



PNU University

English for the Students of Political Science II

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امروزه کتاب‌خوانی و علم‌آموزی، نه تنها یک وظیفه‌ی ملی، که یک واجب دینی است.

مقام معظم رهبری

در عصر حاضر یکی از شاخصه‌های ارزیابی رشد، توسعه و پیشرفت فرهنگی هر کشوری میزان تولید کتاب، مطالعه و کتاب‌خوانی مردم آن مرز و بوم است. ایران اسلامی نیز از دیرباز تاکنون با داشتن تمدنی چندهزارساله و مراکز متعدد علمی، فرهنگی، کتابخانه‌های معتبر، علما و دانشمندان بزرگ با آثار ارزشمند تاریخی، سرآمد دولت‌ها و ملت‌های دیگر بوده و در عرصه‌ی فرهنگ و تمدن جهانی به‌سان خورشیدی تابناک همچنان می‌درخشد و با فرزندان نیک‌نهاد خویش هنرنمایی می‌کند. چه کسی است که در دنیا با دانشمندان فرزانه و نام‌آور ایرانی همچون ابوعلی سینا، ابوریحان بیرونی، فارابی، خوارزمی و ... همچنین شاعران برجسته‌ای نظیر فردوسی، سعدی، مولوی، حافظ و ... آشنا نباشد و در مقابل عظمت آنها سر تعظیم فرود نیاورد. تمامی این افتخارات ارزشمند، برگرفته از میزان عشق و علاقه فراوان ملت ما به فراگیری علم و دانش از طریق خواندن و مطالعه منابع و کتاب‌های گوناگون است. به شکرانه‌ی الهی، تاریخ و گذشته ما، همیشه درخشان و پر بار است. ولی اکنون در این زمینه در چه جایگاهی قرار داریم؟ آمار و ارقام ارائه‌شده از سوی مجامع و سازمان‌های فرهنگی در مورد سرانه‌ی مطالعه‌ی هر ایرانی، برایمان چندان امیدوارکننده نمی‌باشد و رهبر معظم انقلاب اسلامی نیز از این وضعیت بارها اظهار گله و ناخشنودی نموده‌اند.

کتاب، دروازه‌ای به سوی گستره‌ی دانش و معرفت است و کتاب خوب، یکی از بهترین ابزارهای کمال بشری است. همه‌ی دستاوردهای بشر در سراسر عمر جهان، تا آنجا که قابل کتابت بوده است، در میان دست‌نوشته‌هایی است که انسان‌ها پدید آورده و می‌آورند. در این مجموعه‌ی بی‌نظیر، تعالیم الهی، درس‌های پیامبران به بشر، و همچنین علوم مختلفی است که سعادت بشر بدون آگاهی از آنها امکان‌پذیر نیست. کسی که با دنیای زیبا و زندگی‌بخش کتاب ارتباط ندارد بی‌شک از مهم‌ترین دستاورد انسانی و نیز از بیشترین معارف الهی و بشری محروم است. با این دیدگاه، به‌روشنی می‌توان ارزش و مفهوم رمزی عمیق در این حقیقت تاریخی را دریافت که اولین خطاب خداوند متعال به پیامبر گرامی اسلام (ص) این است که «بخوان!» و در اولین

سوره‌ای که بر آن فرستاده‌ی عظیم‌الشان خداوند، فرود آمده، نام «قلم» به تجلیل یاد شده‌است: «إِقْرَأْ وَ رَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ. الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ» در اهمیت عنصر کتاب برای تکامل جامعه‌ی انسانی، همین بس که تمامی ادیان آسمانی و رجال بزرگ تاریخ بشری، از طریق کتاب جاودانه مانده‌اند.

دانشگاه پیام‌نور با گستره‌ی جغرافیایی ایران شمول خود با هدف آموزش برای همه، همه‌جا و همه‌وقت، به‌عنوان دانشگاهی کتاب‌محور در نظام آموزش عالی کشورمان، افتخار دارد جایگاه اندیشه‌سازی و خردورزی بخش عظیمی از جوانان جویای علم این مرز و بوم باشد. تلاش فراوانی در ایام طولانی فعالیت این دانشگاه انجام پذیرفته تا با بهره‌گیری از تجربه‌های گرانقدر استادان و صاحب‌نظران برجسته کشورمان، کتاب‌ها و منابع آموزشی درسی شاخص و خودآموز تولید شود. در آینده هم، این مهم با هدف ارتقای سطح علمی، روزآمدی و توجه بیشتر به نیازهای مخاطبان دانشگاه پیام‌نور با جدیت ادامه خواهد داشت. به‌طور قطع استفاده از نظرات استادان، صاحب‌نظران و دانشجویان محترم، ما را در انجام این وظیفه‌ی مهم و خطیر یاری‌رسان خواهد بود. پیشاپیش از تمامی عزیزانی که با نقد، تصحیح و پیشنهادهای خود ما را در انجام این وظیفه‌ی خطیر یاری می‌رسانند، سپاسگزاری می‌نماییم. لازم است از تمامی اندیشمندانی که تاکنون دانشگاه پیام‌نور را منزلگه اندیشه‌سازی خود دانسته و ما را در تولید کتاب و محتوای آموزشی درسی یاری نموده‌اند، صمیمانه قدردانی گردد. موفقیت و بهروزی تمامی دانشجویان و دانش‌پژوهان عزیز آرزوی همیشگی ما است.

دانشگاه پیام‌نور

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Dianat & Nayebi

Preface

The present book entitled **English Language for Political Science students II** is our work as a result of at least twenty-five years of studying and teaching. We hope it will be useful to a broad range of readers, but the prime target audience is the Payame Noor students who are new to this field of study.

The basic idea of this book comes from the fact that there is an urgent need among political science students at the university level for a book providing good and useful information on political texts, vocabulary, and exercises. The book has many certain unique characteristics, a brief explanation of which may prove helpful for more effective use of this publication.

First, English Language II is continued by English Language I. As we told in the previous book, in language I the students were familiarized with the general concepts. It means the concepts that are related to political science are surveyed. In book II, the particular concepts or international relations will be considered.

Second, we provide a concise but comprehensive book. We include all the political sources, but the focus is on the most important texts and those people who have made the major contributions or lasting influences on the political thoughts. On the other hand, we exclude less important texts to keep the book concise.

Third, the book is written in a sequence order, and the materials are arranged in a chain form. In a better word, the concepts have been written from general to particular. Therefore, in book I, we paid

attention to the concepts of political science, whereas we study the concepts of international relations in the book II. In addition to the separation between the book I and II, we attempted to address the materials in historical order.

Fourth, another important characteristic of **English for Political Science II** is its lucid style. The texts, concepts, and exercises are explained without appealing to the pedantic language. Advanced technical treatment of the testing concepts is avoided. Our effort is to communicate the ideas with the readers through utilizing a plain language to avoid any severe barrier in understanding the ideas in the absence of a native-level language competence.

Fifth, the last feature of the book is its comprehensive architecture. We endeavor to select a brief and useful text before starting each lesson, covering new and important words along with their meaning and pronunciation under a section called word study. Main passages are followed by some exercises in the form of true or false, and answers to the questions are given for all lessons. In addition to the above-mentioned exercises, there have been other ones such as parts of speech, antonym, synonym, and so on. In order to expand translation skill at the end of every lesson, a short text with important and new words has been written.

The book is designed to be studied from beginning to end. Therefore, it is highly recommended to study the book in its original order. However, you are still able to choose the lesson that you need to take. We extremely advise to the teachers to do all the exercise a in class but the two final exercises (translating and vocabulary) may be read in the class or assigned to the students to be read and done at home.

Even with these peculiarities, it is not claimed that this book is perfect or all the topics have been quintessentially covered. We truly do believe that constructive comments and feedback from our readers can improve the subsequent editions of this book to be more comprehensive and free from errors.

Dianat and Nayebi

Lesson One

International Relations

General Aims

Lesson One is designed to give students concise information about the main important principle of international relations.

Behavioral Objectives

After reading the text, the students would be able to grasp:

1. The importance of international relations
2. The relation between political science and international relations
3. Nation-state as the highest level of institution
4. The types of order in international relations

2 English for the Students of Political Science II

Words Definition

approach / ə'prəʊtʃ /

verb.noun.

a way of dealing with sb/sth; a way of doing or thinking about sth such as problem or task

arena / ə'ri:nə /

noun.

an area of activity that concerns the public, especially one where there is a lot of opposition from different groups or countries

art / ɑ:t /

noun.

1. the use of the imagination to express or feelings

blood shedding / 'blʌdʃed / **noun.**

the killing or wounding of people, usually during fighting or a war

controversy / 'kɒntrəvɜ:si/ **noun.**

public discussion and argument about sth that many people strongly disagree about, disapprove—controversial / ,kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃl / adj.

diversity / daɪ'vɜ:səti /

noun.

a range of many people or things that are very different from each other

establish / ɪ'stæblɪʃ /

verb.

start or create an organization, a system, etc. that is meant to last for a long time

existence / ɪg'zɪstəns /

noun.

the state or fact of being real or living or of being present

functional / 'fʌŋkʃənl /

adj.

practical and useful; with little or no decoration

fundamental / ,fʌndə'mentl / **adj, noun.**

serious and very important; affecting the most central and important part of sth

impression / ɪm'preʃn /

noun.

an idea, a feeling or an opinion that you get about sth/ sb or sb/sth gives you

institution / ,ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn /

noun.

a large, important organization that has a particular purpose, for example, a university or bank.

interact / ,ɪntər'ækt /

verb.

to communicate with sb, especially while you work, play or spend time with them—interaction / ,ɪntər'ækt'ækʃn /
noun.

intermingle / ,ɪntə'mɪŋgl /

verb.

to mix people, idea, colors, etc. together

involve / ɪn'vɒlv /

verb.

if a situation, an event or activity involves sth, that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it

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lord / lɔ:d /

noun

1. a title used to refer to God or Christ
2. people of high social class

manage / 'mænrɪdʒ /

verb.

to succeed in doing sth, especially sth difficult

mutual / 'mju:ʃuəl /

adj.

used to describe feelings that two or more people have for each other equally, or actions that affect two or more people equally

peace of Westphalia /

was a series of peace treaties signed between May and October 1648 in the Westphalian cities Osnabruck and Munster effectively ending the European war of religion. These treaties ended the Thirty Years' war (1618-1648).

principle / 'prɪnsəpl /

adj, noun.

most important, main

satisfy / 'sætɪsfaɪ /

verb.

to make sb pleased by doing or giving them what they want

sphere / sfiə /

noun.

an area of activity, influence or interest; a particular section of society

1-1 International Relations

Long ago, political science has been called the Lord of other sciences. Since it is the science and art of the managing a country and those who manage the country have the highest place and position in the society. Nowadays, politics is intermingled with the life in a way that all people are involved with. Politics involves all spheres of culture, economic, and social life. International relations that are sphere of politics in international arena speaks about leading the world. In a better word, political science deals with the management of a particular country, whereas the international relations try to understand the fundamental principles of leading the world.

So, international relations is the most important, most modern, top, ; meanwhile, it is the most complex science in the world.

Nations–States are the highest level of institutions, established after the Westphalian Peace in 1648 and from mutual interactions between them the international system is formed. International relations (as a course of study) was established after World War II in order to guarantee stability and order in the international system and to satisfy the desire of actors for existence. In fact, the philosophy of international relations is to avoid war and blood shedding. According to the concept of order, we can conceptualize changes in international relations. So, three types of order will emerge that are as follows: 1. Westphalian order 2. pluralistic order and 3. global-centric order.

International relations, due to the diversity of realities, has been formed by a variety of approaches, impressions, and controversial theories. One of the main subjects of international relations is studying different approaches. Historical upheavals, the level of analysis, conceptual approach, analyzing functional framework, and more important than others, is the types of international systems that we study it in the next lesson (Ghasemi, 2012, p. 162).

Comprehension:

A. True or False:

Read each statement carefully and decide whether they are true or false. Write “T” for true and “F” for false statements in the spaces provided.

-1. International relations is the sphere of politics in the international arena.
-2. International relations speaks about leading the world.
-3. Nations- States are not the highest level of institutions in the world.
-4. The philosophy of international relations is to avoid war and blood shedding.
-5. The main desire of countries is to keep their existence.
-6. There are controversial theories in international relations.
-7. level of analysis has no importance in international relations.
-8. The types of international system are very important.
-9. The nations –states were established after Westphalian peace in 1648.
-10. There are two types of order in international relations.

B. Answer the questions in written form.

1. When has political science been called the lord of other sciences?
2. What does international relations study?
3. What is the position of international relations in the science?
4. What is the difference between international relations and politics?

5. How is an international system formed?
6. When did international relations establish?
7. What is the main philosophy of international relations?
8. What is the main goal of states in the world?
9. What is the highest institution in the world?
10. What are the types of order in international relations?

C. Multiple Choice:

Read the statements and choose the best answer.

1. Political science speaks about
 - a) managing the country
 - b) ruling the world
 - c) the relations between two countries
 - d) managing the world
2. International relations is established after
 - a) World War I
 - b) World War II
 - c) in the 1961s
 - d) in the 1971s
3. According to the lesson, international relations is the.....
 - a) most complex
 - b) top
 - c) most modern
 - d) all of them

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4. The main philosophy of international relations is to..... .
- a) keep under the control the relations of the
 - b) avoid war and blood shedding states
 - c) promote living standards
 - d) none of them
5. The main goal of the states in international relations is to
- a) live better than other countries
 - b) achieve technological goals
 - c) keep their existence
 - d) have good neighbor policy
6. The highest institution in the world is..... .
- a) nation-state
 - b) politics
 - c) international relations
 - d) foreign policy

D. Antonym:

Match the items in column I with their antonyms in column II. Put a, b, c, and...in the parentheses. There are more options in column II.

Column I

- 1. materialism ()
- 2. associate ()
- 3. empirical ()
- 4. proletariat ()
- 5. rightist ()

Column II

- a) awareness
- b) theoretical
- c) dissociate
- d) idealism
- e)leftist
- f)bourgeoisie

E. Synonym:

Read the statements and choose the synonym of the underlined words.

1. The government has decided to adopt a different approach to problem.
- a) attitude
 - b) attest
 - c) attempt
 - d) attack

- 2. Let's stop talking about the trivial things and get down to fundamentals.
 - a) general
 - b) crucial
 - c) global
 - d) functional
- 3. The two centuries established full diplomatic relations.
 - a) uprooted
 - b) unsettled
 - c) started
 - d) estimated
- 4. The two centuries soon discovered a mutual interest in politics.
 - a) mysterious
 - b) mutinous
 - c) musty
 - d) shared
- 5. Britain's future involvement in the project is uncertain.
 - a) participation
 - b) partition
 - c) permission
 - d) permanence

F. Reading and Translating:

Read the below paragraph and translate it into Persian.

International relations is either a field of political science, an interdisciplinary academic field similar to global studies, or an entirely independent academic discipline in which students take a variety of internationally focused in social science and humanities discipline. In all cases, the field studies relationship between political entities(polities) such as sovereign states, intergovernmental organizations(NGOs) and multinational corporations (MNCs), and the wider world systems produced by this interaction. International relations is an academic and a public policy field, and so can be positive and normative, because it analyses and formulate the foreign policy of a given state.

As political activity, international relations dates from the time of the Greek historian Thucydides (460-395 BC), and in the early 20th century, became a discrete academic field within political science.(International Relations, Columbia Encyclopedia, 1993).

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F. Vocabulary:

Find the Persian equivalents of the following Words and write them in the spaces provided.

1. field.....
2. interdisciplinary.....
3. entities
4. corporation.....
5. interaction
6. positive
7. normative.....
8. formulate
9. dates from
10. discrete.....

Lesson Two

International Systems

General Aims

Lesson Two like the previous lesson is designed to give students concise information about the main principles of international relations. It intends to give students information about the types of international systems.

Behavioral Objectives

After reading the text, you are expected to know:

1. Morton Kaplan as an American political scientist and designer of the international systems
2. The balance of power as one of the main models of international systems
3. Loose bipolar system as an international system that emerged after World War II
4. Hegemonic system as an international system that came into existence after collapse of Soviet Union in 1991