

Good day students,

Today we will continue reading texts about inclusive teaching. Pay attention to any unknown word or phrase.

Later, we will do some grammar exercises.

KEY ISSUE: SHOULD WE BE USING THE TERMS 'SPECIAL NEEDS' AND 'SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS'?

There is some unease about whether these terms should be used at all. Organisations such as the Alliance for Inclusive Education (ALLFIE) suggest that all children have needs and, as such, they have an automatic right to be met. If society were more inclusive in its structure and nature, there would be no need to have 'special needs' policies or even to label children as having 'special needs'. This book, while endorsing this viewpoint, does however refer to children with 'special educational needs' as this is the term that is used in the Code of Practice 2001.

REFLECT ON YOUR OWN PRACTICE

- ◆ Think about diversity and inclusion, not just disability, special educational needs and special needs – all children have particular needs that practitioners must meet.
- ◆ Be sensitive to the feelings of children and their parents about the use of labels.

"I get sick of the way some practitioners talk about the children they work with. It feels that they are collecting trophies when they say things such as 'We've got six SEN children'."

Child care practitioner

Being sensitive to language

As we have seen, definitions can be controversial and damaging. This is because language can be a very powerful tool. Understanding and reflecting on your language is therefore an important part of working effectively with children and their parents. This section is designed to help you feel more confident with your use of language. As attitudes and language evolve, it will be essential for you to continually check that your language is effective and accurate.

A good starting point is to understand that language reflects attitudes and values. Take the term 'invalid' as an example. It actually means something **that is not valid**! Barriers to communication can appear quickly if someone feels that they are being labelled or negatively viewed. There has been a shift in thinking about disability over the past 20 years and this has been reflected in the language we use; terms such as 'spastic' or 'physically handicapped' are no longer acceptable.

invalid - nevažeč?

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 *payal Sanje*

- poppe Sanje* - ♦ **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

module 2

Vocabulary

How would you feel?

- 1 a) Find fifteen adjectives for describing feelings in the word box below.

T	H	R	E	L	I	E	V	E	D	W	I	F	C
A	P	P	R	E	H	E	N	S	I	V	E	L	A
T	T	O	P	L	E	T	D	O	W	N	L	A	A
D	F	I	D	H	E	F	E	F	T	Y	S	B	O
E	U	D	E	P	R	E	S	S	E	D	I	B	V
T	R	G	L	R	A	N	P	R	O	U	D	E	E
E	I	D	I	I	N	S	E	C	U	R	E	R	R
R	O	E	G	S	T	C	R	O	S	S	O	G	J
M	U	F	H	E	N	T	A	A	P	A	T	A	O
I	S	C	T	N	T	W	T	A	I	T	T	S	Y
N	A	S	E	T	P	O	E	S	O	R	R	T	E
E	T	H	D	R	H	O	R	R	I	F	I	E	D
D	I	S	I	L	L	U	S	I	O	N	E	D	O

- b) Write the correct adjective next to the definition.

- 1 *Apprehensive*..... worried or nervous about something that is going to happen
- 2 C..... angry or annoyed
- 3 D..... very pleased and happy
- 4 D..... very unhappy over a long period
- 5 D..... in a very bad situation, almost without hope
- 6 D..... unhappy because you have lost your belief in something
- 7 D..... very sure that you are going to do something, even if others disagree
- 8 F..... very, very surprised
- 9 F..... extremely angry
- 10 H..... upset because you find something very shocking
- 11 I..... not feeling confident about yourself or your situation in life
- 12 L..... D..... disappointed by something or someone
- 13 O..... extremely happy about something
- 14 P..... pleased at your own or other people's achievements
- 15 R..... pleased because something you were worried about didn't happen

What makes you laugh?

- 2 Match the words in the box below to the correct definition.

anecdote epigram sketch cartoon limerick
slapstick comic-book pun stand-up comedian
corny punch line witty

- a *comic book*..... n [C] a magazine, often for children, that tells a story using cartoons
- b n [C] 1 a funny drawing in a newspaper, often including humorous remarks about news events 2 a short film that is made by photographing a series of drawings
- c adj using words in a clever and amusing way
- d n [U] humorous acting in which the performers fall over, throw things, etc.
- e n [C] someone who tells jokes and funny stories in front of an audience
- f n [C] a short humorous scene which is part of a longer show
- g n [C] the last few lines of a joke or story that make it funny or interesting
- h n [C] an amusing story which is based on one's own personal experience
- i adj not new, interesting or original
- j n [C] a short sentence that expresses an idea in a clever and amusing way
- k n [C] an amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings, or of words with the same sound but different meanings
- l n [C] a humorous short poem with three long lines and two short ones

Grammar: perfect verb forms

General

- 3 Complete the sentences with an appropriate perfect form of the verb in brackets.



- a Chris *has been talking* (talk) to that girl for ages. I wonder what it is that's so interesting.
- b The woman at the party seemed to recognise me, though I couldn't remember (meet) her before.
- c If you don't hurry up, they (eat) all the food by the time we get there.
- d Bill (be) depressed ever since he lost his job last year.
- e Suzanne (drive) for just a few weeks when she had her first accident.
- f Nearly half a million people are believed (leave) their homes as a result of the disaster.
- g Although it was my first visit for many years, I was surprised by how much the city (change).
- h It's very hard for me to comment, never (read) the book myself.
- i Ramsey never revealed to the police where he (hide) the money.
- j Life (be) much quieter since Tom left home.
- k What's the matter with Kate? She (lie) on her bed all day, staring out of the window.
- l Next week is my first anniversary: I (work) in this department for exactly a year.
- m They ought (check) the weather forecast before setting out on such a dangerous journey.
- n The roads were all flooded: it (rain) heavily for nearly ten hours.
- o So far today, I (receive) over 30 emails. How will I get time to answer them all?

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

- 4 Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

- a Apparently, Robert *has had* (have) an accident – he's on his way to hospital right now.
- b How long (you look) for a new job?
- c I (wait) for the phone to ring all morning. I can't stand it any more!
- d (you ever play) baseball?
- e I know why Julian looks so tired – he (work) too hard recently.
- f Neil (never do) anything like this before in all the time I've known him.
- g You (watch) videos for over three hours now: it's about time you found something else to do.
- h I (never see) Carla looking so depressed.
- i It's no secret that Steven and Monika (see) each other for several months now.
- j I (try) to get in touch with Jerry all morning, but I (not have) any luck yet.
- k I (never understand) why people aren't prepared to queue up in a civilised manner.
- l I (wait) for the taxi for the last twenty-five minutes. Why (it / not arrive) yet?

Past Perfect Simple and Continuous

- 5 Match the beginnings with the endings.

- a Paul went to bed
- b Her eyes were red,
- c It was a shock to realise
- d By the time Roger retired
- e I'd never believed in love at first sight
- f Paula and James had only been going out for a month
- g She found it difficult to drive in Scotland,
- h Having already told the police what I'd seen,
- 1 he'd been lying all along.
- 2 when they decided to get married.
- 3 as soon as he'd finished his report.
- 4 but I don't think it was because she'd been peeling onions.
- 5 I didn't think it necessary to tell them again.
- 6 until I met you.
- 7 he had achieved most of his ambitions.
- 8 never having driven on the left before.

a 3 b c d e

Present / Past Perfect Simple and Continuous

6 Complete the gaps by putting the verb in brackets into the correct tense: Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

Fancy That!

- 1 A horse and a sheep were walking past a bar one sunny day.
'Fancy a cold drink?' said the horse.
'(1) I *'ve been pulling*..... (pull) a cart all day, and it's thirsty work, I can tell you.'
- The sheep (2) (sit) in a field all afternoon, with no protection from the sun: the only thing he (3) (have) to drink all day was filthy water. 'I know what you mean,' he said. 'I (4) (think) about a cold glass of beer since about 12 o'clock.' So they went inside. The horse ordered two beers and reached over for the menu. 'I fancy something to eat as well,' he said. 'I (5) (eat) ten sacks of oats so far this week, and I'm just about sick of them. I don't think my owner (6) (hear) of a balanced diet.'
- 'Too right,' said the sheep. 'I need a change too. I fancy a burger. (7) (you / try) the burgers here?'
- The horse replied that it was the first time he (8) (eat) there too, but he decided to have the same, with extra cheese. Then he remembered he (9) (not / go) to the lavatory all day, and he needed to go urgently.
- 30 'Any idea where the lavatory is?' he asked his friend.
'No. I don't.'
- Just then, a dog who (10) (sit) at a nearby table came over and said: 'Please forgive me, but I (11) (listen) to your conversation, and I can tell you that the lavatory is downstairs, on your left.'
- The sheep turned to the horse with an amazed look on his face.
- 40 'Fancy that! I (12) (never / see) a talking dog before!'



Patterns to notice

Cleft sentences

7 Put the words in the correct order to make a cleft sentence.



- a to do / must / is / we / What / stay calm / all try
What we must all try to do is stay calm.
- b started / the demonstrators / It / who / the trouble / wasn't
.....
- c only / It / last week / that / was / she finally / got in touch
.....
- d like / we / about Australia / What / the marvellous / is / weather
.....
- e that / only / you can park / after 6.30 / It's / for free / here
.....
- f do / should / now / is / What / get / rest / you / plenty of
.....
- g I realised / It / I got home / only / that / I'd picked up / was / the wrong coat / when
.....
- h like / is / living / traffic / here / the awful / What / I don't / about
.....
- i a barbecue / having / suggested / wasn't / It / who / me
.....
- j annoys / is / really / What / to us / you lied / the way / me
.....