

Introduction

This support pack contains the following materials:

- A pre-reading vocabulary task;
- The story that you can listen to;
- A comprehension activity based on the story;
- A pronunciation activity based on the story.

Exercise 1

Before you read, check the meanings of the words in the box by putting them into the correct places in the sentences below. Remember, if a word begins a sentence, it should start with a capital letter.

beetle	faint	furry	hypnotise
mind	phobia	rid	scream
severe	shiver	subconscious	terrified

1. describes something that has a lot of hair, like a cat or a rabbit.
2. means very, very serious.
3. A is a kind of insect with a strong round shell. It often lives under rocks.
4. A is when you are afraid of something, for no good reason.
5. If you don't something, then it isn't important to you – you don't particularly like or dislike it.
6. Some people think that we think things that we don't know about – this is called our
7. When you somebody, you put them in a state when they don't know what they are doing or saying, and can change what they think.
8. When you you can't stand up and fall down, losing consciousness. It happens when you are very tired, very weak or very ill.
9. When you are very, very frightened, you are
10. When you don't want something, you can throw it away or get of it.
11. When you feel cold, or afraid, you shake all over or
12. When you shout very loud, you, often when you are afraid.

Read the story

A Serious Case

by Chris Rose

I have a friend who is afraid of spiders. This isn't very unusual; a lot of people are afraid of spiders. I don't really like spiders much myself. I don't mind them if you see them outside, in the garden, as long as they're not too big. But if one comes in the house, especially if it's one of those really big spiders with furry legs and little red eyes, then I go "yeeucch" and I try to get rid of it. Usually I'll use a brush to get rid of the spider, but if I feel brave then I'll put a glass over the top of it, slide a piece of paper under the glass and then take it outside.

This is quite normal, I think. But my friend isn't afraid of spiders in any normal way. She isn't just

afraid of spiders, she is totally, completely and utterly terrified of them. When my friend sees a spider she doesn't just go "uurgghh!" or run away, or ask someone else to get rid of the horrible creepy crawly. No: she screams as loud as she possibly can. She screams so loud that her neighbours worry about her, and think about calling the police. When she sees a spider, she shivers all over, and sometimes she freezes completely – she can't move at all because she is so terrified. Sometimes she even faints.

But my friend had a surprise for me when we met for coffee last week.

“Guess what?” she asked me.
 “What?” I said.
 “I’ve got a new pet!”
 “Great,” I said. “What is it? A dog? A cat?”
 “No”
 “A budgie?”
 “No”
 “A rabbit?”
 “No”
 “What then?”
 “I’ve got a pet spider.”
 “I don’t believe you!”
 “It’s true! I decided that it was time I did something about my phobia so I went to visit a doctor, a special doctor. A psychiatrist. This psychiatrist specialised in phobias – helping people who had irrational fears to get better, and live normally. He told me I suffered from ‘arachnophobia’.”



“It’s an irrational fear of spiders,” he said. “About one in fifty people suffer from a severe form of arachnophobia. It’s not very uncommon.”
 “Thanks” said my friend. “But that doesn’t help me much...”
 “There are lots of different ways we can try to cure your phobia,” said the psychiatrist. “First, there is traditional analysis.”
 “What does that mean?” asked my friend.
 “This means lots of talking. We try to find out exactly why you have such a terrible fear of spiders. Perhaps it’s linked to something that happened to you when you were a child.”
 “Oh dear,” said my friend. “That sounds quite worrying.”
 “It can take a long time,” said the psychiatrist. “Years, sometimes, and you can never be certain that it will be successful.”
 “Are there any other methods?”

“Yes – some psychiatrists use hypnosis along with traditional analysis.” My friend didn’t like the idea of being hypnotised. “I’m worried about what things will come out of my subconscious mind!” she said.
 “Are there any other methods?” asked my friend,
 “Well”, said the psychiatrist, “There is what we call the ‘behavioural’ approach.”
 “What’s the behavioural approach?” asked my friend.
 “Well,” said the psychiatrist, “It’s like this...”

The psychiatrist got out a small spider from his desk. It wasn’t a real spider. It was made of plastic. Even though it was only a plastic spider, my friend screamed when she saw it.
 “Don’t worry,” said the psychiatrist. “It’s not a real spider.”
 “I know,” said my friend. “But I’m afraid of it just the same.”
 “Hmmm,” said the psychiatrist. “A serious case...” He put the rubber spider on the desk. When my friend stopped screaming, the psychiatrist told her to touch it. When she stopped screaming again – the idea of touching the plastic spider was enough to make her scream – she touched it. At first she touched it for just one second. She shivered all over, but at least she managed to touch it.
 “Ok,” said the psychiatrist. “That’s all for today. Thanks. You can go home now.”
 “That’s it?” asked my friend.
 “Yes.”
 “That’s all?”
 “Yes, for today. This is the behavioural approach. Come back tomorrow.”

My friend went back the next day, and this time the plastic spider was already on the doctor’s desk. This time she touched it and held it for five minutes. Then the doctor told her to go home and come back the next day. The next day she went back and the plastic spider was on her chair. She had to move the spider so she could sit down. The next day she held the spider in her hand while she sat in her chair. The next day, the doctor gave her the plastic spider and told her to take it home with her.
 “Where do spiders appear in your house?” asked the psychiatrist.
 “In the bath, usually,” said my friend.
 “Put the spider in the bath,” he told her.

My friend was terrified of the spider in the bath, but she managed not to scream when she saw it there.

"It's only a plastic spider," she told herself.

The next day the psychiatrist told her to put the spider in her living room. My friend put it on top of the television. At first she thought the spider was watching her, and she felt afraid. Then she told herself that it was only a plastic spider.

The next day the psychiatrist told her to put the spider in her bed.

"No way!" she said. "Absolutely not!"

"Why not?" asked the psychiatrist.

"It's a spider!" replied my friend.

"No it's not," said the psychiatrist, "It's a plastic spider. It's not a real one." My friend realised that her doctor was right. She put the plastic spider in her bed, and she slept there all night with it in her bed. She only felt a little bit afraid.

The next day, she went back to the psychiatrist. This time, she had a shock, a big shock. Sitting in the middle of the doctor's desk there was a spider. And this time it was a real spider. My friend was about to scream and run away, but she didn't. She sat on the other side of the room, as far away as possible from the spider, for about five minutes, then she got up and left the room.

"See you tomorrow!" shouted the psychiatrist to her as she left.

The next day she went back and this time the psychiatrist let the spider run around on his desk. Again, my friend stayed about five minutes, then left. The next day she stayed for ten minutes, and the day after that, fifteen. Eventually, the psychiatrist held the spider, the real spider with long furry legs and little eyes, in his hand. He asked my friend to come and touch it. At first she refused, but the doctor insisted. Eventually she touched the spider, just for a second. The next day she touched it for a few seconds, then for a few minutes, and after that she held the spider in her own hand.

Then she took the spider home, and let it run around in her house. She didn't feel afraid. Well, ok, she did feel afraid, but only a tiny bit.

"So now I've got a pet spider!" she told me again.

"Well done!" I said.

"There's only one problem," she said, and as she spoke I noticed that she was shivering all over.

Then she screamed and climbed up on the chair. She was pointing to something on the floor.

"Over there!" she screamed. "Look! It's a beetle...!!!"

After reading

Exercise 2

Below are 13 statements about the text. For each one, decide if it is True or False.

1. Not many people are afraid of spiders.
2. The narrator isn't afraid of spiders.
3. The narrator's friend is terrified of spiders.
4. When she sees a spider she calls the police.
5. The narrator's friend suffers from a phobia.
6. She goes to see a specialist doctor.
7. She gets a new pet cat.
8. The psychiatrist thinks she is a serious case.
9. They use the behavioural approach to cure her phobia.
10. The psychiatrist shows her a spider that is not real.
11. She learns to like the plastic spider.
12. The behavioural approach doesn't work.
13. Another problem appears at the end of the story.

Exercise 3

Look at the words in the box. Some of them start with an 'f' sound, as in 'fat'. Others start with an 's' sound, as in 'sun'. Place the words in the correct group below.

Phone	Silent	Folder	Psychologist	Phobia
Science	Photo	Psychedelic	Psychiatrist	Siren

'f' sound	's' sound

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Answers

Exercise 1: 1. Furry; 2. Severe; 3. beetle; 4. phobia; 5. mind; 6. subconscious; 7. hypnotise; 8. faint; 9. terrified; 10. rid; 11. shiver; 12. scream

Exercise 2: 1. False (F); 2. F; 3. True (T); 4. F; 5. T; 6. T; 7. F; 8. T; 9. T; 10. T; 11. T; 12. F; 13. T

Exercise 3: 'f' sound: folder, phobia, phone, photo ; 's' sound: psychedelic, psychiatrist, psychologist, science, silent, siren