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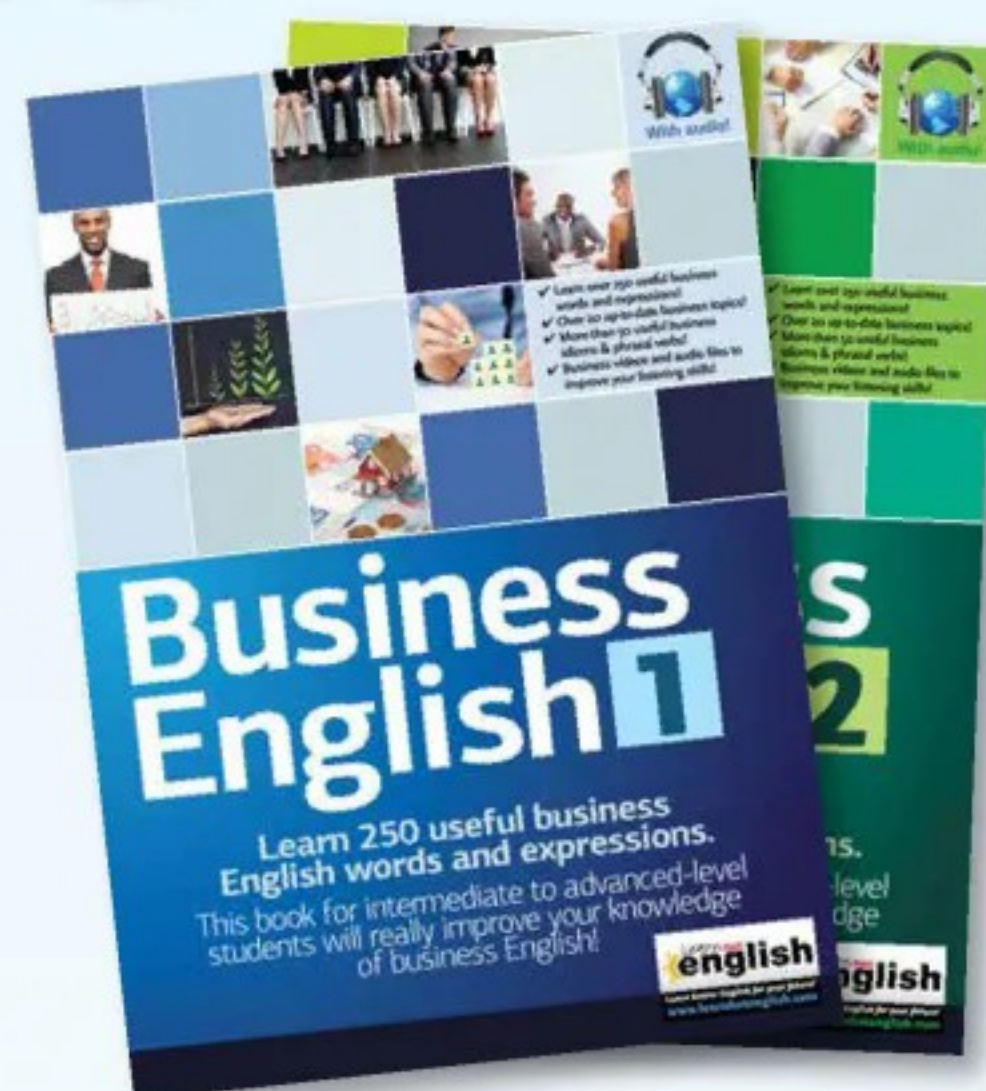
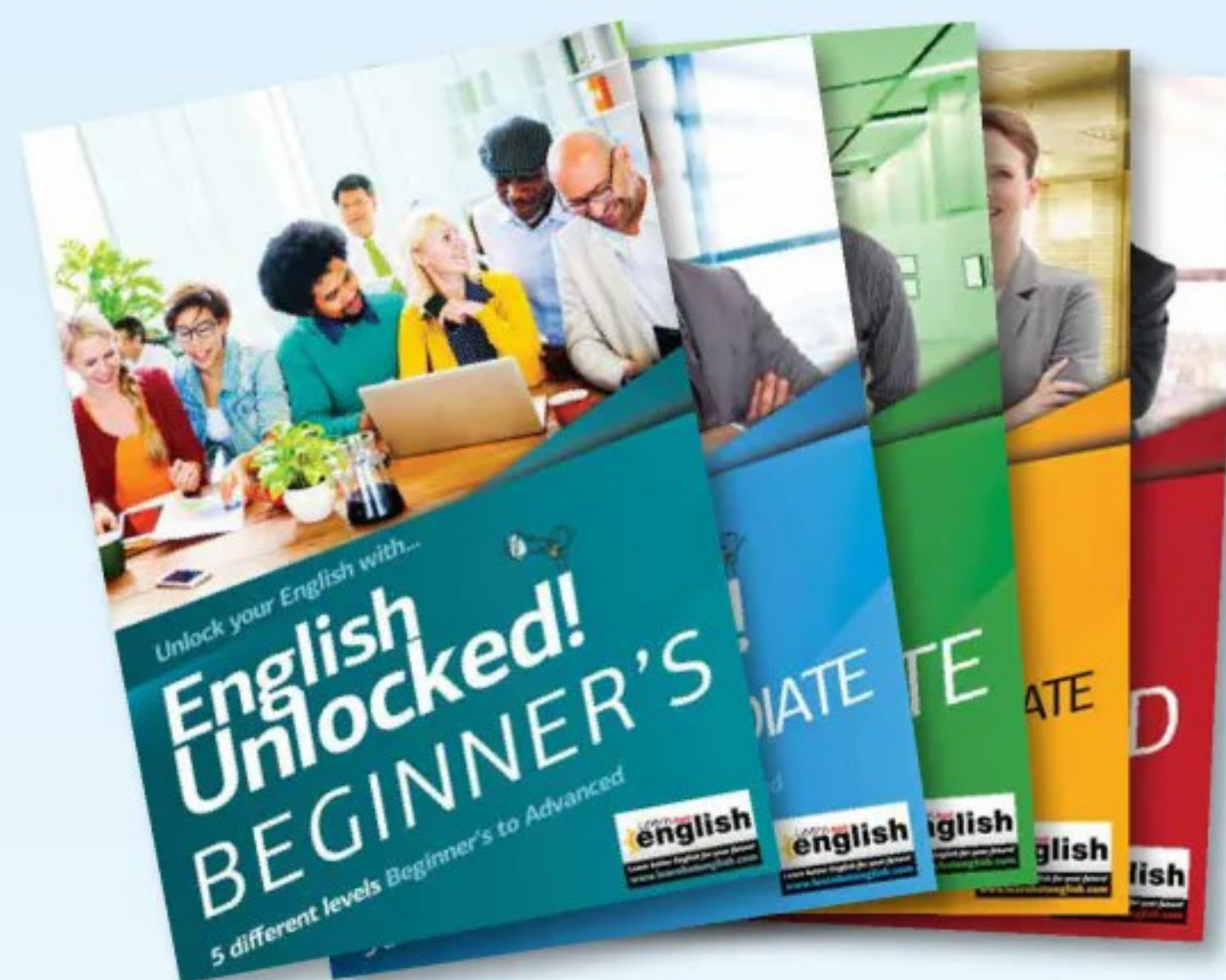
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EDITOR'S INTRO

How you learn English with Hot English magazine

Why are you learning English? To get a better job, to pass an official English exam, to travel, or just to communicate in English? Hot English magazine helps with all this.

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Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* – the fun magazine for learning English. In this month's issue, we're looking at some prepositions of movement. These are very useful to learn.

Plus, they'll help you

understand phrasal verbs. Best of all, we'll be looking at them in pairs: *up-down*, *over-under*... By learning them in pairs, you'll understand them much more easily. But of course, that's not all and we're also looking at David Bowie, Harrods, New York, a recipe, UK-US English, ugly buildings, some useful travel English expressions, phrasal verbs, idioms, slang, vocabulary, and lots, lots more. Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of *Learn Hot English*. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

Andy

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

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HotEnglishMagazine

All material in this publication is strictly copyright, and all rights are reserved. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. The views expressed in Hot English Magazine do not necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing SL. However, we do think that David Bowie has been through a few changes, there are lots of French words in English and watching films is a great way to improve your English!

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In the News

IN THE NEWS N°18

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

LONDON 2024

Objective To read and understand the news in English and to learn lots of useful words and expressions.

Think about it

What do you do to keep fit? Do you enjoy going to the gym? Why? Why not? What do you think "wearable computers" are? Where on your body could you wear a computer?

HEALTH

GYM SURVEY

Going to the gym is good for you, right? Well, that depends. A new survey shows that one in three **gym**

goers don't even **break a sweat** when they **work out**. Why? Because they're too busy **chatting** to friends, trying to meet a **partner**, or

hanging out in the sauna. "This research shows that not all gym users are making the most of their time at the gym," said Paul Bevington of Kettlers, a company that sells **fitness equipment**. While half of gym members go to the gym to get a serious **workout**, many **sign up for** different reasons. According to the survey, 10% of people join their local gym to find a partner, while another 10% do so because working out is **trendy**. Also, 39% of men said they didn't know how to use some of the fitness

machines at their gym, and were too embarrassed to ask. A **handful of** respondents also said they were too ashamed to sweat. Finally, 13% of those surveyed said they sometimes tell friends and family they're going to the gym, but actually go somewhere else. ★

LET'S CHAT!



FUN FACT

Eight out of 10 people who begin an exercise programme **quit** within the first few months.

TECHNOLOGY

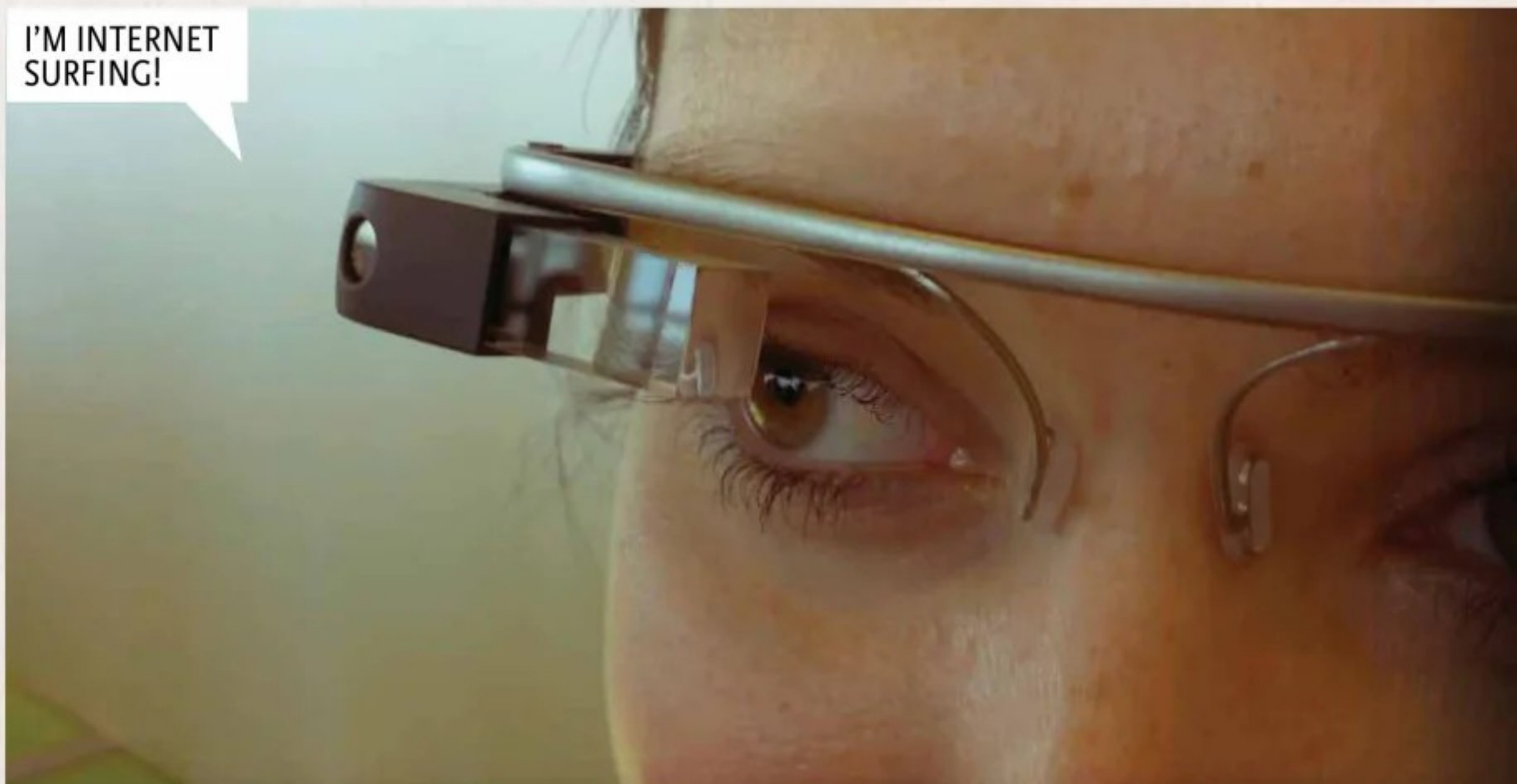
GOOGLE GLASSES

Google Glass was a brand of smart glasses that was produced by Google and was a **cross between** a normal pair of **spectacles** and a high-powered computer. They were released to the public in 2014. What do they

do? Well, while wearing the glasses, you can take photos of what you see, and you can send and receive e-mails, get **directions** from the in-built **SatNav**, make phone calls and search for things online. How do they work? Simple! You control the glasses

using voice commands. So, to take a picture (for example) you just say, "Glass – take a photo." The specs have a **tiny screen** that **displays** information in front of your eyes (the screen is at the top of the right lens so it doesn't **block your vision**). So, if you receive an e-mail, it'll appear on the small screen, or if you search the internet, the results will also appear on the screen. Google Glass was discontinued in 2015, and never managed to **replace** smartphones. ★

I'M INTERNET SURFING!



FUN FACT

Technology experts think wearable computers will be the next big thing. Google Glass is an example of this. Apple is also working on a smartphone watch.

GLOSSARY

a gym goer *n*

a person who goes to the gym regularly

to break a sweat *exp*

if you "break a sweat", you start to "sweat" (to lose liquid from your body, often because you're hot)

to work out *phr vb*

to do exercise

to chat *vb*

if you "chat" with a friend, you talk to that person casually and about things that aren't really important

a partner *n*

a boyfriend / girlfriend / husband / wife

to hang out *phr vb*

if you "hang out" with someone, you stay with them at home, in a bar, etc.

fitness equipment *n*

machines for doing exercise: a running machine, a static bicycle, etc.

a workout *n*

if you have a "workout", you do some exercise

to sign up for *exp*

if you "sign up for" a gym, you become a member of that gym formally (often by signing a contract)

trendy *adj*

fashionable

a handful of *exp*

a small number of

to quit *vb*

if you "quit" an activity, you stop doing it

a cross between *exp*

a mixture of

spectacles *n*

glasses; also, "specs" for short

directions *n*

instructions that tell you how to get from one location to another

a SatNav *n*

a machine that gives you directions and can tell you where you are via satellite

tiny *adj*

very small

a screen *n*

the part of a computer / TV, etc. that you look at

to display *vb*

if a machine "displays" information, it shows it

to block your vision *exp*

if something "blocks your vision," you can't see past that thing

to replace *vb*

if A "replaces" B, A is used instead of B (which isn't used any more)

Objective To learn about body language during presentations.

Think about it

Have you ever given a presentation? What was it about? What other top tips do you have for giving presentations?

HOW TO GIVE A PRESENTATION

Giving a **presentation** is never easy. There's a lot of preparation to do. And during the actual presentation, you need to **come across as** relaxed, calm and confident. And your body language needs to show this. Here are a few tips on what to do with your body during a presentation.



1

Position

Make sure you're always facing the audience. And try to avoid turning your back, or looking down too much if you're referring to any notes.



2

Hands

Avoid **fiddling** with anything such as your hair, earrings or pens. And try to keep your arms by your side. It may feel uncomfortable, but you'll look relaxed and confident. Also, avoid **crossing your arms**, biting your nails or putting your hands behind your back or in your pockets.



3

Gesture

Use **gestures** to help the audience understand what you're saying. You can use your hands to **emphasise points** in your speech.



4

Posture

Keep your feet apart and stand upright and confidently. Keep your **shoulders** back and your head up. Remember, look confident!



5

Appearance

Smile, speak clearly and make sure you're dressed appropriately for the occasion: either a formal suit for a business **scenario**, or something more casual for a more relaxed environment.



6

Eye contact

Maintain **eye contact** with the audience at all times. And try to connect with various sections of the hall or room. Choose someone to look at in one area and stay with them for a sentence or two. Then, move to another section and choose someone else. Do this frequently and move between all areas of the hall or room: front left, front right, back left, back right, the middle, etc.

HERE ARE A FEW WORDS FROM THE PROS.

"The secret to curing boring body language in public speaking is to replicate the state you're in when you're in an animated one-on-one conversation. When you're in that state your gestures unconsciously complement what you're saying and give your message energy and persuasive power. You'll look and feel more confident. And there's even evidence that natural gesturing makes you more fluent." **Olivia Mitchell**

GLOSSARY

a presentation *n*
a formal talk to a group of people
to come across as *exp*
if you "come across as" nervous (for example), you appear to be nervous
to avoid *vb*
if you tell someone to "avoid" doing something, you're telling them not to do that thing
to fiddle *vb*
if you "fiddle" with something, you play with it with your hands, often because you're nervous or worried
to cross your arms *exp*
to put one arm over the other arm
a gesture *n*
a movement you make with a part of your body – your hands, for example
to emphasise *vb*
if you "emphasise" a point, you try to make it appear more important
a point *n*
a presentation could have several "points", which are important pieces of information
a shoulder *n*
the joint at the top of your arm
a scenario *n*
situation
eye contact *n*
if you "maintain" eye contact with someone, you continue looking at them

Plan for success, look good, sound good and know your material! But above all, have fun with your presentation! ★



Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it Which languages can you speak? Which languages would you like to learn? Why?

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



FOUR EASY LANGUAGES FOR YOU TO LEARN!

Now that you've learnt English, you might want to learn another language. French, Spanish, German and Italian are all relatively easy for English-speakers. But why? [The words in brackets () are the foreign terms.]

1 French

There are hundreds of words that are similar (or exactly the same) in French and English. Here are a few with the same spelling and meaning in both languages (the only difference is the pronunciation). For example: *accent* (*accent*), *addition* (*addition*), *ambition* (*ambition*)...

So, why is this? Well, in 1066, the Normans (from northern France) under the command of William the Conqueror **invaded** England. They **defeated** King Harold of England at the Battle of Hastings in the same year. The **victorious** Normans then **took control** of the country and **settled** there.

Linguists estimate that French has **influenced** up to a third of the modern English language, with about 8,000 words of French origin.

2 Spanish

Spanish is

another language with lots of words that are similar to English ones. The spellings aren't always exactly the same, but the meanings are fairly easy to **work out**. For example: *curious* (*curioso*), *mysterious* (*misterioso*), *numerous* (*numeroso*)...

Another great thing about Spanish is that words are generally pronounced as they're written. And each **syllable** is **stressed** equally, so *government* is *gobierno* (*go-bi-er-no*) in Spanish. And with only ten vowel and **diphthong** sounds (English has 20!), pronunciation isn't that complicated. Best of all, Spanish is an official language in lots of countries in South America.

3 German

German is another relatively easy language for English speakers. And there are many words of German origin in English. They aren't exactly the same, but it's easy to see the similarities. For example: *all* (*alle*),

alone (*allein*),
bed (*Bett*),
beer (*Bier*),
blue (*blau*),
book (*Buch*),
bread (*Brot*)...

[Notice how German nouns are written with capital letters.]

4 Italian

And finally, there's Italian. There are

hundreds of words of Latin origin, thanks to the Roman occupation of England between 55 **BC** and 400 **AD**. For example: *ambitious* (*ambizioso*), *music* (*musica*), *dentist* (*dentista*), *artist* (*artista*), *station* (*stazione*)...

So, which language are you going to learn next? ★

THE ORIGINS OF ENGLISH WORDS

Most modern-day English words come from three main areas: Latin (about 28%), Germanic languages (about 25%) and Old Norman (which is a French based language – another 28%). Latin words were first introduced by the Romans during their invasion and occupation of England between 55BC and 400AD. Germanic words came from the Anglo Saxon tribes, who invaded England in the 5th century. And Norman (French) words were introduced after the Norman invasion of England in 1066. English also has a number of Greek words (about 5%) and Scandinavian terms from the Viking invasions of the 8th century onwards.

GLOSSARY

to invade *vb*

if an army "invades" a country, the army enters that country in large numbers

to defeat *vb*

if A "defeats" B, A wins in a battle or competition against B

victorious *adj*

if A is "victorious", A wins a battle or competition

to take control of *exp*

if a person "takes control of" a situation, they become the leader by force

to settle *vb*

to begin living somewhere permanently

to influence *vb*

to have an effect on something

to work out *phr vb*

if you "work out" the meaning of something, you understand that thing

a syllable *n*

a part of a word that has one sound that's pronounced on its own. For example, "market" (mar-ket) has two syllables

to stress *vb*

if you "stress" a word or sound, you put emphasis on it

a diphthong *n*

a vowel that sounds like a combination of two vowels. For example: "ear" has the diphthong "ɪə"

BC *abbr*

BC in dates refers to the number of years Before Christ (before the birth of Jesus Christ)

AD *abbr*

AD refers to Anno Domini (the year of our lord). It's used to show the number of years after Christ's birth

a cognate *n*

a word that looks similar to a word in another language. It often has the same meaning. For example, "education" (English) + "educación" (Spanish)

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-reading

What do you think these foreign words mean in English?

1. *Accent* (French)
2. *Misterioso* (Spanish)
3. *Bett* (German)
4. *Buch* (German)
5. *Dentista* (Italian)
6. *Stazione* (Italian)

2 Reading I

Read the article once to check your answers from the pre-reading task.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. When did the Normans invade England?
2. How many words of French origin are there in English?
3. What does the Spanish word "curioso" mean in English?
4. How many vowel and diphthong sounds does English have?
5. What does the German word "allein" mean in English?
6. When did the Romans start their occupation of England?

10 easy foreign languages

Linguists have identified 10 languages that are "easy" for English speakers. All of these languages have numerous **cognates** – words that are similar in English and the other languages. The ten major languages are:

Romance languages (from Roman Latin): Spanish, Italian, French, Portuguese and Romanian.
Germanic languages: German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish.

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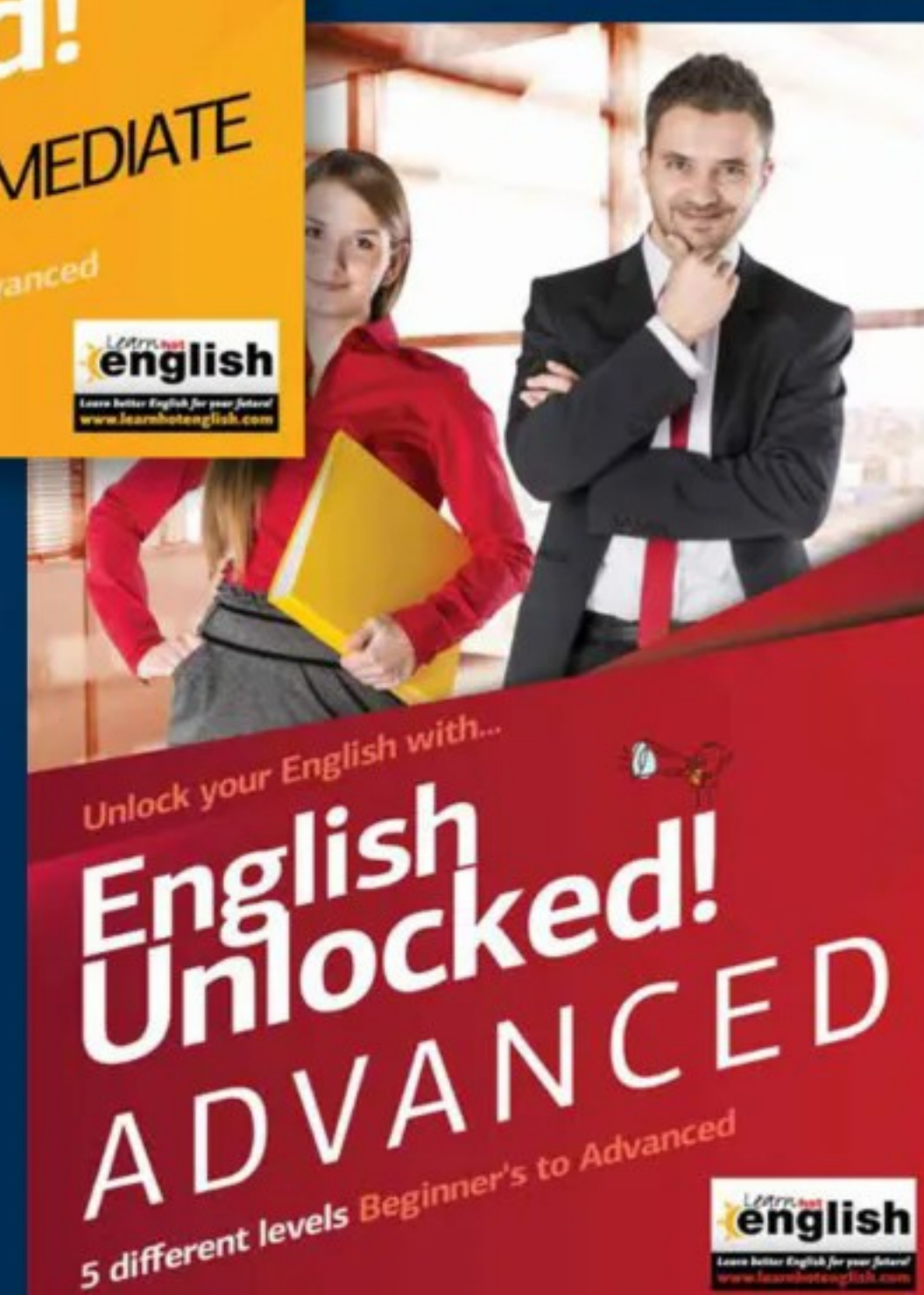
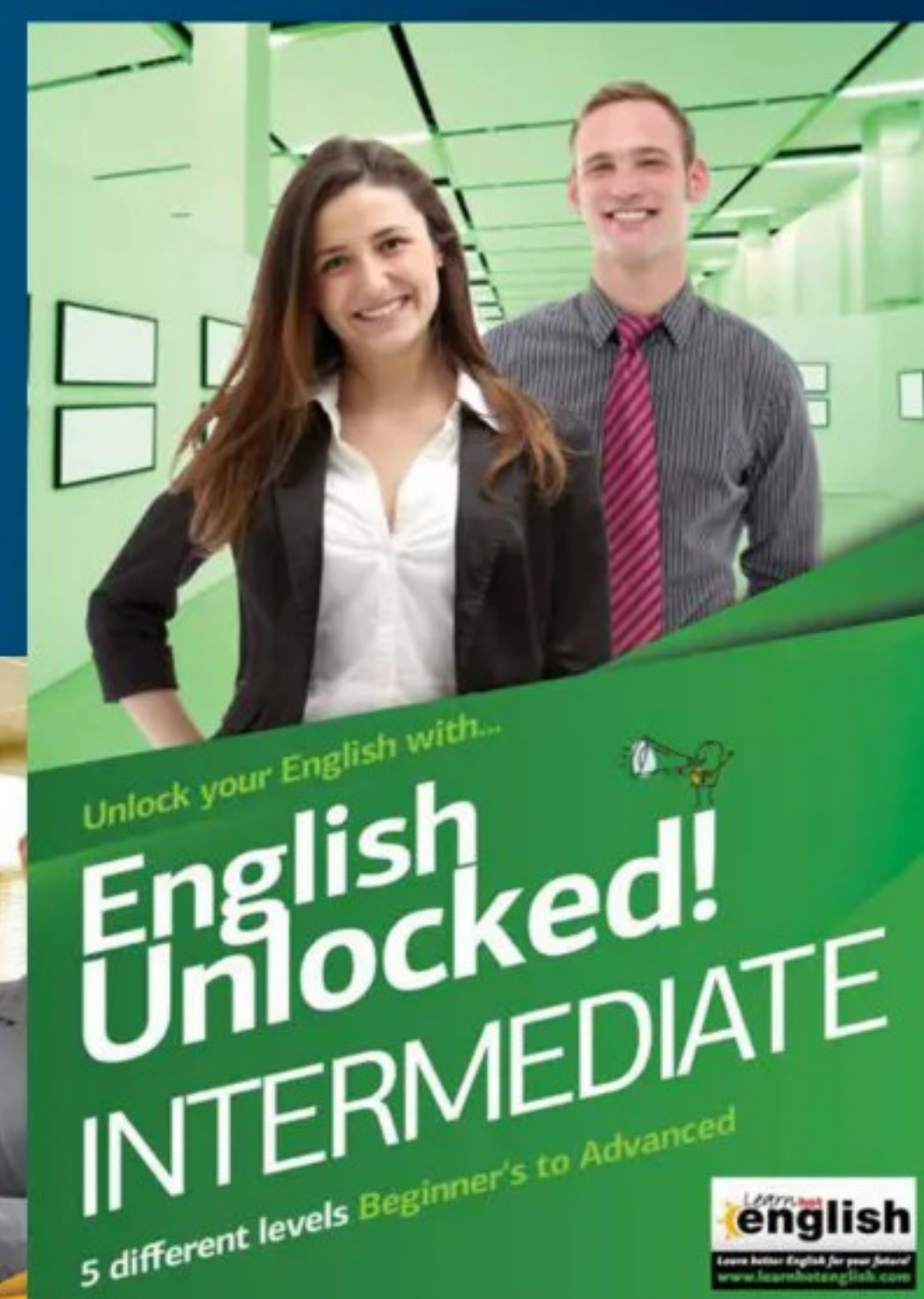
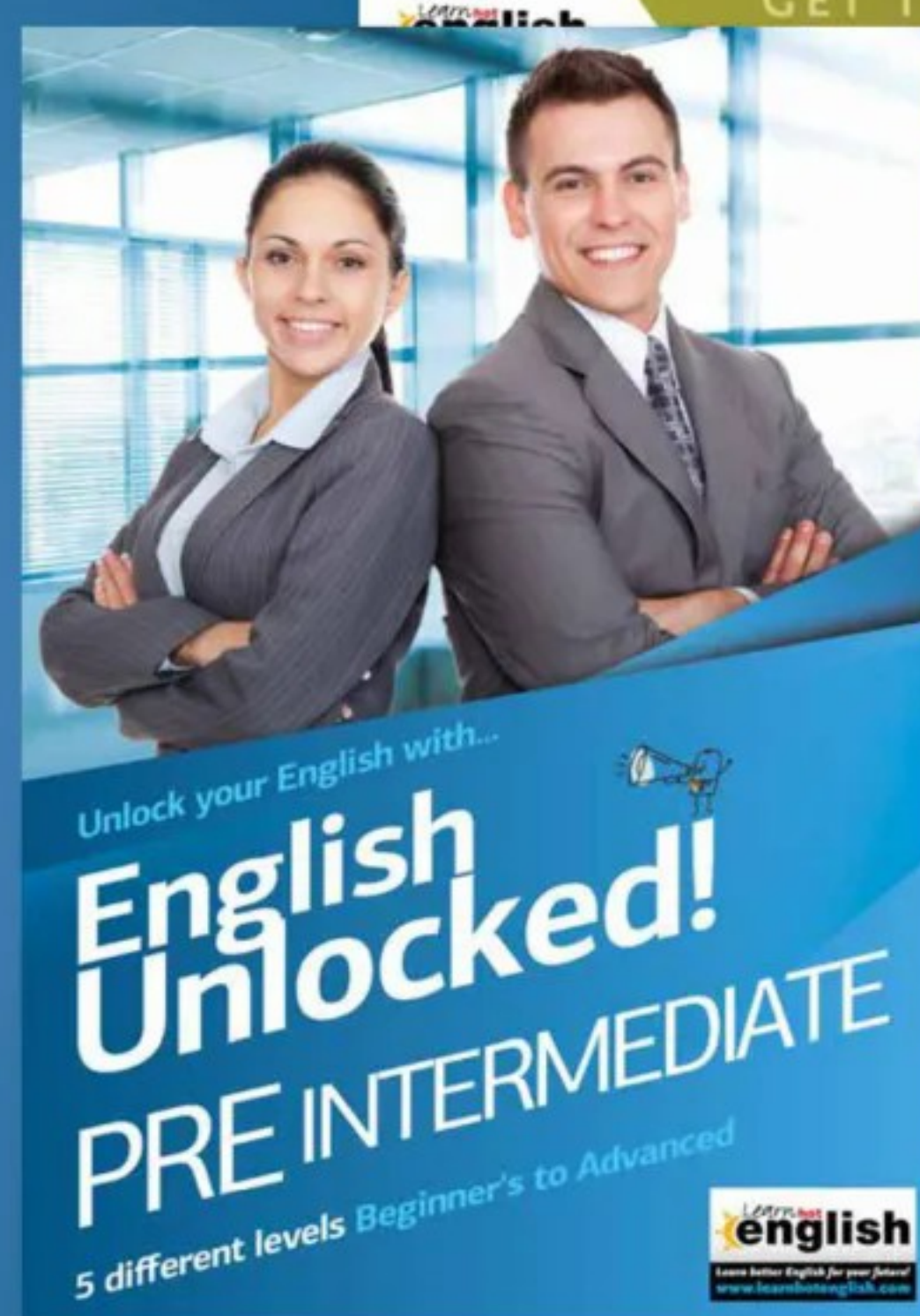
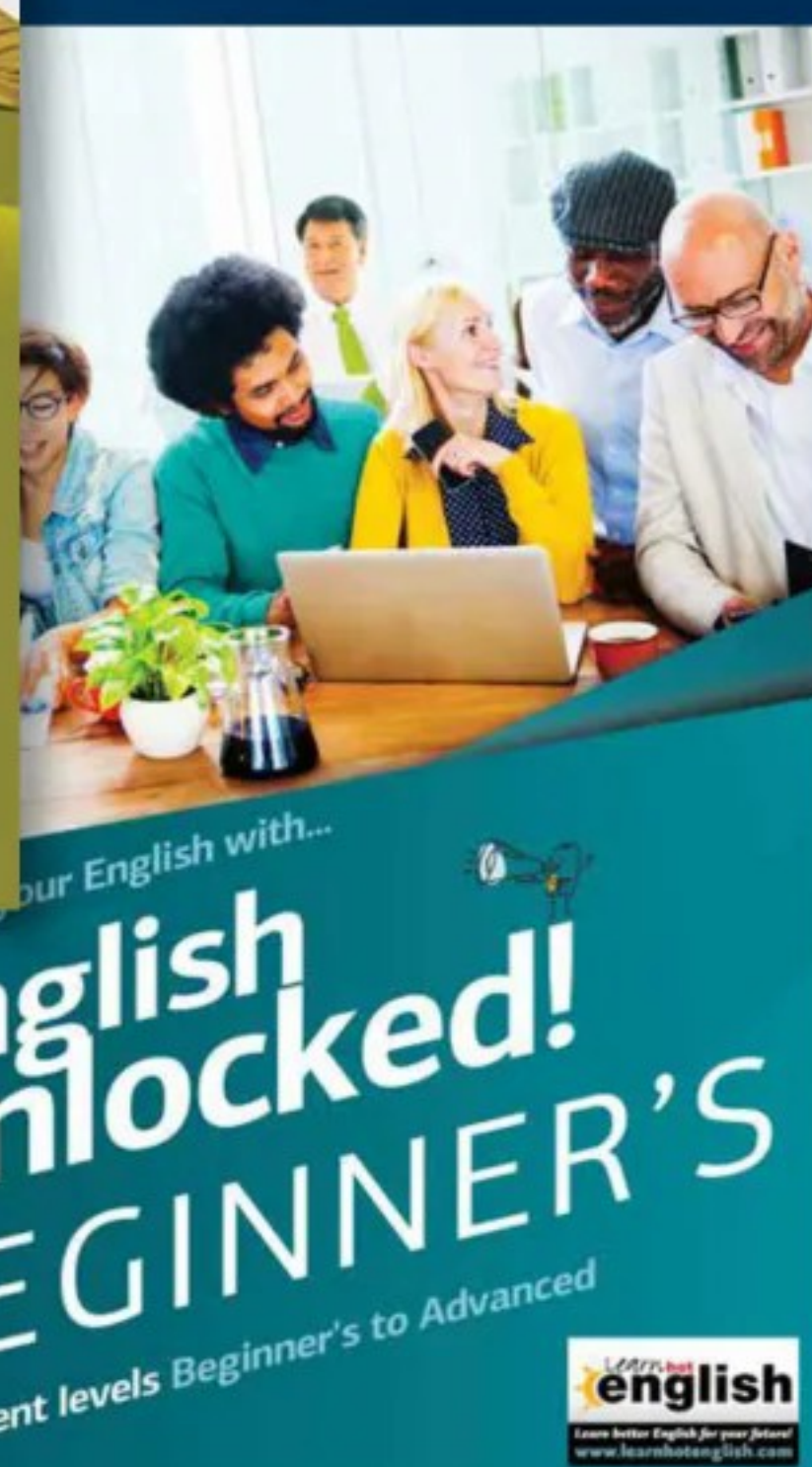
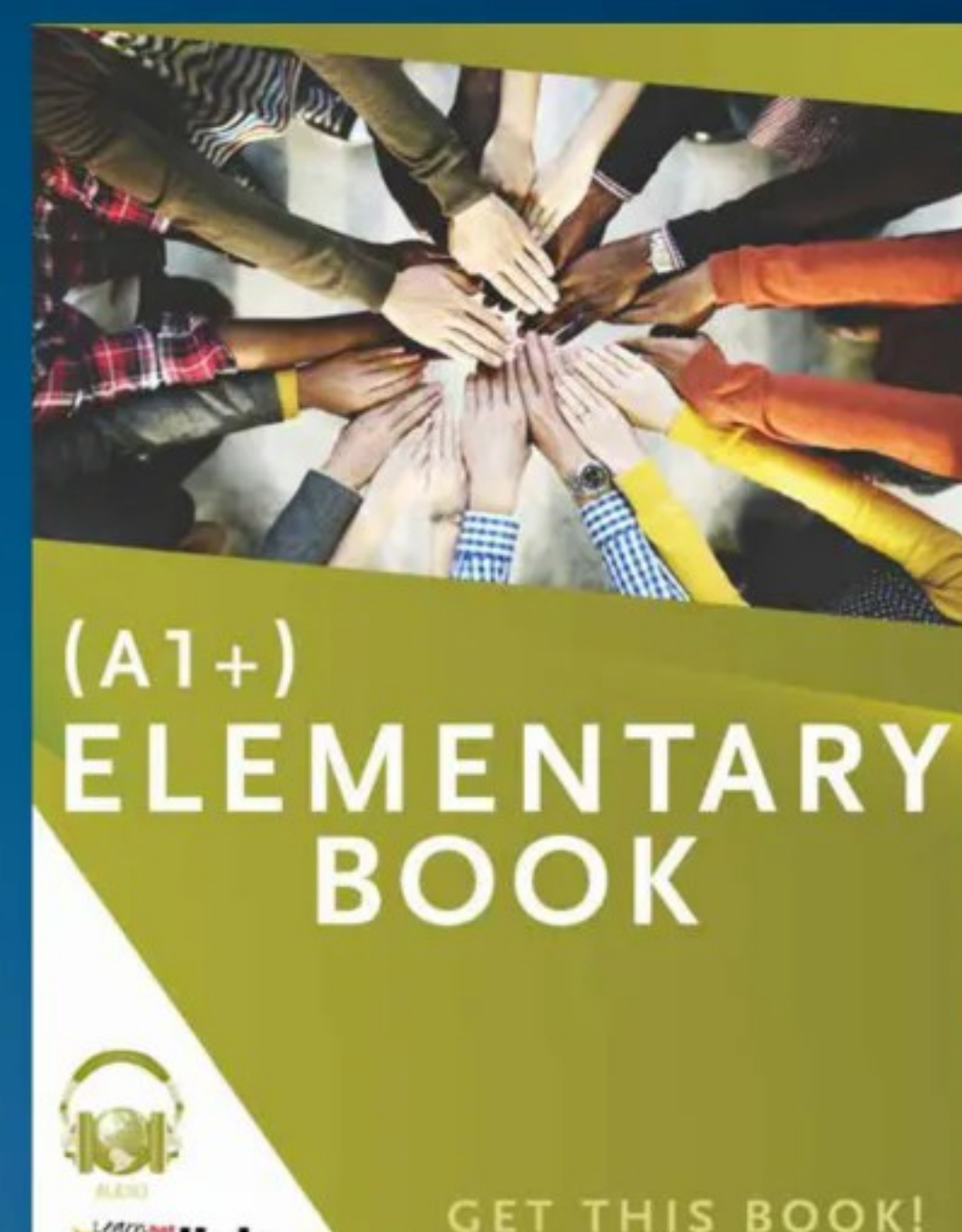
- Increase your range of vocabulary!
- Improve your listening skills!
- Perfect your pronunciation!
- Develop your reading skills!

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Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<i>I'm eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>I'm not eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Am I eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>You're eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>You aren't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Are you eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>He's eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>He isn't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Is he eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>She's eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>She isn't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Is she eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>It's eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>It isn't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Is it eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>We're eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>We aren't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Are we eating a lot these days?</i>
<i>They're eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>They aren't eating a lot these days.</i>	<i>Are they eating a lot these days?</i>

DO YOU
THINK I'M
EATING TOO
MUCH?



Present Continuous

We can use the Present Continuous to describe temporary or new habits. For example:

- a) I'm eating a lot these days.
- b) She's going to work by bus this week.

Remember, for regular habits we use the present simple. For example:

- a) I always eat a lot at night.
- b) She usually goes to work by car.

We can also use the present continuous for habits that we find annoying. We often use "always" to show that we think this annoying habit is happening too much. For example:

- a) He's always forgetting to close the window.
- b) She's always losing her keys.

Dialogue: The flatmate

Emily is at Dan's house. They're talking about Dan's new flatmate, Josh. [Listen and complete with the correct verbs.]

Emily: So, what's your new flatmate like?

Dan: He's all right, but he's always **(1)** *leaving / lying* his clothes lying around.

Emily: Really?

Dan: Yeah, and he never **(2)** *does / washes* up after cooking.

Emily: Oh, no!

Dan: And he's always leaving plates of food around the house. I **(3)** *found / took* one in the bathroom the other day.

Emily: Yuk! Sounds like a bit of a nightmare.

Dan: Yeah. I'll have to **(4)** *have / make* a word with him.

Emily: So, how's it going at work?

Dan: Not too bad. I'm **(5)** *travelling / working* too much, as usual, but that's nothing new.

Emily: Mmm... so, whose trousers are these on the sofa?

Dan: Oh, they're mine.

Emily: Better **(6)** *pick / take* them up before Josh gets back!

Dan: Good idea.

Emily: And those shoes under the sofa, are they yours?

Dan: Oh, yes.

Emily: Oh, and look, there's a pair of pants on the armchair.

Dan: I was **(7)** *looking / finding* for them!

Emily: I'm sure you were.



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Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it What did you do last night? What did you do two nights ago? What do you usually do in the evening during the week?

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

Note!

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

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-listening

Tick the things you did last night?

- Watch TV ☐
- Do some sport ☐
- Work ☐
- Go to the cinema ☐
- Surf the internet ☐
- Go to a party ☐
- Meet up with some friends ☐
- Go to the pub ☐
- Other?

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to four people talking about what they did last night. Listen once. Which activities from the Pre-listening task are mentioned?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write **Yes** or **No** next to each question.

- Was Speaker I with a couple of friends? ☐
- Did Speaker I go to a Mexican restaurant? ☐
- Did Speaker II go for a drink with his friend? ☐
- Is the pub where Speaker III works near some theatres? ☐
- Did Speaker IV check his bank account online? ☐

4 Language focus

The Past Continuous

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording **Story Time**: "...I was having a drink in the pub..." The speaker has used the **Past Continuous**. Read through the audio script again and find some more examples of this tense.

5 Listening III

Choose the correct words to complete the audio script.



What were you doing at 9pm last night?

Audio script

Speaker I

Well, at about 9pm, I was having a drink in the pub with a couple of friends. There was a (1) **sailing / cycling** race on TV that my friends were watching. I don't really like (2) **seeing / watching** sport on TV, but one of my friends is a big fan, so he was (3) **telling / talking** us all about it. When that was over, we went for dinner at an Italian restaurant. I went home at about 12. It isn't far to my house, but I got a taxi because it was raining.

Speaker II

Well, I was sitting on a (4) **bus / train** going home from work when I noticed an old friend from school in the seat next to mine. We started talking and decided to go for a (5) **meal / drink**. I hadn't seen her for a couple of years, so we had a lot to talk about. We'd been at school together many years ago, and then we went to the same (6) **university / college**. It was great fun talking to her. I'll have to meet up with her again some time.

Speaker III

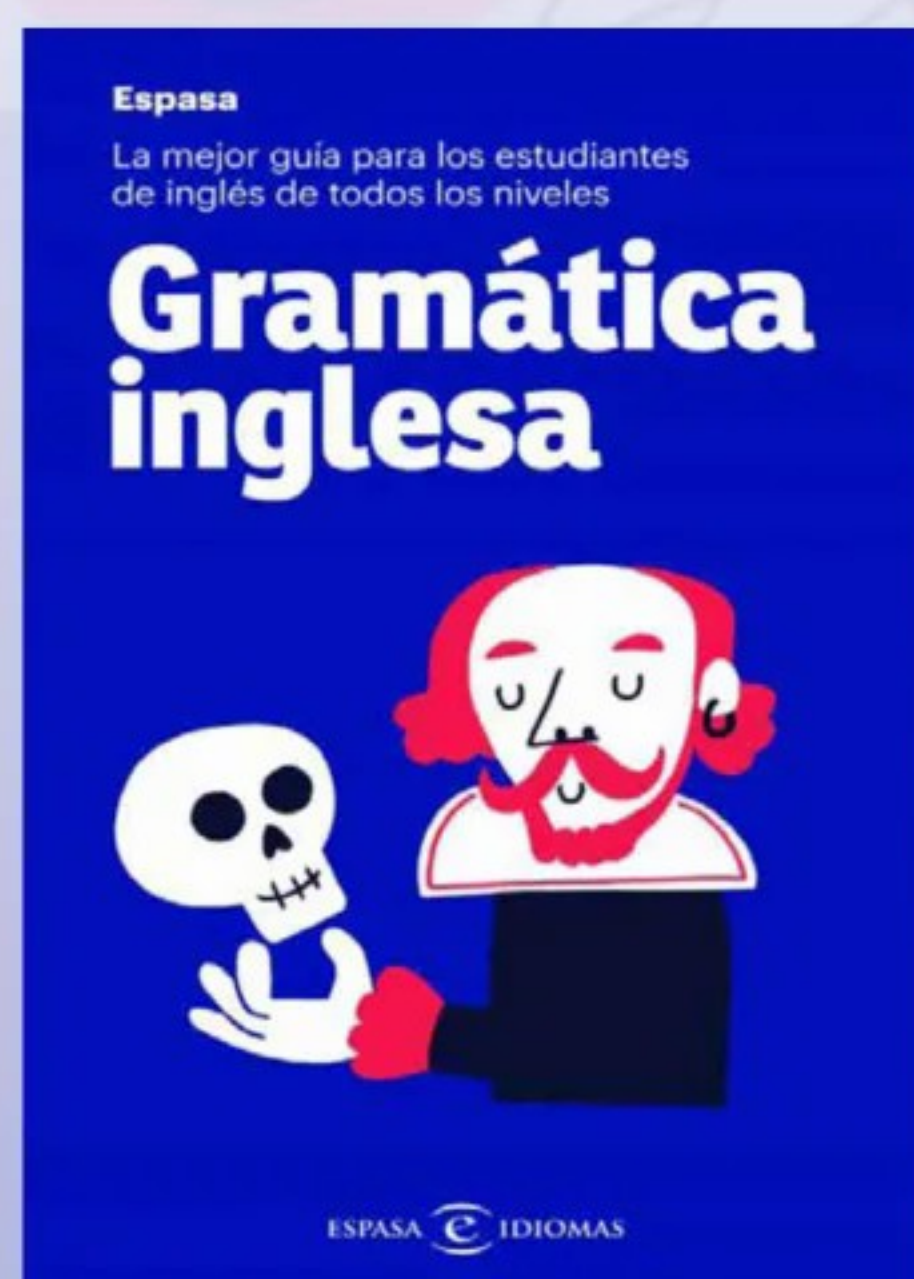
I was working late last night. I had to do the night shift at the (7) **bar / pub** where I work. Normally, I work during the (8) **day / night**, but someone was off sick so I had to stay on and work till the pub closed at 12. It always gets really busy around 9 and 10pm as the pub is in the theatre (9) **area / district**. So, when the shows and theatre plays finish, you get a lot of people coming in for a drink.

Speaker IV

I was sitting at home watching TV at about 9pm. There wasn't much on so I checked up on my Facebook page and visited a couple of news sites to catch up on the latest news. At about 10pm, I got a call from my (10) **brother / uncle**. He's living in New York City, working on an IT project. It's about five hours (11) **behind / ahead** in New York, so he'd just left work. He was in a (12) **bus / taxi** at the time, and he wanted to know whether I was going to fly over to stay for a couple of days as we'd spoken about it before.

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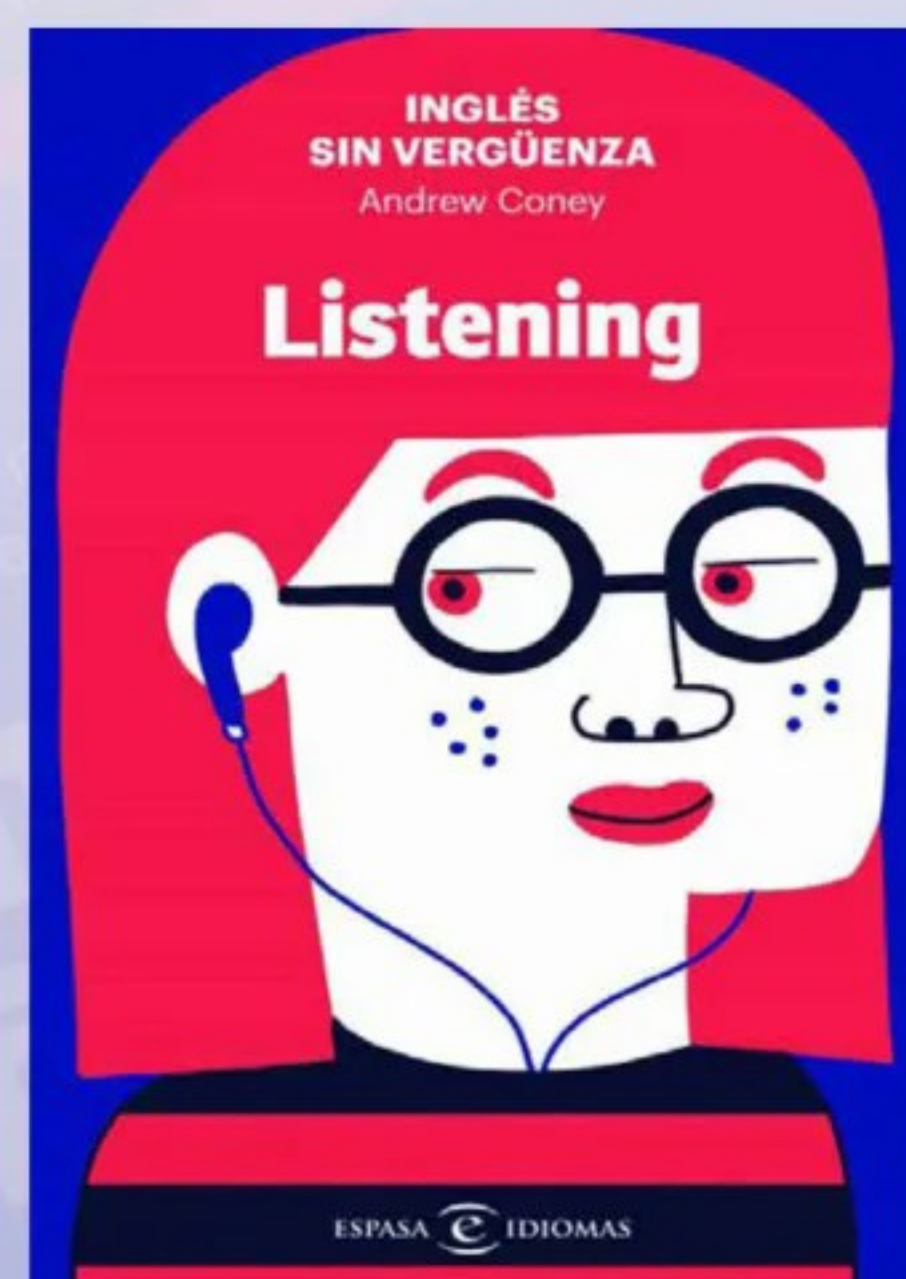
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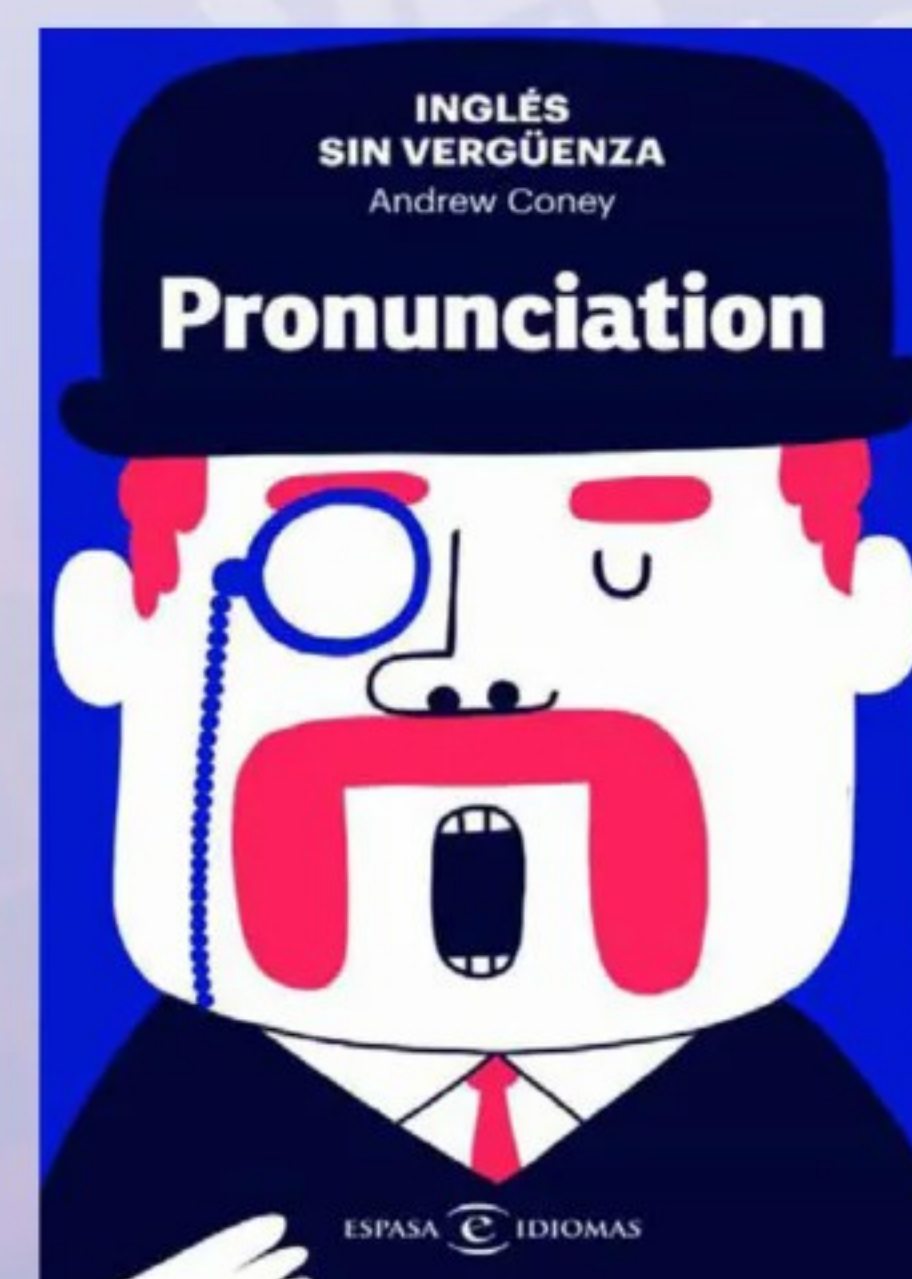
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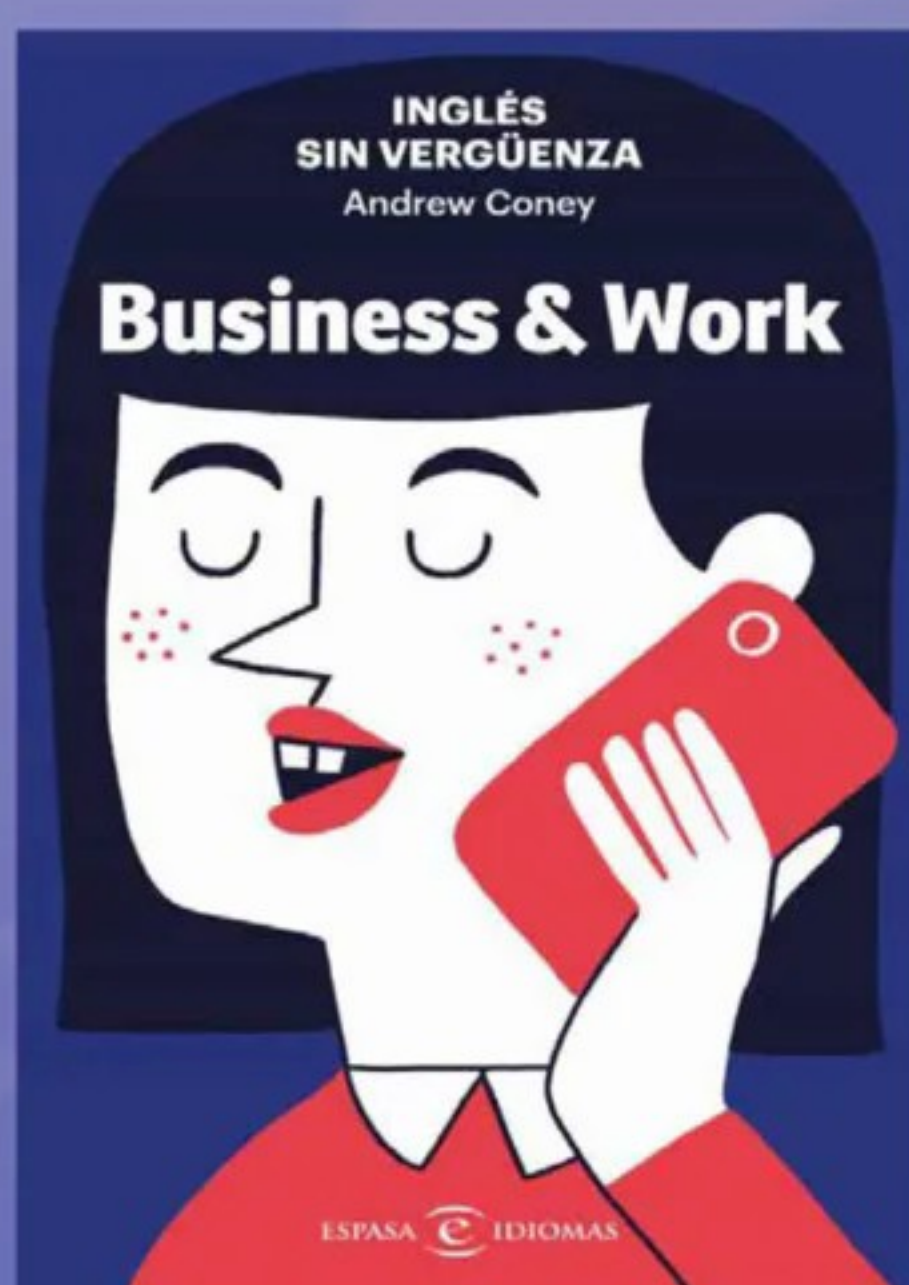
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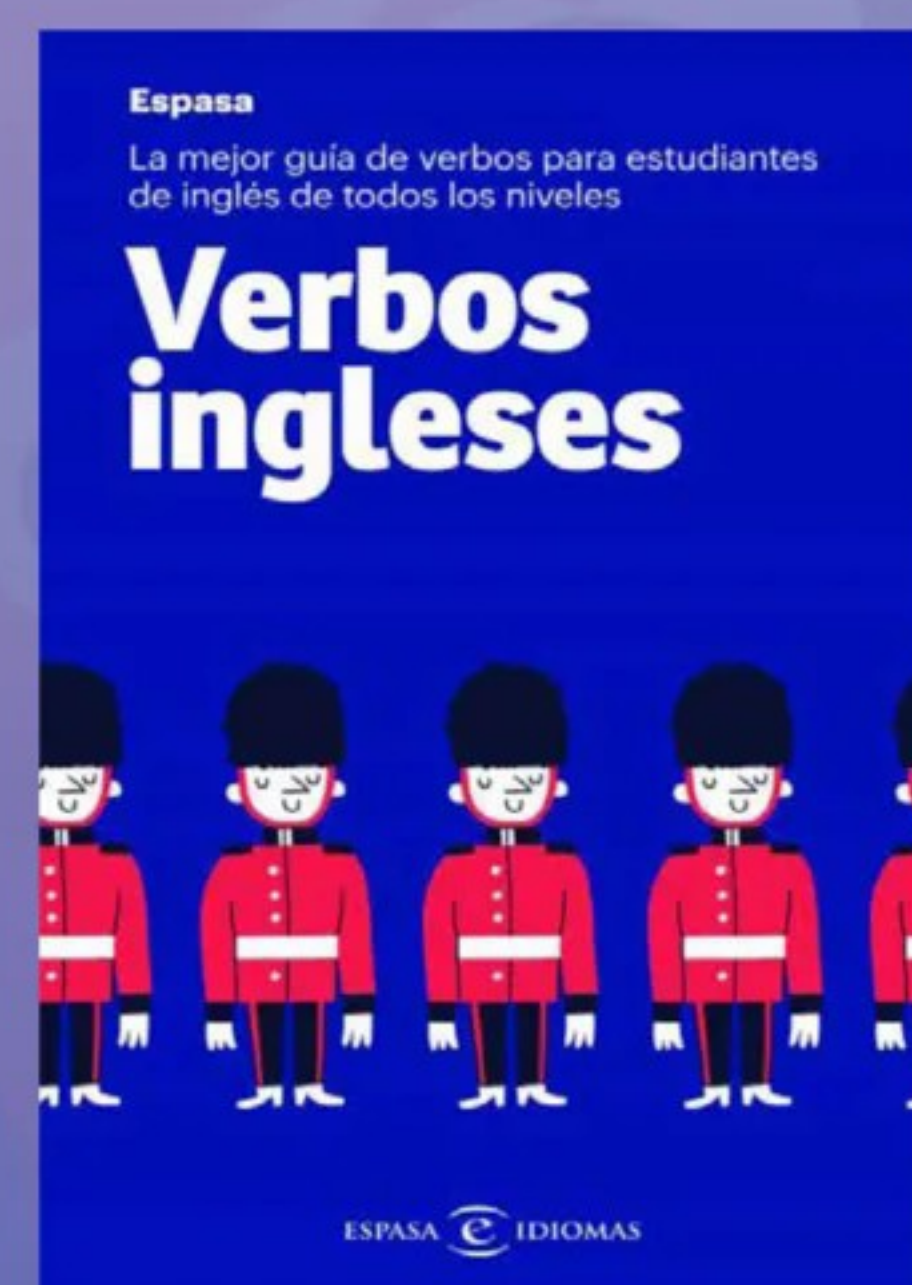
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Este libro te ayudará a desenvolverte en reuniones, negociaciones, entrevistas, presentaciones y llamadas telefónicas de trabajo. Todo el vocabulario que necesitas para comunicarte con fluidez en contextos profesionales.



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



¡Haz clic aquí!

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



NATURAL ENGLISH

Which language would you like to learn next?

Photos and interviews by Georgie & Danielle

Danielle (USA, wildlife enthusiast)

If I had to choose what language to learn next, it's a **tough** decision but it'd probably be German because everyone that I've met that knows several languages, they all say that German is their favourite language in terms of expressing themselves. And I think it might have something to do with the incredible amount of vocabulary the German language has to offer. So, I think it'd be really difficult but kind of a fun **challenge**.



Bryan (USA, writer)

I think I'd like to learn French next because it's a very romantic language and I like to think that it would help me with the ladies. But outside of that fact I think that it could definitely be useful in different job **scenarios**. It's a beautiful language and I think that it could help me understand English a bit more as well, since it was previously the diplomatic language.



Remember!

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

Georgina (England, Olympic swimmer)

I'd love to learn Italian next. I visited Milan last year and I think it would be great to be able to speak to some of the **locals** and it's quite similar to Spanish, so I don't think it would be too confusing.



James (New Zealand, travel writer)

I'd really like to learn French. I actually learnt it once before, some years ago erm, but I haven't used it in a long time and I've forgotten it but it's a language that I really enjoy speaking, erm, and I think France is a wonderful country.



Leslie (France, HR manager)

I would like to speak Spanish, I'm already bilingual in English-and-French but I fell in love with Spanish when I was at school. I'd like to be able to speak it **fluently**.



JohnMichael (USA, business owner)

I'd really like to learn Chinese next because I think that it's a beautiful language and when it's written down it also looks amazing. And it's a global language and it's going to be necessary in the future for business and for travelling the world and I love to travel.



GLOSSARY

tough *adj*

difficult

a challenge *n*

something that's new and difficult for you

a scenario *n*

a situation

the locals *n*

the people who are from the area you're talking about

fluently *adv*

if you can speak a language "fluently", you can speak it easily and correctly

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David - director financiero,
Cambridge University
Press, Iberia

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Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it What are the pros and cons of using a dating website? How do people in your country “date”? What options are there for meeting people? Are there any dating websites in your country? What for?

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

AUDIO



HOW TO FIND THE PERFECT PARTNER!

By Danielle Ott

With online **dating sites**, finding a **partner** has never been easier. And these days, you can get exactly what you're looking for, as these websites will show.

Scientificmatch.com

Scientificmatch.com **matches** people based on their **DNA**. The theory is that people are attracted to those with different **immune systems**. The **sign-up fee** is \$2,000, which includes DNA testing. Once matched, members are shown the **profiles** and photos of their potential partners.

Darwindating.com

This site is exclusively for “beautiful” people. Members vote in potential **newbies** based on a photo. There's a long list of **banned features**, including “**acne**, rolls of fat and a **lack of personal hygiene**.”

Theuglybugball.com

In contrast to Darwin Dating, this site **encourages** members of all shapes and sizes. The sign-up process is relatively simple, and only requires potential members to give details of their age and **gender**, and what type of person they're looking for.

Farmersonly.com

Farmersonly.com offers single people living in farms and ranches across America the chance to meet the man or woman **of their dreams**.

With over 100,000 members from the US and Canada, the site estimates that it's responsible for at least one wedding per week. The **tagline** on the website reads, “City folks just **don't get it!**”

Meet-an-inmate.com

Meet-an-inmate.com puts people in contact with prison inmates in the US. **Users** simply choose a gender and select an age range from 18-50+. All contact is done through **regular post** as prisoners don't have access to the internet. A notice on the site warns users that contact usually ends with a **request for money**.

Meetattheairport.com

This site **puts** air travellers **in touch with** one another. Users type in their personal details and flight departure information, and are then matched up to other people travelling at the same time. Founder Steve Pasternack thought of this after noticing people **gathered** at an airport bar one day while his flight was **delayed**. **Launched** in 2011, the site already has over 20,000 international members.

Of course, that's not all, and there are also sites for Apple fans (Cupidtino.com), vampire enthusiasts (Vampirepassions.com) and zombie fanatics (Zombieharmony.com), plus lots, lots more.

Get dating! ★

GLOSSARY

a dating (web)site *n*

a website you can use to find a partner / girlfriend / boyfriend, etc.

a partner *n*

your boyfriend / girlfriend / husband / wife, etc.

to match *vb*

if you “match” things, you put them together because they're similar

DNA *abbr*

an acid that has information about living things

an immune system *n*

the organs and processes in your body that protect you from illness

a sign-up fee *n*

an amount of money you pay when you join a group or club

a profile *n*

a page on a website that has a photo of you and information such as your job, etc.

a newbie *n*

a person who is new in an organisation or company

banned *adj*

prohibited; something “banned” can't happen

a feature *n*

a part of your body or personality that's characteristic of you

acne *n*

a skin condition which causes red spots on the face

a lack of *exp*

if there's a “lack of” something, there isn't a lot of that thing

personal hygiene *n*

“personal hygiene” involves cleaning and taking care of your body and appearance

to encourage *vb*

if you “encourage” someone to do something, you motivate them to do it

a gender *n*

a person's “gender” is whether they're male or female

of your dreams *exp*

the man (for example) “of your dreams” is the perfect man for you

a tagline *n*

a slogan that describes a product / service / film, etc.

don't get it *exp*

don't understand it

a user *n*

a person who uses a website

regular post *n*

the normal postal system: sending letters in an envelope, etc.

a request for *exp*

if there's a “request for” something, someone asks for that thing

to put in touch with *exp*

if you “put A in touch with” B, you give A a mobile phone number (for example) so A can talk to B

to gather *vb*

if people are “gathered” in an area, they are in that area in a group

delayed *adj*

if something is “delayed”, it happens later than expected

to launch *vb*

if a website (for example) is “launched”, it becomes live and people can visit it

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-reading

Think of three ways to meet a partner. What are the pros and cons of each one?

2 Reading I

Look at the names of the dating websites in the article. What do you think each one involves? Make notes. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

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

1. The sign-up process is fairly easy.
2. It's designed for people who are travelling by air.
3. The sign-up fee is high.
4. It's aimed at people living in remote areas of the USA and Canada.
5. It's only for physically attractive people.
6. It puts people in touch with prisoners.

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AUDIO

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it Have you met an old friend recently? Who was it? Where did you meet? What did you talk about?

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

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-listening

You're going to listen to someone who is talking about luxury goods you can buy from Harrods, a famous shop in London. How much do you think the following items cost? Guess an amount in US dollars (\$).

1. Yacht =
2. Advent calendar =
3. Bath =
4. Shoes =
5. Bed =
6. Men's shirt =

2 Listening I

Listen once and write down a price next to each object (1 to 6) from the Pre-listening activity.

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. How tall is the advent calendar?
2. How big is the motorboat?
3. How long did it take the designers to make the bath?
4. Where were the shoes stored in the shop?
5. What did the shirt come with?
6. Was more spent on luxury goods in 2010 or 2011?

4 Language focus Infinitives

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording **Product Promotion**: "... They had to be locked up..." The speaker has used a passive infinitive ("to be locked up"). Complete the following sentences with the correct participles.

1. The document had to be _____ by post.
2. The song had to be _____ again.
3. The house had to be _____ for 50% of its original value.

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct verbs.

Note!

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



What to buy in Harrods!

Audio script

Grace: I was reading this article about Harrods the other day.

Steve: Harrods? That shop in London?

Grace: Yeah, that's right. It was all about these really expensive things you can (1) _____ there.

Steve: Like?

Grace: Well, for about \$150 million you can buy a yacht.

Steve: A yacht? In the middle of London?

Grace: Yes. Harrods sells quite a few apparently. Obviously, you can't pick it up there, they (2) _____ it for you, but you can still buy it at the shop.

Steve: Cool!

Grace: And they had this incredible advent calendar.

Steve: Those things you buy for your kids at Christmas? Every day they (3) _____ a new window and get a piece of chocolate?

Grace: Yeah.

Steve: Well, I could probably afford one of those.

Grace: Not if you get the one at Harrods you couldn't – it'll (4) _____ you \$1 million.

Steve: How much?

Grace: \$1 million.

Steve: For an advent calendar?

Grace: Yes. It's (5) _____ by Porsche Design and it's about one and a half metres tall.

Steve: So, what's behind the windows?

Grace: Some pretty cool stuff: jewellery, designer clothes, a pair of 18-carat gold sunglasses... oh, and a motorboat – an eight and a half metre motorboat.

Steve: How do they get that in there?

Grace: They don't, but it's got a card saying that there's a motorboat that you've got to (6) _____.

Steve: I can't see myself getting one of those then.

Grace: Oh, and they had this bath for \$790,000.

Steve: Who pays \$790,000 for a bath?

Grace: It was (7) _____ out of a single piece of crystal from the Amazon. It took the designers six months to make.

Steve: I bet it did. But still, \$790,000!

Grace: And not long ago, they (8) _____ the world's most expensive pair of shoes.

Steve: How much?

Grace: About \$1.6 million. They were made by well-known designer Stuart Weitzman. They had to be (9) _____ up in a bullet-proof glass case while they were in the shop.

Steve: Incredible!

Grace: And there was an eco-friendly bed which cost more than \$80,000, and a man's shirt that went for \$44,740. That one came with diamonds. The shop (10) _____ it for charity!

Steve: So, who's got the money to buy all this stuff? There can't be that many people with this sort of money to spend.

Grace: Apparently, more than \$200 billion was (11) _____ on luxury goods in 2011, which is like a 10% rise from 2010.

Steve: That's a lot of money.

Grace: Yep! There are still a lot of rich people in the world.

Steve: Yeah, and quite a few poor ones too.

Grace: Tell me about it!

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Objective To improve your reading skills.

Think about it Have you ever worked on a project? What was it for? Have you ever worked in a team? What did you do? How well did people in the team work together?

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



Answers on page 48

1 Pre-reading

Look at the titles (1 to 6) of the team-building activities. What do you think they involve?

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

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

For this activity, participants...

1. ...have to shoot one another.
2. ...are given some rope.
3. ...have to take photos of things.
4. ...are put into pairs.
5. ...have to construct a shape.
6. ...have to make a film.

4 Language focus Prepositions of place

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...a bridge that goes over a river..." The writer has used a preposition of place ("over"). Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. They wrote it _____ the top of the page.
2. We live _____ London.
3. I left it _____ the table.
4. We met her _____ the bus stop.

How to build the perfect team!

The success of a project often depends on the team behind it. The stronger the team, the better the results. But what's the best way to create the perfect team? Simple! Organise a team-building event for your employees. Here are six ideas.

1 The cube

Participants try to construct a large cube using 64 smaller pieces. Working together, team members decide which pieces go together. It's a bit like a giant jigsaw puzzle.

2 Bridge building

Each team has to design and build a bridge that goes over a river (or something that represents a river). Teams are given basic materials such as a rope, a barrel and some planks of wood. The objective is to get everyone over to the other side without getting "wet".

3 Minefield

Participants in each team form pairs. In each pair, one person is blindfolded. This person must cross a minefield without treading on any of the "mines", which are marked with pieces of paper. The other person in each pair shouts commands and guides the blindfolded person across the minefield.

4 Paintball

Participants in two teams are each given

guns that shoot balls of paint. Each team has a base with a flag. Team members defend their base and launch attacks on the other side. The objective is to "kill" all members of the opposing team (by hitting them with a ball of paint) or by capturing their flag. During the day, there are five or six games. If you're hit during one of the games, you're eliminated for that game.

5 Film day

Participants are given a video-camera and a selection of costumes. Each team then chooses a film genre (an action movie, a thriller, a western, a horror film, a comedy, etc.) and plans a 10-minute video. After writing their script, they act it out and film it. Finally, after a brief tutorial, they edit their videos. At the end of the day, the videos are screened and prizes are given for Best Actors and Best films.

6 Scavenger hunt

Teams are given a list of objects to take photos of. Then, they're given a set time to take all the photos, two hours for example. Things to photograph include shops, buildings, road signs or miscellaneous objects such as plastic plants, golf clubs or wedding dresses. Each photo has to include one member of the team in it to prove that the photo was taken on the day in question.

Happy team building! ★

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Objective To improve your reading skills.

Think about it Which musicians do you like? Do you think a musician's image is as important as their music? In what ways? How can their image help their career?

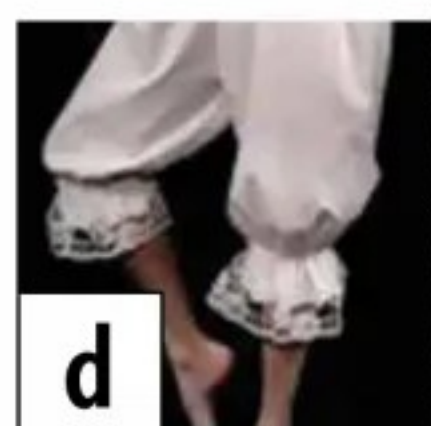
Exams This reading activity will help prepare you for English exams such as PET and TOEFL.

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-reading

Match the clothes words (1 to 7) to the pictures (a-g).

1. Platform boots ☐
2. Glitter shirt ☐
3. Striped trousers ☐
4. Black waistcoat ☐
5. Black trousers ☐
6. Blouse (a loose shirt) ☐
7. Pantaloon (loose trousers) ☐



2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which three David Bowie characters are mentioned?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. When did Bowie release his single, *Where Are We Now?*
2. How long had it been since he released a single before this one?
3. What was David Bowie's first single?
4. When was it released?
5. What was the full name of David Bowie's Ziggy Stardust album?
6. What music styles were the songs in his album *Young Americans*?
7. What was the name of the David Bowie exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London?

4 Language focus

Relative clauses

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...But the song, which is from his album *The Next Day*..." The writer has used a relative pronoun ("which"). Complete the following sentences with your own ideas.

1. The jacket, which I bought from...
2. The car, which I borrowed from...
3. The CD, which I got in...



The changing styles of David Bowie!

"There is old wave, there is new wave, and there is Bowie..."

In January 2013, English musician David Bowie released his single, *Where Are We Now?* on iTunes. It was his first release for over ten years. But the song, which was from his album *The Next Day*, topped the iTunes charts after just a few hours. Bowie began his career in the early 1960s, and from that time on, he went through some remarkable changes in terms of both his music and fashion.

David Bowie's first single was *The Laughing Gnome*, which was released in 1967. It wasn't successful. And nor was his first album. In fact, Bowie had to wait for his first hit record, *Space Oddity*, which he released in 1969. But even then, his next two albums weren't very popular, although *Hunky Dory* (1971) is now thought of as a classic.

But everything changed in 1972. For his album *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars* Bowie combined both music and fashion. And his performance as alien rock star Ziggy Stardust made him famous all over the world.

Over the years, Bowie always tried to do something new. He made rock albums like *Ziggy Stardust*, funk and soul albums such

as *Young Americans*, electronic albums like *Heroes*, pop albums such as *Let's Dance* and experimental albums like *Outside*. Many of his albums combined different styles too. For example, *Station to Station* has some soul songs but also some early electronic synthesiser tracks.

And with each change in musical style he changed his image too. Ziggy Stardust (a character for his stage show from 1972) was a glam rocker in platform boots, striped trousers and glitter costumes. Then there was the Thin White Duke, David Bowie's 1976 persona, which was tied in with his album *Station to Station*. Dressed in a white shirt and black waistcoat and black trousers, the Thin White Duke was half-man half-alien. The look was influenced by cabaret artistes from Berlin, where Bowie lived in the mid-seventies. And in 1980, Bowie appeared as a New Romantic **Pierrot*** in the video for his single *Ashes to Ashes*.

Pierrot*

Pierrot is a character from the theatre that originated in the 17th and 18th centuries. He's a sad clown who's in love with Columbine, but she's already in love with another clown called Harlequin. Pierrot has a whitened face and wears a loose white blouse with large buttons and wide white pantaloons.



A 2013 exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London (*David Bowie is*) showed Bowie's work in the world of music and fashion. It included many of these costumes, including some from the Ziggy Stardust shows. There were also music videos, album cover designs, as well as handwritten lyrics and drawings by Bowie. It was certainly something for Bowie fans, but also something for anyone interested in music and design. Something for everybody, in fact. David Bowie died on 10th January 2016. ★

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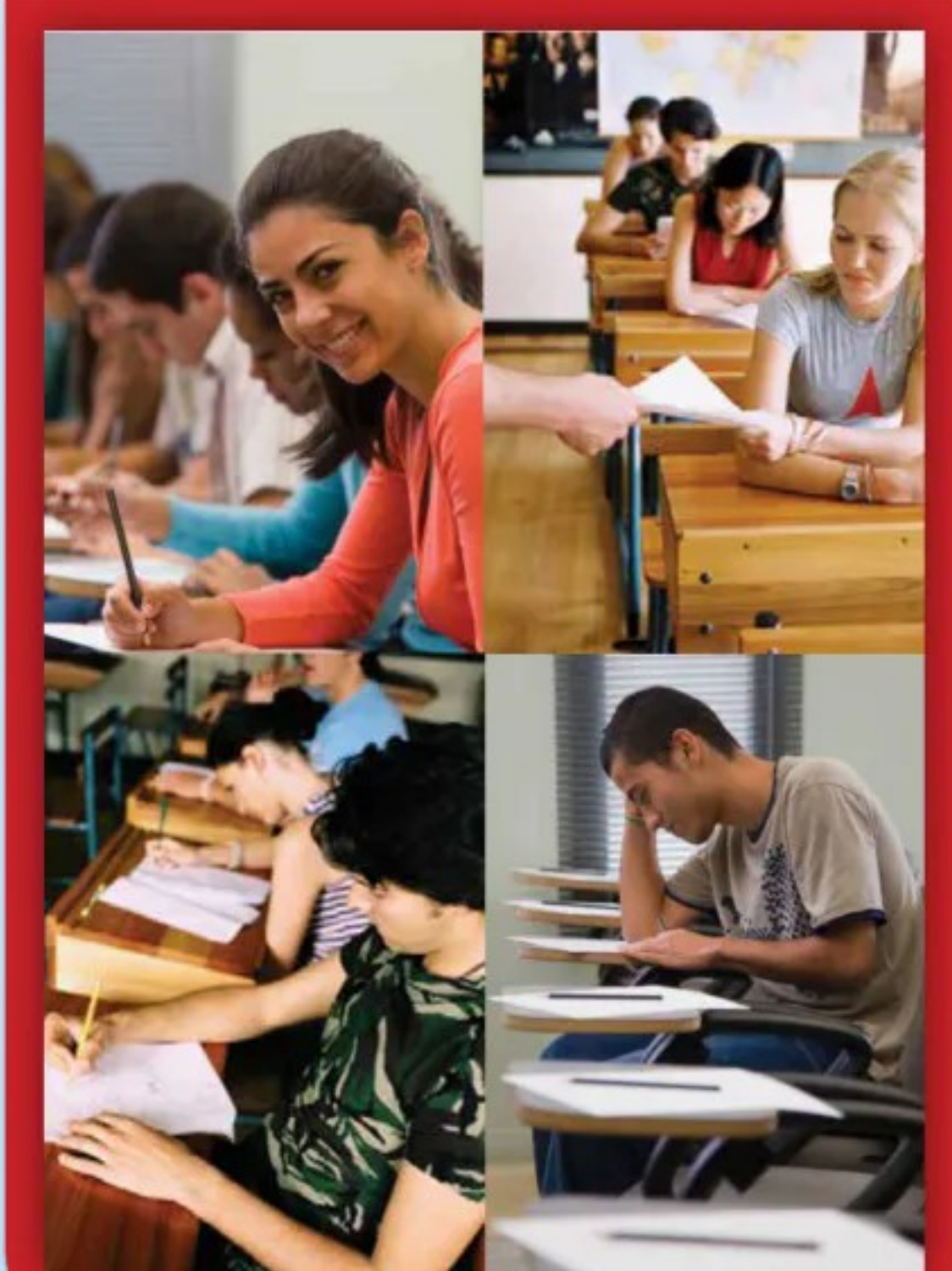
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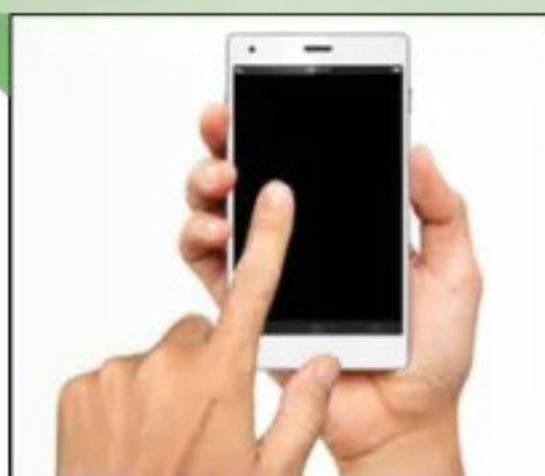
Objective To learn some useful words and expressions for talking about business trips in English.

Think about it

Have you ever been on a business trip? If so, where was it to and what was it like? If not, what do you think you'd need to take with you on a business trip?

ENGLISH IN ACTION... THE BUSINESS TRIP

Useful words



Mobile phone / smartphone



Passport



Taxi



Flight attendant



Airport



Carry-on baggage / hand luggage



Chauffeur



Aeroplane / airplane



Suit



Tie



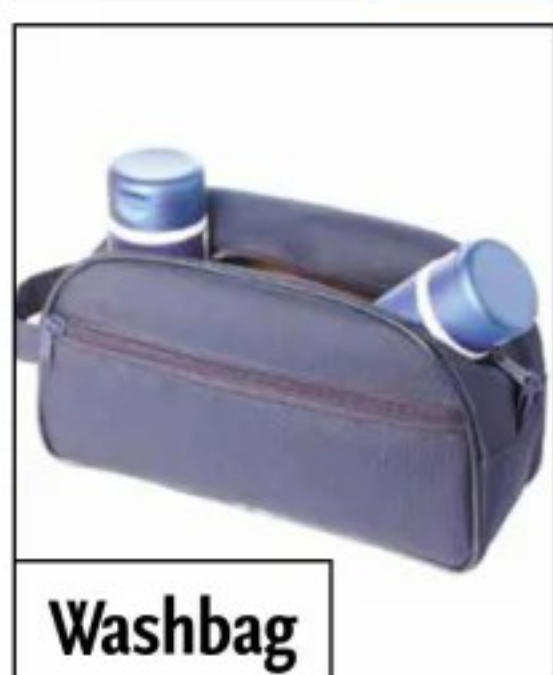
Trouser press



Travel iron



Hairdryer



Washbag



Shoe polish



Laptop



Tablet (computer)



Suit bag / carrier

More words

- **Business trip** – a trip abroad (or to another city) in order to meet clients / do deals, etc.
- **Boarding card** – a card with information about your flight. You need it to get on the plane.
- **Delayed** – if a flight is “delayed”, it leaves later than planned.
- **Cancelled** – if a flight is “cancelled”, it doesn't leave, often because of a problem.
- **Book a flight** – to reserve a ticket in advance so you can go somewhere by plane.
- **Reserve a hotel room** – to arrange to have a room in a hotel on a specific day.
- **Departure time** – the time a plane, etc. is supposed to leave.
- **Arrival time** – the time a plane, etc. is supposed to arrive at its destination.
- **Overnight trip** – a short journey that requires you to stay in a hotel for one night.
- **Check in to a hotel** – when you “check in”, you tell the person at the front desk that you've arrived, give them your credit card details, etc. When you leave, you “check out”.
- **Economy class** – the least expensive seating area in a plane.
- **Business class** – the second most expensive seating area in a plane.
- **First class** – the most expensive seating area in a plane.
- **Executive lounge** – a waiting room at an airport for business and first class passengers.
- **Receipt** – a piece of paper with information about something you bought.
- **Expenses** – the money you can spend on a trip.
- **Hotel suite** – a luxurious room (or set of rooms)
- **Take off** – when a plane “takes off”, it leaves the ground in a controlled manner.
- **Land** – when a plane “lands”, it comes down to the ground in a controlled manner.

Dialogue: The trip

Randy and Flynn are in a rock band. They're at the airport waiting to board a flight to fly to New York for a meeting with a record company. [Complete the text with the correct verbs.]
R=Randy F=Flynn

- R: This is fantastic. I've never been in the executive lounge before.
- F: Just one of the perks of flying business class....
- R: So, who (1) _____ for the plane tickets?
- F: Mum.
- R: Great. She's so kind. You've (2) _____ a room at the Hilton, haven't you?
- F: Yep! A suite!
- R: I bet there's wifi in the room, cable TV and one of those trouser presses!
- F: And 24 hour room service.
- R: Fantastic. But I (3) _____ a bit bad about your mum paying for everything.
- F: Oh don't worry. She only paid for the flights. You're paying for the hotel.
- R: What?
- F: I (4) _____ your credit card.
- R: I can't afford a room at the Hilton.
- F: Relax! We're about to sign a major **record deal**. We'll be millionaires by Monday.
- R: I hope so!
- F: Right, so we've got a **tight** schedule. Once we check into the hotel we have to (5) _____ straight to a business lunch with Rocco. He's the head of the studio.
- R: Don't you think you should **take it easy** with the champagne? That's your fourth glass. You don't want to have a **hangover** for the meeting.
- F: Of course I do! We're a rock band. In fact, I'm (6) _____ to get really drunk at the meeting and **shout abuse** at Rocco in the middle of the restaurant. He'll love it!
- R: Really?
- F: Yeah, and I'm planning to **trash** the hotel room before we check out. And maybe (7) _____ the TV into the pool.
- R: Not on my credit card you're not!
- F: Hey, what's with the **suit** and tie? You should be wearing some tight leather trousers like mine. It's much more rock n' roll!
- R: No thanks.
- F: Oh, and I've booked a limousine to pick us up at the airport.
- R: Am I paying for that too? Cancel it! Let's (8) _____ a taxi.
- F: We can't pull up to the Hilton in a taxi!
- R: [Sigh] Just remember to (9) _____ the receipts, so I can claim everything as expenses.
- F: Rock stars don't keep receipts.
- R: Hey, time to board. Got your boarding pass and passport?
- F: Yep. Oh, and just so you know, I'm planning to **make a scene** on the plane. Hopefully I'll be arrested when we land. Just think of the **publicity**!

GLOSSARY

- a record deal** *n*
a contract that a band or singer signs with a music company
- tight** *adj*
if a schedule is “tight”, there's very little time to complete everything
- to take it easy** *exp*
to relax; to do something more slowly and calmly
- a hangover** *n*
a headache and bad feeling someone has after drinking too much alcohol
- to shout abuse at** *exp*
to say rude words at someone in a loud voice
- to trash** *n*
if someone “trashes” a hotel room (for example), they completely destroy it
- a suit** *n*
clothing that consists of a jacket and trousers (or skirt) of the same material and colour
- make a scene** *exp*
if someone “makes a scene”, they make a lot of noise / shout / break things, etc.
- publicity** *n*
if you get “publicity”, newspapers or TV stations write about something that you've done or said

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Objective: To learn some useful words and expressions for making accusations in English.

Think about it!

Have you ever been accused of something you didn't do? How did you respond? When was the last time you accused someone of having done something? What did you say to them? How did they respond?

AUDIO

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

MAKING ACCUSATIONS

This month we're looking at some expressions for **accusing*** someone of something.

Accusing someone

- You took the money, didn't you?
- It was you who stole the money, wasn't it?
- You were the one who took it, weren't you?
- I need to talk to you about a delicate matter.
- You were behind the decision to change it, weren't you?
- You lied about that, didn't you?
- You're lying, aren't you?

Talking about accusations

- They're accusing him of having done it.
- They accused him of something he never did.
- They reported him for theft.
- They said that he'd taken the money.
- They accused him of taking the money.
- He was falsely accused of stealing the money.
- He was accused of theft.

Defending yourself

- It wasn't me.
- I didn't do it.
- It isn't true.
- That's a lie!
- I wasn't even there.
- I've never seen him before.
- I've never spoken to her before.
- It's the first time I've ever heard his name mentioned.
- You can't blame me for this.
- I never touched it.
- I didn't go anywhere near it.
- I wasn't anywhere near them.
- I was out with Laura at the time.
- You can't accuse me of that!
- Well, you're wrong.
- I think you've made a mistake.
- I think you've mistaken me for someone else.

*Accusing

If you "accuse" someone of something bad, you say that they're responsible for that bad thing.



Dialogue: The thief

Denny and Benny are flatmates. Benny has just noticed that some money of his is missing. [Listen and complete with the correct prepositions.] **D=Denny B=Benny**

B: Ah, Denny. Have you got a moment? I need to speak **(1)** _____ you about a rather delicate matter.
D: Yeah, sure, what's up?
B: Well, I left a hundred pounds **(2)** _____ the kitchen table yesterday. But it's gone.
D: And?
B: Well, I see you've got a brand new pair **(3)** _____ Armani jeans... Are you sure you didn't... erm... you know, take it?
D: Are you accusing me of stealing your money?
B: Well, it wouldn't be the first time you've stolen something. You did spend some time **(4)** _____ prison for theft, after all.
D: That was a long time ago. And I never touched your money.
B: So how did you get those new jeans?
D: Erm... they were a present.
B: You're lying, aren't you?
D: No I'm not! You can't accuse me **(5)** _____ something I didn't do!
B: Look, there are only two **(6)** _____ us here. Who else could have taken it?
D: Erm... I know!

B: What?
D: Tim!
B: Tim?
D: Yeah, I'm sure it was him!
B: Tim's a cat!
D: I saw him running out of the kitchen yesterday **(7)** _____ something in his mouth. I could swear it was some banknotes.
B: That's the worst excuse I've ever heard. Cats don't steal. And especially not Tim.
D: I'm sure it was him.
B: Look, give me back the cash or I'm calling the police.
D: Look. Come here. Look **(8)** _____ his bed. What's that? [He points to the cat's bed.]
B: I don't know. Shredded newspaper.
D: Look carefully. It's money!
B: Oh, yes, so it is. You're right. It's my money. That cat! I could kill him! Tim! Tim! Timmy! Where are you? Come **(9)** _____ daddy!
D: What are you going to do?
B: Never you mind!
D: He's only a cat.
B: No, he isn't. He's a THIEF! TIM! TIM! TIM!



THE COMPLETE

Learn ^{hot}

english

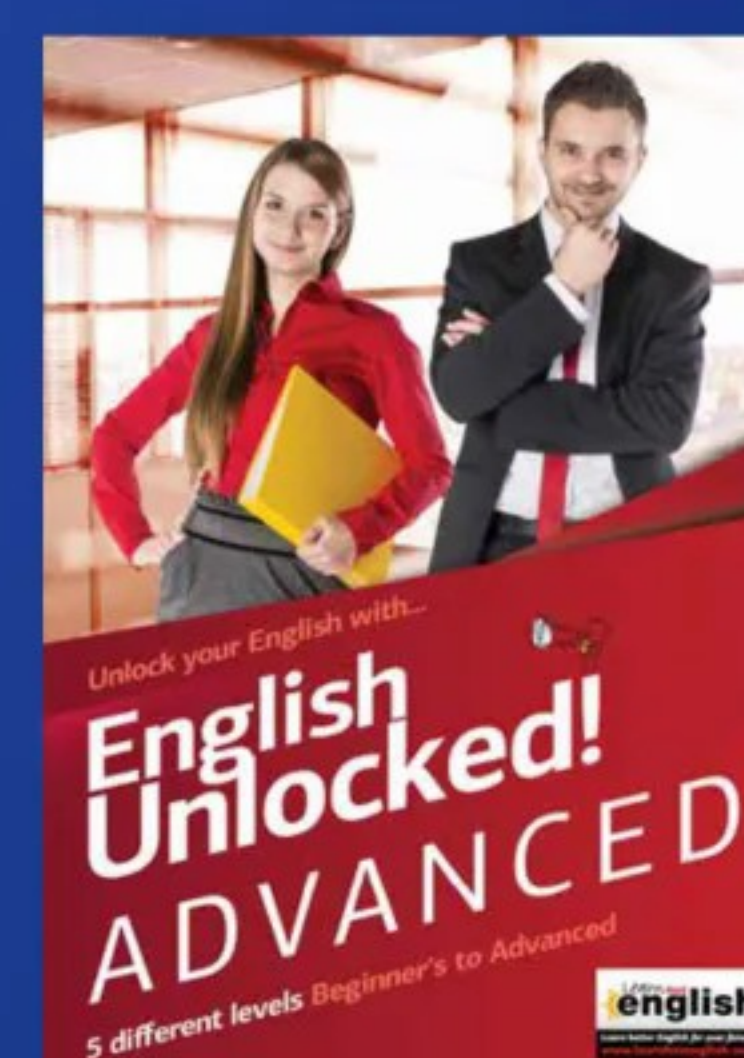
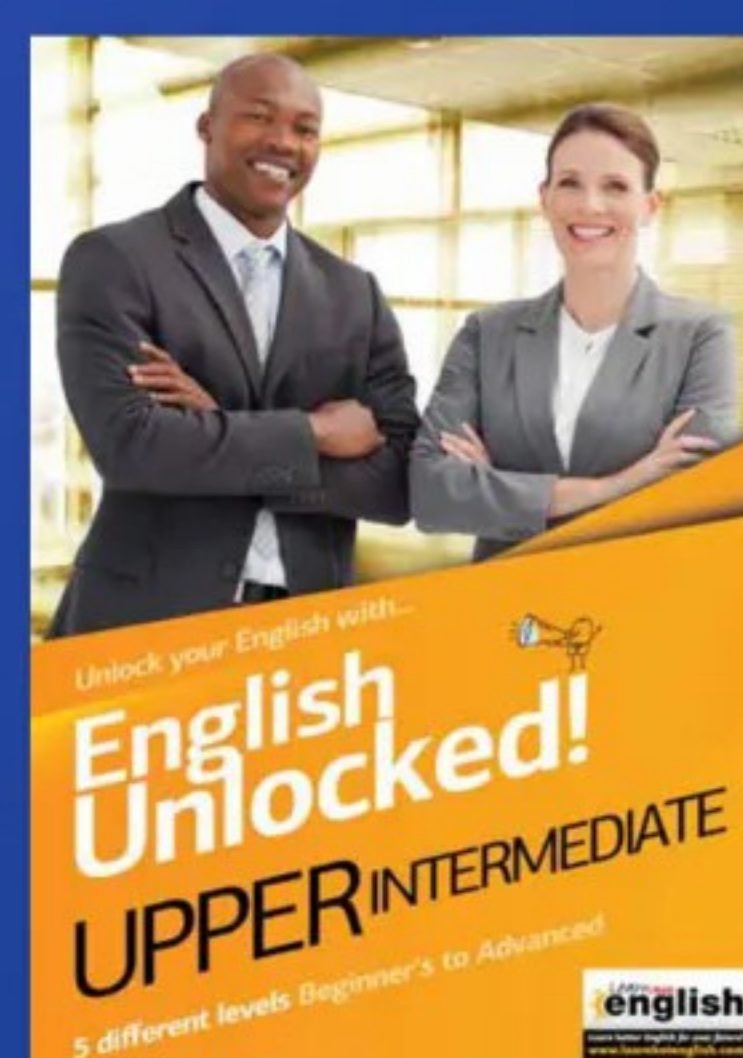
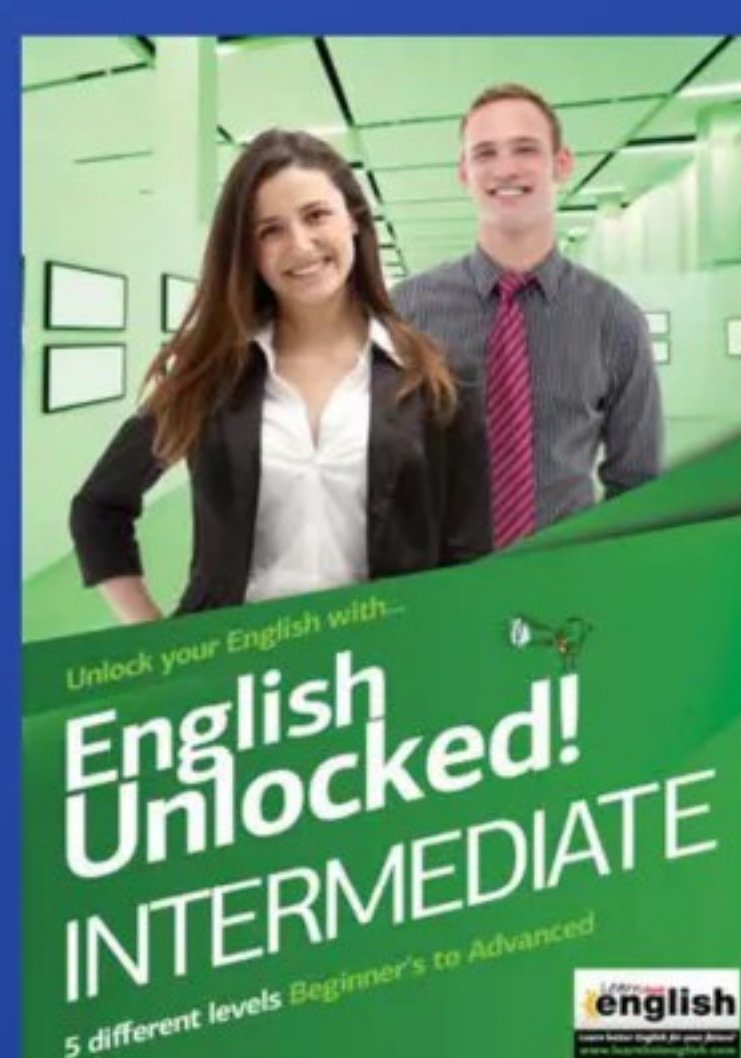
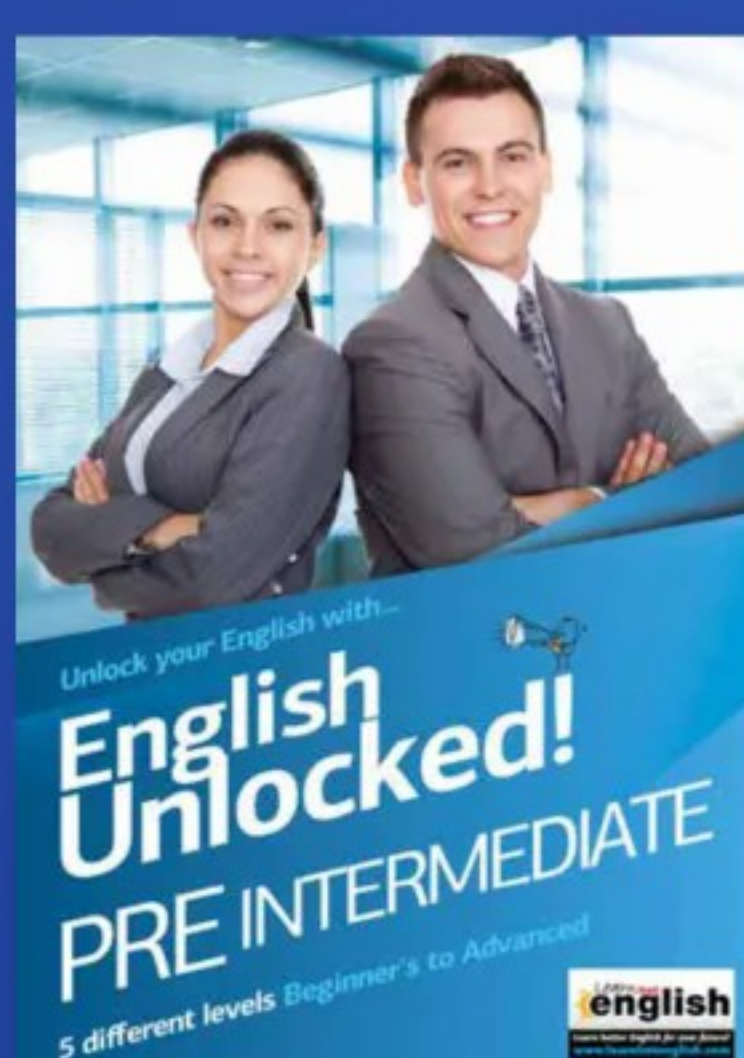
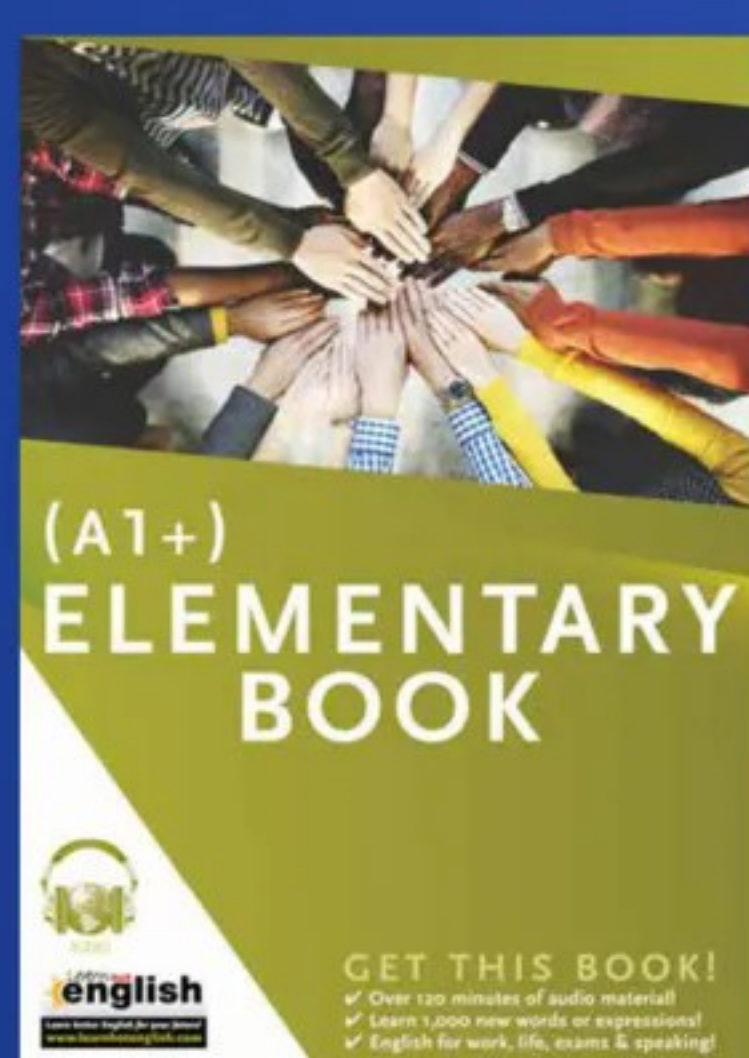
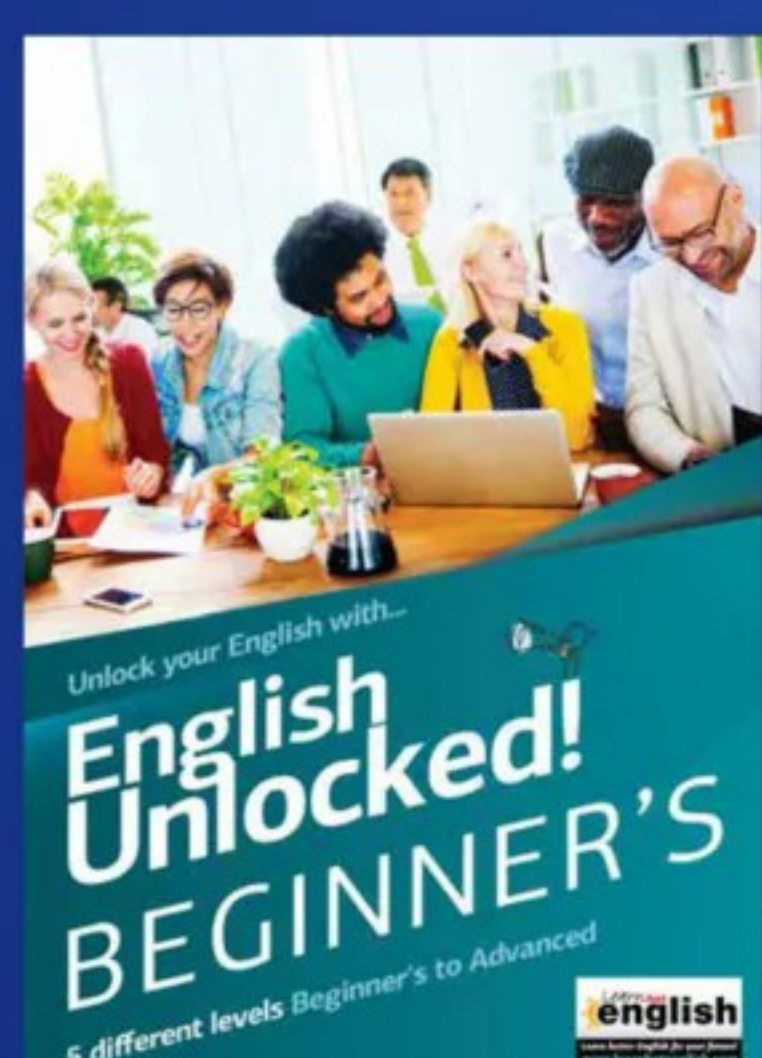
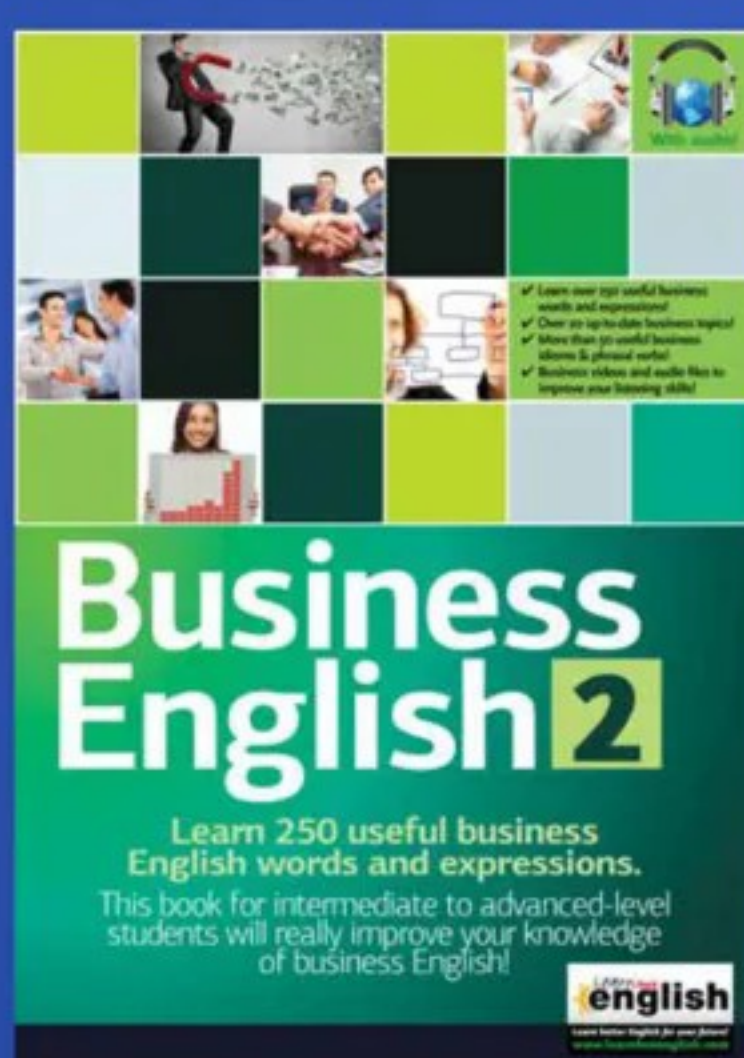
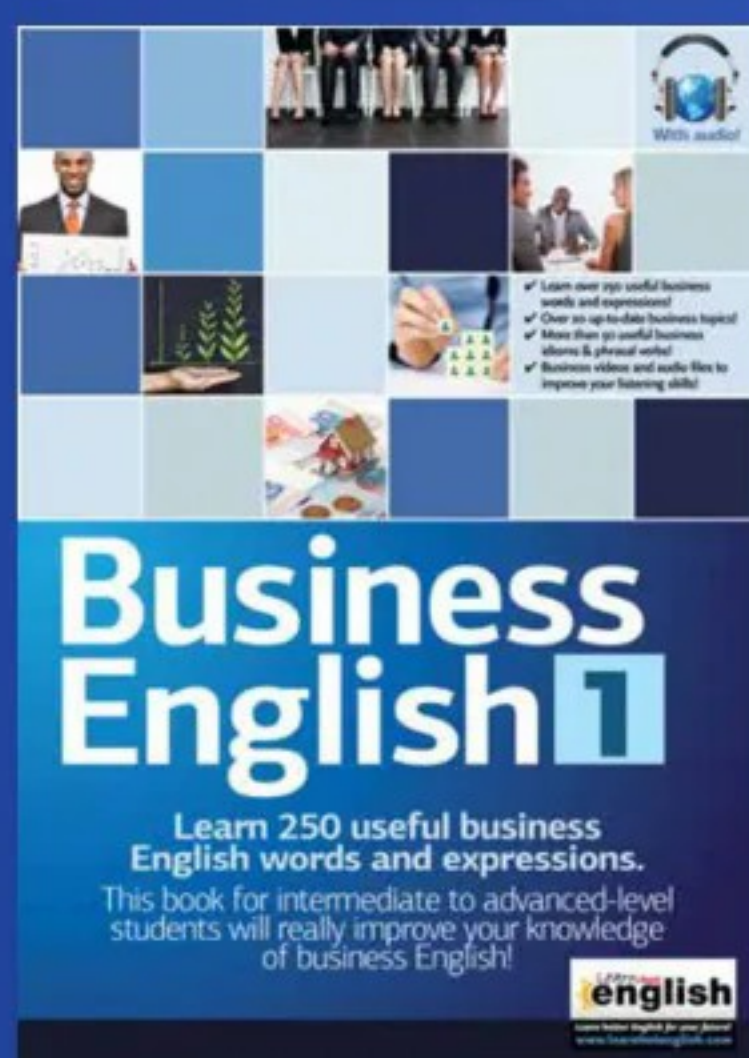
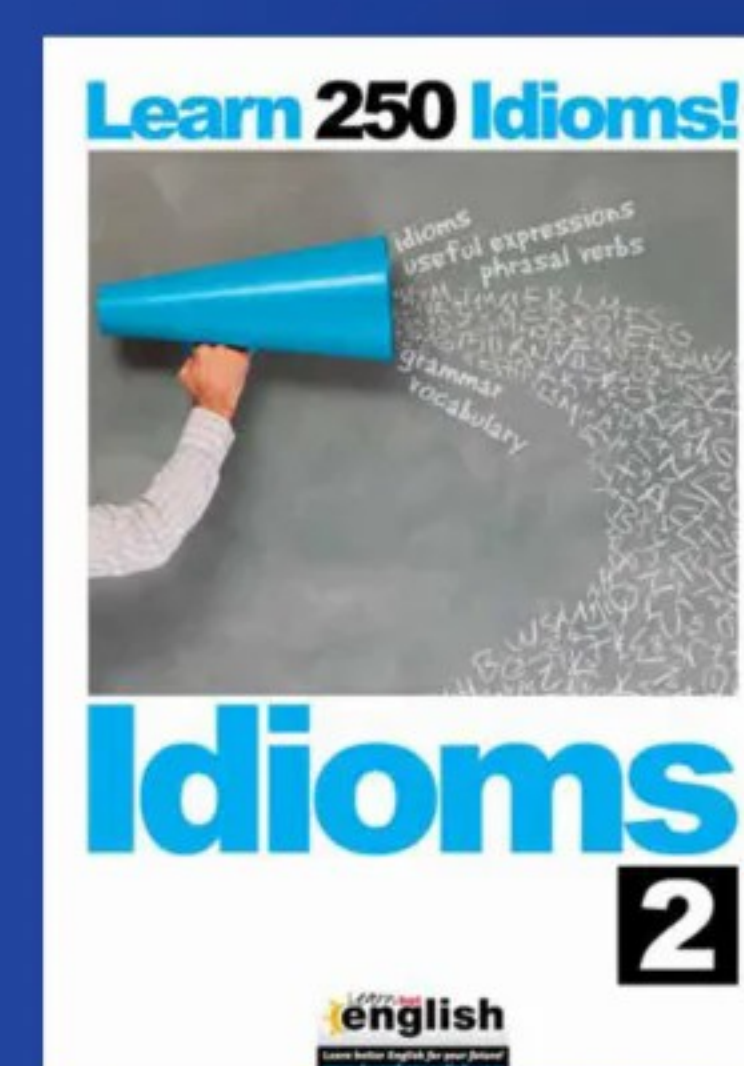
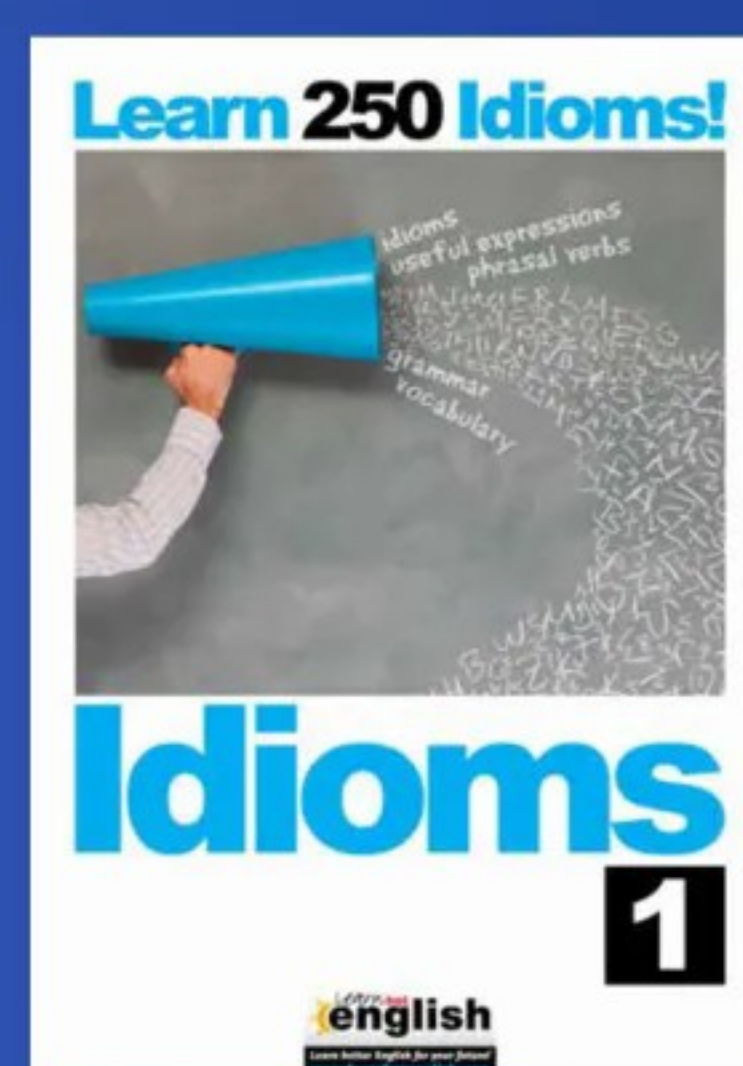
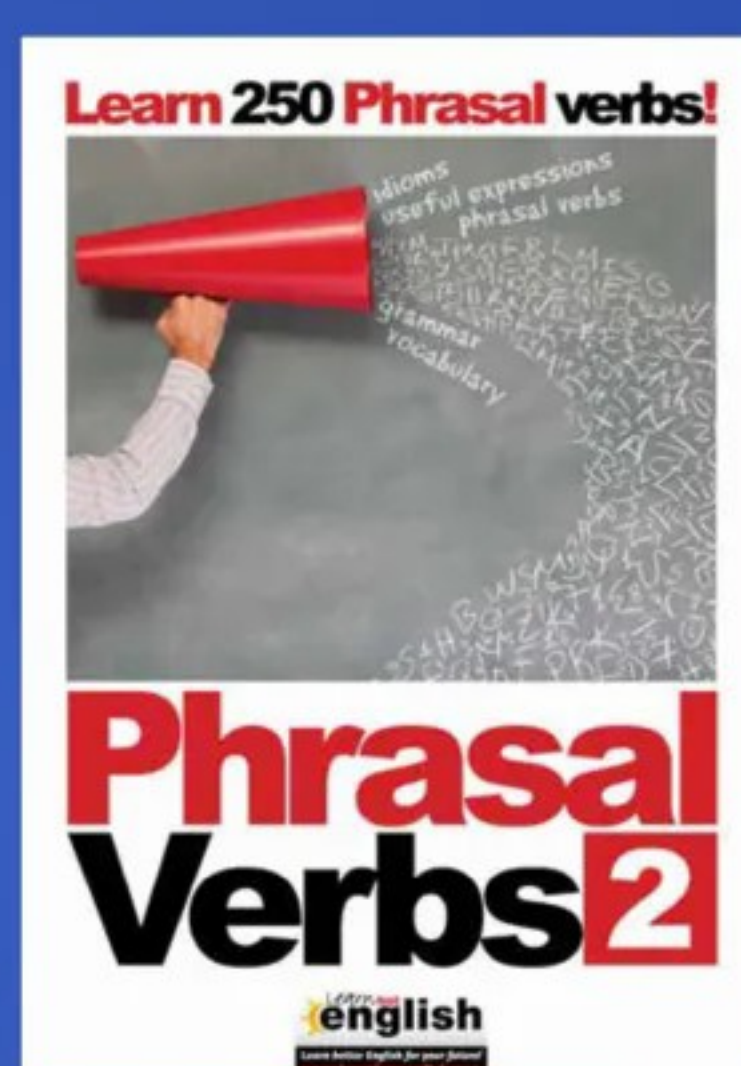
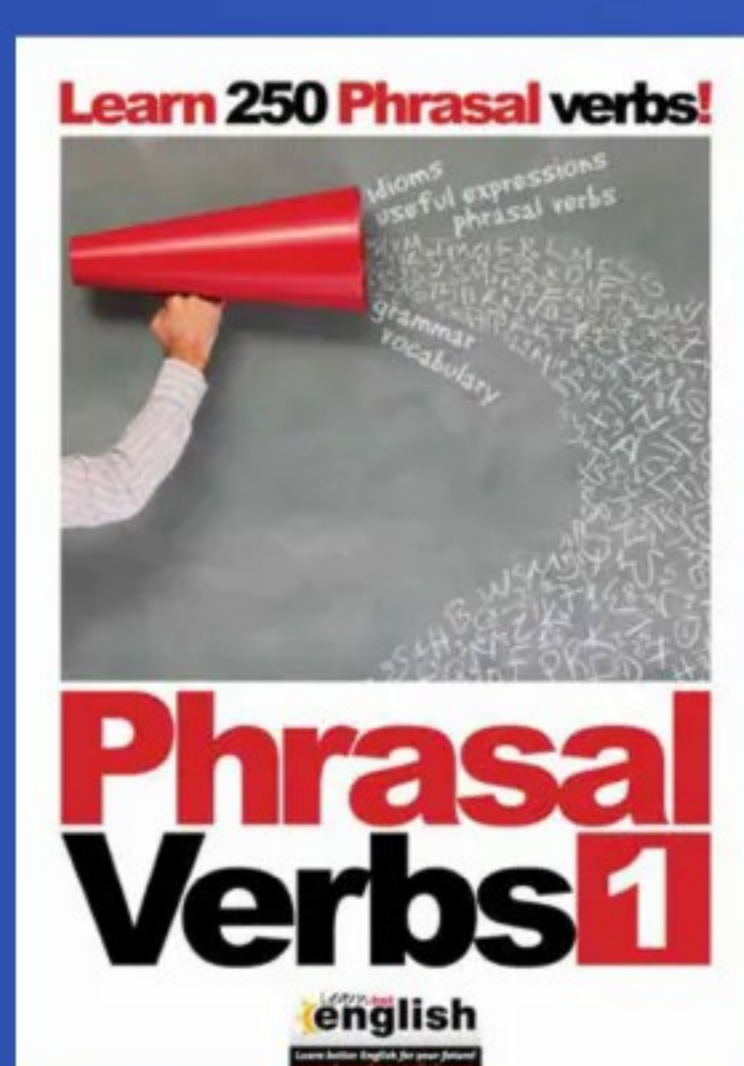
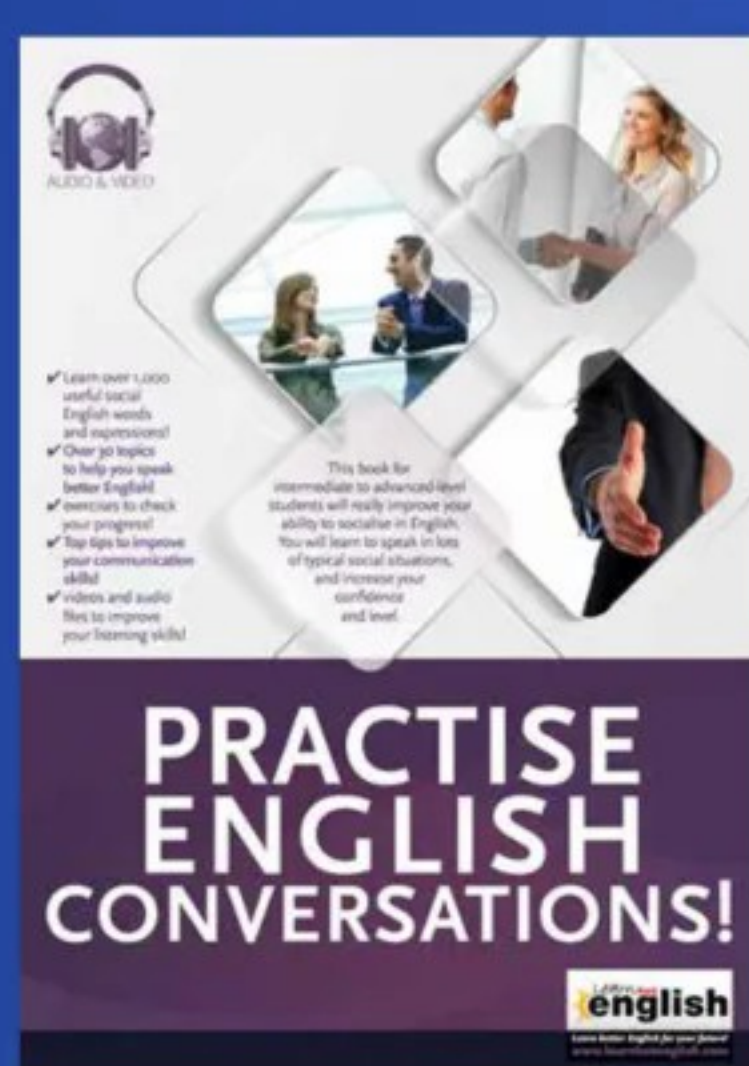
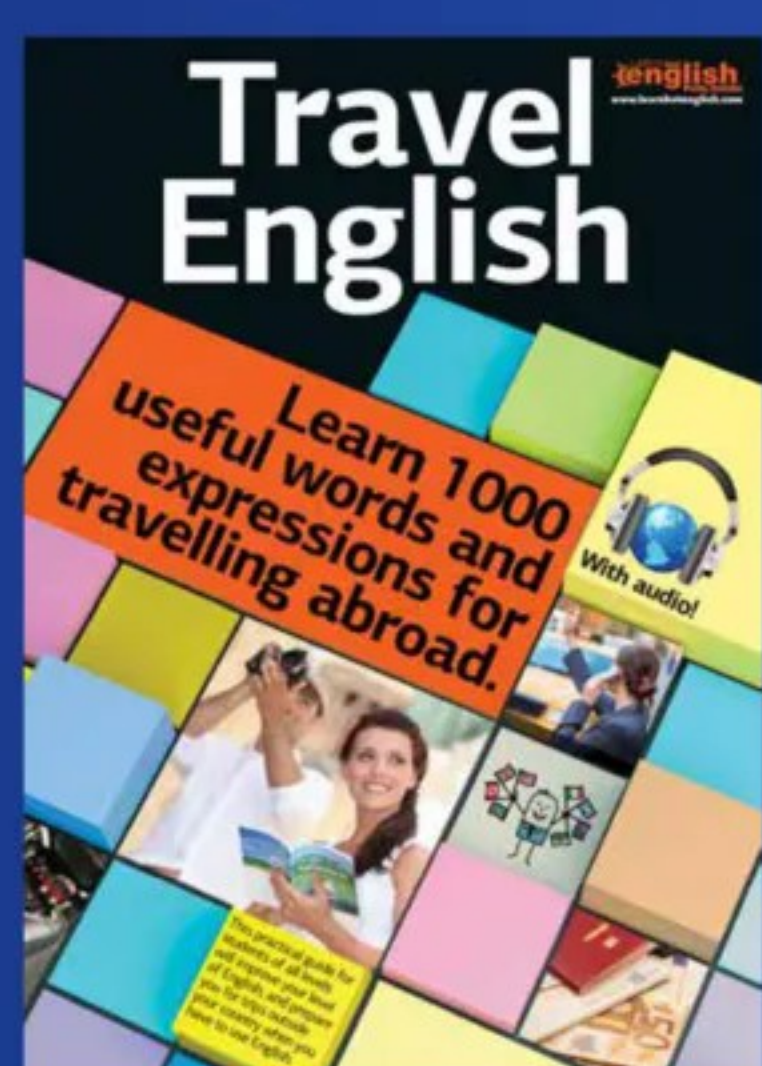
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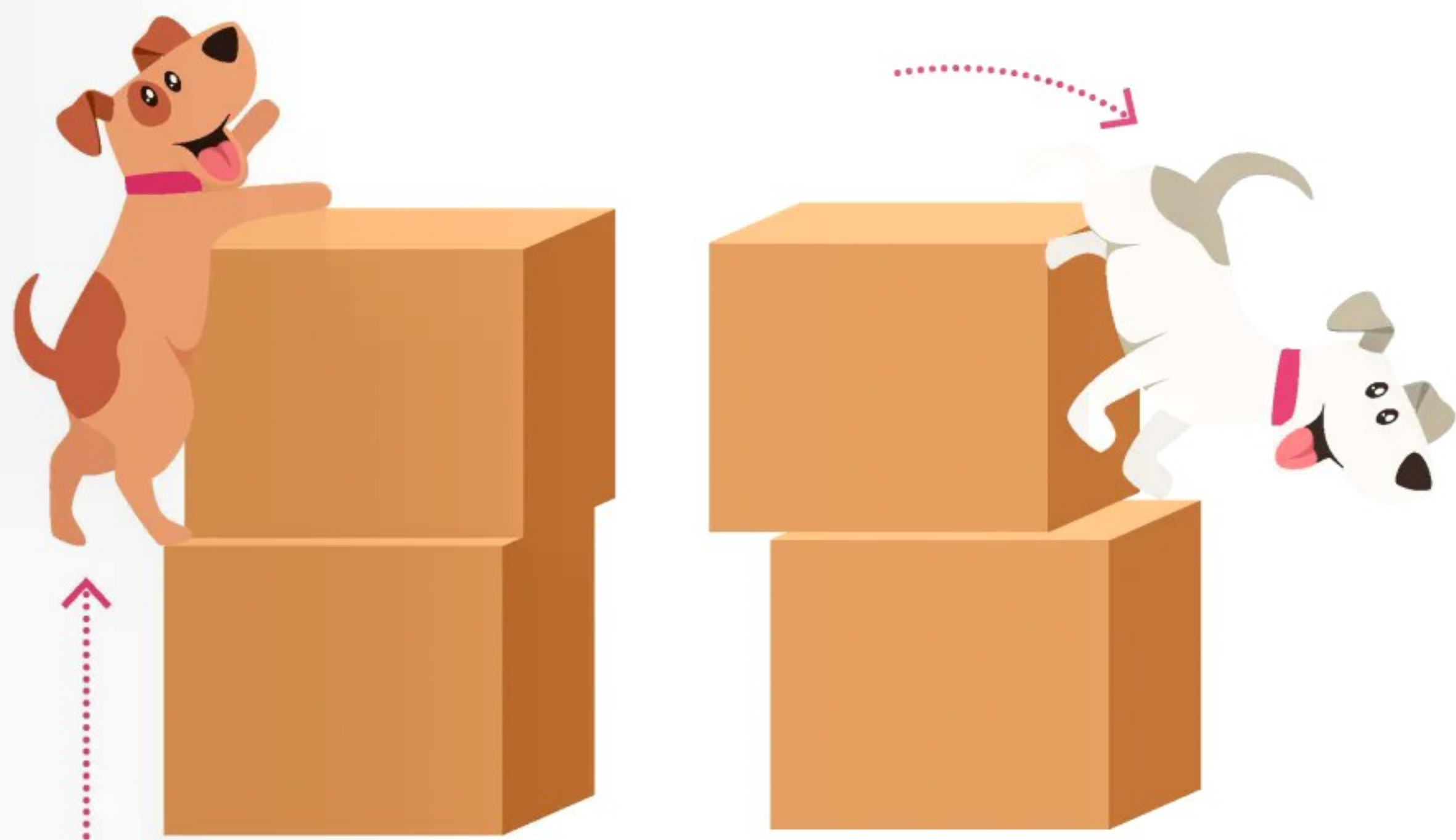
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LEARN 12 PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT PAIRS!

We can use prepositions of movement to show where someone (or something) is going. Prepositions of movement include prepositions such as *to*, *towards*, *from*, *out of*, *in*, *into*... These prepositions are very useful to learn as they'll help you speak better English. They'll also help you with the meaning of many phrasal verbs: *go up*, *go down*, *feel down*... In this lesson, we're looking at preposition of movement **pairs**: *up-down*, *in-out*... Studying them as **pairs** like this will help you understand them much more easily. Good luck! 😊

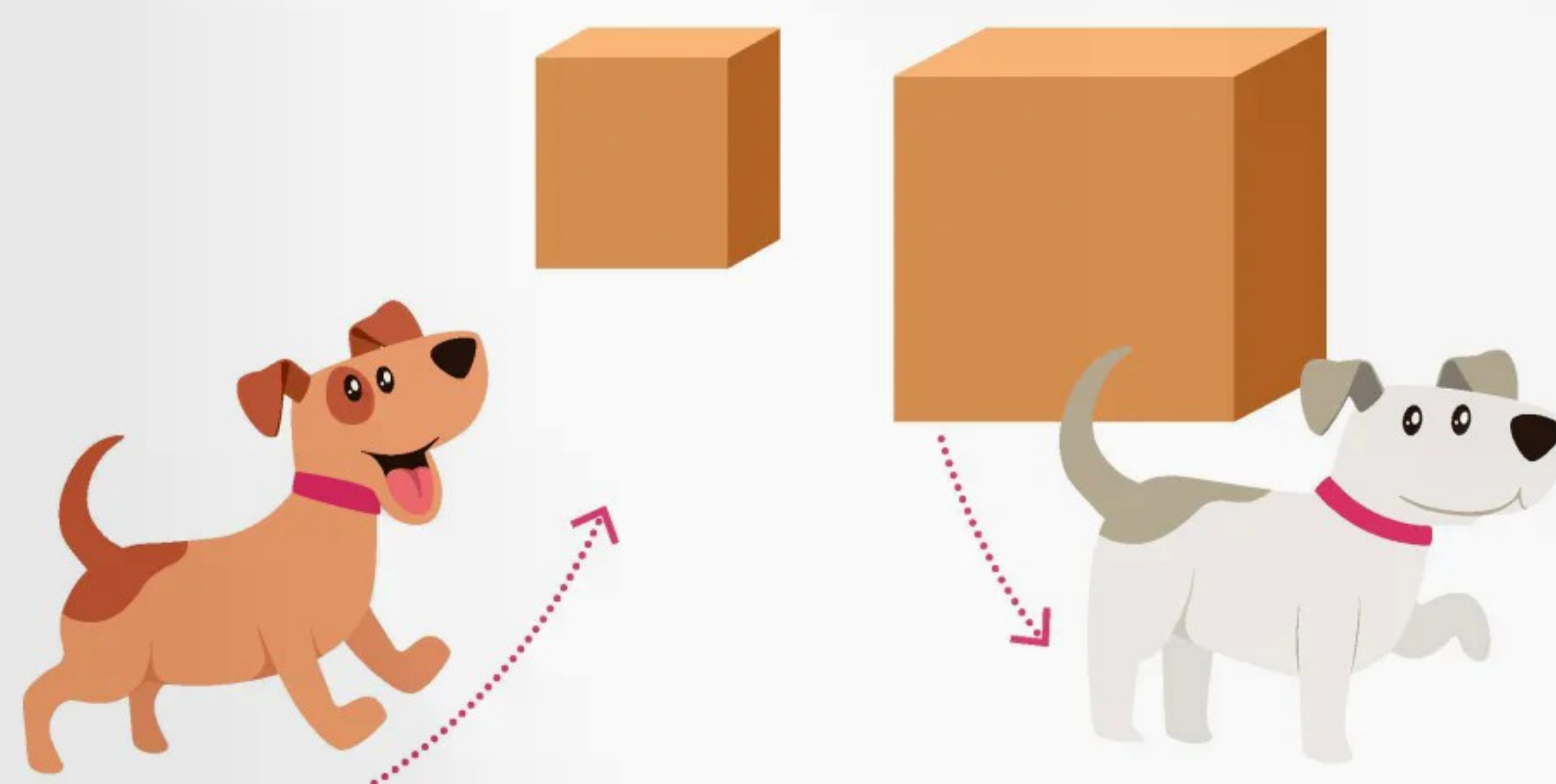
Up-Down

- The dog went **up** the box. [to a higher level]
- The dog went **down** the box. [to a lower level]



Towards-Away from

- The dog went **towards** the box. [in the direction of the object]
- The dog went **away from** the box. [far from the object]



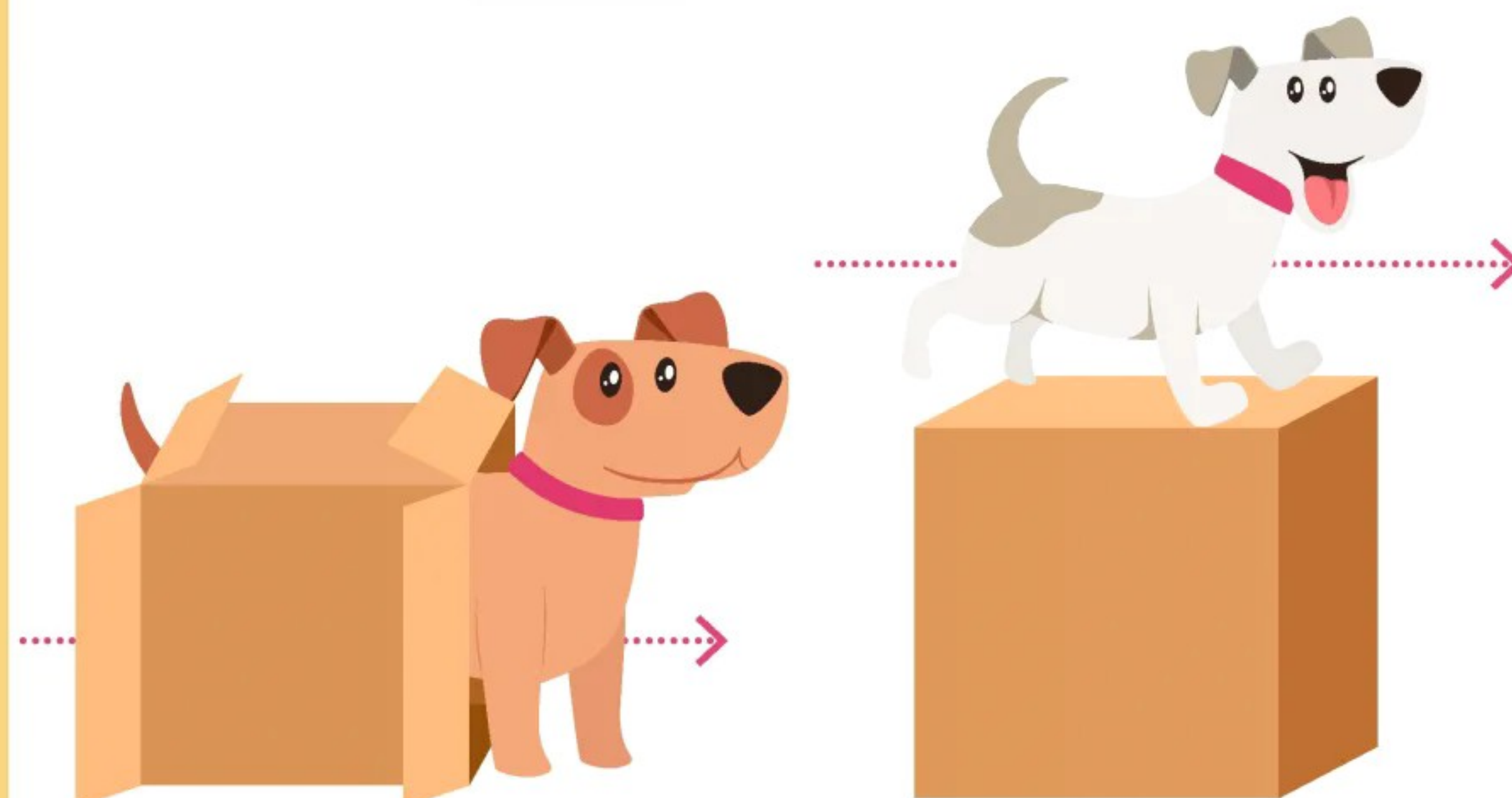
From-to

- The dog went **from** his box...
- ...**to** a friend's box.



Through-Over

- The dog went **through** the box. [in the middle of something]
- The dog went **over** the box. [across the top of something]



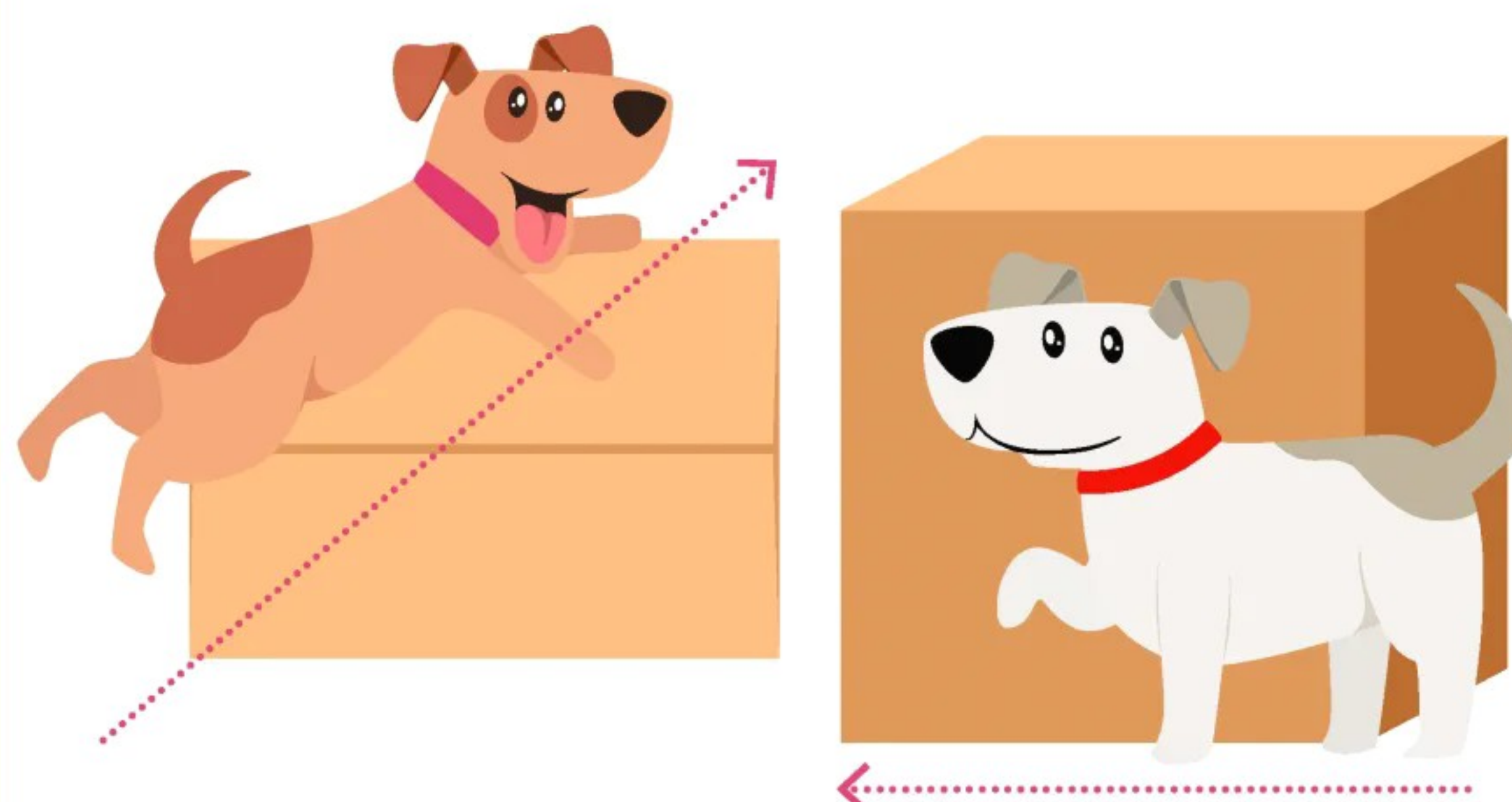
Under-Over

- The dog went **under** the box. [below something]
- The dog went **over** the box. [across the top of something]



Along-Across

- The dog went **across** the top of the box. [from one side to the other]
- The dog went **along** the side of the box. [at the edge of something]





Into-Out of

- The dog got in the box. [movement inside a closed space. Also, into]
- The dog got out of the box. [movement from inside to outside a closed space]



On-Off

- The dog jumped onto the top of the box. [on the top of a surface]
- The dog jumped off the top of the box. [away from the top of a surface]



Between-Around

- The dog went between two boxes. [in the space separating objects]
- The dog went around the boxes. [movement passing something in a curved route]



Away from-Back to

- The dog went away from the box. [going far from the object]
- The dog went back to the box. [going near the object]



Into-Past

- The dog walked into the box. [inside a closed space]
- The dog walked past the box. [with the object at his side]



Past-over

- The dog went past the box. [with the object at his side]
- The dog jumped over the box. [in the area above an object, in the air]



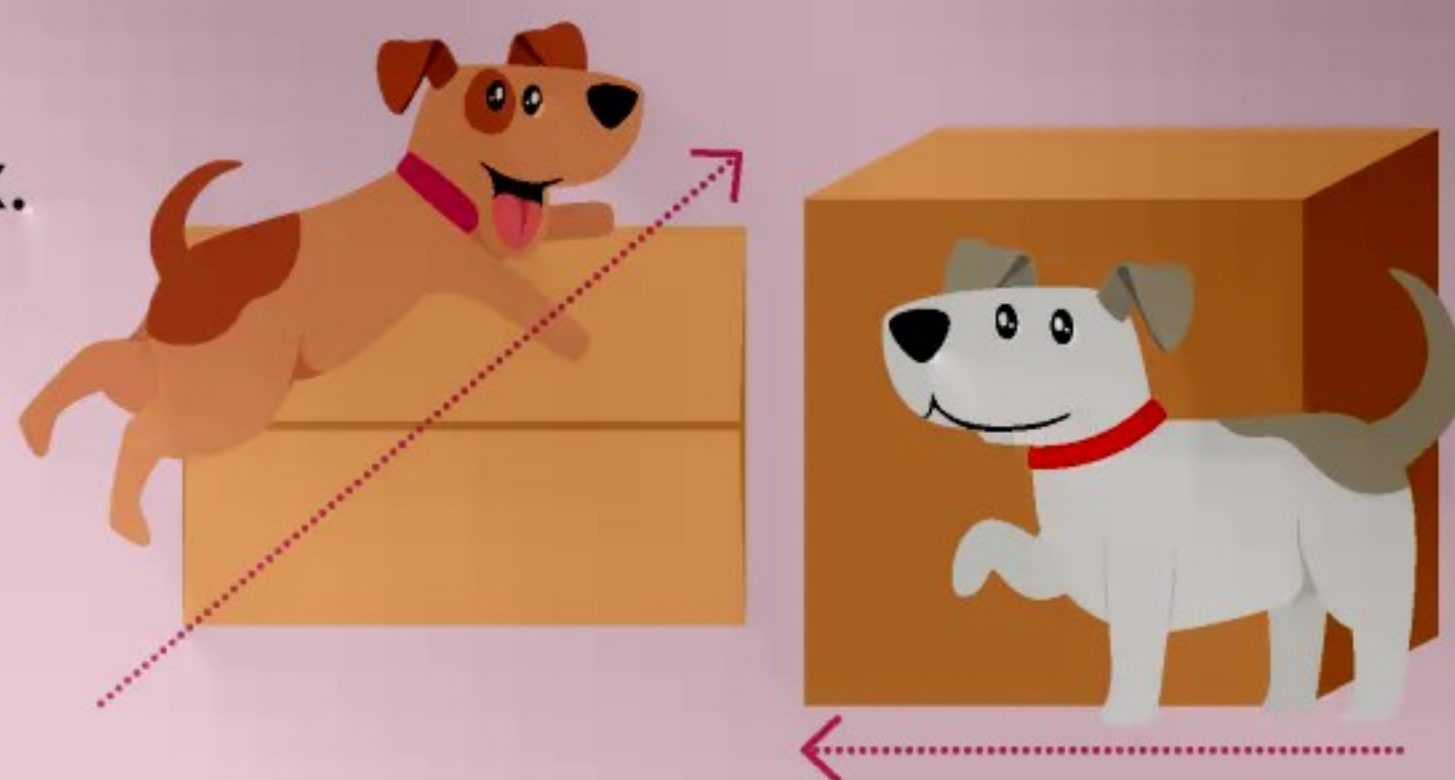
PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT PAIRS!

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

Answers on page 48

The dog went
(1) _____
the top of the box.



The dog went
(2) _____
the side of the box.

The dog jumped
(3) _____
the top of the box.



The dog jumped
(4) _____
the top of the box.

The dog went
(5) _____
the box.

The dog went
(6) _____
the box.



The dog walked
(7) _____
the box.

The dog walked
(8) _____
the box.



The dog went
(9) _____
two boxes.

The dog went
(10) _____
the boxes.



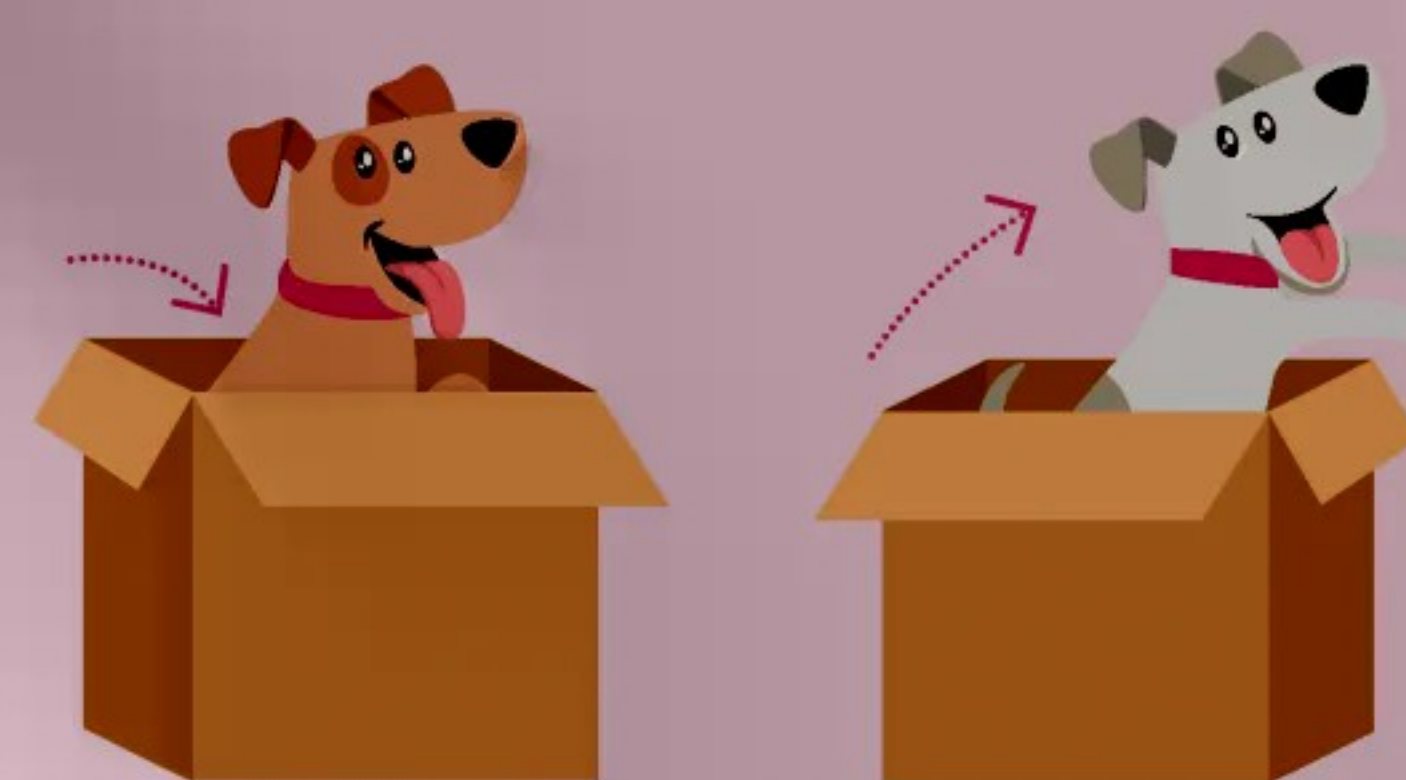
The dog went
(11) _____
the box.

The dog went
(12) _____
the box.



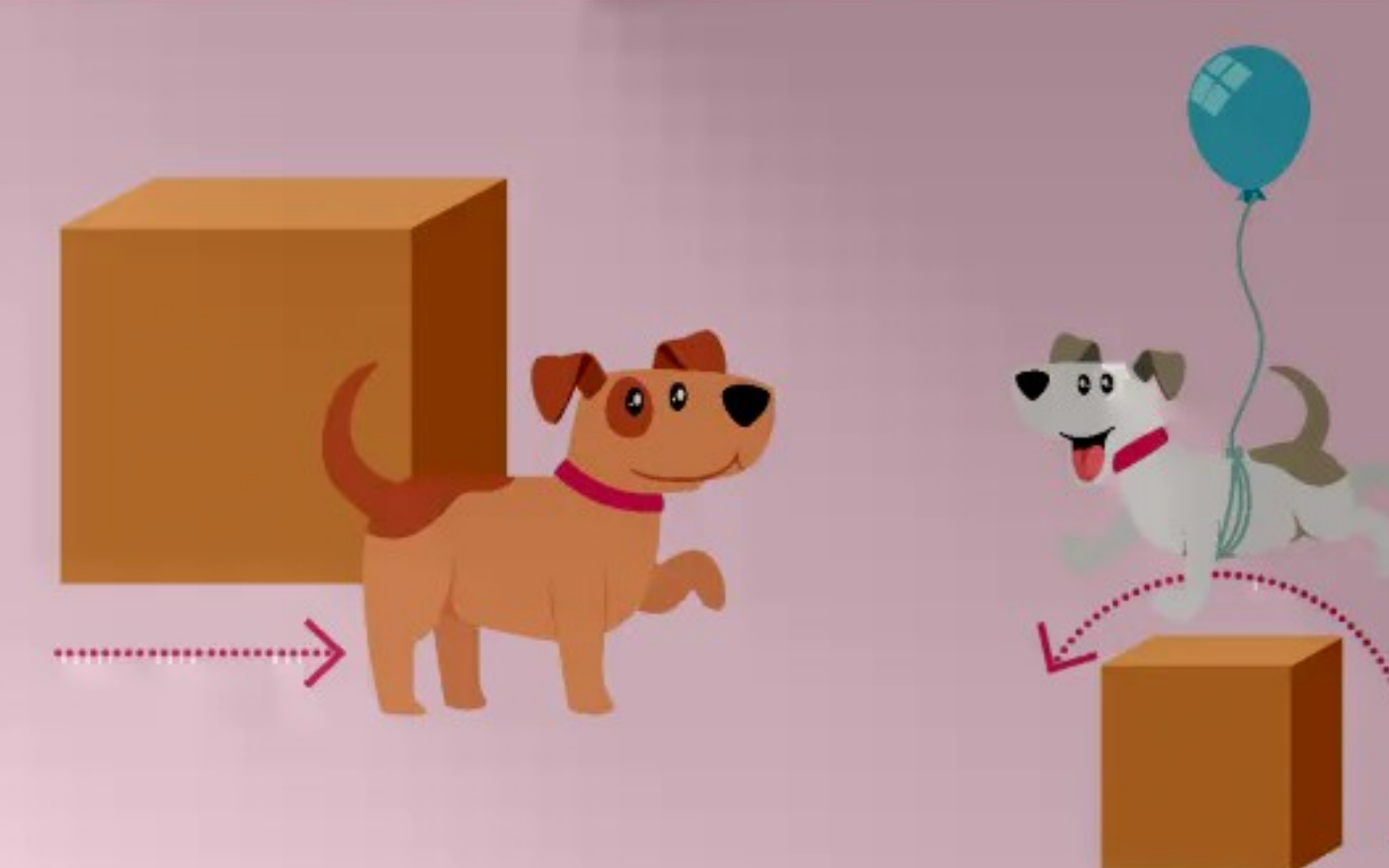
The dog got
(13) _____
the box.

The dog got
(14) _____
of the box.



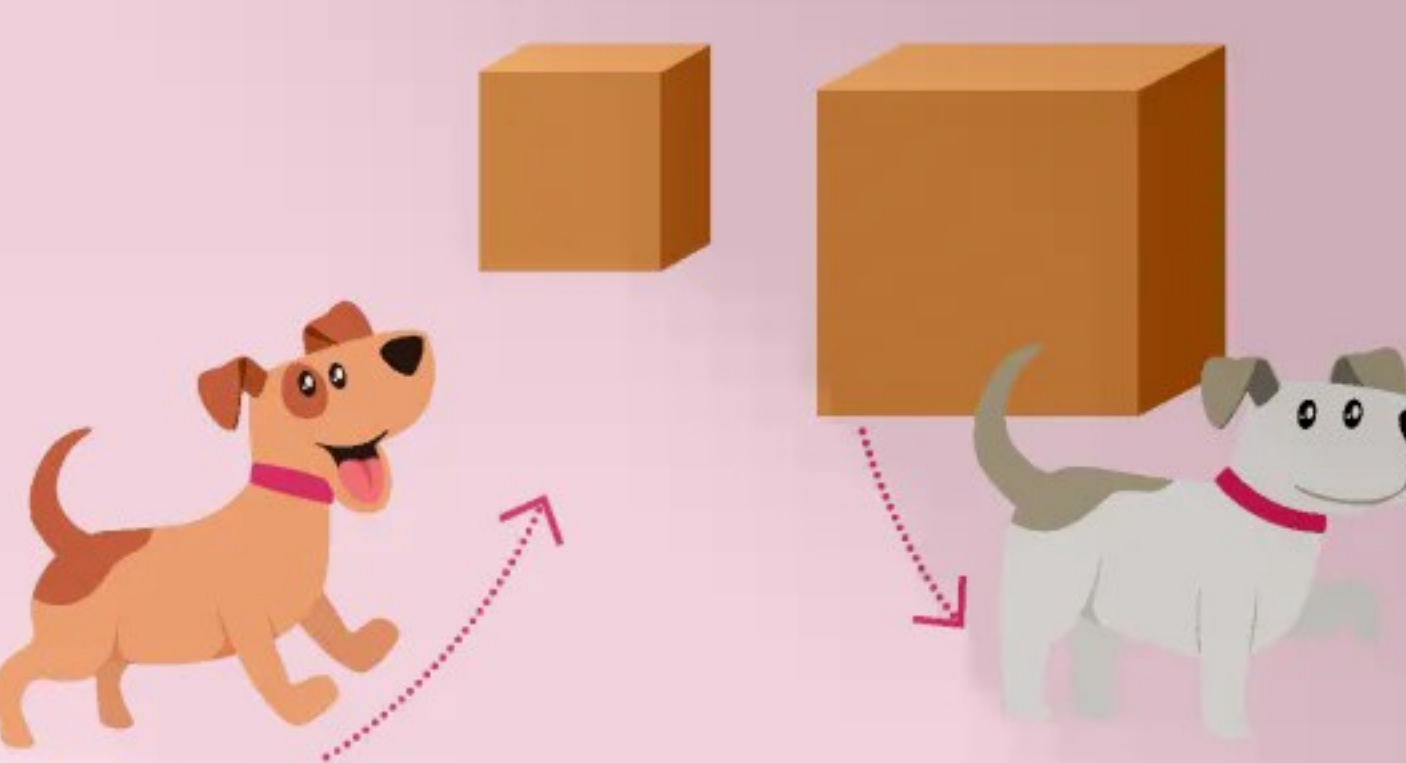
The dog went
(15) _____
the box.

The dog jumped
(16) _____
the box.



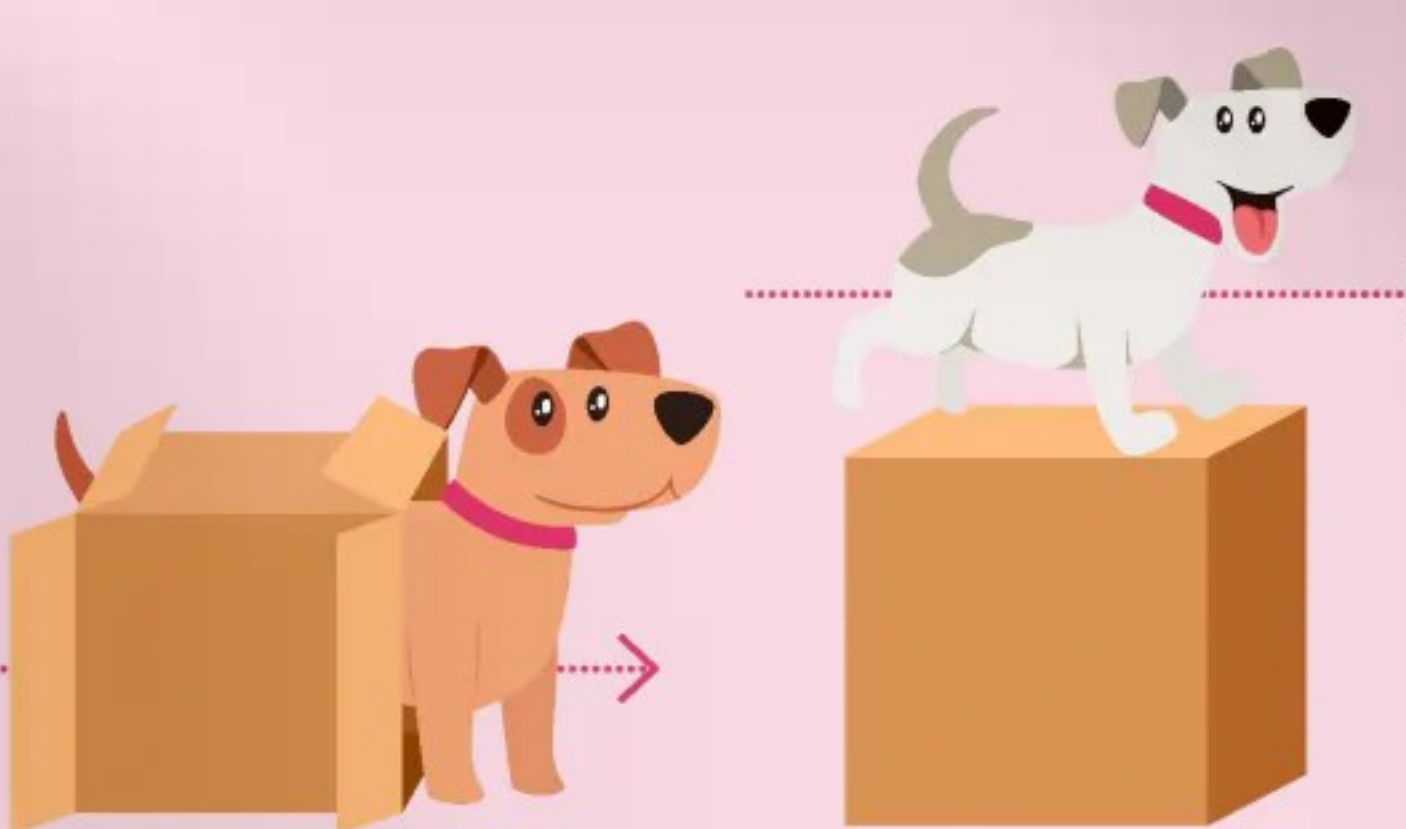
The dog went
(17) _____
the box.

The dog went
(18) _____
from the box.



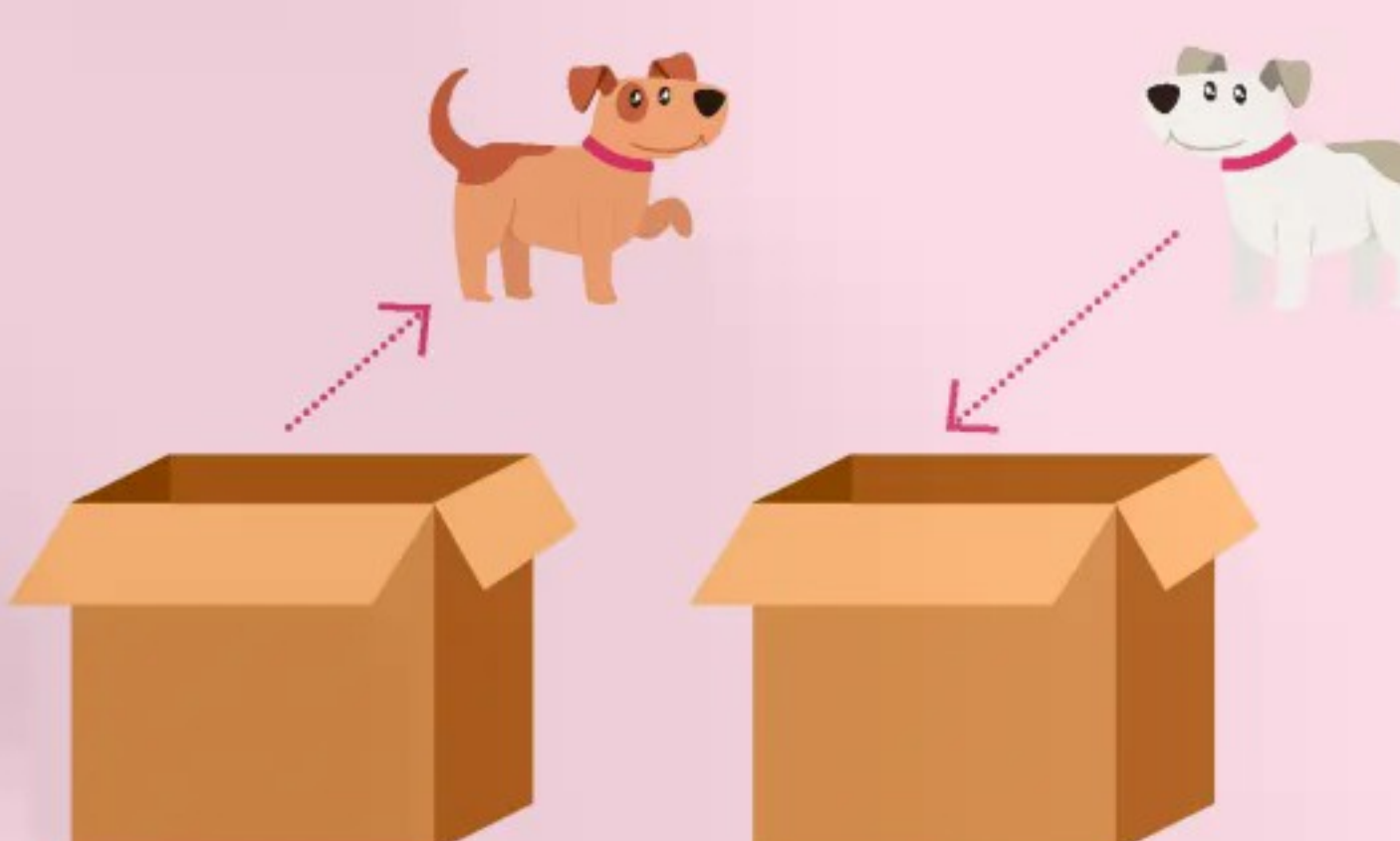
The dog went
(19) _____
the box.

The dog went
(20) _____
the box.



The dog went
(21) _____
from the box.

The dog went
(22) _____
to the box.



The dog went
(23) _____
his box...

...(24) _____
a friend's box.



Objective: To learn about English-speaking culture.

Think about it!

Have you ever been to New York? What three things would you see if you visited the city? Would you like to live in New York? Why? Why not?

THE GREAT GATSBY

The novel *The Great Gatsby* was written by American writer F. Scott Fitzgerald and was published in 1925. It's often called the "Great American Novel". Set in New York in the summer of 1922, it captures the **wild** days of the Roaring



Twenties. The book is about a wealthy man named Jay Gatsby and his dark past. It's just been made into a film starring Leonardo DiCaprio. It was directed by Baz Luhrmann.

THREE NEW YORK NICKNAMES



Gotham. The Big Apple. The City that Never Sleeps.

GLOSSARY

wealth *n*
if someone has a lot of "wealth", they have a lot of money
decadence *n*
someone who is "decadent" is only interested in having a good time
to drive something underground *exp*
if an activity is "driven underground", it becomes secret and hidden
liquor *n* *US*
alcohol
a bootlegger *n*
someone who produces something (alcohol, for example) secretly and illegally
booze *n* *inform*
alcohol
a speedboat *n*
a very fast boat
to run *vb*
if you "run" a business, you manage it
to raid *vb*
if the police "raid" a building, they enter the building by force and in order to find drugs, criminals, etc.
a cop *n* *inform*
a police officer
to stamp out *phr vb*
you "stamp out" something (such as an illegal activity), you make it stop.
to flap *vb*
when a bird "flaps" its wings, it moves them up and down quickly when it's flying
a wing *n*
the part of a bird's body that moves up and down when it flies
frivolous *adj*
someone who is "frivolous" isn't serious
scantly-clad *adj*
someone who is "scantly-clad" doesn't have many clothes on
vibrant colours *n*
"vibrant colours" are very bright and clear
geometric designs *n*
patterns or shapes that have regular shapes (squares, rectangles) or lines
interior design *n*
the art or profession of designing the inside of a house
a stock market *n*
a word used to refer to the general activity of buying and selling stocks or the companies or institutions that organise it
to crash *vb*
if a business or economy "crashes", it stops functioning
a downturn *n*
when there's a "downturn", the economy starts to go badly
to recover *vb*
if something "recovers" from a period of difficulty, it gets strong again
set *exp*
if a film is "set" in New York (for example), the story happens there
wild *adj*
"wild" days are days of uncontrolled or excited behaviour

THE GOLDEN AGE OF NEW YORK CITY

The 1920s was a decade of **wealth**, **decadence** and social change. They were known as the Roaring Twenties, and the best place to experience this exciting time was New York City. But what was it really like?

Prohibition

In 1919, a new law in the US known as Prohibition made it illegal to buy and sell alcohol. But Prohibition didn't stop people drinking; it just **drove** the sale of **liquor underground**. **Bootleggers** waited off the coast of New York after dark and brought illegal **booze** into the city on **speedboats**.

Speakeasies

So, where did they drink all this illegal liquor? Speakeasies! These were secret bars that sold the booze. Most of them were **run** by gangsters, and by the mid-1920s there were about 100,000 speakeasies in New York. The police often **raided** them but they were so popular the **cops** couldn't **stamp them out**. The name comes from the fact that when talking about speakeasies in public you had to "speak easy" (which is an old-fashioned way of saying "speak quietly").

Jazz

Jazz was the music of 1920s New York. In fact, the decade is called the Jazz Age. The best place to listen to this new form of music was the Cotton Club in Harlem. It was run by a gangster called Owney "The Killer" Madden. All the great jazz musicians played at the Cotton Club, including Louis Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie and Duke Ellington. Also, in 1924 George Gershwin composed the

jazz-influenced *Rhapsody in Blue*. The piece has been called a "musical portrait of New York" and was used by Woody Allen in his film *Manhattan*.

Flappers

New York in the '20s was full of "flappers" – young women who wore short skirts, drank, smoked and listened to jazz. After the Victorian period, social morals were relaxed, and women in the 1920s enjoyed a new sense of freedom. Nobody is quite sure where the name "flapper" comes from, but some think it describes a young bird **flapping** its **wings**. A writer of the time said flappers were "the social butterfly type... **frivolous**, **scantly-clad**, jazzing, irresponsible and undisciplined..."

Art Deco

Art Deco was the most popular style of the 1920s. With **vibrant colours** and **geometric designs**, it can be seen in the art, architecture and **interior design** of the period. New York is full of art deco buildings, but the most famous ones are the Chrysler Building (built between 1928 and 1931) and the Empire State Building (built between 1929 and 1931).

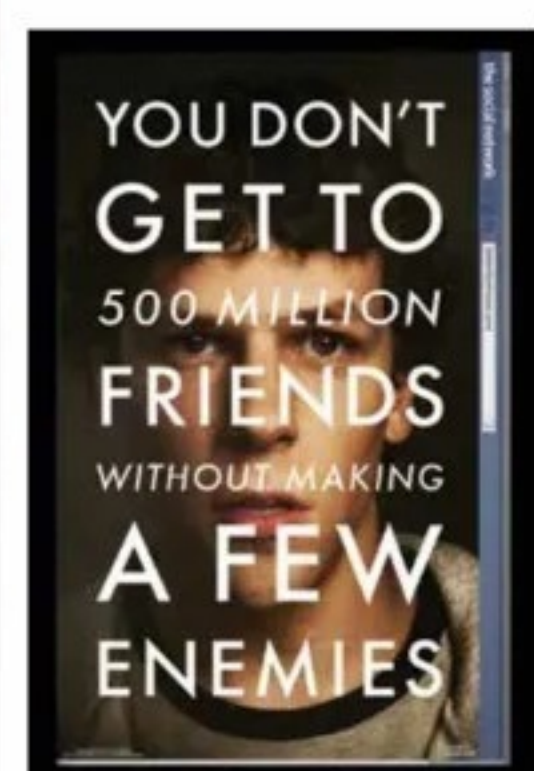
The Great Depression

On 29th October 1929, the Roaring Twenties came to a dramatic end. On that day (known as 'Black Tuesday'), the US **stock market crashed**, causing the Great Depression. The economic **downturn** lasted ten years and affected most of the Western world. Unemployment in America reached 25% and the country didn't **recover** until after World War II. ★



EIGHT GREAT FILMS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH

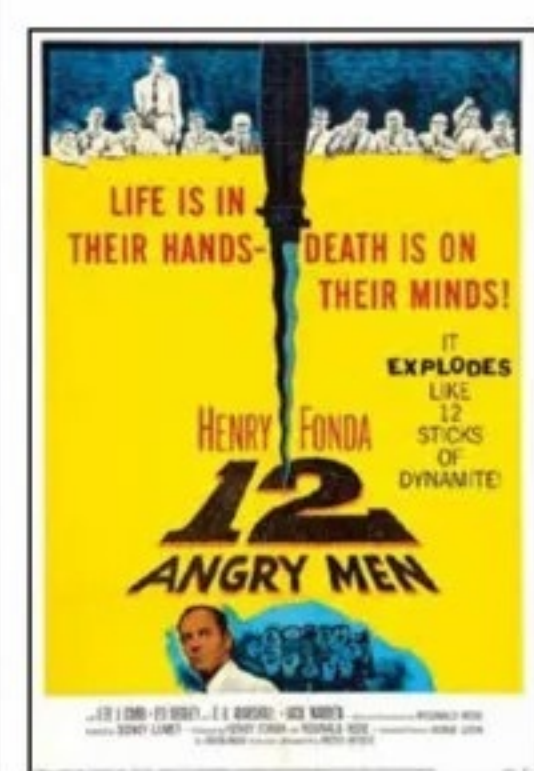
Watching movies is great for improving your English. And if you choose films that you enjoy watching, you'll learn English without even realising it! Here are eight movies that are perfect for English learners.



The Social Network (2010)

Starring Jesse Eisenberg. Directed by David Fincher
Story: how Mark Zuckerberg founded Facebook.

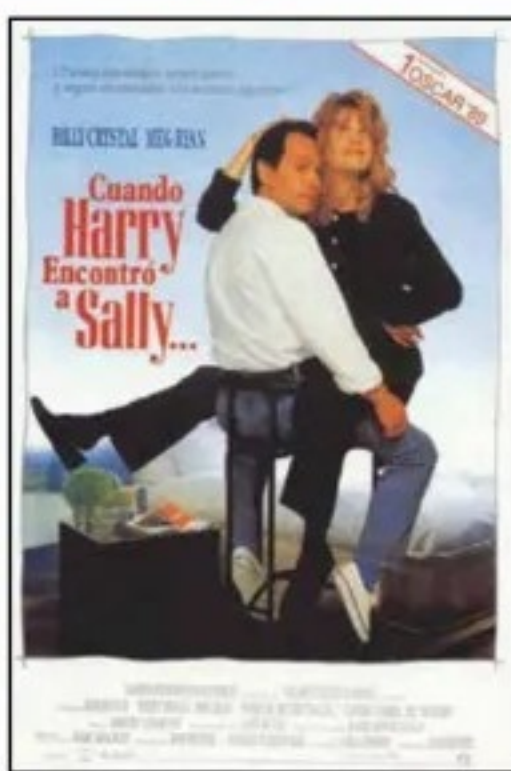
Why it's good for learning English
The **screenplay** for *The Social Network* was written by Aaron Sorkin, an award-winning writer. Sorkin is famous for his **subtle, witty** and very natural dialogue, which is enjoyable to listen to and relatively easy to **follow**. Also, while watching the film you'll learn a lot of vocabulary for talking about social networks and computers.
Film quote: Mark Zuckerberg: "I invented Facebook."



12 Angry Men (1957)

Starring Henry Fonda. Directed by Sidney Lumet.
Story: a **jury** of 12 people have to **reach a unanimous verdict** on whether a boy killed his father.

Why it's good for learning English
12 Angry Men is based on a **play**, and this means the characters talk a lot. Actors also **tended** to speak more clearly in older movies, so the dialogue is easy to understand. And the entire movie is **set** in one room (the jury room) and this lets you really focus on what's being said. While watching the movie, you'll learn lots of vocabulary related to crime and **punishment**.
Film quote: Juror: "Well, I think **testimony** that can put a boy into the electric chair should be accurate."



When Harry Met Sally (1989)

Starring Billy Crystal and Meg Ryan. Directed by Rob Reiner.
Story: a romantic comedy about the love lives of two **neurotic** New Yorkers.

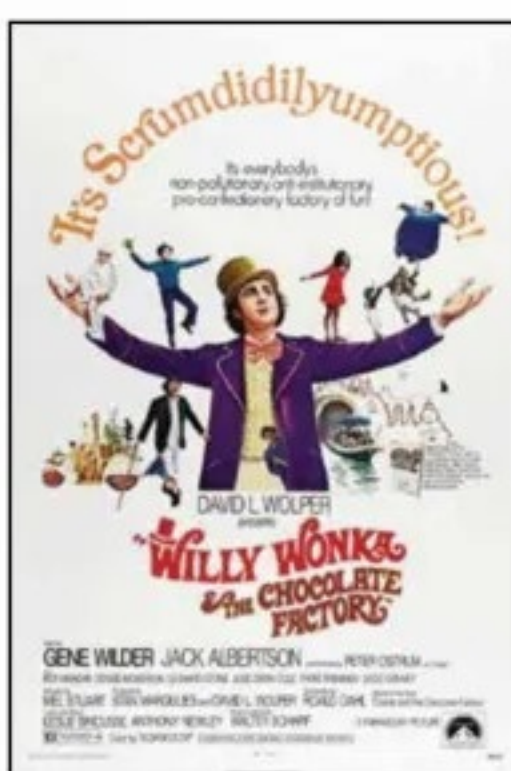
Why it's good for learning English
Romantic comedies are great for watching and learning as they're generally easy to follow. They're also perfect for learning words to talk about dating. From this film, you'll learn terms such as "**high maintenance**" and "long-term relationship".
Film quote: Sally: "You see? That is just like you, Harry. You say things like that, and you make it impossible for me to hate you."



Toy Story (1995)

Starring the voices of Tom Hanks and Tim Allen. Directed by John Lasseter.
Story: an **animated film** about toys that come to life when children and adults aren't around.

Why it's good for learning English
Animated films are usually **aimed at** children and this means the storylines are uncomplicated and the characters use simple (but useful) language. But even though it's mainly for kids, *Toy Story* doesn't feel **childish**. The filmmakers made sure the story and jokes also **appealed to** adults, so parents would be more likely to take their children to see the film.
Film quote: Buzz Lightyear: "To infinity, and beyond!"



Charlie & the Chocolate Factory (1971)

Starring Gene Wilder. Directed by Mel Stuart.
Story: things go

wrong when a group of kids get a free tour of Willy Wonka's chocolate factory.

Why it's good for learning English

Live-action feature films for younger audiences are also great for English learners as they're generally easy to follow. And you'll enjoy this one for its **dark humour** and interesting characters (especially Willy Wonka). On top of that, you'll hear some extracts from English literature because Willy often **quotes** well-known writers such as Oscar Wilde and Shakespeare. Before watching the film, why not read the Roald Dahl novel (*Charlie & the Chocolate Factory*) that the film is based on?

Film quote: Willy Wonka: "We are the music makers... and we are the dreamers of dreams." (a quote from the poem *Ode* by English poet Arthur O'Shaughnessy.)



The Hangover (2009)

Starring Bradley Cooper, Ed Helms and Zach Galifianakis. Directed by Todd Phillips.

Story: four male friends get **into trouble** during a **bachelor party** in Las Vegas.

Why it's good for learning English

The characters in *The Hangover* use **colloquial language**, making the film an excellent way to learn up-to-date American slang. You'll hear terms like "**stag party**" and "**all-nighter**". And given that the film is about four friends **partying** in Vegas, you'll learn plenty of **swear words** too.

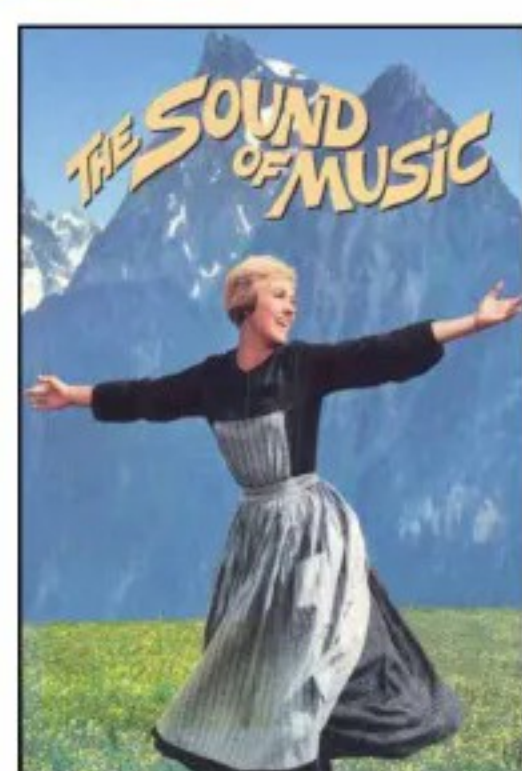
Film quote: Sid (one of the friends): "What happens in Vegas stays in Vegas."

Objective: To read about some films that can help you improve your English.



Think about it!

Have you watched any films in English? Which ones? Were they easy or difficult to follow? Why? How can watching films in English improve your English? What film(s) would you recommend to English learners?



The Sound of Music (1965)

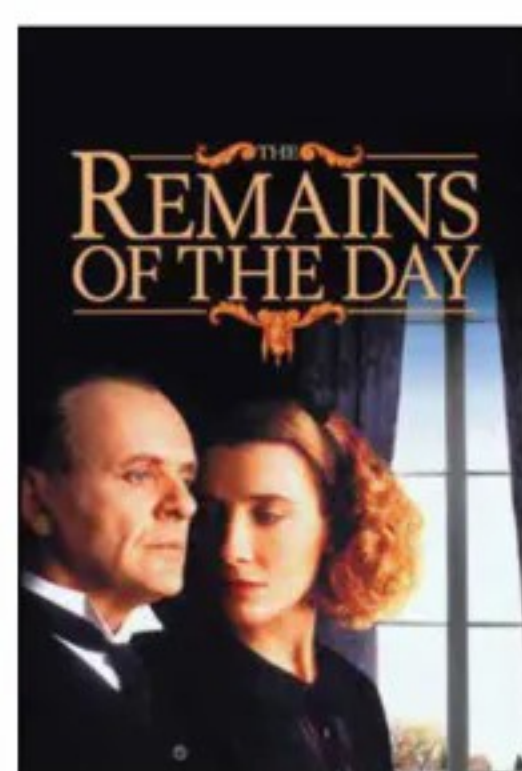
Starring Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer. Directed by Robert Wise.

Story: a young woman (Maria) becomes the **nanny** for seven wealthy children in a house in the Austrian Alps.

Why it's good for learning English

The Sound of Music is a musical and listening to music is one of the best ways to improve your English. Many of the film's songs have become classics because they're so **catchy**. Very soon you'll be singing "The hills are alive with the sound of music..." in the shower!

Film quote: Maria: "I can't seem to stop singing wherever I am!"



The Remains of the Day (1993)

Starring Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson. Directed by James Ivory.

Story: a drama about the relationship between a **butler** and a **housekeeper** in an English mansion just before World War II.

Why it's good for learning English

The film is set in an English upper-class home in the 1930s, so the characters speak very formally. This means some of the language is a bit old-fashioned, but it's also easy to follow and always grammatically correct. Before watching the film you could read the award-winning novel that the film is based on by Kazuo Ishiguro.

Film quote: Stevens (the butler): "I don't believe a man can consider himself fully content until he has done all he can to be of service to his employer." ★



GLOSSARY

a screenplay *n*

a document with the words that actors have to say in a film

subtle *adj*

something that is "subtle" isn't easy to notice

witty *adj*

funny in a clever / intelligent way

to follow *vb*

if something is easy to "follow", it's easy to understand what's happening

a jury *n*

the 12 people in a court of law who decide whether someone is innocent or guilty

to reach a unanimous verdict *exp*

if the jury "reaches a unanimous verdict", they all reach the same decision

a play *n*

a piece of writing that is performed in a theatre

to tend *vb*

if something "tends" to happen, it usually happens

set *exp*

if a film is "set" in a particular country, it happens in that country

punishment *n*

the act of doing something bad to someone who has done something wrong or illegal

a juror *n*

one of the 12 people in a jury (see previous entry)

testimony *n*

someone's "testimony" in a court of law is what they know about a crime

neurotic *adj*

someone who is "neurotic" is always frightened or worried about things

high maintenance *exp*

someone who is "high-maintenance" needs a lot of attention

an animated film *exp*

a cartoon; a film with moving pictures

aimed at *exp*

if something is "aimed at" you, it's made for people like you

childish *adj*

something "childish" is immature or typical of a child

to appeal to *exp*

if something "appeals to" you, you like it

dark humour *exp*

"dark humour" is cruel or offensive and about things such as death, etc.

to quote *vb*

to say a sentence or phrase from a film, book, etc.

to get into trouble *exp*

if you "get into trouble", you have problems with the police / the authorities

a bachelor party *exp US*

a party for a man who's going to get married. A "stag party" in British English

colloquial language *exp*

informal words and phrases that are mostly used in conversation

a stag party *exp*

a party for a man who's going to get married

an all-nighter *exp*

if you go on an "all-nighter", you go out all night and don't go to bed

to party *vb*

to go out and have a good time, going to bars, parties, etc.

a swear word *n*

a rude, offensive word that offends people

a nanny *n*

a woman who is paid to look after the children from a rich family

catchy *adj*

a song that's "catchy" is easy to remember

a butler *n*

a man who works in a large house for a rich family looking after the master, etc.

a housekeeper *n*

a person who cooks, cleans and looks after a house for the rich owner



BEGINNER'S ENGLISH!

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HOW FILMS CAN HELP YOU LEARN ENGLISH!

WATCHING FILMS IS A GOOD WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH. HERE ARE 5 REASONS WHY.

1 Entertainment

Watching movies is a fun way to learn English. And there are thousands of great English-language films to choose from, including Oscar-winning movies such as *Forrest Gump*, *Argo*, *The King's Speech*, *Titanic*, *Shakespeare in Love* and *Braveheart*... to name just a few. So, you can enjoy watching a fantastic film and learn lots of English.

2 Culture

Watching films helps you learn about a country's culture, history and society. *Gandhi* will tell you something about the history of India; *Amadeus* will teach you about the composer Mozart; and *Michael Collins* will help you understand something about the Irish independence movement. And after watching a film, you'll have lots to talk about with your friends... in English, of course!

3 Input

Watching films is a great way to learn English. While you're watching a film in English, you're receiving

input (language). This will really help improve your pronunciation, grammar and range of vocabulary. As you're watching the film, write down any interesting or useful words, phrases, and grammatical structures. But remember to write these out in sentences or phrases! You could also copy out some of the dialogue and practise it with a friend.

4 Speaking

Watching films helps with your understanding of spoken English. Spoken language is very different from written language, which tends to be more formal. For example:

Written text: *We decided to accept their offer.*

Equivalent spoken text: *We were, like, yeah, OK, we'll go for that!*

With films, you learn how native speakers use English when they're talking!

5 Slang

Finally, films can help you learn lots of slang English. In many movies, the actors use colloquial expressions that

you'd probably never find in a dictionary. This will really help you understand how native English people speak in casual situations. For example:

Standard English: *Please wait a minute.*

Slang version: *Hold on a sec!*

PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS

Problems

However, there are a few problems. As these films are aimed at native English speakers, the actors often speak fairly fast, which may make it hard for you to understand. Also, they may have accents that are difficult to follow... even for native English speakers! Finally, you need to choose your movies carefully as action films tend to have very little dialogue.

Solutions

So, what can you do? Here are a few ideas to help you watch original version films.

Choose films with lots of dialogue.

If you're watching the film online or on a DVD, stop it when you don't understand a sentence or phrase. Then, play it again and again until you do!

Read about the film before watching it so you understand what it's about and what happens. For example, you could read a synopsis or a review.

Put on the subtitles either in your language or English the first time you watch it. Then, watch it again without the subtitles.

Read over the script before watching the film and look up any words you don't understand.

Watch the film in your own language first.

Watching films can be a great way to improve your English. Have fun learning English at the movies! ★

BusinessNews

BUSINESS NEWS N°2

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

APRIL 2013

Objective To read and understand business news in English.

Think about it

Do you read the news online? Would you pay a subscription fee to read online news? Why? Why not? Do you think you work too much? What would be the advantages of working less? What would be the disadvantages?

FREE NEWS



When was the last time you bought a newspaper? Before the internet, many people bought the paper every day. But nowadays, most people just read the news for free online. And as a result, newspaper revenues are down and many are at risk of folding. But there might be an answer: paywalls. A paywall blocks users from viewing a website's content (in this case, news articles on a newspaper's website) unless they pay a subscription fee. *The New York Times* implemented a paywall in March 2011, and so far it's been a

success, with subscription revenue rising for the first time in years. For \$6.25 a week you can read *The New York Times* on your computer, iPhone or iPad. And now, other dailies are following suit. Eleven of the 20 largest American newspapers have installed a paywall or will introduce one soon. "Newspapers are realising you can't spend millions on content and give it away for free," said Canadian newspaper owner Paul Godfrey. "I think we're at the point where paywalls will be put in all over the world." ★

BUSINESS FACT

The world's first newspaper was launched in 1605, in Strasbourg, Germany.

FOUR-DAY WEEK

Would you prefer a four-day working week? In 2008, the state of Utah needed to save money. So, instead of cutting social services, the governor came up with a radical, new idea. He decided to give civil servants Fridays off. So, instead of working from 9am till 5pm, five days a week, they worked from 8am till 6pm, four days a week. Employees still did the same number of hours, but in less time. Utah saved millions on electricity and, with people commuting less, the state cut carbon

emissions by 14%. Also, eight out of ten employees preferred the new schedule and most said it made them more productive. And now many companies around the world are offering similar "compressed hours". Michael Honey, who works for a design studio in Australia, said a four-day week gives him more time "to play, to reflect, to be human." And Anna Coote, an economist, also thinks it's a great idea. "If we worked less, there would be more jobs, and that would



reduce unemployment. It would also help people slow down – we are under pressure to live life at such a fast pace." ★

GLOSSARY

- revenue** *n*
all the money a company receives from paying customers / clients, etc.
- at risk of** *exp*
if something bad is "at risk of" happening, it could happen
- to fold** *vb*
if a business "folds", it stops functioning, often because there's no more money
- a paywall** *n*
a program on a website that stops you from accessing content on the website unless you pay for it
- a user** *n*
someone who uses a website
- a subscription fee** *n*
an amount you pay in order to receive a newspaper or magazine or read it online
- to rise** *vb*
to increase
- a daily** *n*
a newspaper that has new content every day
- to follow suit** *exp*
to copy
- to come up with** *exp*
to invent; to think of
- a civil servant** *n*
someone who works in a government department or for the government
- (a day) off** *exp*
if you have a day "off", you don't need to go to work on that day
- to commute** *vb*
to travel to and from work
- productive** *adj*
if you're "productive", you do a lot of work in a certain amount of time
- live life at a fast pace** *exp*
if you "live life at a fast pace", you do a lot of things in your life and have to do them quickly

BUSINESS FACT

In 1930, economist John Maynard Keynes said that by the year 2000 efficiency gains would mean humans would only need to work 15 hours per week.



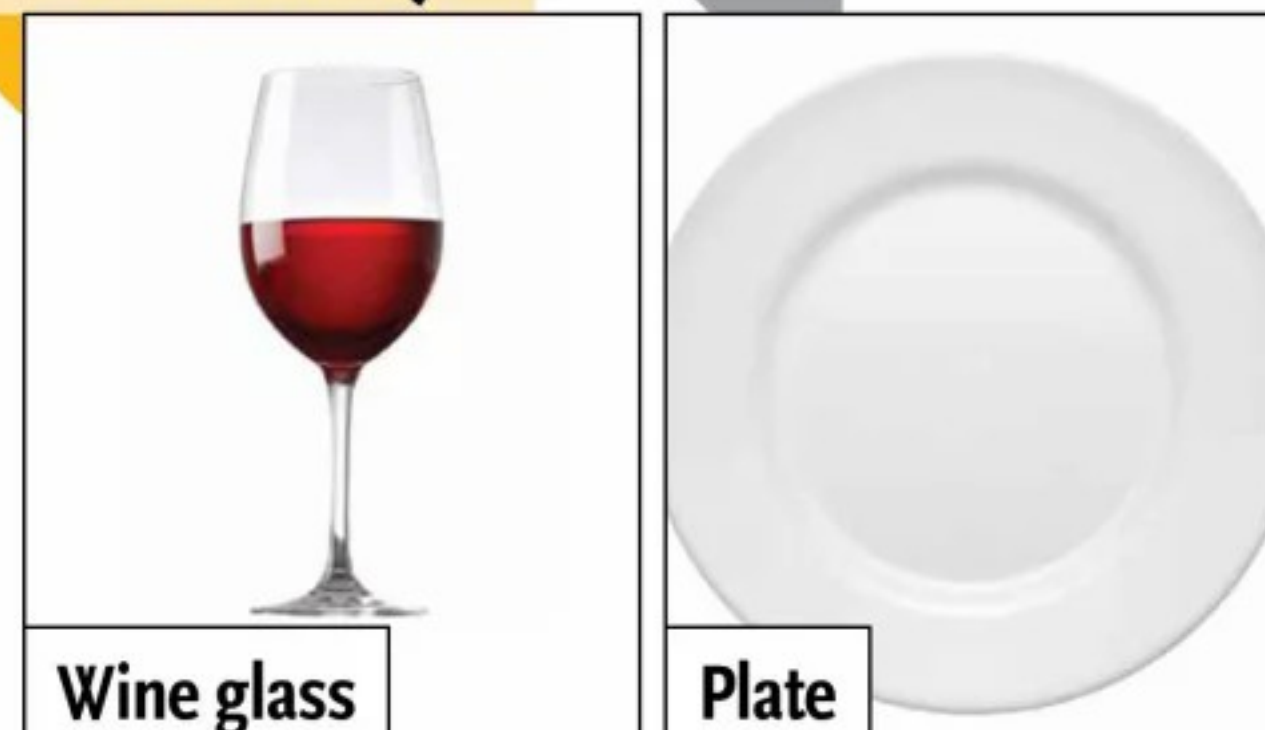
TRAVEL ENGLISH

AT THE RESTAURANT



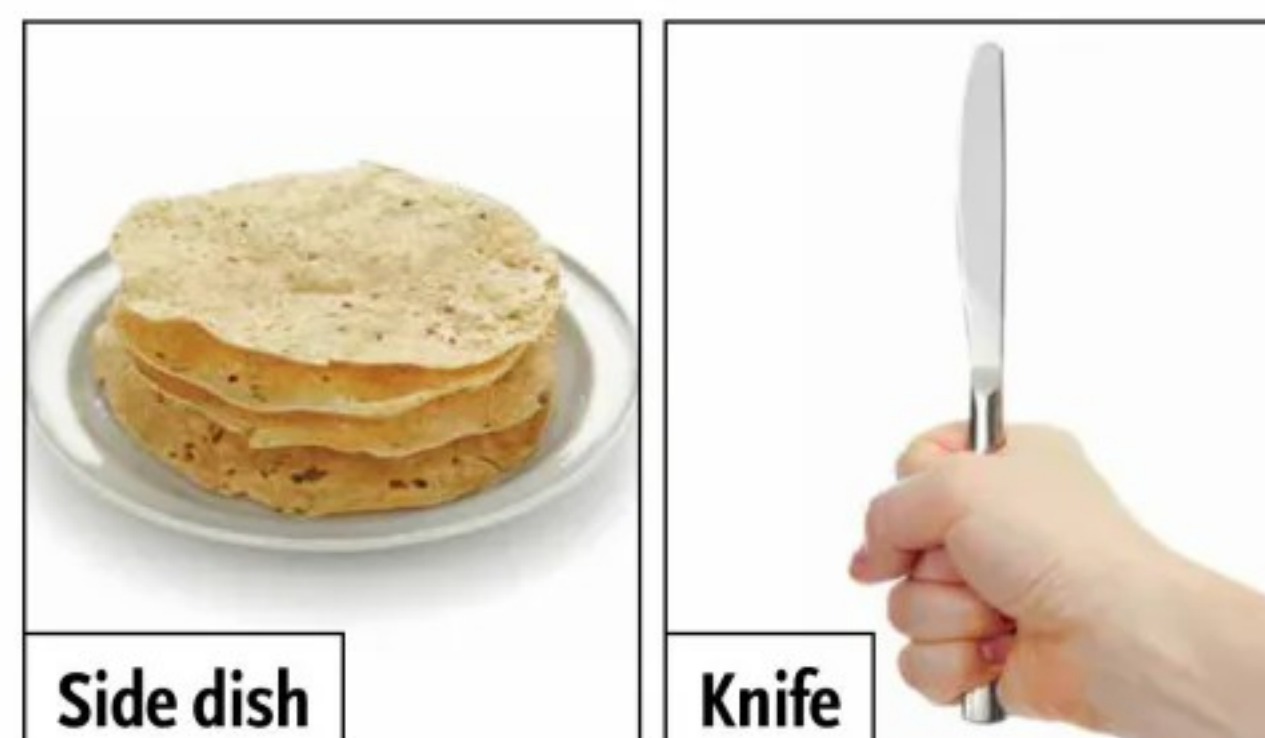
Practical English to use in English-speaking countries.

Vocabulary



Wine glass

Plate



Side dish

Knife



Fork

Spoon



Jug of water

Bowl



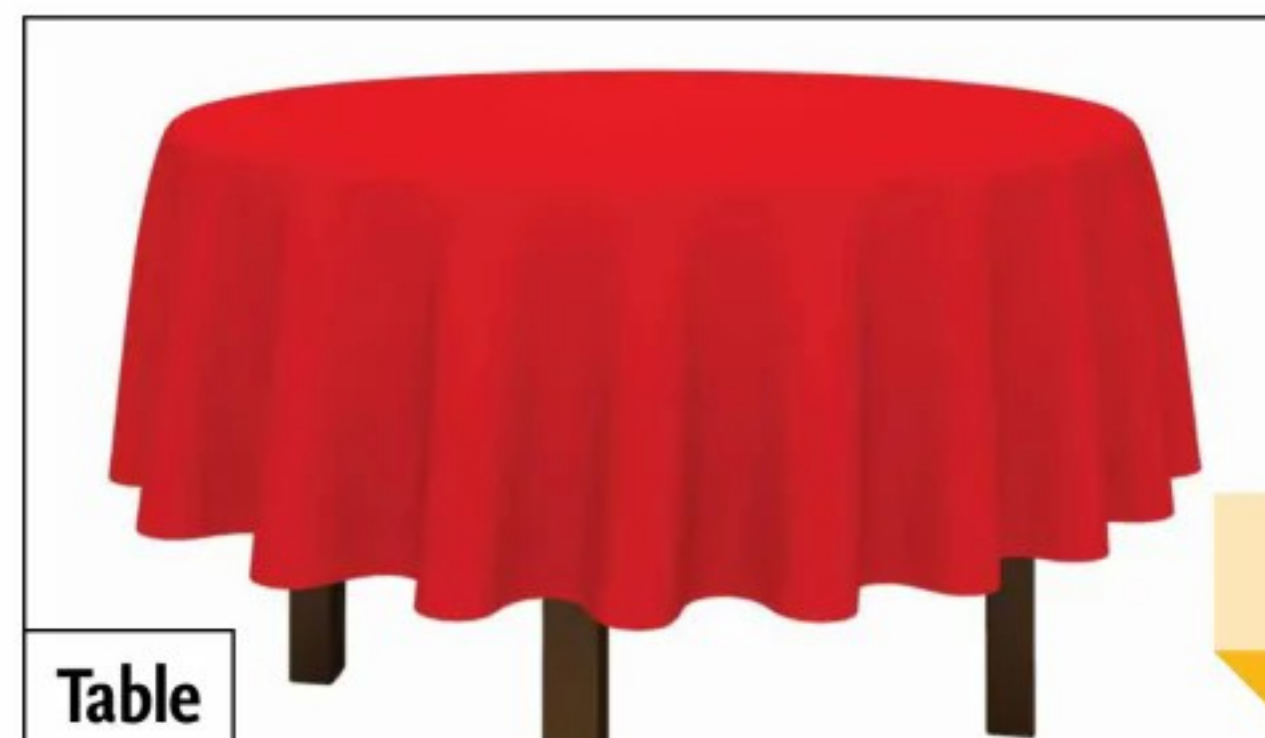
Napkin

Tablecloth



Toothpick

Salt pot

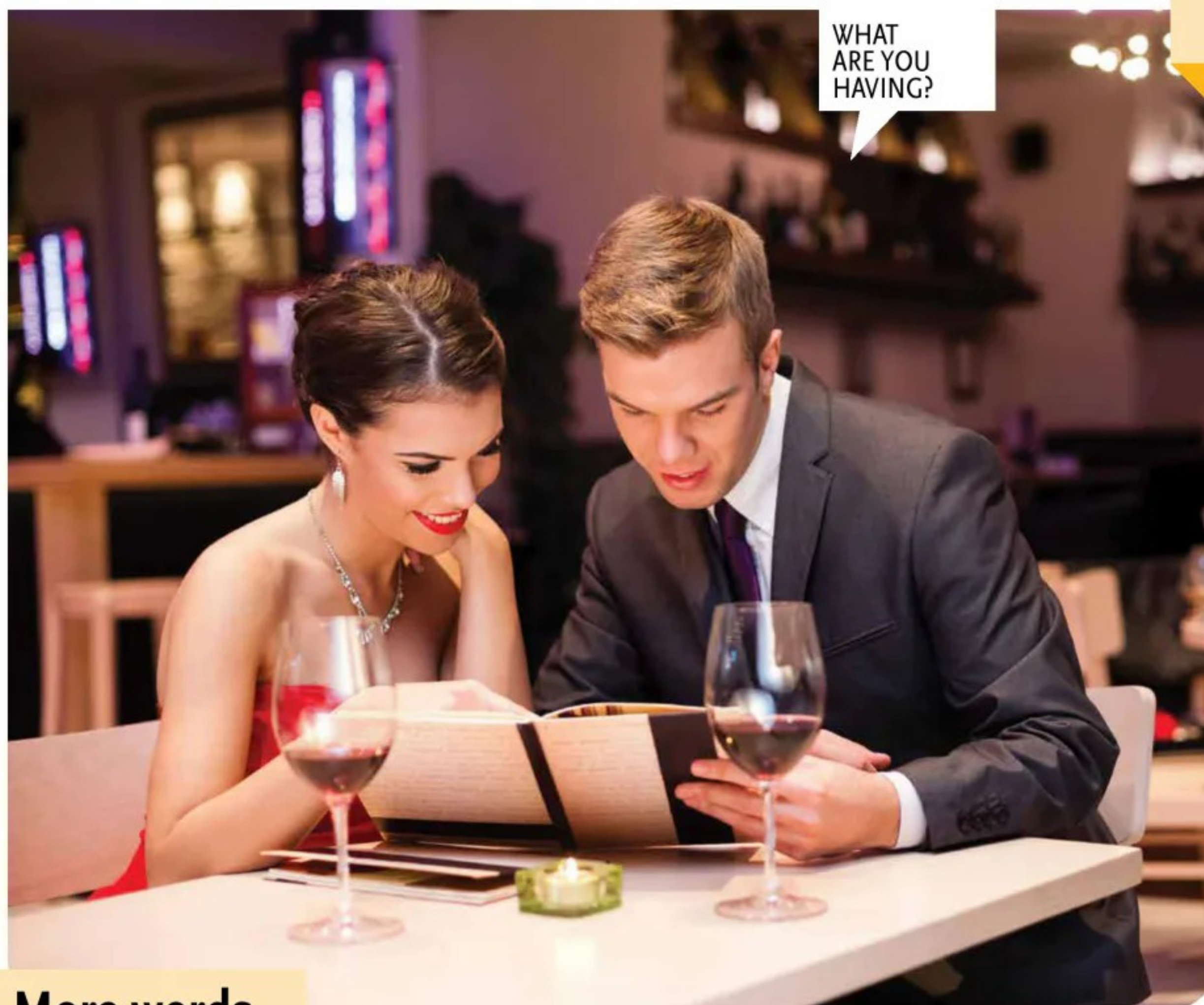


Table



Waiter

Waitress



WHAT ARE YOU HAVING?

More words

- **Menu** - a piece of paper with the prices and list of things you can eat in the restaurant.
- **Starter** - food you eat before the main course: soup, a salad, etc.
- **Main course** - the large plate of food you order: fish and chips; steak with potatoes, etc.
- **Dessert** - a sweet dish you eat at the end of the meal: cake, yoghurt, sorbet, etc.
- **Set menu** - a fixed price for a starter, main course and dessert. There's usually a limited choice of options.
- **Bill** - a piece of paper that tells you how much you have to pay for your meal.
- **Steak** - you can have your steak done three different ways: "rare" (cooked for a very short period of time so it's still red inside), "medium" (cooked a bit until it's brown on both sides) or "well-done" (cooked for a longer period of time).

Useful expressions

What you say

- We'd like a table for two, please.
- We've got a reservation under the name of Jones.
- Could you bring us the oil and vinegar, please?
- I'll have the soup as a starter, please.
- I'll have the steak for the main course.
- Where's the bathroom, please?
- Could we have the bill, please?

What you hear

- Can I get you a drink while you're waiting?
- Are you ready to order?
- What do you want for the main course?
- Would you like a starter?
- What would you like to drink with your meal?
- Would you like any wine with that?
- How would you like your steak?
- Would you like any dessert or coffee?

Dialogue: The meal

Megan and her husband Bob are in a restaurant.

- Waiter:** Good evening.
Megan: Good evening. We'd like a table for two, please.
Waiter: Certainly. This way, please. Can I get you a drink?
Megan: Yes, I'll have a glass of white wine, please.
Bob: And I'll have a bottle of Heineken, please.
Waiter: OK. [He gives them the menu.] Our special of the day is mushroom soup and a fillet of fish with **sautéed potatoes**.
Megan: OK. Thanks.
Waiter: (After a few minutes the waiter returns.) Here are your drinks. Are you ready to order?
Megan: Yes, I'll have the special, please?
Bob: And I'll have the salad as a starter, and I'd like the steak for the main course, please.
Waiter: And how would you like your steak?
Bob: Well done, please.
Waiter: OK, so that's one special, and one salad and a well done steak.
Megan: That's right.
Waiter: Perfect.

(an hour later)

- Waiter:** Was everything all right?
Megan: Yes, very nice, thank you.
Waiter: Would you like any coffee or dessert?
Megan: No, just the bill, please?
Waiter: Will you be paying by credit card?
Megan: Yes.
Waiter: OK. I'll just go and get the... [fades out]

GLOSSARY

sautéed potatoes ¹¹
 thin slices of potato that have been cooked quickly in hot oil

RECIPE

SICILIAN PASTA

IT'S DELICIOUS!



Watch as Rick Stein (an English chef and television presenter) cooks a delicious and authentic Sicilian pasta dish! Serves two.

Ingredients

- 250 grams of spaghetti
- 1 x **aubergine** ("eggplant" in US English)
- 400 grams of chopped tomatoes
- 1 teaspoon of chili flakes
- 1 x **clove of garlic**
- A **handful of feta cheese**
- A handful of fresh basil
- Olive oil
- Salt and pepper

Process

1. **Chop** the aubergine into thick **slices** and **sprinkle** salt over them. Leave to dry for 30 minutes in a tea cloth.
2. **Sear** the aubergine slices briefly in a pan of hot olive oil, then **remove** them and **set them aside**.
3. Meanwhile, start cooking the spaghetti in boiling water.
4. Sprinkle salt onto a **chopping board**. Chop and **crush** the garlic and mix it with the salt.
5. Fry the garlic, chili flakes, and chopped tomatoes in the pan.
6. Add the seared aubergines to the pan and mix all the ingredients together.
7. Grind pepper over the sauce.
8. Crumble the feta cheese into the sauce, and throw in the basil leaves.
9. Add the cooked spaghetti, **toss** and serve! ★

VIDEO

YouTube

Search YouTube for "**Sicilian pasta recipe - Rick Stein's Mediterranean Escape**"

GLOSSARY

an aubergine *n*
a purple vegetable that's white inside

a clove of garlic *n*
a "garlic" is a white vegetable with a strong smell. A "clove" is a small section of it

a handful of *n*
an amount you can hold with your hand

feta cheese *n*
cheese made from goat's milk that's popular in Greece

to chop *vb*
to cut into pieces with a knife

a slice *n*
a small, thin piece of food

to sprinkle *vb*
if you "sprinkle" food A on top of food B, you put a bit of food A on top of food B

to sear *vb*
if you "sear" food, you cook it in a very, very hot pan

to remove *vb*
if you "remove" A from B, you take A out of B

to set aside *phr vb*
if you "set something aside", you put it on the side so you can use it later

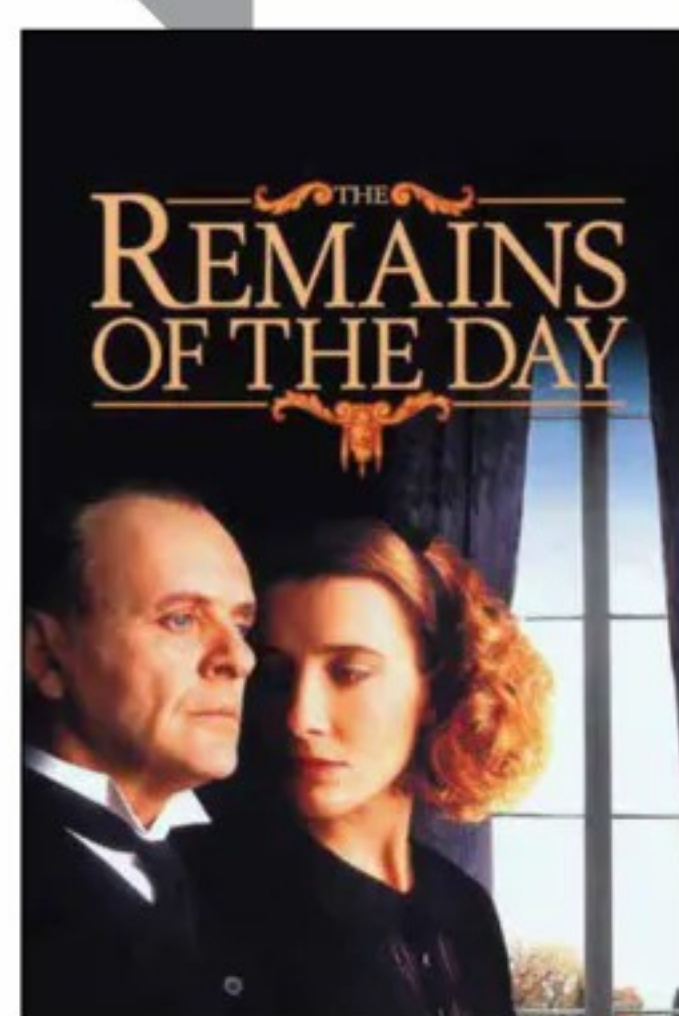
a chopping board *n*
a piece of wood or plastic that you can use for cutting food

to crush *vb*
if you "crush" food, you press it so it breaks into very small pieces

to toss *vb*
if you "toss" food, you mix all the ingredients together by throwing them gently upwards

FILM SCRIPT

REMAINS OF THE DAY



The Remains of the Day (1993) is an English drama starring Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson. It's directed by James Ivory, and it's based on the award-winning book of the same name by Japanese-born British novelist Kazuo Ishiguro. The film follows the relationship between the **butler** Mr Stevens (Hopkins) and the **housekeeper** Miss Kenton (Thompson) in Darlington Hall (a **mansion** in England) in the 1930s. Mr Stevens and Miss Kenton fall in love at the beginning of the film, but Mr Stevens is too **repressed**, and too **bound** by his **duty** as a butler, to ever **act on** his feelings. In this scene



WHY ARE THE BRITISH SO COLD?

(which takes place at the end of the film, after Miss Kenton has left Darlington Hall), the two characters **meet up** and talk about the past.



VIDEO

YouTube

Search YouTube for "**Remains of the Day pier scene**". Starts at 0:40.

The Script

K=Miss Kenton
S=Mr Stevens

- K:** But still there are times when I think what a terrible mistake I've made with my life.
- S:** Yes... Well I'm sure we all have these thoughts... from time to time. [*They sit down together on a bench.*]
- K:** Yes... [*The lights on the pier turn on.*] People always **cheer** when they turn the lights on in the evening, every time.
- S:** I **wonder** why.
- K:** They do say that for a great many people the evening's the best part of the day. The part they most **look forward to**.
- S:** Mmm... is that so...
- K:** What do you most look forward to Mr Stevens?
- S:** Oh, ah... **getting back** to Darlington Hall principally and... **straightening out** our staff problems.
- K:** Well, you were always able to do that Mr Stevens. And you had quite a few to straighten out as I remember.
- S:** Yes, it always was work, work and more work, and will continue to be so, I have **no doubt**.
- K:** Hmm.

GLOSSARY

a butler *n*
a man who works in a large house for a rich family looking after the master

a housekeeper *n*
a person who cooks, cleans and looks after a house for the rich owner

a mansion *n*
a very large house

repressed *adj*
"repressed" people try to control or stop any emotions they may feel (love, sadness, etc.)

bound *exp*
if you're "bound" by your duty to something (such as a job), you feel responsible for that thing (or job)

a duty *n*
a responsibility; something you feel you have to do

to act on *phr vb*
if you "act on" your feelings, you do what your feelings seem to be telling you to do (to cry or to laugh, for example)

to meet up *phr vb*
if you "meet up" with someone, you meet them in order to talk / have lunch, etc.

a bench *n*
a long chair in the street where two or three people can sit

a pier *n*
a wooden structure that goes from the land to about 100 metres into the sea. You can walk along it

to cheer *vb*
when people "cheer", they shout loudly to show that they like something

to wonder *vb*
if you "wonder" why something happened, you ask yourself why it happened

to look forward to *exp*
the things that you "look forward to" are the things you want to happen

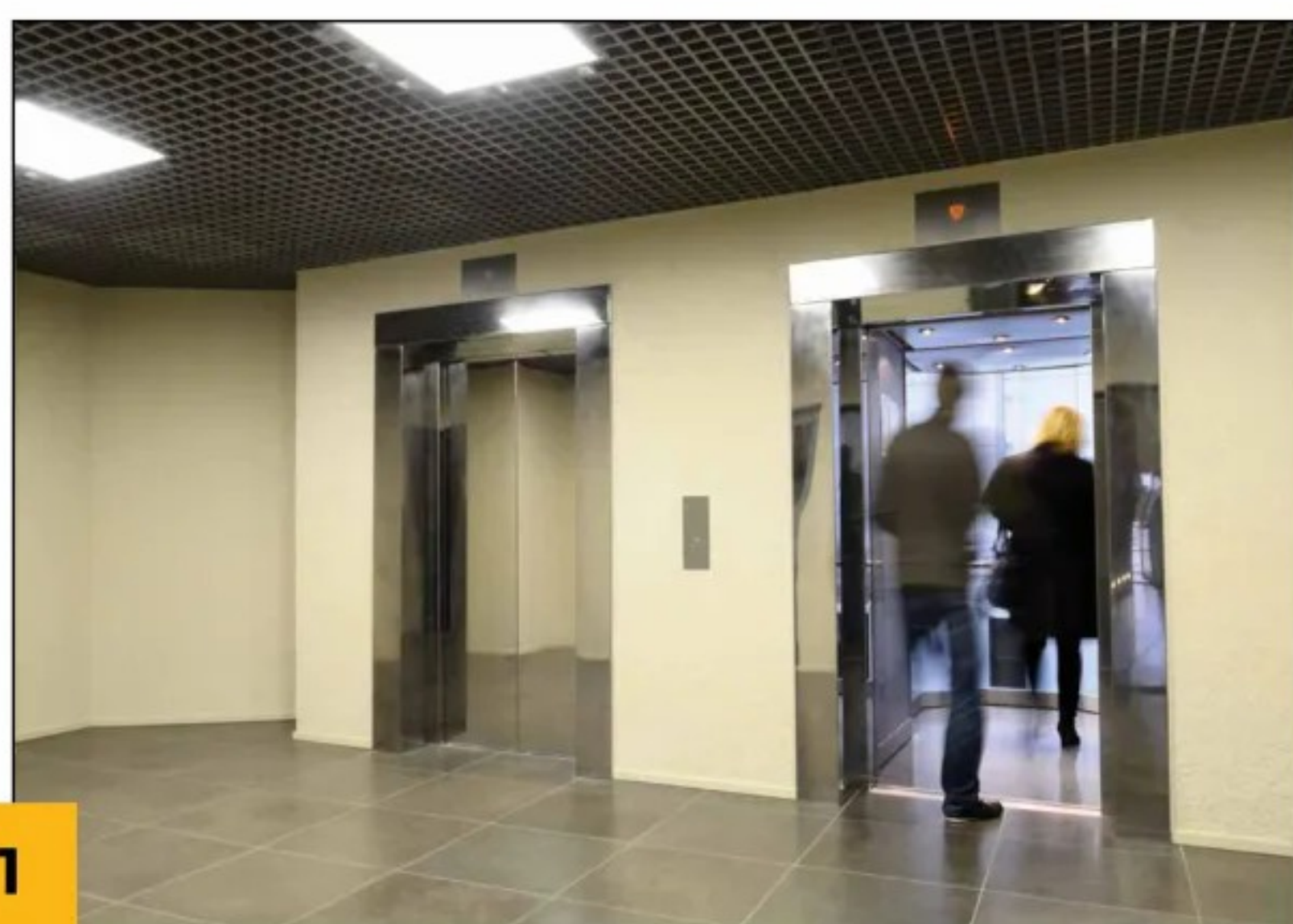
to get back *phr vb*
to return home

to straighten out *phr vb*
if you "straighten out" a problem, you find a solution to it

no doubt *exp*
definitely; surely; certainly

VOCABULARY CLINIC

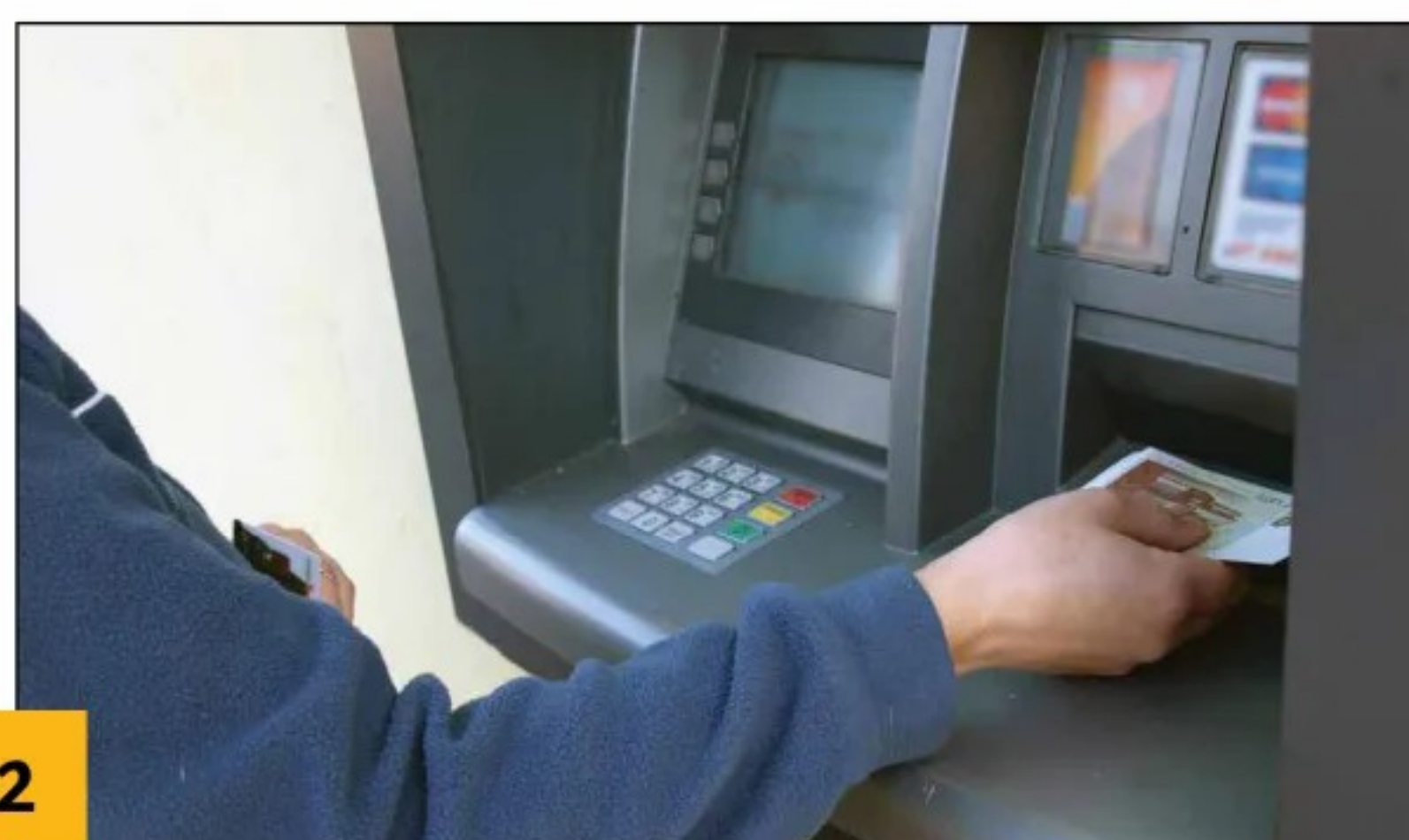
UK / US WORDS - MONEY & SHOPPING



1

British English: I was really tired so I took the **lift**.

American English: The **elevator** is broken. We'll have to use the stairs.



2

British English: I need to go to the **cash-point machine** to get some money out."

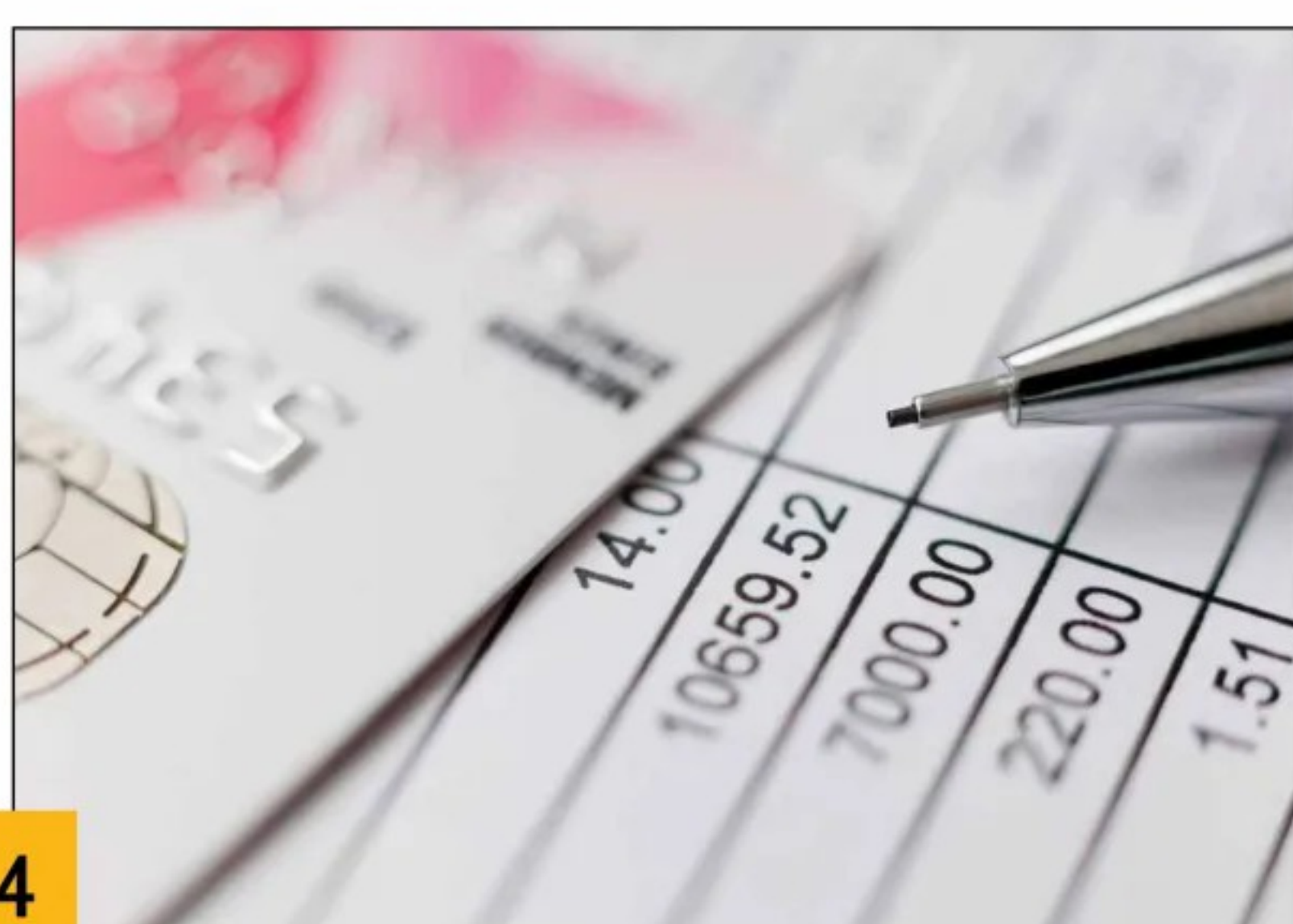
American English: My friend got robbed at the **ATM** last week. (Automated Teller Machine)



3

British English: I paid with a five-pound **note**.

American English: I don't have any **bills**, just change.



4

British English: I haven't got any money in my **current account**.

American English: I need to open a new **checking account**.



5

British English: I need to go to the **corner shop** for some milk.

American English: I'll go to the **convenience store** for the bread.



6

British English: There's a big **shopping centre** in town.

American English: I'll meet you at the **shopping mall**.



7

British English: You can get some nails in the **ironmonger's** in this street.

American English: We need a hammer. Let's go to the **hardware store**.



8

British English: The **shop assistant** didn't know where to find it.

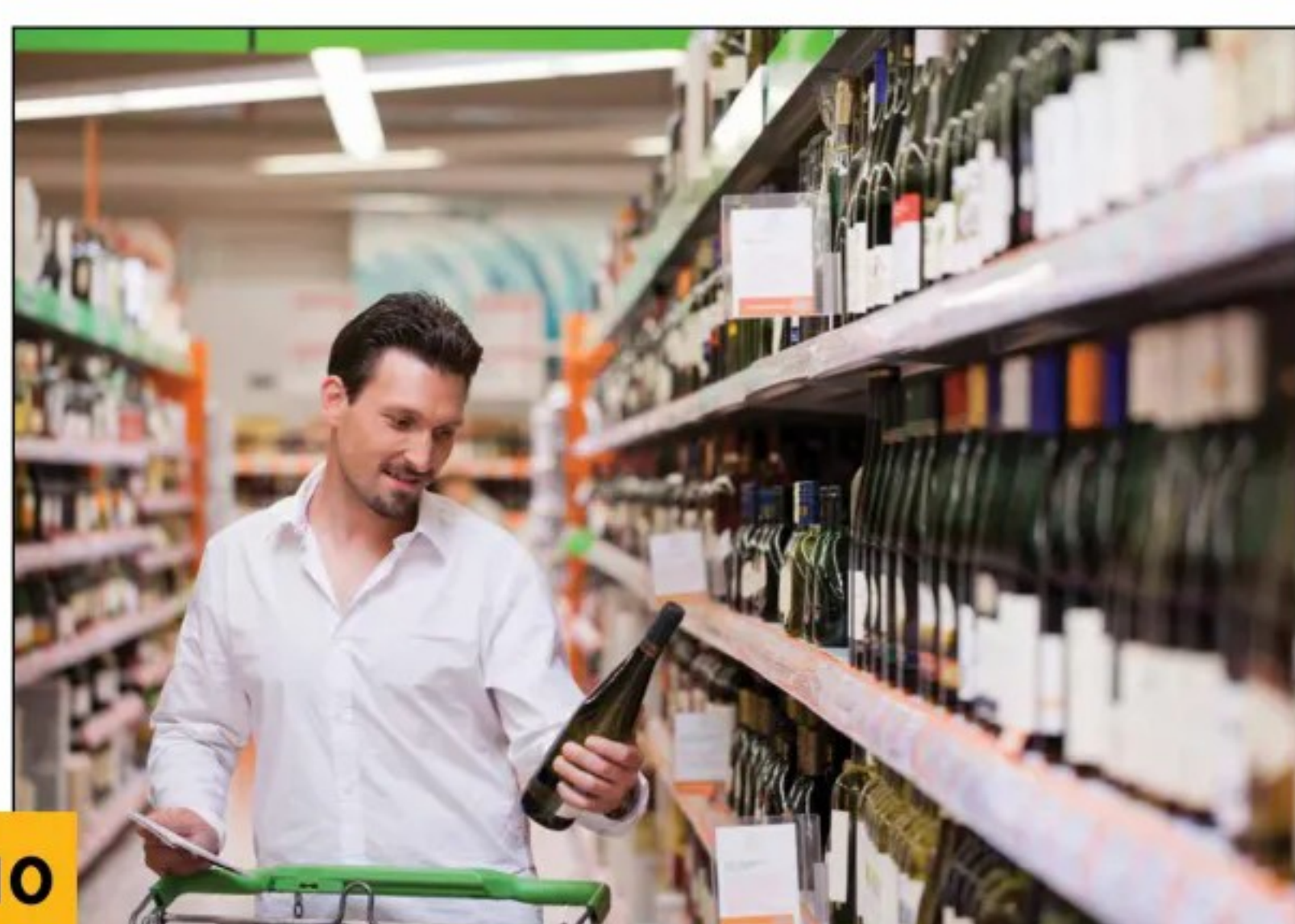
American English: The **clerk** was very helpful.



9

British English: I'll get some **booze** for the party later. [informal]

American English: I can't drink **liquor**, I'm underage. [informal]



10

British English: Did the **off-licence** have the wine you want?

American English: The **liquor store** closes at 12pm.



11

British English: I need to go to the **chemist's**, I have a sore throat.

American English: Can you get me some cough medicine at the **drug store**?



12

British English: Could we have the **bill**, please?

American English: I'll ask for the **check** when the waiter comes back.

Objective To improve your reading skills.

Think about it What are some of your favourite buildings in the town / city where you live? Are there any ugly buildings? What makes them ugly? What are some of the ugly buildings in your country?

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

Five of the world's "ugliest" buildings

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-reading

Look at the pictures of the buildings. Which one is the ugliest? Why?

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which building is the most unusual? Why?

3 Reading II

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

1. Construction work stopped for a number of years due to a lack of funds.
2. It's an office block that was opened in the 1990s.
3. It's based on the design of an older building.
4. Some believe that it's had a negative effect on the city skyline.
5. It stands out because there's a large hole in it.

4 Language focus

Phrasal verb particles

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...The tower, which went up in the 1950s, is..." The writer has used a phrasal verb ("go up"). Complete the following sentences with the correct participles.

1. The handles on the building rise _____ above the roof.
2. The building doesn't fit _____ with the surrounding architecture.
3. We think it takes _____ too much space. It should be smaller.

What makes a building ugly? Everyone's got their own opinion, so it's hard to say. For example, if you're a fan of modern architecture, you may like many buildings that other people can't stand. However, there are some buildings that seem to appear regularly on lists of the world's worst architecture. Here are five of them.

1 The Torre Velasca



The Torre Velasca in Milan is in the centre of Milan (Italy) near the cathedral, between Corso di Porta Romana and via Larga. The tower, which went up in the 1950s, is about 100 metres tall and has both residential and commercial properties in it. It looks as if someone has put a square Lego brick on top of a tall rectangular one. However, the design is actually a modern representation of a traditional Lombard castle, where the lower parts were narrower than the upper parts. As a result, although many hate the tower, others see it as a link between Milan's past and present.

2 The Mirador Building



Blanca Lleó. The building, which is a block of flats, opened in 2005, and includes a communal roof terrace. Its most distinctive feature is a large rectangular hole in the upper part.

3 The Ryugyong Hotel

The 105-storey Ryugyong Hotel is in

Pyongyang (North Korea). It looks a bit like an enormous rocket. Work started on the building in 1987, but then stopped in 1992 when money ran out. Construction started again in 2008 when the windows were installed. The exterior was finally finished in 2011. If you ever find yourself in Pyongyang, you know where to stay.



4 The Prague TV Tower

The Prague TV tower is in Prague (the capital of the Czech Republic). It stands 216 metres high and looks a bit like a tall, thin space ship. There's a revolving restaurant on the top providing amazing views of the city skyline, which many feel has been ruined by the tower! Prague is famous for its architectural beauty, so when the tower was put up in 1985 by architect Václav Aulický and structural engineer Jirí Kozák, many felt it didn't fit in.



5 The Longaberger Basket Company



The Longaberger Basket Company building is in Newark, Ohio (USA). The office block was opened in 1997 and looks like a very large basket. It's got seven floors and two handles which rise up above the roof. The handles weigh about 150 tons. It may not be the ugliest building in the world but it's certainly one of the most unusual.

It's hard to say what's ugly in terms of architecture. However, although some people don't like these buildings, they're all considerably more interesting than a typical 1960s London block of flats! ★



Objective To improve your reading and listening skills.

Think about it

What are the pros and cons of using GPS (on your phone or in your car) over a map? What do you think of censorship? Should artists be allowed to create whatever art they like, even if it's offensive to some people? Why? Why not?

QUIRKY NEWS

Unusual news stories from around the world.

A Wrong way!

Have you ever used a **GPS navigation system**? They're perfect for people with poor **map-reading skills**. But, as Belgian woman Sabine Moreau recently discovered, **SatNav** systems aren't always **foolproof**. The 67-year-old had promised to **pick a friend up** from a train station, which is 61 kilometres from her home. So, she put the train station's address into her car's GPS and **set off**. Unfortunately, Sabine's **TomTom** was faulty and it sent her in the wrong direction. In total,



she drove more than 1,500 kilometres through five different countries before she realised that something was wrong. "I saw all kinds of traffic signs. First in French, then in German. And when I felt tired, I stopped and slept for a few hours in the car," Sabine said. She **motored** through Belgium, France, Germany and Austria, before finally stopping in Zagreb, Croatia. Police were just about to **launch a manhunt** when Sabine called her son

from the Croatian capital to say that she was all right. ★

FAST FACT:

GPS stands for Global Positioning System. The satellite navigation system was launched in 1994 by the US military.

B Cover up!

Michelangelo's *David* is one of the most famous statues in the world. The five-metre-tall sculpture is considered a **masterpiece** of Renaissance art. But not everyone appreciates its beauty. In fact, the residents of the small Japanese town of Okuizumo find *David* offensive. Why? Because he's **naked**! A replica *David* was recently **erected** in the town's main park. But since then, some locals have **complained to** the city council. "It's frightening the children, and worrying the adults with its **nakedness**," said town official Yoji Morinaga. "Several people have asked us to cover it up with **underpants**," he continued. But Mr Morinaga said the council has no plans to put any **pants** on *David* and he hopes residents will soon start to admire the work of art. ★



FAST FACT:

There's also a copy of *David* in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. When Queen Victoria visited the museum in 1857, she was shocked by the **nudity**. So, museum officials designed a plaster **fig leaf** to **stick on** the statue.

Answers on page 48

A Questions!

1. Where did Sabine want to go?
2. How many countries did Sabine drive through?
3. What did she do when she felt tired?
4. Where was she when she phoned her son?
5. What were the police about to do?

B Questions!

1. Who created the statue known as David?
2. Where in the town is the replica statue?
3. Why is it worrying some adults?
4. What solution has been offered?
5. What is Mr Morinaga hoping?

GLOSSARY

a GPS *abbr*

a Global Positioning System: a machine that can show you where you are in the world

a navigation system *n*

a machine that can tell how to go

somewhere from your current location

map-reading skills *n*

if you have good "map-reading skills", you're good at using maps

a SatNav *abbr*

Satellite Navigation: a machine that can show you where you are and how to go somewhere

foolproof *adj*

something that's "foolproof" is easy to use. A "fool" is an idiot - even an idiot can use it

to pick up *phr vb*

if you "pick (someone) up", you drive to where they are and take them in your car

to set off *phr vb*

to begin your journey

a TomTom *n*

the brand name of a SatNav system (see previous entry)

to motor *vb*

to drive in a car somewhere

to launch a manhunt *exp*

when the police do this, they look for a missing person

a masterpiece *n*

a work of art that experts think is a perfect example of something and of high quality

naked *adj*

with no clothes on

to erect *vb*

if a statue is "erected", it's placed in a park / city square, etc.

to complain to *exp*

if you "complain to" someone, you tell them about something you don't like

nakedness *n*

the state of being naked (with no clothes)

underpants *n*

clothing you wear under your trousers / skirt, etc.

pants *n UK*

an abbreviated form of "underpants" (see previous entry)

nudity *n*

the state of being nude: with no clothes on

a fig leaf *n*

a leaf from a fig tree. It appears in many famous works of art

to stick on *exp*

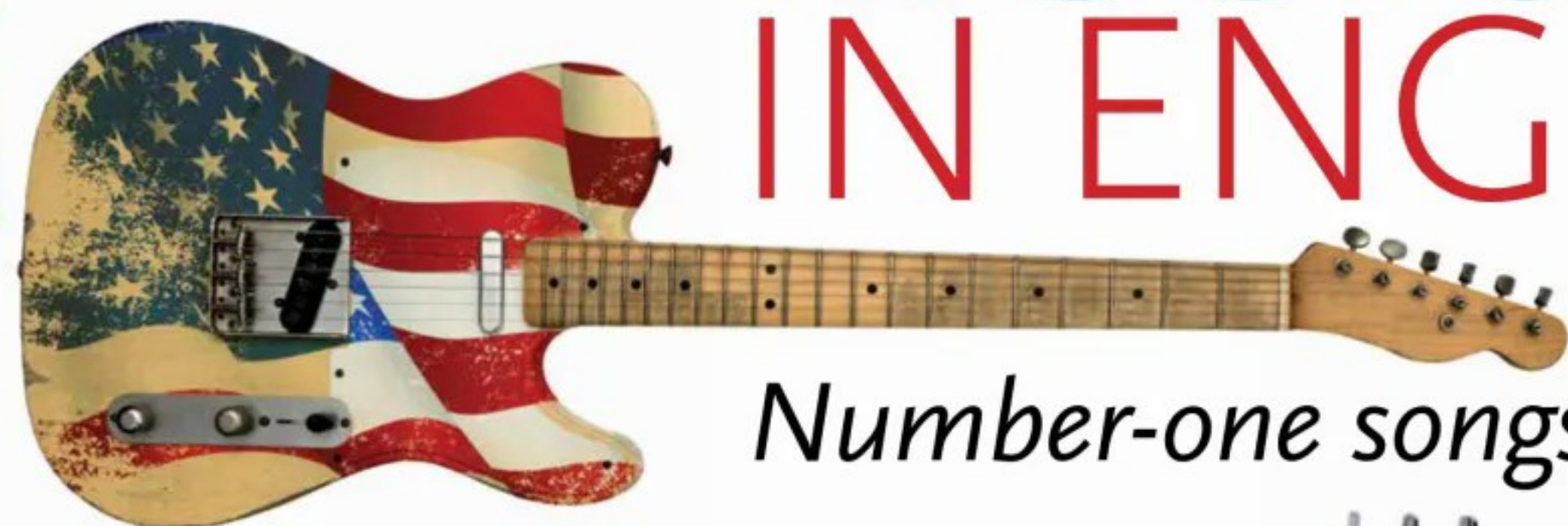
if you "stick A on" B, you put A on B and fix it there so it stays on

Think about it!

What were some of your favourite songs from 2012? What did you like about them? Which songs were number-one hits in your country?

AUDIO

MUSIC... IN ENGLISH



Number-one songs in the US



VIDEO

YouTube

Check out the music video for *Call Me Maybe*. Search YouTube: 'Call Me Maybe'

LEARNING ENGLISH WITH SONGS

Listening to music is a fantastic way to learn English. As you sing along to your favourite songs, you'll be learning lots of words and improving your pronunciation.

GLOSSARY

- the charts** *n*
the list of the most popular songs
- a track** *n*
a song on an album
- a release** *n*
when a song is "released", it appears in shops and you can buy it
- a keyboardist** *n*
the person who plays the keyboard (a type of piano) in a band
- a bassist** *n*
a person who plays the bass guitar: a guitar with four strings
- a lead guitarist** *n*
a person who plays the guitar in a band. They play the melody notes (not just the basic chords)
- a drummer** *n*
a person who plays the drums (a musical instrument that you hit with sticks to create a beat)
- the lyrics** *n*
the words to a song
- a couple** *n*
two people who are in a relationship
- to break up** *phr vb*
if two people in a relationship "break up", they stop going out or seeing one another
- courage** *n*
if someone has "courage", they aren't frightened of danger
- to go through with** *exp*
if you "go through with" something difficult or dangerous, you do it
- a blend of** *exp*
a mixture of
- to cross your heart** *exp*
if you "cross your heart", you use your finger to make a cross over your heart, often when you promise to do something
- an indie band** *n*
a band that isn't managed by a major record company
- to open** *vb*
if a band "opens" at a concert, they're the first band to play before the main band
- a Grammy Award** *n*
a prize given to singers, bands, musicians, etc. during an award ceremony in the US
- a vocalist** *n*
a person who sings in a band
- a lead single** *n*
the most important song on an album
- an anthem** *n*
a song that becomes popular because it's sung on special occasions
- to let loose** *exp*
to have fun
- to set the world on fire** *exp*
if you "set the world on fire", you do something that makes you famous
- to lead to** *exp*
if A "leads to" B, A causes B to happen
- infatuation** *n*
a very strong feeling of love for someone
- love at first sight** *exp*
if you feel "love at first sight", you start to love someone the minute you see them

By Danielle Ott

Over the course of 2012, 13 songs made it to the top of the **charts** in the US. Three of those **tracks** were *One More Night* by Maroon 5, *We Are Young* by Fun, and *Call Me Maybe* by Carly Rae Jepsen.



1 Maroon 5

American rock band Maroon 5 were formed in 1994 while the band members were still at high school. They became famous in

2002 after the **release** of their hit single *Harder to Breathe*. The band members are singer Adam Levine, **keyboardist** Jesse Carmichael, **bassist** Mickey Madden, **lead guitarist** James Valentine and **drummer** Matt Flynn

Song

One More Night is about the difficulties of ending a relationship. The **lyrics** are about a **couple** who want to **break up**, but don't have the **courage** to **go through with it**. The song has been described as a "**blend of pop, rock and reggae**" and it remained at the top of the charts for nine consecutive weeks.

Song extract

*So I cross my heart, and I hope to die,
That I'll only stay with you one more night,
And I know I've said it a million times,
But I'll only stay with you one more night.*



2 Fun

Fun is a three-piece **indie band** from New York City. The group formed in 2008, and slowly gained popularity by **opening**

for other bands. They finally found international success with their hugely popular second album *Some Nights* (2012). *Entertainment Weekly* said the disc was

full of "energy and personality" and it was nominated for Record of the Year at the 2012 **Grammy Awards**. Band members are **vocalist** Nate Ruess, multi-instrumentalist Andrew Dost and guitarist Jack Antonoff.

Song

We Are Young is the **lead single** from the album *Some Nights*. The track gained popularity after it played during an episode of the hit American TV show *Glee*. One critic described it as "an **anthem** for people who feel like **letting loose** and having fun."

Song extract

*Tonight,
We are young,
So let's set the world on fire,
We can burn brighter,
Than the sun.*



3 Carly Rae Jepsen

Carly Rae Jepsen first got noticed when she came third in the TV talent show *Canadian Idol*. Her success there **led to** a record contract,

and the 27-year-old pop star is now an international sensation. She's currently working on a new album.

Song

Call Me Maybe is the first single from Carly Rae's debut album *Tug of War*. Music writer Bill Lamb said the song is about "**infatuation and love at first sight**". Carly Rae released the track in 2011, but it only secured the number-one spot after Justin Bieber recommended the song on Twitter.

Song extract

*Hey, I just met you,
And this is crazy,
But here's my number,
So call me, maybe? ☆*



AUDIO

Objective To improve your listening skills.

Think about it What make of mobile phone have you got? What do you like/dislike about it? What features has it got? Would you like to have an iPhone? Why? Why not?

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

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-listening

What do you think the following smartphone apps do? Use your imagination and guess!

- Wine app ☐
- Calorie counter app ☐
- Street history app ☐
- Measuring app ☐
- Speed camera app ☐
- Phone-a-taxi app ☐
- First aid app ☐

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to a man (Frank) who's talking about his iPhone. Listen once and answer this question: How many iPhone-related stories does Frank tell?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What was the man in the story doing in Haiti when the earthquake struck?
2. What did the app help him make?
3. Where was the man in the second story?
4. Why did he fall off the treadmill?
5. What does he do with his phone in the end?

4 Language focus

Phrasal verbs

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording **Techno Fun**: "...and it helped him work out how to..." The speaker has used a phrasal verb ("work out"), which means "to understand". Complete the following sentences with the correct particles.

1. The alarm clock went _____ at six in the morning.
2. The injured man went _____ shock.
3. That disgusting picture put me _____ my food.
4. The rescue team picked him _____ several hours later.

5 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

I LIKE MY iPhone!



I DON'T LIKE MY iPhone!

Note!

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

Should you get an iPhone?

Audio script

Frank: So, how are things going?

Andy: Great. Thanks. How's work?

Frank: Fine, thanks. *[his mobile phone rings]* Oh, sorry. I've got to get this. *[talking on the phone]* Hello. Oh, yes. Right. OK. Fine. OK. I'll call you back in about half an hour. OK. Bye. *[talking to Andy]* Sorry about that.

Andy: New phone?

Frank: Yeah. Stupid things. Can't stand them.

Andy: An iPhone, isn't it?

Frank: Yep.

Andy: I didn't know you had one.

Frank: Well, I didn't, but then I read this article (1) _____ about them and I just had to get one.

Andy: An article?

Frank: Yeah, it was incredible. It was about how an iPhone saved this bloke's life.

Andy: Really?

Frank: Yeah, there was this American filmmaker... Dan someone... and he was in Haiti making a film when the earthquake struck, you know, the really big one in 2010.

Andy: Yeah. It was all over the news.

Frank: Well, this guy got seriously injured and (2) _____ but he didn't because he had this app on his iPhone that showed him how to look after his wounds. The app's called Pocket First Aid, or something like that, and it helped him work out how to make a bandage for his leg and (3) _____ from his head. The app even warned him not to fall asleep if he felt he was going into shock, so he set his phone's alarm clock to go off

every 20 minutes. Sixty-five hours later,

(4) _____ picked him up. That phone saved his life! Literally.

Andy: Amazing. So, have you downloaded the app?

Frank: No, not yet. You see, I read another article that sort of put me off the phones.

Andy: What was that about?

Frank: This guy who almost died (5) _____.

Andy: What? So, like the opposite of the first bloke.

Frank: That's right.

Andy: So, what happened?

Frank: Well, he was running on a treadmill, you know, one of those running machines you get in a gym.

Andy: Yeah. And?

Frank: Well, his iPhone fell out of his pocket. (6) _____ or something. So, anyway, the phone hits the treadmill and flies backwards. Then, the guy turns round to see what's happened to his phone and falls because, you know, the treadmill is still moving. So, he literally takes off into the air and falls really hard onto his back, hitting his back bone right against the machine. It nearly broke his spine! I tell you, (7) _____.

Andy: Well, yeah. But it wasn't really the phone's fault, was it? The whole thing was an accident.

Frank: Yeah, but the accident happened because the man was obsessed with his phone. That's the problem – you (8) _____. You think the phone can save your life and you fall in love with it. Then it kills you.

Andy: I think you're overreacting.

Frank: I don't know. I'm not sure I want it anymore.

Andy: So, what are you going to do with it? *[fades out]*

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Be made for each other



If two people are “made for each other”, they’re perfect for each other because they have similar personalities.

“I think Phil and Jamie are made for each other.”

Punch above your weight



If you say that someone is “punching above their weight”, you mean that they’re having a relationship with someone who is a lot more attractive than they are.

“Alice is way too beautiful for Tom. He’s really punching above his weight.”

Play hard to get



If someone “plays hard to get”, they act as if they aren’t interested in someone, even though they are really.

“I think she wants to go out with me, but she’s just playing hard to get.”

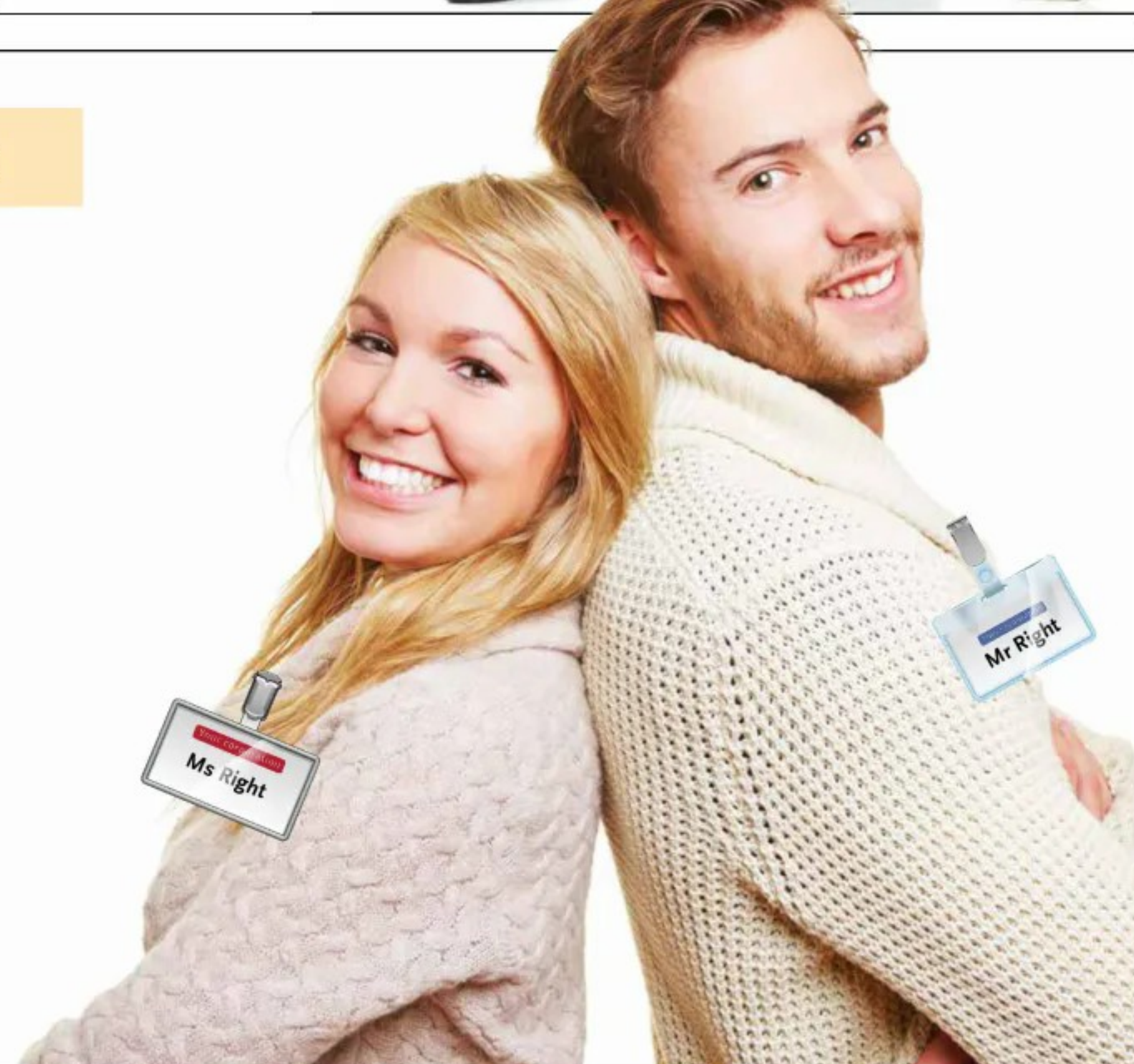
Be a gooseberry



A “gooseberry” is a single person who goes out (to a bar / restaurant, etc.) with two other people who are in a relationship or who want to be in a relationship.

“I went out with Gemma and Bradley, although I wish I hadn’t. I felt like a bit of a gooseberry.”

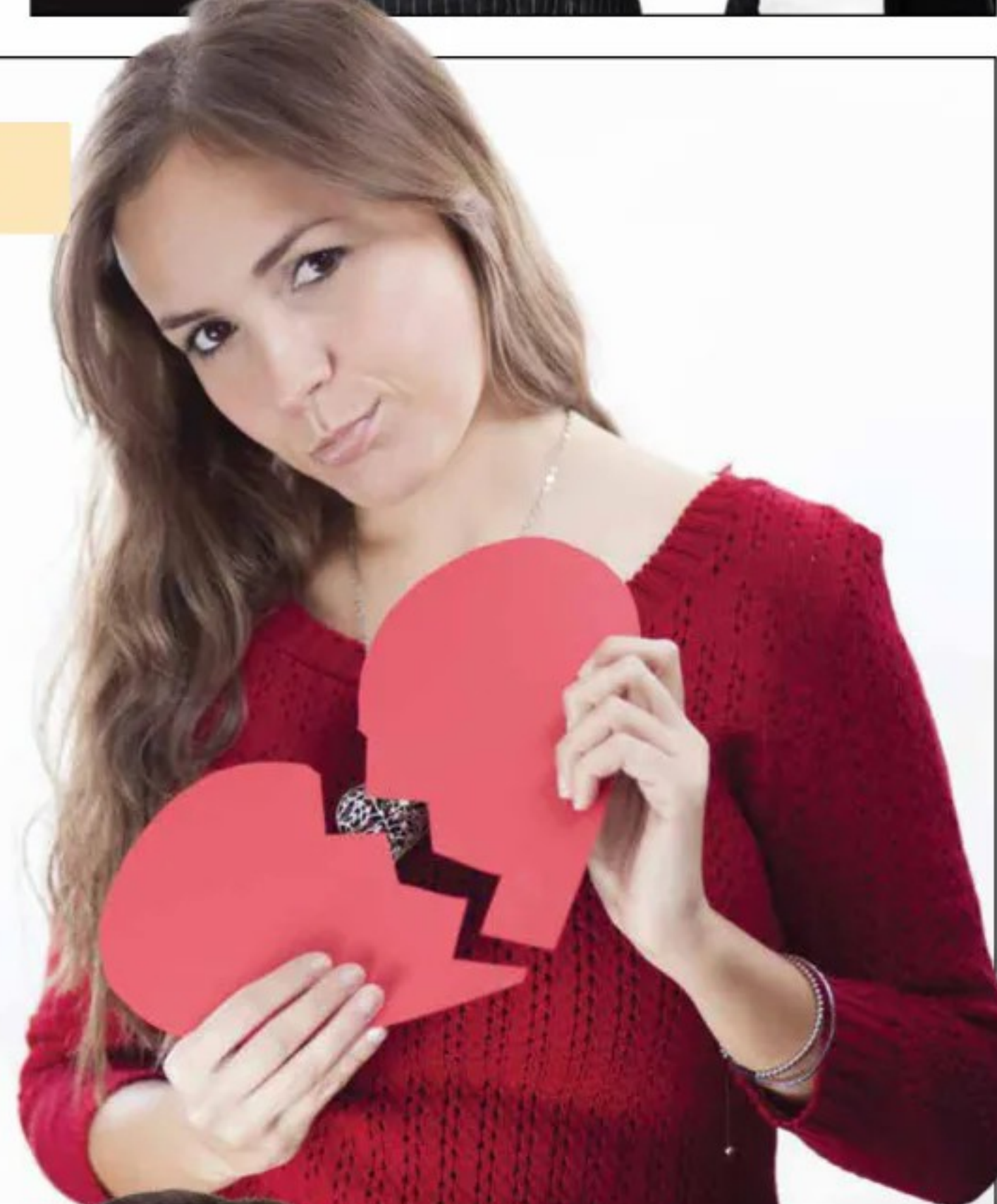
Mr/Mrs Right



The person who would be perfect for you in a relationship.

“I’ve been out with three men this past year, but I just can’t find Mr Right!”

Break (someone’s) heart



If someone “breaks your heart”, they hurt you emotionally because you love them but they don’t love you.

“He broke my heart when he told me that he didn’t love me.”

Fall in love (with someone)

To begin to love someone very much.

“I fell in love with him after a couple of weeks of dating and we got married several months later.”



Love at first sight



When someone feels “love at first sight”, they start to love someone immediately.

“As soon as I saw her, it was love at first sight.”



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

Think about it

What do you do to save money? What are your top tips for saving money? What do you do to keep track of your finances?

GROUP TALK SAVING MONEY

Audio script

Evan: ... all right you guys, so I'm a little tired of hearing about the financial crisis, but it is starting to affect me a little bit, so I was looking for some suggestions on ways I could change my life to save a few euros here and there.

Jacob: I don't know. That's... that's **tough**! Have you got any ideas, Luisa?

Luisa: Well, you know, sometimes I think just little... Something I've been doing recently is not... not going out for a coffee. It sounds like a small thing, but if you **add it up**... you know... you could probably save yourself [Totally]... you know... I don't know... it could even be something as much as... as... as 40 euros a month or something.

Jacob: Totally. That's true. It's all those little small expenses that you don't kind of notice at the time, but... you know... if you do... I mean, I've noticed we've started cooking a little bit more at home. Which I enjoy! You know, I enjoy cooking. But we'd **got into the habit of** going out a lot. And little things, like buying a loaf of bread at the bakery each day for

lunch is, like... that's like a euro a day! So that's, like, what? 365 or 50... How many days are there in the year?

Evan: What about holidays? Are you guys taking holidays this summer? Or are you going to stay home and enjoy the city, all quiet?

Jacob: Mmm... A bit of both, I think. What are your plans, Luisa?

Luisa: I'm going to... I'm going to stay home too, I think, and just try to...

Jacob: Drink coffee.

Luisa: Yeah! Drink... drink as much coffee as possible!

Jacob: Yeah!

Luisa: Totally free! Well, more or less.

Jacob: Well, I think that if you save a little bit of money, then you can take a holiday. You can kind of **splurge on** something big. You know... it's like... you know... you know... you don't feel guilty if you... if you're splurging all the time, that's when you **feel guilty**. But if you save up, then you can **treat yourself**... you know, to a holiday, or... you know, a dinner out, or something like that. And you're probably still saving money in the long run, right?

Evan: And how about cinema? I love to go to the cinema, and this is really starting to **add up** as well. [It's expensive!] Eight euros, ten euros, twelve euros, [I know!] every weekend!

Jacob: Go to the art cinemas! There's... there's summer out cinemas, and they have, like... you know... it's, like, three euros, or you get, like... you get a special **discount** on certain days if you go at, you know... I don't know...

Luisa: Yeah, [...nine in the morning] most cinemas have a... have one day where it's cheaper, and you could always try to make sure that you go on that day, at least.

Jacob: Yeah.

Luisa: Or just save it for a film that you really, really want to see.

Jacob: Yeah!

Note!

Don't read the audio script until you've completed the exercises. Also, please note that when people chat informally, they often use non-standard English and rarely speak in full sentences.

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-listening

You're going to listen to three people chatting about how to save money. Listen once. Which idea for saving money would be most practical for you?

2 Listening I

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

- How does the woman say you can save about 40 euros a month?
- How does one of the male speakers say you can save about 365 euros a year?
- What does the same speaker say about treating yourself?
- What does the woman say about saving money when you go to the cinema?

Top tip: how to listen

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

GLOSSARY

tough *adj*

difficult

to add up *phr vb*

if you "add up" numbers, you find the total of those numbers

to get into the habit of *exp*

if you "get into the habit of" doing something, you start to do that thing regularly

to splurge on *exp inform*

to spend a lot of money on something

to feel guilty *exp*

to feel bad about something that you've done

to treat yourself *exp*

to buy yourself something nice

in the long run *exp*

in the future

to add up *phr vb*

if expenses start to "add up", they start to increase

a discount *n*

a reduction in the price of something



AUDIO

Objective To teach you some slang words and expressions.**Think about it**

When was the last time you went shopping? What did you buy?
Where do you like to do your shopping? Have you ever been
ripped off? When? Where?

SLANG CONVERSATION SHOPPING

Nicole and Harvey are out shopping.
N=Nicole H=Harvey Sa=Shop assistant

WHAT A BARGAIN!

Dialogue

- N: I hate this shop.
H: I quite like it. It's one of my favourites.
N: Such a **rip-off**. I bought something here once and it **fell apart** a few days later. I **swore** I'd never go back!
H: I've got a loyalty card. They send you gift vouchers and **stuff**. It's quality!
N: No, it's just cheap **junk**.
H: I was **well-pleased** with that shirt I got last week. The sales are on this week. They've got some **wicked bargains**. Look at this, a **tenner** for a T-shirt. Want one? It'd look really nice on you.
N: No, I think I'll **give it a miss**.
H: It's **dead cheap**.
N: ...and nasty. You get what you pay for. And besides, **everyone and her mother** shops here. You're in danger of **turning up** at a party, or whatever, with the same clothes as someone else.
H: Oh, look, this is nice. Why don't you try it on?
N: Fifty **quid**! That's a bit **steep**, isn't it?
H: It's been reduced from £150!
N: No. I can't. I'm on a budget! I'm trying to reduce costs, not increase them.
H: It isn't going to **break the bank**. You deserve something nice every now and then! Go on, **treat yourself**.
N: It's way out of my price range.
H: It'd really suit you. And it'd look great with that skirt. What's your dress size?
N: I'm a size 10.
H: Right. Where's a shop assistant when you need one? Excuse me, have you got this in size 10.
Sa: No.
H: Typical!
Sa: They might have it in a size 10 in the shop on Peter's Street.
H: I guess we could **pop over** there later. Hey, this is a size 8, isn't it? You could probably **squeeze into** it, couldn't you?
N: It'd be way too **tight**. I'd be **popping out** at the sides. Hey, do you know where the **loo** is? I'm **busting**.
H: Yeah, I think it's just over there. Shall we go for a **bite to eat** after this?
N: Yeah, good idea. I'll be back in a **sec**.
H: OK.

Warning

Many of the words and expressions from this section are used in informal situations. Only use in appropriate situations!

GLOSSARY

- a rip-off** *n inform*
something that's a "rip-off" costs much more than it should
to fall apart *phr vb*
if something "falls apart", it breaks into smaller pieces
to swear *vb*
if you "swear" you'll never do something again, you promise that you'll never do it again
stuff *n inform*
things in general
junk *n*
if you say that something is "junk", you're saying it isn't good - it's bad
well-pleased *exp inform*
very happy
wicked *adj inform*
really great
a bargain *n*
a "bargain" is something good that's cheap
a tenner *n inform*
ten pounds
to give something a miss *exp*
if you "give something a miss", you don't do it
dead cheap *exp inform*
very cheap
everyone and her mother *exp inform*
everybody
to turn up *phr vb*
to arrive
quid *n inform*
ten "quid" (for example) is ten pounds
steep *adj inform*
expensive
to break the bank *exp inform*
if something you buy doesn't "break the bank", it isn't very expensive
to treat yourself *exp*
to buy something nice for yourself
to pop over *phr vb*
if you "pop over" to someone's house, you go there for a short time
to squeeze into *phr vb*
if you "squeeze into" an item of clothing, you have difficulty putting it on because it's small for you
tight *adj*
if clothing is "tight", it's very small for you
to pop out *phr vb*
if you're "popping out", parts of your body appear under the clothing because the clothing is too small for you
the loo *n inform*
the toilet
busting *adj inform*
if you're "busting", you really need to go to the toilet
a bite to eat *exp inform*
something to eat
a sec *n inform*
one second; very quickly

Teachers,

are you looking for
some fun, practical
activities for your
English classes?

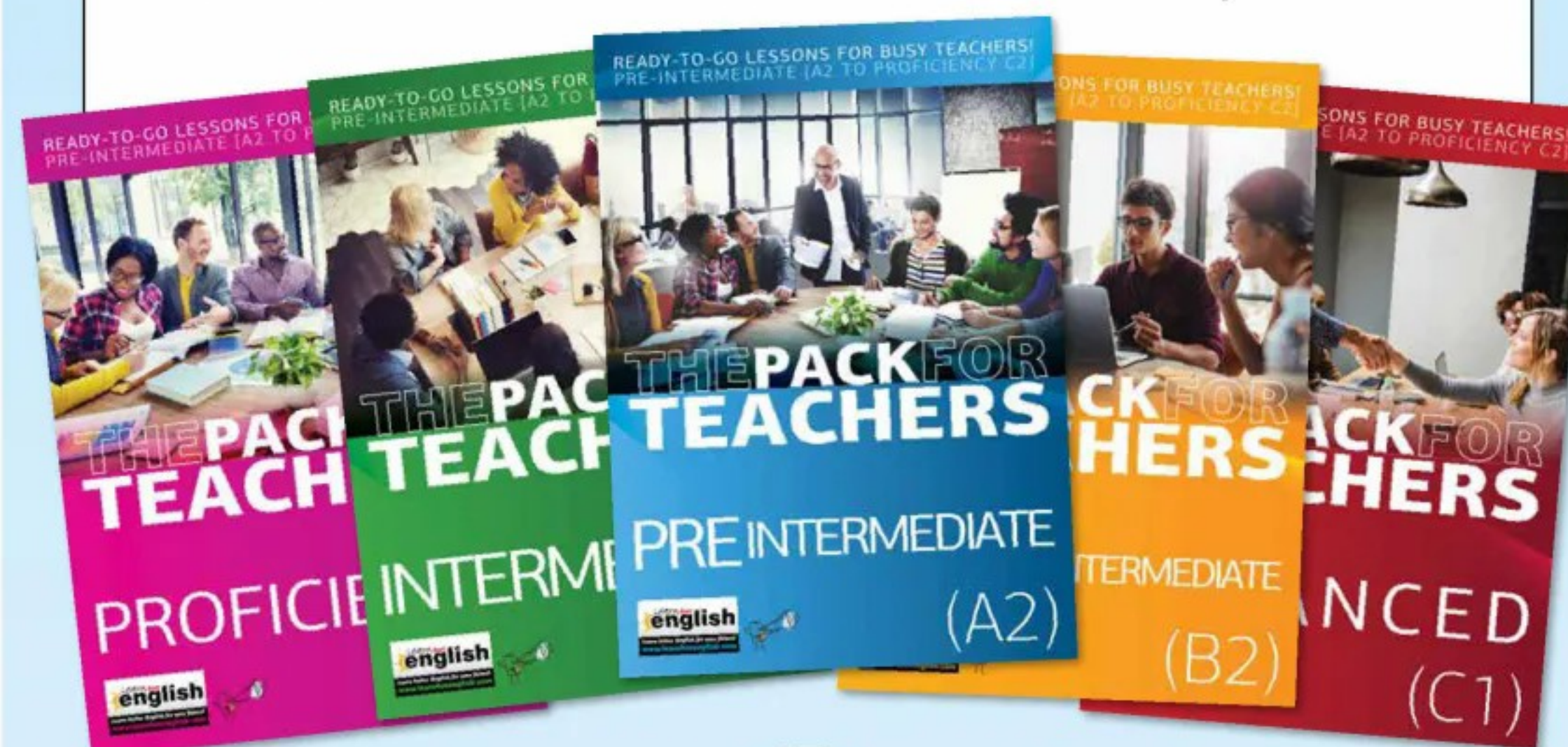


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1

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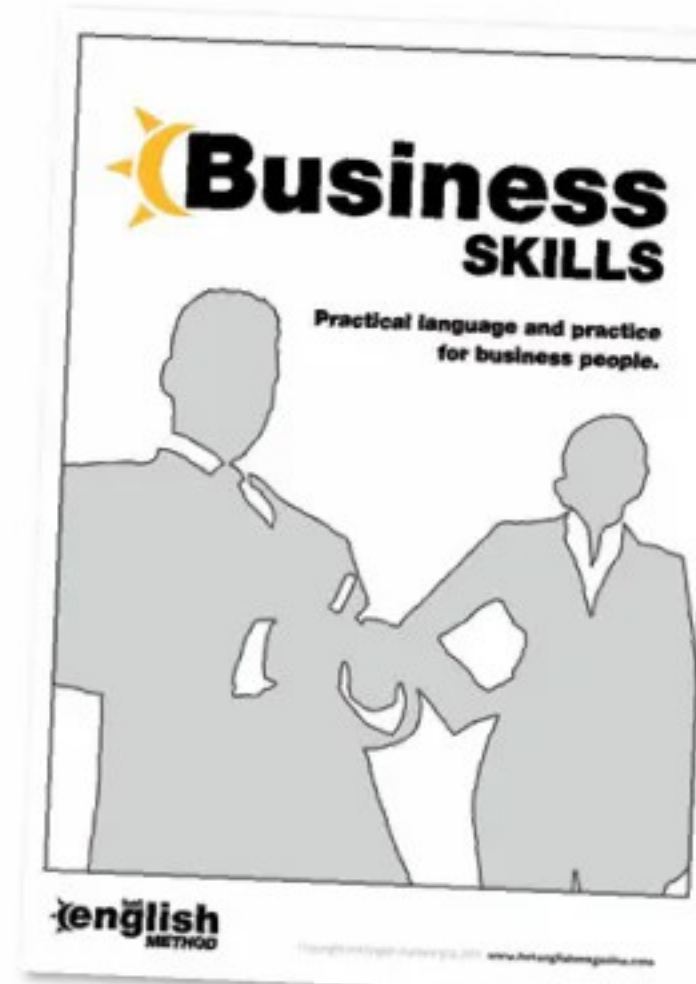
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Objective To improve your reading skills.

Think about it Have you read any stories about burglaries or robberies lately? What happened? Have you heard any stories about people doing silly things or making a fool of themselves? What happened?

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



TAKE TWO!

How to make a Hollywood blockbuster!

A modern blockbuster can cost more than \$100 million to make. Of course, it can easily generate millions in profit from the box office, soundtrack rights and DVD sales. But who's involved in the process? Here are a few of the principal players.

Producer

The initial idea for a Hollywood blockbuster often comes from the producer – the person in charge of the money. He or she will try to come up with something that appeals to at least two of the four market demographics: young males, young females, older males and older females. So, if it's an action movie (such as *Fast and Furious*) aimed at young males, they'll throw in a romantic element for a wider appeal. It's only then that they'll get in touch with a screenwriter to draw up a script.

Director

The director is primarily responsible for developing a vision for a film. They need to turn the script into a sequence of shots, deciding on camera angles, lens effects and lighting. As well as taking part in hiring the cast and coordinating the actors' moves, they may also be involved in the editing, writing and financing of the film.

Cinematographer

The cinematographer (or director of photography: DP) supervises the photography of the film. They collaborate with the director, actors and crew to make technical and creative decisions on how best to film a scene. Many successful cinematographers have become film directors. For example Barry Sonnenfeld (director of the *Men in Black* trilogy) originally worked as cinematographer on the Coen brothers' film *Raising Arizona*.

First assistant camera (1st AC / focus puller)

The "first assistant camera" has to make sure that the images being filmed are in focus. This is done by changing the distance setting on the lens according to how far away the subject is. For example, if an actor is 10 metres away, the focus puller has to change the setting on the lens accordingly. Incredibly, although they're responsible for making sure the film is in focus, they aren't actually looking through

the camera lens when the scene is being shot (that's the camera operator's job)! In addition, the 1st AC is responsible for taking care of the camera and all the other camera equipment. It's a stressful job. Fortunately, there's another assistant.

Clapper loader (2nd AC)

The 1st AC's assistant is the clapper loader. He or she is in charge of the footage recorded on the camera's hard drives. They also operate the clapperboard, which ensures that every take is correctly marked and recorded. Although it's very stressful, it's a well-sought after job.

Grip

The grip is in charge of setting up the position of the camera. Every scene in a film is shot using one or more cameras, each mounted on highly complex, extremely expensive, heavy-duty equipment. This could involve mounting a camera on a 30-metre crane, or hanging it from a helicopter swooping above a mountain range. "Dolly grips" set up tracks on the ground for moving shots, and push the camera and the camera operators backwards and forwards along the tracks. The "key grip" is in charge of the grip department; and the "best boy" (who may be a girl, of course), is the key grip's assistant and is in charge of keeping track of all the grip gear.

Gaffer

The gaffer is responsible for all the lighting on a film shoot. The director of photography tells the gaffer what effect is required, and it's the gaffer's job to set up the lights to achieve that effect. The word "gaffer" is an old British word, probably related to the word grandfather, suggesting an old man of experience, a boss or a master, although a "gaff" is also a kind of tool consisting of a large iron hook attached to a pole or handle that's used to land large fish. A gaffer is also known as Chief Lighting Technician (CLT).

Of course, there are lots of other people who work on the film, including costume artists, animal supervisors, background artists, casting directors, make-up artists, hair dressers and actors... to name just a few. All this just goes to show that watching a film is considerably easier than making it. ★

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-reading

What do you think the following people do in relation to the making of a Hollywood blockbuster?

producer screenwriter

first assistant camera

director cinematographer

best boy clapper loader

grip gaffer

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write a short summary describing what each of the people involved in making a blockbuster does.

4 Language focus Linking words

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...although a 'gaff' is also a kind of tool..."

The writer has used a linking word ("although"). Complete the following sentences with your own words.

1. Although we weren't given much time, we managed to...
2. In spite of all the criticism...
3. In addition to... we also managed to...
4. Unless you tell us...



AUDIO

Objective To read and listen to an article about a controversial issue in English.

Think about it Do you think marijuana should be legal, illegal or decriminalised? Why? What about other drugs? Why? What are the drug laws like in your country? Do you agree with them? Why? Why not?

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



SHOULD DRUGS BE LEGAL?

In November 2012, the US states of Colorado and Washington legalised **marijuana**. And now, other states (and many other countries) are thinking about legalising **pot** too. But should they also consider legalising **hard drugs**?

Pot is already legal in a number of countries. In Holland you're allowed to smoke **joints** in regulated "coffee shops". In Spain you can legally grow marijuana plants for personal use. And in other countries, more and more people think cannabis laws should be relaxed. Fifty percent of Americans, 65% of Canadians and 69% of Britons support the **decriminalisation** of **weed**.

But what about hard drugs? Should cocaine, ecstasy and opium be legally available? That's a much more controversial issue. Most countries still **take** a very **strict line** on hard drugs, with long prison sentences for users and (in some countries) the **death penalty** for **traffickers**. In 1971, American President Nixon launched what he called "the war on drugs" and other countries are fighting similar battles. But are they winning?

No, says British entrepreneur and drugs campaigner Richard Branson. He says that despite spending \$1 trillion and putting 500,000 drug offenders in prison, the United States still has the largest number of drug users in the world. And a recent report by the Global Commission on Drug Policy

says, "The war on drugs has failed, with **devastating consequences** for individuals and societies."

So, what's the alternative? British politician Bob Ainsworth believes it's "time to replace our failed war on drugs with a system of legal regulation." He thinks drugs should be decriminalised and users should be able to buy **supplies** from doctors (who can then help them **kick** their addiction). Sound crazy? The Portuguese don't think so. Ten years ago, Portugal decriminalised all drugs. And instead of sending addicts to prison, the authorities send them to medical centres where they receive treatment. A recent study found that drug use in Portugal has **halved** over the last decade.

Decriminalisation would have other benefits. Firstly, it would **free up** money that could be spent on important social services. A recent report notes that if drugs were **levied** like alcohol and cigarettes, America would raise an extra \$50 billion a year in tax revenue. Also, by decriminalising drugs, the US would save over \$40 billion a year in **policing** and prison costs. That's almost an extra \$100 billion the American government would have to spend on health and education each year.

Secondly, many argue that decriminalisation would reduce crime rates. The illegal drug trade is controlled by criminal organisations that use violence to protect their business. For instance, an estimated 50,000 people have been murdered by drug gangs in Mexico over the last six years. Ethan Nadelmann, director of the Drug Policy Alliance, believes "the worst thing that could happen to organised crime is for drugs to be legalised." He notes

that **Prohibition** led to the rise of powerful gangsters like Al Capone. But when Prohibition ended in 1933, organised crime decreased and crime rates dropped.

Richard Branson writes, "It's time we broke the **taboo** and opened up the debate about the war on drugs. We need alternatives that focus on education, health, taxation and regulation." Do you agree? ★

THREE ARGUMENTS AGAINST LEGALISATION

Many people believe hard drugs should remain illegal. Here are three of their arguments.



1. If drugs are legal, people (including children) are more likely to become addicts.
2. Drugs, especially cocaine and crack, make people violent.
3. Legalisation won't reduce crime. Drug dealers are criminals who will just turn to other illegal activities.

GLOSSARY

- marijuana** *n*
a drug that comes from the dried leaves of a hemp plant
- pot** *n inform*
a slang word for marijuana
- hard drugs** *n*
drugs that are generally considered to be very addictive and powerful: heroin, etc.
- a joint** *n*
a cigarette made with marijuana
- decriminalisation** *n*
if a law is "decriminalised", it stops being a crime (although you could still be fined for it); if a law is "legalised", it becomes legal
- weed** *n inform*
a slang word for marijuana
- to take a strict line** *exp*
if the government "takes a strict line", they act very aggressively against something
- the death penalty** *n*
if someone is given the "death penalty", they will be executed as a punishment for a crime they committed
- a trafficker** *n*
somebody who buys and sells drugs
- devastating consequences** *exp*
if there are "devastating consequences", terrible things happen as a result of an action / event / change
- supplies** *n*
food, drugs, medicine, etc. that people need
- to kick** *vb*
if you "kick" a habit, you stop that thing
- to halve** *vb*
to decrease by 50%
- to free up** *phr vb*
if you "free up" money, you stop using it for one thing so you can use it for another
- to levy** *vb*
if a product is "levied", you have to pay a tax on it
- policing** *n*
"policing" refers to paying for police to protect an area or patrol there
- Prohibition** *n*
a law from 1919-1933 in America that made it illegal to sell or consume alcohol
- a taboo** *n*
something that society considers bad or wrong

Answers on page 48

1 Pre-reading

What are the pros and cons of legalising drugs?

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer these questions.

1. What's the situation in Holland with regards to marijuana?
2. How does Richard Branson use the example of the US for his argument?
3. What's Bob Ainsworth's solution to the problem?
4. What have the results of the Portuguese experiment been?
5. How does Ethan Nadelmann use the example of Prohibition to back up his argument?

PHRASAL VERBS ATTACKING & DEFENDING

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

fight guy behaviour bank the pub terms abuse fighting

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1

Fight off

If you "fight off" an attacker, you manage to defend yourself and make the attacker go away.

"Three men jumped on me as I was coming out of the _____, but I managed to fight them off."



2

Come at someone

If someone "comes at" you, they move towards you in an aggressive manner.

"I didn't start the fight – he just came at me as I was leaving _____."



3

Stand up to someone

If you "stand up to someone" stronger than you, you defend yourself against that person (either verbally or physically).

"I finally stood up to him after years of _____."



4

(Not) put up with something

If you refuse to "put up with something", you say that you won't accept it any longer.

"I refuse to put up with your aggressive _____ any longer."



5

Give in

If you "give in", you stop fighting.

"After months of arguing and _____, he eventually gave in."



6

Back down

If you "back down", you reluctantly accept someone else's terms, often because you don't want any trouble or problems.

"Charles eventually backed down and agreed to our _____."



7

Back off

If you "back off", you try to avoid a fight, often by moving away from danger.

"Jim was ready for a fight, but he backed off when he saw how big the other _____ was."



8

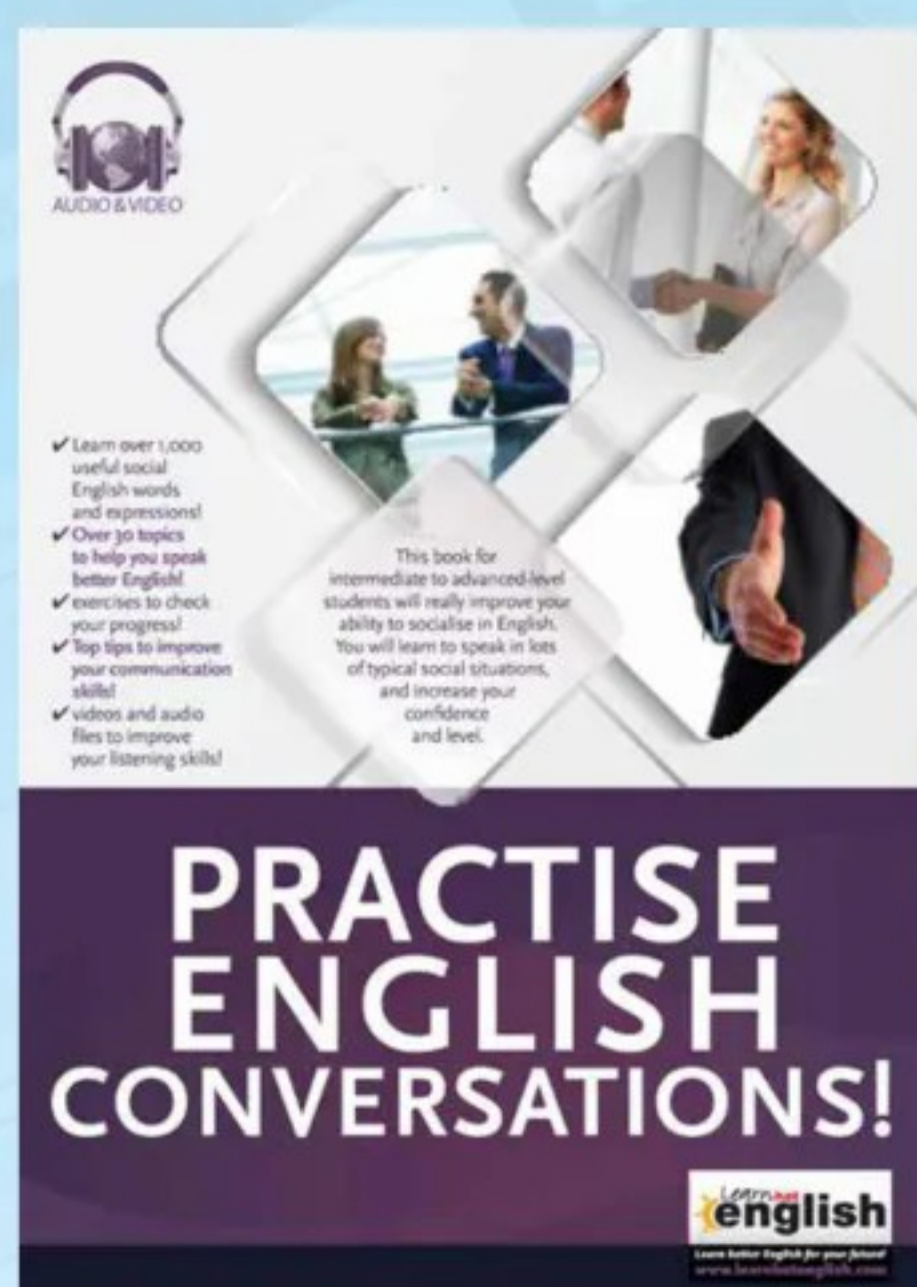
Square up to someone

If A "squares up to" B, A moves towards B with the intention of attacking or hitting B.

"The man squared up to us and looked as if he wanted a _____."

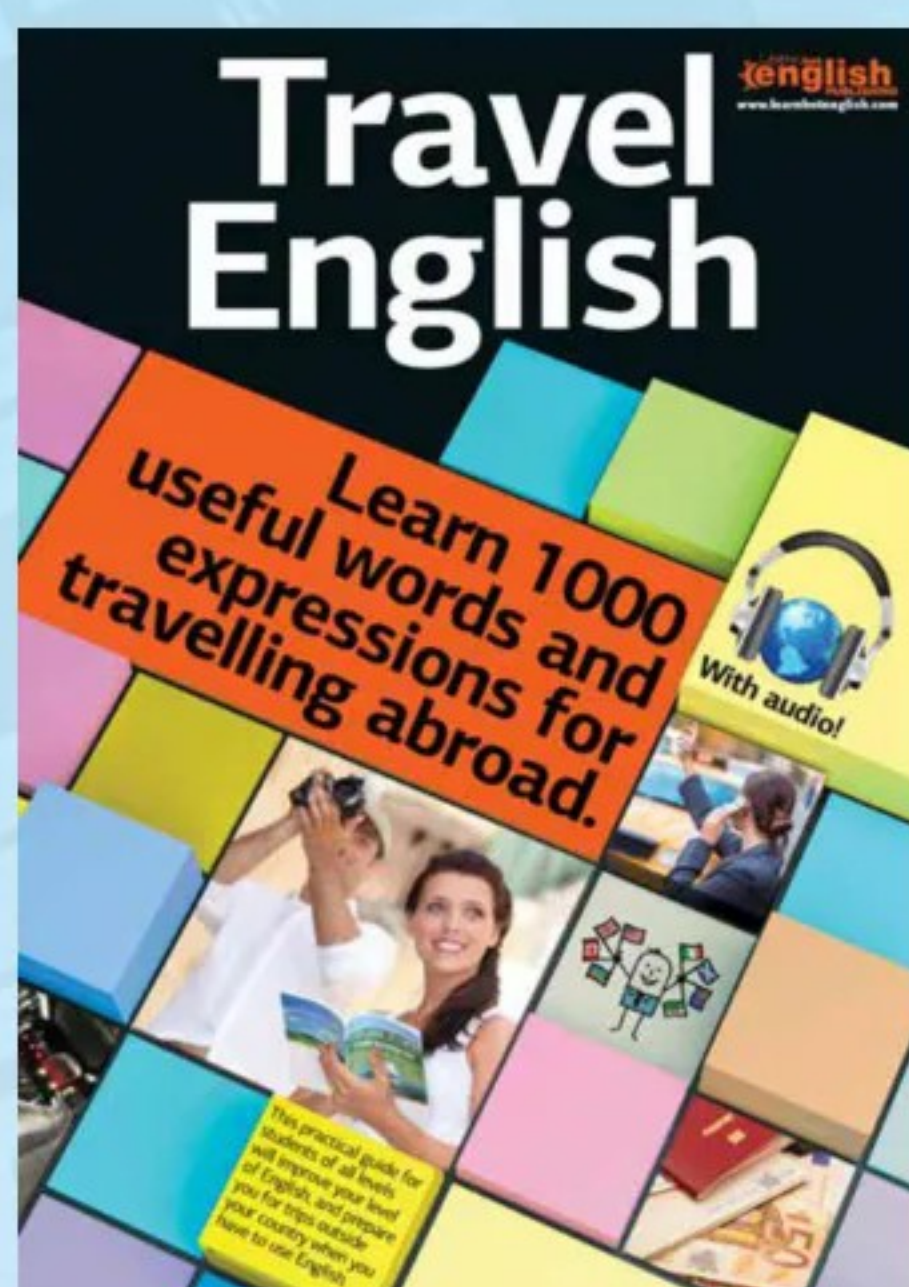


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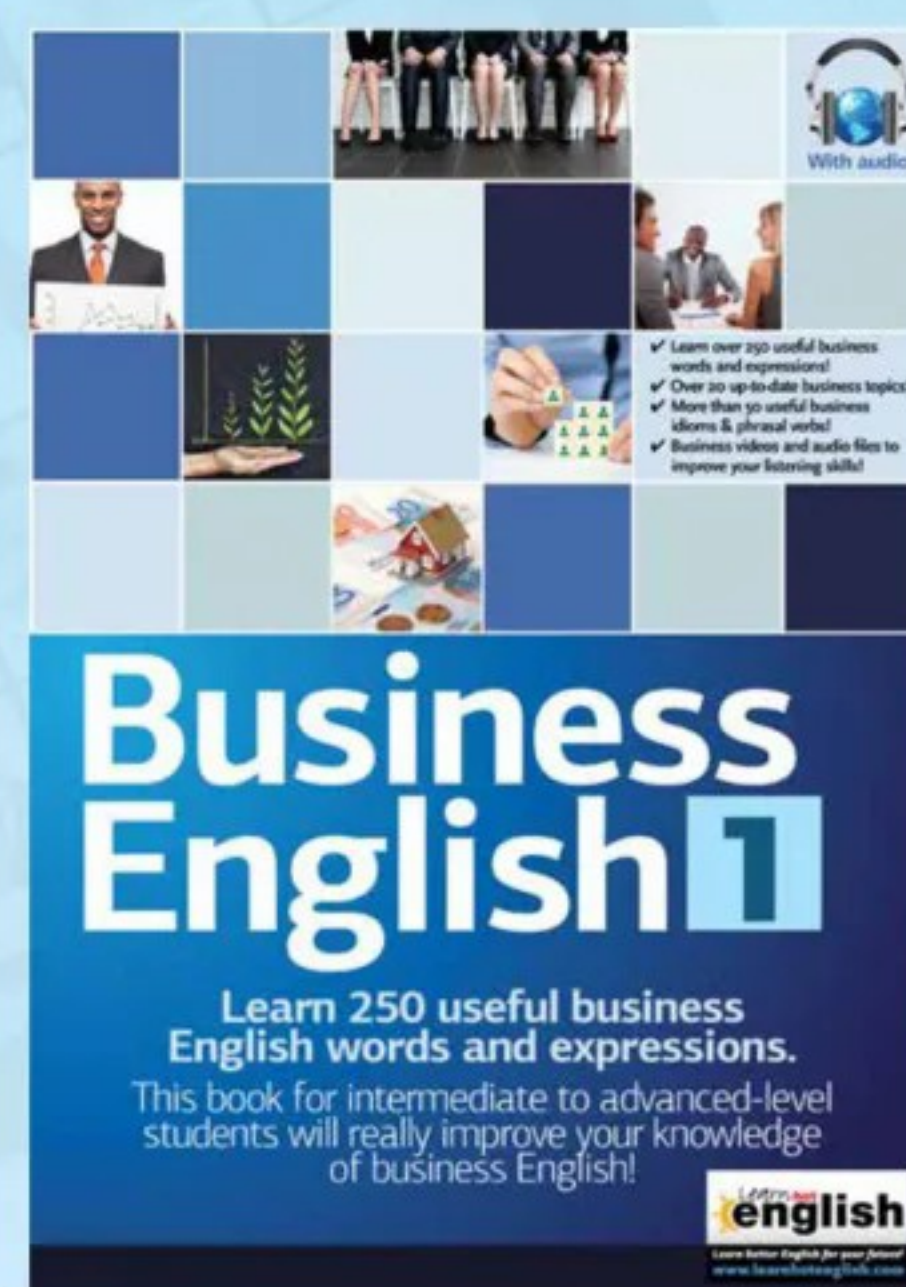
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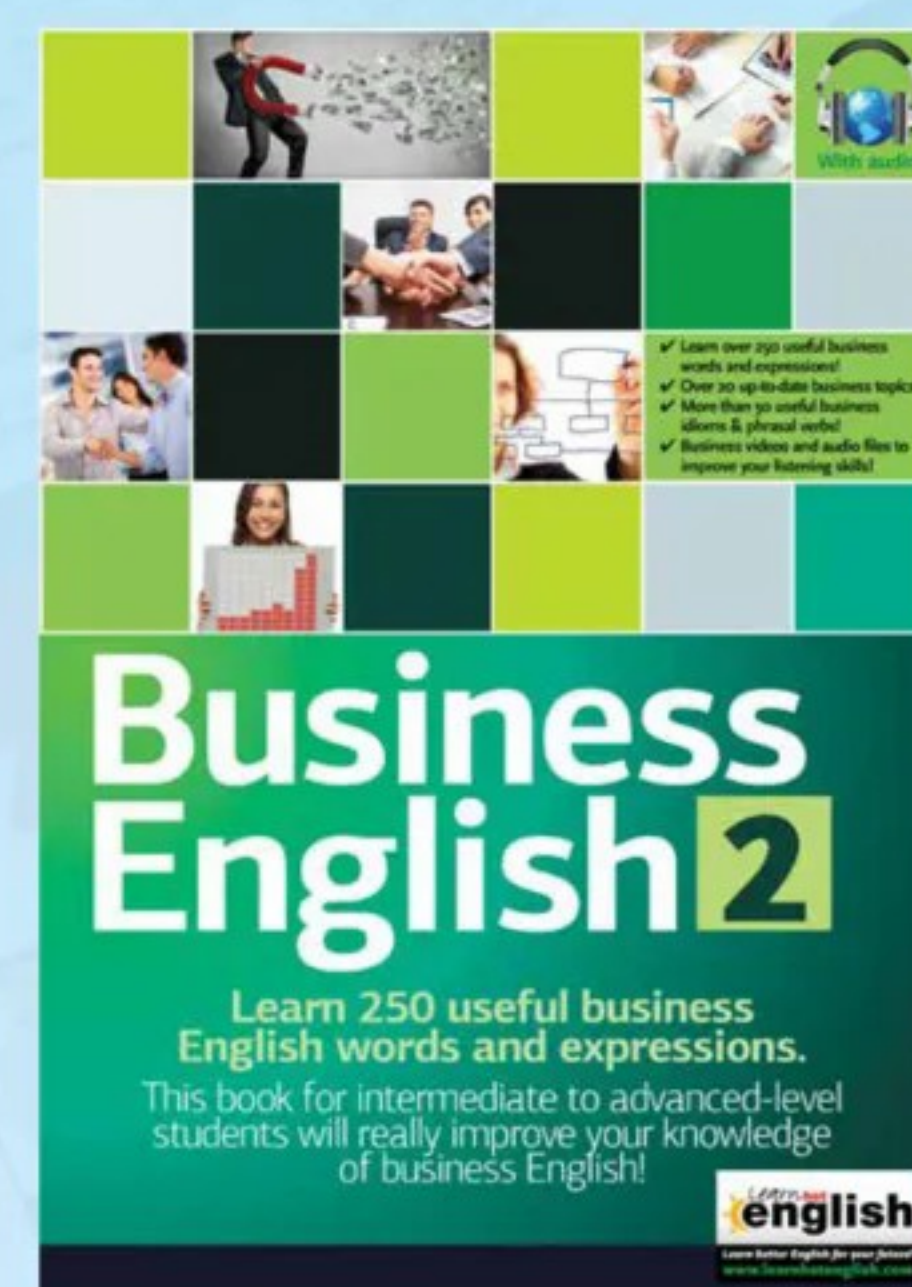
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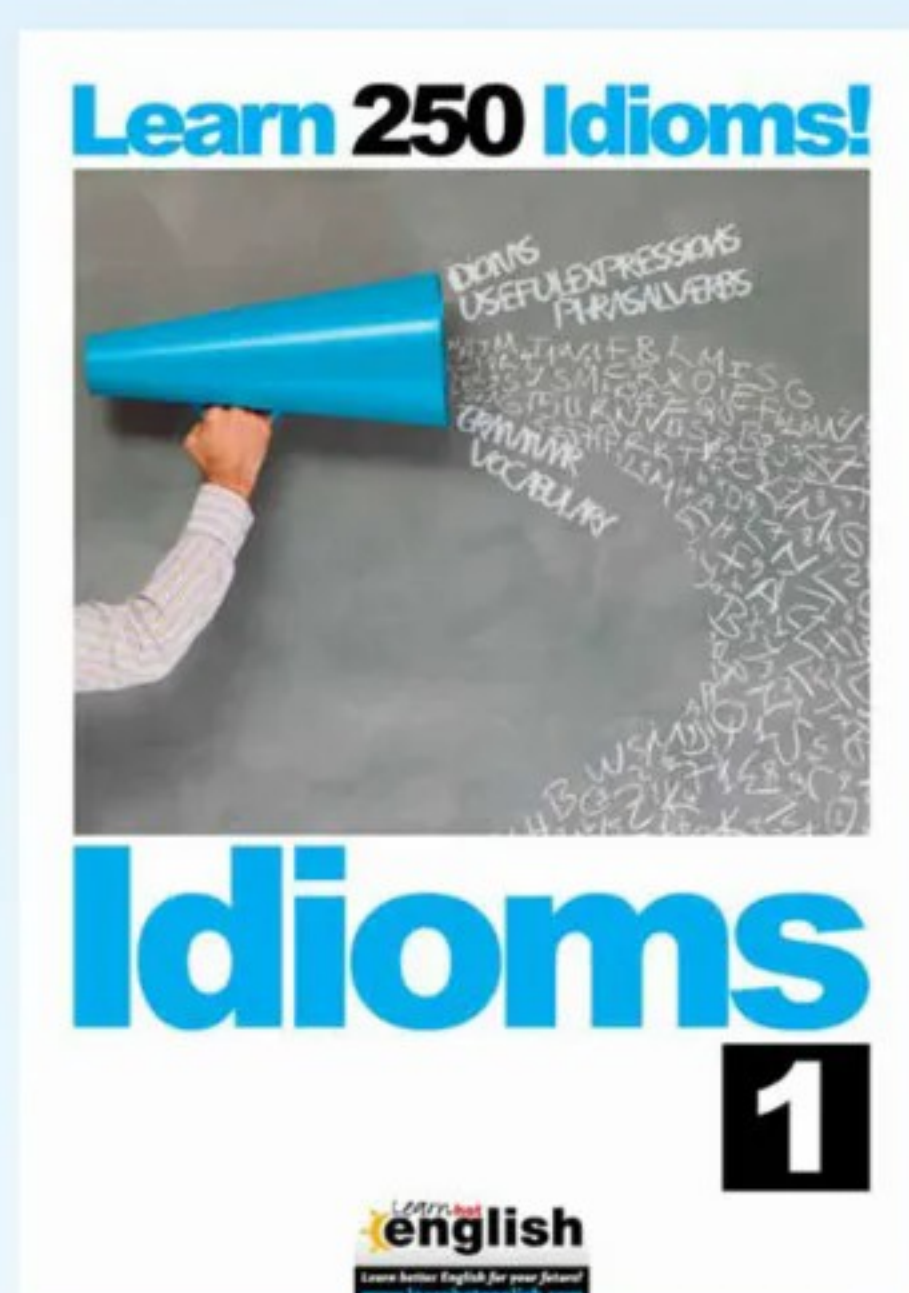
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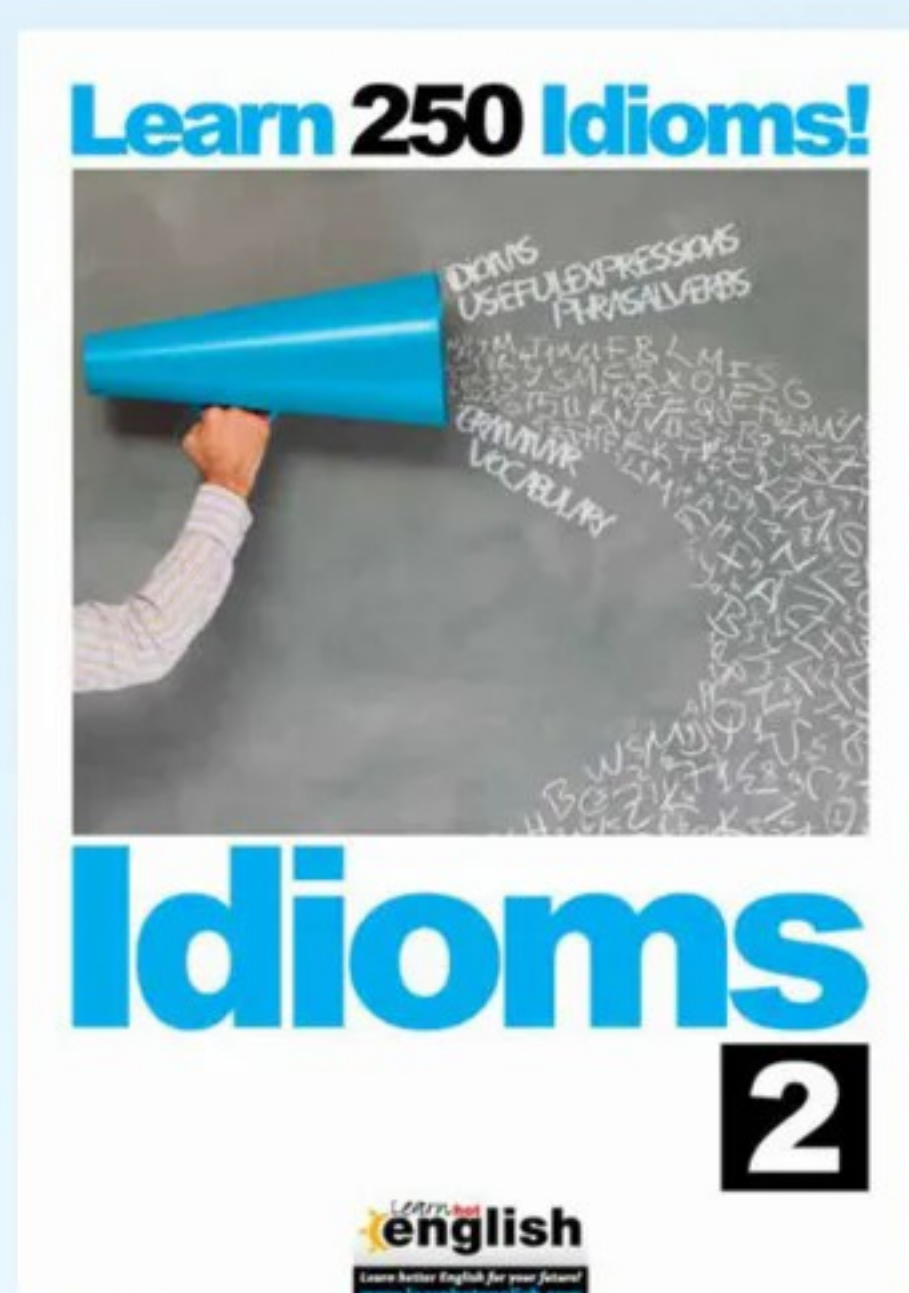
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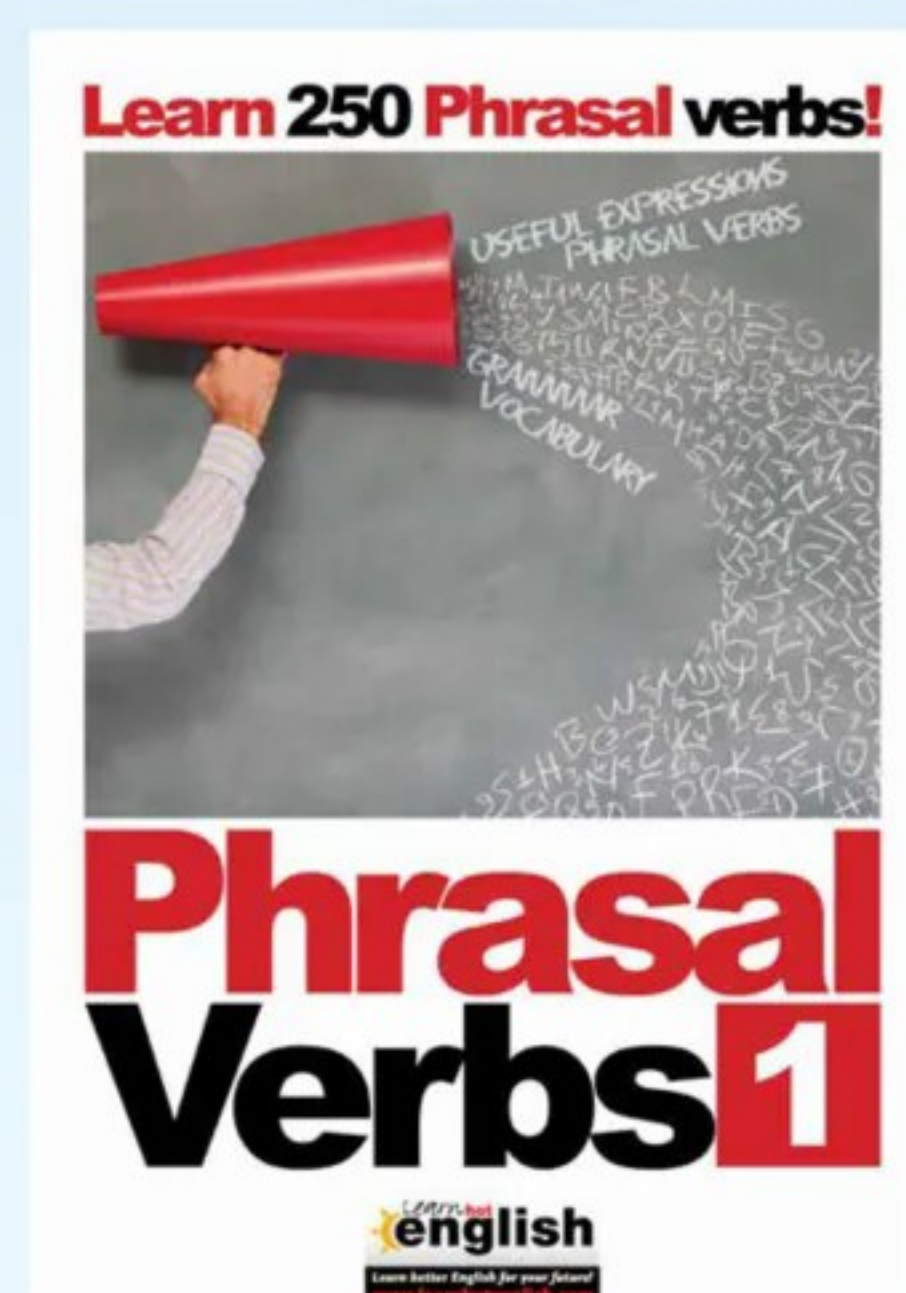
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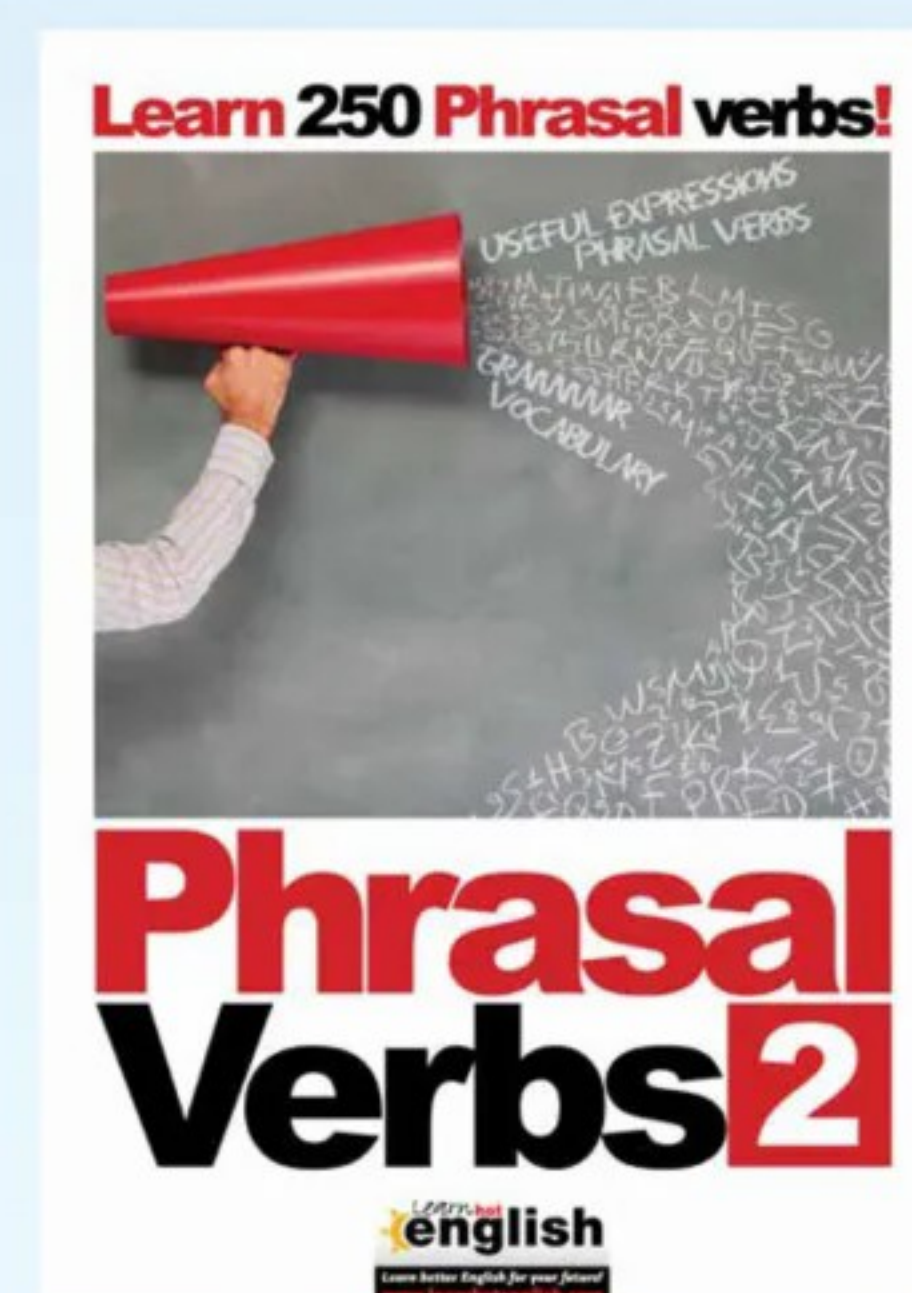
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ANSWERS

FOUR EASY LANGUAGES FOR YOU TO LEARN!

1 Pre-reading

1. accent; 2. mysterious; 3. bed; 4. book; 5. dentist;
6. station

2 Reading II

1. in 1066; 2. about 8,000; 3. curious; 4. 20; 5. alone;
6. 55BC

GRAMMAR BOOSTER

1. leaving; 2. washes; 3. found; 4. have; 5. working;
6. pick; 7. looking

WHAT WERE YOU DOING AT 9PM LAST NIGHT?

1 Listening II

1. yes; 2. no; 3. yes; 4. yes; 5. no

2 Listening III

1. cycling; 2. watching; 3. telling; 4. bus; 5. drink;
6. university; 7. pub; 8. day; 9. district; 10. brother;
11. behind; 12. taxi

HOW TO FIND THE PERFECT PARTNER!

1 Reading II

1. Theuglybugball
2. Meetattheairport
3. Scientificmatch
4. Farmersonly
5. Darwindating
6. Meet-an-inmate

WHAT TO BUY IN HARRODS!

2 Listening I

1. Yacht = \$150 million
2. Advent calendar = \$1 million
3. Bath = \$790,000
4. Shoes = \$1.6 million
5. Bed = \$80,000
6. Men's shirt = \$44,740

3 Listening II

1. 1.5 metres tall; 2. 8.5 metres; 3. six months;
4. in a bullet-proof glass case; 5. diamonds; 6. 2011

4 Language focus

1. sent; 2. recorded; 3. sold

5 Listening III

1. get; 2. deliver; 3. open; 4. cost; 5. made; 6. collect;
7. carved; 8. sold; 9. locked; 10. sold; 11. spent

HOW TO BUILD THE PERFECT TEAM!

1 Reading II

1. Paintball; 2. Bridge building; 3. Scavenger hunt;
4. Minefield; 5. The cube; 6. Film day

2 Language focus

1. at; 2. in; 3. on; 4. at

DAVID BOWIE

1 Pre-reading

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

2 Reading I

Ziggy Stardust, The Thin White Duke, a New Romantic Pierrot

3 Reading II

1. In January 2013
2. Ten years ago
3. *The Laughing Gnome*
4. In 1967
5. *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars*
6. Funk and soul
7. *David Bowie is*

ENGLISH IN ACTION

1. paid; 2. booked; 3. feel; 4. borrowed; 5. go;
6. planning; 7. throw; 8. get; 9. keep

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

1. to; 2. on; 3. of; 4. in; 5. of; 6. of; 7. with; 8. at; 9. to

LEARN 12 PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT PAIRS!

1. across; 2. along / past; 3. on / onto; 4. off; 5. up;
6. down; 7. in / into; 8. past / along; 9. between;
10. around; 11. under; 12. over; 13. in / into; 14. out;
15. past / along; 16. over; 17. towards / to; 18. away;
19. through; 20. over; 21. away; 22. back; 23. from; 24. to

UGLY BUILDINGS

1 Reading II

1. Ryugyong Hotel;
2. Longaberger Basket Company building;
3. Torre Velasca;
4. Prague TV Tower;
5. Mirador

2 Language focus

1. up; 2. in; 3. up

QUIRKY NEWS

A: Questions!

1. a train station is 61 kilometres away; 2. five;
3. she stopped and slept for a few hours; 4. Croatia;
5. launch a manhunt

B: Questions!

1. Michelangelo;
2. in the town's main park;
3. because it's naked;
4. to cover it up with a pair of underpants;
5. that people will soon start to admire the work of art

IPHONES

1 Listening II

1. Making a film.
2. A bandage for his leg.
3. In the gym.
4. Because he turned round to see what had

happened to his phone.

5. It isn't clear.

2 Language focus

1. off; 2. into; 3. off; 4. up

3 Listening III

1. in a magazine
2. could have died
3. to stop the bleeding
4. a French rescue team
5. because of his phone
6. He was listening to music
7. these phones are dangerous
8. get attached to them

GROUP TALK

2 Listening II

1. By not going out for a coffee.
2. By not buying a loaf of bread each day.
3. If you save up, then you can treat yourself.
4. There's usually one day a week when it's cheaper.

HOW TO MAKE A HOLLYWOOD BLOCKBUSTER!

1 Reading II

(wording will vary)

- The producer is in charge of financing the film.
- The director is responsible for developing a vision for the film.
- The cinematographer supervises the photography of the film.
- The first assistant camera has to make sure that the images being filmed are in focus.
- The clapper loader is in charge of the footage recorded on the camera's hard drives.
- The grip is in charge of setting up the position of the camera or cameras.
- The gaffer is responsible for all the lighting on a film shoot.

SHOULD DRUGS BE LEGAL?

1 Reading II

(wording may vary)

1. You're allowed to smoke it in regulated coffee shops.
2. After spending millions and putting thousands of drug offenders in prison, they've still got a big problem with drugs.
3. To decriminalise drugs and to introduce a system of legal regulation.
4. Drug use in the country has halved over the last decade.
5. When Prohibition ended, organised crime decreased and crime rates dropped.

PHRASAL VERBS

1. bank; 2. the pub; 3. abuse; 4. behaviour; 5. fighting;
6. terms; 7. guy; 8. fight



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Clever birds

- A:** I say, I say, I say. How do you know that **owls** are cleverer than **chickens**?
- B:** I don't know. How do you know that owls are cleverer than chickens?
- A:** Have you ever heard of Kentucky Fried Owl?

Lucky Frank

Frank and Jeff decide to go out to a nightclub late one evening after work. After ordering their drinks, they sit at a table near the dance floor. A few minutes later, a woman comes over and invites Frank to dance. Surprised, Frank jumps up and goes off with her. As they're dancing, Frank notices that she's a bit **pale**. "Are you all right?"

he asks. "You look like you could **do with** some fresh air."

"I've been in a place where you don't get much sun," the woman explains.

"Oh," says Frank.

"Where's that?"

"**Jail**. I just got out."

"Oh, right," says Frank, a bit **taken aback**. "What were you in for?"

"I killed my husband," the woman says. "I caught him with another woman," she adds by way of explanation.

After a few more minutes of dancing and chatting, the woman **excuses herself** and goes to the bathroom, and Frank goes back to his friend.

"So," says Jeff. "You two seemed to be **getting on**

pretty well. What's she like?"

"Great!" says Frank.

"I think I'm **in luck**. She's single!" ★

GLOSSARY

an owl *n*
a bird with large eyes. It often comes out at night

clever *adj*
intelligent

pale *adj*
someone who is "pale" looks very white in the face, often because they're sick or because they haven't been in the sun

do with *exp*
if you could "do with" something, you really need that thing

jail *n*

prison

taken aback *exp*

shocked; surprised

to excuse yourself *exp*

if you "excuse yourself", you tell others that you need to go to the toilet

to get on *phr vb*

if two people "get on", they seem to be good friends and have a good relationship

in luck *exp*

if you say that you're "in luck", you feel positive about something and feel that something good will happen

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Printerman

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ISSN 1577-7898

Depósito Legal M.14277.2001
January 2024

Published by Hot English Publishing, S.L.
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