

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
ПО АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОМУ ЧТЕНИЮ**

Часть 2

Учебное пособие для вузов

Издательско-полиграфический центр
Воронежского государственного университета
2009

Утверждено научно-методическим советом факультета РГФ 16 июня 2009 г.,
протокол № 6

Составители: О.М. Воевудская, Я.Н. Еремеев, Т.Г. Пальчикова, Н.А. Шарова

Рецензент канд. филол. наук, доц. Л.Г. Кузьмина

Учебное пособие подготовлено на кафедре английской филологии факультета романо-германской филологии Воронежского государственного университета.

Рекомендуется для студентов 4–5 курсов вечерней формы обучения.

Для специальности 031201 – Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур

CONTENTS

ARTICLES FOR ANALYSIS

1. Don't panic! There are ways to met deadlines.....	4
2. On-the-spot drinks test to combat drug rape	7
3. Battle of the bottle	9
4. A nice little job for a woman at home.....	13
5. Weight loss: it's all in the mind	17
6. Jailed for sex with a schoolboy	20
7. My year since 7/7	28
8. W.S. Maugham "The Painted Veil"	33
9. W.S. Maugham "Theatre"	36
10. G. Edwards "The Santarem Five and Illegal Logging"	39

ARTICLES FOR ANALYSIS

I. Before you read

Discuss these questions:

1. Have you ever experienced deadline pressure?
2. What is, in your opinion, the best way to meet deadlines?

Don't panic! There are ways to met deadlines

by Lynda Whitney

Love them or hate them, the chances are your job involves deadlines. The best way to deal with them depends on what kind of person you are.

Chartered occupational psychologist and performance coach Carol Rothwell says: "People tend to be either early-starters or pressure-prompted."

Knowing which type you are can help you get your work done on time. If you relish the boost of energy and sharpness that deadlines give you, you are pressure-prompted.

If you find it hard to think straight under stress and worry about missing the deadline, you are an early-starter."

"Within each category there are also structured thinkers, who like to plan every step of the way, and the spontaneous, who like to sort things out as they go along," says Ms Rothwell.

Early-starters who are structured thinkers line up all the tasks and pace themselves to meet the deadline, while spontaneous early-starters can miss things out, which results in panic later.

Pressure-prompted structured thinkers organize what they need to get down well despite their tight time constraints.

The spontaneous pressure-prompted are the most terrifying to work with, but are used to crisis management and can often pull things off at the last minute.

Ms Rothwell advises managers to give early-starters long deadlines and the pressure-prompted shorter deadlines, reminding them regularly that the deadline is serious and thereby activating their adrenaline.

"Try to work with people who have a different approach to you and respect that difference, so you bring out the best in them and they help you work best, too" she adds.

John Caunt, author of *Organise Yourself*, which covers dealing with deadlines, says: "Given a deadline, be clear what is involved, break the goal down into smaller tasks and allocate time and resources to each. Allow extra time for problems and interruptions."

Having a clear plan can stop you getting bogged down early on, eating up valuable time.

If don't know where to start, just begin anywhere, if it is not the most logical place. "Simply taking that first step will get you going," he says.

Recognise when you are procrastinating. "It is usually the perceived pain of doing something that is stopping you, but things are usually not as painful as you expect," Mr Caunt explains.

"Do the tasks you are most worried about first and reward yourself with the easier ones. Group tougher tasks together because tackling one successfully will give you the impetus to tackle the next."

Employers can train you to meet deadlines. Justine Dewey, from advertising magazine and website Loot, whose staff sell and take advertisements, often to daily deadlines, says: "Staff should know their priorities, stay focused and not allow themselves to become distracted."

To encourage teams to meet targets on time, sales managers might offer incentives such as champagne, chocolates or a day's rally driving.

The ability to deal with deadlines is a valuable skill, which you should highlight if you are job-hunting.

Lorraine Barker from Major Players, recruiter for the public relations and marketing industry – where time management is vital – says: "Demonstrate your ability to work to deadlines by turning up on time to interviews, prepared and unflustered. Mention time-sensitive projects you have worked on and explain how you ensured task were completed accurately and on time. Even better, have a portfolio of results. Expect recruiters to ask about specific projects, what you did to keep to deadlines and how close the results were to expectations."

Mrs Barker adds: "It is essential that you can talk fluently and precisely about your previous roles. Rambling might indicate an unstructured approach to work. We also often test candidates, either by getting them to respond to a piece of work or to write a press release, looking for whether it is well-presented and completed on time. We also obtain references from past employers, which include time management-based questions."

(The Daily Mail, 13.07.06)

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions. Make up your own sentences with the words given.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) procrastinate | A) stimulus, driving force |
| 2) tackle | B) smth which encourages smb to greater activity |
| 3) impetus | C) to delay actions, often because you don't want to do them |
| 4) incentive | D) not having caused nervousness or confusion |
| 5) unflustered | E) to deal with a problem, to attack a piece of work |
| 6) rambling | F) speaking too long and in a confused way |

Exercise 2. Complete the expressions from the texts with the appropriate prepositions from the box and explain their meanings.

down (3) off (1) out (3) up (3)

- 1) sort things _____
- 2) line ___ all the tasks
- 3) miss things _____
- 4) get _____ well
- 5) pull things ___ at the last minute
- 6) bring ___ the best of them
- 7) break the goal ___ into smaller tasks
- 8) get bogged _____
- 9) eat ___ valuable time
- 10) turn ___ on time to interviews

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate phrasal verbs from Ex. 2.

- 1) He is totally dedicated and _____ the best in his pupils.
- 2) The talks with the staff _____ on the question of working hours.
- 3) He finished polishing the cocktail glasses and _____ them _____ behind the bar.
- 4) These rules tell us how a sentence is _____ into phrases.
- 5) India and Nepal have _____ their trade and security dispute.
- 6) There should be an apostrophe here, and look, you've _____ the word altogether!
- 7) Richard had _____ on Christmas Eve with Tony.
- 8) The trick looked impossible, but she _____ it _____.
- 9) Health insurance costs are _____ his income.
- 10) We're really going to _____ on Saturday night.

III. Focus on style and tone

1. Which of the 3 opinions of the article do you agree with?
 - A. Nothing new. Boring in terms of information and a school-like manner of presentation. Not in the least creative.
 - B. Reminds of an instruction manual for employers to control motley employees.
 - C. Dryly scientific in manner but with a very clear and comprehensible helpful recommendations.
2. If you agree with any of the above opinions, do you think it is possible to make the text more appealing to the general reader? Who is the target reader?

IV. Discuss the following:

The Russians are proverbially very slow when harnessing horses but they do ride fast. Does this mean that we are a nation of procrastinators?

I. Before you read

Discuss the following problems:

1. Drugs and alcohol abuse as the main social scourge of today.
2. What is drug rape?
3. Drugs and alcohol as a means of making money out of people.

On-the-spot drinks test to combat drug rape (1)

by Rosie Cowan and Matthew Taylor

Maker says DIY kit will act as deterrent but police stress it detects only a small proportion of substances.

A chemical defence against drug rape was launched yesterday with the introduction of a pocket-sized DIY testing kit which can show whether a drink has been spiked. The Drink Detective allows those who suspect their drinks may have been tampered with to do a 30-second on-the-spot check by dropping drink samples on to reactive paper. The £3.95 sachets, developed by Bloomsbury Innovations, reveal traces of benzodiazepines, GHB and ketamine, three drugs commonly associated with the spiking of alcoholic drinks. They went on sale on-line yesterday and will soon be available in shops and in vending machines in pubs, clubs and other venues.

Yesterday, the Guardian found several skeptics who questioned whether pub-goers would bother to carry out a chemistry experiment with a teat pipette, perhaps, on a first date and after a few drinks. But Jim Campbell, a former Home Office forensic scientist who helped to develop the kits, insisted that the devices could provide crucial evidence against attackers and that their easy availability would be a deterrent. "It won't stop drug rape but it will increase awareness and the chances of someone being caught red-handed." Mr Campbell said many drugs passed through the body within hours, and problems in catching offenders were compounded by delays in going to the police and by police failure to take or analyse urine samples early. Sometimes the drugs prescribed for post-traumatic stress after an attack were the same drugs used in the rape.

Some of the profits from Drink Detective will go to the Roofie Foundation, a voluntary helping for drug rape victims. The organization, named after the street term for Rohypnol, a benzodiazepine, has received 6,650 calls since it was set

up in 1997. In 2003 there were 998 calls from people claiming they had been raped or sexually abused after having their drinks spiked. About 15 % of the alleged victims were men.

Graham Rhodes, Roofie's chief executive, said it was impossible to estimate the extent of the problem because so many people did not report it to police and might not even recall an assault because of the effect of the drug.

Metropolitan police figures show a steady increase in drug-related rape allegations in the past three years. In 2001, in London, drug use was alleged in 164 of the 6,957 rape claims. In 2002 the figures were 195 out of a total of 7, 293, and last year, 242 out of 6,809.

Mr Rhodes said the complication that some alleged victims might have been raped or had sex when intoxicated rather than drugged should not detract from trauma: victims were often tormented by flashbacks, and fear of not being believed added to the distress. Only a handful of convictions have been secured, the first in Belfast in October 2000, when a man was jailed for eight years. Police welcomed the kit but stressed that it only detected a small proportion of the types of drugs used to spike drinks.

John Yates, of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said: "This particular DIY test kit apparently only tests for three out of what we currently know to be around 67 separate substances that can assist rapists. There is no guarantee this test will identify the presence of all such drugs."

In the pubs and bars of central London yesterday, the Drink Detective did not win a universal welcome. Office workers escaping for a lunchtime drink were first bemused by the matchbox-size gadget, and then skeptical that it could prevent sex attacks.

Charlie Cassell, a 21-year-old shop worker, was with her friend Casie Swash. "Where are you supposed to use it?" said Charlie. "It's not something you can really get out in front of someone who's just bought you a drink, is it? I would have thought if you are that unsure, you shouldn't be with them – or certainly not be taking a drink from them. You could wait until they go to the toilet, but it looks so fiddly that it would probably take a while. And what happens if the test comes back positive? You still don't know for sure who's done it, or that the test has worked."

Casie, a 20-year-old student, agreed that the kit was not perfect but said it could be useful. "I heard about a bar recently where two girls were drugged and attacked – so it is something I've thought about, although I'm always out with my friends, and keep an eye out for each other. In theory this will give people the chance to check if they are worried about a drink. But in reality, when people have had a few, are they going to go and buy one of these things for £4, and come back and do this test? Surely it would be cheaper and easier to just buy another drink if you're not sure about the one you've got – you could get two for the price of this."

Despite the skepticism, most drinkers agreed that the device could prove a deterrent. “If these are available in a bar it might make potential attackers think twice and remind women to be careful about what they are doing,” said Charlie. “But on its own I don’t think it is the answer.”

Statistics from the Roofie Foundation show that 15 % of victims are male, but many men remain skeptical. “It is not very relevant to me,” said Mark Pocklington, 32, who was out with work colleagues in Islington, north London. “I can honestly say this is something I’ve never thought about, because I never realized it happened to men. If I did need it, I would have thought they could make something much more discreet. Could you not just get a tablet to drop into your drink which would turn a certain colour if there was anything suspicious in it? It would be far easier than all this fiddling around.”

Others felt the device was an attempt to cash in on people’s fears without offering any practical help. Louise Page, 24, said: “It seems to me that they are trying to make money out of people; I just don’t see it being very popular in a busy bar or club, it’s not practical. You can only use the kit once, and at £4 each it could easily double the cost of your night out if you were trying to test drink. It could put people off trying anything if these are around. But, in the end, common sense and your friends are much better protection.”

(The Guardian, 07.04.2004)

Battle of the bottle (2)

by Sarah Hills

*You’re in your twenties or thirties, you enjoy a drink
and tend to overdo it when you hit the booze. You
think it won’t really harm you because you’re young.
...Well, you’re wrong...*

The number of Britons dying from alcohol abuse has doubled in 13 years – and binge-drinking is being blamed.

There are now more than 8,000 drink-related deaths a year, up from about 4,000 in 1991, new Government figures show.

The most dramatic increase is among men in their 30s and 40s, but women’s deaths have also risen at an alarming rate.

Alcohol Concern said: “Alcohol liver disease takes a long time to develop, so if somebody is dying of it in their mid-30s, it’s probably as a result of them drinking heavily throughout their 20s. We’ve seen a rise in alcohol consumption in recent decades. This is one of the most serious public health problems facing Britain and needs to be tackled urgently.”

The number of alcohol-related deaths shot up from 4,144 in 1991 (6.9 per 100,000 population) to 8,380 in 2004 (13 per 100,000), according to the Office for National Statistics.

In 1991, the alcohol death rate for men only was 9.1 per 100,000, and for women 5 per 100,000. Two years ago, the figures were 17.7 for men and 8.5 for women. Drink-related hospital admissions were also at a record 183,400 last year. And a third of men and a quarter of women aged 16–24 drank double the recommended level of units (3 bottles of cider for men, 4 bottles – for women), researchers found.

Richard Kramer, of social care group Turning Point, said it was seeing more young people with “the sort of liver damage you would normally associate with someone a lot older.”

“Today’s young binge-drinkers are the problem drinkers of tomorrow,” he added. “Excessive drinking can stack up problems including alcohol dependency and physical and mental health problems.”

Prof Yan Gilmore, chairman of the Royal College of Physicians’ alcohol committee, warned that the figures represented just the tip of the iceberg.

He said: “We are drinking more year to year. This is a warning to young people who are already getting into a culture of heavy and regular drinking.”

The Government spends £217 million a year on alcohol treatment and an extra £15 million has been pledged by 2007/08 to stop alcohol misuse.

(The Metro, 19.07.2006)

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Find the equivalents of the following phrases from the both articles and make up your own sentences using these equivalents:

- 1) to stop spreading of drugs
- 2) a machine from which you can get cigarettes, chocolate, or coffee by putting in money and pressing a button
- 3) to add a strong alcoholic drink to a weak or nonalcoholic one
- 4) to catch somebody while they are in the act of doing smth wrong
- 5) to suffer from unpleasant memories
- 6) to puzzle, to confuse
- 7) to take full advantage or profit (from smth)
- 8) to start to drink too much alcohol

Exercise 2. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) binge-drinking | A) stated but not proved to be true |
| 2) tackle | B) to promise in a serious and solemn way to do smth |
| 3) pledge | C) a period of hard drinking, wild behaviour etc |
| 4) alleged | D) to behave aimlessly or waste time on unimportant matters |
| 5) fiddle around | E) to take action in order to deal with |

Exercise 3. Tangled letters. Find the hidden words according their definitions.

- 1) RETTERDEN – the threat which prevents smb from doing smth.
- 2) NUEVE – the place where some meeting or event will happen.
- 3) SONREFIC – relating to the legal profession; using scientific techniques to solve crimes.
- 4) GALLOTAINE – a statement saying that smb has done smth wrong.
- 5) SIPTAR – a man guilty of having sex with a woman against her will.
- 6) DIDFYL – silly, unimportant, УТОМИТЕЛЬНО.
- 7) TATE – a piece of rubber or plastic that is fitted to a bottle so that a baby can drink from it.

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from exercises 2 and 3.

- 1) A specialist in _____ medicine was called as a witness in the murder trial.
- 2) The tough new law should act as a _____.
- 3) If the _____ against him prove to be well-founded, he will lose his job.
- 4) The convicted murderer and _____ is scheduled to be executed next week.
- 5) They went on _____ and didn't get back until three in the morning.
- 6) Birmingham's International Convention Centre is the _____ for a three-day arts festival.
- 7) They _____ that any details given to them would remain confidential.
- 8) The first reason to _____ these problems is to save children's lives.
- 9) He wastes time _____ with minor matters.

Exercise 5. Translate the following phrases into Russian and recall the episodes where they are used:

- 1) at an alarming rate
- 2) the tip of the iceberg
- 3) recall the assault
- 4) drug-related rape allegations
- 5) not detract from trauma
- 6) to cash in on people's fears

III. Getting the message

Exercise 1. Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct FALSE statements.

- 1) The number of alcohol related deaths has doubled during the last 15 years.
- 2) Alcohol liver disease is a disease which develops rapidly.

- 3) The youth has already got into a culture of heavy and regular drinking.
- 4) It is possible to estimate the extend of the problem spiking as people usually report to the police immediately.
- 5) The test guarantees the 100 % identification of all drugs.
- 6) Despite the scepticism most drinkers agree that the device can prove a deterrent.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What damages does alcohol abuse cause to the health? Are there any mortal diseases among them?
- 2) Do the New Government's figures represent the real situation with alcohol dependency? Do you know the same figures in Russia?
- 3) How does a pocket-sizes DIY testing kit work? What are advantages and disadvantages of using it?
- 4) What is the attitude of pub-goers and other people to the Drink Detective?
- 5) Share your personal opinion about different ways of decreasing the spiking of drugs and alcohol misuse. Do you agree that common sense and your friends are much better protection?
- 6) Why has cashing in on people's fears been the main source of making money for the last 20 years?

IV. Focus on style and tone

1. Who is the target reader?
2. How is the first article typical in terms of its journalistic style?
3. How do you account for extensive numerical information and direct speech in the articles?
4. "Battle of the bottle", "stack up problems", "the tip of the iceberg", "a slug of doubt" – comment on these very few stylistically attractive vocabulary items in otherwise commonplace articles.

V. Discuss the following:

This country is definitely not the only drinking nation in the world. Anyway, what is the extent of the local problem and its socioeconomic consequences?

I. Before you read

Discuss these questions:

1. Can you imagine being totally job-addicted?
2. Do you like ironically misleading headlines? Can you predict what this article is about?

A nice little job for a woman at home

by Nancy Banks-Smith

She drifted into business by chance, but went on to become the Guardian's TV critic – and, 30 years later, is still doing it. Below, she reviews the highlights.

“If I were you, I’d go into television. It’s the coming things,” said Christiansen, his expression something between benevolent and bemused. The editor of the Express was seeing me as a favour to Dame Emmeline, my headmistress, whose polite requests carried the cloud of an uppercut. She had the undivided bombazine bosom popularized by Queen Mary, whose polite requests for priceless heirlooms, when her eye fell on them, were also a body blow to her hosts. There is something unnerving about a woman whose face is invisible if you stand too close.

I did not like to ask Christiansen that television was. I am still not sure. I drifted into it later by chance, being the one most obviously asleep in the office when Dennis Potter, the TV critic, went off his head and excited excitedly, saying he could write better stuff than that. Madness was an occupational risk. If your first paragraph made no sense, it was not critical. If none of it made any sense, you were moved sideways to horoscopes.

None of us knew anything about TV. Everything about it was surprising and exciting, like a new lover or a strange country. On the bus in the morning, everyone was talking about the night before. No one went out on Wednesday in case they missed that dependable sensation, the Wednesday play. We all tuned to TV as piglets to the teat. It was all the sustenance we wanted and needed.

Of course, it was not a serious occupation for a gentleman. At one point all the TV critics seemed to be women, as it was considered a nice little job for a woman at home – as Agatha Christie said of murder.

And at first, I did work from home, with my cat’s tail swinging across the screen like a pendulum. Later, we all went to the BBC’s TV centre or various ITV offices, running after each other across town like a row of ducks. Then, programmes were shown in central viewing theatres such as at Bafta. This had the disadvantage that the actors were apt to show up, too, applauding their own performance. It was not a relaxed mix. It was at Bafta that Barbara Woodhouse snapped “Put that out at once!” with such dominance that the critic beside me swallowed her cigarette and had to be extinguished with water. And then we were all given tapes and told to go home, so we were back where we began. Except my cat was dead and my myna bird was now an enthusiastic heckler. TV has always had to take life as it comes, fighting for attention with other distractions and attractions – phone calls, door bells, family and other animals.

The old Hollywood moguls were monsters, carnivorous, but they did love movies, and the new TV moguls covered the tender sprouting television like great greenhouses. They created a comfortable climate in which things grew and there was a sense of almost rampant, jostling growth.

At the BBC, Hugh Carleton Greene, setting his face against censorship, refused even to admit the existence of Mary Whitehouse. At Granada, Sid Bernstein waved his stick and assured everyone they were all doing very well, they were image of young Mr Grace. And I would have paid folding money to hear the ebullient Lew Grade pitch Jesus of Nazareth to Pope Paul. The Pope, he said, was absolutely thrilled.

Potter, who had casually catapulted me into all this, believed in TV. All his life he wrote wholly and wholeheartedly for it and, when he was dying, he mischievously blackmailed the BBC and Channel 4 into kissing, cooperating and promising to transmit two plays he had not even written.

At the very last moment of his very last play, his dying hero is swirled down a dizzying vortex, faster and faster, past the highlights of his life. A boy in a tree, a girl in a bra, Max Wall walking, Ronnie Ronald whistling and England scoring one stupendous try at Twickenham as the crowd roared. And at this, the preview audience, who had been slightly spooked by the whole situation, suddenly all roared, too.

Until you are whirled down that vortex, you do not know what you will remember. Perhaps, I will remember my father watching The Brains Trust on a monochrome postage stamp of a screen. He was sketchily educated, I suppose, but ravenous for knowledge. In the quiet, smoke afternoons, between the pubs shutting and opening, he would read my Arthur Mee's children's encyclopedia and regale the bemused boozers with bits of Omar Khayyam he thought they would enjoy: "I often wonder what the vintners buy, one half so precious as the goods they sell."

Or I might remember my husband watching the first moon shot and feeling glad he had seen that. He was on first-name terms with the Pleiades from war-time flying and, the first time we met, he spelled out the geography of the skies to me as we walked home.

Or perhaps I will only see Coronation Street unraveling, like 40 years of film, until Ena Sharples turns up in a hairnet saying: "Half a dozen fancies and no éclairs." I have always wondered why no éclairs.

(The Guardian, 21.10. 01)

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions, connected with some socio-cultural realia:

- 1) The Express
- 2) Dame

- 3) Queen Mary
- 4) Agatha Christie
- 5) BAFTA
- 6) Mary Whitehouse
- 7) Channel 4
- 8) Twickenham
- 9) The Brains Trust
- 10) Omar Khayyam
- 11) the Pleiades
- 12) Coronation Street
- 13) éclairs

Exercise 2. Find in the article the English equivalents of the following words and expressions:

- 1) средства к существованию, поддержка
- 2) маятник
- 3) фантазия, причуда, каприз
- 4) основные факты, моменты
- 5) магнат
- 6) шелковый черный корсаж
- 7) сетка для волос
- 8) фамильная вещь, черта
- 9) виноторговец

Exercise 3. Match the halves. Translate them into Russian. Make up your own sentences using two phrases you like most of all.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1) an occupational | A) growth |
| 2) dependable | B) vortex |
| 3) an enthusiastic | C) risk |
| 4) tender sprouting | D) sensation |
| 5) as piglets to the | E) try |
| 6) ravenous for | F) heckler |
| 7) the bemused | G) knowledge |
| 8) a dizzying | H) television |
| 9) jostling | I) teat |
| 10) a stupendous | J) boozier |

Exercise 4. Explain the meaning of the following phrases and reproduce the episodes from the article where they are used.

- 1) to carry the cloud of an uppercut
- 2) to be on first-name terms with

- 3) to spell out
- 4) a myna(h) bird
- 5) censorship
- 6) to snap

Exercise 5. Name the synonyms and antonyms of the following words:

- 1) benevolent
- 2) carnivorous
- 3) ebullient
- 4) wholeheartedly
- 5) apt
- 6) to unravel
- 7) to put smth out

Exercise 6. Find out the odd words:

1) excite	Motivate	soothe	Enthuse
2) widespread	Rampant	extensive	Limited
3) emerge	Disappear	turn up	come out
4) naughtily	Playfully	reservedly	Mischievously
5) spooked	Frightened	scared	Calm
6) delight	Regale	entertain	Despair
7) upsetting	Comforting	unnerving	Intimidating

III. Getting the message

Answer the questions:

1. 'Half a dozen fancies and no éclairs.' What do you think it means? Do you agree with this phrase? Why or why not?
2. Do you like watching TV? Are you addicted to it?
3. Do you think that people really turn to TV as piglets to the teat? Why is TV so pleasant to the eye?
4. Do you respect people like Dennis Potter, who are keen on their work or may give a life for work?
5. There are a lot of other interesting things apart from work. Do you agree? Explain your answer.
6. Is working on TV, in your opinion, very carrying away work? Why? Is it difficult always to be on the screen?
7. What special skills and abilities do you need to work on TV?

IV. Focus on style and tone

1. What is the prevailing mood of the text?
2. How special is the author's style?
3. Could you spot the following: alliteration, epithet, metaphor, simile, hyperbole, periphrasis, allusion, parallelism, anaphora, epiphora, and anadiplosis?
4. Could this intellectually amusing or amusingly intellectual piece of writing be assigned to an essay?

V. Discuss the following:

Sell your TV to get rid of biased news, stupid talk shows and boring films. Will you ever take this advice?

I. Before you read

Discuss the questions:

1. What do you think is the reason for so many people being overweight?
2. Do you have an experience in losing weight? Was it successful? Tell us about your own techniques.

Weight loss: it's all in the mind

by Madeleine Bailey

Hypnotherapy tackles the reasons for overeating, re-programmes attitudes to food and is virtually effortless, say fans of the latest way of slimming.

We all know how to lose weight – cut back on fat and burn more calories. But if it's so simple, why are 65 % of men and 57 % of women overweight, according to British Heart Foundation figures? Most weight-loss experts emphasize that the key to successful slimming is ditching diets in favour of long-term healthy-eating habits.

Clinical hypnotherapist Georgia Foster, who runs workshops helping people tackle the psychological reasons for overeating, says diets are bad for our emotional health.

“Diets create stress by placing unrealistic demands on people. Most are restrictive, so we feel deprived and give in,” she explains. “Every time we fail, this reinforces our belief that we'll never succeed, knocking our self-esteem and leading to damaging pattern of dieting and overeating.”

Georgia should know. She struggled with these problems for 16 years, until she became a psychology student and specialized in hypnosis in the mid-90s.

After seeing how hypnotherapy helped people to build self-esteem and break bad habits such as smoking, she devised her own self-hypnosis techniques to combat overeating, and went from 11 stone 7lb to 9 stone in 18 months. “I began losing weight without trying. I realized I was only eating when I was hungry, not when I was depressed or stressed, and that I was gradually being drawn towards healthier food. I then started using the same techniques in clinical practice and found they worked well on clients who had issues with food.

Georgia believes overeating is a habit that builds up over the years to help us deal with difficult emotions. We all have an “inner critic”, which reminds us of our past failures in a misguided attempt to protect us from further pain.

According to Georgia, hypnotherapy works by reprogramming the mind out of such negative thinking.

“The subconscious can’t tell the difference between reality and imagination, so visualizing yourself as a slim person who eats healthily foods it into believing you’ve succeeded. It will then act accordingly and stop trying to “protect” you from failure by sabotaging your weight-loss efforts,” explains Georgia.

She claims that during her eight-week Weight Less Mind workshop (one day a week), clients lose on average between 7 and 18lb. But most importantly, she says, six-month follow-ups have revealed continued weight loss and a permanent change in their behaviour.

(The Daily Express, 16.08.2005)

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Find the English equivalents of the following phrases in the article:

- 1) сократить употребление жирной пищи
- 2) изнуряющая диета
- 3) преодолеть психологические причины переедания
- 4) быть приверженцем здоровой пищи
- 5) иметь проблемы с питанием
- 6) разработать собственные методики самогипноза

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions:

- 1) Most weight-loss experts emphasize that the key ___ successful slimming is ditching diets ___ favour ___ long-term healthy eating habits.
- 2) We all know how to lose weight – cut back ___ fat and burn more calories.
- 3) Diets create stress ___ placing unrealistic demands ___ people.
- 4) I then started using the same techniques ___ clinical practice and found they work well ___ clients who had issues ___ food.
- 5) We all have an “inner critic”, which reminds us ___ our past failures ___ a misguided attempt to protect us ___ further pain.

6) Georgia believes overeating is a habit that builds up ___ the years to help us deal ___ difficult emotions.

Exercise 3. Explain the meaning of the following phrases in English (according to the content in the article). Reproduce the episodes where they are used.

- 1) to run a workshop
- 2) a restrictive diet
- 3) to feel deprived
- 4) to reinforce smth
- 5) to knock a self-esteem
- 6) a misguided attempt
- 7) to combat overeating
- 8) to give in
- 9) a sabotage
- 10) a stone

III. Getting the message

Exercise 1. Decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the FALSE statements.

- 1) The author is sure that the key to successful slimming is ditching diets in favour of long-term healthy habits.
- 2) Clinical hypnotherapist Georgia Foster says that diets are bad for our emotional health.
- 3) Hypnotherapy doesn't help people to break such bad habits as overeating and smoking.
- 4) The main problem of men and women who are overweight is that food appears to be a remedy for stresses and depressions for them.
- 5) According to Georgia Foster, hypnotherapy works by reprogramming the mind out of thinking that we will fail.
- 6) Visualizing yourself as a slim person who eats only healthy food is just a deceiving yourself.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Hypnotherapy. Do you approve of this alternative method of losing weight?
- 2) Do you agree with Georgia Foster that our subconscious may work wonders?
- 3) Do you consider overweighting to be a really global problem? May be it is just a matter of fashion?
- 4) Are you a supporter of a healthy life-style? Do you think it's better to live enjoying your life without thinking about healthy-eating habits?

IV. Focus on style and tone

1. Summarize the text.
2. This newspaper article was written to promote slimming workshops and the book “The Weight Loss Mind” by Georgia Foster. Did it succeed in attracting the attention of diet-conscious readers, do you think? Might the article be interesting to philologists?

V. Discuss the following:

1. God loves you the way you are. Do you?
2. Men keep bombarding women with images of perfect girls from glossy magazines. Should women start bombarding them with macho-type images from similar sources?

I. Before you read

Discuss the following question:

All ages are submissive to love. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give your reasons.

Jailed for sex with a schoolboy

He was a 12-year-old schoolboy; she was his 34-year-old teacher. When they fell in love, she was jailed for 7 ½ years. A year after Mary Kay Letourneau’s release, the couple share their bizarre love story exclusively with SanjivBhattacharya

Part 1

“It all started with a bet,” says Vili Fualaau, walking along the pebble beach outside his Seattle home. “When I told my cousin that every girl I asked out said yes, he challenged me, saying: “I’ll give you \$20 [£11] if you date your teacher.”

It was to become one of the most controversial relationships the world has seen. At the time, Vili was 12 and his teacher, Mary Kay Letourneau, was 34, married and a mother of four. Within two years, she was pregnant with their second child and serving a 7 ½-year sentence for statutory rape. Now, ten years on, the two – Vili and his convicted abuser – are married and living with their children in a cosy waterfront house.

“Sometimes I wonder what my life would be like if he’d never made that bet,” says Vili, crunching through shells. “I liked Mary, but I never would have pursued her without that \$20 on the table.”

Flashback to September 1995, at the nearly Shorewood Elementary School, where Mary taught Vili reading, spelling, geography and history. “I could tell

immediately from the way he was looking at me,” says Mary. “Straight through my clothes with his penetrating eyes. It was a bit intimidating. I’d look around the class to see if the students understood what I was saying, but I’d get to him and think, “Woah, you’re thinking about something else entirely.””

Pretty and soft-spoken, Mary, 44, joins Vili, 23, on the sofa in their disheveled living room. Recalling their first encounters, she looks to him for reassurance, but Vili just sits silently at her side.

“One time, he put a tape recorder on my desk, pressed play and this sexy song came on:”Hey lady, I want to be your man.” Another time, he asked me: “Would you ever have an affair?” I was shocked. So I said: “If a person is in a loving relationship, then an affair would never be in the picture.””

Although Vili was relentless – at times he would disrupt the class to get her attention, even reducing her to tears – he also showed a romantic side. A skilled artist, he drew her pictures and left poems on her desk. “I love how romantic Vili is,” smiles Mary. “That was the first thing that attracted me to him. And the more we talked, the more we clicked.”

Naturally submissive, Mary was also feeling vulnerable. “My dad was dying and I’d just split up from my husband,” she says, her eyes fixed on Vili. “He could just tell. When my husband came to school to see me, Vili noticed the tension and said: “Don’t worry, things will get better.” He used to brighten up my day.”

Vili also had a difficult home life. With an absent father, his mother and her sister took charge and ruled with an iron fist. “In the end, I was just being beaten like a wild pig,” he says. “With a stick, a broom, cable wires. There was really no sunshine in my childhood. The only sunshine I had back then was Mary.”

One day at school, Vili could contain himself no longer. He told her: “You know I’m in love with someone.” Mary replied: “Does she know?” and he said: “I think so.”

Playing along, Mary asked: “Is she with someone else?” “Yes.” “Does she love this person?” “No.” “Do you think she loves you?” Vili looked right at Mary and said: “I don’t know, does she?” “I panicked,” says Mary, “but I wanted him to know I cared. So I asked: “Do you think you can wait?” That was when we crossed the line.”

A couple of days later, Vili asked Mary how long she thought she would live. “I said: “Oh probably to 100, because my grandmother’s 100,” and Vili just cut me off with: “Then I’m going to live past 80, because I won’t live without you.” I almost cried. It’s the most beautiful thing anyone’s ever said to me.”

When school broke for the summer of 1996, Mary and Vili stayed in touch. “We were really good friends,” she says. “But I wasn’t thinking about a relationship.”

So when she enrolled him into a summer community art class, he insisted she joined him. That summer, they were inseparable. Free from the student-teacher boundaries, their relationship blossomed. “I felt I could share things with Vili –

about my marriage and about my father being sick. He professed his love for me in this very serious, mature way, but I told him in tears: “I’m 20 years older than you, I’m a mother. I love you but you don’t need to be serious in your life right now. Go and play.” But he just held my face in his hands and said: “Recess is over.””

They first kissed one night in the car park of a nearby restaurant. Vili, now 13, instigated it, and soon they were having sex. Vili was a virgin, but undaunted by a woman 20 years his senior being his first. “It felt completely natural. And it felt good,” he grins. “It became like an addiction – I wanted it all the time.”

Neither imagined the affair would rip their lives apart and blow up into one of the biggest media scandals of the decade. All Vili was afraid of was a “whipping from my mom,” while Mary just wanted to shield her children from the affair.

“We never had to rent hotel rooms,” says Mary. “We always found a place, whether it was at my house or in the backyard. My husband still lived there – even though we were separated – but in the day, Vili and I had the place for ourselves. Luckily, his mother didn’t mind him staying over. She thought we were just best friends, so she was like: “Oh, you can have him.” “Which we loved!”

Vili adored their clandestine trysts. “Sneaking around made it more sexy,” he says. But Mary found it sad. “We were so in love that it hurt not being able to be open.” But their cover would soon be blown. By September 1996, Mary was pregnant. “I felt this enormous sense of relief,” she says. “For my whole marriage, I had been thinking: “How am I ever going to get a divorce?” Being pregnant, the decision was made for me.”

But when her husband Steve’s new relationship ended, he wanted Mary back. “His attitude was: “You’re still my wife, I’m demanding sex, so why aren’t you giving it to me?” When I kept pushing him off me, he looked for evidence of something going on between me and Vili.”

Eventually, he confronted Vili, who admitted their affair. When Mary’s bump became obvious, Steve took revenge. “Since I wouldn’t get an abortion, he tried to bring me one on,” says Mary. “He kicked me to the ground and crushed my tailbone. That was a dark time.”

Little did she know her nightmare had only just begun? She claims she had no idea that sex with Vili was illegal. When her husband told her she’d committed a crime, she assumed it was a sick lie. “I thought Vili might get in trouble because I was the one saying no and he was pretty aggressive. If this person pursuing me sexually and I’m fighting him off, how can I be in trouble? I really thought those [child sex] rules just applied to men.”

But when the police appeared at her school in February 1997, it set in motion a chain of events that would costmarry her career, her reputation and her freedom. Already almost seven months pregnant, she was bundled into a police car while the teachers and pupils watched in amazement.

Part 2

Disgusted by the affair, one of Steve's relatives had gone to the police. An almighty scandal erupted as the media painted her as a depraved sexual predator and Vili as the hapless victim. Doubly shocking was that a teacher could abuse her authority – a charge she strongly denies.

“Nothing happened while he was my student; I was careful about that,” she says. “The relationship only began when we were co-students at the art class. Vili then started a new school. If anyone was in authority, it was Vili, not me. I'm not one of those new women who must have control – I like a dominant man. And he is – personally-wise and sexually.”

Bit isn't it odd for a woman to want sex with a 13 year-old boy? Especially given Vili was only 18 months older than Mary's first son, Steve Jr?

“People start developing into adulthood at different ages,” she says. “Vili looked like a man when he was ten; my son didn't until he was 15. Even Vili's mother says he's an old soul in a young body.”

But the authorities didn't agree. Mary was charged with second-degree child-rape and a court gearing was set for 7 August 1997. In the meantime, Mary's four children were sent to live with her parents and her ex-husband went home to Alaska. That left Mary and Vili together in her home, defying a strict no-contact order. A terrified Mary clung to Vili more than ever. When her contractions began in May 1997, it was 13-year-old Vili who drove her to hospital. But they only had three months with their new baby, Audrey, before the trial.

Her lawyer advised her to plead guilty rather than face a trial. She was sentenced to 7 ½ years but, when she agreed to undergo sex-offender treatment to get herself out of prison; she was paroled in January 1998. It was an undertaking she was to regret.

“The man in charge of my treatment sat there and said: “You're not allowed any contact whatsoever with your children – not a birthday card, not even a message. Nothing. Just like all the men in the programme.”

The fact she had a baby daughter made no difference. “My only chance, he said, was if “you admit you molested that little boy.” At that moment, I decided to reverse my plea to not guilty and clear my name as a sex offender. I didn't molest anyone. At least in prison I could see my kids on their birthdays or when they lost a tooth.”

Intent on serving her sentence, she deliberately broke the rules of her treatment programme and kept in contact with Vili. When the two were caught in a car together in February 1998, Mary carrying her passport and more than \$6,000 [£3,250] in cash, the media had a field day. Were they fleeing the country?

“I took the cash out of the bank so that my husband wouldn't take it – our divorce hadn't gone through yet,” she explains. “And I was putting my passport into storage in case I went prison. Why would I leave the country when all I wanted was to see my children?”

This time, the courts made an example of her. Describing her parole violation as “extraordinarily egregious”, the judge re-imposed her 7 ½ year sentence. But the drama was far from over. During her four weeks in the outside world, she and Vili were conceived. In October 1998, just eight months into her sentence, Mary gave birth to their second child, Georgia, who was immediately taken away from her.

In the Washington Corrections Center for Women, the warders found any excuse to stop her seeing her children, and Mary was banned from contacting Vili or his family, who were raising their daughters. But still, that didn’t stop her. “I used to put secret messages on the packets of breast milk I sent out. We had a coding system – “104” was “I love you”.

Left to face the outside world, Vili sank into despair. “I went into deep depression, which the counselors said Mary had caused by manipulating my feelings, as sex offenders do. But they didn’t know Mary.”

With no one else to confide in, Vili went off the rails. “I got into drugs and dropped out of school. Everywhere I went, everyone knew who I was – I felt naked. And I couldn’t raise the girls the way I wanted – my mother took over. I was so frustrated, I didn’t trust anyone.”

A symptom of Vili’s confusion was his attempt, in 2002, to sue the school for not protecting him from Mary. Under pressure from his mother to get compensation, he stood up in court and denied his love for Mary. But the jury didn’t buy it and neither did Mary.

“I always knew he loved me,” she says. “The kids would tell me when they visited: “Daddy loves you, Mommy.” Just before I left, they sang me a song. The chorus went: “Will you marry me?” I just sat there, tears rolling down my face.”

By the time of her release, on 4 August 2004, Vili was 21 and Mary was 42. Two days later, the courts lifted the no-contact order. Their wedding in May 2005 was a lavish ceremony at a Seattle winery with over 250 guests. Mary’s oldest children from her first marriage came and her two daughters with Vili were flower girls. It was televised on primetime US TV show *Entertainment Tonight*, one of many media offers for the couple, the largest topping £325,000; although they say the one they accepted was a lot less.

Now they’re slowly rebuilding their lives in Seattle with Georgia, eight, and Audrey, nine. After a seven-year separation, Mary’s two eldest children, Steve Jr and Mary Claire, have moved back in, too. At first, Vili was wary. “I didn’t know what they thought of me,” he admits. “Maybe they blamed me for their mom going to prison. Especially Steve Jr [now 19]. I didn’t really know my place.” But he insists these teething troubles have passed.

Meanwhile, Vili hopes to find work as a tattooist. He was recently convicted of drunk driving, but dismisses it as a foolish mistake. “I’d had a couple of drinks and was giving my brother a ride home,” he shrugs. “I wasn’t impaired, I was careless.”

Mary has other concerns – first wanting to remove her status as a sex offender. “There is a way to do it if you appeal,” she says, brightly. And after that? “I’m working on a book about what I’ve been through. Then maybe I’ll return to teaching. But most important of all, Vili and I want the experience of raising a baby together.” She beams. “So we’re trying for number seven!”

(Marie Claire, August, 2006, pp. 140–146)

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Match the halves, translate the phrases into Russian and reproduce the episodes where they were used:

1) statutory	A) boundaries
2) convicted	B) troubles
3) disrupt	C) predator
4) student-teacher	D) guilty
5) clandestine	E) rape
6) depraved	F) trysts
7) teething	G) abuser
8) plead	H) the class

Exercise 2. Try to rephrase the sentences in English to make them easier for understanding.

- 1) “If a person is in loving relations, then an affair would never be in the picture.”
- 2) “The more we talked, the more we clicked.”
- 3) “One day at school, Vili could contain himself no longer.”
- 4) “Neither imagined the affair would rip their lives apart and blow up into one of the biggest media scandals of the decade.”
- 5) “But their cover would soon be blown.”
- 6) “With no one else to confide in, Vili went off the rails.”

Exercise 3. Find in the article the equivalents of the following words and phrases:

- 1) confirmation
- 2) to control
- 3) first meeting, first experience
- 4) untidy sitting room
- 5) birth pangs
- 6) questionable, disputable contacts
- 7) to break the boundary

- 8) strange, unnatural love
- 9) breach of the pre-term release conditions
- 10) really notorious
- 11) perturbation

Exercise 4. Find out the odd word. Explain your choice. Say what word in each set is from the article.

a) timid	Docile	confident	submissive
b) protected	Vulnerable	defenceless	untenable
c) undaunted	Brave	afraid	courageous
d) to experience	to undergo	to be exposed	to turn down
e) to flee	to escape	to stay	to disappear

Exercise 5. Translate into Russian:

- 1) “With an absent father, his mother and her sister took charge and ruled with an ironist fist.”
- 2) ”We were so in love that it hurt not being able to be open.”
- 3) “She was sentenced for 7 ½ years but, when she agreed to undergo sex-offender treatment to get herself out of prison, she was paroled in January 1998.”
- 4) “I went into deep depression, which the counselors said Mary had caused by manipulating my feelings, as sex offenders do.”

III. Getting the message

Exercise 1. Choose the best answer. Give your comments or add details to the right variant.

- 1) Why did Vili Fualaaui decide to date his teacher?
 - a) Because Mary was the most beautiful lady at school.
 - b) Vili had been secretly in love with Mary for a long time.
 - c) The boy had a bet with his cousin.
 - d) Vili wanted to get better marks at the classes.
- 2) How did Mary react when the police arrested her?
 - a) She tried to escape.
 - b) She did not know that sex with Vili was illegal.
 - c) Mary understood that sooner or later the police would come to arrest her.
 - d) She was crying and shouting because it was a foolish mistake.
- 3) What did the media say about Mary?
 - a) That she was a mentally disordered woman.
 - b) That she became a hapless victim.

- c) That she was charged by mistake.
- d) That she was a sexual predator.
- 4) Why was Mary paroled?
 - a) The lawyer proved her innocence.
 - b) She agreed to undergo sex-offender treatment.
 - c) Because of her good behaviour in prison.
 - d) Because half a year before she had given a birth to a baby.
- 5) Did their story have a happy end?
 - a) Yes, they together ran away from the country.
 - b) No, by the time Mary was released, Vili had already had a family.
 - c) Yes, Vili and Mary got married.
 - d) No, Vili's mother banned all the contacts with Mary.

Exercise 2. Answer the questions:

- 1) What do you know about sex offenders of children? What are the reasons for people to commit such crimes? What are the differences between the male and female sex offenders?
- 2) Do you think that the article tells us about a notorious sex predator or a love story? Why was Mary arrested and sentenced for 7 ½ years? Was it fair, in your opinion?
- 3) What was the reaction of people and mass media? How would you react?
- 4) You know some biographical facts from the lives of Vili and Mary. Can these facts unite them anyhow?
- 5) Do you blame Mary or Vili for anything and why? How did their story end?
- 6) Imagine you are Mary. How would you behave?
- 7) Sex offenders of children. What do you think about reasons, consequences and possible ways to prevent such crimes?

IV. Focus on style and tone

1. Why was this impressive love saga preceded with a summary of the whole story at the expense of the readers' suspense? Comment on the composition of the plot.
2. Collect all the descriptive means portraying the main characters and comment on the imagery.
3. Is the personal viewpoint of the author made clear? How does this fact characterise the writer?
4. The story of Mary and Vili was published in a popular women's magazine and was lavishly illustrated with the pictures of the couple and their children. Does visualisation contribute to the readers' perception or do you find it distractingly direct?

V. Discuss the following:

Sexual relationship between an elderly man and a young girl or between an aged woman and a young boy has become a feature of contemporary life. What is your attitude to the age disparity in love and marriage?

I. Before you read

Discuss these questions:

1. Think over the problem of world-spread terrorist attacks, consuming our confidence and calling more and more victims every day. Name the reasons for terrorism.
2. Can a different religion be an excuse to cruelty?

My year since 7/7

Martine Wright, 33, a marketing manager from London, was one of the most seriously injured survivors of the 7 July bombings. Here, she tells Charlotte Moore about coming to terms with losing her legs and her struggle to rebuild her life and relationship.

Going back to my flat was the worst. I knew I had to do it, but I knew it would be like facing my old life up close. Nine months after I'd lost my legs, there it was: my space, my life.

"I thought about the moment when I first got the keys to this big Victorian conversion in London's Crouch End. Me, the ambitious career girl, who'd sit there after work with a big glass of wine. All the beautiful things I'd collected from travelling – I'd been all over the world in my job as an international marketing manager. Only months before the bomb, I'd been in Singapore. Then there was my wardrobe – it sounds silly, but I thought about my size 8 body that I was so proud of, and all those clothes I was never going to wear again. I'd been all set to be a bridesmaid at my best friend Alex's wedding last summer. Of course, I never went to the wedding; it was days after the bomb and I'd only just regained consciousness. Now I'm a size 14 and my arms are huge because of working the wheelchair. When I got into my flat, I just kept thinking: "Where have my little arms gone?"

"My boyfriend, Nick, was fantastic. He's a photographer and we'd met through mutual friends about two years before it happened. We are part of a huge gang and were always out and about together. I suppose I was the ring-leader. Nick had got close to my family, too. My mum and dad are divorced, but with an older brother and sister, I'm still the baby of the family. When I didn't make it to work on the day of the bombings, Nick was onto my mum straight away. It was a day and a half before he even knew I was alive. I can't imagine

what he and my family must have gone through. I've kept the text messages Nick frantically sent me and I still can't bear to read them.

"What happened on the Tube that day is still horribly clear. I was running late and the Northern Line was down, so I had to get a Circle Line train via Aldgate instead. The doors shut and I sat in the first seat in front of me. Thirty seconds later, there was what I can only describe as white noise; I don't remember a boom, just white noise. All of a sudden, there was devastation, and I remember thinking: "Where's the carriage gone?" There was all this metal over my legs, my jeans were ripped and there was blood everywhere. I was wearing a new pair of Adidas trainers and one of them was covered in blood on top of all this metal. I kept thinking: "Why is my trainer up there when my legs aren't?" I was trying to get them out, but I couldn't. That's when I saw all these people covered in dust walking past me with their bags. I was thinking" I mustn't forget my bag either."

"I had no idea I was going to lose my legs. I knew I'd been injured, but I didn't know to what degree. I've since met other survivors who were thinking: "I'm going to die," but I didn't. I kept thinking: "Something's happened, but I'm not going to die."

"I don't remember being rescued from the wreckage. I slipped in and out of consciousness of around a week. That's when I found out what had happened to my legs. It was in the middle of the night at the Royal London Hospital in east London. A nurse, James, was stroking my hair and said to me: "Martine, I've got something to tell you. You've lost your legs in an accident. Your legs were damaged and we had to take them away." I wasn't hysterical but I remember crying a lot.

"When I saw Nick and my family for the first time after waking up, it was pretty emotional. I was scared they'd be really upset, which would upset me even more. I was having hallucinations, too, because of the painkillers I was taking. I remember murmuring to Nick: "You've got to ask Dad for my hand in marriage." For some reason I thought we'd got engaged. Nick was distraught, not knowing how to react, thinking: "Oh God, I've got to get a ring." Thankfully, everyone reassured him that he should let me think what I wanted for now.

"It took a while for me to work out how much my life had changed and how it would affect both of us. One particularly difficult moment was the day of Alex's wedding. Nick didn't want to go without me, but we'd both been looking forward to it for so long and it was important to me that he still went. A few weeks afterwards, Alex sent me a thank-you card, with a beautiful photo of her and her husband, Rob. The moment I saw it, I burst into tears. The reality that their life was going along, just as it should be, whereas mine had changed before, was just too much.

"Even now, things that should make me really happy are hard to comprehend. One friend is pregnant, another is moving to Australia to be with a man she's fallen in love with. It's so difficult for me not to think: "Look what's hap-

pened to me in the past year. I've lost my legs, I have half a body." It's as hard as a woman to cope with that.

"I made a lot of friends who were also on the Tube during my first weeks in hospital. Along with the psychiatric care, we really helped each other. A lot of them were really depressed. Although I couldn't look at myself in a mirror, watch TV or read a newspaper, it was so important to me to stay positive – the doctors even said they were getting worried because I was smiling so much. It was for Nick's and my mum's sake, too. I kept on thinking I was so lucky to be alive. People right next to me on the train had died.

"It was until I left the Royal London and went to the specialist Douglas Bader unit to Roehampton eight weeks later that I began to come to terms with my new physical state. Because I was so weak and one of my arms was so badly damaged, at first I couldn't even drink a glass of water without help. The nurses were amazing, as were the doctors. Eventually, I learned how to get to the loo on my own – a huge achievement. But it also meant that I faced the long mirror in the bathroom. It was nearly three months since I'd lost my legs and when I caught sight of my body for the first time, I couldn't believe it. I just felt sick. I avoided looking in the mirror again for a long time after that. Nick says, he doesn't care, and I believe him. But it's about me dealing with it. If I'm not totally comfortable, how can I expect anyone else to be?

"Nine months later, I left Roehampton able to walk on these specially fitted legs, which are computerized to respond to my movements. I remember thinking: "Alright, with these legs I'll be able to do everything I used to do: go to the concerts, get my job back." I had no idea how difficult it would be to use them. It takes all my concentration. I certainly can't drink while I've got them on."

"I've moved into my mum's since leaving hospital. Nick is with me most evenings but lives with his mum and dad. It's important for me to try to regain some independence now. It still amazes me how devoted he is to helping me get my life back. The other day, he drove me to St James's Park so we could have lunch with the gang. The panic started rising my chest when I first saw a Tube sign, but in the end it was a really good day. Of course, I'm very self-conscious in public that people are looking at my legs. I mean, I used to give people in wheelchairs *that* smile, and now I get that same smile myself.

"Mum and I bicker a bit, but there's a lot going on in my life now, so I'm getting easier to live with. I'm buying a car next week. I've won a scholarship to travel to South Africa to learn to fly. How amazing is that? And someone from the BBC rang up a couple of weeks ago and asked me to present a Bafta award. I couldn't do it because I was flying to Hungary for a friend's hen night.

"Of course, there are tons of frustrations. My flat's on the first floor, so I need to buy somewhere more practical. I want to think about getting back to work. I'm still being paid a proportion of my salary, but my job was with a big internet company dealing with clients all over the world. I have no idea how I'm going to feel doing that now. My boss has been fantastic, and has been trying to

work out what sort of role I might be able to take on, but I've had to resign myself to taking things really slowly.

"I was terrified when I first woke up and saw a huge scar on my belly. I thought they'd taken my womb out. It was really important to me to find out that I could still have children. But again, I have to be realistic. I can't think about looking after a baby until I can't look after myself.

I have waves of sadness about Nick and me, especially when I see other couples walking hand-in-hand in the park. I know it's going to be hard for us, but we're strong enough to get through it. We're going on holiday next week. Spending time alone together is a big step for us. I was always a bikini and flip-flops girl but right now I'm not happy with how I look. I've got a lot of scars that I've got to be careful with, never mind the practicalities of just getting around. But I keep focusing on the beautiful villa, our own private pool, the mountains, the heat, and how amazing it will be to get away after everything that's happened. Losing my legs means I'm different now. But I wasn't hit on the head or paralysed from the neck down. I'm still me in essence, in my heart."

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) bicker | A) extremely distressed or upset |
| 2) conversion | B) the practical aspects of a situation |
| 3) ringleader | C) irritation, disappointment |
| 4) distraught | D) a change from one state or form into another |
| 5) wreckage | E) the inner nature or the most important quality of a thing |
| 6) practicalities | F) to quarrel about unimportant things |
| 7) essence | G) the broken parts of a destroyed thing |
| 8) frustration | H) a person who leads others to do wrong or make trouble |

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from Ex. 1.

- 1) The ___ of their argument is that life can't be explained by science.
- 2) The ___ are usually to blame for what the crowd does.
- 3) She fed up with the _____ of everyday life
- 4) The children are _____ with each other whose turn is next.
- 5) She was really _____ when they broke up.
- 6) There was a _____ of office building into a block of flats.
- 7) Decisions about your children should be based on the _____ of everyday life.
- 8) Mark was dragged from the burning _____ of his car.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences and expressions into English.

- 1) встретиться со своей прошлой жизнью лицом к лицу
- 2) большая компания

- 3) оставаться ребенком для своих близких
- 4) приходить в себя и снова терять сознание
- 5) начинать привыкать к чему-либо
- 6) возвратиться к жизни
- 7) тяжесть разочарований
- 8) ходить держась за руки

Exercise 4. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions (according to the text).

- 1) to rip
- 2) to stroke
- 3) a hen night
- 4) flip-flops
- 5) to get around
- 6) to resign yourself

Exercise 5. Find out the odd word in each line:

Injure	harm	wound	healing	hurt
Rescue	salvage	unshackle	put aside	endanger
Devastation	wreckage	preservation	smashing up	bringing down
comprehend	misunderstand	grasp	realize	twig
Stroke	caress	pat	fondle	slam
Regain	get back	lose	redeem	recover

III. Getting the message

Exercise 1. Decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false statements.

- 1) Martine had to postpone the date of her wedding because of the bombing.
- 2) During the first seconds after the accident she could hear and see everything with an extraordinary accuracy.
- 3) Her family couldn't find out whether Martine was alive or not during a day and a half.
- 4) In hospital Martine finally regained consciousness after two weeks of blacking out.
- 5) After all Martine had to resign herself to take things differently.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Describe your attitude to Martine. Do you agree that she is a strong person worth respect?
- 2) Can you imagine abyss of feeling she had to get through?

- 3) Comment on your attitude to her boyfriend. Do you feel for him?
- 4) “Born once again”. How often do you suppose people like Martine have the second chance to get back to life? How would you behave in the same situation? Do you think that hope rules their world?
- 5) Can you guess why the author decided to tell us Martine’s story?
- 6) Thousand lives were ruined due to terrorist attacks in different countries and only few managed to become happy again. What do you think about that?
- 7) What should we do to cure our society not to take revenge on the innocent?

IV. Focus on style and tone

1. The article gives an account of events in Martine's life after the Tube terror but they are not in an accurate chronological order. Why do you think the text is organised in this way?
2. How important is the fact that the above text is a monologue? Who is it targeted at?
3. What is the ratio of positive and negative vocabulary? Is the tone the same throughout the monologue?
4. The message, the climax and the key-phrase seem to be all in one sentence. Spot it.
5. What prevents this text from being hugely sentimental?

V. Topics for discussion

1. The guiding light of hope.
2. Disabled and lonely. How can we help?
3. Measures against world terrorism.

I. Before you read

Discuss the following:

Has the attitude to infidelity in marriage changed with time?

W.S. Maugham 'The Painted Veil'

“You’re a stupid fool.”

His tone was so contemptuous that she flushed with anger. And perhaps her anger was greater because she had never before heard him say to her any but sweet, flattering, and delightful things. She had been accustomed to find him subservient to all her whims.

“If you want the truth you can have it. He's only too anxious to marry me. Dorothy Townsend is perfectly willing to divorce him and we shall be married the moment we're free.”

“Did he tell you that in so many words or is that the impression you have gained from his manner?”

Walter's eyes shone with bitter mockery. They made Kitty a trifle uneasy. She was not quite sure that Charlie had ever said that in so many words.

“He's said it over and over again.”

“That's a lie and you know it's a lie”.

“He loves me with all his heart and soul. He loves me as passionately as I love him. You've found out. I'm not going to deny anything. Why should I? We've been lovers for a year and I'm proud of it. He means everything in the world to me and I'm glad that you know at last. We're sick to death of secrecy and compromise and all the rest of it. It was a mistake that I ever married you, I never should have done it, and I was a fool. I never cared for you. We never had anything in common. I don't like the people you like and I'm bored by the things that interest you. I'm thankful it's finished.”

He watched her without a gesture and without a movement of his face. He listened attentively and no change in his expression showed that what she said affected him.

“Do you know why I married you?”

“Because you wanted to be married before your sister Doris.”

It was true, but it gave her a funny little turn to realize that he knew it. Oddly enough, even in that moment of fear and anger, it excited her compassion. He faintly smiled.

“I had no illusions about you,” he said. “I knew you were silly and frivolous and empty-headed. But I loved you. I knew that your aims and ideals were vulgar and commonplace. But I loved you. I knew that you were second-rate. But I loved you. It's comic when I think how hard I tried to be amused by the things that amused you and how anxious I was to hide from you that I wasn't ignorant and vulgar and scandal-mongering and stupid. I knew how frightened you were of intelligence and I did everything I could to make you think me as big a fool as the rest of the men you knew. I knew that you'd only married me for convenience. I loved you so much, I didn't care. Most people, as far as I can see, when they're in love with someone and the love isn't returned feel that they have a grievance. They grow angry and bitter. I wasn't like that. I never expected you to love me, I didn't see any reason that you should, I never thought myself very lovable. I was thankful to be allowed to love you and I was enraptured when now and then I thought you were pleased with me or when I noticed in your eyes a gleam of good-humoured affection. I tried not to bore you with my love; I knew I couldn't afford to do that and I was always on the lookout for the first sign that you were impatient with my affection. What most husbands expect as a right I was prepared to receive as a favour.”

Kitty, accustomed to flattery all her life, had never heard such things said to her before. Blind wrath, driving out fear, arose in her heart: it seemed to choke her, and she felt the blood-vessels in her temples swell and throb.

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and phrases from the box and explain their meanings.

choke	lookout	swell	throb	whim	wrath
-------	---------	-------	-------	------	-------

- 1) Presently George's ankle began to _____ with pain.
- 2) He incurred the _____ of the authorities in speaking out against government injustices.
- 3) The coffee was almost too hot to swallow and made him _____ for a moment.
- 4) Her parents indulged her every _____.
- 5) Nature lovers will be on _____ for eagles, cormorants, and the occasional whale.
- 6) When you develop a throat infection or catch a cold the glands in the neck usually _____ up.

Exercise 2. Below there are five words from the extract, but the letters are tangled. Find the hidden words and match them with their definitions A - E. The initial letters are correct.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1) CUTTONPOSUME | A) giving too much respect to smb/smth |
| 2) FYTERLAT | B) not serious, enjoying pleasure |
| 3) SEVIBURENTS | C) a complaint or cause for complaint |
| 4) FOLOVIRUS | D) showing a total lack of respect |
| 5) GANCEVIRE | E) insincere words or behaviour |

Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents for the following words and phrases. Make up your own sentences using them:

- 1) кровеносные сосуды
- 2) второсортный. посредственный
- 3) вовлеченный в сплетни, скандалы
- 4) восхищаться, восторгаться
- 5) жалость, сострадание, сочувствие

III. Focus on style and tone

1. Compare and contrast two monologues in the extract under discussion in terms of their vocabulary and structure, as well as tone and expressiveness.
2. William S. Maugham is the acknowledged «king» of adjectives. Find at least ten and explain their stylistic significance in portraying the main characters.
3. What other stylistic devices make the husband's monologue so emotional?
4. Who gets more of your sympathy, the unfaithful and unhappy wife or the betrayed yet dignified husband? Comment as a person and as a philologist. Can you feel the author's attitude?

IV. Discuss the following:

Fighting a marriage partner is a losing battle. Do you agree?

I. Before you read

How special is star parenthood? Would you like your father or mother (or both) to be celebrities?

W.S. Maugham 'Theatre'

Julia listened to him attentively, trying to understand what he meant.

“We’re actors, and successful ones. That's why we've been able to surround you with every luxury since you were born. You could count on the fingers of one hand the actors who've sent their son to Eaton.”

“I’m very grateful for all you've done for me.”

“Then what are you reproaching us for?”

“I’m not reproaching you. You’ve done everything you could for me. Unfortunately for me you’ve taken away my belief in everything.”

“We’ve never interfered with your beliefs. I know we're not religious people, we’re actors, and after eight performances a week one wants one’s Sundays to oneself. I naturally expected they’d see to all that at school.”

He hesitated a little before he spoke again. One might have thought that he had to make a slight effort over himself to continue.

“When I was just a kid, I was fourteen; I was standing one night in the wings watching you act. It must have been a pretty good scene, you said the things you had to say so sincerely, and what you were saying was so moving, I couldn’t help crying. I was all worked up. I don’t know how to say it quite, I was uplifted; I felt terribly sorry for you, I felt a bloody little hero; I felt I’d never do anything again that was beastly or underhand. And then you had to come to the back of the stage, near where I was standing, the tears were streaming down your face; you stood with your back to the audience and in your ordinary voice you said to the stage manager: what the bloody hell is that electrician doing with the lights? I told him

to leave out the blue. And then in the same breath you turned round and faced the audience with a cry of anguish and went on with the scene.”

“But, darling, that was acting. If an actress felt the emotions she represented she’d tear herself to pieces. I remember the scene well. It used to bring down the house. I’ve never heard such applause in my life.”

“I suppose I was a fool to be taken in by it. I believed you meant what you said. When I saw that it was all pretence it smashed something. I’ve never believed into you since. I’d been made a fool of once; I made up my mind that I wouldn’t ever be made a fool of again.”

She gave him her delightful and disarming smile.

“Darling, I think you’re talking nonsense.”

“Of course you do. You don’t know the difference between truth and make-believe. You never stop acting. It’s second nature to you. You act when there’s a party here. You act to the servants, you act to father, and you act to me. To me you act the part of the fond, indulgent, celebrated mother. You don’t exist; you’re only the innumerable parts you’ve played. I’ve often wondered if there was ever a you or if you were never anything more than a vehicle for all these other people that you’ve pretended to be. When I’ve seen you go into an empty room I’ve sometimes wanted to open the door suddenly, but I’ve been afraid to in case I found nobody there.”

She looked up at him quickly. She shivered, for what he said gave her an eerie sensation. She listened to him attentively, with a certain anxiety; for he was so serious that she felt he was expressing something that had burdened him for years. She had never in his whole life heard him talk so much.

“D’you think I’m only sham?”

“Not quite. Because sham is all you are. Sham is your truth. Just as margarine is butter to people who don’t know what butter is.”

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Explain the meaning of the following words in English and reproduce the episodes from the extract where they are used:

- 1) wings
- 2) to work up
- 3) to leave out
- 4) to be taken in
- 5) disarming

Exercise 2. Give the Russian equivalents of the following phrases from the extract and make up your own sentences using them:

- 1) to bring down the house
- 2) to uplift

- 3) indulgent
- 4) make-believe
- 5) eerie
- 6) shiver

Exercise 3. Find out the odd word in each line:

1) underhand	secretly	on the sly	openly
2) famous	celebrated	unknown	renowned
3) genuine	deception	sham	pretence
4) awful	horrid	lovely	beastly
5) anguish	suffering	torment	content

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and phrases from exercises 1–3.

- 1) I married in my late teens and _____ by his charm – which soon vanished.
- 2) His _____ mother was willing to let him do anything he wanted.
- 3) The Prime Minister himself had been involved in _____ financial deals.
- 4) A cry of _____ burst from her lips.
- 5) We need a little something to help sometimes, to _____ us and make us feel better.
- 6) Dean died three days before the opening of ‘Rebel Without Cause’, his most _____ film.
- 7) She used to play games of _____ with her elder sister.

III. Focus on style and tone

1. What is the verbal composition of the text?
2. Comment on the syntax of the son's monologue. What stylistic devices create the feeling of emotional anxiety?
3. What is the stylistic function of the vulgar “bloody” in the context?
4. How important is the simile in the last paragraph? Comment on its meaning. Which is more effective – simile or metaphor? Give examples.

IV. Discuss the following:

Naturalness has become a hardly affordable rarity. Do you agree? Are you always YOU?

I. Before you read

In the text below it is the young daughter who teaches her mother a lesson of wisdom. Can the young know better?

**G. Edwards “The Santarem Five and Illegal Logging”
(A Case Study)**

*Things I wish I'd known sooner: personal
discoveries of a mother of twelve.*

It was a bleak, rainy day, and I had no desire to drive up the winding mountain road to my daughter Carolyn's house. But she had insisted that I come see something at the top of the mountain.

So here I was, reluctantly making the two-hour journey through fog that hung like veils. By the time I saw how thick it was near the summit, I'd gone too far to turn back. *Nothing could be worth this*, I thought as I inched along the perilous highway.

“I'll stay for lunch, but I'm heading back down as soon as the fog lifts,” I announced when I arrived.

“But I need you to drive me to the garage to pick up my car,” Carolyn said. “Could we at least do that?”

“How far is it?” I asked.

“About three minutes,” she said. “I'll drive — I'm used to it.”

After ten minutes on the mountain road, I looked at her anxiously. “I thought you said three minutes.”

She grinned. “This is a detour.”

Turning down on a narrow track, we parked the car and got out. We walked along a path that was thick with old pine needles. Huge black-green evergreens towered over us. Gradually the peace and silence of the place began to fill my mind.

Then we turned a corner – and I stopped and gazed in amazement.

From the top of the mountain, sloping for several acres across folds and valleys were rivers of daffodils in radiant bloom. A profusion of colour – from the palest ivory to the deepest lemon to the most vivid salmon – blazed like a carpet before us. It looked as though the sun had tipped over and spilled gold down the mountainside.

At the centre cascaded a waterfall of purple hyacinths. Here and there were coral-coloured tulips. And as if this bonanza were not enough, western bluebirds frolicked over the heads of the daffodils, their magenta breasts and sapphire wings like a flutter of jewels.

A riot of questions filled my mind. *Who created such beauty? Why? How?*

As we approached the home that stood in the centre of the property, we saw a sign: ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS I KNOW YOU ARE ASKING.

The first answer was: ONE WOMAN – TWO HANDS, TWO FEET AND VERY LITTLE BRAIN. The second was: ONE AT A TIME. The third: STARTED IN 1958.

As we drove home, I was so moved by what we had seen I could scarcely speak. "She changed the world," I finally said, "one bulb at a time. She started almost 40 years ago, probably just the beginning of the idea, but she kept at it."

The wonder of it would not let me go. "Imagine," I said, "if I'd had a vision and worked at it, just a little bit every day, what might I have accomplished?"

Carolyn looked at me sideways, smiling. "Start tomorrow," she said. "Better yet, start today."

II. Expand your vocabulary

Exercise 1. Choose the right variant:

1) He did not take the direct route to his home, but made a _____ around the outskirts of the city.

A) bend B) detour C) turn

2) In the valley they saw a lot of huge boulders with rare ferns growing in every _____.

A) fold B) cave C) hole

3) She was in the _____ of youth.

A) age B) period C) bloom

4) If we all had worked together, I think we could have _____ our goal.

A) kicked B) accomplished C) come

5) After the demonstration the ambulance was _____ its way through the crowds.

A) inching B) pushing C) racing

Exercise 2. Match the halves, translate the phrases into Russian and reproduce the episodes where they were used:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1) spill | A) breasts |
| 2) perilous | B) bloom |
| 3) radiant | C) of jewels |
| 4) bleak | D) gold |
| 5) magenta | E) highway |
| 6) flutter | F) day |

Exercise 3. Find in the extract the equivalents of the following words and phrases and make up your own sentences using them:

- 1) оранжево-розовый цвет
- 2) процветание
- 3) резвиться, проказничать
- 4) гореть ярким пламенем, сиять, сверкать

- 5) наклонный, покатый
- 6) опрокидываться
- 7) неохотно, без желания
- 8) луковица цветка

III. Focus on style and tone

1. What does this piece of contemporary writing remind you of in terms of its genre? Suggestions: fairy tale, fantasy, fable, parable, novelette, essay, sketch. How are they different?
2. What is the message of the text? Does it appeal to you?
3. Writers often resort to basic human senses in their descriptions, e.g. colour contrasts, to strengthen the impression and clarify the message. Collect all the adjectives of colour to illustrate the author's method.
4. What kind of graphical means is used and why?

IV. Discuss the following:

There must / can't be universal recipes for absolute success and happiness.

Учебное издание

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО АНАЛИТИЧЕСКОМУ ЧТЕНИЮ

Часть 2

Учебное пособие для вузов

Составители:

Воевудская Оксана Михайловна,
Еремеев Ярослав Николаевич,
Пальчикова Татьяна Геннадьевна,
Шарова Наталья Алексеевна

Подписано в печать 16.09.2009. Формат 60×84/16. Усл. печ. л. 2,4.
Тираж 25 экз. Заказ 1367.

Издательско-полиграфический центр
Воронежского государственного университета.
394000, г. Воронеж, пл. им. Ленина, 10. Тел. 208-298, 598-026 (факс)
<http://www.ppc.vsu.ru>; e-mail: pp_center@ppc.vsu.ru