# Introduction:

English, simply, has become the true world language of science, technology, media and business. It is now a language that allows reaching each and every one who counts in the field of the natural sciences, advanced technology, mass entertainment and corporate affairs. Its supremacy is both in natural and social sciences. When it comes to English as a language of science, its advantages for global communication are even more striking than in other domains. Practically the entire scholarly community in the natural sciences reads English, and the vast majority publishes articles in that language.

In this respect,

especially for natural

sciences, scientists and engineers

may find

it harder to

explain

concepts and provide instructions to collaborators who have not learned English, thus perpetuating their exclusion from the realm of science and technology, relegating them to practical, routine tasks. However, this risk is much less in those countries where well‐high everybody has learned some English in schools.

# Social Sciences:

**Social sciences** are a group of academic disciplines dedicated to examining society. This branch of science studies how people interact with each other, behave, develop as a culture, and influence the world. Social sciences focus on how individuals behave within society. Some social science majors include anthropology, psychology, political science, and economics. Social scientists examine institutions like the government, the economy, and family; they also study how individuals and groups interact with one another and what drives human behavior.

Social science as a field of study is separate from the natural sciences, which cover topics such as

physics, biology,

and chemistry. Social science

examines the relationships between individuals and

societies, as well as the development and operation of societies, rather than studying the physical world. These academic disciplines rely more heavily on interpretation and qualitative research methodologies and quantitative data analysis, to study society.

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Social science differs from natural science in that it examines the human, constructed world rather than

the

physical world. Fields

like biology, chemistry, and physics use the

scientific

method to

propose

hypotheses and theories.

The social sciences also share some of the same methodological approaches as those used in the humanities, like qualitative research. Both the humanities and social sciences use analytical and interpretive approaches to learn more about the human world.

Despite these differences, many question whether certain fields — including psychology, economics, history, sociology, political science, and philosophy — fall under the umbrella of the humanities or social sciences.

The origins of social sciences can be traced back to the ancient Greeks. The lives they led, and their early studies into human nature, the state, and mortality, helped to shape Western civilization.

The social sciences are important because they help people understand how to not only analyze their own behavior, but also the behavior and motivations of their peers. The social sciences also give us a better understanding of how to create more inclusive, and effective institutions.

What Are Social Science Subjects?

Nowadays, colleges and universities offer numerous social sciences programs, including: Anthropology, Archaeology, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Linguistics, Politics, Psychology, and Sociology are some of the most common subjects in the social sciences.