

## What is love? Can you give a definition or describe the feeling?

### About Lisa Appignanesi



Lisa Appignanesi is the author of several critically acclaimed and prizewinning books on the history of madness and mind-doctoring, on women and on Freud, including *Mad, Bad and Sad, Freud's Women* (with John Forrester), *Trials of Passion* and *Simone de Beauvoir*. She has also written fiction.

Read the excerpt from *All About Love* by Lisa Appignanesi. Some original words in the text have been changed for synonyms. Try to figure them out and type in next to the match respectively.

unawares

attraction

lulling

a passer-by

unwitting

solemnly

bashful

ungovernable

lolloping

permeable

intoxicating

Falling in love, as everyone knows, is \_\_\_\_\_ **inebriating**. It catches you \_\_\_\_\_ **unexpectedly**. It's magic. It's the light or the place. It's chemistry or the brush of an angel's wings. It's beyond reason. It's instinctual. It's \_\_\_\_\_ **unintentional**.

And when you fall, you plunge into a/an **disobedient** \_\_\_\_\_ ocean. The first time in, the intensity is at its greatest.

Anything, large or small, can ignite the \_\_\_\_\_ **appeal**. The toss or turn of a lock of hair, the arc of a nose, the quick stride, the **bobbing** \_\_\_\_\_ run, the sudden upturned glance, the tickle of a laugh, the **coy** \_\_\_\_\_ smile, the pallor or glow of a cheekbone, the **soothing** \_\_\_\_\_ timbre of a voice, the scent caught in the air, a thought \_\_\_\_\_ **seriously** declared, a shy or earnest aside, the brush of fingers on skin . . . The subject may be a \_\_\_\_\_ **stranger**, a face in a crowded room, an acquaintance, or someone you've long known.

The 'who' of them is all that counts.

Once you've fallen, you discover that you're twinned. You're \_\_\_\_\_

**pervious**, your thoughts 'float into one another'. You mirror each other. You have everything in common. It's ecstasy when you're together, agony when you're apart.

Can money buy love?

Do you know who is a “gold-digger”?

Are you familiar with the term “sugar daddy”?

Do you agree that “like should marry like”?

Have you ever considered the idea of marriage of convenience?



Listen to the first clip \_\_\_\_\_ from BBC World Service podcast and answer the questions:

1. What is “one of the burning questions of the moment”?
2. “The fictional **heartthrob**” – heartthrob means:
  - a) heart attack
  - b) good-looking man
  - c) rich man
  - d) beggar
3. “**Well spotted**, Tim!” Click all the phrases close in meaning to ‘well spotted’
  - a) well-printed!
  - b) good catch!
  - c) astute observation!
  - d) awfully dirty!
  - e) nicely put!
4. Stephen Broadberry is Professor of
  - a) Economics at Cambridge University
  - b) Anthropology at Oxford University
  - c) Economic History at Oxford University



Pride and Prejudice, the shortest plot ever: \_\_\_\_\_

Unjumble the words in bold.

**Ctirhaimsac** \_\_\_\_\_, smart Elizabeth Bennet has no money .

Her mother wants her to **ryrma** \_\_\_\_\_ well.

Mr. Darcy, a seemingly **tagorran** \_\_\_\_\_ wealthy man, takes an unexpected shine to Lizzy.

But he is so **osbiunoxo** \_\_\_\_\_ that when he proposes, she tells him to get lost.

Finally, by the end of the book, both Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy have been on the voyage and they both **ercovids** \_\_\_\_\_ that they do love each other after all.

*“Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy have been on the voyage” – what does the presenter mean? Did they travel together by sea?*

Why did the proposal go wrong?

Why does the presenter say that Mr. Darcy was obnoxious?

Listen to the proposal scene again \_\_\_\_\_ and

a) fill the gaps with adverbs

Mr. Darcy: My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how \_\_\_\_\_ I admire and love you. In declaring myself thus I’m \_\_\_\_\_ aware that I will be going \_\_\_\_\_ against the wishes of my family, my friends, and, I hardly need add, of my own better judgment.

b) fill the gaps with nouns

Lizzy: From the very beginning, your manners impressed me with the fullest belief of your \_\_\_\_\_, your \_\_\_\_\_, and your selfish \_\_\_\_\_ for feelings of others. I had known you a month before, I felt you were the last man in the world whom I could ever marry!

Enjoy the scene from a different adaptation (2005) directed by Joe Wright

**Pemberley is the fictional country estate owned by Fitzwilliam Darcy. Do you like it? Have you ever visited manors like this one? Does it look expensive? What can be found inside the building?**



**Do you have any idea how to compare wealth of the past with today's money?**

**Clip 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Fill the gaps with numbers**

The book's set in the early \_\_\_\_\_ s, Mr. Darcy had an income of \_\_\_\_\_ British pounds a year.

When the book was published in \_\_\_\_\_, readers of Jane Austen's novels would have understood how much 10 000 pounds a year meant. But today, we don't.

Ten pounds a year is about \$ \_\_\_\_\_, but it was supposed to be a fortune, and in today's money it's hardly a fortune. Today in the UK that would be less than minimum wage if you worked full time.

**So, what was £10 000 worth in the early 1800s?**

**Clip 4: \_\_\_\_\_ . Proceed with filling gaps with numbers**

The most straight forward way to work out the value of any amount in today's money is adjusting for inflation. If prices rise, say \_\_\_\_\_ % a year, then a hundred dollars \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, would buy about twice as much as a \_\_\_\_\_ dollars does today.

If we just adjust for the inflation, it's \_\_\_\_\_. That's still quite a lot of money, but it's not the sort of super-rich.

So, to recap: if you adjust for inflation, Mr. Darcy's £10 000 a year in the early 1800s works out at around \_\_\_\_\_ pounds a year or about \_\_\_\_\_ million dollars in today's money.

**Clip 5 \_\_\_\_\_**

Another approach is to look at earnings. Stephen Broadberry says that people in the UK now are paid more for their work than they were in the early 1800s, even after adjusting for inflation. Essentially, working for a day in these days would buy much more stuff than working for a day in the early 1800s.



## Unjumble the sentences

up to 9.995 million/if we adjust/ earnings, it goes/ for the labour/.

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US dollars/ about 13 million/and 10 million/ pounds works out/.

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US dollars in/ Golfer Rory McIlroy/ recent 12-month period / prize money over/  
made 16 million /.

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Clip 6: \_\_\_\_\_. There are five factual errors in the transcript of this clip.  
Correct them or type in “t” next to the true ones.

There’s another way to look at Mr. Darcy’s income, one which makes him seem even more flush with cash.

In 1800 the British economy was much smaller than it is today. Not only were people 1) **richer** \_\_\_\_\_, but there were far fewer of them.

So, adjusting his 10 000 pounds a year to keep pace with the growth of entire British economy, what does Mr. Darcy’s income look like?

If you think of the share of national income that he commanded, that’s 2) **51. 58** \_\_\_\_\_ million pounds.

That works out at about 3) **18** \_\_\_\_\_ million US dollars a year – more than the salaries paid to the very richest sport stars such as Cristiano Ronaldo and 4) **David Beckham** \_\_\_\_\_.

You have to think of value of the wealth that generated that income. If the 10 000 income was perhaps 5) **3** \_\_\_\_% return on the capital, the capital for that would have been something like 6) **2** \_\_\_\_ billion.

In today’s terms, relative to the size of the economy, his wealth would have been about 7) **3** \_\_\_\_ billion pounds or 8) **4** \_\_\_\_ billion dollars.

Although the world's richest men tend to have between 9) **50** \_\_\_\_ and 10) **90** \_\_\_\_ billion dollars these days. According to this measure, Mr. Darcy must have been one of the richest men in the country.

***“All that, and he looks jolly good with his shirt off” – do you get what's wrong with the statement?***

**Watch the scene if you don't know the answer**

**Do the quiz with some phrases and collocations from this lesson**