

KEY SPECIAL WORDS

Practical lessons #
9, 10, 11

PRACTICAL LESSON #9

- **Topic:** Education of children with visual impairments
- **Aim:** to train students to define and understand psychological and pedagogical peculiarities of teaching children with visual impairments.

WHAT ARE TYPES OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS?

- ⦿ myopia or nearsightedness
- ⦿ hyperopia or farsightedness
- ⦿ astigmatism
- ⦿ cataracts
- ⦿ amblyopia
- ⦿ blindness
- ⦿ congenital blindness

TYPES OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT:

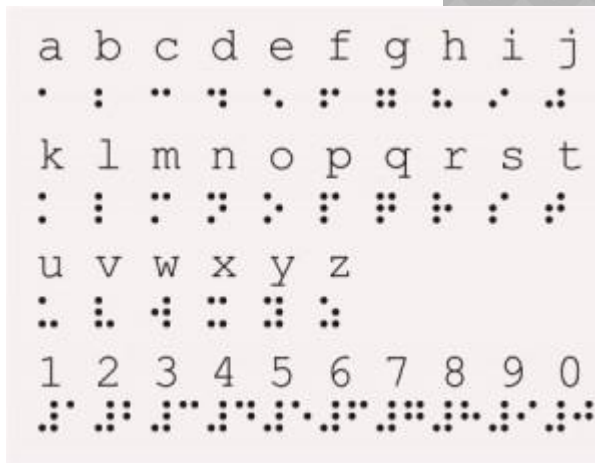
- Myopia (nearsightedness), Hyperopia (farsightedness), Astigmatism, Albinism, Amblyopia (lazy eye), Cataracts, Coloboma, Glaucoma, Nystagmus, Optic Nerve Atrophy, Optic Nerve Hypoplasia, Retinitis Pigmentosa, Retinoblastoma, Retinopathy of Prematurity, Strabismus, Cortical Visual Impairment, Partially Sighted, Blind, Convergence Insufficiency, Binocular Vision, Brown's Syndrome, Blurry Vision, Traumatic Brain Injury, Depth Perception, Diplopia, Double Vision, Eye Tracking, Focusing

WHAT IS THE STRUCTURE OF AN EYE?

- ◉ iris
- ◉ retina
- ◉ cornea
- ◉ pupil
- ◉ lens
- ◉ sclera
- ◉ macula
- ◉ optic nerve
- ◉ retinal blood vessels
- ◉ zonules

KEY SPECIAL WORDS

- **visual (sight) impairment** – нарушения зрения
- **vision organs** – органы зрения
- **the Braille System** – система Брайля
- **Louise Braille** – Луи Брайль
- **blindsight** – слепое зрение



WHAT ARE CATEGORIES OF CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS?

- ◎ **blind children** – слепые дети
- ◎ **children with poor sight** – дети со слабым зрением
- ◎ ...



PRACTICAL LESSON #10

- **Topic:** Education of children with locomotor impairments
- **Aim:** to train students to define and understand psychological and pedagogical peculiarities of teaching children with locomotor impairments.

WHAT ARE TYPES OF LOCOMOTOR IMPAIRMENTS?

- ⊙ **cerebral palsy** – церебральный паралич
- ⊙ **poliomyelitis** – полиомиелит
- ⊙ **arthritis** - артрит
- ⊙ **stroke** – удар, инсульт
- ⊙ **amputation** - ампутация
- ⊙ **spinal cord injury** – повреждение спинного мозга
- ⊙ **muscular dystrophies** – мышечная дистрофия
- ⊙ **paralysis** – паралич
- ⊙ **amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)** – боковой (латеральный) амиотрофический склероз или болезнь моторных нейронов

WHAT ARE TYPES OF POLIOMYELITIS?

- ⦿ **abortive poliomyelitis** - абортивный полиомиелит
- ⦿ **paralytic poliomyelitis** - паралитический полиомиелит
- ⦿ **spinal poliomyelitis** - спинальный полиомиелит
- ⦿ **bulbar poliomyelitis** – бульбарный (отн. к продолг. мозгу) полиомиелит
- ⦿ **encephalitic poliomyelitis** - энцефалитный полиомиелит
- ⦿ **post-polio syndrome** - синдром пост-полиомиелита

Aseptic meningitis – вирусный менингит

PRACTICAL LESSON #11

KEY SPECIAL WORDS

- **multiple disorders**- множественные расстройства/ нарушения
- **severe disorders**- тяжелые расстройства / нарушения
- **cognitive**- познавательный
- **movement or sensory disorders**- двигательные или сенсорные нарушения
- **additional disability**- дополнительные нарушения
- **sonograms**- эхограмма, сонограмма
- **intelligence**- умственные способности, ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ

KEY SPECIAL WORDS

- **mental retardation or intellectual disability**- олигофрения или умственная неполноценность
- **early intervention**- раннее вмешательство
- **augmentative and alternative communication methods** – аугментативные (усиливающие) и альтернативные коммуникативные методы
- **verbal and non-verbal communication**- вербальное и невербальное общение
- **inclusion**- инклюзия
- **experience**- опыт
- **curriculum**- курс обучения, учебный план
- **speech and language intervention**- речевое и языковое вмешательство
- **functioning**- функционирование

USHER SYNDROME (DEAFBLINDNESS)

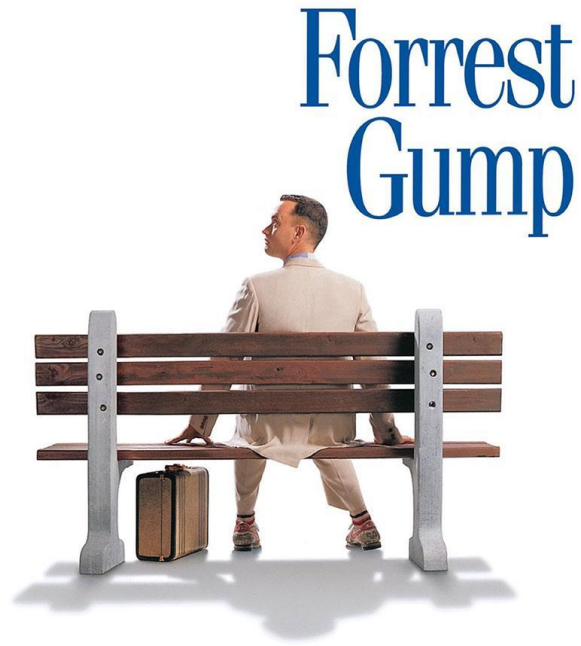
- Синдром Ушера (иногда синдром Ашера, англ. *Usher syndrome*, врожденная нейросенсорная глухота и пигментный ретинит) — сравнительно редкое генетическое заболевание, вызываемое мутацией одного из 10 генов, приводящее к врождённой нейросенсорной тугоухости и прогрессирующей потере зрения (пигментная дегенерация).
- Одна из основных причин слепоглухоты.
- В настоящее время неизлечим.
- Наследуется по аутосомно-рецессивному принципу.

WHAT ARE CATEGORIES OF CHILDREN WITH MULTIPLE DISORDER?

- Children with intellectual disability with hearing impairments (Дети с умственной отсталостью, отягощенной нарушениями слуха);
- Intellectual disability with visual impairments (Дети с умственной отсталостью, осложненной нарушениями зрения);
- Deaf children with poor sight (Дети глухие слабовидящие);
- Слепоглухонемые дети;
- Дети с задержкой психического развития, которая сочетается с дефектами зрения или слуха;
- Глухие дети с нарушениями соматического характера (врожденные пороки сердца, заболевания почек, печени, желудочно-кишечного тракта).
- Дети с умственной отсталостью слепоглухие;
- Дети с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата в сочетании с дефектами органов слуха, зрения, речи или интеллектуальной недостаточностью.
- детей, у которых отмечаются нарушения развития сенсорных и моторных функций в сочетании с недостатками интеллекта (задержка психического развития, умственная отсталость).

FILMS

1. King's speech (2010)
2. Forrest Gump (1994)
3. The Road Within (2014)
4. Theory of Everything (2014)
5. A beautiful mind (2001)
6. Copying Beethoven (2006)
7. The Miracle Worker (1962)



PRACTICAL LESSON #13

Topic: *Professional orientation, professional and social adaptation of persons with disabilities*

- ◎ **Key special words:** jobs, actor, actress, dancer, singer, counselor, employment service, reports their clients have found employment as accountants, bus drivers, child care attendants, floral designers, food service workers, laboratory technicians, licensed practical nurses, office managers, sales representatives and teacher's aides, Special Olympics, sports organization for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, competitions, summer and winter games, summer and winter games

PRACTICAL LESSON #14

Topic: *Methods of teaching children with disabilities. Modern technologies of teaching children with disabilities*

- **Key special words:** method, methodology, technology, adaptation, compensation, correction, art therapy, storytelling, articulation exercises, physical exercises, respiration exercises, collaborating, role-playing, didactic games, demonstrating, explaining, presenting, testing, modeling, labs, excursions, verbal methods, visual methods, practical methods, perceptive methods, logical methods, gnostic methods, information methods, creative methods, individual work, pair work, group work, lesson, drills, educational situation(s), technical teaching aids, sign and body language, pictography, fine arts, musical teaching aids, gaming activity, handcraft, dramatization, Mozart effect.

QUESTIONS:

- ◉ What **methods of teaching** do you know?
- ◉ What **special methods of teaching** and correction do you know?
- ◉ What is **art therapy**?
- ◉ What are **advantages** of art therapy for children with disabilities?
- ◉ What other **non-traditional methods** of teaching children with disabilities do you know?
- ◉ What is **Mozart Effect**? Do you believe in its “power”?

WHAT ARE TYPES OF ART THERAPY?

- ◉ Creative writing
- ◉ Role playing or game therapy
- ◉ Sand therapy
- ◉ Painting therapy
- ◉ Music therapy
- ◉ Muppet therapy
- ◉ Dance therapy

MOZART EFFECT

- ◉ Listen to five extracts of famous Mozart's compositions and put the number:
- ◉ _____ *Figaro's marriage*
- ◉ _____ *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*
- ◉ _____ *Rondo Alla Turca*
- ◉ _____ *Lacrimoza (Requiem)*
- ◉ _____ *Piano Concerto No.21*

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Образование степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
1. Односложные (или двусложные) прилагательные и наречия		
old big hard easy	older bigger harder easier	the oldest the biggest the hardest the easiest
2. Многосложные прилагательные. Наречия, оканчивающиеся на -ly		
difficult beautifully	more (less) difficult more (less) beautifully	the most (least) difficult most (least) beautifully

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

3. Прилагательные и наречия, образующие степени сравнения от разных основ

good — хороший
well — хорошо
bad — плохой
badly — плохо
much, many — много
much — много
little — маленький
little — мало
far — дальний, далекий

far — далеко

better — лучше

worse — хуже

more — больше

less — меньше

farther — более дальний,
более далекий
further — более дальний,
дальнейший
farther }
further } — дальше

best — самый лучший
best — лучше всего (всех)
worst — самый плохой
worst — хуже всего (всех)
most — наибольший
most — больше всего (всех)
least — наименьший
least — меньше всего (всех)
farthest — самый дальний
furthest — самый далекий

farthest — дальше всего
(всех)
furthest — дальше всего
(всех)

1) dark	darker	darkest
2) awful	...	...
3) bad	...	...
4) busy	...	...
5) easy	...	...
6) fast	...	...

7) good	...	...
8) happy	...	...
9) serious	...	...
10) useful	...	...
11) beautiful	...	...
12) willing	...	...

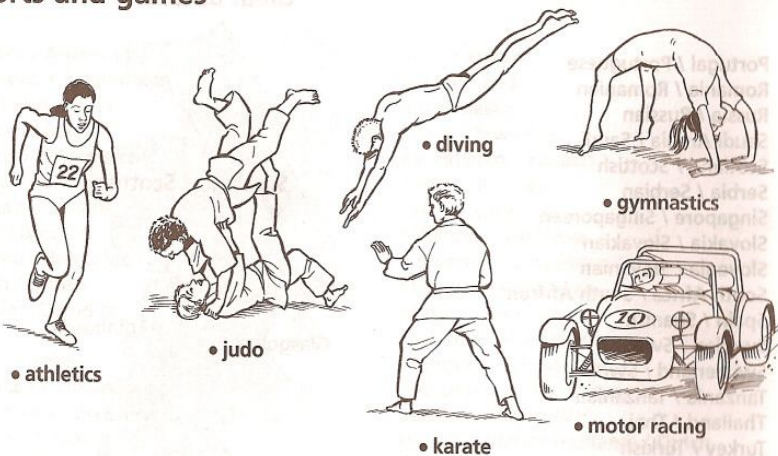
- 1) Which is heavier?
The elephant
The blue whale
- 2) Which river is longer?
The Mississippi
The Volga
- 3) Which mountain is higher?
Mount Blanc in the Alps
Mount Etna in Italy
- 4) Which ocean is larger?
The Indian Ocean
The Atlantic Ocean
- 5) Which lake is smaller?
The Baikal
The Loch Ness
- 6) Which planet is nearer to the sun?
Venus
The Earth
- 7) Which is older?
The Parthenon in Athens
The Colosseum in Rome

WORK WITH THE SONG

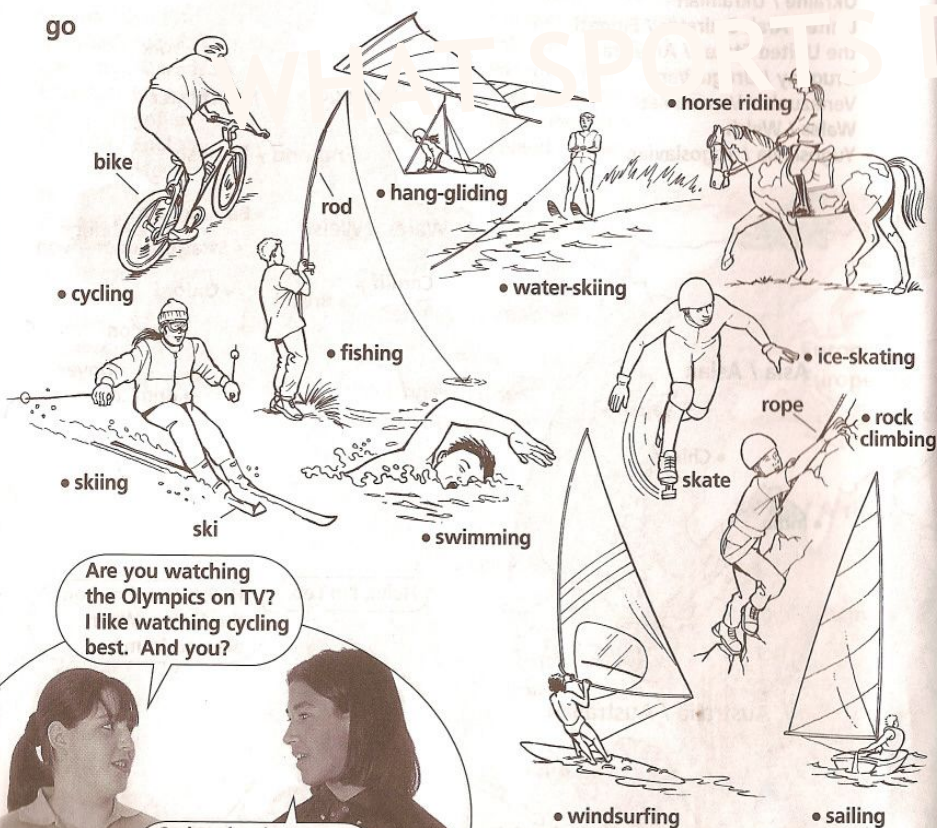
- Watch a video and answer the questions:
- What is it about? It is about ...
- How do you feel when you listen to the song?
- I feel ...
- Who is the singer? Where is she from?
- What famous Special Olympics Winner or athletes do you know?

Sports and games

do



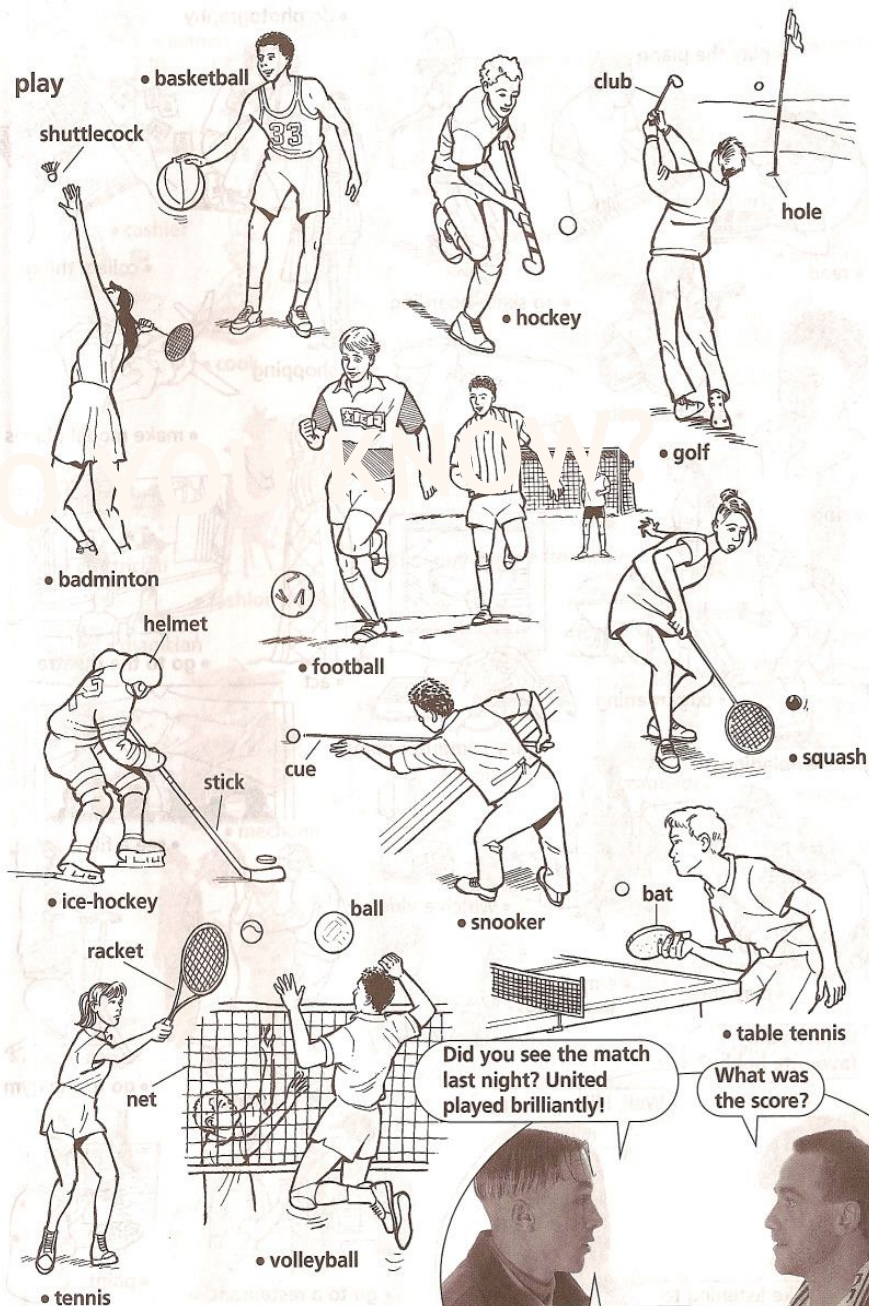
go



Are you watching the Olympics on TV? I like watching cycling best. And you?

Swimming is my favourite. I hate ice-skating.

play



Did you see the match last night? United played brilliantly!

What was the score?

Three-one. It was very exciting.

ICE SKATING

Do you like ice skating?

Skating on ice is a great sport. It's fun and it's good for your legs!

There are three types of ice skating: **speed skating**, figure skating and **ice dancing**.

Dates

1858: The first **ice-rink** opens in Central Park, New York.

1908: Figure skating becomes an Olympic sport.

1924: Speed skating becomes an Olympic sport.

TABLE TENNIS

Do you like table tennis? It is a very popular game. In fact, more people in the world play table tennis than any other game.

A few facts

1988: Table tennis becomes an Olympic sport.

- The ball can be yellow or white. It weighs 2.5 grammes.
- The table is dark green. It is 1.52 metres long and 1.37 metres wide.
- The net is 15.25 centimetres high. It divides the table into two halves.

Words

speed skating ['spi:d ,skeɪtɪŋ] — скоростной бег на коньках

ice dancing ['aɪs ,dɑːnsɪŋ] — танцы на льду
ice-rink ['aɪsrɪŋk] — каток