



#CONQUISTANOESTUDO ▪ #DIA4SEMANA14

ENSINO MÉDIO ▪ 2º ANO

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Hello, dear student! How are you doing? We hope you're fine!

Today we'll have a different way of studying. We are bringing you a text which discusses about how important is thinking about neighborhood as an unit of social change.

So you have to read the text and think about how your neighborhood and you are contributing to social changes. Specifically thinking about this current time of coronavirus, what have you and your neighborhood done to control this pandemic? What can you extra do for it?

Do a research about how to make a project of social work, then make an outline of a project you can implement in your neighborhood.

Once we are discussing about neighborhood, it's important that you share your ideas with a partner or partners, since we are stronger when we think and act together.

You can search for other texts that discuss about this theme.

Have a good work!!

THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS THE UNIT OF CHANGE

No, starfish are not saved one by one.

You've probably heard the starfish story. There's a boy on the beach who finds thousands of starfish washed ashore, dying. He picks one up and throws it back into the ocean. A passer-by asks him what's the point of that. All these thousands of other starfish are still going to die. "Well," the boy responds, "I saved that one."

Many of our social programs are based on that theory of social change. We try to save people one at a time. We pick a promising kid in a neighborhood and give her a scholarship. Social programs and philanthropic efforts cream skim in a thousand ways. Or they mentor one at a time, assuming that the individual is the most important unit of social change.

Obviously it's possible to do good that way. But you're not really changing the structures and systems that shape lives.

Some people say that we have to promote both kinds of change, individual and neighborhood. Of course that's true, but it's also what people say when they don't know how to think in geographic terms and don't know how to adjust their work to neighborhood realities.

Thinking in neighborhood terms requires a radical realignment in how you see power structures. Does the neighborhood control its own networks of care, or are there service providers coming down from above? Do the local norms of interaction need to be changed? For example, do people feel it's normal to knock on a neighbor's door and visit, or would that be considered a dangerous invasion of privacy? Are there forums where the neighborhood can tell its collective story?

Thinking in neighborhood terms means radical transformation in how change is done. It means escaping the tyranny of randomized controlled experiments in which one donor funds one program that tries to isolate one leverage point to have "impact."

It means adjusting the structures of the state so that the neighborhood is an important structure of self-government, rather than imposing blanket programs willy-nilly across neighborhood lines.

The good news is that there are more neighborhood-based programs than there used to be, like the Resident Association of Greater Englewood in Chicago. But we haven't even begun to sort out the implications of what comes next now that we understand the utter centrality of place.

Disponível em: <<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/18/opinion/neighborhood-social-infrastructure-community.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fopinion>>. Acesso em: 1 set. 2019. (Adaptado)

That's all for today!

On the next week we'll have some questions based on the text you read. We hope you've enjoyed our today's meeting.

We'll meet ourselves on the next week.

See you soon!!