

1.Sociology — complete the article with the following words:

macro level, penal institutions, social network analysis, statistical fields, politicians, social behavior, micro level, human activity, conduct research, social science

Sociology is the academic study of, including its origins, development, organization, and [institutions](#). It is a that uses various methods of [empirical investigation](#) and [critical analysis](#) to develop a body of knowledge about social order, social disorder and social change. Many sociologists aim to that may be applied directly to [social policy](#) and [welfare](#), while others focus primarily on refining the theoretical understanding of social processes. Subject matter ranges from the of individual [agency](#) and interaction to the of systems and the [social structure](#). The traditional focuses of sociology include [social stratification](#), social class, [social mobility](#), [religion](#), [secularization](#), [law](#), [sexuality](#) and [deviance](#). As all spheres of are affected by the interplay between [social structure and individual agency](#), sociology has gradually expanded its focus to further subjects, such as [health](#), [medical](#), [military](#) and, [the Internet](#), [education](#), and the role of social activity in the development of [scientific knowledge](#). The range of social scientific methods has also expanded. [Social researchers](#) draw upon a variety of [qualitative](#) and [quantitative](#) techniques. The [linguistic](#) and [cultural turns](#) of the mid-twentieth century led to increasingly [interpretative](#) and [philosophic](#) approaches towards the analysis of society. Conversely, more recent decades have seen the rise of new [analytically](#), [mathematically](#) and [computationally](#) rigorous techniques, such as Social research informs and [policy makers](#), [educators](#), [planners](#), [lawmakers](#), [administrators](#), [developers](#), [business magnates](#), managers, [social workers](#), [non-governmental organizations](#), [non-profit organizations](#), and people interested in resolving [social issues](#) in general. There is often a great deal of crossover between social research, [market research](#), and other..... .

2. Translate what sociologists do and prepare a paragraph what you would like to do as a sociologist.

Sociologists study society and social behavior by examining the groups, cultures, organizations, social institutions, and processes that people develop.

Sociologists typically do the following:

- Design research projects to test theories about social issues
- Collect data through surveys, observations, interviews, and other sources
- Analyze and draw conclusions from data
- Prepare reports, articles, or presentations detailing their research findings
- Collaborate with other sociologists or social scientists

- Consult with and advise clients, policymakers, or other groups on research findings and sociological issues

Sociologists study human behavior, interaction, and organization within the context of larger social, political, and economic forces. They observe the activity of social, religious, political, and economic groups, organizations, and institutions. They examine the effect of social influences, including organizations and institutions, on different individuals and groups. They also trace the origin and growth of these groups and interactions.

Administrators, educators, lawmakers, and social workers use sociological research to solve social problems and formulate public policy. Sociologists specialize in a wide range of social topics, including the following:

- Health
- Crime
- Education
- Racial and ethnic relations
- Families
- Population
- Gender
- Poverty
- Aging

Many people with a sociology background become [postsecondary teachers](#) and [high school teachers](#). Most others, particularly those with a bachelor's degree in sociology, often find work in related jobs outside the sociologist profession as policy analysts, demographers, [survey researchers](#), and [statistician](#).

3. Match the important qualities for a sociologist to the definitions.

Analytical skills-

Communication skills-

Critical-thinking skills-

Problem-solving skills-

Writing skills-

- Sociologists frequently write reports detailing their findings.
- Sociologists must be able to think critically when doing research. They must design research projects and collect, process, and analyze information in order to draw logical conclusions about society and the groups it comprises.
- Sociologists need strong communication skills when they conduct interviews, collaborate with colleagues, and present research results
- Sociologists must be able to carefully analyze data and other information, often utilizing statistical processes to test their theories
- Sociologists' research typically is focused on identifying, studying, and solving sociological problems.

Compilation : wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociology, bls.gov/ooh/life-physical-and-social-science/sociologists.htm#tab-2

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