**Методичні рекомендації до виконання контрольних робіт для студентів 3 курсу 6 семестру заочної форми навчання спеціальності «Соціальна робота» з дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»**

**Контрольна робота № 6**

Завдання до контрольної роботи подані у восьми варіантах. У 6 семестрі студенти виконують контрольну роботу № 6. Студент самостійно обирає варіант контрольної роботи. Номер варіанту роботи відповідає номеру студента в списку групи (студент під номером 9 обирає 1 варіант і т.д.). Контрольна робота перевіряється викладачем лише у разі її реєстрації на кафедрі іноземної філології НН ГМІ НАУ.

Студент отримує позитивну оцінку у разі засвоєння навчального матеріалу, написання контрольної роботи, відвідання всіх практичних занять та активної участі під час них.

**Вимоги до оформлення**:

1. Обов’язкова титульна сторінка.
2. Шрифт – 14, всі поля – 2 см.
3. Друкуєте спочатку англійський текст, потім переклад.
4. Завдання 2 i 3 виконується у стовпчик:

*Insurance – страхування*

1. Завдання 4

Питання – відповідь.

**Варіант 1**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

Every individual is unique and his/her needs differ from others in society. Consequently, the treatment given or approach to one individual cannot be used for the other individual. To understand human behavior and the individual variation Grace Mathew has given following proposition.

1. An individual’s behavior is conditioned through his/her environment and his/her life experiences. Behavior refers to reacting, feeling, thinking, etc.

2. Attributes of human being are not visible to others. The circumstances and powers surrounding the persons constitute the environment.

3. For human growth and development it is essential that sure vital needs should be met. The vital needs may be physical and mental. Physical needs refer to needs for food, shelter, and clothing. Mental needs can be in the form of emotional security, need of parents, child, and spouse. Emotional needs are real and they cannot be met or removed through intellectual reasoning.

4. Behavior is purposeful and is in response to the individual’s physical and emotional needs. Other people’s behavior can be understood only in terms of ones own emotional and intellectual comprehension.

5. Each individual and every individual has his/her own importance.

1. ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

обходження

підхід

поведінка

бути обумовленим через

обставини

подружжя

видалити

жебраки

зміщення

бути ледачим

людина з відхиленням від норми (у своїй поведінці)

неясний

існування

нехтувати

полегшувати

вимога

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What helps to understand human behavior and the individual variation?

2. What are attributes of individual nature?

3. Are individuals with dissimilar natures treated by the common approach?

1. ***Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

As every human being has his/her own set of qualities, he/she cannot be neglected

**Варіант 2**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

Each individual and every individual has his/her own importance. As every human being has his/her own set of qualities, he/she cannot be neglected. Herbert Bisno described the following attributes of individual nature: a) each individual through the very fact of his/her subsistence is of worth; b) human suffering is undesirable and should be prevented or at least alleviated, whenever possible; c) all human behavior is the result of interaction flanked by the biological organism and its environment; d) man does not naturally act in a rational manner; e) man is amoral and asocial at birth; f) there are both individual and common human needs. There are significant differences flanked by individuals and they necessity be recognized and allowed for; g) human motivation is intricate and regularly; h) family relationships are of primary importance in the early growths of individual; i) experiencing is essential for learning procedure.

While these two attributes concerning individuals seem obvious at first glance they are often forgotten. Our tendency to simplify events and our biases often prevents us from realizing the uniqueness of the individuals with whom we are dealing.

***ІІ.*** ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

відповісти

супроводжуваний

складний

мати справу з

спростити

світогляд

нагадувати

значний

характерні риси

життєві потреби

емоційна безпека

процедура навчання

аморальний

на перший погляд

бути виконаним

1. ***Answer the questions:***
2. What is a significant requirement of the caseworker? Why?
3. Why did Young define modes?
4. What students are involved in group with externalizing disorders?
5. ***Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

Professional acceptance of clients through putting aside personal bias is a significant requirement of the caseworker

**Варіант 3**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

Similar to cognitive behavioral therapy, Jefrey Young stated that schemas develop in childhood in response to genetic predisposition and some environmental influences. J. Young viewed schema as resulting from unmet emotional needs in childhood. To explain these unhelpful schemas, he introduced the concept of early maladaptive schemas (EMSs). According to Young, EMSs are unconditional and dysfunctional beliefs about the self. Like the adaptive schemas, EMSs develop from early experiences with the parents, caretakers, or peers during the childhood. A child who is not able to get his/her basic needs actualized; he/she develops schemas as the coping mechanisms to make sense of the experience and the world around him/her. Young has delineated 18 schemas in Internalizing disorders five domains. These domains reflect the basic emotional needs of the child. The domains and the early maladaptive schemas are listed below: 1) disconnection and rejection: abandonment/instability, mistrust/abuse, emotional deprivation, defectiveness/shame, social isolation/alienation; 2) impaired autonomy and performance: dependence/incompetence, vulnerability to harm or illness, enmeshment/undeveloped self, failure; 3) impaired limits: entitlement/grandiosity, insufficient self-control/self-discipline; 4) other-directedness: subjugation, self-sacrifice, approval-seeking/; 5) over vigilance and inhibition: negativity/pessimism, emotional inhibition, unrelenting standards/hyper criticalness, punitiveness.

1. ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

бути диференційованим

відповідно до

притулок

ставлення (позиція)

відкласти в сторону

неприємності

взаємодія

асоціальний

відчуження

очевидний

подібності

унікальність окремих осіб

раціональний спосіб

розуміння

професійне прийняття

бути забутим

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What do domains reflect according to Young’s schemas in internalizing disorders?

2. What gives a perspective to the individual about the unmet needs that are experienced during early childhood?

3. What do three options chosen by individual allow?

1. ***Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

These domains reflect the basic emotional needs of the child.

**Варіант 4**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

Because each schema has interpersonal, cognitive, and affective components, and it gives a perspective to the individual about the unmet needs that are experienced during early childhood; when EMSs are activated, high levels of affects show up causing significant distress and even psychiatric disorders. To overcome this distress, the individual may choose three options. Whichever option he/she chooses, he/she may decrease the intense affect, but the schema will be reinforced anyway. According to Young, these three options are: schema maintenance, schema avoidance, schema compensation.

Individuals, who have schema maintenance, accept the schema as completely true. Although they experience the negative emotions provoked by the schema, they keep on behaving in a way to confirm the schema. In their adulthood, they re-experience the similar traumas which created that schema. This type of behavior is like taking the same action and hoping for a different outcome desperately.

In schema avoidance, the individual completely tries to ignore the schema. They try not to think or feel anything that has a potential to trigger schema. In order to avoid the schema, they may spend their time to distract themselves like alcohol, etc.

1. ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

задоволена дитина

смуток

страждання

самотня дитина

занедбана та зневажена дитина

принижена і неповноцінна дитина

уперта дитина

розлючена дитина

припускається

вроджений

піддатливий

капітулювати

відособлений захисник

відповідати

стилі подолання

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What other disorders can students with emotional and behavior problems often have?

2. What are the basic components of human development from the perspective of neuropsychoanalysis?

3. What are the basic biological and social requirements of the organism?

1. ***Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

. It is not uncommon for these kinds of clients to engage in therapy interfering behaviors like being late or not doing the homework

**Варіант 5**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

There are four child modes. These are *vulnerable child, angry child, impulsive/undisciplined child, and the contented child*. Vulnerable child is characterized by the emotions cognitive-behavioral theory and treatment of antisocial personality disorder of sadness, anguish, and shame. It includes subtypes of “lonely child,” “abandoned and abused child,” and “humiliated and inferior child” while angry child mode has subtypes of “stubborn child” and “enraged child”. The last one “contended child” is the mode in which the basic needs of the child are met. Child modes are assumed to be universal and congenital.

**Maladaptive coping modes**. These modes are compliant surrendered, detached protector, and overcompensator. These modes correspond to the maladaptive coping styles of schema avoidance, surrender, and overcompensation. In contrast to the coping styles, however, which focus solely on coping behaviors, the coping modes are emotional states that involve emotions, cognitions, and behavioral responses that are active at a given moment, when early maladaptive schemas have been triggered.

**Surrender compliant surrenderer** acts in a passive, subservient, submissive, reassurance-seeking, or self-deprecating way towards others out of fear of conflict or rejection.

1. ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

психіатричні розлади

подолати

зменшити

бути посиленим

схема дотримання

схема уникнення

схема компенсації

приймати

бути спровокованим

підтвердити

відчайдушно

запускати

відволікати

займатися терапією

маскуватися

1. ***Answer the questions:***
2. What can action and behavior patterns for shaping the organism-object relationships be divided into disorders in the basic emotional dynamics according to?
3. What key documents constitute the Code of Ethics for social workers in the UK?
4. What provides the introspective, exterospective, evaluative, activating and motivating function of the emotions, feelings, and affects?
5. ***Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

They crave for admiration and frequently brag or behave in a self-aggrandizing manner to inflate their sense of self.

**Варіант 6**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

From the perspective of neuropsychoanalysis, the basic components of human development are the human organism (the body with its inner world), the environment (nature and culture), the mind (in the all-round functional meaning of soul or psyche) and the brain as the organ of the mind. The human organism requires the material and social environment in order to secure its own and its species survival. The basic biological and social requirements of the organism, its need for food, warmth, movement, and organization as well as its desire for affiliation, community, partnership, and reproduction drive the mind (soul, psyche) to search for and find satisfying answers and objects in the environment. The mind and brain have the task of communicating between the requirements of the organism and the environment, finding compromises which promote development and creating connecting (integrating) patterns of behavior and action.

In a nutshell, the brain is connected to two “worlds”: the world *within* us, the internal milieu of the body; and the world *outside* us, the external environment. In a profound sense, *the principal task of the brain is to mediate this divide -* to mediate between the vital requirements of the internal milieu of the body (the vegetative functions) and the ever-changing world around us, which is the source of everything our bodies’ need.

1. ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

нагадувати (бути схожим)

бути занадто надутим

лопнути

зловживати

психодинамічна терапія

гештальт терапія

зміна

режим, образ дій, схема

значне страждання

ігнорувати

дорослішання

сподіватися на інший результат

інтенсивний вплив

травми

здоровий

1. ***Answer the questions:***
2. What are the basic biological and social requirements of the organism?
3. How can future results on the correlation between environment and organism be predicted? Why?
4. Why do Hermann Haken and Günter Schiepek criticize the application of the concept of complex, closed systems with linear dynamics on the correlation between environment and organism in psychology and psychotherapy?
5. ***Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

The stated properties, functions of the emotions, feelings and affects are fundamental conditions of emotional flexibility and basic criteria for emotional intelligence and social intelligence

**Варіант 7**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

### Traits of a sociopath. Researchers tend to believe that sociopathy is the result of environmental factors, such as a child or teen’s upbringing in a very negative household that resulted in physical abuse, emotional abuse, or childhood trauma.

Sociopaths, in general, tend to be more impulsive and erratic in their behavior than their psychopath counterparts. While also having difficulties in forming attachments to others, some sociopaths may be able to form an attachment to a like-minded group or person. Unlike psychopaths, most sociopaths don’t hold down long-term jobs or present much of a normal family life to the outside world.

When a sociopath engages in criminal behavior, they may do so in an impulsive and largely unplanned manner, with little regard for the risks or consequences of their actions. They may become agitated and angered easily, sometimes resulting in violent outbursts. These kinds of behaviors increase a sociopath’s chances of being apprehended.

Both psychopaths and sociopaths present risks to society, because they will often try and live a normal life while coping with their disorder. But psychopathy is likely the more dangerous disorder, because they experience a lot less guilt connected to their actions. A psychopath also has a greater ability to dissociate from their actions.

1. ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

еволюціонувати

вичерпний

законні інтереси

управління

деспотичний

відчуження

маргіналізація

підпорядкування

зменшити людські права

з ясувати

упередження (забобони)

змовитися з

затримка,

притулок

виявлення

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. What is taken to account for describing and diagnosing the development and personality disorders from the perspective of non-linear systems?

2. What provides the introspective, exterospective, evaluative, activating and motivating function of the emotions, feelings, and affects?

3. What can action and behavior patterns for shaping the organism-object relationships be divided into disorders in the basic emotional dynamics according to?

1. ***Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

Conduct disorders involve four categories of problem behavior:

**Варіант 8**

1. ***Translate into Ukrainian.***

The British Association of Social Workers (BASW) is the professional association for social workers in the United Kingdom. The Code of Ethics states the values and ethical principles on which the profession is based. The Association has a duty to ensure as far as possible that its members discharge their ethical obligations and are afforded the professional rights necessary for the safeguarding and promotion of the rights of people who use social work services. People who use social work services may be individuals (children, young people or adults), families or other groups or communities. The Code is binding on all social workers who are BASW members in all roles, sectors and settings in the UK. Social workers have a responsibility to promote and work to the Code of Ethics in carrying out their obligations to people who use social work services, to their employers, to one another, to colleagues in other disciplines and to society. The Association commends and promotes key documents to all social workers, educators and employers of social workers in the UK. BASW’s Code of Ethics first adopted in 1975, has been revised and updated on several occasions. This Code of Ethics replaces the 2002 version. It takes as its starting point the internationally agreed Definition of Social Work (International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) and International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW), (2000) and has also incorporated the international statement, Ethics in Social Work – Statement of Principles (IFSW and IASSW, 2004) with some revisions.

***ІІ.*** ***Find English equivalents to the following phrases:***

виконувати

надати

схвалювати (рекомендувати),

поправки

неухильне дотримання

старатися

полегшити

пригноблений

соціальна справедливість

протиборчі права

розширювати можливості і зміцнювати права

стримувати

вроджений

несправедливість

еволюціонувати

1. ***Answer the questions:***

1. Why is ethical awareness fundamental to the professional practice of social workers?

2. What is the international definition of social work?

3. What are the main ethical practical principles of social workers?

***IV. Put 5 types of questions to the following sentence:***

The social work profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being.