

Sociologie de la sante
M2 S1 2020/2021

Module : ANGLAIS S2

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4 COURS + Exercice

Sociology of Health and Illness:

- Examines the interaction between society and health, the objective of this topic is to see how social life affects mobility and mortality rate.
- This aspect of sociology differs from medical sociology in that this branch of sociology discusses family, employment and school.
- The sociology of health and illness covers sociological pathology (causes of disease and illness) reasons for seeking particular types of medical aid.
- There are obvious differences in patterns of health and illness across societies, over time and within particular society types.
- There has historically been a long-term decline in mortality within industrialized societies, rather than developing or undeveloped societies.
- These rapid fluctuations cause the issue of health and illness within social life to be very dynamic in definition.

Historical background:

Humans have long sought advice from those with knowledge or skill healing.

- Egypt ancient society dealt with illness and outbreak Egyptians were making progress in medicine, among their contribution to medicine was a textbook on the treatment of wounds, broken bones, and even tumors.

Stopping the spread of infectious disease was the most important for maintaining a healthy society.

- The Athenians were under siege and they were affected by outbreak disease during the war.

The epidemic spread over Athens and hit more population and caused death, it carried away alike the disease attacked people of different ages, sexes and nationalities.

- Ancient medical system stressed the importance of reducing illness in china, doctors suggested exercise, meditation and temperance to preserve one's health .they linked health with spiritual well-being.

Health regimes in ancient India focused on oral health as the best method for healthy life.

Those that were most concerned with health sanitation and illness in the ancient world.

- During the late roman period, sanitation for the lower classes was a concern for the leisured class. After the fall of the Roman Empire, public health and sanitation disappeared except in the largest cities.

Health and public doctors remained in the Byzantine Empire focusing on preventing the spread of diseases.

- The present day sense of health being a public concern for the state began in the middle ages.

Private corporations also played a role in public health. Epidemics were the cause of most government interventions.

The early goal of public health was reactionary whereas the modern goal is to prevent disease before it becomes a problem.

- Today society is more likely to blame health issues on the individual rather than society as a whole.

There is also a debate whether poverty causes ill- health or if ill- health causes poverty .arguments by the National Health Service gave considerable emphasis to poverty and lack of access to health care.

However, research has also proved that there is indeed a positive correlation between socioeconomic inequalities and illness.

Recently, sociological studies following a life course perspective in health emphasised the limitation of the view linking health outcomes on individual agency only.

Read the text carefully:

The aim of the present contribution is to show the importance of daily practice to understand the functioning of some sections of Algerian society.

Anthropology of daily practices here refers to usual, banal self-evident deeds of routine, which happen to be performed by individuals representing the different social and professional sectors.

Our investigations, conducted in the dual field of labour and health, for more 30 years, are here mobilized in an attempt to demonstrate that anthropology of daily practices can stand for a provider to review work and health issues in Algeria.

Our perspective bears highlighting of the available denotations attributed by the different social actors to everyday activities, allowing them to identify objects, to interpret the different situations, while very often using metaphors inspired by their different social experiences.

Translate from “The aim.....experiences.” to French language.

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Passive, Active Verbs form :

Sentences can be active or passive therefore, tenses also have forms and passive forms you must learn to recognize the difference to successful speak English.

Active form:

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object.

Most sentences are active.

(Thing doing action) + (verb) +(thing receiving action)

Ex:

The professor teaches the students

Subj	v	obj
John	washes	the dishes
Subj	v	obj.

Passive form:

In passive forms sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentences and thing doing the action is optimally included near the end of the sentence

(Thing receiving action) + (be) + (past p of v) + by + (thing) doing action)

Ex:

The professor teaches the students

The dishes are washed by john

Present simple:

Tom cleans the house (A.F)

The house is cleaned by Tom (P.F)

Present continuous:

Right now, Sara is writing a letter .

Right now, a letter is being written by Sara.

Past simple:

Sam repaired the car

The car was repaired by Sam

Past continuous:

The salesperson was helping the customer.

The customer was being helped by the salesperson

Past perfect:

John had repaired many cars

Many cars had been repaired by John

Present perfect:

Many tourists have visited the castle.

The castle has been visited by many tourists.

Future:

Someone will finish the work at 5 p.m

The work will be finished at 5 p.m.

Activity:

Turn these sentences to passive form:

- 1) He opens the door.
- 2) I draw a picture.
- 3) Tom is building a house.
- 4) Someone has stolen my purse.
- 5) She had finished her work.