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Learn **hot** English magazine

No.10

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LEARN 10
USEFUL
ENGLISH IDIOMS!



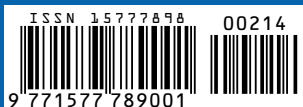
Can't
have your
cake
and eat it

BOOKS &
PUBLISHING
VOCABULARY!

THE IRISH
ENGLISH ACCENT!

JOKES
IN ENGLISH!

TITANIC
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EDITOR'S INTRO

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How you learn English with *Learn Hot English* magazine

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

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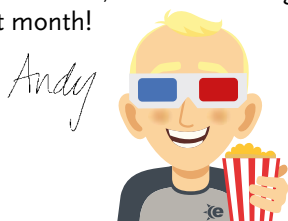
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Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* – the fun magazine for learning English. In this month's issue, you're going to learn 10 fun and useful idioms. Find out what "can't have your cake and eat it means". This idiom has become popular these

days. Discover why, and also learn how it's used in other languages, which is really interesting. But of course, that's not all! We're also looking at funny phobias, ships and boats vocabulary, how to clarify something, live TV mistakes, crime and punishment vocabulary, politics idioms, politics phrasal verbs, 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!



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, or visit www.learnhotenglish.com and click on the button for "Telephone & Skype classes".



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IN THE NEWS

In The News

In The News N°8

The voice of the people

London 2020

Think
about
it!

What are your top tips for learning a language? Have you made any mistakes recently? What happened? How much coffee do you drink a day? How often do you eat hamburgers / fast food? Have you ever turned the wrong way? What happened?

Health

Heart Attack Grill

A restaurant in Las Vegas, The Heart Attack Grill, is famous for its extremely unhealthy food. One of the items on its **menu** includes the Quadruple **Bypass** Burger, which has 900 grams of beef and 20 **slices** of bacon! The restaurant's **slogan** is, "Taste Worth **Dying For**!" But just recently, a customer actually had a **heart attack** while eating there. He was taken to hospital and **survived**, thankfully. Now, some doctors want the restaurant closed because they say it **promotes** unhealthy eating. But **owner** Jon Basso has **refused**, saying the doctors just "want to take away our right to have a simple hamburger, a Coke, some **fries** and enjoy our lives the way we want to." That's freedom for you! 🍔



Fun fact

Americans eat, on average, three hamburgers a week.

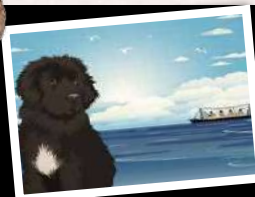


Literature



Wrong Way!

Why did the Titanic really **sink**? According to a recent book it was because of a very simple mistake. Author Louise Patten says the **helmsman** turned the boat the wrong way when the **iceberg** was **spotted**. He was ordered to turn left and go around the iceberg, but he **panicked** and turned right instead. By turning right, the Titanic sailed closer to the iceberg, and there wasn't enough time to fix the mistake. But that wasn't the only error that night. The ship's owner J. Bruce Ismay told the captain to keep sailing after the accident. This forced water into the hole in the ship. If the Titanic had stopped, it wouldn't have sunk so fast. And this would have given enough time for nearby ships to come to the rescue. 🚢



Fun fact

There were nine dogs on board the Titanic, and three of them survived.

This video clip explains what happened to the Titanic,

according to Louise Patten: http://youtu.be/T12I_o0ecd0

IN THE NEWS

Technology

Caffeine App

Do you drink a lot of coffee? Is it affecting your sleep? If so, you need Caffeine Zone, a new **app** for the iPhone. You simply tell the app when you drink a cup of coffee, and the app **keeps track of** how much **caffeine** there is in your **bloodstream**. Then, an alarm **goes off** if the cup of coffee you're about to drink will make

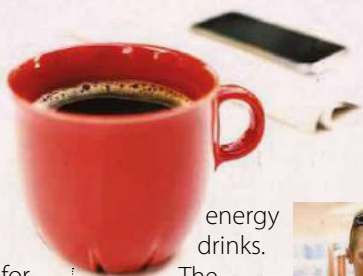
you feel sick or **keep you awake** at night. It also works for tea and

energy drinks.

The scientists who designed the app say they hope it will "help consumers learn to use caffeine products more wisely."

Fun fact

After oil, coffee is the most traded product in the world.



Education

Language Genius

Alex Rawlings is only 20 years old, but he speaks 11 languages. The Oxford student recently won a competition to find the UK's most **multilingual** student. So, how did he learn so many languages? Well, it all started when his mother, who is half-Greek, spoke to him in Greek, English and French when he was young. He learned other languages (such as German and Russian) at school. And he taught himself the rest. So, what **advice** does he have for language learners? He suggests learning languages in context (reading articles, watching TV series, listening to songs, etc.) instead of just **memorising lists** of words or doing grammar exercises. Watch Alex

speak all 11 languages here:

YouTube



http://youtu.be/55_G66g02QU



Fun fact

A person who speaks several languages fluently is a "polyglot"; a person who speaks six or more languages fluently is a "hvpornolvalot".

IT'S EASY!



GLOSSARY

- a menu** *n*
a list of the food that is served in a restaurant
- bypass (surgery)** *n*
a medical operation that is performed on the heart
- a slice** *n*
a thin piece of bread, etc.
- a slogan** *n*
a short phrase that describes what a product is
- to die for** *exp*
if something is worth "dying for", it is very good
- a heart attack** *n*
if someone has a "heart attack", their heart starts beating irregularly or simply stops beating at all
- to survive** *vb*
if someone "survives" a dangerous situation, they don't die
- to promote** *vb*
if A "promotes" B, A makes B more popular
- an owner** *n*
the person who "owns" (possesses / has) something
- to refuse** *vb*
if you "refuse" to do something, you say that you won't do it
- fries** *n US*
long, thin pieces of fried potato. "Chips" in British English
- to sink** *vb*
if a ship "sinks", it goes under the water
- a helmsman / helmsperson** *n*
the person on a ship who controls the helm/wheel (the object you hold in your hands and move in order to turn the ship)
- an iceberg** *n*
a large piece of ice that is floating in the water. Most of it is under the water
- to spot** *vb*
to see/notice
- to panic** *vb*
if people start to "panic", they lose control and act quickly and without thinking
- an app** *n*
a small program that you can put on your mobile phone in order to play a game, etc.
- to keep track of** *exp*
if you "keep track of" something, you monitor it and follow its progress
- caffeine** *n*
a substance found in coffee and tea. It is a stimulant that can make you feel excited
- bloodstream** *n*
the flow/movement of blood in your body
- to go off** *phr vb*
if an alarm "goes off", it starts making a sound
- to keep you awake** *exp*
if something "keeps you awake", it stops you from sleeping
- traded** *adj*
"traded" goods are bought and sold
- multilingual** *adj*
if someone is "multilingual", they can speak several languages
- advice** *n*
information about how to do something
- to memorise** *vb*
if you "memorise" something, you learn it so you can remember it exactly
- a list** *n*
a "list" of names (for example) has a lot of names written with one name under the other

Language focus Nouns from verbs

Look at this extract from an article in this section, "But owner Jon Basso has refused". The writers has used the noun "owner". This word comes from the verb "to own". We can form many nouns from verbs by simply adding **-er** at the end of the word. For example:

● **To rob = a robber** ● **To ski = a skier** ● **To ride = a rider** ● **To play = a player** ● **To speak = a speaker**

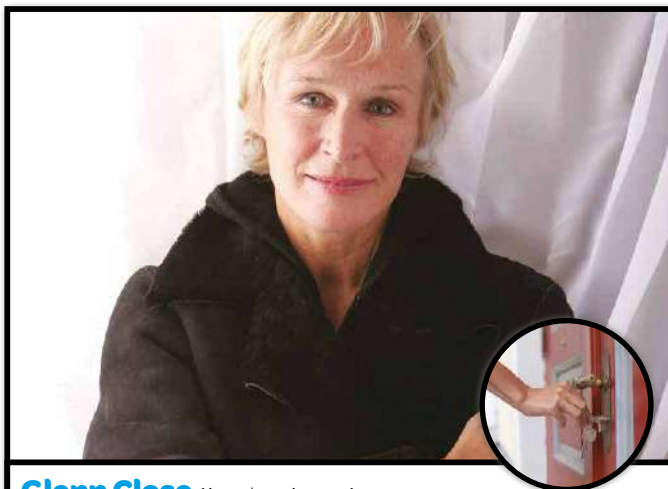
Can you think of any more examples?



English language names with real meaning.

THE NAME GAME

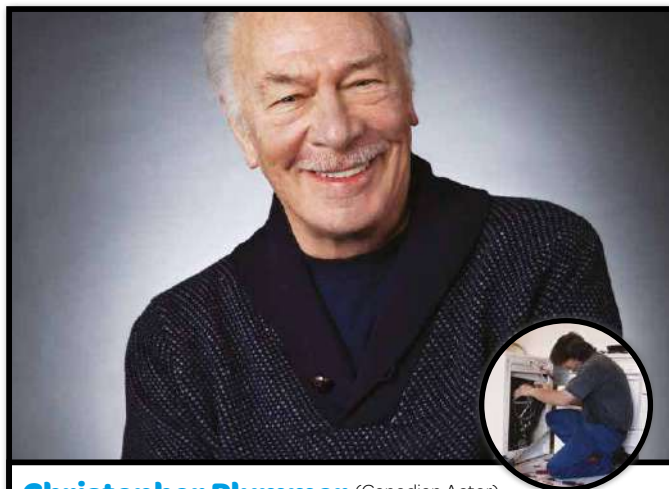
THIS IS ANOTHER PART IN OUR SERIES OF FAMOUS NAMES WITH MEANING.



Glenn Close (American Actress)

IF SOMETHING IS "CLOSE" TO YOU, IT IS NEAR YOU. /
IF YOU "CLOSE" SOMETHING, YOU SHUT IT.

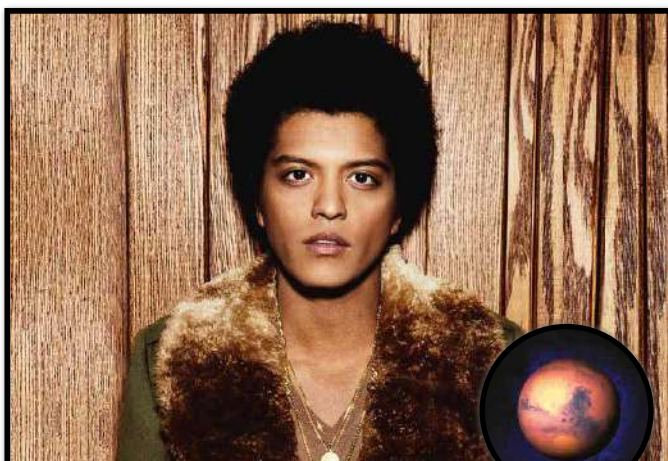
"Could you close the door, please?"



Christopher Plummer (Canadian Actor)

A "PLUMBER" (SPELT WITH A "B") FIXES TOILETS,
SINKS, ETC.

"The plumber fixed our washing machine."



Bruno Mars (American singer-songwriter)

"MARS" IS ONE OF THE PLANETS IN THE MILKY WAY
(OUR SOLAR SYSTEM).

"The spaceship went to Mars."



Target (general department store)

A "TARGET" IS SOMETHING YOU TRY TO HIT WITH A
GUN OR OTHER WEAPON.

"She aimed the gun at the target."

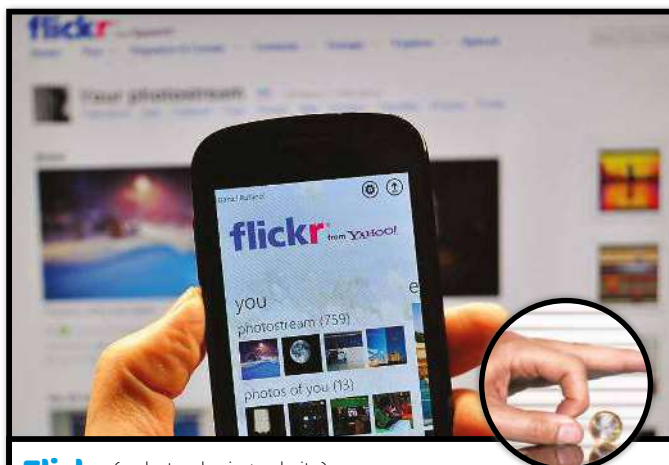


Photobucket.com

(picture uploading site)

A "PHOTO" IS A SHORT TERM FOR A "PHOTOGRAPH". /
A "BUCKET" IS A CONTAINER USED TO HOLD OR CARRY
WATER, FOR EXAMPLE.

"He took a photo. / She filled the bucket with water."

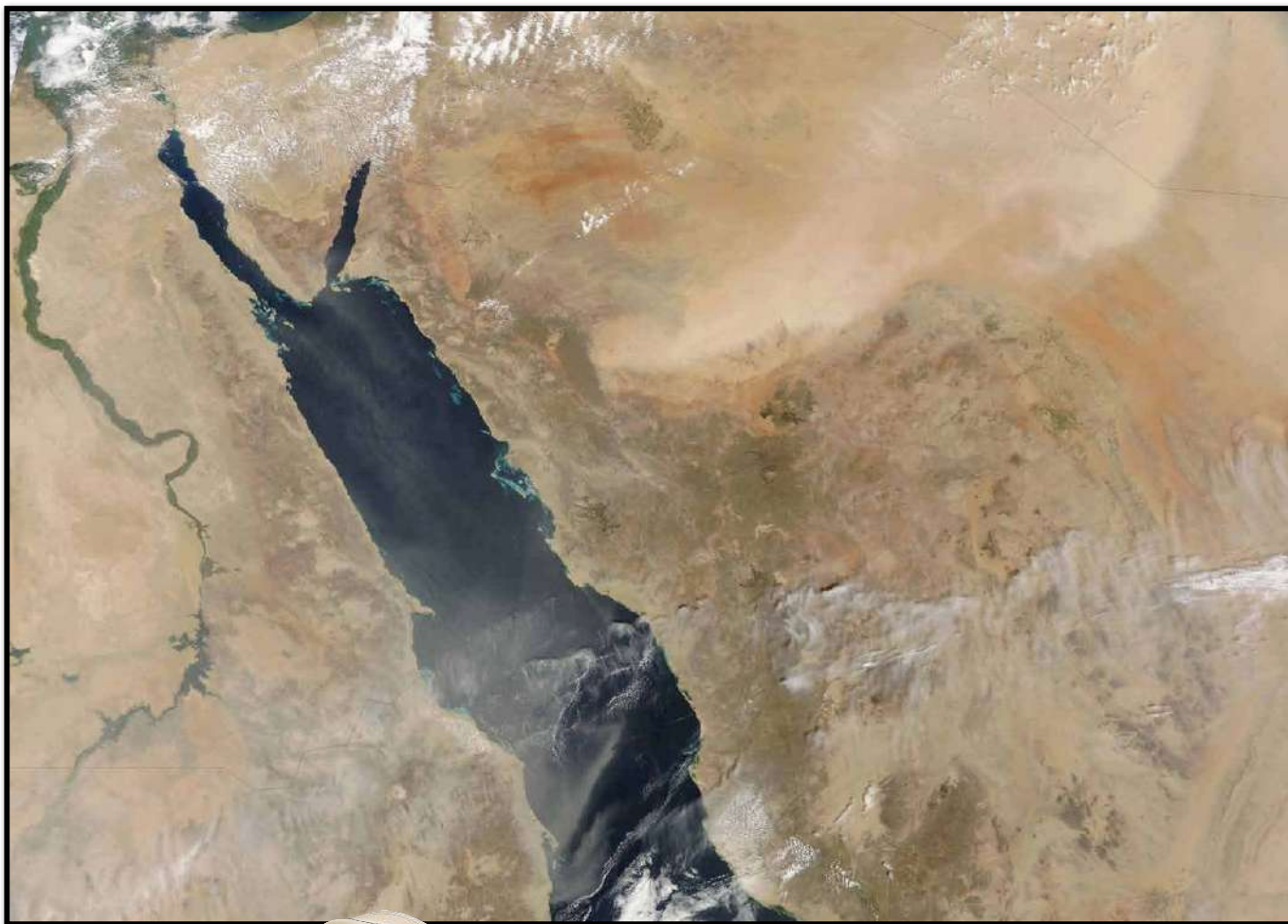


Flickr (a photo-sharing website)

IF YOU "FLICK" SOMETHING, YOU HIT IT WITH A
SHORT, SUDDEN MOVEMENT, OFTEN USING YOUR
FINGERS.

"He flicked the insect off his jacket."

JOKES, ANECDOTES AND STORIES AS TOLD BY NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS.



Letter

A: I say, I say, I say. What happens if you **drop** a white hat into the Red Sea?

B: I don't know. What *does* happen if you drop a white hat into the Red Sea?

A: It gets wet.



Biting Dog

A man is walking down the street when he sees a woman with a **cute** little dog. "Does your dog bite?" he asks the **owner**.

And the woman replies, "No, my dog doesn't bite."

So, the man **bends down** to **pet** the dog, but just as he puts his hand on its head, the dog bites him on the finger. "Ow!" he says, "I thought you said your dog doesn't bite!"

And the woman replies, "That isn't my dog!"



counter asks him **rudely**.

"I'd like a ham and cheese sandwich, and a meat pie, please?" the man asks **politely**.

A few minutes later, the woman **slams** the food down on the counter. "Anything else?" she asks.

The man looks at her for a second, then says,

"Well, a kind word **wouldn't go amiss**."

And she replies, "Don't eat the pie!" ❄



GLOSSARY

to drop *vb*
if you "drop" something it falls (or you let it fall) out of your hand

cute *adj*
nice and attractive

an owner *n*
a person who owns (has / possesses)

something

to bend down *phrvb*
to move your body forward and down

to pet *vb*
to touch affectionately (lovingly / gently)

all-night *adj*
an "all-night" restaurant doesn't close at night

the counter *n*
the long table in a bar/restaurant, etc.

The employees often work behind it

rudely *adv*
if someone does something "rudely", they do it in a bad way, not showing any respect for the other person

politely *adv*
nicely; showing respect for the other person

to slam *vb*
if someone "slams" something on the table, they put that thing on the table in an aggressive / angry way

wouldn't go amiss *exp*
if you say that something "wouldn't go amiss", you're saying that it would be nice if that thing could happen

Rude Waitress

A man has been out with his friends in a pub all night. It's 2am and he's hungry, so he goes to an **all-night** restaurant to get something to eat.

"What do you want?" the woman behind the



USEFUL LANGUAGE

Ships & boats

ANSWERS ON PAGE 40

1 Match the words

Match the words (1 to 14) to the pictures (a-n).

1. Bow (the front of a ship) ☐
2. Stern / aft (the back of the ship) ☐
3. Port (the left side of a ship if you're looking toward the front of the ship) ☐
4. Starboard (the right side of a ship if you're looking toward the front of the ship) ☐
5. Captain ☐
6. Sailor ☐
7. Gangway ☐
8. Anchor ☐
9. Buoy (pronounced "boy") ☐
10. Knot (pronounced "not") ☐
11. Porthole ☐
12. Sail ☐
13. Outboard motor ☐
14. Mast ☐



More words

- **Crow's nest** – a place high up in a ship where sailors can look in all directions.
- **Steer** – if you "steer" a boat, you turn the wheel so it moves in a certain direction.
- **Helm** – the steering gear of a ship, especially the wheel. If someone is "at the helm", they are steering the boat.
- **Tiller** – a lever used to turn a rudder and steer a boat, often on a small boat with an outboard motor (see picture).
- **Galley** – the kitchen on a ship.
- **Cabin** – a small room in a boat or ship.
- **Convoy** – a group of ships travelling together (often for protection).
- **Navy** – a country's ships (and the people who operate them) used for warfare and defence.
- **Rigging** – the ropes used to raise the sails.
- **Vessel** – a ship or boat.
- **Rudder** – a moveable piece of wood or metal at the back of the ship that you use to steer the vessel.
- **Deck** – the top part of a ship that you can walk on.
- **Bridge** – the control centre – typically at the front.
- **Passenger** – someone who travels on a large ship.
- **Crew** – the people who work on a ship.



- **To moor** – if a ship is "moored", it is tied to something in the harbour.
- **Berth** – a bed on a ship. Also, a place where a ship can stay in a harbour.
- **Bunk** – a bed that is fixed to the wall – often with another bed on top.
- **Docks** – an area in a harbour where ships go to be loaded, unloaded and repaired.
- **Steward** – the person on a ship who is responsible for passengers and their cabins.
- **Maitre D'** – the person in charge of the dining room (where you eat) and the staff there.
- **Nautical mile** – a measurement of distance: 1,852 metres.
- **Knot** – a measurement of speed: 1 nautical mile per hour (by definition) = 1.852 kilometres per hour. So, 22 knots is about 40km/h.
- **Sea sick** – if you're "seasick", the movement of the ship makes you feel sick.
- **Sink** – if a ship "sinks", it goes under the water.
- **Drown** – if someone "drowns", they die in the water. If someone is "drowning", they are in difficulty in the water and need to be rescued.





USEFUL LANGUAGE

Ships & boats

Types of boat

● **Speedboat** – a boat that can go very fast because it has a powerful engine.



● **Cruise ship** – a large ship that takes passengers on a holiday, stopping at several places.



● **Sailboat** (also, "sailing boat") – a boat with sails.



● **Yacht** – a large boat with sails or a motor that is used for racing or pleasure.



● **Motorboat** – a boat that is driven by an engine.



● **Canoe** – a small narrow boat. You use a paddle to make it move.



● **Submarine** – a ship that goes under the water.



● **Warship** – a ship with guns.



● **Destroyer** – a fast, heavily-armed warship.



● **Frigate** – a type of warship that is smaller than a destroyer.



● **Cargo ship** (also, **freighter**) – a ship that carries goods.



● **Merchant ship** – a ship that transports cargo or passengers. In the UK, merchant ships



may have "RMS" (Royal Mail Ship) before their name.

● **Passenger liner / ocean liner** – a large ship that carries passengers on a regular route.



● **Container ship** – a large ship that carries containers (large boxes with goods inside them).



● **Dinghy** – a small sailboat.



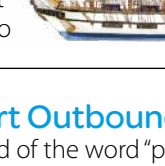
● **Lifeboat** – a small boat on a ship that is used in emergencies.



● **Fishing boat** – a boat that is used by people to catch fish.



● **Sailing ship** – a large ship with sails that is/was used to



carry passengers or cargo.

● **Rowing boat** – a small boat that you use oars (long pieces of wood) to move.



● **Raft** – a floating platform often made from a piece (or pieces) of wood.



● **Steamboat** – a boat that is powered by steam (water vapour).



● **Trawler** – a type of fishing boat that has a large net at the back.



● **Tug** – a small powerful boat that pulls large ships, often when they come into port.



Boat versus ship

Very generally, ships are bigger than boats, and usually make long voyages. Also, ships often have more than one deck. On the other hand, boats are usually specific types of vessel: a fishing boat, a police boat, a sailing boat, a lifeboat. Also, a boat (such as a lifeboat) can fit on a ship, but not the other way round.



POSH (Port Outbound, Starboard Home)

Have you heard of the word "posh"? It's used to say that something (or someone) is fashionable and rich/expensive. For example, "She's very posh." But where does the word come from? Apparently, when rich people travelled by ship, they wanted the port side going, and the starboard side coming back to ensure sun in the cabin for warmth (or the cooler side with the better view, as the case may be). That is "Port Out, Starboard Home", and the first letters of these words spell "POSH".



Ready-to-go English expressions to learn and use.

FIVE OF THE BEST

THIS MONTH:
STARTING AN E-MAIL.

5

AUDIO

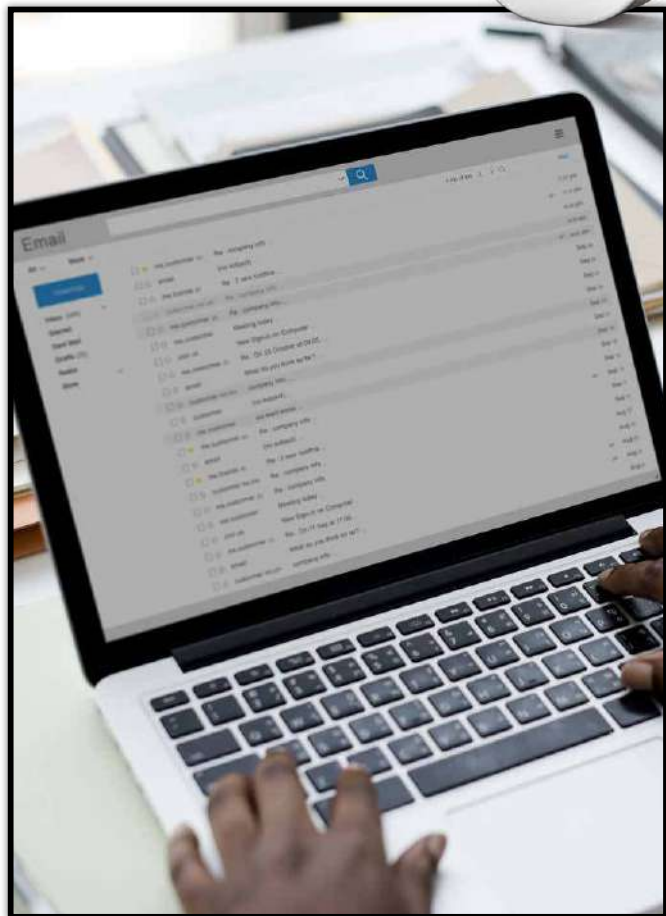
LISTENING

Think about it!

When was the last time you went to an interview? How did it go? Have you ever had a job appraisal interview? What did you talk about? What questions were you asked? What are the pros and cons of job appraisals? How useful are they?

Work Time

Finding out how things are going.



Starting an e-mail

Addressing someone

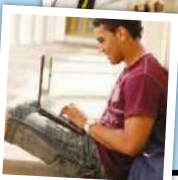
- To Whom it May Concern [very formal – to someone unknown]
- Dear Sir/Madam, [formal – to someone unknown]
- Dear (Amelia), [formal]
- Hi (Jessica), [informal]
- Hi, [informal]

Opening sentence: formal

- It was a pleasure to meet you last month.
- Thank you for sending that report.
- It was really good to see you at the conference.
- I hope you had a wonderful holiday.
- It was really nice to hear from you.

Opening sentence: informal

- How's it going?
- How are things?
- Hope you're enjoying your break.
- I hope everything is OK.
- It was great to see you last week.



ANSWERS
PAGE 40

1 Pre-listening

What sort of questions do they ask during a job appraisal (a meeting between a boss and an employee to find out how things are going). Think of as many questions as you can.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two job appraisal interviews. Listen once. Did you hear any of the questions you thought of for the Pre-listening task?

3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, write CI (Conversation I) or CII (Conversation II) next to each question. In which conversation...

1. ...is the interviewee very nervous?
2. ...is the interviewee quite calm?
3. ...was someone told off for teaching the wrong language?
4. ...did someone say they had sold a computer?
5. ...was the interviewee told to learn a new language?
6. ...did someone say they had sold 301 shirts?

4 Language focus The Present Perfect

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording *Job Appraisal*: "... Quite a few of your students have complained..." The speaker has used the Present Perfect ("have complained"). Answer these questions using the Present Perfect.

1. What have you done today?
2. Who have you spoken to by phone today?
3. How many cups of coffee have you had today?
4. How long have you been at work/school?

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Think about it!

Are you good at making things clear and simple to understand? When was the last time you had to explain yourself? What are the keys to explaining things clearly and concisely? Are you good at understanding things the first time?

Clarification

This month we're looking at asking for and seeking clarification: asking for something to be repeated, rephrased or summarised so that you can understand it.

Saying that you didn't understand something

- I'm sorry but I didn't quite get that.
- I beg your pardon?
- I'm not quite sure I know what you mean.
- I'm not quite sure I follow you.
- I'm not sure I got your point.
- I don't quite see what you're getting at.
- Excuse me, but I didn't catch the last part / the part about...
- I don't get it. (direct)
- You lost me. (direct)
- I'm lost. (direct)

Asking for clarification (polite / neutral forms)

- Could you say that again, please?
- Could you repeat that, please?
- Do you think you could go over that again, please?
- Would you mind repeating that, please?
- Could you be a bit more explicit, please?
- Could you explain what you mean by...?
- Can you expand on that?
- Would you mind saying that again, please?
- Do you think you could repeat the part about... once again please?
- Can you be a bit more specific, please?
- What do you mean by "unnecessary"?
- Could you elaborate on that, please?
- Say that again, please. (direct)
- How come? (direct / informal)
- In what way? (direct)
- What are you trying to say? (direct)
- Why's that? (direct)
- What? (direct / impolite)

- Huh? (very direct / impolite)

Asking for an example

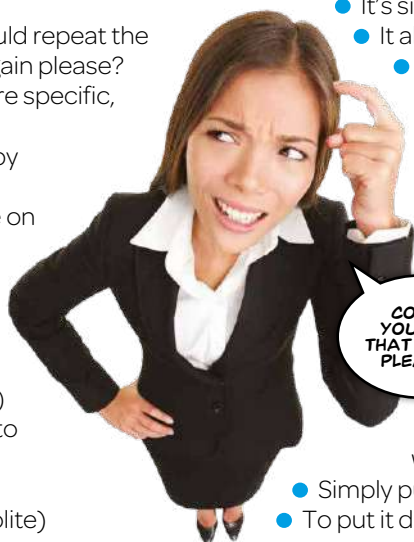
- Could you give me an example of that, please?
- Could you illustrate that, please?
- For example?
- For instance?

Re-stating something / reformulating something

- So, what you're trying to say is that...?
- If I understand you correctly, you mean...
- OK. This means...
- Let's see if I understood you correctly. You want us to...
- Does this mean that...?
- So what you're really saying is...
- Would it be correct to say that...?
- So, in other words you think...
- Can I conclude from this that you...?
- Am I right in assuming that...?

Stating something in more basic terms

- It's simple. Basically,...
- It all comes down to this...
- Let me explain that again.
- Let me explain that in more detail...
- Let me put it in another way...
- I'll try to keep this simple.
- What we're looking for is...
- Quite simply, we want...
- Simply put, we need...
- To put it differently, we'd like... ✨



Dialogue

Y: Yolanda
G: Guy

Guy (an artist) has been commissioned to create an artwork for the London Olympics. It's due to be unveiled tomorrow. Yolanda (a journalist) is interviewing him.

Y: So, tomorrow's the big day – we finally get to see your latest work of art. Everyone's really excited. Can you tell us a bit about it?

G: Well, it's, erm, a very special piece.

Y: Could you elaborate on that? Is it a painting, a sculpture, a piece of installation art?

G: Erm... it's, it's all of those things.

Y: I'm not sure I follow.

G: Art shouldn't be limited by concepts such as "painting" or "sculpture". Art is life.

Y: Yes, of course. Do you mean it reflects life in London?

G: Erm, yes... and no.

Y: I'm not sure I see what you're getting at.

G: Well, in some ways it does, and in some ways it doesn't.

Y: Erm... OK. Would I be correct in saying that it's completely original?

G: Yes.

Y: In what way?

G: Erm, the usual ways.

Y: Can you expand on that?

G: Not really. But



it's perfect for the Olympics.

Y: Ah, does that mean it's got a sporting theme?

G: Erm, perhaps.

Y: Can you give me any examples of the sports it features?

G: Erm... I can't remember right now.

Y: OK, let me see if I understand correctly. It's a painting, sculpture and a piece of installation art that is, and isn't, about life in London and that might feature some sports, but you can't remember which ones.

G: Exactly.

Y: I'm lost.

G: [Pause. Guy starts to cry.] Oh, no. I'm lost too. Totally lost! There is no work or art! I haven't even started. I haven't got any ideas!

Y: So, can I conclude that you won't be unveiling it tomorrow?

G: YES!

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Think about it!

Have there been any famous robberies in your country? What happened? How much was stolen? Are there any famous robbers from your country? Who are they? What did they do? What are crime levels like in your country? What is being done about it?

The Swissport Robbery

Almost the biggest robbery in the UK.

1 Pre-reading

Match the words (1 to 6) to the definitions (a-f).

1. Robber ☐
2. Driver ☐
3. Hijacker ☐
4. Judge ☐
5. Lookout ☐
6. Informant ☐

Someone who...

- a. ...decides how the law should be applied during a trial.
- b. ...steals something.
- c. ...gives the police information about a crime.
- d. ...checks to see that no one is watching, or there are no police around.
- e. ...drives a vehicle.
- f. ...illegally takes control of a plane, ship or vehicle.

2 Reading I

The article is about a robbery that went wrong. What do you think happened? Think. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, put the sentences in the correct order.

- a. The robbers reversed into the warehouse.
- b. The police stormed into the warehouse.
- c. The robbers drove to the Swissport cargo zone.
- d. Two of the robbers escaped.
- e. The security guards asked them for some ID.
- f. The robbers loaded the van with gold.

4 Language focus

The Past Continuous

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...and the rest of the gang were hiding in the back..." The writer has used the Past Continuous ("were hiding"). Read through the article again and find some more examples of the Past Continuous. Why is this tense being used?



In May 2004, eight robbers planned to steal £33m in gold, cash and gems at Heathrow Airport. It would have been the biggest robbery in the UK. But it didn't quite go

according to plan.

On the morning of 17th May, the gang made their way to the **Swissport*** cargo zone at Heathrow Airport. Two drivers were in the front, and the rest of the gang were hiding in the back. Security guards who were working at the main entrance asked for some ID. The gang had all the correct paperwork, so the security guards let them through. Then, the robbers parked the vehicle near one of the warehouses and waited.

A short time later, they decided to act. The driver of the van reversed into the warehouse, smashing through the doors. Immediately, the robbers jumped out. They were carrying batons, knives, lumps of wood and hockey sticks, and they threatened staff with violence if they didn't cooperate. Once they had the situation under control, they started loading the gold into the van.

But they weren't alone. Outside, more than 100 armed police officers were waiting to arrest the

gang. They'd been following the gang after receiving information about the robbery from an informant. When the police stormed in a few minutes later, the robbers were still loading boxes of gold onto the van. In total, they'd managed to load five boxes.

The police immediately arrested the men, but brothers Steven (24) and Martin Nolan (30) escaped. Martin – who was waiting in a car acting as lookout – fled the scene. Steven hijacked a nearby lorry and forced the driver to take him to his home in Wrybury, Berks, where he was later arrested.

Martin Nolan was later described as one of the main plotters. He evaded capture for two months, and later denied involvement in the robbery. He was found guilty after a trial and

given a 13-year sentence. His brother was jailed for eight and a half years. James Fox (31) and Christopher Smith (29) were the most senior organisers of the attempted robbery after Martin Nolan. The judge sentenced both men to eight years in prison. The other gang members were given between six and seven years each.

It was very nearly the biggest robbery in British criminal history. ★



Swissport
Swissport is a company that handles baggage at airports. With a workforce of some 22,000, Swissport International Ltd. provides ground services for over 108 million passengers and three million tonnes of cargo a year.



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Think about it!

How often do you watch the news? What other programmes do you regularly watch on TV? Have you seen any news reports that went wrong? What happened? Have you ever had to remain calm in a tense situation? What happened? When was the last time something went wrong for you? What happened?

Live TV

When it all goes horribly wrong in the TV studio. By Astrid Chater



Irritating noises, drunk people, aggressive animals - any number of things can go wrong during a **live** news report.

News reporters are famous for their ability to **keep going**. And NBC's Nightly News anchor Brian Williams is a fine example of that. He was reporting on a **bankruptcy** case involving American Airlines when a **fire alarm** suddenly started ringing. It was followed shortly afterwards by a **voiceover announcement**. "You'll forgive us," Brian explained very calmly, "we have a fire alarm announcement going on in here." YouTube <http://youtu.be/HofA26hmb8>



News reporters often have to **put on a brave face**. An MSNBC reporter was reporting on New Year's Eve celebrations in Lake Tahoe (California, USA) when a **rowdy reveller** attempted to kiss her. She managed to **dodge** him, but was then interrupted by a woman who **stuck** her face in front of the camera. Seconds later, someone else placed a hat on her head, obstructing her view. "I needed that hat," the reporter said with a **forced smile**. YouTube <http://youtu.be/HqAlsmBZbOU>



An ability to **keep a straight face** is another important skill. A reporter from Channel 9 news in Australia was giving an **update** on a murder case when a giant white **seagull** walked across the back of the **screen**. Ironically, the bird appeared right as the reporter said the word "**burden**" (which has the same vowel sound as the word "bird": ɜː). In an interview after the incident, the reporter explained how he saw the bird, but felt that he couldn't laugh because of the seriousness of the story. "It was a bit of a surprise at the time," he added. YouTube <http://youtu.be/tezJ-voZxWA>



But not all reporters have the ability to remain so calm. During a report on exotic pets, a lizard suddenly jumped onto the suit of a Channel 5 news reporter. "Get this thing off me," the reporter screamed, as he **frantically** tried to **brush it off**. Finally, the reporter managed to **regain his composure**. YouTube http://youtu.be/alrq_wnNNnY



Australian TV reporter Steve Jacobs was involved in a similar incident. Soon after starting an **off-camera** weather report, the sound of hysterical laughter could be heard. Immediately, the studio **switched** to the reporter, who could be seen **cowering** against a rock in a zoo as an angry pelican **snapped** at his **backside**. Eventually, a zookeeper managed to **entice** the pelican away, but the weatherman still couldn't quite manage to **get a grip**. "I'm going to be **mentally scarred**!" he screamed. YouTube <http://youtu.be/RwxuMcAPJLs>



GLOSSARY

- live** *adj*
if a news report (for example) is "live", you watch it while it is happening (it isn't recorded)
- to keep going** *exp*
to continue
- an anchor** *n*
someone who presents the news. He/she is the link between the studio and other reporters who are outside
- bankruptcy** *n*
if a company files for "bankruptcy", it stops operating because it doesn't have any money
- a fire alarm** *n*
a device that makes a loud sound if there's a fire
- a voiceover announcement** *n*
a message that you can hear over loudspeakers (but you can't see the person saying the message)
- you'll forgive us** *exp*
we're sorry (literally: "please don't be angry with us")
- to put on a brave face** *exp*
to have a calm face and to act as if nothing is wrong, even though it is
- rowdy** *adj*
when people are acting in a "rowdy" manner, they're making a lot of noise
- a reveller** *n*
someone who is enjoying him/herself in a noisy way, often in a party
- to dodge** *vb*
if you "dodge" something, you move so it doesn't hit/touch you
- to stick** *vb*
to put
- a forced smile** *n*
if someone has a "forced smile", they're smiling but it isn't a real/genuine/sincere smile
- to keep a straight face** *exp*
to appear to be calm and not to laugh/cry, etc.
- an update** *n*
if you give someone an "update", you give them the latest news
- a seagull** *n*
a large white/grey bird that lives by the sea
- a screen** *n*
a flat, vertical object that is often placed behind people when you take their photo, etc.
- a burden** *n*
something that causes you a lot of difficulty
- frantically** *adj*
desperately / quickly
- to brush off** *phr vb*
if you "brush something off", you hit it to make it go away
- to regain your composure** *exp*
to start to look calm again after acting in an excited manner
- off-camera** *n*
if something is happening "off-camera", it isn't being filmed and you can't see it
- to switch** *vb*
to change
- to cower** *vb*
to move your body forward and down as a way of protecting yourself
- to snap** *vb*
if an animal "snaps", it bites
- a backside** *n*
the part of your body that you sit on
- to entice away** *phr vb*
if you "entice something away", you offer it something nice to make it come to you
- to get a grip** *exp*
to control yourself
- mentally scarred** *exp*
if someone is "mentally scarred", a bad experience has affected them psychologically

1 Pre-reading

What can go wrong during a live TV show or news report? Think of as many ideas as you can.

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

- What went off while NBC's Brian Williams was presenting the news?
- What did someone put on the MSNBC reporter's head during a report?
- What walked across the back of the screen during a report on Channel 9 news?
- What jumped on the Channel 5 news reporter's suit?
- What was biting reporter Steve Jacobs?

10 idioms you have to learn!

Understanding and knowing how to use idioms is a great way to show what a high level of English you've got. So, just to help you with that, here are some really useful idioms for you. Try using one a day so you start to remember them.

1 Drive you round the bend

If someone or something "drives you round the **bend**", it really annoys you or makes you angry.
Example: "That noise is driving me round the bend!"



2 Do your head in

If something "does your head in", it makes you feel angry or frustrated.
Example: "My friends have been staying at my house for over 4 weeks now and they never do any cleaning or buy any food. It's starting to do my head in."



3 Add fuel to the fire

If you "add **fuel** to the fire", you do something that makes a bad situation or argument even worse.
Example: "Arresting the leaders will only add fuel to the fire and could **turn** the protest **into** a full-scale **riot**."



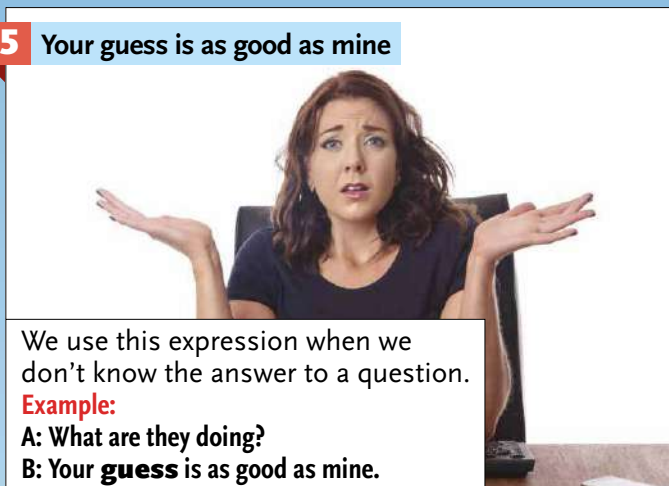
4 Get your head around something

If you "get your head around something", you start to understand it.
Example: "I didn't understand any of this at first, but I'm starting to get my head around it now."



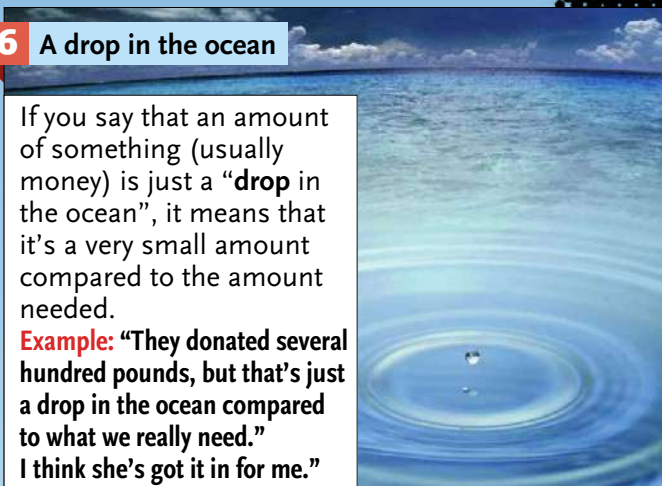
5 Your guess is as good as mine

We use this expression when we don't know the answer to a question.
Example:
A: What are they doing?
B: Your **guess** is as good as mine.



6 A drop in the ocean

If you say that an amount of something (usually money) is just a "**drop** in the ocean", it means that it's a very small amount compared to the amount needed.
Example: "They donated several hundred pounds, but that's just a drop in the ocean compared to what we really need." I think she's got it in for me."



7 The ball is in their court



If “the ball is in someone’s **court**”, it’s their turn to act or do something so you can all progress, or before the situation can improve.

Example: “Well, we’ve done everything we can at this stage – the ball is in their court now.”

8 Step up your game



If you “step up your game”, you improve and become more skillful, often by learning some new techniques or practising a lot.

Example: “She really needs to step up her game if she wants to get into the basketball team.”

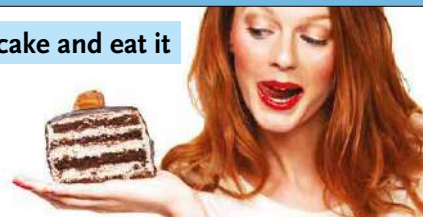
9 Bite off more than you can chew

If you “bite off more than you can **chew**”, you try to do too much, or you start doing something that you won’t be able to finish.

Example: “I told them I could fix the computer, but it’s a lot more complicated than I thought. I think I’ve bitten off more than I can chew.”



10 Can’t have your cake and eat it



If you “can’t have your cake and eat it”, you can’t have two things at the same time because it’s impossible – you have to choose one of them. For example, you either have your cake or you eat your cake, but you can’t have both things – logically, if you eat the cake, you won’t “have” it!

Example: “You can’t expect to pay less tax and have a great public health system – you can’t have your cake and eat it.”

In the UK, this expression has become associated with **Brexit**. During negotiations between the UK and the **EU**, Prime Minister Boris Johnson once said, “My policy on cake is **pro** having it and **pro** eating it.” This in reference to his desire to have all the best bits of EU membership that they like (free trade, zero **tariffs**, cheap mobile phones, etc.) and none of the bits they didn’t want (membership fees, free movement of people, etc.). In response, the EU said that Britain couldn’t “**cherry pick**”. If you “cherry pick”, you choose the best bits from something and (the ones you want) and leave the rest.

Can’t have your cake and eat it in other languages:

Interestingly, other languages have their own version of this expression can’t have your cake and eat it.

Here are a few of them.

You can’t...

- ... have a swim and not get wet. **[Albanian]**
- ... have the wolf fed and the lamb intact. **[Bulgarian]**
- ... sit on two chairs at the same time. **[Czech]**
- ... have the butter and the money used to buy the butter. **[French]**
- ... dance at two weddings at the same time. **[German]**
- ... want the barrel full of wine and the wife drunk. **[Italian]**
- ... ride two horses with one backside. **[Hungarian]**



10 idioms you have to learn! Exercises!

Answers on page 48

1 Word choice

Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

Can you remember what the expressions mean?

- Doing that will just add **petrol / fuel** to the fire.
- I'm starting to get my **brain / head** around the complex theory.
- Well, the balls in your **field / court** now so we'll wait for your response.
- He'll need to step up his **game / play** if he wants to play in this orchestra.
- In this case, you'll have to make a decision – you can't have your **cake / biscuit** and eat it.



2 Gap fill

Complete each sentence with the correct words from below.

Can you remember what the expressions mean?

drop head guess bend chew

- Stop doing that! It's driving me around the _____.
- Their ridiculous attitude and stilly games are just doing my _____ in.
- I think he's bitten off more than he can _____ by taking on that much responsibility.

- I don't know. Your _____ is as good as mine
- They contributed over \$20,000, but that's just a _____ in the ocean.



3 Memory challenge

Now see if you can remember the expressions without any help!

- You can't have both things – you can't have your _____ and eat it.
- You'll need to _____ up your game if you want to get into the team.
- He's starting to get his _____ around the course material.
- That beeping noise is driving me round the _____!
- If you do that, you'll just add fuel to the _____.
- That's very generous of you, but it's just a drop in the _____ compared to what we need.
- I have no idea what the answer is. Your _____ is as good as mine
- There isn't much we can do now because the ball is in their _____.
- When people do things like that, it really does my _____ in.
- By taking on that job, I think we've bitten off more than we can _____.



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The unsinkable ship.

TITANIC

GLAMOUR, ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY – THE TITANIC STORY HAS IT ALL.

The **RMS Titanic** was the largest and most advanced passenger ship of its day. It was considered **unsinkable**. But on 14th April 1912, on its **maiden voyage** from Southampton to New York, the ship **struck** an **iceberg** in the North Atlantic and **sank** shortly after midnight. Of the 2,223 people on board, 1,517 **drowned**.



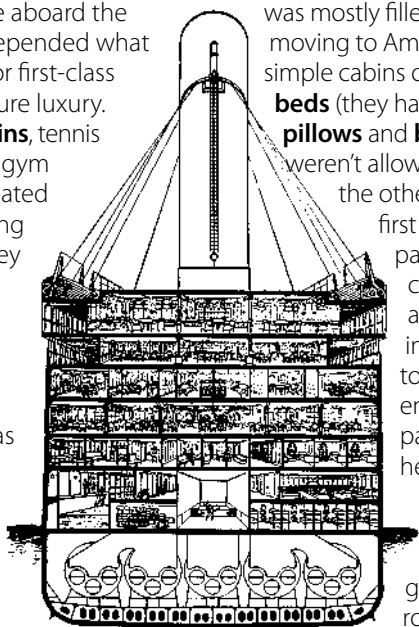
in today's money. At those prices, most first-class passengers were aristocrats or members of very wealthy families.

Although second class was simpler, it was just as good as first class on many other ships of the time. Second-class passengers had their own smoking room, library and **barbershop**. And they were mainly upper-middle class professionals.

Third class (also known as steerage) was mostly filled with immigrants moving to America. They slept in simple cabins of up to six **bunk beds** (they had to bring their own **pillows** and **blankets**), and they weren't allowed to **minge with** the other classes. While the

first and second-class passengers enjoyed concerts and attended balls, those in third class had to create their own entertainment. As part of this, they often held dances

in the third-class general room. ★



So, what was life like aboard the Titanic? Well, that depended what class you were in. For first-class passengers it was pure luxury. They had **plush cabins**, tennis

courts, a gym and a heated swimming pool. They drank coffee in the

elegant Café Parisien, and the first-class lounge was **modelled after** the Palace of Versailles. But it wasn't cheap – the most expensive first-class ticket was €76,000



WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST

So, why did so many people die in the tragedy? Firstly, the Titanic's owners fitted the ship with only 20 lifeboats. They believed any more would spoil the appearance of the **vessel**. But this meant there were only enough lifeboats for 1,178 passengers (there were 2,223 on board).



Secondly, while loading the lifeboats, the crew observed the "women and children

first" rule. This was an old custom that said women and children should be saved before men. Because men weren't initially allowed in the lifeboats, many boats were lowered only half full. If the lifeboats had been full, another 500 people might have been saved. In the end, 74% of women passengers survived, but only 20% of men. And many of the men who survived were branded as **cowards** when they got home.

TIMELINE OF THE DISASTER

11:40 PM: RMS Titanic **collides with** an iceberg in the North Atlantic.



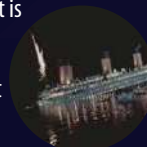
12:05 AM: The captain orders all passengers **on deck**. Even though the boat is taking on water, most don't realise the situation is serious (remember, the Titanic was considered unsinkable). One group even plays football with chunks of ice that have fallen off the iceberg and onto the deck.



12:20 AM: The order is given to load the women and children into the **lifeboats** and **lower** them into the ocean.



1:20 AM: Most now realise the boat is **sinking**. **Flares** are shot into the sky and **SOS** signals are sent. But other ships are either too far away or ignore the calls for help.



1:35 AM: One of the last **wireless messages** sent from the ship was, "Engine room getting **flooded**."



2:05 AM: The last lifeboat is **launched**. The captain says to the crew, "Now it's every man for himself." The ship's band continues playing on deck, to calm the remaining passengers.

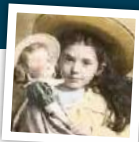


Think about it!

What do you think of the "women and children first" custom? Do you think a captain should go down with the ship? Have you ever been on a ship or cruise? Did you like it? Why/why not? Do you get seasick? Why do you think people are so fascinated by the Titanic? Should artefacts be left with the wreck or salvaged and put on public display?

THE WRECK

The **wreck** of the Titanic was found in 1985, 73 years after it sank. It lies about four kilometres below the surface of the water at the bottom of the ocean, and was discovered using sonar technology. At the time, one survivor, Eva Hart, said the wreck should be left alone. She said, "I feel that it's my father's **grave**, and the grave of 1,500 people."



But Eva's wishes haven't been respected. Since 1985, over 6,000 artefacts have been retrieved from the wreckage. These include: furniture, statues, watches, hats, reading glasses, perfume, passengers' letters and wine bottles.

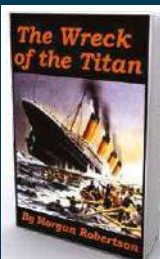
The artefacts are now exhibited in shows and museums around the world.



Unfortunately, the wreck is rapidly decomposing due to iron-eating bacteria. One scientist recently said, "I think Titanic has maybe 15 or 20 years left... eventually there will be nothing but a rust stain on the bottom of the Atlantic."

However, as the Titanic deteriorates, it will become possible to access parts of the ship that are currently closed off. This means more fascinating artefacts will be found in the coming years.

FUTILITY, OR THE WRECK OF THE TITAN



In 1898, American author Morgan Andrew Robertson wrote the novella *Futility, or the Wreck of the Titan*. The book, which was written 14 years

before the actual Titanic disaster, was about an "unsinkable ship" called the Titan that sinks on its maiden voyage after hitting an iceberg (just like the Titanic). And those aren't the only remarkable similarities. In Robertson's book, the Titan also sinks in the North Atlantic in April and also has too few lifeboats for its passengers. Was it a premonition or a coincidence?



I'M A GENIUS!

GLOSSARY

- a tragedy** *n*
a very sad event
- RMS** *abbr*
Royal Mail Ship – British ships that carry goods or passengers and the mail (letters, etc.): RMS Titanic, for example
- unsinkable** *adj*
if a ship is described as "unsinkable", people think it can never sink (go under the water)
- a maiden voyage** *n*
a ship's first trip
- to strike** *vb*
to hit
- an iceberg** *n*
a large mass of ice in the water
- to sink** *vb*
if a ship "sinks", it goes under the water
- to drown** *vb*
to die in water
- plush** *adj*
luxurious: rich / elegant / comfortable / expensive
- a cabin** *n*
a room in a ship
- to model after** *phr vb*
"A is 'modelled after' B, A looks like B
- a barbershop** *n*
a place where they cut men's hair
- a bunk bed** *n*
a bed that is fixed to a wall. It often has another bed on top of it
- a pillow** *n*
an object you put your head on when you sleep at night
- a blanket** *n*
an object you use to keep you warm in bed. It is often made of wool (sheep's hair)
- to mingle with** *phr vb*
if you "mingle with" a group of people, you move around and talk to them
- a vessel** *n*
a ship or boat
- a coward** *n*
someone who is frightened of danger and who runs away rather than helping others
- a wreck** *n*
the "wreck" of a ship is what remains of a ship that has been destroyed / broken, etc.
- a grave** *n*
a place where a dead person is buried. In this case, the place where the people from the Titanic died
- a banquet** *n*
a large, formal dinner for a big group of people
- to collide with** *phr vb*
if A "collides with" B, A hits B
- on deck** *exp*
on the floor of the top part of a ship. You can walk on the deck all around the ship
- a lifeboat** *n*
a little boat that is on a ship. Passengers go in lifeboats when there is an emergency and the ship is in danger
- to lower** *vb*
if something is "lowered", it is taken from a high level to a lower one
- a flare** *n*
a device that produces a bright light in the sky when you fire it. It is used to communicate with another person/ship, etc.
- SOS** *abbr*
an "SOS" signal tells others that you are in danger. It stands for "save our souls"
- a wireless message** *n*
a message transmitted by radio signals
- to flood** *vb*
if a place is "flooded", lots of water comes into it and it fills with water
- to launch** *vb*
if a boat is "launched", it is put into the water for the first time, often just after it has been built
- to tilt** *vb*
if something starts to "tilt", it moves so it is at an angle and no longer in a vertical position



VIDEO CLIPS

Survivor Eva Hart talks about the sinking:

You Tube <http://youtu.be/MD5J43Z9AWI>

The wreck of the Titanic:

You Tube <http://youtu.be/LSPPYT-1JCc>



Water reaches the main deck and the Titanic begins to **tilt** into the ocean. The electrics fail and the ship's lights go off.



The Titanic breaks in two and sinks. Captain Edward Smith famously goes down with the ship.



The RMS Carpathia rescues the survivors in the lifeboats and takes them to New York.



2:15 AM:

2:20 AM:

4:10 AM:

Ships that continue to cause controversy.

SHIPWRECKS

SPANISH GALLEONS, GERMAN BATTLESHIPS AND LUXURY CRUISE LINERS. ALL SORTS OF **VESSELS** HAVE BEEN **SHIPWRECKED**. IN FACT, THE UN ESTIMATES THAT THERE ARE ABOUT THREE MILLION **SHIPWRECKS** WORLDWIDE. SOME WILL NEVER BE FOUND, WHILE OTHERS CREATE CONTROVERSIES.



COSTA CONCORDIA

The Costa Concordia was in the **headlines** just recently. The giant cruise liner, carrying 3,780 passengers, hit rocks and partially **sank** off the coast of Italy on 13th January 2012. Most passengers made it to shore, but more than 30 people died. An operation to **salvage** the ship began soon after the disaster. So, what happens to wrecks like the Costa Concordia? Can a semi-submerged ship be saved?



It all depends on how badly damaged it is. If a vessel is too difficult or expensive to save and repair, it'll be cut into pieces at sea and **towed away** for **scrap**. But if it's possible, and it's worth it, a ship's owner will try to salvage the wreck and repair it.

So, how is a wreck like the Costa Concordia salvaged? First, all the fuel has to be **pumped out** of the ship's tanks. Then the vessel is slowly pulled **upright** by **tugboats** equipped with large winches. Once it's upright, the ship is cleaned, which includes removing passengers' luggage and rotten food in the **galley**. Then any holes in the hull are covered with large metal **patches**. And finally, tugboats tow the ship to a nearby port for repairs. The whole process can take up to a year.

And if a ship is salvaged and repaired, the **owners** give it a new name before it sails again. Nobody wants to take a cruise on a boat that's famous for being a shipwreck.



NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LAS MERCEDES

What about shipwrecks that are hundreds of years old? Unlike modern wrecks, ships that sunk many years ago are usually left alone. Unless, of course, they contain treasure.

In 1804, the Spanish **frigate** Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes was attacked by the British off the coast of Portugal. It sank with



17 **tonnes** of silver coins on board. The wreck remained lost until 2007 when Odyssey, an American salvage company, found it. Odyssey salvaged the silver coins (now valued at around €375 million) and secretly flew them to the United States. And for the last five years, Spain has been fighting Odyssey in the US courts to **get** the treasure **back**.

Odyssey claimed it owned the treasure under the rule of "**Finders, Keepers**". That rule says that if a wreck is old enough, then the original owner (in this case, Spain) no longer owns it. But Spain said Odyssey was "**plundering** its **national heritage**". And the court agreed, ordering Odyssey in February this year to return the coins to the Spanish government.

But Odyssey's lawyer called the court's decision "a sad day for Spanish cultural heritage." She said, "People won't stop looking for Spanish shipwrecks. I predict they will just stop reporting their finds. [Treasure] will be hidden or even worse, melted down or sold on eBay."



HMS ROYAL OAK

In 1939, **HMS Royal Oak** was torpedoed by a German **U-boat** in Scotland's Scapa Flow harbour.



Tragically, 833 of the 1,234 crew were killed. And although the ship sank in shallow waters, most of the bodies were never recovered. Nowadays, because the site is the last resting place of so many **sailors**, it's considered a **war grave**. And that means it's illegal under British law to **dive** the wreck or salvage anything from it. There are 67 such underwater war graves in the UK and other countries have similar laws.



But some believe that war graves should be explored and salvaged, as long as it's done respectfully. Vince Capone, a professional **diver**, says that shipwrecks deteriorate in saltwater and he thinks governments and divers should work together to salvage important artefacts. He says many war graves are "submerged museums" and if left alone, they will soon be lost forever.

Think
about
it!

When was the last time you went on a boat? Where did you go? What was it like? Would you like to go on a cruise? Why? Why not? How do you think that you'd react in an emergency on board a ship? Should shipwrecks be left alone?

* THE ATOMIC AGE

The Atomic Age began when the US tested its first nuclear device on 16th July 1941.



After World War I, the Allies kept the German naval fleet (known as the High Seas Fleet) under guard in Scotland's Scapa Flow harbour. And a skeleton German crew stayed on the ships while the Allies decided what to do with the ships. But on 21st June 1919, the German commander

scuttled all 52 ships, rather than let the British have them. Some of the ships were salvaged, but eight remain underwater as shipwrecks. Interestingly,

steel from the ships is now extremely valuable. Why?

Well, steel produced before the **Atomic Age*** contains no

radiation (from manmade radiation in the atmosphere). And some radiation-measuring tools (such as Geiger counters) and medical devices must be made from materials that are totally **radiation-free**. Pre-Atomic Age shipwrecks are the only **source** of radiation-free steel. That's because the boats sank before there was manmade radiation in the air, and since then, the saltwater has protected them from contamination. So, these days, the German High Seas Fleet is the world's largest supply of radiation-free steel. And its steel is still salvaged to build radiation-free devices. ✱



GLOSSARY

a vessel *n*
a ship or boat
to shipwreck *vb*
if a boat or ship is "shipwrecked", it is destroyed or broken at sea
a shipwreck *n*
if there is a "shipwreck", a ship is destroyed at sea. The "wreck" is what remains of the broken ship
the headlines *n*
if a story is in the "headlines", it appears on the front page of the newspapers
sink *vb*
if a ship "sinks", it goes under the water
to salvage *vb*
the things you "salvage" from a shipwreck are the things you can save/take from it
to tow away *exp*
if ship A "tows away" ship B, ship A pulls ship B away from an area
scrap *n*
"scrap" metal is no longer needed for its original purpose and can be sold
to pump out *phr vb*
if you "pump out" oil or any other liquid from a container, you use a machine to force that liquid out
upright *adv*
in a vertical position
a tugboat *n*
a small but very powerful boat
the galley *n*
the kitchen area in a ship
a patch *n*
a piece of material that you use to cover a hole
an owner *n*
someone who owns/possesses/has something
a frigate *n*
a small warship that can move quickly and is often used to protect other ships
a tonne *n*
1,000 kilos
to get back *phr vb*
if you "get something back" after you have lost it or someone has stolen it, you find/have it again
finders, keepers *exp*
a "rule" that says the person who first finds a lost object can keep it (even though it wasn't theirs before)
to plunder *vb*
if someone "plunders" a place, they steal things from it
national heritage *n*
a country's "national heritage" refers to all the objects of value / buildings, etc. that belong to a country
HMS *abbr*
His/Her Majesty's Ship. This abbreviation is used before the names of ships in the British navy
a U-boat *n*
a submarine – a naval boat that travels under the water
a sailor *n*
someone who works on a ship
a war grave *n*
a grave is a place where a person is buried (placed in a hole in the ground). A "war grave" is a place where a soldier (or many soldiers) has died and this place is a type of monument
to dive *vb*
if someone or a vessel "dives", they go under the water
a diver *n*
a person or machine that goes under the water, often in order to look for something
to scuttle *vb*
if a ship is "scuttled", it is broken/destroyed deliberately
radiation *n*
small, harmful particles which are produced when energy is produced through heat
radiation-free *adj*
with no radiation
a source *n*
the "source" of a material is the place where you can find that material

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The star with natural beauty.

KATE WINSLET

Kate Winslet is not your typical Hollywood star. Despite her success, she's managed to **keep her feet on the ground**. And recently she's started **speaking out against cosmetic surgery**.

Kate didn't think she was going to be so successful. In 2008 she said, "I never had a desire to be famous. I never had huge ambitions..." But she did have talent. And lots of it. Her performances in *Heavenly*



Creatures (1994) and *Sense and Sensibility* (1995) **got her noticed**. And her



role in *Titanic* (1997) introduced her to the world. In total, she's been nominated for several Academy Awards over the course of her **career**.

Interestingly, Kate comes from a family of actors. And they've **struggled** with her fame. Her two actress sisters aren't very successful. Her mother once said, "We are all **utterly sick of** all the attention that Kate's career has brought us."

These days Kate **balances** her career with **motherhood**. And she says her kids are the most important thing in the world. "Everything is about my children, everything. I couldn't breathe without them." 🌱

TWO OF KATE'S FILMS



Sense and Sensibility (1995)
A romantic comedy based on the Jane Austen book of the same name.

Set in England in 1811, it's about three sisters who are trying to get married. Kate plays the romantic and idealistic middle sister Marianne Dashwood. Director Ang Lee thought Kate had too much energy for the role, so he made her do tai chi and read poetry as a way of calming her down. The film was a **big hit**, with one reviewer calling it, "A little sad, a bit funny, and all around **entertaining**."



Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind (2004)
A romantic science-fiction movie starring

Kate Winslet and Jim Carrey. The story is complicated but, basically, it's about a couple (Winslet and Carrey) who **break up** and then pay to have their memories of each other **erased**. However, afterwards they meet again and fall in love a second time. Kate plays the neurotic and **quirky** Clementine. *Rolling Stone* magazine called her performance "**electrifying**".

NATURAL BEAUTY

Hollywood is all about youth and beauty. And actors and actresses are constantly **going under the knife** to improve their **looks**.



But not Kate Winslet. She recently told the *Telegraph* newspaper, "[Plastic surgery] **goes against** my **morals**..." According to the star, her parents **brought her up** to appreciate "natural beauty".



And Kate doesn't believe in **photo retouching** either. When, she was featured on the cover of GQ magazine in 2003, she complained that the magazine had digitally **reduced** the **thickness** of her legs. She said at the time, "The retouching is excessive. I do not look like that and more importantly I don't desire to look like that... For my money [the photo looked] pretty good the way it was taken."

But she isn't just complaining. She's actually doing something about it, too. Kate has formed the British Anti-Cosmetic Surgery League, along with British actresses Emma Thompson and Rachel Weisz. However, it still isn't clear if the League will actively campaign against plastic surgery, or whether it's just a promise by the three to stay natural.

EMMA THOMPSON (52), "We're in this awful youth-driven thing now where everybody needs to look 30 at 60."

RACHEL WEISZ (41), *People* "who look too perfect don't look sexy or particularly beautiful."



BIOGRAPHY

Born on 5th October 1975, Kate Winslet is an English film and television actress. She has three children, and she's currently married to Edward Abel Smith. Her most successful films include *Heavenly Creatures* (1994), *Sense and Sensibility* (1995), *Titanic* (1997), and *The Reader* (2008).

Kate has been nominated for several academy awards, including:

- Sense and Sensibility* (1995) – Best Supporting Actress (nominated)
- Titanic* (1997) – Best Actress (nominated)
- Iris* (2001) – Best Supporting Actress (nominated)
- Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind* (2004) – Best Actress (nominated)
- Little Children* (2006) – Best Actress (nominated)
- The Reader* (2008) – Best Actress (won)
- Best Supporting Actress (nominated)
- Steve Jobs* (2015)



I'M A NATURAL BEAUTY!

Think
about
it!

Have you seen any films starring Kate Winslet? What did you think of them? Do you like her as an actress? What do you think of plastic surgery? What about photo retouching?

QUOTES

- ABOUT WALKING THE RED CARPET...
"It's like, Oh God, what if I **trip over**, what if I say something stupid, I wonder if they can see the big **zit** on my **chin**?"
- ON LEONARDO DICAPRIO...
"It sounds **naff** to say this, but we are really like brother and sister."
- ON BEING A STAR...
"I don't feel like [a movie star] in my life at all, and I don't particularly think I behave like one. I don't have my own plane. I don't have a **chef** or a **trainer**."
- ON PASSION...
"I am incredibly passionate about my life... If I wrote a book, I'd have to call it *P is for Passion*."
- ON BEING EMBARRASSED...
"There's not an awful lot that **embarrasses** me."
- ON BEING HERSELF...
"When I was [young], I would weigh myself and write it down in my diary. I'm not that person now... I'm just happy being me."
- ON BEING NOMINATED FOR HER FIRST OSCAR (AT AGE 19)...
"It was the changing point, really. It made me realise that people like what I do. It gave me **confidence**."
- ON ENGLAND...
"I am an English girl and I love England... I will have to travel and live elsewhere... but England is always home."
- ON PLASTIC SURGERY...
"I have no intention of getting **carved up** or **injected**, thank you very much."



GLOSSARY

to keep your feet on the ground *exp*
to lead a normal life even though you're rich and famous

to speak out against *exp*
to protest about something you aren't happy with

cosmetic surgery *n*
medical operations to change your physical appearance; also known as "plastic surgery"

to get you noticed *exp*
if you do something that "gets you noticed", you do something that attracts a lot of attention

a career *n*
the professional job you choose to do for the majority of your life

to struggle *vb*
if you "struggle" to do something, that thing is difficult for you

utterly sick of *exp*
completely fed up of; very tired of

to balance *vb*
if you "balance" A and B, you find time for both A and B

motherhood *n*
the state of being a mother

a hit *n*
something successful

entertaining *adj*
something that you enjoy watching

to break up *phr vb*
to separate; to stop being married / going out

to erase *vb*
if you "erase" something, you eliminate it / destroy it

quirky *adj*
strange and unusual in a funny way

electrifying *adj*
really exciting

to go under the knife *exp inform*
to have a medical operation

looks *n*
your physical appearance

to go against your morals *exp*
to do something that you don't really believe in / don't like

to bring up *phr vb*
if you "bring up" children, you educate and care for them

photo retouching *n*
changing a photo so that someone looks younger / better / nicer, etc.

to reduce *vb*
to make less

thickness *n*
how wide something is

to trip over *phr vb*
if you "trip over", you hit something with your foot and fall down

a zit *n*
a spot; a small circle of grease on your face

a chin *n*
the part of your face below your mouth

naff *adj inform*
bad / not good

a chef *n*
a person whose job is to cook food in a restaurant / hotel, etc.

a trainer *n*
a person who helps you get fit / do exercise, etc.

to embarrass *vb*
if something "embarrasses" you, it makes you feel bad because of the way you look or act

confidence *n*
if you have a lot of "confidence", you feel good / sure about yourself

to carve up *phr vb*
to cut into small pieces

to inject *vb*
if you "inject" someone with a substance, you put that substance into their body with a needle (a long, thin piece of metal) and syringe

to cast *vb*
if a director "casts" you in a film, they choose you to be in that film

an entrepreneur *n*
a person who sets up and runs a successful business

a breakout role *n*
a part in a film that makes you famous / well-known

TRIVIA

- She has homes in both New York City and London.
- She sent roses to director James Cameron after he **cast** her in *Titanic*.
- In August last year, she rescued **entrepreneur** Richard Branson's 90-year-old mother from a fire in Branson's Caribbean mansion.
- Her favourite colour is dark purple.
- Her favourite movie is the horror film *The Silence of the Lambs*.
- After her **breakout role** in *Heavenly Creatures* (1994), one critic said she would never be famous.
- She prefers boots to shoes, because they make her feel like her "feet are firmly on the ground".
- She has sung in five of her films.
- She caught pneumonia while filming the water scenes in *Titanic*.
- She's close friends with Leonardo DiCaprio and her kids call him Uncle Leo.



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ACCENT ALERT

the Irish English accent

Irish English (also known as Hiberno English) is the English spoken by people in Ireland. English was brought to Ireland during the Norman invasion of the late 12th century. At first, it was mainly spoken around Dublin. Later, the English introduced laws which prohibited the use of Gaelic (a Celtic language spoken in Ireland). By the mid 19th century, English was the most widely-spoken language (after Gaelic). Here are three key features of the Irish English accent.

1. The / r / sound

Many words with the "r" sound are pronounced fairly heavily. For example: *morning, park, car, far, corner*. Here are some examples in sentences:

- a) It's in the corner.
- b) It's quite far from here.
- c) She went to the park by car.

2. The / ɔɪ / sound

Many words with the British English / aɪ / sound are pronounced / ɔɪ /. For example: *right, like, bright, Irish*. Here are some examples in sentences:

- a) I like it.
- b) It's right over there.
- c) It's bright tonight.

3. The / t / and / d / sounds

Words with the / θ / sound ("path / think") or / ð / sound (*this / these*) are

sometimes pronounced with a / t / or / d / sound. For example: *there* [dere], *that* [dat], *thirty* [tirty]. Here are some examples in sentences:

- a) It's the other one.
- b) She's over there.
- c) She lives in this house.
- d) I like that one.

Other features

Here are some other features of Irish English.

The use of "aye" for "yes" is fairly common. For example:

- A: Are you coming home?
- B: Aye, I am.

Some people answer with abbreviated forms (rather than *yes/no*). For example:

- A: Is your mobile phone charged?
- B: It is.

- A: Did you go out last night?
- B: I did.

- A: This is strong.
- B: So it is.

The use of "youse" (in northern Ireland and Dublin) or "ye" (in southern Ireland) instead of "you" is also common. For example:

- a) None of youse can see it. / None of ye can see it.
- b) Where are youse going? / Where are

ye going?

- d) Did youse not finish it yet? / Did ye not finish it yet?

There are many words and expressions that are typical in Irish English. For example:

- *Craic* – this means a good, fun time: "It was a good craic."
- *Jaysus* – this is used as an exclamation and can be positive or negative: "Jaysus, that was fantastic!"
- *Grand* – this means "good" or "OK": "It's grand. / I'm grand."
- *Wee* – this word means small (especially in Northern Ireland): "There was a wee one in it."
- *Cheers* – this is a popular term used instead of "thanks": "Cheers. I really like it."
- *Eejit* – this word means idiot: "What an eejit!" ☆

**Ireland**

Location: North-west Europe
Capital: (Republic of Ireland)
Dublin

Population: 6 million
Languages: English, Irish (Gaelic)

Famous for

Green countryside, Guinness, shamrocks, friendly people, traditional music, great poets, traditional sports, Irish dancing, hearty food.

**Some famous Irish people**

Actors: Pierce Brosnan, Colin Farrell, Richard Harris, Daniel Day-Lewis, Stephen Rea, Liam Neeson, Gabriel Byrne, Cillian Murphy, Saoirse Ronan.

Music groups / singers: U2, Bono, Chris de Burg, Westlife, Sinéad O'Connor, The Script, Van Morrison.



Writers: William Butler Yeats, Oscar Wilde, James Joyce.

Sports personalities: Brian O'Driscoll (rugby), Robbie Keane (football), George Best (football), Rory McIlroy (golf).



TALES OF IRELAND:

The children of Lir

Long ago, there was a great king in Ireland called Lir. He and his wife Aobh (Eve) had four children: a daughter (the beautiful Fionnuala (Finoola)), and three sons Fiachra (Feek-ra), Conn and baby Aodh (Ee). Sadly, Aobh died, and Lir remarried. Lir's new wife was Aobh's sister, and the children's **aunt**, Aoife (Eefa). Aoife loved the children dearly as if they were her own, but over time she became jealous of Lir's love for them. When she realised that Lir would never love her as much as he loved his children, she decided to do something about it.



One day, Aoife took the children to play at the **edge of Lake** Derravarragh. As the children sang and laughed in the water, she put a **spell** on them and **turned them into** four white **swans**. Aoife laughed as she told them that they would spend three hundred years on Lake Derravarragh, three hundred years on the sea of Moyle, and finally another three hundred years on the Western Sea. The spell would only be broken by the sound of a **bell** being **rung** by a **saint**. However, she did allow them to keep their voices so that they could continue to sing sweetly.

When Aoife told the king what she'd done, he **banished** her from the kingdom. He ran to the lake and his heart broke when he saw his four children singing sadly at the water's edge. He sat with them for hours as his **tears** **trickled** into the water. And he went there every day, until he became an old man and died.

Many people came from far and near to hear the swans singing. Their harmony **brought joy**

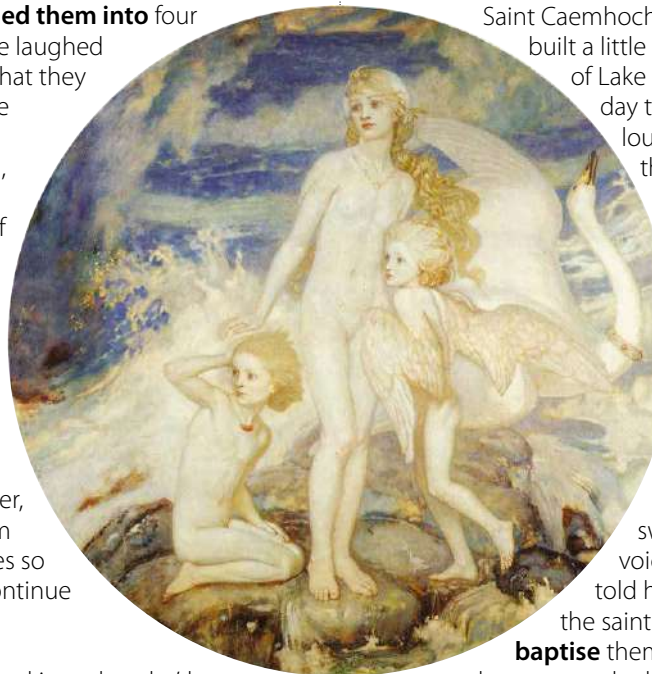
to everyone. But, after three hundred years, the four swans flew to the Sea of Moyle, a cold, **stormy** sea that lies between Scotland and Ireland. The swans were lonely, and nobody was able to hear them sing. One night, a violent **storm** blew the swans in different directions. After days of **searching** for one another, injured and scared, they were **reunited**. Their **bond** became stronger than ever, and they passed another three hundred years unhappily but always together.

From there, they flew to the Western Sea, and stayed there for another three hundred years, singing sweetly but **sorrowfully**. Finally, the swans returned to their homeland. But everything was different, and the place was **desolate** and empty.

Around this time, Saint Patrick came to Ireland to spread Christianity. One of his missionaries, Saint Caemhoch (Kweev-ock) had built a little church on the edge of Lake Derravarragh. One day the swans heard a loud sound. "What's that?" they asked one another. They soon realised it was the sound of a bell being rung, which could end the spell. They began to sing sweetly, and the saint walked down to the lake to hear the beautiful swans singing in the voices of children. They told him their story, and the saint asked if he could **baptise** them. They agreed,

and as soon as the holy water touched them, they turned into three old men and an old woman. They were finally humans again, but they died shortly after. The saint **buried** them together – as they'd always been – in a beautiful **grave overlooking** the lake.

And that was the end of the children of Lir. But they say that if you stand on the water's edge and listen carefully, you can still hear their voices in the wind. ✨



GLOSSARY

- an aunt** *n*
the sister of your father or mother
- the edge of** *exp*
if you are standing at the "edge of" a lake (for example), you're standing right next to it
- a lake** *n*
an area of fresh water surrounded by land
- a spell** *n*
if someone casts/puts a "spell" on you, they use magic on you
- to turn into** *phr vb*
if you "turn into" something (a frog, for example), you become that thing
- a swan** *n*
a large white bird with a long neck. They often live on rivers or lakes
- a bell** *n*
an object (often found in a church) that makes a ringing sound when it is rung (see next entry)
- to ring-rang-rung** *vb*
when you "ring" a bell, you move it or hit it so it makes a metallic sound
- a saint** *n*
someone who has been honoured by the Christian church because they led a perfect (or very Christian) life
- to banish** *vb*
if someone is "banished", they must leave an area / their country and go to live somewhere else
- a tear** *n*
a piece of liquid that comes out of your eye (often when you are sad)
- to trickle** *vb*
if tears are "trickling" down, they are falling down
- to bring joy** *exp*
to make happy
- stormy** *adj*
"stormy" seas are very rough (moving up and down a lot)
- a storm** *n*
a type of violent weather with lightning (bright flashes in the sky) and thunder (loud sounds)
- to search** *vb*
if you "search" for someone, you look for them and try to find them
- to reunite** *vb*
if two people who are apart/separated are "reunited", they come together again
- a bond** *n*
a strong emotional connection between people
- sorrowfully** *adv*
sadly
- desolate** *adj*
if an area is "desolate", there is nothing or no one there
- to baptise** *vb*
when someone is "baptised", water is sprinkled on them and they are accepted as a member of a Christian church
- to bury** *vb*
to put a dead body in a hole in the ground
- a grave** *n*
a place where a dead person is buried (see previous entry). Graves are often marked with stones that have information about the dead person
- to overlook** *vb*
if building A "overlooks" object B, you can see object B from building A



DR FINGERS' VOCABULARY CLINIC

Crime & Punishment

This month we're looking at some more words you can use to talk about crime and punishment.

Fine

A SUM OF MONEY SOMEONE MUST PAY IF THEY DO SOMETHING ILLEGAL.

"He was given a €600 fine for damaging the building."



Lawyer

A GENERAL TERM THAT CAN REFER TO ANYONE WHO WORKS IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

"After studying law, she became a lawyer."



Break the law

IF SOMEONE "BREAKS THE LAW", THEY DO SOMETHING ILLEGAL.

"You broke the law when you downloaded that book without paying for it."



Solicitor

IN THE UK, THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF LAWYER: SOLICITORS AND BARRISTERS. SOLICITORS PREPARE LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ADVISE CLIENTS AND REPRESENT THEM IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS. THEY OFTEN DEAL WITH BUSINESS LAW, WILLS (DOCUMENTS THAT SAY WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO YOUR MONEY/PROPERTY AFTER DEATH), CONVEYANCE (PROPERTY), ETC.

"After the death of her father, she hired a solicitor to sort out the paperwork."

Barrister

A TYPE OF LAWYER IN THE UK WHO REPRESENTS CLIENTS (OR SOLICITORS) IN A HIGHER COURT OF LAW. THEY ARE THE ONES WHO SPEAK DURING THE TRIAL. THEY SOMETIMES WEAR WHITE WIGS IN COURT.

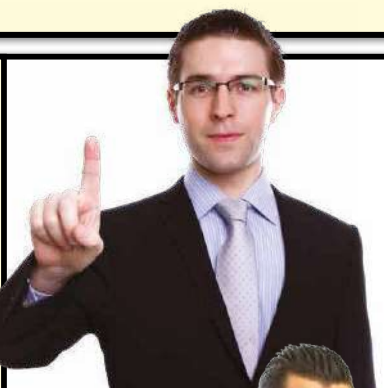
"The barrister stood up to speak during the trial."



Alibi

IF YOU HAVE AN "ALIBI", YOU CAN PROVE THAT YOU WERE SOMEWHERE ELSE WHEN A CRIME WAS COMMITTED.

"He was a suspect in the investigation, but he had a good alibi so the police couldn't arrest him."



Attorney (US)

THIS IS AN AMERICAN ENGLISH WORD FOR A LAWYER. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY (OR D.A.) WORKS FOR THE STATE AND PROSECUTES PEOPLE. THEY'RE KNOWN AS "PROSECUTORS" IF THEY'RE TRYING TO PROVE THAT SOMEONE IS GUILTY OF A CRIME; OR "DEFENSE ATTORNEYS" IF THEY ARE DEFENDING A CLIENT.

"His defense attorney didn't do a very good job and he was sent to prison."



The prosecution

THE PERSON OR TEAM OF LAWYERS WHO ARE TRYING TO PROVE THAT SOMEONE IS GUILTY (THE "PROSECUTION COUNSEL" IN US ENGLISH).

"Michael Saunders, for the prosecution, said that the murder had been carried out between 6 and 9pm."



The defence

THE PERSON OR TEAM OF LAWYERS WHO DEFEND A CLIENT (THE "COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE" IN US ENGLISH).

"The counsel for the defense argued that the case should never have been brought to court."



Think about it!

Have you seen or heard any adverts that you thought were good lately? Why did you like them? Have you ever bought something after reading or seeing an advert? What was it? What's your definition of a good ad? Have you ever had an idea for an advert? What was it?

Amazing Adverts

ANSWERS
PAGE 40

Incredible products that are guaranteed to impress.

1 Pre-reading

Match the slogans (1 to 7) to the companies / brands (a-g).

1. Quality never goes out of style
2. Connecting people
3. Don't leave home without it
4. Think different
5. Sheer driving pleasure
6. Have it your way
7. American by birth. Rebel by choice



a



b



c

NOKIA

d



e



f



g

2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which product would be more useful? Why? Which one could be adapted to make it even more useful?

3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write "alarm clock" or "sock press" next to each question. Which product...

1. ...can help you develop your linguistic skills?
2. ...is recommended by someone who was previously looking for a job?
3. ...has helped someone create an impression with work colleagues?
4. ...has been made by hand?
5. ...talks to you while you're in a semi-conscious state?
6. ...helps to solve a footwear problem?



3 Language focus Future tenses

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...you'll be serenaded with lines from..." The writer has used a future tense. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. They'll be _____ (take) to the airport by bus.
2. This time next week, we'll be _____ (sit) on the beach.
3. We're going to be _____ (show) around the factory.
4. She'll _____ (leave) it on your desk.
5. We'll have _____ (finish) it by six.

The Julius Caesar Slumberrificus 2000

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Give your feet a treat!

Fed up of floppy socks? Feeling embarrassed because your socks keep letting you down? Worried that you'll never meet any interesting people because your footwear is socially unacceptable? Well, it's time to go out and buy yourself a Happy Feet Sockomatic Sock Press – the world's only fully portable sock press. Sock press? Yes, that's it, with our sophisticated sock press you'll be wearing your socks with pride. And it only costs €99.99. Mr Adrian Jam of Welwyn Garden City recently purchased one of our hand-crafted contraptions, "I spent months looking for a job without success, but then I bought a Happy Feet Sockomatic Sock Press and my life changed. Now, I've got a new job, and I'm going to get married next month, all thanks to the Happy Feet Sockomatic Sock Press. Thank you Sockomatic." Buy the Happy Feet Sockomatic Sock Press. You too can be successful!



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Quirky News

Quirky News N° 214

The voice of the people

London 2020

Ice Burglar



Man arrested for unusual theft.

A man has been arrested in Chile for a very unusual crime: stealing 450 kilos of ice from the country's Jorge Montt Glacier. Police caught the thief as he was driving the stolen ice away in a **refrigerated truck**. So, what was the robber planning to do with the ice? Make a lot of **ice cubes**, apparently. Reports say that designer ice cubes are popular in Santiago's **high-end** bars and clubs. And the stolen ice had a street value of about €4,500. As well as theft, the man may also be charged with **damaging a national monument**. The Jorge Montt Glacier, in Chile's Patagonia region, covers almost 500 km². But due to climate change, and now thieves, it's **shrinking** by about 25 metres a day. ☹️



Toilet Tyranny



A Quirky News exclusive report

Checking your every move!

A Norwegian company has found a new way to **boost productivity**. **Insurance company** DNB recently told employees they aren't allowed to spend more than eight minutes a day in the toilet. If an employee is in the **loo** for more than that, an alarm **goes off** and **supervisors** are **alerted**. The new policy has attracted

lots of **criticism**. Norway's privacy regulator called it "a major **violation of privacy**". And local **unions** have said it's a **breach of employees' human rights**. This isn't the first time a Norwegian company has introduced strict toilet controls. Another firm made employees sign a "visitors' book" whenever they needed to **spend a penny**. ☹️

GLOSSARY

a refrigerated truck *n*

a large vehicle for transporting food products that are frozen (very cold and mostly ice)

an ice cube *n*

a small square of ice, often used in drinks

high-end *adj*

"high-end" bars (for example) are expensive/exclusive bars that serve rich clients

to damage *vb*

if you "damage" something, you break it or part of it

a national monument *n*

something of historic or cultural importance in a country

to shrink *vb*

if something "shrinks", it becomes smaller

to boost productivity *exp*

to increase the amount of work that is done, or the number of products produced

an insurance company *n*

a company that pays you money if you lose something / have a car crash, etc.

the loo *n inform*

the toilet

to go off *phrvb*

if an alarm "goes off", it starts to make a sound

a supervisor *n*

someone who manages or watches over a group of workers in a company

to alert *vb*

if someone "alerts" you about a situation, they tell you about it

criticism *n*

if A receives "criticism", other people tell A why they don't like A

a violation of privacy *exp*

if there has been a "violation of privacy", someone interferes with your personal life

a union *n*

an organisation that protects workers and fights for their rights

a breach of *exp*

if there has been a "breach of" an agreement, the agreement has been broken in some way

human rights *n*

the basic rights that people should have: freedom on the basis of race/religion; freedom of speech, etc.

to spend a penny *exp inform*

to go to the toilet

Think about it!

What do you talk about in social situations with work colleagues? Do you like "talking shop" (talking about work)? Why? Why not? What topics of conversation do you try to avoid with work colleagues? Why?

Social Splash

Rich bankers discuss their financial situation.



1 Pre-listening

Add letters to the words to complete the "financial" sentences. What do the words/expressions mean?

1. She received a **b_n_s** on top of her wage.
2. The company filed for **b_nkr_ptcy**.
3. The factory **cl_s_d** down, leaving 4,000 out of work.
4. She only pays a 12% tax **r_t_**.
5. He received more than \$2 million in **c_mm_ss_ons**.
6. The **_n_mpl_ym_nt** rate has dropped.

2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two bankers (James and Hermione) chatting in a restaurant. They're discussing work-related matters. What do you think they'll be talking about? Think. Then, listen once to compare your ideas.

3 Listening II

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

1. More than one thousand workers lost their jobs when the company in Hong Kong went bankrupt.
2. Fifty thousand were out of work after the closure of the steel company in Asia.
3. The newspapers compared Hermione to an 18th-century princess.
4. The government paid James' company after the mortgage scheme failed.
5. James is hoping to visit his flat in New York for Christmas.

4 Language focus Negative questions

Look at this extract from the audio script of the recording *Social Splash*: "...Didn't the company go bankrupt..." The speaker has used a negative question. Complete the following negative questions with the correct words.

1. _____ you at the party last night?
2. _____ you understand what I'm talking about?
3. _____ you seen this film before?
4. _____ she drive to work in the morning?
5. _____ you have told them if you were going to be late?



Cuban Sandwich

HERE'S A DELICIOUS SANDWICH THAT'S PERFECT FOR LUNCH OR DINNER (OR EVEN BREAKFAST IF YOU'RE FEELING HUNGRY!).

Ingredients

- 1 loaf of Cuban bread (or a French baguette)
- A dollop of mustard
- 4 gherkins
- 5 slices of ham
- 2 slices of roast pork
- 2 slices of cheese
- A knob of butter



Preparation

Using all or part of the loaf, slice the bread down the middle. On one side of the bread, spread the mustard **evenly**. Then, place four pickles on top of the mustard and the slices of cheese on top of the pickles. Next, fold each slice of ham in half and place them on the other half of the bread. On top of the ham, place the slices of roast pork. Then, join both halves of the sandwich and spread butter on the outside of the bread. Next, grill your Cuban sandwich. Cook it until the top of the bread **turns** a golden brown (about 4 to 6 minutes). When the sandwich is **crispy** and the cheese has **melted**, **remove** the sandwich carefully and slice it diagonally, from corner to corner, or cut it in half. Finally, eat your sandwich! 🍴

GLOSSARY

a loaf *n*
bread that has been shaped and baked (cooked) in one piece (often in a rectangular shape)

a dollop of *exp*
an amount of a soft food (such as ice cream) that is served with a spoon

a gherkin *n*
a type of small cucumber (a long green vegetable) that is preserved in a mixture of vinegar and spices

a slice of *exp*
a thin piece of

a knob of *exp*
a "knob of" butter is a small amount of it

evenly *adv*
if you spread butter "evenly", you put it all over the piece of bread, covering all the bread with the same amount of butter

to turn *vb*
if food "turns" a certain colour, it becomes that colour

crispy *adj*
food that is "crispy" is nice and hard

to melt *vb*
if cheese (for example) "melts", it becomes liquid

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

DICTIONARY OF SLANG

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO SAY THINGS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

Situation	Formal*	Normal	Informal
You tell someone that something isn't urgent.	There is no need to make haste.	It isn't that urgent.	No rush!
You're at a party. You tell your friends that you have to leave.	I am afraid that I must depart.	I have to leave.	I gotta shoot.
A friend doesn't like to spend money.	He is somewhat reluctant to part with his money.	He doesn't like to spend money.	He's a bit tight; he's a bit stingy.
You're going to the country. You ask a friend whether she feels like coming.	Would you perchance be of a disposition to accompany us?	Do you feel like coming along?	Are you up for it?
You managed to get some tickets for a concert.	I was able to acquire some tickets for the concert.	I got hold of some tickets for the concert.	I managed to wangle some tickets for the concert.
You congratulate a colleague on a recent success.	I wish to congratulate you most heartily.	Well done!	Way to go! Go on you!

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

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Think about it!

What new words or expressions have you seen/heard lately? What are they used for? What are some of your favourite or least favourite words and expressions? What do you do when you want to find the meaning of a word? Which books/websites do you consult?

Word Fun!

ANSWERS ON PAGE 40

1 Pre-reading

Look at the words/expressions marked in red in the article. What do you think they mean?

2 Reading I

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

3 Reading II

Write a word/expression next to each definition.

- Asking for opinions online.
- Anger directed at people with pushchairs.
- An episode of an online film.
- Someone who secretly eats junk food.
- A bank that's been bailed out.
- Someone who owns a pet.

The English Language

There's no official organisation overseeing the English language (as there is in France or Spain). This means that words can enter the language freely, appearing in speech, the media, the online community, etc. In other countries, words are carefully selected and approved (or not)... but there are no restrictions with English.

The latest on the newest words out there.

English is a dynamic, flexible language that's constantly evolving. Every year, hundreds of new words and expressions appear. Here are a few new ones for 2012.

Brand bully – a child who **picks on** another child because they do not have a particular brand of clothing or mobile phone: "Brand bullies are making life **unbearable** for many youngsters."



Buggy rage – aggression directed towards people with **pushchairs**: "A young man was knocked down in a **buggy rage** incident because he wouldn't move his three-year-old daughter's pushchair."

Secret eater – someone who eats unhealthy food when others aren't watching: "I only ever see him eating fruit and vegetables, but I've heard that he's a bit of a secret eater and he often **binges on junk food** before he goes to bed at night."



Pet parent – someone who owns a pet. It's basically a new way of saying "pet owner", but many feel it's more appropriate given the strong **bond** that often forms between human and animal: "Free 'Pet Parent' e-cards will be available throughout April."

Boomerang child – a young adult who returns to live at his or her family home for financial reasons. "Many boomerang kids are obliged to pay rent, especially if they're earning money themselves."



M-commerce

– any type of business that is conducted through a mobile electronic device (such as a mobile phone, an iPad or smartphone). This may involve informing customers of sales promotions, reserving cinema tickets, buying something or **browsing** an online shop: "The number of people conducting m-commerce transactions has risen dramatically."



Crowd-sourcing – the practice of getting ideas or opinions by asking questions on social networking sites or the **online community** in general.

"Crowd-sourcing was a great way of getting ideas for the new product."



Frenemy – a friend with whom you often argue: "If you have to ask yourself whether someone is a friend or an enemy, they're probably your frenemy."

Webisode – an episode of a short film made for viewing online: "The latest webisodes, including exclusive interviews with top film stars, are now available to download."



Zombie bank – a bank that has been **bailed out** and only survives through government support: "I wouldn't put my money there – it's a zombie bank."

Isn't English great! ☆

GLOSSARY

to pick on *phr vb*
if A "picks on" B, A uses his/her strength to attack/intimidate B
to bully *vb*
if A "bullies" B, A uses his/her strength to attack/intimidate B
unbearable *adj*
if someone's life is "unbearable", they are having a bad time and feel sad
a pushchair *n*
a little chair that babies sit in and you push
a buggy *n US*
a little chair that babies sit in and you push
rage *n*
extreme anger
to binge on *exp*
if you "binge on" food, you eat too much of it very quickly
junk food *n*
unhealthy food that is often served in fast-food restaurants
a bond *n*
an emotional connection between two people
to browse *vb*
if you "browse" in a shop, you look at the products in a casual way
the online community *n*
people who are online or using the internet
to bail out *phr vb*
if a bank is "bailed out", it receives money from the state/government so it can survive
to oversee *vb*
if you "oversee" something, you watch over it and make sure it is done properly

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some fun, practical
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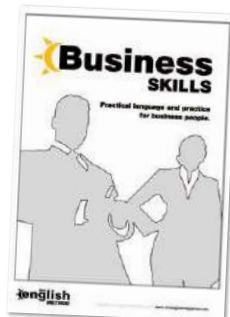
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Tap here to buy!

PHRASAL VERB THEMES

Politics

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

(part 1)

next strike petition rate candidate committee issue law



Vote for

IF YOU "VOTE FOR" SOMEONE, YOU GIVE YOUR VOTE TO THAT PERSON IN AN ELECTION.



1

"She voted for the Green Party _____."

Swear in

WHEN A NEW MINISTER IS "SWORN IN", THERE IS AN OFFICIAL CEREMONY DURING WHICH THEY PROMISE TO BE HONEST AND LAWFUL IN THEIR NEW POST (AS A MINISTER/PRIME MINISTER, ETC.).



2

"The minister will be sworn in _____ Wednesday."

Call for

IF SOMEONE "CALLS FOR" SOMETHING, THEY DEMAND IT.



3

"The opposition leader was calling for a referendum on the _____."

Hand in

IF SOMEONE "HANDS SOMETHING IN", THEY GIVE IT TO SOMEONE (OFTEN SOMEONE IN AUTHORITY).



4

"The protesters handed in the _____ with more than 50,000 names on it."

Put off

IF SOMEONE "PUTS SOMETHING OFF", THEY DELAY IT AND IT HAPPENS LATER THAN PLANNED.



5

"The government put off bringing in the new _____ because of all the opposition to it."

Rule out

IF SOMEBODY "RULES SOMETHING OUT", THEY SAY THAT IT CANNOT OR SHOULD NOT HAPPEN.



6

"The government have ruled out introducing the higher _____ of tax."

Set up

IF SOMEONE "SETS SOMETHING UP", THEY PROVIDE THE MONEY OR RESOURCES NECESSARY TO START IT.



7

"The government set up a _____ to look into the effects that the new law was having on poor people."

Break down

IF TALKS BETWEEN TWO GROUPS "BREAK DOWN", BOTH GROUPS STOP TALKING TO ONE ANOTHER.



8

"Talks between the government and union officials broke down and the _____ went ahead."



5 tips for dealing with your boss

How to learn difficult words in English!

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"Money" phrasal verbs

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9 unusual world records

How to improve your reading skills!

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Five unusual diets

4 stories of revenge!

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8 useful words and expressions for socialising

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Vocabulary: at the concert

Eight ways to learn English grammar!

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JOB APPRAISAL

Finding out how things are going.

Conversation I

Steven: Hi.
Boss: Ah, yes, right, come in Steven. Please sit down.
Steven: Thank you.
Boss: Well, I'm afraid that it hasn't been a very successful first term.
Steven: Oh, I thought things were going quite well.
Boss: Well, as you know, you were employed by the school as a German teacher.
Steven: Erm, as a "Modern Languages" teacher I think.
Boss: Yes, well, you work in the Modern Languages Department. However, you're here to teach German. So, my question is, why are you teaching all of your classes Italian?
Steven: Has someone complained?
Boss: Yes. Quite a few of your students have complained. So, once again, can you tell me why you've been teaching Italian and not German?
Steven: Well, to be honest, my German isn't very good.
Boss: At the interview you told us that you have a degree in German from Cambridge University.
Steven: I'm sure I told you that I have a degree in modern languages. But I never said anything about German. After all, I can't speak a word.
Boss: Look, this really isn't good enough. I'm going to ask you to do a crash course and I want you teaching German within two weeks, OK? [fade]

Conversation II

Boss: OK, Julie. Just sit down, and please stop worrying. It's only a job appraisal.
Employee: Right. Stop worrying. Stop worrying.
Boss: So, tell me what have you been up to since you joined us three months ago.
Employee: Well, I've sold 345 pairs of shoes, 267 pairs of socks, 189 pairs of jeans, 301 shirts, 34 suits and a computer.
Boss: A computer? This is a clothes shop, Julie. We don't sell computers.
Employee: Well, there was one next to the

cash desk.
Boss: Yes. But that is the computer for your department. We use it to record our sales and to order stock.
Employee: So, it wasn't for sale?
Boss: No.
Employee: Oh. Well, I sold it.
Boss: And when was this?
Employee: Last week. A man bought it for £10.99.
Boss: You sold a computer for £10.99.
Employee: Yes, it was a really good price I thought. My brother was really pleased.
Boss: So, you sold the computer to your brother.
Employee: Yes. And I sold the printer to my Dad for a fiver. Was that a mistake too? [fades out]

SOCIAL SPLASH

Rich bankers discuss their financial situation.

James: I'll have the steak. Done rare. And I do mean rare. And a bottle of claret. The 67, if you have it.
Hermione: Yes, and I'll have the salmon with boiled new potatoes and broccoli. And please see that the salmon isn't overcooked. It was rather dry last time. So, James, how goes it at Wagner and Bream? You've had rather a rough time lately, haven't you?
James: Oh, I wouldn't say that. Certainly no worse than things for you guys at Smollet & Cramp. I hear bonuses were somewhat slim this year.
Hermione: Far from it.
James: But you only got a million, didn't you?
Hermione: As far as the tax man is concerned. But only as far as the tax man is concerned.
James: My lips are sealed.
Hermione: I heard that you didn't do very well with the Hong Kong deal.
James: Absolute nonsense. I did very nicely out of that little piece of work, I can tell you.
Hermione: Didn't the company go bankrupt with 1,200 workers being made redundant?
James: Yes, but I still got my \$2.4 million in fees.
Hermione: I should hope so too. You must have worked for at least three days on that deal. You deserve something!

James: Perhaps not that long but long enough, I can tell you. And what's been going on with your steel company in Asia? I heard it closed down with 50,000 out of work.
Hermione: I haven't been following the news.
James: Biggest collapse in the steel industry for twenty five years.
Hermione: Times are hard!
James: I hope you got your commissions.
Hermione: Of course. We made a very nice profit on the deal, I can assure you.
James: The newspapers weren't very happy though, were they?
Hermione: I wouldn't know. I never read the papers.
James: I think they described you as a money-grabbing egomaniac who makes 18th-century pirates seem responsible and reasonable in comparison.
Hermione: Very flattering! Anyway, how's that mortgage scheme of yours going? You were predicting big things for it, weren't you?
James: It's been rather disappointing, to be honest. A lot of people have behaved rather badly, I'm afraid.
Hermione: The borrowers didn't pay you back, did they?
James: No. I must say, I do think it's rather bad to borrow money if you can't afford to return it. I never do.
Hermione: So, what happened?
James: Well, obviously we had to make a lot of people homeless.
Hermione: [sarcastic] What a pity!
James: And we still lost a lot of money on the deal.
Hermione: [serious] Now that is tragic.
James: Fortunately, the government paid us back, so no one has really lost anything.
Hermione: [sniggering] Well, apart from the homeowners and the tax payers.
James: Let's face it, if you're stupid enough to pay tax, you're asking for trouble.
Hermione: Precisely! So, how's the new flat in New York?
James: The decorator has nearly finished. We hope to pop over for a long weekend at Easter. But knowing my luck, it'll all be... [fades out]

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USEFUL LANGUAGE

1g 2l 3m 4e 5i 6a 7j 8n 9f
10k 11c 12d 13h 14b

JOB APPRAISAL

3 Listening II

1. CII; 2. CI; 3. CI; 4. CII; 5. CI; 6. CII

CRIME TIME

1 Pre-reading

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

3 Reading II

c e a f b d

LIVE TV

3 Reading II

1. a fire alarm;
2. a hat;3. a seagull;
4. a lizard;
5. a pelican

10 IDIOMS YOU HAVE TO LEARN!

1 Reading II

1. fuel; 2. head; 3. court; 4. game;
5. cake

2 Gap fill

1. bend; 2. head; 3. chew;
4. guess; 5. drop

3 Memory challenge

1. cake; 2. step; 3. head; 4. bend;
5. fire; 6. ocean; 7. guess;
8. court; 9. head; 10. chew

SOCIAL SPLASH

1 Pre-listening

1. bonus;
2. bankruptcy;
3. closed;
4. rate;
5. commissions;
6. unemployment

3 Listening II

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

4 Language focus

(other answers may be possible)

1. weren't;
2. can't;
3. haven't;
4. doesn't;
5. shouldn't

WORD FUN!

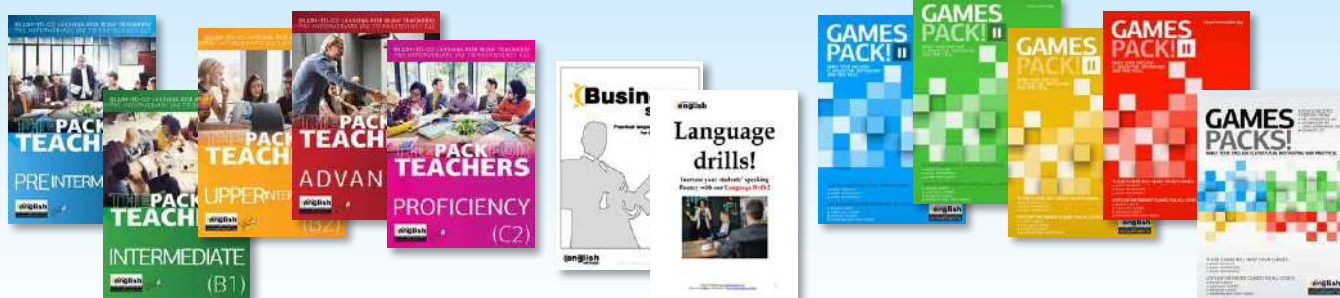
3 Reading II

1. crowd-sourcing;
2. buggy rage;
3. webisode;
4. secret eater;
5. zombie bank;
6. pet parent

PHRASAL VERBS

1. candidate;
2. next;
3. issue;
4. petition;
5. law;
6. rate;
7. committee;
8. strike

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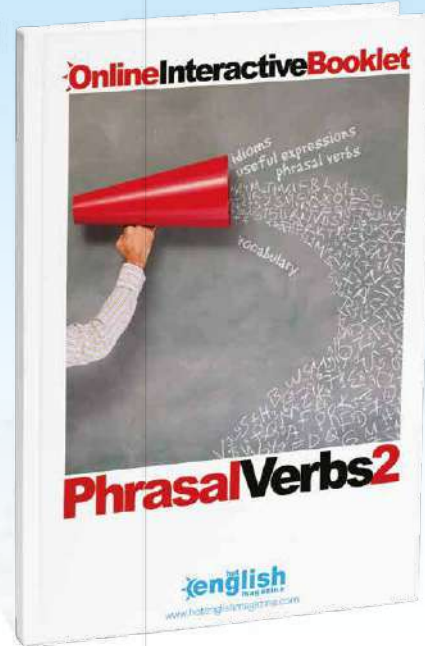
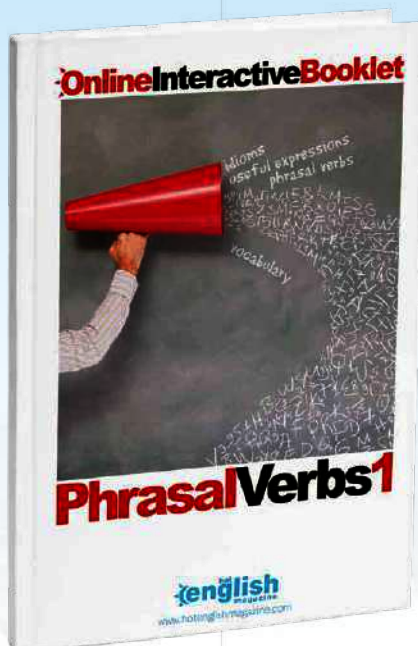
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WORD OF THE MONTH

antonym

This month's word of the month is: antonym.

The "antonym" of a word is the opposite of that word. For example, what are the antonyms of these words?

1. Easy
2. Fat
3. Tall

You probably said:

1. difficult; 2. thin; 3. short.

However, not all of antonyms are quite so straightforward. For example, what are the antonyms of "old" in these two sentences?

1. I met an **old** man.
2. I bought an **old** car.

In number one, you'd probably say it was "young"; and in number two, you'd have to say "new" or "modern". So, as you can see, some words can have more than one meaning... and more than one antonym.

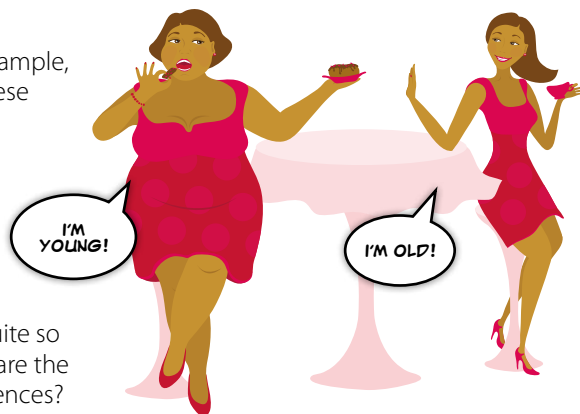
Now, what would the antonym of these words or expressions with "set" be?

1. Can you **set the table**, please?
2. We've **set a date** for our wedding.
3. He **set** the house **on fire**.
4. She was **set free**.
5. The teacher **set** a lot of **homework**.

As you can see, there are many expressions with "set", and each one has a different meaning. So, in order to create opposites, we have to re-write the sentences/questions:

1. Can you **clear the table**, please?
2. We've **cancelled** our wedding.
3. He **put out** the fire.
4. She was **imprisoned**.
5. The teacher didn't **give** us any **homework**.

Other antonyms are what's known as "gradable antonyms". For example, "hot" is generally thought to be the antonym of "cold". But we could also use words such as "warm, cool" and "tepid" to show the degree of temperature. What gradable antonyms can you think of for this sentence? "I love Italian food." You could use any of the following:



- a) I like Italian food.
 - b) I quite like Italian food.
 - c) I dislike Italian food.
 - d) I can't stand Italian food.
 - e) I hate Italian food.
- ...and lots more besides.

Sometimes, we use suffixes and prefixes to show opposites. So, with that in mind, what are the opposites of the following words?

1. Polite
2. Accurate
3. Responsible
4. Necessary
5. Selfish
6. Useful

Here are some possible answers:

1. Rude / impolite
2. Wrong / inaccurate
3. Carefree / irresponsible
4. Superfluous / unnecessary
5. Public-spirited / selfless
6. Futile / useless

As you can see, antonymy is quite complicated. However, research into language learning suggests that learning antonyms is very useful. They help your vocabulary to grow. You also learn "two words for the price of one" because you get one word *and* its antonym. And researchers believe this makes remembering words easier. ✨

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Printing

Printerman

Audio Production

HEP

ISSN 1577-7898

Depósito Legal M.14277.2001
 March 2020

Published by Hot English Publishing, S.L.
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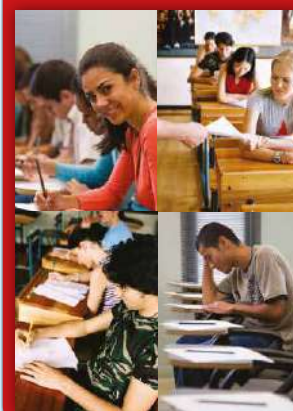
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