

Vocabulary of Social Work Literature

- 1.Generalist Social Work Practice: An Empowering Approach.
- 2.The Social Worker's Practice Manual, Neil Thompson.
- 3.Human Rights and Social Work: Towards Rights-Based Practice

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1. accentuate

강조하다, 역설하다

- 1) accentuate the need for client participation
- 2) Empowerment-based practice accentuates resiliencies.
- 3) When workers move too quickly to accentuate strengths, clients think workers are missing the point or minimizing their issues.

2. access

접근하다, 이용하다; 접근권, 이용

- 1) access the client's cultural expertise(전문 지식, 전문적 식견)
- 2) access the resources of their environments
- 3) Social workers should provide clients with reasonable access to official records that concern(관련되다) them.

3. accessible

접근할 수 있는, 이용할 수 있는

- 1) accessible social service options
- 2) One resource readily accessible to all clients is the social worker.
- 3) Are the facilities accessible to those with disabilities?

4. account for

~을 고려하다

- 1) account for individual uniqueness 독특성 → 개성
- 2) partnerships that account for differences in power and culture
- 3) Effective plans meet the client's goals, but good planning also anticipates(예상하다) and accounts for the responses of others.

5. account for

~을 설명하다, 해명하다; ~의 이유가 되다

- 1) account for their behavior
- 2) Several reasons account for this change.
- 3) So, to be accountable means that we are able to account for our actions (or inactions), that we can give a professional rationale(근거·이유) for what we did or what we are planning to do.

6. acknowledge

(사실, 존재 따위를) 인정하다; 감사하다

- 1) acknowledge that they are not the only experts(전문가)
- 2) acknowledge that it can take time to develop the skills
- 3) Social workers describe clients' situations in ways that acknowledge their strengths, place existing and potential client strengths at the center of the change attempt.

7. acquire

습득하다, 얻다; 획득하다

- 1) acquire necessary resources
- 2) acquire cultural knowledge
- 3) Help can reduce clients' abilities to acquire new skills.

8. activate

활성화하다, 가동하다, 작동시키다

- 1) activate clients' participation(참여)
- 2) activate the client's natural support system(지지 체계)
- 3) Clients, as resource managers, take action to explore existing opportunities, activate dormant(잠자는) supports, and assert(주장하다) their rights to services.

9. actively

적극적으로

- 1) actively involve(참여시키다) clients as partners in change processes
- 2) Social workers should actively work for changes in social policies.
- 3) Sex roles often blur(희미해진다), and the husband actively helps in household chores(잡일·허드렛일). 'household chores' 가사·집안일

10. address

다루다

- 1) address the conflicts
- 2) develop workable plans for addressing the issues we face
- 3) It is better and more effective for people paid(보수를 받는) to address social issues and problems to work jointly with people affected by those problems in order to develop solutions.

11. admire

감탄하다, 존경하다

- 1) I admire the way you follow through.(수행하다·완수하다)
- 2) I admire you for sticking to(~을 고수하다) practice principles.
- 3) Social workers even admire the unique and creative ways clients match(맞추다) their resources with the demands of their environments.

12. admit

인정하다

- 1) Maybe she is reluctant(꺼리는) to admit that she is having difficulty reading. (have difficulty ~ing ~하기 어렵다, ~하는 데 어려움이 있다)
- 2) Workers candidly(솔직하게) admit that they cannot implement(실행하다) the social work process without clients' active participation.
- 3) Workers will readily admit that they use insights from their personal experience to enrich their social work understanding and practice, and similarly they will acknowledge that their practice can enrich their private lives.

13. admit

(병원·시설·학교 등에) 들어가게 가다

- 1) The client was admitted to an inpatient psychiatric center.
- 2) when one partner (of an elderly couple) is admitted to hospital ~
- 3) A request is made that she should be admitted to residential care(시설 보호) 'for her own good'.

14. adopt

채택하다, 받아들이다; 쓰다, 취하다

- 1) adopt their recommendations(권고·추천)
- 2) Adopting a strengths perspective influences the ways that social workers view and involve clients in change processes.
- 3) Why questions access very little useful information and possibly shift clients to adopt defensive postures(방어적 태도).

15. affect

~에 영향을 미치다

- 1) Health will affect well-being and well-being will affect health.
- 2) We need to take account of the wider social context and how it affects clients' lives.
- 3) Lack of transport, therefore, can affect a number of human rights in a community.

16. afford

(~을 사거나 할 수 있는) 여유가 있다, 형편이 되다; ~할 수 있다

- 1) Beware of the idea that reflective practice is a luxury we cannot afford (because we are too busy). Reflective practice is certainly not a luxury we cannot afford.
- 2) I have no choice. I've got so many bills to pay that I can't afford not to work.

3) A social caseworker cannot afford to(~하면 안 된다) see the 'case' in isolation from(~와 분리하여, 별개로) the broader societal context.

17. afford

제공하다, 주다

- 1) Monitoring activities affords opportunities to make necessary changes.
- 2) Unless people are afforded basic human rights, societies cannot achieve social justice.
- 3) Faith communities afford powerful sources of strength and offer concrete assistance.

18. affordable

(비용을) 감당할 수 있는; ~을 사거나 할 수 있는

- 1) affordable health care
- 2) affordable public transportation
- 3) Our country does not have a commitment to a social policy of providing affordable housing to the poor.

19. agency

기관

- 1) clients' participation in developing agency policy
- 2) Are the program objectives consonant(일치하는) with the agency mission?
- 3) Often the notion of client empowerment is applied to the client's life choices but not to their role within the agency.

20. agency

(특정한 결과를 낳는) 힘, 작인

- 1) a person's sense of agency - that sense of power one feels to act and to cope with(~에 대처하다) life events

2) For example, locale, gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, immigration all generate differences in sense of agency.

21. agent

중요한 작용을 하는 사람; 행위 주체

- 1) change agents, agents for change 변화를 일으키는 주체
- 2) The choices social workers make about theory determine whether they act as agents of social control or empower clients.
- 3) Our attempts to assist the client to undertake positive change are most likely to be effective when the client feels both cared for and recognized as a free agent.

22. alternative

다른, 새로운, 전통적·관계적이지 않은 또는 그러한 것; 대안, 대체 가능한 것

- 1) As an alternative to ~에 대한 대안으로서 enroll(등록하다·입학하다) in an alternative high school(대안 고등학교)
- 2) Clients and social workers access alternative(다른) views by bringing in(끌어들이다) significant others and collecting information from other professionals.
- 3) Compared to conventional program evaluation methods, empowerment evaluation offers an alternative approach that places clients in the center of the process.

23. alternative

선택 가능한; 또는 그러한 것, 대안

- 1) choose from among the various alternative interventions
- 2) Competent brokers provide clients with choices among alternative resources.
- 3) Should abortion(낙태) be suggested as one alternative for resolving the problems of someone who is single and pregnant?

24. ambiguous

모호한

- 1) Body language sends ambiguous messages.
- 1) Silence is ambiguous.
- 2) The term 'family' is a highly ambiguous term.

25. amplify

증폭시키다, 확대하다

- 1) the impact(영향) on us is amplified
- 2) Applying the strengths perspective amplifies the capabilities of clients.
- 3) Identifying(찾아내다) what clients are currently doing right amplifies their sense of power.

26. anticipate

기대하다, 예상하다

- 1) anticipate(기대하다) cooperation and success
- 2) anticipate(예상하다) its potential consequences(결과·영향)
- 3) Client behavior, like all human behavior, is motivated toward some end(목적), even if it is not in the direction social workers anticipate.

27. appraise

평가하다

- 1) Appraise the validity(타당성) of the research evidence.
- 2) As social workers, we benefit from candid appraisals by clients.
- 3) Reflective practitioners continuously appraise how their activities impact relationships with professional colleagues.

28. appreciate

~에 대해 감사하다, 고마워하다

- 1) I appreciate your quick response.

- 2) I appreciate that you trusted me enough to share that.
- 3) They recognized these workers for not giving up on(포기하다) them and expressed their appreciation for services rendered(제공된).

29. appreciate

제대로 이해·인식하다, 진가를 알아보다; 알아주다, 쳐주다

- 1) appreciate their resourcefulness(기지)
- 2) appreciate the validity(타당성·정당성) of clients' perspectives
- 3) In his book Learning from Clients, Maluccio reports that clients appreciate personal qualities more than technical expertise.

30. appreciation

(올바른, 제대로 된) 이해·인식

- 1) appreciation of diversity
- 2) appreciation for each client's uniqueness
- 3) Listening : It is about not just hearing what the other person says, but fully appreciating what they are trying to convey.

31. appreciation

감사

- 1) convey an appreciation of client contributions(기여·공헌)
- 2) respond with appreciation to feedback from clients
- 3) Acknowledgments : We are thankful for the encouragement and support offered by our colleagues and families. We also express appreciation to Rebecca for her guidance on this project.

32. arrangement

배치

- 1) arrangement of furniture(가구 배치) in the waiting room
- 2) Arrangement of physical space impacts(영향을 주다) how group

members interact.

3) For example, perceptive(지각·통찰력 있는) practitioners create seating arrangements(좌석 배치) that remove physical barriers to interactions.

33. arrangement

준비, 주선 / arrange 준비하다, 주선하다

- 1) Denise(worker) and Cassie(client) decide that Cassie will make the necessary arrangements to go to Social Security.
- 2) Contacting other professionals : Practitioners discuss possible sources of information in consultation with clients and, when feasible, encourage clients to handle(처리·통제하다) the arrangements.
- 3) When clients discuss, arrange, and follow through on(완수하다) gathering additional information from other professionals, they assume their rightful roles and responsibilities in this process.

34. arrangements

(짜여진, 구성된, 조직된) 방식, 체제

- 1) preferred funeral arrangements 선호하는 장례 절차·방식
- 2) Private practice of social work is similar to the arrangement in which private physicians provide services to patients.

3) living arrangements

주거, 주거 형태, 주거 환경; 생활 방식

① alternative living arrangements

stable(안정된) living arrangements(주거) for homeless clients

community integrated living arrangements for persons with mental illnesses

② Olivia, a 24-year-old client of Mark, resides(거주하다) in a supportive living arrangement(지원 주택) and attends a work activity program sponsored by the County Mental Health Center where Mark is employed.

③ Group Homes, Halfway Houses, and Nursing Homes – Many of these facilities provide living arrangements for children and adults with a disability who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to live with their families.

35. articulate

분명히 표현하다, 설명하다

- 1) articulate their thoughts and feelings
- 2) articulate where they are going (goals)
- 3) Articulating situations means detailing(상세히 설명하다) challenging issues from the client's perspective and placing these events in environmental context.

36. ascertain

확인하다, 알아내다

- 1) ascertain what clients want
- 2) ascertain clients' perspectives
- 3) Workers ascertain the client's motivation and goals in order to re-center the process to focus on the client's needs and aspirations(열망).

37. assert

주장하다

- 1) assert their rights to services 서비스에 대한 권리, 서비스를 받을 권리
- 2) If a social worker wants clients to assert themselves, the practitioner responds enthusiastically(열광적으로) when clients disagree with the worker's view.
- 3) Some authorities(권위자·전문가) assert that relationship skills are the most important abilities needed by social workers.

38. assert

확고히 하다

- 1) assert the role of social workers

- 2) Social work has only recently asserted its identity as a human rights profession.
- 3) The bisexual youth continue to assert their sexual orientation despite the pressure from their environment to “choose” being straight(이성애자) or gay, or lesbian.

39. assertive

적극적인, 확신에 찬; 자기주장이 강한

- 1) So, it seems like each time your boss confronts(맞서다) you, you find ways to respond assertively yet respectfully(공손히)
- 2) They strongly disagree and assertively express their opinions.
- 3) Brainstorming possible strategies, the workers report many examples of their clients’ assertive, creative, and effective responses to the difficult situations.

40. assess

조사하다, 평가하다; 파악하다

- 1) assess clients’ needs
- 2) assessment of strengths and resources
- 3) Generalist social workers assist clients to talk about the context of their problems to fully assess what is happening.

41. asset

자산; 이점

- 1) community asset inventory(자산 목록)
asset-based community development(개발)
- 2) The asset-based approach shifts the focus away from identifying(찾아내다) risk factors to promoting(촉진·조장하다) protective factors.
- 3) What may be an asset(이점) for you may be a deficit(약점) for others.

42. assume

(책임·역할을) 맡다, 떠맡다

- 1) assume responsibility for solutions
- 2) Susan is beginning to assume a leadership role.
- 3) When social workers assume the role of expert(전문가 노릇을 하다), they thwart(방해하다·좌절시키다) client self-determination.

43. assume

추정하다, 여기다; 상정하다

- 1) The ecological(생태학적) perspective assumes that ~
- 2) Empowerment-oriented(지향의) social workers assume that ~
- 3) Workers are more likely to construct effective relationships when they assume clients' expertise(전문적 식견).

44. assume

(태도를) 취하다

Traumatized clients might assume a defensive posture.(방어적 태도)

45. assumption

가정, 추정 따위의 생각

- 1) assumptions about client potential(잠재력·가능성)
- 2) assumptions that all clients have strengths
- 3) sedimentation(침전) model of social work, by which I mean the dangerous assumption that the role of social workers is to fill all the gaps left by the other public services

46. astute

눈치 빠른, 기민한, 예리한; 약삭빠른, 영악한

- 1) It also requires astute use and generation(생성) of social work research.

- 2) Astute social workers respect a client's resistance(저항) and work to understand it before rushing ahead with a plan.
- 3) Astute social workers respect the involvement of nonprofessional helpers and view informal support systems as significant resources for clients.

47. attendance

출석, 참석

- 1) class attendance rates(참석률)
- 2) Environmental factors influences her attendance at group meetings.
- 3) Continuous professional development means more than just attending a training course from time to time. It also involves: drawing out the learning from our practice, including through supervision and team discussions; continuing to read and undertake personal study.

48. at the expense of

~을 희생하여; ~을 잃어 가며, ~을 훼손·희생시키면서

- 1) administrative work(행정 업무) at the expense of client programs
- 2) prioritize(우선시하다) containing costs(비용 절감) at the expense of client needs
- 3) Social justice cannot be achieved at the expense of people who are oppressed. Ethical social workers do not use any client as a springboard(도약판) to address larger issues that are of greater concern to workers than to specific clients.

49. best practices

모범 사례, 우수 사례

- 1) best practices relevant(관련이 있는) to her work in child welfare
- 2) best practices in responding to trauma
- 3) Generalist practitioners use a range of(다양한) methods based on scientific inquiry(조사·연구·탐구) and best practices.

50. bestow

수여하다, 부여하다

- 1) Social workers cannot bestow empowerment on other systems. Even if one could bestow power, bestowing power, in itself, would be disempowering!
- 2) In this view, proficient social work experts have the knowledge, insight, and ideas to bestow on inept clients who lack these qualities.

51. beware

조심하다, 주의하다, 경계하다

- 1) Social workers beware!
- 2) Beware of the common myths(신화) around 'reflective practice'.
- 3) Beware of the common mistake of losing sight of(놓치다, 잊어버리다) the community as a potential source of problems and solutions.

52. bias

편견, 선입관

- 1) unconscious(무의식적인) bias against ~ / without bias
- 2) an antigay(동성애에 적대적인) bias
- 3) The victories of the past have been won against the most obvious(명백한) and direct forms of discrimination(차별), and feminists(평등주의자·반차별주의자) must now face(맞서다·직면하다) much more subtle(미묘한) forms of bias.

53. biased

편향된, 선입견이 있는

- 1) biased view / unbiased views
- 2) Your report is clear, accurate(정확하다) and unbiased.
- 3) Decision-making processes need to be well informed(잘 알고 하는) and unbiased.

54. boost

신장시키다, 북돋우다, 끌어올리다

1) boost client motivation

2) boost a worker's confidence

3) He uses a solution-focused approach to boost Donna's self-esteem(자존감·자부심), develop her sense of power, and maintain her motivation(의욕·열의).

55. build on

~을 활용하다, ~에 기초하다

to use (something that has been done in the past) as a basis for further work, development, etc.

1) build on client strengths and environmental resources

2) If we don't reinforce and build on our learning(지식·학식), it may well fade away(서서히 사라지다), and we thereby lose the benefit of that experience and that learning.

3) Empowerment social work as a way of doing builds on(~에 기초하다) collaborative partnerships that ensure full participation by clients.

56. by definition

정의상 (당연히)

1) Empowerment, by definition, requires the full participation of clients.

2) The human rights discourse(담론), by definition, applies universally.

3) Values are, by definition, what we value, what we hold dear.
value 소중하게 생각하다, 가치 있게 여기다 / hold ~라고 여기다 / dear 소중한, 귀중한

57. call on

~에게 요청하다, 요구하다

1) Workers also call on others in the client's life to assist with this process.

2) Our profession calls on social workers to apply research-based theory and evidence-based intervention methods.

3) They call on social workers to take actions to address social injustices and human rights issues, to participate in political action, and to engage in research partnerships.

58. candidly

솔직하게

1) Workers candidly admit that they are unable to implement the social work process without the client's contribution.

2) As social workers, we benefit from candid appraisals(평가) by clients.

Clients know best what helps and what does not.

3) For example, children who have been sexually abused frequently find it easier to express their experiences by drawing pictures, playing with dolls, or telling stories rather than candidly speaking about their personal experiences with sexual abuse.

59. certificate

증서, 증명서; 자격증, 면허증

1) certificates of merit 공로패

2) a teacher's certificate = Certificate in Education

3) a birth/marriage/death certificate

60. certification

증명, 증명서 ← certify 증명하다, 자격증을 주다

1) a system of certification 자격 제도

2) take a certification course 자격증 과정을 수강하다 → pass the certification exam 자격시험에 합격하다 → receive professional certification 자격증을 받다

3) If social workers break confidentiality, possible consequences include professional sanctions(제재) and disciplinary actions(징계 조치), loss of professional licenses(면허증) and certifications(자격증).

61. challenge

(도전이 될 일을)요구하다

- 1) challenges social workers to communicate out of a respectful frame of reference
- 2) challenges social workers to deliver culturally competent services
- 3) challenges social workers to confront their feelings

62. challenge

도전하다 - 저해하다, 시험하다, 이의를 제기하다

- 1) A practitioner's paternalism(권위주의) or maternalism(온정주의) both challenge clients' autonomy(자율성).
- 2) The situation challenges their capabilities to resolve issues.
- 3) Social workers challenge discrimination and oppression.
- 4) Many times I have had to challenge people who say that 'Social work is so vague, isn't it?' My response has consistently been: 'It is only vague if done vaguely.'

63. challenge

도전적인 일, 어려운 일, 어려움 → 문제, 시험, 난관; 어려운 과제

- 1) address the challenges they face(직면하다·당면하다)
- 2) Social workers help people overcome challenges in their lives.
- 3) Social workers seek solutions for challenges experienced by their clients.

64. clarify

명확하게 하다, 분명히 말하다

- 1) clarify the purpose of their relationship
- 2) clarify the boundaries of the professional relationship
- 3) Constructing an eco-map helps clients to clarify environmental resources and constraints.

65. coerce

강요하다, 강제하다

- 1) Consider clients who are coerced into social work services because they have infringed(침해하다) on the rights of others.
- 2) Researchers never coerce respondents into participating.
- 3) Why try to coerce someone into doing something they would be happy to do willingly if handled properly?

66. cohort

(통계적으로 동일한 특색이나 행동 양식을 공유하는) 집단

- 1) various cohort groups
- 2) Gen Z and other age cohort
- 3) Findings from large-scale longitudinal studies revealed many variations(차이) in life trajectories(궤적) among cohort group members.

67. collaborative

협력적인, 공동의

- 1) Trust and respect are two essential ingredients(요소) for developing collaborative partnerships.
- 2) A respectful, collaborative relationship between a worker and client sits at the core of any social work endeavor(노력).
- 3) Goals and strategies must naturally emerge from the collaborative efforts of workers and clients.

68. commitment

열의, 열심; 헌신, 전념

- 1) enhance(높이다·고양하다) a client's commitment in change efforts
- 2) signs that clients lack commitment to the process

3) Hope is necessary for maintaining one's motivation and commitment to change.

69. commitment

(~에 대한, ~을 할) 책무, 책임

- 1) social work's commitment to social justice
- 2) social work's commitment to ending racial discrimination
- 3) social work's commitment to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable(취약한), oppressed(억압받는), and living in poverty.

70. commitment

약속

- 1) Bill made a commitment to stop drinking.
- 2) The board was opposed to making a commitment to funding any new social welfare program in the future. (be opposed to ~에 반대하다)
- 3) No one is forced to become a social worker; it is a free choice. In making that choice we are also making a commitment to the profession's values. To sign up to a profession is to sign up to its values, to make a commitment to the principles on which it is based.

71. commitment

신념

- 1) A strong commitment to social justice and the ability to take risks are professional ingredients(요소) that prepare social workers to take social action.
- 2) A worker's commitment to client self-determination is tested in situations in which a client's capacity is limited by disability or crisis.
- 3) Religious commitment may stimulate(자극하다) concern(관심) for the welfare of others and, for some, foster(기르다·조장하다) a zeal(열의·열정) for redressing(고치다) social injustices.

72. commitment

수용, 수감

- 1) be committed to a hospital, prison, or other institution(시설)
- 2) He was then committed to the mental hospital where I was employed as a social worker.
- 3) Social workers are often called to testify in court proceedings(소송 절차) such as child custody disputes(양육권 분쟁), commitment hearings(심리·청문회), child abuse and domestic violence cases(가정 폭력 사건), and malpractice suits(배임 소송).

73. communicate

(생각·느낌 등을) 전하다, 알리다

- 1) communicate positive expectations(기대)
- 2) communicate a message
- 3) To engage(참여시키다) clients as partners, workers communicate their understanding(생각) that clients have resources to offer to the process.

74. communicate

연락을 주고받다, 의사소통을 하다

- 1) Without exception, to ethically communicate with others about clients, social workers must obtain clients' permission.
- 2) Social workers purposefully(의도적으로) and spontaneously(자연스럽게) communicate with clients.
- 3) When we communicate with others via written documents, the quality of the writing makes a significant impression.

75. competence

(어떤 일을 하는 데 필요한) 능력, 능숙함

- 1) increase their cultural competence
- 2) magnify(확대하다) competence rather than correct deficits(약점)
- 3) Help can erode(약화시키다) clients' sense of competence for solving problems.

76. competent

유능한

- 1) culturally competent practice
- 2) competent social worker
- 3) Evidence-based intervention should be used only when the worker is competent to do the intervention and it is compatible(적합한) with the client's wishes and situation.

77. complementary

상호보완적인

- 1) Social workers and clients have complementary roles.
- 2) These are mutual(공동의) tasks in which clients and social workers play complementary roles.
- 3) Workers share complementary roles with clients and their constituencies(지역사회), each possessing valuable experiences and competencies.

78. compliment

칭찬; 칭찬하다

- 1) offering complimentary feedback / giving direct compliments
- 2) First, workers compliment clients on the changes they have made and give credit(공) to clients for these changes.
- 3) Offering compliments exemplifies(전형적인 예가 되다) a direct way for social workers to acknowledge clients' strengths and resources.

79. comprehend

이해하다, 파악하다

- 1) comprehend what generalist social workers do
- 2) comprehend our society's reactions to disabilities

3) It is essential that social workers comprehend the influence of religion (종교) and spirituality(영성) in human lives.

80. concern

- a. ~에 관련·관계되다, 관련이 있다; 관련시키다; 관계, 관련
- b. 걱정시키다, 우려하게 만들다; 걱정, 우려
- c. 관심·흥미를 갖게 하다; 관심, 흥미; 관심사

- 1) the person concerned 당사자 / the child concerned
- 2) official records that concern(~에 관련되다) them
- 3) people who are concerned(걱정하다) about their alcohol use
- 4) out of concern(염려) they might offend(화나게 하다) clients
- 5) concern(관심) for the welfare of others
- 6) Workers have become increasingly concerned about the intrinsic rewards prospective jobs(social work) will provide.

81. confidence

믿음, 신뢰; 비밀

- 1) confidence in a client
- 2) confidence in clients' abilities
- 3) All clients have a right to privacy, a right to have what they share held in confidence(비밀) by practitioners.

82. confidential

비밀의

- 1) consents for releasing(공개) confidential information
permission to release confidential information
revealing(폭로하다) confidential records
- 2) Keep confidential what the client has said.
- 3) Social workers must take measures(조치) not to expose(노출하다) confidential information.

83. confidentiality

비밀 유지, 비밀 유지 상태

- 1) the guarantee of confidentiality(비밀 유지)
- 2) limits exist to confidentiality(비밀 유지) in social work practice
- 3) She also talks about confidentiality, assuring the family that she keeps their information private as long as no one in the home is in danger.

84. confront

~에 닥치다, ~을 직면하다; 마주하다, 마주하게 하다(직면시키다)

- 1) specific situations that confront clients
- 2) the human complexities(복잡성) that social workers are confronted with every day.
- 3) Social workers should confront their feelings about closing out their work with clients.

85. confront

~에 맞서다 : 대항하다, 반대하다

- 1) confront all forms of discrimination and oppression
- 2) So, it seems like each time your boss confronts you, you find ways to respond assertively(적극적으로) yet respectfully(공손하게).
- 3) Social workers have an obligation(의무) to confront institutional inequities(제도적 불공평), discrimination(차별), and oppression(억압).

86. conscious

의식적인, 의식하는 / consciousness 의식

- 1) make conscious and deliberate(의도적인) choices
develop a critical consciousness
- 2) self-conscious 남의 시선을 의식하는
self-consciousness about poor personal hygiene

undue(지나친) self-consciousness in social(사교적인·사회적인) settings

3) Being aware of yourself and conscious of your impact on others is a necessary element of reflective practice.

87. consent

동의, 동의하다; 명사 동사 모두 2음절에 강제

1) when clients give their express(명백한) consent to disclose(드러내다) information~

2) Madison's actions did not cause the sexual assault(폭행). She had not given consent. She was the victim(피해자) of a criminal act.

3) Clients can grant(주다) a worker permission to release(공개하다) confidential(비밀) information through a process called informed(잘 알고 하는) consent.

88. consequence

결과, 영향

1) negative consequences / positive consequences

2) the consequences of their choices

3) Think carefully about the consequences of this.

89. considerable

상당한, 많은

1) with her own considerable practice knowledge and skills

2) Humanitarianism has considerable relevancy(관련) for social welfare.

3) Religion can be a source of considerable social support.

90. consistent with

~와 일치하는, 조화를 이루는; ~에 맞는

1) consistent with empowering principles and a strengths perspective

2) consistent with the ecosystems perspective

3) Consistent with their professional mission, social workers commit(헌신하다) to fighting oppression.

91. consistently

일관되게, 한결같이

- 1) consistently empowering message
- 2) consistently act in empowering ways from the outset(시작)
- 3) consistently treat clients in respectful ways

92. constituency

지역사회 사람들, 지역 주민 = constituent

- 1) dialogue with clients and their constituents 당사자와 당사자의 지역사회
- 2) collaborating with clients and their constituencies
- 3) Community-level practitioners seek to identify(찾아내다) and ally themselves with those leaders who have expertise for the task at hand and who represent the views of key constituencies.

93. constitute

~이 되다, ~을 이루다

- 1) What constitutes a valid consent? 무엇을 유효한 동의로 보는가?
- 2) What constitutes abuse? 무엇을 학대로 보는가?
- 3) Your report will, in itself, constitute evidence to the court. 법정에서 증거가 된다.

94. constraint

제약, 제한

- 1) environmental constraints / fiscal constraints / time constraints 환경의 제약, 재정적 제약, 시간 제약
- 2) function as resources, not constraints
- 3) more opportunities and fewer constraints

95. construct

생각, 개념 / 명사는 1음절에, 동사는 2음절에 강제

- 1) The person: environment construct, a concept emphasizing the reciprocal relationship between persons and their environments, remains central to social work practice.
- 2) Applying these labels may prompt social workers to move from the construct of a “person with a pathology(병적 현상)” to a stigmatizing conceptualization of a “pathological(병적인) person.”
- 3) To claim that human rights are purely a Western construct is not only misleading; it also devalues other religious and philosophical traditions.

96. construction

이해, 해석 ← construe 이해하다, 해석하다

- 1) The story of one’s life represents a construction of events, not a concrete set of facts.
- 2) A professional’s theoretical explanation of events is only one construction of reality and contains no more “truth” than the explanation offered by the client system.
- 3) Social workers require a receptive communication pattern that places the client’s construction of reality at the center of the conversation.

97. consult

상의(상담)하다, ~의 의견을 듣다

- 1) Social workers consult with clients to and strengthen access to the resources of their social and physical environments.
- 2) consult with your supervisors or colleagues
- 3) Student interns and beginning practitioners are advised to consult their supervisors when questions in this area arise.

98. consult

(정보를 얻기 위해) 찾아보다, 참고하다

- 1) consult websites
- 2) consult studies 연구논문
- 3) consult a specialized book on social work research

99. consultant

컨설턴트, (전문적인) 상담역, 고문

- 1) Mr. O'Melia has functioned as a consultant in child welfare.
- 2) A school social worker can also function as a mental health consultant to other staff members.
- 3) A worker is more effective when seen as a collaborator or consultant to a client than when seen as an expert or a professional.

100. consultation

상의, 상담

- 1) in consultation with clients 당사자와 상의하여
- 2) consultation with administrators, colleagues, or consultants
- 3) Social workers use supervision and consultation to guide professional judgment and behavior.

101. contact

연락·접촉; 연락하다, 접촉하다 (명사, 동사 1음절에 강세)

- 1) When contacting other professionals, clients need to know who is being contacted.
- 2) Mark(사회사업가) and Olivia(당사자) plan a way to increase Olivia's contacts with friends.
- 3) Kay and the Ingersolls collaborate to get things moving. Kay provides information about available resources, and the Ingersolls take charge of(담당하다·책임지다) contacting and organizing(준비하다) the services they select.

102. contribute

기여하다; 제공하다

- 1) Social workers cannot implement the social work process without clients' active participation and contributions.
- 2) The effective(유능한) social workers not only draw on(활용하다) but also contribute to professional knowledge base.
- 3) People also need opportunities to contribute to their communities as valued and respected citizens in order to experience empowerment fully.

103. contribute

~의 원인이 되다, ~을 야기하다, 초래하다

- 1) contribute to stress
- 2) contribute to social exclusion(배제) and discrimination(차별)
- 3) Workers and clients identify(찾아내다) the contextual(맥락상의) elements that contribute to the problems that clients face(직면하다).

104. convey

(생각·감정 등을) 전달하다, 나타내다

- 1) convey an appreciation(고마움·감사) of client contributions(기여)
- 2) convey expectations(기대) of success
- 3) Social worker needs to convey empathy with a client's situation, be warm, and yet be firm(단호한·확고한) about the need for positive changes.

105. convince

납득시키다, 믿게 하다

- 1) Clients work to(힘쓰다) convince the worker that their problems are difficult.
- 2) Life has convinced them they are helpless.

3) Many times, clients approach social workers dependently because other helping professionals have convinced them that the client role is one of passive acceptance of assistance.

106. cooperation

협력, 협조

- 1) Workers must anticipate clients' cooperation to set the helping relationship on a positive course.
- 2) team cooperation / interdisciplinary(학문 분야 간의) cooperation
- 3) The social worker needs to operate at the same level of change where the client is in order to minimize resistance and gain cooperation.

107. corollary

그에 따른, 그 결과로 생긴; 필연적인 결과

- 1) philosophy of practice and the corollary roles of social workers and clients
- 2) Client-driven(당사자 중심의) advocacy(옹호) places clients in control of advocacy activities, leaving corollary roles for social workers to support clients' actions.
- 3) Lesbians(동성애자) must deal with the patriarchy(가부장제) inherent(내재하는) in heterosexism(이성애주의) and its corollary, homophobia(동성애 혐오).

108. counter

(동)대응하다; 반박하다; (형·명)~에 반하다, 정반대가 되다; (부)반대로

- 1) Social workers need to work consciously to counter the effects of colonialism and not practise from a colonialist position.
- 2) Such research, needless to say, is itself counter to human rights principles.
- 3) What has run counter to this 'human connection' in recent years is the 'consumerist' approach.

109. counteract

~에 반대로 행동하다 → 대응하다

- 1) Social workers strive to counteract the effects(영향) of racism.
- 2) reduce social isolation and counteract(없애다) social exclusion
- 3) A belief that the client can attain desired changes underlies(기저를 이루다, 기초가 되다) the worker's efforts to counteract hopelessness.

110. critical

(무엇의 좋고 나쁜 점을 판단하는) 비판적인

- 1) develop a critical consciousness
- 2) Social workers should read research studies(연구 논문) with a critical eye.
- 3) Competent social work professionals critically examine(검토하다·고찰하다) social work research to ensure that their work is evidence-based.

111. critical

(앞으로의 상황에 영향을 미친다는 점에서) 대단히 중요한, 중대한

- 1) Power is a critical component of all human relationships.
- 2) Research reveals(보여주다) that parental acceptance is critical to one's well-being.
- 3) Listening to silence is critical because "what clients avoid(피하다) saying is as important as what they do say.

112. cue

신호, 단서; ~에게 신호를 주다

- 1) nonverbal cues 비언어적 단서
- 2) cues that devalue(평가절하하다, 가치를 낮춰 보다) the feelings of others
- 3) Practice evaluation cues clients and workers as to(~에 관하여) when it is time to conclude(종결하다).

113. deficit

약점, 불리한 점; 결손

- 1) beyond addressing(다루다) deficits toward emphasizing(강조하다, 두드러지게 하다) strengths
- 2) What may be an asset(이점) for you may be a deficit for others.
- 3) Culturally different behaviors are not equivalent to(~와 같은) social-skill deficits or behavior disorders(장애·이상).

114. define

분명히 밝히다, 명시하다

- 1) Those with overwhelming challenges may be unable to define what they want.
- 2) the social worker defines his current capabilities, and determines(알아 내다) his needs for additional job skills
- 3) Social workers using proactive responding combine attentive(주의를 기울이는) listening with reflections(반영), clarifications(명료화), summaries(요약), and occasional questions to access(알아내다) information about what is going on, to define what the client hopes will happen, and to locate(찾아내다) resources available to assist(도움이 되다) in the effort.

115. deliberate

의도적인, 계획적인

- 1) deliberate responses
- 2) deliberate choices
- 3) Social work relationships are deliberate.

116. delineate

분명하게 보여주다; (상세하게) 기술하다, 설명하다

- 1) delineates responsibilities for social workers and clients
- 2) delineates roles for generalist practitioners
- 3) delineate the social work values and principles

117. demonstrate

(행동으로) 보여주다, 실증하다

- 1) demonstrate gender sensitivity 성인지 감수성
- 2) demonstrate their enthusiasm(열정) for ~
- 3) Resistance clearly demonstrates that clients have power!

118. describe

~을 나타내다, 뜻하다

- 1) Hierarchy(위계) describes who is in charge. 누가 주관하는지, 책임자인지
- 2) Objectivity(객관성) describes the principle of examining(고찰하다·조사하다) situations without bias.
- 3) Cultural responsiveness(대응력) describes the worker's abilities to participate in conversations without overriding(무시하다) clients' perspectives.

119. describe

(무엇에 대해) 말하다, 서술하다, 묘사하다, 설명하다

- 1) encourage clients to describe their lives
- 2) How would you characterize(특징짓다, ~의 특징을 설명하다) your own spirituality if you were asked to describe it?
- 3) There is a certain irony that some people who describe their work as 'critical' are happy to accept uncritically certain ideas and approaches.

120. descriptive

기술적, 서술하는

- 1) descriptive information
- 2) descriptive writing vs. analytical writing 기술적 기록과 분석적 기록
- 3) Questions that seek descriptive information begin with words such as "who," "what," "when," "how often," and "in what way."

121. determine

알아내다, 밝히다

- 1) determine what additional resources are available
- 2) to determine what might help the client
- 3) The strengths perspective subscribes(동의·지지하다) “to the notion that people have untapped(사용하지 않은), undetermined(알아내지 못한) reservoirs of(풍부한) mental, physical, emotional, social, and spiritual abilities that can be expressed(발휘하다).

122. dictate

지시(명령)하다; 결정하다

- 1) Historical contexts dictate individuals’ social relationships.
- 2) The purposes of the record dictate its format, content, and style.
- 3) Don't allow workplace culture(직장 문화) to dictate how we practise.

123. differ

다르다

- 1) Challenges differ significantly(크게) from problems.
- 2) Acceptance differs from charity.
- 3) Sharing ideas differs from giving advice.

124. different

다양한, 여러 가지의; 서로 다른, 각각의

- 1) Different people come into social work for different reasons.
- 2) Various social work theories focus on different aspects of peoples’ lives as most significant.
- 3) Different workers will define their boundaries in different ways and at different points

125. diminish

줄이다, 줄어들다; 약해지다, 약화시키다

- 1) diminished interest
- 2) diminish assistance
- 3) diminish the capabilities

126. directive

지시하는, 지시적인; 지시

- 1) directive responses / directive social workers
- 2) advance directives 사전 지시, 사전의료의향서
- 3) A social worker's directive approach inhibits(방해하다·억제하다) the contributions(기여) of clients.

127. discourage

의욕을 꺾다, 좌절시키다; 막다

- 1) discourage collaboration
- 2) I am not trying to discourage anyone from applying for(신청·지원) promotion(승진) when the time is right.
- 3) Dogmatic reductionism(독단적 환원주의) discouraged people from addressing discrimination and oppression issues.

128. discover

찾다, 알아내다, 발견하다

- 1) clients discover their own abilities and the resources of their environments
- 2) Collaboration encourages clients to discover their own solutions and to remain in charge of(즉 주관하다, 책임지다) their own changes.
- 3) Unfortunately, many couples discover after the honeymoon that marriage is not always romantic or exciting.

129. discuss

~에 대해 의논하다; ~에 대해 (말이나 글로) 논하다, 검토하다

- 1) Social worker openly(솔직하게) discusses(의논하다) the requisite(필요조건) for a client's active participation.
- 2) Social workers and clients fully discuss(검토하다) the challenging situation and clarify(분명히 하다) the purpose of their relationship.
- 3) It discusses(논하다) empowerment as a multisystem experience with personal, interpersonal, and sociopolitical elements.

130. do good

도움이 되다; 좋은 일 한다고 하는 (경멸하는 느낌) well-meaning but sometimes unrealistic or interfering)

- 1) We could do more harm than good if we are not careful.
- 2) Social workers are often referred to do-gooders.(좋은 일 하는 사람, 공상적 박애주의자)
- 3) Do-good(좋은 일 한다는) helpers probe(찾다) those who have the problem, designate(~라고 칭하다) them different from others, and label them incapable.

131. draw on

~을 활용하다, ~에 의지하다

- 1) draw on resources within client systems and in their environmental contexts
- 2) draw on client strengths / draw on the clients' own competencies
- 3) draw on research / drawing on our professional knowledge base

132. dwell on

~을 곱씹다, 오래 생각(이야기)하다

- 1) dwelling on vulnerabilities vs. accentuating resiliencies
- 2) Try not to dwell on how unhappy you feel. Become involved and active in life around you. Do not waste your time and energy on self-pity.

3) Instead of dwelling on past problems, social workers encourage clients to articulate(분명히 표현하다) where they are going (goals) and what might help them get there (strengths and resources).

133. efficacy

효능, 효능감

- 1) a sense of efficacy
- 2) undermine clients' efficacy
- 3) increase self-efficacy / enhance their feelings of self-efficacy

134. elicit

이끌어내다

- 1) elicit client stories / elicit information
- 2) elicit clients' views and ideas
- 3) elicit support from other workers

135. eliminate

없애다, 제거하다

- 1) A goal of social work: Enhance human well-being and eliminate poverty, oppression, and other forms of social injustice.
- 2) In the expert paradigm, workers are expected to eliminate or control clients' problems.
- 3) NASW Code of Ethics states, "Social workers should act to prevent and eliminate domination of, exploitation of, and discrimination against any person, group, or class on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, political belief, religion, or mental or physical disability."

136. embed

내장하다; 깊이 박히게 하다

- 1) Strengths are relative and embedded in situational contexts.
- 2) Racism is embedded in social institutions. / embedded in

community and society

3) embedded racism in social structures / embedded personal values and subjective attitudes

137. emerge

나오다, 생겨나다

- 1) Strength can emerge from adversity.
- 2) Challenges emerge from transactions between human systems and their environments.
- 3) Goals and strategies must naturally emerge from the collaborative efforts of workers and clients.

138. endeavor

노력, 시도

- 1) social work endeavor
- 2) ethical research endeavors
- 3) collaborative endeavor / collective endeavors / joint endeavors

139. engage

끌어들이다, 참여시키다

- 1) engage clients as partners
- 2) engage clients in conversations

140. engage in

~를 하다 = do (something)

- 1) engage in research and program evaluation
- 2) engage in a variety of activities / clients can engage in living ~
- 3) engage in respectful and effective practice

141. engage with

~를 상대하다, ~와 함께하다

- 1) engage with clients
- 2) engage with other professionals
- 3) engage with disaster management teams

142. engagement

참여

- 1) engagement in collective action and advocacy
- 2) engagement in public discourse, social commentary, and social activism
- 3) Social workers value principles of relationship-building and interprofessional collaboration to facilitate engagement with clients, constituencies(지역사회), and other professionals as appropriate.

143. engagement

약속, 계약

- 1) engagement(약혼), marriage, birth of children, parenting...
- 2) processes of engagement(? 연결, 개시), assessment, intervention, and evaluation (+ termination or ending)
- 3) In this phase of engagement(? 연결, 개시), social workers and clients fully discuss the challenging situation and clarify the purpose of their relationship.

144. enhance

높이다, 향상시키다

- 1) enhance human functioning
- 2) enhance client competence
- 3) enhance their feelings of self-efficacy(자기 효능감)

145. ensure

보장하다, 반드시 ~하게 하다

- 1) ensure full participation
- 2) ensure self-determination
- 3) ensure that it is handled well

146. entrust

맡기다, 위임하다

- 1) Collaboration entrusts clients with rights and responsibilities, encouraging clients to discover their own solutions and to remain in charge of their own changes.
- 2) entrust the responsibilities to clients
- 3) Donald Robinson conducted a nationwide investigation(조사) of nursing homes and concluded: "I learned that the majority of nursing homes are safe, well-run institutions that take good care of the sick people entrusted to them."

147. evolutionary

발전하는, 진화하는

- 1) evolutionary change in systems over time
- 2) The ecosystems perspective explains all human behavior as evolutionary, adaptive, and functional in context.
- 3) Becoming competent in cross-cultural practice is an evolutionary process.

148. evolve

(점진적으로) 발달·발전하다, 진화하다

- 1) The rule in personal relationships is that the relationships will continue to evolve.
- 2) Beginning as a support group for mothers, this group evolved into a conduit(통로) for addressing issues in the community and with the day care center.

3) The social work contract evolves through phases of agreeing to work together, to agreeing to assess the situation, to agreeing to the plan for change.

149. expert

전문가, 전문가의, 전문가적

1) Clients, not workers, are the experts about their own cultural identities.

2) expert treatment/solutions/paradigm/knowledge/view

3) The worker takes on(떠맡다) the role of learner to be educated, rather than acting as an expert on client's culture or situation.

150. expertise

전문적 지식·기술, 전문성, 전문적 식견

1) clients' expertise vs. professional expertises

2) Empowerment-based practitioners join with clients as partners and rely on clients' expertise and participation in change processes.

3) In recognizing a client's expertise, social workers do not abandon(버리다) their theoretical knowledge and practice wisdom.

151. explicit

명백한, 명시적인

1) worker's implicit or explicit messages

2) explicit agreements

3) an explicit, answerable question

152. exploit

(이기적 목적으로 또는 부당하게) 이용하다, 이용해 먹다; (노동력을) 착취하다

1) Oppression indicates the economic, social, and psychological exploitation(이용) of others.

2) Dual relationships have the potential to exploit(이용하다) clients.

3) An uncritical approach to community capacity building can easily become a process of exploiting(착취) women.

153. extensive

광범위한, 폭넓은

- 1) extensive cultural knowledge
- 2) extensive practice experience
- 3) extensive friendship networks

154. facilitate

용이하게 하다, 촉진하다

- 1) facilitate decision-making / facilitate change / facilitate recovery
- 2) facilitate a client's own choices / facilitate client's access to services
- 3) facilitate empowerment / facilitate cooperative efforts

155. falter

흔들리다

- 1) But the goal of assisting Mrs. Campbell to relate well with Benita falters.
- 2) Tony Wilkins is 68 years old. Two years ago, his memory began to falter.
- 3) Even when clients have a high level of investment and see their outcomes as very desirable, their investments may falter under the burden of environmental constraints.

156. feasibility

실현(실행) 가능성

- 1) feasibility of a successful outcome
- 2) the feasibility of the evaluation
- 3) political and economic feasibility of the policy

157. feasible

실현(실행) 가능한, 가능성이 있는

- 1) However, there will be times when staying at home is either not feasible or not desirable.
- 2) When feasible(가능하면), practitioners encourage clients to handle the arrangements.
- 3) This involves, where feasible(가능하면), taking on board(받아들이다) the perspective, views and experience of the person concerned.

158. figure out

생각해 내다, 알아내다; (생각한 끝에) 이해하다

- 1) figure out a way to coexist / figure out how to express
- 2) figure out what to do / figure out what needs to change
- 3) figure out what works / figure out what's going on

159. finding

(조사·연구 등의) 결과, 결론

- 1) implications of these findings 연구 결과의 함의
- 2) share research findings with colleagues
- 3) Workers consider(고찰하다·검토하다) social research findings and empirically(경험적으로, 실증적으로) tested ideas about what might work best to resolve clients' problems.

160. find oneself

be동사나 become으로 바꾸어 읽습니다. 또는 뒷말만 해석합니다.

find A B = 'A가 B하다'로 읽습니다.

- 1) Social workers who fall prey to(~의 먹이·포로·희생자가 되다) this invitation to be experts find themselves trapped by the dependencies they create in clients.
- 2) Practitioners who commit sexual misconduct(부정행위, 비행) may find themselves subject to criminal action(형사소송) or a civil suit for

malpractice(배임).

3) Unavoidably, social workers find themselves as models to clients on how to cope, communicate, and relate.

161. follow through

실행·이행하다, 완수하다 (+on/with)

- 1) follow through on gathering information
- 2) follow through on their own commitments(책임)

162. formulate

만들어 내다, 표현하다

- 1) formulate the new program / formulate action plans
- 2) formulate well-phrased(잘 표현된) questions
- 3) Workers ensure that clients formulate goals in positive terms, stating what clients want and will be doing rather than what they don't want or will be avoiding.

163. frame

(특정한 방식으로) 표현하다

- 1) frame their question
- 2) frame social work as a human rights profession
- 3) To shift the focus toward the future, social workers frame clients' situations in terms of challenges, rather than problems.

164. frame

틀을 잡다, 만들어내다, 짜다

- 1) frame a theory
- 2) frame their practice from an ecosystems perspective
- 3) frame assessments / frame a plan / frame possible solutions

165. frame of reference

(이해 판단 언행 따위의) 준거, 관점

- 1) a social worker's frame of reference
- 2) the harmful impact of a person's frame of reference that contributes to the discrimination
- 3) Clients can hear what social workers truly think, challenging social workers to operate out of a respectful and affirming frame of reference.

166. fundamental

근본적인·본질적인; 핵심적인·필수적인

- 1) Relationships between social workers and clients are fundamentally relationships between human beings.
- 2) The phrase "begin where the client is" expresses a fundamental social work practice imperative.
- 3) Praxis, with its alternating phases of collective dialogue and action, is a fundamental element of empowerment.

167. genuine

진짜의, 진실한

- 1) genuine acceptance / genuine understanding
- 2) genuine concern for their clients
- 3) genuine relationship / genuine human connection
- 4) Similarly, people with disabilities have found their genuine lived experiences 'colonised' and devalued by mainstream professional practice (whether of social workers or others).

168. get in the way of

~에 방해가 되다

- 1) getting in his way
- 2) What is getting in the way?

3) get in the way of our doing our job / get in the way of learning

169. given

~을 고려해 볼 때, 고려한다면, 감안하면

- 1) Clients need objectives that are realistic, given their present capabilities, opportunities readily available, and resources potentially accessible.
- 2) Given that conflict is part of everyday life, it would be unrealistic for us to attempt to address every conflict we come across.
- 3) No one gets everything right, all of the time, including social workers (especially social workers, in fact, given the complexity and difficulty of the work we do).

170. given

~이 주어진다면

- 1) Clients know their situations best and, given options, can determine the best solutions for their challenges.
- 2) Given niches and opportunities, human systems cultivate(기르다, 함양하다) competencies.
- 3) Given opportunities, social service consumers can play important roles in organizational functioning and development.

171. hallmark

(전형적인) 특징

- 1) hallmarks of reflective practice
- 2) Collaboration is the hallmark of empowerment.
- 3) This focus on equity and social justice has been a hallmark of the social work profession.

172. hierarchy

계급·계층; 계급 체계; 위계

- 1) Hierarchy indicates which individuals and subsystems have status, privileges, and power within a particular system.
- 2) Reverence toward social workers as experts fabricates a hierarchy of haves and have-nots.(가진 사람과 못 가진 사람)
- 3) Unfortunately, elitist versions of professionalism set us apart from the people we serve and thereby create a hierarchy. However, professionalism does not have to be elitist and hierarchical - it can be based on partnership and empowerment.

173. honor (honour)

존중하다, 귀히 여기다

- 1) honoring clients' expertise and their contributions
- 2) honor clients' unique and diverse qualities
- 3) honor clients' perspectives

174. humble

겸손한; 겸손(겸히)하게 만들다

- 1) maintain a humble stance
- 2) humble about our limitations
- 3) Many clients enter social work relationships humbled by their perceived inability to handle challenges on their own.

175. identify

찾아내다

- 1) In the discovery phase, workers strive to identify client strengths, locate environmental resources.
- 2) The asset-based approach shifts the focus away from identifying risk factors to promoting protective factors.

3) To utilize(활용하다) clients' strengths effectively, social workers must first identify those strengths.

176. identify

알아차리다; 알아보다, 식별하다

- 1) identify gaps in social services
- 2) identify the differentials of power
- 3) identifying information 식별 정보

177. identify

~라고 여기다, ~로 보다

- 1) identify as the focal system
- 2) identify human rights as a sphere(영역) of social work practice
- 3) Rollo May identifies “power *for* the other” and “power *with* the other” as positive manifestations(표현) of power.

178. identify

동일시하다 ~ with

- 1) Society's Reactions to Disabilities : Beauty is erroneously(잘못) identified with goodness and ugliness with evil.
- 2) Social workers also strive to avoid the pitfalls of extreme reactions, responding attentively(주의 깊게) with neither cold detachment(거리를 둠) nor emotional over-identification.
- 3) The word 'customer' is too identified with a market ideology to sit comfortably with many social workers, while the word 'consumer' only reinforces the relatively powerless position of the person concerned, as the consumer of a pre-packaged 'product'.

179. impact

영향, 영향을 주다

- 1) the impact of social policy / positive impact

- 2) impact client well-being / impact our sense of self
- 3) Social workers maintain professional ethics when they evaluate how achieving the client system's objectives will impact the rights of others who may be impacted by clients' changes.

180. impede

방해하다, 지연시키다

- 1) impede individualization / impede coordination
- 2) environmental impediments(장애, 방해요소)
- 3) Well-meaning professionals who control the helping process and make decisions for their clients undermine clients' efficacy. Such paternalistic actions impede empowerment!

181. impetus

(일의 추진에 필요한) 자극, 추동력

- 1) the impetus for change
- 2) Collaboration itself becomes empowering and functions as another impetus for improvement in clients' lives.
- 3) Recognizing what is working and offering complimentary feedback provides impetus for clients to participate in a change effort.

182. implement

실행하다, 시행하다

- 1) implement social policies
- 2) implement the plans / implement the decision
- 3) Justice-oriented social workers examine both research design and implementation to determine what roles clients played.

183. implication

영향, 결과; 함의, 의미

- 1) discuss the implications of dependency
- 2) This mind-set("begin where the client is") has profound implications for social workers as they develop relationships with clients.
- 3) Considering what you want to accomplish has implications for(~에 영향을 미치다) where you need to work.

184. implicit

은연중의, 암시적인, 암묵적인; 절대적인; 내재하는, 내포된·함축된

- 1) social workers' implicit(은연중의) bias / worker's implicit(암시적인·은연중의) or explicit messages
- 2) Confidentiality is the implicit(암묵적) or explicit(명시적) agreement between a professional and a client to maintain the privacy of information about the client.
- 3) The interconnectedness within community is implicit(절대적인) in Hinduism.
- 4) Because needs imply rights, all five levels of Maslow's hierarchy have rights implicit(내포된) in them.
- 5) What we are doing is more than a job, it is a vocation - and implicit(내포된) within that is the idea of continuous development.

185. impose

(의견 등을) 강요하다

- 1) imposing their own preferences(선호하는 것) on clients
- 2) We can make more effective progress in bringing about change if we work together as partners, rather than try to impose change on people.
- 3) When social workers impose solutions, give direct advice, assume the role of expert, or in other ways control decisions, they thwart(방해하다) client self-determination.

186. impulse

충동

- 1) The worker's initial impulse is to confront ~, however, ...
- 2) impulsive behavior / impulsive and not well thought out
- 3) Social workers cannot control client impulses to harm themselves, but workers can implement best practices to minimize their liability and do their best to steer clients to other options.

187. inadvertently

무심코, 부주의하게 = unwittingly

- 1) Workers may inadvertently commit microaggressions(미묘한 차별).
- 2) The empowerment evaluation model protects the opinions of clients from being inadvertently silenced.
- 3) Practitioners use caution in working with violent couples to monitor whether any changes achieved actually relieve(줄이다) or inadvertently escalate(증가시키다) the occurrence of violence.

188. in charge of

~을 책임지다, 담당하다, 주관하다 = take charge of

- 1) be in charge of the agenda
- 2) Who's in charge of decision-making?
- 3) Collaboration entrusts clients with rights and responsibilities, encouraging clients to discover their own solutions and to remain in charge of their own changes.

189. in favor of

(더 낫거나 자신이 더 원하는) ~을 위하여

- 1) Workers withhold(억누르다) their views in favor of eliciting(이끌어내다) the client's perspective.
- 2) Social workers supplant(대체하다) power over clients in favor of a *power with* approach.

3) Margo cringes(움츠리다) to hear that some direct service personnel abandon programs designed to teach clients life skills in favor of doing things for clients because “it’s just easier.”

190. in terms of

~면에서, ~에 관해서

- 1) explain behavior in terms of adapting to a situation
- 2) considerable risk in terms of health and well-being
- 3) We have to draw a line in terms of what we can do and what we can't.

191. in terms of

~라는 용어로, ~로써

- 1) The ecosystems perspective explains behavior in terms of adapting to a situation.
- 2) To shift the focus toward the future, social workers frame(표현하다) clients' situations in terms of challenges rather than problems.
- 3) Social workers consider client situations in context, search for client strengths and environmental resources, and describe needs in terms of *transitory challenges* rather than *fixed problems*.

192. in view of

~을 고려하여, 고려하면

- 1) In view of the physical pain and discomfort, in addition to the high cost, many transgender people choose not to pursue surgery.
- 2) In view of these obstacles, even Twyla's sporadic attendance demonstrates a great deal of motivation to participate.
- 3) Client resistance makes sense in view of the ecosystems perspective.

193. indicate

나타내다, 보여주다; 가리키다; 내비치다, 시사하다

- 1) research indicates(보여주다) that ~ indicates certain similarities among group members
- 2) Cultural humility indicates(가리키다) a process rather than an outcome.
- 3) When clients indicate(내비치다) that they want to sit back and let social workers do all the work, empowering social workers take time to explain the logical impossibility of this approach.

194. indicator

지표; ~을 나타내는 것

- 1) statistical indicators / and social and economic indicators indicators of elder abuse / performance(성과) indicators
- 2) So accustomed are we to detecting problems, we may overlook indicators of client strengths as they pass right before us.
- 3) “Nothing always happens; Nothing is always the same.” This concise statement (간결한 말) alerts social workers to look for exceptions, for indicators of when things are going well or when difficulties abate(줄다, 약해지다), even if only briefly.

195. indicative

~을 나타내는, 보여주는, 시사하는

- 1) behaviour that may be indicative of abuse

196. ineffectual

무능한; 효과가 없는

- 1) poor leadership, ineffectual management
- 2) Competent social workers commence action, and ineffectual client systems are acted on.
- 3) The current prison system is not only ineffectual in preventing recidivism(재범·상습범), but it is also expensive.

197. inept

서투른, 무능한

- 1) inept clients
- 2) inept at communicating with clients

198. inevitably

불가피하게, 필연적으로

- 1) Changes in the client will inevitably affect(영향을 미치다) their relationships.
- 2) Some degree of sympathy(동정) is inevitable at times.
- 3) What social workers truly think about their clients inevitably shows through(드러나 보이다).

199. informed

잘 알고 하는

- 1) informed choice
- 2) informed decision-making
- 3) informed consent

200. informed by

~에 입각한, 근거한

- 1) informed by professional knowledge, skills and values
- 2) Informed by an egalitarian(평등주의의) view(견해·개념), social workers take on the roles of working in partnerships with clients.
- 3) Informed by an ecosystemic perspective, workers are able to locate resources for change present in the entire ecosystem.

201. informed of~

(특정 주제·상황에 대해) 잘 아는, 많이 아는 = be informed about

- 1) Practitioners keep informed about what assistance might be available

beyond the social work relationship.

2) Are clients fully informed about the tool's purpose and procedure? Before implementing any assessment tool(평가 도구), practitioners fully explain it.

3) Generally, clients are invited to join case management meetings, although at times professionals meet and make decisions without client input. Ethical case managers make sure that clients stay informed about any exchange(대화) that happens outside of their purview(시야) and confirm(확인하다) that clients know their rights to seek changes on any decisions made.

202. infringe

(권리를 침해하다)

1) without infringing on the rights of others

2) infringe the client's rights to privacy and to self-determination

3) Ensure that what we produce will in no way infringe anyone's dignity.

203. inhibit

저해하다, 억제하다, 방해하다

1) inhibit free choice

2) inhibit the contributions of clients

3) inhibit establishment of rapport

204. initial

처음의

1) initial contact / initial dialogue / initial assessment

2) clients' initial expectations

3) It is a cliché(진부한 표현, 상투적 문구) that initial impressions count for(중요하다) so much, but - cliché or not - it holds a great deal of truth, and we would do well not to lose sight of that.

205. initiatives

(특정한 문제 해결·목적 달성을 위한 새로운) 계획; 사업, 프로그램

- 1) develop new initiatives 새로운 사업을 개발하다
- 2) intervention initiatives 개입 계획
- 3) social policy initiatives / new policy initiatives

206. initiatives

주도권, 자주성; 주인 노릇

- 1) For example, social workers who constantly instruct and advise clients on how to change their lives bear some responsibility(얼마쯤 책임이 있다) for their clients' lack of initiative.
- 2) Behaviors that signal(신호를 주다) clients may be outgrowing(벗어나다·없어지다) the need for professional assistance include when clients take the initiative between meetings to modify and improve on(~보다 나은 성과를 내다) plans developed with the social worker.

207. insidious

서서히 또는 알아차리지 못하게 해를 끼치는

- 2) the insidious nature of racism(인종 차별)
- 3) the insidious experience of oppression
- 4) The insidious nature of dependency subverts(차츰 잃게 하다) clients' power to define their own realities.

208. integrity

진실성 ; 온전함

- 1) social workers act with integrity
- 2) Considering a client's point of view does not require social workers to sacrifice their own integrity or value base.
- 3) Is the relationship sufficiently close to encourage an open and honest sharing of information yet distant enough to ensure professional integrity?

209. intentional

의도적인, 고의의

- 1) intentional and unintentional effects
- 2) unintentional control
- 3) The ecosystems view acknowledges that we not only react consciously and intentionally but also act unconsciously and spontaneously.

210. interdisciplinary

학제간의, 여러 학문 분야가 관련된

- 1) collaborate with interdisciplinary colleagues
- 2) interdisciplinary cooperation
- 3) interdisciplinary staffing(인력구성)

211. interfere with

~을 방해하다

- 1) interfere with developing a working partnership
- 2) interfere with the flow of information
- 3) interfere with a client's exercise of power

212. intersection

교차점

- 1) at the intersection of private troubles and public issues
- 2) from the intersection of many cultural influences
- 3) The empowerment paradigm underscores the importance of context by locating social work practice at the intersection of persons and their social, cultural, and physical environments.

213. intrinsic

고유한, 본질적인; 내적인, 내재하는

- 1) find intrinsic motivation(내적, 내재적) for change
- 2) Workers are now seeking intrinsic rewards (rewards that come from the

nature of the work itself).

3) None of these (unfavourable features) is intrinsic to residential care.

214. invalidate

valid(타당)하지 않다고 하다; 무시하다, 무효화하다

- 1) invalidate clients' cultural beliefs
- 2) invalidate resistance
- 3) invalidate social environment

215. involve

참여시키다, 관련시키다; 수반하다, 포함하다

- 1) involve(참여시키다) clients as partners in change processes
- 2) the risks involved(관련된) in coming out publicly
- 3) Dialogue at the individual level usually involves(포함하다) a direct in-person(직접) exchange(대화) with the people involved(관련된).
- 4) It is about having a fulfilling and rewarding career, whether or not that involves(수반하다) increasing your salary.
- 5) Dunst and colleagues found that clients' active involvement(참여) in goal identification and action planning did more to promote client empowerment than did specific strategies.

216. it is about ~

중요한 것은 ~이다, 문제는/핵심(관건)은/본질은 ~이다

- 1) It's all about people. 가장 중요한 것은 사람이다.
It is about *making a difference*. 중요한 것은 변화를 일으키는 것이다.
And that, surely, is what it is all about. 그것이야말로 가장 중요한 것이다.
- 2) Being a thoughtful, well-informed practitioner is what reflective practice is all about. '생각하는 실천'의 핵심
- 3) Making a difference is precisely what social work is all about.
변화를 일으키는 것이 바로 사회사업의 본질·핵심이다 / 사회사업에서 가장 중요한 것이다.

217. judgement, judgment

비판·평가; 판단력, 판단에 의한

- 1) workers use their best judgment to make choices
- 2) Sometimes it is crystal clear, but very often it will be a difficult judgement call(결정) that involves(수반하다) weighing up(따져보다, 저울질하다) all the pros and cons(찬반양론·이불리·장단점) in order to arrive at a balanced decision. (judgement call 개인적 판단에 따른 결정)
- 3) What is needed is a calm, reflective, balanced approach, one that does not allow anxiety or defensiveness to cloud(흐리게 하다) our judgement and lead us into being risk averse(위험을 회피하는).

218. keep pace with

~와 보조를 맞추다

- 1) keep pace with client readiness
- 2) keep pace with constantly changing conditions
- 3) keep pace with the changing base of information

219. latent

숨어 있는, 잠재적인

- 1) latent potential and creativity
- 2) latent resources
- 3) latent leadership competencies

220. launch

시작하다, 개시하다; 내보내다

- 1) launch empowering relationships
- 2) launch the new program
- 3) launch the second of their two children

221. lose sight of

~을 간과하다, 놓치다, 잊어버리다

- 1) Never lose sight of how important and worthwhile(가치 있는) social work is.
- 2) We must never lose sight of the fact that the people we are serving are human beings.
- 3) It is essential that we do not lose sight of our values, as they are a key part of why we are in social work.

222. major

심각한, 위험한; 주요한, 주류의, 주된, 중요한, 중대한; 다수, 다수의; 전공, 전공의

- 1) major stroke 심각한 뇌졸중 / do major harm
- 2) The removal of children from their parents resulted in major trauma for both parents and children.
- 3) Anyone coming into social work who expects a one hundred per cent success rate is heading for a major disappointment.

223. make a difference

중요하다

- 1) The quality and nature of relationships makes a difference.
- 2) The way practitioners access information from other professionals makes a difference.
- 3) The way in which social workers advocate for their clients makes a difference.

224. make a difference

변화를 일으키다

- 1) In a sense, making a difference is precisely what social work is all about.
- 2) Is our work with clients making a difference?

3) 'Theorizing practice' can also give us important insights about what steps we can take to make a difference.

225. make a difference

차이를 낳다

- 1) What makes the difference between the two(I-Thou and I-It)?
- 2) Attitudes and values can make a huge difference in social work, positively or negatively.
- 3) Philosophical or religious views make a difference in how people are perceived and how they are treated by others.

226. make sense

말이 되다, 타당하다; 이해가 되다

- 1) Does that make sense to you?
- 2) All behaviors make sense when considered in context.
- 3) Workers try to figure out(알아내다) how the resistance makes sense.

227. make sense (out) of

~을 이해하다

- 1) make sense of clients' behaviors
- 2) make sense of the complex situation
- 3) make sense out of what has occurred

228. manage

용케·간신히 ~해내다, 어떻게든 해내다

- 1) manage to take care of her mother
- 2) This agency has managed to survive and even grow in an extraordinarily (엄청나게) harsh(혹독한) environment of recent years.
- 3) It is essential that we manage to rise to(~에 잘 대처하다) the challenges and support one another in doing so.

229. manage

다루다, 처리하다

- 1) manage the situation
- 2) manage conflict and controversy(논쟁)
- 3) Resilience helps you manage life's problems.

230. manage

살아나가다, 살아내다

- 1) We recognize strengths easily and use them to manage(살아내다) our lives and realize(실현하다·이루다) our goals.
- 2) Resilience is the ability to manage(살아나가다) positively, even in the face of adversity.

231. matter

중요하다, 문제가 되다

- 1) Values are the beliefs and principles that matter to us.
- 2) It's not the piece of paper itself that matters, but the knowledge base it represents(나타내다·상징하다).
- 3) Context matters when social workers and clients talk with one another.

232. matter of fact

사실 문제, 사실, 실제; 사실적·실제적·사무적

- 1) As a matter of fact(사실은), "one cannot not communicate.
- 2) The worker relayed(전달했다) this information to Gary 'in a matter-of-fact fashion(style/manner/way)' 사실적·실제적으로
- 3) I suggested that Dick(client) handle it matter-of-factly(있는 그대로, 감정 표현 없이, 사실적으로) rather than with anger.

233. merit

~을 받을 만하다, 자격·가치가 있다

- 1) merit respect
- 2) merit consideration / merit careful review
- 3) merit careful attention / merit special note(주목)

234. merit

가치, 가치 있는 요소, 장점; 공훈·공적

- 1) the merits of each view
 - 2) focus groups have merit
 - 3) identify/assess/evaluate the merits and shortcomings of programs/approaches/solutions
 - 4) certificates of merit 공로 증서, 공로패
 - 5) on its merits : considering only intrinsic(고유의, 내적인) good points and bad points, without prejudice or other considerations, such as procedural ones
- ① The proposal should be discussed on its merits.
- ② Each situation will have to be judged *on its merits* and responded to accordingly.

235. multidimensional

다차원의

- 1) multidimensional perspectives of generalist practitioners
- 2) multidimensional analysis
- 3) construct multidimensional plans

236. mutual

상호간의

- 1) mutual respect
- 2) mutual aid / mutual support
- 3) promote a mutually beneficial(서로 유익한) interaction

237. mutual

공동의·공통의

- 1) achieve mutual purposes(목적)
- 2) workers and clients develop a mutual understanding of what prompts(촉발하다·유도하다) clients to seek social work assistance.
- 3) Empowerment emphasizes collaborative partnerships and delineates(분명히 보여주다) mutual responsibilities for social workers and clients.

238. note

~에 주목하다; 주목

- 1) Take careful note of this shift(변화) - from the past to the future.
- 2) But it is also important to note that we can influence, to a certain extent, the organizations we work for.
- 3) Note who listens and who doesn't, who shows they are listening and who doesn't.

239. note

~을 알아차리다

- 1) Kay notes that the potential for natural support exists but is not fully activated.
- 2) If we see people in isolation(분리하여) rather than holistically(전체적으로), then we will fail to note the impact of wider social factors.
- 3) You may be surprised to note how often people are just not listening to each other, or, if they are, they are not showing it.

240. note

(중요한 것을 특별히) 언급하다

- 1) As we have noted, social work needs to be carried out in partnership - it is something we do *with* people, not *to* or *for* them.

2) Wright has noted that the emphasis on beautiful bodies has also led society to believe that people with a disability “ought” to feel inferior.

3) Jang and Johnson note that highly religious African Americans experience a greater sense of control and social support than those who are less religious.

241. note

어조; 점

1) Mr. Bientos said, on a negative note(부정적 어조로), that ~

2) On a cautionary note(경계할 점은), workers should not move too quickly to point out the successful ways clients are coping.

3) Open adoptions(공개 입양) have pros and cons(장단점). On a positive note(긍정적인 점은), the adoptee will have some contact with the birth family. / On a negative note, a reality is that ~

242. notion

개념, 생각

1) the notion of collaborative partnership

2) the notion of social workers as experts

3) Empowerment evaluation supports the notion that clients are not only qualified to share their opinions on program impact, but they should participate in all steps of the evaluation process.

243. outset

처음, 시작

1) on more equal footing(입장) as partners from the outset

2) clarify the limits of the service at the outset

3) Workers consistently act in empowering ways from the outset.

244. overpower

~보다 힘 있게 되다, 압도하다, 제압하다; 깊이 감동시키다

- 1) Andrea's role is that of a partner to empower families with their own strengths, not to **overpower** families with her own considerable practice knowledge and skills.
- 2) Early in his career, Greg tried to **overpower** a client's resistance.
- 3) Maternalism(온정주의) leads to unintentional control as expressed through **overpowering** caring behaviors.

245. overshadow

~을 가리다, 그늘지게 하다

- 1) The problem-focused, medical genre(형식) of social casework **overshadowed** empowerment as a practice process.
- 2) Social workers' sense of pride is often **overshadowed** by the common misunderstandings(오해) and misrepresentations(와전) of social work.
- 3) Workers guide group interactions so that a particularly powerful member does not **overshadow** the worker's efforts to form working partnerships with other members of the client system.

246. override

~을 무시하다, 짓밟다; ~보다 우선하다

- 1) **override** clients' perspectives
- 2) **override** the reality of a client's experience
- 3) **override** the human rights of a minority

247. overstep

(도를, 선을) 넘다, 넘어가다

- 1) **overstepping** the agreements
- 2) **overstep** their authority
- 3) **overstep** the boundaries

248. overwhelming

압도적인, 너무도 강력한(엄청난), 대응하기 힘든

- 1) overwhelming challenges
- 2) When environments are overwhelming, people need help quickly.
- 3) In situations of crisis or trauma, practitioners break down the issues facing(~에게 닥친) the client into discrete(따로따로의, 별개의) units to dispel(떨쳐버리다·없애다) the overwhelming nature of the problem.

249. paradigm

인식 체계, (이론적) 틀

- 1) expert paradigm vs. collaborative paradigm
- 2) paradigm shift in social work practice to strengths and empowerment
- 3) One of the paradigm shift is the movement toward asset-based assessments and planning. The asset-based approach shifts the focus away from identifying(찾아내다) risk factors to promoting(촉진·조장하다) protective factors.

250. parameter

한계

- 1) defining the parameters and the purposes of the relationship
- 2) parameters of confidentiality(비밀유지)
- 3) The purpose of the work sets parameters for assessment of strengths and resources.

251. passive

수동적인, 소극적인

- 1) passive recipients
- 2) passive acceptance of assistance
- 3) acceptance is neither passive nor placating(달래다)

252. paternalistic

가부장적, 권위주의적

- 1) act paternalistically
- 2) paternalistic actions / paternalistic tendencies
- 3) practitioner's paternalism(권위주의) or maternalism(온정주의)

253. pathology

병적 현상; 병리·병리학 / path- '병, 감정'의 뜻 psychopath, empathy, sympathy

- 1) As a lens for viewing clients, the strengths perspective shifts the view of clients from one of pathology toward one of potential.
- 2) A human rights approach focus on human rights violations rather than individual pathologies.
- 3) Diagnosing(진단하다) "pathology" creates labels. Applying these labels may prompt(유도하다) social workers to move from the construct(개념) of a "person with a pathology" to a stigmatizing conceptualization(개념) of a "pathological(병적인) person."

254. patronize

(~에게 윗사람 행세를 하며) 가르치려 들다, 아랫사람 대하듯 하다, 생색내다

- 1) Empowering social workers strive to help without patronizing clients.
- 2) However, the very use of the idea of consciousness-raising(의식화 conscientization), can itself be patronising and oppressive.
- 3) condescend 은혜를 베푸는 듯이 대하다, 생색내다, 거들먹거리다, 잘난 체하다
condescending belief that one's own culture is superior to others
※ When giving a talk, be careful not to condescend to your audience.(옥스퍼드)
- 4) pontificate 거들먹거리며 말하다
Social workers restrain themselves from trying to solve clients' problems immediately, pontificate as experts, or perform(부리다·시전하다) extraordinary(비범한) feats(묘기·재주).

255. per se

그 자체, 그 자체로

- 1) to shift the attention of the work from solving problems per se to developing strengths
- 2) Not all aspects of ecosystems are resources per se.
- 3) It(a third-grade boy's behavior problem) is not deviant per se but, rather, understandable in context.

256. persuasion

(특히 종교적·정치적) 신념; 설득

- 1) religious persuasion
- 2) political persuasion

257. posture

자세, 태도

- 1) Why questions shift clients to adopt(취하다) defensive postures.
- 2) For example, an attentive(경청하는) posture may encourage clients to continue talking about their views.
- 3) This accepting posture toward human behavior reflects the value base of social work; it directs workers and clients to join forces against the problematic fit of clients in situations rather than judge clients themselves to be deficient(결함이 있는).

258. potential

가능성, 잠재력; 잠재적인, 가능성이 있는

- 1) latent potential
- 2) potential clients / potential outcomes
- 3) identify potential solutions / potential approaches

259. practicality

실질적 측면

- 1) look at the practicalities

2) Clients' access to the practicalities of service delivery, such as transportation, costs, and location, may be prohibitive.

260. precede

~에 선행하다, 앞서다

- 1) take precedence over ~보다 우선하다 / set a precedent 선례를 만들다
- 2) articulating goals precedes preparing objectives (목표 세우기)
- 3) Defining a direction precedes assessing strengths and resources.

261. preliminary

예비의, 임시의

- 1) determine a preliminary purpose
- 2) describe a preliminary direction
- 3) By agreeing on preliminary goals, the partners are able to identify relevant areas for assessment.

262. prerequisite

전제 조건

- 1) an essential prerequisite for empowerment-oriented practice
- 2) Defining a purpose is prerequisite for assessing strengths.
- 3) Practitioners work to understand their own cultural identities as a prerequisite for culturally sensitive practice.

263. presenting problems

드러난 문제, 표출(제시)하는 문제

- 1) look beyond their presenting problems
- 2) resolve their presenting problems
- 3) Diagnosing "pathology(병적 현상)" creates labels that categorize the presenting "pathological(병적인)" behaviors.

264. presume

추정하다, 상정하다; 여기다

- 1) presumptions that clients have strengths
- 2) presume that client strengths function as cornerstones for change
- 3) Or, a social worker who observes particular patterns of communication in a single-parent family may presume that these patterns apply to all single-parent families, overlooking individual differences.

265. privilege

특권, 특전, 특혜

- 1) Clients have the privilege to resist, based on their rights to self-determination.
- 2) Social workers guarantee clients' privilege to assert their own perspectives and actively partner with social workers to develop effective solutions.
- 3) Social workers can only avoid the trap(함정·덫) of professional privilege when they involve clients as full partners.

266. privilege

특권·특전·특혜를 주다; ~을 더 높게 취급·대우하다

to grant a privilege to / to accord a higher value or superior position to

- 1) privilege some thoughts and ideas over others
- 2) United States social welfare system privileges personal responsibility over collective solutions.
- 3) All human service professionals, particularly social workers, privilege their definitions of need over the definitions made by others.

267. privileged

기밀의, 비밀의 = confidential

1) divulge(누설하다·밝히다) privileged information(기밀 정보)

2) Privileged communication provides the legal ground for upholding(유지하다) confidentiality(비밀 상태) in legal proceedings(소송 절차). Legal privilege protects a client's private communication with a social worker by prohibiting(금하다) the professional from divulging(밝히다) information in court.

3) However, privileged communication does not afford the absolute protection of privacy, as numerous exceptions exist.

268. proactive

주도적인; 앞을 내다보고 행동하는 (선제적인)

1) develop proactive plans

2) Proactive professionals take charge of passive(수동적인) clients.

3) Empowering social work requires a more proactive role for the clients.

269. professional

(취미로가 아니라 돈을 벌며) 직업으로 하는, 직업적인 (그런 사람); 직업상의

1) Andrea's role in the professional relationship is that of a partner.

2) Consistent with their professional mission, social workers commit(전념하다·헌신하다) to fighting oppression.

3) We can also think of career progression in developmental terms(발전이라는 면에서), including both personal and professional development. By including personal development, what I am saying is that a career can offer the opportunity for each of us to grow as a person, rather than simply get better at our jobs.

270. proficient

능숙한, 능한

1) proficient social work experts

2) be proficient in paperwork and procedures

3) Social workers should be proficient in networking resources.

271. prohibitive

금지하는 것이나 다름없는

- 1) prohibit the professional from divulging information
- 2) the practicalities(실질적인 면) of service delivery may be prohibitive
- 3) The NASW Code of Ethics explicitly prohibits dual relationships and places the full responsibility for setting clear boundaries on social workers.

272. prompt

(~하게) 하다, 유도하다; 촉발하다

- 1) prompts social workers to design empowerment-focused strategies
- 2) prompt them into collaborating as partners
- 3) Interestingly, clients also reported that they received encouragement from other professionals or family friends who prompted their contact with the worker.

273. prove

증명하다, 보여주다; (~임이) 드러나다, 판명되다

- 1) The spiritual elements of the religion can also lead to considerable solace(위로) and inner strength, thereby proving to be very supportive.
- 2) Experienced practitioners will tell you that people stretch to prove the truth of compliments but recoil to defend against criticisms.
- 3) In my career I have come across examples of very well-run 'homely' establishments(시설) that prove that the negatives associated with residential care are not inevitable.

274. qualified

자격이 있는, 자격을 갖춘

- 1) newly qualified social workers

- 2) Clients are the most qualified experts about their own situations.
- 3) A system of certification, or licensing, of social workers both helps assure the public that qualified personnel are providing social work services and advances the recognition of social work as a profession.

275. question

~에 대해 이의를 제기하다

- 1) They question the shift in direction of strengths and solutions.
- 2) Social workers question the advisability(권할 만함) of narrowly focusing on problems and negative frames of reference.
- 3) Empowerment social work adopts the position that not questioning structural arrangements accepts the status quo.

276. recognize

알아보다, 알아차리다

- 1) recognize client strengths
- 2) recognize and use their personal talents
- 3) Empowering social workers encourage clients to recognize that they themselves have the power to initiate(시작하다) and sustain(유지하다) desired changes.

277. recognize

인식하다, 인정하다

- 1) Social workers recognize that clients have complex lives with no easy answers.
- 2) Social workers recognize their responsibilities to conduct research and add to(더하다) the knowledge base of the social work profession.
- 3) Our attempts to assist the client to undertake(떠맡다·책임지다) positive change are most likely to be effective when the client feels both cared for and recognized as a free agent(주체).

278. refer

~을 의뢰하다, 위탁하다

1) newly referred clients

2) He was referred to this agency by ~

3) The notion of 'institution' implies a number of unfavourable features: routinized, abusive, run for the convenience of the staff...

So, whether we are providing residential care or referring people to it, we need to bear in mind that none of these concerns is to be expected, none should be seen as 'par for the course'(당연한, 보통인).

279. refer to

~을 ...이라고 부르다

1) We refer to practitioners as social workers.

2) Germain refers to this(an adaptive balance between persons and environments) as "goodness-of-fit."

3) Critical practice is often referred to as progressive(진보적) or emancipatory(해방적) practice.

280. refer to

~을 가리키다, 나타내다

1) The term 'gay' is sometimes used to refer to both males and females who have a same-sex sexual orientation.

2) Interpersonal empowerment refers to our ability to influence others and be valued by them.

3) The social work process refers to the ways in which social workers proceed with clients through phases of developing a relationship, figuring out what is going on, and taking action to help things get better.

281. reflect

~을 나타내다, ~을 뜻하다; 보여주다; 반영하다

- 1) reflect(보여주다) little confidence in a client
- 2) an environment reflective(보여주는, 반영하는) of a just society
- 3) A client's difficulties reflect a lack of congruence between the client system's capacities and the environment's demands.

282. reflect

심사숙고하다, 성찰하다

- 1) Social workers and clients take actions and then pause to observe and reflect to guide the next step.
- 2) Reflective(생각하는) practice is intelligent, thoughtful practice informed by professional knowledge, skills and values.
- 3) The busier or more pressurized we are, the more reflective we need to be; the more we need to focus, think, and learn.

283. relevant

(논의 중인 주제·생각하는 상황과 밀접하게) 관련 있는, 적절한; ~에 유의미한

- 1) relevant theory / relevant information / relevant laws
- 2) relevant to clients' situations / relevant to the task at hand
- 3) Karen wants all relevant family members in the room and actively participating. She finds it more empowering to talk *with* people than *about* them.

284. reluctant

꺼리는, 내키지 않는

- 1) reluctant to request assistance / reluctant to participate
- 2) reluctant to admit that ~
- 3) Older adults may be reluctant to bring charges when a family member or loved one on whom they rely has committed the abuse.

285. requisite

필요한, 필수적인; 필요조건

- 1) requisite to solving social problems
- 2) the requisite documentation
- 3) Power is both a requisite and consequence of obtaining the resources.

286. reasonable

타당한, 합리적인 / (특정한 상황에) 합당한 / 적당한, 꽤 괜찮은

- 1) Workers accept clients' resistance(저항) as reasonable caution(경고).
- 2) Social workers should provide clients with reasonable access to official records that concern them.
- 3) When clients have a lot they want to accomplish, social workers help clients to organize and set priorities for issues and goals. Focusing on a reasonable number of goals facilitates their attainment.

287. reside

~에 거주하다; ~에 있다

- 1) resides in a supportive living arrangement(지원 주택)
- 2) When social workers and clients reside in the same small towns or rural locales, boundary violations can occur.
- 3) Problem doesn't reside(있다) in persons or environments alone.
- 4) Challenges emerge from transactions between human systems and their environments rather than reside(있다) in clients themselves.

288. residential

주거의; 주거를 제공하는 / reside ~에 거주하다

- 1) Geri D. is in a residential facility for persons with a severe developmental disability.
- 2) Nursing homes provide residential care and skilled nursing care for persons with disabilities who cannot take care of themselves or whose families can no longer take care of them.

3) It is important that we do not operate on the basis of a rigid, oversimplified stereotype along the lines of 'family good, residential care bad'. The reality is much more complex than that.

289. resolve

해결하다

- 1) resolve problems
- 2) resolve the issues of childcare
- 3) resolve conflicts

290. resourceful

기략(지략·기지·피·요령)이 있는(많은); 자원이 많은

- 1) Even clients in the toughest(힘든·어려운) situations reveal(보여주다) resiliency and resources(기략) to strengths-focused social workers.
- 2) Strengths are diverse, including successful relationships and resourceful interdependence within a community.
- 3) The strengths perspective highlights the existing strengths of clients and promote their resourcefulness.

291. responsive

(적절한 때에 적절한 방법으로) 잘 대응하는

- 1) responsive and just society
- 2) create humane and responsive social services / culturally responsive services
- 3) unresponsive to clients' requests

292. responsiveness

(적절한 때에 적절한 방법으로 하는) 대응력, 대응성

- 1) responsiveness of the environment
- 2) cultural responsiveness

3) a lack of responsiveness

293. reveal

드러내다, 드러내 보이다

- 1) reveal judgments about a client's culture
- 2) reveal their belief in clients' strengths
- 3) reveal optimism and confidence

294. reverence

숭배; 존경

- 1) reverence for elder family members
- 2) Conservatives revere the "traditional" nuclear family and try to devise policies to preserve(유지하다·보존하다) it.
- 3) Reverence toward social workers as experts fabricates a hierarchy of haves and have-nots.

295. rights to ~

~에 대한 권리 (~권), ~을 할/받을 권리

- 1) rights to self-determination
- 2) rights to privacy and confidentiality
- 3) rights to services

296. salient

아주 중요한, 핵심적인; 아주 두드러진, 현저한

- 1) the salient features of the observed(관찰된) behavior
- 2) identify salient issues / salient cultural membership
- 3) Before applying research results, social workers should critique studies to determine whether research participants had a salient voice.

297. seasoned

경험 많은, 노련한

- 1) seasoned social workers
- 2) Supervisors frequently provide seasoned expertise and a more objective look.

298. secure

얻다, 확보하다, 얻어내다

- 1) secure a job
- 2) secure necessary resources
- 3) secure the client's cooperation

299. sense

~감, 감각, 의식, 느낌

- 1) sense of worth 가치 있다는 느낌, 자존감
- 2) sense of competence 유능감, 유능하다는 느낌
- 3) sense of power 유력감, 힘이 있다는 느낌
- 4) sense of agency 주체 의식
- 5) sense of pride 자부심
- 6) sense of morality 도덕감각
- 7) sense of control 통제감
- 8) sense of helplessness 무력감
- 9) sense of connectedness and belonging 연결감과 소속감
- 10) sense of direction 방향 감각
- 11) sense of accomplishments 성취감
- 12) sense of self 자의식
- 13) sense of purpose 목적의식

300. sensitive

세심한, 민감한, 센스가 있는

- 1) culturally sensitive practice / culturally sensitive services / diversity-sensitive practice

- 2) sensitive response / disclose sensitive information
- 3) sensitively disclose their perceptions about client abilities

301. set the stage for

~을 위한 장(場)을/토대를 마련하다

- 1) sets the stage for collaborative partnerships
- 2) set the stage for assessing strengths and resources
- 3) Workers' expectations set the stage for the upcoming(다가오는) relationship of social worker and client system.

302. shift

옮기다, 전환하다; 전환, 변화

- 1) shift the focus away from identifying risk factors to promoting protective factors
- 2) contemporary paradigm shift in social work practice to strengths and empowerment
- 3) One example of the paradigm shift is the movement toward asset-based assessments and planning.

303. show through

(뒤/아래에 있는 것이 언뜻언뜻) 드러나 보이다

- 1) Who social workers are as people shows through.
- 2) What social workers truly think about their clients inevitably(불가피하게) shows through.
- 3) Professionally constructed relationships are genuine(진심 어린) relationships in which the values, beliefs, and opinions of social workers and clients show through.

304. significant

상당한, 커다란; 중요한, 중대한, 유의미한

- 1) significant others 중요한 타자들 / play a significant(중요한) role in ~
- 2) significant improvements(향상·진보) / significant family events
- 3) Challenges differ(다르다) significantly from problems.

305. simultaneous

동시의, 동시에 존재하는

- 1) simultaneous focus on persons and their social environments
- 2) simultaneous memberships in various cohort groups
- 3) empowerment social work is simultaneously clinical (personal) and critical (political)

306. sporadic

간헐적인, 드문드문한

- 1) sporadic attendance
- 2) sporadically attends a mothers' support group
- 3) sporadic maintenance(유지보수)

307. stable

안정된, 안정적인

- 1) stable living conditions
- 2) stable housing
- 3) unstable financial situation

308. stand in the way of

~에 방해가 되다

- 1) stand in the way of managing risks
- 2) stand in the way of empowerment
- 3) stand in the way of good practice

309. state

말하다, 진술하다

- 1) states that ~
- 2) state their philosophy of practice

310. statement

말, 진술, 서술; 성명서

- 1) explicit statements about/on ~
- 2) a clear statement of the issue
- 3) Social workers guide clients to reformulate problems into goal statements.

311. steer

(영향력 등을 발휘하여) 이끌다, 몰고 가다; 조종하다

- 1) steer clients toward ~ / steer clients to other options
- 2) steering committee 운영위원회
- 3) The concept of challenge steers workers away from the notion of eliminating a problem rooted in the past toward overcoming hurdles in the pathway leading to a future goal.

312. stifle

억누르다, 질식시키다

- 1) stifle the contributions of other members
- 2) keeping people safe without stifling them or denying them their rights
- 3) Self-determination can be stifled in any hierarchical relationship.

313. strive to

~하려고 애쓰다, 노력하다

- 1) strive to maintain a humble stance
- 2) strive to prioritize the client's preferences

3) Social workers strive to detect the emergent strengths evident in those who have faced oppression and overcome adversity.

314. subject

주제, 대상; ~당할 수 있는; ~에 종속된; 종속시키다, 당하게(받게) 하다

1) expertise on the subject under study 연구 중인 주제에 관한 전문 지식

2) Did they work as partners in research or merely function as subjects(연구 대상) of someone else's study?

3) be subject to harassment 괴롭힘을 당하는

4) plans subject to review and approval 검토와 승인을 받아야 하는 계획

5) Practitioners who commit sexual misconduct(비행) may find themselves subject to(당할 수 있는) criminal action(형사 소송) or a civil suit(민사 소송) for malpractice(배임·부정행위).

315. subjective

주관적인

1) subjective state of mind / subjective well-being

2) In the subjective world of feelings, only clients can know for sure!

3) Subjective confidence is self-confidence; objective confidence is credibility. A lack of subjective confidence can lead to a lack of objective confidence.

316. subscribe to

~에 동의하다, ~을 지지하다

1) The strengths perspective subscribes to the notion(개념) that ~

2) NASW subscribes to a policy statement on human rights that indicates that "the struggle for human rights remains a vital priority for social work practitioners in the 21st century."

3) Social workers who subscribe to the strengths perspective acknowledge that clients have existing reservoirs of resources and competencies to draw upon.

317. suspend

유예하다, 중단하다; 내려놓다

- 1) suspend bias
- 2) suspend services
- 3) suspend imposing their own judgments

318. take charge of

~을 떠맡다, 책임지다, 관장하다

- 1) take charge of one's life/future
- 2) take charge of planning
- 3) take charge of accomplishing tasks

319. tap

(기존의 에너지·지식 등을) 이용하다

- 1) untapped strengths and resources
- 2) strengths and innate power that can be tapped
- 3) What untapped resources are present in the environment to meet the client's defined needs?

320. tentative

잠정적인, 임시의

- 1) tentative ideas / tentative plan
- 2) tentative agreement / tentative goals
- 3) Hypotheses(가설) offer tentative statements about ~

321. tentatively

머뭇거리며 조심스럽게; 시험적으로

1) When social workers have ideas that might be helpful, they offer them tentatively and respect client expertise(전문적 식견) to evaluate whether the idea is useful.

2) As workers offer hunches(직감·추측) about what feelings clients may be experiencing(느끼다), they make their suggestions(제안·의견) tentatively.

322. thwart

방해하다, 좌절시키다

- 1) thwart client self-determination
- 2) thwart clients' efforts
- 3) thwart the control over their lives

323. understanding

이해, 지식, 생각

- 1) newly acquired understanding(이해·지식) of sexual orientation
- 2) A 'macro' social worker cannot afford to ignore the understandings(지식) and skills of 'micro' practice.
- 3) Workers always write records with the understanding(생각) that the records could be read by clients or various third parties.

324. undermine

(서서히) 약화시키다, 해치다

- 1) undermine clients' autonomy/competence/efficacy/voices/happiness
- 2) undermine social worker's credibility
- 3) undermine a commitment to professionalism

325. valid

유효한, 정당한, 타당한, 가치가 있는

- 1) reliable and valid information
- 2) reliable and valid conclusions of the research

3) a valid consent

326. validate

인정하다, 알아주다 ; (그 상황에서는) valid하다고, 말이 된다고, 타당하다고, 일리가 있다고, 그럴 수 있겠다고, 이해가 된다고 인정하다

- 1) validate client's perspectives/experiences/reality/feelings/views...
- 2) provide validation and encouragement
- 3) Validation becomes especially important when clients are oppressed.

327. validity

정당성·타당성; 유효성

- 1) appreciate the validity of clients' perspectives
- 2) denying the validity of the local experience
- 3) examine the validity of the research outcomes / their validity in the current context

328. variation

차이, 변화, 변형

- 1) Cultural variations(문화적 차이) do exist in learning styles.
- 2) Throughout history there have been wide variations(변화) in how LGBT persons have been viewed.
- 3) There are considerable variations(변형) among the case management models.

329. withhold

억누르다; 주지 않다

- 1) social workers withhold their own thoughts
- 2) withhold sharing their stories
- 3) clients may withhold information