



# **ACADEMIC LYCEUM “INTERNATIONAL HOUSE – TASHKENT”**

**1<sup>st</sup> semester**  
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

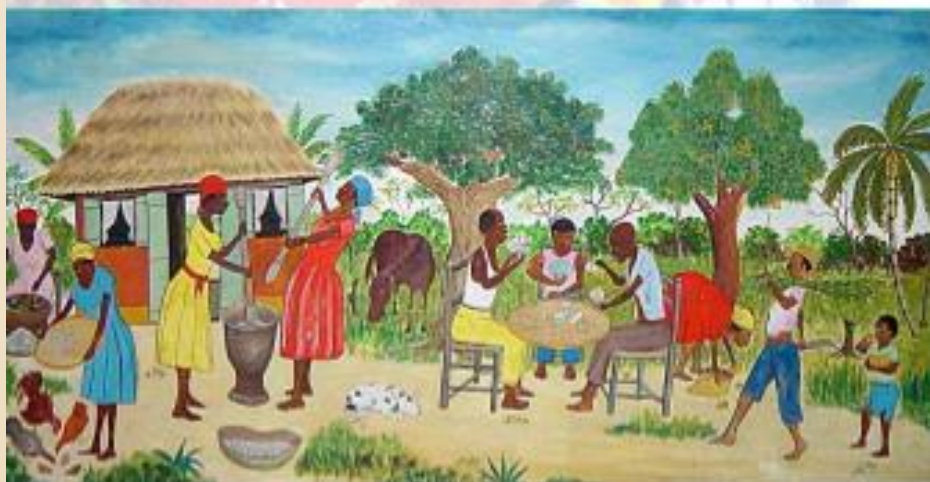
## Topic 43: Destination B2. Unit 10 Vocabulary: People and society.





# WHAT IS SOCIETY?

It is a community of people living in a particular region and having a shared customs, laws and organizations.



# THE SIX TYPES OF SOCIETIES

• *Hunting and gathering societies*



• *Pastoral societies*



• *Horticultural societies*



• *Agricultural societies*



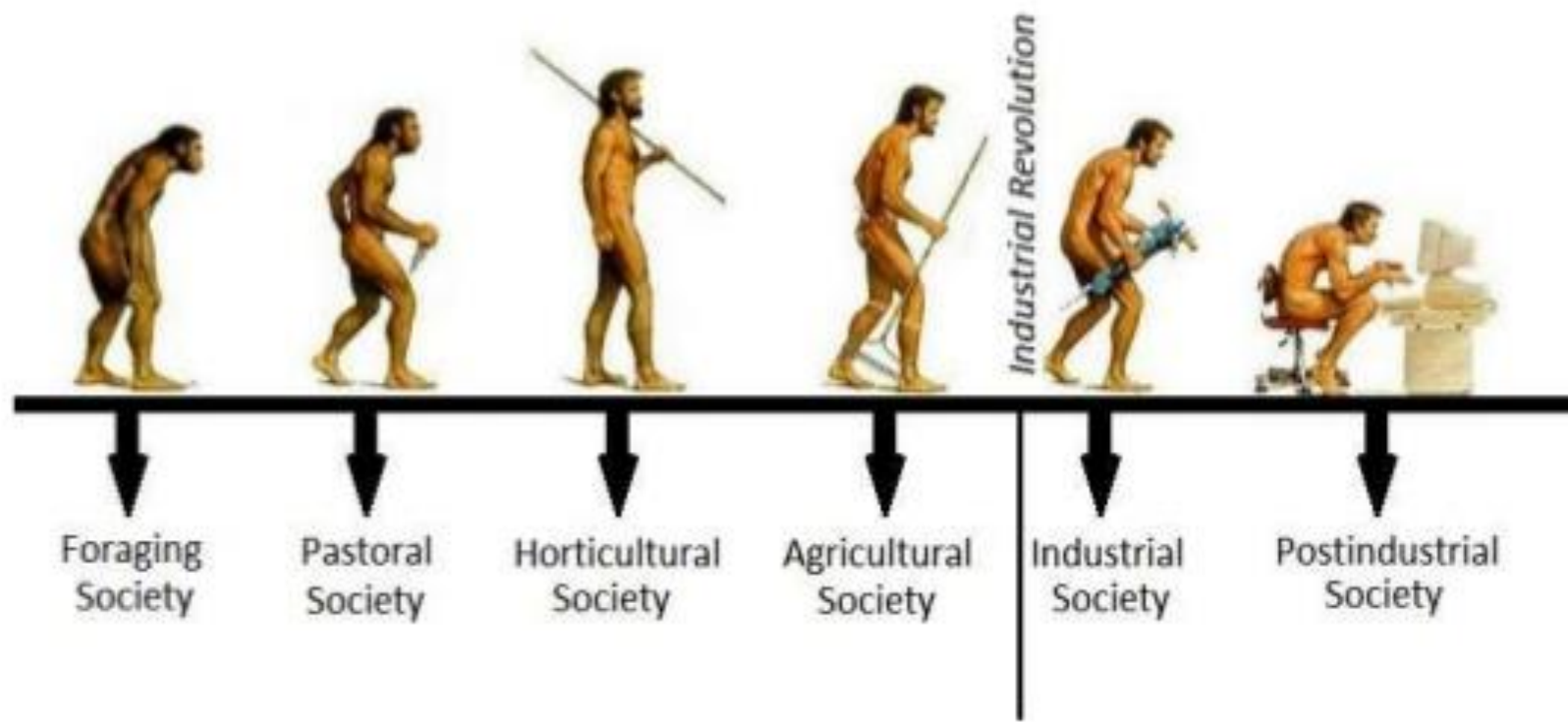
• *Industrial societies*



• *Post-industrial societies*



# Types of society





# Hunting and Gathering Societies



- The oldest and most basic way of economic subsistence.

# Pastoral Societies

- Nomadic peoples who herd domesticated animals
- Move in search of food for their animals
  - Traditionally more stable than hunter-gatherer societies
- Develop on marginal land apart from areas suitable for agriculture, often semi-arid regions
  - Interact with agricultural societies





# Horticultural Societies

- Horticultural societies planted crops in small gardens for subsistence, without the use of plows or more advanced technology.
- These societies:
  - Required a climate that was suitable for growing crops
  - Established permanent settlements.





# Agrarian (agricultural) society

- ❑ Dominant economic activity was agriculture
- ❑ Characteristic of rural communities
- ❑ Minimal division of labour
- ❑ Family plays an important role
- ❑ sense of unity **“WE”** feeling
- ❑ social control through informal means
- ❑ simplicity, homogeneity and closeness to nature



# Industrial society



Upper bourgeoisie,  
owners of big  
factories, financial  
(rentista), bankers

Middle bourgeoisie is  
formed by civil servants,  
landlords, big traders  
,doctors, lawyers



Lower bourgeoisie is formed by small  
craftsmen, shopkeepers, employees  
The rich farmers are in this floor of the  
pyramid



Here there are two important groups:

1-Industrial proletariat or working class and poor  
craftsmen

2-Poor peasants and day labourers



Post-industrial society is the stage of development of society where the economy is dominated by services, science and education.



# Nationalism, Tolerance, Cooperation, Equality, Multiculturalism, Happiness, Friendship, Xenophobia, Racism, Diversity



## II- Complete the following definitions with words from the above box.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners.



2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a philosophy that appreciates ethnic diversity within a society and that encourages people to learn from the contributions of those of diverse ethnic backgrounds.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ willingness to accept feeling, habits, or beliefs that are different from your own.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ feeling that people have of being loyal and proud of their country often with the belief that it is better and more important than other countries.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ poor treatment of or violence against people because of their race

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the state of having people who are different races or who have different cultures in a group or organization.