

KAPOSVÁRI EGYETEM
IDEGENNYELVI IGAZGATÓSÁG

SZAKMAI IDEGEN NYELV 2.

Angol

Tananyag a Pedagógiai Kar hallgatói számára

Szerzők: Idegennyelvi Igazgatóság oktatói (Kaposvári Egyetem)

Lektor: Alexander Patrik James (Kaposvári Egyetem)

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EUROPEAN UNION



VOCABULARY

Listen to the names of countries your teacher reads out and write them in the correct circle above with together with their adjective forms e.g. Austria, Austrian

EU countries

European but non-EU countries

not European countries

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Work in pairs or groups. Decide if the following statements about Europe are true or false. Then bet a minimum of 10 points up to a maximum of 100 on your choice.

Europe Quiz

		T/F	Points bet	Points won	Points lost
1	The total population of the EU is about 400 million.				
2	There are 27 members currently in the EU				
3	The EU's largest country by area is Germany.				
4	The two newest member states are Malta and Cyprus.				
5	Great Britain is one of the founding members of the EU.				
6	The EU was called European Economic Community before concluding the Maastricht Treaty.				
7	Oslo is the capital of Sweden.				
8	The flags of Belgium, Germany and Spain all contain yellow, black and red horizontal stripes.				
9	Slovenia entered the Union in 2004.				
10	The members of the European Parliament are elected every four years.				
11	Switzerland became a member of the European Union in 1995.				
12	Cars from Denmark have a 'D' on their number plate.				
13	In the European Commission there are two Commissioners from France.				
14	The expression 'euro zone' is used when we talk about the member countries of the EU.				
15	On the European flag there are as many yellow stars as many member countries.				
16	In the EU there are three official languages: English, French and German.				
17	The single currency is used in Slovakia but not used in Sweden.				

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18	Great Britain is the only monarchy (there is a king or a queen) in the EU.				
19	The Erasmus programme is an environmental programme sponsored by the EU.				
20	10 countries entered the European Union on 1 st May 2004.				
21	The Maastricht Treaty was signed in 1992.				
22	The single common language is one of the three pillars of the EU.				
23	The Commissioners are elected by the citizens in the European Parliamentary Elections.				
24	Croatia has signed an agreement about associate membership with the EU.				
25	Turkey would like to become a member of the EU.				
26	Romania would like to join the EU.				
27	CAP means Common Agricultural Policy.				
28	In the EU every citizen can live and work in any country s/he chooses.				
29	The single currency is the euro.				
30	Greece has already adopted the single currency.				

Total points (subtract points lost from points won) _____

Find the English equivalents to these expressions:

tagállam, alapító tag, EGK, belép az EU-ba, Európai Bizottság, Európai biztos, euróövezet, közös valuta, szerződés, alappillér, társult tagság, KAP, bevezeti az eurót

☛ SPEAKING

Are you up-to-date on EU matters? Complete the sentences with numbers and names.

1. The eurozone has member countries currently.
2. European parliamentary elections are held every years.
3. The President of the European Commission is called..... today.

4. Each member country appoints Commissioner to the Commission.
5. There are pillars on which European policy is based.
6. The name European Union was introduced in
7. The name of the Hungarian Commissioner is
8. The latest entrants joined the union in
9. After the next enlargement the new member states might probably be(countries)
10. (a country) didn't hold a referendum about the European constitution.

 **READING**

You can see some questions and answers in connection with the European Union. Find the correct answers or definitions.

1. What is the European Union?	It was established in Luxemburg and got its name of a village. The aim of the agreement is to allow people to travel without having their passports checked at the borders.
2. Why was the EU created?	It is easier to get a job or study in the other EU countries and travel is also easier. Services and products are also cheaper because there are no import and export tariffs.
3. What are the advantages of EU membership?	It is an economic and political association of 27 European countries.
4. What are the drawbacks of EU membership?	After the World War II, some European countries wanted to guarantee a more peaceful future. The Community came into being when these countries signed the treaty of paris in 1951.
5. What is the Single European Market?	It is the main decision-making body of the EU. The Member States are represented by ministers who are responsible for the subject on the agenda, e.g. agriculture. This body passes laws.

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6. <i>What is the Common Agricultural Policy?</i>	There is a lot of bureaucracy and countries and regions can lose some of their independence.
7. <i>What is Schengen?</i>	It is the executive body of the EU. It consists of 27 Commissioners, one from each member state. They are expected to be independent from their state and to represent the EU as a whole.
8. <i>What is the European Council?</i>	It is a system of subsidies and programmes. It includes import tariffs on some goods, setting an internal intervention price and paying subsidies to farmers who are growing particular crops.
9. <i>What are the tasks of the European Parliament?</i>	It means the free movement of people, goods, services and capital. It aims to give EU citizens the possibility to live, work, study and do business throughout the EU to provide a wide choice of goods and services at competitive prices.
10. <i>What is the European Commission?</i>	It decides on laws with the Council together. It also has a power over the annual budget of the EU.

 **LANGUAGE USE**

Fill in the gaps in the text from the words in the box.

boxed: torn apart by, demonstrated, period, wars, shows, enemies, arguing, welcomed, inspiration

EUROPEAN UNION WINS NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The European Union has won the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize for bringing and maintaining peace on a continent that was horrific wars in the last century. Thorbjørn Jagland, the Nobel Committee chairman, said: "The dreadful suffering in World War II..... the need for a new Europe. Over a 70-year, Germany and France had fought three..... Today, war between Germany and France is unthinkable. This..... how, through well-aimed efforts and by building up mutual confidence, historical..... can become close partners." The BBC's Gavin Hewitt said the EU was set up "to make war impossible again on the continent". He added: "That has

been the EU's (8) outstanding achievement."

Critics are..... the decision to award the EU the Prize is untimely, given the economic and social chaos sweeping many European countries. However, Jose Manuel Barroso, president of the European Commission, gladly..... the award, saying that "even in tense, difficult times, the European Union remains an for countries and people all over the world." He added: "This is indeed a great honour for the 500 million citizens of Europe." The president of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy, said the award recognised the EU as the "biggest peacemaker in history." Other nominees for this year's prize included WikiLeaks and its founder Julian Assange.

improved, marked, region, violations, making, emerged, committed, resulted, suppress, overriding

EUROPE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Europe is a small (1)..... but has many peoples, cultures and nations. Throughout history, this region has seen many wars and conflicts, as well as progress and developments. The 20th century, described as many as the "Century of War", saw two world wars (centered around Europe), amongst other terrible conflicts. Millions of people were killed. There were human rights(2)..... throughout.

However, towards the 21st century, human rights, while considerably(3)....., is still an issue. Since the end of World War II, Western Europe, from almost total self-annihilation (as various empires fought each other for control of much of the rest of the world), have (4)..... realizing these effects of over-competition. As a result, a more framework has evolved, as leaders have realized that "never again" should such atrocities be(5).....

But even though Western Europe is freer than most regions around the world, there is a (6)..... increase in racism and anti-immigrant policies, as well as a rise in poverty. Eastern parts of Europe have seen a marked increase in conflicts since the break up of the former Soviet Union. Numerous conflicts have

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(7)..... in gross human rights violations and a lot of suffering and killings of civilians.

Human Rights In The European Union

The European Union, a free trade zone in the(8)....., has sparked many debates in member countries about whether a central, remote, government will end up making, even (9)..... decisions made by an elected local national government. While the debate will continue, the European Union Court of Justice has ruled that the European Union can lawfully (10)..... political criticism of its institutions and of leading figures. This is a definite step back in the area of human rights, democracy and free speech.

Fill in the gaps in the text from the choices given below.

EUROPEAN CULTURE SITE CRASHES ON LAUNCH

A new European digital (1) ____ and museum was put online(2)____ November 20th and crashed within three hours of its launch. The Europeana website could not (3) ____ with the 10 million visitors an hour. This is three times more than its servers were (4) ____ for. A message on the website(5)____: “The Europeana site is(6) ____ not accessible due to overwhelming interest after its launch.” The message continued: “We are doing our (7) ____ to reopen Europeana in a more robust version as soon as possible. We will be (8) ____ by mid-December.” A spokesman for Viviane Reding, the European Commissioner responsible for the project, said the crash showed the website was a "victim of its success". He did not (9) ____ to disappointed visitors.

Many people believe the website could (10) ____ Google as a place for people to search. It brings together over two million books, music recordings, photographs, paintings and films. It is a (11) ____ of European art and culture. Many of Europe’s top museums, such as the British Museum and the Louvre, have offered their collections. (12) ____ it is a Europe-wide project, France put a lot of (13) ____ into getting the site online. France’s cultural ministry was worried by Google’s plans to put millions of books online and swamp the Internet with English. Most visitors to the Europeana site came from Germany (17 per cent), (14) ____ by France (10 per cent) and

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Spain (9 per cent). The top English-speaking country was the United States (15) ____ 4 per cent.

1. (a)librarians (b)libraries (c) librarian (d) library
2. (a) on (b)in (c) at (d) -
3. (a) mope (b) hope (c) cope (d) show
4. (a) signed (b)designed (c)resigned (d) designs
5. (a)wrote (b)written (c)told (d)read
6. (a)temporarily (b) current (c)recently (d)permanently
7. (a) utmost (b) at most (c) mostly (d) most of
8. (a) backing (b) back off (c)back (d)backed
9. (a) sorry (b) forgive (c) apologies (d) apologize
10. (a) challenger (b) challenge (c) challenges (d) challenging
11. (a)showcase (b) case (c)chase (d)in case
12. (a)However (b)Although (c)If (d)Even
13. (a)effort (b)support (c)comfort (d)report
14. (a)followed (b)follows (c)followers (d)follow
15. (a) for (b)to (c)by (d)at



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SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION

VOCABULARY

THE DIFFERENCES AMONG IMPAIRMENT, DISABILITY AND HANDICAP

The words “impairment,” “disability,” and “handicap,” are often used interchangeably. The most commonly cited definitions are those provided by the World Health Organization (1980) in The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps:

Impairment: any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.

Disability: any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Handicap: a disadvantage for a given individual that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is normal.

As traditionally used, impairment refers to a problem with a structure or organ of the body; disability is a functional limitation with regard to a particular activity; and handicap refers to a disadvantage in filling a role in life relative to a peer group.

Fill in the gaps with the proper words from the box.

EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFERENCES AMONG THE TERMS "IMPAIRMENT," "DISABILITY," AND "HANDICAP."

Impairment disability handicap handicapping

2. LD example: Cindy is an 8-year-old who has extreme difficulty with reading (severe dyslexia). She has good vision and hearing and scores well on tests of intelligence.

..... :While no brain injury or malformation has been identified, someis presumed to exist in how Cindy's brain puts together visual and auditory information. Themay be inability to associate sounds with symbols, for example.

..... : In Cindy's case, the inability to read is a disability. Thecan probably be improved by trying different teaching methods and using those that seem most effective with Cindy. If the impairment can be explained, it may be possible to dramatically improve the..... by using a method of teaching that does not require skills that are impaired (That is, if the difficulty involves learning sounds for letters, a sight-



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reading approach can improve her level of.....).

.....: Cindy already experiences aas compared with other children in her class at school, and she may fail third grade. Her condition will become more..... as she gets older if an effective approach is not found to improve her reading or to teach her to compensate for her reading difficulties. Even if the level of disability stays severe (that is, she never learns to read well), this will be less if she learns to tape lectures and "read" books on audiotapes. Using such approaches, even in elementary school, can prevent her reading disability from interfering with her progress in other academic areas (increasing her).

Match the impairments/learning difficulties with the descriptions.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD) | 4. Hearing impairment |
| 2. Autism Spectrum Disorder | 5. Learning disability |
| 3. Emotional disturbance | 6. Mental retardation |
| | 7. Speech or language impairment |

It is a condition that can make it hard for a person to sit still, control behaviour, and pay attention. These difficulties usually begin before the person is 7 years old. However, these behaviours may not be noticed until the child is older. Doctors do not know the cause, however, researchers believe that some people with this disorder do not have enough of certain chemicals (called neurotransmitters) in their brain.

Stuttering, lisping, or having difficulty pronouncing certain letters or sounds are just a few forms. These issues can negatively impact your child's academic performance, but may pose an even bigger threat to a child's social development and self esteem.

A child does not need to be fully deaf in order for hearing loss and auditory disorders to complicate their education.

It is a general term that describes specific kinds of learning problems. It can cause a person to have trouble learning and using certain skills. The skills most often affected are: reading, writing, listening, speaking, reasoning, and doing math. (e.g. dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia). Researchers think that these are caused by differences in how a person's brain works and how it processes information. These children are not "dumb" or "lazy." In fact, they usually have average or above average intelligence. Their brains just process information differently.

Their school performance may be hindered by: inappropriate behaviours, inability to keep or build relationships with peers and teachers, a mood of unhappiness, and a tendency to develop physical

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symptoms or fears related to personal or school problems.

These students are often impulsive, easily distracted, and have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

□ According to the American Psychological Association, in mild form it means IQ scores between 55 to 70. Scores between 35 and 54 are considered moderate retardation, scores of 20 to 34 are severe. In addition to the general term, others are used to describe this condition, including intellectual disability, cognitive disability, mental deficiency, mental subnormality, mentally handicapped, or intellectually challenged.

□ It is a neurological disorder that affects a child's ability to communicate, understand language, play, and relate to others. They share some or all of the following characteristics, which can vary from mild to severe: Communication problems; difficulty relating to people, things, and events; playing with toys and objects in unusual ways; difficulty adjusting to changes in routine or to familiar surroundings; and repetitive body movements or behaviours are typical characteristics.

Write 5 statements connected to the text above for your partner to find out if they are true or false.

Read these examples of children with some learning problems. Diagnose the problem and underline the significant symptoms or phenomena which guided your diagnosis.

Mario is 10 years old. He is driving everyone crazy. At school, he can't stay in his seat or keep quiet. At home, he doesn't finish his homework or his chores. He does scary things, too, like climb out of his window onto the roof and run across the street without looking.

Caroline is six years old. Before she was diagnosed with her impairment, often she didn't respond to her name if her back was turned. She didn't startle at noises that made other people jump. She liked the TV on loud. At pre-school the most significant symptom was her unclear speech, especially the lack of consonants like "d" and "t" at the end of words.

When **Sara** was in the first grade, her teacher started teaching the students how to read. Sara's parents were really surprised when Sara had a lot of trouble. She was bright and eager, so they thought that reading would come easily to her. It didn't. She couldn't match the letters to their sounds or combine the letters to create words. Sara's problems continued into second grade. She still wasn't reading, and she was having trouble with writing, too.

Ryan is a healthy, active two-year-old, but his parents are worried because he doesn't seem to be doing the same things that his older sister did at this age. He's not really talking, yet; he spends a lot of time playing by himself. He has a few favourite toys, mostly cars and sometimes, he spins himself around as fast as he does the wheels on his cars. Often, it seems he doesn't notice if his family is around.

Robbie is in the first grade and has recently been diagnosed with a special disorder. His speech is not intelligible. He talks in a monotone, making odd pauses as he tries to form words. Sometimes she can see him struggle.

Matt has a certain limitations in mental functioning. He communicates very badly. He develops very slowly. It's very difficult for him to learn a new thing. He probably won't be able to get higher than elementary school.

 **LANGUAGE USE**

METHODS OF PROVISION IN EDUCATING SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN

Segregation, Inclusion, Exclusion, Mainstreaming

Schools use different approaches to providing special education services to students. These approaches can be broadly grouped into four categories, according to how much contact the student with special needs has with non-disabled students (using North American terminology):

- (1).....:In this approach, students with special needs spend all, or most of the school day with students who do not have special needs. Because inclusion can require substantial modification of the general curriculum, most schools use it only for selected students with mild to moderate special needs, which is accepted as a best practice. Specialized services may be provided inside or outside the regular classroom, depending on the type of service.
- (2).....refers to the practice of educating students with special needs in classes with non-disabled students during specific time periods based on their skills. Students with special needs are segregated in separate classes exclusively for students with special needs for the rest of the school day.
- (3)..... in a separate classroom or special school for students with special needs: In this model, students with special needs do not attend classes with non-disabled students. Segregated students may attend the same school where regular classes are provided, but spend all instructional time exclusively in a separate classroom for students with special needs. If their special class is located in an ordinary school, they may be provided

opportunities for social integration outside the classroom, such as by eating meals with non-disabled students. Alternatively, these students may attend a special school.

(4).....: A student who does not receive instruction in any school is excluded from school. In the past, most students with special needs have been excluded from school.[15] Such exclusion still affects about 23 million disabled children worldwide, particularly in poor, rural areas of developing countries.[16] It may also occur when a student is in hospital, housebound, or detained by the criminal justice system. These students may receive one-on-one instruction or group instruction. Students who have been suspended or expelled are not considered excluded in this sense.

SPECIAL NEEDS EDUCATION

developed, practice, include, monitored, reduce, likely, access, regarded

Special education or special needs education is the(1)..... of educating students with special needs in a way that addresses their individual differences and needs. Ideally, this process involves the individually planned and systematically (2)..... arrangement of teaching procedures, adapted equipment and materials, accessible settings, and other interventions designed to help learners with special needs achieve a higher level of personal self-sufficiency and success in school and community than would be available if the student were only given (3) to a typical classroom education.

Common special needs (4)..... learning disabilities, communication disabilities, emotional and behavioral disorders, physical disabilities, and developmental disabilities. Students with these kinds of special needs are (5)..... to benefit from additional educational services such as different approaches to teaching, the use of technology, a specifically adapted teaching area, or a resource room.

In most(6)..... countries, educators modify teaching methods and environments so that the maximum number of students are served in general education environments. Therefore, special education in developed countries is often(7)..... as a service rather than a place.

Integration can(8)..... social stigmas and improve academic achievement for many students.

 **READING**

Match the subtitles with the paragraphs.

SPECIAL EDUCATION CAREERS

Opportunities are growing in the field of special education

The 2008-2009 Bureau of Labour Statistics Occupational Outlook Handbook ranks careers in special education as among the fastest growing.

"The number of special education teachers is expected to increase by 15 percent from 2006 to 2016, faster than the average for all occupations."

The career field of Special Education is made up of more than teachers, though they make up the largest group of professionals. Special Education professionals provide a whole range of services and support to children with disabilities, from mobility, feeding and hand over hand support to physical therapy. Preparation for these jobs can be on the job training for high school graduates to specific certification programs that require Master's or Doctoral degrees.

Job opportunities in special education:

1.....

Often call "wrap arounds," these aides work with individual children to provide behavioural or physical support. These positions may require some college, but are often open to 21 year olds with high school diplomas.

2.....

Most school districts provide "para-professionals" who assist special education teachers by providing instructional support to individuals or small groups of students. Hired by school districts, they may require some college education.

3.....

Teachers are required to have at least a special education degree from a college or university. Some states provide alternate routes to certification through post baccalaureate Masters Degree programs. Some states require Masters Degrees. Another requirement since passage of the latest reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is that teachers are "Highly Qualified" which requires certification in another curricular field.

4.....

OT's provide support that helps children develop handwriting, grooming, self dressing and other motor skills they need for life and academic success. A Master's degree is required for Occupational Therapy certification.

5.....

Speech and Language Pathologists/Therapists work with students who with articulation or cognitive difficulties to help them develop understandable speech. A master's degree is required for certification.

6.....

PT's provide support for children with physical disabilities to help them with ambulation (walking or getting around in a wheel chair) and the other physical requirements of daily living. Master's degrees are required for physical therapy.

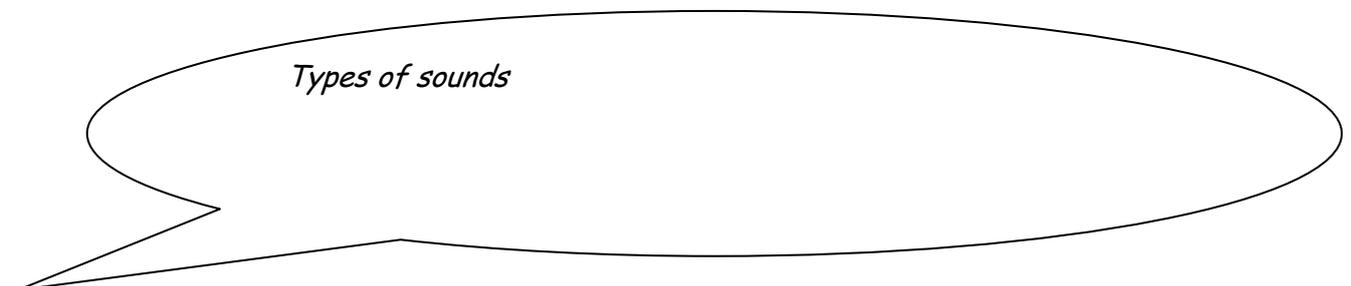
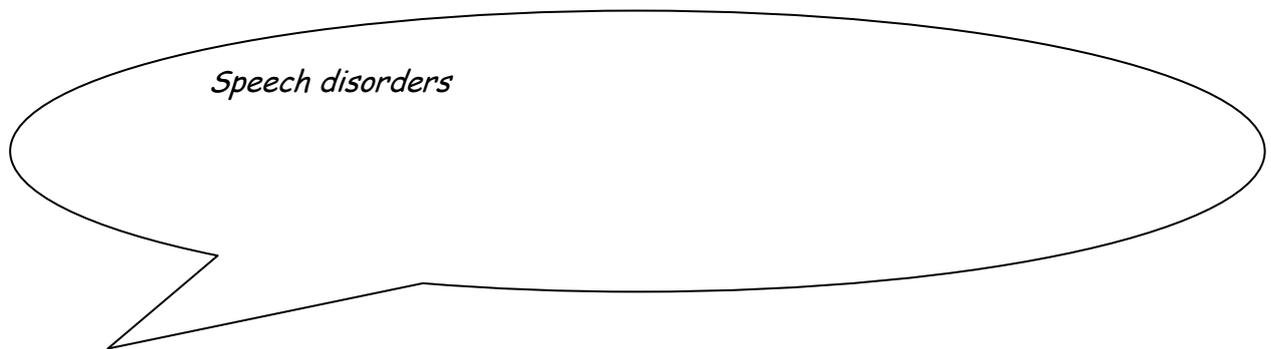
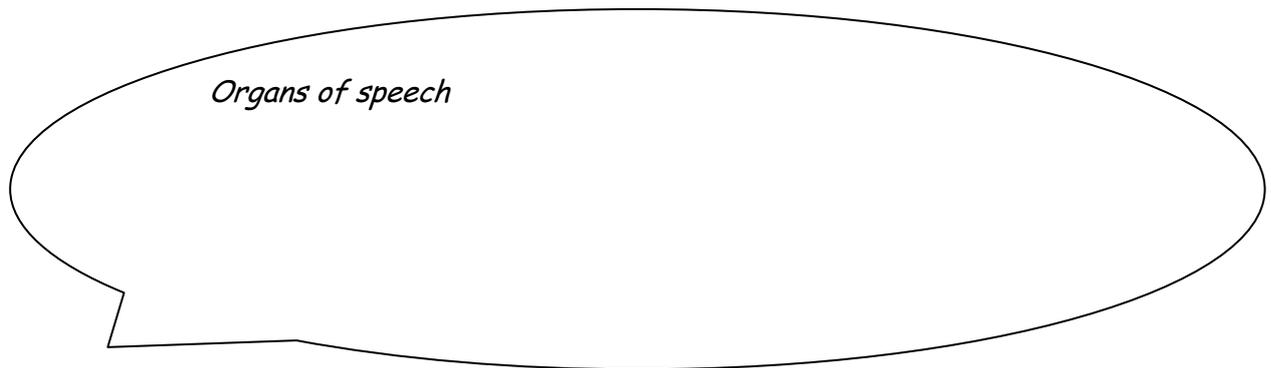
- Occupational Therapists
- Special Education Teachers:
- Therapeutic Support Staff:
- Speech Pathologists/Therapists:
- Physical Therapists:
- Classroom Aides:

VOCABULARY

Read the following six facts about speech and language therapy and fill in the gaps from the words on the whiteboard.

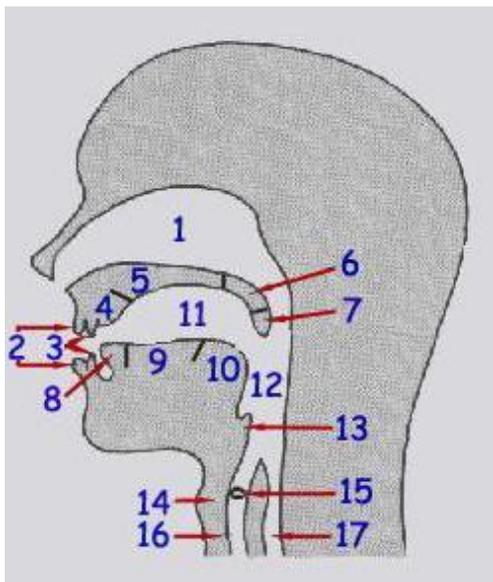
1. Speech and language _____ assess and treat speech, language and communication problems in people of all ages to help them better communicate.
2. Children with hearing _____ often have some degree of speech and/or language delay.
3. Tasks of speech and language therapy typically involve identifying children's developmental speech and communication difficulties and _____ as well as devising, implementing and revising relevant _____ programmes.
4. Therapists tend to work with clients on a one-to-one basis and in groups to deliver _____.
5. Hearing _____ children are often unable to learn language in a natural way and so have to be taught about grammar and syntax.
6. The most common speech disorders include mispronunciation, stuttering, _____, slurred speech, apraxia and dysarthria.

Write the following expressions into one of the bubbles.



- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. alveolar ridge | 12. lisping | 22. substitution |
| 2. consonants | (sigmatism) | 23. superior lip |
| 3. diaphragm | 13. lungs | 24. tongue |
| 4. diphthong | 14. nasal | 25. trachea |
| 5. glottal | 15. nasal cavity | 26. uvula |
| 6. gums | 16. omission | 27. vocal cords |
| 7. hard palate | 17. rhotacism | 28. voiced |
| 8. inferior lip | 18. slurred speech | 29. vowels |
| 9. jaw | 19. speech delay | 30. windpipe |
| 10. labiodental | 20. stammering | |
| 11. larynx | 21. stuttering | |

Are you good at anatomy? Identify the numbered organs. Then discuss what role the individual organs play in speech.



TRANSLATING

Translate the text into Hungarian. You can use a dictionary.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF STUTTERING

Diagnosing stuttering requires the skills of a certified speech-language pathologist (SLP). During an evaluation, an SLP will note the number and types of speech disfluencies a person produces in various situations. The SLP will also assess the ways in which the person reacts to and copes with disfluencies. Information about the person is then analyzed to determine whether a fluency disorder exists. For young children, it is important to predict whether the stuttering is likely to continue. An evaluation consists of a series of tests, observations, and interviews designed to estimate the child's risk for continuing to stutter.

The exact cause of stuttering is unknown. Recent studies suggest that genetics plays a role in the disorder.

Most treatment programs for people who stutter are "behavioral." They are designed to teach the person specific skills or behaviors that lead to improved oral communication. For instance, many SLPs teach people who stutter to control and/or monitor the rate at which they speak. In addition, people may learn to start saying words in a slightly slower and less physically tense manner. They may also learn to control or monitor their breathing. Over time, people learn to produce smooth speech at faster rates, in longer sentences, and in more challenging situations until speech sounds both fluent and natural. "Follow-up" or "maintenance" sessions are often necessary after completion of formal intervention to prevent relapse.

LANGUAGE USE

Fill in the gaps in the text with the words from the box.

WORLD BRAILLE DAY

impaired, invented, recognized, became, celebrated, sighted, illiterate, system, feel

World Braille Day is on the 4th of January every year. That’s the date of birth of Louis Braille, the man who (1)..... the system that helps blind people read and write. Braille was a Frenchman who lived between 1809 and 1852. He (2)..... blind at the age of three. He was a very talented boy. At school he learnt the cello and organ and toured France to play in churches. He was just 15 when he invented his reading and writing (4)..... It was a stroke of genius. He used just six raised dots on paper so people could (5)..... each letter of the alphabet with their fingertip. Braille changed the lives of blind people forever. He had no idea how important his invention was because he died aged 43. Two years after his death, France officially (6)..... his system. International (World) Braille Day is (7)..... all over the world. It recognizes how Louis Braille has revolutionized the lives of people who are blind or visually(8)..... Braille is a key to improving social and economic opportunities to millions. It has given the blind a means to be more independent and to educate themselves. Without it, many people would be (9)..... People used to use a special typewriter called a Braille to write. Nowadays, computers make it very easy for people to read and write using Braille. A worker with America’s blind, Des Kenny, said: “Braille is to the blind person what the printed word is to the (10)..... individual - access to information and contact with the outside world”. So, January 4th celebrates the magic of six small dots.



READING

WHAT IS DYSLEXIA?

Dyslexia is a specific learning difficulty that mainly affects reading and spelling. Dyslexia is characterized by difficulties in processing word-sounds and by weaknesses in short-term verbal memory. Its effects may be observed in spoken language as well as written language. The current evidence suggests that this arises from inefficiencies in language-processing areas in the left hemisphere of the brain which, in turn, appears to be linked to genetic differences.

Dyslexia is life-long, but its effects can be minimised by literacy intervention, technological support and adaptations to ways of working and learning. Dyslexia is not related to intelligence, race or social background. Dyslexia varies in severity and often occurs alongside other specific learning difficulties, such as Attention Deficit Disorder.

Match the meaning of the words 1-5 with options A-F. There is one option you do not need.

A. connected	B. influences	C. differs	D. cures	E. is caused by	F. seems
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1. affects	
2. arises	
3. appears	
4. related	
5. varies	

Match the following words with their definitions. There is one extra word.

occur	observe	spelling	literacy	support
hemisphere	brain	verbal	current	effect

1. _____ writing or naming the letters that form a word in correct sequence
2. _____ a result or consequence of an action or other cause
3. _____ relating to or in the form of words
4. _____ a half of a sphere
5. _____ the ability to read and write
6. _____ notice or perceive
7. _____ happen; take place
8. _____ aid, assist, help
9. _____ belonging to the present time; happening or being used or done now

THE CHOICE OF EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS: THE PROS AND CONS OF MAINSTREAMING CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

Read the article and circle the English equivalents to these Hungarian expressions.

1. *hasznos lehetőségek a szocializációra*
2. *akadályozzák a sikeres életvitelüket*
3. *csak társadalmi környezetben elsajátítható*
4. *változatosságot nyújt minden gyerekeknek*
5. *életük során sokféle emberrel fognak találkozni*
6. *alkalmazkodni a különbségekhez*
7. *elegendő kihívás nélkül*
8. *költségvetési korlátozások*
9. *a többi diáknak magának kell gondoskodnia magáról*
10. *ezzel szemben mások úgy érvelnek, hogy*
11. *nincs egyetlen, minden gyerek számára tökéletes környezet*
12. *reálisan kell értékelniük a tanulási környezetet*

Many families and educators strongly advocate mainstreaming students with intellectual disabilities. Mainstreaming refers to placing children with disabilities into regular classrooms. They usually have additional supports as well. Mainstreaming allows children with ID to receive education alongside their non-disabled peers. However, the majority of students with IDs are not mainstreamed. Most attend schools for children with special needs. A minority are home schooled.

Mainstreaming is an inclusive approach. It has both advantages and disadvantages. The primary advantage of mainstreaming is that it provides a natural, real-world environment. In such an environment, important life skills are learned.

A regular classroom has several real-world learning advantages. First, mainstreaming offers many rewarding opportunities for socialization. Many children with ID have inadequate social skills. These social limitations ultimately hinder their success in life. Quite logically, social skills can only be learned and acquired in a social environment. A regular classroom provides the ideal social climate. For instance, students who have disorders such as Fragile X syndrome and Down syndrome can develop excellent social skills through social imitation. These students truly benefit by observing and imitating their peers in a regular classroom.

Second, mainstreaming exposes all children to diversity. Such diversity is naturally encountered in the real world. Whether or not a child has an ID, children will eventually encounter many different people throughout their lives. Some people will be from similar cultures and backgrounds. Other people will not. A school setting is the ideal environment to notice and adjust to these differences. This real-world preparation is advantageous. It promotes the ability to embrace human diversity. These skills are critical for getting along with co-workers and neighbours.

Third, mainstreaming in a regular classroom may inspire and challenge students with intellectual disabilities to excel. Without sufficient challenge, people do not develop and strengthen their abilities. A traditional classroom provides more opportunities for these challenging experiences.

However, mainstreaming is more a philosophy of inclusion. It is intended to promote the greater good. Whether or not this ideal is realized is another matter entirely. As school budget cuts deepen, teachers are asked to do more with less. Public schools struggle to provide adequate education to those without specialized needs. Budgetary restrictions make it unrealistic to expect students with ID will receive the attention they need and deserve within a regular classroom. Moreover, many teachers in regular classrooms have not received training in specialized educational techniques.

Some people also argue that mainstreaming is unfair to average students. This is because the teachers' time and attention is spent with the children who require more individualized instruction. This leaves the rest of the students to fend for themselves. Conversely, others argue that average students benefit from the inclusion of special needs children.

In summary, the best educational setting is the one that best helps a child to achieve their goals. Each child has different goals, abilities, and needs. There is no one best setting for all children. Parents and educators must realistically appraise the learning environments and resources available in their communities. Then, they can make a wise selection that best matches the child's needs and circumstances. Placement decisions should be reevaluated periodically. Children's needs and circumstances change over time.

1. *Mainstreaming means*

- a) including children with intellectual disabilities in regular classrooms.
- b) placing children with intellectual disabilities in classrooms specialised in the disability.
- c) home schooling for minority children.

2. *The authors say that according to the advocates of mainstreaming*

- a) it exposes the children to a wide range of cultures.
- b) average students don't receive enough attention because the teacher focuses on the disabled ones.
- c) for the disabled children it provides opportunities for socializing with other children.

3. *According to the article, social skills can be learnt easier by children with some types of intellectual disabilities*

- a) if they have the opportunity to observe and imitate other children.
- b) their social limitations don't hinder their assimilation.
- c) by diversifying classroom methodology.

4. *Mainstreaming might*

- a) contribute to preparing children for a diverse human environment.
- b) promote the critical skills of co-workers and neighbours.
- c) provide struggling schools opportunities for adequate education.

5. *According to some opponents, one downside of mainstreaming is*

- a) other students benefiting from the inclusion of special needs children.
- b) not enough attention from teachers on the average students.

c) teachers lack of interest in specialized educational training.

6. *According to the article*

- a) a school setting is never the best for a special needs child.
- b) parents and teachers must reassess from time to time, whether the special needs child is well placed in a regular classroom or not.
- c) children's goals don't change, just the classroom environments.

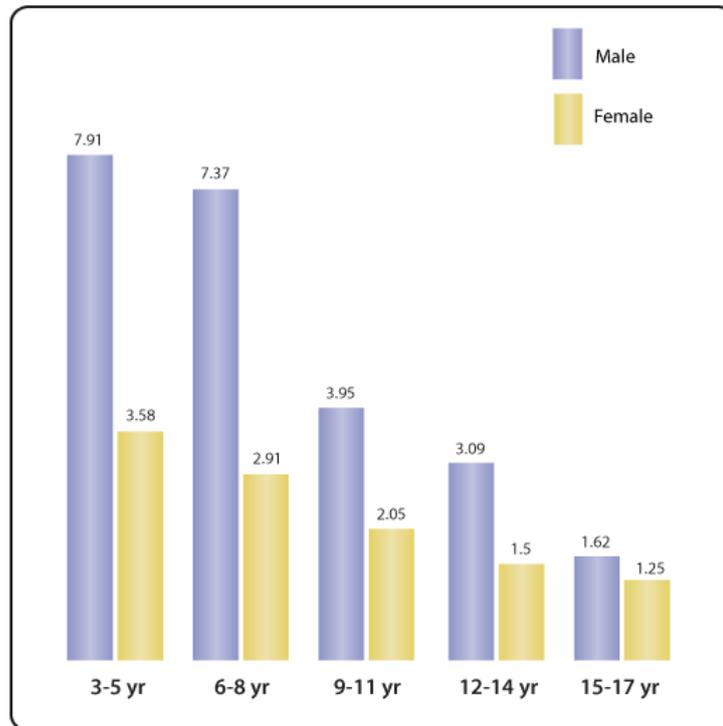
☛ SPEAKING

Describe the following pictures.



Describe the tendencies shown in the following graph.

Prevalence (in Percent) of Stuttering, Stammering, or Other Speech Problems in U.S. Children by Sex, 2010



ENVIRONMENT



✍ VOCABULARY

Collect as many words as you can of ...

- *natural habitats:..deserts,.....*
- *natural disasters:..floods.....*
- *environmental problems:..air pollution.....*
- *environmental solutions: ..recycling.....*
- *energy resources:..fossil fuels,.....*
- *species threatened with extinction:*
- *nature reserves in the world:*

Test your knowledge about environmental problems. Are the statements true or false? Explain what else you know about the problem. Write some key words of the problem on the dotted line next to the statements.

- a. Acid rain harms plants, animals and rivers and lakes.....
- b. CFCs protect the ozone layer.....
- c. Renewable energy sources will run out eventually.....
- d. Deforestation adds to global warming.
- e. Plastic cannot be recycled.
- f. As the amount of greenhouse gases increases in the atmosphere, global warming increases.....
- g. Wind turbines produce renewable energy.....
- h. A hole in the ozone layer can result in skins cancer in humans.....
- i. Overfishing might lead to the extinction of species.....
- j. Desertification is the result of recycling waste.
- k. Melting ice caps are the result of air pollution.
- l. We should not waste natural resources.....
- m. Recycling means you must throw away bottles and newspaper.....
- n. An oil slick floating on the sea has a disastrous effect on marine life.....
- o. The Kyoto Protocol was signed to cut down on the amount of waste that humans produce.

Word formation

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
pollute		polluted
contaminate		
	danger	
		destructured
		wasteful
protect		
		damaging
-----	environment	
harm		
		safe
emit		-----
		recyclable/recycled

Choose the right words from the box to fill in the sentences.

effect	windmill	warming	recycle	deforestation
used up	pollution	protection	gases	biodiversity

- There is a growing concern over the __1____ of species habitat and __2_____.
- The earth's resources are being __3_____ at an alarming rate.
- The greenhouse __4_____ is an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other __5_____ in the atmosphere which is believed to be the cause of a gradual __6_____ of the surface of the Earth.
- The energy generated by the __7_____ is both very efficient and clean.
- There have been many reports about __8_____ which is destroying large areas of tropical rain forest.
- The Japanese __9_____ more than half their waste paper.
- We're not doing enough to protect the environment from __10_____.

Match the words related to the environmental problems with the proper definitions.

acid rain	drought	global warming
carbon dioxide	earthquake	pollution
carbon monoxide	endangered species	tsunami
deforestation	flood	volcano
desertification	fumes	waste (rubbish, garbage, trash)

1. an extremely large wave caused by movement of the earth under the sea, often caused by an earthquake	
2. the poisonous gas formed by the burning of carbon, especially in the form of car fuel	
3. a sudden violent movement of the Earth's surface, sometimes causing great damage	
4. the cutting down of trees in a large area; the destruction of forests by people	
5. birds/plants/species animals or plants which may soon not exist because there are very few now alive	
6. the gas formed when carbon is burned, or when people or animals breathe out	
7. a gradual increase in world temperatures caused by polluting gases such as carbon dioxide which are collecting in the air around the Earth and preventing heat escaping into space	
8. rain which contains large amounts of harmful chemicals as a result of burning substances such as coal and oil	
9. damage caused to water, air.... by harmful substances or waste	
10. strong, unpleasant and sometimes dangerous gas or smoke	
11. a mountain with a large circular hole at the top through which lava (hot liquid rock), gases, steam and dust are or have been forced out	
12. the process by which land changes into desert	
13. unwanted matter or material of any type, often that which is left after useful substances or parts have been removed	
14. a long period when there is little or no rain	
15. a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry	

🔊 LISTENING

US NATIONAL PARKS

Listen to the report about US national parks and fill in the missing information. There is one example.

The name of the national park established first in the US	Yellowstone
Some animals in Yellowstone	(1)
The number of all national parks and protected areas worldwide	(2)
The types of 'units' managed by the US National Park Service	(3) national parks, monuments.....
The total area managed by the US National Park Service	(4)
Possible activities for visitors in national parks	(5) hike...
The two functions of the National Park Service	(6)
	(7)
The name national parks were called in the 2009 movie	(8)
The price range of a 7-day entrance fee	(9)
The price of a yearly pass	(10)
The group of people who can have a free lifetime pass	(11)
The number of national parks today in the US	(12)
The area of the largest one (Wrangell St. Elias in Alaska)	(13)
The focus of research in Wrangell St. Elias	(14) fisheries,

JAPANESE GARBAGE ISLAND MOVES TOWARDS US

Following the recent Japanese earthquake and tsunami disasters, a massive amount of rubbish has washed into the Pacific Ocean. The US Navy is watching the garbage with interest as it floats towards Hawaii and the west coast of the United States. The debris is floating towards the west coast of America

Listen to the report and decide if the statements are true or false.

1. ___ The garbage floating on the ocean turned many boats up at the east coast of Japan.
2. ___ The garbage floating on the ocean might endanger water traffic.
3. ___ The debris island floating on the ocean is about 110 kilometres away from the Hawaiian coast.
4. ___ The American Navy is cleaning the ocean from the debris.
5. ___ The garbage floating on the ocean includes for example furniture remains, wood and car tyres.

QUARTER OF MAMMALS FACE EXTINCTION

Almost a quarter of the world's mammals face extinction within thirty years, according to a United Nations report on the state of the global environment. This report from Corinne Podger:



Write the missing information on the dotted lines.

number of all endangered plant and animal species:

number of endangered mammal species:

rate of endangered bird species:

number of endangered plant species:

the black rhinoceros and the Siberian tiger will probably disappear inyears

less well known endangered species are the Philippine and the Amur

the UN report on environmental damage reviews the last

the factors leading to extinction are -

-

-

the situation could be improved with the help of and

the Rio Earth Summit took place in this year:.....

 **READING**

INTRODUCING EUROPE'S PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS: HORTOBÁGY NATIONAL PARK, HUNGARY



The first protected area in Hungary was declared in 1939 and was part of the Great Forest of Debrecen (Debreceni Nagyerdő). Others quickly followed and by the end of World War II around 200 nature conservation areas had been established. Now 9.2 % of the country's area was under protection by 2002 and this protection includes 10 national parks, 36 landscape protection areas, 147 nature conservation areas and 1 natural relict.

Source: Deputy State Secretariat for Nature Conservation and Environment Protection webpage

Hortobágy National Park

Hortobágy National Park, established in 1973, is the country's largest protected area with its 82.000 ha and was its first national park (IUCN Category II). It is the largest continuous natural grassland in Europe and has outstanding landscape features. It is a unique example of the harmonious coexistence of people and nature based on the extensive land use through millennia. The national park is situated in northern part of the Great Hungarian Plains, east of the River Tisza.

Characteristics

At first sight it seems like there is nothing in the park: there are no buildings, hills or mountains for miles around. The park is so flat that mirages are spectacular phenomena that occur often, especially on hot summer days, where you see something at the horizon that is in fact not there. The main habitats of the national park are complexes of alkaline grasslands, meadows and temporary or permanent wetlands of different sizes. In addition artificial fishing pools cover 6000 hectares.

Flora, fauna and culture

The marshes and fishponds are breeding habitats of birds and particularly important sites for migrating birds. So far 340 bird species have been registered in Hortobágy, of which 168 species nest in the National Park. No doubt, the most spectacular event is the migration of the cranes – the parks logo bird, in the autumn. Tens of thousands of them can be seen every October as they fly above the grasslands to their overnight roosting places.

The Hortobágy Puszta was added to the World Heritage List by UNESCO on the 1st of December in 1999 as a cultural landscape. The plains have been used by humans for grazing their domestic animals for more than two millennia. Domestic animals, like the famous Hungarian Grey Cattle and Racka Sheep have grazed the endless grasslands since the Copper Age.

Management

The Hortobágy National Park Directorate is in charge of nature management of the national park, including four landscape parks, 20 nature reserves (altogether 160 000 hectares), plus 126 Natura 2000 sites (altogether 360 000 hectares), under the direction of the Ministry of Rural Development. More than 70% of the park is owned by the state.

Reason for establishment

The foundation decree signed on December 31, 1972, gives a detailed specification of the functions of the National Park:

- To protect and improve the conditions of the characteristic natural heritage of Hortobágy and preserve its unique landscape, flora and fauna
- To keep and maintain the undisturbed breeding and migration of the specific avifauna
- To preserve and interpret the traditional way of life of the plains, the ancient breeds of domestic animals, cultural heritage and historical monuments of the area, taking their outstanding national and international importance into consideration.

Threats and solutions

In terms of natural processes the most significant threat is the distribution of invasive alien species. When considering the political environment the serious decrease of governmental support is the highest risk for the continued successful nature conservation management of our protected areas. In 2011 governmental support went down to 10% of the directorate's turnover. The remaining 90% should be generated by the park itself from land-use fees paid by the farmers using the park area for grazing their domestic livestock and hay cutting, agricultural and agri-environmental subsidies, and tourism.

EUROPARC

The EUROPARC Expertise Exchange programme in the second half of the 1990's greatly increased the quality of management in the protected area. During this project the park established good personal contacts with protected areas from other countries. This formed the basis of a living partnership with Dartmoor National Park (UK) and Biebrza National Park (PL).

The park has 30 years of experience in wetland and grassland management to share with EUROPARC members as well as a lot of experience in nature conservation and ecotourism development project management in terms of LIFE, Structural Funds and Regional Operational Funds.

Give short answers to the following questions:

1. When was the Hortobágy National Park established? _____
2. What types of habitat are there? _____,
_____, _____
3. What are the main breeding habitats for the birds? _____, _____
4. How many species of birds nest in the National Park? _____
5. What is the symbol of the National Park? _____
6. Which time of year do the cranes migrate? _____
7. Which organization put the Hortobágy National Park on the World Heritage List? _____
8. What have the plains been used for more than two thousand years? _____
9. Name two of the most characteristic domestic animals living in the National Park:
_____, _____
10. What is the task of the Hortobágy National Park Directorate? _____
11. Who owns the major part of the National park? _____
12. List some of the things that the National Park has to protect, preserve or maintain:
_____, _____
_____, _____
_____, _____
13. What are the major threats to the functioning of the National Park?
a) natural threat: _____
b) political/economic threat: _____
14. How is the National Park financed?
_____ % of the money comes from: _____
_____ % of the money comes from: _____, _____
15. What is EUROPARC? _____
16. In which fields does the Hortobágy National park have a lot of experience to share with other countries? _____

 LANGUAGE USE

UK PLANS HUGE WIND FARM PROGRAM

Fill in the gaps in the text with the words from the box.

concerned, power, leader, cost-effective , fossil , outlined ,announced, coastline, wind, challenge,

The British government has unveiled plans to make the country the world's (1)..... in the use of wind farms. It (2)..... an ambitious project to power the entire country's homes using wind. Politicians hope that wind farms will provide 20 percent of Britain's total(3)..... needs by 2020. To do this, power companies will need to build 7,000 wind turbines all around the British (4) This will greatly change coastal views, which many nature lovers are unhappy about. There are also fears that the wind farms may disrupt shipping, wildlife and the fishing industry. Meanwhile, consumer groups are (5)..... over the fact that the public will have to pay higher electricity bills for the wind power. The government hopes the environmental benefits of its idea will win over those worried about the project.

Britain's Business Secretary John Hutton (6)..... his vision of greatly increasing the amount of renewable energy. He said: "The UK has some of the best offshore wind resources in the world. [It also has] a long history of design, installation and operational expertise in the offshore environment." He added: "The (7)..... for government and for industry is to turn this potential – for our energy and economy – into a (8)..... reality." Britain may soon produce twice as much electricity from (9)..... than any other country in the world. It could also be a model for how other countries can reduce the amount of (10)..... fuels and carbon they use. A spokesperson from the British Wind Energy Association said the UK would soon dominate the global market for offshore wind technologies.



 **TRANSLATING**

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Nature has always been an integral part of childhood. Yet, kids today are left with little time in their busy schedules for outdoor play, and they often opt for video games and television when they do have time off. Environmental education is an important way to reconnect kids to nature.

Kids Need Nature

In a survey, only 26 percent of mothers reported that their children played outdoors regularly. Author Richard Louv coined the term “nature deficit disorder” to describe the negative effects of this trend. Louv claims that people need time in nature -- especially children, who are now less active, healthy and able to focus due to diminished contact with nature.

Nature's Science Lab

Environmental education makes learning real to children in ways that books and video screens cannot. Biology and physical science remain abstract to children until they have had the chance to see nature up close. By visiting natural environments, they can see the various elements of an ecological system working together. Including environmental education in school curriculum is a way to encourage students to observe, investigate and experiment.

Outdoor Learning

Environmental education provides a well-rounded mode of education, developing emotional intelligence and creative capacity in addition to intellectual ability. Nature may help kids with attention disorders focus better in school, too. A study showed that children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder who spent time outdoors enjoyed significant reduction in symptoms.