

A variety of interpretations have been offered to explain the difference.

The true situation appears to be that in some part of the

discipline such as methodology, ecology, demography, the study of social

differentiation and mobility, attitude research, and the study of

small group interaction processes, public opinion, and mass communication

there has in fact taken place a slow but accelerating accumulation

of organized and tested knowledge.

There exists a dispute about the main purpose of sociology, whether

it works to understand behavior or to cause social change, is a

dispute found in every pursuit of scientific knowledge and such

polarization is far from absolute.

SOCIOLOGY IN THE FUTURE.

It would appear that the growth of sociology will accelerate in

the future. Among present trends suggesting this likelihood are the

increase in public appreciation of the subject, the expansion of

available funds for both teaching and research, the reduction of

sectarian opposition to inquiry into social institutions, the

improvement in research methods for gathering data that qualify

for modern statistical study and the growth of acceptance and

support from scientists in other fields. There are possible

factors that could inhibit such growth such as some forms of

extreme nationalism and internal conflict, but such conditions so

far have impeded development only locally and temporarily.

VI. UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1.- Sociology seeks to discover causes and effects in social relation as well as the intercommunication and interaction among:

- a) Different sciences b) Religion and science c) Persons and groups.

2.- In the early 19th century, the subject matter of social science was --- discussed under the heading of:

- a) Moral Philosophy b) Geography c) Anthropology

3.- The word "sociologie" was introduced in 1838 by:

- a) Immanuel Kant b) Auguste Comte c) Recasens Siches

4.- In the early development of sociology into universities, had its ----- commitment made by scholars of other sciences of which the principal ----- sponsor was:

- a) Demography b) History c) Fine Arts.

5.- The first department of sociology in the world, was created in 1892 at:

- a) University of Chicago b) Columbia University c) Colby College 69

6.- The historian who created such department was:

- a) Kenneth Turner b) Adam Smith c) Albion Small

7.- There is an apparent tendency in the Soviet Union to avoid issues that might imply conflict with:

- a) Marxist thought b) Capitalist philosophy c) Religious faith.

8.- There exists a dispute about the main purpose of sociology:

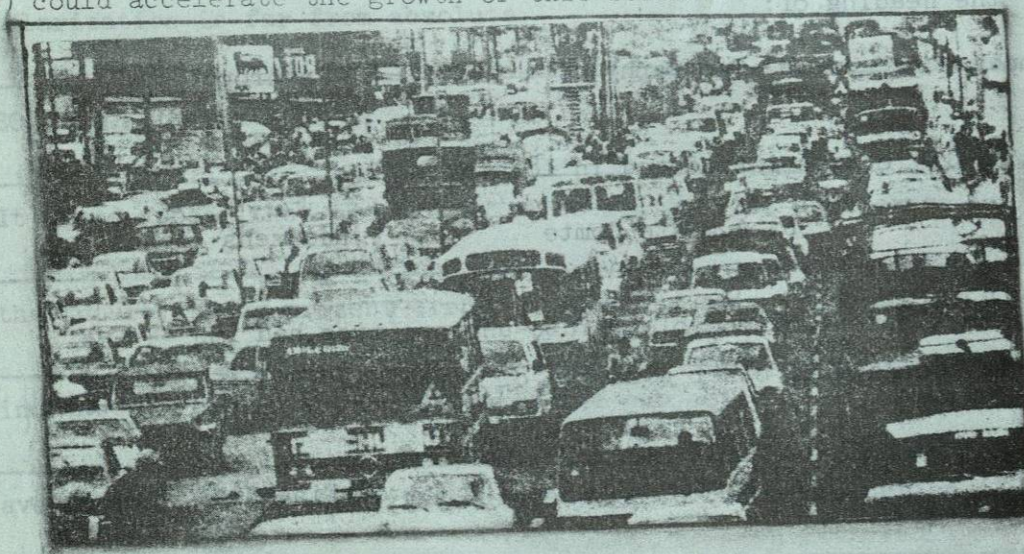
- a) Whether it works to understand behavior or to cause social change.
b) Whether it ought to change the usual methodology or not.
c) Whether it is against nationalistic ideas or not.

9.- It can be stated that sociology in the future:

- a) will remain still b) will slow down c) will accelerate

10.- Some forms of nationalism and internal conflict:

- a) have no effects in the development of sociology
b) could inhibit the growth of sociology
c) could accelerate the growth of this science.



CHAPTER FIVE

DIFFERENT TYPES OF TEXT ORGANIZATION.

VOCABULARY.

I.- PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE.

REPEAT AFTER YOUR TEACHER:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.- ANGRY | 9.- NOUN |
| 2.- BRIDGE | 10.- PAPERED |
| 3.- (TO) CUT | 11.- PREDICATE |
| 4.- COOKIES | 12.- RIBBON |
| 5.- FACTS | 13.- STATEMENT |
| 6.- IMAGE | 14.- SUBJECT |
| 7.- IMPROVES | 15.- TEMPER |
| 8.- IT DOESN'T MATTER | 16.- THEY GAVE A SPEECH. |

II.- MEMORIZE:

- 1.- IT DOESN'T MATTER: No importa
2.- PAPERED: Empapelado (tapizado de papel).
3.- TEMPER: Carácter.
4.- THEY GAVE A SPEECH: Dijeron un discurso.

III.- WRITE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS IN SPANISH LOOKING THEM UP IN YOUR DICTIONARY:

- 1.- ANGRY _____
2.- BRIDGE _____
3.- (TO) CUT _____
4.- COOKIES _____
5.- FACTS _____
6.- IMAGE _____
7.- IMPROVES _____
8.- IT DOESN'T MATTER _____
9.- NOUN _____
10.- PAPERED _____

- 11.- PREDICATE _____
- 12.- RIBBON _____
- 13.- STATEMENT _____
- 14.- SUBJECT _____
- 15.- TEMPER _____
- 16.- THEY GAVE A SPEECH _____

IV.- WRITE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH:

- 1.- CHARACTER _____
- 2.- CORTAR _____
- 3.- DECLARACION _____
- 4.- DIJERON UN DISCURSO _____
- 5.- EMPAPELADO _____
- 6.- ENOJADO _____
- 7.- GALLETAS _____
- 8.- HECHOS _____
- 9.- IMAGEN _____
- 10- LISTON _____
- 11- MEJORAR _____
- 12- NO IMPORTA _____
- 13- NOMBRE _____
- 14- PREDICADO _____
- 15- PUENTE _____
- 16- SUJETO _____

V.- TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH (COMPREHENSION READING)

A) THE SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words that make a complete statement

about something. Example:

"THE FIRST BUS HAS PASSED EARLY."

The sentence says something (has passed) about something (bus).

"Bus" is the simple subject, it is a noun.

"Has passed" is the simple predicate. Every simple predicate is a verb.

The predicate verb can have just one part (passed) or more than one part (has passed).

"The first bus" is the complete subject. The words "the first"

tell us which bus: they describe the subject

"passed early" is the complete predicate. "Early" tells us how it passed.

B) THE PARAGRAPH

A combination of sentences about a single topic is called a paragraph. It

doesn't matter whether it is short or long, but it must be about a single topic.

OBSERVE:

"Last year a new bridge was opened to traffic on Constitution Avenue. Graciela

likes American cookies. Veronica is always angry. Our English teachers have

had the classrooms papered".

Each of the four previous sentences presents a different topic:

Sentence 1: A new bridge.

Sentence 2: Graciela's preference.

Sentence 3: Veronica's temper.

Sentence 4: The decoration of the classroom.

These four sentences do not form a paragraph. They talk about very different topics.

NOW, OBSERVE:

"Last year a new bridge was opened to traffic on Constitution Avenue with a great ceremony. President de la Madrid and our Governor were on time to the ceremony. They cut the ribbon and gave an interesting speech. People who live and have their activities on this area, think that the traffic problem on Venustiano Carranza and Constitution Avenue will be solved. This bridge can be considered as another construction that improves the image of our city".

COMMENTS: When you read a paragraph like that, you feel that you know many important facts about one single topic: the bridge in this case.

VI.- READ AND MEMORIZE:

- 1.- BUSINESS LETTER: Carta comercial, oficio.
- 2.- CLOSING PHRASE: Despedida.
- 3.- BODY OF THE LETTER: Asunto (de la carta).

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4.- GREETING(OR SALUTATION): Saludo.

5.- HEADING: Encabezado

6.- INSIDE ADDRESS: Domicilio interior.

7.- SIGNATURE: Firma.

8.- USEFUL: Util.

VII.- TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH (COMPREHENSION READING)

THE LETTER

When we want to communicate in the written form with people who are distant

from us, we may write a letter. Everybody knows how useful letters are. They

can be classified into:

- A) Friendly letters (also called informal letters) and
- B) Business letters.

Friendly letters have five parts:

- A) Heading
- B) Salutation (or greeting)
- C) Body of the letter.
- D) Closing phrase, and
- E) Signature

Business letters have an extra part: the "inside address". This is the address of the company, or office.

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A FRIENDLY LETTER OUTLINE

(HEADING)

258, West Elm Street
Cedar City, Utah.
October 26, 1985.

Dear Speedy Gonzalez:

(GREETING)

In my last letter I asked you to send me a big

Mexican sombrero and some hot sauce as soon as possible because.....

BODY OF THE LETTER

(CLOSING PHRASE)

YOUR FRIEND

(SIGNATURE)

L. Rodriguez

VIII.- PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE.
REPEAT AFTER YOUR TEACHER:

1.- ACCURATE

2.- (TO) ADJOURN A MEETING

3.- ATTENDANCE

4.- AUDIENCE

5.- CHAIRMAN

6.- DATE

7.- DISPOSAL

8.- DRIVERS

9.- (TO) GATHER

10.- (TO) HAPPEN

11.- HEARD

12.- ITEMS OF BUSINESS

13.- (TO) KEEP

14.- MEETINGS

15.- MINUTES

16.- PASSENGERS

17.- PERHAPS

18.- RECORD

19.- SAW

20.- STEP

21.- (TO) TELL

IX.- MEMORIZE:

1.- (TO) ADJOURN A MEETING: Levantar una sesión.

2.- ATTENDANCE: Asistencia

3.- DISPOSAL: Disposición, arreglo.

4.- ITEMS OF BUSINESS: Asuntos del orden del día.

5.- MINUTES: Minutas, actas.

6.- RECORD: Registro.

X.- WRITE THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS IN SPANISH LOOKING THEM UP IN YOUR DICTIONARY:

1.- ACCURATE

2.- (TO) ADJOURN A MEETING

3.- ATTENDANCE

4.- AUDIENCE

5.- CHAIRMAN

6.- DATE

7.- DISPOSAL

8.- DRIVERS

9.- (TO) GATHER

10.- (TO) HAPPEN

11.- HEARD

12.- ITEMS OF BUSINESS

13.- (TO) KEEP

14.- MEETINGS

15.- MINUTES

16.- PASSENGERS

17.- PERHAPS

18.- RECORD

19.- SAW

20.- STEP

21.- (TO) TELL