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**ВВЕДЕНИЕ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ:
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ, ПСИХОЛОГО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОЕ И СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЕ
(ДЕФЕКТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ) ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ**



ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ РЕСУРС

САРАТОВ

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Введение

Данное учебное пособие представляет собой подборку аутентичных текстов профессионального характера по направлениям 44.04.01 «Педагогическое образование», 44.03.03 Специальное (дефектологическое) образование, 44.03.02 Психолого-педагогическое образование и соответствующим профилям, реализуемым на факультете психолого-педагогического и специального образования, в Институте искусств и Институте физкультуры и спорта. Федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты последнего поколения для высшей школы содержат требование готовности выпускников к устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке. Для развития указанной компетенции первостепенное значение имеет знакомство с оригинальными англоязычными источниками, в которых освещаются актуальные проблемы педагогики, психологии и частных методик. В ряде случаев тексты подверглись сокращениям и незначительной адаптации.

Тексты предназначены, главным образом, для поискового чтения с минимальным использованием словаря и служат основой для дальнейшего обсуждения. Они в большой степени автономны, и преподаватель вправе решать, в какой последовательности работать с ними, что, очевидно, будет определяться конкретным профилем подготовки. Тексты носят разнообразный характер: фрагменты научных и газетных статей, материалы с сайтов британских школ, методические рекомендации, описание вакансий и т.д. Чтобы сосредоточиться на поиске нужной информации, до начала работы с текстом студентам следует прочитать вопросы, следующие за ним. Исходя из принципа дидактической реальности (минимальное количество часов по дисциплине, беспрецедентно низкий уровень знания школьной программы по английскому языку у большей части студентов, серьезность обсуждаемых проблем), вопросы, главным образом, сформулированы на русском языке. Преподаватель в каждом конкретном случае решает, на каком языке проводить обсуждение.

Пособие содержит достаточно большое количество иллюстраций, что продиктовано следующими соображениями: они могут демонстрировать англоязычные реалии, а также послужить основанием для описания или обсуждения.

Непременным условием овладения профессиональным английским является ведение терминологического словаря, работа над которым должна вестись систематически и контролироваться преподавателем.

По результатам апробации пособия предполагается частичная замена текстов и разработка системы упражнений, способствующих развитию устной и письменной коммуникации на английском языке в профессиональной области. Автор с благодарностью примет конструктивные замечания и предложения для совершенствования пособия.

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Preschool Education

Every three and four year old in England is entitled to 12.5 hours of free early learning per week, in nurseries, playgroups, pre-schools or at their childminders (сертифицированная приходящая няня) for 38 weeks of the year.

Preschool Skills

The following skills show the basic skills that should be included on any preschool progress report:

Communication Skills

- Speaks clearly
- Responds to direct questions
- Follows routines
- Understands opposites

Social/Emotional Skills

- Knows first and last name
- Knows age
- Follows directions
- Shares well with others
- Listens well

Early Reading/Writing Skills

- Knows how to say ABCs

- Recognizes ABCs
- Can print first name
- Can print last name

Motor Skills

- Can hold and use a pencil
- Can hold and use a crayon
- Can hold and use scissors

Numbers

- Recognizes numbers one through ten
- Understands empty and full
- Understands more and less
- Can hold and use a glue stick
- Can hold and use a paint brush
- Can bounce a ball
- Can kick a ball
- Can jump up and down
- Can throw a ball
- Can swing without help
- Can skip
- Can button shirt
- Can tie shoes

Colors and Shapes

- Knows primary colors
- Knows shapes
- Understands differences (i.e. big and small)

Протестируйте дошкольника на владение указанными выше навыками

Primary Schools in Great Britain

Every child in Great Britain between the ages of five and sixteen years must attend school. There are three main types of educational institutions: primary schools, secondary schools and universities. State schools are free (бесплатный) and attendance is compulsory. Morning school begins at nine o'clock and lasts for three hours until twelve. Afternoon school begins at two o'clock and lasts for two and a half hours until half-past four. School is open five days a week. On Saturdays and Sundays there are no lessons. In the primary schools children study from five to eleven years.

Children normally start primary school at the age of four or five, but many schools now have a reception for four year olds. The first two years are mainly taken up with learning to read, write and do simple arithmetic. In addition, the children draw, paint, model and sing. At the age of seven the pupils are transferred to the Junior school (начальная школа для детей от 7 до 11 лет) which is usually situated in another section of the same building. At this age the following subjects appear in the study programme: English, history, geography, nature study, music and others.

Parents are strongly encouraged to help their children, particularly with reading and writing, and small amounts of homework are set to all children, even during the early years at school. At the age of eleven the pupils finish the primary school and continue their education at one of the secondary schools.

Укажите основные различия между начальной школой в Великобритании и России по следующим параметрам: age, subjects, length of school day

Secondary Schools in Great Britain

In England, compulsory schooling currently ends on the last Friday in June during the academic year in which a pupil attains the age of 16. Current government proposals are to raise the age until which students must continue to receive some form of education or training to 18.

Secondary Modern School

There are different types of secondary schools in England. This system of secondary education has developed since the Act of 1944 according to which on leaving the primary school, a pupil may go either to a secondary Modern, Technical, Grammar or Comprehensive school. The Secondary Modern School (средняя современная школа) is attended by pupils between the ages of eleven and sixteen. It is a state school which has a practical trend. Such courses as secretarial, trade (профессиональное обучение) and commerce, agriculture, gardening, cooking are taught there. These schools are usually well equipped with workshops for woodwork, metalwork, cooking, etc. On leaving this school the pupils who wish to continue their education may attend evening classes which prepare them for entering a college or a university.

Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

What practical courses are taught in secondary modern schools?

Does this type of school prepare children for university or college?

Secondary Technical School

In what fields of national economy do the leavers of the Secondary Technical School work? The Secondary Technical School gives a general technical education, It is attended by those pupils who are more mechanically inclined (склонны к технике). The pupils have the opportunity to try their hand at themachines in the workshops. More time is given to such subjects as mathematics and science (естественные науки). In other words, this school gives a good foundation to work in the fields of industry and agriculture.

Найдите в тексте ответ на вопрос, с которого он начинается

Secondary Grammar School

The Secondary Grammar school (классическая школа) is attended by the pupils between the ages of eleven and sixteen or eighteen. Some of them are state schools and some are private or independent schools. Grammar Schools are selective (выбирают учеников). Entrance is based on a test of ability, usually at the age of 11. Grammar schools are single sexed schools. Children either go to a boys' Grammar School or a girls Grammar School. Most of them have two sides: a classical side, specializing in ancient languages (Greek and Latin), history and philosophy; and a modern side, specializing in modern languages, natural science and geography. The leavers of this school receive the General Certificate of Education (аттестат о среднем образовании). On receiving this certificate a pupil may either leave the school or continue his studies for another two years in what is called the "Sixth Form" to receive the same certificate but at the advanced level (продвинутый уровень). In order to enter a university a boy or a girl must pass examinations in five subjects, two of which must at least be at the advanced level. Among the private schools there are some very old and famous ones, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, etc. The fees (плата за обучение) at these schools are rather high, so usually rich parents send their children there.

Найдите в тексте ответы на следующие вопросы:

Are grammar schools state, private or both?

At what age do children enter and leave this type of school?

What is the "Sixth Form"?

Comprehensive School

Comprehensive schools (единая средняя школа) are state schools which combine three types of schools: grammar school, secondary modern school and technical school. The pupils study there according to the general programme till the age of thirteen or fifteen, after that they have special courses depending on their

inclination. The number of comprehensive schools is rather great and it is constantly growing.

Найдите в тексте ответ на следующий вопрос:

Till what age do pupils study according to the general programme?

Some More Facts about Education in Great Britain

Education is important in England, as it is Wales and Scotland too. British children are required by law to have an education until they are 16 years old. Education is compulsory, but school is not compulsory, children are not required to attend school. They could be educated at home. Education is free for all children from 5 to 16.

Full-time education is compulsory for all children aged between 5 and 16 (inclusive) across England. This can be provided by state schools, independent schools, or home schooling.

About 94 per cent of pupils in England, and the rest of the UK, receive free education from public funds, while 6 per cent attend independent fee paying schools or home schooling. At state schools parents are expected to pay for their child's school uniform and items of sports wear. Charges may also be made for music lessons and for board and lodgings on residential trips. Schools may ask for voluntary contributions for school time activities - but no pupil may be left out of an activity if their parents or guardian cannot or do not contribute.

Какие новые факты о школьном образовании в Великобритании вы узнали из этого текста?

Welcome to Beaver Road

Beaver Road Primary School is an Outstanding School. The very best schools bring excellence and enjoyment together. Children learn best when they

are excited and engaged. Great teaching challenges children and shows them what they can achieve.

Great schools give every child the life chances they deserve. I enjoy every day at Beaver Road and I am sure your children will too. As Head teacher you would expect me to be proud of the staff, children and families that make up our School community.

Our website tells you a lot of good things about Beaver Road. It is even better to see for yourselves. You are very welcome to come and visit us. You can make an appointment through our School Office/

I look forward to meeting you.

David Smith,
Head teacher

Определите характер текста, назовите его автора и скажите, с какой целью оно написано

The School Year and Holidays



The school year runs from September to July and is 39 weeks long. For many areas the year is divided into six terms:

- September to October
- October to December
- January to February

- February to March
- April to May
- June to July

Some counties in England still follow the traditional three terms a year.

The dates for school terms and holidays are decided by the local authority or the governing body of a school, or by the school itself for independent schools.

The main school holidays are:

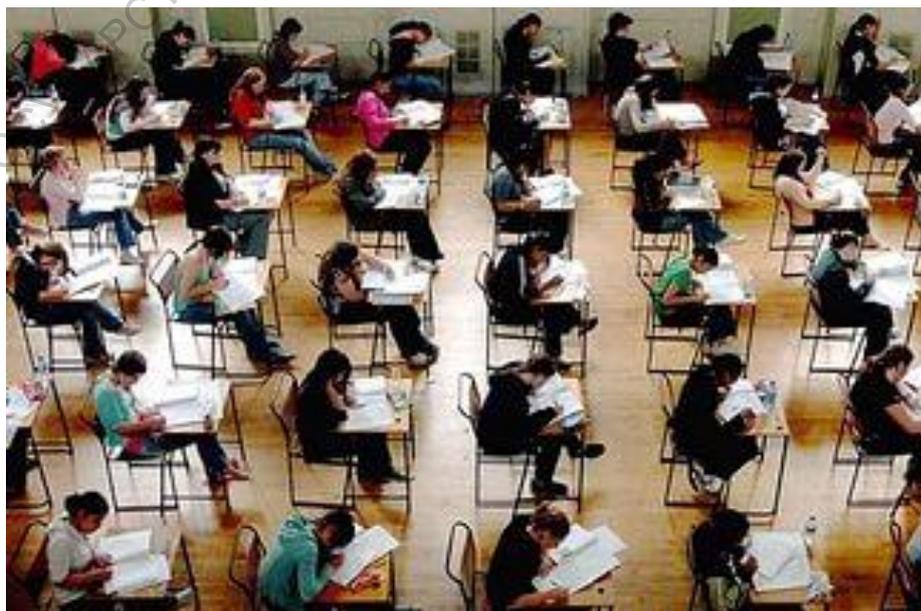
- Christmas- 2 weeks
- Spring - 2 weeks
- Summer - 6 weeks

There are also one week holidays:

- End of October
- Mid February
- End of May

Укажите различия в соотношении учебного времени и каникул между Великобританией и Россией

Examinations



At the age of 16, students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland take an examination called the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). Study of GCSE subjects begins at the start of Year 10 (age 14-15), and final examinations are then taken at the end of Year 11 (age 15-16).

In state schools English, Mathematics, Science, Religious Education and Physical Education are studied during Key Stage 4 (the GCSE years of school); in England, some form of ICT and citizenship must be studied and, in Wales, Welsh must be studied. Other subjects, chosen by the individual pupil, are also studied. In Scotland, the equivalent of the GCSE is the Standard Grade.

After completing the GCSE, some students leave school, others go onto technical college, while others continue at high school for two more years and take a further set of standardized exams, known as A levels, in three or four subjects. These exams determine whether a student is eligible for university.

Является ли сдача экзаменов GCSE основанием для поступления в британские университеты?

Education Stages:

Nursery Schools **3-4 years old**

Primary Schools **5-11 years old**

Foundation Stage - Nursery, Reception, (Infants)

Key Stage 1 - Years 1 and 2 (Infants)

KeyStage 2 -Years 3 - 6 (Juniors)

Secondary Schools **12-18 yearsold**

Years 7-13 (KeyStage 3, 4 & 5)

Опираясь на приведенную выше таблицу сделайте мини-презентацию на тему “School Education in Great Britain”.

Text

Work with your child's teacher and school to keep the lines of communication open.

Partner (глагол в повелительном наклонении!) with the teacher to enhance (способствовать) the academic success and social wellbeing (благополучие) of your child.

Attend parent-teacher meetings and stay informed about your child's academic progress. Discuss with your child's teacher what you can do at home to help your child.

Go on field trips (экскурсии с познавательной целью) with your child's class and volunteer to help the teacher in the classroom, on the playground or at special events.

Talk with your child daily about school.

Ask your child what he or she learned that day. Ask how the day went, and ask about your child's friends.

Review your child's homework each evening, and consult homework Web sites if available. Be sure that your child completes all of his or her assignments.

Кому адресован этот текст?

Озаглавьте его.

Внесите свои дополнения.

How to Write Effective Progress Reports

"Parents these days just don't care," (родители не интересуются, им все равно) - a colleague complained to me one day. "I sent progress reports (табель успеваемости) two weeks ago, and so far only one parent has answered." The problem may not be the parents; it may be the progress reports.

A typical progress report might read, "Johnny is not doing well in class," a statement that is neither specific (точный, содержащий детали), nor objective. It is not specific because a parent cannot tell from this report exactly what the child's problem might be. Such a report is also not objective because it expresses a judgment (мнение).

A better progress report might read, "Johnny isn't turning in (сдаёт) his homework. He is disruptive (непослушный) in class." This report may seem to be both more specific and objective than the first one, but it actually gives very little useful information to the parent.

The key is to be objective and avoid passing judgment (выносить суждение). Give parents enough information to make their own judgments. Use the sandwich approach for criticisms: something positive, something negative, something positive. Be as specific as possible.

Report card # 1

REPORT CARD				
GRADING PERIOD	1	2	3	4
READING	A			
WRITTEN COMMUNICATION	A			
MATHEMATICS	C			
SCIENCE/HEALTH	B			
SOCIAL STUDIES	B			
ART	A			
MUSIC	A			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	C			
Grade Average	B			
Attendance:	Present	48		
	Absent	0		
	Tardy	1		
A = Excellent • B = Good • C = Satisfactory • N = Needs Improvement U = Unsatisfactory • I = Insufficient / Incomplete				
Student: _____ Grade: _____ Year: _____				

Report card # 2

Burrroughs, Francis E.

SUBJECTS	Marking Periods					Exams.		Final Aver.	PLEASE READ CAREFULLY This report is sent out at the close of each marking period. Parents are requested to examine it carefully, sign it, and return it promptly. If it is unsatisfactory in any way, a conference with the teachers, or the principal is advisable. In order to be promoted at the end of the year, a pupil must not have failed more than two subjects. An average of P is required to pass each subject. Regular attendance is absolutely necessary for the satisfactory progress of the pupil. Nothing hinders success in school more than irregular attendance. Pupils should learn to be regular and prompt. The Home can help much in the formation of such habits by discouraging unnecessary absence and tardiness. J. EDGAR BISHOP, Supervising Principal.
	1	2	3	4	5	Mid-Year	Final		
Arithmetic	S	S	S	G	E	E	E	G	
Civics	G	G	G	E	S			G	
Cooking	E-	E	E					E	
Drawing	E	E	G	G	E			E	
English	G	P	P	S	S	S	G	S	
Geography	S	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	
History	G	S	G	G	G	G	G	G	
Hygiene	S	S	G	G	E			G	
Manual Training									
Music	G	G	G	G	S			G	
Penmanship	S	S	P	P	P			P	
Physical Education	G	G	G	G	G			G	
Reading									
Science									
Sewing				G	P			P	
Spelling	E	P	G	S	S	E	G	S	
½ Days Absent	7	29	14	12	24			65	
Times Tardy	0	0	0	0	0			0	

TRAITS					
AS AN INDIVIDUAL			AS A MEMBER OF THE GROUP		
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Gives best efforts to work	+ +			+ +	
2. Accurate in doing work	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	
3. Obeys promptly & cheerfully	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	
4. On time with work	+ +	-		+ +	
5. Concentrates on task at hand	+ +	+	+	+ +	
6. Uses time wisely	+ +		+ +	+ +	
1. Cooperates well	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	
2. Is courteous and kind	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	
3. Controls temper—avoids quarreling	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	
4. Keeps rules of school	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	
5. Is dependable	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	
6. Shows initiative	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	

Visit to teacher recommended

Better attendance would mean better grades
Miss Malchelt
Mr. Sari
Mrs. Martin

+ Strong
—Needs Improvement
I Improved

Имеется ли в российской школьной системе аналог “progress report”?

Поясните, что такое “sandwich approach” в написании отчета об успеваемости ученика? Эффективен ли такой подход, по вашему мнению?

Сравните первый и второй табель успеваемости. Какой из них более информативен и почему?

Sample Tests for Primary 3

Примеры заданий для 3го года обучения (7 лет)

Math

$$24:4 = ? +4$$

- 1) 6
- 2) 2
- 3) 16
- 4) 20

Which of the following has the same value as 7,605?

- 1) 76+5
- 2) 700+600+5
- 3) 7,000 +60+5
- 4) 7,000+600+5

English

Sam _____ a letter when I invited him this afternoon/

- 1) write
- 2) wrote
- 3) written
- 4) was writing

John and I went shopping and we bought _____ new sports shoes.

- 1) myself
- 2) himself
- 3) ourselves
- 4) themselves

Science

Which of the following shows growth in the person?

- 1) Ali covers his ears when he hears thunder
- 2) Ali buys a plate of rice as he is feeling hungry
- 3) Ali has a new baby sister as his mother had just given a birth
- 4) Ali needs a new pair of pants as the one he has is too short

Which of the following is NOT characteristic of all living things?

- 1) They grow
- 2) They respond to changes around them
- 3) The need air, food and water to survive
- 4) They depend on other living things to find food

Проанализируйте тестовые задания и сравните с аналогичными российскими тестами для детей в возрасте 7ми лет. (Указанные и аналогичные задания используются в лучших школах (top schools) Великобритании).

How to Become a Teacher in Great Britain

School teachers in the UK are trained in three ways: 1) at universities: Students who wish to take up school teaching take a first degree (usually Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science) in some subject(s). Then they take a postgraduate course leading to a Postgraduate Diploma in Education or Postgraduate Certificate in Education. 2) at colleges of education: Future teachers take either a degree course leading to a Bachelor of Education, or a shorter, less academic course leading to a Teacher's Certificate. At a college of education, a student studies education parallel to his/her special subject courses. 3) at colleges of higher education: Students who want to be teachers first get a Diploma in Higher Education, then they take a teacher training course leading either to a Bachelor of

Education or a Teacher's Certificate. Teachers with a degree are called graduate teachers (graduates), and teachers with a Teacher's Certificate are called certified teachers or non-graduate teachers (non-graduates).

Teacher training at any of the above-mentioned establishments includes subject studies, education studies and school-based experience or teaching practice. Education studies include lectures and seminars on educational history, theory, and psychology, as well as classes and seminars on teaching methods.

Teaching practice, usually at colleges of education, is divided into an "observation period" for junior students and "block-teaching" practice (for senior students. Junior students watch experienced teachers at work, observing demonstration lessons, and help with the extra-curricular activities. Senior students usually spend fifteen weeks on teaching practice. They observe and give lessons, discussing them with a supervisor (tutor) on school practice, and learn the use of different educational aids and audiovisual equipment.

Назовите основные компоненты подготовки школьного учителя в Великобритании.

Определите сходство и различия процесса подготовки школьных учителей в Великобритании и России

Sports in British Schools



All pupils in the UK have to do PE or Physical Education at school until they are 16. The sports you can do at school depend on your school as each one offers different activities. The most popular sport at school is football, played by girls and boys. Pupils play other traditional team games such as rugby, field hockey, netball and rounders or do individual physical activities like athletics or gymnastics. Today, some schools offer more modern sports and physical activities such as dance, fitness, dodgeball or Ultimate Frisbee.

On average 14 to 16-year-olds do about 100 minutes of sport a week at school, but this reduces to 30 minutes a week for 17 and 18-year-olds. Pupils who enjoy PE can do out-of-hours school sport at a school sports club after school or at lunchtime. Schools often have teams that play in intra-school (within the school) and inter-school (between two or more schools) leagues and competitions. Many schools also have links to sports clubs in the same town or city. These local sports clubs work together with schools to encourage young people to do more sport.

Traditional and new school sports

Here are some traditional and new team sports played at school that you might not know.

Netball



This competitive sport is played between two teams. There are seven players on each team and you score goals by throwing the ball into a net. It is similar to basketball, but you can't run with the ball. At UK schools mainly girls play this sport.

Rounders (английская лапта)



This team sport is similar to baseball or softball. One team hits the ball with a bat and runs around four posts or bases in the field. The other team throws the ball and tries to catch it or touch the post with the ball.

Dodgeball (вышибалы)



In this team sport, players throw the ball at the players on the other team and try to hit them with the ball. If the ball hits you, you are out! The balls are soft and many balls are used at the same time.

Ultimate Frisbee



A game played by two teams of seven players on a field. You score goals by throwing the Frisbee (a plastic disc) into the 'end zone' (зачетная зона)

Сравните количество времени, отведенное на физкультуру, в России и в Великобритании.

Какие командные виды спорта практикуются в британских школах? В школах России?

Music teaching in British schools 'is a disgrace', warns Queen's composer

(The Telegraph, July 15, 2016)



Sir Peter Maxwell Davies, the Queen's composer, claims the low state of music teaching in British schools is based on “celebrities and talent shows.” The Queen’s official composer has warned that hundreds of thousands of British

youngsters have never even heard of Beethoven or Mozart. He described the standard of music teaching in British schools as a “disgrace” and said every child should study classical works to help them better understand humanity (человечество).

However, the 79-year-old said the same ignorance (невежество) extended (простирается) to other areas of learning, warning that many children are equally oblivious to the writings of Shakespeare or Dickens. It just shows what has gone wrong with areas of the educational system.”

Playing a musical instrument improves a child’s self-esteem (самооценка). The danger is that music becomes the preserve of the better off (состоятельные) - the parents who can afford to pay - while talented children from poorer families miss out,” he said.

Warning about the impact (влияние) of popular TV talent shows, which mainly focus on pop singers, Sir Peter warned: “We are in grave danger of losing - through not learning or experiencing - centuries of a wealth of wisdom (богатство мудрости, накопленное веками)”

К какому жанру принадлежит текст?

Какие причины «позорного положения» с музыкальным образованием молодого поколения называются сэром Питером Максвеллом Дейвисом?

Year 1/2 Teacher (vacancy)

Salary/Rate

£22,023 - £32,186/annum

Location

Dunstable

Posted

14/07/2016 (08:25)

Description

A small, friendly primary school in Dunstable are looking for a teacher to take on their year 1/2 class from September. The class is a mixture of year 1 and year 2 pupils with varying ability. The small year groups are combined into classes giving great opportunities for pupils to support themselves and each other through peer activities.

To apply for this role you must have:

- * A relevant degree
- * UK Teaching experience (paid work or teaching practice)
- * Previous experience of, or commitment to a small, village type school

Job Type

Permanent

Start Date

01/09/16

Contract Length

N/A

Укажите предполагаемую зарплату учителя. Сравните её со средней зарплатой в Англии.

Как объясняется совместное обучение учеников первого и второго года обучения?

Какие требования предъявляются к соискателю?

Указывается ли продолжительность контракта?

Should Public High Schools Start to Focus More on Teaching Practical Skills



Yes, because I am a student myself, and I don't understand anything my parents are doing with bills, taxes, money, car payments, house payment and so on. I would love to see a class where we all sit there with checkbooks and have a setup (ситуация) like real life and at the end of each month we have bills for our "house." This would help me later in life even when you get your first car. So how about classes are based on real life situations (buying cars ,buying houses, buying food, balancing your checkbook, bank management, money management, etc.). I personally as a student would enjoy a class like this because it will prepare me for being dependent later on in life. I'm only in 8th grade but I still believe we need this kind of class.

I know we have many other places (internet) to learn those things but, I would want to physically learn it in school with the same materials as I would in life. We could handle fake money as we would real, and we would have a bank in class, etc. Just basically having the same reality as you would in the real world and society.

Какими дополнительными навыками хотел бы овладеть британский ученик в школе?

Обучают ли аналогичным навыкам в российских школах?

Поясните содержание иллюстрации, предшествующей тексту

Психологическая помощь в школах



Highfield Primary is a large school with 450 children. Many of them face challenging circumstances (находятся в сложных жизненных обстоятельствах) and mental health difficulties at different times in their lives. Pupils may get one-to-one (individual) consultations if they experience neglect, abuse, domestic violence, bereavement (тяжелая утрата) and other events that have brought them to crisis level.

Counseling is fully integrated into school life. The counselor is part of our school and has a big influence on school culture here. There is a special place to talk to parents and pupils. We have a special box where children can post just a photo of themselves to indicate that they want someone to talk to. Often that's all they need and the difficulty will soon be addressed.

School staff have been trained at a basic level and everyone works together to identify those pupils who need support.

It's important that schools are clear about the purpose employing a counsellor. You need to decide exactly what you want the service to deliver. Is it for parents or children or staff training?"

В последнем предложении текста указывается, что при приёме на работу школьного психолога администрация школы представлять, какие функции он должен выполнять. Разграничиваются ли эти функции в российских школах?

Нравится ли вам запрос на консультацию школьного психолога в той форме, в которой он описан во втором абзаце текста. Почему да/нет?

Design and Technology at Schools



Children are missing out (не занимаются) on woodwork and metalwork at school because of a lack of specially-trained teachers, Equipment in many schools "lies idle" (простаивает) because teachers do not have proper health training to operate it. Some schools are excluding traditional craft lessons (уроки труда) altogether in favour of computer programmes, though craft skills (рабочие навыки) are still in demand among companies.

A study of design and technology (D&T) classes across England said science experiments (естественно-научные опыты) were also becoming a thing of the past (остались в прошлом) as schools rely on textbooks to make sure pupils pass end-of-year exams.

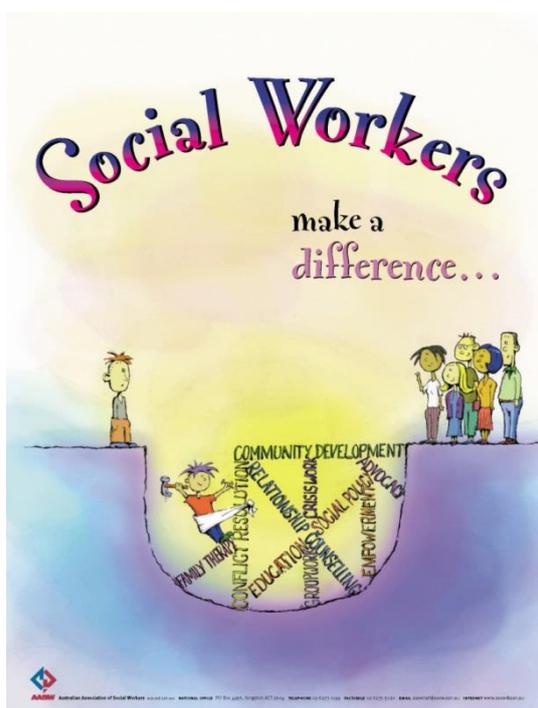
Miriam Rosen, director of education, said: "Design and technology must be an essential part of every pupil's learning experience. D&T is compulsory in all schools until the age of 14.

The subject includes food technology, lessons in metal, plastic and wood work, textiles and electronics. Inspectors said some schools "no longer taught" food technology and electronics because of a lack of specialist staff. Still. Much money is spent on new equipment that is not used. There is a need to recognise that craft skills are fundamentally important to some kinds of design and technology as the growing number of modern apprenticeships (технические профессии) indicates. It is not true that industry has limited use for traditional craft and technical skills. Craft skills should not be neglected, they still represent an intellectually respectable image of design and technology.

Назовите причины, по которым простаивает современное оборудование для уроков технологий в британских школах.

Актуальны ли практические профессиональные навыки в современных отраслях промышленности?

Ways to Become a Social Worker in Great Britain



Many people go into social work because they want to ‘make a difference’ (изменить ситуацию к лучшему). They want to work with people and help them improve their lives. People wanting to be social workers need to be able to manage a sometimes heavy workload and manage their time effectively. Social work can be emotionally demanding and it is important that anyone interested in becoming a social worker understands that. Dealing with other people’s pain and suffering is difficult. (Непросто соприкоснуться с болью и несчастьями других людей). Social workers need to be resilient (выносливый) and know how to get support themselves and use that support effectively.

Social workers are trained and qualified with a degree in social work (получают квалификацию социального работника) in colleges. People who want to get the social work degree need to show that they have an understanding of social work and will need some experience of social work or social care prior to studying. This experience can be achieved through paid work, voluntary work or life experience. Some people may for example take care of a friend or relative that has given them an insight into social work.

Чем отличаются требования к получению квалификации социального работника в Британии и в России?

Services in Social Work

(Услуги, оказываемые социальными работниками)

If you are working in children’s services, you may have a role:

- Working with children in care (also known as looked-after children)
- Helping children with the transition from being in care to living independently
- Working with young offenders
- Providing support to families to keep them living together
- Assisting families where children are avoiding school

- Managing adoption or fostering processes (помощь в усыновлении/удочерении)
- Assessing and supporting children and families where there are child protection concerns (где существуют проблемы с защитой детей)

If you are working in adults' services you may have a role, among others of:

- Working with people with mental health problems to lead independent lives
- Working with people with learning disabilities to lead as independent lives as possible
- Supporting adults who have offended (совершили правонарушение)
- Assisting people with HIV or Aids
- Working to promote independence of people with a visual or hearing impairment
- Working with people who have abuse problems
- Supporting older people to live as independently as possible or to help them with the transition to residential care (проживание в учреждении интернатного типа)

Найдите сходства и различия в обязанностях социальных работников в Великобритании и России

Inclusive Education



To most people, special education has become synonymous with the education of the blind, deaf, mentally retarded and physically disabled pupils. This

limited view has led to the creation of small and more or less parallel school systems with special schools. Today there is a general acceptance (общепринято) that experiencing difficulty in learning (наличие проблем при обучении) is a normal part of schooling rather than an indication that (указание на то, что) there is something wrong with the child. Every child is unique and every child needs help in developing and adjusting to life. In that respect, all children are special and emphasis should now be put on individual needs and curriculum flexibility (вариативность программ). This understanding has led to the appearance of inclusive approach.

Inclusion in education is an approach to educating students with special educational needs. Under the inclusion model, students with special needs spend most or all of their time with non-disabled students. There are no special classrooms to separate students with disabilities from students without disabilities. Implementation of these practices varies (использование инклюзии может различаться). Schools most frequently use the inclusion model for pupils with mild to moderate special needs (незначительные или умеренные отклонения). Fully inclusive schools, which are rare, do not separate "general education" and "special education" programs; instead, the school is restructured so that all students learn together. Inclusion supports the child's right to participate and the school has a duty to accept the child.

Что означает термин «инклюзивный подход»?

Какие категории детей с особыми потребностями могут обучаться вместе с остальными детьми?

Fun Activities for Speech Therapy

(забавные логопедические игры)



Most people are familiar with at least some version of the alphabet game where you take turns going through the alphabet thinking of an animal or a food that starts with each letter of the alphabet. When targeting speech sounds you can play a similar game, only instead of thinking of animals that start with the letter k you might think of as many words as you can that start with the /k/ sound like “cat,” “cookie” and “kite.”

Whether you are in your backyard sand box (песочница) or at the beach, kids of all ages love the sand! Make it a speech activity by burying objects or laminated picture cards for them to find. When they find the objects or speech cards have them say (пусть они произнесут) the word as they put them in their sand pail (ведерко). Of course the goal is to find them all so be sure and bury them within a small area so they can be found easily by little hands.

Предложите свои варианты логопедических игр

Tips for Developing Safety Skills

1. Be a good model – speak clearly and slowly and face your child when speaking.
2. Speak using language children can understand, and explain any new words.
3. Look at a book together and talk about the pictures.
4. Turn off the TV– children do not learn language and social skills by watching TV, and new evidence shows that too much TV watching prior to starting school can affect listening and attention skills, which will impact on their learning once they start school.
5. Let the child lead – let your child lead the play, let them be the boss of play.
6. Books, books, books – books can be used in many ways to develop language and early literacy skills. Evidence shows that children that have more exposure to books prior to schooling often find it develop early literacy skills earlier.
7. Sing songs and nursery rhymes – songs and rhymes contain rhythm and rhyme, skills that help with speech and literacy development.
8. Comment and expand on the child’s words and sentences. If a child says “car”, respond with “big car” or “yellow car” or “fast car”.

Прокомментируйте пункты 4 и 6 из приведенного выше перечня видов деятельности по развитию речи у дошкольников

Developing Safety Skills



Using fun and practical activities, children gain a deeper understanding and respect for safety precautions. A major plus in a safety focus is that children have to listen, communicate, and cooperate — all essential social-interaction skills! Best of all, these activities are just plain fun because they invite children to think

critically and play creatively. Introduce the safety activities with cooperative problem solving, discussion, and sharing.

A good way to get children talking about safety is to fill a bag with safety props (реквизит), such as a toy stop sign, a toy telephone, sunscreen, and a garbage bag. Take each object out one at a time for discussion. You might ask, "Why do we need this?" "How does it help us?" "What can we do with this object to keep us safe?" Children might say that they use the sunscreen to protect their skin in the sun, the stop sign to keep cars from bumping into each other, the telephone to call 911 for help, and the garbage bag to pick up litter. Use this activity to get children talking about safety. Then throughout the year use a prop to introduce one of the following safety activities. Children will already have experience with the prop and topic and can draw on their previous knowledge.

Какие еще игрушки можно предложить для развития навыка безопасной жизнедеятельности у детей?

Использованные источники

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>

<http://www.tandfonline.com/>

<http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/lesson-plan/activities-teach-safety>

<http://www.playingwithwords365.com/2013/12/15-best-games-for-speech-language-social-skills-development/>

<http://www.socialworklicensure.org/types-of-social-workers/types-of-social-workers.html#>

<http://www.beaverroad.org.uk/>