

3.2 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets. You may need to add verbs or prepositions.

- 1 We _____ what private businesses pay their staff. (no, control [n])
- 2 The culture department _____ the running of museums. (be, responsible)
- 3 I think the mayor has _____ the council. (lose, control)
- 4 Politicians should always _____ their emotions. (be, control [n])
- 5 Public spending is totally _____. (out, control [n])
- 6 The state _____ to provide healthcare. (have, responsibility)
- 7 We need to find out who _____ the crisis. (be, blame)
- 8 The government needs to _____. (take, charge)
- 9 In some countries, you _____ free medical care. (be, entitled)
- 10 The party leader _____. (take, blame)

4.1 Read the passage and complete the notes below using
NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage.

A welfare state is a taxation system which allows the state to provide for the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It is based on the notion of equal opportunities for all, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for those unable to meet their own needs. The general term may cover a variety of forms of assistance but principally involves the payment of some form of pension. There are two main interpretations of the idea of a welfare state. One is a model in which the state assumes primary responsibility for the welfare of its citizens and in which all aspects of welfare are considered to be the right of every citizen. Alternatively, a welfare state can refer to the creation of a safety net to provide social services such as free childcare.

The existence of pensions can be traced back as far as the Roman Empire, when soldiers were provided with a pension on retiring from military service. The modern welfare system in the UK developed during the late 19th and 20th century and includes the provision of both cash welfare benefits (such as an old-age pension or unemployment benefit) and welfare services not involving money (such as healthcare). Through these provisions, a welfare state can empower its citizens and directly affect their well-being and personal autonomy. Welfare systems began to develop intensively at the end of the Second World War, when non-government organisations (e.g. charities) became important providers of social services.

V Vocabulary note

Some common collocations with social and society are:
social services, social worker, social mobility, modern society, civil society, consumer society.

Welfare state

Definition: *the government* gives financial support and takes responsibility for the ¹ _____ of the people who live in that country

Basis: *the belief* that:

- everyone should have *the same* ² _____
- society should help *people who can't take care of themselves*
- everyone is entitled to financial help
- welfare can create a ³ _____ through the provision of social services and help for those in need

Forms of welfare:

1) **Financial**

- People *mainly* receive a type of ⁴ _____
- Two examples of monetary entitlements are ⁵ _____ and ⁶ _____

2) **Non-financial**

- The government provides services, e.g. ⁷ _____ and ⁸ _____

Historical background:

- The Roman Empire gave a form of welfare payment to those who completed ⁹ _____
- After the Second World War, some ¹⁰ _____ were taken care of by charitable organisations