



PNU University

English in Social Sciences (2)

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پیشگفتار ناشر

کتاب‌های دانشگاه پیام نور حسب مورد و با توجه به شرایط مختلف یک درس در یک یا چند رشته دانشگاهی، به صورت کتاب درسی، متن آزمایشگاهی، فرادرسی، و کمک درسی چاپ می‌شوند.

کتاب درسی ثمره کوشش‌های علمی صاحب اثر است که براساس نیازهای درسی دانشجویان و سرفصل‌های مصوب تهیه و پس از داوری علمی، طراحی آموزشی، و ویرایش علمی در گروه‌های علمی و آموزشی، به چاپ می‌رسد. پس از چاپ ویرایش اول اثر، با نظرخواهی‌ها و داوری علمی مجدد و با دریافت نظرهای اصلاحی و متناسب با پیشرفت علوم و فناوری، صاحب اثر در کتاب تجدیدنظر می‌کند و ویرایش جدید کتاب با اعمال ویرایش زبانی و صوری جدید چاپ می‌شود.

متن آزمایشگاهی (م) راهنمایی است که دانشجویان با استفاده از آن و کمک استاد، کارهای عملی و آزمایشگاهی را انجام می‌دهند.

کتاب‌های فرادرسی (ف) و **کمک درسی** (ک) به منظور غنی‌تر کردن منابع درسی دانشگاهی تهیه و بر روی لوح فشرده تکثیر می‌شوند و یا در وبگاه دانشگاه قرار می‌گیرند.

مدیریت تولید محتوا و تجهیزات آموزشی

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Preface

Our goal in writing this text is to encourage the students of social sciences to develop their reading and comprehension skills. The text does this by informing students with the core concepts of social sciences and demonstrating how these concepts can be used to understand (and perhaps change) features of society that help shape the trajectory of their own and others' biographies.

The reading passages have been taken from recent social sciences sources. Care has been taken to include various topics from different branches of social sciences in order to acquaint students with a variety of passages. Short passages have also been provided to be translated into Persian.

We share the excitement of those who have looked forward to our completion of this part of *social sciences*.

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SOCIETY

General Objectives

This unit has been designed to help you to:

- Develop your general reading skills.
- Promote self-learning as a major goal .
- Enhance your understanding and recognition of English materials.
- Familiarize you with typical sociological passages and their key words and terms.

Behavioral Objectives

After reading the text, students are expected to:

- Learn and define the key terms and general words appeared in the text.
- Be able to use these words in related passages.
- Distinguish and apply different parts of speech of the given words.
- Do the exercises.

Vocabulary Help

abstract

adj

existing in thought; as an idea; not real

When we talk about beauty, we talk about an **abstract** concept.

affect

v

having an influence on sb or sth; produce an effect
on sth/sb

The recent inflation has greatly **affected** the lives of the poor.

argument

n

expressing an opposite idea; disagreement; quarrel

They finally agreed on the project without any further **argument**.

behaviour

n

manner; way of treating others

He should be ashamed of his bad **behaviour**.

bothersome

adj

causing trouble or annoyance

That child is really **bothersome**. He always puts people in troubles.

community

n

group of people of the same religion, race,
occupation or nationality

Some Sociologists' difference with between community and Society

conformity n

agreement or being consistent with sth

Her behaviour is not in **conformity** with the rules of the college.

corporation n

a large business company

Iranian oil **corporation** is made up of several smaller oil companies.

distinction n

difference or contrast between two things

Can you make any **distinctions** between school and college studies?

dominate v

have control or influence on people, events, etc.

In Iran, fathers usually **dominate** other members of families.

emigration n

leaving one's country to live in another country

During the war in Afghanistan, there was mass **emigration** from Afghanistan to Iran.

expulsion n

action of expelling or being expelled

Expulsion from school is one of the punishments for students who don't obey the rules.

Workers' **expulsion** from the company led to the workers' protests.

heritage n

property or money that has been passed on from parents to children, things such as works of art, culture and folklore passed from earlier generations.

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Our literary **heritage** should be preserved and taught to our children.

The land and the big building in it, is a part of his **heritage**.

The ancient buildings are part of the national **heritage**.

a host of

n

large number of people or things

He has **a host of** good friends.

I won't come to her party for **a host of** reasons.

hypothesis

n

idea or suggestion based on known facts

After much research, his main **hypothesis** was rejected.

identify

v

show or prove who or what sb/sth is; recognize, distinguish

She was badly burned in the fire, so that nobody could **identify** her.

Scientists have **identified** a new type of microbe.

Police hasn't **identified** the robber of the bank yet.

immigrate

v

enter a foreign country to live or work there permanently

Many young people **immigrated** to European countries with the hope of finding better chances or opportunities of work and education.

instability

n

lack of stability; state of being changed; not fixed

Because of political **instability**, people prefer to invest less.

interact

v

act or have an effect on each other; cooperate or communicate with each other

Sociologists study ways in which people **interact** each other.

investigate

v

find out and examine facts to obtain the truth;
research; discover

The police are **investigating** the details of the accident.

Scientists always **investigate** new concepts and facts about the nature.

lifetime

n

duration of sb's life or sth's existence

He wrote several famous scientific books in his **lifetime**.

The **Middle Ages**

n pl (noun plural)

The period (in European history) between about
1100 to 1500 A.D.*

During the The **Middle Ages**, science was under the control and supervision of churches

monogamous

adj

married to one person at one time

Although in some societies, marrying more than one woman is lawful, many people are **monogamous**.

outsider

n

person who is not a member of a community or group

These pieces of information are for our members and **outsiders** should not be informed of them.

*, A.D. = Anno Domini : (in the year) since the birth of Christ in 1060 AD – compare BC before (the birth of) Christ.

She is an **outsider** coming from a foreign country.

perceive

v

become aware of (sb/sth) ; notice, observe, understand

Haven't you **perceived** a change in his behaviour?

The patient was **perceived** to have difficulty in walking.

I can't **perceive** the meaning and purpose of what you say.

We can't **perceive** why his behavior has changed.

phenomenon

n (pl: phenomena)

happening; fact or occurrence; remarkable person,
thing or event

Islamic revolution is an important **phenomenon** in Iranian history.

quality

n

degree of goodness or worth; characteristics; general
excellence

The new product of the factory is of the highest **quality**.

They are more concerned with **quality** than quantity.

regularity

n

state of being regular or systematic or normal

His **regularity** in arriving on time can be an example for others.

reinforce

v

make sth/sb stronger; give support to; emphasize;
encourage

All evidences **reinforce** my claim.

simultaneously

adv

happening or done at the same time

The oppositie party will demonstrate **simultaneously** different cities.

They exploded some bombs **simultaneously** in three palces.

They started writing a book **simultaneously**.

struggle

v

fight with sb; make great efforts; try to get free

The shopkeeper **struggled** with the thief.

She **struggled** hard to move the heavy table.

sweep

n

long unbroken stretch of time

The whole **sweep** of Persian literature has never seen a poet greater than Hafez.

Vocabulary

Exercise 1.1

Match the words in column A with their meanings in column B.

A	B
— 1. corporation	a. a person working in a company
— 2. conformity	b. not fixed; state of being changed
— 3. behavior	c. agreement or being consistent with sth
— 4. perceive	d. manner
— 5. employee	e. married to one person at a time
— 6. hypothesis	f. become aware of
— 7. instability	g. person who is not a member of a community or a group
— 8. invisible	h. a large business company
— 9. outsider	i. not visible; that cannot be seen
— 10. monogamous	j. idea or suggestion based on known facts
	k. degree of goodness or worth.
	l. long unbroken stretch of time

Vocabulary

Exercise 1.2

Choose from the list below appropriate words or expressions to fill in the blanks. You may do some changes in word spelling when necessary. Each word or expression should be used once.

take place	simultaneously	unique	participate
revolution	outsider	quality	minor
interact	employee	distinction	Perceive
creative	behavior	heritage	

1. There was a meeting in our university, but a few students _____ in it.
2. During the last week, two car accidents _____ leading to three deaths.
3. Manufacturers should put great importance on the _____ of their products to attract more customers.
4. Countries _____ with each other according to their policies and national benefits.
5. Perspolis is the magnificent _____ of ancient Iran.
6. The new manager dismissed some of the _____ to decrease the company's expenditures.
7. His father was martyred during the Islamic _____ in 1357.
8. John and I started reading the book _____ but I finished it sooner.
9. He is the _____ English teacher in this school. Nobody can teach English like him.
10. You should first study the main points and then the _____ ones.

11. I explained the differences between the two schools of thought but they couldn't make any _____ between them.
12. Close friends and classmates can certainly exert an influence on each other's _____ .
13. He is very _____ and has recently proposed a pop song which is very popular.
14. I can't _____ the meaning of what you say.
15. She is a (n) _____ and nobody knows her.

SOCIETY

Auguste Comte, the father of sociology, defined sociology as the science of society and for most sociologists this is probably the best simple definition. But what, after all, is society? Where is it? Can we see it? As scientists, can we measure it?

- 5 I once discussed the human being with a behavioral psychologist who insisted, "What is this *society* you keep talking about? Point it out to me. If I cannot see it, I cannot measure it, nor can I even believe that it exists." The argument is bothersome but this problem exists for almost every important sociological concept: groups, social action, communities, power, self, and
- 10 social class, among others. The difficulty, however, is one that the sociologist also shares with the physicist and most other scientists, for much of what they study—for example, gravity or magnetism—is not seen directly either but understood indirectly by the effects, as the scientist isolate patterns of activity in nature, perceives regularities, calls them by a name, and see how well these
- 15 named regular patterns help him or her understand phenomena.

MEANING OF SOCIETY

Society is, first of all, *one type of social organization*. It is, like the dyad, group, formal organization, and community, made up of actors who interact with one another and who have developed patterns over time.

20 To define or identify a society, we depend on both mutual interaction and common patterns. People in the United States, for example, interact with one another far more regularly than they interact with those outside the United States. They travel regularly to other communities and interact with individuals in those communities, and through media like newspapers and
25 television they interact as a society. Boundaries between a society and other societies have the effect of facilitating interaction within; borders, language, media, roads, telephone cables, formal rules governing leaving and entering society, and the economic system create an interdependence among actors.

Patterns too define society. A society has a common set of laws, customs,
30 a heritage, a class structure, and a host of institutions. Its patterns make us similar to each other in comparison with people from other societies.

A society's patterns affect almost every organization inside it. Most social organizations, in turn, contribute to society's continuation by reinforcing society's patterns. Society, for example, influences how families are
35 organized (male dominated family, monogamous family, child centered), and each family teaches boys how to be men and girls how to be women in society.

Actors enter society at birth, through immigration, or by being conquered. They leave society through expulsion, emigration, or death. Each is socialized
40 by family, school, media, religion, friends, and neighborhood into existing patterns. Each is socialized to believe that belonging to society is worthwhile and that he or she should obey its rules, fight for it, and even die for it. Although over a lifetime society's patterns change, compared to the whole sweep of a society's history, the change is gradual and relatively minor.

- 45 Society is simultaneously the longest enduring, most abstract, and most all-embracing social organization that influences our action, thinking, and being. Society, in summary, is a social organization, and, as such, it is characterized by interaction and social patterns. It is the largest social organization whose patterns make an important difference to the individual's life. It influences
- 50 social organizations within it, and almost all social organizations within it work for its continuation. Its patterns are difficult to change because they usually have the longest history and are important for more people than those of other social organizations.

Oral Questions

After reading the text, try to provide full answers to the following questions.

1. Can you define society in a single statement?
2. Who is Auguste Comte and how does he define society?
3. How are sociologists similar to physicists?
4. According to paragraph 4, what is a society made up of?
5. Can you give some examples of a society's common patterns?

Comprehension

Exercise 1.3

Read the text carefully and determine the references for the following pronouns. Then check your answers with those in the answer key section.

1. 'this' in line 2 refers to _____.
2. 'it' in line 3 refers to _____.
3. 'that' in line 10 refers to _____.
4. 'they' in line 12 refers to _____.
5. 'them' in line 14 refers to _____.
6. 'who' in line 19 refers to _____.

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7. 'they' in lines 23 and 24 refers to _____ .
8. 'its' in line 31 refers to _____ .
9. 'they' in line 40 refers to _____ .
10. 'that' in line 47 refers to _____ .
11. second 'it' in line 51 refers to _____ .
12. 'they' in line 52 refers to _____ .

Exercise 1.4

First read the text carefully and then choose the best choice to complete each question.

1. The main idea of paragraph 2 is _____ .
 - a. the difficulty of defining sociology
 - b. that society is invisible
 - c. how to isolate patterns in nature
 - d. the argument with a psychologist
2. In studying society, a sociologist _____ .
 - a. may have the problem of investigating the invisible
 - b. can understand a society indirectly by its effects
 - c. refuse such matters as self or society
 - d. should deal with realities in our world
3. To define a society, a sociologist depends on _____ .
 - a. formal organization and community
 - b. mutual interaction and common patterns
 - c. proposing concepts and testing hypotheses
 - d. how families are organized and rear their children
4. The common patterns of a society _____ .
 - a. include laws and customs but not language and cultural heritage
 - b. influences on people indirectly

- c. may not be observed by some people
 - d. makes its members similar to each other
5. The continuation and existence of a society _____ .
- a. depends on the contribution of its organizations
 - b. is affected by business and enterprises
 - c. encourages people to accept the rules and traditions
 - d. leads to people unity and their ways of socialization
6. Paragraph 7 is talking mainly of _____ .
- a. how people enter a society
 - b. how they leave a society
 - c. ways of people's socialization and their responsibilities toward society
 - d. the fact that society's patterns change during a long period of time
7. In summary, society can be defined as the largest social organization — _____ .
- a. that is characterized by interaction and common patterns
 - b. which influences other organizations within it
 - c. which is continued by its members' contribution
 - d. whose patterns are difficult to change
 - e. all of them

Exercise 1.5

Based on the information of the text, decide which of the following statements are true (T) and which are false (F).

- 1. Society is similar to gravity and magnetism. ☐
- 2. Sociologists study society through its effects, and patterns. ☐
- 3. Americans interact with one another more regularly than with outsiders. ☐

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4. Boundaries between societies make it easy to distinguish them. ☐
5. Language, media, formal rules and economic system are not social patterns. ☐
6. Common patterns are created by official organizations. ☐
7. Actors enter society at birth, through immigration or by being conquered. ☐
8. The change of social patterns is gradual and minor in developing societies but in developed ones it is rapid and remarkable. ☐
9. Children are socialized by family, school, friends and religion ☐
10. Society influences all organizations within it ☐

Parts of Speech

Exercise 1.6

Choose the appropriate forms of words (noun, verb, adjective or adverb) to fill in the blanks. Do any necessary changes in word spelling.

1. communicate, communicative, communication, communicatively

- a. Since she has moved to Tehran, I haven't had any _____ with her.
- b. Teachers should apply different methods to _____ the subject matters to their students.
- c. _____ approach is a new teaching method in language learning.
- d. Although they study in different universities, they are conducting a research _____ .

2. compare, comparative, comparison, comparatively

- e. You cannot _____ anything to God.
- f. _____ between things is a useful way in learning.

g. He is doing a _____ study on English and Persian literature.

h. The paintings are _____ examined and evaluated.

3. act, active, activity, actively, activate

i. After we receive a project, all of us work on it _____ .

j. She is very _____ and energetic.

k. After retirement, my father is looking for a new _____ .

l. You can _____ the molecules of water by boiling it.

m. People usually _____ differently in different situations.

4. revolution, revolutionary

n. The use of modern technology in agriculture led to the huge production of crops known as the green _____ .

o. Improvement of our economic structure requires _____ and essential changes.

5. protect, protective, protection

p. Soldiers _____ our boundaries against the enemies.

q. Children should be vaccinated for the purpose of _____ .

r. The government has done some _____ measurements.

6. encourage, encouragement, encouraging

s. Students can improve better through _____ .

t. Parents should use more _____ rewards than punishment.

u. The governor _____ foreign investment by providing a lot of facilities.

7. distinguish, distinction, distinctive

v. It was very dark and I couldn't _____ him.

w. Kindness is the main _____ feature of our English teacher.