

## CHAPTER TWO

### SOCIAL WORK

### VOCABULARY

#### I.- PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE.

REPEAT AFTER YOUR TEACHER:

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1.- ACHIEVED       | 16.- HANDICAPPED   |
| 2.- (TO) ADD       | 17.- HOWEVER       |
| 3.- AFFLUENT       | 18.- INCOME        |
| 4.- AIMS           | 19.- MOST          |
| 5.- APPRENTICESHIP | 20.- NEEDY         |
| 6.- BECAME         | 21.- PHILANTHROPY  |
| 7.- CHALLENGE      | 22.- POVERTY       |
| 8.- CHARITABLE     | 23.- (TO) RESHAPE  |
| 9.- DESTITUTE      | 24.- (TO) SHIFT    |
| 10.- DEVELOPED     | 25.- SOURCE        |
| 11.- EACH          | 26.- SPONSORED     |
| 12.- ENOUGH        | 27.- (TO) STRUGGLE |
| 13.- EVILS         | 28.- TENDS         |
| 14.- EVOLVED       | 29.- WELFARE       |
| 15.- GIANT         |                    |

#### II.- MEMORIZE:

- 1.- CASEWORK METHOD: Método de casos.
- 2.- DEALS WITH: Trata de, se relaciona con.
- 3.- JOINT LECTURE: Sesión de conferencia.
- 4.- SATISFYING LIVING: Vida satisfactoria.
- 5.- (TO) SEEK OUT: Buscar por todos lados.
- 6.- POINT OF VIEW: Punto de vista.

#### III.-LOOKING UP IN YOUR DICTIONARY,WRITE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS IN SPANISH:

- 1.- ACHIEVED \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- (TO) ADD \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- AFFLUENT \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- AIMS \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- APPRENTICESHIP \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- BECAME \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- CASEWORK METHOD \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- CHALLENGE \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.- CHARITABLE \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- DEALS WITH \_\_\_\_\_
- 11- DESTITUTE \_\_\_\_\_
- 12- DEVELOPED \_\_\_\_\_
- 13- EACH \_\_\_\_\_
- 14- ENOUGH \_\_\_\_\_
- 15- EVILS \_\_\_\_\_
- 16- EVOLVED \_\_\_\_\_
- 17- GIANT \_\_\_\_\_
- 18- HANDICAPPED \_\_\_\_\_
- 19- HOWEVER \_\_\_\_\_
- 20- INCOME \_\_\_\_\_
- 21- JOINT LECTURE \_\_\_\_\_
- 22- MOST \_\_\_\_\_
- 23- NEEDY \_\_\_\_\_
- 24- PHILANTHROPY \_\_\_\_\_
- 25- POINT OF VIEW \_\_\_\_\_
- 26- POVERTY \_\_\_\_\_
- 27- (TO) RESHAPE \_\_\_\_\_
- 28- (TO) SHIFT \_\_\_\_\_
- 29- (TO) SEEK OUT \_\_\_\_\_
- 30- SATISFYING LIVING \_\_\_\_\_
- 31- SOURCE \_\_\_\_\_
- 32- SPONSORED \_\_\_\_\_
- 33- (TO) STRUGGLE \_\_\_\_\_
- 34- TENDS \_\_\_\_\_



# 35.- WELFARE

## IV.- WRITE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH:

- 1.- AGREGAR
- 2.- APRENDIZAJE
- 3.- BIENESTAR
- 4.- BUSCAR POR TODOS LADOS
- 5.- CADA
- 6.- CAMBIAR
- 7.- DE CARIDAD
- 8.- DESAMPARADO
- 9.- DESARROLLADO
- 10.- ESFORZARSE, Luchar
- 11.- EVOLUCIONADO, DESENVUELTO
- 12.- FILANTROPIA
- 13.- FUENTE, ORIGEN
- 14.- GIGANTE
- 15.- IMPEDIDO
- 16.- INGRESO
- 17.- LA MAYOR PARTE DE
- 18.- LOGRADO
- 19.- LLEGO A SER
- 20.- MALES
- 21.- METODO DE CASOS
- 22.- NECESITADO
- 23.- OBJETIVOS
- 24.- OPULENCIA
- 25.- PATROCINADO
- 26.- POBREZA
- 27.- PUNTO DE VISTA
- 28.- REFORMAR
- 29.- RETO
- 30.- SESION, CONFERENCIA
- 31.- SIN EMBARGO
- 32.- SUFICIENTE

- 33.- TIENDE A (HACIA)
- 34.- TRATA DE
- 35.- VIDA SATISFACTORIA

## V.- TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH (COMPREHENSION READING).

### SOCIAL WORK

The terms "Social Work" or "Welfare Service" are essentially

formulations and practices of the 20th century. Certainly in

some form or other, most of the things done today by individuals,

charitable societies, or governments as social and welfare

services have been done in the past in many societies.

They seek to satisfy the special needs of various sections

of the population, such as the young, the old, the destitute,

and the handicapped. Such aims may be achieved through a

variety of needed services on the welfare front and through

a redistribution of income in favor of the needy on the economic aspect.

### EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THIS FIELD.

In London as early as 1873, training activities initiated by

Octavia Hill, had evolved into a joint lecture and training



program for charity workers.

Mary Richmond in the United States was one of the first to

proclaim that good intentions and common sense were not enough

for charity work. She saw too, that apprenticeship program in

each of the agencies were expensive, too narrowly focused and

time consuming. With her successful proposal in 1897 that a

training school of applied philanthropy be established, charity

work took a giant step into the direction of social service as a profession.

The New York Charity Organization Society established a summer

school of philanthropic work in 1898. A more significant step

was taken in 1899 when the Institute for Social Work Training,

the first full scale school of social work in the world was

established in Amsterdam.

In 1904 the short course sponsored by the New York Charity

Organization society was transformed into a full time one-year

program in the New York School of Philanthropy, the first

school of social work in the United States, which later became the

Columbia University School of Social Work.

## PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK.

In the developed countries where a generally higher standard of

living and programs of social security tend to satisfy the material

needs of most people, professional social work deals with psychosocial

problems largely through casework. The casework method derived

from the idea, developed early in the charity organization movement

that each person (or family) represented a unique situation or

constituted an individual case, and that helping individuals or

small groups to help themselves was the central goal and purpose of

social work. In later years, however, the new challenges of modern

life, shifts the emphasis from individual or group problems to

broad social evils. The social work profession, in the point of

view of practitioners, is now adding new responsibilities of joining

with other disciplines to attack mass poverty at its source, to

seek out and prevent the problems that complicate the lives of people

in affluent as well as struggling new societies, and even it has been

said to reshape social structures in directions to provide new and

better opportunities for productive and satisfying living.



In some of the developing countries (particularly India) specialization

in training and practice has developed not by methods but by fields,

such as medical social work, school social work and family and child welfare.

VI.- UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1.- Who took care of social and welfare services in the past?

- a) Nobody      b) Many Societies      c) The army

2.- What does the social work try to satisfy?

- a) The need of forming a political party.  
b) The need of various sections of population.  
c) The religious faith.

3.- Who initiated training activities on the charity field in London 1873?

- a) Octavia Hill      b) Florence Nightingale      c) Madame Curie

4.- What was the direction that Mary Richmond gave to charity work?

- a) Of social work as a hobby.  
b) Of social service as a money-making activity?  
c) Of social service as a profession.

5.- What did the New York Charity Organization Society establish in 1898 as a summer school?

- a) A school of philanthropic work.  
b) An important University.  
c) A new school for poor people.

6.- What was the original name of the first school of social work in the U.S.A?

- a) The New York Welfare Service.  
b) The New York School of Philanthropy.  
c) The Social Work Training School.

7.- What is the name that the New York School of Philanthropy took later on?

- a) The New York Charity Society.  
b) The New York School of Social Service.  
c) The Columbia University of Social Work.

8.- What do the social security plans tend to satisfy?

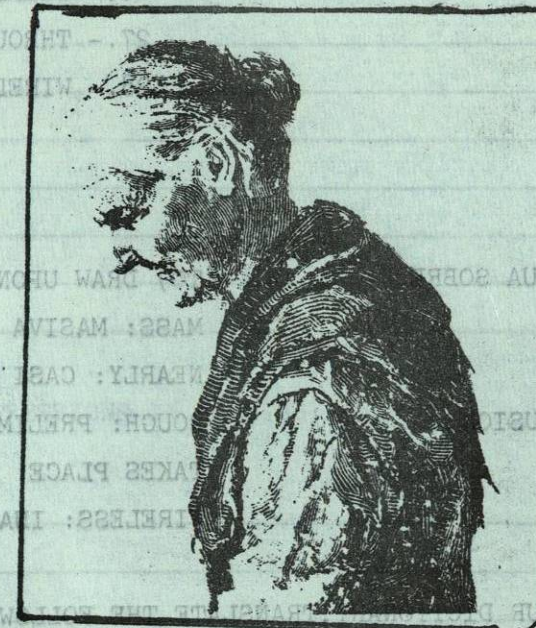
- a) Artistic abilities of most people.  
b) Material needs of most people.  
c) Religious needs of most people.

9.- What is the method that resulted from the idea of considering that each person or family represents a unique situation?

- a) The trial and error method.  
b) The racial study method.  
c) The casework method.

10.- What is the country that particularly has developed the specialization in training and practice not by methods but by fields?

- a) India      b) The U.S.A.      c) England





# CHAPTER THREE

## COMMUNICATION

### VOCABULARY

#### PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

REPEAT AFTER YOUR TEACHER:

- 1.- ACTS UPON
- 2.- AFFAIRS
- 3.- APPROACH
- 4.- AT LEAST
- 5.- ATTEMPTED
- 6.- BEHAVIOR
- 7.- BROADCASTING
- 8.- CONCERN
- 9.- COUNTLESS
- 10- (TO) DRAW UPON
- 11- ENVIRONMENT
- 12- EXCHANGE
- 13- GROWTH
- 14- HOWEVER

- 15.- (TO) ISOLATE
- 16.- MASS
- 17.- MEDIA
- 18.- MESSAGE
- 19.- MIND
- 20.- MYTHS
- 21.- NEARLY
- 22.- POWER
- 23.- RISE
- 24.- ROUGH
- 25.- TAKES PLACE
- 26.- THEREFORE
- 27.- THROUGH
- 28.- WIRELESS

#### II.- MEMORIZE:

ACTS UPON: INFLUYE, ACTUA SOBRE  
 APPROACH: ENFOQUE  
 ATTEMPTED: INTENTADO  
 BROADCASTING: RADIODIFUSION  
 CONCERN: INTERES

(TO) DRAW UPON: HACER USO DE  
 MASS: MASIVA  
 NEARLY: CASI  
 ROUGH: PRELIMINAR (APROXIMADO)  
 TAKES PLACE: TIENE LUGAR  
 WIRELESS: INALAMBRICO.

#### III.- LOOKING UP IN YOUR DICTIONARY, TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS

1.- ACTS UPON

2.- AFFAIRS

3.- APPROACH

4.- AT LEAST

5.- ATTEMPTED

6.- BEHAVIOR

7.- BROADCASTING

8.- CONCERN

9.- COUNTLESS

10- (TO) DRAW UPON

11- ENVIRONMENT

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15- (TO) ISOLATE

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17- MEDIA

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19- MIND

20- MYTHS

21- NEARLY

22- POWER

23- RISE

24- ROUGH

25- TAKES PLACE

26- THEREFORE

27- THROUGH

28- WIRELESS

#### IV.- WRITE DE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH:

AI SLAR

AL MENOS

ASCENSO

ASUNTOS

A TRAVES

CASI