



PNU University

English in Social Sciences (1)

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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*.

Chapter One

Human Development: Biology and Society

General Aims

This chapter is designed to help you learn a number of technical and general words used in sociological texts, and to promote your comprehension in these texts.

Behavioral Objectives

After carefully reading this chapter, you are expected to:

1. Define the meaning of the words presented at the beginning of this chapter, and do Exercises 1.1 and 1.2: Vocabulary Exercises.
2. Do Exercise 1.3: Parts of Speech.
3. Do Exercises 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6: Comprehension.
4. Do Exercise 1.7: Translation
5. Do Exercise 1.8: Persian Equivalents

Vocabulary Help

Words Definitions and Exemplifications

biology **n.**
the scientific study of the life and
structure of plants and animals

He is not studying psychology; he is studying **biology**.

conscious **adj.**
aware of sth, noticing sth

She is quite **conscious** of the problems involved.

unique **adj.**
being the only of its kind

Everyone's fingerprints are **unique**.

identity **n.**
who or what sb / sth is

The police are trying to discover the **identity** of the killer.

emotion **n.**
a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger

He lost control of **emotions**.

capacity **n.**
the amount or quantity
the ability to do something; aptitude

The **capacity** to think is peculiar to humans.

rational **adj.**
(of behavior, ideas, etc) based on
reason rather than emotions

There is no **rational** explanation for his actions.

survival **n.**
the state of continuing to live or exist,
often in spite of difficulty or danger

His only chance of **survival** was a heart transplant.

associated **adj.**
connected; related

Salaries and **associated** costs have risen substantially.

mammal **n.**
any animal that gives birth to live
babies and feeds its young on milk

Cows, humans, cats and dogs are all **mammals**.

Instinct **v.**
a natural tendency for people and
animals to behave in a particular way
using the knowledge and ability that
they were born with rather than thought or
training

Children do not know by **instinct** the difference between right and wrong.

rely on **v.**
need or depend on sb / sth

inheritance**n.**

something from the past or from your family
that affects the way you behave, look, etc.

Physical characteristics are determined by genetic **inheritance**.

solitary**adj.**

done alone; without other people

She enjoys long **solitary** walks.

ultimately**adv.**

in the end; finally

Ultimately, you'll have to make the decision by yourself.

Human Development: Biology and Society

What does it mean to be "human"? To be human includes being conscious of ourselves as individuals with unique identities, personalities, and relationships with others. As humans, we have ideas, emotions, and values. We have the capacity to think and to make rational decisions. But what is the source of "humanness"? Are we born with these human characteristics, or do we develop them through our interactions with others?

When we are born, we are totally dependent on others for our survival. We cannot turn ourselves over, speak, reason, plan, or do many of the things that are associated with being human. Although we can nurse, wet, and cry, most small mammals can also do those things. We humans differ from nonhuman animals because we lack instincts and must rely on learning for our survival. Human infants have the potential for developing human characteristics if they are exposed to an adequate socialization process.

15 Every human being is a product of biology, society, and personal
experiences, that is, of heredity and environment or, in even more basic
terms, "nature" and "nurture". How much of our development can be
explained by socialization? How much by our genetic heritage?
Sociologists focus on how humans design their own culture and transmit it
20 from generation to generation through socialization. By contrast,
sociobiologists assert that nature, in the form of our genetic makeup, is a
major factor in shaping human behavior. Sociobiology is the systematic
study of how biology affects social behaviour. According to the zoologist
Edward O. Wilson, who pioneered sociobiology, genetic inheritance
25 underlies many forms of social behaviour such as war and peace, envy and
concern for others, and competition and cooperation. Most sociologists
disagree with the notion that biological principles can be used to explain all
human behavior. Obviously, however, some aspects of our physical make
up—such as eye color, height, and weight – are largely determined by our
biological heredity.

30 How important is social influence, or "nurture, in human
development? There is hardly a single behaviour that is not influenced
socially. Except for simple reflexes, most human actions are social, either
in their causes or in their consequences. Even solitary actions such as
crying or brushing our teeth are ultimately social. We cry because someone
35 has hurt us. We brush our teeth because our parents (or dentist) told us it
was important. Social environment probably has a greater effect than
heredity on the way we develop and the way we act. However, heredity
does provide the basic material from which other people help to mold an
individual's human characteristics.

40 Our biological and emotional needs are related in a complex equation.
Children whose needs are met in settings characterized by affection,

warmth, and closeness see the world as a safe and comfortable place and other people as trustworthy and helpful. By contrast, children who receive less-than-adequate care or who are emotionally rejected or abused often
45 view the world as hostile and have feelings of suspicion and fear.

Social environment, then, is a crucial part of an individual's socialization. Even nonhuman primates such as monkeys and chimpanzees need social contact with others of their species in order to develop properly. As we will see, appropriate social contact is even more important for humans.

A. Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1.1

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

A	B
— 1. ultimately	a. related
— 2. adequate	b. a strong feeling
— 3. associated	c. enough
— 4. infant	d. aware
— 5. rational	e. a baby or young child
— 6. emotion	f. done alone
— 7. identity	g. finally
— 8. conscious	h. adult
— 9. biology	i. who or what sb/sth is
— 10. solitary	j. based on emotion
	k. based on reason
	l. psychology
	m. scientific study of plants and animals

Exercise 1.2

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given below.

Use each word only once.

instinct	conscious	emotion	solitary
capacity	ultimately	identities	adequate
rely	survival		

1. She had a _____ life. She lived alone.
2. The space available is not _____ for our needs; we need more space.
3. These days we _____ heavily on computers to organize our work.
4. Horses have a well-developed _____ for fear. Human beings do not.
5. His car has a fuel tank with a _____ of 50 litres.
6. The decision was based on _____ rather than thought .
7. Exporting is necessary for our economic _____ .
8. A poor diet will _____ lead to illness.
9. We could not know them. Their _____ were kept secret.
10. She was _____ that she was being watched.

B. Parts of Speech

Exercise 1.3

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate parts of speech (v, n, adj, adv) given below.

instinct (n), instinctive (adj), instinctively (adv)

1. My _____ reaction was to deny everything.

2. His first _____ was to run away.

3. He knew _____ that something was wrong.

conscious (adj), consciousness (n), consciously (adv)

4. Whether _____ or unconsciously, you made a choice.

5. He can't remember any more – he must have lost _____.

6. I made a _____ effort to get there on time.

biology (n), biological (adj), biologist (n)

7. She is studying the _____ of marine animals.

8. The _____ effects of the radiation should be studied.

9. He is a well-known _____ in the world.

C. Comprehension Exercises

Exercise 1.4

Refer to the passage and write the references of the following words.

1. 'it' in line 1 refers to _____.

2. 'them' in line 6 refers to _____.

3. 'ourselves' in line 8 refers to _____.

4. 'that' in line 9 refers to _____.

5. 'those' in line 10 refers to _____.

6. 'they' in line 13 refers to _____.

7. 'their' in line 18 refers to _____.

8. 'it' in line 18 refers to _____.

9. 'who' in line 23 refers to _____.

10. 'that' in line 26 refers to _____.

11. 'that' in line 30 refers to _____.

12. 'their' in line 32 refers to _____.

13. 'it' in line 34 refers to _____.

14. 'which' in line 37 refers to _____.

Exercise 1.5

Read the passage again and write the meanings of the following words or phrases using context clues.

1. 'includes' in line 1 means _____ .
2. 'individuals' in line 2 means _____ .
3. 'totally' in line 7 means _____ ..
4. 'adequate' in line 13 means _____ ..
5. 'terms' in line 16 means _____ ..
6. 'focus' in line 18 means _____ ..
7. 'major' in line 21 means _____ .
8. 'obviously' in line 27 means _____ .

Exercise 1.6

According to the passage which of the following statements are 'True' and which are 'False'? Insert 'T' for 'True' and 'F' for 'False', whichever is correct, in the boxes at the right.

1. As humans we lack ideas, emotions and values. ☐
2. When human beings are born they are independent of others for their survival. ☐
3. Humans lack instincts and must rely on learning. ☐
4. Every human being is a product of nature and heredity . ☐
5. Nature is a major factor in shaping human behavior. ☐
6. All aspects of our physical makeup, such as hair color, height and weight are completely determined by heredity. ☐
7. Solitary actions such as crying cannot be social. ☐

D. Translation

Exercise 1.7

Translate the following text into Persian.

Sociobiology

Do the social traits that human groups display have biological origins? As part of the continuing debate on the relative influences of heredity and the environment, there has been renewed interest in sociobiology in recent years. Sociobiology is the systematic study of the biological bases of social behaviour. Sociobiologists basically apply no role for social elements in shaping people's conduct.

Sociobiology does not seek to describe individual behaviour on the level of "why is Fred more aggressive than Jim? Rather, sociobiologists focus on how human nature is affected by the genetic composition of a group of people who share certain characteristics (such as men or women, or members of isolated tribal bands). In general, sociobiologists have stressed the basic genetic heritage that alleged differences between racial groups or nationalities.

Some researchers insist that intellectual interest in socio-biology will only deflect serious study of the more significant factor influencing human behaviour-socialization. Yet Lois Wladis Hoffman (1985), in her presidential address to the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, argued that sociobiology poses a valuable challenge to social scientists to better document their own research. Interactionists, for example, could show how social behaviour is not programmed by human biology but instead adjusts continually to the attitudes and responses of others.

Certainly most social scientists would agree that there is a biological basis for social behaviour. But there is less support for the most extreme positions taken by certain advocates of sociobiology. Like interactionists, conflict theorists and functionalists believe that people's behaviour rather

than their genetic structure defines social reality. Conflict theorists fear that the sociobiological approach could be used as an argument against efforts to assist disadvantaged people, such as schoolchildren who are not competing successfully. To resolve the conflict, Edward O. Wilson, a zoologist at Harvard University, has suggested parallel studies of human behaviour with a focus on both genetic and social causes

Key terms

socio-biology	جامعه‌شناسی، زیست‌شناسی اجتماعی، زیست‌شناسی جامعه
trait	رد، نشانه
origin	مبدأ، منشاء، اصل
debate	بحث، مباحثه، جدل
influence	تأثیر
environment	محیط، محیط طبیعی
social behaviour	رفتار اجتماعی
conduct	کردار، سلوک
individual behaviour	رفتار فردی
affected (by)	تأثیر پذیرفتن از
genetic	ژنتیک، توارثی، تکوینی
characteristic	ویژگی
heritage	ارث، میراث
racial group	گروه نژادی
interactionist	کنش متقابل‌گرا
adjust	سازگار
attitude	نگرش، طرز تلقی، رویکرد
extreme	افراط، افراطی، انتهایی
advocate	حامی، مدافع
zoologist	جانورشناس

E. Persian Equivalents

Exercise 1.8

Give an appropriate Persian equivalent for each of the following words or phrases used in the passage.

1. socialization process
2. systematic study
3. according to
4. consequences
5. from which
6. differ from
7. rational decisions
8. interactions with others
9. major factor
10. war and peace

Chapter Two

Isolated Children

General Aims

This chapter is designed to help you learn a number of technical and general words used in sociological texts, and to promote your comprehension in these texts.

Behavioral Objectives

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