

KEY ISSUE: 'DISABLED PEOPLE' OR 'PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES'?

Currently there is a debate within many voluntary organisations as to which of these terms to use.

Disabled people

The British Council of Disabled People uses the term 'disabled people' in order to clearly signal that people are being disabled because of society's reluctance to be inclusive. It could be argued that if we had an inclusive society, no one would actually be disabled.

People with disabilities

Organisations that use this word order are trying to promote the concept that the person comes first and the impairment is secondary. //

Defining disability

poppe'sante

- ♦ **Impairment** refers to the loss or abnormality of development of growth, for example a hearing impairment means that a person has a loss of hearing.

invaliditet

- ♦ **Disability** refers to the restrictions that an impairment causes – for example a person with a hearing impairment has a disability in hearing.

- ♦ **Handicap** refers to the disadvantage that the person has in relation to others in certain situations. Note that the person is not themselves 'handicapped' – he or she is being handicapped by situation. For example a person with a hearing impairment is being handicapped when announcements are broadcast in an airport because he or she has a hearing disability. His or her disability does not prevent him or her from reading the signs and getting onto the aircraft, and so he or she is not handicapped all the time.

Terms to avoid	Terms that are preferred
Handicapped person	Disabled person
Invalid	Disabled person
Wheelchair bound	Wheelchair user
Sufferer, victim of, crippled by, afflicted	Person who has
Spastic	Cerebral palsy
Categories beginning with 'the' – 'the deaf', 'the blind'	Deaf people, blind people
Mongoloid, mongol	Person with Down's syndrome
Mental handicap	Learning difficulty
Congenital	Genetically impaired
Disabled toilet	Accessible toilet

1) We are continuing our discussion about Inclusive teaching. Today we will talk about defining disability. We will discuss terms such as impairment, disability and handicap.

2) Now, we will do some vocabulary and grammar exercises:

How do you say these numbers aloud? Circle the correct form (a or b).

Example 13

a thirteen b thirty

1 597 a five hundred and ninety-seven b five hundred ninety-seven

2 £29.99 a twenty-nine pounds and ninety-nine b twenty-nine pounds ninety-nine

3 80p a eighty pence b eighty ps

4 \$600 a six hundred dollars b six hundred dollar

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a three fours b three quarters

6 1996 a nineteen hundred and ninety-six (year) b nineteen ninety-six

7 15% a fifteen per cent b fifteen percentage

8 0181 a zero one eight one (phone code) b oh one eight one

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.
Example We don't watch TV very often. (not watch)

1 How do you make this soup? It _____ wonderful. (taste)

2 Anna can't come to the phone because she _____ her hair. (wash)

3 We usually _____ abroad in summer. (go)

4 _____ you _____ for your exams at the moment? (study)

5 Can you be quiet, please? I _____ to the radio. (listen)

6 He _____ next month. (get married)

7 I'm very tired. I _____ very well at the moment. (not sleep)

8 They _____ for lunch once a month. (meet)

9 John! Answer the door, please! I _____ dinner. (prepare) 10 It _____ a lot in this area in winter. (rain)

4 Circle the correct form of the verb in each sentence. Example I'm not liking/ I don't like tennis very much.

1 We have/We're having a house near the beach.

2 Do you know/Are you knowing what's happening?

3 I used to love basketball but I think I'm preferring/ I prefer volleyball now.

4 I don't enjoy/I'm not enjoying cooking very much.

5 They paid for the car so it is belonging/it belongs to them now.

6 He's thinking/He thinks that school is boring.

7 Do you see/Are you seeing my problem?

8 She thinks/She's thinking of going to university.

9 I'm feeling tired so I think I'm deserving/I deserve a holiday.

10 Those clothes are looking/look great on you!

5 Read the text. Mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

SISTER WENDY, TV STAR!

Sister Wendy Beckett has been a nun for nearly 50 years, since she was 16. Most of the time she lives in solitary confinement in a caravan in the grounds of a Carmelite monastery in Norfolk, often not speaking to anyone for 22 hours a day. But every few months she leaves her caravan and travels round Europe, staying in international hotels and eating in famous restaurants. Why is she leading this double life? How does a nun who has devoted her life to solitude and prayer become a visitor at the Ritz? Sister Wendy has a remarkable other life. She writes and presents an arts programme for BBC television called 'Sister Wendy's Grand Tour'. In it, she visits European art capitals and gives her personal opinions on some of the world's most famous works of art. She begins each programme with these words: 'For over 20 years I lived in solitude. Now I'm seeing Europe for the first time. I'm visiting the world's most famous art treasures.'

1 Sister Wendy became a nun when she was 16. ____

2 She is alone for two hours a day. ____

3 Her life changes completely every few months. ____

4 She is going on a grand tour of all European capitals. ____

8 Translate these sentences.

1 We usually do aerobics on Wednesdays. _____

2 A What are you doing? B I'm tidying my bedroom. A
B

3 A What do you think of modern art? B I don't really understand it. A
B

4 Lunch is provided every day. _____

5 My house is being decorated at the moment.
