Tony talking to a **packed restaurant** when he is drunk.

On Loyalty

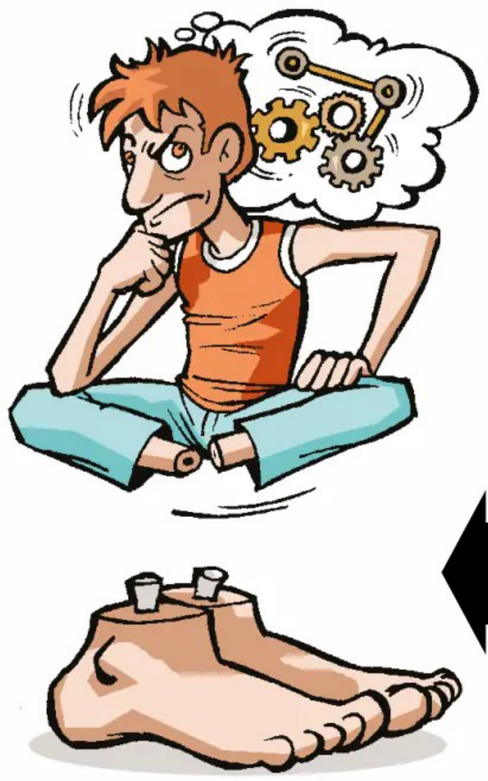
"You stay loyal in this business you're gonna **move up**"
Tony's first boss, Frank, talking about how to be successful in the cocaine business.

GLOSSARY

to make it *n*
to become rich and successful
greed *n*
the desire to have more and more of something
to make your move *exp*
to act
to get to the top *n*
to become the top boss
to fuck someone over *exp offens*
to do something bad to someone
to have it coming to you *exp*
you say this if you think that someone should be punished or hurt
to last *vb*
to survive
to fly straight *exp*
to be honest and act with honour
to stay low-key *exp*
to keep quiet, not to draw attention to yourself
chicas *n SP*
girls
flash *n*
fast cars, nice clothes, jewellery, etc
above ground *n*
alive – as opposed to "below ground", when you are dead
balls *n*
courage. Literally "testicles"
you got that? *exp*
do you understand that?
coke *abbr*
cocaine
a packed restaurant *n*
a restaurant that is full of people
to move up *phr vb*
to get a better position in a company or organisation

BODY IDIOMS

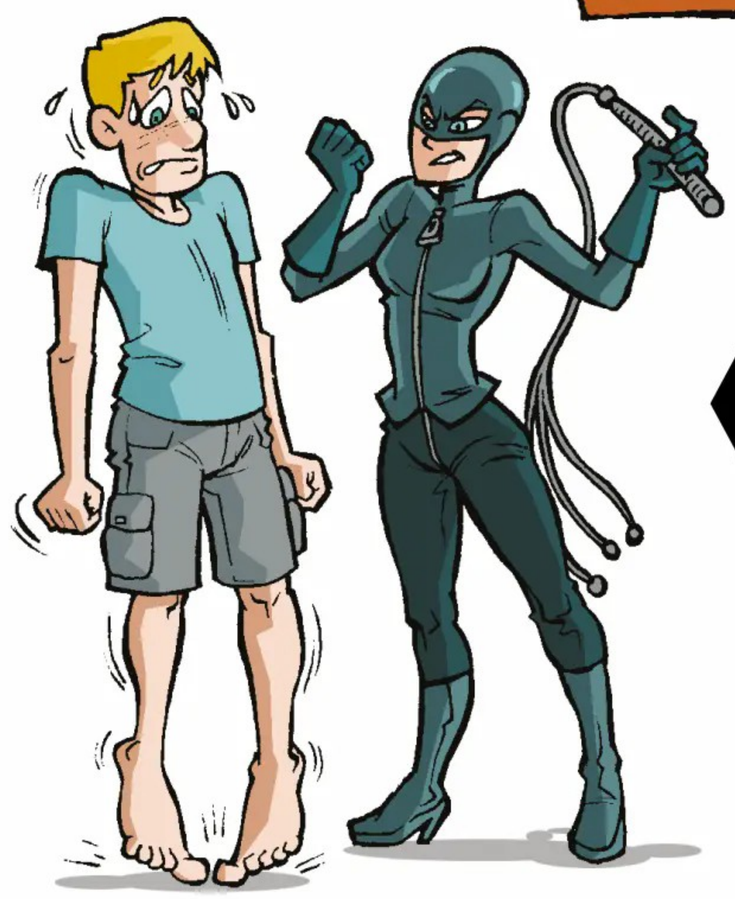
Over the next few months, we will be continuing to look at some idioms related to parts of the body. Notice how the literal meaning of the complete idiom is often different from the actual meaning of each individual word. Illustrations by Jorge Tarruella



To think on your feet
To think and react very quickly in a tense situation:
"If you are a journalist, you have to know how to think on your feet."

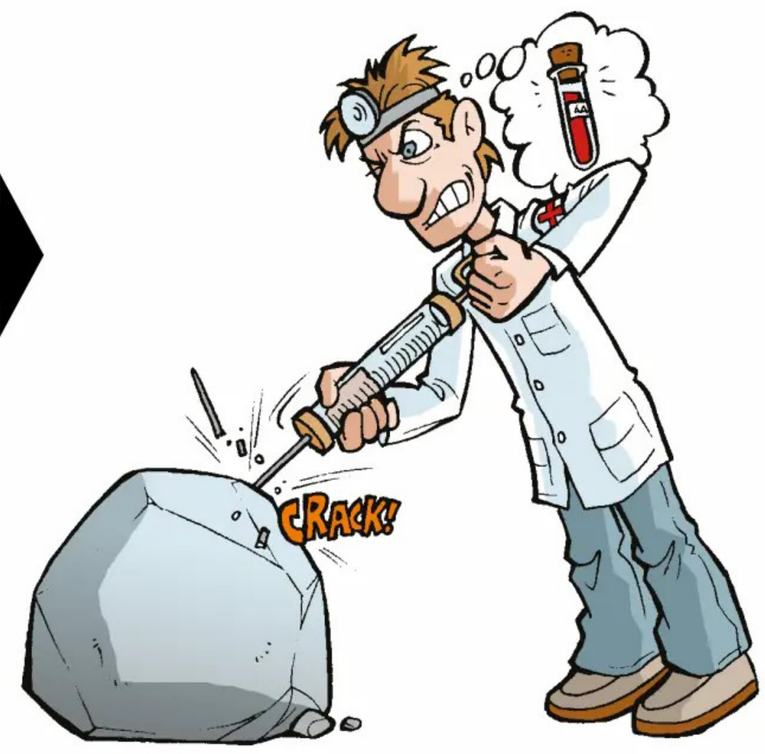
To pick someone's brains
To ask someone for information or advice:
"Could I pick your brains about this new computer system?"

To tread on so-meone's toes
To "invade" some-one's space and authority; to do something that affects someone and possibly diminishes their authority:
"I'd like to change things around here, but I don't want to tread on anyone's toes."



To keep someone on their toes
To keep someone occupied and busy; to force someone to continue giving their attention and energy:
"They never stop giving me things to do – they want to keep me on my toes."

To be like trying to get blood out of a stone
To be very difficult to make someone talk about something or do something:
"Getting her to pay for a drink is like trying to get blood out of a stone."



To have a skeleton in the cupboard/closet
To have an embarrassing secret:
"He's a successful politician, but they say he has a few skeletons in his cupboard."

GLOSSARY

a brain *n*
the organ inside your head
to tread *vb* to put your foot down on something
a toe *n*
the "fingers" on your feet
a cupboard/closet *n*
a piece of furniture with doors where you keep clothes

Historical Hysterics

Most people think of the Vikings as violent, **bloodthirsty** warriors from Scandinavia, who attacked, killed and **looted** during the 8th and 9th centuries and wore funny hats with **horns**. This image has some elements of truth to it; however, it is not entirely true. Eventually, Vikings began to live peacefully in parts of England where they had a big influence on both the language and the legal system. Who were these "barbarians" from the north?
And why did they suddenly become more peaceful?

Terror From The Sea

In 789, three Viking ships arrived on the English coast. A friendly but **naive** Englishman went out to greet them and was killed **on the spot**. This was the start of the reign of terror. Four years later, a monastery in Scotland known as Lindisfarne was attacked. The Vikings killed the **monks** and took gold and religious ornaments away with them.
The monks were terrified and wrote about the **raids**:
"Never before has such terror appeared in Britain as we have now suffered from a pagan race."
These first Viking raids were sporadic and there was no co-ordination. They just arrived, jumped out of the boats, killed, robbed and then left. One monastery on the Scottish island of Iona was pillaged five times between 794 and 825. Nowhere was safe from the Vikings.

The Life Of A Viking

Let's look at the life of Sven, a typical Viking. Sven would spend winter at home with his family. He had parties and feasts and his **drinking hall** was always full. In the spring, he concentrated on farming his land. Then, when that job was done, he would go off **plundering** in Scotland and Ireland on what he called his "spring-trip". He came home just after mid-summer, where he stayed till the **harvest** had been collected and the **crops** were safely in. After that he would go off raiding again, calling it his "autumn-trip".

A Change

The initial Viking raids were usually short, violent affairs. No one is really sure why they did it, but the mostly likely explanation is that they were just young men looking for a bit of adventure and excitement and the chance to get rich quickly. However, around the middle of the 9th century many Vikings began to **settle down** in England. They brought their families with them and started farming the land.
Why did they suddenly change? There are a number of possible explanations. Some say it was because of the climate in Scandinavia, which is cold and wet and that the Vikings were looking for somewhere more pleasant to spend their time. However, this doesn't explain why they went to Britain and Ireland, which have a similar climate.
The most probable explanation was the need for land. Farm land in countries like Norway and Denmark is in **short supply**. So many Danes and Norwegians went to England and Ireland looking for places to grow their crops. Also, many rich leaders, needed land to offer their sons as inheritance; and as some of them had up to 10 children, you can imagine the pressure on them.

New Land

In 878 this colonisation was formalised when the English King Alfred reached an agreement with the Viking King Guthrum. They divided England into an Anglo-Saxon southern kingdom and a Viking kingdom in the north, known as the Danelaw.
There was a lot of Viking **settlement** in the Danelaw and this may explain why northern and southern English people are so different. The **stereotype** of a southerner is seen a **soft** and **weak** person; and the stereotype of a northerner is a **heavy drinking**, **hard guy** – just like the Vikings.

Village & Town Names

One of the greatest impacts of the Viking settlement was on the English language. In the Danelaw, the Vikings spoke Old Norse; and in the south the English spoke Old English. Even today there are villages and towns with Vikings names. Many villages and towns that end in ",-by" were once Viking villages. Examples of this are easy to find:
Grimsby = Grim's village
Thurnby = Thurn's village
Derby = village near deer
Other common Viking place names are those ending in ",-thorpe", which means "new village" such as Scunthorpe; and "thwaite", which means "piece of land", as in Lothwaite.
Other names suggest the renaming of English towns and villages. The town of Skeffington has the Viking prefix "sk-" and the Anglo-Saxon suffix ",-ton", which means "farming village". It is possible that the Vikings may have taken over an Anglo-Saxon village, living on friendly terms with their English neighbours.

Language

The Vikings also introduced thousands of new words that have become part of the English language. Perhaps the best known words are those which begin with "sk-", such as "sky", "skin" and "ski".

Many other words from Old Norse are to do with law, such as "wrong" and the word "law" itself. These words illustrate the influence that the Vikings had in the Danelaw.
Many common words also came from the Vikings, such as "give, "window", "dream", "take", "get", "skill", "egg", "sister", "husband", "happy", "ill" and the multi-purpose verb "get".
There are probably many, many more words, but they are difficult to identify as both Old Norse and Old English were very similar - both languages coming from the same Germanic family.
Eventually, the two languages merged together as the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons intermarried and had children. However, these days, accents from the north and the south of England are still very different and this has a lot to do with the Vikings. Hooray for the Vikings!

Viking Trivia

PIRATES

The Vikings were the world's first pirates. In fact, the word Viking means, "one who hides in a vik (a bay) waiting to attack".

VIKING HATS

Most people imagine that all Vikings wore helmets with horns. However, true warriors preferred a **leather cap**.

CLEANING

Vikings were a **resourceful** group of people who knew how to take advantage of everything: they used urine to clean off oil and dirt; they put **animal manure** on the walls to keep the house **waterproof**; and they used pig's **bladders** for glass in their windows.

THE VIKING MAFIA

Vikings are responsible for the invention of "protection money", which was later adopted by the Mafia. The Vikings would wait outside small towns or villages and demand money and treasure in return for not attacking. Italian Mafia gangs copied this in towns like Chicago and New York during the 20th century.

TRAVELLERS

The Vikings were great travellers. During their 300 or 400 years of history, they sailed west to Iceland and Greenland and even reached Newfoundland in Canada several centuries before Columbus supposedly discovered America. They also crossed the Baltic Sea, sailed up the Russian rivers and dragged their ships overland (this is where the slaves came in useful) to reach the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.

IRELAND

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, was once ruled by a Viking king, Olaf The White.

NAVIGATION

Vikings generally sailed within sight of the coast moving from island to island. In open sea they used the Pole star and the sun to fix their position. On **cloudy days** they would use **ravens**. When **released**, the birds always flew to land. In Iceland they knew they were near land when they saw **whales**.

ARMOUR

Rich Vikings had **armour** while poorer Vikings had to wear leather, which offered little protection.

WEAPONS

The Viking's favourite weapons were the **axe** and the **sword**. Vikings protected themselves with round shields.

DRUGS

Vikings often took natural drugs such as mushrooms to help them fight more ferociously. These mad, crazy, bloodthirsty warriors also wore **bearskins** and were known as "Berserkir", which means "bearskin". In modern English there is a word, "berserk", which means furious and out of control. For example, "she went berserk when she saw what we did to her car".

VIOLENCE

The Vikings had some terrifying pagan rituals. Perhaps the worst was the "blood **eagle**". This is where the victim's back was opened on both sides and the **lungs** were pulled out. This made the person look like an eagle with open **wings**. This was designed to inspire the soldiers and terrorize the victims – and it seemed to work.

GLOSSARY FOR CARTOON

bloody *adj offens*
the use of this word shows that you are angry or frustrated
empty-handed *adj*
with nothing
damn *excl offens*
an exclamation of anger, frustration or fear
a lad *n*
a man
to maim *vb*
to physically hurt someone
a monk *n*
a man who dedicates himself to religion
bugger *exp offens*
an exclamation of anger, frustration or fear
fuck *exp offens*
an exclamation of anger, frustration or fear
to keep someone quiet *exp*
to keep someone busy and occupied and stop them from complaining

GLOSSARY

bloodthirsty *adj*
if someone is "bloodthirsty", they like killing and hurting people
to loot *vb*
to steal and rob
a horn *n*
animals such as deer have horns on the side of their head
naive *adj*
innocent
on the spot *exp*
immediately
a monk *n*
a man who dedicates his life to a religion
a raid *n*
an attack
a drinking hall *n*
a large room in a medieval house used for eating and drinking
to plunder *vb*
to steal and rob
a harvest *n*
the time when the food grown on land is collected
crops *n*
food grown on the land
to settle down *phr vb*
to arrive in uninhabited land and to start living and working there
in short supply *n*
if something is "in short supply", there is not much of that thing
a settlement *n*
an area where people have arrived and started forming a new village or town
a stereotype *n*
the typical image of someone
soft *adj*
not strong (physically and mentally)
weak *adj*
not strong (physically and mentally)
a heavy drinker *n*
a person who drinks a lot of alcohol
a hard guy *n*
a person who is physically and mentally strong
leather *n*
animal skin that is used to make clothes
a cap *n*
a type of hat that covers the head
resourceful *adj*
good at finding solutions to problems
animal manure *n*
animal excrement – particularly from cows and horses
waterproof *adj*
if clothing or a building is "waterproof", it stops rain and water from entering
a bladder *n*
a bag in your body where your urine is stored
a cloudy day *n*
a day with many clouds (white objects in the sky that are full of rain)
a raven *n*
a large, black bird
to release *vb*
if you "release" an animal, you free it
a whale *n*
the largest mammal that lives in the sea
armour *n*
metal clothing that protects soldiers
an axe *n*
an object with a long piece of wood and sharp metal end. Often used for cutting trees
a sword *n*
an object for cutting people. It is long, made of metal and looks like a big knife
a bearskin *n*
a coat made from the skin of a bear (a large animal that lives in forests and is usually brown or black)
an eagle *n*
a large bird that is in danger of extinction
a lung *n*
the two objects in your body where air comes in and out
a wing *n*
birds use their "wings" to fly

(GLOSSARY ON PREVIOUS PAGE)

Weird World Cartoon

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

Illustration by Jorge Tarruella

AUDIO

Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Have you ever had to raise money for something? What was it for? How did you raise the money? Have you ever invested in a project or business? What was it? Why did you do it?

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

CROWDFUNDING: A NEW WAY TO FINANCE YOUR PROJECTS!

Got a project? Need some finance for it? How about a bit of crowdfunding?

Crowdfunding is a way of raising money through online **networking**. You can use crowdfunding to finance just about anything: a film, a book, an album, a business idea, a tour, your university fees...

It's easy to do too. Simply **post** information about your project on a crowdfunding site and explain why you want the money. Then, friends, relatives or anonymous investors can **pledge** amounts towards it.

One of the largest crowdfunding **platforms** is Kickstarter. Since its launch in 2009, more than five million people have funded over 50,000 creative projects, including *The World's Largest Marble Run* – a half-kilometre-long marble **chute** that was laser-cut out of 3mm, high-density fibre wood, and *Smokin' Glassware Dry Ice Goblet* – a novelty glass that makes a drink smoke like a **cauldron**.

Some of the projects currently looking for investment are *Shakespeare Iraq* – a project that aims to bring an Iraqi Shakespeare group to the Oregon Shakespeare Festival, *Little Brave Records Songs* – a singer-songwriter who is looking for finance to make a record, and *All New Adventures of Morph* – a brand new animated series of Morph by Aardman Animations, the creators of *Wallace & Gromit*.

One of the features of Kickstarter is the all-or-nothing funding policy. As part of this, projects have to receive all their **target finance** or they get nothing. For example, if you want to raise $5,000 and you've got 20 days to do it, but only manage to get $4,000 at the end of this period of time, you won't receive anything.

As the website says, it's less risk for everyone. "If you need $5,000, it's **tough** having $1,000 and a bunch of people expecting you to complete a $5,000 project. Also, it's motivating. If people want to see a project come to life, they're going to **spread the word**. Projects either make their **goal** or find little support. There's little in-between. To date, an incredible 44% of projects have reached their funding goals," they explain.

So, the big question is, why do people **back** these projects? There are several reasons. A lot are **rallying around** their friends' ideas. Some are supporting people they've long admired. Others are inspired by a new idea. And some are interested in a project's rewards. This could include a copy of what's being made, a limited edition CD or an invitation to the premiere of the film.

As they say on the website, backing a project is more than just giving someone money, it's about supporting a dream and being part of that dream.

KICKSTARTER

Kickstarter was launched on 28th April 2009 by Perry Chen, Yancey Strickler and Charles Adler. *Time* magazine named it one of the "Best Inventions of 2010". The company is based in Manhattan's Lower East Side.

GLOSSARY

networking *n*
the process of trying to meet new people who might be useful to you in your job, often through social activities
to post *vb*
to put information on a website
to pledge *vb*
if you "pledge" an amount of money, you promise to pay that amount
a platform *n*
a place where information can be shown: a website, television, an app, etc.
a chute *n*
a steep, narrow tube that you can go down in a smooth, continuous movement
a cauldron *n*
a large, round metal pot used for cooking over a fire
target finance *n*
the amount of money you need for a project, etc.
tough *adj*
difficult
to spread the word *exp*
if you "spread the word" about something, you tell people about it
a goal *n*
an objective; something you want to achieve
to back *vb*
if you "back" a project, you support it / finance it, etc.
to rally around *exp*
when people "rally around" something, they come together to support it or finance it

Answers on page 63

1 Pre-reading

If you had some money to invest, what would you do with it? Why? For example: *buy some stocks and shares, start up my own business, buy some gold, buy some property...*

2 Reading I

Read or listen to the article once. Which project would you invest in? Why?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write a brief summary of what Kickstarter is and how it works. Try to do it without referring back to the text.

4 Language focus
Passive forms

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Others are inspired by a new idea..." **The writer has used the passive. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.**

1. They were tempted to...
2. We've been talked into...
3. They'd been convinced to...
4. I was warned not to...

True stories from around the world that are hard to believe!

AUDIO

Strange BUT True

Roll Out The Dead Carpet

All about a carpet, a car and an elderly lady

One year Mr and Mrs Charles and Wendy Sordendef decided to spend their summer holiday in France. They'd always wanted to go there and they were really excited about the trip. They planned to travel all over the country by car, **stopping off** wherever they wanted.

One sunny morning they **set off** on their trip, with Wendy driving, Charles sitting next to her and Wendy's mother in the back. The first stop was a coastal town in northern France. They stayed in a hotel right by the beach, with Charles and Wendy in one room, and Wendy's mother, Pauline, in a room down the corridor. Charles and Wendy both loved it, but Pauline never stopped **complaining**.

Stop!

"There's too much sand on the beach, the sun's too hot, the water's too cold," she would say. Charles and Wendy tried to ignore the constant complaints, but before long it started **getting on their nerves**.

"I **swear**, if she says another word, I'll kill her," Charles once **threatened**.

But every morning it was the same. In fact, it appeared to be getting worse and it went on all day, from very early in the morning till late at night:

"There's a spider in my bathroom, the water's too cold, the neighbours are making a noise," she would say.

Silence Is Golden

However, one day Charles and Wendy woke up to the glorious sound of silence. At first, they couldn't believe it and Charles **crept** slowly along the hotel corridor to see what was happening. He put his ear to Pauline's door and listened. Nothing. Just silence. He waited for a couple of seconds just to be sure, then went back to bed.

Two hours later they woke up again. This time Wendy was a bit worried:

"Mother can't be sleeping. She never **lies in**. Go and see what's going on," Wendy told Charles.

Charles crept back down the corridor. This time he slowly opened the door. Pauline was lying in bed with a pleasant serene look on her face - completely and utterly dead.

Decisions

Charles went back and **broke the bad news** to Wendy.

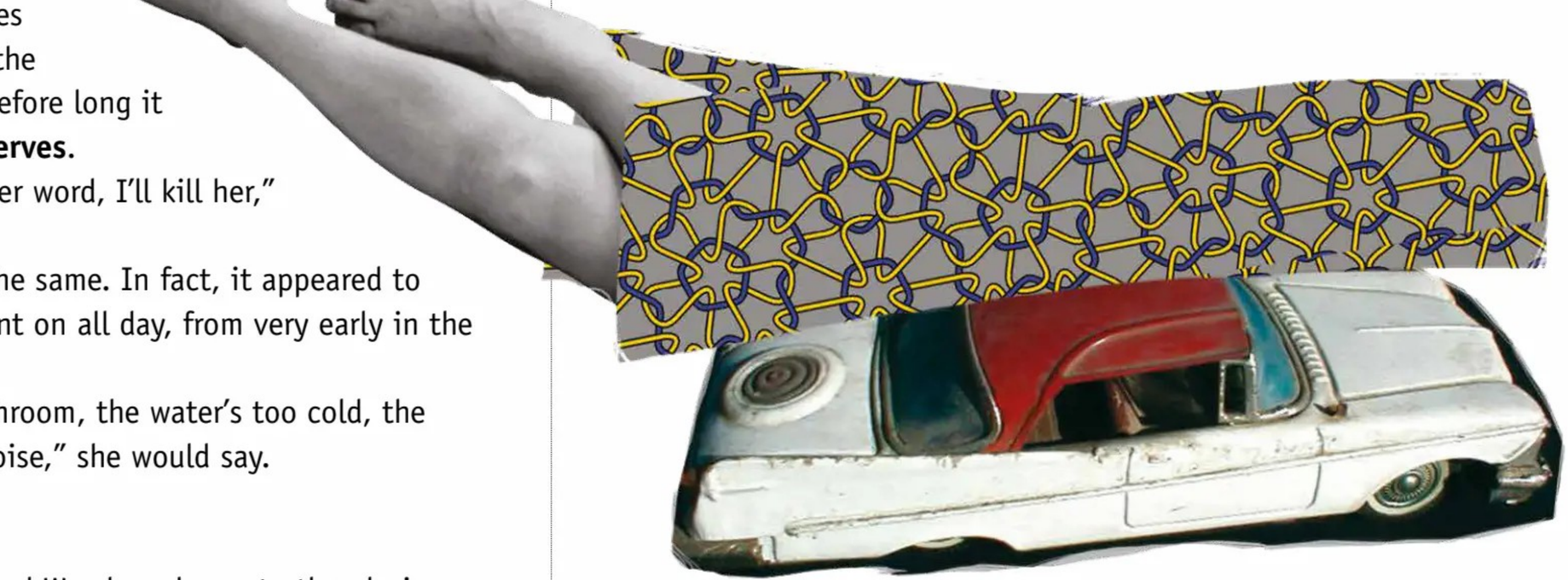
"What are we going to do now?" Wendy asked, **wiping the tears from her eyes**.

At first they thought about reporting it to the police. But that would mean thousands of forms to **fill in** and lots of **bureaucracy**. Instead they decided to take Pauline back to England where they could **bury** her in peace.

A Carpet

So how were they going to get her back to England? Charles had the answer. He went out and bought a **carpet**. Then they both **rolled** Pauline **up** in it and **strapped** her **on** the roof of the car. Within an hour they were on their way back back to England. They drove back across France for six hours, then crossed the Channel by ferry. When they got home, it was too late to do anything about Pauline so they parked the car and went up to bed.

The next morning they woke up early. Wendy lay in bed while Charles went to get the luggage and take Pauline off the roof. However, when he went outside, he saw that the car was missing. He ran up and down the street just to make sure, but it was definitely not there. It must have been stolen, including all the luggage, the carpet and, of course, poor old Pauline. And the car and Pauline were never seen again.



GLOSSARY

to stop off *phr vb*
to stop during a journey
to set off *phr vb*
to start a journey
to complain *n*
to constantly say how bad everything is
to get on someone's nerves *exp*
to irritate and annoy someone
to swear *vb*
to promise
to threaten *vb*
to promise to do something bad to someone
to creep *vb*
to move very quietly and softly
to lie in *phr vb*
to stay in bed during the morning, even though you are awake
to break bad news *exp*
to inform someone of some-thing bad
to wipe the tears from your eyes *exp*
to dry your eyes because you are crying
to fill in *phr vb*
to complete
bureaucracy *n*
all the rules and procedures in government departments
to bury *vb*
to put a dead body in the ground
a carpet *n*
a large piece of material on the floor in a house
to roll up *phr vb*
to put something in a place, turning it round and round
to strap on *phr vb*
to secure to a place with string or rope

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AUDIO

Those Damn Yanks

SELF HELP

How books and courses have helped Americans to solve their mental and psychological problems

By Laura Warrell (US English spellings)

Melissa, why did you go to Puerto Rico?

Every year, Americans spend $2.8 billion on **self help books** and over $600 million on self-help tapes and seminars. Why do they do this? And can it help? Let's find out.

The Idea

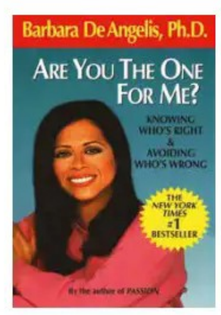
Self-help usually revolves around the following ideas:

- Everyone has the power to **heal** themselves
- No one can do it for you (except maybe God, Buddha or your dad, especially if he's an **oil mogul** who became president and helped you get into the White House)
- If you do the exercises in the book, you'll succeed
- You can change your life in a short period of time

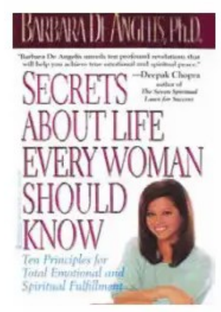
Some typical exercises from self-help books, tapes and seminars may involve **filling out** a questionnaire about yourself, drawing **nasty** pictures of people who have been bad to you, saying something kind to one person everyday, or writing a letter of **forgiveness** to someone who has abandoned you.

The Bestsellers

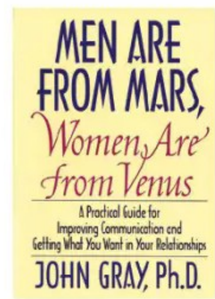
Self help books, tapes and seminars deal with all sorts of problems including child abuse, death, sex, self-esteem and financial difficulties. One of the first books on the market was by Dr Thomas Harris called "I'm OK, You're OK". Its message was that insecure ("NOT OK" people) play destructive games with confident ("OK" people). Since then there have been thousands of other books. Here are some of the most famous:



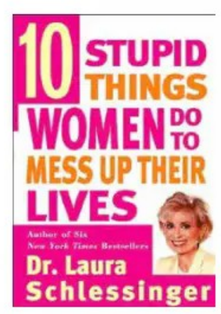
"Are You the One For Me?", by Barbara DeAngelis. This book helped women understand their love life and their bad love choices. One of the exercises asked the reader to write a "**want ad**" based on their last partner's qualities. For example: WANTED: **Self-absorbed loser** who has lots of potential and is doing nothing with it.



"Secrets About Life Every Woman Should Know", also by DeAngelis. This book told readers to accept change and "surrender to **life's flow**". The book **sought to** help women **face up to** their lives.

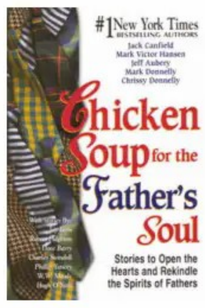


"Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus", by John Gray. This book talked about the differences between men and women. The conclusion was that they don't always **get along** because men are too Martian (assertive and selfish), and women are too Venusian (beauty-conscious and accommodating). His **shrewd counsel** to couples included listening to each other and not leaving your **skivvies** on the bathroom floor.



"Ten Stupid Things Women Do to Mess Up Their Lives", by Dr Laura Schlessinger. This book suggested stupid women should **dump overbearing** lovers and not **blame themselves**. This message

was repeated in Ten Stupid Things Couples Do to Mess Up Their Relationships.



"Chicken Soup For The Soul" by Jack Canfield. This book centered on stories of human goodness that touch the human soul, just like "mom's chicken soup". The book was turned into a series and included "Chicken Soup" for teenagers, sisters, sports fans, Christian women, nurses, college students, golfers, travelers, pet lovers and even prisoners.

Self Help Groups

One of the first groups to start this trend of self-help was Alcoholics Anonymous (also known as AA). At weekly meetings, alcoholics told (and continue telling) their personal stories in a supportive environment, which usually includes lots of Kleenex and hand-holding. Then, they follow a "Twelve-Step Program" in order to recover. The steps include things such as admitting their powerlessness over alcohol and accepting that only faith in God can help them stop **boozing**. Thousands of these groups meet across the United States and other countries.

Alcoholics

So who are the people behind this phenomenon? Many self-help experts are reformed alcoholics or disabled people who have **overcome** a difficulty. No one's life has been as miserable as theirs, so they say. And if they can change, anyone can.
Their main message is, "stop **whining** and just do it". They also say things like:

- If you're fat, do some exercise
- If you want to stop smoking, just stop
- If you're in an unhappy relationship, get out
- If you've got no money, stop wasting it on beer
- If someone's destroying your **self-esteem**, get that person out of your life

Cowboys

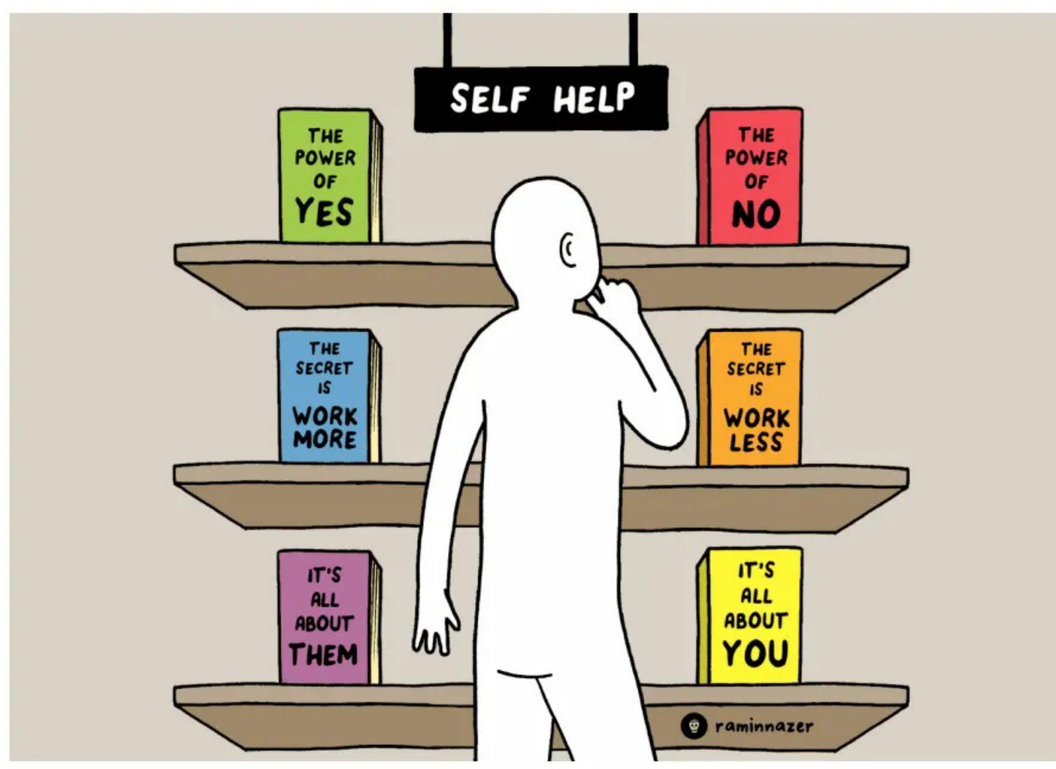
So, why are these books so popular in America? Some psychologists argue that it has something to do with American society. These days there is a **lack of** spirituality. People are also over-worked and have no time for human connection. And this is why they need this psychological help
Self-help books also **fit** perfectly into the American ideal of personal independence and self-sufficiency. "**Pick yourself up by the bootstraps**," has been the American answer to most human problems, from mass social poverty to personal depression. Why depend on friends, family, lovers, government, church or community to help you through a life crisis? Help yourself! This also means the government doesn't have to do anything like spend money on social services and medical care.

The Dark Side

As in most things in the States, evil, money-hungry people have emerged to take advantage of a good thing. Some organisations appear more like sects, such as the "Landmark Foundation". They organise weekend seminars where people learn how to redefine their problems, and are taught to say things like:
"I'm not fat, I'm just big-boned";
They also sit around and tell their tragic stories to a room of strangers. They often find themselves being pushed to "graduate" to a higher level seminar, which, of course, is much more expensive. The foundation's methods have been compared to the "Church Of Scientology" (of which actor Tom Cruise is a member), which uses aggressive, psychological tactics to make people donate money.

The Future

So can self-help really change people's lives? Most psychologists argue that this philosophy doesn't **take into account** life's complexities. The ideas rarely consider the socioeconomic, racial or cultural realities most people face. Most importantly, life just isn't that easy. Meanwhile, those looking for a quick solution may like to follow the advice of self-help expert Stuart Smalley who suggests looking in the mirror every morning and saying the following 33 times: "I'm good enough, I'm smart enough, and people like me!"



GLOSSARY

a self help book *n*
a book that helps you resolve psychological problems
to heal *vb*
to cure, to make better
an oil mogul *n*
a rich person who works in the oil industry
to fill out *phr vb*
to complete
nasty *adj*
horrible
forgiveness *n*
accepting that someone is sorry for doing something bad to you
a want ad *n*
publicity in a magazine or newspaper asking for something, such as a lover
self-absorbed *adj*
only concerned about yourself
a loser *n*
a person who has no success in life – a bad job, no home, etc
life's flow *n*
the things that happen in your life that you cannot control
to seek (sought) *vb*
to try
to face up to *exp*
to accept
to get along *phr vb*
to have a good relationship with someone
shrewd counsel *n*
good advice
skivvies *n US slang*
clothing you wear under your trousers or skirt
to dump *vb*
to leave, to stop a relationship
overbearing *adj*
domineering
to blame yourself *exp*
to accept that you are responsible for something bad
boozing *n*
drinking alcohol
to shag *vb offens*
to have sex with
the roots *n*
the cause
to overcome *vb*
to solve a problem
to whine *vb*
to complain
self-esteem *n*
how you feel about yourself
a lack of *n*
if there is a "lack of" something, there is not enough of that thing
to fit *vb*
if something "fits", it is perfect
to pick yourself up by the bootstraps *exp*
to start again after a bad experience; not to lose hope; to succeed even though you are in a difficult position
to take into account *n*
to include, to consider

AUDIO

Dictionary of slang

WARNING
This article contains topics, themes and language that some people may find offensive. Please feel free to ignore it if you're easily offended! :)

learn hot english

Here we've got some examples of how to say things in different situations.

Situation	Formal	Relaxed	Informal
You were talking to someone. They wouldn't tell you anything:	He did not reveal anything	He kept very quiet; he didn't **give anything away**	It was like trying to get blood out of a stone; he didn't **let on**
You are feeling very tired. Someone suggests going out. You don't want to go:	I don't have enough energy to get up	I've had it	I'm **knackered**; I **can't be arsed**; I'm **shagged** out; I'm **fucked**; I'm beat (US)
You don't agree with something that someone is saying:	Your argument is full of holes	You're talking **rubbish**	You're talking out of your arse; that's **bollocks**; you're full of shit (US)
You love someone very much:	I really love her/him	I'm mad about her/him	I love her/him to bits; I'm crazy about her/him; I'm **nuts** about her/him
Someone is not paying attention to what you are saying:	You are not listening to me	Listen to me when I'm speaking	You aren't paying a blind bit of notice; Oi! Pay attention
Two women are robbing an old man in the street. You suggest ignoring it:	I think we should just continue walking	Just ignore them	Let's just turn a **blind eye**; I'm not getting involved; it's none of my business
You are angry with someone. You threaten to hit them:	I am going to hit you very hard	I'm gonna **beat you up**	I'm **gonna knock your block** off; I'm gonna put your lights out; I'm gonna **beat the shit out of** you; I'm gonna give you a good **kicking**
You don't like your job any more:	I have no job satisfaction	I'm fed up with my work	I don't give a shit about my job; I can't be bothered any more

Please note that the words in this glossary box are literal translations of parts of idiomatic expressions.

GLOSSARY

to give something away *exp*
to reveal a secret
to let on *phr vb*
to reveal a secret
knackered *adj*
very tired
can't be arsed *exp offens*
don't have the energy
shagged *adj offens*
very tired
fucked *adj offens*
very tired
rubbish *n*
this word is used to describe things you don't think are true
bollocks *n*
offens this word is used to describe things you don't think are true
nuts *n*
crazy
to turn a blind eye *exp*
to ignore something
to beat up *phr vb*
to hit someone many, many times
gonna *abbr*
going to
to knock someone's block off *exp*
to hit someone very hard. «Block» is head in this context
to beat the shit out of someone *exp offens*
to hit someone many, many times
a kicking *n*
when you hit someone many times with your foot

Answers

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

NOISE NUISANCE
1. strumming
2. poked
3. clapped
4. beating
5. snapped
6. slapped
7. flicked
8. thumped
9. knocked
10. tapping
11. rapped
12. punched

POP-UPS
3 Reading II
1. shop; 2. restaurant; 3. restaurant; 4. shop; 5. shop; 6. restaurant; 7. shop; 8. shop

4 Language focus
1. much; 2. much; 3. many; 4. much

PRONUNCIATION
Exercise I
1. There's a strange looking animal in our garden – it looks like a wolf.
2. This magazine is very educational.
3. They sprayed him with a chemical substance.
4. This machine is really useful and practical.
5. You are my special friend.
6. When he's angry, he isn't rational.
7. She fell down and we took her to the hospital.
8. She wants to be a diplomat, that's why she's doing a course on international relations.

Exercise II
1. Five words: "I'm sick of you.
2. Five words: "Throw the ball to him."
3. Seven words: "I want to put it on you."
4. Six words: "There's a box of balloons."
5. Eight words: "We spoke about it then we did it."

PRACTICAL ENGLISH - EXPRESSING CONCERN
1. in; 2. for; 3. about; 4. of; 5. with; 6. up; 7. out; 8. at; 9. in

CROSSWORD

			1 P								2 B		
		3 M	A	I	4 D					5 S	I	G	N
			N		Y				6 J			T	
			T		E			7 P	U	P	8 P	E	9 T
10 B	A	11 S	S			12 F			R		E		A
		T			13 B	A	G	G	Y		T		I
	14 L	O	C	K		I							L
		R				R							
15 B	R	E	W	E	R	Y							

WORD GAME
(a few possibilities) from the word
N E U T R A L I S E:
Tire, nail, trail, sail, seal, sire, lair, line, rail, rain, train, tale, tail, stain, steal, stale, strain, rite, reel, last, lust, lane, late, lean, learn, ritual, arse, nature, insulate, salient, insure, ensure, neutral

ANAGRAM
VIKINGS

JOKES
1D 2C 3B 4A

WORDSEARCH

Q	W	K	B	A	C	K	Y	A	R	D	Z	Y	E
K	H	T	H	R	I	V	I	N	G	E	X	S	M
S	F	A	S	A	M	P	L	E	X	W	O	T	B
X	V	S	P	O	I	L	W	H	G	L	N	U	Z
Y	P	P	V	N	A	S	T	Y	M	Y	C	N	H
Z	C	W	K	L	W	N	X	H	O	S	T	N	U
X	S	A	Z	T	J	N	Z	A	E	W	H	I	T
S	O	X	X	Z	P	R	V	S	B	W	Q	N	O
L	Y	M	O	R	O	N	F	F	N	T	I	G	D
I	T	O	O	R	J	Y	O	W	H	I	N	E	D
P	M	L	A	W	S	U	I	T	T	L	I	H	L
P	A	S	T	R	Y	Y	R	J	B	X	V	G	E
W	U	P	R	A	B	E	V	E	R	A	G	E	R
V	O	Q	D	A	E	P	F	D	Y	H	W	I	J

MATCHING
A7 B5 C13 D12 E6 F11 G1 H9 I10 J3 K14 L4 M8 N2

GRAMMAR - "WHAT" & "WHICH"
1. Which
2. What
3. Which
4. Which
5. What
6. What

CROWDFUNDING
3 Reading II
Student's own answers.

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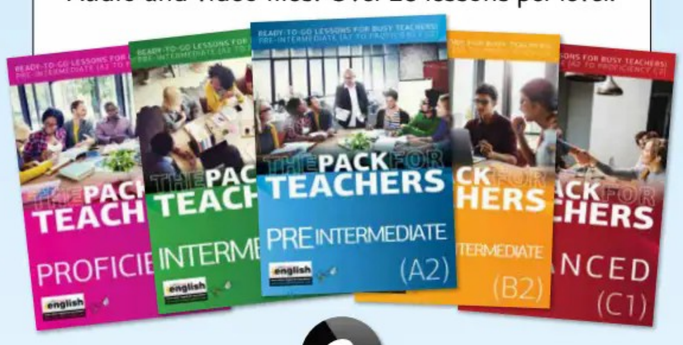

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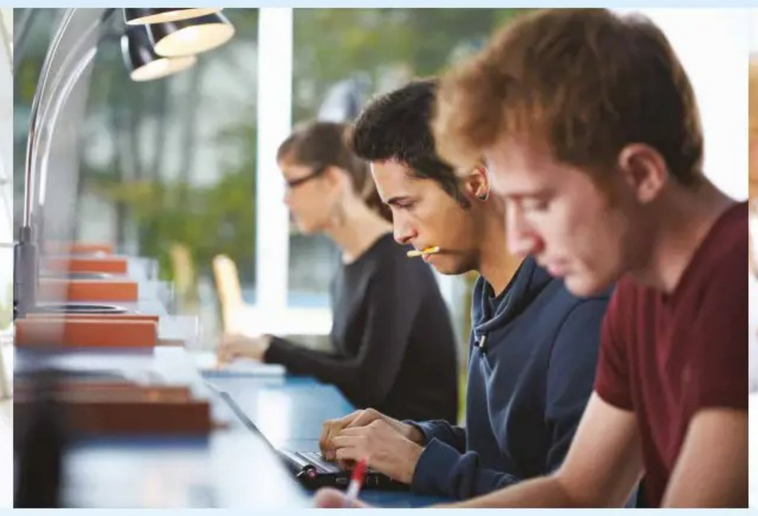

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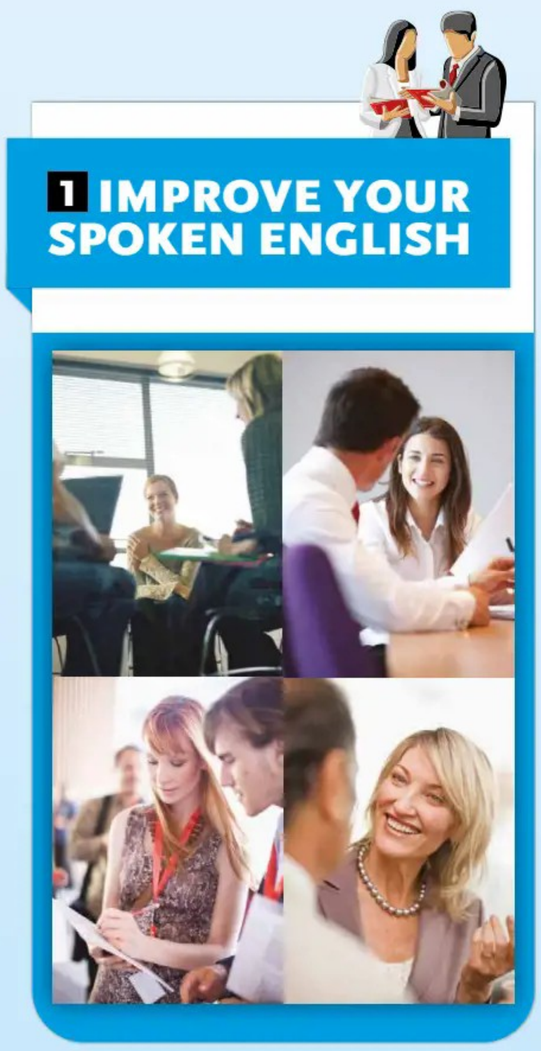

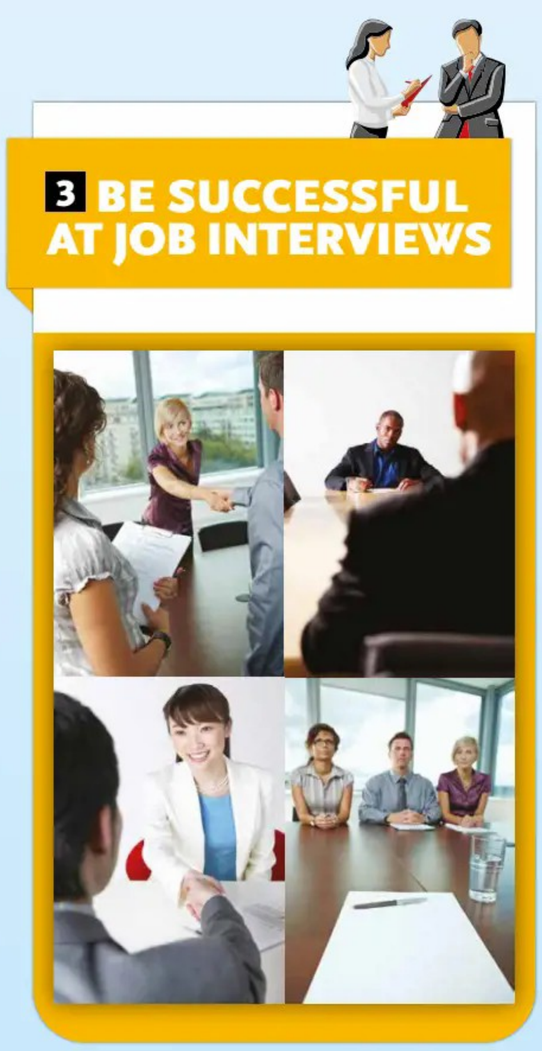

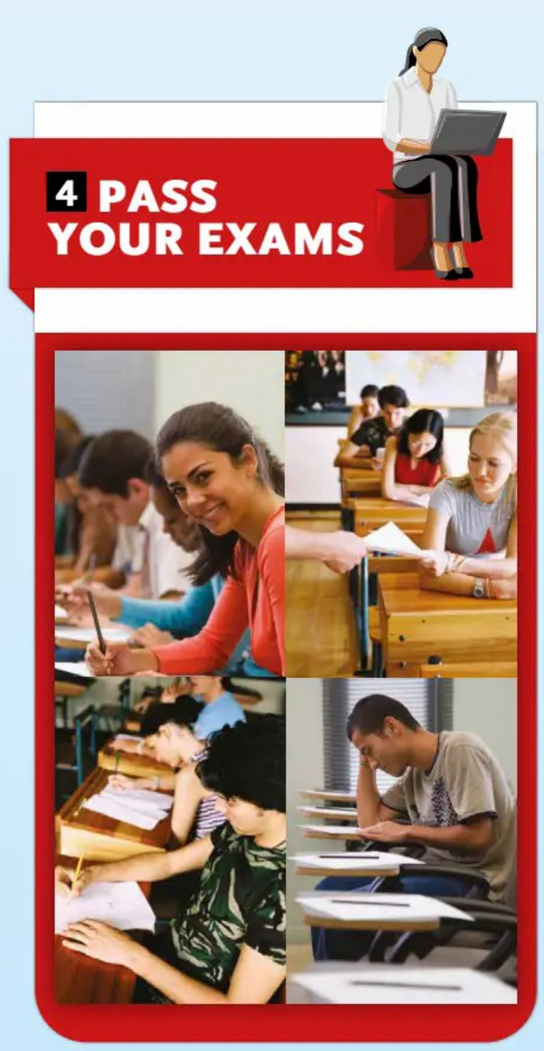

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