

Social Studies

Topic 10: Social Services

Topic 10: Social Services

1. Put the **social services** words into the categories shown in the wheel. Write the words under the correct heading in the table below.

a)	library	b)	primary school	c)	police	d)	sports hall
e)	bus	f)	technical college	g)	public housing	h)	museum
i)	court	j)	dentist	k)	social worker	l)	antenatal clinic
m)	foster parents	n)	airport	o)	secondary school	p)	judge
q)	fire service	r)	nursery	s)	national park	t)	refuse collection
u)	playground	v)	nurse	w)	maternity leave	x)	health centre



Write your answers here:

Recreation	Education	Health	Law and order

Environmental protection	Transport	Housing	Child care

2. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about different **social services**.

prevent	equipment	defends	police
emergencies	provided	supervise	collect
health care	train	courts	

The education service

Education is ^{a)} _____ in all our districts by means of nurseries, primary schools, and secondary schools. In our large towns and in Kigali we have technical colleges that ^{b)} _____ craftsmen and engineers. We also have teacher training and nursing colleges, medical schools, and universities.

The health service

There are health centres, doctors, nurses, and dentists to provide ^{c)} _____. They supply medicines, give vaccinations, offer hospital care and sometimes operations.

Protection services

We can look after our own houses by locking doors and by co-operating with our neighbours but we also need trained ^{d)} _____ and soldiers. The police force is trained to patrol our communities and to ^{e)} _____ and investigate crimes. They work with the ^{f)} _____ and the prisons to ensure that criminals are punished. The army ^{g)} _____ us from foreign attack and soldiers help in ^{h)} _____ such as floods, earthquakes, or rioting.

Municipal and district local services

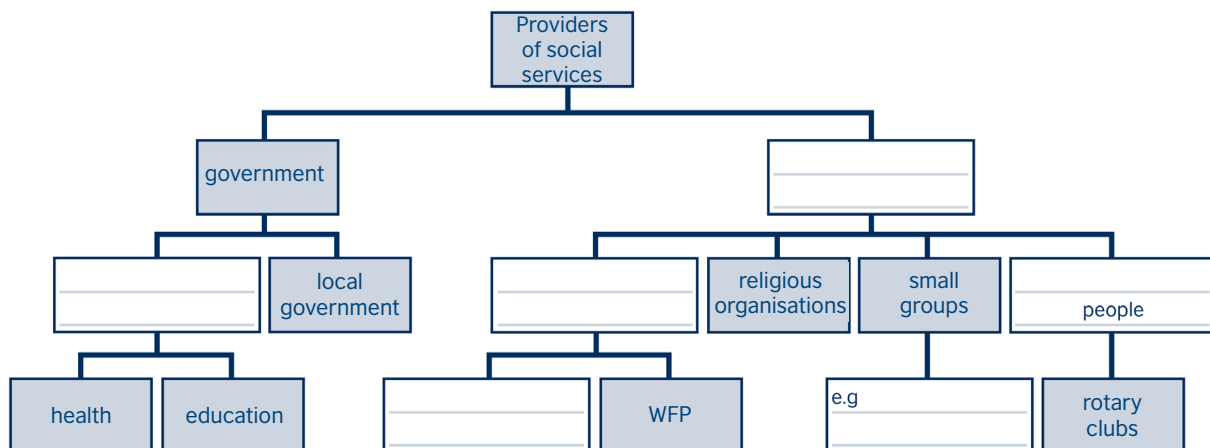
Local council workers ⁱ⁾ _____ the cleaning of our villages and towns, ^{j)} _____ rubbish, and work in local parks, playgrounds and libraries. We help them by making our own efforts to keep our environment clean and tidy but they do the bigger jobs that need more time and ^{k)} _____ than ordinary families can provide.

3. Use the information in the text about **providing and funding social services** to fill the gaps in the diagrams.

There are two main types of institutions providing social services. They are government and non-governmental organisations.

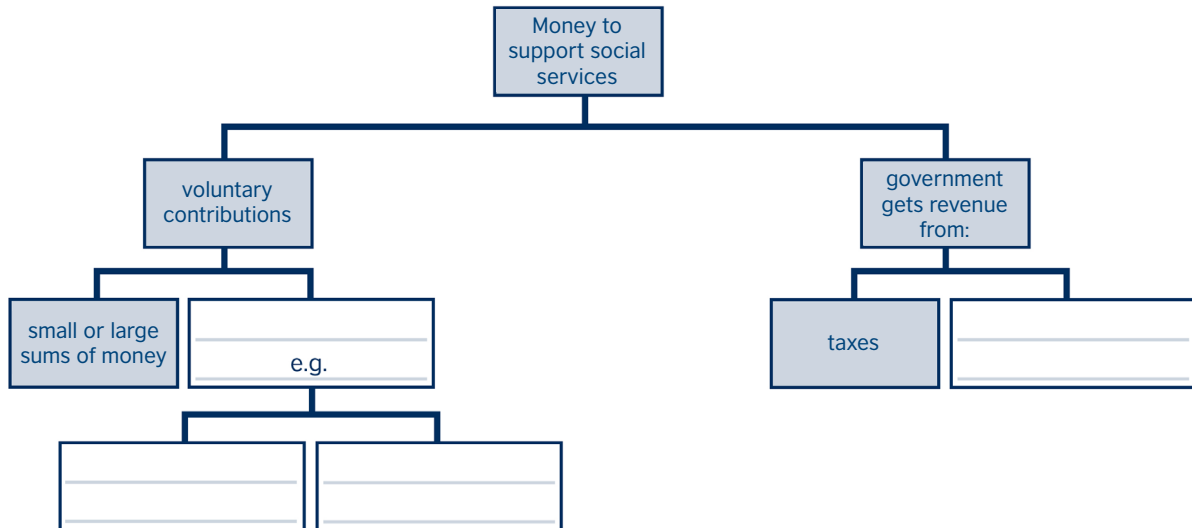
The government has ministries responsible for all aspects of life in Rwanda. These include the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. These ministries work with local government to provide social services.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are charities and are not organised or paid for by the government. Some groups are very small. For example, a group of women cooking meals for school children at their local primary school. Other groups are bigger. For example, donations by Rotary Clubs run by business people fund important social services. Religious organisations also provide social services. International organisations provide social services, too, for example, UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund and WFP, the World Food Programme.



Most of the money to support social services comes from taxation. The government uses money from taxes to develop Rwanda and reduce poverty. It also receives revenue from duties that customs officers impose on imported goods.

As we have seen, not all Rwanda's social services can be provided by revenue from taxation. Voluntary organisations such as NGOs, businesses and individuals also have their part to play. Voluntary contributions are made by individuals and businesses who donate small or large sums of money. Sometimes, instead of money, individuals and businesses will provide their labour voluntarily. For example, teachers often provide leisure activities by running after-school clubs such as choirs and football clubs. Another example is health clinics provided by some plantation owners.



4. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about health care in **Gicumbi District**.



pregnant	water-borne	measles	hygiene	immunise
living	checks	advice	treat	

Sarah Kabano is a nurse in a health centre in Gicumbi District. She gives injections to

- a) _____ children against diseases like polio, b) _____, and yellow fever. She also does health c) _____ to look for diseases so that she can d) _____ them in their early stages. An important part of her job is to teach people about healthy e) _____. She helps people to avoid malaria and f) _____ diseases like sleeping sickness, river blindness, cholera, and typhoid. She runs antenatal classes for g) _____ women, teaching them about good food and h) _____. She also gives i) _____ on how to avoid HIV and AIDS.

5. Find the words about **social services** in the word search.

<p>H M C U U V D L E A V E G E T A</p> <p>Y U F F T R W V I D S N A N A G</p> <p>G O A P E S Q O S I O H A E I H</p> <p>I C V O R E V E N U E N R D I P</p> <p>E O G L E I S U R E G I A U A I</p> <p>N U N I R E M A T E R N I T Y S</p> <p>E R L O S M N U R M E J X Y E E</p> <p>M T S R I U B P S D N E S O N U</p> <p>E T K H E I M P R O M C R T N E</p> <p>R D T I R S A E I N M T E N Y T</p> <p>G A H T A G L T N I O I R A Y S</p> <p>E A N T E N A T A L R O E I Z G</p> <p>N O M G A X R A U E A N O E U H</p> <p>C M D U A I I F E A E L F E E T</p> <p>Y U T T C Z A P D V S V N E E X</p> <p>J A T H F L P F K N L E S P B E</p>	<p>antenatal</p> <p>contribute</p> <p>court</p> <p>donate</p> <p>duty</p> <p>emergency</p> <p>hygiene</p> <p>immunise</p> <p>injection</p> <p>judge</p> <p>leave</p> <p>leisure</p> <p>malaria</p> <p>maternity</p> <p>polio</p> <p>pregnant</p> <p>revenue</p> <p>taxation</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

6. Use the information in the text about **contributions to and benefits from social services** to complete the table below.

Uwamahoro lives in Kigali City with her mother, stepfather and two stepbrothers. Uwamahoro attends a government secondary school. Her parents pay school fees but teachers' salaries are paid for by the government. Uwamahoro's favourite subject is science and she likes the new science laboratories that have been built in her school. She also enjoys gardening and is a member of the school garden club. They use the money they get from selling vegetables to buy books for school.

Uwamahoro's mother is a social worker. She runs training courses for child welfare workers. At the moment, she is training foster parents to care for orphan children living with their families. Uwamahoro's mother is pregnant. She attends an antenatal clinic at the hospital to check that everything is progressing normally. She will take maternity leave when the baby is born and place the baby in a nursery that the community provides in Kigali. Uwamahoro is looking forward to helping her mother look after the new baby.

Uwamahoro's stepfather is a surgeon at Kigali Central Hospital. He gets a good salary but he works very hard. He is a member of the Rotary Club. This is an organisation for business and professional people that often gives money for social services in their communities. The Kigali Virunga Rotary

Club raised money for the new library in Kigali. The library has received financial support from many Rwandan companies and from overseas.

Uwamahoro's youngest stepbrother has recently finished his teacher training at the Kigali Institute of Education. He works for the department of non-formal education. He trains community workers to teach literacy and numeracy to people in the rural areas who missed the opportunity to go to school.

Uwamahoro's eldest stepbrother is a civil servant. He works as a tax inspector. He takes his job very seriously and is proud that the taxes that people pay are used carefully to provide social services to benefit the people of Rwanda.

The family enjoy listening to the radio. There are several different radio stations but they always listen to the news on the government station. They also like going to football matches at the Amahoro stadium. The government is committed to providing more leisure and sports facilities throughout Rwanda.

Write your answers here:

People	Services they use or provide
Uwamahoro	
Uwamahoro's mother	
Uwamahoro's stepfather	
Uwamahoro's youngest stepbrother	
Uwamahoro's eldest stepbrother	
Uwamahoro's family	

7. Find words from the text about **social services** in Exercise 6 to match the definitions given below. Write your answers in the table.

Words	Definitions
	A man and a woman who look after or bring up a child or children as parents, in place of the natural or adoptive parents.
	A fixed amount of money that you earn each month or year from your job.
	Something such as premises or equipment that is provided at a place for people to use for sport.
	A child whose parents have died.
	Time before and after the birth of a baby when a woman is allowed to be away from her job.
	Money that someone pays to a professional person or institution for their work.
	Someone who works for a government department.
	To collect money for a particular purpose.
	The health and happiness of people.
	Basic skills in mathematics.

8. Use the words in the table to write ten sentences about **the funding of social services in your area**.

I think	secondary schools teachers' salaries school science laboratories child welfare workers antenatal clinics maternity leave teacher training courses adult literacy and numeracy courses radio television community sports facilities	is are	always sometimes	funded by	government. NGOs. individuals. businesses.
I think	Amahoro stadium Kigali Central Hospital the new Kigali library my school	is was	always sometimes	funded by	government. NGOs. individuals. businesses.

Write your sentences here:

a)
----	-------

b)
c)
d)
e)
f)
g)
h)
i)
j)

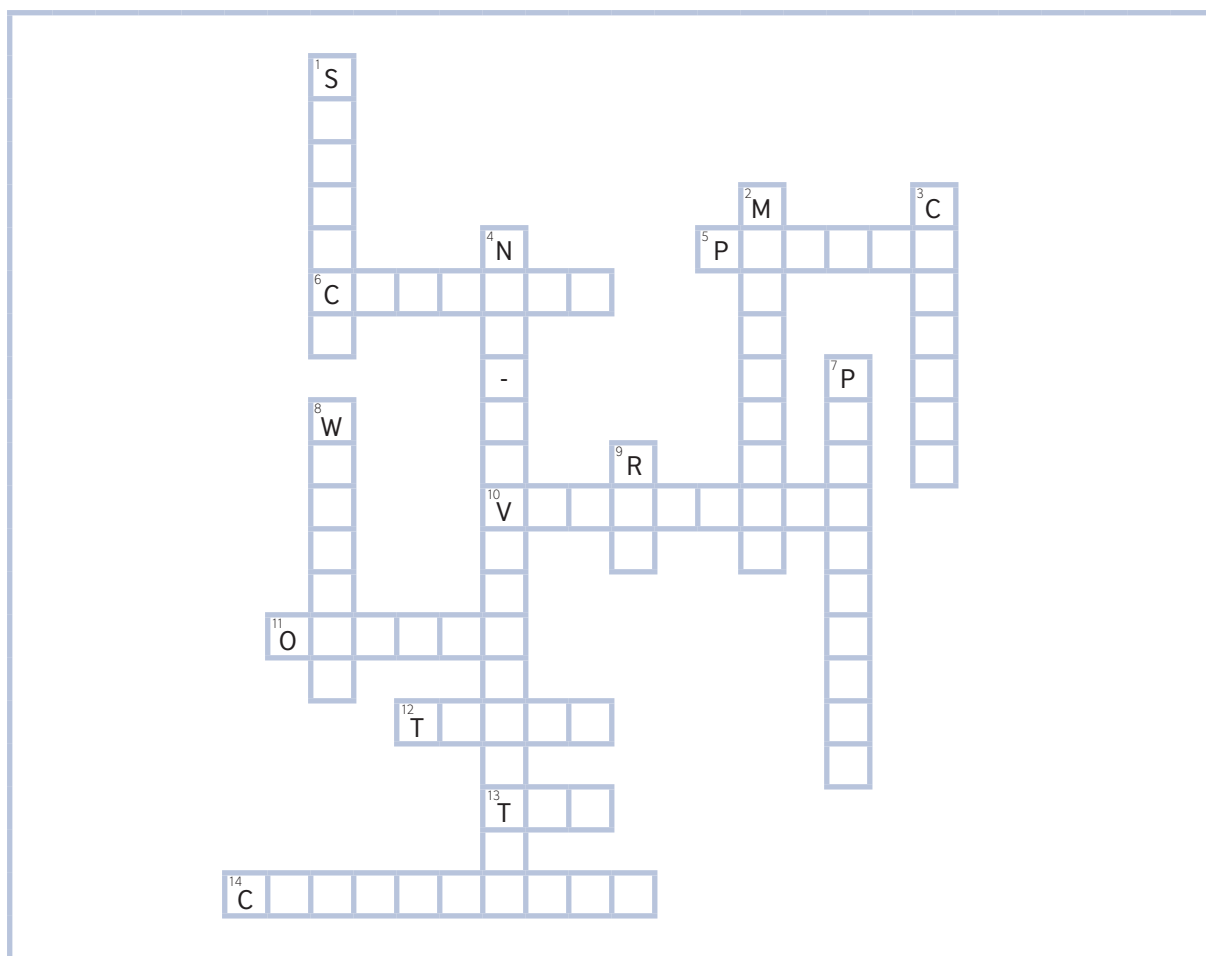
9. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **social services**.

Across

5. To make someone suffer because they have done something against the law.
6. A government department that collects taxes on goods that people bring into a country.
10. Supported by contributions or charitable donations rather than funded by government.
11. A child whose parents have died.
12. To use medicine or medical methods to cure a patient or an illness.
13. An amount of money that you have to pay to the government that it uses to provide public services.
14. An elected member of the council that governs a city, county or other area.

Down

1. A system that provides things that the public needs.
2. Relating to a town.
3. An organisation to which you give money so that it can give money and help to people who are poor or ill.
4. Relating to an organisation that is not part of a government, but provides public services.
7. An area of land where children can play.
8. The health and happiness of people.
9. To control and organise something such as a business, organisation, or event.



Glossary

after-school	/ˈɑːftə(r) sku:l/ adj happening after school, in the afternoon: an after-school club.
AIDS	/eɪdz/ noun [U] acquired immune deficiency syndrome: a serious disease that destroys the body's immune system and usually causes death. AIDS is passed from one person to another through body fluids, especially blood and semen. People first become HIV-positive and then develop full-blown AIDS: an AIDS test
antenatal	/ˌæntiˈneɪt(ə)/ adj relating to the medical care of pregnant women, or to the time before a baby is born.
army	/ˈɑː(r)mi/ noun [C] a large organization of soldiers who are trained to fight wars on land. After leaving school, he joined the army.
charity	/ˈtʃærəti/ noun [C] an organization to which you give money so that it can give money and help to people who are poor or ill, or who need advice and support.
cholera	/ˈkɒləɹə/ noun [U] a serious disease affecting your stomach and intestines that often causes death. It is caused by drinking water or eating food infected with bacteria.
civil servant	/ˈsɪv(ə)l ˈsɜː(r)v(ə)nt/ noun [C] someone who works for a government department.
collect	/kəˈlekt/ verb [T] to get things and keep them together for a particular reason: A lot of families collect newspapers for recycling.
community	/kəˈmjʊːnəti/ noun [C] the people who live in an area: I wanted to work somewhere where I could serve the community.
contribute	/kənˈtribju:t/ verb [I/T] to give money, goods, or your time and effort in order to achieve something, especially when other people are also helping: Many local businesses offered to contribute to the school rebuilding fund.
contribution	/ˌkɒntriˈbjʊːʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] an amount of money or something else of value that you give in order to achieve something or to help make it successful: His company made a very large contribution to the campaign fund.
council worker	/ˈkaʊns(ə)l ˈwɜː(r)kə(r)/ noun [C] worker employed by local government to serve the community.
councillor	/ˈkaʊns(ə)lə(r)/ noun [C] an elected member of the council that governs a city, county etc.
court	/kɔː(r)t/ noun [C/U] a place where trials take place and legal cases are decided, especially in front of a judge and a jury or a magistrate: Duggan will appear in court on Monday.
craftsman	/ˈkrɑːftsmən/ noun [C] a man who makes beautiful or practical objects using his hands.
crime	/kraɪm/ noun [C] an illegal activity or action: She was unaware that she had committed a crime.
crime	/kraɪm/ noun [U] illegal activities in general: new laws to help us combat crime effectively.
customs	/ˈkʌstəmz/ noun [plural] a government department that collects taxes on goods that people bring into a country.
defend	/dɪˈfend/ verb [T] to protect someone or something from attack: Steps are being taken to defend the city against attack.
dentist	/ˈdentɪst/ noun [C] someone whose job is to examine and treat people's teeth.

disease	/di'zi:z/ noun [C/U] a medical condition in humans or other animals and plants that can cause serious health problems or death: Studies have revealed that fewer vegetarians suffer from heart disease.
donate	/dəʊ'neɪt/ verb [I/T] to give something such as money or goods to an organization, especially to a school, hospital, political party, or charity: Would you be willing to donate some of your time to local charities?
donation	/dəʊ'neɪf(ə)n/ noun [C] money or goods that you give to an organization, especially one that helps people: The bank has promised a donation of £24 million towards the disaster fund.
duty	noun [C/U] a tax that people must pay on things that they buy, or on things that they bring into one country from another.
earthquake	/ˈɜ:(r)θ,kweɪk/ noun [C] a sudden shaking movement of the ground.
emergency	/ɪ'mɜ:(r)dʒ(ə)nsi/ noun [C/U] an unexpected situation involving danger in which immediate action is necessary: We always carry a medical kit for emergencies.
engineer	/ˌendʒɪ'nɪə(r)/ noun [C] someone who designs or builds things such as roads, railways, bridges, or machines.
environment	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ noun [C] the place in which people live and work, including all the physical conditions that affect them: A dirty environment is a breeding ground for germs.
equipment	/ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ noun [U] the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity: A computer is the most important piece of equipment you will buy.
fee	/fi:/ noun [C] money that someone pays to a professional person or institution for their work: tuition fees. He will have to pay legal fees of £200.
flood	/flʌd/ noun [C/U] a large amount of water that covers an area that was dry before: After three weeks the flood waters finally receded.
foster parents	/ˈfɒstə(r) 'peərəntz/ noun a man and a woman who look after or bring up a child or children as parents, in place of the natural or adoptive parents.
goods	/gʊdz/ noun [plural] objects produced for sale: a shop specializing in leather goods.
health insurance	/helθ ɪn'ʃʊərəns/ noun [U] a type of insurance that pays for your medical treatment when you are ill.
health service	/helθ 'sɜ:(r)vɪs// noun [C] a public service that is responsible for providing medical care: a country with an excellent health service
HIV	/ˌeɪf aɪ 'vi:/ noun [U] human immunodeficiency virus: a virus that can cause aids and is usually passed to someone else by having sex.
hygiene	/ˈhaɪdʒi:n/ noun [U] the practice of keeping yourself and the things around you clean, in order to prevent illness and disease: personal hygiene.
immunise	/ˈɪmjʊnaɪz/ verb [T] to prevent someone from getting a particular illness by putting a substance into their body, especially using a needle: Most babies are immunized against measles and mumps.
imported	/ɪm'pɔ:(r)tɪd/ adj brought or carried in from an outside source, especially goods or materials from a foreign country for trade or sale.
injection	/ɪn'dʒekʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] a drug or another substance that is injected into your body: Did the doctor give you a measles injection?
leisure	/ˈleɪʒə(r)/ noun [U] activities that you do to relax or enjoy yourself: My busy schedule leaves little time for leisure.
literacy	/ˈlɪt(ə)rəsi/ noun [U] the ability to read and write: Teachers have been asked to concentrate on literacy and numeracy.

lock	/lɒk/ verb [T] to fasten something such as a door or a container, usually with a key, so that other people cannot open it: John went out and locked the door behind him.
malaria	/mə'leəriə/ noun [U] a serious illness caused by being bitten by a mosquito, usually in a hot country.
maternity leave	/mə'tɜ:(r)nəti li:v/ noun [U] time before and after the birth of a baby when a woman is allowed to be away from her job.
measles	/'mi:z(ə)lz/ noun [U] an infectious disease common in children in which there are red spots all over the body and a high temperature.
medical school	/'medɪk(ə)l sku:l/ noun [C/U] a university where people study to become doctors.
medicine	/'med(ə)s(ə)n/ noun [C] a substance that you take to treat an illness, especially a liquid that you drink: a medicine bottle.
ministry	/'ministri/ noun [C] a government department in the UK and some other countries, or the building from which it operates: the Ministry of Defence.
municipal	/mju:'nɪsɪp(ə)l/ adj relating to a town: a municipal swimming pool.

non-governmental	/nɒn ˌɡʌvə(r)n'ment(ə)l/ adj a non-governmental organization is not part of a government, but may provide public services, for example in dealing with people's health or the environment.
numeracy	/'nju:mərəsi/ noun [U] basic skills in mathematics.
nurse	/nɜ:(r)s/ noun [C] someone who is trained to look after ill or injured people, usually in a hospital.
nursery	/'nɜ:(r)s(ə)ri/ noun [C] a place where babies and young children are looked after, especially while their parents are at work.
nursing	/'nɜ:(r)sɪŋ/ noun [U] the job or skills of a nurse, or the professional training that nurses receive: The School of Nursing is still taking applicants.
operation	/ˌɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] the process of cutting into someone's body for medical reasons: She may need an operation on her knee.
orphan	/'ɔ:(r)f(ə)n/ noun [C] a child whose parents have died.
patrol	/pə'trəʊl/ verb [I/T] to move regularly around a place in order to prevent trouble or crime.
play a part	/pleɪ ə pɑ:(r)t/ to be involved in a particular situation or activity and influence its development: They have worked very hard, but luck has played a part too.
playground	/'pleɪ ɡraʊnd/ noun [C] an area of land where children can play, especially at a school.
police	/pə'li:s/ noun [plural] the people who work for an organization that tries to catch criminals and checks that people obey the law: Over 100 police were called in to deal with the riot.
polio	/'pəʊliəʊ/ noun [U] a serious infectious disease that mostly affects children. It destroys muscle and can cause paralysis. Polio is a short form of the more technical word poliomyelitis.
pregnant	/'pregnənt/ adj if a woman is pregnant, she has a baby developing inside her body: I was eight months pregnant at the time.

primary school	/ˈpraɪməri sku:l/ noun [C/U] a school for children between the ages of four or five and eleven. In the UK primary schools are sometimes divided into an infant school for the youngest children and a junior school: I haven't seen her since we were at primary school together.
punish	/ˈpʌnɪʃ/ verb [T] to make someone suffer because they have done something against the law or against the rules: The government is determined to punish drug trafficking.
raise	/reɪz/ verb [T] to collect money for a particular purpose: We need your help to raise money for urgent medical research.
reduce	/rɪˈdju:s/ verb [T] to make something smaller or less in size, amount, importance etc: Try to reduce the amount of fat in your diet.
rioting	/ˈraɪətɪŋ / noun [U] a violent protest about something.
river blindness	/ˈrɪvə(r) blaɪndnəs/ noun [U] a disease caused by infestation with filarial worms of the genus Onchocerca, especially a disease of humans caused by O. volvulus and characterized by nodular swellings on the skin and lesions of the eyes.
rubbish	/ˈrʌbɪʃ/ noun [U] things that you throw away because they are no longer useful, such as old food, paper or plastic used for wrapping things, and empty containers: The streets were littered with rubbish.
run	/rʌn/ verb [T] to control and organize something such as a business, organization, or event: Sue's been running a mail-order business for ten years.
salary	/ˈsæləri/ noun [C] a fixed amount of money that you earn each month or year from your job: an annual salary of £25,000.
school-age	/sku:l eɪdʒ/ adj old enough to go to school: school-age children
secondary school	/ˈsekənd(ə)ri sku:l/ noun [C] a school for children between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18.
service	/ˈsɜ:(r)vis/noun [C] a system that provides things that the public needs: the education services.
sleeping sickness	/sli:pɪŋ ˈsɪknəs/ noun [U] a serious tropical disease in which you have a fever, lose weight, and are extremely tired.
sports facilities	/spɔ:(r)tz fəˈsɪlətɪz/ noun [plural] something such as premises or equipment that is provided at a place for people to use for sport.
supervise	/ˈsu:pə(r)vaɪz/ verb [T/I] to be in charge of a person or group of people and to check that they are behaving or working correctly: Mary supervises two PhD students.
surgeon	/ˈsɜ:(r)dʒ(ə)n/ noun [C] a doctor who is trained to perform operations that involve cutting open someone's body, usually in a hospital.
tax inspector	/tæks ɪnˈspektə(r)/ noun [C] a government worker whose job is to check that people or companies are paying the right amount of tax.
tax	/tæks/ noun [C/U] an amount of money that you have to pay to the government that it uses to provide public services and pay for government institutions. There are several different types of tax, for example income tax that is paid on your income, or a duty that is paid on goods that you buy or sell: Income tax payments are due on the 15th of April.
taxation	/tækˈseɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the system that a government uses for collecting money from people in the form of taxes: reforms in defence spending and taxation
teacher-training	/ˈti:tʃə(r) ˈtreɪnɪŋ/ noun [U] training that prepares someone to become a teacher.

technical college	/ˈteknɪk(ə)l ˈkɒlɪdʒ/ noun [C] a college that trains people for jobs in technology and other practical subjects.
train	/treɪn/ verb [T] to teach someone to do a particular job or activity: We need to re-cruit and train more police officers.
treat	/tri:t/ verb [T] to use medicine or medical methods to cure a patient or an illness: Vitamin deficiency can be properly diagnosed and treated by a doctor.
typhoid	/ˈtaɪfɔɪd/ noun [U] a serious disease that you get from eating food or drinking water containing a type of harmful bacteria.
university	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜː(r)səti/ noun [C/U] an educational institution where students study for degrees and where academic research is done: He studied at Bristol University.
voluntary	/ˈvɒlənt(ə)ri/ adj a voluntary organization does important work for the community but is not paid for by the government, and usually has to raise all its money by itself: a voluntary organization/group/agency.
water-borne	/ˈwɔːtə(r) bɔː(r)n/ adj a waterborne disease is spread through water.
welfare	/ˈwelfeə(r)/ noun [U] the health and happiness of people: We intend to make child welfare one of our priorities.
yellow fever	/ˈjeləʊ ˈfiːvə(r)/ noun [U] a serious tropical illness caused by a mosquito in which you have a fever, you bleed a lot, and your skin may look yellow.

Key:

1.

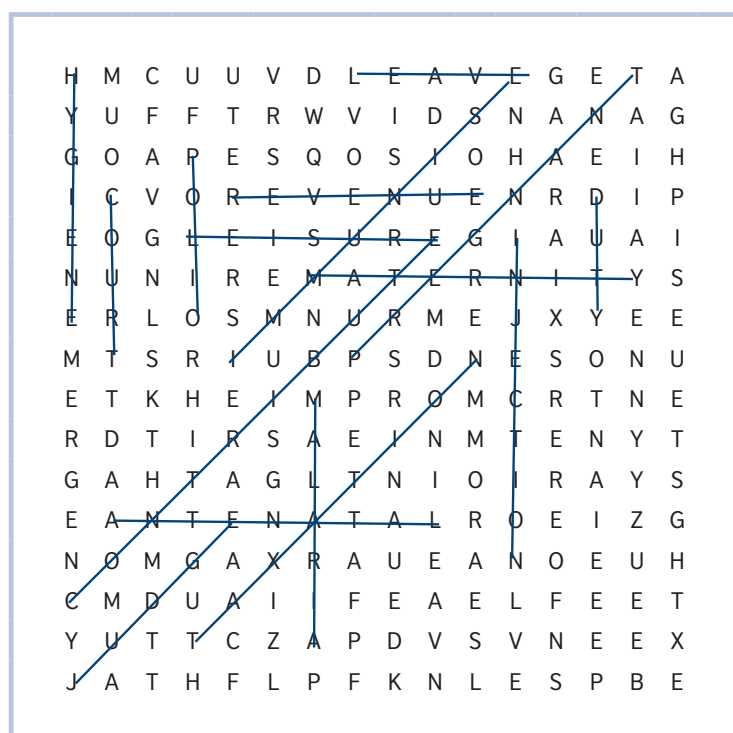
Education:	b), f), o), r)
Health:	j), l), v), x)
Child care:	k), u), w), m)
Housing:	g)
Transport:	e), n)
Environmental protection:	s), q), t)
Law and order:	c), i), p)
Recreation:	a), d), h)

2. a) provided, b) train, c) health care, d) police, e) prevent, f) courts, g) defends, h) emergencies, i) supervise, j) collect, k) equipment

3. N/A

4. a) immunise, b) measles, c) checks, d) treat, e) living, f) water-borne, g) pregnant, h) hygiene, i) advice

5.



6.

People	Services they use or provide
Uwamahoro	government secondary school
	new science laboratories
	vegetable sales
Uwamahoro's mother	training courses for child welfare workers
	antenatal clinic
	maternity leave
	nursery
Uwamahoro's stepfather	Kigali Central Hospital
	new Kigali library
Uwamahoro's youngest stepbrother	teacher training course
	adult literacy and numeracy courses
Uwamahoro's eldest stepbrother	taxation
Uwamahoro's family	radio, television
	Amahoro stadium
	sports facilities

7.

Words	Definitions
foster parents	a man and a woman who look after or bring up a child or children as parents, in place of the natural or adoptive parents
salary	a fixed amount of money that you earn each month or year from your job
sports facilities	something such as premises or equipment that is provided at a place for people to use for sport.
orphan	a child whose parents have died
maternity leave	time before and after the birth of a baby when a woman is allowed to be away from her job
fees	money that someone pays to a professional person or institution for their work
civil servant	someone who works for a government department
raise	to collect money for a particular purpose
welfare	the health and happiness of people
numeracy	basic skills in mathematics

8. N/A

9. **Across:** 5. punish, 6. customs, 10. voluntary, 11. orphan, 12. treat, 13. tax, 14. councillor;
Down: 1. service, 2. municipal, 3. charity, 4. non-governmental, 7. playground, 8. welfare, 9. run