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ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
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КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»

Навчальний посібник

з дисципліни

"Іноземна (англійська) мова за професійним спрямуванням"

для студентів спеціальності І10 Соціальна робота та консультування
денної та заочної форм навчання

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Метою викладання навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням» є формування у студентів професійних мовних та мовленнєвих компетенцій, що сприятиме їхньому ефективному функціонуванню у культурному розмаїтті навчального та професійного середовищ.

Матеріали, висвітлені в навчально-методичній розробці включають в себе тексти за спеціальністю, що містять цінний фактичний матеріал для формування іншомовної комунікативної компетентності студентів, тексти для анотування, тести для перевірки знань.

Основним завданням курсу є сформувати іншомовну комунікативну компетентність, у тому числі у сфері спілкування, що визначена майбутніми професійними інтересами і потребами. Комунікативні мовні компетенції формуються на основі взаємопов'язаного мовленнєвого, соціокультурного, соціолінгвістичного й мовного розвитку студентів відповідно до їхніх вікових особливостей та інтересів на кожному етапі оволодіння іноземною мовою.

ЗМІСТ

Unit 1. Social work. What is it?	5
Lexical test 1	15
Unit 2. History of Social Work	18
Lexical test 2... ..	24
Unit 3. Social Services.....	26
Lexical test 3... ..	33
Unit 4. Poverty	35
Lexical test 4	42
Unit 5. Children.....	43
Lexical test 5	51
Unit 6. Addiction.....	53
Lexical test 6	56
Література.....	61

Unit 1. Social work. What is it?

1. Read and learn new terms and terminological word-combinations.

abuse - 1. жорстоке поводження; 2. зловживання

adjustment - пристосовність, звикання, адаптація

assessment - оцінка

behavior - поведінка

community - 1. співтовариство; 2. суспільство

dependent - утриманець

alcohol dependent - алкоголік

drug dependent - наркоман

disability - непрацездатність, інвалідність

disadvantage - недолік

disorder - хвороба, розлад

distress - 1. горе, біда; 2. злидні, нужда

faculty - факультет

Humanitarian faculty - гуманітарний факультет

illness - хвороба, захворювання

impairment - погіршення, збиток

interaction - взаємодія

offender - злочинець, правопорушник

setting - оточення, обстановка

service - обслуговування

health services - медичне обслуговування

social services - соціальне обслуговування

support - підтримка

treatment - 1. лікування догляд; 2. виховання

work - робота

clinical social work - клінічна соціальна робота

gerontological social work - геронтологічна соціальна робота

industrial social work - соціальна робота на виробництві
 medical social work - соціальна робота в медичних установах
 occupational social work - соціальна робота за місцем зайнятості
 police social work - соціальна робота в поліції
 preventive social work - превентивна соціальна робота
 psychiatric social work - соціальна робота в психіатрії
 rural social work - соціальна робота в сільській місцевості
 school social work - соціальна робота в школі
 social work - соціальна робота
 worker - робочий
 family support worker - сімейний соціальний працівник
 social worker - соціальний працівник

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

a)

1) rural social work	a) соціальна робота за місцем зайнятості
2) psychiatric social work	b) клінічна соціальна робота
3) occupational social work	c) превентивна соціальна робота
4) police social work	d) психіатрична соціальна робота
5) preventive social work	e) соціальна робота в поліції
6) medical social work	f) соціальна робота в сільській місцевості
7) school social work	g) соціальна робота в школі
8) gerontological social work	h) соціальна робота на виробництві
9) clinical social work	i) геронтологічна соціальна робота
10) industrial social work	j) соціальна робота в медичних установах

b)

1) abuse	a) утриманець
2) adjustment	b) недолік
3) assessment	c) жорстоке поводження; зловживання
4) behavior	d) пристосовність, звикання
5) disorder	e) поведінка
6) dependent	f) горе, біда
7) disability	g) хвороба, розлад
8) disadvantage	h) непрацездатність, інвалідність
9) community	i) співтовариство; суспільство
10) distress	j) оцінка

3. Read the following international words and translate them into Ukrainian.

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

Text 1A. 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.

4. Find the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian word combinations.

1. соціальні умови;
2. цінності соціальної роботи;
3. реальні послуги;
4. малонаселені території;
5. адаптація до школи;
6. програми, що фінансуються роботодавцем; 7. теорія і методи соціальної роботи;

8. лікування і запобігання;
9. психосоціальні дисфункції;
10. інвалідність;
11. психічні розлади.

5. Find the synonyms for the following word combinations.

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

6. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

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.

7. Agree or disagree with the statements.

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.

8. Match the terms in with their definitions.

1. Rural social work is ...	a) ... social work in a mental health setting.
2. School social work is ...	b) ... application of social work theory and methods to the treatment and prevention of psychosocial dysfunction.
3. Police social work...	c) ... practice oriented to people living in agricultural or sparsely populated areas.
4. Preventive social work is ...	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.

9. Answer the following questions

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?
- 6.

10. Ann is a student. She will be a social worker in future. Read and translate the text about her future occupation.

Text 1B. My Specialty

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

The course for the social worker lasts 4 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.

11. Answer the following questions.

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?

12. Speak on the topic “My Future Profession” (10-15 sentences).

13. Read the text and try to retell it. Write out the terms related to social work.

Text 1C. 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.

14. Brenda Brown decided to apply for the post of social worker. Read her resume. Where do you think the next headings should be located?

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	Education	Other achievements and interests
Personal Details	References	Voluntary work experience

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 humour 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)

15. Write your own Curriculum Vitae.

Lexical test 1

1. Match the terms with their translation

a)

1. school social work	a) геронтологська соціальна робота
2. medical social work	b) соціальна робота в психіатрії
3. police social work	c) соціальна робота в поліції
4. psychiatric social work	d) соціальна робота в школі

5. gerontological social work	e) медична соціальна робота
	f) соціальна робота на виробництві

b)

1. abuse	a) хвороба, розлад
2. adjustment	b) поведінка
3. assessment	c) лікування, догляд
4. support	d) пристосовність, звикання
5. behavior	e) злидні, нуждф
6. community	f) недолік
7. disability	g) непрацездатність, інвалідність
8. disorder	h) підтримка
9. treatment	i) співтовариство
10. distress	j) зловживання
	k) оцінка

2. Choose the synonym for the underlined term.

1) psychiatric social work

- a) clinical social work
- b) independent social work
- c) medical social work

2) occupational social work

- a) industrial social work
- b) international social work

c) school social work

3) illness

a) impairment

b) disorder

c) disfunction

3. Fill in the blanks with the terms suggested.

1) ... provides people with workplaces through employer-funded programs.

a) radical social work; b) independent social work; c) occupational social work

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

a) independent social; work; b) rural social work; c) youth social work

3)... works closely with women and children to identify their needs.

a) school social worker; b)family support worker; c) voluntary worker

4)... helps students make satisfactory adjustments.

a) psychological social work b)school social work c) child care work

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

a) police social work; b) psychological social work; c) preventive social work

Unit 2. History of Social Work

1. Read and learn new terms and terminological word-combinations.

almoner - 1. *іст.* той, що роздає милостиню (посадова особа при дворі або релігійній організації); 2. *заст.* працівник сфери соціального обслуговування

hospital almoner – *заст* працівник сфери соціального обслуговування, який відає оплатою лікування і побутовим обслуговуванням хворих

medical almoner - *заст* працівник сфери соціального обслуговування, який відає оплатою лікування і побутовим обслуговуванням хворих

aged - старий

alms - милостиня

assistance - допомога

charitable work - благодійна робота

guardian - опікун, піклувальник

law - закон

Poor Law - *іст.* закон про бідних

orphan - сирота

overseer - наглядач, доглядач

poor - бідний

іст. guardian of the poor - попечитель бідних

іст. overseer of the poor – попечитель, наглядач бідних

poverty - бідність

official - посадова особа, службовець

sick - хворий

unemployed - безробітний

welfare - благополуччя

welfare officer - працівник з питань соціального забезпечення

welfare state - держава загального добробуту

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) assistance	a) наглядач, доглядач
2) official	b) сирота
3) unemployed	c) допомога
4) overseer	d) добробут
5) alms	e) милостиня
6) orphan	f) опікун
7) welfare	g) бідний
8) guardian	h) бідність
9) poor	i) відсутність роботи
10) poverty	j) посадова особа, службовець

3. Read the following international words and translate them into Ukrainian. \

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	

Text 2A. 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.

4. Find the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian word combinations.

1. полегшити бідність;
2. турбота про бідних і хворих;
3. допомога бідним і нужденним;

4. підтримувати закон і порядок;
5. неохоче надавати допомогу;
6. грубо поводитися;
7. гостра необхідність;
8. відсутність роботи.

5. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

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

6. Agree or disagree with the statements.

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.

7. Match the beginning with the end of the sentences.

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.

8. Answer the following questions.

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?

9. Read the text and try to retell it. Write out the terms related to social work.

Text 2B. 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.

10. Write the annotation to the text.

Text 2C. Social Services and the Church

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. The program takes into account the influence exercised by other religions and 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.

11. Speak on the topic « History of Social Work » (10-15 sentences).

Lexical test 2

1. Match the terms with their translation

1) assistance	а) наглядч, доглядч
2) official	б) сирота

3) unemployed	с) допомога
4) overseer	d) добробут
5) alms	е) милостиня
6) orphan	f) опікун
7) welfare	g) бідний
8) guardian	h) бідність
9) poor	i) відсутність роботи
10) poverty	j) закон
	к) посадова особа, службовець

2. Choose the synonym for the underlined term.

1) almoner

- a) child care worker
- b) medical social worker
- c) medical almoner

2) guardian of the poor

- a) overseer of the poor
- b) poor
- c) guardian

3. Fill in the blanks with the terms suggested.

1) to the poor were distributed by almoners.

- a). money; b) presents; c) alms.

2) ... was superseded by the title ‘medical social worker’

- a) almsman; b) almoner; c) guardian.

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

- a) almsmen; b) overseers; c) social workers.

1. Read and learn new terms and terminological word-combinations.

allowance - неоподатковуваний мінімум допомоги, що виплачується на дітей і утриманців

children's allowance - державна допомога багатодітним сім'ям

cost-of-living allowance - індексація заробітної плати в зв'язку зі зміною прожиткового мінімуму

exclusion allowance - частина допомоги, що не обкладається податком

family allowance - державна допомога багатодітним сім'ям

housing allowance - допомога, що виділяється на оплату житла

prenatal allowance - допомога по вагітності та пологах

retirement allowance - пенсія (по виходу у відставку)

benefit - пенсія, допомога

cash benefit – грошова допомога

disability benefit - допомога по інвалідності

in-kind benefit - допомога у натуральній формі

insurance benefit - страхова допомога

maternity benefit - допомога, що виділяється у зв'язку з народженням дитини

medical benefit - допомога у випадку хвороби

public assistance benefit - забезпечення за загальнообов'язковим державним соціальним забезпеченням

sick benefit - допомога у випадку хвороби

social benefits - допомога по соціальному забезпеченню

social security benefits - допомога по соціальному забезпеченню

social service benefits - допомога по соціальному забезпеченню

social welfare benefits - допомога по соціальному забезпеченню

survivors' benefit - допомога у зв'язку з втратою годувальника

unemployment benefit - допомога по безробіттю

unemployment-compensation benefit - допомога по безробіттю

insurance - страхування

insurance scheme - схема страхування

payments - виплати

insurance payments - страхові виплати

unemployment – безробіття

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) children's allowance	a) державна допомога багатодітним сім'ям
2) housing allowance	b) грошова допомога
3) prenatal allowance	c) страхові виплати
4) sick benefit	d) допомога по вагітності і пологах
5) insurance scheme	e) допомога у випадку хвороби
6) social benefits	f) пособие в натуральной форме
7) insurance payments	g) допомога по соціальному забезпеченню
8) cash benefit	h) допомога по інвалідності
9) disability benefit	i) схема страхування
10) inkind benefit	j) допомога, що виділяється на оплату житла

3. Read the following international words and translate them into Ukrainian.

pension; depression; standard.

Text 3A. 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.

4. Find the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian word combinations.

1. пенсія по старості;
2. соціальні служби;
3. національна схема страхування;
4. допомога багатодітним сім'ям;
5. погане житло;
6. усунути проблеми;
7. кваліфікований робітник;
8. право на лікування.

5. Find the synonyms for the following word combinations.

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

6. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

treatment for illness; pensions, poverty; a welfare state; poor housing.
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1. The British government introduced ... for elderly people.
2. A certain standard of living includes, for example, the right to
3. These benefits made Britain into what is known as
4. 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

7. Agree or disagree with the statements.

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.

8. Match the beginning with the end of the sentences.

1. A welfare state is	a) was introduced to help people who
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	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.

9. Answer the following questions.

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?

10. Read the text and try to retell it. Write out the terms related to social work.

Text 3B. 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.

11. Write the annotation to the text.

Text 3C. 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 organize 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 community center of social pedagogy and social work called envisages a development of a new complex service of social assistance to public. 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 organizes 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 traditions. 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.

Lexical test 3

1. Match the terms with their translation

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

2. Choose the synonym for the underlined term.

1) children's allowance

- a) maternity benefit
- b) family allowance
- c) housing allowance

2) medical benefit

- a) sick benefit
- b) social benefits

3) social service benefits

- a) inkind benefits
- b) cash benefits
- c) social welfare benefits

3) unemployment benefit

- a) unemployment-compensation benefit
- b) retirement allowance
- c) cash benefits.

Unit 4. Poverty

1. Read and learn new terms and terminological word-combinations.

applicant - заявник, прохач

conditions - умови

living conditions - житлові умови

income - дохід

lack - нестача, недолік; потреба

level - рівень
level of living - рівень життя
poverty level - прожитковий мінімум
subsistence level - прожитковий мінімум
line - межа бідності
bread line - роздача біднякам продуктів харчування (низької якості або з простроченим терміном зберігання)
crisis hot line - гаряча лінія
hot line - гаряча лінія
poverty line - прожитковий мінімум
needs - потреби
poor - бідний
poverty - бідність, злидні
absolute poverty - абсолютна бідність
primary poverty - первинна бідність
relative poverty - відносна бідність
secondary poverty - вторинна бідність
scheme - схема
comprehensive social security schemes - схеми соціального страхування
starvation - голод, недоїдання
subsistence - існування, життя
threat - загроза
well-being - благополуччя, добробут

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

a)

1) absolute poverty	a) вторинна бідність
2) primary poverty	b) відносна бідність
3) relative poverty	c) первинна бідність

4) secondary poverty	d) гаряча лінія
5) hot line	e) прожитковий мінімум
6) poverty datum line	f) абсолютна бідність

b)

1) well-being	a) благополуччя, добробут
2) lack	b) нестача, недолік; потреба
3) living conditions	c) дохід
4) income	d) потреби
5) applicant	e) житлові умови
6) needs	f) загроза
7) poor	g) схема
8) threat	h) бідність, злидні
9) scheme	i) заявник, прохач
10) poverty	j) бідний

3. Read the following international words and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. absolute	6. line
2. capital	7. situation
3. context	8. standard
4. definition	9. test
5. evolution	

Text 4A. 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.

4. Find the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian word combinations.

1. приводити до різних результатів;
2. політичні заходи;
3. зміст поняття;

4. загроза повсякденного життя;
5. основні потреби;

6. підтримувати фізичне життя.

5. Find the synonyms for the following word combinations.

pauper; absolute poverty; relative poverty; hot line.

6. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

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.

7. Agree or disagree with the statements.

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.

8. Match the terms in with their definitions.

«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.

9. Answer the following questions.

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?
5. What kinds of poverty do most discussions distinguish between?

10. Read the text and try to retell it. Write out the terms related to social work.

Text 4B. 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.

11. Write the annotation to the text.

Text 4C. 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, this 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 version of social work with regard to large families.

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

The policies have been much acclaimed. 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.

12. Speak on the topic «Poverty» (10-15 sentences).

Lexical test 4

1. Match the terms with their translation

a)

1) absolute poverty	a) вторинна бідність
2) primary poverty	b) відносна бідність
3) subsistence level	c) первинна бідність
4) secondary poverty	d) гаряча лінія
5) hot line	e) прожитковий мінімум
6) poverty line	f) абсолютна бідність

b)

1) well-being	a) благополуччя, добробут
2) lack	b) нестача, недолік; потреба
3) living conditions	c) дохід
4) income	d) потреби
5) applicant	e) житлові умови
6) needs	f) загроза
7) poor	g) схема
8) threat	h) бідність, злидні
9) scheme	i) заявник, прохач
10) subsistence	j) бідний
	k) існування, життя

2. Choose the synonym for the underlined term.

1) hot line

- a). poverty line
- b) crisis hot line
- c) bread line

2) absolute poverty

- a) primary poverty
- b) relative poverty
- c) secondary poverty

3) subsistence level

- a) level of living
- b) bread line
- c) poverty line

3. Fill in the blanks with the terms suggested.

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

a) relative poverty; b) absolute poverty; c) secondary poverty.

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

a) relative poverty; b) primary poverty; c) absolute poverty.

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

a) hot line; b) poverty line; c) bread line.

Unit 5. Children

1. Read and learn new terms and terminological word-combinations.

abandonment - залишення дитини

child *pl.* - children дитина

adultified children - діти, що несуть обов'язки, характерні для дорослих людей

exceptional children - «виняткові» діти, тобто з відхиленнями від норми в ту чи іншу сторону

gifted child - обдарована дитина

home alone children - бездоглядні діти

latchkey children - діти, які проводять частину дня без нагляду дорослих

runaway children - діти-втікачі

stolen children - вкрадені діти

throwaway children - безпритульні діти

unwanted child - небажана дитина

care - турбота, піклування

nursing care - догляд за дітьми

divorce - розлучення

hospital - 1. лікарня; 2. госпіталь; 3. притулок

foundling hospital - притулок для підкидьків

limitation - обмеження

orphanage - дитячий будинок

parent - батько

legal custodial parent - батько, з яким після розірвання шлюбу залишаються

неповнолітні діти

supervision - нагляд

youngster - неповнолітній

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

1) adultified children	a) виняткові діти
2) exceptional children	b) викрадені діти
3) latchkey children	c) діти, які проводять частину дня без нагляду
4) runaway children	дорослих
5) stolen children	d) безпритульні діти
6) gifted children	e) діти-втікачі
7) home alone children	f) бездоглядні діти
8) throwaway children	g) обдаровані діти
	h) діти, що несуть обов'язки, характерні для дорослих людей

3. Read the following international words and translate them into Ukrainian.

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

Text 5A. 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 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 customer.

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.

4. Find the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian word combinations.

1. спостереження з боку фахівців;
2. офіційний опікун;
3. утриманці;
4. незвичайні форми навчання;
5. спеціальні освітні установи;
6. соціальний досвід;
7. лікування;
8. високий інтелект;
9. психічне захворювання;
10. психопатологія.

5. Find the synonyms for the following word combinations.

children; latchkey children; throwaway children.

6. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

adultified child; control; clients; facilities; divorce.
--

1. Children run away because they want to remain independent of their parents'
2. Special educational training ... are designed to help «exceptional children» reach their potential.
3. ... assumes roles and responsibilities normally reserved for older people.

4. Children are often stolen after a
5. Different groups of children become ... of social workers.

7. Agree or disagree with the statements.

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.

8. Match the terms in with their definitions.

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.
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9. Answer the following questions.

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?

10. Read the text and try to retell it. Write out the terms related to social work.

Text 5B. 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.

11. Write the annotation to the text.

Text 5C. 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.

12. Speak on the topic «Children» (10-15 sentences).

Lexical test 5

1. Match the terms with their translation

a)

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

b)

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

2. Choose the synonym for the underlined term.

1) child

- a) adult
- b) teenager
- c) youngster

2) latchkey children

- a) home alone children
- b) runaway children
- c) stolen children

3) throwaway children

- a) adultified children
- b) exceptional children
- c) runaway children

3. Fill in the blanks with the terms suggested.

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

a) children; b) adults; c) teenagers.

2) ... require extraordinary forms of education, social experience, or treatment.

a) «exceptional children»; b) runaway children; c) home alone children.

3) ... youths who have been abducted from the legal custodial parent.

a) stolen children; b) throwaway children; c) runaway children.

4) ... minors who have departed the parents home contrary to the parents wishes.

a) runaway children; b) gifted children; c) stolen children.

5) ... assume roles and responsibilities normally reserved for older people.

a) home alone children; b) adultified children; c) adult children of alcoholics.

Unit 6. Addiction

1. Read and learn new terms and terminological word-combinations.

abuse - зловживання

alcohol abuse - алкоголізм

drug abuse - наркоманія

substance abuse - зловживання алкоголем або наркотиками

abuser - особа, яка зловживає алкоголем або наркотиками

alcohol abuser - алкоголік

drug abuser - наркоман

addiction - залежність (алкогольна, наркотична, тютюнова і ін.)

drug addiction - наркотична залежність

alcoholism - алкоголізм

compulsions - непереборний потяг, манія

crime - злочин

dependence - залежність

physical dependence - психологічна залежність

substance dependence - алкогольна, наркотична, тютюнова й ін. залежність

medication - 1. лікування, 2. ліки

obsession - 1. нав'язлива ідея, 2. одержимість

overeating - переїдання

pornography - порнографія

tolerance - терпимість

gambling - азартна гра

withdrawal - відвикання, утримання (від алкоголю, куріння, наркотиків)

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

1. abuse	a) залежність
2. addiction	b) зловживання
3. compulsions	c) злочин
4. <u>crime</u>	d) залежність
5. dependence	e) 1. нав'язлива ідея, 2. одержимість
6. medication	f) 1. лікування, 2. ліки
7. obsession	g) відвикання, утримання
8. overeating	h) азартна гра
9. <u>gambling</u>	i) переїдання
10. <u>withdrawal</u>	j) непереборний потяг, манія

3. Read the following international words and translate them into Ukrainian.

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	

Text 6A. 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.

4. Find the English equivalents for the following Ukrainian word combinations.

1. ознаки та симптоми;
2. медична спільнота;
3. згубні наслідки.

5. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

Medication, addiction, <u>withdrawal</u> , 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.

6. Agree or disagree with the statements.

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.

7. Match the terms in with their definitions.

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.

8. Answer the following questions

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?

9. Read the text and try to retell it. Write out the terms related to social work.

Text 6B. 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.

10. Write the annotation to the text.

Text 6C. 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.

11. Speak on the topic «Addiction» (10-15 sentences).

Lexical test 6

1. Match the terms with their translation.

1. abuse	a) задежність
2. addiction	b) злочин
3. compulsions	c) азартна гра
4. <u>crime</u>	d) залежність
5. dependence	e) 1. нав'язлива ідея, 2. одержимість
6. medication	f) 1. лікування, 2. ліки
7. obsession	g) непереборний потяг, манія
8. overeating	h) зловживання
9. <u>gambling</u>	i) наркоман
10. <u>withdrawal</u>	j) відвикання, утримання
	k) перегрів

2. Fill in the blanks with the terms suggested.

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

a) drug abuse; b) substance abuse ; c) alcohol abuse.

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

a). drug abuse; b) substance abuse ; c). alcohol abuse.

3. Choose the synonym for the underlined term.

substance dependence

a). addiction

b). abuse

c). withdrawal

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