

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО
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Кафедра иностранных языков

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
(английский язык)

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для обучающихся по направлению подготовки
39.03.02 «Социальная работа»



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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Foreword	4
Reading rules	5
Kazan Medical University	7
Theory and practice of social work	9
Personal traits of a social worker	12
Part 1	12
Part 2	15
Part 3	17
Social welfare in Russia	19
Part 1	19
Part 2	21
Help to families	24
Part 1	24
Part 2	27
Children in need of care	31
Part 1	31
Part 2	35
Social work volunteering	39
Orphanages and orphans	43
Part 1	43
Part 2	46
Учебная литература	51
Список использованной литературы (References)	53

Foreword

Учебное пособие по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначено для обучающихся по направлению подготовки 39.03.02 «Социальная работа».

Учебное пособие состоит из 9 разделов. Во вводном разделе (Reading rules) представлены правила чтения. Каждый раздел состоит из активного словаря, лексических упражнений, текста для чтения, перевода и пересказа, упражнений на понимание текста и отработку лексических конструкций.

Данное учебное пособие способствует овладению следующими компетенциями:

Общекультурными компетенциями:

– **ОК-5** способностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия

В результате освоения ОК–5 обучающийся должен:

Знать: основы иностранного языка

Уметь: читать специальную литературу на иностранном языке

Владеть: навыками разговорной речи на иностранном языке

– **ОК-6** способностью работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия

Знать: структуру и особенности, основы культуры коммуникативных процессов в современном обществе

Уметь: формировать коммуникативный процесс с клиентами

Владеть: коммуникативными технологиями в сфере социального обслуживания

Reading rules

Ударные гласные

Тип слога	Aa	Ee	Ii	Oo	Uu	Yy
Открытый слог	[eɪ] case	[i:] she	[aɪ] line	[əʊ] zone	[ju:] nude	[aɪ] my
Закрытый слог	[æ] tank	[e] bet	[ɪ] bit	[ɒ] lot	[ʌ] cut	[ɪ] myth
Гласный + r и гласный + r + согласный	[ɑ:] car park	[ɜ:] her term	[ɜ:] sir third	[ɔ:] or born	[ɜ:] fur burn	[ɜ:] Cyrd
гласный + r + гласный	[eə] vary	[ɪə] mere	[aɪə] hire	[ɔ:] story	[juə] pure	[aɪə] tyre

Сочетания гласных

<p>[i:] – ee – see; ea – sea; ie – believe; ei – receive</p> <p>[ɑ:] – a + ss – grass; a + st – last; a + sk – task; a + sp – grasp; a + lm – calm; ea + r – heart</p> <p>[ɔ:] – au – author; aw – saw; oo + r – door; aught – taught; ought – thought; a + l – wall; a + talk; wa + r – warm</p> <p>[ɒ] – wa – want</p> <p>[u:] – oo – too; ou – group</p> <p>[ju:] – ew – new</p> <p>[ʊ] – oo – book</p> <p>[ɜ:] – ea + r – learn; wo + r – work</p>	<p>[ʌ] – o – son; ou – country; oo – flood</p> <p>[eɪ] – ai – rain; ay – day; ey – they; eigh – eight</p> <p>[aɪ] – i + gn – sign; i + ld – child; i + nd – blind; igh – night</p> <p>[ɔɪ] – oi – oil; oy – toy ou – out</p> <p>[aʊ] – ou – out; ow – down</p> <p>[əʊ] – oa – coat; ow – know; o + ll – toll; o + ld – cold</p> <p>[ɪə] – ea + r – pear; ee + r – engineer</p> <p>[eə] – ai + r – chair; e + re – there; ea + – bear</p> <p>[ʊə] – oo + r – poor; our – tour</p>
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Сочетания согласных

ck [k] – luck
 sh [ʃ] – ship
 ch [tʃ] – chip
 tch [tʃ] – catch
 th [θ] – thick
 th [ð] – this

ph [f] – phone
 qu [kw] – quite
 kn [n] – knife
 ng [ŋ] – thing
 nk [ŋk] – sink

wh + o

[h]

who

wh + остальные гласные

[w]

what

wr в начале слова перед гласными

[r]

writer

Согласные звуки, имеющие два варианта чтения

c

[s]

перед e, i, y: nice, city, icy

[k]

в остальных случаях: come, catch

g

[dʒ]

перед e, i, y: large, engine, gym

исключения: get, begin, give

[g]

в остальных случаях: good, go

Kazan Medical University



- Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
skilled	[skɪld]	квалифицированный, опытный, умелый
surgeon	[ˈsɜːdʒ(ə)n]	хирург
department	[dɪˈpɑːtm(ə)nt]	отделение, факультет
consist of	[kənˈsɪst ɒv]	состоять из
divide into	[dɪˈvaɪd ˈɪntə]	разделяться на
term	[tɜːm]	семестр
annual	[ˈænjuəl]	ежегодный

We study at Kazan State Medical University. It was very difficult to enter this university. Now we are first year students and we want to be skilled and well-educated professionals.

Kazan State Medical University is very old and famous in Russia. It was founded in 1814 as a faculty of Kazan University. Among the founders were surgeon A. Vishnevsky, physiologists P. Lesgaft and N. Mislavsky. In 1930 it was reorganized into an independent medical institute. There were six departments at the Medical faculty: Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Internal Medicine and Obstetrics.



Today Kazan State Medical University is recognized as the Tatarstan's largest medical center of education and research. It has seven faculties: the Faculty of General Medicine, the Pediatrics, the Faculty of Preventive Medicine, the Stomatological Faculty, the Pharmaceutical Faculty, the Nursing Faculty and the Faculty of Social Workers. Future doctors, certified nurses, pharmacists and social workers are trained there. There is a six-year course at the faculty of General Medicine and Pediatric faculty as well as the faculty of Preventive Medicine At the other faculties the students are trained for five years

Educational program consists of the general and professional training. The academic year is divided into two terms: autumn term and spring term. At the end of each term students pass examinations. Between the terms they have vacations.

There are many lecture halls and classrooms in the university. During the lectures we get a lot of interesting and useful information. There are two libraries with reading halls in the university. We can read books, text-books, newspapers and magazines there.

The University is staffed with the highly-qualified professors. Scientific research plays an important role in the students' life. Annual students' scientific conferences have become traditional.

Exercise 1. Comprehension questions

1. Where do you study?
2. What are you now?
3. When was Kazan State Medical University founded?
4. What subjects do you study?
5. How many terms are there in academic year in our country?
6. What do the students have at the end of each term?
7. How do the students spend their free time?
8. What do you think is necessary to become a good social worker?
9. Do you go in for sport?
10. Where can you read books, text-books and magazines?

Exercise 2. Give Russian equivalents

1. Internal medicine; 2. Research; 3. Applicant; 4. Higher education;
5. Scientific work; 6. Famous; 7. To be founded; 8. Graduate; 9. Educational program; 10. General training.

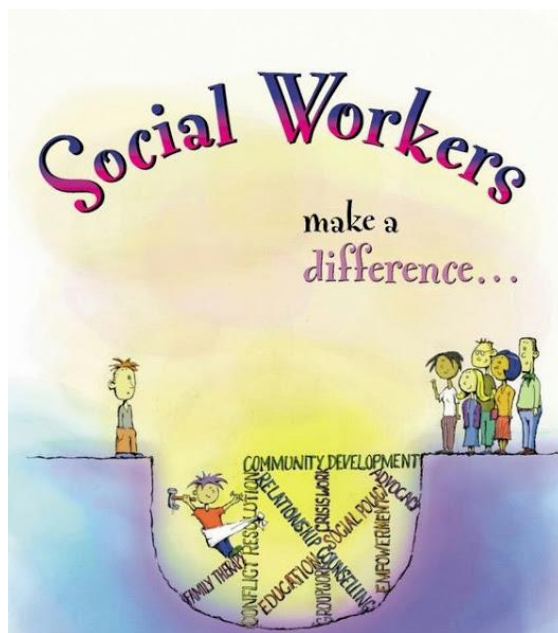
Exercise 3. Give English equivalents

1. Акушерство; 2. программа обучения; 3. Подготовка; 4. абитуриент; 5. Ежегодный; 6 выпускник; 7. срок обучения; 8. среднее образование; 9. высшее образование; 10. научная работа.

Exercise 4. Match the following words and expressions from column A with those in column B

A	B
1. Internal medicine	a. Внутренние болезни
2. Obstetrics	b. Срок обучения
3. Training	c. Акушерство
4. Education	d. Подготовка
5. Term	e. Образование

Theory and practice of social work



• Vocabulary

English	Transcription	Russian
require	[rɪ'kwʌɪə]	требовать, нуждаться
capable to	['keɪpəb(ə)l]	способный, одарённый
reduce	[rɪ'dju:s]	уменьшать, снижать, сокращать
solve	[sɒlv]	решать, разрешать, находить выход

be able to	[bi 'eɪbəl tu:]	быть способным
contribute to	[kən'tribju:t tu:]	способствовать, содействовать, делать вклад
maintain	[meɪn'teɪn]	поддерживать, сохранять
supplement	['sʌplɪmənt]	п.: дополнение v.: дополнять, пополнять
competent	['kɒmpɪt(ə)nt]	компетентный, правомочный
prevent	[pri'vent]	предотвращать, препятствовать, предупреждать
related to	[rɪ'leɪtɪd tu:]	связанный с, относящийся к
drug abuse	['drʌg ə'bju:s]	злоупотребление наркотиками, наркомания
juvenile delinquency	['dʒu:vənɪl dɪ'liŋkw(ə)nsɪ]	преступность несовершеннолетних; антиобщественное поведение подростков, подростковое хулиганство
delinquent	[dɪ'liŋkw(ə)nt]	правонарушитель, преступник
handicapped person	['hændɪkæpt 'pɜ:s(ə)n]	инвалид
obtain	[əb'teɪn]	получать, приобретать, добиваться

Minimum requirements

The profession of social worker is practical profession requiring university-college training in the course of which the general social worker becomes capable to help reducing and solving the problems of individuals, families, groups and communities, and is able to contribute to the proper

changes in the micro and macro structures creating and maintaining such problems.

The theoretical basis is formed by the integrated knowledge of different disciplines supplemented by a systemized and targeted description of the own practice of social work (The theory of the practice: praxeology)

Then developing the requirement system of disciplines for social work we started out from a competent general social workers' training.

Social work professionals

Tasks performed by social work professionals usually include: helping individuals and families with personal and social problems, working to prevent and to control problems related to alcohol and drug abuse, working to prevent development of juvenile delinquency or to achieve rehabilitation of delinquents by organizing and supervising social and educational activities in youth clubs or by other means, helping physically or mentally handicapped persons to obtain adequate treatment and improve their ability to function in society, etc.

Exercise 1. Comprehension questions

- 1) Is the profession of social worker requires university-college training?
- 2) What does the general social worker become capable to do in the course of training?
- 3) What is praxeology?
- 4) What usually include tasks performed by social work professionals?
- 5) Is the profession of social worker a noble one?

Exercise 2. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Proper changes; theoretical basis; become capable to help; to solve a problem; start out from; personal and social problems; to achieve rehabilitation; youth clubs.

Exercise 3. Translate into Russian

- 1) Down in their hearts, wise men know this truth: the only way to help yourself is to help others. – *Elbert Hubbard*
- 2) If you would not cease to love mankind you must not cease to do them good. – *Marie Dubsky, Freifrau von Ebner-Eschenbach*

3) Everyone thinks of changing the world, but no one thinks of changing himself. – *Leo Nikolaevich Tolstoy*

4) Being good is commendable, but only when it is combined with doing good is it useful. – *Author Unknown*

5) It is the greatest of all mistakes to do nothing because you can only do little – do what you can. – *Sydney Smith*

6) Never worry about numbers. Help one person at a time, and always start with the person nearest you. – *Mother Teresa*

Personal traits of a social worker



“I believe in doing the right things; that is my character and personality” Gianluigi Buffon

➤ Part 1

• Vocabulary

English	Transcription	Russian
be in need	[bi in ni:d]	нуждаться в чём-либо
provide services	[prə'vaɪd 'sɜ:vɪsɪz]	предоставлять услуги
facing challenges	['feɪsɪŋ 'tʃælɪndʒɪz]	сталкиваться с трудностями
a number of	[ə 'nʌmbər ɒv]	некоторое количество
abuse	[ə'bjʊ:s]	плохое обращение
health disorders	[helθ dɪs'ɔ:dəz]	нарушения здоровья
improve social conditions	[ɪm'pru:v 'səʊʃəl kən'dɪʃənz]	улучшить социальные условия
government agencies	['gʌvnmənt 'eɪdʒənsɪz]	правительственные агентства
private businesses	['praɪvɪt 'bɪznɪsɪz]	частные предприятия

be interested in	[bi 'intrɪstɪd ɪn]	быть заинтересованным в чём-либо
dedicate one's life to ...	['dedɪkeɪt wʌnz laɪf tʊ]	посвящать жизнь чёму- либо
well being and advancement	[wəl 'bi:ɪŋ ənd əd'vɑːnsmənt]	благополучие и развитие
empathy	['ɛmpəθi]	сочувствие
offer empowering environment	['ɒfər ɪm'paʊərɪŋ ɪn'vaɪərənmənt]	обеспечить веру в себя
place oneself in somebody's shoes	[pleɪs wʌn'self ɪn ʃuːz]	встать на чьё-либо место, войти в положение
patient	['peɪʃənt]	спокойный
require	[rɪ'kwaɪə]	требовать
avoid getting frustrated with	[ə'vɔɪd 'ɡetɪŋ frʌs'treɪtɪd wɪð]	избегать срывов / расстройств из-за ч-л

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Private businesses provide healthcare services; assist people with health disorders; dedicate your life to social care; patients often require special attention; exhibit your empathy and patience to people you work with.

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian

- 1) "Success is most often achieved by those who don't know that failure is inevitable." – *Coco Chanel*
- 2) "Courage is grace under pressure." – *Ernest Hemingway*
- 3) "Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm." – *Winston Churchill*

Text A. The Essential Traits of Successful Social Workers

Social workers help people in need. This can mean providing services directly to people facing a number of challenges, from abuse to

health disorders, or it can mean working for change to improve social conditions.

Social workers work in government agencies, private businesses, schools, police departments, courts, hospitals, private practices, and many other types of workplaces. If you're interested in dedicating your life to the well being and advancement of others, test yourself against these ten essential traits of successful social workers.



Trait #1: Empathetic

The most important characteristic of a social worker is their empathy. The vast majority of people you work with are in a state of crisis and emotional distress. Therefore you must be able to offer a caring, understanding, and empowering environment for them. In other words, you must be able to place yourself in their shoes.

Trait #2: Patient

Social work requires patience. The cases are often complex, and serious change does not happen overnight. And the people you deal with are not necessarily talkative, eager, or even capable of asking directly for what they need. Your patience will help you avoid getting frustrated both with the serious issues you and your clients face, and also with the people you encounter.

Trait #3: Dependable

Trust is key. Successful social workers earn their clients' trust by being honest, open, and dependable. In crisis, your clients will look to you for advice in personal, legal, and other matters, and your opinion weighs more if they trust you.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below.

health disorders	in need	require
be interested in	face challenges	improve social condition

- 1) I will retire next year and will be able to offer my services to the many groups that are _____ of volunteers.
- 2) You should be _____ other people's health condition.
- 3) Generally, _____ are found in people with weak immune system.
- 4) These clients _____ your immediate attention.

5) From time to time, it may be frustrating _____ and find their solutions.

6) In order to _____, one needs to apply to local authorities and ask for support.

➤ **Part 2**

• **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
succeed	[sək'si:d]	иметь успех
particularly important	[pə'tɪkjʊləli ɪm'pɔ:tənt]	особенно важно
heavy caseload	['hevi keɪs læʊd]	большая нагрузка / занятость
time management	[taɪm 'mænɪdʒmənt]	распределение времени
focus on doing something.	[fəʊkəs ɒn 'du(:)ɪŋ]	сосредоточиться на чём-либо
be on top of things	[bi ɒn tɒp əv θɪŋz]	быть превыше всего
perceptive	[pə'septɪv]	восприимчивый
when it comes to	[wen ɪt kʌmz tu]	когда дело доходит до...
rely on	[ri'laɪ ɒn]	полагаться на
keep a level head	[ki:p ə 'levl hɛd]	не впадать в панику / сохранять спокойствие
on behalf of	[ɒn bɪ'hɑ:f ɒv]	от имени
thrive	[θraɪv]	преуспевать
persistent	[pə'sɪstənt]	настойчивый
ally	['ælaɪ]	союзник
last resort	[lɑ:st ri'zɔ:t]	последняя надежда
at any cost	[ət 'eni kɒst]	любой ценой

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Succeed in your job; particularly difficult task; focus on treating people; rely on a good specialist; perceptive social worker; speak on behalf of the client; persistent approach to job; recover at any cost.

Text B. The Essential Traits of Successful Social Workers

Trait #4: Organized

Being organized will help anyone succeed, but for social workers it is particularly important. You may be dealing with a heavy caseload, and so time management, clear note-taking, and a logical filing system are necessary. Being organized also frees up your time so you can focus on helping your clients, and they will take comfort in the fact that you are on top of things.



Trait #5: Perceptive

Successful social workers are great communicators, particularly when it comes to listening. Your clients will rely on you to listen to their problems – both what they’re saying and in between the lines – to advise them and decide on the best options for action. You need to be able to observe and listen closely.

Trait #6: Objective

Just as important as one’s empathy is one’s ability to remain objective. Your clients need you to keep a level head in order to help them deal with their difficult situations. Your personal feelings cannot overweight your ability to make impartial, informed decisions on behalf of your clients. It’s a thin line to walk between empathetic and objective, but this is where social workers thrive.

Trait #7: Persistent

Successful social workers know that not everything always goes according to plan. You may be your clients’ last resort, and as an empathetic ally, you will feel the need to do everything in your power to help them. Try harder, try smarter, try something different. You must be able to identify what needs to be done and achieve it at any cost.

Exercise 2. Look through the text and find the words according to the following definitions:

1. Continuing firmly or obstinately in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition.
2. A person being dealt with by social or medical services.
3. A matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome.
4. Watch (someone or something) carefully and attentively.

5. A person who is able to convey or exchange information, news, or ideas, especially one who is eloquent or skilled.

6. Put too much weight on; overload.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below.

ally	impartial	decide on
free up your time	focus on	observe

1. After the examination of the patient, doctors _____ the treatment.

2. In general, time management allows to _____, so you have more spare time.

3. It is recommended not to take sides with the parties in conflict, which means you should be _____.

4. Who is your political _____?

5. During examination session you'd better _____ your studies.

6. Please, _____ patient's condition and report any changes.

➤ **Part 3**

• **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
flexible	[ˈfleksəbl]	гибкий
rushed	[rʌʃt]	быстро доставить / поступить
immediately	[ɪˈmiːdiətli]	немедленно
be on-call	[bi ɒn-kɔːl]	быть на дежурстве
resilient	[rɪˈzɪliənt]	стойкий
inevitably	[ɪnˈevɪtəbli]	неизбежно
mental abuse	[ˈmentl əˈbjuːs]	психологическое насилие
bear burden	[beə ˈbɜːdn]	нести груз
driven	[ˈdrɪvn]	энергичный / мотивированный
teach life skills	[tiːʃ laɪf skɪlz]	обучать навыкам жизни
incredibly satisfying	[ɪnˈkredəbli]	невероятно

	'sætɪsfaiɪŋ]	удовлетворяющий
recharge one's batteries	[ri:'ʃɑ:dʒ wʌnz 'bætəriz]	перезарядить батарейки, <i>здесь:</i> восполнить силы

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Patient was rushed into hospital; suffer from mental abuse; to overcome difficulties resiliently; a driven approach to work; bear burden of stress and work extra hours; competent professionals teach young specialists life skills.

Text C. The Essential Traits of Successful Social Workers

Trait #8: Flexible

Social workers typically do not observe a 9-to-5 workday. If a client is rushed to the hospital, you may be required to assist them immediately. If you work with children, you'll likely have to wait until after school hours to meet with them. Successful social workers are flexible and comfortable with working on-call, so that they can respond to emergency situations.



Trait #9: Resilient

Social workers see difficult cases every day, and this inevitably tests your emotional strength. Your clients may be dealing with physical or mental abuse, drugs, alcoholism, poverty, or a number of other challenging life events. You can't let it get to you. You must be able to bear others' burdens and not take it close to you.

Trait #10: Driven

Social work is a rewarding profession. You not only offer immediate assistance, but you are also in a position to teach your clients life skills. That in itself is incredibly satisfying. Successful social workers are highly motivated to enter their field, and you must find a way to recharge your batteries in your career. Self-care is extremely important – getting enough sleep, eating well, exercising regularly, and finding hobbies outside of your work. Set limits, stay organized, remember why you wanted to

become a social worker in the first place, and take joy in the small deals as well as the major wins.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below

Self-care exercising	drugs immediately	incredibly recharge
-------------------------	----------------------	------------------------

1. Regular _____ helps to manage overweight problems and improve health condition.
2. In case of emergency call an ambulance or '112' _____.
3. Generally, _____ destroy immune system and cause numerous illnesses.
4. The patient's condition _____ is of primary importance for everyone.
6. You should _____ this apparatus to measure blood pressure.

Social welfare in Russia



Power has only one duty - to secure the social welfare of the People.
Benjamin Disraeli

- **Part 1**
- **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
precise	[pri'saiz]	точный
currently	['kʌrəntli]	в настоящее время

refer to	[rɪ'fɜ:tʊ]	относиться к
non-profit organizations	[nɒn-'prɒfɪt ɔ:gənəɪ'zeɪʃənz]	некоммерческие организации
unable	[ʌn'eɪbl]	не имеющий возможности
well-being	[wel-'bi:ɪŋ]	благополучие
reduce incidence	[rɪ'dju:s 'ɪnsɪdəns]	снизить частотность
benefit	['benɪfɪt]	приносить пользу
charitable efforts	['ʃærɪtəbl 'efəts]	попытки благотворительности
deep compassion	[di:p kəm'pæʃən]	глубокое сочувствие
firm ethical convictions	[fɜ:m 'eθɪkəl kən'vɪkʃənz]	твердые этические убеждения
sense of justice	[sens əv 'dʒʌstɪs]	чувство справедливости
labor	['leɪbə]	труд
humanitarian aid	[hju(:), mæni'teəriən eɪd]	гуманитарная помощь
vary depending on the country	[veəri di'pendɪŋ ɒn ðə 'kʌntri]	варьироваться в зависимости от страны

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Precise information; refer to non-profit organizations; provide citizens' well-being; reduce incidence of the disease; a fund established by charitable organization; show deep compassion at work; have firm ethical convictions; human labor; provide humanitarian aid; number of social services depends on the country.

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian

1) "Our greatest fear should not be of failure... but of succeeding at things in life that don't really matter." – *Francis Chan*

2) "In the midst of movement and chaos, keep stillness inside of you." – *Deepak Chopra*

3) "Successful people do what unsuccessful people are not willing to do. Don't wish it were easier; wish you were better." – *Jim Rohn*

Text A. What is a "Social Welfare System"?

The term “**social welfare**” does not have a precise definition. Currently, social welfare refers to a wide range of activities and services by volunteers, non-profit organizations and governmental agencies providing help to needy persons unable to care for themselves; activities and resources designed to promote the well-being of individuals, families and the larger society; and efforts to reduce the incidence of social problems.



The history of social welfare is an interdisciplinary study of the evolution of charitable works, organized activities related to social reform movements and non-profit or public social services designed to protect or benefit individuals, families and citizens of the larger society. Charitable efforts have often grown out of religious beliefs that inspired reformers to deep compassion, firm ethical convictions, and a strong sense of justice. And from the nation’s earliest days, religious groups and individuals have provided significant labor and financial support for social reform and humanitarian aid.

A social welfare system provides assistance to needy individuals and families. The types and amount of welfare available to individuals and families vary depending on the country, state or region.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below

humanitarian aid	charitable	related to
designed	care for	needy persons

- 1) This social program is _____ for people in financial need.
- 2) All questions _____ families support are covered in room 514.
- 3) _____ was provided to people, who suffered from earthquake destructions.
- 4) As a rule, _____ raise money to support _____.
- 5) As a social worker, you should _____ medication supply and financial matters of a client.

➤ **Part 2**
 • **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
unemployment benefits	[ˌʌnim'plɔimənt 'benɪfɪts]	пособие по безработице
receive	[rɪ'si:v]	получать
previous work experience	['pri:vɪəs wɜ:k ɪks'piəriəns]	предшествующий опыт работы
cover basic living costs	['kʌvə 'beɪsɪk 'lɪvɪŋ kɒsts]	покрывать основные затраты проживания
figure	['fɪɡə]	цифра
sickness benefits	['sɪknɪs 'benɪfɪts]	пособие по болезни
terminate	['tɜ:mɪneɪt]	заканчивать
normal salary	['nɔ:məl 'sæləri]	обычный размер заработной платы
low income	[ləʊ 'ɪnkʌm]	низкий доход
discounts on	['dɪskaʊnts ɒn]	скидки на
utilities bill	[ju(:)'tɪlɪtɪz bɪl]	счет на оплату коммунальных услуг
working capacity	['wɜ:kɪŋ kə'pæsɪti]	работоспособность
require constant care	[rɪ'kwaɪə 'kɒnstənt keə]	требовать постоянного ухода
potholed pavements	['pɒθəʊld 'peɪvmənts]	разбитые тротуары
struggle	['strʌɡl]	бороться

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Receive unemployment benefits; according to the previous work experience; sickness benefits are given when work terminated because of illness; low income families; get discounts on utility bills; lose working capacity; struggle with potholed pavements.

Exercise 2. Present words from the table above according to their definitions.

1. Be given, presented with, or paid (something).
2. A reduction of the usual cost of something.

3. A fixed regular payment, typically paid on a monthly basis but often expressed as an annual sum, made by an employer to an employee, especially a professional or white-collar worker.

4. Relating or belonging to people who earn low salaries.

Text B. Social welfare in Russia

Unemployment benefits are rather little in Russia, being offered for a maximum of 12 months and providing payment from 850 roubles up to a maximum of 4,900 roubles per month. The exact amount a person receives depends on their previous work experience and the reason they are out of work. These benefits do not even begin to cover basic living costs. This is seen as the absolute minimum required to fulfill basic food and medical needs, although in major cities like Moscow the real figure is surely much higher.



For those out of work with serious illness or disability, the state pays sickness benefits as long as the illness first presented during work or within 30 days of terminating work, and as long as the work was fully legal. Sickness benefit can cover up to four following months. Depending on how long the person has been employed for, the payments will be between 60% and 100% of their normal salary.

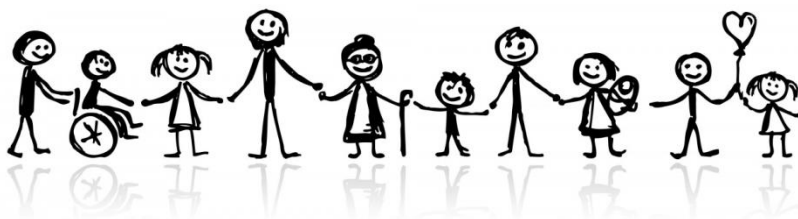
Low income families may be given extra benefits, especially if they have three or more children or if the family includes a veteran of the World War II. Low-income families can also get discounts on certain foods and medicines, and some may be considered for a reduced utilities bill.

Disability is grouped into three categories in Russia:

- group one consists of people who have lost all of their working capacity and require constant care;
- group two are also people who have lost all their working capacity but do not require constant care;
- group three includes people who have more than a 50% reduction in working capacity.

However, most disabled people struggle on the benefits they are given, especially as most Russian cities are extremely unfriendly to disabled people, with stairs, potholed pavements and several months of ice and snow a year. Many disabled people say they are unable to find a job due to workplace discrimination.

Help to families



“The experience of family living is the single greatest influence on an individual’s life” COMMISSION ON THE FAMILY, 1996, P.13

- **Part 1**
- **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
get through	['get θru:]	справляться, преодолеть (трудные времена), проходить (через)
additional support	[ə'dɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l sə'pɔ:t]	дополнительная поддержка/помощь
available to (someone)	[ə'veɪləb(ə)l]	доступный (кому-то), находящийся в распоряжении
go ahead	[gəʊ ə'hɛd]	двигаться вперёд
rewarding	[rɪ'wɔ:dn]	стоящий, вознаграждающий, полезный
get back	['get 'bæk]	возвращаться, получать назад, возмещать
nonprofit organizations	[nan'prafɪt ɔ:g(ə)nɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n]	некоммерческая организация
for-profit agency	[fɔ:prafɪt 'eɪdʒ(ə)nsɪ]	коммерческое агентство (представительство)
government	['gʌv(ə)n,m(ə)nt]	правительство
household	['haʊshəʊldz]	семейство, семья; все,

		кто живет в конкретном доме хозяйство;
stumbling block	['stʌmbəlɪŋ blɒk]	камень преткновения
behaviour	[bɪ'heɪvjə]	поведение; поступки; манеры
have trouble doing something	[hæv 'trʌb(ə)l 'du:ɪŋ 'sʌmθɪŋ]	иметь проблемы, делая что-либо
put stress on someone	['pʊt stres ɒn 'sʌmwʌn]	провоцировать стрессовое состояние у кого-либо
deal with		справиться с; иметь дело с
face	[feɪs]	сталкиваться
provide service	[prə'vaɪd 'sə:vɪs]	обеспечивать обслуживание

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

To get through difficult times; available to the public; go ahead with work; be rewarding; rewarding experience; get back without accident; to get back to work; donations to a nonprofit organization; government offices; non-profit institutions serving households; households sector; a major stumbling block; have trouble forming proper and healthy relationships; some people put a lot of stress on their family members; deal with crisis; We aim to provide a service that is balanced.

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian

1. Lack of funds is a major stumbling block to the project
2. “Facing difficulties is inevitable, learning from them is optional” – John Maxwell.
3. “Some days are for living. Others are for getting through” - Malcolm S Forbes.

Text A. A family social worker

A family social worker helps families and individuals get through difficult times or get additional support. They help by letting people know that there are special services available to them, and will then go ahead and make plans for people to utilize them. It is a rewarding career, as there is the satisfaction of seeing individuals or families get back on the right



track, and restore harmony in their lives. They work for nonprofit organizations, for-profit social service agencies, and for various levels of government.

What does a Family Social Worker do?

There are a great number of people that grow up in dysfunctional households, with the dysfunction ranging from mild to extreme. There are people who are able to overcome the stumbling blocks put in front of them as a child, and go on to have a positive and healthy adult life. On the other hand, some people will often repeat the negative behaviours that they learned growing up, and will have trouble forming proper and healthy relationships with those close to them. These negative behaviours put a lot of stress on family members, and they sometimes need help in knowing how to deal with certain situations within their family, or with problems they are facing on a personal level. A family social worker can help to restore harmony by providing services to families in crisis.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below.

put stress on	go through	nonprofit organization
deal with	stumbling block	provide services
get back	go ahead	

- 1) Until we've got official permission to _____ with the plans we're in limbo.
- 2) How can I _____ problems about insurance?
- 3) Life was beginning to _____ to normal.
- 4) Jack has had bad times since losing his job but he _____ and has returned to the normal life.
- 5) Lack of funds is a major _____ to the project.

6) He works in a tax-exempt organization that serves the public interest. This _____ did charity performance last night, to raise money for AIDS research.

7) His unacceptable behaviour _____ his relatives.

8) Social welfare system _____ to the vulnerable members of the society.

✓ **Text for written translation.**

• **Using a dictionary translate the following text into Russian in the written form.**

Family credit is payable to working families on modest incomes with children. Family credit, which is additional to child benefit, is related to net income, and to the number and ages of children in the family. A maximum rate, consisting of an adult rate plus a rate for each child, is payable when the net income does not exceed & 54.80 a week. The rate is then reduced by 70 pence for each pound by which net income exceeds this amount.

➤ **Part 2**

• **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
addictions counsellor	[ə'dɪkʃ(ə)n 'kaʊns(ə)lə]	психотерапевт, специализирующийся на лечении нарко- и алкозависимостей
a wide range of	[waɪd reɪn(d)ʒ ɒv]	Широкий диапазон
under the direction of	[ˈʌndə ði: dɪ'rekʃ(ə)n ɒv]	под руководством
experience	[ɪk'spiəriəns]	опыт, опыт работы, переживание, стаж
determine	[dɪ'tə:mɪn]	определить
mental illness	[ˈment(ə)l ɪlnəs]	психическое заболевание, психическое расстройство, душевная болезнь
develop a plan	[dɪ'veləp ə plæn]	разрабатывать план
communities	[kə'mju:nɪti]	сообщество, община,

		общество
apply for	[ə'plʌɪ fɔ:]	наниматься, подавать заявление
assistance program	[ə'sist(ə)ns 'prəʊgræm]	программа оказания помощи
monitor	['mɒnɪtə]	v. контролировать, следить, направлять n. наставник, советник
ensure	[ɪn'ʃʊ:]	обеспечивать, гарантировать
shelter	['ʃeltə]	приют
nursing facility	['nɜːsɪŋ fə'sɪlɪti]	учреждение сестринского ухода
residential care facility	[rezi'denʃ(ə)l keə fə'sɪlɪti]	интернат
vocational rehabilitation service	[və(ʊ)'keɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l ,ri:ə'bɪli'teɪʃən 'sə:vɪs]	служба профессиональной реабилитации

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Addictions counsellor assistant; diverse populations; wide range of problems; under the direction; alcohol addiction; drug addiction; suffering from mental illness; to develop a treatment plan; coordinate services; to make out the paperwork; to apply for a job; to apply for a post

Text B. What does a Family Social Worker do?

A family social worker has many job titles, including case work aide, clinical social work aide, family service assistant, social work assistant, addictions counsellor assistant, and human service worker. They serve diverse populations with a wide range of problems. Their work varies, depending on the clients they serve.

A family social worker will typically do the following:



- Work under the direction of psychologists or others who have more education or experience;
- Help determine what type of help their clients need - whether it be financial, addiction, mental illness, medical, or stress related help;
- Work with clients and other professionals to develop a treatment plan;
- Coordinate services provided to clients by their or other organizations;
- Research services available to their clients in their communities;
- Help clients complete paperwork to apply for assistance programs;
- Monitor clients to ensure services are provided appropriately;

What is the workplace of a Family Social Worker like?

Family social workers generally work full time, and some work nights and weekends. They work in offices, clinics, hospitals, group homes, or shelters. Some travel within their communities to see clients. The following industries employed the most family social workers:

- Individual and family services - approximately 21%;
- Nursing and residential care facilities - approximately 16%;
- Community and vocational rehabilitation services - approximately 13%;
- Large government, excluding education and hospitals - approximately 12%;
- Local government, excluding education and hospitals - approximately 12%.

Exercise 2. Look through the text and find the terms according to the following definitions:

- 1) A special facility or part of a hospital that provides medically necessary professional services from nurses.
- 2) A special facility that provides long-term care given to adults or children who stay in a residential setting rather than in their own home or family home.
- 3) A small supervised residential facility, as for mentally ill people or wards of the state, in which residents typically participate in daily tasks and are often free to come and go on a voluntary basis.
- 4) An establishment providing food and protection from bad weather, danger, or attack.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below.

available	ensure	wide range
full-time	apply for	suffering from
under the direction	diverse	

- 1) His message appealed to a _____ audience.
- 2) A _____ of financial services are available.
- 3) Several workers working _____ of Mr. Clark have made complaints.
- 4) The research findings will soon be made _____ to the public.
- 5) Anyone wishing to _____ a grant should write to the Treasurer.
- 6) A high proportion of women with children under five work _____.
- 7) We want to _____ equal treatment for everyone.
- 8) She was _____ a nervous condition.

✓ **Text for written translation.**

- **Using a dictionary translate the following text into Russian in the written form.**

What does family law involve?

Family law covers a whole range of different disputes and claims. In every case, you will need to review the brief, discuss the case with the parties involved and possibly negotiate and arrange for a settlement.

If there is no settlement, you will proceed with the case, file pleadings and motions as necessary, and argue the case before the court. Small matters tend to be dealt with in county courts, whilst bigger and more complicated cases may be heard in the Family division of the High Court. You will often have to work with a wide number of different people, including some of the most vulnerable people in society, such as children and the elderly.

Most cases will involve input from a variety of people who are associated with the cases in different capacities. Lawyers and support staff will need to liaise and coordinate with professionals such as law

enforcement officers, doctors, psychologists, social workers and welfare authorities, in order to deliver a seamless and unanimous argument before the court.

Children in need of care



“There can be no keener revelation of a society’s soul than the way in which it treats its children.”. – Nelson Mandela

All children need a nurturing and supportive family and community to enable them to achieve their full potential. For vulnerable children who are exposed to child abuse and neglect, we need to ensure they are protected and supported so they can have the best chance in life. Certain children are at a higher risk of physical and emotional harm than others due to their living circumstances or home environment.

➤ Part 1

- Vocabulary

English	Transcription	Russian
abuse	[ə'bjʊ:s]	n.: жестокое обращение v.: мучить; жестоко обращаться
neglect	[ni'glɛkt]	n.: пренебрежение, халатность, отсутствие заботы v.: пренебрегать, не заботиться
cognitive	['kɒgnɪtv]	познавательный
behavioural	[bi'heɪvjər(ə)l]	поведенческий
caused by	[kɔ:zd baɪ]	под действием; вызванный
undermine	[ʌndə'maɪn]	подрывать, разрушать

capacity for	[kə'pæsɪtɪ fɔ:]	способность к (чему-то)
trust	[trʌst]	n.: доверие v.: доверять
intimacy	['ɪntɪməsi]	близкие отношения
adult	['adʌlt]	взрослый; совершеннолетний
environmental factors	[ɪnvəɪrən'ment(ə)l 'fæktəz]	факторы окружающей среды
self-harming behaviours	['self-'hɑ:mɪŋ bi'heɪvjəs]	склонность к членовредительству
incident	['ɪnsɪd(ə)nt]	n.: случай, происшествие; инцидент; побочное обстоятельство adj.: свойственный, присущий, характерный
impact	['ɪmpækt]	воздействие, влияние
cumulative	['kju:mjʊlətɪv]	кумулятивный, совокупный, накопленный
background	['bækgraʊnd]	предпосылка, подоплёка, фон, задний план
vulnerable	['vʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l]	уязвимый
be dependent on	[bi dɪ'pend(ə)nt ɒn]	быть зависимым от
to stand up to	[tu: stænd ʌp tu:]	выдерживать, противостоять
consequence	['kɒnsɪkw(ə)ns]	следствие; последствие; результат
compromise	['kɒmprəmaɪz]	n.: компромисс, компрометация; v.: пойти на компромисс; ставить под угрозу
attachment	[ə'tætʃm(ə)nt]	привязанность, преданность
compound	['kɒmpaʊnd]	здесь: осложнять, усугубить

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

Child abuse; to abuse one's rights; parental neglect; total neglect; behavioural model; be caused by; to undermine security; to undermine health; to undermine authority; capacity for work; to show a capacity for; capacity for rights; to have trust; to take on trust; trust level; social intimacy; a close sense of intimacy between parent and child; adult life; be exposed to environmental factors; aberrant behaviour; unpleasant incident; to have a destructive impact on something; cumulative effect; cultural background; vulnerable members of the society; he is dependent on his parents for support; to stand up to threats; consequence in law; to have as a consequence; legislative compromise; to compromise security; to feel attachment; sentimental attachment;

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian

1) It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men. – *Frederick Douglass*

2) Children have never been very good at listening to their elders, but they have never failed to imitate them. – *James Baldwin*

3) The soul is healed by being with children. – *Fyodor Dostoyevsky*

4) We worry about what a child will become tomorrow, yet we forget that he is someone today. – *Stacia Tauscher*

5) If we are to teach real peace in this world, and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with the children. – *Mahatma Gandhi*

6) Each day of our lives we make deposits in the memory banks of our children. – *Charles R. Swindoll*

Children most at risk

Babies, children and young people who are victims of child abuse and neglect experience harmful effects in their physical, cognitive, emotional, behavioural and social development. The fundamental damage caused by abuse and neglect can undermine the child's ability to develop capacities for trust, intimacy and sexuality.



A baby, child or young person may be at risk of harm due to actual or likely physical, psychological or emotional harm or as a result of what is not done (neglect) by another person, often an adult responsible for their care. Young people may also be at risk of physical, psychological, sexual or emotional harm as a result of environmental factors (for example, homelessness) or self-harming behaviours. Child abuse and neglect are not usually single incidents, but take place over time and the impacts may be cumulative.

Abuse affects children from all cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. Children, in particular, are vulnerable to abuse because:

- They are dependent on adults. They are not able, or may not have the opportunity, to stand up to adults and speak for themselves.
- They are placed in the care of various people at different times (for example, parents, teachers, sports coaches, babysitters, family) where there is the potential for abuse to occur.
- Society generally promotes the idea that children ‘belong’ to their parents and therefore parents’ rights outweigh children’s rights.

Babies

- Abuse and neglect in the first two years of a baby’s life can have significant, long-term consequences for a child’s development. Risks for babies include:
 - use of hazardous drugs or alcohol by mothers during pregnancy
 - parental substance use
 - family violence
 - parental mental health problems or intellectual disability that compromise the parent’s care of the infant
 - poor attachment to the baby
 - the absence of social supports or isolation
 - unstable housing or financial situations
 - parental history of abuse or neglect or that of another child in the family.
- The baby’s health needs may compound these difficulties.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below.

caused by	dependent on	outweigh
undermine	capacity for	neglect
stand up to		

- 1) Cliff couldn't _____ bullying.
- 2) An infant is wholly _____ its mother.
- 3) Among his gifts is his _____ true altruism.
- 4) Dave's health problems are _____ bad housing.
- 5) Traumatic stress among children _____ trust in others and belief in society.
- 6) Many children are still at risk from _____ or abuse.
- 7) The benefits of the scheme _____ the disadvantages.

➤ **Part 2**

• **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
violence	['vʌɪəl(ə)ns]	насилие, жестокость
supervision	[,su:'pə'vɪʒn]	надзор, наблюдение, надсмотр
nurture	['nə:tʃə]	п.: воспитание, питание, выращивание v.: воспитывать, питать, выращивать
nurturing	['nɜ:tʃərɪŋ]	вскармливание, забота
lack of	[læk ɒv]	недостаток чего-то, отсутствие, нужда
toddler	['tɒdlə]	ползунок, ребенок, начинающий ходить
expose to	[ɪk'spəʊz tu:]	подвергать
feel secure	[fi:l sɪ'kjʊə]	чувствовать себя в безопасности
primary	['prʌɪm(ə)rɪ]	первичный, основной, главный
particularly	[pə'tɪkjʊləli]	особенно, в частности, в

		особенности
at risk of	[æt risk ɒv]	подвергаться
affect	[ə'fekt]	влиять, подвергать, затронуть
adolescence	[ədə'les(ə)ns]	юность, молодость, отрочество
even	['i:vən]	даже

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

to protect a child from violence; parental supervision; strict supervision; under somebody's supervision; age of nurture; the nurture of the baby; need for love and nurturing; lack of supervision; lack of support; lack of sleep; a toddler of two-and-a-half; crying toddler; expose to difficulties; expose to danger; feel secure and comfortable; primary care; primary cause; primary need; particularly dangerous; particularly important; at risk of physical abuse; to affect somebody deeply; age of adolescence; crisis of identity in adolescence.

Exercise 2. Find the words in the text according to the definitions given below.

- 1) Actions or words that are intended to hurt people - _____;
- 2) A disease of the body or mind - _____;
- 3) The process of protecting someone or something and providing what that person or thing needs - _____;
- 4) A young child, especially one who is learning or has recently learned to walk - _____;
- 5) Someone who takes care of a person who is young, old, or sick - _____;
- 6) Enough or satisfactory for a particular purpose (adj.) - _____;
- 7) For that reason - _____;
- 8) Behaving in an angry and violent way towards another person - _____;

Factors such as family violence, parental drug and alcohol use, parental mental illness and intellectual disability may negatively impact on a parent's ability to provide the right supervision, nurture and care for their children.



This lack of supervision, as well as environmental neglect, can expose toddlers and young children to significant risks of physical harm. If children do not feel secure in their relationships with their primary carers and if they do not get enough stimulation, this can negatively impact on their development and their ability to form intimate relationships. The importance of adequate nurturing in early life is therefore extremely important.

Primary school-age children are particularly at risk of physical and sexual abuse. Emotional abuse of children through aggressive parenting styles and lack of supervision can place some children at a greater risk of physical harm. Neglect of a child's educational, dental and health needs, as well as social relationships, can also affect their ability to successfully progress into adolescence.

Young people

Adolescence for teenagers can be a time of increased risk taking, particularly when it comes to experimenting with drugs and alcohol. Young people who do not have strong relationships with the adults in their family are even more at risk.

Exercise 3. In the text you've read find the synonyms to the following words and word combinations:

- 1) Mental aberration;
- 2) Control, guidance;
- 3) Capability, capacity;
- 4) Abuse;
- 5) Juvenile.

Exercise 4. Connect two parts of the sentence.

1) After their birth, babies...	a) ...physical harm.
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2) Children must not be...	b) ...to his early death.
3) They have suffered serious...	c) ...feel very insecure.
4) Drug and alcohol abuse contributed...	d) ...a strong attachment to her baby.
5) By filling baby's needs, the mother forms...	e) ...placed at risk

✓ **Text for written translation.**

- **Using a dictionary translate the following text into Russian in the written form.**

Child benefits

Basic Eligibility Criteria

You can claim child benefit if you are responsible for a child who is:

- Aged under 16
- Aged under 16 or 17 but meets the HMRC extension period rules
- Aged between 16 and 20 and has enrolled on a full time, non-advanced educational or approved training course

Why you should claim Child Benefit

Claiming child benefit will help provide financial support for those individuals or couples who are responsible for bringing up children. It will also help if you are off work and not paying NI contributions as it will ensure you get credits towards your State Pension.

How do I apply?

You should apply for Child Benefit as soon as possible after your child is born (or comes to live with you). The reason for this is that by delaying an application you could potentially end up losing out financially due to the fact that claims can only be backdated for up to three months. To make an application you need to complete an CH2 form. This can either be done online or alternatively can be printed off and completed by hand. You will also need to send off an original copy of the child's birth certificate to the Child Benefit office. However, if you don't have the certificate to hand, you can always complete the form and then send the certificate at a later date. If you are making a claim for additional children you will need to complete a CH2 CS form.

Social Work Volunteering

“Life’s most persistent and urgent question is: What are you doing for others?” – Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.



English	Transcription	Russian
enroll into	[ɪnˈrəʊl ˈɪntə]	вступить, записаться
gap year	[gæp ˈjiə]	«пропущенный год» - академический отпуск, на время которого студент уезжает за границу
short-term	[ˌʃɔ:t ˈtə:m]	краткосрочный
graduation	[ɡrædʒʊˈeɪʃ(ə)n]	окончание учебного заведения
huge diverse	[hju:dʒ dʌɪˈvə:s]	огромное количество
offer	[ˈɒfə]	n.: предложение v.: предлагать
administration position	[ədmiːnɪˈstreɪʃ(ə)n pəˈzɪʃ(ə)n]	руководящая должность
advocacy position	[ˈadvəkəsi pəˈzɪʃ(ə)n]	должность правозащитника
receive	[rɪˈsi:v]	получить
interact with	[ɪntərˈækt wɪð]	взаимодействовать с
military area	[ˈmɪlɪt(ə)rɪ ˈeəriə]	военная зона; военный район
refugee	[ˈrefjuːdʒi:]	беженец
to be forced	[tuː bi fɔːst]	быть вынужденным
hostility	[hɒˈstɪlɪti]	военные действия; враждебность
collect funds	[kəˈlekt fʌnd]	собирать средства
victim	[ˈvɪktɪm]	жертва, потерпевший
domestic violence	[dəˈmɛstɪk ˈvɪəl(ə)ns]	насилие в семье; бытовое насилие

outstanding	[aʊt'stændɪŋ]	выдающийся
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Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

To enroll into college; to enroll into a variety of volunteer activities; short-term memory; short-term change; short-term plan; on graduation; on graduation from university; diverse audience; diverse group of experimenters and innovators; an attractive offer; offer of services; advocacy of public interest; advocacy of peace; health advocacy; to receive feedback; to receive a bursary; to interact with colleagues; to interact well with people; military training area; refugee camp; refugee status; to be given / granted refugee status; to be forced to leave their country; to be forced to abandon a position; acts of hostility; victim of war; victim of domestic violence; outstanding works; outstanding writer; outstanding volunteer.

Exercise 2. Translate the quotes into Russian

1) “Remember: the light at the end of the tunnel may be you.” – Steven Tyler.

2) “He has a right to criticize, who has a heart to help.” — Abraham Lincoln.

3) “Remember that the happiest people are not those getting more, but those giving more.” - H. Jackson Brown Jr.

4) “Be nice to people... maybe it'll be unappreciated, unreciprocated, or ignored, but spread the love anyway. We rise by lifting others.” - Germany Kent.

5) Volunteers do not necessarily have the time; they just have the heart. - Elizabeth Andrew.

Social Work Volunteering

Those who wish to get an experience in Social Work before starting their career can enroll into a variety of volunteer activities. Students can use their gap year for volunteering activity, or find short-term summer programs. Some people start volunteering after their graduation.

Social Work volunteers are needed all around the globe, and a huge diverse of non-profit social and healthcare organisations offers volunteering positions.

Of course, administration and advocacy positions are usually unavailable for volunteers, but they can receive experience in practical social work.

Hospices usually welcome volunteers who interact with patients and their families, and support them. Orphanages also provide job places for volunteers, whose duties include communicating with children



Volunteers are also welcome in military area. Social workers help people who lost their relatives because of the war, those who have nowhere to live, refugees who were forced to leave their country because of hostilities. Assistance includes provision of food and drinking water, assistance in the restoration of documents, sometimes social workers also collect funds for victims of war and their families.

Volunteers in social work can also help disadvantaged families and victims of domestic violence: help them find a good lawyer, provide psychological help, help them to move and protect themselves from the influence of an abuser.

Although volunteering is not a paid job, organizations often provide meals and accommodations for volunteers. Some organizations, although, can offer outstanding volunteers a paid job.

Exercise 3. Find the words in the text according to the definitions given below.

- 1) knowledge or skill that is obtained from doing, seeing, or feeling things, or something that happens which has an effect on you.
- 2) a job for which you are trained and in which it is possible to advance during your working life, so that you get greater responsibility and earn more money.
- 3) the set of services provided by a country or an organization for the treatment of the physically and the mentally ill.
- 4) a place or an organization that provides care for people who are dying.
- 5) a home for children whose parents are dead or unable to care for them.
- 6) something that you have to do because it is part of your job, or something that you feel is the right thing to do.
- 7) the act or the process of returning something to its original condition, or to a state similar to its original condition.

✓ **Text for written translation.**

- **Using a dictionary translate the following text into Russian in the written form.**

The British Red Cross

The British Red Cross has delivered health and social care services since the NHS was established. We work with commissioners to provide valuable time-limited support to vulnerable people across the UK.

The Red Cross offers person-centred support for adults of all ages. The combination of services we provide can be tailored to meet specific commissioner and health community needs.

We have local teams of highly committed staff and volunteers. They offer quality services that are delivered within our Quality Standards Frameworks to ensure we are supporting people in the best way possible.



To help people remain independent or to provide practical and emotional support to people in need, we provide the following services:

- Helping people home from hospital;
- Reconnecting people with their community;
- Supporting patients in A&E;
- Supporting the ambulance services;
- Loaning wheelchairs and commodes;
- Transport support for healthcare visits;
- Providing first aid education.

Orphanages and orphans



We learned that orphans are easier to ignore before you know their names. They are easier to ignore before you see their faces. It is easier to pretend they're not real before you hold them in your arms. But once you do, everything changes.

David Platt

➤ **Part 1**
• **Vocabulary**

English	Transcription	Russian
orphanage	['ɔ:f(ə)nɪdʒ]	приют для сирот
asylum	[ə'saɪləm]	убежище, приют, прибежище, психиатрическая больница
insane	[ɪn'seɪn]	душевнобольной, психически ненормальный
dedicated to	['dedɪkeɪtɪd tu:]	предназначенный, посвящённый
foster care	['fɒstə keə]	воспитание приёмного ребёнка; патронирование
adoption	[ə'dɒpʃ(ə)n]	усыновление
give up	[gɪv ʌp]	отказаться, бросить, оставить
born out of wedlock	[bɔ:n 'aʊt ɒv 'wɛdlɒk]	внебрачный
obligation	[ɒblɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n]	обязанность; долг; обязательство
be imposed upon	[bi ɪm'pəʊzd ə'pɒn]	накладывать на (кого-либо)
sympathy	['sɪmpəθi]	сочувствие, сострадание

willingness	['wɪlɪŋnəs]	готовность
common good	['kɒmən ɡʊd]	общественное благо
throughout	[θruː'au̯t]	по всему, через, в продолжение, повсюду
internally displaced	[ɪn'tə:n(ə)li dɪs'pleɪst]	лица, перемещённые внутри страны
mandated	['mændetɪd]	подмандатный (узаконенный)
estimated	['estɪmeɪtɪd]	предполагаемый, предположительный
effort	['ɛfət]	усилие, попытка
despite	[dɪ'spaɪt]	вопреки, несмотря на

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

To be raised in an orphanage, orphan asylum, insane person, to go insane, be dedicated to caring for orphans, to be in foster care, adoption of a child, to give up a child to orphanage, the child born out of wedlock, obligation of conscience, under (an) obligation to somebody, a man of wide sympathies, to stir up sympathy, you have my sympathies, to express willingness, for the common good, throughout the world, internally displaced person, mandated rule, mandated child soldiers,

Exercise 2. Translate the quotes into Russian

1) If you can't feed a hundred people, then feed just one. – *Mother Teresa*.

2) "If you want to celebrate a happy occasion, do it by helping those who are in need." – *Mohith Agadi*.

3) When there is not love for a child to remember, Then there is nothing for the child to remember except the hate. – *Roger Dean Kiser*.

4) "Orphanages are the only places that ever left me feeling empty and full at the same time." – *John M. Simmons*.

5) "No man is so poor as to have nothing worth giving. Give what you have. To someone it may be better than you dare to think." – *Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*.

6) "Great opportunities to help others seldom come, but small ones surround us every day." – *Sally Koch*.

Orphanages and orphans

An orphanage (historically an orphan's asylum before the latter word took on its modern insane asylum connotation) is an institution dedicated to caring for orphans (children who have lost their parents), or for children believed to be abused, abandoned, or generally neglected. Largely seen as an inferior alternative to foster care and adoption, orphanages may be privately or publicly funded, or may be run by religious organizations. Today, the orphanage remains common and necessary in most parts of the world, even if the term has given way to such softer language as "group home," "children's home," or "rehabilitation center."



An orphan is a person, typically a child, who has lost both parents. Historically, certain birth parents were often pressured or forced to give up their children to orphanages, such as children born out of wedlock or into poor families. An obligation of support is often imposed upon parents or grandparents under nearly every system of law; however natural sympathy and a willingness to support the common good often allow for the care of orphans to become a public duty.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century more than 200 million orphans were reported throughout the world; this number includes all children internally displaced*, refugees of conflicts and natural disasters, mandated child soldiers, those enrolled in orphanage institutions, and those estimated to be homeless, living on the streets. While efforts to improve the conditions in orphanages are important, the greater effort has moved to finding stable homes for children in such situations, where they may have the chance to experience the love of family despite their tragic past.

** An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders.*

Exercise 3. Find the words in the text according to the definitions given below.

- 1) a child whose parents are dead.
- 2) the act of legally taking a child to be taken care of as your own.
- 3) the state of being married.

- 4) something that a person feels morally or legally forced to do.
- 5) emotional or practical help.
- 6) a rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves.
- 7) an expression of understanding and care for someone else's suffering.
- 8) an event that results in great harm, damage, or death, or serious difficulty.
- 9) the particular state that something or someone is in.

Exercise 4. Connect two parts of the sentence.

1) Let us work together	a) children, the Government has adopted the measures.
2) Orphans and children placed in	b) up her child to orphanage.
3) To ensure the social security of internally displaced	c) for the common good.
4) She was forced to give	d) born out of wedlock had no standing to claim custody.
5) The Committee was concerned that the father of a child	e) foster care also received State support.

➤ Part 2

• Vocabulary

English	Transcription	Russian
emerge	[ɪ'mə:dʒ]	появляться, возникать, становиться
alternative	[ɔ:l'tə:nətv]	альтернатива, выбор
defining	[dɪ'faɪnɪŋ]	определяющий
to require	[rɪ'kwʌɪə]	требовать, нуждаться
ratified	['rætɪfaɪd]	ратифицированный, одобренный
consent	[kən'sent]	согласие, разрешение
guardian	['ɡɑ:diən]	опекун, попечитель
custody	['kʌstədi]	опека, попечительство

circumstance	['sə:kəmst(ə)ns]	обстоятельство, случай
seek	[si:k]	искать, разыскивать; пытаться найти
prevalent	['prev(ə)l(ə)nt]	распространенный, преобладающий
outweigh	[aʊt'wei]	перевешивать
demand	[dɪ'mɑ:nd]	спрос, требование, запрос, потребность
mature	[mə'tʃʊə]	(здесь) взрослеть
overwhelming	[əʊvə'welmiŋ]	несметный; огромный, подавляющий, ошеломляющий
rely upon	[ri'laɪ ə'pɒn]	полагаться на; надеяться на

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

The results emerged; an alternative choice; to propose an alternative; Roman law; to require ratification; a lawful consent; guardian by nature; legal guardian; to be in the custody of; parental custody; a victim of circumstances; to seek information; to seek accommodation; a prevalent opinion; prevalent idea; outweigh a disadvantage; the advantages outweigh the risks; reasonable demand; legitimate demand; an overwhelming number; an overwhelming majority; to rely upon someone.

Exercise 2. Translate the quotes into Russian

1) Being a mother is an attitude, not a biological relation. – *Robert A. Heinlein*.

2) He who can reach a child's heart can reach the world's heart. – *Rudyard Kipling*.

3) After all, children are children no matter their background. – *Julie Andrews*.

4) The bond that links your true family is not one of blood, but of respect and joy in each other's life. – *Richard Bach*.

5) We should not be asking who this child belongs to, but who belongs to this child. – *James L. Gritter*.

6) Adoptive Mom? I am Mom. I need no other label or prefix. – *Joanne Greco*.

7) Adopting one child won't change the world: but for that child, the world will change.

8) My birth mother brought me into this world, but it was my adoptive parents who gave me life. – *Christina Romo*.

Adoption



In more recent years, adoption has emerged as an effective alternative to orphanage institutions. Adoption, or the legal creation of a relationship defining parent and child, was originally recognized by Roman law. In the United States, the practice was first introduced in the mid-nineteenth century. Most legal adoptions require a hearing before a judge in which the relationship between adoptive parent and adopted child is legally ratified. Consent must be given by all parties including the birth parents or temporary guardians. After adoption, children generally assume the same rights and duties of a natural child, while adoptive parents assume the right of custody and the obligation of support for the child.

Under many circumstances, children are adopted by relatives. Other adoptive parents may include married couples or unmarried adults. Though most adoptions seek to match a child's race to that of an adoptive parent, transracial adoptions are becoming increasingly prevalent as the supply of orphaned children significantly outweighs the demand to adopt.

Many psychologists believe adoption to be a superior alternative to orphanage institutions. Various studies have shown adoption to create a more permanent and secure environment in which an orphaned child may develop and mature. Despite these advantages, both orphanage institutions and adoptive



processes are in continual existence; worldwide, the overwhelming number of children without homes requires that both alternatives be relied upon.

Exercise 3. Read the poem on child adoption. What is the meaning of this poem?

Not flesh of my flesh,
Nor bone of my bone
but still Miraculously my own.
Never forget for a single minute,
You did not grow under my heart
but in it.

by Fleur Conkling Heyliger

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps by the words and word combinations given below.

overwhelming	give up	adopted
circumstances	adoptive	foster
mature	hearing	guardians

- 1) He wasn't adopted but was later placed with a _____ family.
- 2) The child's parents or _____ must give their consent before she has the operation.
- 3) She was homeless and had to _____ her child _____ for adoption.
- 4) Most legal adoptions require a _____.
- 5) _____ children assume the same rights and duties of a natural child.
- 6) There is an _____ number of children without homes worldwide.
- 7) Under many _____, children are adopted by relatives.
- 8) Her _____ family gave the young girl a sense of belonging that she had never felt before.
- 9) This family created permanent and secure environment in which little Jack was able to develop and _____.

✓ **Text for written translation.**

- **Using a dictionary translate the following text into Russian in the written form.**

What benefits orphans

Children left by the will of fate without parents, are extremely vulnerable to the world around them. It is difficult to imagine because of their experiences and sad to know the difficulties that await them in life. The government is committed to supporting this category of children and provides a number of measures designed to make their life easier.

1. Orphans are eligible to receive free vouchers to children's camps, sports and tourist camp or sanatorium-resort treatment (under medical indications). Additional charge for travel to destinations and back.

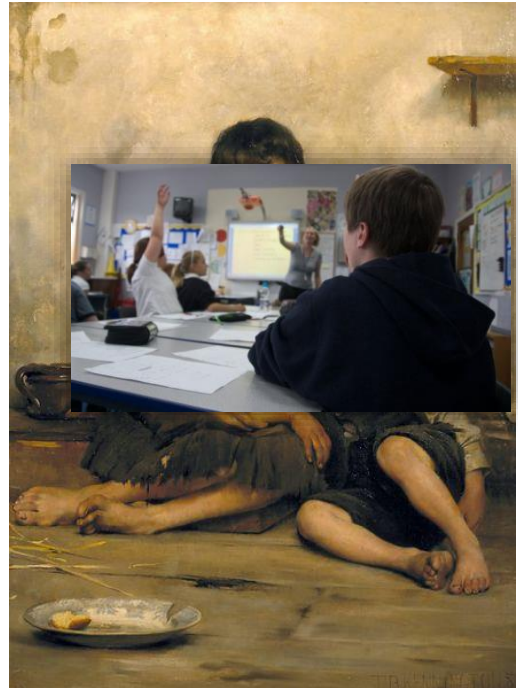
2. Orphans are eligible to receive free meals in secondary schools. These institutions should be public.

3. Orphans have the right for preferential admission to higher educational institutions and in educational institutions of secondary vocational education. The children are on full state support and have the opportunity to receive social benefits during the training period.

4. Orphans are entitled to receive labour or social pension. In the case that the deceased parents had seniority, children can receive a retirement pension. It is calculated from two components: employment history and insurance part. If the insurance part of the dead parents had, the children receive a social allowance survivors' benefits. This payment is appointed in the Department of the pension Fund.

5. Orphans, located in social institutions, are eligible to receive cash benefits upon release from this facility. And they must be provided with clothes and shoes.

6. Orphans who are studying in educational institutions are eligible to receive an annual cash allowance to purchase textbooks and clothing. This payment corresponds to the three-month scholarships.



7. Orphans have the right of preferential journey on intracity and intraregional transport. They also have the opportunity once a year to purchase a free ticket for transportation to the place of residence and back to the place of study.

8. For orphaned children who for medical reasons have issued a sabbatical, there is a scholarship and paid before leaving academicus.

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Кафедра иностранных языков

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
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