Obchodní akademie a vyšší odborná škola Brno, Kotlářská, příspěvková organizace
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Okruhy z Anglického jazyka

Kód a název oboru vzdělávání	75-32-N/.. Sociální práce a sociální pedagogika
Vzdělávací program	75-32-N/01 Sociální práce
Forma vzdělávání	denní, dálková
Školní rok	2026/2027. řádný, náhradní a opravný termín

OTÁZKY K ABSOLUTORIU Z ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA 2025/2026

1. SOCIAL WORK

Code of ethics of a social worker: ethical principles, rules of ethical behaviour (in relationship to a client, to his/her employer, colleagues, profession, to the society); ethical problem areas. Organizations, institutions, foundations and charities; raising money (collecting boxes, sponsored events, sales, cards); helping people in need, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army (women and children, Christmas, disasters, family, summer camps, missing persons, seniors), Czech charities, social benefits

2. SOCIAL SECURITY AND POVERTY

Welfare state - National Insurance, the National Health Service. Benefits for the unemployed, sick, retired, supplementary benefits (minimum standard), aid to families with children (child benefit etc.). Retirement pension, non-state methods of providing for it. Sources of money for the welfare state. Losing job and unemployment. Sponging, blue-collar workers, breadwinner, overtime, salary x wages, working conditions, trade unions. The cycle of deprivation and poverty.

3. ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Children Act - protection, rights, social service departments, the role of local authorities. Family services in the home (counselling, help in the home, day care, children with disabilities), accommodation away from home. Complaints. Court orders (supervision, care, education supervision, child assessment, secure accommodation, emergency). Rights of the child to life, education and protection (against violence, abuse, exploitation); types of abuse (physical, mental, emotional, sexual) - causes and consequences, prevention, institutions, authorities, UNICEF

4. HEALTH CARE

Medical care in the CR, GB, the USA (health insurance, health establishments, problems of the health care system). At the doctor's, at the hospital. Injuries and illnesses, first aid, medicines and treatment. Prevention, healthy and unhealthy lifestyle, nutrition. Eating disorders (anorexia nervosa, bulimia – criteria). HIV and AIDS

5. DRUGS

Definition of drugs and solvents. Legal and illegal drugs. Categories (hard drugs, powerful drugs altering perception, "recreational" drugs), drugs and their effects. Reasons for taking drugs, addiction, development of tolerance. Health problems, withdrawal symptoms. Recovery, family intervention, prevention, organizations.

6. ALCOHOL AND SMOKING

Effects (short/long-term), addiction (physical and mental), tolerance and dependence. Alcohol: types, blood alcohol concentration, factors which influence effects, alcohol and pregnancy, teenage alcoholism, drinking and driving. Smoking: tobacco smoke components, effects of smoking, smoking and pregnancy, withdrawal symptoms, smoking in public places, quitting smoking.

7. LIFE PERIODS AND FAMILY

Aspects of development (physical, intellectual, personality and social), periods of development (prenatal stage, infancy and toddlerhood, childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, middle age, late adulthood), influences on development. Czech and British families. Wedding, marriage, pregnancy, family (changing state of the family: homemaker – breadwinner, sharing of responsibilities, number of children, upbringing, living together). Divorce and the consequences for children. Non-traditional families (single parent families, mixed marriages, same-sex). Adoption, foster care, guardianship.

8. HOUSING POLICY

Slums, ghettos, twilight areas. Urban renewal. Industrial towns of the 19th century, planning. Garden cities, New Towns (advantages and disadvantages). Green belts, ribbon development. Types of houses. Town versus country (advantages and disadvantages, problems). Social problems connected with housing (racial discrimination, poverty, unemployment, vandalism, homelessness, …)

9. THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Family (roles of women and men), jobs (higher-position jobs, discrimination, typical jobs for women). Equal Rights Amendment, affirmative action (definition, examples, positive/negative). Discrimination in employment (direct, indirect). Genuine occupational qualification. Prejudices against women. Sources of stress for career women. How organizations can help women. Approaches which helped in companies (assimilation, accommodation, celebration).

10. IMMIGRATION

An immigrant. Reasons for immigration (push and pull factors – e. g. persecution, refugees, employment,…). Brain drain. Immigration to the USA, immigrants to Britain from Europe and outside Europe. Attitudes to immigration (melting pot, pluralism, assimilation, racism, integration). Immigration, jobs (skills and wages), positives for the economy, welfare costs.

11. ETHNIC MINORITIES, RACIAL HARASSMENT

Race versus ethnic group. Racial groups (mongoloid, Caucasoid, negroid, why they developed). Prejudices – stereotyping, minority groups, discrimination: direct and indirect, racism, assimilation. Problems with language, religion, culture, … Minorities in the USA, Britain and the Czech Republic.
Racial harassment: verbal and physical, causes (racism), places (at home, in the street, at school, at work, in your neighbourhood), consequences, violence, gangs, integration, multiculturalism

12. CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, PERSONAL SAFETY

Types of crime (against people/ property/ organized crime), major categories of crime, victims. At the court, types of punishment, attitudes to the capital punishment. Crime today, juvenile delinquency, links between poverty and crime. Personal safety - crime prevention at a local level (neighbourhood watch schemes, policemen on the beat, community policemen, CCTV), at home, shared accommodation, make your flat safe, keep your children safe (baby sitting), out and about, on public transport, when driving, taxis, the police

13. PEOPLE LIVING ON THE VERGE OF THE SOCIETY

Alcohol addicted (reasons, steps, causes, curative institutions). Homeless (causes, features, types, institutions). Romanies (history, personalities, family life, assimilation, criminality). People in detention or in prison (types of prison, probation, community service, parole). Skinheads (the movement – origin, its appeal, intimidating look of skinheads, gangs, violence and vandalism). Prostitutes (rights, working conditions, health, public opinion, abolitionism).

14. RELIGION

World religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism) – type, origin, basic ideas and rules, important personalities, communities, services, sacred texts, holy days. Modern movements. Trends in religion. Sects and cults (dangers). Fundamentalism, conservatism, liberalism, atheism.

15. THE MEDIA

Communicating (development). The history of media. Influence of media (positive and negative).
Mass media – definition, types and advantages of each (the press, TV, the radio, the Internet) - power, positive and negative influence; advertising (aim, ways, types that can be banned, power); censorship (reasons, consequences).

16. THE ENVIRONMENT

Definitions: environment, ecology; environmental groups; types of pollution (air, water, land, noise). Acid rain, greenhouse effect, deforestation, ozone hole (background, causes, effects, solutions. Protection of the environment (individuals, retailers, producers). Protection of animals (causes of endangerment, conservative actions). Alternative sources of energy.

17. CULTURE

Definition, types of culture. Values, norms, symbols, language, knowledge, cultural integration, assimilation, ethnocentrism, cultural relativism. Differences (bands and tribes versus civilizations: obtaining and producing food, forms of exchange, technology, environment, relationships, ideologies. Cultural life in our civilization (cinema, theatre, TV, literature, music), the electronic mass media

18. THE HANDICAPPED

Definition. Medical model x social model. Classification of disabilities (developmental, mental, physical). Services (residential, treatment and training, child developmental s., family support s.) Mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Dyslexia. Assistive technology. Government policies and support. Discrimination.

19. CARE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

Definition. Gerontology x geriatrics. Changes caused by old age (physical, family, social, activity, values). Advantages and disadvantages of the old age. Demographic changes. Retirement pension. Family care at home x elder care facilities (assisted living, nursing homes, senior day care centres, independent living communities). Medical care x social care. Declaring elderly incompetence.

20. PROBLEMS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Family problems, unemployment of young people, discrimination of women, teenage alcoholism, drugs and smoking, teenage delinquency, gangs, vandalism, young people in developing countries (poverty, health, starvation, education)

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ředitel