SỞ LAO ĐỘNG – THƯƠNG BINH VÀ XÃ HỘI ĐỒNG THÁP

TRƯỜNG TCN – GDTX THÁP MƯỜI

 ★

GIÁO TRÌNH

MÔ ĐUN:

TIẾNG ANH CHUYÊN NGÀNH

NGÀNH/NGHỀ: CÔNG TÁC XÃ HỘI

TRÌNH ĐỘ: TRUNG CẤP

Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số: /QĐ-TCNGDTX ngày tháng năm 2019 của

Hiệu trưởng Trường Trung cấp nghề - Giáo dục thường xuyên Tháp Mười.

Tháp Mười, năm 2019

TUYÊN BỐ BẢN QUYỀN

Tài liệu này thuộc loại sách giáo trình nên các nguồn thông tin có thể được phép dùng nguyên bản hoặc trích dùng cho các mục đích về đào tạo và tham khảo.

Mọi mục đích khác mang tính lệch lạc hoặc sử dụng với mục đích kinh doanh thiếu lành mạnh sẽ bị nghiêm cấm.

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Cuốn giáo trình Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành công tác xã hội này được biên soạn dành cho sinh viên công tác xã hội – trình độ trung cấp.

Nội dung của cuốn giáo trình bao gồm 10 chương

Mục tiêu của giáo trình nhằm:

Cung cấp cho sinh viên những kiến thức cơ bản về bản chất và lịch sử hình thành công tác xã hội bằng tiếng Anh.

Giúp sinh viên nắm vững những kiến thức cơ bản về tiếng Anh chuyên ngành phục vụ cho việc nghiên cứu tài liệu và thực hành CTXH

Trong quá trình biên soạn giáo trình này tác giả đã cố gắng rất nhiều để hoàn thành kịp thời cung cấp cho sinh viên. Tuy nhiên, không thể tránh khỏi những hạn chế và thiếu sót nhất định. Tác giả kính mong nhận được sự đóng góp và bổ sung ý kiến của bạn đọc.

Trong quá trình biên soạn, nhóm tác giả cảm ơn sự phối hợp và những ý kiến góp ý có giá trị từ các giảng viên Trường Đại học Đồng Tháp, Trường Đại học Sư phạm kỹ thuật Vĩnh Long và các đơn vị giáo dục nghề nghiệp bạn. Nhóm tác giả hy vọng rằng tài liệu này sẽ cung cấp những kiến thức, kỹ năng và những công cụ hữu ích cho việc giảng dạy, học tập trong quá trình đào tạo nghề công tác xã hội.

Nhóm tác giả rất mong nhận được những ý kiến đóng góp hữu ích để có thể điều chỉnh tốt hơn trong tương lai và phù hợp hơn với nhu cầu học tập của mọi người./.

Đồng Tháp, ngày 19 tháng 9 năm 2019 Tham gia thực hiện

1. Kiều Văn Tu
2. Võ Trí Trọng
3. Nguyễn Hòa Thuận
4. Nguyễn Văn Cường

ENGLISH IN SOCIAL WORK

CONTENTS OF THE COURSE

CHƯƠNG TRÌNH MÔN HỌC

Tên môn học: Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành

Mã số môn học: MH 26

Thời gian thực hiện môn học: 90 giờ; (Lý thuyết: 28 giờ; Thực hành, thảo luận, bài tập, Kiểm tra: 58 giờ)

I. Vị trí, tính chất của môn học:

Vị trí môn học: Là môn học giúp cho học sinh có năng lực tiếp cận với các tài liệu chuyên ngành bằng tiếng Anh ; Trao đổi chuyên môn với người nước ngoài sử dụng tiếng Anh.

Tính chất của môn học: Là môn lý thuyết chuyên môn nghề bắt buộc

II. Mục tiêu môn học:

- Kiến thức:

+ Trình bày được kiến thức cơ bản về khái niệm, nguyên tắc và tiến trình công tác xã hội bằng tiếng Anh.

+ Trình bày được thuật ngữ, từ vựng cơ bản thuộc chuyên ngành công tác xã hội.

- Kỹ năng:

+ Giao tiếp bằng tiếng Anh đáp ứng các công việc hằng ngày và trong các hoạt động chuyên môn công tác xã hội.

+ Trả lời các câu hỏi về các chủ đề liên quan đến chuyên ngành

+ Có khả năng làm việc độc lập (nhóm) với các đối tượng khác nhau, giải quyết vấn đề trong điều kiện hoàn cảnh khác nhau.

- Năng lực tự chủ và trách nhiệm:

+ Giao tiếp cơ bản bằng tiếng anh trong lĩnh vực công tác xã hội.

+ Chịu trách nhiệm về cách ứng xử và giải quyết vấn đề của mình

+ Tổ chức, điều phối được các hoạt động của nhóm

+ Đánh giá công việc hoàn thành.

LESSON 1

1. Mục tiêu:

Nhằm trang bị cho người học một số kiến thức về từ vựng, cấu trúc ngữ pháp, mẫu câu, rèn luyện kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết về công tác xã hội.

2. Nội dung chương:

NATURE OF SOCIAL WORK

Social work is a profession for those with a strong desire to help improve people's lives. Social workers assist people by helping them cope with issues in their everyday lives, deal with their relationships, and solve personal and family problems. Some social workers help clients who face a disability or a life-threatening disease or a social problem, such as inadequate housing, unemployment, or substance abuse. Social workers also assist families that have serious domestic conflicts, sometimes involving child or spousal abuse. Some social workers conduct research, advocate for improved services, engage in systems design or are involved in planning or policy development. Many social workers specialize in serving a particular population or working in a specific setting.

- Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2008-09 Edition, Social Workers.

Social work is a discipline involving the application of social theory and research methods to study and improve the lives of people, groups, and societies. It incorporates and uses other social sciences as a means to improve the human condition and positively change society's response to chronic problems. Social work is a profession committed to the pursuit of social justice, to the enhancement of the quality of life, and to the development of the full potential of each individual, group and community in society. It seeks to simultaneously address and resolve social issues at every level of society and economic status, but especially among the poor and sick. Social workers are concerned

with social problems, their causes, their solutions and their human impacts. They work with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities.

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Social work has its roots in the struggle of society to deal with poverty and the resultant problems. Therefore, social work is intricately linked with the idea of charity work; but must be understood as distinctly different as well. The concept of charity goes back to ancient times, and the practice of providing for the poor has roots in all major world religions. Today social workers are employed in a myriad of pursuits and settings. Professional social workers are generally considered those who hold a professional degree in social work and often also have a license or are professionally registered. Social workers have organized themselves into local, national, and international professional bodies to further the aims of the profession.

New words:

- cope (v) : giải quyết - client (n) : khách hàng - inadequate (adj) : không đầy đủ - substance abuse (n) : lạm dụng chất gây nghiện - advocate (n) : ủng hộ - engage (v) : tham gia - incorporate (v) : bao gồm

- chronic (adj) : kinh niên

- pursuit (v) : theo đuổi

- justice (n) : sự công bằng

- resolve (v) : giải quyết
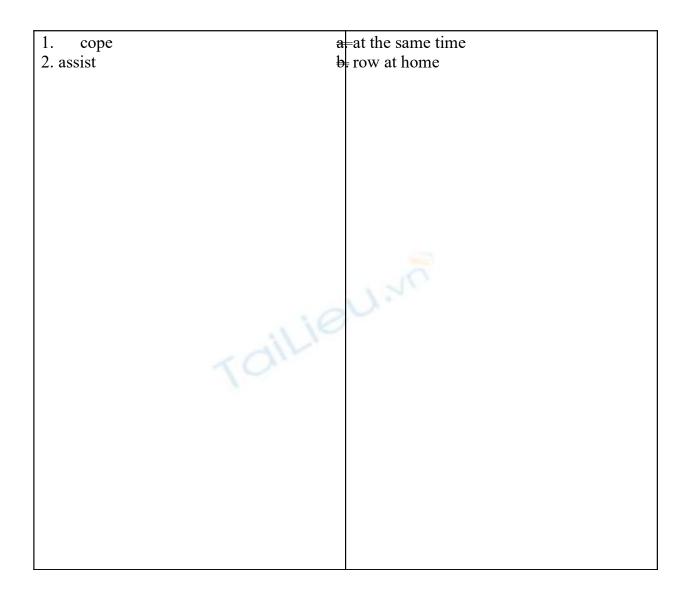
- impact (n) : sự ảnh hưởng

- intricately (adv) : rắc rối

- myriad (n) : vô số

EXERCISES A. COMPREHESION QUESTIONS

I. Match the definitions in column B with the words in column A:

A	B

1. cope	a. at the same time
2. assist	b. row at home

3.	disability	c.	deal with
4.	clients	d.	defend or support
5.	inadequate	e.	the public opinion in the society
6.	substance abuse	f.	the act of following sth.
7.	domestic conflicts	g.	give support
8.	spousal	h.	have a deep knowledge
9.	advocate	i.	influences
10.	engage	k.	marriage
11.	specialize	l.	not adequate
12.	chronic	m.	one who consults a legal adviser
13.	social justice	n.	participate
14.	pursuit	o.	relating to time
15.	simultaneously	p.	state of being disabled
16.	impacts	q.	using drug in a wrong way
17.	incorporate	r.	aim of obtaining sth
18.	myriad	s.	a big number
19.	pursuit	t.	work together with
20.	settings	u.	way or place sth is fixed

II. True (T) or False (F)?

1. Social work doesn't require uncommon dedication to strive for social reform.

2. Social workers help people function the best way they can in their environment, but they do not concern themselves in helping people dealing with their personal relationships.

3. Clients of social workers are not the people who face a life-threatening disease or a social problem.

4. The families that have serious conflicts can receive assistance from social workers.

5. If you can't find a job, you can ask social workers for their assistance.

6. You are not a client of social workers in the case that your son is a drug addict.

7. Social workers never participate in making policy of the government.

8. There are social workers who investigate the population of the world.

9 Thanks to the social workers' contribution, the social life is improved.

10. Social workers work with not only an individual but also a large group of people.

11. Social work and charity are the same concept.

12. Most social workers specialize.

III. Answer the following questions

1. What are similarities in defining 'social work' between Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2008-09 and Wikipedia encyclopedia?

2. What are differences in defining 'social work' between Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2008-09 and Wikipedia encyclopedia?

3. What did social work derive from?

B- GRAMMAR

Questions - Simple present tense

☐Make questions for the underlined parts

1 - Social workers are employed in a myriad of pursuits and settings.

2- It incorporates and uses other social sciences.

3- They work with individuals, families, groups, organizations and communities. 4- Social work has its roots in the struggle of society.

5- Social workers assist people by helping them cope with issues in their everyday lives.

LESSON 2

1. Mục tiêu:

Nhằm trang bị cho người học một số kiến thức về từ vựng, cấu trúc ngữ pháp, mẫu câu, rèn luyện kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết về nguồn gốc nghề công tác xã hội.

2. Nội dung chương:

ORIGINS -WESTERN WORLD

During the Middle Ages, the Christian church had vast influence on European society and charity was considered to be a responsibility and a sign of one's piety. This charity was in the form of direct relief (for example, giving money, food, or other material goods to alleviate a particular need), as opposed to trying to change the root causes of poverty. The practice and profession of social work has a relatively modern (19th century) and scientific origin. Social work, as a profession or pursuit, originated in the 19th century. The movement began primarily in the United States and England. After the end of feudalism, the poor were seen as a more direct threat to the social order, and so the state formed an organized system to care for them. In England, the Poor Law served this purpose. This system of laws sorted the poor into different categories, such as the able bodied poor, the impotent poor, and the idle poor. This system developed different responses to these different groups.

Social work involves ameliorating social problems such as poverty and homelessness. The 19th century ushered in the Industrial Revolution. There was a great leap in technological and scientific achievement, but there was also a great migration to urban areas throughout the Western world. This led to many social problems, which in turn led to an increase in social activism. Also with the dawn of the 19th century came a great "missionary" push from many Protestant denominations. Some of these mission efforts (urban missions), attempted to resolve the problems inherent in large cities like poverty, prostitution, disease, and other afflictions. In the United States workers known as "friendly visitors", stipended by church and other charitable bodies, worked through

direct relief, prayer, and evangelism to alleviate these problems. In Europe, chaplains or almoners were appointed to administrate the church's mission to the poor. Jane Addams (September 6, 1860 – May 21 , 1935) was a founder of the U.S. Settlement House movement and is considered one of the early influences on professional social work in the United States.

During this time, rescue societies were initiated to find more appropriate means of selfsupport for women involved in prostitution. Mental asylums grew to assist in taking care of the mentally ill. A new philosophy of "scientific charity" emerged, which stated charity should be "secular, rational and empirical as opposed to sectarian, sentimental, and dogmatic." In the late 1880s, a new system to provide aid for social ills came in to being, which became known as the settlement movement. The settlement movement focused on the causes of poverty through the "three Rs" - Research, Reform, and Residence. They provided a variety of services including educational, legal, and health services. These programs also advocated changes in social policy. Workers in the settlement movement immersed themselves in the culture of those they were helping. In America, the various approaches to social work led to a fundamental question - is social work a profession?,… Even as many schools of social work opened and formalized processes for social work began to be developed, the question lingered. In 1915, at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Dr. Abraham Flexner spoke on the topic "Is Social Work a Profession?" He contended that it was not because it lacked specialized knowledge and specific application of theoretical and intellectual knowledge to solve human and social problems. This led to the professionalization of social work, concentrating on case work and the scientific method.

New words - charity (n) : lòng từ thiện - piety (n) : lòng mộ đạo - poverty (n) : sự nghèo đói - alleviate (v) : làm dịu đi - feudalism (n) : chế độ phong kiến - impotent (adj) : yếu đuối - ameliorate (v) : cải thiện - usher (v) : mở ra - denomination (n) : nhóm tôn giáo - mission (n) : nhiệm vụ - affliction (n) : sự khổ sở - stipend (v) : thu nhập chính thức - evangelism (n) : truyền giáo - chaplain (n) : cha tuyên uý - almoner (n) : người phát chẩn

- rescue (n) : sự cứu trợ - asylum (n) : nơi an toàn - secular (n) : thế tục - sectarian (n) : bè phái - dogmatic (n) : giáo điều

EXERCISES A. COMPREHESION QUESTIONS

~~I.~~ *Match the definitions in column B with the words in column A*: A B

A	B

	a- a system based on the relationships between the lord and those subject to him. b- arrange sth in groups c- begin d- being poor e- beliefs and teachings f- causing improvement g- giving help to the needy h- help i- hospital k- lessen / make easier to be endured l- name, type, classification m- not concerned with religious affairs n- obedience, faithfulness o- pay monthly salary p- person working in a church q- rapid increase r- the cause of continued pain of body or mind s- weak t- be unwilling to leave u- derive from
=piety =charity =alleviate =poverty =feudalism =sorted =impotent =ameliorating =Usher 10. leap 11. affliction 12. denomination 13. stipend 14. Chaplain 15. evangelism 16. rescue 17. asylum 18. secular 19. trace back 20. linger	

II. *Answer the following questions*

1 - When did the Christian church have vast influence on European society?

2- When was social work seen as a profession or pursuit?

3- Why was there an increase in social activism in the 19th century?

4- What is "three Rs'?

5- What led to the professionalization of social work, concentrating on case work and the scientific method?

III. *Complete the following summary*

Social work as a defined pursuit and profession began in the (1) ………. century. This was in response to societal problems that resulted from the (2) ………………..and an increased interest in applying scientific theory to various aspects of study. Eventually an increasing number of educational institutions began to offer social work programs. The (3) ………………'s emphasis on advocacy and case work became part of social work practice. During the 20th century, the profession began to rely more on research and evidenced-based practice as it attempted to improve its professionalism.

IV. *Translate into Vietnamese:*

In America, the various approaches to social work led to a fundamental question – is social work a profession? This debate can be traced back to the early 20th century debate between Mary Richmond's Charity Organization Society (COS) and Jane Addams's Settlement House Movement. The essence of this debate was whether the problem should be approached from COS' traditional, scientific method focused on efficiency and prevention or the Settlement House Movement's immersion into the problem, blurring the lines of practitioner and client.

B. GRAMMAR:

Questions - simple past tense

 Make questions for the underlined parts

1 - This charity was in the form of direct relief.

2- The movement began primarily in the United States and England.

3- There was a great leap in technological and scientific achievement.

4- Chaplains or almoners were appointed to administrate the church's mission to the poor.

5- Jane Addams was a founder of the U.S. Settlement House movement.

LESSON 3

1. Mục tiêu:

Nhằm trang bị cho người học một số kiến thức về từ vựng, cấu trúc ngữ pháp, mẫu câu, rèn luyện kỹ năng nghe, nói, đọc, viết tiếng anh về loại hình công tác xã hội.

2. Nội dung chương:

TYPES OF SOCIAL WORK

3.1. Child, family, and school social workers

Child, family, and school social workers provide social services and assistance to improve the social and psychological functioning of children and their families and to maximize the well-being of families and the academic functioning of children. They may assist single parents, arrange adoptions, or help find foster homes for neglected, abandoned, or abused children. Some specialize in services for senior citizens. These social workers may run support groups for the children of aging parents; advise elderly people or family members about housing, transportation, long-term care, and other services; and coordinate and monitor these services. Through employee assistance programs, social workers may help people cope with job-related pressures or with personal problems that affect the quality of their work.

In schools, social workers often serve as the link between students' families and the school, working with parents, guardians, teachers, and other school officials to ensure students reach their academic and personal potential. In addition, they address problems such as misbehavior, truancy, and teenage pregnancy and advise teachers on how to cope with difficult students. Increasingly, school social workers teach workshops to entire classes.

Child, family, and school social workers may also be known as child welfare social workers, family services social workers, child protective services social workers, occupational social workers, or gerontology social workers. They often work for individual and family services agencies, schools, or State or local governments.

3.2. Medical and public health social workers

Medical and public health social workers provide psychosocial support to people, families, or vulnerable populations so they can cope with chronic, acute, or terminal illnesses, such as Alzheimer's disease, cancer, or AIDS. They also advise family caregivers, counsel patients, and help plan for patients' needs after discharge from hospitals. They may arrange for at-home services, such as meals-on-wheels or home care. Some work on interdisciplinary teams that evaluate certain kinds of patients - geriatric or organ transplant patients, for example. Medical and public health social workers may work for hospitals, nursing and personal care facilities, individual and family services agencies, or local governments.

3.3. Mental health and substance abuse social workers

Mental health and substance abuse social workers assess and treat individuals with mental illness or substance abuse problems, including abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. Such services include individual and group therapy, outreach, crisis intervention, social rehabilitation, and teaching skills needed for everyday living. They also may help plan for supportive services to ease clients' return to the community. Mental health and substance abuse social workers are likely to work in hospitals, substance abuse treatment centers, individual and family services agencies, or local governments. These social workers may be known as clinical social workers.

3.4. Other types of social workers

Other types of social workers include social work administrators, planners and policymakers, who develop and implement programs to address issues such as child abuse, homelessness, substance abuse, poverty, and violence. These workers research and analyze policies, programs, and regulations. They identify social problems and suggest legislative and other solutions. They may help raise funds or write grants to support these programs. ***New words:***

- *assistance (v) : sự giúp đỡ*

- *psychological (adj) : tâm lý*

- *adoption (n) : việc nhận con nuôi*

- *abandon (v) : bỏ rơi*

- *abuse (v) : lạm dụng*

- *pressures (n) : áp lực*

- *gerontology (n) : lão khoa*

- *vulnerable (adj) : dễ bị tổn thương*

- *acute (adj) : nghiêm trọng*

- *transplant (v) : cấy ghép*

- *therapy (n) : phép chữa bệnh*

- *administrator (n) : nhà quản lý*

- *legislative (n) : lập pháp*

EXERCISES A. COMPREHESION QUESTIONS

I. *Match the definitions in column B with the words in column A*:

A	B