

Unit 2:

A DRUG ADDICT AND HIS FATE

WARM-UP ACTIVITY

1. Is the number of drug addicts nowadays equally high everywhere in the world?
2. Who are often drug addicts and why?
3. Do people in general try to help these sick people? If so, how? If not, why?
4. Who can best and most successfully fight against drug abuse?
5. How do the health authorities fight against drug abuse?
6. How do common people generally refer to drug addicts?

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Douglas: Good evening and welcome again to our programme «Chat at Nine»!

Our guests tonight are Mrs McAllister, the social worker at the Ministry of Health in Alford, Dr Martin, the psychologist at the Alford Clinical Centre, Mr Johnson, Alford's manager and Mr Brown, a famous football player in his earlier days and currently a member of Alford's Board. In this Programme on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, we shall be discussing the news of Peter Marshall's arrest on charges of being a drug addict. We are going to talk about the general aspect of the sudden incidence of drug abuse among sportsmen with possible wider consequences. Shall we say «ladies first», Mrs McAllister?

McAllister: Yes, thank you. What I have to say comes from two different points of view: one is that of a mother, a common citizen of Alford and the other is that of a social worker.

Douglas: I suppose that these points of view are very closely connected, aren't they?

McAllister: Of course they are. You see, when you look around and see those things happening to young people's idols, you can't help being worried about your own children, your friends' children, your neighbours' children, in fact, about all our young folks.

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- Douglas:** Yes, we all remember well the times when Peter Marshall could do no wrong. He was the most famous Altlandian in the world. He was the terror of goal-keepers on both sides of the Atlantic. On the field his will decided the ball's fate, his left foot was a divine instrument until recently ...
- Johnson:** I must interrupt you here, I'm afraid. Actually it was not recently, as you say, it was some three years ago when he stopped being an ideal model for football fans and young sport-lovers. It was when a police drugs raid on his apartment in our capital netted two other suspects and Peter Marshall. He was put in prison and soon bailed out on a \$ 20,000 bond with as long as six years in prison if he was found guilty of drug possession.
- Douglas:** Yes, but only, three weeks earlier he had denied allegations of drug abuse after the world soccer association, FIFA, had placed him under a 15-month suspension because he failed a cocaine test.
- Johnson:** True. His fame started fading away when people became aware that he was a sick boy who must get help so that he could get rid of this vice, to say the least. His lawyers keep denying the claims against him.
- Brown:** There are various claims against him, I daresay. What about the harm his behaviour has done to the team itself? The Italians are no longer interested in buying him! We all know how much the transfer would have meant to the team. Now this reckless act of his may cost the team a lot.
- Dr Martin:** It is all very well for you to accuse him of this and to blame him for that. But are we aware of the reasons for such behaviour?
- McAllister:** He could afford to buy drugs to begin with!
- Dr Martin:** I wouldn't agree with you on this point since not all rich people are drug addicts. There must be some other deeper reasons for his misfortune.
- McAllister:** If you mean to say that his social background may be the reason why he developed into a crack addict, I wouldn't agree with you! He did come from the lower class, but he came from a decent family, had a happy childhood, loved both his parents and they equally loved him. Yet, there he is – a junkie, as people call drug addicts!
- Brown:** We mustn't forget that he has been in the football limelight since the age of 12. He hasn't been given a chance to mature properly.

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Johnson: If you ask me, he was able to live like a prince with everybody watching him and with as much as \$ 2,000,000 a year. It was too difficult for him to handle everything successfully. What I blame him for is not having asked for help but jeopardizing the team along with his own self...

VOCABULARY

Addict – наркоман

Aftosa – афтоза, інфекційна та смертельна хвороба, що вражає рогату худобу

Bail out of prison – випустити когось із в'язниці

Be in the limelight – бути в центрі уваги

Crack addict – наркоман, що використовує чистий кокаїн

Consumer – споживач

Deny claim against – заперечувати звинувачення проти когось

Divine – божественний, надзвичайний, ідеальний

Dope fiend – людина, залежна від наркотиків

Drug – наркотик

Drug addict – наркоман

Drug abuse – зловживання наркотиками

Drug possession – мати наркотики

Decay – занепад, руйнування

Decent family – поважна родина

Found guilty – визнаний винним

Folk – народ, люди

Fade away – згасати

Fail a cocaine test – позитивний результат тесту на кокаїн

Ghost – дух

Junk – небезпечний наркотик (героїн)

Jeopardize – піддавати небезпеці, ризику

Limelight – центр уваги; *be in the limelight* – бути в центрі уваги

Merchandise – товари

Police drugs raid – рейд поліції по боротьбі з наркотиками

Rabid dog – скажений собака

Reckless act – нерозважний вчинок

Sewer – каналізаційна труба

Suspect – підозрюваний

Suspension – призупинення

Ultimate – кінцевий, заключний

Unauthorized – неуповноважений, недозволений

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PHRASES TO REMEMBER

| | |
|---|--|
| To be a drug addict=to be a junkie (col.) | |
| Incidence of drug abuse | |
| To jeopardize | |
| To be in the limelight | |
| To be bailed out of prison on a bond | |
| To deny claims against somebody | |
| To be given a chance to mature | |
| To be found guilty of drug possession | |
| Crack addict=pure cocaine addict | |
| To deny allegations | |
| A police drugs raid | |
| To fail a cocaine test | |
| His reckless act | |

Can you think of similar phrases in your language?

EXERCISES

I. Ask and answer

1. Ask what programme this is.
2. Ask how many guests there are.
3. Ask if they are all colleagues.
4. Ask what their names and professions are.
5. Ask if they all agree about the reasons why Peter Marshall became an addict.
6. Ask what Douglas said about Peter Marshall.
7. Ask what Mr Johnson thinks made Marshall an addict.
8. Ask what Mr Brown thought the reason for Marshall's vice was.
9. Ask what Mrs McAllister's points of view were.
10. Ask if Marshall has ever been imprisoned.

II. Decide if the statements are true or false and correct the false ones

1. All guests on tonight's programme are doctors T/F
2. They are talking about how to prevent drug abuse among sportsmen T/F
3. Peter Marshall has never been arrested on charges of being a drug addict T/F
4. Somebody had to pay about \$ 200 to get him out of prison T/F
5. Peter Marshall didn't have a happy childhood and that's the reason why he became an addict T/F

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III. Use the given phrases to complete the text

press/unusually/holiday/exhibited/probably/decay/disappeared/session/feelings/unauthorized

The deepest reasons for Maradona's fall will _____ never come out. He has never liked talking to the _____. He is not ready to talk about his _____. But for some time people have been able to notice that his _____ is in the air. He started to behave _____. For instance, he failed to show up at a training _____, he came back late from his summer _____ and _____ in the middle of the week for an _____ trip to Argentina. He _____ a fondles for fast cars and high life.

IV. Match the phrases with a synonymous meaning

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| to blame | to bring into danger |
| an addict | statement made without proof |
| allegation | to consider somebody responsible |
| to jeopardize | a person fond of sports |
| a sport-lover | a person who is given to a bad habit |

V. Use the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences and the text below

Model 1: They blamed him for _____ (come) home too late.

They blamed him for having come home too late.

Model 2: You will be accused of _____ (not work) hard enough.

You will be accused for not working hard enough.

1. We can't help _____ (admire) him for what he has done.
2. She insisted on _____ (send) the letter the next day.
3. We are interested in _____ (get to know) them better.
4. We blamed them for _____ (not tell) us the truth on time.
5. He can't help _____ (live) the way he does.
6. Imagine _____ (see) a ghost in your room in me middle of night!
7. You shouldn't put off _____ (see) you doctor from time to time.
8. I just can't stand _____ (listen) to that awful music! I simply feel like _____ (scream) when they play it so loudly!

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Mr Smart is my old next door neighbour. You _____ (meet) him last Saturday when you (pay) me a visit Remember? He _____ (sit) and _____ (look) at my holiday photographs when you _____ (arrive). He immediately _____ (want) to leave my place when you _____ (come) and _____ (say) that he _____ (sit) with me _____ for a couple of hours and that it _____ (be) time he _____ (leave). Both you and me _____ (want) to be nice to the old fellow and _____ (say) he _____ (can stay). If we _____ (not be) so polite to him, he _____ (leave) for home. Luckily the old fellow _____ (not be) at home when some burglars _____ (break) into his flat trying to find some valuables. In the old fellow's flat – of all places! You can imagine how upset he _____ (be) when he _____ (want) to get into his flat and _____ (find) the door open. Now it _____ (be) my turn to be upset! The police _____ (ask) me why the old man _____ (stay) so long at my place and if I _____ (hear) anything unusual at the time of burglary. Strangely enough I regret we _____ (not let) him leave my place when he first _____ (want) to! But on second thoughts, if he _____ (go) back home, the burglars _____ (can kill) or _____ (injure) him when they _____ (go) into his flat!

VI. Finish the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones given

Model 1: He often tells lies. His parents blame him for that.
His parents blame him for telling lies.

Model 2: She has written a beautiful poem. All the students admire her for it.
All the students admired her for having written a beautiful poem.

1. They will buy that house because she insists on it.
She insists on
2. We can't help it. We admire you for the success you have made.
We can't help
3. I won't tell you anything about that project yet. Don't blame me for that. Don't blame me for
4. What would you do if you saw a ghost in your garden at night?
Imagine that! Imagine
5. You must see the dentist soon. Don't put it off! Even if you don't feel like it. Don't put off
6. He doesn't work hard and the teacher will accuse him of that.
The teacher will accuse him of

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7. Jim will study the Chinese language because he is interested in it.
Jim is interested in
8. What kind of music are you listening to? I can't stand it!
I can't stand

VII. Respond to the given sentences by using the suitable type of conditional sentence I, II or III and write them down

- a. Why don't you work harder if you want to pass that exam?
- b. We have so many important appointments these days that I don't think we have time to see the National Gallery.
- c. He wished he had a better car when he was young, but he could never afford to buy one.
- d. It's nice talking to you, but please leave me alone now, otherwise I won't be able to finish this report tonight.
- e. She wanted to go to University in Spain, but her Spanish was not good enough.
- f. They will probably start on time and catch the last train home.
- g. His Chinese is not perfect because he does not talk a lot to the Chinese everyday:
- h. Luckily we decided to stay at home and not go for a ride in the car, but many cars had accidents on the wet road at that time.

VIII. Use the article where necessary

- a. If you are free in ___ evening, you may join me for ___ supper.
- b. Have you heard that Jane is ___ Managing Director of ___ company?
- c. ___ People say that ___ British eat mainly boiled ___ food.
- d. There is ___ stain on ___ your new coat! How did you manage to make ___ stain so soon?
- e. Jim always goes to ___ school early in ___ morning. But yesterday, when his mother went to ___ school, she was surprised that he was not there on ___ time. He soon arrived and said that he had been delayed by ___ traffic jam. Luckily, he hadn't had ___ accident, which his mother was worried about at first.
- f. – Do both Mary and John play ___ piano?
– No, Mary plays ___ guitar and John doesn't play any instrument. He plays ___ football very well, but he's much better at ___ tennis.
- g. How about going to ___ theatre? There is ___ good performance on tonight and we haven't seen ___ performance for ages.
- h. I don't like ___ milk and I can drink it only with ___ black coffee. I

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- feel like ___ cup of ___ coffee at ___ moment.
- i. ___ rich will never be able to understand ___ poor.
 - j. Molly says that you've got ___ new lodger but that isn't ___ young man you met in ___ library.

IX. Group work

Choose a chairperson for your group and a famous person who became a drug addict; each member of the group should write down as many details as possible from the person's life trying to discover the reasons which made him/her an addict; use the notes to make the whole story about his/her life. The chairperson will report on your discussion to the rest of the class.

X. Role play

Together with other students in the class continue the conversation from where it ended in the lesson dialogue and consider all the consequences you can think of.

XI. Read and translate the text. Discuss why people become drug addicts.

JUNK

The addict needs more and more junk to maintain a human form. Junk is an ideal product... the ultimate merchandise. No sale talk necessary. The client will crawl through a sewer and beg to buy. The junk merchant does not sell his product to the consumer; he sells the consumer to his product. He does not improve and simplify his merchandise. He degrades and simplifies the client.

Junk yields a basic formula of 'evil' virus. The face of 'evil' is always the face of total need. A dope fiend is a man in total need of dope. Beyond a certain frequency need knows absolutely no limit or control. In the words of total need: «Wouldn't you?» Yes, you would. You would lie, cheat, inform on your friends, steal, do anything to satisfy total need. Because you would be in a state of total sickness, total possession, and not in a position to act in any other way. Dope fiends are sick people who cannot act other than they do. A rabid dog cannot but bite.

Some people assume a self-righteous position but what matters for them is to keep the junk virus in operation. Junk is a big industry.

I recall talking to an American who worked for the Aftosa Commission in Mexico. Six hundred a month plus expense account:

«How long will the epidemic last?»

«As long as we can keep it going... And yes... may be the aftosa will break out in South America», he said dreamingly.

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William S. Burroughs, **Naked Lunch**

William S. Burroughs was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1914. His many works include *Naked Lunch* – which made him famous overnight. In 1983 he was named a Member of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Burroughs divides his time between New York City and Lawrence, Kansas. *Naked Lunch* is now a major

READING NOTES:

Junk: (1) (informal) old discarded things: *an attic full of junk*;
(2) (slang) the dangerous drug heroin.

Ultimate: after which no other can be considered.

Merchandise: things for sale; goods for trade.

Ultimate merchandise: much in demand goods.

Sewer: a drain or pipe used to carry away surface water or sewage.

Sewerage system: sewage system.

Dope (informal): a drug whose use is forbidden by law.

Fiend: someone very keen on something: *a fresh air fiend*.

A dope fiend: drug addict.

In total need of: who must have.

A rabid dog: a mad dog.

Aftosa: highly infectious and fatal disease afflicting cattle.

Six hundred dollars: equivalent now to 6000 dollars.

XII. Answer the questions:

- a. Explain the word addict.
- b. What happens to an addict if he or she cannot get more and more heroin?
- c. Why is heroin an ideal product for the person who sells it?
- d. Has the drug dealer any need to improve his merchandise or advertise?
- e. What might someone in need of drugs do in order to get some? What shows his utter degradation and humiliation as a human being?
- f. Why is an addict in a state of total sickness?
- g. What sick animal does the author compare the sickness to? Do you find it a good comparison?
- h. The author compares drugs to an «evil» virus. Is the drug epidemic something that happens by itself? If not, who are the people who spread the «epidemic»?
- i. What are the personal motives of a drug dealer? of the whole organization behind a dealer?
- j. How long did the aftosa epidemic in Mexico last?
- k. What did the American member of the Aftosa Commission hope?

- l. What personal reason could he have to wish for the epidemic to spread?
- m. Do people who sell drugs or arms have similar reasons for wishing the «epidemic» to spread to different countries?

XIII. Comprehension:

- a. Explain the meaning of the following: «The epidemic will last «as long as we keep it going».

XIV. Discussion – Group work

Choose one of the following topics to discuss with your group. Prepare a brief summary for the class.

- a. «Junk is a big industry».
- b. Trade and ethics.
- c. How can we fight against drugs?
- d. A drug dealer in fact sells sickness, madness and death.

XV. Translate from English into Ukrainian:

THE CONTINUOUS FIGHT AGAINST THE SCOURGE OF DRUGS

Seizures of illegal drugs have increased by 500 per cent over the last decade in the United Kingdom. But no one believes any longer that the scourge of drug abuse is going to be solved only by trying to cut off the supply. The call is for measures which, over a period, will help bring down demand. As a mark of this realism, the UK is playing a great part in combating the threat of drugs both internationally and in the UK, backed by a vigorous education policy aimed at vulnerable young people. This feature examines various initiatives, including pressure for common penalties through the European Union and greater cooperation, training and assistance worldwide for anti-drug strategies.

XVI. Translate from Ukrainian into English:

У той час як простий народ, медичний персонал та уряд приймають участь у виборчій кампанії, розповсюдження наркотиків набуває великих розмірів. Деякі спеціалісти дискутують з приводу того, що у розповсюдженні наркотиків незначна роль відводиться Латиноамериканським країнам. Ці країни виготовляють в основному морфій. Якщо поглянути, приміром, на Перу, то ми побачимо, що 65 % кокаїну виробляють у долині вздовж річки Хуалага. Тут знаходяться і фабрики, які обробляють наркотики, котрі потім переправляють у зарубіжні країни спеціальними літаками. Коли літак приземляється у столиці Перу Учиза, центру локального транспортування наркотиків, стороннім у цей час у цьому місці перебувати забороняється.