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высшего образования
«САХАЛИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
ЮЖНО-САХАЛИНСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор ЮСПК СахГУ

Е.В. Казанцева
« 16 »  20 20 г.

Методические рекомендации
(для выполнения практических работ)

ОГСЭ. 04 Иностранный язык

44.02.01 Дошкольное образование

Квалификация

Воспитатель детей дошкольного возраста

Форма обучения

Заочная

Южно-Сахалинск
2020

Методические рекомендации по учебной дисциплине Иностранный язык программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ) по специальности СПО 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования 44.02.01 Дошкольное образование (приказ Минобрнауки РФ от 27.10.2014 №1351, зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 24.11.2014 № 34898) и рабочей программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Разработчик:

Лещенко А.В., преподаватель иностранного языка

(Ф. И. О., ученая степень, звание, должность)

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Утверждена на заседании кафедры (ПЦК) сервисных дисциплин

Протокол №_08 от 12.03. 2020 г.

Зав. ПЦК _____



А.В. Лещенко

Рекомендована: учебно-методическим советом ЮСПК СахГУ

Протокол № 04 от 23.04. 2020г.

Заместитель директора по НМР



И.Ю. Донская

1.1. Освоенные умения

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений:

уметь:

У1. Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.

У2. Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

У3. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

1.2.: Усвоенные знания

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется проверка следующих знаний:

З1: лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

З2: грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

уметь:

У1: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2: переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3: самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

2. Формы и содержание текущего контроля и оценивания по дисциплине

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1

Форма проверки: практическая работа

Условия контроля: *самостоятельная работа*

Время выполнения: 6 академических часов.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа №1.

Тема «Фонетический курс»

1. Назовите по порядку буквы в следующих словах:

Например: dene [di:] [i:] [en] [i:]

Meet

Pen

Tell

Ben

Bed

Size

Ted

Bess

Feet

Type

Sees	Test
Vine	Spell
Fine	life
Tie	

2. Напишите транскрипцию и определите, сколько букв и сколько звуков в каждом из следующих слов:

Например: dene – [di:n], 4 буквы, 3 звука.

Ben	Bede
Meet	Life
Tell	Spell
Be	Tie
Ten	Seven
Feet	Nine
Tent	seen
Bed	

3. Выпишите в отдельные колонки слова со звуками:

[i:]

[e]

[i]

[ai]

Слова: mine, type, bid, did, fine, pit, five, vine, me, meet, lend, mete, eve, seem, pep, beef, ebb, see, send, pie

4. Затранскрибируйте следующие слова и предложения:

Final

Oak

August

Death

To delegate

There are a lot of copy-books on the table.

We are very kind, jolly and well-bread.

Mary is the best student of our class.

Loud

Duty

Diet

France

To congratulate

Are you a teacher or a doctor?

The test was very difficult, isn't it?

There is much snow in the street.

Ask

Institute

Poem

Thirty

Cook

There are twenty students in group one hundred and three.

Helga is a student of philological department.

He has a dog, a cat and three parrots.

While

Hungry

Corn

Merry

To graduate

There are a lot of children in the yard.

You are a student, aren't you?

They have a new teacher of English.

Toast

To arrange

Opportunity

Dialogue

Care

Do like to read or to be read to?

There are many books on the shelf.

Computers are good helpers for research-workers.

Start

Wonderful

Store

Belief

Walk

Our holidays were very merry.

Give me your pen please.

When did you see him?

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,4,5,8,9

Форма проверки: практическая работа

Условия контроля: *выполняется в ходе* самостоятельной работы

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа № 1.

Тема «Social work. What is it?»

- I. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания**
- abuse – 1. жестокое обращение; 2. злоупотребление
- adjustment – приспособляемость, привыкание, адаптация
- assessment – оценка
- behavior – поведение
- community – 1. сообщество; 2. общество
- dependent – иждивенец
- alcohol dependent – алкоголик
- drug dependent – наркоман
- disability – нетрудоспособность, инвалидность
- disadvantage – недостаток
- disorder – болезнь, расстройство
- distress – 1. горе, беда; 2. нищета, нужда
- faculty – факультет
- Humanitarian faculty – гуманитарный факультет
- illness – болезнь, заболевание
- impairment – ухудшение, ущерб
- interaction – взаимодействие
- offender – преступник, правонарушитель
- setting – окружение, обстановка
- service – обслуживание
- health services – медицинское обслуживание
- social services – социальное обслуживание
- support – поддержка
- treatment – 1. лечение уход; 2. воспитание
- work – работа
- clinical social work – клиническая социальная работа
- gerontological social work – геронтологическая социальная работа
- industrial social work – социальная работа на производстве

medical social work – социальная работа в медицинских учреждениях

occupational social work – социальная работа по месту занятости

police social work – социальная работа в полиции

preventive social work – превентивная социальная работа

psychiatric social work – социальная работа в психиатрии

rural social work – социальная работа в сельской местности

school social work – социальная работа в школе

social work – социальная работа

worker – рабочий

family support worker – семейный социальный работник

social worker – социальный работник

II. Установите соответствия между терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках

a)

1) rural social work	a) социальная работа по месту занятости
2) psychiatric social work	b) клиническая социальная работа
3) occupational social work	c) превентивная социальная работа
4) police social work	d) психиатрическая социальная работа
5) preventive social work	e) социальная работа в полиции
6) medical social work	f) социальная работа в сельской местности.
7) school social work	g) социальная работа в школе
8) gerontological social work	h) социальная работа на производстве
9) clinical social work	i) геронтологическая социальная работа
10) industrial social work	j) социальная работа в медицинских учреждениях

b)

1) abuse	a) иждивенец
2) adjustment	b) недостаток
3) assessment	c) жестокое обращение; злоупотребление

4) behavior	d) приспособляемость, привыкание
5) disorder	e) поведение
6) dependent	f) горе, беда
7) disability	g) болезнь, расстройство
8) disadvantage	h) нетрудоспособность, инвалидность
9) community	i) сообщество; общество
10) distress	j) оценка

III. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их на русский язык

1.communication	8.positive
2.counseling	9.practical
3.functioning	10. practice
4.emotional	11. principles
5.groups	12. psychology
6.individuals	13. services
7.philosophy	14. technique

IV. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему
ТЕКСТ А

SOCIAL WORK

Social work is the professional activity of helping individuals, groups, or communities enhance or restore their capacity for social functioning and creating societal conditions favorable to this goal. Social work practice consists of the professional application of social work values, principles, and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; providing counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services; and practicing in relevant legislative processes.

The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior; of social, economic and cultural institutions and of the interaction of all these factors.

There are different specialties within social work, for example: rural social work, occupational social work, school social work, clinical social work, preventive social work, police social work and others.

Rural social work is practice oriented to helping people who have unique problems and needs arising out of living in agricultural or sparsely populated areas.

School social work is the specialty oriented towards helping students make satisfactory school adjustments.

Psychiatric social work or clinical social work is social work in a mental health setting.

Occupational social work or industrial social work is the provision of professional human services in the workplace through employer-funded programs. Preventive social work is the professional application of social work theory and methods to the treatment and prevention of psychosocial dysfunction, disability, or impairment, including emotional and mental disorders.

V. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. социальные условия; | теория и методы социальной |
| 2. ценности социальной работы; | работы; |
| 3. реальные услуги; | 7. лечение и предотвращение; |
| 4. малонаселенные территории; | 8. психосоциальные дисфункции; |
| 5. адаптация к школе; | инвалидность; |
| программы, финансируемые | психические расстройства. |
| работодателем; | |

VI. Найдите в тексте термины, близкие по значению к следующим

psychiatric social work, industrial social work, illness, pupils, disablement.

VII. Закончите предложения, используя следующие термины и терминологические сочетания

behavior; communities; clinical social work; occupational social work; rural social work

1. Social workers help individuals, families and
2. To do the job professionally social worker should possess knowledge of human development and
3. ... is oriented to helping people who live in agricultural or sparsely populated areas.
4. Psychiatric social work is also called
5. ... provides people with the workplaces through employer-funded programs.

VIII. Выберите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык

1. One of the tasks of social workers is to help communities provide or improve social and health services.
2. Social worker should know not only about human development and behavior, about social, economic and cultural institutions but also about the interaction of all these factors.
3. There are two major specialties within social work: occupational social work and clinical social work.
4. Occupational social work is also called industrial social work.
5. School social work helps students to adapt to school environment.

IX. Соотнесите термины из текста с соответствующими дефинициями

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Rural social work is ... | a) ... social work in a mental health setting.
b) ... application of social work theory and |
| 2. School social work is ... | |

3. Police social work...	methods to the treatment and prevention of psychosocial dysfunction.
4. Preventive social work is ...	c) ... practice oriented to people living in agricultural or sparsely populated areas. d) ... the provision of professional human services in the workplace.
5. Industrial social work is ...	e) ... the specialty oriented towards helping students make satisfactory school adjustments.
6. Psychiatric social work ...	f) ... is social work practice. that occurs in hospitals and other health care settings to facilitate good health and aid physically ill patients and their families to resolve the problems related to the illness.
7. Medical social work ...	g) ... is professional social work practice within police precinct houses, courthouses, and jail settings to provide a variety of social services to victims of crimes, and their families.

X. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is social work?
2. What knowledge does the practice of social work require?
3. What specialties within social work do you know?
4. Is school social work oriented towards helping students make satisfactory school adjustments?
5. What is rural social work practice oriented to?

XI. Аня – студентка. Она – будущий социальный работник. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык её рассказ о своей будущей профессии

ТЕКСТ В

MY SPECIALITY

I'm a second year student of Omsk State Technical University. I study at the Humanitarian faculty. It trains personnel for working at social services.

The course for the social worker lasts 5 years. The students study different subjects: psychology, history of social work, philosophy, foreign languages and others.

The term «social work» has some meanings. It is the applied science of helping people achieve any effective level of psychological functioning; any of numerous publicly or privately provided services intended to aid disadvantaged, distressed or vulnerable persons or groups and it is also the profession engaged in rendering such services. There are many different aspects in the profession: medical social work, school social work, police social work and others.

As I already have experience of working with people who have mental health problems I have been offered a good job this year. I have joined a highly successful home treatment team, providing early assessment and support for people with acute mental health illness who

otherwise would be admitted to hospital. Our team operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, so I work flexible hours.

After graduating from the university I want to be a family support worker. I want to provide outreach and support for families, especially women and children. A family support worker works closely with families and children to identify their needs. He also provides emotional and practical support to the clients. A family support worker like any other social worker should behave in a calm and understanding manner to enhance communication and understanding within the family.

XII. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What faculty trains personnel for working at social services?
2. What does the term «social work» mean?
3. What does a home treatment team provide?
4. What does a family support worker do?
5. How should a family support worker behave?

XIII. Подготовьте устное высказывание о своей будущей специальности (10-15 предложений).

XIV. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык. Выпишите из данного текста термины социальной работы

ТЕКСТ С

A CAREER AS A SOCIAL WORKER

Social Workers can be based within residential settings, such as children's homes, hostels and care homes, or in a field-based capacity working within the community. Either way, their role is very similar and involves providing counseling, advice and support to vulnerable adults or children, including offenders. The clients they work with may be drug or alcohol dependent, suffering from a long-term illness, experiencing mental health problems or the subject of some form of abuse. The role of the Social Worker is to assess their needs and the subsequent level of social and emotional support that they may require.

Residential Social Workers who work with children are responsible for ensuring that their clients are provided with a safe, secure and friendly environment and will organize various activities for them aimed at developing their life skills to enable them to live independently in the future. With adults, their responsibilities may also include helping them with the daily running of their lives including handling finances and benefit claims. Social Workers with elderly clients will be responsible for ensuring that their clients live a dignified, safe and comfortable life within their residential setting.

Community-based Social Workers work closely with a variety of clients including families where children are considered to be at risk. They advise on drug and alcohol issues, support offenders and help people with terminal illnesses adjust to their situation.

Social Workers form a vital part of an extensive support network which can include doctors, teachers, police and other health care professionals. They are required to demonstrate excellent

counseling skills and the ability to develop positive relationships with their clients while remaining professionally detached. Acting on behalf of a caseload of clients necessitates good time management and the flexibility to be able to respond to the needs of a client whenever required.

It is not possible to practice as a Social Worker without a degree or postgraduate qualification approved by the General Social Care Council (GSCC), after which you can apply for professional registration. The degree can often be achieved through part-time study while also gaining practical experience in the field.

XV. Бренда Браун решила подать заявление на должность социального работника. Прочитайте её резюме. Как вы думаете, где должны располагаться следующие заголовки?

Don't forget a Curriculum Vitae (CV) is often all a prospective employer has to judge you on, so creating the right first impression is absolutely vital.

Curriculum Vitae

Personal profile Personal Details	Education References	Other achievements and interests Voluntary work experience
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Brenda Brown

17, High Close

Cardiff

CF18 7TL

Phone: 0325 491 0372

Energetic, open minded and resourceful.

I'm optimistic, have a good sense of humor and get on easily with people of all ages.

My long term aim is to train as a Social Worker but I would like to get several years practical experience before returning to study for a professional qualification.

2002-2007

Oldhill School, Cardiff

2007-2009

Central Sixth Form College, Cardiff

GCSEs

RE A

English Language B

English Literature B

Design Technology B

French B

Biology B

Maths C

History C

A Levels

PE B

Psychology C

Sociology D

2008 and 2009

Volunteer play worker on the Rosehill Estate's summer play scheme for 5 - 11 year olds.
My involvement was helping organize and supervise a range of activities, including:

Volleyball competition

Day trips to farms, museums and swimming baths

Poetry writing competition

Girls rugby tournament

2006-2007

School Community Service Project with Alzheimer's Society

Swimming, hockey and golf

Scenery construction and painting for the Youth Drama Group

Pony trekking

Brenda Williams

a qualified professional social worker

the Scottish Social Services Council (SSSC)

XVI. Напишите своё резюме.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1,2,3, ОК 1,2,4,5,8,9

Форма проверки: лексический тест

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Social work. What is it?», в ходе выполнения самостоятельной работы.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Лексический тест №1.

Тема «Social work. What is it?»

В заданиях I – II установите соответствие между английскими и русскими терминами.

I

1. school social work	a) геронтологическая социальная работа
2. medical social work	b) социальная работа в психиатрии
3. police social work	c) социальная работа в полиции
4. psychiatric social work	d) социальная работа в школе
5. gerontological social work	e) медицинская социальная
	f) работа социальная работа на производстве

II

1. abuse	a) болезнь, расстройство
2. adjustment	b) поведение
3. assessment	c) лечение уход
4. support	d) приспособляемость, привыкание
5. behavior	e) нищета, нужда
6. community	f) недостаток
7. disability	g) нетрудоспособность, инвалидность
8. disorder	h) поддержка
9. treatment	i) сообщество

10. distress

j) злоупотребление

k) оценка

В заданиях III – V выберите термин, являющийся синонимом подчеркнутому

III

psychiatric social work

1. clinical social work

2. independent social work

3. medical social work

IV

occupational social work

1. industrial social work

2. international social work

3. school social work

V

illness

1. impairment

2. disorder

3. disfunction

В заданиях VI – X выберите термин, который нужно поставить

в

VI ... provides people with workplaces through employer-funded programs.

1. radical social work; 2. independent social work; 3. occupational social work

VII ... is oriented to helping people who live in agricultural areas.

1. independent social; work; 2. rural social work; 3. youth social work

VIII ... works closely with women and children to identify their needs.

1. school social worker; 2. family support worker; 3. voluntary worker

IX ... helps students make satisfactory adjustments.

1. psychological social work 2. school social work 3. child care work

X ... is professional social work practice to provide a variety of social services to victims of crimes, and their families.

1. police social work; 2. psychological social work; 3. preventive social work

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 32

Форма проверки: контрольная работа

Условия контроля: в ходе выполнения самостоятельной работы
 Содержание текущего контроля:
 Контрольная работа № 1.
 Тема «Времена группы Simple»

Задание 1. Переведите с русского на английский язык.

1. Она видела его вчера в кино
2. Мой папа работал на этом заводе 20 лет назад.
3. Она часто ходила на работу пешком.
4. Вчера они купили новую машину.
5. Почему ты сделал д/з вчера?
6. В прошлое воскресенье мы видели оч. хороший фильм.
7. Она не любила апельсины, но очень любила бананы.
8. Ты ходил вчера в библиотеку?
9. Ты купил книгу или тетрадь?
10. Мои родители хотели стать актерами, но стали докторами.
11. Этот человек приходил сюда на прошлой неделе.
12. Мы не хотели рассказывать ему все новости.

Задание 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Past Simple.

1. I (to go) to the gym at seven o'clock every day.
2. I (to go) to the gym at seven o'clock yesterday.
3. John (to clean) his teeth every morning at 7.30 o'clock.
4. Yesterday John (to clean) his teeth at a half past seven in the morning.
5. Jane (not to do) English exercises every day.
6. Jane (not to do) English exercises yesterday.
7. His brother (to drink) coffee with milk every day.
8. His brother (to drink) coffee with milk yesterday.
9. Her husband (to like) his job.
- He (to go) to his office by bus.
- He (to go) to the office at 9 am every day.
10. Her husband usually (to go) to his office by bus.
- He (to come) to the office at 9.30 am yesterday.

Задание 3. Поставьте глаголы в следующих предложениях в утвердительную, вопросительную, отрицательную формы Future Simple.

1. I (to do) morning exercises.
2. He (to work) at a factory.
3. She (to sleep) after dinner.
4. We (to work) part-time.
5. They (to drink) tea every day.
6. Mike (to be) a student.
7. Helen (to have) a car.
8. You (to be) a good friend.
9. You (to be) good friends.
10. It (to be) difficult to remember everything.

Задание 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.
2. Her sister's name (to be) Ann.
3. Ann (to be) a student.
4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.
5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.
6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.
7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.
10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.
11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.
12. She (to speak) English well.
13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o'clock.
14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.
15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Упражнение 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock. 2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth. 3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes. 4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o'clock. 5. I (to leave) home at half past seven. 6. I (to take) a bus to the institute. 7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there. 8. Classes (to begin) at eight. 9. We usually (to have) four classes a day. 10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o'clock. Задание 3. Используйте слова в скобках для образования предложений в Future Simple.

Обратите внимание, в какой форме должно стоять предложение (утвердительной, вопросительной или отрицательной).

- 1) They _____ football at the institute. (to play)
- 2) She _____ emails. (not / to write)
- 3) _____ you _____ English? (to speak)
- 4) My mother _____ fish. (not / to like)
- 5) _____ Ann _____ any friends? (to have)
- 6) His brother _____ in an office. (to work)
- 7) She _____ very fast. (cannot / to read)
- 8) _____ they _____ the flowers every 3 days? (to water)
- 9) His wife _____ a motorbike. (not / to ride)
- 10) _____ Elizabeth _____ coffee? (to drink)

Литература:

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: сборник упражнений. СПб.: КАРО, 2012. 544 с.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1,2,3, ОК 1,2,4,5,8,9

Форма проверки: практическая работа

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Social work. What is it?», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа № 3.

Тема «History of social work»

I. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания

almoner – 1. *уст.* раздающий милостыню (*должностное лицо при дворе или религиозной организации*); 2. *уст.* работник сферы социального обслуживания

hospital almoner – *уст.* работник сферы социального обслуживания, ведающий оплатой лечения и бытовым обслуживанием больных

medical almoner – *уст.* работник сферы социального обслуживания, ведающий оплатой лечения и бытовым обслуживанием больных

aged – престарелый

alms – милостыня

assistance – помощь

charitable work – благотворительная работа

guardian – опекун, попечитель

law – закон

Poor Law – *ист.* закон о бедных

orphan – сирота

overseer – надзиратель, надсмотрщик

poor – бедный

ист. guardian of the poor – попечитель бедных

ист. overseer of the poor – попечитель по призрению бедных

poverty – бедность

official – должностное лицо, служащий

sick – больной

unemployed – безработный

welfare – благополучие

welfare officer – работник по вопросам социального обеспечения

welfare state – государство всеобщего благосостояния

II. Установите соответствия между следующими терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках

1) assistance	a) надзиратель, надсмотрщик
2) official	b) сирота
3) unemployed	c) помощь
4) overseer	d) благополучие
5) alms	e) милостыня
6) orphan	f) опекун
7) welfare	g) бедный
8) guardian	h) бедность
9) poor	i) отсутствие работы
10) poverty	j) должностное лицо, служащий

III. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их на русский язык

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. act | 9. organized |
| 2. Europe | 10. parliament |
| 3. facts | 11. problem |
| 4. financial | 12. reform |
| 5. industrial | 13. revolution |
| 6. information | 14. shocking |
| 7. monastery | 15. system |
| 8. organization | |

IV. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему

ТЕКСТ А

THE GROWTH OF SOCIAL SERVICES

In medieval times in Europe, the Church was the only organized body which could try to relieve poverty. In fact, the Church, particularly through its monasteries, provided most of what are now known as the social services, especially education and the care of the poor and the sick. The guilds and manors also played their part. In country areas, the lord of the manor often made himself responsible for helping the poor and needy. This system broke down in some European countries and also in England in the 16th century. In 1601 the English parliament passed the act which has become known as the Elizabethan Poor Law. This aimed to keep law and order and made arrangements for money to be raised and used to help the aged, orphans, and the unemployed. But poor-law assistance was always grudgingly offered, for people were regarded as somehow responsible for their poverty and were harshly treated by the authorities. Moreover, it was considered shameful to have to depend on financial assistance in order to survive. It was only in the late 19th century that social and welfare services became widely available, and, even then, not in all countries.

A hundred years earlier people had begun to think more about the rights of the individual human being. The appalling conditions caused by the Industrial Revolution in England made people aware of the urgent need for social reform. Elizabeth Fry and Lord Shaftesbury among others were notable social reformers. Charles Booth, a successful businessman became concerned with social problems and tried to understand how people lived, what they wanted, and how these wants could be satisfied. He conducted a survey which revealed some shocking facts. More than 30 % per cent of London families were desperately poor. Their poverty was not a result of crime, drink, or laziness – in other words, they did not bring it upon themselves, as many people in those days thought. Their poverty was due to lack of work, accidents, death of the husband or breadwinner, failed businesses, old age, and illness. Booth's survey provided much of the information needed by various social service organizations then establishing themselves and trying to improve the situation.

V. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. облегчить бедность; | 5. неохотно предоставлять |
| 2. забота о бедных и больных; | помощь; |
| 3. помощь бедным и | 6. грубо обращаться; |

- нуждающимся;
4. поддерживать закон и порядок;

7. острая необходимость;
8. отсутствие работы.

VI. Закончите предложения, используя следующие слова и выражения

the social services; to relieve poverty; social and welfare services; poverty; law and order.

1. In medieval times in Europe, the Church was the only organized body which could try
2. The Church provided most of what are now known as
3. This aimed to keep ... and made arrangements for money to be used to help the aged, orphans, and the unemployed.
4. In the late 19th century ... became widely available.
5. Their ... was due to lack of work, accidents, death of the husband or breadwinner, failed businesses, old age, and illness

VII. Выпишите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык

1. In medieval times in Europe, the Church provided education and the care of the poor and the sick.
2. In 1601 the English parliament passed the act which has become known as the Henrician Poor Law.
3. Poor-law assistance was always grudgingly offered.
4. More than 30 % per cent of London families were desperately poor.
5. Charles Booth was a bishop concerned with social problems.

VIII. Закончите предложения, выбрав вариант по смыслу

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. In medieval times | a) ... the English parliament passed the Elizabethan Poor Law. |
| 2. In the 16 th century | b) ... social and welfare services became widely available. |
| 3. In 1601 | c) ... system of Church care broke down. |
| 4. In the late 19 th century | d) ... people had begun to think more about the rights of the individual human being. |
| 5. A hundred years earlier | e) ... the Church was the only organized body which could try to relieve poverty. |

IX. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What organization tried to relieve poverty in Europe in medieval times?
2. Who made himself responsible for helping the poor and needy in country areas?
3. When did the English parliament pass the act which has become known as the Elizabethan Poor Law?
4. When did social and welfare services become widely available?

5. What survey provided much of the information needed by various social service organizations?

X. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык. Выпишите из данного текста термины-синонимы и выучите их

ТЕКСТ В

EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL WORK

Social work as a profession engaged in rendering services intended to aid disadvantaged, distressed or vulnerable persons or groups appeared in the 19th century. But before that there were different public officials who helped distressed people.

The first officers responsible for distributing alms to the poor were almoners usually connected with a religious house or other institution. It is considered that almoners appeared in France in the 13th century. In England such officers began to supervise charitable works later. And they still exist as part of Queens Household. The high almoner, usually a bishop or other prelate, distributes the royal alms on Maundy Thursday.

In modern times the term almoner has also been used in Britain for a trained social worker, usually a woman, qualified to work in a medical setting. In this sense «almoner» was superseded in 1964 by the title «medical social worker». Now the term is used in Britain as well as in the United States.

Other officers who helped distressed people before appearance of social workers were overseers of the poor, people who in 16th- and 17th-century England and Colonial America were appointed as public officials to help collect local taxes and use these funds to provide relief for the destitute and, primarily, jobs for the able-bodied unemployed. Overseers of the poor were established in the Henrician Poor Law of 1536 and served as local officials for the government and for churches. The term «overseer of the poor» has two synonyms «guardian of the poor» and «guardian». Some social welfare historians trace the evolution of the modern social work profession to the overseers of the poor.

XI. Напишите аннотацию к тексту

ТЕКСТ С

SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE CHURCH

As Russia undergoes a period of lost ideals and spiritual degradation, one of the way to revive the community's spiritual life can be found in a closer cooperation between the Church and social pedagogues and workers.

The project can also benefit from the public's growing religious awareness, a process which is likely to continue in future. The Church's social activities have more and more influence on various aspects of our social life. That is why there is a great amount of practical and academic interest in what we can learn from traditions created by a national institution which has

many centuries of experience in social activities, i.e. the Church. For over a thousand years, the Church has been an influence on every day life and released social tensions by words of wisdom and charity. By helping those in grief, the Church helps the community to live in peace and harmony. After seventy years of administrative purges and bans, the Church is now free to exert its influence over various spheres: education, culture, politics, economy and charity.

All this makes all important the program «Religion as a Factor of Harmonizing Social Relations». Under the program, the Church is to play an important role in social life. However, Russia a country of various religions, the program takes into account the influence exercised by other religions. The program focuses on extensive studies of the practice of social activities performed by religious organizations, and their present typical features. It is also aimed at developing theoretical and practical recommendations and models of cooperation between social services and spiritual arms in various regions.

The research project is to help establish more extensive ties with church institutions and religious communities in the country. As a result, it will give an additional impetus to such contacts between social pedagogues and scientists, on the one hand, and the clergy and religious people, on the other, enriching them with new concepts and forms of cooperation.

ХП. Подготовьте устное высказывание об истории социальной работы (10-15 предложений).

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 31, У1,2,3, ОК 1,2,4,5,8,96

Форма проверки: лексический тест

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Social work. What is it?», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Лексический тест №2.

Тема «History of social work»

В задании I установите соответствие между английскими и русскими терминами.

I

1) assistance	a) надзиратель, надсмотрщик
2) official	b) сирота
3) unemployed	c) помощь
4) overseer	d) благополучие
5) alms	e) милостыня
6) orphan	f) опекун
7) welfare	g) бедный
8) guardian	h) бедность

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 9) poor | i) отсутствие работы |
| 10) poverty | j) закон |
| | k) должностное лицо, служащий |

В заданиях II – III выберите термин, не являющийся синонимом подчеркнутому

II almoner

1. child care worker
2. medical social worker
3. medical almoner

III guardian of the poor 1. overseer of the poor

2. poor
3. guardian

В заданиях IV – VI выберите термин, который нужно поставить в предложение

IV to the poor were distributed by almoners.

1. money;
2. presents;
- 3 alms.

V ... was superseded by the title 'medical social worker'

1. almsman;
2. almoner;
3. guardian.

VI Historians write about ... helping distressed people in the 16th – and 17th – century England.

1. almsmen;
2. overseers;
3. social workers.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 32

Форма проверки: контрольная работа

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «времена группы Simple», самостоятельная работа

Содержание текущего контроля:

Контрольная работа №2.

Тема «Времена группы Continuous»

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous. (NOW)

1. My book (to lie) on the table.
2. They (to work).
3. The doctor and her patient (to talk).
4. We (to cook) dinner. My mother (to make) a salad.
5. A young man (to drive) a car. He (to listen) music.
6. My grandfather (to read) a book.
7. The pen (to lie) on the floor.
8. You (to have) a break?
9. She still (to sing).

Задание 2. Переведите на английский язык и раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous. (NOW)

1. Мы пишем. 2. Они не читают. 3. Она не работаем. 4. Вы смотрите? 5. Он не читает. 6. Они не играют на пианино. 7. Я не пеку торт. 8. Она не поет. 9. Ее сестра не спит. 10. Бабушка не пьет чай? 11. Твои друзья пьют кофе? 12. Она работает за столом. 13. Я пишу письмо. 14. Я делаю упражнение. 15. Мальчики не плавают в бассейне. 16. Они играют в футбол? 17. Моя сестра моет пол. 18. Моя подруга помогает своему ребенку. 19. Ты помогаешь папе? 20. Ученики читают интересную историю. 21. Они читают книгу. 21. Она идет в школу. 22. Они читают? 23. Твоя бабушка кушает конфеты? 24. Джон готовит ужин. 25. Билл бежит в парке.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous. (NOW)

1. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 2 I (to do) my homework. 3. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 4. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 5. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 6. The old man (to walk) about the room. 7. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 8. You (to have) a break? 9. What language you (to study)? 10. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 11. What they (to talk) about? 12. It still (to rain).

Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous.

1. Я читаю. 2. Он не пишет. 3. Мы не работаем. 4. Вы читаете? 5. Он спит? 6. Ник и Майк играют в футбол. 7. Кэйт играет на рояле. 8. Она не поет. 9. Моя сестра спит. 10. Папа пьет чай? 11. Твои родители пьют чай? 12. Я не сплю. 13. Она сидит за столом. 14. Мы делаем упражнение. 15. Мы не купаемся. 16. Они играют во дворе? 17. Нина и Энн моют пол. 18. Ник помогает маме. 19. Ты помогаешь папе? 20. Моя сестра читает интересную книгу. 21. Они идут в школу. 22. Вы идете в школу? 23. Он работает? 24. Твоя бабушка идет в магазин? 25. Он покупает конфеты. 26. Что делает твоя сестра? 27. Где играют дети? 28. Почему ты смеешься? 29. Куда они идут? 30. Что несут эти мальчики?

Задание 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? --He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home? 11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 13. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 14. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 15. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 17. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 18. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 19. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 20. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday.

Задание 6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When we were in the country last summer, I (to go) to the wood one day. In the wood I (to find) a little fox cub. I (to bring) it home. I (to decide) to tame the cub. Every day I (to feed) it and (to take) care of it. I (to tame) it the whole summer. Now the fox cub is quite tame. It lives in my house. 13. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much.

Задание 7. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I *shall go/shall be going* to the party when my brother arrives.
2. *Will you pass / will you be passing* me the books from him tomorrow?
3. I'm sure Tom *will give up/is giving up* the job.
4. Jack isn't free on Monday. He *will write/ will be writing* at home.
5. Jim is going to study from 7 till 10 this evening. So at 8.30 this evening he *will learn/will be learning* new words.
6. While I *shall read/ shall be reading* this poem she *will play/ will be playing* the piano.
7. When you call him he *will sleep/ will be sleeping*.
8. I hope the next mail *will bring/ will be bringing* news from home.
9. Her homework is not finished. She *will work/ will be working* at it.
10. At what time *will you be/ will you being* at home?

Задание 8. Переведите с русского на английский язык.

1. Завтра я весь день буду готовиться к экзаменам.
2. С 3-7 мы будем писать письма.
3. Что вы будете делать завтра в 6? – Я буду делать д/з.
4. Не приходите завтра. Я весь день буду готовить праздничный ужин.

5. Я буду смотреть телевизор весь день.

Литература

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Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,45,8,9, ПК 1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,1.5

Форма проверки: практическая работа

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Social services», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа.

Тема «Social services»

I. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания

allowance – необлагаемый налогом минимум пособия, выплачиваемый на детей и иждивенцев

children's allowance – государственное пособие многодетным семьям

cost-of-living allowance – индексация заработной платы в связи с изменением прожиточного минимума

exclusion allowance – часть пособия, не облагаемая налогом

family allowance – государственное пособие многодетным семьям

housing allowance – пособие, выделяемое на оплату жилья

prenatal allowance – пособие по беременности и родам

retirement allowance – пенсия (*по выходу в отставку*)

benefit – пенсия, пособие

cash benefit – денежное пособие

disability benefit – пособие по инвалидности

in kind benefit – пособие в натуральной форме

insurance benefit – страховое пособие

maternity benefit – пособие, выделяемое в связи с рождением ребёнка

medical benefit – пособие по болезни

public assistance benefit – пособие по государственному социальному обеспечению

sick benefit – пособие по болезни

social benefits – пособия по социальному обеспечению

social security benefits – пособия по социальному обеспечению

social service benefits – пособия по социальному обеспечению

social welfare benefits – пособия по социальному обеспечению

survivors' benefit – пособие в связи с потерей кормильца

unemployment benefit – пособие по безработице

unemployment-compensation benefit – пособие по безработице

insurance – страхование

insurance scheme – схема страхования

payments – выплаты

insurance payments – страховые выплаты

unemployment – безработица

II. Установите соответствия между терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках

1) children's allowance	a) государственное пособие многодетным семьям
2) housing allowance	b) денежное пособие
3) prenatal allowance	c) страховые выплаты
4) sick benefit	d) пособие по беременности и родам
5) insurance scheme	e) пособие по болезни
6) social benefits	f) пособие в натуральной форме
7) insurance payments	g) пособия по социальному обеспечению
8) cash benefit	h) пособие по инвалидности
9) disability benefit	i) схема страхования
10) inkind benefit	j) пособие, выделяемое на оплату жилья

III. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их на русский язык

pension; depression; standard.

IV. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему

ТЕКСТ А

SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE 20TH CENTURY

The social services grew extensively in the 20th century. Early in the century in Britain, for example, as well as bringing in the health insurance scheme, the British government introduced pensions for elderly people, insurance payments for people without jobs, and other such benefits. After World War I, the great worldwide industrial slump created new problems, for millions of people were suddenly out of work. During World War II, a new plan for the social services was introduced which led to family allowances (payments to help parents pay for the cost of their children); a national insurance scheme for all; national assistance (now called income support) to replace the old and much despised Poor Law; and a new system of free education for all children. These benefits made Britain into what is known as a welfare state.

A welfare state is one in which the government (national and local) organizes services to try to eliminate problems such as poverty, disease, poor housing, and unemployment. Each person is believed to have a right to a certain standard of living which includes, for example, the right to treatment for illness. Other welfare states include the Netherlands, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and New Zealand.

In the United States, government-funded social and welfare services were introduced somewhat later than in Britain, Europe, and New Zealand. In the 1930s, the years of the great depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the New Deal policy to help the 13 million wage earners who had no jobs and the 5 million families living in poverty. Roosevelt believed strongly that if private industries could not provide jobs, then the government should step into help. The 1935 Social Security Act was passed to provide funds to help unemployed workers, and to create old-age pensions for qualified workers retiring after the age of 65.

V. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. пенсия по старости; | 5. плохое жильё; |
| 2. социальные службы; | 6. устранить проблемы; |
| 3. национальная схема страхования; | 7. квалифицированный рабочий; |
| 4. пособие многодетным семьям; | 8. право на лечение. |

VI. Найдите в тексте и новой лексике синонимы к следующим терминам

unemployed, work, benefit, children's allowance, medical benefit, social service benefits, unemployment benefit.

VII. Закончите предложения, используя следующие слова и выражения

treatment for illness; pensions, poverty; a welfare state; poor housing.

- The British government introduced ... for elderly people.
- A certain standard of living includes, for example, the right to
- These benefits made Britain into what is known as
- The government organizes services to try to eliminate problems such as poverty, disease, ... and unemployment.

5. President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the New Deal policy to help families living in

VIII. Выберите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык

1. The social services grew extensively in the 20th century.
2. After World War I millions of people were suddenly out of work.
3. During World War II new plan for the social services was not introduced.
4. Other welfare states include the Netherlands, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and New Zealand.
5. The 1935 Social Security Act was passed to provide funds to create old-age pensions for qualified workers retiring after the age of 65.

IX. Закончите предложения, выбрав вариант по смыслу

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A welfare state is | a) was introduced to help people who had no job. |
| 2. The 1935 Social Security Act | b) ... one in which the government organizes services to try to eliminate social problems. |
| 3. After World War I | c) ... has a right to a certain standard of living. |
| 4. The New Deal policy | d) ... the great worldwide industrial slump created new problems. |
| 5. Each person | e) ... provided funds to help unemployed workers. |

X. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Did the social services grow extensively in the 20th century?
2. Did the British government introduce pensions for elderly people, insurance payments for people without jobs, and other such benefits early in the 20th century?
3. What benefits made Britain into what is known as a welfare state?
4. What is a welfare state?
5. When was the New Deal policy introduced to help the 13 million wage earners who had no jobs and the 5 million families living in poverty?

XI. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык. Выпишите из данного текста термины социальной работы

ТЕКСТ В

FUNDING OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The general principle in most countries which provide social services is that all employed people hand over part of their income to central fund which finances the services anyone might need. An example is the National Insurance Scheme in Britain, under which people pay a certain fixed sum every week out of their wages. Then, if a person is unemployed or too ill to work, he may draw back from the central fund certain benefits. These are weekly cash payments which

will cover the most basic needs for the unemployed persons and their dependent family. When the persons reach retiring age, they are entitled to draw a pension from the central fund.

Another way in which people contribute to a central fund is through taxation. A proportion of tax money is reserved for cash benefits to needy people. Other money is provided by charity organizations.

There are many other social services in which help is given not in money but in the form of amenities, or facilities, or personal advice or care. For example, some children, for a variety of reasons, cannot enjoy a normal life in their own homes. They may need to be placed in foster homes or in residential establishments for children, often only for short periods. Special care is also needed by the mentally ill, the severely handicapped, and the old, who can no longer fend for themselves.

These services are called «personal» because they offer help in terms of the special needs of certain individuals. The needs of physically handicapped people, for example, vary greatly from one person to the next, and so they have to be assessed individually. Another reason for the title «personal» is that the help is often given by another person. Someone in distress needs advice, guidance, sympathy, understanding, and reassurance. If you can imagine yourself suddenly blinded in an accident, you can understand that you will need a lot more than a weekly payment from the government. You will need advice about education, possible employment, about Braille, and about how to manage your affairs. A person with the skill and understanding to help who works in the appropriate social services department is usually called a social worker. Help in various emergencies is also provided by volunteer charity workers.

XII. Напишите аннотацию к тексту

ТЕКСТ С

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SOCIAL WORK

School trains social pedagogues, social workers, volunteers in healing people, giving professional assistance to them, self-assistance, trains young social pedagogues to organise social and charity activities, to take care after elderly people and disabled children.

School for teaching adults comprises different forms of educational assistance to adults, provides adults with different applied and knowledge.

Bureau of public services includes children's and adults unions, they offer services in psychology, pedagogy, medicine, information, education, charity, social sphere, law and ceremonies.

Popular festivals – village festivals are organized taking into account traditions of folk culture and local customs.

Complex of small enterprises, organization of family cooperation, small enterprises, home labor, school cooperatives, agricultural schools, workshops for traditional handicrafts aimed at restoring traditional popular arts and trades, creation of additional working positions for community members, particularly for young people, women, elder people and invalids.

The project of the Neverov community center of social pedagogy and social work called «revival of Russian ecclesiatory» envisages a development of a new complex service of social assistance to public, it is at the Neverov Center. It was organized by the authorities of Nepekhtsk district of Kostroma region on the territory of Voskresensk village council. Pedagogues, cultural workers, medical workers, social pedagogues and workers of the district are involved by the Center. It works with children and youth, families with many children and unhappy families, single and elder people, invalids and refugees. The Center services 860 people of the community. The work is headed by the director and his 3 deputies. Two family pedagogues, two pedagogues – organisers of cultural leisure, one social worker are on the Center's staff.

The major trend in the work with people are physical culture and sports, development of popular traditions, agricultural creative and technical labor. An important aspect of village life is farm labor. It is one of the stability factors of each family and community on the whole. Center's staff encourages joint work of children and adults on their private lots (every family has a rather large farm, collective village activities on making the life more comfortable and planting trees and shrubs; children's efforts to grow and store vegetables for school canteen, children's farms for sealing greenery, decorative and fruit plants, their desire to decorate their homes and lots with flowers, development of gathering and production.

The center organisms joint children's and adults' leisure. On the basis of school and culture clubs different sections for children and adults are working. There are sections of decorative arts, sewing, knitting, photography. The school has an art school for children with music and arts departments. Working days of villagers are made happier with art exhibitions and auctions of exhibits. The center has become a heart of restoring Russian traditions. Such ceremonies as farewell to Russian winter, Sfirovetime, village festivals, competitions of accordion players and chastooshka singers have become traditional. Old wedding ceremonies are being revived now. There are also new traditions: a festival of the first furrow and sheaf, celebrations for war and labor veterans, days of senior citizens, parties celebrating joining the Army. Both children and adults are involved by social pedagogues in all kinds of recreations. Social pedagogues also teach parents to celebrate family holidays.

There is a course for young social pedagogues, it is taken by children who are good at social and pedagogic activities.

The center offers psychological, pedagogical, medical consultations) to villagers.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 31, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,4,5,8,9, ПК1.1-1.5

Форма проверки: лексический тест

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «History of social work», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Лексический тест №3.

Тема «Social services»

В задании I установите соответствие между английскими и русскими терминами.

I

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1) inkind benefit | a) пособие, выделяемое на оплату жилья |
| 2) children's allowance | b) пособие по безработице |
| 3) prenatal allowance | c) страховые выплаты |
| 4) disability benefit | d) пособие по беременности и родам |
| 5) insurance scheme | e) пособие по болезни |
| 6) social benefits | f) пособие в натуральной форме |
| 7) insurance payments | g) пособия по социальному обеспечению |
| 8) cash benefit | h) пособие по инвалидности |
| 9) sick benefit | i) схема страхования |
| 10) housing allowance | j) денежное пособие |
| | k) государственное пособие многодетным семьям |

В заданиях II – V выберите термин, являющийся синонимом подчеркнутому

II children's allowance 1. maternity benefit

- 2. family allowance
- 3. housing allowance

III medical benefit

- 1. sick benefit
- 2. social benefits
- 3. disability benefit

IV social service benefits

- 1. inkind benefits
- 2. cash benefits
- 3. social welfare benefits

V unemployment benefit

- 1. unemployment-compensation benefit
- 2. retirement allowance
- 3. cash benefits.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 32

Форма проверки: контрольная работа.

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «The Passive voice», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Контрольная работа.

Тема «The Passive Voice»

1. Вставьте один из следующих глаголов в нужной форме в пропущенные места: Cause, damage, hold, include, invite, make, overtake, show, translate, write

- 1 Many accidents *are caused* by dangerous driving.
- 2 Cheese _____ from milk.
- 3 The roof of the building _____ in a storm a few days ago.
- 4 There's no need to leave a tip. Service _____ in the bill.
- 5 You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
- 6 A cinema is a place where films _____ .
- 7 In the United States, elections for President _____ every four years.
- 8 Originally the book _____ in Spanish and a few years ago it into English.
- 9 We were driving along quite fast but we _____ by lots of other cars.

2. Напишите вопросы в страдательном залоге. Некоторые из них в настоящем времени, некоторые – в прошлом.

- 1 Ask about the telephone. (when/invent?) *When was the telephone invented?*
- 2 Ask about glass. (how/make?) How _____?
- 3 Ask about Australia. (when/discover?) _____?
- 4 Ask about silver. (what/use for?) _____?
- 5 Ask about television. (when/invent?) _____?

3. Перепишите предложения. Вместо “somebody” или “they” напишите предложения в страдательном залоге.

- 1 Somebody has cleaned the room. *The room has been cleaned.*
- 2 They have postponed the concert. The _____.
- 3 Somebody is using the computer at the moment. The computer _____.
- 4 I didn't realize that somebody was recording our conversation.
I didn't realize that _____.
- 5 When we got to the stadium we found that they had cancelled the game.
When we got to the stadium, we found that _____.
- 6 They are building a new ring road round the city. _____.
- 7 They have built a new hospital near the airport. _____.

Литература:

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: сборник упражнений. СПб.: КАРО, 2012. 544 с.
Проверяемые результаты обучения: 31, 32, У1, У2, ОК 2,4

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,4, 5, 8, 9

Форма проверки: практическая работа.

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Poverty», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа.

Тема «Poverty»

I. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания

applicant – заявитель, проситель

conditions – условия

living conditions – жилищные условия

income – доход

lack – нехватка, недостаток; нужда

level – уровень

level of living – уровень жизни

poverty level – прожиточный минимум

subsistence level – прожиточный минимум

line – черта бедности

bread line – раздача беднякам продуктов питания (*низкого качества или с истекшим сроком хранения*)

crisis hot line – горячая линия

hot line – горячая линия

poverty line – прожиточный минимум

needs – потребности

poor – бедный

poverty – бедность, нищета

absolute poverty – абсолютная бедность

primary poverty – первичная бедность

relative poverty – относительная бедность

secondary poverty – вторичная бедность

scheme – схема

comprehensive social security schemes – схемы социального страхования

starvation – голод, недоедание

subsistence – существование, жизнь

threat – угроза

well-being – благополучие, благосостояние

II. Установите соответствия между терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках

a)	
1) absolute poverty	a) вторичная бедность
2) primary poverty	b) относительная бедность
3) relative poverty	c) первичная бедность
4) secondary poverty	d) горячая линия
5) hot line	e) прожиточный минимум
6) poverty datum line	f) абсолютная бедность
b)	
1) well-being	a) благополучие, благосостояние
2) lack	b) нехватка, недостаток; нужда
3) living conditions	c) доход
4) income	d) потребности
5) applicant	e) жилищные условия
6) needs	f) угроза
7) poor	g) схема
8) threat	h) бедность, нищета
9) scheme	i) заявитель, проситель
10) poverty	j) бедный

III. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их на русский язык

1. absolute
2. capital

6. line
7. situation

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 3. context | 8. standard |
| 4. definition | 9. test |
| 5. evolution | |

IV. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему

ТЕКСТ А

POVERTY

There is no objective and unique definition of poverty, which is capable to describe exactly when somebody is poor. There has been an evolution in the description of poverty. In these definitions, it is shown that poverty is not only lack of money to buy food, but is also related to living conditions, well-being, health, and possibilities to change the personal situation.

Poverty can be defined in different ways. Every definition leads to different outcomes, to a different group of people, which can be considered as poor and, in relation to this, to different policy measures and a different amount of costs needed to solve the problem of poverty.

Poverty exists for many centuries, but the content of the notion differs from country to country and from time to time. There is a difference in poverty in Western Europe and Eastern Europe. There is also a difference in the meaning of poverty in Western Europe in the last century and today. Last century poverty mostly meant that a part of the population had to struggle for life and did not have enough money to buy food: poverty was an absolute notion. Nowadays most of the Western European countries have comprehensive social security schemes, which cover the whole population. Almost everybody has a basic income and in some countries this income is rather high. In those countries therefore poverty cannot longer be seen as a threat of daily life. There, poverty means that a part of population has arrears in relation to the average population: poverty is a relative notion.

Most discussions distinguish between absolute or primary poverty and relative or secondary poverty. «Absolute poverty» refers to a lack of the basic requirements to sustain physical life. «Relative poverty» is used to demonstrate the inadequacy of definitions of absolute or primary poverty by referring to the cultural needs of individuals and families within the context of the rest of society. An absolute poverty line is a kind of fixed amount. An absolute poverty line is not meant to change with the standard of living in society. People are defined as «poor» if their income is below the line and when some absolute needs are not sufficiently satisfied.

V. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. приводить к разным результатам; | 4. угроза повседневной жизни; |
| 2. политические меры; | 5. основные потребности; |
| 3. содержание понятия; | 6. поддерживать физическую жизнь. |

VI. Найдите в тексте и новой лексике синонимы к следующим терминам

pauper; absolute poverty; relative poverty; hot line.

VII. Закончите предложения, используя следующие слова и выражения

poverty; relative poverty an absolute poverty line; primary poverty; poor.

1. ... does not change with the standard of living in society.
2. People are ... if some of their absolute needs are not sufficiently satisfied.
3. ... demonstrates the cultural needs of individuals and families within the context of the rest of society.
4. ... exists for many centuries and can be defined in different ways.
5. ... refers to a lack of the basic requirements to sustain physical life.

VIII. Выберите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык

1. There is no objective and unique definition of poverty, which demonstrates exactly when somebody is poor.
2. An absolute poverty line means a kind of fixed amount.
3. People are defined as «poor» when they can not sufficiently satisfy some of their absolute needs.
4. Most discussions distinguish between absolute or primary poverty and relative or secondary poverty.
5. «Secondary poverty» is used to demonstrate the inadequacy of definitions of absolute or primary poverty.

IX. Соотнесите термины из текста с соответствующими дефинициями

«Absolute poverty»	... shows the inadequacy of definitions of absolute or primary poverty by referring to the cultural needs of individuals and families within the context of the rest of society.
«Relative poverty»	... is a communication system that provides for immediate and direct telephone contact for people having different problems.
hot line	... is a procedure for distributing to needy people some products that cannot be sold on the open market as they do not meet the optimal quality standards.
poverty line	... is lack of the basic requirements to sustain physical life.
bread line	... is a measure of the amount of money a government or a society believes is necessary for a person to live at a minimum level of subsistence.

X. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Is there objective and unique definition of poverty?
2. What is poverty?
3. Does the content of the notion «poverty» differ from country to country and from time to time?
4. What did the poverty mean last century? What kinds of poverty do most discussions distinguish between?

XI. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык. Выпишите из данного текста термины социальной работы

ТЕКСТ В

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Social assistance is based on need and thus requires declarations of income, family size, and other circumstances. It is provided on the basis of a means test that takes into account not only income but also capital; persons with a specific level of saving may be ineligible. Alternatively it may be only income-tested, the income from capital being assessed in the same way as other income. Often those who have been given the task of operating the scheme (social workers) have been allowed considerable discretion in deciding whether to give assistance and how much to give in certain types of cases.

In other countries social assistance plays a considerable role in supplementing social insurance benefits for those without other sources of income such as sick pay or employers pension schemes as well as providing for those without rights to benefits or those whose benefits have run out because they are paid only for a specific number of months (unemployment benefits).

Partly because of this problem of stigma, social assistance programs are called by a variety of different names in the hope that they will be more acceptable to applicants. For example, the term used is supplementary benefit in the United Kingdom and GAIN (guaranteed income) in British Columbia.

Rules of social assistance differ considerably from country to country and are usually determined locally rather than centrally.

In the United Kingdom, where rules are determined centrally persons in full-time work are not eligible. In the United States only households headed by a single parent are eligible.

The United States used what is essentially the social assistance approach for meeting the medical care needs of low – income persons under the Medicaid program.

XII. Напишите аннотацию к тексту

ТЕКСТ С

LARGE FAMILIES AS OBJECT OF SOCIAL WORK

The problem addressed in this research project is one of extreme urgency. It is a long time since we have proclaimed public care for large families without any actual care being provided. In fact, both the children and their parents have often been left to cope with extremely complicated pedagogical, psychological and economic problems unaided.

Of course, the Perm model for providing social aid to large families can neither exhaust all available possibilities nor solve all problems. However, the basic ideas and the objective itself are so urgent that they could serve as the foundation for the development of a Russian version of social work with regard to large families.

The current demographical situation in Russia's major cities (Moscow, Leningrad) dictates that any family with three children can be considered as large. They are entitled to some benefits. However, this inconclusive kind of measures fall short of improving the demographic situation at large. It is a real catastrophe. Last year, the number of deaths exceeded that of births by 187,000 for the first time since WWII.

In the main, the situation comes as a result of reckless government policies with regard to the family in general and large families in particular.,

The policies have been much acclaimed, large family mothers being awarded all sorts of orders and medals. However, the idea of a large family have inexorably been going down in public opinion. And it comes as no surprise for every fourth large family is a problem household.

I myself had a full experience of problems facing a large family when, having had my third child, I started working as a social pedagogue with the local social security committee. My colleagues and I had to face a number of practical aspects of helping large families. The problem was how to make it easier for the parents to provide several children with clothing, footwear, food and upbringing.

To answer all these questions, we had to study large families in order to identify their typical features, needs and requirements. It was even more difficult because there are virtually no specialist books available on the subject.

ХІІІ. Подготовьте устное высказывание по теме «Poverty» (10-15 предложений).

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,4, 5, 8, 9

Форма проверки: Лексический тест.

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Poverty», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Лексический тест №4.

Тема «Poverty»

В заданиях I – II установите соответствие между английскими и русскими терминами

I

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) absolute poverty | a) вторичная бедность |
| 2) primary poverty | b) относительная бедность |
| 3) subsistence level | c) первичная бедность |
| 4) secondary poverty | d) прожиточный минимум |

5) hot line	e) горячая линия
6) poverty line	f) прожиточный минимум
	g) абсолютная бедность

II

1) well-being	a) благополучие, благосостояние
2) lack	b) нехватка, недостаток; нужда
3) living conditions	c) доход
4) income	d) потребности
5) applicant	e) жилищные условия
6) needs	f) угроза
7) poor	g) схема
8) threat	h) бедность, нищета
9) scheme	i) заявитель, проситель
10) subsistence	j) бедный
	k) существование, жизнь

В заданиях III – V выберите термин, являющийся синонимом подчеркнутому

III	<u>hot line</u>	1. poverty line 2. crisis hot line 3. bread line
IV	<u>absolute poverty</u>	1. primary poverty 2. relative poverty 3. secondary poverty
V	<u>subsistence level</u>	1. level of living

2. bread line
3. poverty line

В заданиях VI – VIII выберите термин, который нужно поставить в предложение

VI ... means a lack of the basic requirements to sustain physical life.

1. relative poverty;
2. absolute poverty;
3. secondary poverty.

VII ... means poverty by referring to the cultural needs of individuals and families within the context of the rest of society.

1. relative poverty;
2. primary poverty;
3. absolute poverty.

VIII ... is a communication system that provides for immediate and direct telephone contact for people having different problems.

1. hot line;
2. poverty line;
3. bread line.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 32

Форма проверки: контрольная работа.

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Modal verbs», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа.

Тема «Modal verbs»

1. Переведите предложения на английский, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов. (Иногда возможны больше одного варианта перевода).

1. Моя сестра умеет играть на скрипке.
2. Можно мне взять твою тетрадь?
3. Они не смогли купить билеты на поезд.
4. Ты сможешь прийти к нам?
5. Вы не должны выносить книги из библиотеки.(must)
6. Ты, должно быть, замёрз. Одень куртку.(must)
7. Уже поздно. Я должен идти домой.(have)
8. Ей не следовало брать ребёнка в ресторан. (should)
9. Вам стоит достать эту книгу.
10. Ты заешь, что делать. Тебе не нужен мой совет.

2. Переведите с русского на английский язык, употребляя соответствующий модальный глагол.

1. Боюсь, ей не разрешат купаться.
2. Ты можешь взять мой зонтик.

3. Хотя было темно, он смог найти дорогу.
4. Они обязаны помочь вам в этой ситуации.
5. Нам пришлось остаться дома вчера, так как шел сильный дождь.
6. Детям следует заботиться о своих родителях.
7. Ей следует писать диктанты каждый день.
8. Мы должны лететь самолетом.
9. Им не надо приходить сюда каждый день.
10. Можно мне позвонить вам вечером?

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,4, 5, 8, 9, ПК 2.1-2.5

Форма проверки: практическая работа.

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Children», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа.

Тема «Children»

I. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания

abandonment – оставление ребенка

child *pl.* – children ребенок

adultified children – дети, несущие обязанности, характерные для взрослых людей

exceptional children – «исключительные» дети, т.е. с отклонениями от нормы в ту или иную сторону

gifted child – одаренный ребенок

home alone children – безнадзорные дети

latchkey children – дети, проводящие часть дня без присмотра взрослых

runaway children – дети-беглецы

stolen children – украденные дети

throwaway children – беспризорные дети

unwanted child – нежеланный ребенок

care – забота, попечение

nursing care – уход за детьми

divorce – развод

hospital – 1. больница; 2. госпиталь; 3. приют

foundling hospital – приют для подкидышей

limitation – ограничения

orphanage – детский дом

parent – родитель

legal custodial parent – родитель, с которым после расторжения брака остаются несовершеннолетние дети

supervision – надзор

youngster – несовершеннолетний

II. Установите соответствия между терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках

1) adultified children	a) исключительные дети
2) exceptional children	b) украденные дети
3) latchkey children	c) дети, проводящие часть дня без присмотра взрослых
4) runaway children	d) беспризорные дети
5) stolen children	e) дети-беглецы
6) gifted children	f) безнадзорные дети
7) home alone children	g) одаренные дети
8) throwaway children	h) дети, несущие обязанности, характерные для взрослых людей

III. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их на русский язык

1) control	6) physical
2) emancipation	7) potential
3) federal	8) problem
4) group	9) specialist
5) mental	10) talent

IV. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему

ТЕКСТ А

CHILDREN

Children are youngsters who are under the legal age of responsibility or emancipation. In most states this age is 18 years. Social workers deal with children having different problems. There are some groups of children who need care and supervision of specialists. These are

runaway children, exceptional children, adultified children, stolen children, latchkey children, home alone children, throwaway children and many others.

A runaway child is a minor who has departed the home of his or her parents or legal guardians contrary to their wishes and who intends to remain independent of their control. The federal government maintains a National Runaway Hotline to help these youngsters and possibly reunite them with their parents.

«Exceptional children» is a designation applied to dependent youngsters who, because of unusual mental, physical, or social abilities or limitations, require extraordinary forms of education, social experience, or treatment. These children include mentally retarded youngsters who can benefit from educational training facilities designed to help them reach their potential. Other such children may be those with physical disabilities and deformities, mental disorders, special talents, very high intelligence, or unusual physical abilities.

A youth who, because of family relationship patterns, psychopathology, or socioeconomic circumstances, is compelled to assume roles and responsibilities normally reserved for older people, is called an adultified child. An example is a child who is a primary caregiver for younger siblings as well as meal preparer, housekeeper, and major emotional supporter for a single, working parent.

Stolen children are youths who have been abducted from the legal custodial parent by the other parent, usually after a divorce and loss of custody.

Latchkey child is a youngster who comes home from school to spend part of the day unsupervised because the parents are still at work.

All above mentioned groups of children can be considered as clients of social workers.

V. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. наблюдение со стороны специалистов; | 6. социальный опыт; |
| 2. официальный опекун; | 7. лечение; |
| 3. иждивенцы; | 8. высокий интеллект; |
| 4. необычные формы обучения; | 9. психическое |
| 5. специальные образовательные учреждения; | заболевание; |
| | 10. психопатология. |

VI. Найдите в тексте и новой лексике синонимы к следующим терминам children; latchkey children; throwaway children.

VII. Закончите предложения, используя следующие слова и выражения

adultified child; control; clients; facilities; divorce.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. independent of their parents' | Children run away because they want to remain |
| 2. help «exceptional children» reach their potential. | Special educational training ... are designed to |
| 3. reserved for older people. | ... assumes roles and responsibilities normally |
| 4. Children are often stolen after a | |
| 5. Different groups of children become ... of social workers. | |

VIII. Выберите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | All children need care and supervision of social workers. |
| 2. | A runaway child departs the home contrary to the wishes of his or her parents. |
| 3. | The term «exceptional children» is referred only to children with physical disabilities and deformities. |
| 4. | An adultified child often becomes emotional supporter for a single, working parent. |
| 5. | Latchkey child spends part of the day without his or her parents. |

IX. Соотнесите термины из текста с соответствующими дефинициями

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. A runaway child is | a) ... youngsters who are under the legal age of responsibility or emancipation, in most states this age is 18 years. |
| 2. A latchkey child is | b) ... require extraordinary forms of education, social experience, or treatment. |
| 3. An adultified child | c) ... youths who have been abducted from the legal custodial parent. |
| 4. Stolen children are | d) ... a youngster who comes home from school to spend part of the day unsupervised. |
| 5. «Exceptional children» | e) ... a minor who has departed the parents home contrary to the parents wishes. |
| 6. Children are | f) ... assumes roles and responsibilities normally reserved for older people. |

X. Ответьте на вопросы

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Do social workers deal with children having different problems? |
| 2. | What groups of children which need care and supervision of specialists do you know? |
| 3. | What program does the federal government maintain to help runaway youngsters and reunite them with their parents? |
| 4. | What children does the term «exceptional children» include? |
| 5. | Why does a latchkey child spend part of the day unsupervised? |

XI. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык. Выпишите из данного текста термины социальной работы

ТЕКСТ В

CHURCH CARE FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

From the beginning the Christian congregation cared for the poor, the sick, widows, and orphans. Widows formed a special group in the congregations and were asked to help with nursing care and other congregational tasks as long as they did not need help and care themselves.

The church had founded orphanages during the 4th century, and the monasteries took over this task during the Middle Ages. They also fought against the practice of abandoning unwanted children and established foundling hospitals. In this area, as in others, a secularization of church institutions took place in connection with the spreading autonomy of the cities. In the Reformed churches the establishment of orphanages was furthered systematically. In Holland almost every congregation had its own orphanage, which was sustained through the gifts of the members.

Following the great wars of the 17th century, the orphanages were reorganized pedagogically, notably by August Hermann Francke, who connected the orphanage in Glaucha, Germany, which he had founded, with a modern system of secondary schools. Francke's orphanage became a model that was frequently imitated in England and also in North America. An exemplary proponent of comprehensive Christian caring and curing for the whole person and community was the Alsatian Lutheran pastor Johann Friedrich Oberlin (1740-1826). Responsible for a remote and barren area in the Vosges Mountains, Oberlin transformed the impoverished villages into prosperous communities. He led in establishing schools, roads, bridges, banks, stores, agricultural societies (with the introduction of potato cultivation), and industries. His nursery schools were imitated in many areas through «Oberlin Societies». These efforts provided a significant contribution to the development of modern welfare, which in the 20th century is mainly the responsibility of state, communal, or humanitarian organizations but is still characterized strongly by its Christian roots.

XII. Напишите аннотацию к тексту

ТЕКСТ С

CHILD ABUSE

There are four types of child abuse. They are defined as:

- Physical: An injury or pattern of injuries that happen to a child that are not accidental. These injuries may include beatings, burns, bruises, bites, welts, strangulation, broken bones or death.
- Neglect: Neglect occurs when adults responsible for the well being of a child fail to provide for the child. Neglect may include not giving food, clothing, shelter, failure to keep children clean, lack of supervision and withholding medical care.

– Emotional: Any chronic and persistent act by an adult that endangers the mental health or emotional development of a child including rejection, ignoring, terrorizing, corrupting, constant criticism, menace remarks, insults, and giving little or no love, guidance and support.

– Sexual: Sexual abuse is the sexual assault or sexual exploitation of children. Sexual abuse may consist of numerous acts over a long period of time or a single incident. Children can be victimized from infancy through adolescence. The perpetrator keeps the child from disclosing through intimidation, threats and rewards.

In the United States between 1:3 and 1:4 females are sexually abused as children. At least 1:7 to 1:10 males have been sexually assaulted before they reach the age of 18.

In 80 % of the sexual abuse cases the child knows the offender and in 50 % of all cases, the offender is a member of the child's household.

Abuse crosses all socio-economic backgrounds.

In cases reported in Massachusetts and California the greatest number of cases are those of neglect, followed by cases of physical abuse, with sexual abuse cases ranking third and finally emotional abuse. Two million cases of child abuse are reported each year and of these reported cases, two thousand of the children die.

Child abuse has serious consequences, which may remain as indelible pain throughout the victim's lifetime. The violence and negligence of parents and caretakers serve as a model for children as they grow up. The child victims of today, without protection and treatment, may become the child abusers of tomorrow.

As with any social issue, child abuse is a problem for the entire community. Achieving the goals of protective services requires the coordination of many resources. Each professional group and agency involved with a family assumes responsibility for specific elements of the Child Protective Service (CPS) process. The Department of Human Services works closely with physicians, nurses, educators, mental health practitioners, law enforcement agencies, and the judiciary. These parties are involved in the identification, reporting, investigation, and treatment of cases of child maltreatment.

Protective services are provided by the Department of Human Services to abused and neglected children and their families without regard to income. Special rehabilitative services for prevention and treatment of child abuse are provided by D.H.S. and other community resources to children and families such as: homemaker services, parenting classes, respite day care, foster care, financial assistance, psychological and psychiatric services, and sexual abuse treatment.

13. Подготовьте устное высказывание по теме «Children» (10-15 предложений).

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 31, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,4, 5, 8, 9, ПК 2.1-2.5

Форма проверки: лексический тест.

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Children», самостоятельная работа.

Время выполнения: 2 академических часа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Лексический тест №5.

Тема «Children»

В заданиях I – II установите соответствие между английскими и русскими терминами

I

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1) exceptional children | a) «исключительные» дети |
| 2) latchkey children | b) украденные дети |
| 3) runaway children | c) дети, проводящие часть дня без присмотра взрослых |
| 4) stolen children | d) дети-беглецы |
| 5) gifted children | e) безнадзорные дети |
| | f) одаренные дети |

II

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) orphanage | a) развод |
| 2) limitation | b) уход за детьми |
| 3) parent | c) детский дом |
| 4) divorce | d) оставление ребенка |
| 5) supervision | e) ограничения |
| 6) abandonment | f) надзор |
| | g) родитель |

В заданиях III – V выберите термин, являющийся синонимом подчеркнутому

IIIchild

1. adult
2. teenager
3. youngster

IVlatchkey children

1. home alone children
2. runaway children
3. stolen children

V thrownaway children

1. adultified children
2. exceptional children
3. runaway children

В заданиях VI – X выберите термин, который нужно поставить в предложение

VI ... are youngsters who under the legal age of responsibility or emancipation, in most states this age is 18 years.

1. children; 2. adults; 3. teenagers.

VII ... require extraordinary forms of education, social experience, or treatment.

1. «exceptional children»; 2. runaway children; 3. home alone children.

VIII ... youths who have been abducted from the legal custodial parent.

1. stolen children;
2. throwaway children;
3. runaway children.

IX ... minors who have departed the parents home contrary to the parents wishes.

1. runaway children; 2. gifted children; 3. stolen children.

X ... assume roles and responsibilities normally reserved for older people.

1. home alone children; 2. adultified children; 3. adult children of alcoholics.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: 32

Форма проверки: контрольная работа.

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Согласование времен», самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Контрольная работа.

Тема «Согласование времен»

1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя правила согласования времен.
1. Я думал, что она болеет.
2. Мы надеялись, что он придет вовремя.
3. Я не знал, что его сестра учит английский язык.
4. Он уверен, что закончит работу до вечера.
5. Она сказала, что не хочет идти на прогулку.
6. Мы хотели знать, когда она пришла.
7. Мой друг говорит, что уже прочитал эту статью.
8. Я не знал, что он занят и не может мне помочь.
9. Никто не что он сказал правду.
10. еется, что я не буду работать целый день в воскресенье.
11. Мы увидели, что дети играют в футбол.

12. Он сказал, что его мама доктор.

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя правила согласования времен.

1. They are working in the garden. (We were sure).
2. I have never been to Paris. (I told).
3. They have been waiting for him for ten minutes. (He didn't know).
4. Tim hasn't written for them for ages. (She knew).
5. Kath will not see us. (My mother wrote).
6. He is going to the park. (He told me).
7. They are skating. (I supposed).
8. Somebody has stolen his purse. (He did not notice).
9. Sophie is a very clever girl. (Everybody knew).
10. He doesn't agree. (He told).
11. She hasn't done her homework. (She said).
12. I don't like going to parties. (I told them).
13. She doesn't know how much the dress cost. (Mary told me).
14. We will come again next year. (We wrote them).
15. I am washing the car. (I told him).
16. He has already seen this play. (He didn't tell us).
17. She is not feeling very well. (She told the doctor).
18. He is translating the article. (I saw).
19. She will talk to Susan. (She promised).
20. He can not swim. (I didn't suppose).

Литература:

1. Голицынский Ю.Б. Грамматика: сборник упражнений. СПб.: КАРО, 2012. 544 с.

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1, У2, У3, ОК 1,2,4, 5, 8, 9, ПК 3.1-3.5

Форма проверки: практическая работа

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Addiction» самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Практическая работа.

Тема «Addiction»

I. Прочитайте и выучите новые термины и терминологические сочетания

abuse – злоупотребление

alcohol abuse – алкоголизм

drug abuse – наркомания

substance abuse – злоупотребление алкоголем или наркотиками

abuser – лицо, злоупотребляющее алкоголем или наркотиками

alcohol abuser – алкоголик

drug abuser – наркоман

addiction – зависимость (алкогольная, наркотическая, табачная и др.)

drug addiction – наркотическая зависимость

alcoholism – алкоголизм

compulsions – непреодолимое влечение, мания

crime – преступление

dependence – зависимость

physical dependence – психологическая зависимость

substance dependence – алкогольная, наркотическая, табачная и др. зависимость

medication – 1. лечение, 2. лекарство

obsession – 1. навязчивая идея, 2. одержимость

overeating – перегрев

pornography – порнография

tolerance – терпимость

gambling – азартная игра

withdrawal – отвыкание, воздержание (от алкоголя, курения, наркотиков)

II. Установите соответствия между терминами социальной работы на русском и английском языках

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. abuse | a) зависимость |
| 2. addiction | b) злоупотребление |
| 3. compulsions | c) преступление |
| 4. <u>crime</u> | d) зависимость |
| 5. dependence | e) 1. навязчивая идея, 2. одержимость |
| 6. medication | f) 1. лечение, 2. лекарство |
| 7. obsession | g) отвыкание, воздержание |
| 8. overeating | h) азартная игра |
| 9. <u>gambling</u> | i) перегрев |
| 10. <u>withdrawal</u> | j) непреодолимое влечение, мания |

III. Прочитайте следующие интернациональные слова и переведите их на русский язык

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. alcohol | 9. result |
| 2. barrier | 10. risk |
| 3. context | 11. statistics |
| 4. doctor | 12. symptom |
| 5. genetic | 13. terminology |
| 6. intervention | 14. therapy |
| 7. mechanisms | 15. tobacco |
| 8. normal | |

IV. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему

ТЕКСТ А

ADDICTION

The term «addiction» is used in many contexts to describe an obsession, compulsion, or excessive [physical dependence](#) or psychological dependence, such as: [drug addiction](#), [crime](#), [alcoholism](#), [compulsive overeating](#), [problem gambling](#), [computer addiction](#), [pornography](#), etc.

In medical terminology, an addiction is a state in which the body relies on a substance for normal functioning and develops physical dependence, as in drug addiction. When the drug or substance on which someone is dependent is suddenly removed, it will cause [withdrawal](#), a characteristic set of signs and symptoms. Addiction is generally associated with increased [drug tolerance](#). In physiological terms, addiction is not necessarily associated with [substance abuse](#) since this form of addiction can result from using [medication](#) as prescribed by a doctor.

However, common usage of the term addiction has spread to include [psychological dependence](#). In this context, the term is used in drug addiction and [substance abuse](#) problems, but also refers to behaviors that are not generally recognized by the medical community as problems of addiction, such as [compulsive overeating](#). The term addiction is also sometimes applied to compulsions that are not substance-related, such as problem gambling and computer addiction. In these kinds of common usages, the term addiction is used to describe a recurring [compulsion](#) by an individual to engage in some specific activity, despite harmful consequences to the individual's health, mental state or social life.

V. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты к следующим терминам

1. признаки и симптомы;
2. медицинское сообщество;
3. пагубные последствия.

VI. Закончите предложения, используя следующие слова и выражения

Medication, addiction, [withdrawal](#), problem gambling, a substance

1. The term «...» describes an obsession, compulsion, or excessive [physical dependence](#) or psychological dependence.
2. An addiction is a state in which the body relies on ... for normal functioning.
3. ... is a characteristic set of signs and symptoms.
4. Addiction can result from using ... as prescribed by a doctor.
5. There are also some kinds of addiction that are not substance-related, such as ... and computer addiction.

VII. Выберите те предложения, с утверждениями которых вы согласны и переведите их на русский язык

1. An obsession, compulsion, or excessive [physical dependence](#) or psychological dependence are described by the term «addiction».
2. There are also some kinds of excessive [physical dependence](#) or psychological dependence, such as: [drug addiction](#), [crime](#), [alcoholism](#), [compulsive overeating](#), [problem gambling](#) and others.

3. An addiction is a state in which the body relies on a substance for normal functioning and develops physical dependence.
4. Substance addiction is necessarily associated with [substance abuse](#).
5. [Compulsive overeating](#) is generally recognized by the medical community as problems of addiction.

VIII. Соотнесите термины из текста с соответствующими дефинициями

Drug abuse	... consumption of alcohol in such a way as to harm or endanger the well-being of the user or those with whom the user comes in contact.
Substance abuse	... is the inappropriate use of chemical substance in ways that are detrimental to one's physical or mental well-being.
Alcohol abuse	...is a disorder related to the unhealthy use of alcohol or drugs.

IX. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What does the term «addiction» describe?
2. What kinds of addiction are there?
3. What is withdrawal?
4. Can substance addiction result from using medication prescribed by a doctor?
5. What not substance-related compulsions is the term addiction sometimes applied to?

X. Выполните письменный перевод текста на русский язык. Выпишите из данного текста термины социальной работы

ТЕКСТ В

HOW PREVALENT ARE ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE?

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's (NIAAA's) 2001–2002 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), which is one of the largest comorbidity studies ever conducted, included extensive questions about alcohol and tobacco use and related disorders. NESARC data confirmed the widespread use of alcohol with tobacco: Approximately 46 million adults used both alcohol and tobacco in the past year, and approximately 6.2 million adults reported both an AUD and dependence on nicotine.

Alcohol and tobacco use varied according to gender, age, and ethnicity, with men having higher rates of co-use than women. Younger people tended to have a higher prevalence of AUDs, nicotine dependence, and co-use. Although Whites were more likely to drink alcohol, American Indians/Alaskan Natives were most likely to smoke, or to smoke and drink concurrently. Asians/Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders were least likely to smoke or drink, or smoke and drink concurrently.

Alcohol and tobacco use may lead to major health risks when used alone and together. In addition to contributing to traumatic death and injury (e.g., through car crashes), alcohol is associated with chronic liver disease, cancers, cardiovascular disease, acute alcohol poisoning (i.e., alcohol toxicity), and fetal alcohol syndrome. Smoking is associated with lung disease,

cancers, and cardiovascular disease. Additionally, a growing body of evidence suggests that these substances might be especially dangerous when they are used together; when combined, alcohol and tobacco dramatically increase the risk of certain cancers.

The American Heart Association estimates that more than 34 percent of the United States population has some form of cardiovascular disease. Tobacco use and alcohol consumption both are major risk factors for various forms of cardiovascular disease. However, little evidence exists to suggest that drinking and smoking together raise the risk more than the sum of their independent effects.

Determining the risk factors for cardiovascular disease is difficult because the issues involved are extremely complex. First, cardiovascular disease encompasses a variety of conditions (such as heart attack, stroke, and hardening or narrowing of the arteries), which result from numerous factors. Second, although tobacco has been shown to raise the risk for cardiovascular disease in a dose-dependent manner – the more a person smokes, the more his or her risk of developing cardiovascular disease increases – alcohol’s effect on cardiovascular disease depends on many factors, including gender, age, and drinking patterns. Overall, moderate drinking appears to reduce the risk for many forms of cardiovascular disease, whereas drinking large amounts of alcohol generally increases the risk.

XI. Напишите аннотацию к тексту

Текст С

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

Alcohol and tobacco¹ are among the top causes of preventable deaths in the United States. Moreover, these substances often are used together: Studies have found that people who smoke are much more likely to drink, and people who drink are much more likely to smoke. Dependence on alcohol and tobacco also is correlated: People who are dependent on alcohol are three times more likely than those in the general population to be smokers, and people who are dependent on tobacco are four times more likely than the general population to be dependent on alcohol.

The link between alcohol and tobacco has important implications for those in the alcohol treatment field. Many alcoholics smoke, putting them at high risk for tobacco-related complications including multiple cancers, lung disease, and heart disease (i.e., cardiovascular disease). In fact, statistics suggest that more alcoholics die of tobacco-related illness than die of alcohol-related problems. Also, questions remain as to the best way to treat these co-occurring addictions; some programs target alcoholism first and then address tobacco addiction, whereas others emphasize abstinence from drinking and smoking simultaneously. Effective treatment hinges on a better understanding of how these substances – and their addictions – interact.

Understanding just how alcohol and tobacco interact is challenging. Because co-use is so common, and because both substances work on similar mechanisms in the brain, it’s proving difficult to tease apart individual and combined effects of these drugs. In this Alcohol Alert, we examine the latest research on the interactions between these two substances, including the

prevalence of co-occurring tobacco and alcohol use disorders (AUDs), some of the health consequences of combined use, biological mechanisms and genetic vulnerabilities to co-use and dependence, barriers to the treatment of tobacco dependence in patients with alcohol and other drug (AOD) use disorders, therapies that are proving effective in treating co-occurring tobacco and alcohol dependence in depressed patients, and treatment interventions for adolescent patients with co-occurring tobacco and AOD use disorders.

XII. Подготовьте устное высказывание по теме «Addiction» (10-15 предложений).

Проверяемые результаты обучения: З1, У1, У2, У3 ОК 1,2,4, 5, 8, 9

Форма проверки: лексический тест

Условия контроля: после изучения темы «Addiction» самостоятельная работа.

Содержание текущего контроля:

Лексический тест №6.

Тема «Addiction»

В задании I установите соответствие между английскими и русскими

1. abuse	a) зависимость
2. addiction	b) преступление
3. compulsions	c) азартная игра
4. <u>crime</u>	d) зависимость
5. dependence	e) 1. навязчивая идея, 2. одержимость
6. medication	f) 1. лечение, 2. лекарство
7. obsession	g) непреодолимое влечение, мания
8. overeating	h) злоупотребление
9. <u>gambling</u>	i) наркоман
10. <u>withdrawal</u>	j) отвыкание, воздержание
	k) перегрев

В заданиях II – III выберите термин, который нужно поставить в предложение

II ... is the inappropriate use of chemical substance in ways that are detrimental to one's physical or mental well-being..

1. drug abuse; 2. substance abuse ; 3. alcohol abuse.

III ...is a disorder related to the unhealthy use of alcohol or drugs.

1. drug abuse; 2. substance abuse ; 3. alcohol abuse.

В задании IV выберите термин, являющийся синонимом подчеркнутому

IV substance dependence

1. addiction
2. abuse
3. withdrawal

Экзамен.

Форма экзамена: итоговая письменная контрольная работа

Подготовка – 60 минут

Ответ – 20 минут.

Содержание аттестации:

Контрольные вопросы.

Прочитайте текст. Установите соответствие тем A-G абзацам текста 1 – 6. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя. Запишите в бланке ответов буквы, соответствующие темам абзацев.

- A) Children being sent to children's home are not taken care of by their parents.
- B) A special department provides babies necessary medical and educational support.
- C) Babies having illness stay in a hospital for medical reasons.
- D) Children get excellent accommodation after the registration.
- E) The publication of official report about babies problems.
- F) Healthy children are kept at hospitals.
- G) Special documents are needed to place the children in a children's home.

ABANDONED CHILDREN

1. Due to controversy over the issues and debates that hospital babies have sparked, besides our own reporting The Moscow News has decided to publish an official statement from the Health Ministry, in its own words, about the scope of the problem and how it is addressing it:

2. Pursuant to the existing normative documents of the Russian Federation's Ministry of Public Health and Social Development, babies left without parental care will be sent to children's homes of the public health system.

3. Children received from maternity homes, families and hospitals will be sent directly to a quarantine (isolation) department, where the necessary medical, health-improving and educational activities are conducted with due regard paid to the children's ages.

4. Children suffering from severe infectious or skin diseases and other diseases requiring hospital treatment will not be placed in a children's home. Children left without parental care must stay in a hospital for medical and not social reasons.

5. However, according to data for late 2006 from the Russian regions, there is evidence that 280 children (of different ages) left without parental care were kept in hospitals without medical

reasons for a period of eight days to two months. That was due to lengthy preparation of the necessary legal documents and to a lack of accommodation in the educational system's boarding houses and in a number of children's homes.

6. Registration of children in a children's home requires, in addition to medical documents, papers confirming the absence of parents or the inability of the parents to bring up their children: A certificate of death of the parents (or of the mother), the relevant ruling of a law court, a paper certifying abandonment of the baby by the parents, the parents' written consent to the adoption of the child by someone (their renunciation of their parental rights), etc.

ЛЕКСИКА

В заданиях Л1 – Л3 установите соответствие между английскими и русскими терминами. Запишите в бланке ответов.

Л11) rural social work	a) социальная работа по месту занятости
2) psychiatric social work	b) клиническая социальная работа
3) occupational social work	c) превентивная социальная работа
4) police social work	d) психиатрическая социальная работа
5) preventive social work	e) социальная работа в полиции
6) medical social work	f) социальная работа в сельской местности.
7) school social work	g) социальная работа в школе
8) gerontological social work	h) социальная работа на производстве
9) clinical social work	i) геронтологическая социальная работа
10) industrial social work	j) социальная работа в медицинских учреждениях

Л2

1) absolute poverty	a) вторичная бедность
2) primary poverty	b) относительная бедность
3) relative poverty	c) первичная бедность
4) secondary poverty	d) горячая линия
5) poverty datum line	e) прожиточный минимум
	f) абсолютная бедность

Л3

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. runaway children
2. exceptional children
3. adultified children
4. stolen children
5. latchkey children | a) исключительные дети
b) украденные дети
c) дети-инвалиды
d) дети-беглецы
e) дети, проводящие часть дня без присмотра взрослых
f) дети, несущие обязанности, характерные для взрослых людей |
|--|---|

В заданиях Л4 – Л6 выберите синоним к подчеркнутому термину. Запишите в бланке ответов его номер.

Л4

psychiatric social work:

1. hospital social work
2. independent social work
3. clinical social work

Л5

occupational social work:

1. industrial social work
2. international social work
3. voluntary social work

Л6

poverty datum line:

1. standard of living
2. minimum standard of living
3. standard of well-being

В заданиях Л7 – Л10 выберите правильный термин к данному определению. Запишите в бланке ответов его номер.

Л7

1.	street work...
2.	rural social work...
3.	youth social work ...

...is oriented to helping people who live in agricultural areas.

Л8

1.	medical social worker ...
2.	family support worker...
3.	school social worker...

... works closely with families and children to identify their needs.

П9

1.	relative poverty ...
2.	absolute poverty ...
3.	primary poverty ...

... is used to demonstrate the poverty by referring to the cultural needs.

П10

1.	drug abuse ...
2.	substance abuse ...
3.	alcohol abuse ...

... is a disorder related to the unhealthy use of alcohol or drugs.