

Практическое занятие № 21

Тема: Система социального обеспечения граждан Великобритании.

Цель: Работа с текстом профессиональной направленности. Знакомство с новой лексикой; выполнение лексических заданий к тексту.

Содержание работы:

1. Прочитать текст, письменно перевести
2. Выполнить задания: лексические 1-5; грамматическое-6

Social Benefits in Great Britain

In Great Britain some categories of people are entitled to financial help. The benefit paid to retired people is the state pension or retirement pension, to which women are entitled at the age of 60 and men at 65. Anyone below the retirement age of 65 who has previously worked for a certain minimum period of time can receive unemployment benefit.

Women who leave work to have a baby receive maternity pay from their employer. Woman who do not qualify for this, for example, the self-employed, receive a maternity allowance from the government.

A woman, whose husband dies before he retires, receives a widow's pension if she is aged 45 or over. If she has children, she receives a widowed mother's pension.

Some people are entitled to neither pension nor unemployment benefit because they haven't previously worked for long enough or because they have been unemployed for a long time. These people can apply for income support. And if they have no significant savings, they will receive it.

Child benefit is a small weekly payment for each child, usually paid directly to mothers. Other examples are housing benefit (distributed by the local authority, to help with rent payments), sickness benefit, and death grants (to cover funeral expenses).

Family credit is for working families on modest incomes. Income support is for those without work and with low financial resources.

There is also a housing benefit scheme, a mobility allowance available to the disabled to pay for transport or to buy a special vehicle. Invalidity pension is paid to a person who is unable to work after a sickness period.

VOCABULARY

1. long-term illness – длительная болезнь
2. injury – увечье
3. family wage-earner – кормилец в семье
4. unemployment benefit – пособие по безработице
5. to cover – покрывать, охватывать
6. survivors' benefit – пенсия по случаю смерти кормильца
7. disability benefit – пенсия по инвалидности / нетрудоспособности
8. protection – защита
9. non-working widows and widowers – неработающие вдовы и вдовцы
10. monthly payments – ежемесячные выплаты
11. spouse – супруг / супруга
12. a payroll tax – налог на заработную плату
13. conditions – условия
14. to share the costs – делить, распределять расходы
15. job-connected injury or death – увечье или смерть, связанное с работой (на рабочем месте)
16. to meet the medical costs – покрыть медицинские расходы
17. dependant child – ребёнок, находящийся на иждивении
18. sickness – болезнь
19. accident – несчастный случай, авария
20. retirement pension – пенсия по выслуге лет
21. maternity pay – пособие по беременности и родам
22. maternity allowance – пособие в связи с рождением ребёнка
23. widow's pension – пенсия по потере кормильца
24. widowed mother's pension – пенсия по потере кормильца вдовствующим матерям
25. child benefit – детское пособие
26. housing benefit – жилищные выплаты
27. sickness benefit – пособие по болезни
28. death grants – выплаты по случаю смерти

- 29. family credit – семейный кредит
- 30. mobility allowance – льгота на приобретение транспортного средства
- 31. invalidity pension – пенсия по инвалидности

Vocabulary exercises:

1. Give Russian equivalents:

- the death of the family wage-earner;
- are covered by retirement programs;
- a tax paid by workers and their employers;
- years of employment;
- previous earnings;
- reduced benefits;
- dependant spouse;
- to cover the costs;
- the conditions under which benefits are paid;
- the average weekly unemployment payment;
- public assistance;
- the needy aged
- share-the-costs basis
- below the retirement age
- neither pension nor unemployment benefit
- can apply for income support
- significant savings

2. Give English equivalents:

- застрахованы от длительных болезней и травм;
- смерть кормильца;
- охвачены пенсионными программами;
- выплаты в неполном размере;
- родители, находящиеся на иждивении;
- получают дополнительную защиту
- не достигшие пенсионного возраста;
- уходят в декретный отпуск;
- частные предприниматели;
- местные власти;
- арендная плата;
- расходы на погребение;
- специальное транспортное средство.

3. Translate the sentences with the words from active vocabulary (*Переведите предложения со словами из активного словаря*):

1. When you qualify for **benefits** at retirement or if you become **disabled** or at your death, certain of your **dependants** can receive benefits.
2. For fifty years **poor** people had been moving to the cities of richer states, most to take advantages of better job **conditions**.
3. Many people **suffer accidents** or **illness** that leave them **disabled**.
4. The amount of a person's monthly **retirement or disability benefit** is based on his average **earnings**.
5. The amount of the **monthly retirement, survivors, or disability insurance payment** is figured from the average monthly earnings.
6. State **unemployment** compensation programs help workers while they are out of work.

7. The taxes collected for the Social Security program give insured workers **old-age payments** and **hospital insurance**.

4. Match the columns (Сопоставьте столбцы):

The National Insurance and the Social Benefits are paid to different categories of people. Who receives these benefits? Guess by context (Государственное страхование и социальные пособия выплачиваются разным категориям людей. Кто получает эти пособия? Угадайте по контексту).

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|------------------------------|--|
| a) state/ retirement pension | 1) a person who is unable to work after a sickness period |
| b) widow's pension | 2) families with children who have very low incomes |
| c) maternity pay | 3) disabled people to pay for transport or to buy a special vehicle |
| d) child benefit | 4) women who live work to have a baby |
| e) unemployment benefit | 5) a person who is out of work for up to a year |
| f) family credit | 6) each child until he/she leaves school (at 16) or longer if the child continues education (up to 19) |
| g) invalidity pension | 7) retired people / pensioners |
| h) mobility allowance | 8) women whose husbands die before they retire if they are aged 45 or over |

5. Insert the right words and translate (Вставьте нужные слова и переведите):

Where the Benefits Go

(are entitled to, claim (2), available (3), contributes, entitled, have been provided with, provide, pay, entitled to, to pay, provided)

1. It is said that one in 10 of some 18 million European workers are jobless. They ... unemployment benefits, though it does not mean that they all ... them.
2. Half of the jobless Europeans have been ... the "dole" money for more than a year.
3. Over the last four years in the United States, 12 million new jobs have become ... to Americans.
4. The US government ... to the construction costs of some hospitals. Today there are nearly 7,000 hospitals in the United States; many of them ... some free or low-cost care to those who cannot
5. Europeans seem to want ... unemployment benefits rather than ... low wages.
6. Many Germans believe they are ... not just ... a job, but to the right kind of a job.
7. Some people, who are elderly, disabled or live on low incomes sometimes don't ... the benefits to which they
8. Some benefits are no longer ... to sixteen-to eighteen year-olds and this has caused difficulties for young people who cannot live at home, but cannot find a job.
9. Child benefit is ... to everybody, although many middle class people do not actually need financial help.
10. People do not try hard to get a job, because they know that in a Welfare State they will be ... with financial help.

Grammar exercise:

6. Choose the right word and translate the sentences with the Infinitive (Выберите правильное слово и переведите предложения с инфинитивом):

1. The people in the Social Security office can (*give, be given*) you the information about disability benefits and will help you complete an application.
2. Many of our older people living on fixed incomes are considered to be unable (*to meet, be met*) all the medical care costs that they need.
3. Persons who are disabled by job-connected injury may (*become, have become*) productive citizens again through rehabilitation programs.
4. Laws were passed (*be protected, to protect*) the worker in case of accidents on the job.
5. A widow or widower may (*be considered, consider*) disabled only if he or she has a condition which is so severe that it would prevent a person from working and which is expected to last at least 12 months.
6. Part of the contributions go into the hospital insurance trust fund (*to be provided, to provide*) workers and dependents assistance in meeting medical care costs after they reach 65 year of age.
7. More than 9 out of 10 working people are known (*to build, to be built*) protection for themselves and their families under the social security program.