

DATOS DEL ASPIRANTE			FIRMA
APELLIDOS:			
Nombre:	D.N.I.N.I.E.o Pasaporte:	Fecha:	

CONTENIDO DE LAPRUEBA: MÓDULO LENGUA EXTRANJERA PROFESIONAL

CALIFICACIÓN : /10

1. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY: THE EUROPEAN ANTI-POVERTY NETWORK

The health care sector refers primarily to those services provided by hospitals, general practitioners and community clinics in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of illness. It is a major economic activity in Member States, consuming significant fractions of gross domestic product (GDP), and accounting for the employment of tens of millions of people across Europe. It is also a very complex sector in which pharmaceuticals and medical equipment suppliers are actively associated.

Social services can have multiple meanings and can include, for example, the provision of welfare payments and pensions. Here, the term social services is confined to work rendered by any person or organisation in furtherance of the general welfare citizens. This includes, but is not limited to, services for:

- Children and their families
- Disabled people of all ages
- Elderly people (especially those with mental health problems)
- People who misuse drugs and alcohol; and
- Services in relation to HIV/AIDS

Public authorities and voluntary organisations are typically the providers of social services, though the private sector may also play an important role, for example, in the provision of long-term care facilities.

Traditionally speaking, healthcare and social services sectors have been treated separately. This is partly on account of their origins but also due to the fact that interest groups have sought to maintain these boundaries. This situation is changing throughout the Western world. This is due to many factors including an increasingly elderly population, increase attention to prevention of disease as opposed to cure, and a greater demand from citizens (customers) for integrated services to meet their particular needs. The result is a growing emphasis on care (including healthcare) in the community, with much greater collaboration between healthcare and social services providers.

Focusing on healthcare, the European Commission has discerned two main models:

- Countries that offer a national health service free at the point of delivery.
- Countries in which there is an insurance-based system, where contributions are levied specifically for access to healthcare and where people are reimbursed for the services they purchase.

Though these systems may be different, all are subject to similar pressures, such as rising costs and expectations, and an ageing population.



**Comunidad
de Madrid**



IES SAN BLAS

Código de centro: **28020570**
C.I.F.: **Q7868024-F**

2. In your own words and based on the ideas from the text, answer the following questions: (2 POINTS)

- a.- What is the main difference between the healthcare sector and social services?
- b.- Would charities be more active in the healthcare sector or social services?
- c.- Why have the healthcare sector and social services been considered separate sectors?
- d.- Why are these two sectors working together now?

3. VOCABULARY: find words in the text that mean the following: (2.5 POINTS)

- a.- Family doctor
- b.- Medicines
- c.- Well-being
- d.- Aged
- e. Services

4. GRAMMAR: Complete the gaps with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets. (2.5 POINTS)

- a.- How long _____ you _____ your laptop? (TO HAVE)
- b.- London is much _____ than Madrid (EXPENSIVE)
- c.- What kind of books _____ Ian McLaren _____? (TO WRITE)
- d.- Mark and Sarah _____ just _____ a new car (TO BUY).
- e.- If I were rich, I _____ a new house. (TO BUY)

4. WRITING (100-150 WORDS) Here is a list of ten fields of social work. Discuss what skills you think they entail and say which you would be interested in entering and why (3 POINTS).

Adoption, Child welfare, Child sexual abuse, Foster care, Human rights, Poverty, Psychotherapy, Social change, Social justice, International Development.