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# Learn **hot** English magazine

No.263

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42

## TRAVEL EXPRESSIONS FOR OVERSEAS TRAVEL!

NEW TRAVEL WORDS!  
ENGLISH IN ACTION... TRAVEL  
TRAVEL ENGLISH: AT THE AIRPORT  
3 TOP TRAVEL BOOKS  
THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD



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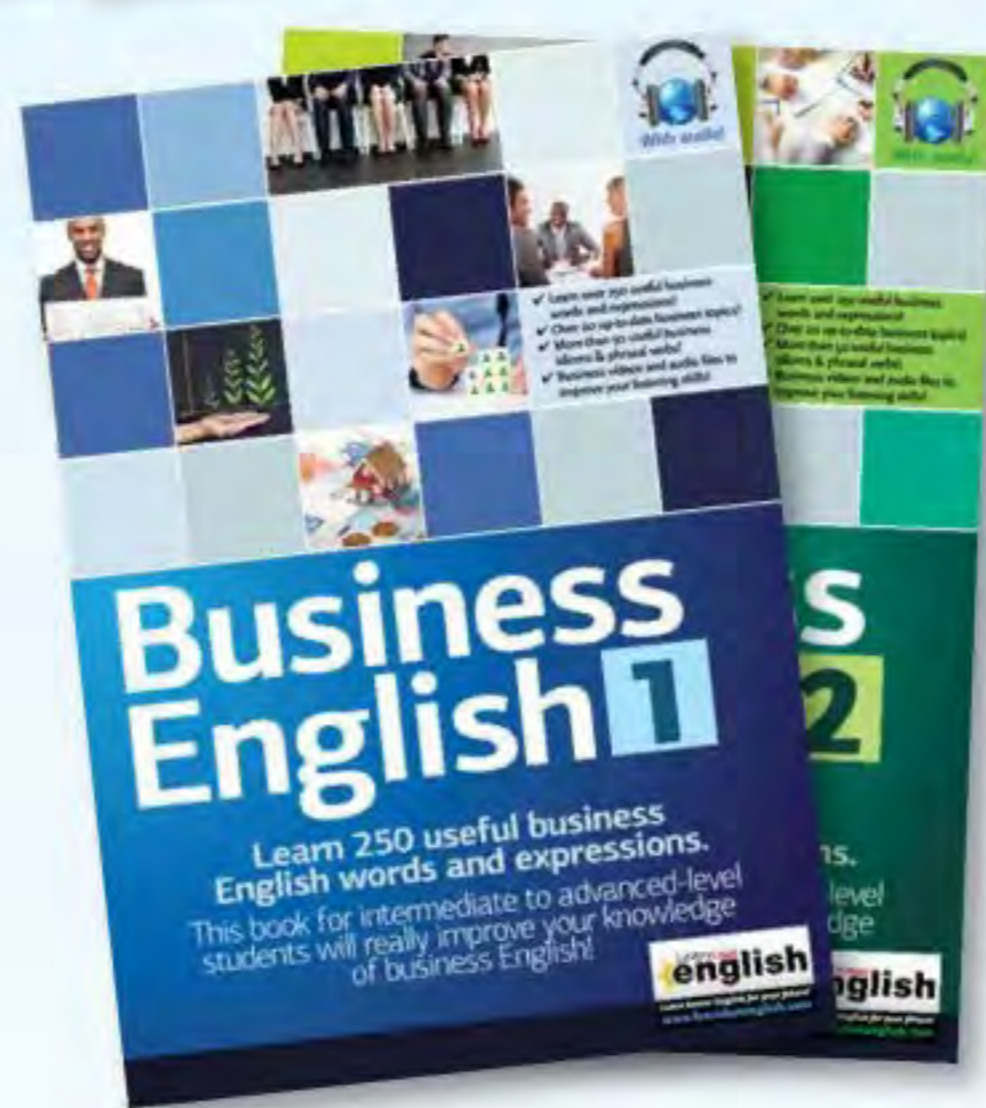
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# EDITOR'S INTRO

## How you learn English with Hot English magazine

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

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



Hi, and welcome to another issue of *Learn Hot English* – the fun magazine for learning English. In this month's issue, we're looking at 42 really useful expressions for overseas travel. Travel is a great way to discover new countries and enjoy

new experiences. But it's also a great way to practice your English as most people around the world speak the language! So, just to help you, we have prepared 42 of the most useful expressions you'll need when you're at a hotel, airport or restaurant... among many other things. But of course, that's not all and we're also looking at eggs, celebrity hotels, PR disasters, travel books, the Beatles, a recipe, UK-US English, beds, phrasal verbs, idioms, slang, vocabulary, and lots, lots more. Well, we hope you enjoy reading and listening to this issue of *Learn Hot English*. Have fun, learn lots of English and see you all next month!

*Andy*

PS Remember to sign up for our newsletter so you can receive lots of FREE language lessons, and find out what we're doing. Just visit our website ([www.learnhotenglish.com](http://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](http://www.learnhotenglish.com/blog) for free lessons and articles on how to learn English. Or "like" us on Facebook or Twitter (@LearnHotEnglish) so you can keep up with our latest news.

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All material in this publication is strictly copyright, and all rights are reserved. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. The views expressed in Hot English Magazine do not necessarily represent the views of Hot English Publishing SL. However, we do think that saying sorry is often very hard, it is probably worth going to university and nothing beats a fried egg on toast as a late night snack.

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# INCREDIBLE, EDIBLE EGGS

How much do you know about eggs? Here are some amazing facts about them.



In total, the US produces about 75 billion eggs a year, about 10% of the world **supply**.

Most eggs are **laid** between the hours of 7am and 11am.

A **hen** requires 24 to 26 hours to produce an egg. Thirty minutes after laying the egg, she starts all over again.

Eggs are laid by females of many different species, including birds, reptiles and amphibians. However, the most popular eggs for **consumption** are those from chickens.

Eggs **age** more in one day at room temperature than one week in the **fridge**.

Hens with white feathers produce white shelled eggs. Hens with red or brown feathers produce brown shelled eggs.

A large egg contains about 70 calories and six grams of **protein**, and each egg has 13 **nutrients**.

Traditionally, a **chef's** hat had a **pleat** for each of the many ways you can cook an egg. At one time, a chef's hat had 100 pleats! These days, a chef's hats doesn't have so many pleats, but the number of pleats is still a sign of a chef's level of experience.

To tell if an egg is **raw** or hard-cooked, simply **spin** it. If the egg spins easily, it's hard-cooked but if it **wobbles**, it's raw.

Due to their protein content, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) categorises eggs as a type of meat.

The shell of an egg is mostly made of calcium carbonate (about 94%) with small amounts of magnesium carbonate, calcium phosphate and other organic matter.

Shell size is related to a hen's age. As the hen ages, egg size increases.

Eggs are an important source of protein for vegetarians. One egg is the equivalent of about 30 grams of **lean** meat, fish or poultry.

Eggs are used in the production of a lot of types of food, including mayonnaise, **salad dressing**, sauces, biscuits, cakes, **quiches** and **soufflés**.

Eat an egg! They're "eggcellent"! ✨

## THE "INCREDIBLE EDIBLE EGG"

The "Incredible Edible Egg" **slogan** was created in 1977 by the advertising agency Campbell Mithun, and was used in a **jingle** that became extremely popular in the US.



## VIDEO

YouTube

Watch egg farmers sing the jingle. Search YouTube for "Egg Farmers Sing Incredible Jingle" and sing along!

## "INCREDIBLE EGG" LYRICS

You should wake up to eggs each day,  
And then you'll be on your way,  
With so much energy,  
For your whole family.  
When you've got a real big test,  
And you want to be your best,  
The Incredible Edible Egg.

The USDA has made the call,  
Eggs have 14% less **cholesterol**,  
And 64% more Vitamin D,  
Than they previously thought you see,  
And we just **barely** got those lines,  
With the percentages to rhyme,  
The Incredible Edible Egg.

It can keep you **fuller** longer,  
It might even make you stronger,  
It might even grow your hair,  
Fine we're exaggerating there,  
Microwave it or make quiche,  
That's a funny word – quiche,  
The Incredible Edible Egg,  
The Incredible Edible Egg.

See page 14 for our article on ways to cook eggs, and page 27 for our omelette recipe.

## GLOSSARY

- a supply** *n*  
a "supply" of something is an amount of it which people can use
- to lay** *vb*  
when a chicken "lays" an egg, the egg comes out of the chicken
- a hen** *n*  
a female chicken
- consumption** *n*  
the "consumption" of food is the act of eating it
- to age** *vb*  
to become older
- a fridge** *n*  
a large metal container in the kitchen for keeping food cold and fresh
- protein** *n*  
a substance in food such as meat, eggs and milk. You need "protein" to grow and be healthy
- a nutrient** *n*  
a substance that helps plants and animals to grow
- a chef** *n*  
a person whose job is to cook food in the kitchen of a restaurant, hotel, etc.
- a pleat** *n*  
a "pleat" in a piece of clothing is a permanent fold in the cloth. A "fold" is where one part of the cloth is on top of the other
- raw** *adj*  
not cooked
- to spin** *vb*  
if you "spin" something, you turn it around and around
- to wobble** *vb*  
if something "wobbles", it makes small movements from side to side, usually because it isn't attached or standing firmly
- lean** *adj*  
if meat is "lean", it doesn't have much fat
- salad dressing** *n*  
a mixture of oil, vinegar and herbs that is used on salads
- a quiche** *n*  
food that consists of a pastry (made from flour, fat and water) container filled with a mixture of eggs, cheese and other foods
- a soufflé** *n*  
a light food made from a mixture of beaten egg whites and other ingredients (such as cheese, vegetables). It's baked in the oven
- a slogan** *n*  
a short phrase that's easy to remember and that's used in adverts to describe a product
- a jingle** *n*  
a short, simple tune (often with words) which is used to promote and sell a product, etc.
- cholesterol** *n*  
a substance that exists in the fat, tissues and blood of all animals. Too much cholesterol can cause heart disease
- barely** *exp*  
if you say that you "barely" understood something, you're saying that you almost didn't understand it
- full** *adj*  
if you're "full", you've eaten enough and you don't want any more food

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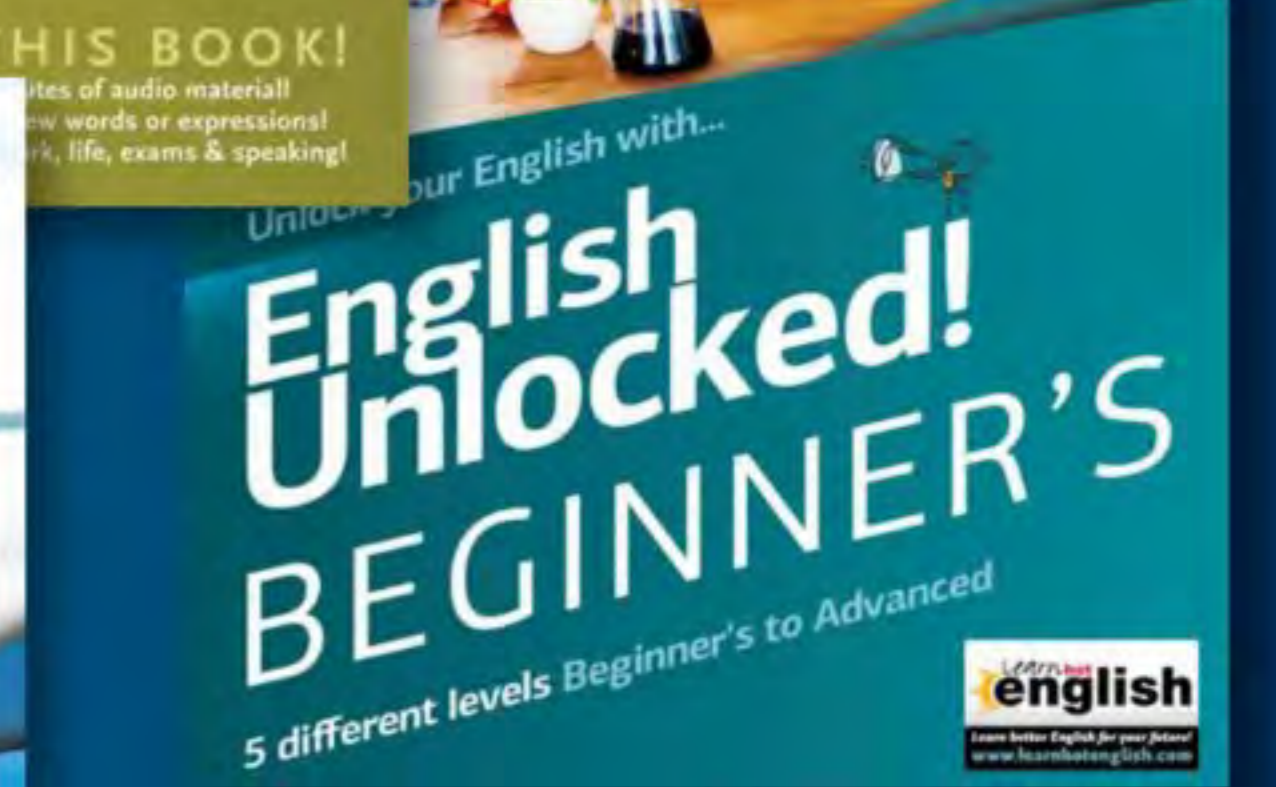
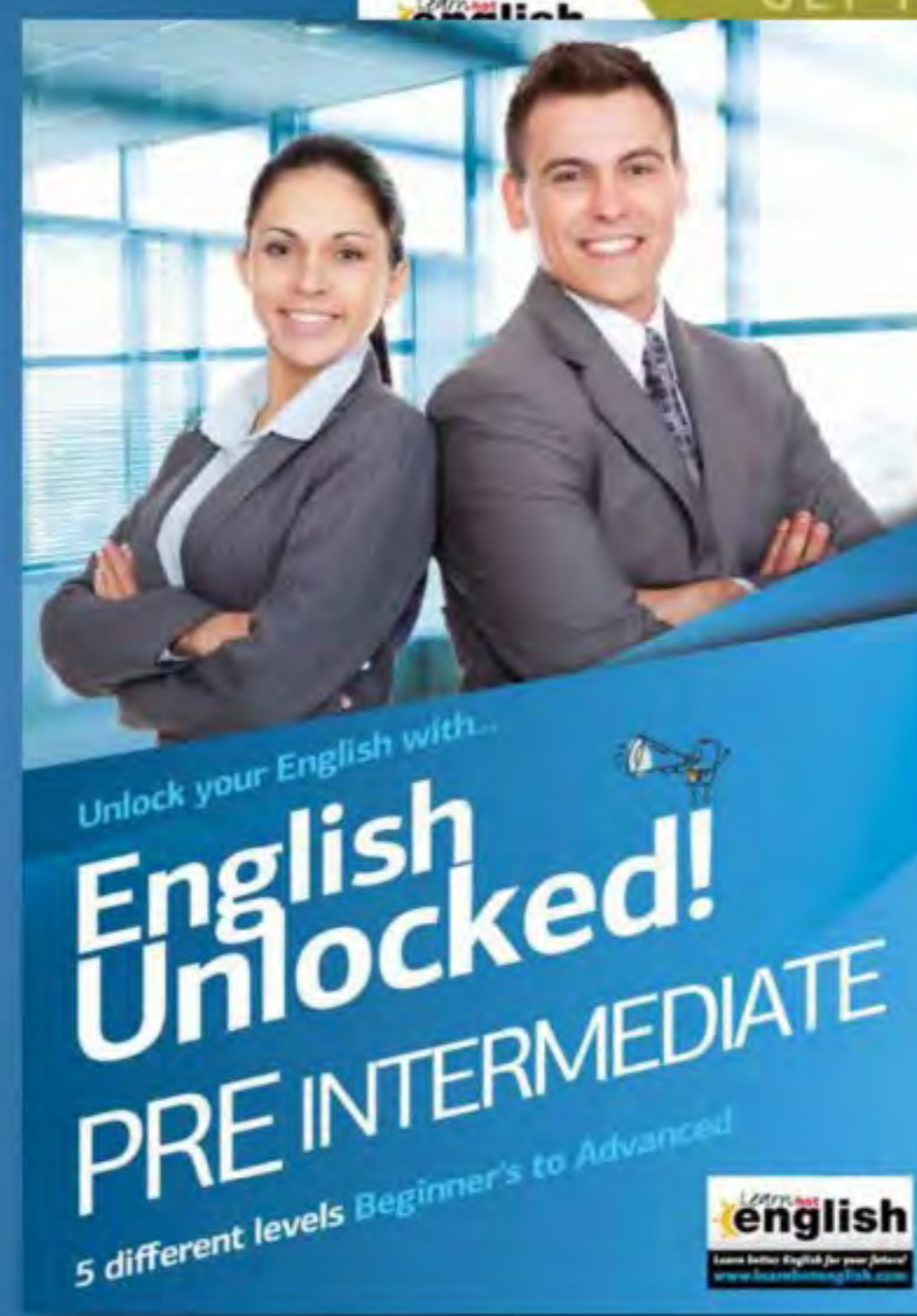
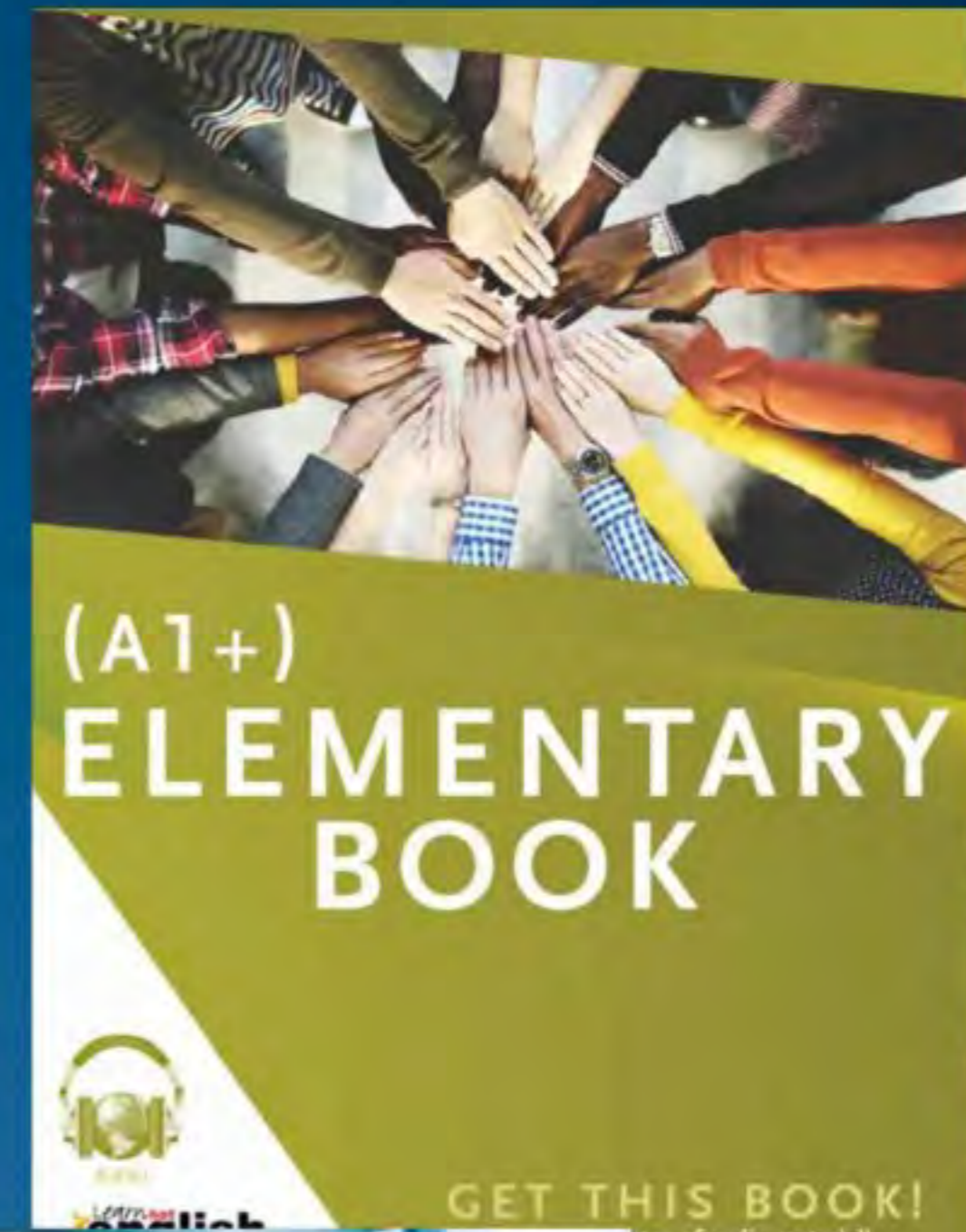
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**Objective** To improve your reading and listening skills.

**Think about it** What type of food do you dislike or hate? Why? What food did you hate as a child but now quite like? What type of food do you like?

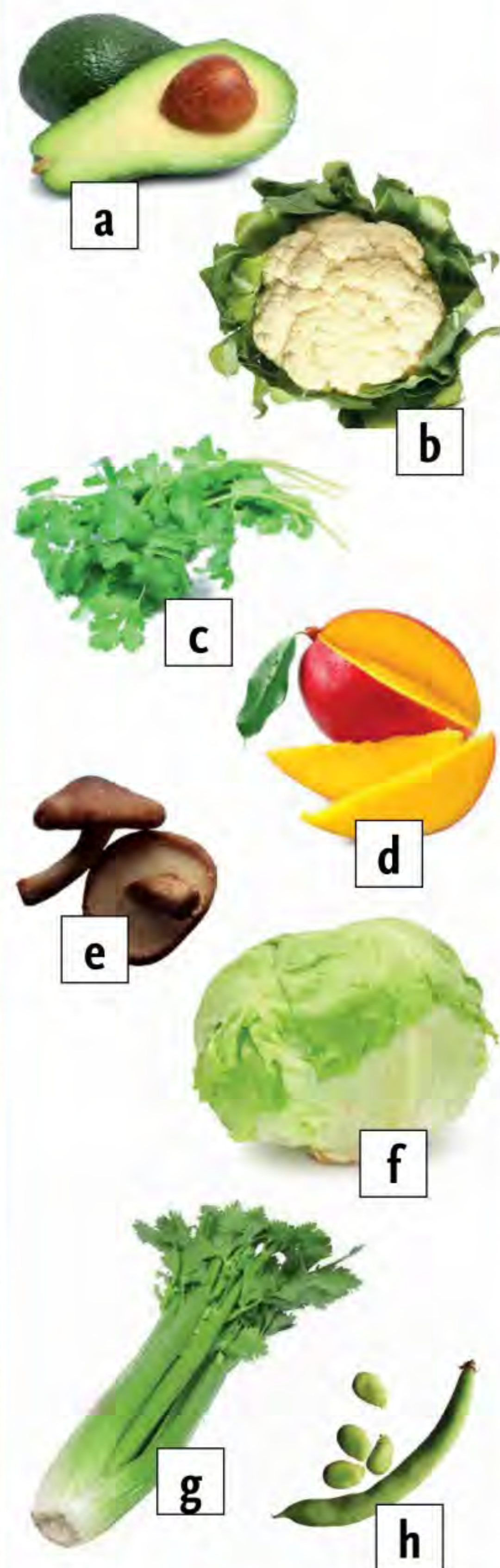
**Exams** This reading and listening activity will help prepare you for English exams such as KET and TOEFL.

Answers on page 42

## 1 Pre-reading

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

- Mushroom
- Coriander
- Green beans
- Avocado (pear)
- Celery
- Cabbage
- Cauliflower
- Mango



## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

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

- It doesn't fill you up.
- It tastes like medicine.
- They're rubbery.
- It's like eating cotton wool with needles.
- It tastes like soap.
- It produces a horrible smell when it's being cooked.

# WHAT TYPE OF FOOD DO YOU HATE?

We asked several people about the food they don't like. Here's what they said.

I really hate mushrooms. They're just so **rubbery**.

**Jack, 32**

I **can't stand** coriander. It tastes like **soap** to me.

**Kiera, 28**

I can't stand **mushy** food, like overripe bananas or soft tomatoes.

**Megan, 28**

I hate any **stringy** vegetables like green beans, **over-ripe** avocados or celery, which also has this really nasty bitter taste.

**Morgan, 26**

I can't bear the smell or taste of whisky. I got drunk on it once when I was young, and now even the smell is enough to make me feel sick again.

**Bradley, 31**

I was forced to eat a lot of soup at school, and my parents gave it to me for dinner almost every evening at home, so I'm not a big fan. Apart from that, it doesn't **fill you up**, so you end up **pigging out** on bread

and cheese!

**Amelia, 33**

I can't stand **overcooked**, **soggy** cabbage or cauliflower, and the smell they produce when you're cooking them just makes me want to **retch**. However, I do like **sauerkraut**, which is made from cabbage. Strange!

**Nicole, 29**

The only vegetable I like is the potato – I can't stand the rest. If I have to eat vegetables in a restaurant or at someone's house, I put lots of mayonnaise or ketchup on to hide the taste. It's the only way I can eat them!

**Diane, 24**

I'm not that **keen on** mango. It's got this strange metallic aftertaste which is a bit like medicine, and I hate the soft, firm texture. However, I do like mango juice.

**Ben, 35**

I hate fish, especially fish with lots of bones in it – it's like eating **cotton wool** with **needles**. Once, I went to stay with my uncle in northern Norway. I remember that I was really hungry when I arrived, but he didn't have

I HATE IT!

anything in the fridge. So, we went out on his **rowing boat** and caught some fish. Later, he boiled it up and we ate it plain without even any salt or anything. It was horrible.

**Mike, 34**

## GLOSSARY

**rubbery** *adj*

"rubbery" food feels soft or elastic, just like rubber

**can't stand** *exp*

if you "can't stand" something, you don't like that thing

**soap** *n*

a substance you use with water to wash or clean yourself

**mushy** *adj*

"mushy" food is soft and has no shape

**stringy** *adj*

"stringy" food has long, thin pieces that are difficult to eat

**over-ripe** *adj*

"over-ripe" fruit is very soft and old

**to fill up** *phr vb*

if food "fills you up", you don't feel hungry after eating it – you feel full

**to pig out** *phr vb inform*

if you "pig out", you eat a lot of food very quickly

**overcooked** *adj*

if food is "overcooked", it has been cooked for too long

**soggy** *adj*

"soggy" food has a lot of water in it

**to retch** *vb*

if you "retch", your stomach moves and you feel as if you're going to vomit (when food comes up from your stomach and out of your mouth)

**sauerkraut** *n*

cabbage which has been cut into small pieces and pickled (preserved in vinegar)

**keen on** *phr vb*

if you're "keen on" something, you like that thing

**cotton wool** *n*

a soft mass of white cotton. It's often used to put cream on your face, etc.

**a needle** *n*

a small, very thin piece of metal which is used for sewing. It has a sharp point at one end and a hole in the other

**a rowing boat** *n*

a small boat that you move through water by using oars (long pieces of wood)

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# GRAMMAR BOOSTER

## THE PAST SIMPLE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I saw a good film.	I didn't see a good film.	Did I see a good film?
You saw a good film.	You didn't see a good film.	Did you see a good film?
He saw a good film.	He didn't see a good film.	Did he see a good film?
She saw a good film.	She didn't see a good film.	Did she see a good film?
It saw a good film.	It didn't see a good film.	Did it see a good film?
We saw a good film.	We didn't see a good film.	Did we see a good film?
They saw a good film.	They didn't see a good film.	Did they see a good film?



### Dialogue: Disaster day!

It's Monday evening and Madison and Henry are chatting in the pub. **[Listen and complete with the correct words.]**

**Madison:** So, did you have a good weekend?

**Henry:** No, not great.

**Madison:** Oh, what happened?

**Henry:** Well, we'd planned to play (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday morning, but it started to rain so we had to cancel it.

**Madison:** That's a shame!

**Henry:** Yeah, and after that I met up with a friend for

(2) \_\_\_\_\_, but she got food poisoning so I had to take her to hospital.

**Madison:** Oh, no.

**Henry:** Later that afternoon, I arranged to meet up with some other friends, but they went to the wrong (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and we wasted about an hour trying to find each other.

**Madison:** Disaster!

**Henry:** Yeah, and then while we were in a pub, a customer had a **heart attack** so we had to call an (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and look after him until the **paramedics** got there.

**Madison:** Oh, no.

**Henry:** Finally, we went to the cinema, but we couldn't get any seats for the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ we wanted to see.

**Madison:** You should have reserved them online.

**Henry:** Yeah, I know. Next time. So, what about you? How was your weekend?

**Madison:** Well, we went on a

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ ...

**Henry:** That's nice!

**Madison:** ...yeah, but we got attacked by a swarm of bees. Then, it started to rain so we... *[fades out]*

### The Past Simple

We use the Past Simple to refer to actions from the past that are complete and remote. For example, "I gave it to him last week."

We add *-ed* at the end of regular Past Simple verbs, but there are many important irregular verbs: *see-saw*; *do-did*, *have-had*, etc. For example, "I saw her at the party."

We can use question words (*who*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *why*, etc.) with the Past Simple. For example, "Who did you see there?"

Typical time expressions with the Past Simple include: *last week* / *last month* / *last night* / *an hour ago* / *three days ago* / *in the past* / *yesterday*



### GLOSSARY

**heart attack** <sup>11</sup>  
if someone has a "heart attack", their heart stops beating for a period of time

**paramedics** <sup>11</sup>  
a type of nurse who often travels to the scene of an accident to help injured people



# Aprende inglés de manera fácil

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



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



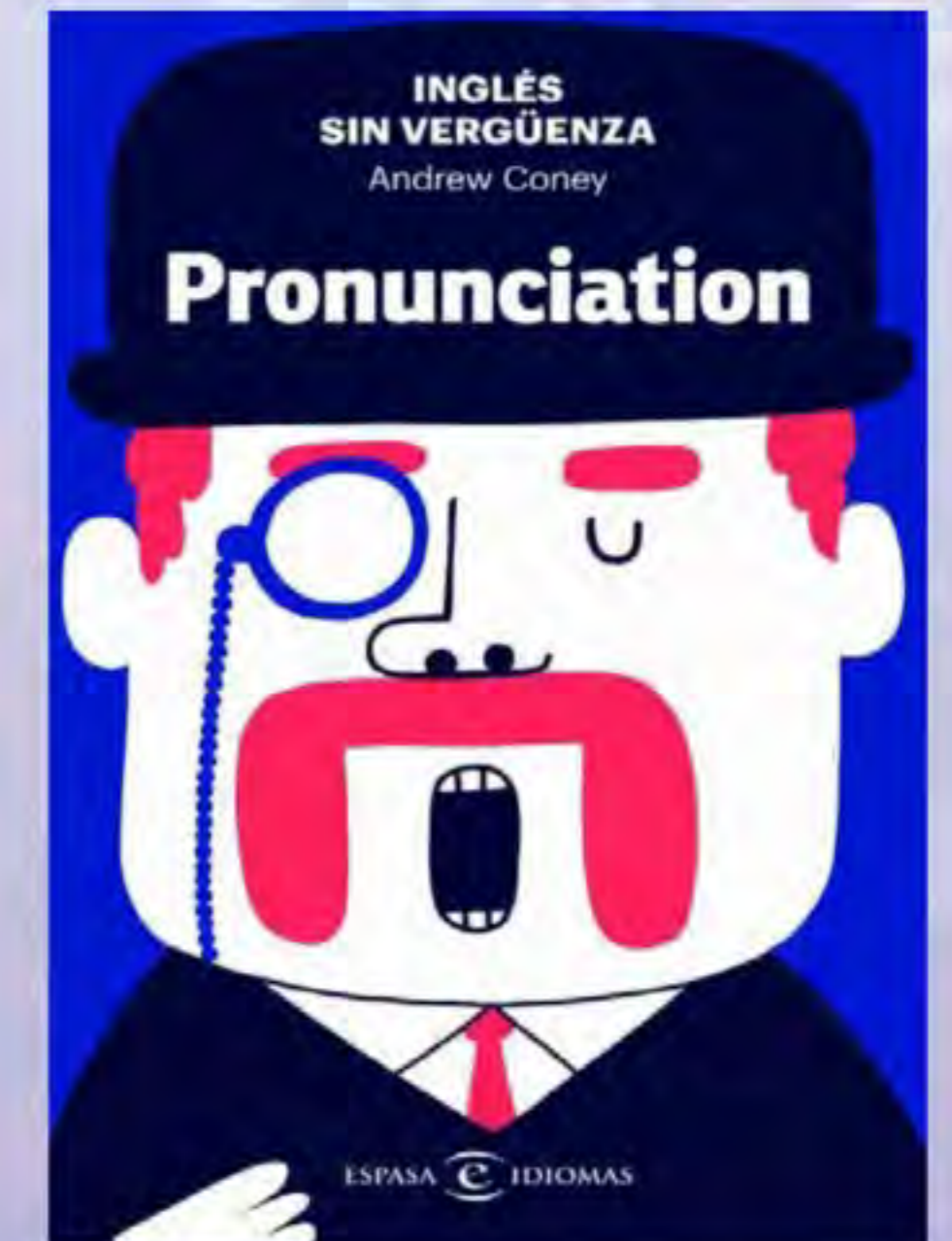
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¿Quieres hablar mejor inglés? Este libro, te enseñará a saber qué decir en situaciones habituales, expresar lo que quieres decir fácilmente y mantener una conversación, entre otras cosas.



¡Haz clic aquí!

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



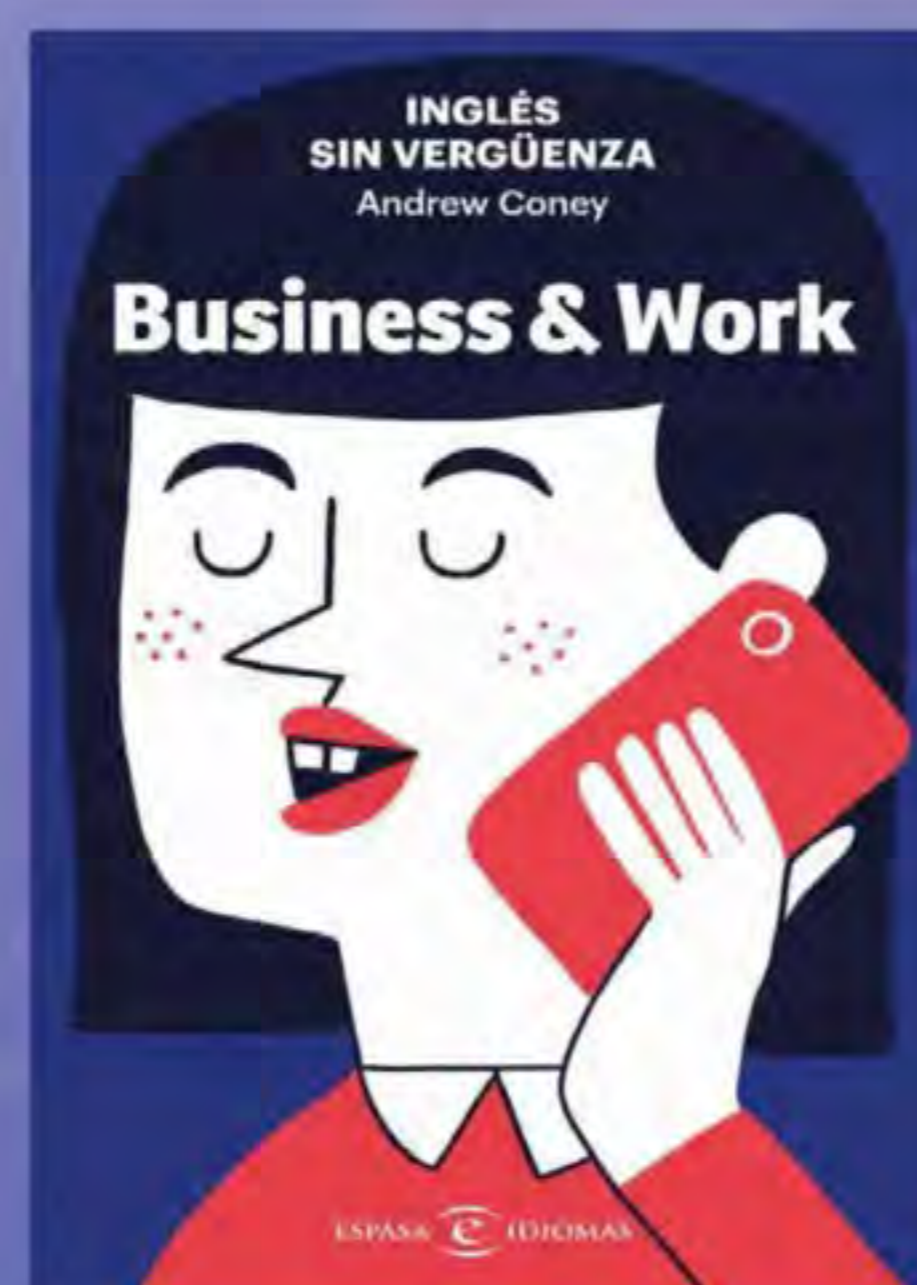
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Este libro te ayudará a sonar más natural y pronunciar mejor las palabras. Aprenderás los sonidos vocales y consonantes, la acentuación de las palabras y frases, y la entonación entre otras cosas.



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



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



¡Haz clic aquí!

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

# WORD BOOSTER

## USEFUL EXPRESSION WITH *HAVE*

### Have a drink



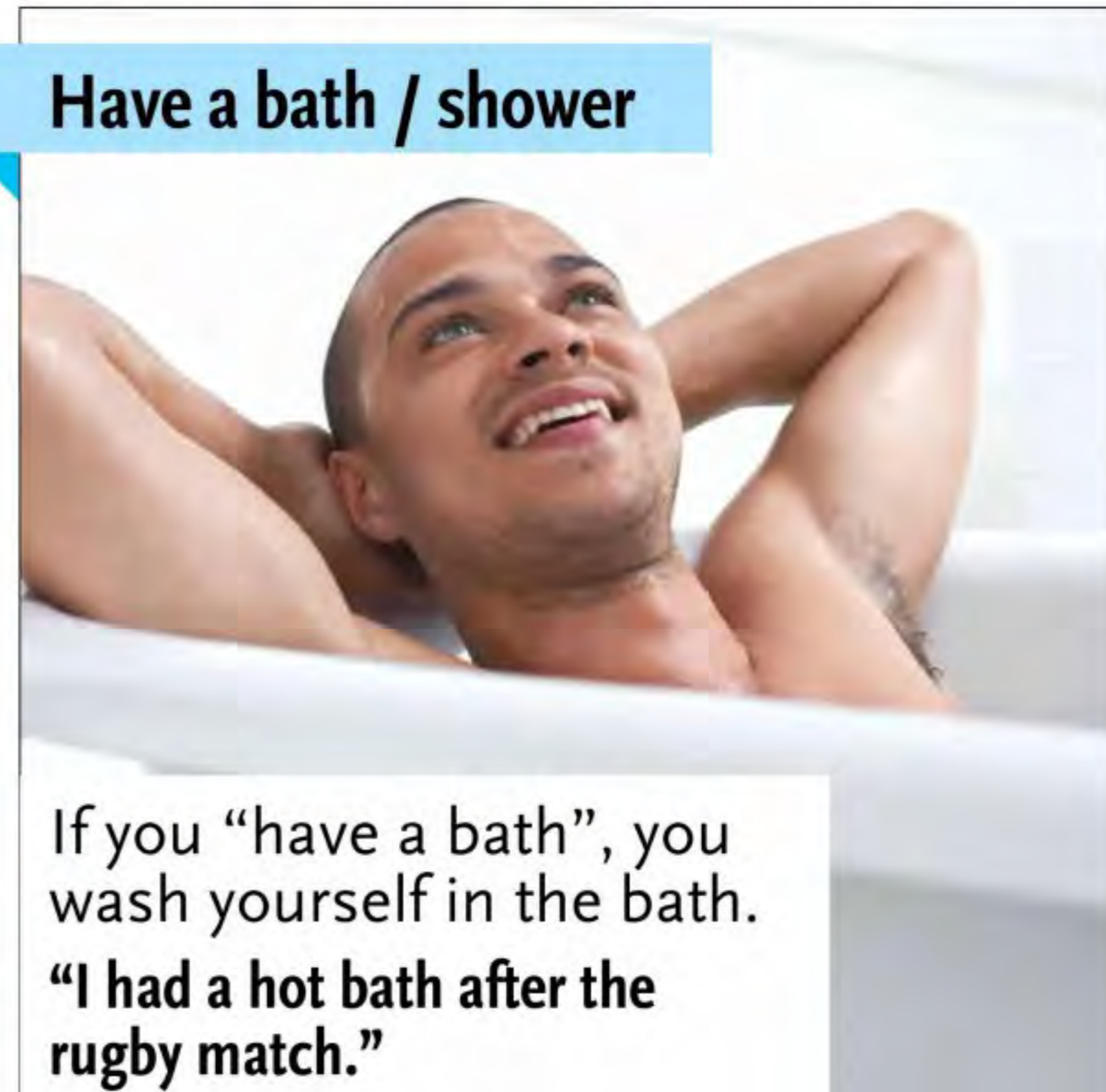
If you “have a drink”, you drink something.  
**“We had a drink in a pub near where I work.”**

### Have a snack



If you “have a snack”, you eat something such as a bar of chocolate, etc. between meals – at 5pm, for example.  
**“I couldn’t wait for dinner so I had a quick snack.”**

### Have a bath / shower



If you “have a bath”, you wash yourself in the bath.  
**“I had a hot bath after the rugby match.”**

### Have a shave



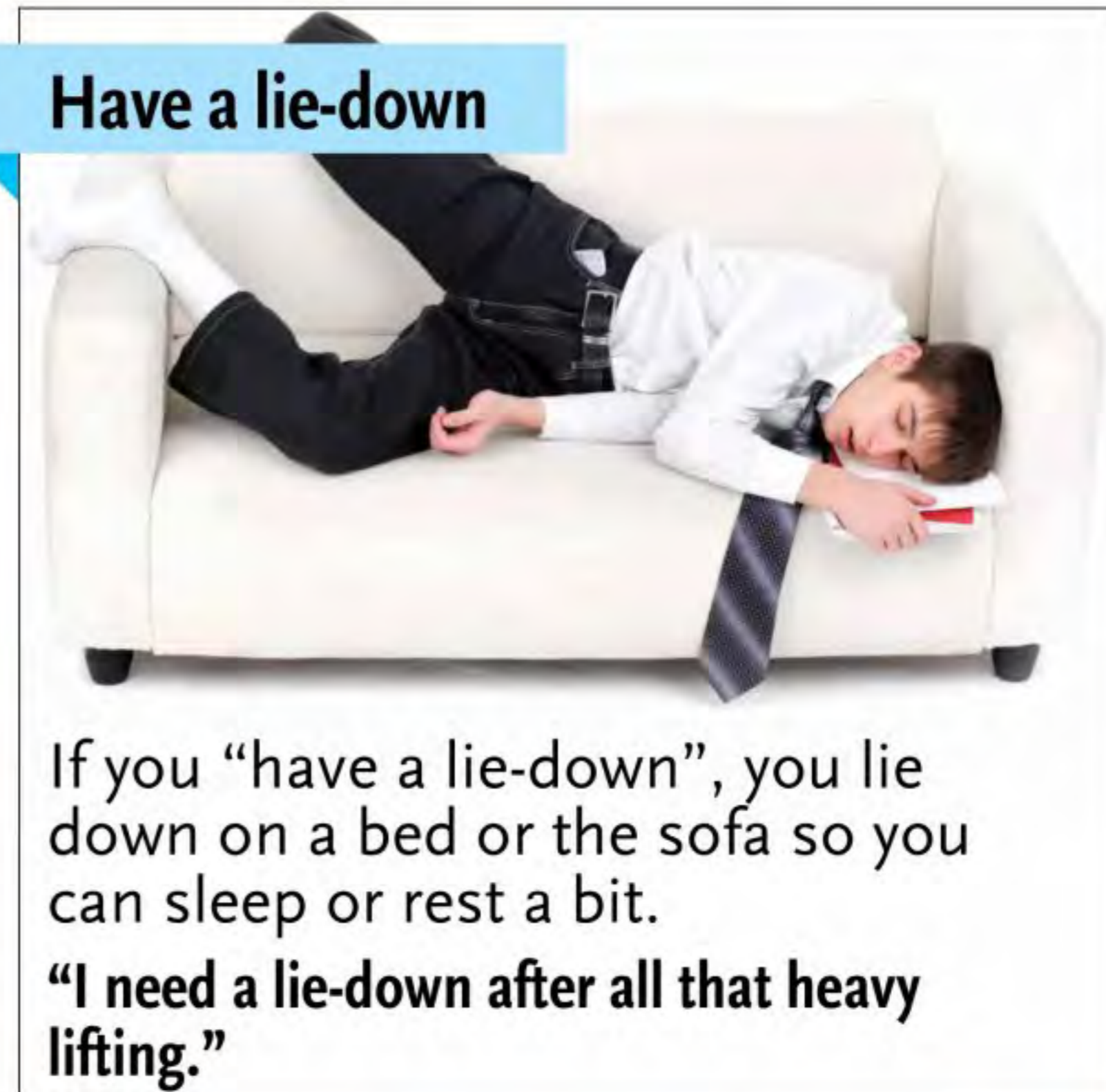
If you “have a shave”, you remove the hair from your face, etc.  
**“He had a shave then went downstairs for breakfast.”**

### Have a rest



If you “have a rest”, you relax for a short period of time.  
**“Can we have a rest? I’m really tired.”**

### Have a lie-down



If you “have a lie-down”, you lie down on a bed or the sofa so you can sleep or rest a bit.  
**“I need a lie-down after all that heavy lifting.”**

### Have a swim



If you “have a swim”, you swim in a pool / river / the sea, etc.  
**“We had a swim in the river.”**

### Have a sleep



If you “have a sleep”, you go to sleep for a short period of time.  
**“I had a little sleep after lunch.”**

### Have a good/bad time



If you “have a good time”, you enjoy yourself.  
**“We had a good time at the party.”**

### Have a chat



If you “have a chat” with someone, you talk to them.  
**“We had a chat about our holidays.”**

### Have an argument / quarrel / row



If you “have an argument with someone”, you speak angrily to them, often shouting (speaking in a loud voice).  
**“I had an argument with her.”**

### Have breakfast / lunch / dinner (or supper)



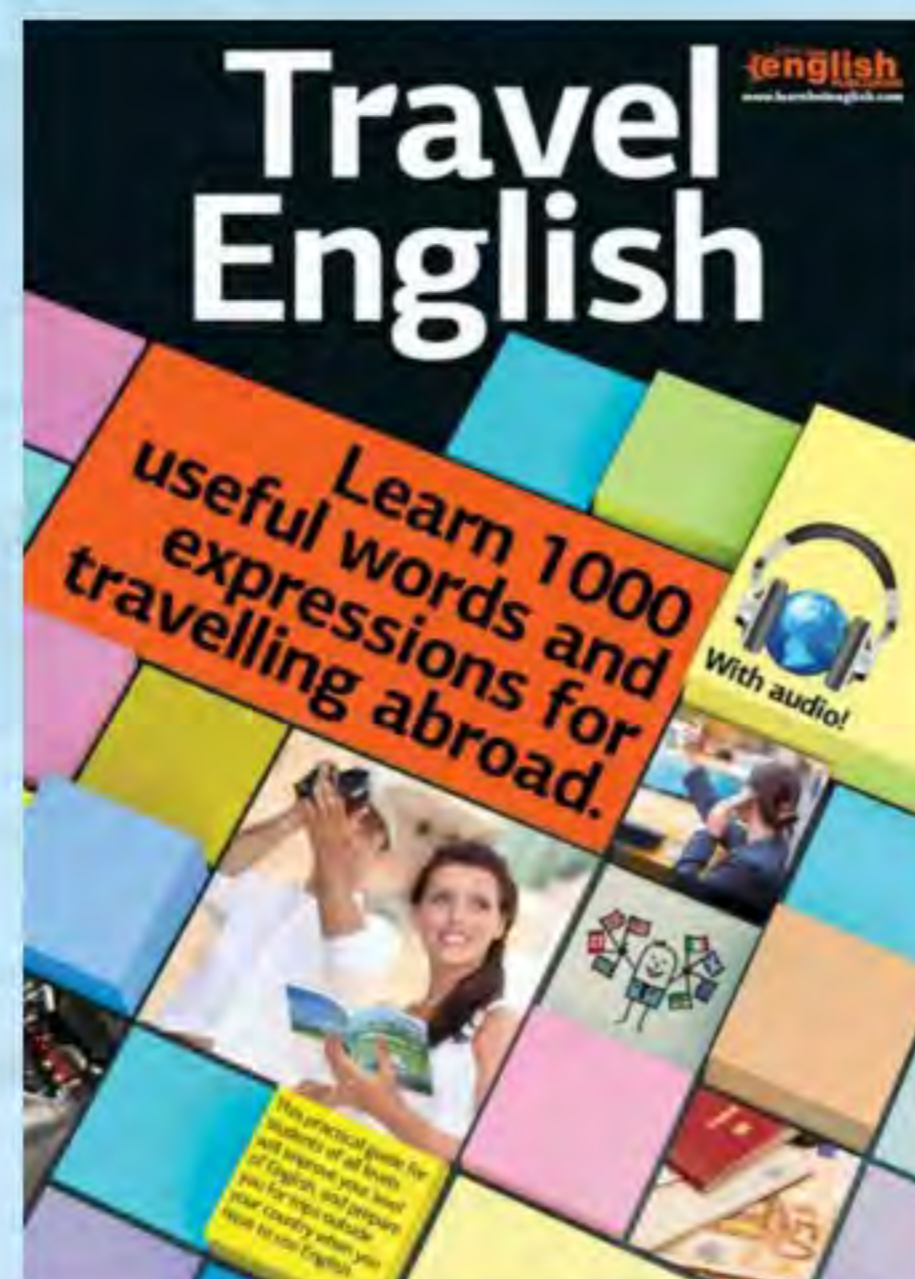
If you “have breakfast” (for example), you eat something in the morning; if you “have lunch”, you eat something at midday; and if you “have dinner”, you eat something in the evening.  
**“I had breakfast really early this morning.”**

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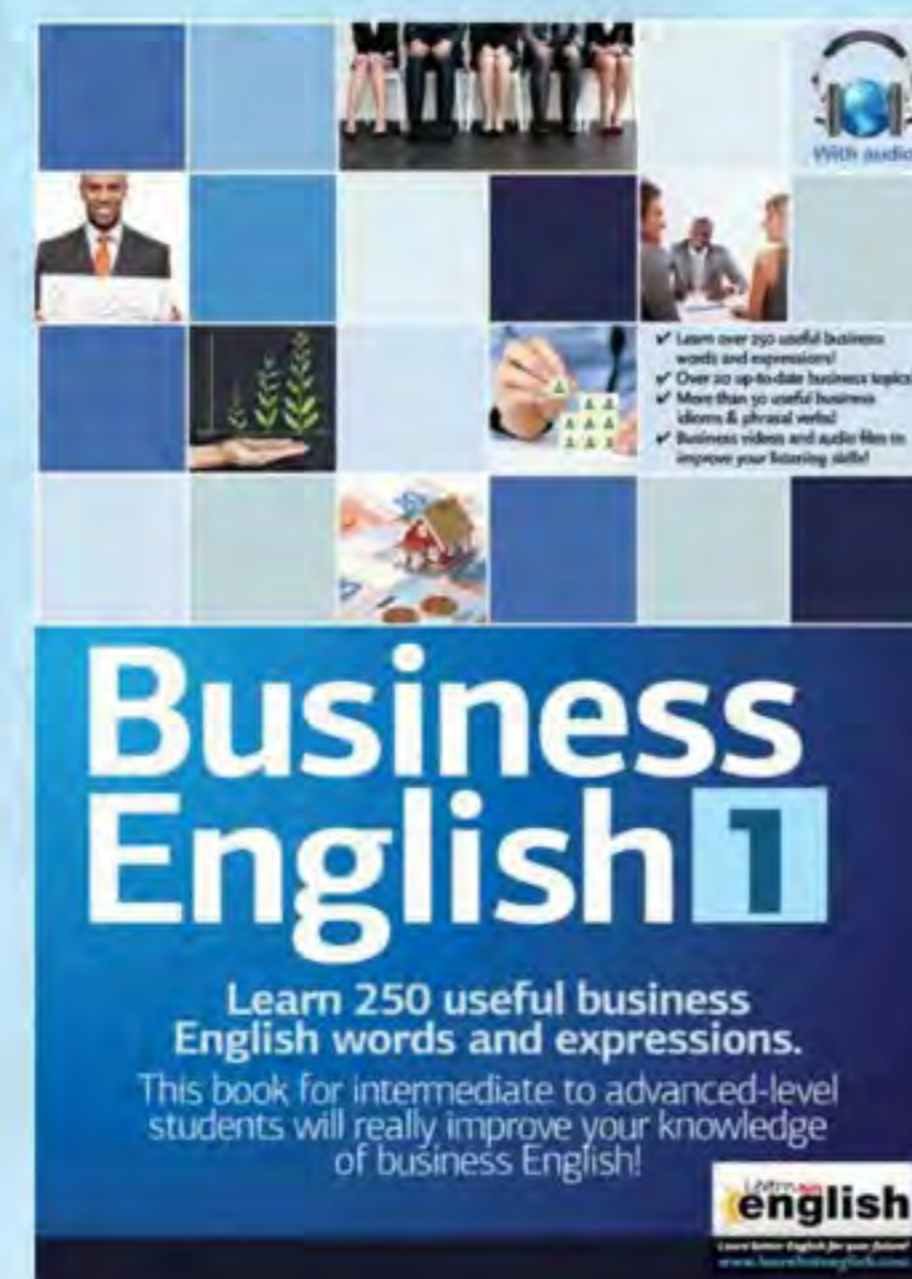
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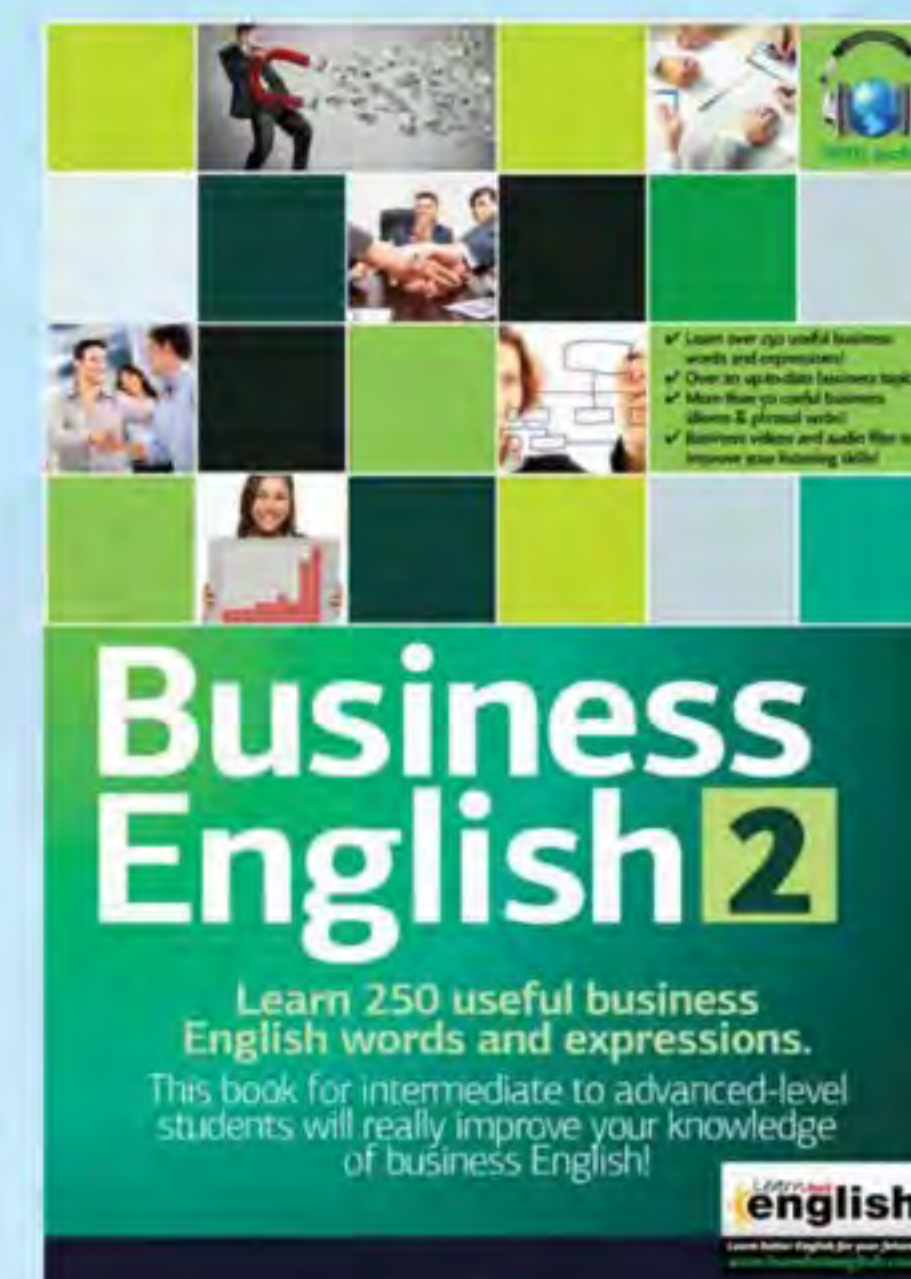
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## NATURAL ENGLISH

What are your favourite websites?

Photos and interviews by Georgie & Danielle

**Remember!**

Remember, when people talk informally and spontaneously, they often use non-standard English.

**Duncan McQueen**  
(England, chef)



I use the internet a lot, er, I use Word Reference ([wordreference.com](http://wordreference.com)) to translate a word, I often visit the *Guardian* website ([guardian.co.uk](http://guardian.co.uk)) to **catch up with** news from back home and I use the *BBC* website ([bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk)) when I need to find a **recipe**.

**James Duggan**  
(Ireland, actor)



Oh, my favourite websites would probably be the flight ones, [ryanair.com](http://ryanair.com) or [easyjet.com](http://easyjet.com), just to **get away now and again**.

**Melissa Armstrong**  
(Puerto Rico, food critic)



My favourite websites would be The Atlantic ([theatlantic.com](http://theatlantic.com)) and the Huffington Post ([huffingtonpost.com](http://huffingtonpost.com)) for news, their content is **current** and **relevant** and they always have things that are interesting. If I'm looking for a **laugh**, then I would go to BuzzFeed ([buzzfeed.com](http://buzzfeed.com)), er, they have funny pictures all the time and Wimp ([wimp.com](http://wimp.com)) has funny videos of animals doing **crazy stuff**.

**Anne Lydon**  
(Ireland, theatre director)



My favourite websites, erm, are [aerlingus.com](http://aerlingus.com), er, to **look up** good offers for going home to Ireland and, erm, [lastminute.com](http://lastminute.com) for theatre and concert tickets.

**Rayna Taylor**  
(USA, marketing executive)



My favourite websites are MadameNoir ([madamenoir.com](http://madamenoir.com)), which is a website **geared towards** African-American women. Second one is Fashion Bomb Daily ([fashionbombdaily.com](http://fashionbombdaily.com)), which is a fashion advice website. And Facebook, which is a social network, and RetailMeNot ([retailmenot.com](http://retailmenot.com)), which I use to get **coupons** on consumer items.

**Lindsay MacNaughton**  
(Scotland, translator)



My favourite website is probably [asos.com](http://asos.com). It's a clothing website and I like to go on it to check out **trends** and clothes and different styles and there's **[sic]\*** often lots of **sales** and **free shipping**.

**\*SIC**

"sic" is used to indicate that the text has appeared exactly the way someone said something, often when that text is non-standard or incorrect. Literally, "sic" is Latin for "thus". "Sic" often appears in square brackets [sic]. Here are the corrections for the non-standard phrases in this text:

**sic'** = there's often lots of sales... = there **are** often lots of sales...

**GLOSSARY**

**to catch up with** *exp*  
if you "catch up with" the news, you read a newspaper to see what's happened

**a recipe** *n*  
a list of ingredients and a set of instructions that tell you how to cook something

**to get away** *n*  
if you "get away", you go on holiday somewhere

**current** *adj*  
something "current" is happening now

**relevant** *adj*  
if something is "relevant" to you, it's important or significant for you

**a laugh** *n*  
if you're looking for a "laugh", you're looking for something funny to look at, etc.

**crazy stuff** *exp*  
silly, funny things

**to look up** *phr vb*  
if you "look up" information, you try to find the information online or in a dictionary

**geared towards** *exp*  
if a website is "geared towards" a certain group of people, it's for that group of people

**a coupon** *n*  
a small piece of paper with information about a reduced price. When you present the "coupon" in a shop, you pay less for a product

**a trend** *n*  
a fashion; a change or new way of doing something

**sales** *n*  
when there are "sales", products in a shop are cheaper

**free shipping** *n*  
if there's "free shipping", you don't have to pay any of the costs associated with sending the product to your house

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David - director financiero,  
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AUDIO

**Objective** To improve your listening skills.

**Think about it** What are some of the best hotels you've ever stayed in? What are some of the worst? What do you like/dislike about staying in hotels?

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

Answers on page 42

## 1 Pre-listening

Where do you think the following celebrities have hotels? Match each famous person (1 to 4) to the place where they have a hotel (a-d).



- a. Scotland   
 b. New York City (in the USA)   
 c. Eastbourne (in England)   
 d. Belize (in Central America)

## 2 Listening I

You're going to listen to two people talking about celebrities who own hotels. Listen once to check your ideas from the Pre-listening activity.

## 3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, choose the correct answers.

- Chloe wants to take Phil on a **short / long** holiday.
- Phil **really likes / doesn't like** tennis.
- Robert De Niro's hotel is called the **Greenwich Hotel / Aldwych Hotel**.
- Eastbourne is in **Scotland / England**.
- Chloe seems to be interested in the hotel in **New York / Belize**.

## 4 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct verbs.



### Note!

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

# Celebrity hotels from around the world

## Audio script

**Georgina:** Hi, Chloe, how's things?

**Chloe:** Good, thanks. It's our first wedding anniversary next (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Georgina:** A year already?

**Chloe:** Yeah. I want to take Phil on a trip. A short holiday. But somewhere really special, you know.

**Georgina:** I read an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ about celebrities who own hotels.

**Chloe:** Yeah?

**Georgina:** You know, for example, Andy Murray, the tennis player – he's got a hotel in Scotland.

**Chloe:** Oh, right. Nice idea. Phil really likes tennis. Where's the hotel?

**Georgina:** Wait a (3) \_\_\_\_\_, I'll get the article. [slight pause] Oh... Andy Murray's hotel hasn't opened yet. Next year. Sorry.

**Chloe:** Well, where else is there?

**Georgina:** What about the Greenwich Hotel in New York?

**Chloe:** Who owns that?

**Georgina:** Robert De Niro. It looks great, but it's quite expensive. The cheapest (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is more than \$500 a night.

**Chloe:** And I'd have to buy flights, too. But it's a possibility. Any other places?

**Georgina:** How about John Malkovich?

**Chloe:** Where's his hotel?

**Georgina:** Eastbourne. It's called The Big Sleep.

**Chloe:** Eastbourne? You mean Eastbourne on the south (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of England?

**Georgina:** Yeah.

**Chloe:** I'm not going there.

**Georgina:** But it's cheaper than New York. John

Malkovich's hotel only costs about £75 a night.

**Chloe:** No, we're not going to Eastbourne.

**Georgina:** Well, Francis Ford Coppola, the film (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ...

**Chloe:** He made *The Godfather* films, didn't he?

**Georgina:** Yeah. Well, he owns five hotels. Two in Belize...

**Chloe:** Where's Belize?

**Georgina:** Central America.

**Chloe:** That's even further away than New York. No. I think Robert De Niro's (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in New York sounds best. What was it called again?

**Georgina:** The Greenwich.

**Chloe:** OK. Thanks a lot. I'll look it up on the internet. Cheers.

**Georgina:** No problem. [fades out]

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AUDIO

**Objective** To learn some useful words and expressions for talking about travel in English.

**Think about it**

When was the last time you went on a trip? Where did you go? Did you enjoy it? Why? Why not?

# ENGLISH IN ACTION... TRAVEL

**Useful words**



Cruise ship



Train



Aeroplane / airplane



Coach



Passport



Backpack



Map



Insect / mosquito repellent



(Sun) hat



Camera



Wash bag



Sun cream



Sunglasses



Sandals



Bum bag / fanny pack (US English)

**More words**

- **Package deal/holiday** – a holiday that includes everything: the flight, hotel, meals, etc.
- **Overnight stay** – if you have an “overnight stay”, you sleep in a hotel during your journey.
- **Resort** – a place with hotels / restaurants, etc. where people spend their holidays: a beach resort / a ski resort.
- **Journey** – when you go on a “journey”, you travel somewhere. Typical expressions include: *car journey / train journey / long journey / short journey...*
- **Trip** – a journey that you make to a particular place. Typical expressions include: *day trip, business trip, round trip* (a journey to a place and then back over the same route)...
- **Travel** – if you “travel” somewhere, you go there.
- **Voyage** – a long journey on a ship or in a spacecraft.
- **Tour guide** – someone whose job is to show tourists around a place and explain its history, architecture, etc.
- **Guided tour** – if someone takes you on a “guided tour”, they show you around a place of interest and tell you all about it.
- **Travel agency / travel agent's** – a shop where you can buy holidays.
- **Visa** – an official document or a stamp in your passport which allows you to enter or leave a particular country.
- **Stop-over** – if you have a “stop-over” during your journey, you stop in a place and stay there for one or two nights.
- **Customs** – the place in an airport where customs officials may check your bags for drugs / weapons, etc.
- **Exchange rate** – the rate at which one currency can be exchanged for another. For example, the exchange rate for euros to dollars.
- **Seasick / carsick / airsick** – if you get “carsick”, you feel sick during a car journey.
- **B/O = Bed Only** – just a bed in a hotel.
- **B/B = Bed and Breakfast** – a bed in a hotel with breakfast included.
- **H/B = Half board** – a bed in a hotel with breakfast and either lunch or dinner included.
- **F/B = Full board** – a bed in a hotel with breakfast, lunch and dinner.

**Dialogue: Deciding where to go**

Jim wants to go on holiday. He's talking to a travel agent, who's helping him plan the trip. [Listen and complete with the correct prepositions.]

J=Jim  
A=Agent



- J: Morning!  
A: Good morning! Can I help you?  
J: Yes, erm, I've never been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ holiday before, but I've finally decided to take an overseas trip. The trip of a lifetime!  
A: How exciting! How long would you like to go (2) \_\_\_\_\_?  
J: Two weeks. During the Christmas holidays. Where do you suggest?  
A: How about a luxury safari in Mozambique? The weather will be warm and you'll have a real adventure.  
J: Erm, will there be mosquitoes?  
A: I guess so. But you can take some insect repellent.  
J: I'm allergic (3) \_\_\_\_\_ mosquitoes. What else have you got?  
A: What about southern Spain? I can get you a package deal that includes flights, accommodation and meals.  
J: Aren't the beaches there full of Brits? I'd rather go somewhere “off the beaten path”, so to speak.  
A: Well, British Airways have a great deal (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the moment on flights to the Solomon Islands. It's beautiful there this time of year. And the exchange rate is great.  
J: How long is the flight?  
A: About 20 hours.  
J: Oh, that won't do. I get **cramp** if I sit too long. Anything closer to home?

- A: Erm, Germany?  
J: I'm not a big fan (5) \_\_\_\_\_ sausages.  
A: There's more to Germany than just sausages! Mmm... well, you could always go somewhere closer to home. Maybe take the ferry (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Dublin?  
J: I'd love to. But I get seasick. How about Brighton?  
A: Well, it might be a bit cold and depressing in December.  
J: Sounds perfect!  
A: Erm, OK! And because it's low season I can get you a great deal (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a 5-star hotel. I'll book the train too. Window or aisle seat?  
J: Train?  
A: Yeah. Brighton is only 45-minutes from London by train.  
J: Erm, I don't do trains. Long story. Maybe I'll just stay in London.  
A: Not much of a holiday though. I mean, you already live (8) \_\_\_\_\_ London.  
J: I'll go to the British Museum, visit Big Ben, walk across London Bridge. It'll be the holiday of my dreams! Thanks so much for your advice.  
A: Erm, my pleasure.  
J: I'll send you a postcard. Bye!



**GLOSSARY**

**off the beaten path** *exp*  
if a place is “off the beaten path”, it's in a remote area, often far away from the nearest town or city  
**cramp** *n*  
if you get “cramp”, you have a sudden pain in a muscle in your body





AUDIO

**Objective** To improve your listening skills.

**Think about it** What are some of the biggest mistakes you've made in your life? What do you do when you make a mistake? How do you try to avoid making mistakes?

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

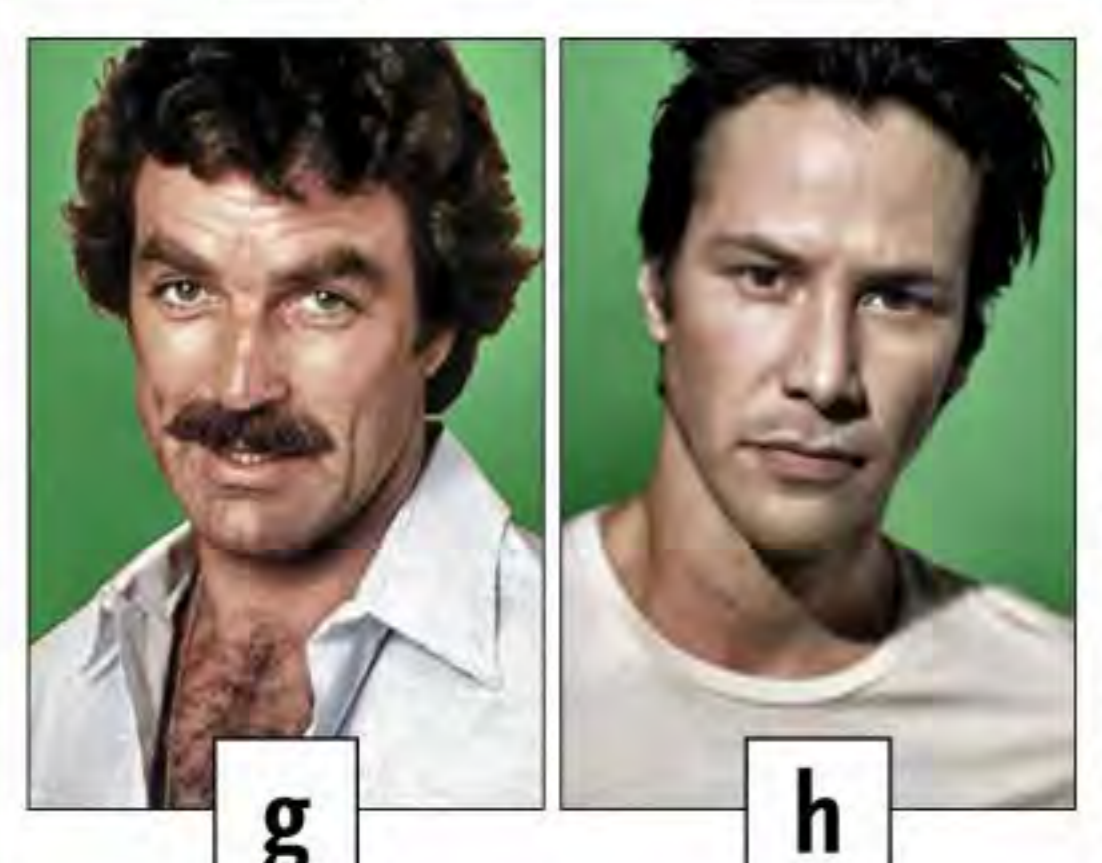
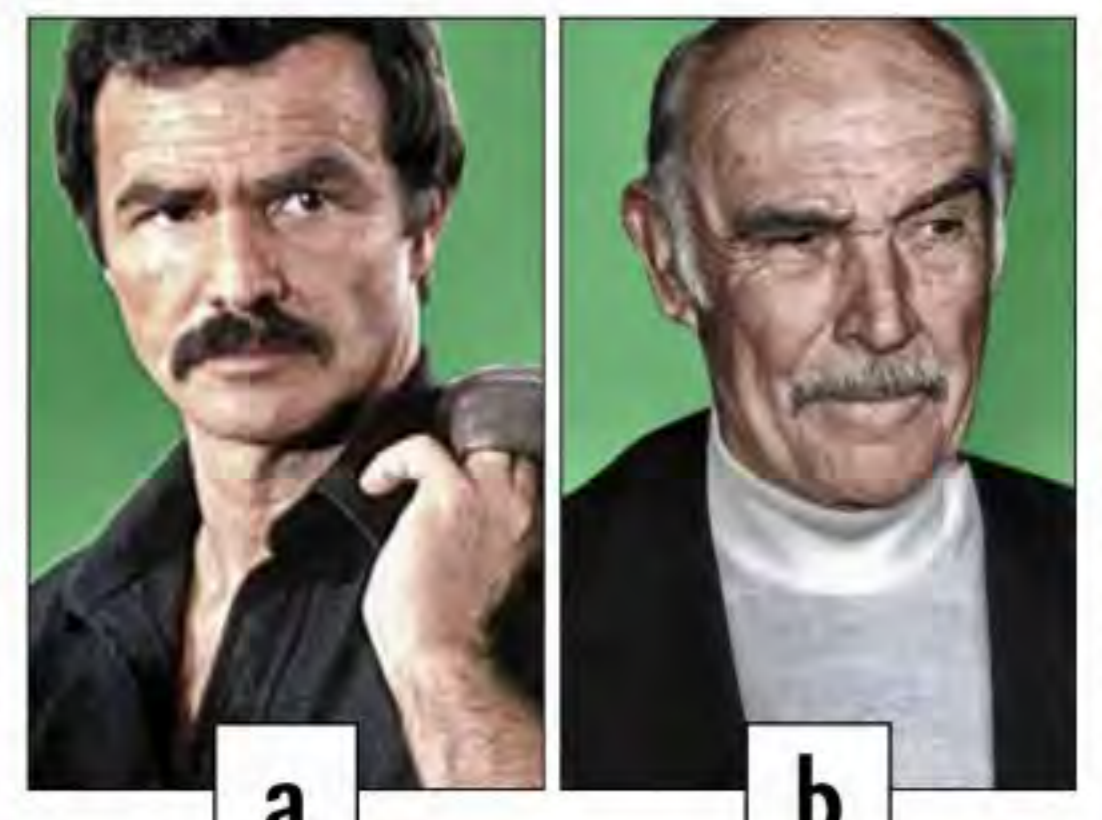
Answers on page 42

**Audio script**

**1 Pre-listening**

Match the actors' names (1 to 8) to the photos.

1. Sean Connery
2. Cary Grant
3. Burt Reynolds
4. Brad Pitt
5. Tom Selleck
6. Will Smith
7. Keanu Reeves
8. Harrison Ford



**2 Listening I**

You're going to listen to two people talking about actors and the films they starred in. Which actor from the Pre-listening task isn't mentioned?

**3 Listening II**

Listen again. Then, write the name of a film, TV series or movie character next to each actor mentioned in the recording.

**4 Listening III**

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

# Actors who lost millions!

**Mark:** Hi. What's wrong with you?  
**Steve:** Oh, I feel terrible.  
**Mark:** Why? What's up?  
**Steve:** Well, you know that job I turned down (1) \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Mark:** Yeah. Sounded pretty good to me.  
**Steve:** Yeah, well, I had a re-think and decided to accept it after all, but by the time I got back to them, they'd already offered it to (2) \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Mark:** Oh, I'm sorry. [silence] At least you aren't Sean Connery.  
**Steve:** Sean Connery? What are you talking about?  
**Mark:** Well, I read this article about actors who turned down amazing (3) \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Steve:** Yeah?  
**Mark:** Sean was once offered the role of Gandalf in *The Lord of the Rings* films.  
**Steve:** Oh, right.  
**Mark:** Anyway, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ this magazine, they offered him £19 million to be in the three films.  
**Steve:** And he said no?  
**Mark:** Yeah, but wait. He was also offered 15% of the profits.  
**Steve:** [amazed] But they were like the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ever!  
**Mark:** Exactly, so he lost about £200 million.  
**Steve:** £200 million!  
**Mark:** That's right. I mean I don't know if the story's true. But if it is... what a mistake!  
**Steve:** I heard a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ about Cary Grant, you know, the American film star. Apparently,

he was offered the role of James Bond in the first movie. He said no, so Sean Connery got it, which made him a (7) \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Mark:** So, Sean *has* made some good decisions after all.  
**Steve:** Yeah. Oh, and Burt Reynolds was the first choice to play Han Solo in the *Star Wars* films but he turned it down. Harrison Ford got the role. He was an unknown actor at the time, but he became a (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Burt said it was the biggest mistake of his career.  
**Mark:** I can imagine.  
**Steve:** Harrison wasn't even (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for Indiana Jones. Spielberg offered the role to Tom Selleck, but he was making a TV series and didn't have the time to make a film. So, Harrison Ford became Indiana Jones.  
**Mark:** Incredible!  
**Steve:** Oh, and Will Smith turned down the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of Neo in *The Matrix*. Keanu Reeves got the part. His career had been quiet for a few years, but he became a big star again after that.  
**Mark:** It's incredible how one little decision can affect your (11) \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Steve:** [suddenly sounding depressed] Yeah, that's what I'm worried about.  
**Mark:** [realising he's said the wrong thing] Er... you'll be all right. Er, here, let me get you another drink.

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



**Objective** To improve your reading skills.

**Think about it** How often do you eat eggs? How do you like to cook your eggs? Which egg dishes do you like?

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

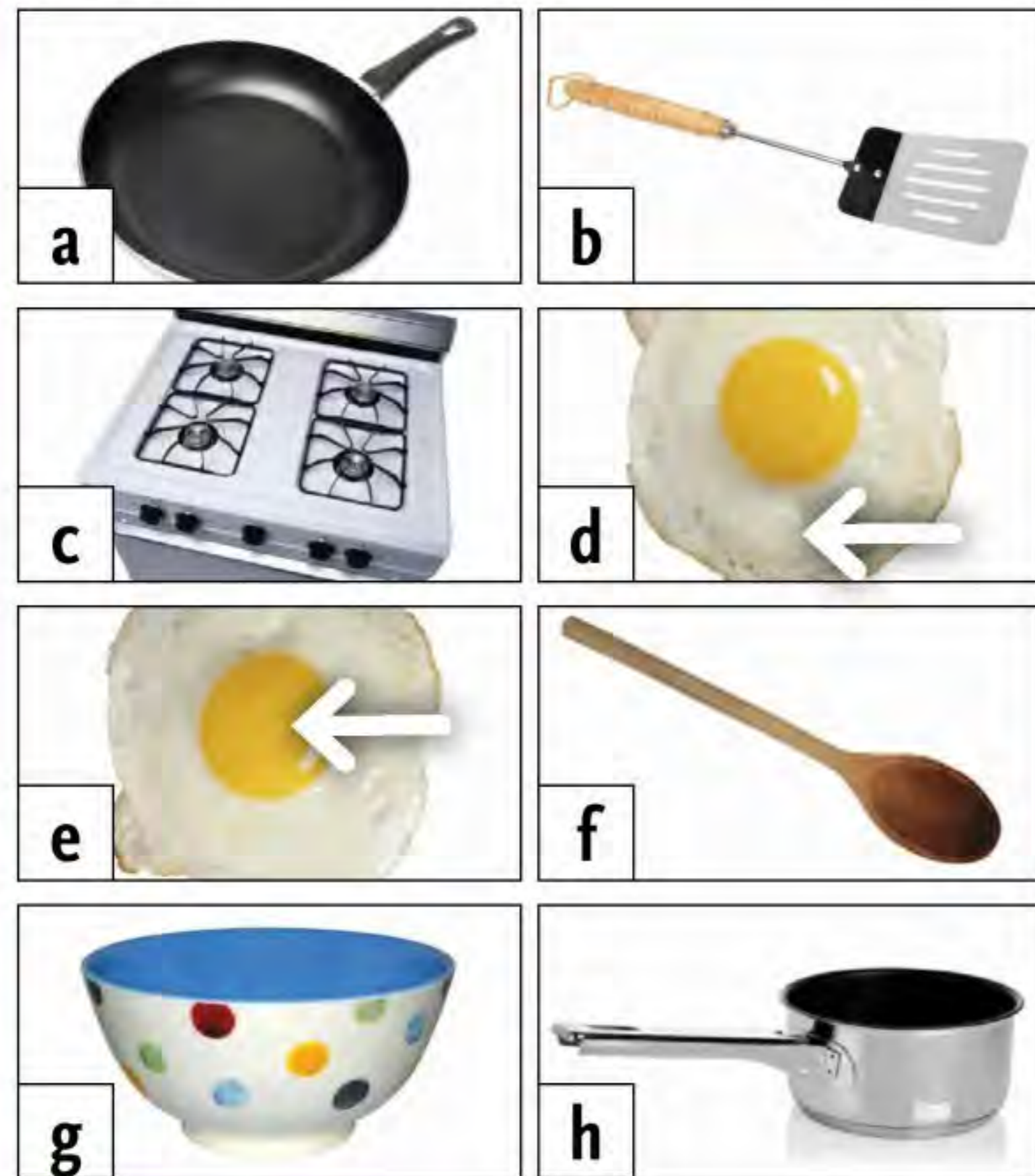
Answers on page 42

By Danielle Ott

**1 Pre-reading**

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

1. (Egg) yolk
2. (Egg) white
3. Stove / oven / cooker
4. Spatula
5. Frying pan (also, "pan")
6. Pan
7. Wooden spoon
8. Bowl



**2 Reading I**

Look at the five ways to prepare eggs (Boiled egg, etc.). How do you prepare the eggs in each case? Make notes. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

**3 Reading II**

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

1. It's cooked with hot oil.
2. They're served with salmon in some countries.
3. The egg is cooked for about three minutes.
4. It's folded over so it's half the size.
5. The egg is cooked for about 12 minutes.
6. It's cooked in hot water.

**4 Language focus**

**The Present Simple Passive**

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...scrambled eggs are served with..." The writer has used the present simple passive ("are served"). Complete the following sentences with the participles from below. Some words may be repeated

**left placed boiled served**

1. The water is \_\_\_\_\_ in a pan.
2. The food is \_\_\_\_\_ to cool for a few minutes.
3. It's often \_\_\_\_\_ with a salad.
4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the oven for 2 hours.

# 5 ways to cook eggs

Do you like eggs? Here are five easy ways to cook them. What's your favourite?



**Boiled egg**

For a soft-boiled egg (with the yolk soft and runny), the egg is cooked for about three minutes. For a hard-boiled egg (with a firm yolk), the egg needs to stay in the pan for about 12 minutes.

heat down a little so it doesn't start boiling. Then, crack an egg into a bowl and slowly pour the egg into the hot water. Leave it for 3-5 minutes. When it's ready, use a spoon to carefully remove the egg. Top tip! Add 1-2 teaspoons of vinegar to the water. This helps keep the egg white together.



**Scrambled eggs**

Beat two eggs (or more if you want) in a bowl and season with salt and pepper. Heat some oil in a frying pan over a medium heat. Add the egg mixture, and use a wooden spoon to mix the egg in the pan. Keep mixing with your spatula until the eggs are cooked to the consistency you like. In some Scandinavian countries, scrambled eggs are served with smoked salmon and a cucumber salad. Delicious!



**Fried egg**

Add some oil to a frying pan and place it on medium heat. Once the oil is hot, crack an egg into the pan and let it sit there for a few minutes. When the edges of the white begin to curl up, your egg is ready! This is known as sunny-side up (cooked on just one side). If you like your egg yolk cooked (and less runny), do it "over easy" – this means that the egg is fried on both sides. Follow the instructions above, then flip the egg over and let it cook for another minute or so.



**Omelette**

Omelettes are prepared in the same way as scrambled eggs. Crack the eggs into a bowl. Beat the eggs with a fork, and season with salt and pepper. Heat some oil over medium heat. Add the mixture to the frying pan, and let it sit for 1-2 minutes. When the edges start to cook, use a spatula to gently lift the bottom of the egg and roll it over so it's half the size. For variety, add other ingredients on top of the omelette (cheese, mushrooms, bacon...). When it's cooked a bit more, roll the omelette onto your plate and eat it! ☆



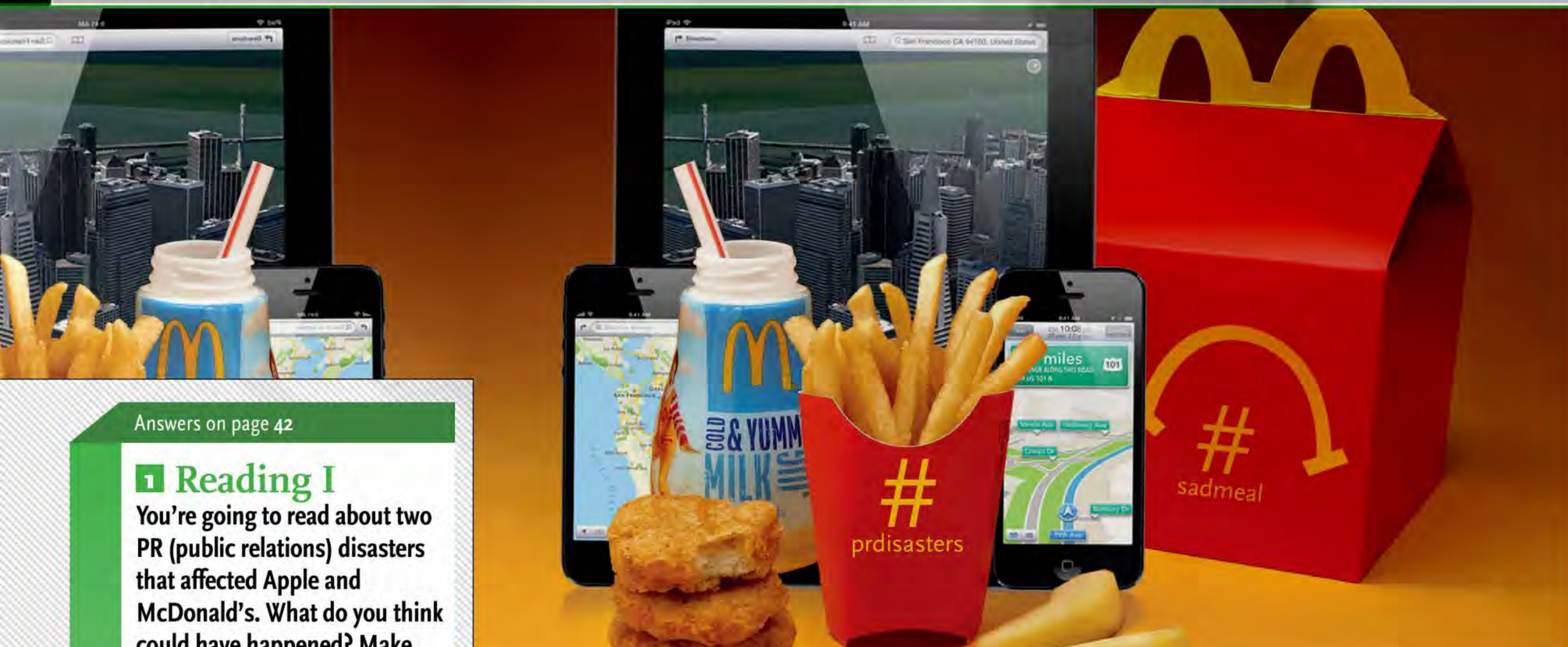
**Poached egg**

Fill a pan with water and heat it on the stove. When the water begins to bubble, turn the

**Objective** To improve your reading skills.

**Think about it** Do you have any Apple products? Which ones? Which ones would you like to have? Why? What do you think of them? Do you ever eat at McDonald's? What do you like /dislike about it?

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



Answers on page 42

### 1 Reading I

You're going to read about two PR (public relations) disasters that affected Apple and McDonald's. What do you think could have happened? Make notes. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas. Were any of your ideas similar to the ones in the article?

### 2 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. When did the first iPhone appear?
2. What was wrong with the Maps app?
3. What did CEO Tim Cook advise iPhone users to do?
4. When did McDonald's start the "#MeetTheFarmers" Twitter campaign?
5. How long was "#McDStories" promoted for?
6. What percentage of the comments about McDonald's were negative?

### Language focus Transitive verbs

Look at the extract from the article on this page, "...Apple Maps often displayed shops..." The writer has used a transitive verb ("to display"). Complete the following sentences (with transitive verbs from the article) with your own ideas.

1. They used...
2. They missed...
3. They're improving...
4. They delivered...

# Two major PR disasters!

Apple and McDonald's are both hugely successful companies. They know their markets and produce quality products. It's very rare that they get things wrong, but when they do, it can quickly turn into a major disaster, as these two examples clearly show.

## Apple

The first iPhone appeared in 2007. Included with the phone was Google Maps. However, in 2012, Apple decided to drop Google Maps and use their own version, Maps. But unfortunately, the new app, Maps, was full of errors.

Apple Maps often displayed shops and restaurants far away from their true location. Important sites, including some railway stations, were missing. The search function did not understand simple requests. And satellite images were completely clouded over in places.

Things were so bad that CEO Tim Cook had to issue a public apology. "At Apple, we strive to make world-class products that deliver the best experience possible to our customers. With the launch of our new Maps last week, we fell short on this commitment," he said. "We are extremely sorry for the frustration this has caused our customers and we are doing everything we can to make Maps better," he added.

He even encouraged frustrated iPhone users to use rival map apps. "While we're improving Maps, you can try alternatives by downloading map apps from the App Store like Bing, MapQuest and Waze, or

use Google or Nokia maps by going to their websites and creating an icon on your home screen to their web app," said Mr Cook.

## McDonald's

Early in January 2012, McDonald's launched a social media Twitter campaign with the hashtag "#MeetTheFarmers". It was aimed at highlighting good news stories about the farmers who deliver fresh food to the restaurant chain. One tweet read, "Meet Dirk Giannini, McDonald's lettuce supplier, as he shows us his life on the farm."

A few days later, McDonald's sent out two tweets with the hashtag "#McDStories" in an attempt to get readers to tweet their special stories. However, it soon turned into a disaster as people used the hashtag to talk about their own horror stories.

One tweeter wrote, "Hospitalized for food poisoning after eating McDonalds in 1989. Never ate there again and became vegetarian. Should have sued."

And another wrote, "I lost 50lbs in 6 months after I quit working and eating at McDonald's."

Soon afterwards, McDonald's social media director Rick Wion e-mailed, "#mcdstories did not go as planned. We quickly pulled #mcdstories and it was promoted for less than two hours." Admittedly, only about 2% of the 72,788 comments about McDonald's on Twitter were negative, but the story appeared in newspapers all over the world... and the damage was done! ☆

# TOP TIPS FOR LEARNING ENGLISH!

Here are some of our top tips for learning English. This is the first of a two-part series. More next month!

**W**ith just 20 minutes a day, you can really improve your English. Read for 10 minutes (an online article, a **graded reader**, etc.), and listen for 10 minutes (a YouTube video, the news, your favourite TV series, etc.). You'll soon notice the difference!

Try to learn 10 English words every day. In one week, you'll have learnt 70, in a month about 300, and in a year over 3,000! The average British person has an active vocabulary of about 5,000 words. So, it won't take you long to learn all the most important terms in English.

Don't worry about making "mistakes". Even native speakers get things wrong when speaking. It happens when you're talking fast.

Listening is the key to language learning. So, listen to English as much as you can! Just 10 minutes a day (but every day!) is enough to really help you improve your listening ability.

There's a very basic formula for learning a language. It's: input (reading and listening) + practice (speaking and writing) = learning! It's that simple!

Listening to English regularly will help you develop an **ear for the language**. Eventually, you'll be able to **distinguish** words and sounds, and then you'll start learning really quickly.

Repeat words and expressions after you hear them. This will develop your ability to produce language. It'll also help you memorise any words or expressions.

When listening, don't worry about understanding every single

word. Focus on the general meaning and try to **guess** what the speakers are saying. This is what you do in your own language.

Remember to listen for **gist** – a general understanding of what people are saying. It's extremely difficult to hear or understand every single word – not even native speakers do that.

Improve your speaking with "**simultaneous repetition**". Select a phrase or sentence in English from an audio file. Then, as the audio is playing, try to repeat the words at exactly the same time as the speaker. This is also a great way for memorising language and for improving your pronunciation.

Build up your own personal dictionary of words and expressions that you like. Then, spend time learning them. Also, try to use these words and expressions when you're speaking or writing.

Practise writing to develop your language skills. Use the **LCCC** method: **L**ook, **C**over, **C**opy, **C**heck. First, choose a piece of text (a sentence or two, or a short paragraph). Look at it for a couple of minutes. Then *cover* it and try to *copy* it out again word for word. Finally, *check* your version against the original.

Reading is a great way to learn. As you're enjoying a book or article, lots of new words and expressions will **flow into** your brain.

On top of that, you'll see how the language **fits together**.

And this will help with your understanding of grammar, language structures and **collocation**.

More next month! ✪



## GLOSSARY

- a graded reader** *n*  
a book that has been simplified (made easier) for language students. Graded readers are often based on famous books, such as *Hamlet*, *Dracula*, etc.
- an ear for the language** *exp*  
if you've got an "ear for a language", you're good at understanding it when people speak, and you can hear the different words or sounds quite easily
- to distinguish** *vb*  
if you can "distinguish" A from B, you can see/hear how A is different from B
- to guess** *vb*  
if you "guess" something, you imagine what the answer is, even though you aren't sure about it
- gist** *n*  
the "gist" of a conversation (for example) is the general meaning of it
- simultaneous** *adj*  
things which are "simultaneous" happen at the same time
- to flow into** *exp*  
if A "flows into" B, A goes into B continuously
- to fit together** *exp*  
the way that words "fit together" is the way they go together
- collocation** *n*  
"collocation" is the way that words collocate (regularly go together): *heavy rain, free delivery, sales price*, etc.

**Objective** To improve your reading and listening skills.

**Think about it** What are some of the best places you've ever visited? Which country would you like to visit? Why? Which of the New Seven Wonders would you like to go to? Why?

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



AUDIO

# THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD... BY AN IDIOT ABROAD!

By Georgie Kiely

Have you got any plans for your next holiday? You might want to visit one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. This is exactly what Karl Pilkington did as part of the popular British TV series *An Idiot Abroad*. The show is based on a simple idea: take a man who isn't interested in travel, send him abroad and monitor his progress. So, how did Karl get along?



## The Great Wall of China (China)

First on Karl's list of places to visit was the Great Wall of China. It was built along an

east-to-west line across the northern borders of China. Part of it was constructed as early as the 7th century BC. The entire wall is about 20,000 kilometres long (although only about 9,000 kilometres stand today). Karl is **challenged** to walk along part of it, which he does. It takes him about two weeks!



## The Taj Mahal (India)

Next on the list is the Taj Mahal.

This is a white marble **mausoleum** located in Agra (India). It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Construction began in 1632 and was completed around 1653. During his time in India, Karl takes part in a religious festival known as "Holi" and is **pelted with** coloured paint and powder. He travels to Agra, but only gets to see the Taj Mahal from a small boat.



## Petra (Jordan)

After that, Karl heads off to Petra (Jordan).

This ancient city was carved into rocks as early as 312 BC, and was the capital city of the **Nabataeans**. It remained unknown to the Western world until it was discovered by Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt in 1812. On Karl's trip to the famous city, he goes on an eight-hour camel ride and spends time in a Bedouin camp, where they prepare lamb eyeballs for his dinner.

## Chichen Itza (Mexico)

Chichen Itza was a large **pre-Columbian** city. It's



located in the Mexican state of Yucatán, and was built sometime

between AD 600 and 900 by the **Maya** civilisation. Karl sees Chichen Itza at sunrise. Afterwards, he talks about how much he enjoyed his visit to Mexico because of the free spirit of the people, but is **disappointed** that he couldn't find any Mexican **jumping beans**.



## Christ the Redeemer (Brazil)

After a trip to Egypt, Karl

heads off to Brazil to see Christ the Redeemer. This is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro. It's the 5th largest statue of Jesus in the world, and stands 30 metres tall, not including its 8-metre **pedestal**. It's located at the **peak** of the 700-metre Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city. After taking part in the Rio carnival, Karl eventually visits the statue.



## Machu Picchu (Peru)

Last on his list of places to

visit is Machu Picchu – a 15th-century Inca site at about 2,400 metres above sea level. Located in the Cusco Region of Peru, most archaeologists believe it was built as an **estate** for the **Inca** emperor Pachacuti (1438–1472). It was brought to international attention in 1911 by the American historian Hiram Bingham. Karl embarks on an 11-hour **hike** up to Machu Picchu, but gives up after eight hours. ☆

## THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- Taj Mahal (India)
- Chichen Itza (Mexico)
- Christ the Redeemer (Brazil)
- Coliseum Rome (Italy)
- Great Wall of China (China)
- Machu Picchu (Peru)
- Petra (Jordan)

In the show, Karl visits six of the New Seven Wonders – instead of visiting the Coliseum in Rome, he goes to Egypt to see the pyramids.

## AN IDIOT ABROAD

A British travel documentary television series created by Ricky Gervais and Stephen Merchant and starring Karl Pilkington. Karl has no interest in travel, but he's sent to places around the world, reporting back to Ricky and Stephen.

## VIDEO



Watch Karl learning about Kung Fu during his trip to China. Search YouTube for "An Idiot Abroad: Season 1- What Is Going On Here!"

## GLOSSARY

- a border** *n* the "border" between two countries is the line that separates those countries
- to challenge** *vb* if you're "challenged" to do something difficult, someone tells you to do that difficult thing to see whether you're capable of doing it
- a mausoleum** *n* a building which has the body of a famous person in it
- to pelt with** *phr vb* if you're "pelted with" paint (for example), people throw lots of paint at you
- BC** *abbr* Before Christ – before the birth of Jesus Christ
- the Nabataeans** *n* a group of ancient Arabic people from North Arabia
- pre-Columbian** *exp* before the arrival of Christopher Columbus in America (in 1492)
- Maya** *n* a member of the native-American people who lived in southern Mexico. Their civilization reached its height around AD 300-900.
- disappointed** *adj* if you're "disappointed", you feel sad because something wasn't as good as you thought it would be
- jumping beans** *n* a seed of certain Mexican plants that has a larva (an insect at the stage of its life after it has developed from an egg and before it changes into its adult form) of a moth (an insect with wings) inside. The movement of the moth makes the beans jump
- a pedestal** *n* the base for a statue
- a peak** *n* the highest part of a mountain
- an estate** *n* a large area of land which is owned by a rich person or family
- Inca** *n* a group of people from South America who had an empire in Peru that lasted from about 1100 AD to the early 1530s
- a hike** *n* a journey on foot

Answers on page 42

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the paragraph titles. They're the names of six of the New Seven Wonders of the World. What do you know about them? What would you like to know? Think of three questions to ask about any of them.

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Were any of your questions from the Pre-reading task answered?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, write the name of a place or thing next to each statement.

1. It used to be a capital city.
2. It's about 20,000 kilometres long.
3. It's about 2,400 metres above sea level.
4. It was built by the Maya civilisation.
5. It's located in Agra, India.
6. It's 30 metres tall.



# TRAVEL ENGLISH

## AT THE AIRPORT

Practical English to use in English-speaking countries. This month: *At the airport.*

### Vocabulary



Airport



Aeroplane / airplane



Baggage / luggage



Suitcase



Taxi



Hand luggage / carry-on bag



Boarding card



Baggage carousel



Passport



(Luggage) trolley



Window seat



Aisle seat



Check-in desk attendant



Flight information screen

### More words

- **Terminal** – a place where vehicles, passengers, or goods begin or end a journey.
- **Flight time / departure time** – your “flight time” is the time that the plane leaves.
- **Check-in desk** – a place where you can show your ticket and give the airline your bags so they can put them on the plane.
- **Baggage allowance** – the maximum weight for your bags (it's usually 20 kilos).
- **Excess baggage charge** – an amount of money you have to pay if your bags are heavier than the baggage allowance.
- **Luggage belt / baggage conveyor belt** – a moving rubber belt that takes your bag from the check-in desk to the plane, or from the plane to the baggage reclaim area.
- **Departure lounge** – a large room in an airport where you can sit before getting on the plane
- **Security check area** – the area in an airport where you show your passport.
- **Boarding gate** – the area where you show your boarding pass and get on the plane.
- **Board** – if you “board” a plane, you get on it.
- **Arrival time** – the time your plane arrives at its destination.
- **Land** – if a plane “lands”, it comes to the ground in a controlled manner.
- **Take off** – if a plane “takes off”, it leaves the ground in a controlled manner.
- **Delayed** – if your plane is “delayed”, it leaves later than planned.
- **Cancelled** – if your plane is “cancelled”, it doesn't leave and you have to get on another flight.

### Useful expressions

#### What you say

- Where's the check-in desk, please?
- Which terminal does the plane leave from?
- Do you know which gate the plane is leaving from?
- Where's boarding gate 34, please?
- Can I have a window seat, please?
- Where's the security check-in area?

#### What you hear

- Can I see your passport, please?
- Did you pack the bags yourself?
- Your plane is delayed forty-five minutes.
- Would you like a window seat or an aisle seat?
- Here's your boarding card.
- You'll be boarding at gate number 34.

### Dialogue: Arriving at the airport

Mr Fleet is at the airport check-in desk, hoping to board his plane very shortly. He's talking to the check-in desk attendant.

**Mr Fleet:** Hi.

**Attendant:** Good morning. May I see your ticket and passport, please?

**Mr Fleet:** Certainly. Here you are.

**Attendant:** Would you like a window seat or an aisle seat?

**Mr Fleet:** A window seat, please.

**Attendant:** Could you place your bag on the luggage belt, please?

**Mr Fleet:** Sure!

**Attendant:** Did you pack it yourself?

**Mr Fleet:** Yes.

**Attendant:** Has anyone interfered with your bag, or asked you to take anything on board the plane?

**Mr Fleet:** No.

**Attendant:** Do you have any firearms, hazardous materials or liquids in your bag?

**Mr Fleet:** No.

**Attendant:** Oh, I'm afraid your bag has exceeded the maximum baggage allowance, so you'll have to pay the excess fare.

**Mr Fleet:** Oh, right.

**Attendant:** If you just go over to that counter over there, you can pay the amount. Then, just come back here with the receipt and I'll put your bag straight through.

**Mr Fleet:** OK. Thanks.

*[Ten minutes later, he comes back and hands her the receipt.]* Here you are.

**Attendant:** Thank you. Here's your boarding card. Your flight leaves at 13:34. Boarding will commence at 12:45. The boarding gate hasn't been announced yet, but it should appear on the flight information screens in about half an hour. The security check-in area is just over there. Have a nice flight!

**Mr Fleet:** Thanks.



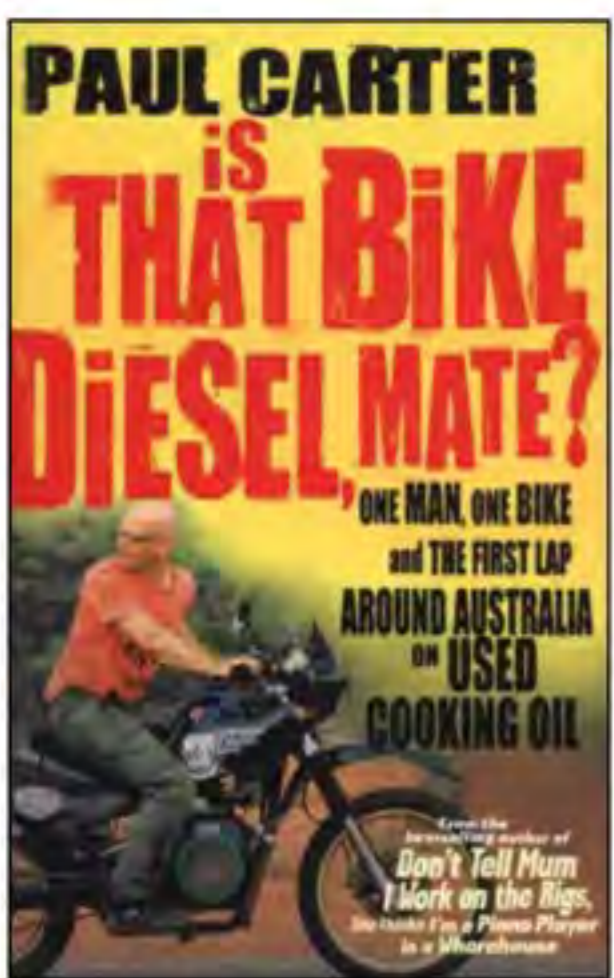
HAVE A NICE FLIGHT!

**Objective** To learn about some English-language travel books.

**Think about it** Have you ever read a travel book or article? What was it about? Did it make you want to visit the destination? Why? Why not? Why do you think people like reading travel books?

# THREE TOP TRAVEL BOOKS

**A**dventure. New experiences. Interesting people. Read about other people's exciting travels around the world with these three books.



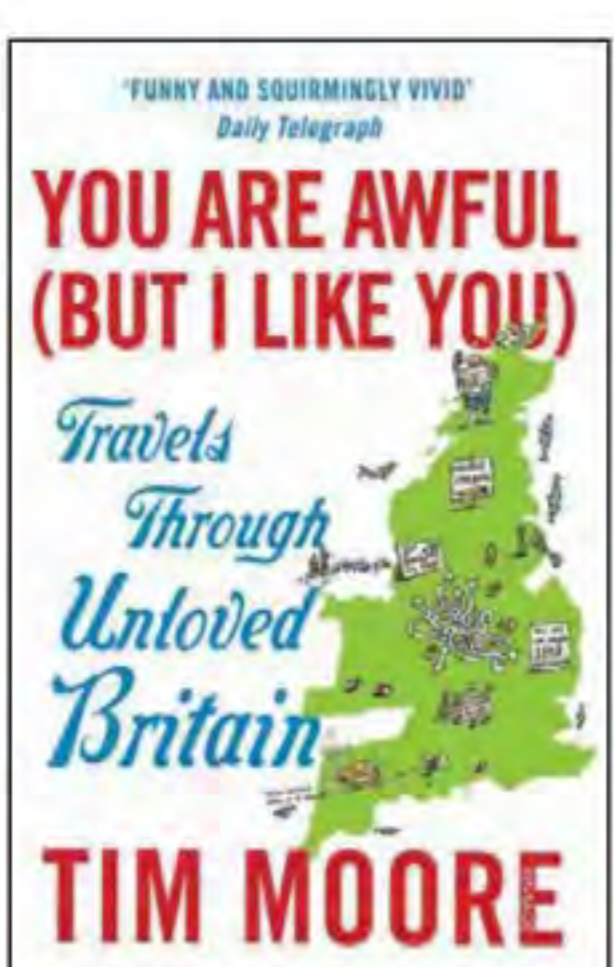
**1** *Is That Bike Diesel, Mate?: One Man, One Bike and the First Lap Around Australia on Used Cooking Oil* by Paul Carter

There are lots of ways to travel around Australia.

You could do it by plane, train or car. But author Paul Carter decided to tour the country on a homemade motorcycle that **runs on** cooking oil. Why? Well, the author worked in the oil industry for many years, and was keen to explore alternative fuels. So, he bought the unusual bike from a group of Australian university students (who had built it themselves) and **set off**. En route, he has lots of **amusing** experiences, he almost dies in a crash and he even attempts to break the **land speed record** for a motorbike running on biofuel.

**What the critics say:** "I laughed so hard I cried but there is also **poignancy** here... Carter captures moments perfectly with **pithy** observations..." *Western Australian*

**What the readers say:** "It will definitely make you laugh. I reckon I had about 20 **laugh-out-loud moments** and three to four real **coffee-sprayers**. A perfect read on the train."



**2** *You Are Awful (But I Like You): Travels Through Unloved Britain* by Tim Moore

Travel writers usually go to the best destinations. But not Tim Moore. In *You are Awful (But I Like*

*You): Travels through Unloved Britain* Tim travels to the worst places in the UK. Follow him as he heads to "the **bleakest** towns, the **shonkiest** hotels and the **scariest** pubs". And to make matters worse, he does it in the middle of winter. "My primary challenge was to have a good time in places that everyone had said I wouldn't," said the author. So, did he? Not really! But during the book he does meet lots of quirky characters and discovers that even Britain's ugliest parts have an inner beauty.

**What the critics say:** "Tim's **sharp** and **witty** book is a **pilgrimage** to the most **derelict**, unlovable and **forlorn** parts of Britain." *The Independent*

**What the readers say:** "This is the sort of **eccentric** travel writing I love – the writing is lighthearted but still imparts knowledge."



**3** *Coasting: A Private Voyage* by Jonathan Raban

In 1982, author Jonathan Raban bought a boat and **circumnavigated** Britain. And this is the book about his adventure.

Along the way he gets caught in a few storms, explores seaside towns and even takes his **ageing** parents along for part of the journey. Raban also uses his time at sea to think about how 1980s Britain is changing under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

**What the critics say:** "Coasting is a glorious book, written with energy, **wit** and a **melancholic lyricism**." *The Seattle Times*

**What the readers say:** "This is a brilliant book. Like all great travel writing, it's actually a story about life." ★

## GLOSSARY

**run on** *exp*

if a car "runs on" petrol (for example), it needs petrol to make it work

**to set off** *phr vb*

the time you "set off" on a journey is the time you leave

**amusing** *adj*

funny

**the land speed record** *exp*

the fastest speed achieved by any vehicle on land (as opposed to in the air)

**poignancy** *n (formal)*

if something has "poignancy", it makes you feel sad

**pithy** *adj*

a "pithy" comment is short, direct and full of meaning

**a laugh-out-loud moment** *exp*

a time when you laugh loudly because of something you've read, etc.

**a coffee-sprayer** *n*

if something is a "coffee-sprayer", it's so funny that it makes you spit out the coffee that you've got in your mouth

**bleak** *adj*

bad and depressing

**shonky** *adj informal*

not good / bad

**scary** *adj*

frightening

**sharp** *adj*

a "sharp" person notices things and is quick to react to things

**witty** *adj*

funny and intelligent

**a pilgrimage** *n*

a journey to a place that is special to you (or important for your religion)

**derelict** *adj*

a "derelict" building is old and broken

**forlorn** *adj formal*

a "forlorn" place is empty and abandoned

**eccentric** *adj*

"eccentric" writing is strange and unusual

**to circumnavigate** *vb*

if someone "circumnavigates" an island, they sail around it

**ageing / aging** *adj*

"ageing" people are old or getting old

**wit** *n*

the ability to use words in a funny, clever and imaginative way

**melancholy** *n formal*

something "melancholy" makes you feel sad

**lyricism** *n formal*

romantic emotion expressed in writing, poetry, music, etc.



# 42

## EXPRESSIONS FOR OVERSEAS TRAVEL

Planning a holiday? With these 42 useful English expressions, you'll have a stress-free time and get through every type of situation!

### AT THE AIRPORT

**WHAT YOU SAY**  
Where's the **check-in desk**, please?

Can I have a **window seat** please?

Are there any **spare seats** in first class?

### WHAT YOU HEAR

Can I see your **passport**, please?

Do you have any **liquids, guns or live animals** in your bag?

Here's your **boarding card**. Your flight leaves from gate 45 at 13:35. You've got about two minutes to get there, so you'd better run!

### WHAT YOU SEE

PLEASE WAIT FOR THE PILOT!

THIS AIRPORT USES RECYCLED WATER FOR TOILET FLUSHING. PLEASE DO NOT DRINK.

### ON THE PLANE

**WHAT YOU SAY**  
There's no **space** for my bag in the **overhead locker**.

Can I have some more **water**, please?

What time do we **land**?

**WHAT YOU HEAR**  
Can I see your **boarding pass**, please?

Please put your **seat back** in the upright position.

Please fasten your **seat belt** and prepare for landing.

### WHAT YOU SEE

PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB! THE CAPTAIN IS SLEEPING.

IF YOU NEED TO SMOKE, PLEASE STEP OUTSIDE!

### TAKING A TAXI

**WHAT YOU SAY**  
Where's the **taxi stand**, please?

We'd like to go to the **Hilton Hotel**, please.

Can I pay by **credit card**?

**WHAT YOU HEAR**  
Shall I put your bags in the **boot**?

**WHAT YOU HOPEFULLY WON'T HEAR**  
Have you got a **map**? I'm lost.

That'll be \$145, please.

### WHAT YOU SEE

NO SMOKING, SINGING, DRINKING, SCREAMING, RUNNING OR JUMPING!

PLEASE TIP GENEROUSLY OR I MIGHT DRIVE OFF WITH YOUR BAG!

### AT THE HOTEL

**WHAT YOU SAY**  
Hi, I've got a **reservation** for tonight.

What time is **breakfast served**, please?

What's the **password** for the wifi, please?

**WHAT YOU HEAR**  
What name is the **reservation** under?

Breakfast is served from 7am till 10am.

How will you be **paying** for the room?

### WHAT YOU SEE

WELCUM TURIS! WE SPIK INGLEESH GUD!

NO PROTESTORS, MARCHING BANDS OR CIRCUS ANIMALS ALLOWED IN THIS HOTEL!

### AT THE RESTAURANT

**WHAT YOU SAY**  
We'd like a **table** for two, please.

Can I see the **wine list**, please?

Can we have the **bill**, please?

**WHAT YOU HEAR**  
Are you ready to **order**?

Can I get you another **drink**?

Would you like any **dessert or coffee**?

### WHAT YOU SEE

EAT HERE OR WE WILL STARVE!

ONLY WELL-BEHAVED CHILDREN WHO CAN KEEP THEIR FOOD ON THEIR PLATES AND THEIR BOTTOMS ON THEIR SEATS ARE WELCOME!





**Objective:** To learn lots of English expressions to use while you're on holiday.

**Think about it!**

When did you last go on holiday? Where did you go and what did you do there? Did you enjoy it? Why? Why not? What language did you speak to the locals? What would your ideal holiday be? Why?

**SIGHTSEEING**

**THINGS YOU SAY**

Could you tell me how to get to Tower of London, please?

Do you have any audio guides in Mongolian, please?

Excuse me. Would you mind taking a photo of us next to the statue?

**THINGS YOU HEAR**

Please leave your bags in the cloakroom.

The museum closes in forty-five minutes.

The photography exhibition is on the second floor.

**WHAT YOU SEE**

**THIS TOILET BOWL IS AN EXHIBIT. PLEASE DO NOT USE!**

**OLD STUFF** →

← **SLIGHTLY OLDER STUFF**

**REALLY OLD STUFF** ↑

**SHOPPING**

**WHAT YOU SAY**

*I'm just looking, thanks.*

*How much is it?*

*Do you have this in a smaller size?*

**WHAT YOU HEAR**

*Can I help you with anything?*

*Would you like to try it on?*

*I'm sorry but your credit card has been declined.*

**WHAT YOU SEE**

**WE OPEN MOST DAYS ABOUT 9 OR 10 BUT SOME DAYS AS LATE AS 12 OR 1. PUSH TO OPEN DOOR. IF THAT DOESN'T WORK, PULL! IF THAT DOESN'T WORK, WE MUST BE CLOSED!**

**PLEASE UNLOAD GUN AND REMOVE SKI MASK BEFORE ENTERING!**

**GLOSSARY**

- a check-in desk** *n*  
the area in an airport where you show your ticket and give them your luggage
- spare** *adj*  
a "spare" seat is a seat that isn't being used by anyone – it's extra
- live** *adj*  
a "live" animal is alive (not dead)
- a boarding card** *n*  
a piece of paper that gives you permission to go on the plane
- space** *n*  
an area that is empty and available
- an overhead locker** *n*  
the area above the seats in a plane where you can put bags
- to land** *vb*  
when a plane "lands", it comes to the ground in a controlled manner
- a seat back** *n*  
the back of a chair – the part that your back touches as you're sitting down
- a taxi stand** *n*  
a place in the road where you can wait for taxis
- a boot** *n*  
the part at the back of a car where you can put bags, etc. A "trunk" in US English
- to decline** *vb*  
if your credit card is "declined", it won't work



# BEGINNER'S ENGLISH!

THE BEGINNER BOOK IS PERFECT FOR A1-LEVEL STUDENTS OF ENGLISH. IT WILL HELP YOU...

- ✓ Speak in English!
- ✓ Understand English!
- ✓ Learn the words and expressions you need!

**THIS BOOK FEATURES OVER...**

- ✓ 120 minutes of audio material!
- ✓ 80 hours of quality learning activities!
- ✓ 100 pages divided into 34 units!

Take your first steps in English with our Beginner Book!

Learn Hot English: English for work, life, exams & speaking!

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# Let's be friends



[www.facebook.com/LearnHotEnglish](http://www.facebook.com/LearnHotEnglish)

(if we aren't already!)



**Objective** To improve your reading comprehension and learn business tips in English.

**Think about it** Think of three ways to create customer loyalty. Is it better for a company to have one product, or many? Why? Should business owners be involved in every decision their company makes? Why?

# RICK STEVES

## The Travel Guru

**R**ick Steves is an American travel entrepreneur. He writes **guidebooks** to European countries, organises international bus tours, sells travel **gear** and even has his own TV and radio shows. And in the last thirty years, he's gone from a **one-man band** to the head of a multi-million dollar business. So, what are his top five business tips?

### 1 Start small

You don't need lots of staff to start a business. All you need is *you*. When Rick started writing travel guidebooks in 1976 he did everything himself, including writing and selling his guidebooks, and leading all the company's **guided tours**. Of course, once he became successful, he **hired** people to help him. As business adviser J.D. Roth has said, "By starting small, you're able to control growth and keep things **manageable**."

### 2 Develop multiple income streams

Rick started by selling travel guides. But nowadays he offers a whole range of products, including **phrase books**, DVDs, travel equipment and, of course, guided tours. This means he has a variety of **income streams**, and he doesn't just **rely on** one source of income. Also, all of his products are interconnected and **feed off** each other. "I **invest** in the books because they help the tours; the tours help the books; the books help the TV show, and out of the books come the TV show **scripts**," Rick says. In other words, if someone buys one product, they're more likely to buy another one, and so on.

### 3 Build customer loyalty

Rick Steves has a very **loyal client base**. And he works hard to promote **customer fidelity**. For example, Rick's company organises social events in the United States where people who have used his guidebooks can meet up and **swap** travel stories. This helps Rick's customers feel part of a community, and it increases their **allegiance** to the Rick Steves brand. In fact, Rick's customer loyalty is so



I'M THE TRAVEL EXPERT!

strong that people who use his guidebooks are called Rickniks.

### 4 Become an expert

Rick is a travel specialist. He knows the best bars, restaurants, hotels, museums and monuments throughout Europe. And that's why people buy his books and book his tours. You need to become a recognised expert in your field. Whether you sell wine, cars or light bulbs, you want people to think of you as an authority. So, learn everything you can about your products and your industry.

### 5 Know your business

Even though Rick has almost 100 staff members and is a millionaire, he still does all his own **research**. Every year he spends over one hundred days travelling through Europe, fact checking his guidebooks and making new discoveries. That means he understands his business intimately. And that helps him

make good decisions. As entrepreneur Stefan Topfer has said, "In order to **sustain** success for the long-term, a business owner must remain **hands-on** and get to know every aspect of the business from the inside out." ★

#### Bio - Rick Steves

Born in the USA in 1955, Rick Steves is a travel entrepreneur. He's written over 50 guidebooks, has his own TV and radio shows, and organises European tours. He's worth about \$6 million.

#### VIDEO

YouTube

Watch Rick updating one of his guidebooks on the road. Search YouTube for "Updating Guidebooks the Rick Steves Way".

#### GLOSSARY

**a guidebook** *n*  
a book for tourists with information about a town, area or country

**gear** *n*  
a general word used to refer to the special clothing or equipment you need for an activity

**a one-man band** *exp*  
someone who does several activities alone, or who runs a business alone

**a guided tour** *exp*  
if you go on a "guided tour", a guide takes you on a tour of a city / museum, etc. and explains things about the city, etc.

**to hire** *vb*  
if you "hire" someone, you pay them to do a job

**manageable** *adj*  
if you say that a job is "manageable", you're saying that you can do it or deal with it

**a phrase book** *n*  
a book with lists of useful words and expressions, together with the translations

**an income stream** *n*  
a regular series of payments from a company or customers

**to rely on** *phr vb*  
to depend on

**to feed off** *phr vb*  
if A "feeds off" B, A grows / increases / gets better, etc. thanks to B

**to invest** *vb*  
If you "invest" time in something, you spend time on that thing in the hope that its value will increase

**a script** *n*  
a book with the words that the actors have to say in a film / TV series, etc.

**loyal** *adj*  
someone who is "loyal" is a good, honest friend to another person

**a client base** *n*  
the customers who pay for a product or service

**customer fidelity** *n*  
if there's good "customer fidelity" for a product, customers continue buying that product

**to swap** *vb*  
if A and B "swap" stories, A tells a story to B and then B tells one to A

**allegiance** *n*  
your "allegiance" to something is your support for that thing

**research** *n*  
if you do some "research", you find out about something and investigate it

**to sustain** *vb*  
if you "sustain" success (for example), you work hard to ensure that you continue being successful

**hands-on** *exp*  
"hands-on" work involves doing the work, rather than just talking about it or telling someone else to do it

# RECIPE JAMIE OLIVER'S EASY OMELETTE RECIPE

Jamie Oliver is famous for his simple, tasty recipes. Try this easy omelette – it's perfect for a light lunch or a healthy snack. Serves one.



## Ingredients

- 3 eggs.
- ¼ cup of **grated** cheese.
- A **pinch of** salt and pepper.
- A **knob of** butter.
- Olive oil.

## Process

1. Heat the oil and butter in a pan on a medium heat. While the pan is warming up, crack the eggs into a bowl. Add the salt and pepper to the eggs and **whisk** them.
2. **Tilt** the pan so the oil and melted butter coat the entire base.
3. Pour the eggs into the pan. Using a fork, lightly **drag** the egg in from the sides of the pan for about 20 seconds. Tilt the pan so the egg runs into any **gaps** around the side.
4. Then, after about 20 to 30 seconds, turn the heat down to low.
5. Add the grated cheese to the egg mixture. Let the egg continue to cook and the cheese **melt** for about 40 seconds.
6. Gently separate the egg from the sides of the pan with a spatula. Lightly **shake** the pan to make sure the omelette doesn't **stick**.
7. Once the omelette looks firm, fold it in half and slide it onto a plate to serve. You can add anything you like to omelettes – tomatoes, mushrooms or spinach are possibilities. If you include extra ingredients, add them at the same time as the cheese (but only cover one half of the omelette, so you can still fold it over). 🍴

## VIDEO

Search YouTube for "Jamie Oliver omelette"

## GLOSSARY

**grated** *adj*  
"grated" cheese has been cut into very small pieces with a grater (a metal object with holes in it)

**a pinch of** *exp*  
a "pinch of" salt is an amount that you can hold in your thumb and forefinger

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

**to whisk** *vb*  
if you "whisk" eggs (for example), you use a fork and move them very quickly so that they become more liquid and full of bubbles (circles of air)

**to tilt** *vb*  
if you "tilt" an object, you move it so that one end is higher than the other

**to drag** *vb*  
if you "drag" something to a place, you move it there by pulling it

**a gap** *n*  
a space; an area with nothing in it

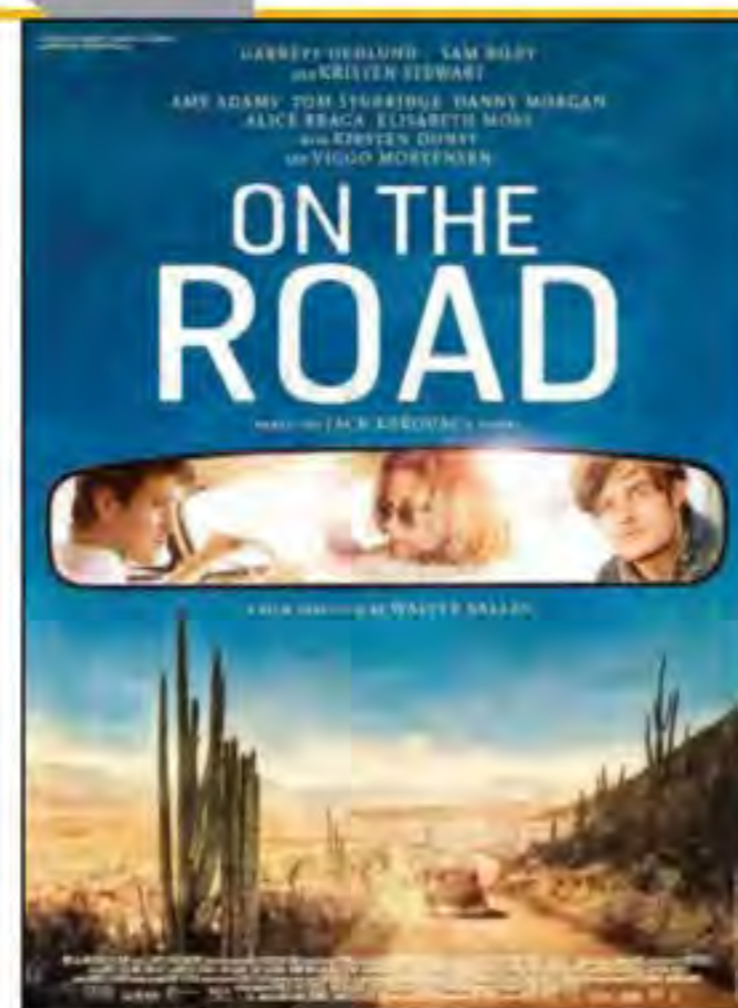
**to melt** *vb*  
when butter "melts", it becomes liquid

**to shake** *vb*  
if you "shake" something, you move it quickly backwards and forwards or up and down

**to stick** *vb*  
if A "sticks" to B, A becomes attached to B and is difficult to take off

## Real Language in action

# FILM SCRIPT ON THE ROAD



*On the Road* is a 2012 **road movie** based on the famous novel of the same name by American writer Jack Kerouac. **Set in** the late 1940s, it follows a young writer called Sal Paradise as he travels around America looking for adventure. Early in the film, Sal meets and becomes friends with Dean Moriarty, a **free-spirited alcoholic**, and his girlfriend Marylou. In this scene, Marylou tells Sal (who's driving) about her hopes and dreams while Dean sleeps in the back of the car.



## The Script

S=Sal M=Marylou D=Dean

- S:** Can you wait till we're in Frisco?
- M:** I don't care. Dean's gonna leave me anyway.
- S:** When are you gonna go back to Denver?
- M:** I don't know. I don't know what I'm gonna do. I could go back to my **fiancé**.
- S:** Fiancé?
- M:** He's a sailor. He's been away a **while**. He's... he's nice.
- S:** That's good.
- M:** I wish Dean wasn't so **crazy** now.
- S:** You could be wishing that the rest of your life.
- M:** I just want want a house... a baby. You know, something normal. I really do want that.
- D:** *[Wakes up in the back seat.]* I just had a great idea. You guys are gonna love it.

## VIDEO

To watch and read along, search YouTube for "On the Road clip Kristen"

## GLOSSARY

**a road movie** *n*  
a film about a journey by car

**set in** *exp*  
if a film is "set in" the 1940s (for example), it happens in the 1940s

**free-spirited** *adj*  
someone who is "free-spirited" is independent and lives the way they want to live

**alcoholic** *adj*  
an "alcoholic" is addicted to alcohol and has to drink alcohol every day

**Frisco** *n abbr*  
San Francisco

**a fiancé** *n*  
a man you've promised to marry

**a while** *n*  
a period of time: one month, etc.

**I wish** *exp*  
if you say "I wish...", you're saying "I really want..."

**crazy** *adj*  
someone who is "crazy" does strange things and seems to have no self-control



AUDIO

**Objective** To improve your listening skills.

**Think about it** What type of bed do you like to sleep in? What about your pillow? What type of mattress do you have? Why? What position do you like to sleep in: the foetal position, on your back, on your front etc.?

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

Answers on page 42

### 1 Pre-listening

Look at the pictures below. Which of the beds have you slept in? Which ones did you like? Which ones did you not like? Which ones would you like to try?



### 2 Listening I

You're going to listen to a group of people in a bar who are talking about beds. Listen once. How many different types of bed are mentioned?

### 3 Listening II

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

- Why is the first man's back sore?
- What did the girl say about sleeping on a water bed?
- What did the other girl say about sleeping on a camp bed?
- What type of pillows do most of them seem to like?
- What does one of the girls say about sleeping on the floor?
- What does the other girl do if she's staying at a friend's house?

### 4 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

### Audio script



### Note!

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

## What kind of bed do you like?

- James:** Hey guys, hey erm... I slept last night in this hotel when (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and God, my back is so sore! It was this really soft bed, I hate soft beds, what kind of beds do you guys like?
- Georgina:** Erm, yeah sometimes the mattress can give me really bad back pain, mine's, at home it's quite firm but erm, sometimes if I sleep on one that's too soft, yeah, (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- James:** Yeah, really?
- Megan:** Yeah, I can be really picky. I always like to find the perfect balance.
- Georgina:** Yeah.
- Megan:** For me it's soft but not too soft, and then a bit firm but not too firm. [yeah, definitely] You've always got to make sure that you've got (3) \_\_\_\_\_ otherwise back pain can be horrible.
- James:** I know, and it's hard to get rid of. I had once, when a friend of mine had a water bed, I never slept in it, but I've never slept in, you, have you guys ever slept in one? I don't know, (4) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Megan:** Yeah, I've always wanted to but I never had.
- Georgina:** I have once, in a hotel in Dubai and it was pretty cool but I have to say (5) \_\_\_\_\_.
- James:** Really, why?
- Georgina:** Well, I just kept moving about a lot and it didn't really feel that secure.
- James:** You didn't get seasick?
- Georgina:** No, not too bad but, erm, when I woke up in the morning I did have, erm, really bad lower back pain, So...
- Megan:** Yeah, I went camping the other week and just sleeping on a camp bed for a few nights I (6) \_\_\_\_\_.
- James:** Really?
- Megan:** I had to go and get a really good massage afterwards, it really helped.
- Georgina:** Oh that's a good idea!
- James:** Yeah, I don't know, camping, (7) \_\_\_\_\_, but I think part of the bed thing and stretchers, camp stretchers, I hate all that stuff. I like, I like my bed at home [yeah, I like my home comforts], it's nice and firm and a nice pillow. Do you guys..., soft or hard pillows?
- Georgina:** Soft definitely.
- Megan:** All the way. Always has to be soft and feathery.
- Georgina:** Yeah.
- James:** Really? Big pillows or small pillows?
- Megan:** Big pillows.
- James:** Really? That you can sink into.
- James:** Yeah I don't know. I mean, I've never slept on the floor before. No, I did once when I was at a friends' after a party, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and that was, that was, it wasn't actually that bad because I like firm, you know, firm mattress but it wasn't particularly comfortable. Have you guys ever slept?...
- Georgina:** Yeah, I've done it a couple of times like you said, sleeping over at a friend's house, erm but it's not particularly enjoyable.
- Megan:** No.
- Georgina:** I think there's firm and then there's sleeping on the floor.
- James:** Yeah.
- Georgina:** Which is just uncomfortable.
- Megan:** If I'm at a friend's, I always try and run to the sofa first.
- Georgina:** Yeah definitely.
- James:** Imagine homeless people (9) \_\_\_\_\_, that must be horrible.
- Georgina:** I know it must be terrible.
- Megan:** I can't imagine it.



AUDIO

**Objective** To improve your reading and listening skills.

**Think about it** Have you read any crime novels lately? What did you think of them? Why do you think people enjoy reading about crimes and criminals? What's your favourite book genre? Why?

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

# TWO CRIME CLASSICS

**N**othing beats a story full of murder, kidnapping and theft. And that's why crime novels regularly top bestseller lists. Check out these two crime classics.

## 1 The Talented Mr. Ripley

*The Talented Mr. Ripley* (1955) is a psychological thriller by the British novelist Patricia Highsmith. It's about a **conman** called Tom Ripley. He's sent by **shipping magnate** Herbert Greenleaf to Mongibello (Italy) to try to persuade Greenleaf's son, Dickie, to return to the States. Tom **befriends** Dickie and becomes obsessed with him. But Dickie and his friend Marge soon get tired of Tom. Eventually, Tom murders Dickie, **steals** his **identity** and moves to Rome to **live off** his victim's **trust fund**. The question is – will he **get away with it**?

The book won many awards and is the first in the five-part Ripliad Series. Critics attribute the novel's success to the fact that Tom is a fascinating **anti-hero** – he's both a murderer and very likeable. Highsmith described him as "**suave, agreeable and utterly amoral**" and one reviewer called Tom "**charming, literate** and a monster."

### Book extract

*He had offered Dickie friendship, companionship, and respect, everything he had to offer, and Dickie had replied with **ingratitude** and now **hostility**. Dickie was just **shoving him out in the cold**. If he killed him on this trip, Tom thought, he could simply say that some accident had happened. He could... He*

*had just thought of something brilliant: he could become Dickie Greenleaf himself. He could do everything that Dickie did. He could go back to Mongibello first and collect Dickie's things, tell Marge any **damned** story, set up an apartment in Rome or Paris, receive Dickie's cheque every month and **forge** Dickie's signature on it. He could **step right into** Dickie's shoes.*

## 2 The Long Goodbye

*The Long Goodbye* (1953) is a crime novel by American writer Raymond Chandler. It's part of an eight-book series following the **hard-living** Los Angeles detective Philip Marlowe. In this story, Marlowe has to find out who killed local woman Terry Lennox. But first he has to prove it wasn't him...

Philip Marlow is an interesting character. He drinks and smokes to excess, but also enjoys poetry and chess. One writer described him as "the perfect **noir** hero – the classic **tough, wise-cracking** detective with a soft heart and a **hunger for** the truth."

### Book extract

*I'm a licensed private investigator and have been for quite a while. I'm a **lone wolf**, unmarried, getting middle-aged, and not rich. I've been in jail more than once and I don't do divorce business. I like **liquor** and women and chess and a few other things. The cops don't like me too well, but I know a couple I get along with. I'm a native son, born in Santa Rosa, both parents dead, no brothers or sisters, and when I get **knocked off** in a dark alley sometime, if it happens, as it could to anyone in my business, nobody will*

*feel that the bottom has dropped out of his or her life.*

## VIDEO

YouTube

Check out the trailer to the film version of *The Talented Mr. Ripley*. Search YouTube for "The Talented Mr. Ripley [Trailer]"

## GLOSSARY

- a thriller** *exp*  
an exciting story about a crime
- a conman** *n*  
someone who steals money from people by tricking them or by lying to them
- a shipping magnate** *n*  
someone who has become very rich from owning ships, etc.
- to befriend** *vb*  
to make friends with
- to steal an identity** *exp*  
if someone "steals your identity", they use your name or personal details to obtain a credit card, passport, ID card, etc. illegally
- to live off** *phr vb*  
if you "live off" something, you get money from that thing
- a trust fund** *n*  
a financial product that consists of money, shares, property, etc. The beneficiary of the trust receives a regular amount of money from it
- to get away with it** *exp*  
if you "get away with" a crime, you aren't caught or punished for that crime
- an anti-hero** *n*  
the hero of a story who isn't 100% perfect: he's a criminal, he's dishonest, etc.
- suave** *adj*  
someone who is "suave" can be very nice and polite, but often in order to trick people
- utterly amoral** *exp*  
someone who is "utterly amoral" doesn't care about other people or their feelings
- charming** *adj*  
someone who is "charming" is nice and attractive, and people like him/her
- literate** *adj*  
someone who is "literate" is intelligent and knows a lot about a variety of topics
- ingratitude** *n*  
if someone responds to your acts of kindness with "ingratitude", they don't thank you for the things you've done
- hostility** *n*  
"hostility" is unfriendly or aggressive behaviour towards someone
- to shove someone out in the cold** *exp*  
to ignore someone; to reject someone
- damned** *exp*  
this word is used to emphasise what you're saying, especially when you're angry
- to forge** *vb*  
if someone "forges" a signature on a document, they copy the signature
- to step into someone's shoes** *exp*  
to start living someone else's life
- hard-living** *adj*  
a "hard-living" person drinks a lot and lives a dangerous life
- (film) noir** *n*  
a type of crime film from the 1940s and '50s
- tough** *adj*  
strong, either mentally or physically
- wise-cracking** *adj*  
a "wise-cracking" person makes funny and intelligent comments
- to hunger for** *exp*  
if you "hunger for" something, you really want that thing
- a lone wolf** *n*  
a person who prefers to be alone
- liquor** *n*  
alcohol: whisky, vodka, etc.
- to knock off** *phr vb inform*  
to kill
- the bottom drops out of your life** *exp*  
if the "bottom drops out of your life", something terrible happens to you



Answers on page 42

## 1 Pre-reading

In just two minutes, think of as many crime films, novels or TV series as you can.

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Which book would you like to read? Why?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why does Herbert send Tom to Italy?
2. Why does Tom steal Dickie's identity?
3. In the book extract, which expression is used to mean, "to take over someone's life completely"?
4. Why does the writer say that Philip Marlowe is an "interesting character"?
5. From your understanding of the text in the book extract, what effect would Marlowe's death have on other people?

# VOCABULARY CLINIC

## UK / US WORDS - COMMON EXPRESSIONS



**1**

**British English:** "They threw out all the old **rubbish**." (old things you don't want or need)  
**American English:** "The house was full of **trash**." ("garbage" is also used)



**2**

**British English:** "Put it in the **rubbish bin**."  
**American English:** "The **trash can** is full." ("garbage can" is also used)



**3**

**British English:** "I've got the address, but what's your **post code**?" (the numbers and letters that tell the post office where you live. For example: "London SW6 1GH")  
**American English:** "I don't know what the **zip code** is for this house."



**4**

**British English:** "**Tick** the box if you earn more than £40,000 a year."  
**American English:** "**Check** the box if you'd like to receive the newsletter."



**5**

**British English:** "Have you got any **scrap paper**?" (an old bit of paper, often with one side used and the other blank)  
**American English:** "I need some **scratch paper**." (Americans also use "scrap paper")



**6**

**British English:** "I put the letter in the **post box**."  
**American English:** "We have a **mail box** in our front yard."



**7**

**British English:** "We had a barbecue in the back **garden**."  
**American English:** "We played basketball in the back **yard**."



**8**

**British English:** "They haven't delivered the **post** yet." (a general word for letters, parcels, etc.)  
**American English:** "Where's the **mail**? I'm expecting a letter."



**9**

**British English:** "I hung up my shirts in the **wardrobe**."  
**American English:** "I put my suit in the **closet**."



**10**

**British English:** "None of the toilet **cubicles** were free." (a small, enclosed area where you can go to the toilet. A "shower cubicle" is for having a shower)  
**American English:** "There was a funny cartoon on a wall in one of the bathroom **stalls**."



**11**

**British English:** "I couldn't turn off the **tap**."  
**American English:** "The **faucet** was stuck and I couldn't turn it on."



**12**

**British English:** "I put a **plaster** on the cut."  
**American English:** "She put a **band-aid** on her bleeding finger."



AUDIO

**Objective:** To improve your English by listening and reading along to song lyrics.

**Think about it!**

Which songs by The Beatles do you like? Why? Are there any songs you don't like? Which ones? Why? What's your favourite Beatles song of all time? Why do you think The Beatles were so popular?



# MUSIC... IN ENGLISH

The Beatles



**K**nown as the Fab Four, The Beatles were formed in Liverpool in 1960 and over the next eight years produced more than 50 number-one hits. Their **catchy**, fun and **thought-provoking** music remains popular today. The band members were John Lennon (lead singer and guitarist), Paul McCartney (vocals and bass guitarist), George Harrison (lead guitarist) and Ringo Starr (the drummer).



**Eleanor Rigby**  
There aren't many pop songs about lonely old ladies. But that's exactly what this one is about. Eleanor Rigby is an ageing **spinster** who cleans the local church after weddings. One journalist said the song's **empathy** is an "example of why The Beatles' **appeal** reached so far beyond the traditional rock audience." The song appeared on the 1966 album *Revolver*.

**Song extract**

*Eleanor Rigby picks up the rice in the church where a wedding has been,  
Lives in a dream,  
Waits at the window, wearing the face that she keeps in a jar by the door,  
Who is it for?*

**Penny Lane**

Lennon and McCartney **grew up** near Penny Lane in Liverpool. And this song is all about the people who used to



live in that street. Over the years, the street has become a popular **pilgrimage site** for Beatles fans and some have even stolen the Penny Lane street sign. It became such a problem that police had to install theft-resistant signs. The song was included on the *Magical Mystery Tour LP* that was released in 1967.

**Song extract**

*Penny Lane is in my ears and in my eyes,  
There beneath the blue suburban skies,  
I sit, and meanwhile back.*

**A DAY IN THE LIFE**



**A Day in the Life**

*A Day in the Life* is a totally unique **track**. Why? Because it's actually two songs joined together. Lennon wrote the first half and McCartney the second, and

both parts are connected by a 40-piece orchestra. The BBC initially **banned** the track from the radio because they thought it contained drug references. Nowadays, the song is among The Beatles' most famous. "It's one of the most **ambitious**, influential, and **groundbreaking** works in pop music history," said music writer Paul Grushkin. The song appeared on The Beatles' *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* album, which was released in 1967.

**Song extract**

*I saw a film today oh boy,  
The English army had just won the war,  
A crowd of people turned away,  
But I just had to look, having read the book,  
I'd love to turn you on. ☺*

**LEARNING ENGLISH WITH SONGS**

Listening to music is a great way to learn English. As you sing along to your favourite songs, you learn lots of words, and also improve your pronunciation.

**GLOSSARY**

- a hit** *n*  
a very popular song
- catchy** *adj*  
if a song is "catchy", you can remember it easily
- thought-provoking** *adj*  
a topic that's "thought-provoking" has ideas that make you think about it seriously
- a spinster** *n*  
a woman who has never been married – usually in reference to a middle-aged woman
- empathy** *n*  
an ability to understand how other people are feeling or suffering
- appeal** *n*  
if something has a lot of "appeal", many people like it
- to pick up** *phr vb*  
if you "pick something up", you take it in your hands
- rice** *n*  
"rice" consists of little white grains that you can cook and eat with meat, etc.
- a jar** *n*  
a glass container for keeping food
- to grow up** *phr vb*  
the place where you "grew up" is the place where you lived as a child
- a pilgrimage site** *n*  
a special place that people go to for religious reasons
- an LP** *n*  
a Long Play record. Before CDs, music was sold on "records": flat, round pieces of plastic
- a track** *n*  
a song on an album
- to ban** *vb*  
to prohibit; to say that something can't be used / listened to, etc.
- ambitious** *adj*  
something "ambitious" is very complex and requires a lot of work / effort / money
- groundbreaking** *adj*  
something that is "groundbreaking" is new and influences other people
- to turn on** *phr vb*  
if A "turns on" B, A excites B sexually



**Objective** To improve your listening skills.

**Think about it** How do you think life has changed in your country over the past 40 years? What are people doing differently? Do you think more people smoke now? Why?

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



Answers on page 42

### 1 Pre-listening

Read over the following questions. What do you think the answers are? Do you think the number of...

- ...adults living alone has increased, stayed the same or decreased since 1973?
- ...one-parent families has increased, stayed the same or decreased since 1973?
- ...smokers in the UK has fallen, risen or stayed the same since 1973?

### 2 Listening I

You're going to listen to someone who is asking people questions on how life has changed in the UK. Listen once and compare your answers from the Pre-listening task.

### 3 Listening II

Now, complete the statements with percentages.

- The number of adults living alone has increased from 9% in 1973 to \_\_\_\_\_ in 2011.
- In 1971, only 8% of families had one parent, in 2011 it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- ...the percentage of men who smoke has fallen from 51% to about \_\_\_\_\_.
- ...and for women it's gone from 41% to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Listening III

Complete the audio script with the correct words.

## How life in the UK has changed!

### Audio script

**Interviewer:** Excuse me, could you spare a couple of minutes?

**Respondent 1:** Yeah, sure.

**Interviewer:** Well, I don't know whether you know but the Office of National Statistics has (1) \_\_\_\_\_ showing how life in the UK has changed over the past forty years.

**Respondent 1:** Since the 1970s?

**Interviewer:** That's right. I just wanted to ask you a few questions (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Respondent 1:** OK.

**Interviewer:** So, do you think the number of adults living alone has increased, stayed the same or decreased since 1973?

**Respondent 1:** Mmm... I don't know. I mean, I live alone, but most of my friends (3) \_\_\_\_\_ . Erm, I'd say it's stayed the same.

**Interviewer:** In fact, it's increased from 9% in 1973 to 18% in 2011.

**Respondent 1:** So it's doubled. I'd never have guessed.

**Interviewer:** And what about one-parent families? Are they more common, less common or about the same?

**Respondent 1:** Oh, they're definitely more common. I mean the divorce rate (4) \_\_\_\_\_ , so there must be more one-parent families.

**Interviewer:** You're right. In 1971, only 8% of families had one parent, in 2011 it's 22%, a rise of 14%.

**Respondent 1:** I thought it'd be higher.

**Interviewer:** Thank you very much (5) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Respondent 1:** That's OK.

**Interviewer:** Excuse me, could I ask you a couple of questions?

**Respondent 2:** Sure!

**Interviewer:** Great. I'm asking people about the differences between life in the 1970s and now.

**Respondent 2:** OK. Fire away.

**Interviewer:** Would you say the number of smokers in the UK has fallen, risen or stayed the same?

**Respondent 2:** Oh, definitely fallen.

**Interviewer:** By how much?

**Respondent 2:** Not sure, but I'm sure it's a lot. Everyone (6) \_\_\_\_\_ but hardly anyone does these days.

**Interviewer:** Yes, the percentage of men who smoke has fallen from 51% to about 20% and for women it's gone from 41% to 19% in 2011.

**Respondent 2:** I thought so. Most of my friends (7) \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Interviewer:** Great. Well, thank you for your time.

**Respondent 2:** My pleasure.

**Interviewer:** Excuse me, could you spare a couple of minutes? [fades out]

### Note!

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



# USEFUL IDIOMS ROMANCE & DATING

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## Have a lot in common



If you "have a lot in common" with someone, you both like the same things.

"After speaking for a few minutes, I soon realised that we had a lot more in common than I'd thought at first."

## Blind date



If two people who haven't met before go on a "blind date", they go out together.

"I went on a blind date at university but it wasn't very successful."

## Double date



A romantic evening (in a restaurant, at the cinema, etc.) with two couples going out together at the same time.

"It was fun to go on the double date even though everybody wanted to do something different."

## Love triangle



A romantic situation in which three people are involved in a complicated relationship: A is in love with B who is in love with C, etc.

"Sam and Patrick are both in love with Melinda. It's an awkward love triangle!"

## Go Dutch



If you "go Dutch" with your date, you each pay 50% of the meal (or whatever else you've bought).

A: Let's go Dutch!  
B: No, I'll get this. You got the last one.

## Hit it off (with someone)

If A and B "hit it off", they both like one another the moment they meet.

"I went out with that new guy in the accounts department and we really hit it off."



## Be good together



If two people are "good together", they have a good relationship and get along well.

"I think those two are really good together. I've never once heard them argue."

## To have a crush (on someone)

If you "have a crush" on someone, you like that person very much.

"She has a crush on him."





AUDIO

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

**Think about it**

What did you study at university? Did it help you get a job? What would you like to study? How easy or hard is it to study and work at the same time?



**Note!**

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

# GROUP TALK

## IS IT WORTH GOING TO UNIVERSITY?

**Audio script**

**Sheldon:** You know... you know, guys, something that's really annoying me is that now, everyone's got a **degree**. You know... it's like they don't mean anything anymore.

**Kiera:** Yeah, I think you're right. I think everyone's coming out of university now, and, erm... and there aren't really enough jobs. And in... in a way, having a degree doesn't always help you in your life.

**Sheldon:** Yeah. Like... yeah, I mean... what do you think, Nate? I mean... I feel like we have degrees everywhere.

**Nate:** Do you wish you had a higher lever degree?

**Sheldon:** Maybe! But, you know... I mean... erm... Even if I had a **PhD**, I mean, I've got a couple of degrees, but... You know, I feel like **every man and his dog** has got a degree, and if I had a PhD, it wouldn't make much difference.

**Kiera:** Yeah, I don't know. I think, erm, sometimes

it's the experience of what you study rather than the piece of paper that you get in the end.

**Sheldon:** Yeah, that's true. I mean, I... I enjoy studying. I... well, I don't enjoy studying, but I... I enjoy *knowing* that I'm studying. I mean...

**Nate:** Do you think people with further degrees earn more money?

**Sheldon:** Probably on average, right?

**Kiera:** I think they probably do, yeah. I'm sure I've heard that. I'm sure they do earn more money, if they can get... if they can get a job in the first place.

**Sheldon:** But if you've got a PhD in Philosophy... I mean, you're going to... be a rich philosopher?

**Nate:** Exactly! Are you going to earn more money than a person with only a Bachelor's degree in another field?

**Sheldon:** Exactly.

**Kiera:** Yeah.

**Sheldon:** I... I mean, do you guys like studying?

Did you study? You got university degrees? Or...

**Kiera:** Yeah! I... I studied, but I studied, erm, art, so... erm... It wasn't really something that gave me a good job at the end. But I... as I say, the experience was... was **brilliant**, and I wouldn't... I wouldn't **swap** that for anything. I'm glad I did it.

**Sheldon:** What about you, Nate?

**Nate:** Yes, I've got a degree, and I really liked studying. But once you start to earn a little bit of money, it's very difficult to continue studying, [Exactly] and not have a job.

**Sheldon:** Exactly. Yeah, it's worth it, but yeah... in the end it's not worth it. *[fades out]*

### GLOSSARY

**a degree** *n.*  
this word is used to refer to: a) a course of study that you take at university; b) the qualification that you get when you have completed the course at university

**a PhD** *n.*  
an advanced degree for people who have done research into a particular subject. PhD is an abbreviation for "Doctor of Philosophy"

**every man and his dog** *exp.*  
an expression that's used to mean literally "everyone"

**brilliant** *adj.*  
excellent; very good

**to swap** *vb.*  
if you "swap" A for B, you use (or do) B instead of using (or doing) A

Answers on page 42

### 1 Pre-listening

Before listening, answer this question: What are the pros and cons of going to university? Think of as many arguments in favour of or against going to university as you can. Then, listen once to compare your ideas.

### 2 Listening I

Listen again. Then, answer the questions.

1. What does one of the male speakers say about his enjoyment of studying?
2. What does the woman say about how much you earn if you've got a degree?
3. What does she say about studying art?
4. What does one of the male speakers say about studying when you've got a job?

### Top tip: how to listen

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



AUDIO

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

When was the last time you went to a restaurant? What was it like? What do you like/dislike about restaurants?

# SLANG CONVERSATION AT THE RESTAURANT!

Harry and Matt have just met up in a restaurant.

H=Harry M=Matt W=Waiter

**Dialogue**

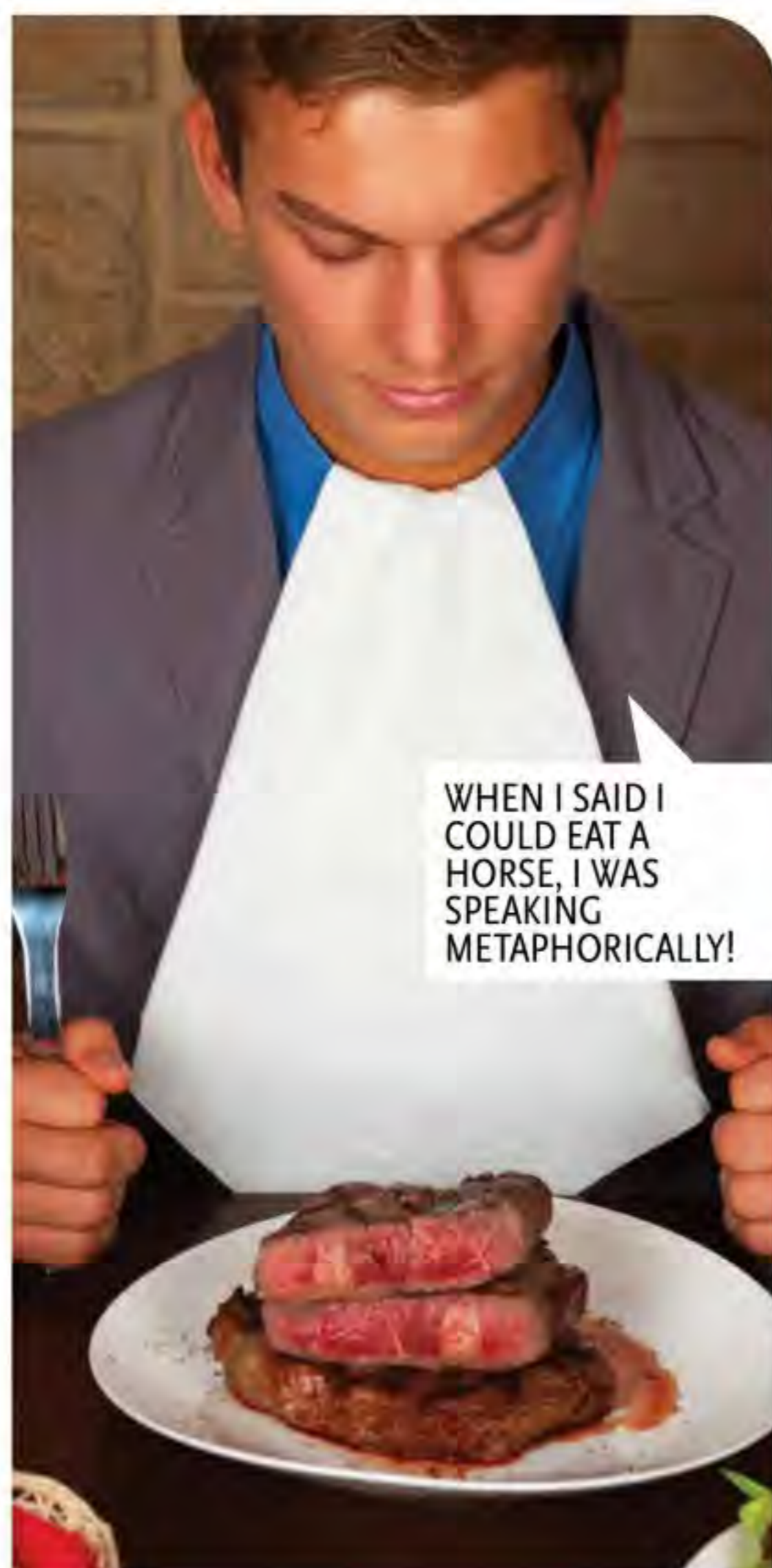
- H:** Ah, you **made it** at last. I was just about to order.
- M:** Got stuck in traffic.
- H:** **Nightmare.**
- M:** Tell me about it! I'm **starving.**
- H:** I ordered some starters but I **scoffed** them all, but we can get some more.
- M:** Yeah, 'cos I could **eat a horse!**
- H:** So, what are you having to drink?
- M:** A pint of lager. Have you eaten here before?
- H:** Yeah, the food's great and cheap too, plus you get enormous helpings!
- M:** Sounds like my kind of restaurant.
- H:** The only thing is the waiter is a bit **grumpy.**
- M:** It's all part of the charm – I'm sure.
- H:** Here's the menu.
- M:** Right, let's have a look. *[The waiter comes over.]*
- W:** You ready to order?
- H:** Hi, yes, we'll have two pints of lager. And I'll have the steak and chips.
- M:** And I'll have the **bangers and mash.**
- W:** How do you want your steak?
- H:** Rare, please. *[The waiter leaves.]*

*[5 minutes later]*

- W:** Here you are. *[He tosses the plates on the table.]*
- H:** Erm, what's this?
- W:** Steak. You said rare.
- H:** Yeah, but this is raw! Could you put a bit of colour on it, please?
- W:** **Tut!** Some people!

*[30 minutes later]*

- H:** Ah! That **went down a treat.**
- M:** Yeah, I'm **stuffed.** Very good.
- H:** *[to the waiter]* Could we have the bill, please?
- W:** Cash or credit card?
- H:** Credit card.
- W:** Tut! Typical! *[The waiter leaves, then comes back with the bill.]* Here you are.
- M:** *[to Harry]* So, **what's the damage?**
- H:** Don't worry, I'll **pick up the tab!**
- M:** No, **this one's on me!** You paid last time.
- H:** Don't be silly! It's my turn.
- M:** Hey, we could **do a runner!**
- H:** No, I don't **fancy your chances** with the waiter.
- M:** Yeah, he could probably squash me to death!
- W:** So, did you enjoy your meal?
- H:** Yeah, but you ain't gettin' a tip!

**WARNING**

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

**GLOSSARY**

**to make it** *exp*  
if you "make it" to a place, you arrive there eventually

**a nightmare** *n*  
a terrible situation, a bad experience

**starving** *adj*  
very hungry

**to scoff** *vb inform*  
to eat quickly

**eat a horse** *exp inform*  
if you say that you could "eat a horse", you're saying that you're very hungry

**grumpy** *adj*  
a bit angry

**bangers and mash** *exp inform*  
sausages and mashed potato (potato that is like a soft mass)

**tut** *n*  
"tut" is used in writing to represent the sound you make when your tongue touches the top of your mouth. This sound is used to show that you're angry or annoyed

**to go down a treat** *exp*  
if food or drink "goes down a treat", it's perfect for you

**stuffed** *adj inform*  
if you're "stuffed", you have an unpleasant feeling in your stomach because you've eaten too much

**what's the damage?** *exp inform*  
how much is it?

**to pick up the tab** *exp inform*  
to pay the bill

**this one's on me** *exp*  
I'll pay for this

**to do a runner** *exp inform*  
to escape from a restaurant, etc. without paying the bill

**fancy your chances** *exp inform*  
if you "don't fancy your chances", you don't think you can do something

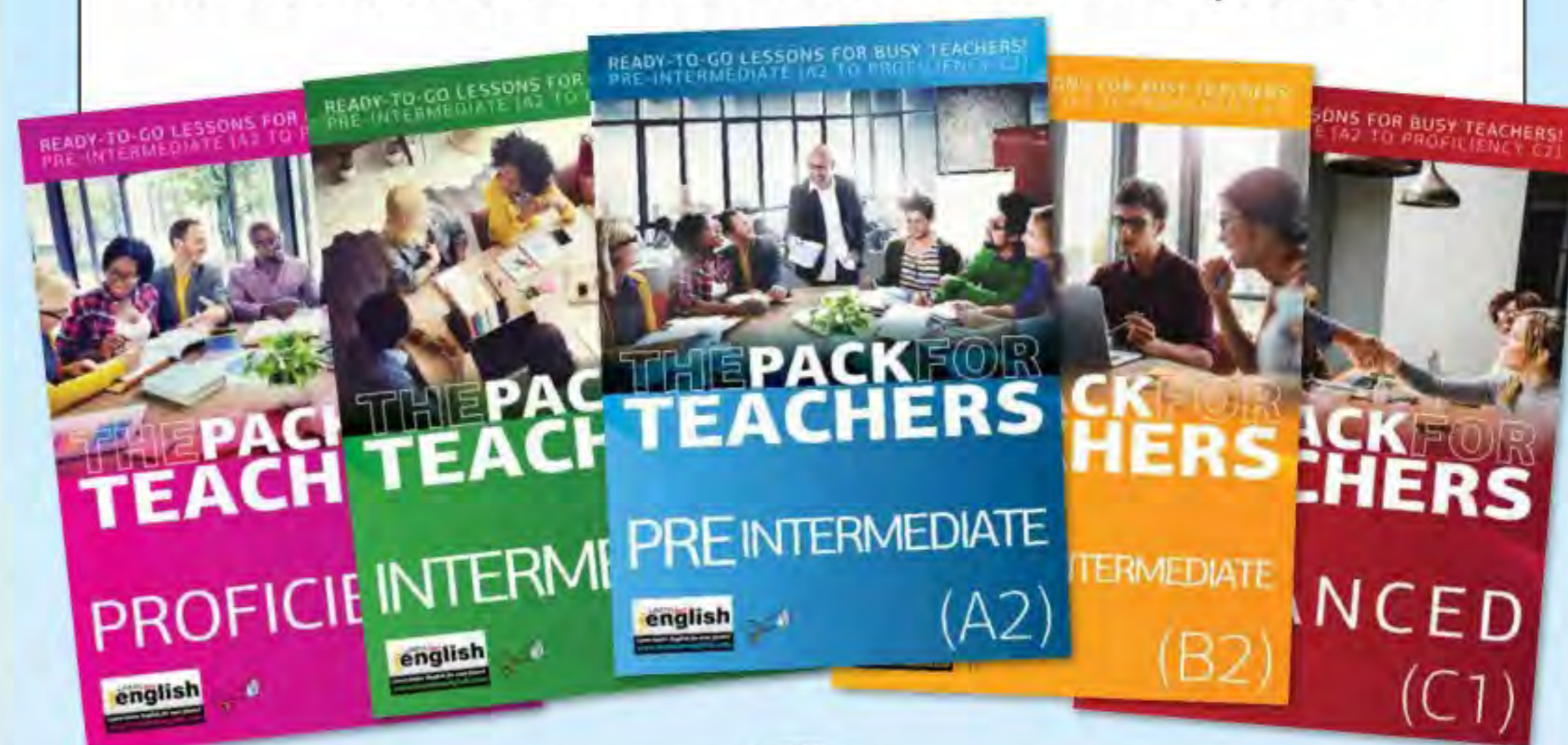
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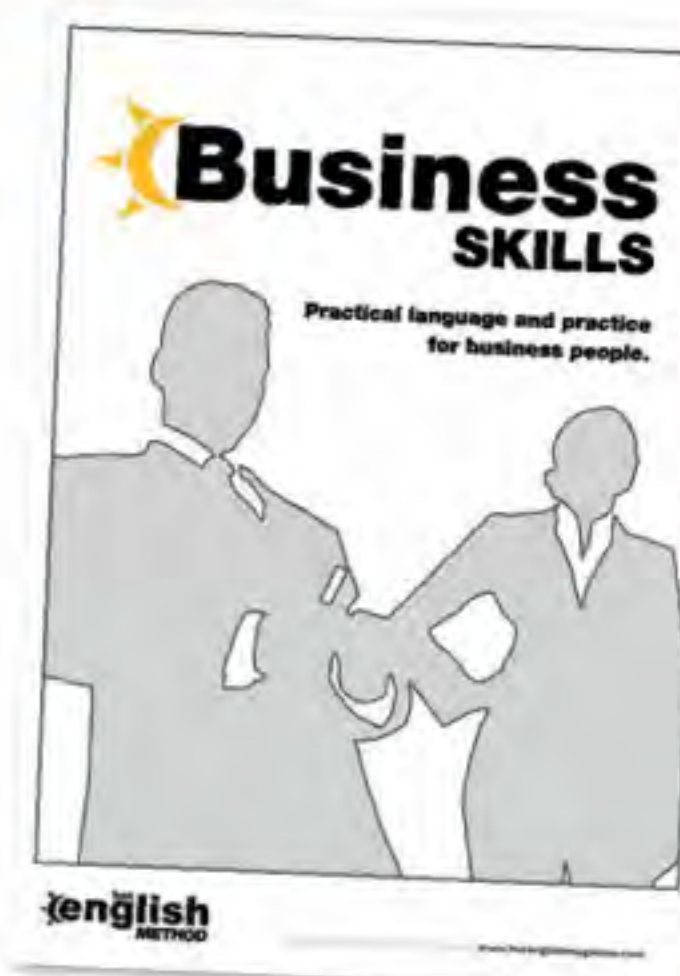
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**Objective** To improve your reading skills.

**Think about it** What are some of the most spectacular places that you've visited? Why did you like them? Where would you like to travel to? Why? What do you know about Tibet?

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

Answers on page 42

## 1 Pre-reading

Think of three questions to ask about Tibet.

## 2 Reading I

Read the article once. Did you find the answers to any of your questions?

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, find a word in the text that means...

- ...a large strong building for protection against enemy soldiers.
- ...objects (embroidery and pottery) which involve making things with your hands in a skilful way.
- ...people who make a journey to a holy place for a religious reason.
- ...an area in a town or city that is flat and open and has buildings all around it.
- ...a level in a building that is above or below other levels.
- ...a building used for the worship of a god or gods.
- ...a religious song or prayer that is sung on only a few notes.
- ...a building or collection of buildings in which monks live.

## 4 Language focus Fronting

Look at the extract from the information box on this page, "...Situated nearly 4,000 metres above sea level..." The writer has used fronting ("Situated nearly..."). Complete the following sentence beginnings with information about a city in your country.

- Lying close to the coast,...
- Just twenty minutes outside the city,...
- Not far from the centre,...
- Located in the east of the country,...



By Danielle Ott

# 5 things to do in... Lhasa (Tibet)

If you're looking for somewhere interesting to visit, why not try Lhasa, Tibet – one of the most beautiful places in the world! Here are five things to do or see there!

### 1 Potala Palace

This 13-storey palace has over 1,000 rooms. It's a long climb to the top; but once there, you get to enjoy the incredible view. Prior to it being a palace it was a fortress, which was built in 637 for King Songtsen Gampo – the founder of Tibet. Later, in 1645, Lozang Gyatso (the Great Fifth Dalai Lama) started construction of the palace. These days, it's a museum.

### 2 Barkhor Street market

Barkhor Street is one of the oldest in Lhasa, and its traditional style has been preserved. You can walk through the narrow streets and buy handicrafts such as **prayer wheels\***, jewellery and tapestries. This street is also part of a religious circuit, and pilgrims walk here at all hours of the day and night. In the main square, you can find Jokhang Temple.

### 3 Jokhang Temple

Situated in Barkhor square (at the centre of Lhasa's old quarter), Jokhang Temple was built as a home to the Buddha statues given to King Songtsen Gampo by his two wives: Princess Wencheng of the Chinese Tang Dynasty, and Princess Bhrikuti of Nepal. This four-storey temple is the ultimate destination for

Tibetan pilgrims. And it's here where you can see them carry out "barkhor" – their clockwise circuit around the temple as they chant and spin prayer wheels.

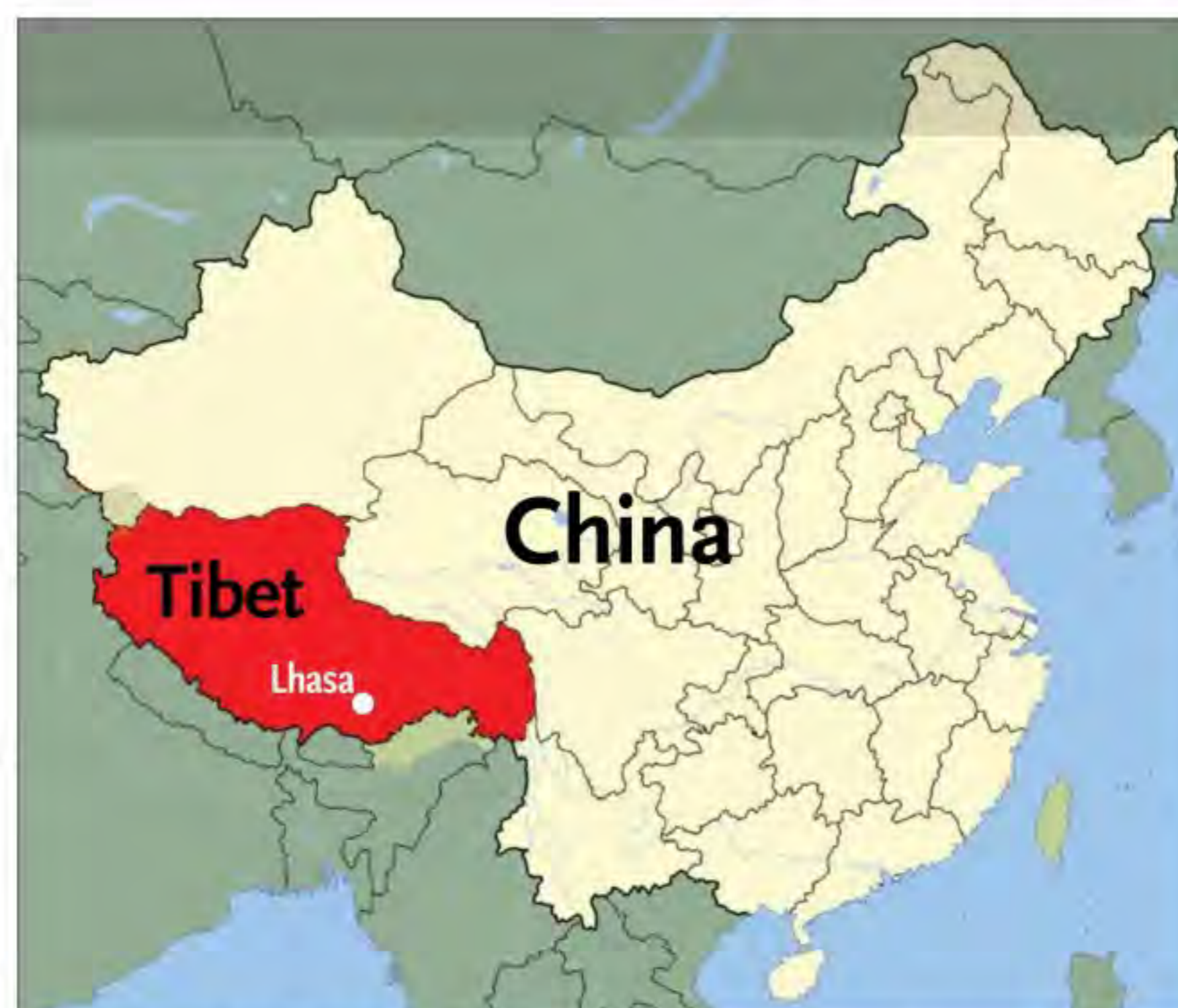
### 4 Norbulingka summer palace

This palace was originally built in 1755 by the 7th Dalai Lama. Afterwards, each successive Dalai Lama added his own buildings to it, and now there's even a small zoo and gardens. The surrounding park is a popular spot for picnics, theatre shows and festivals. The famous Sho Dun Festival (commonly known as the Yogurt Festival) is also held here. This is a summer celebration that begins with a yogurt banquet for monks. It's followed by

dancing, feasting and bonfires at night, with groups of friends and relatives enjoying themselves in the park.

### 5 Monasteries

There are two famous monasteries in Lhasa: Drepung and Sera. Drepung is about five kilometres from the western suburbs, and is one of the three great Gelukpa (a sect of Tibetan Buddhism) monasteries (the other two being Ganden and Sera). Located, at the foot of Mount Gephel, it was founded in 1416 and it's the largest monastery in Tibet. Its beautiful Coqen Hall has many Buddha statues. Sera was founded three years later, and is also of the Gelukpa sect. It's located about two kilometres north of Lhasa.



- Situated nearly 4,000 metres above sea level, Tibet is an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Tibet covers an area of approximately 1,200,000 square kilometres, and has a population of about 5.4 million; Lhasa has a population of about 3 million people.
- Tibet is often referred to as the "roof of the world".
- Potala Palace, Jokhang and Norbulingka palace are all UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- Lhasa means Holy Land, or Buddha Land.
- The Dalai Lama is a high lama (teacher / guru) in the Gelug school of Tibetan Buddhism, which was founded by Tsongkhapa (1357–1419).
- King Songtsen Gampo is considered the founder of Tibet. He was born in the late 500s or early 600s.



\*A Tibetan prayer wheel.

See you in Lhasa! ★

# THE COMPLETE



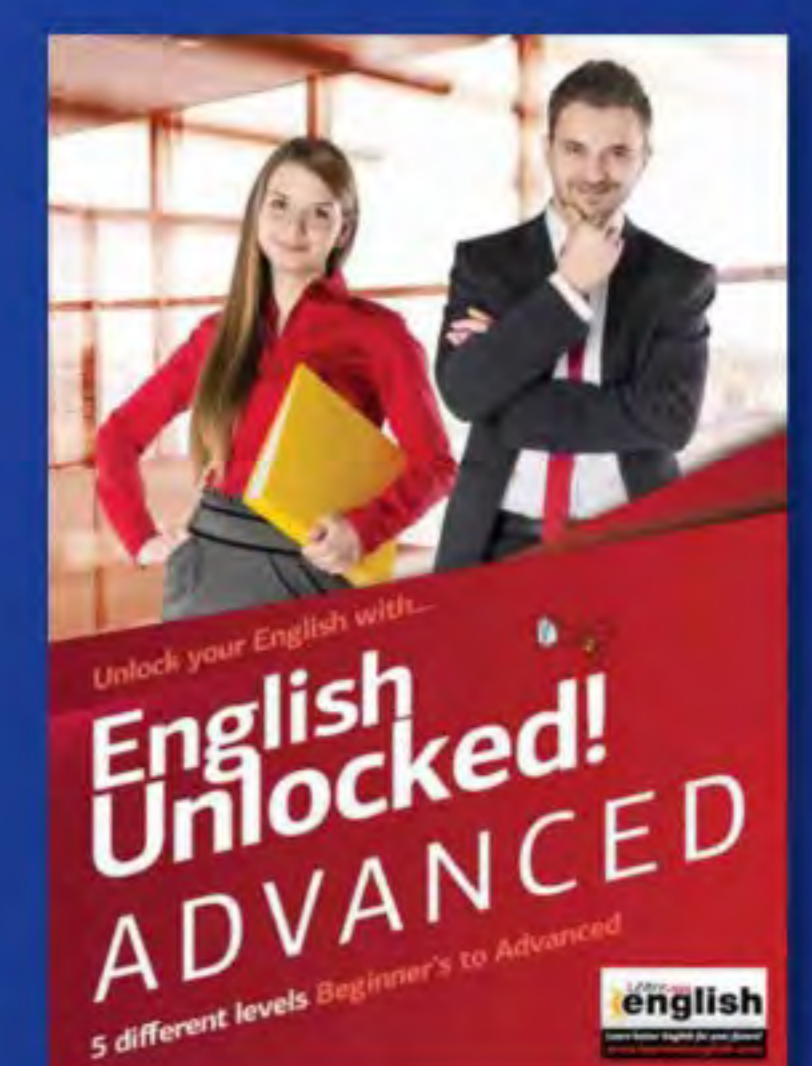
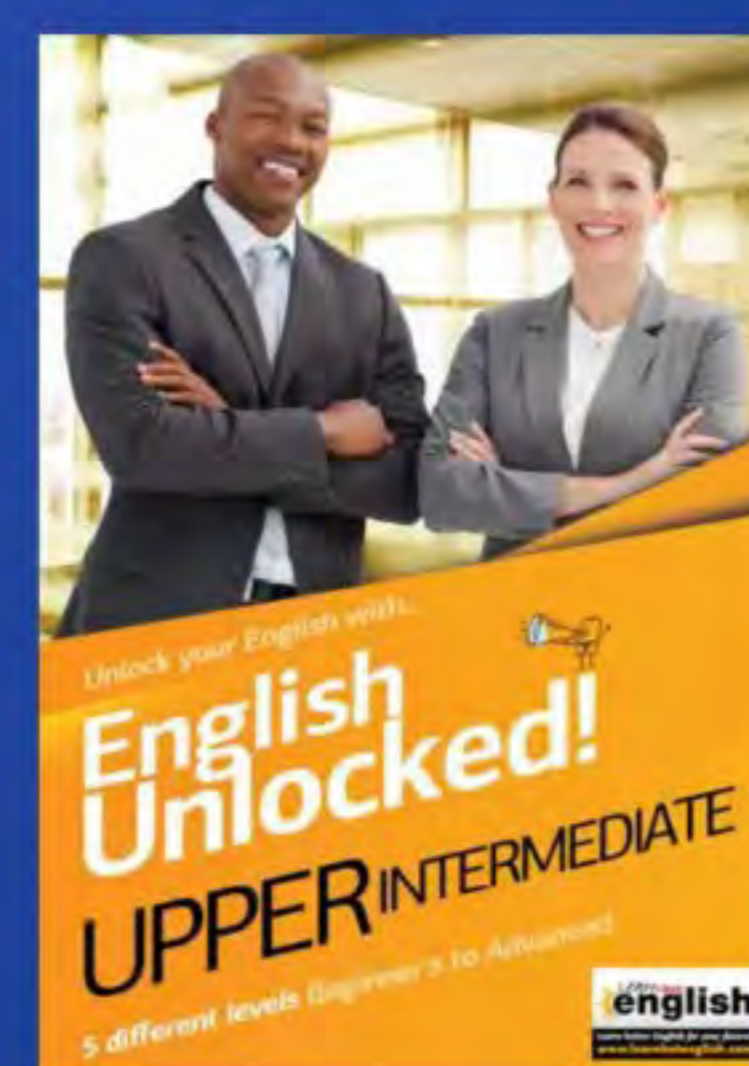
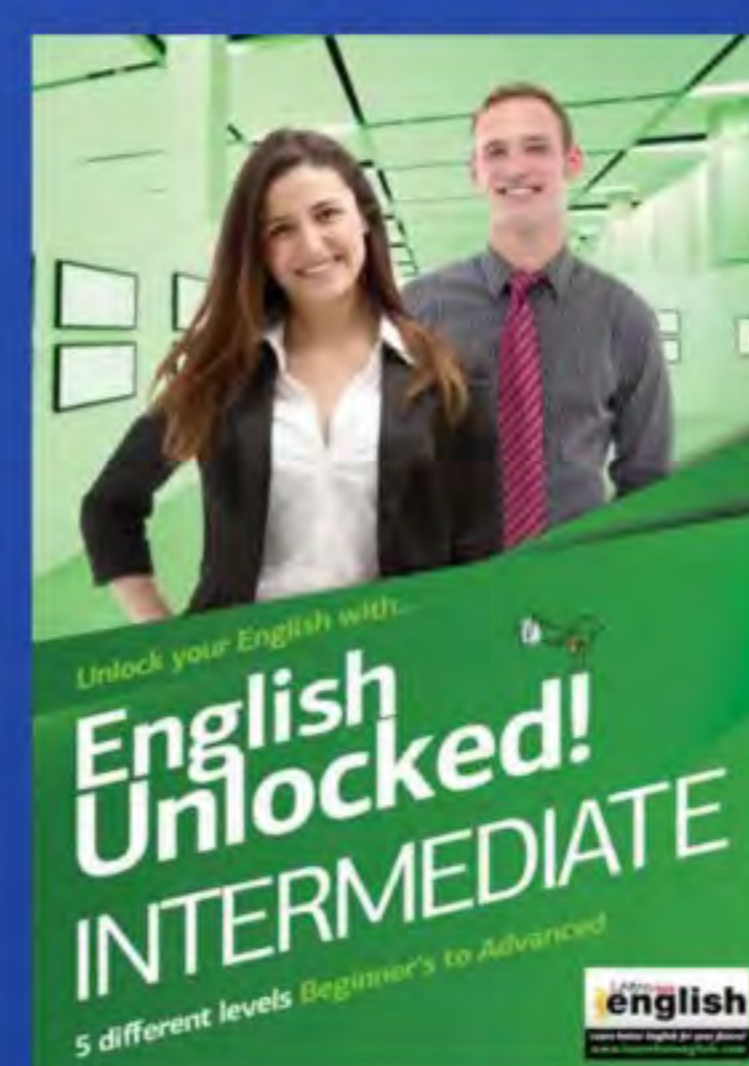
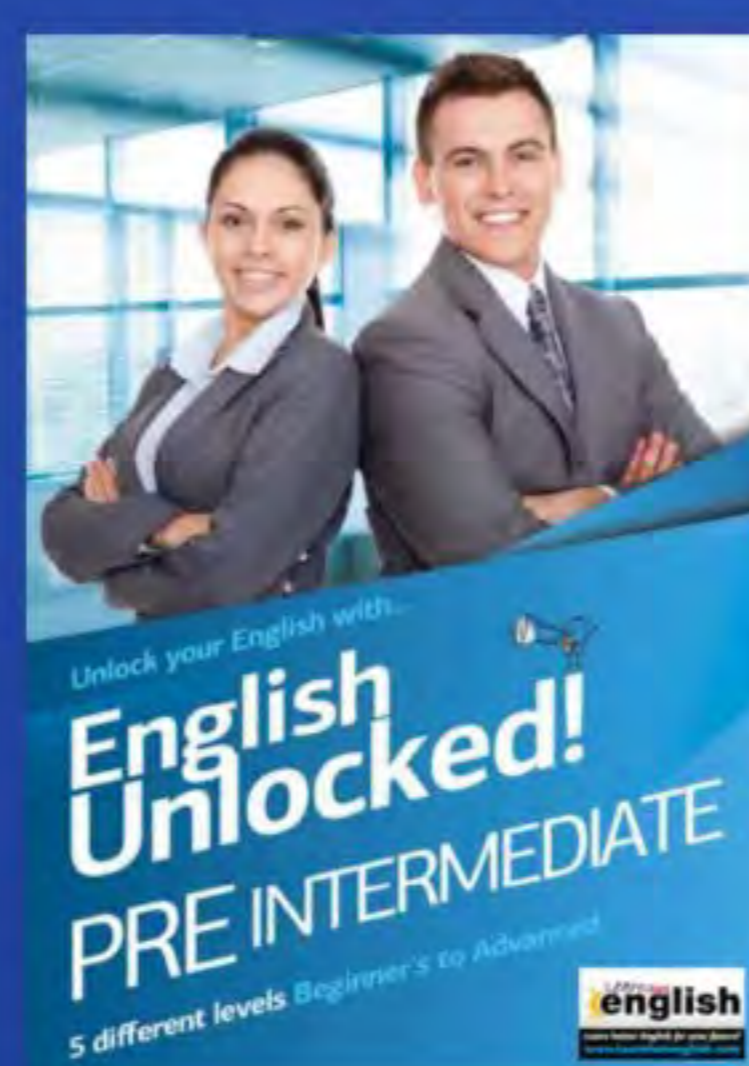
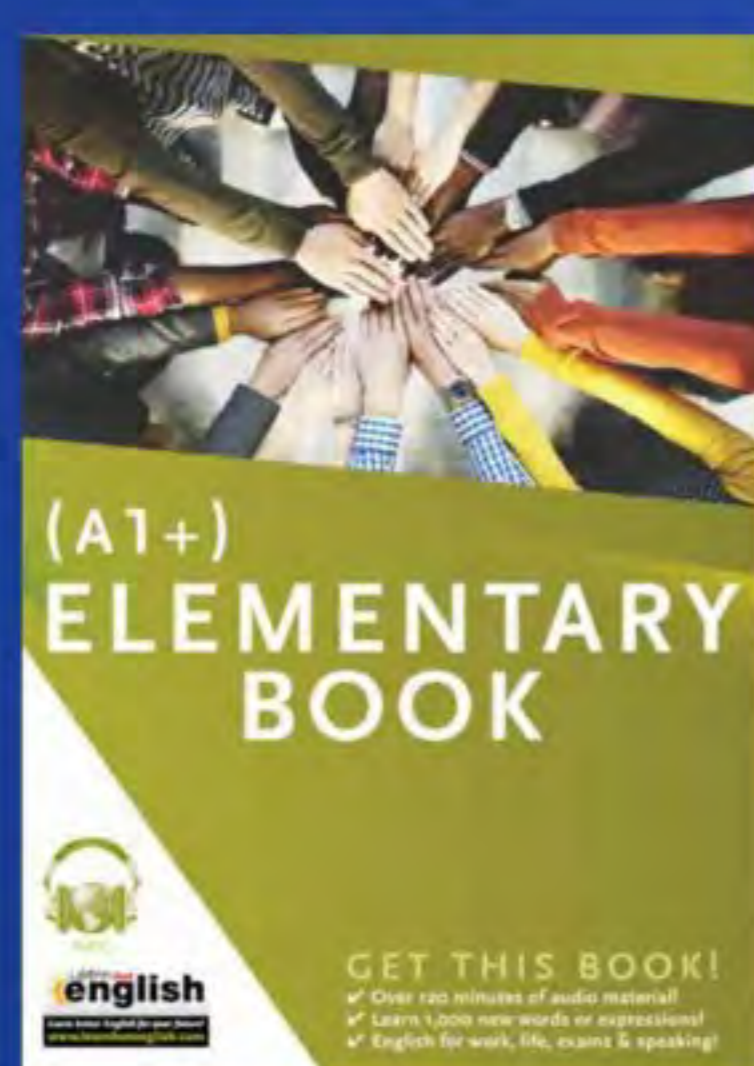
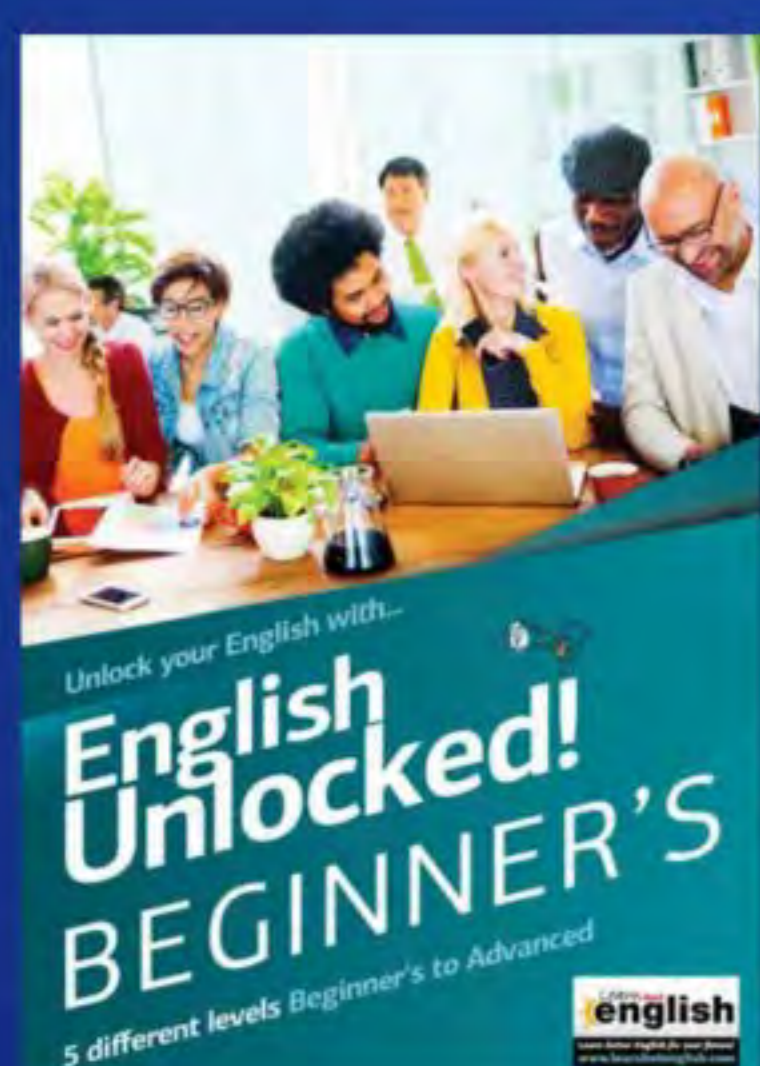
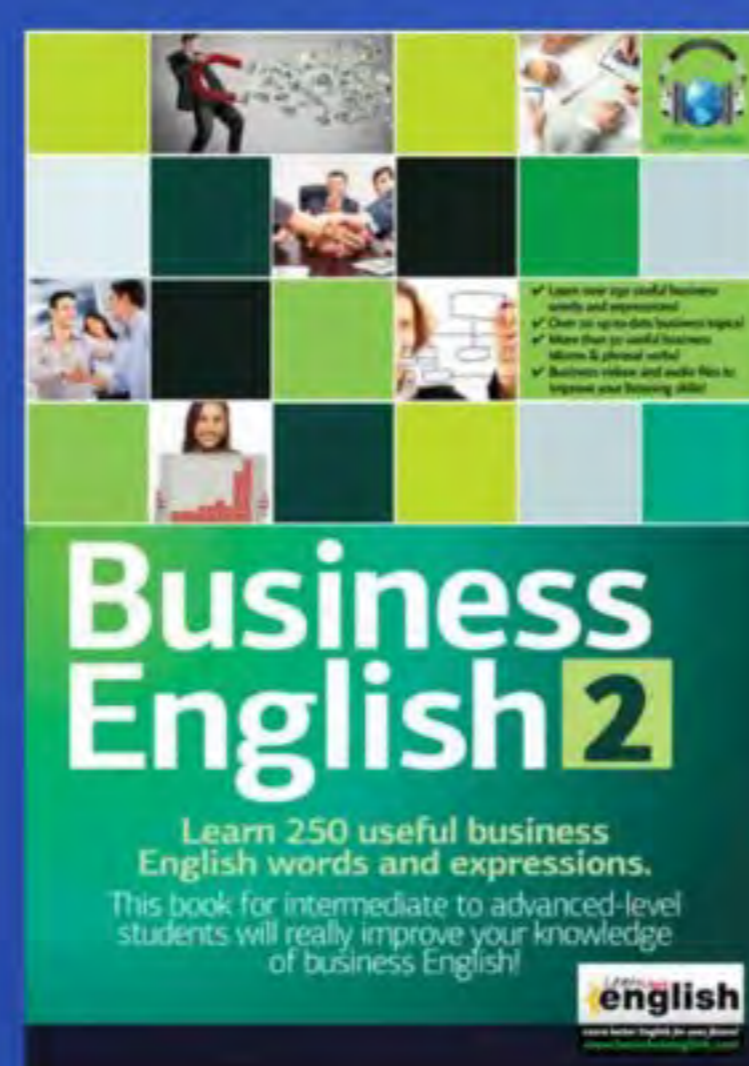
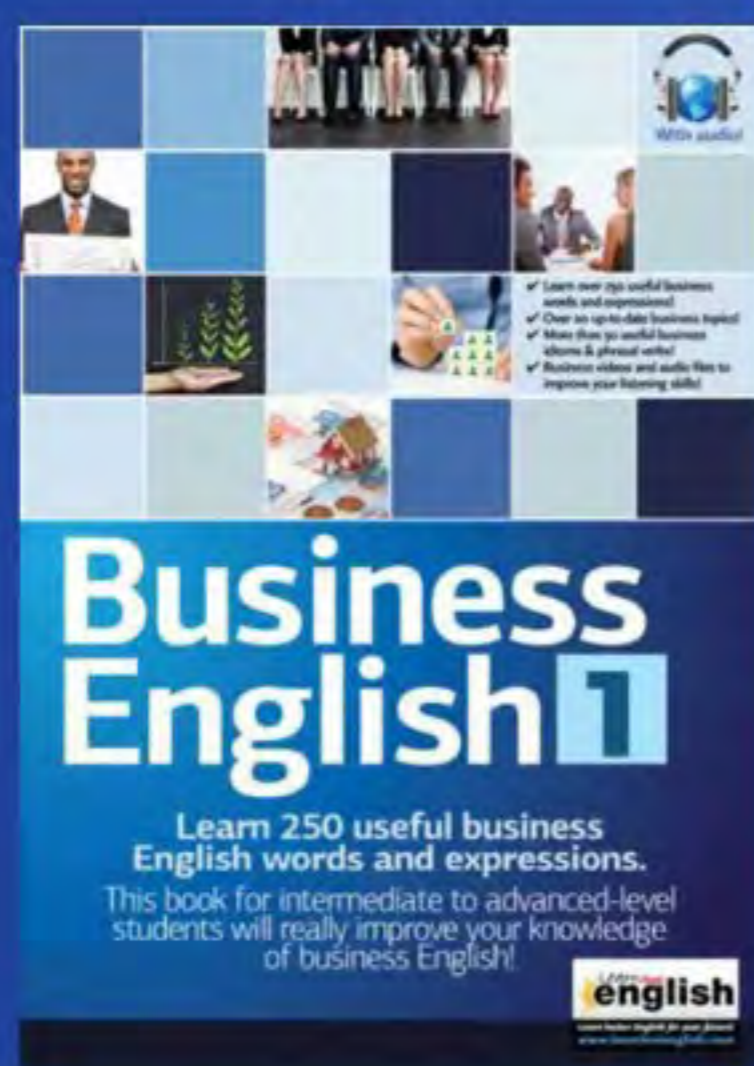
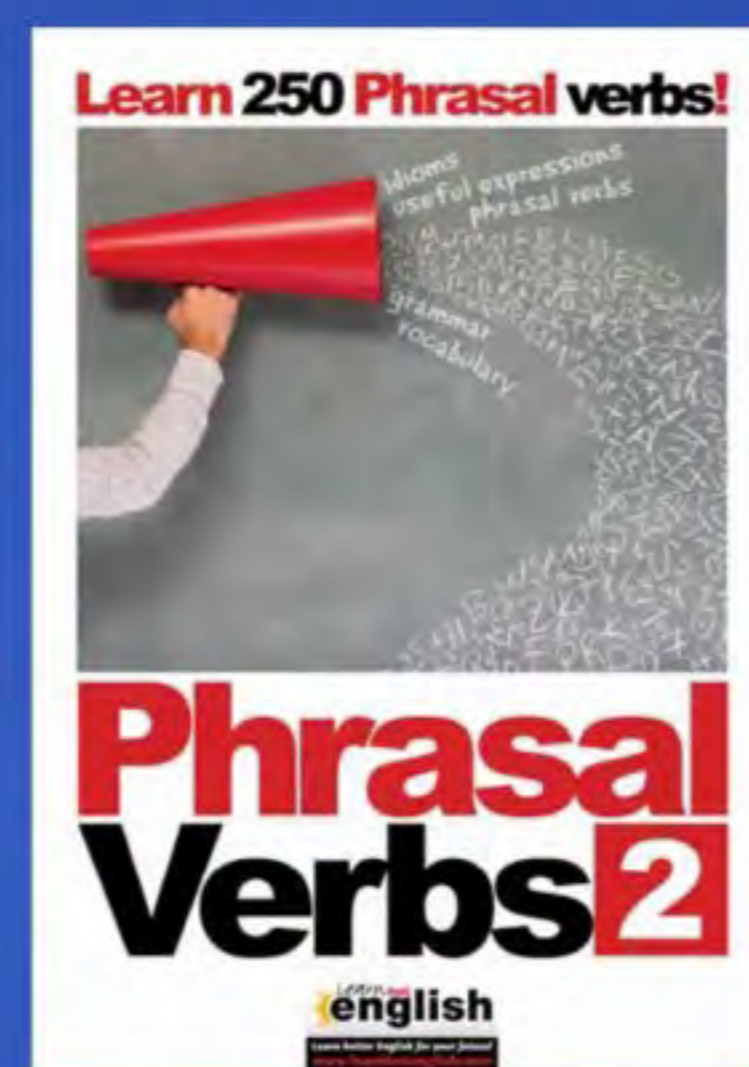
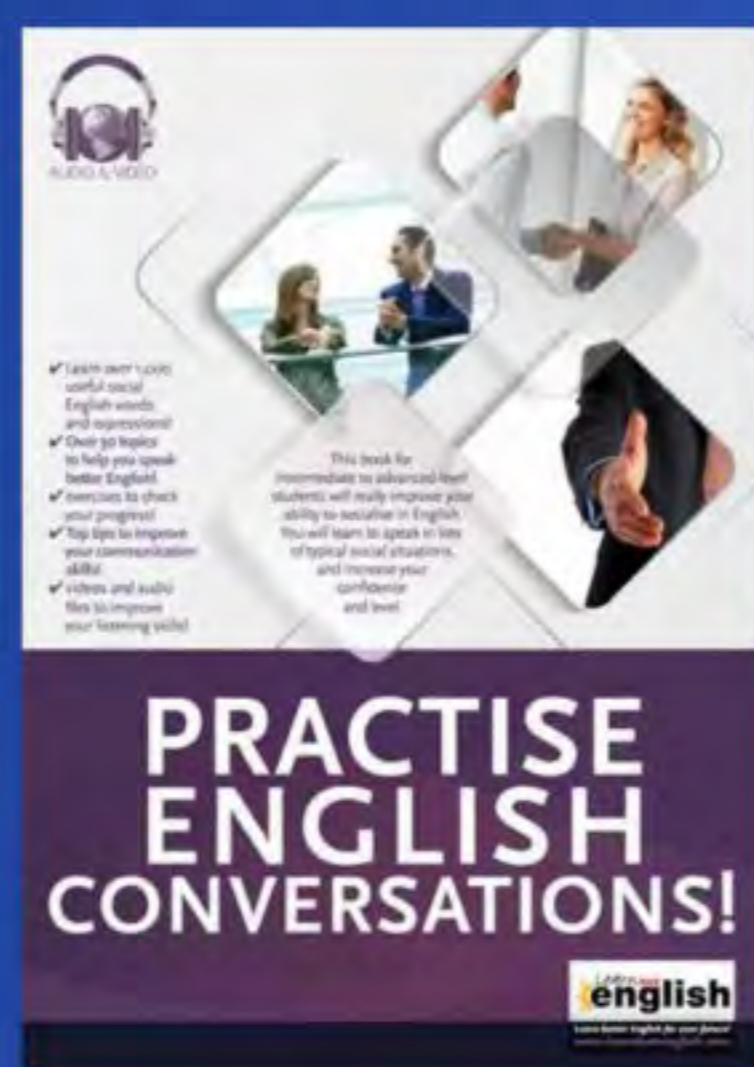
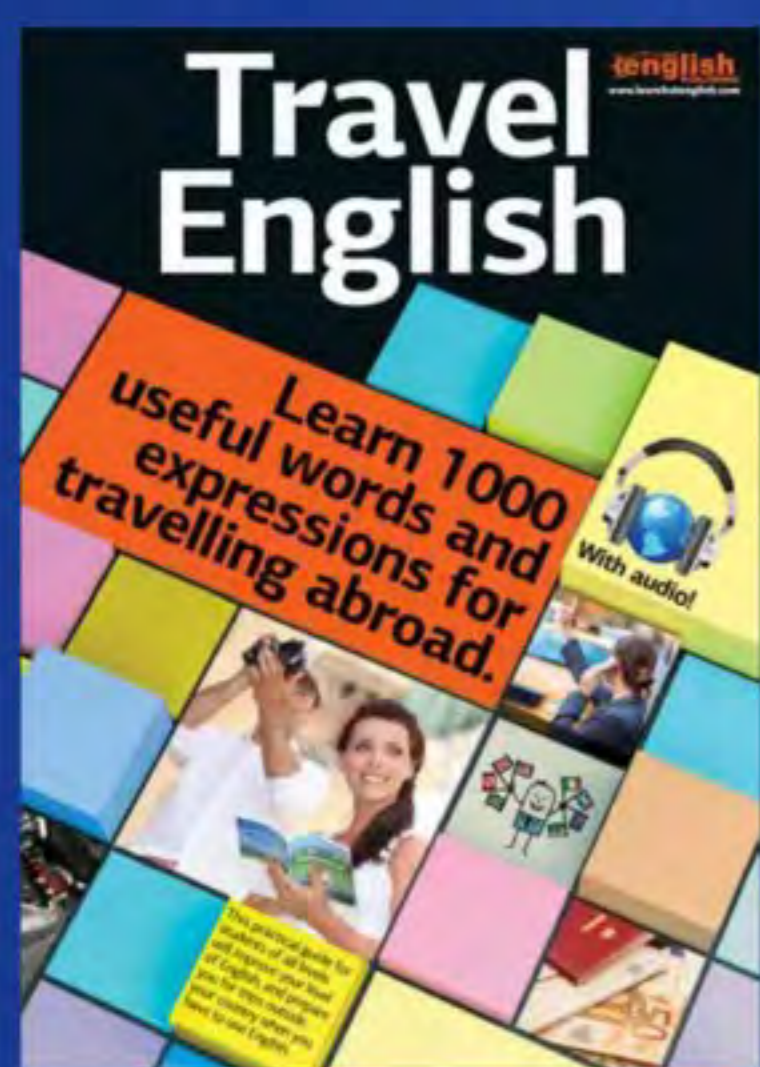
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AUDIO

**Objective** To improve your reading and listening skills.

**Think about it** What are some of the best/worst travel experiences that you've ever had? Which words/situations from this article can you relate to? Can you think of any other words to describe typical travel experiences?

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



# 9 NEW WORDS TO DESCRIBE TRAVEL EXPERIENCES

Answers on page 42

## 1 Pre-reading

Look at the 9 invented words. What do you think they mean? What experiences do you think they describe?

## 2 Reading I

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

## 3 Reading II

Read the article again. Then, without referring back to it, write an invented word/ expression next to each description. It's used to describe

1. ...someone who tries to make themselves understood by speaking loudly in their own language.
2. ...the noise caused by someone trying to put their bag in the overhead locker.
3. ...someone who takes too long in an aeroplane toilet.
4. ...the expressions on the faces of people who work in passport control.
5. ...someone who moves against the flow of people in a plane aisle.
6. ...the action of becoming flustered because you can't work out how to operate a car in a foreign country.

**W**hen was the last time you went travelling? Did anything funny or interesting happen? The *Lonely Planet* blog ([www.lonelyplanet.com/blog](http://www.lonelyplanet.com/blog)) has a collection of invented words to describe unusual travel experiences. Here are some of them.

### Lavahog (noun)

Someone who takes a long time in an aeroplane toilet. "I had to stand in the aisle for about 10 minutes waiting for this *lavahog* to finish up."

### Aisle salmon (noun)

Someone who moves against the **flow** of people in a plane aisle. "There was this *aisle salmon* trying to get past me as I was putting my bag in the overhead locker."

### Crankophone (noun)

Someone who tries to make themselves understood in a foreign country by speaking louder in their own language. "There was this *crankophone* in the shop trying to explain why he wanted to return a shirt he'd bought. It was hilarious."

### (Get into a) carbungle (expression)

If you "get into a carbungle", you become **flustered** as you attempt to operate an unfamiliar car in a foreign country.

"I got into a *carbungle* with the rental car as I couldn't work out how to put it into reverse."

### Farflunk (verb)

Someone who "farflunks" talks a lot about travelling to faraway places, but never actually goes on the trip. "He's been *farflunking* about going to Asia for the past three years, but he never does anything about it."

### Overhead din (noun)

The disturbance caused by people trying to push an oversized bag into the overhead locker on a plane. "I was trying to read my book, but I couldn't because of all the *overhead din*."

### Suitchase (verb)

To run around the baggage carousel as you attempt to **retrieve** your bag because the people in front of you are preventing you from getting it.

"I had to *suitchase* my bag half-way round the carousel because it was too crowded."

### Buggage (noun)

Insects that you bring home in your luggage from bug-infested hotel rooms.

"I had to throw out the bag because it was full of *buggage*."

### Checkpointlessness (noun)

The bored expression on the faces of customs officials who work in passport control. "I handed the police officer my passport and said good morning, but he just gave me a look of *checkpointlessness* and **waved me through**." ★

## GLOSSARY

**flow** *n*  
the "flow" of people is a continuous movement of people in one direction

**flustered** *adj*  
nervous and worried

**a din** *n*  
an unpleasant noise that lasts a long time

**to retrieve** *vb*  
if you "retrieve" something, you take it from the place where you left it

**to wave someone through** *exp*  
if you "wave someone through" an area, you make a signal with your hand that shows that you're allowing that person to enter the area

# PHRASAL VERBS SALES FIGURES

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

several sharp TV figures cheaper best year warmer

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**1**

**Be down / go down**

If sales "are down", they've decreased. / If sales "go down", they decrease.

"Sales of our range of dog food are down on last year's \_\_\_\_\_."

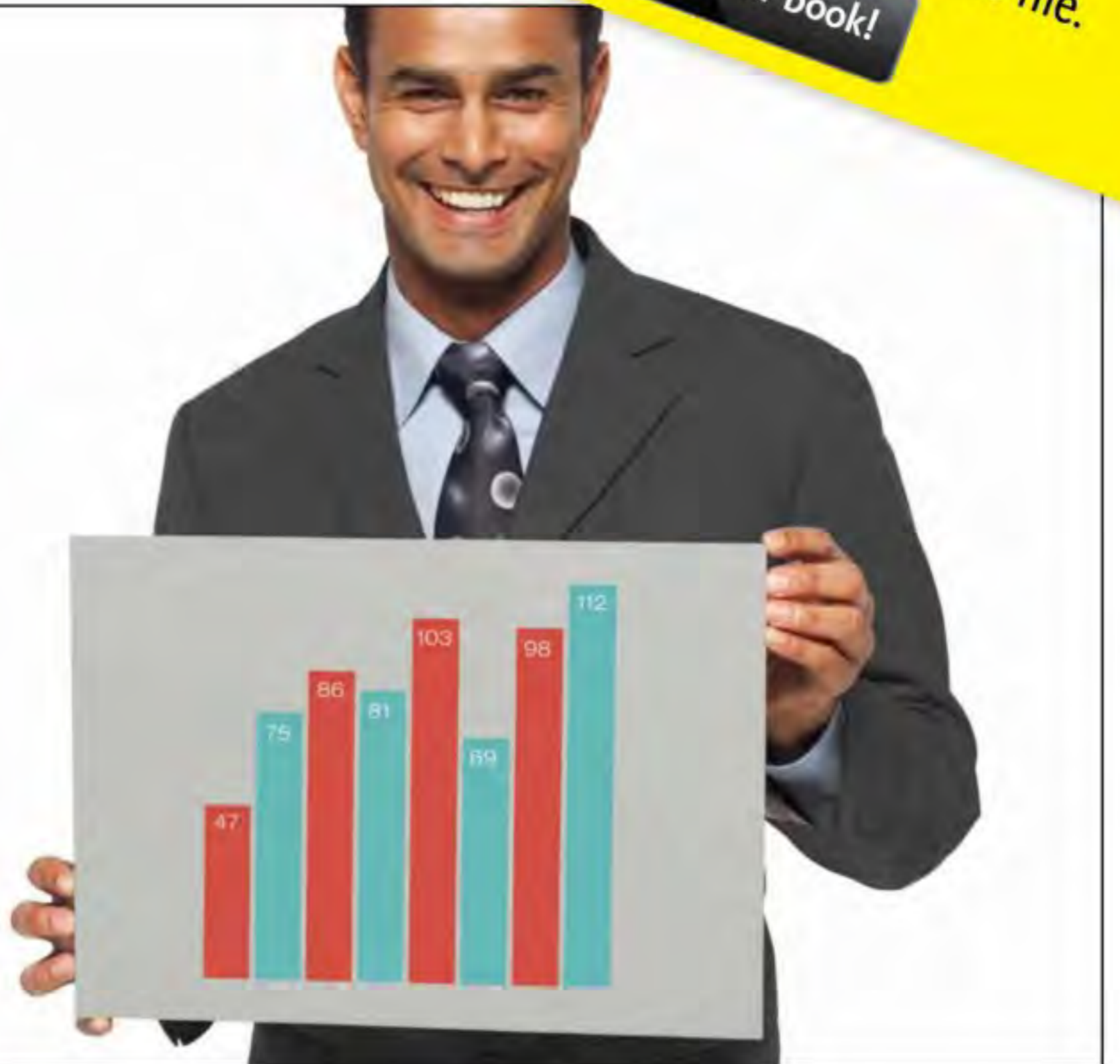


**2**

**Be up / go up**

If things "are up", they've increased. / If sales "go up", they increase.

"Sales have been going up for \_\_\_\_\_ months now."




**3**

**Bottom out**

If sales "bottom out", they reach their lowest point and stay there.

"Sales were starting to fall earlier in the \_\_\_\_\_, but seem to have bottomed out, at last!"




**4**

**Shoot up**

If sales "shoot up", they increase very quickly.

"Sales shot up after the adverts appeared on \_\_\_\_\_."



**5**

**Hold up**

If sales "hold up", they remain strong.

"Our sales figures for last year were our \_\_\_\_\_ yet, and they seem to have held up this year too."




**6**

**Level out / level off**

If sales "level out", they remain the same and stop either increasing or decreasing.

"Sales seemed to have levelled off after some \_\_\_\_\_ decreases."




**7**

**Pick up**

If sales "pick up", they improve.

"Retail sales seem to have picked up now the weather is \_\_\_\_\_."




**8**

**Dry up**

If sales "dry up", they stop or disappear completely.

"Sales have dried up since the competition brought out a similar, \_\_\_\_\_ version of our product."





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# ANSWERS

## FOOD

### 1 Pre-reading

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

### 2 Reading II

1. soup; 2. mango; 3. mushrooms; 4. fish; 5. coriander; 6. cabbage / cauliflower

## GRAMMAR BOOSTER

1. tennis; 2. lunch; 3. bar; 4. ambulance; 5. film; 6. picnic

## CELEBRITY HOTELS

### 1 Pre-listening

1a 2c 3b 4d

### 2 Listening II

1. short; 2. really likes; 3. Greenwich Hotel; 4. England; 5. New York

### 3 Listening III

1. week; 2. article; 3. second; 4. room; 5. coast; 6. director; 7. place

## ENGLISH IN ACTION

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

## ACTORS WHO LOST MILLIONS

### 1 Pre-listening

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

### 2 Listening II

Sean Connery = *The Lord of the Rings*  
Cary Grant = *James Bond*  
Burt Reynolds = *Han Solo*  
Tom Selleck = *Indiana Jones*  
Will Smith = *The Matrix*  
Keanu Reeves = *The Matrix*  
Harrison Ford = *Han Solo*

### 3 Listening III

1. last week; 2. someone else; 3. film roles; 4. according to; 5. biggest films; 6. similar story; 7. massive star; 8. huge star; 9. first choice; 10. lead role; 11. whole life

## HOW TO COOK EGGS

### 1 Pre-reading

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

### 2 Reading II

1. fried egg; 2. scrambled eggs; 3. soft-boiled egg;

4. omelette; 5. hard-boiled egg; 6. poached egg

### 3 Language focus

1. left/placed/boiled; 2. left; 3. served; 4. placed/left

## PR DISASTERS

### 1 Reading II

1. 2007; 2. It was full of errors. 3. To use rival map apps. 4. In January 2012; 5. For less than two hours. 6. About 2%.

## THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS

### 1 Reading II

1. Petra; 2. The Great Wall of China; 3. Machu Picchu; 4. Chichen Itza; 5. The Taj Mahal; 6. Christ the Redeemer

## BEDS

### 1 Listening II

1. Because the bed was too soft.  
2. She didn't feel that secure.  
3. It gave her back pain.  
4. Big, soft ones.  
5. It isn't particularly enjoyable.  
6. She tries to get the sofa first.

### 2 Listening III

1. I was away for work  
2. I get really bad muscle ache  
3. a perfect mattress for you  
4. they're kind of weird  
5. it was a really bad night's sleep  
6. got the worst back pain ever  
7. I don't really like camping anyway  
8. I had to sleep on the floor  
9. who have to sleep outside

## CRIME NOVELS

### 1 Reading II

(wording may vary)

1. To try to persuade his son Dickie to return to the States.  
2. So he can live off his trust fund.  
3. To step into someone's shoes.  
4. Because his life is somewhat contradictory: he drinks and smokes, but also enjoys poetry and chess.  
5. It wouldn't affect anyone because he's a lone wolf!

## HOW THE UK HAS CHANGED

### 1 Listening II

1. 18%  
2. 22%  
3. 20%  
4. 19%

### 2 Listening III

1. released some data  
2. about the statistics  
3. live with partners  
4. is much higher  
5. for your time  
6. used to smoke  
7. gave up years ago

## GROUP TALK

### 1 Listening II

1. He says that he enjoys knowing that he's studying.  
2. She's heard that people with a degree earn more.  
3. She enjoyed it, but it didn't give her a good job.  
4. It's hard to study when you're working.

## LHASA, TIBET

### 1 Reading II

1. fortress; 2. handicrafts; 3. pilgrims; 4. square; 5. storey; 6. temple; 7. chant; 8. monastery

## NEW TRAVEL WORDS

### 1 Reading II

1. crankophone;  
2. overhead din;  
3. lavahog;  
4. checkpointlessness;  
5. aisle salmon;  
6. get into a carbungle

## PHRASAL VERBS

1. figures; 2. several; 3. year; 4. TV; 5. best; 6. sharp; 7. warmer; 8. cheaper

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## Travel joke

**A:** I say, I say, I say. What travels around the world but stays in a corner?

**B:** I don't know. What travels around the world but stays in a corner?

**A:** A stamp!

## Killer aunt

A teacher gives her class an **assignment**. "Ask your parents to tell you a story with a **moral** at the end of it," she explains. "Then, write it up and tell us your stories in the next class."

The following day, the students come back and start to tell their stories. "My father's a farmer and we've got a lot of egg-laying **hens**," says Kathy. "One time, we were taking our eggs to market in a basket on the front seat of the pickup when we hit a bump in the road and all the eggs went flying and broke," she adds. "And what's the moral of the story?" the teacher asks. And Kathy says, "Don't

**put all your eggs in one basket!**"

Next, little Lucy raises a hand and says, "Our family are farmers, too. We had a dozen eggs one time, but only eight **hatched**. The moral of the story is, **don't count your chickens before they're hatched.**"

"Perfect," the teacher says.

Next, Johnny puts up his hand. "My daddy told me this story about my Aunt Marge," he says. "She was a soldier during the war. One day, the plane she was travelling in got hit by anti-aircraft fire. She had to **bail out** over enemy territory, and all she had was a bottle of whisky, a machine gun and a **machete**. She drank the whisky on the way down, before landing in the middle of 100 enemy troops. She **took out** 70 of them with the machine gun before it ran out of bullets. Then, she **finished off** 20 more with the machete before the blade broke. Finally,

she killed the remaining 10 with her bare hands."

"Good heavens!" says the horrified teacher. "But what's the moral of that story?"

And Johnny replies, "Stay away from Aunt Marge when she's been drinking!" ✨

## GLOSSARY

**a stamp** *n.*

a small piece of paper that you put on an envelope before you post it. This represents payment for sending the letter

**an assignment** *n.*

a piece of work that students at school have to do for homework

**a moral** *n.*

the "moral" of a story is a lesson that you learn from it

**a hen** *n.*

a female chicken – it lays eggs

**don't put all your eggs in one basket** *exp*  
don't concentrate all your efforts/money/resources, etc. in one thing – you should spread the risk

**to hatch** *vb*

when a baby bird "hatches", it comes out of an egg

**don't count your chickens before they're hatched** *exp*

wait until a good thing has really happened before making any plans related to it

**to bail out** *phr vb*

if someone in a plane "bails out", they jump out of the plane with a parachute

**a machete** *n.*

a large knife with a wide blade (the sharp part used for cutting)

**to take out** *phr vb inform*

to kill

**to finish off** *phr vb*

to kill

**with your bare hands** *exp*

if you do something "with your bare hands", you do it without any protection or without using a weapon (a gun, etc.)

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