

Class 12

I. Контроль грамматики.

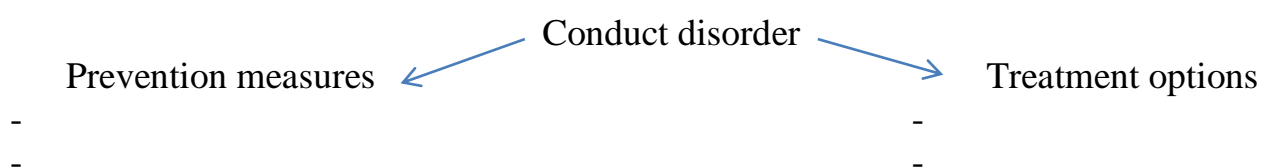
II. Vocabulary and speaking. Divide the students into several pairs to perform the following tasks:

Task 1. Make a dialog between a school teacher and a school psychologist discussing conduct disorder (based on the test from the previous class). Speak about the difference between an ordinary violation of the rules of behavior and the true conduct disorder. Provide examples of its manifestation and possible causes. Try to give some pieces of advice on conduct disorder prevention.

Task 2. A mini-project. Look through the texts of the sources to list strategies of conduct disorder prevention and treatment:

<https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-is-conduct-disorder-5217049>

<https://www.healthcentral.com/condition/conduct-disorder>



To perform the task, divide the spidegram into 2 parts. Someone will fill the information on the CD prevention, the other one – about its treatment.

III. Summary

Task 3. Make a summary of the text using prompts:

- The text deal with...
- The author points out to the fact that the estimation of age changes...
- There are several theories of ageing:.....
- The “wear and tear theory” compares the human organisms to machines as our bodies accumulate damage from...
- The “cellular theory” explains ageing as the process caused by the errors in... and accumulation of...
- The “immunity theory” proponents say that our body ages because the immune system becomes....

Theories of aging

The estimation of age changes while people are moving through the life cycle. For example, a 6 year old might see their 15-year-old brother or sister as an ‘adult’. Fifteen year olds may consider themselves to be ‘adult’ when their parents still regard them as ‘children’. Some 60 year olds will see themselves as middle-aged, reserving the term ‘old’ for someone of 75 years or more. This means that ‘old’ is a relative term; it means different things to different people.

A number of theories account for the processes involved in physical ageing:

Wear and tear theory

Dr August Weismann, a German biologist, first introduced ‘wear and tear’ theory in 1882. It is a theory that is based on the assumption that living organisms are like machines. Just as machines ‘wear out’ with use and time, each human’s physiology is affected in a similar way. The theory runs that over time the body accumulates damage from external factors, such as pollution, as well as from internal factors, such as poor

diet. Opponents of the approach say that machines cannot repair themselves, whereas human beings have developed a range of mechanisms, such as the regeneration of skin tissue, that allow repairs.

Cellular theory

James (1995) explains the cellular theory as a number of ways in which errors in cell division contribute to the degenerative conditions. For example, an 'error' during the process of cell division could produce two faulty cells, which would then divide to form four faulty cells, dividing again and again. Over the course of time these faulty cells will eventually impair the function of the body. A second area of interest in cellular theory is the accumulation of toxic substances within the body. Age-related changes can be seen in various external signs of ageing, such as wrinkling of the skin and a tendency for slower healing of cuts and wounds.

Immunity theory

Metchnikoff (2000) explained ageing at a physiological rather than a cellular level. This particular approach suggests that changes occurring in the body's immune system will eventually result in physical degeneration. As the body ages its immune system becomes less efficient so there is an increased chance that harmful cells will not be killed. These harmful cells then cause damage to the body and degeneration.