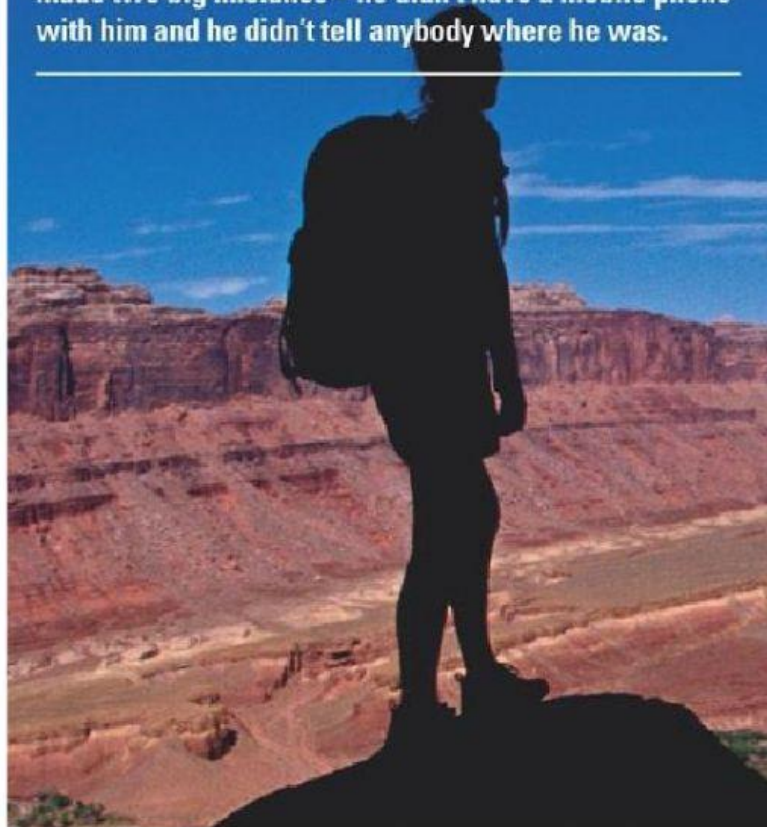


LOSE YOUR ARM OR LOSE YOUR LIFE

In April 2003, Aron Ralston went to Blue John Canyon in Utah to hike. Although he was on his own, he was an experienced climber, so he wasn't worried. But he made two big mistakes – he didn't have a mobile phone with him and he didn't tell anybody where he was.



Aron climbed down a narrow gap between the walls of the canyon. Suddenly a large rock fell on his right arm. It trapped his arm against the canyon wall. He tried to pull his arm out, but the rock weighed 360 kilograms. It was impossible.

Aron realised that he was in trouble. He couldn't phone a friend or his parents, and nobody knew he was there. He didn't have much food or water with him.

First of all, he tried to move the rock. Then, he tried to break the rock with his knife. He had a rope and he tried to pull the rock away. Nothing worked. Meanwhile, Aron slowly drank his water and ate his food. He had a video camera with him and he videoed himself every day. He recorded messages to his parents and his friends.

After five days, Aron had no more water, and he felt very weak and ill. He couldn't feel his hand. He had to make a decision. He could die, or he could cut his own arm off. He broke the bone in his arm. Then he tied a cloth around his arm and started cutting with his knife. It took him an hour. He said afterwards, 'It was one hundred times worse than any pain I've felt before.'

Finally, he was free, but he was still 12 kilometres from his car. He had to go down the canyon wall on a rope using just one arm. Then he had to walk through the canyon in the hot sun. Eventually he met some other hikers, and a helicopter came to rescue him.

Nowadays, Aron gives talks about his experience and recently he has written a book about it. He has an artificial arm. He still loves hiking and he hasn't given up climbing. He's lost his arm, but he's still alive!

Read the text again. Number the events in the correct order.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| a | He climbed down into a narrow canyon. | ☐ |
| b | He climbed and walked out of the canyon. | ☐ |
| c | He tied a cloth around his arm. | ☐ |
| d | He went to Blue John Canyon. | ☐ |
| e | He wrote a book about his experience. | ☐ |
| f | He tried to move the rock from his arm. | ☐ |
| g | He cut off his own arm. | ☐ |
| h | He slowly drank his water and ate his food. | ☐ |
| i | A helicopter rescued him. | ☐ |

1 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- 1 Magazines and newspapers aren't popular any more. ____
- 2 There are crosswords and horoscopes in some serious newspapers. ____
- 3 People who are interested in economics read *Rybalka*. ____
- 4 There are no advertisements in fashion magazines. ____
- 5 Some Ukrainians read magazines in a foreign language. ____

2 Match the qualities in A with the definitions in B. What other qualities should a good newspaper have?

- | A | B |
|----------------|---|
| 1 informative | a providing many useful details or ideas |
| 2 educational | b amusing and interesting |
| 3 factual | c based on or containing facts |
| 4 unbiased | d teaching something you didn't know before |
| 5 entertaining | e fair, not influenced by other people's opinions |

NEWSPAPERS and magazines

There are many elements to the media in Ukraine, from traditional print media, newspapers and magazines through to TV, radio and the Internet. Print media remains a popular source of news, and most people in Ukraine read newspapers and magazines regularly. They can be daily or **weekly**, monthly or **quarterly**, national or local, state-sponsored or private. There is a lot of variety to appeal to readers of different ages and tastes.

The older generation like reading serious socio-political newspapers such as *Fakty* (The Facts), *Segodnia* (Today) or *Silski Visti* (Village News). These newspapers cover the problems of modern life and provide interesting historical background to modern issues. They feature articles on economics, industry, agriculture and social and cultural

life as well as information about important sports events and, of course, **comic strips**, crosswords and horoscopes. Practically all newspapers provide **weather forecasts** and TV listings. Many readers **subscribe** and have their newspapers delivered to their homes, others buy them at the newsagent's.

Young people and teenagers often prefer reading magazines. They have bright glossy covers, colourful photographs and amusing contents. Among the most popular magazines for girls are *Lisa Girl*, *Yunala Lady* (Young Lady) and *Oops*. They feature articles on beauty and fashion, music news, celebrity **gossip**, real-life stories and horoscopes. They also have quizzes, personality tests, jokes and problem pages. Boys usually don't find these magazines very interesting and often prefer magazines about music or sport.

Women's magazines like *Natali*, *Dobryie Soviety* (Good Advice), *Cosmopolitan* and *Yedinstvennaia* (The Only One) share beauty

secrets and fashion **trends**, as well as recipes for new or favourite dishes. Fashion magazines are usually full of advertisements and photographs of glamorous models, but sometimes there are serious articles, too. Men in Ukraine, as elsewhere in the world, prefer to read about cars, sports, fishing and **gadgets**. Popular titles include *Avtomir* (Autoworld), *Rybalka* (Fishing) and *Chip*.

Ukrainians nowadays also like reading magazines in English to keep up to date with **current** events around the world. *The Correspondent*, *What's on?*, *Reader's Digest*, *News from Ukraine* and *The Kyiv Post* are attracting more and more readers.

According to data from the Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine, about 30,000 print media titles are registered and over 5,300 periodical titles are published in Ukraine. With the development of information technology and the **advent** of the Internet, many independent online publications have also appeared.