

VY\_22\_INOVACE\_AJOP41764ČER

Výukový materiál v rámci projektu OPVK 1.5 Peníze středním školám

<b>Číslo projektu:</b>	<b>CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0883</b>
<b>Název projektu:</b>	<b>Rozvoj vzdělanosti</b>
<b>Číslo šablony:</b>	<b>II/2</b>
<b>Datum vytvoření:</b>	<b>21. 1. 2013</b>
<b>Autor:</b>	<b>Mgr. Iva Černá</b>
<b>Určeno pro předmět:</b>	<b>Anglický jazyk</b>
<b>Tematická oblast:</b>	<b>Reálie anglicky mluvících zemí</b>
<b>Obor vzdělání:</b>	<b>31-43-M/01 Oděvnictví 4. ročník</b>
<b>Název výukového materiálu:</b>	<b>Společenské problémy ve Velké Británii</b>
<b>Druh výukového materiálu:</b>	<b>Pracovní list obsahující 2 texty s různými úkoly</b>
<b>Čas:</b>	<b>40 minut</b>
<b>Využití:</b>	<b>Nácvik čtecích dovedností – maturitní příprava</b>

## **Our greatest social problem: there are no jobs left for the dim**

By Daniel Knowles, Politics. Last updated: November 17th, 2011Y

Youth unemployment is not new. It has been climbing every single year since 2001. There are full statistics here; in 1990, 10.4 per cent of those under 25 were unemployed. Last year, it was 19.6 per cent. This year, it is 21.6 per cent. Since 2007, things have got much worse, of course, as they have in all countries. But in the UK this has been an acceleration of a trend, not a new one entirely.

Highly qualified young people fare better on the labour market in Britain than do their counterparts in many other OECD countries. But low-skilled 16 to 24 year olds in the United Kingdom perform below the OECD average, the OECD report makes clear. In 2005, the ratio of low skilled to high skilled youth unemployment rates stood at almost five to one, the second highest in the OECD.

Or, the brightest here do better than in other countries, but those who do less well at school, do worse.

The standard solution proposed is to try to increase skills. The Government has been pushing its plan to increase the number of apprenticeships, which are also intended to offer remedial training for children who can't read and write. More worryingly, job centres force young workers to spend weeks working for no pay supermarkets in the hope that they will learn the skills of shelf-stacking, or cleaning up. On the Right, MPs like Dominic Raab call for the suspension of the minimum wage for young workers: the logic is that at £6 an hour, the young are priced out of jobs. The important thing is to get them onto the "job ladder", from where it is presumed that they can rise.

### **Language work – find the expressions in the text that mean:**

1. unable - **dim**
2. growing - **climbing**
3. completely - **entirely**
4. the most clever - **brightest**
5. suggested - **proposed**
6. ask for, demand – **call for**

Zdroj: <http://blogs.telegraph.co.uk/news/danielknowles/100118217/our-greatest-social-problem-there-are-no-jobs-left-for-the-dim/> - upraveno, zkráceno

## Teenage pregnancy factsheet (August 2010)

- The UK has the highest teenage birth and abortion rates in Western Europe.
- Rates of teenage births are five times those in the Netherlands, double those in France and more than twice those in Germany.
- In 2006 the teenage pregnancy rate in the USA increased for the first time in 10 years to 71.5 per 1,000 15–19 year olds. Around a third of these ended in abortion.
- Groups who are more vulnerable to becoming teenage parents include young people who are: in or leaving care, homeless, underachieving at school, children of teenage parents, members of some ethnic groups, involved in crime, living in areas with higher social deprivation.
- Young women living in socially disadvantaged areas are less likely to opt for an abortion if they get pregnant.

### Read the short text and answer the questions:

1. What kind of girls are most likely to become pregnant? **In or leaving care, homeless, underachieving at school, children of teenage parents, members of some ethnic groups, involved in crime, living in areas with higher social deprivation**
2. Who has the second highest rates after UK? **France**
3. What is the situation like in the USA? **The number of teenage pregnancies is increasing.**
4. What kind of girls rather do not choose abortion as a solution? **Those living in socially disadvantaged areas.**
5. If you have teenage parents, are you more likely to become one too, according to the statistics? **Yes, you are.**

Zdroj: <http://www.fpa.org.uk/professionals/factsheets/teenagepregnancy>, - upraveno, zkráceno