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No.113



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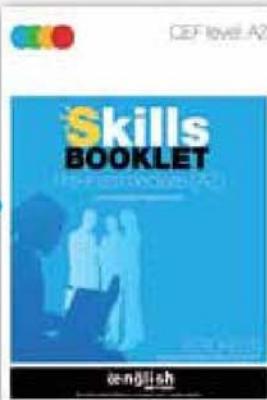
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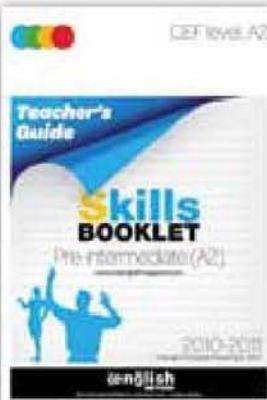
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Y TODO ESTO A PRECIOS REALMENTE COMPETITIVOS

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

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**NO SMOKING
IN THE PARK**

Smoking Trivia

Here are some interesting facts and figures about smoking.

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see page 47 for
more details.



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Editor's intro

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



We've got lots of interesting things for you this month. One of our main themes is on the topic of "stars": strangely-dressed stars, YouTube stars and a very big star... Lady Gaga. In our Word of the Month section, we're looking at neologisms - new, invented words that haven't quite made it to the dictionary. Do you know what a "salad dodger" is? Would you know how to go about "blamestorming"? Fancy working in a "cube farm"? Find out what on earth we're talking about, and read all about this interesting aspect of English.

This month, we're also debating the pros and cons of the smoking ban. Are you in favour? Join in the debate and read the contrasting views from two of our contributors. Another one of our major topics this month is on the topic of **vegetarianism**. I'm not a vegetarian, but I did go to a vegetarian school called St Christopher School (www.stchris.co.uk/cms) in Letchworth, England. It was founded by Quakers and one of the main rules was that meat was prohibited. The food was delicious, and I still find myself dreaming about "nut roast" (which is what they served us on Sunday). It was made with lentils and tasted great. While we're on the topic of vegetarian food, you can read about a vegetarian recipe that one of our teachers sent in. I'm going to try it as soon as I **get the chance**.

Still on the topic of food, I think you'll also enjoy our article on biscuit-related injuries. I never knew the innocent-looking biscuit could be so dangerous! Some of the stories are incredible! Plus, we're also looking at some "advertising" phrasal verbs, "corner" idioms, internships, hobbies, Twitter and lots, lots more.

Anyway, happy learning and speak soon.

Yours,

Andy



GLOSSARY

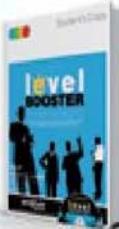
to make it to exp if something "makes it to" a place, it manages to get / arrive there.
on earth exp this expression is used for emphasis
vegetarianism n not eating meat
to get the chance exp If you "get the chance" to do something, you have an opportunity to do it.

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Intermediate (CEF level: B1)

Upper Intermediate (CEF level: B2)

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READING I

Twitter Business



How companies are using Twitter.

1 Pre-reading

Match the "Twitter" words (1 to 5) to the definitions (a-e).

1. Tweet
2. MisTweet
3. Tweeter / Twitterer
4. Twitterati
5. Dweet

- a. A Twitter message you send but later regret.
- b. A Twitter message sent while drunk
- c. The celebrity twitterers that many people follow.
- d. Someone who uses Twitter.
- e. A single message sent through Twitter.

2 Reading I

How are businesses using Twitter? Think and discuss with a partner. Then read the article once to check your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Write the name of a business from the article next to each statement. They...

1. ... tell followers about their latest ice cream inventions.
2. ... tell followers when their bread is fresh out of the oven.
3. ... get ideas on customer preferences.
4. ... tell followers about special deals on pizzas.
5. ... let customers use Twitter to order food that is picked up at the drive-thru window.

4 Language focus Let

Look at the extract from the article on this page. "... Some businesses let restaurant-goers use Twitter to order food..." Notice how there's no *to* with the verb *following/let*.

Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. I let my colleague...
2. My boss let me...
3. I didn't let my friend...
4. I won't let my colleague...

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever used Twitter? What for?
2. Do you follow anyone on Twitter? Who? Why?
3. Which social networking sites do you use? Why?



These days, more and more businesses are using **Twitter**. But how? And why?

Some businesses are using Twitter to help their customers. A **home improvement** shop in England gives **DIY** tips and suggestions **via** Twitter. A **hotel chain** in the US answers questions about the **local area** for a particular hotel. Even **street vendors** are using Twitter, telling **followers** where they're parked at different times of the day.

Other companies are using Twitter to give information about their products. A **bakery** in London uses Twitter to tell people when their bread is **fresh out of the oven**. A New Orleans

pizza restaurant sends information about the healthy and fresh ingredients in their organic pizzas and details about special **deals**. And an ice cream shop in San Francisco sends out messages about its latest ice cream inventions. Incredibly, the shop only **seats** 14 people, but has more than 300,000 followers. One Tweet read, "Elvis is back. Banana ice cream with peanut butter! Delicious and recommended by The King!"

Some businesses let **restaurant-goers** use Twitter to order food. Customers at a coffee shop in Houston can use Twitter to **place orders** so their food or drink is ready for them at the **drive-thru window**. In a restaurant in San Diego, customers can Tweet their orders directly from their table without going to the **counter**.



Others are using Twitter to provide **customer service**. HR Block (a tax preparation service business) have **ask-and-answer sessions** with their customers. And Southwest Airlines offers entertaining discussions with their customers.

Some businesses use Twitter to do **market research**. Whole Foods Market ask their followers what they like to read and watch. A supermarket chain **gets input** from customers on local **preferences**. And the fast-food business Popeyes uses Twitter for customer comments and **feedback**.

For many businesses, Twitter is the ideal way to interact with customers. It's fast, short and **to the point**. Of course, if there's a real problem, it's time to reach for the phone! ☎

 Follow Hot English on Twitter:
www.twitter.com/HotEnglishMag



GLOSSARY

Twitter n

a social networking website that people use to send short messages

home improvement exp

doing jobs at home to make your house better: painting the walls, etc.

DIY n

an acronym for "Do It Yourself": doing jobs at home such as repairing things, painting walls, etc.

via con

if you send a message "via" Twitter, you use Twitter to send the message

hotel chain exp

a company that has lots of hotels around the country/world

local area exp

the general area/place that you are referring to

street vendor exp

a person who sells things in the street, often from a little cart

follower n

a person who regularly reads/receives your Twitter messages

a bakery n

a place where they make bread/cakes, etc.

fresh out of the oven exp

if bread is "fresh out of the oven", it has been made recently

a deal n

a special offer; a discount (a reduced price), etc.

to seat vb

if a shop "seats" 14 people, that is how many places there are in the shop for people to sit

The King n

an informal name for Elvis Presley

a restaurant-goer exp

a person who goes to a restaurant

to place an order exp

If you "place an order", you tell the shop/restaurant what you want

a drive-thru window exp

a restaurant that you can access with your car. You get your food/drink from a little window

a counter n

the long table in a restaurant/bar where you can order drinks or food

customer service exp

dealing with problems that customers or clients have

an ask-and-answer session exp

a situation in which people send in their questions for the company/person to answer

market research exp

finding out what customers like/dislike in order to improve a product/service

to get input exp

to get ideas and information from other people

preferences n

your "preferences" are the things you like

feedback n

comments/opinions from people about a product

to the point exp

saying only what needs to be said and nothing more

READING II

Hobby Time



Watch & Learn!
Reinforce your learning by watching
a mini-video related to this topic at:
www.hotenglishmagazine.com/videos.php



1 Pre-reading

What do you think is involved in the following hobbies?

acting | painting

jewellery design | cooking

playing in a band

model engineering

2 Reading I

Read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and write a name next to each statement.

- He takes his designs to exhibitions.
- She sells her creations in a market in London.
- He invites friends over to try his food.
- She rehearses every Wednesday.
- She plays music at weddings.
- He gave his sister one of his works of art.

4 Language focus Contractions

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...My sister's got one of my paintings..." The writer has used a contraction: *sister's* = *sister has*. Write the full forms of the contractions that appear in the following sentences.

- I've got a new one.
- She's been to Singapore.
- I haven't seen the film yet.
- He's French, I think.

5 Discussion

- Do you have a hobby? What is it?
- Do you know anyone who has one of the hobbies mentioned on this page? What have they told you about it?
- If you had more time, which hobby would you like to take up? Why?

What do you like doing in your free time?

What do you do in your free time? All sorts of people dedicate lots of time to working on the things they enjoy most... their hobbies. We spoke to a few people about theirs.



I design and create my own jewellery.

I make **bracelets**, **necklaces** and **earrings** out of silver and other metals. On Saturday morning, I sell my creations from a **stall** in Camden Town market (in London). My work is quite popular with tourists. I also sell it online from my website.

Scarlett Penbrook, 24



I paint in my free time. I do **landscapes** and **portraits** mostly. I work from a studio next to my house. I've sold a couple of works and **given** some **away**. My sister's got one of my paintings in the office where she works. I also **upload** some of the pictures to my blog.

Leo Smith, 44

I'm in an **amateur theatrical group**. We meet up every Wednesday to play drama games, read through **scripts** and **rehearse** for **plays**. We're doing *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller very soon. We use the profits from ticket sales to buy equipment, **props** and costumes.

Colette Harper, 36



TO BE,
OR NOT
TO BE.

One of my hobbies is model engineering. This involves constructing metal machines **in miniature**. I've made some **steam locomotives** and **stationary steam engines**. I use a **lathe** and other machine tools to create the parts (I don't use any **pre-fabricated** bits – I just **build from scratch**). When I've finished something, I might take it to an exhibition and enter a competition for the best model. I haven't won any prizes yet, but I have been "**highly commended**". I've given some of my models away to family members.

David Coney, 68 [photo by Emily Coney]

I play guitar in a band in my free time. There are six of us: myself, a singer, a drummer, a bass guitarist, a saxophonist and trumpet player. Our music is a mixture of R&B and jazz. We play at clubs and weddings. We don't get paid much, but it's great fun.

Molly Malone, 29



I love cooking. I watch TV **chefs** and get ideas from there, or **download** recipes from the internet. I try to cook something new every weekend and then invite friends over to try it out. It doesn't always **turn out** well, but it's a lot of fun.

Isaac Jones, 58

GLOSSARY

a **bracelet** *n*

a piece of jewellery worn around the wrist

a **necklace** *n*

a piece of jewellery worn around the neck

earrings *n*

pieces of jewellery worn though the ears

a **stall** *n*

a small table in a market

a **landscape** *n*

a painting of a view that includes the mountains, rivers, hills, etc.

a **portrait** *n*

a picture/photo of a person, especially one showing the face

to **give away** *phr.vb*

If you "give something away", you let someone have it for free

to **upload** *vb*

If you "upload" a picture to the internet, you put it on a website

an **amateur theatrical group** *exp*

a group of people who act in plays for fun (not professionally)

a **script** *n*

the text (writing) for a film, TV show or play

to **rehearse** *vb*

to practise for a theatre play / a film

a **play** *n*

a story that is represented by actors in a theatre

a **prop** *n*

an object that people hold or use when they are acting in a play

in **miniature** *adj*

if an object is "in miniature", it is much smaller than the original version

a **steam locomotive** *n*

a train that is powered by steam (the gas that's produced when water is heated to 100°C)

stationary *adj*

if something is "stationary", it isn't moving

a **steam engine** *n*

a train engine (motor) that is powered by steam (the gas that's produced when water is heated to 100°C)

a **lathe** *n*

a machine for shaping metal or wood

pre-fabricated *adj*

if something is "pre-fabricated", it has been made in a factory

to **build from scratch** *exp*

if you "build a model from scratch", you make it all yourself, not using any pre-made parts

highly commended *exp*

if something has been "highly commended", people have said that it is very good

a **chef** *n*

a person whose job is to make food in a restaurant

to **download** *vb*

to take a file / document / photo, etc. from the internet and to put it onto your computer

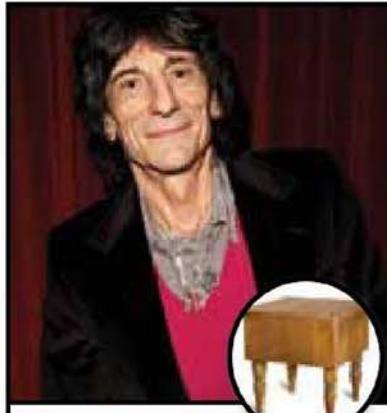
to **turn out** *phr.vb*

If something "turns out" well, it is good in the end

English language names with real meaning.

THE NAME GAME

FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING.



Ronnie Wood
(guitarist with the Rolling Stones)

"WOOD" IS A MATERIAL THAT COMES FROM TREES.
"The table was made of wood."



KISS (US rock group)
IF YOU "KISS" SOMEONE, YOU PUT YOUR LIPS ONTO A PART OF THEIR BODY (USUALLY THEIR CHEEKS OR LIPS), OFTEN AS A WAY OF SHOWING AFFECTION OR AS A GREETING.
"It's customary to kiss someone on both cheeks when you meet them."



Lady Gaga (American singer)
SOMEONE WHO IS "GAGA" (OR WHO HAS "GONE GAGA") OFTEN FORGETS THINGS BECAUSE THEY ARE VERY OLD; ALSO, IF YOU SAY THAT SOMEONE IS "GAGA" FOR SOMETHING, YOU'RE SAYING THEY LIKE IT VERY MUCH.
"He's gone a bit gaga in his old age. / They're going gaga for the new record."



Guitar Hero (video game)
A "GUITAR" IS A SIX-STRINED ACOUSTIC OR ELECTRIC INSTRUMENT. / THE "HERO" ("HEROINE" FOR A WOMAN) OF A BOOK OR FILM IS THE MAIN CHARACTER WHO HAS GOOD QUALITIES.
"She can play the guitar really well. / The hero beats the baddies in the end."



Body Shop
(cosmetic franchise owned by L'Oréal)

YOUR "BODY" CONSISTS OF YOUR HEAD, ARMS, LEGS, ETC. / A "SHOP" IS A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN BUY THINGS.
"He's got tattoos all over his body. / We bought the flowers in a shop down the road."



Range Rover
(car produced by Indian company Tata Motors)
A "RANGE" OF THINGS IS A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT THINGS OF THE SAME GENERAL KIND. / IF SOMEONE "ROVES" ABOUT AN AREA, THEY MOVE IN THAT AREA WITH NO PARTICULAR OBJECTIVE. A "ROVER" IS SOMEONE WHO "ROVES".
"The car comes in a wide range of colours. / He's a bit of a rover, wandering from city to city."



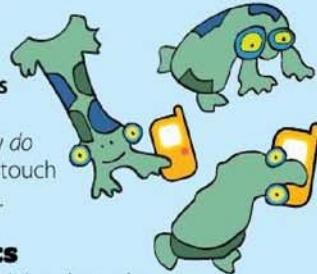
4

STORY TIME

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

Single Cells

I say, I say, I say.
How do amoebas keep in touch?
I don't know. How do amoebas keep in touch
With cell phones.



Silly Tourists

Two tourists are driving through Florida on their way to Disney World. As they get closer, they see a sign saying "Disney World Left". After thinking for a minute, the driver says, "Oh, that's a pity" and starts driving back home.



Clever Bartender

A woman rushes into a bar and orders a vodka and orange. She drinks it quickly, puts a 10-euro bill on the bar then runs out. Immediately, the bartender picks up the money, folds it carefully and puts it in his shirt pocket. But just then, the bartender looks up and sees his boss standing in the doorway, watching him. Doing a bit of fast thinking, he says, "Did you see that woman? She came in, ordered a vodka and orange, gave me a 10-euro tip, and then left without paying. Some people!"



GLOSSARY

an amoeba *n*
a very small creature that can change shape

a cell phone *n* *US*
American English for a mobile phone; also, plants and animals are made of millions of "cells"

left *adv*
two meanings: a) a direction: the opposite of right; b) the past tense or past participle of the verb "to leave".
that's a pity *exp*
people use this expression when they are sad or disappointed about something

to rush into *exp*
if you "rush into" a place, you go into it very quickly

a bill *n*
a little piece of paper that says how much money you have to pay

a bartender *n*
someone whose job is to serve drinks to people in a bar

to pick up *phr v*
if you "pick up" money, you take it in your hand

to fold *vb*
to bend a piece of paper in the middle so that one part is covering the other part

a tip *n*
a small amount of money given to a waiter / waitress for good service

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ninjutsu



break dancing



flamenco dancing



salsa dancing



Irish dancing



aikido



kung Fu



kickboxing



boxing



line dancing



belly dancing



tap dancing



aerobics / step

Entertainment / Technology



surfing the internet, videogames, social networking, blogging



jewellery design, modelling, railway modelling, home-brewing (beer)

photography, video making, song-writing, music production



candle making, floral arrangement, car restoration, making wine

playing in a band, amateur dramatics, DJing, playing a musical instrument

Art



graffiti, beadwork/beading, crochet, knitting



drawing, embroidery, weaving, leather craft



wood carving, painting, sculpting, pottery

Collecting things



stamp collecting, coin collecting, memorabilia collecting, antique collecting



drawing, embroidery, weaving, leather craft

Health, body & mind



reading, story writing, cooking, cake decorating

Go: we generally use "go" with activities that we do alone and that often require movement: *go swimming, go walking...*
Play: we generally use "play" for games that we play with others and with a ball: *play tennis, play football...*
Do: we generally use "do" with non-team sports that don't require a ball (such as martial arts): *do karate, do judo, do exercise...*

Useful Expressions

- My main hobby is...
- My favourite hobby is...
- One of my hobbies is...
- One of my pastimes is...
- I like swimming... horse riding... skiing...
- I play in a football team... basketball team... volleyball team...
- I play guitar in a band.
- I enjoy doing sport... making jewellery...
- At the weekend, I often go swimming... go skating...
- In the summer, I usually play tennis... go sailing...
- In the winter, I often go skiing... go ice-skating...
- I recently took up climbing... windsurfing...
- I spend a lot of my free time surfing online... shopping...
- I collect coins... stamps...
- I'm into... martial arts... cooking...
- I used to... go skiing a lot... go horse riding...



yoga, Pilates, astrology, graphology



palmistry, magic tricks, public speaking/toastmasters, aromatherapy



jigsaws, Sudoku, board games, chess



Health Hit

Work-related stress: what we all need to know. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

What can cause stress at work? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

What can managers do to reduce stress at work? What can *you* do to reduce stress? Think. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, say if the following statements are true or false (according to the writer).

1. People believe they are more stressed now than they were 20 years ago.
2. People who work too hard can become stressed.
3. Being bored at work isn't a cause of stress.
4. Different people find different things stressful.
5. Not giving someone the resources they need to do their job can cause stress.
6. Talking about stress is a good way of dealing with it.
7. It's important to get lots of sleep in order to avoid stress.
8. Laughing about a problem won't help.

4 Language focus

The Present Simple Passive

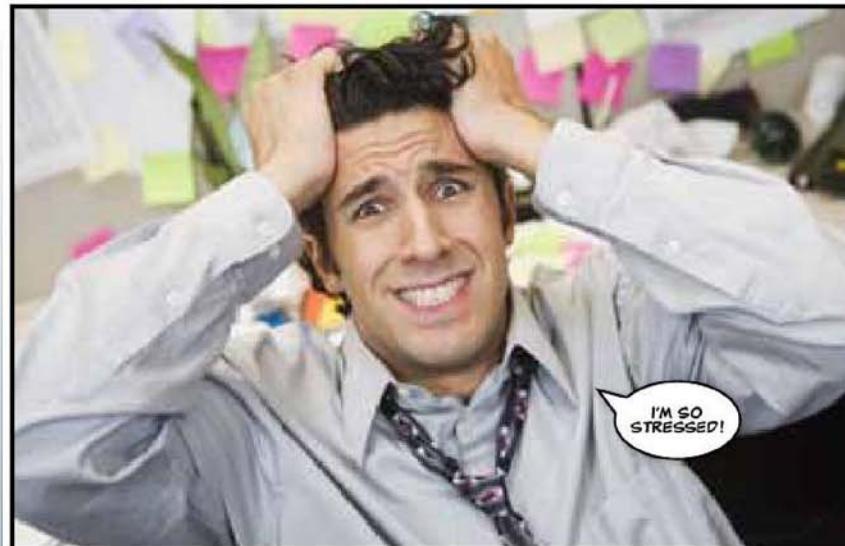


Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...that employees are given timetables that allow them..." The writer has used a Present Simple Passive construction ("are given"). Transform the following sentences into the Present Simple Passive. Do not include the agent (the person who does the action).

1. They provide the workers with computers.
2. They discuss the problems.
3. They clear their desks once a week.
4. They set the clocks fast.

5 Discussion

1. What do you do to avoid stress?
2. Are people where you work stressed? Why?
3. What stresses you the most?



Are you stressed at work? A recent study found that one third of workers describe their jobs as highly stressful; and 75% believe that work is more stressful now than it was 20 years ago. Work-related stress can lead to headaches, depression, memory loss, a lack of concentration, stomach problems and an inability to sleep. But what causes it?

Lots of things, apparently. For example, someone who finds their job too difficult may become stressed, especially if they don't get any help. Similarly, someone who works too hard for too many hours can become stressed. Finding a job boring can also cause stress, as can working in an unfriendly work environment. Of course, everyone's different. So, while one person may find working 60 hours a week very stressful, another may find it challenging, stimulating and enjoyable.

So, what can managers do to prevent stress? Once again, lots of things. They can make sure that the demands of the job and the skills of the worker are matched, that the worker is provided with the resources he or she needs to do the job, that people are involved in decisions that affect their jobs, that problems are discussed, that



employees are given timetables that allow them to organise their life outside work, and that everyone is given clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Also, that employees are offered rewards for good work, and that there are opportunities for career development and social interaction.

More importantly, what can *you* do to reduce stress? Lots, too! For a start, you can talk about it. It's dangerous to live with stress, so if you've got a problem, find someone to discuss it with. Get moving – ensure you're getting lots of exercise. Make sensible food choices and eat food that's good for you. Get lots of sleep. When you're deprived of sleep, your ability to handle stress is compromised. Ensure that jobs are evaluated properly and carefully before agreeing to take them on. Develop the capacity to meet challenges with humour. Laughter is a great stress buster. Make sure your desk is cleared at least once a week. Give yourself more time! If you're always running late, set your clocks fast so you get things done in time. Delegate! You don't have to do it all yourself. If other people can take care of the task, why not let them?

Well, we hope that helps, and that you have a happy, stress-free day! ☺



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LET'S TALK ABOUT: Trains!



Passenger

TICKETS,
PLEASE!

Ticket
inspector

Track

Ticket machine

Platform

Carriage

Train



Train station

A
SINGLE TO
CINCINNATI,
PLEASE.

Ticket office

Electronic
barrier



Luggage rack



Railway crossing

More words

- **Timetable** - a plan of the times when trains leave / arrive.
- **Waiting room** – a room in a train station where you can wait for the trains.
- **The Channel Tunnel** – a tunnel under the English Channel (known as "la Manche" by the French) that connects England and France.
- **Train line** – a train route from one place to another.
- **Book in advance** – to reserve your ticket hours or days before you actually travel.
- **Peak hours** – the times when the trains are busiest: in the morning (7am-9am) as everyone is going to work, or in the evening when everyone is going home (5pm-7pm).
- **Fare / train fare** – the amount you have to pay for a train ticket.
- **Off-peak fare** – the price of a ticket at the times when the trains aren't very busy (10am-4pm).
- **Season ticket** – a special ticket that allows you to travel on the train for a period of time (one month, two months, one year, etc.).
- **Single ticket / one-way ticket** – a ticket that allows you to travel to your destination.
- **Return ticket / round-trip ticket (US)** – a ticket that allows you to travel to your destination and back again.
- **High-speed rail** – a railway system designed for trains that travel very fast.
- **Bridge** – a bridge can take trains over rivers...
- **Tunnel** – ...and a tunnel can take them through mountains.
- **Commuter** – someone who travels to work by car or public transport.
- **Sleeping car** – a carriage in a train with beds.
- **Buffet car** – a carriage in a train with a restaurant / bar.

Useful Expressions

- What time does the train to Manchester leave?
- When's the next train to Brighton?
- What time does the earliest train to New York City leave?
- A single ticket to York, please.
- A return ticket to Cincinnati, please.
- When does the next train to Waterloo get in?
- Do I have to change trains?
- What time does the 14:36 from San Francisco arrive?
- What platform does the 13:52 to Birmingham leave from?



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I listen to two people discussing
this topic in a mini-video at
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Persuasion

Part Two

THIS IS THE SECOND PART OF OUR MINI-SERIES ON PERSUASION.

Persuasion = the act of convincing / persuading / motivating / inspiring someone to do something, often by giving them good reasons for doing it.

Question tags

Question tags are often used for persuasion. They're effective because they oblige the other person to say either "yes" or "no". **For example:**
A: You want to go to the concert, don't you?
B: Yes.
C: Then let's get the tickets.



A: You want to see a reduction in the level of crime around here, don't you?
B: Yes.
A: Then vote for the Progressive Party. They're the only ones who are going to do anything about it.

Just / very / only

Words such as *just*, *very* and *only* can be used to minimise the inconvenience of doing something. This is good for persuading someone to do what you want. **For example:**
a) It won't take very long.

- b)** I only need five minutes of your time.
- c)** There are only two of us who want to come.
- d)** It's a perfectly simple process.

So

The word *so* is also great for persuasion. It can be used to simplify a situation, terminating any discussion about it. **For example:**

- a)** So, we've decided, then. We'll take the train.
- b)** So, we've all had a chance to say what we think. The best option is clearly the first one.



Sales people often use *so*. Basically, instead of asking a direct question such as, "Do you want to buy it?" they'll just assume the person wants to buy the product and ask a follow-up question to further consolidate the sale. **For example:**

- a)** So, which one do you want? The blue one or the yellow one?
- b)** So, how do you want to pay? By cheque or by credit card?

Now go and get persuading! ☺

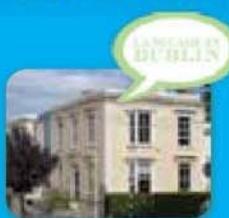


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track 7



track 8

DR FINGERS' ERROR CORRECTION CLINIC

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



1 Activity

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

Read the sentences, find the errors and correct them. Then, listen to the CD to check your answers.

1. I cut me with a knife.

I cut myself with a knife.

2. She looked at self in the mirror.

3. They hurt them when they fell.

4. I did it all by me self.

5. He lifted self onto the box.

6. We really enjoyed selves.

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Chatting in the pub. By Patrick Howarth

1 Pre-listening

What are some of the most unusual questions you've ever been asked?

Read over the questions below. Which one is the strangest?

- Who's your favourite Disney character?
- Would you like to live on the moon?
- Do you prefer carpets or wooden floors?
- Have you ever been to Frinton?
- What do you think the world would be like without bacon?
- Can you speak Danish?
- Do you like fridge magnets?

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two people chatting in a pub. One of the speakers asks a number of unusual questions. Listen once. Which questions from the Pre-listening activity does he ask?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions "yes" or "no".

1. Does the woman in the pub have a fridge?
2. Is she reading a magazine called *The Scientist*?
3. Does she have any fridge magnets?
4. Does she have a pen and paper on her?
5. Does she guess how many fridge magnets he's got?
6. Has she been to Frinton?
7. Has she been to Denmark?
8. Can she speak Danish?

4 Language focus Short Answers

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Social Splash:

PB: Well, do you have a fridge?

V: Yes, I do.

The speaker has used a short answer ("Yes, I do"). Write the correct short answers for the following questions. Answer affirmatively.

1. Did you go out last night?
2. Have you seen a good film recently?
3. Are you waiting for someone?
4. Will you send it tonight?

5 Discussion

1. What's the most ridiculous question you've ever been asked?
2. What would you say if someone tried to talk to you in a pub and you just wanted to read?
3. Have you ever had a conversation with a stranger? What did you talk about?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

ERROR CORRECTION &
SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (A2)

The section that makes grammar easy, interesting and fun.



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GRAMMAR FUN

The Future Perfect

This month, we're looking at the Future Perfect.

We form the Future Perfect with *will have* + a past participle.

For example:

- a) She'll have started her new job by Monday.
- b) They'll have finished the work by Friday.

We use the Future Perfect to describe things that will be completed at some point in the future. Look at this example:

- The plane leaves at 3pm.
- If you leave now, you'll arrive at the airport at 3:10pm.
- So, the plane **will have left** by the time you arrive at the airport!

Now, look at the timeline below. When will the woman have finished painting the wall?



For example:

- a) She's going to start painting the wall at 3pm.
- b) She's going to finish at 5pm.
- c) She will have painted the wall by 5:15pm (or any time after 5pm).

Notice how we use *by* + a specific time: *by Monday*, *by 6pm*, etc. If something happens *by* a particular time, it happens before or at that time. **For example:**

- a) I'll have finished the work by next week.
- b) The film will have started by 7pm.

We can use *in* to refer to a period of time: *in two days*, *in four hours*, etc. **For example:**

- a) The programme will have finished in ten minutes.
- b) The meeting will have started in two hours.

Now, complete the sentences below with *by* or *in*:

1. She will have drunk the coffee _____ three minutes.
2. He will have finished the picture _____ two days.
3. He will have completed the report _____ this evening.
4. She will have repaired the car _____ Friday.

1 Exercise

Complete each sentence with the correct past participle from below.

corrected fixed finished recorded left
washed learnt/learned

1. She'll have _____ the office by the time we arrive.
2. By next month you'll have _____ all the verbs.
3. He won't have _____ the work by this afternoon.
4. We'll have _____ the car in an hour. So it will be nice and clean for you.
5. I'll have _____ all the exams by tomorrow. So, you'll be able to give them back to the students then.
6. By next year, the group will have _____ more than ten albums.
7. I'll have _____ the computer by this evening.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

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Staying Online

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

What are the pros and cons of social networking?
Discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

What's in store for the future of social networking? Think, and discuss your ideas with a partner. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What percentage of time on the web is spent on Facebook?
2. What can Facebook help ex-classmates do?
3. How many followers has Barack Obama got?
4. Who posted a message about meeting the challenges of the 21st century?
5. Who posted a message about a film?
6. Which company might Facebook merge with?
7. What's going to be incorporated into the site shortly?

4 Language focus Future passives

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...More and more business contacts will be made online..." The writer has used a future passive construction ("will be made"). Transform the following sentences into the future passive with *will*. Do not include the agent (the person who does the action).

1. They will discuss it later.
2. They will send the report by post.
3. They will fix it later today.
4. They will contact us by e-mail.

5 Discussion

1. Do you have an account with a social networking site? Why? Why not?
2. What do you use social networking sites for? / If you had an account with one, what would you use it for?
3. What information is on your profile page? / What information would you put on your profile page?

The future of social networking.

Social networking is the big thing right now. And Facebook is one of the most popular social networking sites. In fact, a recent survey found that over 10% of time spent on the web is spent on Facebook. But what's the appeal? And what's in store for the future?

There's so much to do on Facebook. You can play games, share news, organise events, post photos and videos for others to see, keep in touch with friends, join a community of like-minded people from around the world, discuss ideas and get in touch with ex-classmates.



Some of the most popular sites have millions of followers. For example, American singer Lady Gaga has over 30 million (and counting), President Barack Obama has more than 20 million, and actor Vin Diesel has over 21 million. Most use their Facebook pages to comment on what they're doing, or to give news of up-and-coming events or films. For example, just recently, Vin Diesel released the trailer for his new movie *Fast Five* on his Facebook page. Here are some examples of messages from their pages.

"As we go forward, it's going to take all of us – Christian and Jew, Hindu and Muslim, believer and non-believer – to meet the challenges of the 21st century." **Barack Obama**

"In Nebraska, finishing up record today. I'm so proud of the album: I keep dancing + drinking: metal/techno rock journey of a woman on the run." **Lady Gaga**

"Had a great time shooting this movie... looking forward to being able to finally share it with the world." **Vin Diesel**

But what about the future? Well, for a start, Facebook looks set to take over the world of communications. There are rumours that the social-networking giant is planning to merge with internet voice chat company Skype, allowing users to talk directly to one another. This will mean that more and more communication will be carried out through the site, and it could even lead to the end of the standard telephone line. Plus, Facebook also announced plans to launch its own e-mail service, which is going to be incorporated into the site.

So, does that mean most interaction will be done through Facebook? Probably not. And the reason's simple. The fact is that most people have more than one social circle. These circles include private ones (such as family and friends), and public ones (such as work colleagues and business contacts). Most people don't want to share the same information with all their social groups. But what's the solution? Simple. Have different social networking accounts: one for friends, and one for work, to name just two. This, of course, could mean that social networking will become an even bigger part of our lives... especially our working lives, as more and more business contacts will be made online rather than face-to-face. As a result, services will be developed that provide us with information about these contacts.

As with everything in life, it's difficult to predict the future. However, one thing does seem clear – social networking is going to grow. ☺

future



hot english on facebook

Remember to follow Hot English on Facebook. Find out what we're doing, get special deals, find out lots of interesting things, and talk to other fans of the magazine. We've already got more than 2,000 fans, but we'd like to have lots more!



READING *Intern Inquest*



Working for nothing in the hope of getting something.



1 Pre-reading

What are the pros and cons of doing an internship? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

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

1. Having done an internship _____ good on your CV.
2. A lucky few may be _____ at the end of the internship.
3. If I _____ interns, I don't have to pay another salary.
4. At times, interns may be _____ jobs with more responsibility.
5. I worked for a theatre company for six weeks and and _____ the whole time photocopying scripts...
6. It _____ glamorous, but they put me on reception...

Would you work for nothing? Non-paid **internships** have been common in the US for some time now. But these days, they're becoming more and more popular in other countries, too. Is this a good thing?

For young people, there are clear benefits to doing an internship. Firstly, **interns** get a valuable **insight** into an industry they might be interested in working for. Also, having done an internship looks good on your CV, which is very important in today's competitive **job market**. A lucky few may be **hired** at the end of the internship, so it's a good way of **getting a foot in the door**. For other interns, there are even **perks: deals** on clothes (if they're working in the fashion industry), free trips (if they're working for a travel agency)... and so on.



There are obvious benefits to companies too. "I've been using interns for the last eight years when **recruiting** for certain positions. If you put two young people to work as interns for twelve weeks, you'll soon see who's good," said one manager. "If I use interns, I don't have to pay another salary, or worry about paying pensions or giving people **overtime**, holidays and **severance pay**. It's very easy," said another.

So, what do interns do? Most tasks are fairly **routine**. These may include photocopying, **filing** documents, **writing up** notes from meetings or doing **internet research**. At times, interns may be given jobs with more responsibility, such as making sales calls, writing newsletters or **updating** websites.



However, for some interns the experience can become unpleasant.

"I worked for a theatre company for six weeks and spent the whole time photocopying **scripts** and making the tea and coffee," said one intern. "I worked as an intern for an advertising agency once. It sounds **glamorous**, but they put me on **reception** the whole time. One day, I was later screamed at for not **taking down** a message properly," said another intern who worked in New York City. "I turned up for work in a film company, only to find out that the manager was a **freelancer** working from home. I spent most of my time **sticking** labels on envelopes," said another from London.

4 Language focus Present Perfect Continuous

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...I've been using interns..." The writer has used the Present Perfect Continuous. Transform the following sentences into the Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I've eaten.
2. She's sent it.
3. He's made it.
4. They've listened to it.

5 Discussion

1. What do you think about unpaid internships?
2. Have you ever done an internship? Where? What was it like?
3. If you could do an internship for any company, which one would you choose? Why?

Internships can provide benefits to both sides, but these unpaid workers are also vulnerable to exploitation! ☺

Some parents even pay for internships for their children! Just recently, the British Conservative Party held an **auction** for internships in order to **raise funds** for the party. Some of the internships on offer included a week at a PR company (which went for €3,000), four weeks at a private bank (which was sold for €4,500) and three weeks working as an extra on the set of a TV series (which went for €2,900). Whatever next!

GLOSSARY

an internship

a period of time working in a company (often for no salary) in order to get work experience

an intern

a person who works in a company in order to get experience

an insight

If you get an "insight" into something, you see how it works

the job market

a general word that refers to the jobs available and any employment possibilities

to hire

If you "hire" someone, you pay them to work for you

to get a foot in the door

If you "get a foot in the door" of a company, you start working there

a perk

a benefit

a deal

a special offer

to recruit

If you "recruit" someone, you contract them to work for your company

overtime

"overtime" is the time you work outside your normal hours

severance pay

money a company pays to an employee when their contract is cancelled

routine

If a task is "routine", it is fairly easy and maybe a bit boring

to file

If you "file" a document, you put it somewhere where it is easy to find

to write up

If you "write up" notes, you write them as proper text and create a report, etc.

internet research

looking for information on the internet

to update

If you "update" a website, you add new information to it

a script

The text (writing) for a film, TV show or play

glamorous

If a job is "glamorous", it is exciting, attractive and interesting

reception

The area at the entrance to an office where a receptionist works

to take down

If you "take down" a message, you write it on a piece of paper

a freelancer

A person who works for him/herself, doing jobs for different companies

to stick

If you "stick" A to B, you attach A to B

an auction

A public sale where things are sold to the person who offers the most money

to raise funds

If you "raise funds" for something, you organise an event in order to generate money for that thing

READING II

Veggie Benefits



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1 Pre-reading

Read over the quotes about vegetarianism. What do you think of them? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

Paul McCartney (former Beatle): "If slaughterhouses had glass walls, everyone would be a vegetarian"

Albert Einstein (genius): "Nothing will benefit human health and increase chances for survival of life on Earth as much as the evolution to a vegetarian diet."

Jessica Alba (Sin City actress): "I think that people who don't like animals tend to be selfish, but I'm biased."

Ellen DeGeneres (TV presenter): "You ask people why they have deer heads on the wall. They say, 'Because it's such a beautiful animal.' I think my mother's attractive, but I have photographs of her..."

2 Reading I

What are the benefits of vegetarianism? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner. When you're ready, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Complete the sentences with any words of your choice. Then, read the article again to check your answers.

1. If 10% of the world's grain was given to poor countries, we could eradicate _____.
2. Many animals spend their lives in _____.
3. Chickens and pigs can complete tasks that are designed for _____.
4. Producing meat causes more than 40% of greenhouse _____.
5. Many forests are cut down to provide land for _____.
6. In general, vegetarians are slimmer than _____.

4 Language focus

Present Simple Passive

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...animals are killed quickly and painlessly..." The writer has used the Present Simple Passive ("are killed"). Transform the following sentences into the Present Simple Passive. Do not include the agent (the person who does the action).

1. They send the e-mails.
2. They spend the money.
3. They make the phone calls.
4. They file the documents.

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever thought of becoming a vegetarian? Why? Why not?
2. Have you ever been to a vegetarian restaurant? What was the food like?
3. Do you know any vegetarians? Why are they vegetarians? What do they eat?

Ever thought about becoming a vegetarian? Perhaps the idea of giving up meat doesn't appeal, but you may **think twice** after reading this.

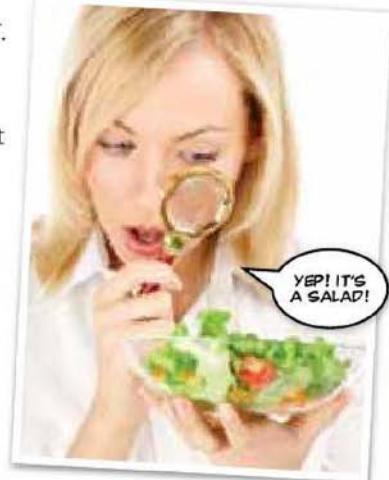
Being vegetarian could help the poor. A huge percentage of the world's **grain** is **fed** to animals. Apparently, if just 10% of this was given to poor countries, it'd be enough to **eradicate** world **famine**.

Eating meat supports cruelty to animals. While it's nice to think that animals are killed quickly and painlessly, it isn't always true. Also, most **livestock animals** spend their lives in small, **cramped cages** with no sunlight. Some, such as **battery-farm** chickens, are **bred** specifically for meat, and are given chemicals so they grow more quickly.

Recent studies have shown that pigs, cows, sheep and chickens are actually **smarter** than cats and dogs – animals that most people **would never dream of** eating. Cows can make lifelong friends with other cows, and show genuine excitement when they learn something new; and chickens and pigs have successfully completed complex tasks designed for chimpanzees.

Going vegetarian can help the environment. Producing meat causes more than 40 percent of all **greenhouse gas emissions**. That's more than all the cars, trucks and planes in the world combined. The meat industry is also responsible for the destruction of forests (which are cut down to provide land for **cattle**), and it also creates pollution when transporting, manufacturing and packaging the meat. Cows also emit a lot of **methane gas**, which is 23 times more damaging to the environment than carbon dioxide. In fact, one Japanese study found that a kilogram of beef is responsible for more greenhouse gas than someone driving their car for three hours... as well as leaving all their lights on at home.

Finally, studies show that a meat-free **diet** is good for your health. The **excessive consumption of** meat can lead to high **cholesterol** levels, and is also thought to be a major cause of serious health problems such as cancer and heart disease. In general, vegetarians are **slimmer** and they're known to live six to 10 years longer than meat eaters. And it's a myth that vegetarians aren't as strong or healthy as meat-eaters – just ask Jackie Chan and Arnold Schwarzenegger, who both agree that eating a vegetarian diet is a healthy way to live.



GLOSSARY

to think twice *exp*
if you "think twice" about something, you think carefully before doing it.

grain *n*
a cereal crop such as wheat, maize, etc.

to feed *vb*
if you "feed" someone / something, you give them / it food

to eradicate *vb*

to stop completely

famine *n*

a serious shortage of food in a country that could cause many deaths

livestock animals *exp*
animals that are often killed for food

cramped *adj*
if a place is "cramped", it is too small for people / animals

a cage *n*

a box in which animals are kept

a battery-farm *exp*
a place where many, many animals are grown for food, often in very poor conditions

to breed *vb*

if someone "breeds" animals, they keep them in order to produce more animals

smart *adj*

intelligent

would never dream of *exp*
if you "would never dream of" doing something, you would never do it.

greenhouse gas emissions *exp*
dangerous gases that cause the planet to become hotter

cattle *n*

a general word to refer to cows and bulls (male cows)

methane gas *n*

a colourless gas with no smell

diet *n*

your "diet" refers to the things you eat

excessive consumption of *exp*

eating too much of

cholesterol *n*

a substance that exists in the fat and blood of all animals. Too much of it is bad and can cause heart disease

slim *adj*

If someone is slim, they have a good body and they aren't overweight

Useful information on how to do different things in English.

HOW TO... IMPROVE YOUR LISTENING

Here are nine top tips for improving your listening skills in English.

1. Accept the facts!

First of all, you need to accept the fact that you aren't going to understand everything. Experts have shown that we only actually hear or fully understand about 40% of the words during a conversation... even in our own language.



2. Keep calm!

While you're listening, the most important thing is to stay calm. You won't understand everything, so don't let that upset you. The aim is to get a general idea of what the other person is saying. Never try to listen out for every word. Listen for the gist of the conversation – go for the main ideas.



3. Ask for help!

If you're having problems during the conversation, ask the other person to speak more slowly. Also, ask people to repeat things if you didn't understand. Again, the speaker is trying to have a conversation and will do what they can to help you.

4. Don't translate!

While you're listening, don't try to translate. If you do, you'll start concentrating on translating and not on processing the information. And then you'll lose track of the conversation.

5. Keywords!

The most important thing is to listen out for the key words – the important, stressed words. Basically, English is a stress-timed language. This means that when we speak, we focus on specific stressed words while quickly gliding over the rest. Those stressed words are usually nouns ("dog / table"), verbs ("sit / run"), adjectives ("beautiful / wonderful") and adverbs ("quickly / slowly"). Most of the other words (determiners, auxiliary verbs, pronouns, etc.) are weak sounds. The great thing is that you only really need to understand the key words in order to follow the conversation. For example, if you heard the following key words, "saw / film / cinema / last night", you'd understand that the other person is probably saying, "I saw a film at the cinema last night."

6. Think "context"!

The other really important thing is to think about the context. If you know what the main topic is, you'll be able to guess what the people are talking about. For example, if you know the topic is "the weather", you can be sure that they're going to mention things about the rain, the snow, the wind, the temperature... and so on.

7. Guess!

If you know what the context of the conversation is, you should be able to guess a lot of what the other person is saying... even if you don't hear or understand all the words. The trick is to use your imagination, to guess and to follow your intuition. It isn't an exact science, but it works!

8. Improve your pronunciation!

Finally, you need to learn about English pronunciation, and above all, connected speech. This occurs when sounds merge together to form new sounds – often when a consonant sound at the end of a word is followed by a vowel sound in the following word.

For example, "She lived in New York" would be "She liv din New York" with connected speech. And we don't usually say, "Look / out" (with separate sounds), we say, "Loo kout" (with the final consonant "k" combining with the vowel sound "ow" of the second word).

9. Practise!

So, what can you do to improve your listening skills? There are three main things:

1. Listen to recordings that are specifically targeted at your level.
2. Listen to native speaker conversations and recordings (from films, the news, TV series, songs, etc.) in order to develop your ear for the language.
3. Listen to recorded material and read the transcript at the same time so you can see how the words and sounds fit together.

Now go and get listening! ☺

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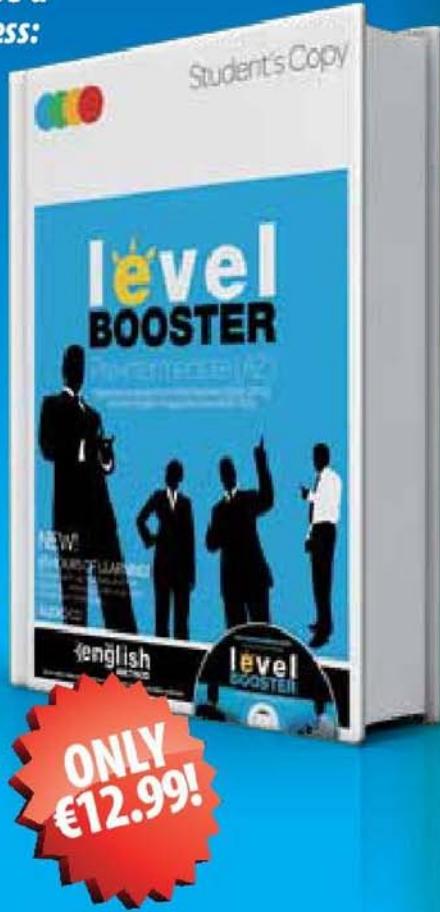


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NOTE: THE MATERIAL IN THIS BOOK HAS BEEN CREATED FROM MATERIAL IN HOT ENGLISH MAGAZINE issue numbers 95 to 103, as well as material from our SKILLS BOOKLETS 2009 TO 2010. The Level Booster books are in black and white.



track 11

**Skills
BOOKLET**

Refer to unit 15 (page 79) of the Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Shopping Hell

Shopping for a bargain.

1 Pre-listening

Read over the list of shopping bargains below. Which ones are the best? Discuss with a partner.

- 10% off your favourite restaurant.
- Two shirts for the price of one.
- Buy two bottles of wine and get one free.
- Free shipping for all orders over \$200.
- A lifetime guarantee with every digital camera.
- A free pair of designer jeans with every jacket you buy.
- Buy a shirt, get a silk tie for free.
- A free book for every four books you buy.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two people who are waiting for a shop to open. Listen once. What do they talk about while they're waiting?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. How much do you have to spend to get a free piranha?
2. What reduction on the baby pigs do you get if you buy the parents?
3. What did Harry's friend's lizard try to do?
4. How long did he have the lizard at home before he let it out of the cage?
5. What did Harry almost buy once?
6. Where was the seller?
7. How many free anacondas do you get if you buy one?



4 Language focus The First Conditional

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Shopping Hell: "...If you buy the parents, they'll give you baby pigs at 50% off..." The speaker has used a First Conditional structure. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.

1. If they help me today, I _____ (help) them tomorrow.
2. If you _____ (buy) this one, they'll give you the second one for free.
3. I'm sure she'll lend it to you if you _____ (ask) her.
4. They'll send it if they _____ (have) the time.

5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you got a bargain? What was it?
2. What's the best bargain you've ever had?
3. How important are bargains when shopping? Why?

ANSWER PERSONAL
SHEET

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING (B1)

SUMMER FESTIVALS

MUSIC, SUN AND LOTS OF FUN. SUMMER MUSIC FESTIVALS ARE A GREAT WAY TO ENJOY YOUR FAVOURITE BANDS. BUT JUST HOW ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY ARE THEY?

All 137,500 tickets for UK's Glastonbury music festival sold out in just four hours last October. Great news for the organisers, but imagine how much waste 137,500 people can create. A lot! But don't worry! This festival (like many others) has moved with the times and turned a brighter shade of "green".



"Glastonbury has a big impact on all our lives, but it should have a small impact on the Earth," said a spokesperson for Glastonbury. "So while we're all having the time of our lives let's also make time to clean up the mess we make along the way, which means taking responsibility for our own litter and

not bringing things we can't reuse – making sure that tents, trainers and chairs don't end up in landfill sites," they added.



And they're making good progress. Last year, the organisers at Glastonbury recycled half the waste. They also used solar energy for power, and are adding more solar panels this year. Plus, they're providing biodegradable plates and cutlery. As a further initiative, in 2007, all plastic bags were replaced by 100% cotton ones.

But Glastonbury isn't the only place to "go green". Visitors to southern California's Coachella festival can enter a competition to win VIP tickets if they come in a car with more than four passengers. Also, by collecting 10 empty water bottles from the festival's grounds, they'll get a new one for free.



Belgian festival Rock Werchter works with NMBS (the Belgian National Railway Company) and De Lijn (the Public Transport Company of Flanders) to provide free, roundtrip public transport for ticket-holders. This is to encourage festival goers to leave their cars at home, thereby reducing carbon emissions. The organisers of the Benicassim Festival in Spain plant 2,000 trees at the end of every festival to make up for the CO₂ it produces. And when Denmark's Roskilde Festival finishes, all the tents and sleeping bags that have been left at the campsite are collected and given to homeless people.

What a great way to have fun! ☺



INTERNATIONAL CONCERTS

Coachella

Location: Indio, California
Dates: 15th to 17th April
Featured Artists: Kings of Leon, Arcade Fire, Kanye West

Bonnaroo

Location: Manchester, Tennessee
Dates: 9th to 12th June
Featured Artists: Eminem, Arcade Fire, The Black Keys

Rock Werchter

Location: Werchter, Belgium
Dates: 30th June to 3rd July
Featured Artists: Linkin Park, Kings of Leon, Arctic Monkeys, Coldplay, Black Eyed Peas

Glastonbury

Location: Glastonbury, UK
Dates: 22nd to 26th June
Featured Artists: U2, Coldplay, Beyoncé

Benicàssim

Location: Benicàssim, Spain
Dates: 14th to 17th July
Featured Artists: Primal Scream, Arcade Fire, Portishead, Arctic Monkeys, Juliette Venegas

Rock am Ring

Location: Nürburg, Germany
Dates: 3rd to 5th June
Featured Artists: Coldplay, System of a Down, Kings of Leon, The Kooks

Roskilde

Location: Roskilde, Denmark
Dates: 30th June to 3rd July
Featured Artists: Kings of Leon, Iron Maiden

Eurockéennes de Belfort

Location: Belfort, France
Dates: 1st July to 3rd July
Featured Artists: Arctic Monkeys, Arcade Fire

SUMMER FESTIVAL TOP TIPS

HERE ARE OUR TOP TIPS FOR ENSURING YOU HAVE A SAFE TIME AT MUSIC FESTIVALS.



Go with a friend! This way, you'll have someone to **look out for** you.

Get your **bearings**! As soon as you get to the festival, find out where the food stations, bathrooms, **first-aid** tents and police **stands** are. You may need them in an emergency.

Travel light! The best way to ensure that nothing valuable gets lost or stolen is to leave it at home! Take only what you need, and keep the money you do take closely on your person (rather than in a bag or purse).

Have a plan! Decide what you're going to do in case you get separated from one another. Choose a prominent location on the festival grounds to be your meeting place, and decide on a time for everyone to go there.



Drink lots of water! It's summer and it can get hot, so there's a danger of getting **dehydrated**. Also, eat at regular intervals and **keep** your alcohol **intake** down.



Use sun cream! If it's sunny, put lots of cream on to avoid getting burnt.

Wear ear plugs! OK, they might look silly, but three days of loud music from the front of the **stage** could leave your ears **ringing** and may even lead to permanent damage.

Pack well, and don't forget the following: a change of clothes (you may get wet), a tent, a **sleeping bag**, a water bottle, **baby wipes**, a solar-powered or **wind-up** mobile phone charger, **sturdy footwear** (**Wellington boots**, if you're in England), a medical kit and something warm for the cold nights.



Oh, and enjoy yourself! ☺

FESTIVAL FUN

Of course, music festivals aren't just about music. In Glastonbury, for example, there are hundreds of other things to do. Here are a few of them:

- Try some organic food.
- Have a massage or pedicure.
- Watch some cabaret, theatre or circus acts.
- Listen to poetry.
- Enjoy the comedy or magic shows.
- Participate in storytelling events.



And for the kids there are puppet shows, face-painting events and mad science shows!



FESTIVAL FASHION

Here are some ideas on what to wear at a summer music festival.



GLOSSARY

to turn green *exp inform*
to become concerned about the environment (the water, air, land, etc.)

to have a big impact on *exp*
to affect a lot

to have the time of your life *exp*
to have a great time; to have lots of fun

a mess *n*
an untidy/disorganised collection of things

along the way *exp*
if something happens "along the way", it happens while you're doing something else

litter *n*
rubbish / waste / dirty things / old things you throw away

to reuse *vb*
if you "reuse" something, you use it again (rather than throwing it away)

a tent *n*
an object made of canvas / nylon, etc. that you sleep in outside

trainers *n*
shoes for running or doing sport

to end up *phr vb*
if something "ends up" in a place, it goes there eventually

a landfill site *n*
a large area where rubbish / waste is taken after it is thrown away

waste *n*
things that have been thrown away or not used

a solar panel *n*
a thin, rectangular object that consists of solar cells that can generate electricity from the sun

biodegradable *adj*
food / rubbish will decompose or break down naturally over time

cutlery *n*
knives, forks, spoons, etc.

an initiative *n*
an idea that is designed to motivate other people to do something

to replace *vb*
if you "replace" something, you change it for something better or newer

to encourage *vb*
to motivate people to do something

to make up for *phr vb*
to compensate for

CO₂ *n*
carbon dioxide, a gas produced by burning fossil fuels (oil, petrol, etc.)

homeless people *exp*
people who don't have a house / flat, etc. and who often live on the streets

to look out for *phr vb*
if you "look out for" someone, you make sure they are OK

bearings *n*
if you get your "bearings", you understand exactly where you are

first-aid *n*
simple medical treatment for minor injuries or an illness

astand *n*
a table at a fair / event where people can get information or buy things

dehydrated *adj*
if you are "dehydrated", there isn't enough water in your body

keep down *phr vb*
to maintain at a low level

intake *n*
what you eat / drink / consume

a stage *n*
an elevated platform

ringing *n*
if there is a "ringing" in your ears, there is a constant high-pitched noise

a sleeping bag *n*
a bag that you can sleep in when you're sleeping outside or in a tent

baby wipes *n*
wet tissues (pieces of thin paper) used for clearing things (babies, etc.)

wind-up *adj*
a "wind-up" machine is powered by turning a handle

sturdy footwear *exp*
strong, comfortable shoes

Wellington boots *n*
a type of boot made of rubber that protects you from the rain

Strangely dressed musicians.



Shining stars



Lady Gaga continues to amaze us with her **eccentric wardrobe**. But she isn't the first musician to dress up for the fans. Here are some other stars who share Lady Gaga's **taste for the theatrical**.

Elton John

British superstar Elton John could probably teach Lady Gaga a thing or two about how to **stand out**.



In fact, Lady Gaga claims Elton is one of her biggest **inspirations**. The *Rocket Man* singer has worn some of the most extravagant **outfits** in **showbiz**, including a Donald Duck costume, a Captain Hook **ensemble** and a giant dress. He also has a big collection of crazy glasses. But he can't keep all the items of clothing, so every year he opens a shop (*Elton's Closet*), where he sells his **second-hand** clothes to **raise money for charity**.



Madonna

Many people have drawn comparisons between Lady Gaga and Madonna, especially after Lady Gaga released her single *Born This Way*, which is a bit similar to Madonna's hit *Express Yourself*. Madonna is most famous for pioneering the **cone-shaped bra**, which became very popular in the 80s, and for wearing **lavish** hats and hair accessories. Madonna also often wears **skimpy outfits** **onstage**.



KISS

One of the most famous bands to wear makeup **onstage** is KISS. In fact, no one actually saw the band without their black and white face paint until they decided to take it off in 1983. That's eight years of being one of the most successful rock bands without anyone knowing what they really looked like. But even though everyone was desperate to see what they were like without makeup, the band soon went back to wearing it again.



GIVE US A KISS!

Marilyn Manson

Manson is well-known for his appearance. With a pale, white face and scary makeup, he sure looks... original. He often wears blue or white **contact lenses**, bright red **lipstick** and black clothing. Sometimes he doesn't wear any clothes at all, regularly appearing **onstage** completely **naked**. He wears smart **suits** as well, which contrast heavily with the other elements of his appearance.



David Bowie

David Bowie has had so many different looks over the years it's hard to **keep up**. One of Bowie's most striking qualities is that he has one eye with a **dilated pupil**, but this isn't a **fashion statement**. Bowie was **punched** in the eye by a boy at school during a fight over a girl, leaving him with poor vision in one eye. During the 1970s, Bowie would often dress as a spaceman, painting his face in bright colours. Nowadays, he tends to dress more conservatively.



So, have you **picked up** any interesting **fashion tips**? ☺

GLOSSARY

eccentric adj

If you say that someone is "eccentric", you think they behave in a strange way.

wardrobe n

your clothes. Literally, a "wardrobe" is a piece of furniture for clothes.

a taste for the theatrical exp

a desire for attention

to stand out phr vb

to be / look very different from most other people

an inspiration n

your "inspiration" is the person or thing that makes you want to do something

an outfit n

a combination of clothes that go well together

showbiz n

the world of music / film / entertainment. "Biz" is short for "business"

an ensemble n

another word for an "outfit" (see previous entry)

second-hand adj

something that is not new and that has been owned by someone else

to raise money exp

to make money for a particular purpose

charity n

an organisation that helps poor people

cone-shaped adj

in the shape of a cone (with a round bottom and a point at the top)

abra n

clothing that women wear under their shirts, etc.

lavish adj

expensive / decorative / extravagant

skimpy outfits exp

combinations of clothing that don't cover much of a person's body

onstage adv

on the stage (the elevated area where actors act / singers sing, etc.)

contact lenses n

small, round objects worn in the eyes to improve vision

lipstick n

make up worn on the lips. It's often red

naked adj

with no clothes on

a suit n

a combination of a jacket and trousers of the same material and colour

to keep up phr vb

If you "keep up" with something, you follow it

a dilated pupil exp

The "pupil" is the black part of the eye. If it is "dilated", it is bigger than usual

a fashion statement exp

If someone makes a "fashion statement", they express an idea or attitude through the clothes they wear

to punch vb

to hit someone with a fist (a closed hand)

to pick up phr vb

If you "pick up" something, you learn it

fashion tips exp

advice about what clothes to wear



YouTube Superstars

Want to get rich quick? YouTube is a great place to start. Find out how musicians are using YouTube to launch their careers.

Take the case of YouTube star Maria Aragon. Maria (10) is a huge fan of Lady Gaga. When the singer's new single *Born This Way* was released, Maria was quick to learn the hit song on the piano. Later, Maria (who is Filipino) **uploaded** a video of herself performing the song on the video-sharing website YouTube. Luckily for her, Lady Gaga watched it. After seeing the **performance**, Lady Gaga **posted** this on her Twitter page, "Can't stop crying watching this. This is why I make music. She is the future."



This must have been great for Maria to read, but it didn't stop there. Lady Gaga later announced that she was so impressed that she wanted to perform **live** on stage with Maria. Since then, Maria has become a star. More than 17 million people have watched the video of her on YouTube and she's **performed** her version of the song live on radio. Not bad for posting a video on a free-to-use website.

Teen sensation Justin Bieber was discovered on YouTube, too. That's right, Justin – who's now one of the most successful young stars today – started out recording video **covers** of R&B songs that his mum posted on YouTube. When music executive Scooter Braun saw the videos, he knew he had to find the boy. So, he travelled to Justin's **hometown** to get him to **sign a record deal**. Now, Justin's official music video for the song "Baby" is **ranked** as the most viewed video on the site, with more than 477 million hits.



YouTube

Launched: February 2005

Owned by: Google

Number of hits per day:

More than two billion

Interesting fact:

YouTube honours April Fools Day (the first day of April when it's common to play practical jokes on people) every year. They've previously turned the site completely upside down, and have also changed every video on the site to a video of Rick Astley singing "Never Gonna Give You Up" (a common YouTube trick known as a "Rickroll").



GLOSSARY

to upload *vb*
if you "upload" a video to the internet, you transfer it from your computer/camera to a website.

a performance *n*
a song or piece of acting by an actor/musician, etc.

to post *vb*
if you "post" a message on a website, you write it there.

live *adj*
a "live" concert is performed in front of an audience (it isn't pre-recorded)

to perform *vb*
to sing or act in front of an audience

a cover *n*

a version of a song by someone else

R&B *adj*

an abbreviation of "rhythm and blues"; a) music that originated in the 1940s that is a mixture of blues and jazz; b) contemporary music that is a mixture of hip hop and other styles

hometown *n*
your "home town" is the place where you were born and grew up

to sign *vb*
to write your name on an official document

a record deal *exp*
an agreement between an artist and a record company

to rank *vb*

if a singer is "ranked" number one, people say they are number one.

launch a comeback *exp*
to start acting / singing again after a period of not acting / singing, etc.

to set about *phr vb*

if you "set about" doing something, you start to do it

a lead singer *n*

the person who sings in a band

to browse *vb*

to look through a book / index / website, etc. in a casual way

an audition *n*

a test for actors or singers to see if they are appropriate / good

budding *adj*

If you are a "budding" singer, you really want to be a singer.

hot english on YouTube

Did you know Hot English has its own YouTube channel where you can see our English-learning videos? Click here <http://www.youtube.com/HotEnglishMagazine> and subscribe to get e-mail alerts when a new video is available.

Why everyone is still going gaga for Gaga.



Lady Gaga



Lady Gaga is one of the biggest celebrities of recent years... maybe of all time. Her music, clothes and behaviour are all guaranteed to **turn heads**. But Lady Gaga hasn't always had such a successful career.

Born Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta, Lady Gaga started life in Yonkers, New York. Her parents are **Italian-American**. Her father (Joseph) is an internet **entrepreneur**, and her mother (Cynthia) worked in telecommunications. Lady Gaga taught herself to play the piano by the age of four (she was later classically trained) and **went on to** write her own music in her teens. She went to a strict Catholic school and later became one of the very few people in the world to get early admission onto the Clive Davis program (a prestigious course in music) at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts.

Lady Gaga was first **taken on** by Def Jam Records when she was 19, but they dropped her three months later. Big mistake! After working as a stripper and waiting tables, she was eventually given a contract by Sony/ATV Music Publishing where she worked as a songwriter for some big name artists including Britney Spears and New Kids on the Block. In fact, one of her biggest hits, "Telephone", was written for Britney, but Britney **turned it down**. Lady Gaga's big break came while she was testing the recording equipment in a studio. One day, hip-hop star Akon heard her and decided to **sign her to his label**. It was one of the best decisions he ever made.



Lady Gaga's first studio album, "The Fame", and her second, "The Fame Monster", were both international successes, and have sold over 15 million copies. Her biggest hits include "Just Dance", "Bad Romance" and "Poker Face", all of

which **reached number one**. She has won five **Grammy** awards and according to Guinness World Records, was the most searched for female on the internet of 2010. Her live tours have also been incredibly successful. In fact, it's **onstage** where Lady Gaga is her most **outrageous**, with amazing **sets** and crazy clothes.

But Lady Gaga doesn't only dress up **onstage**. She wore a dress that looked like it was made of bubbles for her first tour, appeared as a robot on the TV show Saturday Night Live with an outfit that had moving parts, and at last year's MTV Video Music Awards, she turned up in a dress made entirely of meat! She often wears masks, or paints colourful make-up on her face. Once she even performed covered in fake blood. In fact, her dress sense is so strange that she was nominated for two prizes at the "**NME Awards 2011**": Most and Least Stylish (she didn't win either).

And just when you thought Lady Gaga's look couldn't get any more **bizarre**... she recently appeared on American TV chat show *The Tonight Show* with strange **horns** coming out of her face. Luckily, they were **fake** (it was a **publicity stunt to create awareness** for AIDS), but they looked pretty real.



Ready for more Lady Gaga? You can buy her latest album *Born This Way*, which was released just recently. *



Fun facts

Name: Lady Gaga
Real name: Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta
Date of birth: 28th March 1986
Place of birth: Yonkers, New York
Famous songs: Just Dance, Bad Romance, Paparazzi, Poker Face, Love Games, Born This Way
Influences: Madonna, Queen, Elton John, Michael Jackson



Trivia

Here are some interesting things about Lady Gaga.

- * Lady Gaga often carries a purple **teacup** and **saucer** around with her. She says it reminds her of her mother.
- * The singer once ordered \$1,000 worth of pizza to **feed** a **queue** of hungry fans who were waiting to get her autograph.
- * She dyed her hair blonde because she kept being **mistaken for** British singer Amy Winehouse and felt she wanted her own look.
- * Lady Gaga was number four on *Forbes* magazine's 2010 list of The World's Most Powerful Celebrities.

Lady Gaga quotes

On her name...

"Lady Gaga is my name. If you know me, and you call me Stefani, you don't really know me at all."

On girl power...

"Some women choose to follow men, and some women choose to follow their dreams. If you're wondering which way to go, remember that your career will never wake up and tell you that it doesn't love you anymore."

On trust...

"**Trust** is like a mirror, you can fix it if it's broken, but you can still see the crack in the reflection."

On her fashion sense...

"I'm just trying to change the world, one **sequin** at a time."



On her ex...

"I had a boyfriend who told me I'd never succeed, never be nominated for a Grammy, never have a hit song, and that he hoped I'd fail. I said to him, 'Someday, when we're not together, you won't be able to order a cup of coffee at the **deli** without hearing or seeing me.'" She was right!

On fame...

"I've always been famous, it's just no one knew it."

GLOSSARY

to turn heads *exp*
 If someone "turns heads", they get a lot of attention (literally, people turn their heads to look at that person)

Italian-American *n*
 An American who is either originally from Italy or whose parents / grandparents were

an entrepreneur *n*
 a business person

to go on to *exp*
 If you "go on to" do something else, you do that thing after the thing you're already doing

to take on *phr vbd*
 If you "take someone on", you hire them to work for you

to turn down *phr vb*
 If you "turn something down", you say that you won't do it

to sign to *exp*
 If someone is "signed to" a record company, they have a contract with that company to produce music

a label *n*
 a company that produces / sells music

to reach number one *exp*
 If a song "reaches number one", it sells the most music that week / month

a Grammy *n*
 an important award in the music industry

outrageous *adj*
 If someone is "outrageous", they behave or dress in a way that shocks

a set *n*
 the furniture / scenery / decoration on stage at a concert

onstage *adv*
 On the stage (the elevated area where singers sing, actors act, etc.)

NME Awards *n*
 an important awards ceremony (held in the UK) for the music industry

bizarre *adj*
 very strange / unusual

horns *n*
 bones that stick out of an animal's head. Bulls and deer have them

false *adj*
 not real; false

a publicity stunt *exp*
 an action that is designed to attract the attention of the media

to create awareness *exp*
 If you "create awareness" of something, you help people understand about it

a teacup *n*
 a small cup for drinking tea

a saucer *n*
 a small plate to keep a cup on

to feed *vb*
 to give someone food

a queue *n*
 a line of people waiting for something

to mistake for *phr vb*
 If you "mistake A for B", you are confused and you think that A is B

trust *n*
 the belief that someone is honest and that they are telling the truth

a sequin *n*
 a very small, shiny object often put on clothing to make it pretty / nice

a deli *inter*
 a delicatessen: a shop that sells ready-to-eat food products

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→ Page 43

Here are some interesting facts and figures about smoking.

SMOKING TRIVIA



Some of the first tobacco leaves appeared in Europe in 1492 when Christopher Columbus took a few to Queen Isabella of Spain.



At the time, it was thought that tobacco could be used to treat wounds, asthma and cancer. Some people even believed that smoking cleaned out the lungs.

A French Ambassador named Jean Nicot brought Tobacco plants to Portugal in 1559. Incidentally, the word "nicotine" comes from his last name.



Nicotine is a drug found in cigarettes that stimulates the brain. When levels of nicotine in the blood fall, regular smokers may develop **withdrawal symptoms** such as **anxiety, restlessness, headaches and irritability**. These **symptoms** may be **relieved** by the next cigarette.



Tobacco was a major **crop** in the Spanish and English colonies in North and South America. In fact, tobacco became so valuable that it could be used in place of money. People in Virginia planted tobacco crops on every square of soil. Eventually, the Virginia Company (a private company that was in charge of Virginia until

1624) had to pass a law requiring people to grow food, not just tobacco.



Until the 1700s, most people smoked tobacco in a **pipe**. However, by the 1800s, cigarettes became more fashionable but had to be **rolled** by hand and were extremely expensive.



In the 1920s, the makers of Lucky Strike Cigarettes wanted to appeal to women who were watching

their weight by using the slogan, "Reach for a Lucky instead of a Sweet."



During the two World Wars, soldiers were given cigarettes as part of their rations.



Several countries outlawed tobacco use in the 1600s. In Turkey, tobacco users could be tortured or killed. In China, a person caught with tobacco might be **beheaded**. And in Russia, tobacco

users who were caught a second time were **executed**.

One of the first smoking bans was implemented by Pope Urban VII in 1590. Anyone who was caught smoking near a church could be **excommunicated**.

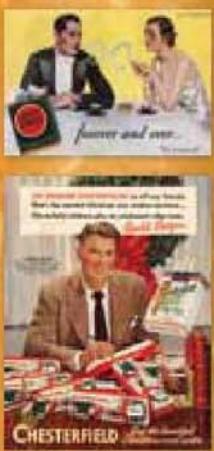
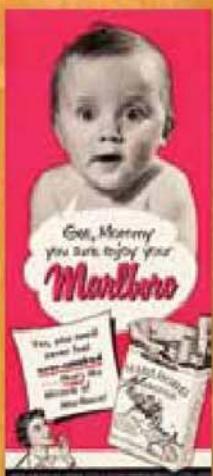


In 1975, the US state of Minnesota enacted the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act, making it the first state to ban smoking in most public spaces, although bars were **exempt**.



Here are some famous cigarette ads from the past.

CIGARETTE ADS



In 1985, the resort town of Aspen, Colorado, became the first city in the US to ban smoking in restaurants.

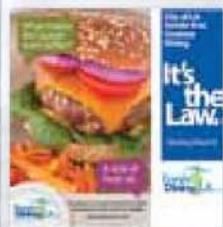


On 3rd April 1987, the City of Beverly Hills (California) banned smoking in restaurants, shops and at public meetings. However, restaurants in hotels were exempt. **Council** members were worried that a ban in hotel restaurants would affect tourism.



In 1990, the city of San Luis Obispo, California, became the first city in the world to ban smoking at all public places, including bars and restaurants. By 1998, the ban was extended to the whole of California.

Other states soon followed, including New York.



On 29th March 2004, the Republic of Ireland became the first country to ban smoking in the workplace, which meant no smoking in pubs and restaurants too. In Norway, similar legislation **came into force** on 1st June of the same year. Other countries to **follow suit** shortly after included France, Italy, Germany, Scotland, Wales, England and Spain.



Just recently, New York City extended the smoking ban to parks and **coastlines**. This will make it an offence to **light up** in any of the

city's 1,700 parks and along 23 kilometres of coastline. It will give the city's Parks Department the power to impose fines similar to those used for minor offences such as **begging**. These are some of the strictest smoking bans in existence.



According to experts in the US, teenagers who smoke are three times more **likely** to use alcohol, eight times more likely to smoke marijuana, and 22 times more likely to use cocaine.

A person who starts smoking at the age of 13 will find it more difficult to **quit**, will have more health-related problems and will probably die earlier than a person who begins at 21.

Children exposed to smoke may suffer **lung** diseases such as pneumonia and bronchitis.



Second-hand smoke contains more than 4,000 chemical compounds, including carbon monoxide (which poisons the human body). Four of the chemicals (benzene, 2-naphthylamine, 4-aminobiphenyl, and polonium-210) are classified as known **carcinogens**.

About 106,000 people in the UK die each year due to smoking. Smoking-related deaths are mainly due to cancers, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and heart disease. About 30,000 people in the UK die from lung cancer each year. Eight in 10 of these cases are directly related to smoking. ☺

GLOSSARY

withdrawal symptoms *exp*
if someone has "withdrawal symptoms", they feel bad / anxious / sick, etc. because they've stopped taking a drug

anxiety *n*
if you're experiencing "anxiety", you feel nervous or worried about something

restlessness *n*
the inability to keep calm / stay quiet / keep still

irritability *n*
an emotional state in which someone becomes annoyed or angry very easily

symptoms *n*
the "symptoms" of an illness are the physical or mental problems people have when they have this illness

relieved *adj*
if something "relieves" an illness, it cures it and makes you feel better

a crop *n*
a plant that is grown for food

a pipe *n*
an object used to smoke tobacco. It has a long thin tube, and a round part at the end for tobacco

to roll *vb*
if you "roll" a cigarette, you make it yourself with very thin paper and the tobacco

to behead *vb*
to kill someone by cutting off their head

to execute *vb*
to kill someone as a form of punishment

to excommunicate *vb*
if someone is "excommunicated", they are told officially that they cannot be a member of a religion any more

exempt *adj*
if you are "exempt" from a rule, it doesn't apply to you

a council *n*
a government for a city / town / village

to come into force *exp*
when a law "comes into force", it becomes the law

to follow suit *exp*
if people or countries "follow suit", they do the same as other people / countries

a coastline *n*
the area of land next to the sea

to light up *phr vb*
to put fire on a cigarette so it can be smoked

begging *n*
the act of asking people in the street for money

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

to quit *vb*
if you "quit" smoking / drinking, etc., you stop doing those things

a lung *n*
the two organs in your chest that you use to breathe

a carcinogen *n*
a substance that causes cancer

READING I

Smoking Ban



Watch & Learn!
Watch a mini-video related to this topic at:
www.hotenglishmagazine.com/videos.php



Should smoking be banned?

1 Pre-reading

What are the pros and cons of the smoking ban? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.



2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which arguments do you agree with?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

- What does John say about people who don't like smoke?
- How does he think pubs and restaurants will be affected by the ban?
- What effect does he think the ban could have on taxes?
- What does Georgina say about people who work in bars?
- What does she say about smokers getting sick?
- What does she say about smokers in general?

4 Language focus Used to

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...I used to go to the pub..." The speaker has used the expression "used to" to refer to something that he did frequently in the past. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

- When I was younger, we used to go to... for our summer holidays.
- I used to live in...
- I used to work in... until I got this job.
- I used to enjoy... but now I'm not really into it.

5 Discussion

- Is there a smoking ban in your country? How effective is it?
- What do you think of the smoking ban?
- How has the smoking ban affected you?

Is there a **smoking ban** in your country? The list of countries prohibiting smoking is growing every year. We asked two people what they thought of it: John Deff, who's against the ban; and Georgina Bright, who's in favour.

John Deff (55) – against the smoking ban

I'm firmly against the smoking ban. This is just another example of the government **sticking their noses into** our personal business. I mean, we live in a democracy, don't we? Surely, if I want to smoke, I should be allowed to. OK, so it isn't good for your health, but that's my problem. I don't need the government telling me what I can and can't do. Also, if people don't like smoke, DON'T GOTO BARS! It's that simple! This ban is also bad for business. And in these times of **economic hardship**, that's the last thing we need. Lots of pubs and restaurants will **go out of business** if people can't smoke there. Take me as an example, I used to go to the pub for a cigarette and a beer in my lunch break, but now I **don't bother**. Also, the government gets lots of money from cigarette **taxes**. But if fewer people smoke, where are they going to get the money from? By **raising** other taxes? That isn't fair!



THERE'S NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE.

Georgina Bright (22) – in favour of the smoking ban

I'm really in favour of the smoking ban. I know it's been said a thousand times before, but smoking is really bad for you. Tobacco smoke causes cancer, **strokes** and heart disease. But worst of all, smoking doesn't just harm the person who's smoking, it also affects

people nearby – **passive smokers**. A complete ban on smoking in public is necessary to protect us all from this. OK, so there's the argument that if you don't like smoke, don't go to bars. But what happens if your friends go out? What are you supposed to do? Stay at home? More importantly, what about the people who work in bars? They're **exposed to** smoke all the time. And what happens when smokers get sick? Who pays for their medical treatment?

Thousands of people go to hospital every year in the UK because of smoking-related illnesses, and millions of **non-smokers** have to pay for their **healthcare**. The thing is smokers need to recognise that they've got a problem and that they're **hooked on** the addictive properties of nicotine. And this smoking ban will help them deal with it. ☺



I'M BREAKING THE HABIT.

GLOSSARY

a smoking ban *exp*

If there is a 'smoking ban', there is a law prohibiting smoking cigarettes in certain public places

to stick your nose into *exp*

If someone 'sticks their nose into' something, they interfere in something that isn't their problem

economic hardship *exp*

A period of very little economic activity that means that many people may become poor

to go out of business *exp*

If a company 'goes out of business', it stops functioning (often because there's no more money)

to not bother *exp*

If you 'don't bother' doing something, you don't do it because you are too tired / don't want to

tax *n*

Money paid to the government for public services such as the police / education / hospitals, etc.

to raise *vb*

To increase

a passive smoker *exp*

A person who breathes the smoke of other people's cigarettes

exposed to *phr vb*

If you are 'exposed to' smoke, there is smoke around you

healthcare *n*

A general word that refers to the services provided by doctors / nurses / hospitals, etc.

hooked on *phr vb*

If someone is 'hooked on' a drug, they are addicted to it (they can't stop doing it)

READING II

Taking the Biscuit

Beware! The dreaded biscuit might strike at any moment.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

How many ways could you possibly get injured by a biscuit? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

- What was the man trying to retrieve when he got stuck in cement?
- What was the woman trying to do when she scalded herself?
- Why was the 46-year-old man rushed to hospital?
- What did the woman fall off whilst attempting to retrieve a tin of biscuits?
- Why did the 19-year-old woman need dental treatment?
- Why was the Yorkshire Terrier so angry?

4 Language focus

Phrasal verbs with up

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...after wading in to pick up a packet..." The writer has used a phrasal verb with "up" ("pick up"). Complete the following sentences with any verbs of your choice.

- Can you _____ up a bit, please? I can't hear you very well.
- Could you _____ up the volume, please? It isn't loud enough.
- What time did they _____ up at the party last night?
- I've decided to _____ up archery. I've always wanted to do it!

5 Discussion

- Have you ever injured yourself with an item of food? What happened?
- What other seemingly harmless objects do you think could be potentially dangerous?
- What's your favourite type of biscuit? Why do you like it so much?

Have you had a biscuit lately? A new survey reveals that an estimated 25 million adults have been injured by biscuits over the past few years, with about 500 ending up in hospital. Here are a few examples of these incidents.

A 26-year-old man got stuck in wet concrete after wading in to pick up a packet of biscuits. He had to be rescued by the emergency services.

A 32-year-old woman was scalded after trying to pick out the remnants of a biscuit that had fallen into her mug of tea.

A 46-year-old man was rushed to hospital after poking himself in the eye with the sharp end of a biscuit half.

A 37-year-old woman broke her leg after falling off a chair whilst attempting to retrieve a tin of biscuits from the top of a bookshelf. She'd hidden the biscuits there so her husband couldn't find them.

A 64-year-old man was injured by crumbs from a biscuit his wife was eating. Apparently, he gave her some shocking news just as she popped a biscuit into her mouth, causing her to spray the crumbs into his eyes. He was taken to hospital where the crumbs had to be surgically removed.



A 19-year-old woman had to have dental treatment after breaking a tooth in a biscuit-related incident. She'd bitten into a hard plastic biscuit that was part of an exhibit in a modern art museum.



A 58-year-old man was taken to hospital by ambulance after an ostrich in a wildlife park pecked a biscuit out of his mouth. The hungry bird managed to push its beak through a gap in the fence, attracted by the smell of the food. The man suffered minor injuries to the face and neck.



In a similar incident, a 72-year-old woman was treated for bites to the leg after an incident involving her Yorkshire Terrier. Apparently, the dog had become angry after the woman refused to give it another biscuit.



Crumbs! That's bad! ☺



GLOSSARY

to get stuck *phr.vb*
to become trapped and unable to get out of a place / leave

to wade in *phr.vb*
if you "wade in" to a body of water (a river / the sea, etc.), you walk into it

to pick up *phr.vb*
to take something in your hand

to scald *vb*
to burn with very hot water

to pick out *phr.vb*
if you "pick something out" of a container, you use your hands to take out that thing

remnants *n*
the bits that are left over / remaining

a mug *n*
a large cup for drinking tea or coffee

to rush to *exp*
if someone is "rushed to" a place, they are taken there quickly

to poke yourself *exp*
if you "poke yourself" in the eye with something, you put that thing in your eye accidentally

sharp end *exp*
the part of an object that has a point at the end. It may hurt to touch it

to retrieve *vb*
if you "retrieve" something, you get it back from the place where you put it

a bookshelf *n*
a piece of furniture for books

crumbs *n*
tiny pieces of food from bread / a biscuit, etc.

to pop into *phr.vb*
to put into

to spray *vb*
if you "spray" food or a liquid, bits of the food / liquid come out of your mouth

an exhibit *n*
a work of art / painting / sculpture, etc. in a museum

to peck *vb*
if a bird "pecks" at food, it uses its beak (see below) to eat / touch it

a beak *n*
the hard part on a bird's face that it uses to eat (a bit like a mouth)

a gap *n*
the space between two (or more) things

a fence *n*
a wooden / metal / plastic barrier to separate two areas of land

to refuse *vb*
to say that you won't do something

crumbs! *excl*
an exclamation of surprise



DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

Neologisms

This month we're looking at some neologisms – new words that people have started to use, but which still haven't become "standard" English, and haven't made it into a dictionary. For more information on neologisms, turn to our Word of the Month article on page 46.

**Tweet**

"They've been tweeting about the topic all day." To "tweet" is to send messages using the social network Twitter.

**Frenemy**

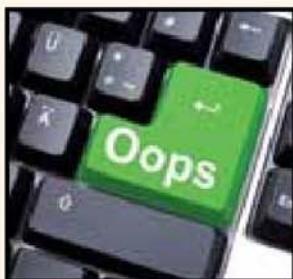
"I was out with one of my frenemies last night." A person who you are friendly with (for a variety of reasons) but who you don't actually like.

**Defriend / unfriend**

"I was defriended from Bob's Facebook page last night." If you "defriend" someone from a social networking site (such as Facebook), you remove them from a list of friends or contacts.

**Percussive maintenance**

"This computer is in serious need of a bit of percussive maintenance." The act of hitting an electronic device in order to make it work again.

**Oh-no second**

"I had an oh-no second last night when I accidentally sent a personal e-mail to my boss."

That second in time when you realise that you've just made a very BIG mistake.

**A monkey bath**

"I've just had a monkey bath. A bath with water that's so hot that when you get in, you go, 'Oo! Oo! Ah! Ah! Ah!' just like a monkey!"

**Beer compass**

"I was able to get home safely last night thanks to my beer compass." The invisible "device" inside you that helps you get home even though you're too drunk to remember who you are, where you live or where you've come from.

**Hypocrising**

"I hypocritised them a lot last night." To criticise someone for an act of hypocrisy. For example, to criticise someone for complaining about all the litter on the streets when this person often throws rubbish on the ground, too.

**NEET**

"The recession is turning more and more young people into NEETS."

NEET is an acronym of "Not in Employment, Education or Training" – i.e. a person who isn't doing anything constructive with their lives (not necessarily through any fault of their own!).

**NOOB**

"She's a Warhammer n00b." A "NOOB" [pronounced, "newbie"] is a slang term for someone who doesn't know much about an online game or any other program/system on the internet.

**Chillax**

"Chillax, man! It isn't that serious." "Chillax" is a combination of "chill (out)" and "relax" and means "stop worrying, relax!"

**NINJA**

"The bank are offering NINJA loans."

A "NINJA" is an acronym of "No Income No Job or Assets" – someone with very little in terms of money and assets, and who wouldn't normally get a mortgage!



Market Mania

P, P, P, P, P, & P: the Seven P's of marketing. By Patrick Howarth

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

1 Pre-reading

What do you think the "Seven P's" of marketing are? Think, and discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

Read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Write one of the "Seven P's" next to each description. Then, read the article again to check your answers.

1. This involves telling the customer about your product.
2. The employees that a customer comes into contact with.
3. The thing or service that is bought.
4. What takes place when a customer buys something.
5. This is the material part of a service or product - what the customer sees in relation to this product or service.
6. This aspect of the marketing mix may be set artificially low in order to gain access to a market.
7. This is where the consumer can buy the product.

4 Language focus



Passive forms

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...A lot of new technology is introduced this way..." The writer has used a passive construction ("is introduced"). Transform the following sentences into passive forms. Do not include the agent.

1. They took the air crew to the airport.
2. They have sent the report.
3. They are cleaning the rooms.
4. They will take the photos.
5. They sell the product online.

5 Discussion

1. What's your favourite restaurant? How are the food items priced?
2. Where do you go to buy your clothes? What are the people like who you come into contact with? What type of training do you think they've received?
3. Where do you go to do any online shopping? What's the process? How efficient / effective is it?

What is marketing? According to the experts, it's based on the "Seven P's": *product, price, place, promotion, physical evidence, people* and *process*. But what do they consist of?

Product: In marketing terms the "product" is not simply the thing or service you buy. It's more complicated than that. For example, a car is a product but it's a product on three levels: it's a core product in that it has a core benefit for the customer (ease of travel); it's an actual product (the thing you buy); and then it's an augmented product (something that comes with lots of extras such as a guarantee and after-sales service).

Price: The price of a product is determined by taking several things into account, including fixed and variable costs, the competition, company objectives, target groups and customers' willingness to pay. But there are many other approaches to pricing a product. Some products, such as a Rolls Royce, can be priced at the top end because there's a uniqueness and desirability about it. New products may receive penetration pricing, when the price is made artificially low for a period in order to gain access to the market. Other pricing strategies include economy pricing (widely used in supermarkets for their own brand products), and price skimming (when a product is priced artificially high until competitors enter the market). A lot of new technology is introduced this way.

Place: This refers to the ways that products are made available to consumers. This can be done directly from the producer to the consumer, or more indirectly when the product reaches the consumer through a retailer (often a shop or the internet).

Promotion: very basically, promotion refers to all the ways you can tell your customer about a product. Once again, there are several approaches. Some examples include personal selling (using a salesperson), sales promotion (for example Buy One Get One Free) and advertising (with ads on TV or on the internet).

Physical evidence: This refers to the material part of a service or product and the way it appears from the outside. For example, a company running hotels will



require brochures, furniture, business cards, a website, uniforms, buildings...

People: This refers to the employees that the customer may come into contact with when buying a product or service: sales assistants, waiters, waitresses, bartenders, sales people... The consumer's experience may well be increased or decreased by the people that they receive the service from. For example, we all know that a meal in a restaurant can be made more or less enjoyable by the waiters and waitresses and service we receive.

Process: This refers to the interaction that takes place between the company selling the product or service and the customer. For example, when an airline ticket is purchased online, there are a number of processes that the customer must go through: they access the website, they book the ticket, they receive notification or confirmation of the purchase... each stage of the process is crucial to customer satisfaction.

So, how does all this work in practice? Let's look at a fictitious pizza company.



Product: the pizzas and other food or drink items.

Price: they're pricing it low because they're targeting young people.

Place: the pizza restaurants.

Promotion: flyers in the local area and a bit of online advertising.

Physical evidence: what the shop looks like, the pizza packaging, employees' uniforms...

People: the pizza shop employees: cooks, till assistants, pizza delivery workers...

Process: customers can call in, or they can go to the restaurant to order the pizzas directly.

So, there you have it - the Seven P's of marketing. Next time you go shopping, spare a thought for the amount of trouble that's gone into your experience! ☺



Watch & Learn!
Watch a mini-video related to this topic at:
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Quirky News

Quirky News N° 113 The voice of the people London 2011

Transport Disruption



Ridiculous excuses for cancelled trains and planes.

Poor weather. Technical difficulties. **Industrial action**. These are some of the typical causes of cancelled trains and planes. But sometimes, the excuse can be a lot more **trivial**.

Just recently, passengers waiting for a train to Peterborough heard the following **announcement**, "For reasons beyond our control, we **regret** to inform passengers that the 13:46 to Peterborough has been cancelled. The next train will be arriving on platform 5 in approximately 36 minutes."

Oh, well, another delayed train, thought most passengers. But a couple of them decided to **enquire further**. Incredibly, they were informed that the real reason for the non-arrival of the train was that the driver **refused** to do his job because... his seat was wet.

"A wet seat? That's got to be a **joke**," said one passenger. "I wouldn't normally complain if the train is just a bit delayed, but this was unbelievable," he added. "What's really annoying is that this driver **refused point blank** to get in the train," said another passenger. "He probably went off for a cup of

tea after that!" she added.

A spokesperson for the rail company **apologised** for the incident, but said the driver couldn't sit on the damp seat, and wouldn't be able to drive the train standing up. The spokesperson went on to explain that the seat had become wet after water entered through a faulty window when the train was being cleaned in a "train wash" (a much larger version of a **car wash**).

In another transport-related incident, a flight from Chicago to Frankfurt **made an emergency landing** in Canada after the pilot... **spilled** his coffee. Apparently, the spilled liquid caused the plane's radio to send out "transponder code 7,500", which is used to inform **ground control** that there's been a **high-jacking**. After landing in Toronto, the 241 passengers and 14 crew members were **put up** in a hotel for the night, then flown on to Frankfurt the following afternoon. "What a trip!" said one tired passenger after the **ordeal** had ended.

So, does your job have the potential to cause such **disruption**? ☺

GLOSSARY

- industrial action** *exp*
if workers take "industrial action", they stop working / work slowly, etc.
- trivial** *adj*
if something is "trivial", it isn't very important
- an announcement** *n*
an important message given to lots of people (often over a speaker system)
- to regret** *vb*
"we regret to inform you..." means "we're sorry to tell you that..."
- to enquire further** *exp*
to ask more questions in order to get more information
- to refuse** *vb*
to say that you won't do something
- a joke** *n*
a ridiculous situation
- to refuse point blank** *exp*
to say immediately that you won't do something, without even discussing it
- to apologise** *vb*
to say "sorry" for something you've done or that you're responsible for
- a car wash** *n*
a place where a machine cleans a car
- to make an emergency landing** *exp*
if a plane "makes an emergency landing", it lands (touches the ground) quickly / immediately because there's a problem
- to spill** *vb*
if you "spill" a liquid, the liquid falls out of a container / cup, etc. accidentally
- ground control** *exp*
an expression that refers to all the people, radars, computers, etc. who control the planes that are flying in and around an airport
- a high-jacking** *n*
a situation in which a criminal takes control of a plane / train, etc. and the people in it
- to put up** *phr.vb*
if you "put someone up", you give them a place to sleep
- an ordeal** *n*
a really bad / terrible situation
- a disruption** *n*
a problem that stops things from happening normally

RECIPE



Mushroom Delight

Ingredients

- Mushrooms (shiitake, button, "setas" or other).
- Pasta (spaghetti or other).
- Broccoli.
- Cream Cheese.
- Olive Oil.
- Salt.
- Parsley.
- Basil.
- Oregano.



By Shawn Redwood

Preparation

Place the mushrooms in an **oven pan**. Drizzle some olive oil over them and **season** with salt, parsley, basil and oregano. Roast the mushrooms at a high temperature for about 15 minutes. Make sure they're really **crispy** and allow time for all the spices to really **fuse** with the olive oil.

While the mushrooms are cooking, start **boiling** the water for the pasta. When the water is ready, add some salt (letting it dissolve first) and then the pasta. Cook the pasta according to the instructions on the packet.

When the pasta is almost ready, turn off the **burner** and **drop** the broccoli into the boiling water and let it cook for a minute to a minute and a half. Don't let it **overcook** because the broccoli has to be **crunchy**. Next, **drain** the pasta and broccoli, and then return the drained pasta and broccoli back to the pot and add a tablespoon of cream cheese. Finally, add the mushroom mixture and **stir** it all together. Let it **sit** for 5 minutes before serving. Yummy! ☺

GLOSSARY

an oven tray *n*
a large type of metal or ceramic plate that you can put in the oven (an electrical or gas device for cooking)

to drizzle *vb*
if you "drizzle" oil over food, you put a small amount of the oil over the food

crispy *adj*
food that is "crispy" is hard but in a nice way

to fuse *vb*
if you let food "fuse", you allow it to mix completely, so the flavours combine

to boil *vb*
to heat water until it is 100°C

a burner *n*
an electrical or gas device for cooking food. You put your pots or pans on the burner in order to heat up the food. There are often four or five burners on top of a cooker / oven

to drop *vb*
if you "drop" something, it falls from your hands

to overcook *vb*
to cook food for longer than necessary

crunchy *adj*
food that is "crunchy" is hard but in a nice way

to drain *vb*
if you "drain" the liquid from a container, you take the liquid out

to stir *vb*
if you "stir" a liquid, you move it around or mix it in a container; sometimes using a spoon

to sit *vb*
If you leave food "to sit", you leave it in a place without touching it and wait for it to be ready to eat



Refer to unit 14 (page 74) of the Upper Intermediate Skills Booklet for more explanations and exercises.

SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Problems & Solutions

Trouble at work.

1 Pre-listening

Read over the list of things that can go wrong at work (see below). Tick the ones you've done. Then, talk about this with a partner.

- Spilling coffee onto a computer.
- Dropping a piece of expensive equipment.
- Breaking something.
- Parking in the wrong parking space.
- Forgetting to pass on a message.
- Sending the wrong product to a client.
- Downloading a virus onto a company computer.
- Sending an e-mail to the wrong person.
- Forgetting to attach a document.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 45

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone who's talking about their first day at work. Listen once. How would you describe his day?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. How many fridges was he supposed to send to Iceland?
2. Where did he end up sending them?
3. What did he send to a hotel in Glasgow?
4. What should he have sent?
5. How many hand driers did he send to the Brighton Hotel in London?
6. What was wrong with this order?
7. What was wrong with the flat screen TV order?
8. How did he end up causing the fire?

4 Language focus

Perfect modal verbs

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Problems & Solutions: "...You should have asked for some training..." The speaker has used a Perfect Modal Verb construction ("should have asked"). Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. I should never have... last night.
2. I really should have... last week.
3. My colleague never should have... last month.
4. I think I should have... last year.

5 Discussion

1. What's the biggest mistake you've ever made at work?
2. What's the biggest mistake that anyone's ever made at your company?
3. What's the best thing to do if you make a mistake at work?

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These are transcripts of videos that you can watch on our website (www.hotenglishmagazine.com/videos.php), or on the interactive online magazine version. Please note that these transcripts are based on recordings of natural, unscripted speech. As a result, there may be some examples of non-standard English (errors, interruption, unfinished sentences, etc.). This occurs when people speak quickly and spontaneously... even native speakers!

Hobby Time (page 4)

A journalist interviews someone in the street.

English accent/s: US / British

Greg: Hi, we're here in the... the street to interview people about their hobbies. So Alex, er, what is your hobby?
Alex: I play tennis.
Greg: OK. How often do you play tennis?
Alex: At least twice a week.
Greg: OK. Where do you play tennis?
Alex: I play near here in a club.
Greg: OK. Er, and what club is that?
Alex: It's the Wilsons Club.
Greg: OK. Er, and who do you play tennis with?
Alex: A couple of friends.
Greg: OK, er, when did you start playing tennis?
Alex: I started 10 years ago.
Greg: Wow, great. Well thank you very much, Alex, for your time.

Let's Talk About... trains (page 11)

A tourist needs some help in the train station.

English accent/s: British and New Zealand

Penny: Excuse me?
Oscar: Yeah?
Penny: Am I on the right platform? Is this platform five?
Oscar: Platform five? [yeah?] (points to the sign) Platform five.
Penny: Oh, [OK?] Thank you.
Oscar: Hmm.
Penny: [pause] Do you know where the ticket machine is?
Oscar: Er, yeah. You see that machine that says "ticket machine" above? That's the ticket machine.
Penny: Right, OK. [pause] Do you know how much the tickets are?
Oscar: Er, yeah. Again, you see the sign that says "all tickets five pounds"? [nods]. All tickets are five pounds. Yeah?
Penny: OK, thank you. [pause] Excuse me?
Oscar: Yes.
Penny: Do you know if there's luggage racks on the train? I have a very big bag here and I'm a little bit worried about keeping it on the floor.
Oscar: Yeah, I don't know. Probably. I don't know.
Penny: Thank you. [pause] Hey, wow! Is that the ticket inspector?
Oscar: Yes, yes the man in the ticket inspector uniform... yes, that's the ticket inspector.
Penny: Do you think he drives the train? Or is it just one push of a button and it's all automatic.
Oscar: No, I think the train driver drives the train, the ticket inspector inspects the tickets.
Penny: Oh, OK. [pause] There's a lot of passengers waiting.
Oscar: Yes.
Penny: Do you know what time the train arrives?
Oscar: Yeah, it's here now.
Penny: OK.
Oscar: Yeah?
Penny: Yeah, OK. Thanks.

Functional Language: Persuasion (page 12)

A salesman calls up a doctor to sell her some shares.

English accent/s: British

Hello, is that Dr Sax? This is John Marshall from Marshall & Sons. Yeah... yeah, we spoke last week. Have you heard of Zendon? It's a new drug. It's in the third stage of approval. Yeah. It's just about to come out on the market. You want to make a lot of money, don't you? Yeah. Might? Might doesn't buy stock. Look, Dr Sax. This stuff is going like hot cakes. It's going really, really fast. You don't want your colleagues to make a lot of money on this, do you? Look, I'll just open the door to my office. Listen to the training floor. Look Mr Sax, if you don't buy this now, someone else will. I can put you up for 15,000 shares. That's my limit, Doctor. That's my limit. Yeah, OK, great. So, shall I send the confirmation bill to your office? OK, great. We'll be in touch. Bye.

Grammar Fun: The Future Perfect (page 14)

A boss is trying to find out when a project will be finished.

English accent/s: British

Cliff: Er, Andy.
Andy: Yeah? Wait. What did you say? Just going to send this...
Cliff: Well... Yeah...
Andy: Yeah?
Cliff: Andy, well, er, you know, I asked you to do that, er, that report [yeah] for this morning. Er, when... when can I have that?
Andy: Ah... no, I won't have finished it by today. There's a... there's a lot to do. Did you... [OK] Have you seen how long it is? [yeah, but...] I won't have finished it by today. Probably Monday morning? Is that alright?
Cliff: Yeah, well... It will definitely be finished by Monday morning?
Andy: Well, I'm really busy, you know? [well, yeah. OK...] I won't have finished it by the... by the end of today. Probably, you know, I probably will have got about half done [OK, well if you...]. But Monday morning should be alright, yeah [if you could try]. I've got a lot of things to do, you know?
Cliff: Yeah, er, and then, er, the notes from the... from the meeting that we went to, er, yesterday afternoon? You said you would write the notes up. When... when could I have those notes?
Andy: Well, like I said, they won't have been written up by... by Monday. Probably by Tuesday I will have written them up. [OK] Then, er, then I'll send them to you on Tuesday if that's alright?
Cliff: OK, er, and you said you'd get back to me, er, about if you... Andy?
Andy: [Yawns] Yeah, sorry.
Cliff: Andy, you said you'd... you said you'd get back to me about if you could work this weekend? Er, and you didn't... when could you... when could I hear...
Andy: Well, we're... we're moving house and I won't have finished until Sunday evening so... [right]. We will have... we'll have moved into the house by, you know, Tuesday. [yeah] So... so this weekend's out really. We'll be moving house all weekend. Probably will have finished it by Tuesday like I said so, you know, maybe next weekend or if you can ask someone else, you know?
Cliff: Er, OK, well if you could get back to me on those...
Andy: You know, I've got all these, sort of, things to do. [yeah] I'm quite busy.
Cliff: OK.
Andy: Yeah, I'll... I'll get back to you later on it.
Cliff: OK, well when you have time.
Andy: Yeah, alright. Cheers.
Cliff: OK.

Veggie Benefits (page 17)

Two friends are talking about food.

English accent/s: US / British

Paul: Ah, what are you doing?
Jennifer: What does it look like I'm doing?
Paul: What's in that sandwich?
Jennifer: Just some ham [yeah], lettuce...
Paul: Ham. Disgusting! You're a meat eater.
Jennifer: Yes, I'm a meat eater.
Paul: Yeah, do you know what that meat is doing to your body right now?
Jennifer: Er...
Paul: Do you have any idea how bad that is for you?
Jennifer: No, I'm pretty sure it has protein.
Paul: Yeah, protein, but cholesterol, yeah?
Jennifer: Cholesterol...
Paul: Think about your cholesterol, yeah?
Jennifer: I don't think about my cholesterol.
Paul: Think about your waist line as well, yeah?
Jennifer: Yeah, it's almost summer.
Paul: Yeah, it's almost summer, yeah.
Jennifer: But...

Paul: And also, have you got any idea how bad the meat industry is for the environment?

Jennifer: No.
Paul: Yeah, well, it's the biggest contributor to pollution. Worse than cars, airplanes [worse than cars?] and motorbikes put together.
Jennifer: I don't believe that.
Paul: And think about the animals, yeah? Do you know what that's doing? You're killing animals, yeah?
Jennifer: I'm not killing them.
Paul: You're not killing them but you're contributing to the... to the problem.
Jennifer: Well, I mean, I like meat and it's there on the shelf already for me to grab and eat, so, why not?
Paul: Well, just think... just think, have you got any idea, you know, the problems it causes for people, you know... If the meat industry stopped, there would be no world hunger. We could feed the world with all the grain that we feed animals with and we could stop world hunger? Do you think about that?
Jennifer: Is that true?
Paul: That's true.
Jennifer: I never think about that.
Paul: Have a salad. Have a... put that down, we'll have a salad.
Jennifer: Okay.
Paul: Let's have a salad.
Jennifer: I do like salads.
Paul: I like salad.
Jennifer: OK!
Paul: Salad. Good.

Smoking Ban (page 28)

Hot English TV hosts a debate on the smoking ban.

English accent/s: US / British

Trisha: Good evening and welcome to Hot English Chat. In the studio tonight we have John Marshall, who is the head of the Association for Bars. John, tonight we're talking about smoking bans. So you're against smoking bans?
John: Er, yeah that's right I am completely against the smoking ban. It's terrible. Er, I think the Government should change... should change the law back to the way it was.
Trisha: So you think the Government shouldn't introduce the smoking bans?
John: Er, no they shouldn't. Er, the... the problem is, er, my business and lots of other businesses are losing money, er, because of this smoking ban. We had to introduce a system of a smoking section and a non-smoking section and this cost a lot of money. So, er, the smoking ban shouldn't happen.
Trisha: OK, and... er... What do you think the public will feel about your opinion? Do you think...
John: Well, I think, er, there are lots of people who feel, er, they should be able to smoke if they want to. Er, if people go to a bar and they're not happy, er, they should... they should go to a place where there's no smoke. Er, a bar is a place where people smoke. And you should accept that.
Trisha: But do you not think that people should just go outside the bar to have a cigarette? Or... it's a better way for people who don't smoke to be able to have a smoke-free environment.
John: Er, it's true, but I think... I think the opposite. I think that people... people shouldn't go to a bar - a place where there is smoke and there's drinking - if you don't like, er, smoking. They should go somewhere that's smoke free.
Trisha: But do you not think that people should just smoke in their homes or in the parks, on the street? Do they need to smoke in bars?
Rupert: OK, so the only question is: Do we go by train or by plane?
Margery: Hmm... I think train; Eurostar's brilliant.
Rupert: I knew you'd say that. Clearly the plane would be the better option.
Margery: Why?
Rupert: Well, it's quicker, isn't it? It's faster. A plane's much faster than the train.
Margery: I really do not agree with you. I mean, you have to queue, there's people... you have to... you know, the airport is just awful! You have to get to the airport for a start.
Rupert: It's much quicker. I think a flight is less than an hour, the train is...
Margery: But the Eurostar's so comfortable, you can sit there, you can have a coffee. Imagine, we leave at 11:30 and we'll be there by, what? Three o'clock?
Rupert: Yeah, but if we take a flight in the evening, we could sleep through the flight. The trains go during the day.
Margery: You know I hate flying.
Rupert: You know I hate trains.
Margery: I get vertigo.
Rupert: Why did I marry you?
Margery: I have no idea, but we're going by Eurostar.
Rupert: We're going by plane. It's quicker.
Margery: My sister is looking forward to seeing me, you know.
Rupert: Right.
Margery: She wants to see me as soon as possible. So I'll be going on the Eurostar, you can go on the plane. Good. We're agreed. I'll go by plane, you can go by train.
Margery: Fine.
Rupert: Great.

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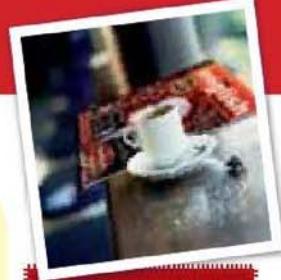


DICTIONARY OF SLANG

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

Situation	Formal	Normal	Informal
You've just eaten at a restaurant. The service was terrible.	The service was of a substandard nature.	The service was really bad. 	The service was a joke.
You were on a flight that was delayed for 72 hours. It wasn't a pleasant experience.	It was a most frightful experience. 	It was terrible.	It was a nightmare.
A friend got very angry and shouted at you a lot.	She communicated her sentiments to me in a most aggressive manner.	She really shouted at me. 	She gave me hell.
You have a terrible pain in your arm.	There is an excruciating pain in my arm that is producing extreme discomfort.	My arm really hurts. 	My arm hurts like hell.
You're babysitting for your 12-year-old nephew when he tells you that he's going out to an all-night party. You tell him he can't.	I forbid you to attend this social gathering! 	You can't go.	Like hell you're going! / There's no way you're going to the party.
A friend eats a lot of fast food.	She has an obsession for pre-fabricated items of food that are prepared for consumption in an extremely short space of time.	She's addicted to fast food. 	She's a fast-food junkie!

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



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PHOTO MAGIC

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

Photo 1 Holi, the spring festival of colours, was celebrated by Hindus around the world to mark the end of the winter.



Photo 2 Dame Elizabeth Taylor, one of the 20th Century's biggest movie stars, died in Los Angeles at the age of 79. Dame Elizabeth's most famous films included *National Velvet* & *Cleopatra*.



Photo 3 Johnny Depp returns as the infamous Captain Jack Sparrow in *Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides* with Penelope Cruz.



SKILLS BOOKLET LISTENING



Debate Dash

The Oxford Union:
a public speaking school for future leaders.

1 Pre-listening

What are the keys to effective debating? Read over the top tips below. Which ones do you agree with? Can you think of any more? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

- Believe that you're always right... no matter what you really believe.
- Have passion and you'll probably win.
- Speak from the heart, but also use logic and academic research to back up your arguments.
- Tell the audience what you're going to say, say it, then say it again.
- Time your presentation in the debate perfectly so you end it just on time. Never finish too early or go over time.
- Create a strong central argument and make all your points link back to this.
- Never insult the opposition – no matter how much you want to.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone who's talking about the Oxford Union – a world-famous debating society. Think of three things you'd like to know about it. Then, listen once to see if they answer your questions.



3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Who can join the Oxford Union?
2. What does competitive debating involve?
3. What does chamber debating involve?
4. How do people vote in the debates?
5. Which door do people who are against the proposal leave through?
6. Why is the Union known as a training ground for politicians?
7. When was the Union founded?
8. Is it the oldest debating society in the UK?

4 Language focus That clauses

Look at this extract from the transcript of the recording Debate Dash:

"...the unusual thing is that the society is *not* part of the university..." The speaker has used a clause with "that" ("the unusual thing is that"). Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

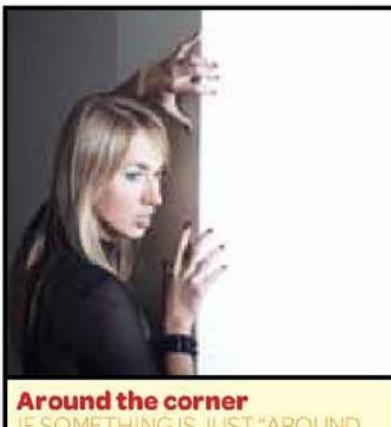
1. The weird thing is that I never realised...
2. The funny thing is that my boss...
3. The unusual thing is that my colleague...
4. The incredible thing is that the Government...

5 Discussion

1. When was the last time you participated in a debate? What did you talk about?
2. What do you like/dislike about debating?
3. What are some of the great debates going on in your country at the moment?

CORNER IDIOMS

This month we're looking at some "corner" idioms.



Around the corner

IF SOMETHING IS JUST "AROUND THE CORNER", IT'S GOING TO HAPPEN VERY SOON.

"With summer just around the corner, it's time to think about getting into shape."



Fight your corner

TO DEFEND SOMETHING THAT YOU BELIEVE IN, USUALLY BY PRESENTING ARGUMENTS IN ITS FAVOUR OR BY ARGUING IN GENERAL.

"You'll really have to be ready to fight your corner if you want them to agree to your plans."



Turn the corner

IF SOMETHING OR SOMEONE "TURNS THE CORNER", THEIR SITUATION STARTS TO IMPROVE AFTER A DIFFICULT PERIOD.

"We've been going through a bad patch, but I think we've turned the corner now."



Paint yourself into a corner

TO DO SOMETHING WHICH PLACES YOU IN A VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION AND LIMITS THE WAY YOU CAN ACT.

"As I'd already turned down their offer, I've painted myself into a corner and I can't go back to them now."



Be backed into a corner

TO BE FORCED INTO A DIFFICULT SITUATION THAT YOU HAVE NO (OR VERY LITTLE) CONTROL OVER.

"They've backed us into a corner, and now we've got no choice but to sign the contract."



Cut corners

TO DO SOMETHING THE EASIEST, QUICKEST OR CHEAPEST WAY POSSIBLE. THIS OFTEN AFFECTS THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THE WORK BEING DONE.

"As the staff training budget wasn't very big, we had to cut a few corners, which meant the results were poor."



Be in a tight corner

TO BE IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION.
"I've been in tight corners before, but never one as desperate as this."



Corner the market

TO DOMINATE THE MARKET; TO BE SO SUCCESSFUL AT SELLING OR MAKING A PARTICULAR PRODUCT THAT ALMOST NO ONE ELSE SELLS OR MAKES.

"With their innovative new approach to customer service, they've completely cornered the market."

1 Pre-reading

How can you tell if someone is lying? What are some of the physical signs? Think. Then, discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

How do you think a lie detector works? How effective do you think it is? Think. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why is it necessary to ask "control questions"?
2. How accurate do providers of polygraph services claim the tests are?
3. How accurate do critics of polygraph services claim the tests are?
4. How did Gary Ridgway do on his polygraph test? Why was that curious?
5. Which film mentioned in the article features a lie detector?
6. What was the controversy surrounding the TV show *The Moment of Truth*?
7. How many questions are contestants asked during the actual show?

4 Language focus Fronting

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "... Widely used in the United States..." The writer has placed some of the information at the start of the sentence with an adjectival clause. Complete the following sentence beginnings with your own ideas.

1. With no plans for the weekend, I decided to...
2. Not wanting to bother him, I...
3. Popular all over the world, the...
4. Widely used among young people,...

5 Discussion

1. Have you ever seen a programme or film that featured a lie detector? How was it used?
2. Can body language help determine if someone is lying? How?
3. When was the last time you caught someone lying?

Liar, Liar!

Lie detectors – can you beat the test?



Lie detectors are often featured on films and TV shows. But outside the world of entertainment, how effective are they?

Lie detectors are based on a simple idea: when people lie, there are often measurable physiological changes in the human body that can be detected. It's argued that these changes are almost impossible to control consciously, and so the interrogator should be able to tell if the person being interrogated is lying.

To help identify these changes, the interrogator asks the suspect a series of control questions. These include questions to which the answers are known, such as, "Are you American? / Are you married? / Do you live in Chicago?" With this information established, the interrogator can then move onto the more important questions – those to which the answers are not known. And then any physiological differences that take place between the control questions and the relevant questions can be detected.

The most famous type of lie detector is the polygraph test. This measures changes to physiological features such as blood pressure, pulse and respiration during interrogation. Supporters of the test claim that any changes that occur are evidence of lying. However, while providers of polygraph services claim that tests are 90%-95% accurate, critics suggest that tests are around 60% accurate – which is little better than chance.

With numerous cases of people "cheating" the test, the results are far from conclusive. One of the most famous examples is that of Gary Ridgway. Under investigation for homicide, he was given a polygraph test in 1984, which he

passed. Years later, he was arrested and charged with multiple murders, becoming known as the infamous "Green River Killer". Many spies also routinely pass polygraphs.

So, how common are polygraph tests? Widely used in the United States by law enforcement agencies such as the CIA and FBI, evidence gathered through the tests is accepted in criminal courts in several US states. However, they're probably most famous in popular culture. A show called *Lie Detector* appeared on US TV in the 1950s and 60s, and returned to American screens in the late 1990s. A lie detector also appeared in the comedy film *Meet the Parents*, and makes regular appearances in several crime TV series, in which suspects are subjected to lie detector interrogation.

The Moment of Truth is another programme that features a lie detector. Popular in many countries around the world, the show caused controversy recently when one of the contestants admitted she'd hired a hit man to kill her husband! Prior to filming, contestants are asked 50 to 75 personal questions such as, "Do you think you'll still be married to your husband five years from now?" Then, during the show, they're asked 21 of those questions again. "They don't know the

results of the polygraph, or which 21 questions will be asked," explained one of the producers. "And they're free to change their answer on the day of taping the show, but the polygraph is used as the measuring stick."

So, would you be prepared to take the test? ☺



READING **On Track**

High-speed trains are taking over the world.

1 Pre-reading

What do you like / dislike about travelling by train? What do you like / dislike about travelling by plane? Discuss your ideas with a partner.

2 Reading I

Do you think high-speed trains can compete with planes? When? How? Think, and discuss your ideas with a partner. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

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

1. 2,000 km.
2. 70%.
3. 60%.
4. 69%.
5. Three hours.
6. Four-and-a-half hours.



Just recently, a **French high-speed train (the TGV)** smashed the world record for a train on conventional rails by reaching a speed of 574.8km/h (356mph).



Have you been on a train recently? What about a high-speed train? These days, more and more countries are investing in **high-speed rail (HSR)**. But can trains compete with aeroplanes?



At the top of the list of countries investing in high-speed rail is China. With the most advanced and extensive high-speed rail network in the world, there are plans to extend this all the way to Europe, making it one of the largest **infrastructure** projects in history. Another country that's **opting for** high-speed rail is Spain. They've already got over 2,000 km of **track**, but there are plans for much more. The fast train network now **links** the capital (Madrid) with seven other major cities including Barcelona, Malaga and Valencia.

So, can high-speed rail compete with air travel? The evidence seems to suggest it can. *The Times* reports that for the first time more passengers preferred to take the **AVE** rail link between Madrid and Barcelona than the **short-haul flight** option. **Eurostar** is now capturing over 70% of the market between London and Paris; and over 60% between London and Brussels. Shortly after the train journey between Paris and Brussels was reduced to about an hour, the air service was **removed**. And just four years after the **TGV** Mediterranean train **went into service**, **market share** for the Paris-Marseille rail line rose to 65%. By 2006, it was 69% and EasyJet abandoned its flights for that route.

In the past, it was thought that the **cut-off time** for people choosing to travel by train was three hours. This meant that where rail journeys took anything up to three hours, people preferred to go by train; but for journeys over this time, they preferred the plane. However, **SNCF** (the French railway organisation) has found people are now choosing to go by rail on journeys that last **up to four-and-a-half hours**. But why?

The **key** decision for many is how **productively** they can use their time during the journey. And it's here that rail has a big advantage. When travelling by plane, a lot of time is **wasted** checking in baggage, waiting in queues and going through security. Also, planes are less punctual, they're more vulnerable to severe weather, and often arrive in airports that are far from city centres.

So, will you be going by high-speed train next time? ☺



Watch a mini-video related to this topic at:
www.hotenglishmagazine.com/videos.php



Scotswoman

track 20

GLOSSARY

high-speed rail *n*
a railway system with trains that can travel at speeds of 300 km/h or more
infrastructure *n*
the basic facilities in a country which allow it to function: roads, transport systems, power supplies, buildings, etc.

to opt for *phrasal verb*
to choose
track *n*
the long metal lines that a train travels on
to link *vb*
to connect
AVE *abbr*
an abbreviation of 'Alta Velocidad Espanola' – the Spanish high-speed train network

a short-haul flight *exp*
a plane journey between two places that aren't very far apart

Eurostar *n*
the high-speed train service that connects London with Paris and Brussels

to remove *vb*
to take away
TGV *abbr*
an abbreviation of 'Train à Grande Vitesse' – the French high-speed train

to go into service *exp*
when a train company 'goes into service' it starts operating

market share *exp*
the amount of business a company has in a particular sector of the market

cut-off time *n*
the maximum time that people are prepared to do a particular thing

SNCF *abbr*
an abbreviation of 'Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français' – the French railway organisation

up to *exp*
if a journey lasts 'up to' four-and-a-half hours, its maximum time is four-and-a-half hours

key *adj*
important
productively *adv*
if you use your time "productively", you use it well and do lots of things
to waste *vb*
If you "waste" time, you don't use the time very well and don't do much

READING II

Inwriting



Hot English

1 Pre-reading

Write this sentence on a blank piece of paper (with no lines): "I went to the shops." Then, use the following questions to analyse your writing:

- Did it slope up?
I went to the shops. →
- Did it slope down?
I went to the shops. →
- Were the letters vertical?
I went to the shops.
- Were the letters slanting to the left?
I went to the shops.
- Were they slanting to the right?
I went to the shops.



Letters that are **slanted** to the right may be a sign that the writer is emotional, warm and **outgoing**; letters that are vertical could mean that the person is trying to control their emotions; and letters that slant to the left may be an indication of a cold, reserved personality.

Small writing may indicate an ability to concentrate for long periods of time on minor details; large writing could be the work of someone who's easily distracted.

Heavy writing (with a lot of pressure applied to the pen) could indicate anger or deep concentration; light writing can be a sign of **indifference** or a **carefree attitude**.

Average **spacing** between letters is considered a sign of self-confidence; letters that are close together may indicate that the writer is uncomfortable with other people.

Large **gaps** between the words could suggest **hostility** towards others; irregularly-spaced words could mean that the writer is in a state of confusion.

Fast writing can be a sign of intelligence, impatience or aggressivity; slow writers tend to be cautious and organised.

Graphology is used in a wide variety of contexts. Many companies employ graphology experts as a part of their **recruitment** process. In fact, in Switzerland, approximately 80% of large corporations use graphology tests when they're **hiring**. Graphology is also used by **dating agencies** to evaluate people's **compatibility**.

Graphology can play an important role in police work, too. It's often used to analyse **ransom letters**. One very famous example of this (although graphology wasn't used in the actual investigation) is the analysis of letters sent by **Jack the Ripper**. The handwriting is **smudgy** and there's a great variation in the **pressure** applied – both of which suggest extreme emotional instability. Perhaps if handwriting analysis had been used back then, police may have caught the killer.



A person's **signature** can also reveal a lot about their personality. When it's **underlined**, it's considered a sign that the person likes **public recognition** and has feelings of self-importance. So, it's no surprise that Sting, Picasso, Alfred Hitchcock, Elvis Presley and Paul McCartney all do [did] this.

Of course, graphology isn't an exact science, and many **doubt its credibility**. But then those people probably write with small letters, which shows that they're conservative, distrustful and suspicious. So, why not put pen to paper and write a **line** or two? You may even learn something about yourself! ☺

Be careful what you write! Or at least be careful if you show it to a **graphologist**. The study of handwriting can reveal a lot about your personality or **mood**.

There are a number of schools of **graphology** and more than 300 different **features of handwriting** to analyse. Here are a few of these features and their general interpretations:

GLOSSARY

- a graphologist** *n*
a person who analyses handwriting
mood *n*
the way you feel: good, bad, positive, negative, etc.
graphology *n*
the study of handwriting
a feature *n*
an interesting or important part of something
handwriting *n*
the way a person writes with a pen/pencil
to slope *vb*
if your handwriting "slopes", it goes up or down a bit (it isn't horizontal)
cheerfulness *n*
a general feeling of happiness
slanted *adj*
if your handwriting is "slanted", the letters go a bit to the left or right (they aren't vertical)
outgoing *adj*
generally positive and happy
indifference *n*
a feeling of not really caring about anything
a carefree attitude *exp*
a relaxed attitude
spacing *n*
the space between things
a gap *n*
a space between two things
hostility *n*
aggressiveness / anger
recruitment *n*
the act of interviewing and hiring people to do a job
to hire *vb*
to pay someone money to work for you
a dating agency *n*
an organisation that helps people find a girlfriend or boyfriend
compatibility *n*
if there is good "compatibility" between A and B, A and B are good for one another / work well together
a ransom letter *n*
a note written by a criminal demanding money in exchange for the safe return of people
Jack the Ripper *n*
a notorious killer who murdered several people in London in 1888
smudgy *adj*
if writing is "smudgy", it is dirty and there are ink marks on the page
pressure *n*
the "pressure" is the force with which you push down on something
a signature *n*
your "signature" is the way you write your name on official documents
to underline *vb*
to draw a line under a word
public recognition *exp*
if someone receives "public recognition", they are thanked / valued / recognised by others
to doubt the credibility of something *exp*
if you "doubt the credibility of something", you don't think that thing is true
a line *n*
one line of writing on a page

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

Advertising

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

car usefulness ad newspapers website popular eventuality systems

1

Appeal to
IF AN AD "APPEALS TO" A CERTAIN TYPE OF PERSON, THAT TYPE OF PERSON WILL PROBABLY LIKE IT.

"The _____ is designed to appeal to males in the 18-24 age bracket."

2

Come out
IF AN AD "COMES OUT" ON TV OR IN A NEWSPAPER, ETC, IT APPEARS ON TV, IN A NEWSPAPER, ETC.

"The ad for the shoes came out in all the major _____ last week."

Focus on
IF YOU "FOCUS ON" SOMETHING, YOU DIRECT ATTENTION TO THAT THING.

3

"I think we should focus on the product's compatibility with all computer operating _____."

4

Take up
IF AN AD "TAKES UP" SPACE IN A NEWSPAPER OR ON A WEBSITE, IT OCCUPIES THAT SPACE.

"The ad for the _____ takes up a double-page spread."

Drive someone to
IF AN ACTION "DRIVES" VISITORS "TO" A WEBSITE, IT CAUSES THEM TO GO TO THAT WEBSITE.

5

"The recent online advertising campaign has driven a number of users to the _____."

6

Play on
IF AN AD "PLAYS ON" PEOPLE'S FEAR OF SOMETHING, IT USES FEAR TO PERSUADE PEOPLE TO DO SOMETHING.

"The ad for life insurance plays on people's fear of not being prepared for every _____."

7

Play down
IF YOU "PLAY SOMETHING DOWN", YOU MINIMISE ITS IMPORTANCE.

"We need to play down the price of the product and focus more on its _____."

8

Hold off
IF YOU "HOLD OFF" DOING SOMETHING, YOU DON'T DO IT IMMEDIATELY AND YOU WAIT.

"I think we should hold off advertising on the website until it becomes more _____."



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TAPESCRIP



track
8

Social Splash (track 8)

Chatting in the pub.

PB = Percival Bannister
V = Vicky

PB: Excuse me, do you mind if I sit here?
V: No, not at all. Help yourself.
PB: That's very kind of you. Please, don't let me disturb you.
V: Erm, you weren't.
PB: Do you mind if I ask you a question?
V: Erm... OK.
PB: Do you like fridge magnets?
V: I'm sorry?
PB: You know, fridge magnets. Magnets you put on the door of your fridge. Do you like them?
V: Erm...
PB: Perhaps you don't have a fridge.
V: I beg your pardon?
PB: Well, do you have a fridge?
V: Yes, I do.
PB: So, do you know what a fridge magnet is?
V: Erm, yes, I do.
PB: People buy them as souvenirs, you know.
V: Yes, I know. But...
PB: Holiday souvenirs.
V: Yes. But why are you asking me if I like them?
PB: Well, I noticed you were reading *The Scientist* and so I thought you might be interested in magnets, especially decorative ones for fridges.
V: Oh, I see. Well, I'm afraid I don't have any fridge magnets.
PB: What? Not a single one?
V: No, none. I'm sorry.
PB: I've got lots. I collect them, you know.
V: Hmm.
PB: Do you want to see them?
V: No, I don't... thanks.
PB: Let me see now, how many have I got? Have you got a pen and paper you could lend me?
V: No, I'm sorry, I haven't.
PB: It's just I'm trying to remember how many fridge magnets I've got and it helps to write them down.
V: I'm afraid I haven't got a pen or paper.
PB: Don't worry, I'll use my notepad and pencil. You'll never guess how many I've got.
V: Hmm.
PB: Go on have a guess.
V: Erm, look, I'd really rather read my magazine.
PB: Oh, go on. Guess. Please!
V: Oh, I don't know. Fifty?
PB: No, wrong. Twenty-six.
V: Not a very big collection then, is it?
PB: I've got one from Frinton. Have you ever been there?
V: No, I haven't.
PB: It's a seaside town in Essex. It's on the east coast of England. It's approximately 100 kilometres from London.
V: Yes, I know.
PB: Oh, so you have been there then.
V: No, I haven't.
PB: Well, you seem to know a lot about Frinton. Do you know a lot about Frinton?
V: No, I don't.
PB: I've got one from Copenhagen too. That's the capital of Denmark. Have you been there?
V: Yes, I have... many times.
PB: Oh. Can you speak Danish?
V: No.
PB: So, why did you go there if you can't speak the language?
V: For business. Many Danish people speak excellent English.
PB: Perhaps you're a fan of the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Well, are you?
V: Not especially.
PB: Oh, shame. Do you prefer the Disney films of his stories?
V: No, I haven't seen any of them.
PB: Oh, you should. *The Jungle Book*, that's my favourite.
V: Hans Christian Andersen didn't write *The Jungle Book*.
PB: I know. Who's your favourite Disney character?
V: I'm sorry but I've got to go.
PB: Oh, well, it's been lovely talking to you. See you again soon.
Victim IT: Excuse me, do you mind if I sit here?
PB: No, not at all. Help yourself. Can I ask you a question?

track
11

Shopping Hell (track 11)

Shopping for a bargain.

Harry: Is this the queue for the discount super sale?
Carly: Yes, that's right.
Harry: Not many people here, are there?
Carly: Erm, no.
Harry: I mean, you'd think that everyone would want a free piranha.
Carly: Free piranhas? Are they giving them away for free?
Harry: That's right. If you spend more than 30 pounds, you get a free piranha. I read about it in a magazine. I might even get two. But I'm not sure how many they've got. Well, as I always say: if you want the best bargains, you've got to be at the front of the queue.
Carly: Quite right!
Harry: So, have you been here before?
Carly: Erm, no. It's my first time.
Harry: Well, I'd definitely recommend a piranha. They make wonderful pets. They're so good with children. But if you aren't interested in fish, they've got a good offer on weasels: if you buy two, they give you the third one for free.
Carly: Mmm... I don't think my husband would appreciate three weasels in the house.
Harry: I see.
Carly: I might get one of those piranhas though.
Harry: If you want a good animal for the home, you should think about a Vietnamese potbellied pig.
Carly: Really? I'd never thought about pigs as pets. Interesting.
Harry: Yes, there's a special family pack promotion on this week. If you buy the parents, they'll give you baby pigs at 50% off.
Carly: Don't they need a lot of exercise?
Harry: No, not a lot. They're very independent. In fact, if you put them out during the day, they'll find their own food and come home tired in the evening.
Carly: Just like cats.
Harry: Exactly. Just like cats.
Carly: I thought about getting a lizard once.
Harry: I'd be careful, if I were you. I had a friend who had a giant lizard once. He had a lot of trouble with it.
Carly: What sort of trouble?
Harry: It tried to eat him.
Carly: What?
Harry: Yes, he'd only had it at home for fifteen minutes. He let it out of the cage and it tried to eat him. Beautiful creatures, of course, but they do need a lot of looking after.
Carly: I thought they were quite peaceful, and just needed light and heat.
Harry: If you want my advice, you should avoid carnivores. They're more trouble than they're worth.
Carly: Really?
Harry: Oh, yes. I nearly bought a great white shark once.
Carly: A shark?
Harry: Yes, it was on ebay. Magnificent creature.
Carly: So, why didn't you get it?
Harry: The seller was in South Africa and he couldn't send it through the post.
Carly: No, of course not.
Harry: And I didn't have enough money to buy the shark and go to South Africa to collect it. It broke my heart to say no. Hey, look, they're opening the doors.
Carly: Great. Well, good luck.
Harry: Thanks. And take my advice – have a look at those pigs. Oh, and I forgot to mention today's special offer on anacondas: buy one, get 10 free.
Carly: Now that's what I call a bargain.

track
16

Problems and Solutions (track 16)

Trouble at work.

Diana: Hi, Bruce. Can I get you a drink?
Bruce: Thanks, I could really do with a pint.
Diana: OK. Here you go. So, how's the new job going?
Bruce: Not very well, I'm afraid. I keep getting everything wrong.
Diana: What do you mean?
Bruce: Well, it's the stupid computer system they use. I don't

understand it.

Diana: You should have asked for some training.

Bruce: I couldn't.

Diana: Why not?

Bruce: At the interview I told them I knew how to use the computer system.

Diana: What? You must be mad. You should never lie in job interviews.

Bruce: Yes, I know that now. Never again.

Diana: So, what happened?

Bruce: Well, it's my job to organise sending products from our factory to clients around the world. I have to put all the information – the client's name and address – on the computer system, and then it tells the lorry drivers where to take the products.

Diana: OK. That sounds easy enough. So what happened?

Bruce: Well this morning I was supposed to send 500 fridges to Iceland, but I ended up shipping them to Greenland.

Diana: Oh dear.

Bruce: And then I sent 20 dishwashers to a hotel in Glasgow.

Diana: So?

Bruce: Well, I should have sent 20 washing machines.

Diana: Ah, I see.

Bruce: Well, I was so nervous that I went to the pub at lunchtime and I might have had a bit too much to drink.

Diana: Might have?

Bruce: OK. I had too much to drink. So, anyway, I wasn't really concentrating this afternoon, which is how I ended up sending 150 hand dryers to the Brighton Hotel in London, when I should have sent 50 hair dryers to the London Hotel in Brighton.

Diana: Oh wow. Was that all?

Bruce: Erm, not exactly. I might have made a mistake when I sent 20 flat screen TVs to an old people's home in Southgate, and 20 home cinemas to a flat in Southend. It should have been the other way round, I think.

Diana: What do you mean you might have made a mistake?

Bruce: Well, the computer system crashed.

Diana: Oh, well that can't have been your fault.

Bruce: Unfortunately it was.

Diana: How?

Bruce: Well I made myself a cup of coffee because all the beer had made me feel sleepy.

Diana: OK.

Bruce: And I sort of dropped the coffee into the computer.

Diana: Oh, no. You shouldn't have had a cup of coffee near a computer. Didn't anyone tell you that?

Bruce: I can't remember. Someone might have, but there were so many other things to think about.

Diana: What other things?

Bruce: Well, all the health and safety stuff. I couldn't remember it all.

Diana: What do you mean?

Bruce: Well, when I dropped the coffee in the computer I went to get a cloth to clear up the mess. Only I left my cigarette on the side of my desk.

Diana: A cigarette? You shouldn't have been smoking in the office.

Bruce: I know but I was really stressed. Anyway, the cigarette fell into my waste paper basket and that's how the fire started.

Diana: The fire?

Bruce: Yeah, the factory caught fire. And then I'd forgotten all about my car.

Diana: What about your car?

Bruce: Well, I shouldn't have parked my car in front of the emergency exit but I was late for work. And I really didn't think the factory would catch fire... not on my first day.

Diana: What! Today was your first day?

Bruce: Yeah. First and last. They sacked me.

track
19

Debate Dash (track 19)

The Oxford Union: a public speaking school for future leaders.

Abbie = presenter

Dennis = political journalist

Abbie: Good evening and welcome to this month's *A Week in Politics*. Later in the programme, we'll be looking at the continuing scandal of MPs' expenses, but first I'm joined by political commentator Dennis Haverbridge

ANSWERS

who's here to talk about The Oxford Union Society. Good evening, Dennis.

Dennis: Good evening, Abbie. Thanks for inviting me on the show.

Abbie: Now, Dennis. I suspect some of our listeners may be asking themselves what exactly is The Oxford Union Society?

Dennis: The Oxford Union Society, often called the Oxford Union, is a private club based in Oxford. Membership is open to anyone who's a student at Oxford University. However, the unusual thing is that the society is not part of the University. It's completely independent.

Abbie: I see, so, what do they do?

Dennis: Well, the Union is primarily a debating society. And there are two aspects to this: competitive debating and chamber debating.

Abbie: Could you explain the difference?

Dennis: Of course. Competitive debating is just that, competitive. The Union sends teams to events such as the World Universities Debating Championships, and the European Universities Debating Championships. These events feature teams of university students debating against each other in competition.

Abbie: OK, so what about chamber debating?

Dennis: Right, well chamber debating has fewer rules because it's not a competition. Chamber debating is more like public speaking with two or three speakers presenting opposing sides of a proposition. For example, just recently, they debated the proposition "This House Would Abolish the Monarchy". As you can see, debating propositions always start with the words "This House", meaning "this organisation" or "this society". At the end of the debate, the audience vote for or against the proposition.

Abbie: Ah, now that sounds a bit like the Houses of Parliament.

Dennis: Exactly. In fact, the members of the audience vote by leaving the debating hall through one of two doors: those who are against the proposal ("Noes") go out through the door on the left; and those who are in favour of the proposal (the "Ayes") go out through a door on the right. This is exactly what Members of Parliament do after debates in the House of Commons.

Abbie: So, how important is the Union?

Dennis: Extremely important. It's even been said that the Union is a training ground for politicians.

Abbie: In what way?

Dennis: Well, a lot of British politicians learn their debating skills by participating in debates at the Union. Twelve British Prime Ministers have been former members of the Society, including Tony Blair, Margaret Thatcher, and the current Prime Minister David Cameron.

Abbie: So, when did it all start?

Dennis: Well, the Oxford Union Society was founded in 1823, but the surprising thing is that it isn't the oldest debating society in the UK. The Cambridge Union Society is in fact eight years older. However, the Oxford Union has more of an international reputation. In fact, it's been claimed that the Oxford Union is the world's most prestigious debating society. British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan once described it as "the last bastion of free speech in the Western world".

Abbie: I believe there was a famous debate in 1933.

Dennis: Yes, that's right. The union voted that "This House would under no circumstances fight for its King and country." The vote received an extraordinary amount of media coverage for the time. Many people were appalled that young British men could support pacifism. It was even reported that the result may have affected Hitler's decision to go to war – he's said to have believed that the British wouldn't fight.

Abbie: So, who speaks at the debates? Just students?

Dennis: Some of the speakers are students but many international figures have spoken there, including US Presidents Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter, the Dalai Lama, scientists Albert Einstein, Richard Dawkins and Stephen Hawking, pop stars such as Michael Jackson and Shakira, and film stars such as Clint Eastwood and Pierce Brosnan. The list is endless.

Abbie: Well, thank you, Dennis. That was most interesting.

Dennis: My pleasure.

Twitter Business (page 4)

1 Pre-reading

1e 2a 3d 4c 5b

2 Reading II

1. An ice cream shop in San Francisco.
2. A bakery in London.
3. A supermarket chain.
4. A New Orleans pizza restaurant.
5. A coffee shop in Houston.

Hobby Time (Page 5)

3 Reading II

1. David; 2. Scarlett; 3. Isaac;
4. Colette; 5. Molly; 6. Leo

4 Language focus

1. I have got a new one.
2. She has been to Singapore.
3. I have not seen the film yet.
4. He is French, I think.

Health Hit (Page 10)

3 Reading II

1. true; 2. true; 3. false; 4. true;
5. true; 6. true; 7. true; 8. false

4 Language focus

1. The workers are provided with computers.
2. The problems are discussed.
3. Their desks are cleared once a week.
4. The clocks are set fast.

Error Correction (Page 13)

1 I cut myself with a knife.

2. She looked at herself in the mirror.
3. They hurt themselves when they fell.
4. I did it all by myself.
5. He lifted himself onto the box.
6. We really enjoyed ourselves.

Social Splash (Page 13)

3 Listening II

1. yes; 2. yes; 3. no; 4. no; 5. no;
6. no; 7. yes; 8. no

4 Language focus

1. Yes, I did; 2. Yes, I have;
3. Yes, I am; 4. Yes, I will

Grammar Fun (Page 14)

1 in; 2. in; 3. by; 4. by

1. left; 2. learnt; 3. finished;
4. washed; 5. corrected;
6. recorded; 7. fixed

Staying Online (Page 15)

3 Reading II

1. 10%; 2. get in touch; 3. 20 million;
4. Barack Obama; 5. Vin Diesel;
6. Skype; 7. an e-mail service

4 Language focus

1. It will be discussed later.
2. The report will be sent by post.
3. It will be fixed later today.
4. We will be contacted by e-mail.

Intern Inquest (Page 16)

3 Reading II (answers may vary)

1. looks; 2. hired; 3. use; 4. given;
5. spent; 6. sounds

4 Language focus

1. I've been eating.
2. She's been sending it.
3. He's been making it.
4. They've been listening to it.

Veggie Benefits (Page 17)

3 Reading II

1. world famine; 2. cramped cages;
3. chimpanzees; 4. gas emissions;
5. cattle; 6. meat eaters

4 Language focus

1. The e-mails are sent.
2. The money is spent.
3. The phone calls are made.
4. The documents are filed.

Shopping Hell (Page 19)

3 Reading II

1. 30 pounds; 2. 50% off; 3. eat him;
4. 15 minutes; 5. a great white shark;
6. in South Africa; 7. ten

4 Language focus

1. will help; 2. buy; 3. ask; 4. have

Smoking Ban (Page 28)

3 Reading II (wording will vary)

1. They shouldn't go to bars.
2. They'll go out of business.
3. The Government could raise other taxes because they'll be losing money from cigarette taxes.
4. That they're exposed to smoke all the time.
5. That other people have to pay for their medical treatment.
6. That they need to recognise that they've got a problem.

Taking the Biscuit (Page 29)

3 Reading II (wording will vary)

1. A packet of biscuits.
2. Pick out the remnants of a biscuit from her mug of tea.
3. Because he poked himself in the eye with a biscuit half.
4. A chair.
5. Because she bit into a plastic biscuit.
6. Because its owner wouldn't give it another biscuit.

4 Language focus

1. speak; 2. turn; 3. turn; 4. take

Market Mania (page 31)

3 Reading II

1. promotion; 2. people; 3. product;
4. process; 5. physical evidence;
6. price; 7. place

4 Language focus

1. The air crew were taken to the airport.
2. The report has been sent.
3. The rooms are being cleaned.
4. The photos will be taken.
5. The product is sold online.

Problems & Solutions (Page 33)

3 Listening II

1. 500.

2. Greenland.

3. 20 dishwashers.

4. 20 washing machines.

5. 150.

6. He should have sent 50 hair dryers to the London Hotel in Brighton.

7. He sent 200 flat-screen TVs to Southgate, and 20 home cinemas to Southend, but it should have been the other way round.

8. His cigarette fell into the waste paper basket.

Debate Dash (page 37)

3 Listening II

1. Anyone who's a student at Oxford University.
2. Competing in debating competitions with teams from different universities.
3. Speakers presenting and debating opposing sides of a proposition
4. By leaving through one of two doors.
5. The door on the left.
6. Because many British politicians learn their debating skills there.
7. In 1823.
8. No, it isn't.

Liar, Liar! (Page 39)

3 Reading II

1. In order to compare responses to other more important questions.
2. 90-95%.
3. 60%.
4. He passed, even though he was guilty.
5. *Meet the Parents*.
6. One of the contestants admitted to hiring a hit man to kill her husband.
7. 21.

On Track (page 40)

3 Reading II (wording will vary)

1. The amount of high-speed track that Spain has (more or less).
2. The percentage of the market that the Eurostar captures between London and Paris.
3. The percentage of the market that the Eurostar captures between Paris and Brussels.
4. The percentage of the market for the Paris-Marseille line that the TGV had in 2006.
5. What was thought to be the cut-off time for people choosing to travel by train.
6. What appears to be the cut-off time now for people choosing to travel by train.

4 Language focus

1. Go along for the ride = to do something just for fun.
2. Go out on the town = to go out and have a good time.
3. Go up in the world = to become more and more successful.
4. Go Dutch = to divide a bill in half, with each person paying 50%.

In Writing (page 41)

3 Reading II

1. More than 300.
2. Optimism and cheerfulness.
3. Someone who's easily distracted.
4. That the writer may feel uncomfortable with other people.
5. To see whether two people are compatible.
6. Someone with feelings of self-importance.

Phrasal verbs (page 42)

1.ad;

2. newspapers;

3. systems;

4. car;

5. website;

6. eventuality;

7. usefulness;

8. popular

Our monthly look at interesting words and expressions.

WORD OF THE MONTH



Neologism

The word "neologism" is a combination of two Ancient Greek words: "neo" (meaning "new"), and "logos" (meaning "word"). Basically, a neologism is a new word that is being used by native English speakers in conversation and text, but that hasn't appeared in a dictionary yet. In fact, as soon as it does appear in a dictionary, it is no longer a neologism.

English is particularly open to neologisms as there's no organisation or academy controlling which words can or cannot be officially accepted (as there is in countries such as France and Spain). Here are some recent neologisms (in bold). What do you think they mean? [answers at the end]

1. He's a bit of a **salad dodger**.
2. They spent the afternoon **blamestorming**.
3. She works in a **cube farm**.
4. Many **SITCOM** couples are finding it hard to survive in the current climate.

So, how are neologisms formed? In some cases, the new word can be created from two existing words. For example, "cyberspace" came from the words "cyber" (which is a prefix for words related to computers or computing) and the noun "space". Combined together, this new word refers to the virtual world where computers "communicate".

Other examples of this type of word formation include "metrosexual" (a man who's obsessed with his looks and general appearance) and "internet".

Some neologisms have been created to describe new things. As a result many are scientific (especially technological). Common examples include "blog" (a shorter version of weblog) and "to google" (to search for something online using the search engine Google). However, there are plenty of older words that were once neologisms. Which of these words do you think is the oldest? [answers at the end]

radar **quasar** **black hole** **x-ray** **laser**

Other neologisms come from famous people's names or the titles of books or films. Here are some examples of words that were once neologisms (in bold). Where have they come from? [answers at the end]

5. This film paints an **Orwellian** vision of the future.
6. My teacher was the most **sadistic** man I've ever met.
7. I just don't know what to do – it's a **catch-22**.
8. Why won't you lend me some money? You're such an old **scrooge**.

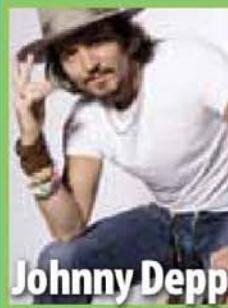


Why don't you try inventing your own neologism? *

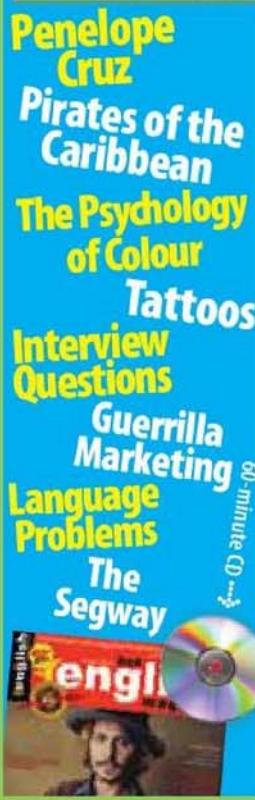
Answers:

1. "Salad dodger" is someone who is overweight (they literally "dodge" (avoid) salads and anything healthy).
2. Blamestorming is the act of having a discussion that involves deciding who to blame for a recent disaster or problem, such as missing a deadline at work.
3. A cube farm is an office filled with cubicles for workers.
4. A SITCOM is an acronym of "Single Income, Two Children, Oppressive Mortgage", and refers to a family with money problems.
5. "Orwellian" is taken from the name of the writer George Orwell, whose novel 1984 provided a nightmare picture of a totalitarian world.
6. "Sadistic" is taken from the French writer the Marquis de Sade, who described cruel practices in his novels.
7. *Catch-22* (1961) is the title of a satirical novel by Joseph Heller.
8. "Scrooge" is taken from the name of the character Ebenezer Scrooge – the mean money lender who appears in Charles Dickens's story *A Christmas Carol*.

next month in hot english



Johnny Depp



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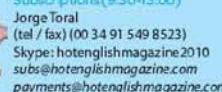
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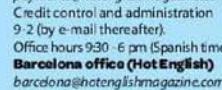
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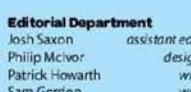


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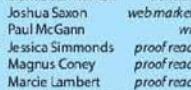
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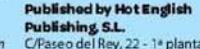


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