

## 《学术英语(综合)》书本答案

以下答案对书本习题中类似于“Do you (think/agree)” “give a presentation” 等的部分问题进行了省略。

### Unit 1 Economics

Text A:

Lead-in: omitted

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

Body: Use the labor and skills behind the Thanksgiving weekend as examples to illustrate the concept of “the invisible hand”

End: Echo the beginning, emphasizing we should be grateful to the miracle on this Thanksgiving Day and every day

Task 2:

1. It is not difficult at all to explain why grocery stores stock up on turkey before Thanksgiving. There seems to be no miracle in it.
2. The use of so many “and’s” helps to emphasize that a series of actions and all kinds of work are involved in the sale of Thanksgiving turkey.
3. Here “from above” means “from God”. The phrase is used to show that there is something wondrous and almost inexplicable in the social order of freedom.

Task 3:

Market has its own way of punishing business malpractice. For example, if a fast food chain sells contaminated food, nation-wide demand for their food will go down, along with their profit. When a company sells defective products, they have to deal with liability costs.

Language building-up:

Task 1:

1.

1. 饲料经销商; 饲料批发商	2. 为他自己的收益而工作	
3. 技能与劳动力	4. 制造塑料	5. 私人交易
6. 包装并定价	7. 无形之手	
2.

1. priced	2. labor	3. transactions
4. gain	5. labor; manufactured	
6. the invisible hand	7. distributor	

Task 2:

1. Today, in millions of homes across the nation, God will be thanked for many gifts, for the feast on the table and the company of loved ones, for health and good fortune in the year gone by, for peace privilege of having been born—or having become—American. (Line 2, Para.1)
2. And yet, isn't there something wondrous—something almost inexplicable—in the way your Thanksgiving weekend is made possible by the skill and labor of vast numbers of total strangers? (Line 1, Para. 4)
3. ...Thanksgiving Turkey, there would be one—or more likely, a few dozen—waiting. (Line 3, Para.6)

Task 3:

- |              |                      |                     |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. very many | 2. buying or selling | 3. a large group of |
| 4. more huge | 5. understand        | 6. troubled         |

Text B:

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

1. Considering that her boyfriend doesn't even bother to choose a gift for her, the girl concludes that he doesn't love her. Therefore, she breaks off the relationship. In the case where the strength of affection is most in question, people care a lot about what is given as a gift.
2. The following is one more example where the signaling theory can be applied: In the job market, an employer may not know whether a candidate is qualified for a post or not. Very often, the candidate will show the employer education credentials, which can be used as a signal to the employer. Thus the information gap is narrowed.

Task 2: (以下所有表格题若未说明, 顺序皆为从上到下, 从左到右)

Internet browser;	Windows operating system;	deter;	
entering the market and offering new products;	cars today include many built-in products;		
monopoly;	80;	reliable;	easier to use;
severely limited;	changing;	competitors;	low;

Researching:

The U.S. economy is a free market economy with some government regulation and there has been a lasting debate about how much government regulation is necessary. Those who argue for less regulation claim that the free market itself will require business to protect consumers and provide good products or services and the interference from the government can do nothing but increase the cost of doing corporations are not concerned about the public's interest, so regulation is indispensable. Interestingly, Adam Smith himself believed that government had an important role to play in economic life. For example, he believed that the government should enforce contracts and grant patents and copyrights.

Text C:

Task:

每一个精明的一家之主都知道, 如果买一样东西所花的钱比在家里自己生产所花的成本要小, 那就永远不要尝试在家里生产。裁缝不会去做自己的鞋子, 而向鞋匠购买; 鞋匠不会去做自己的衣服, 而雇裁缝来做; 农民不会去做鞋也不想缝衣, 宁愿雇用不同的工匠来做。他们都会为了自身的利益而采取某种方式来利用整个产业, 在这种方式里, 他们会比邻居更有优势, 并用自己生产的一部分产品或者相同的东西, 即以一部分产品的价格来购买他们所需要的其它任何物品。

Listening:

Task 1: omitted

Task 2:

Case 1: absolutely; comparative; lower

Case 2: you cook and your roommate cleans; you clean and your roommate cooks

Speaking: omitted

Writing:

Task 1:

(suggested choice)3、4、8

Task 2: omitted

## Unit 2 Business Ethics

Text A:

Lead-in:

Task:

1. Limit smoking and tobacco advertising

2. 350 million people

3. India

### Critical reading and thinking:

#### Task 1:

1.

The invisible hands;	the wealth of its stockholders;	Profit maximization;
the best economic system;	Free enterprise system;	constraints;

2.

Argument 1:

- 1) a wide range of regulations are imposed
- 2) assessing costs on companies; BP oil spill

Argument 2:

- 1) behave ethically; value and reputation
- 2) Don't Be Evil
- 3) creative capitalism
- 4) contributed more than \$6 billion

#### Task 2:

1. Yes, I agree. Because:

- Earning profit is the main aim of every economic activity. A business is an economic activity and hence, its main aim should be to earn profit.
- Profit is a measure of efficiency and economic prosperity of the business. This justifies the concept of profit maximization.
- Economic conditions do not remain the same all the time. A business can retain its profit so that it can survive the adverse situations in the future. Profit gives protection against future risks and uncertainties.
- Profit is the main source of finance for growth and expansion. Profit is essential for the business in order to invest in new business propositions.
- Profitability is essential for fulfilling the social goals of the business. With profit maximization a business can do socio-economic welfare and follow its policies of corporate social responsibility.

No, I don't agree. Because:

Business should do anything they can to make a profit, but never at the cost of human welfare and natural environment. Human welfare must be considered as important as profit making. A business is successful to the extent that it provides a product that contributes to happiness in all its forms. As a matter of fact, the great value of a business should be morally associated with consumer's satisfaction and safety. On the other hand, businesses of great value should not be blind to their moral obligations of protecting the natural environment.

2. Yes, it is a very effective way for society to impose such regulations to prevent companies from engaging in practices that hurt society. For most businesses their ultimate goal is to make profits. It is true that most businessmen try to abide by the laws while making profits. However we have to admit that there are some who use every means to make as much money as possible, even regardless of interests of employees, communities, and environment.
3. Yes, having a good reputation with customers, suppliers, employees and regulators is essential if value is to be maximized. Business success is associated with many factors, such as customers, suppliers, employees and regulators. If customers are satisfied with your products and service, they will be loyal to

your company. If suppliers provide you with qualified products, your business will operate well. If employees are treated well, they will work very hard and are willing to be part of your company. If regulators are certain that your company acts fairly and follows rules, your company will develop sustainably.

4. Yes, I fully agree with Bill Gates, "making profits and also improving lives for those who don't fully benefit from market forces". Because of limited opportunities and resources, some businessmen can seize the chance to make profits and be rich. As Deng Xiaoping put it, "Let some people be rich first." These people have the responsibility to improve lives for those who don't fully benefit from market forces. Actually by doing so, the society will be stabilized, hence the successful businessmen can have sustainable development.

There might be some difficulties in practicing it in China currently. Because the philanthropic cause in China is newly developed.

#### Language building-up:

##### Task 1:

1.

- |                     |                 |                      |                      |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 无形之手             | 2. 自由企业制度       | 3. 股东                | 4. 经济体制              |
| 5. 开发产品和服务          | 6. 市场力量; 市场调节作用 |                      | 7. 金融机构              |
| 8. 严重衰退             | 9. 破产           | 10. stock price      | 11. mission          |
| 12. corporate motto | 13. assets      | 14. maximize profits | 15. financial system |

2.

- |                        |                           |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. market forces       | 2. financial institutions | 3. free enterprise system |
| 4. deep institutions   | 5. invisible hand         | 6. stockholder            |
| 7. profit maximization | 8. economic system        |                           |

##### Task 2:

- |        |            |         |                  |          |
|--------|------------|---------|------------------|----------|
| 1. and | 2. Another | 3. also | 4. Not only; but | 5. other |
|--------|------------|---------|------------------|----------|

##### Task 3:

- |                  |               |                              |           |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. understanding | 2. agree with | 3. forces ... to be accepted | 4. bad    |
| 5. purpose       | 6. charitable | 7. given                     | 8. famous |

#### Text B:

#### Critical reading and thinking:

##### Task 1:

- |                           |   |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| earn a reasonable profit; | profits;                                      | the impact of business decisions on society; |
| someone else's job;       | through the taxes;                            | stockholders;                                |
| customers;                | employees, suppliers, and the general public; |  |

##### Task 2: omitted

#### Researching: omitted

#### Text C:

##### Task:

- |              |                     |                   |                 |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| regulations; | ethical guidelines; | ethical behavior; | Ethics officer; |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|

#### Listening:

##### Task 1:

1. have more control
2. give employees and customers more control; collaborate; designs and product; pricing

##### Task 2:

1. F                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T                      5. T

**Speaking:**

A code of ethics is necessary for an organization's sustainable development. To gain efficient operation, good reputation and profit maximization, every employee has the responsibility to behave ethically. It can be accepted as long as it is reasonable and respects employees' human rights.

**Writing:** omitted

### Unit 3 Psychology

**Text A:**

**Lead-in:**

**Task:**

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1)brain functioning             | (2)the unconscious mind          |
| (3)mental health problems        | (4)The majority of psychologists |
| (5)industrial and organizational |                                  |

**Critical reading and thinking:**

**Task 1:**

1.
  1. The father calls her name but her eyes don't move. Then he picks up a toy and shakes it, ringing the bell it contains. Still, the baby's eyes don't move. Thus, he concludes that she doesn't seem to respond to noise at all, that she is deaf. His worry is not-grounded because it is a newborn baby and her attention to sound may take some time to develop.
  2. The mother remains calm and composed towards the father's anxiety. She comforts him by saying that it is too soon to say a thing like that. Then she takes a baby book from the shelf and reads to him what is said in the book. Besides, she makes an appointment with a pediatrician for a test.
2.

Bad events will last a long time, will undermine everything they do, and are their own fault.  
Defeat is just a temporary setback; defeat is not their fault; a bad situation is a challenge.  
Give up more easily and get depressed more often.  
Do much better in school and at work; more apt to be elected when running for office; age well and live longer.

**Task 2:**

1. If an optimist gets a promotion, he will likely believe it's because he's good at his job and will receive more benefits promotion in the future. When he gets passed over for the promotion, he will believe it's likely because of extenuating circumstances and do better in the future. By contrast a pessimist would see a promotion as a lucky event that probably won't happen again, and may even worry that he'll now be under more scrutiny. Being passed over for promotion would probably be explained as not being skilled enough. He'd therefore expect to be passed over again.
2. I think optimistic patterns of thinking can be learned to a degree, although we tend to be mostly predisposed to our patterns of thinking. The key to optimistic thought pattern is to maximize our successes and minimize our can failures. While it is beneficial to look honestly at our shortcomings so we can work on them, focusing on our strengths can never hurt. Also, remember that virtually any failure can be a learning experience, and an important step toward our next success. Always keep in mind that the more we practice challenging our thought patterns, the more automatic it'll become.

**Language building-up:**

Task 1:

1.
  1. 充满敬畏与感激
  2. 与外部世界隔离
  3. 陷入绝境
  4. 易感抑郁
  5. 恢复体能
  6. 界定性特征
  7. 暂时的挫败
  8. 不因挫败而慌乱
  9. 竞选职务
  10. 吹着欢快的曲子
2.
  1. bout
  2. validated
  3. squabble
  4. aptitude
  5. platitude
  6. debilitate
  7. reassuring
  8. undermine
  9. ruminate
  10. martial

Task 2:

1. contrasting
2. In contrast
3. However
4. different
5. on the other hand
6. in the opposite way
7. however

Task 3:

1. full of
2. is (immediately) alert and energetic
3. keeping thinking about
4. been deeply involved in a sense of hopelessness
5. likely to suffer from
6. not easily disturbed
7. murmuring about commonplace remarks
8. officially approved

Text B:

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

1. It implies that people are not always what they seem, and that surface appearances are deceptive. People shouldn't be judged by how they look but be judged by their actions.
2. The author wants to convey to readers that people, at all times, tend to form a quick impression of others based only on a quick "snapshot" of information and that they are programmed by evolution to respond differently to people with different features. For example, they may respond gently to infantile features so that real babies or adults with baby faces are treated with tender care.

Task 2:

1. I agree. This is because other criteria don't seem to matter because we are such a society in which appearance matters; we make conclusions through visual perception because we don't want to invest any time in our decision. First impression is a valid assessment of how we formulate an opinion about someone at our initial contact with him or her. This is one of the reasons why we dress to make a good impression when we go on a job interview.
2. No, I don't think when selecting a marriage partner, people in general go by appearance instead of looking at their characters. For me, I need a life partner for marriage who is capable of supporting me when I face difficulties. Whatever may be the situation, my life partner should be fully committed and understanding. Besides, I think good values and character are very important because they lay the foundation for a fulfilling life.

Researching: omitted

Text C:

Task:

1. They are empirical and theory-based tests. Empirical tests, in effect, admit at the outset that someone succeeds is a complete mystery; they use random questions that happen to separate winners from losers. The theory behind theory-based tests is that intelligence consists of verbal skills and mathematical-analytic skills. Since these skills are fundamental to how you do school work, performing well on them should predict future success in school.
2. Traditional wisdom holds that there are two ingredients of success, and you need both to succeed. The first

is ability or aptitude, and the second is desire or motivation. Enough desire can make up for meager talent. The author believes that besides the above-mentioned two ingredients, success also requires persistence in the face of failure.

Listening:

### Task 1:

- Personality is a person's consistent thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that do not change throughout their life.
- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1) consistency | 2) nature/nurture |
|----------------|-------------------|
- |   |
|---|
| 2) We change the environment or the people around us<br>3) We are able to do both. ( <i>or:</i> We change ourselves and the environment or the people around us.) |
|---|

### Task 2:

1. introvert; extrovert; we can't control; we're raised; around us
2. dark side; go underground; unconsciously

Speaking: omitted

Writing:

### Task 1:

Sample 1:

This paragraph starts with interesting facts and a question that pull the reader in, making him or her want to read the essay because they are fascinated and intrigued.

Sample 2:

This paragraph starts with a relevant and provoking question and a famous quotation. Posing a question or quotation as a hook is particularly effective when we are writing a persuasive essay.

## Unit 4 Environment

Text A:

Lead-in:

(examples) air pollution; water pollution; greenhouse effect; global warming; carbon dioxide emission

Critical reading and thinking:

### Task 1:

[illegible]

### Task 2:

1. Yes, I agree with the author. The most urgent thing to do is to raise people's awareness of protecting the environment for people themselves. Every one should make efforts to protect the environment for sustainable development. Looking back into the past decades, we can find that human beings have pursued fast economic development at the cost of environment intentionally. They thought economic development outweighed environment. Without changing people's worldview about environmental protection, any information, better policies or advanced technology will be useless. Therefore it is high time people changed their worldview and worked together to develop sustainably.
2. The past 50 years has witnessed human beings' unfriendly treatment of nature, which, in return, has led to bad consequences. Human beings are now suffering a lot from these consequences, such as air pollution, water pollution and climate change. We have to learn a lesson from what we have done to nature. We should tell people that healthy nature is a necessity instead of a luxury if we want to develop sustainably. It is high

time we did something to keep balance between nature and human beings.

3. Suggestions on how to alter societies worldviews:

- Make full use of mass media to educate people.
- Educate children at school about protecting the environment as early as possible.
- Reward those who have done a good job in protecting the environment.

4. Yes, I agree with the author. We have only one Earth. Any harm done to the Earth will affect people living here. Therefore, if everyone makes efforts to protect it, our nature will be getting better.

Language building-up:

Task 1:

- |                     |                     |                                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. green movement   | 2. protected areas  | 3. extinction of animals and plants |
| 4. wild fish stocks | 5. make clean power | 6. save resources                   |
| 7. 培育生物多样性          | 8. 控制污染             | 9. 阻止对生态体系的破坏                       |
| 10. 扩大清洁产业          | 11. 集体世界观           | 12. 生态经济                            |

Task 2:

Key words: narrative, nature

Meaning: The author manages to bring in a new topic and maintain coherence by repeating key words such as economic, economics.

Task 3:

- |                             |            |                       |                    |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. unchangeable; increasing | 2. control | 3. effort; charitable | 4. pleasant detail |
| 5. complicated              | 6. change  | 7. Changing           | 8. important       |

Text B:

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

1. To provide policy groups with better information on the benefits of reducing black-carbon emissions.
2. 1) Black carbon is the number two contributor to global warming. It's second only to carbon dioxide.  
2) Controlling the emission of black carbon can deliver more immediate climate benefits than trying to control carbon dioxide.
3. 1) Black carbon, the soot particles in smoke and smog, contributes about twice as much to global warming as previously estimated.  
2) Mitigating black carbon is good for curbing short-term climate change, but to really solve the long-term climate problem, carbon dioxide emissions must also be reduced.
4. dark particles in the air work to shade Earth's surface while warming the atmosphere;  
black carbon that settles on the surface of snow and ice darkens the surface to absorb more sunlight and increase melting;  
soot particles influence cloud formation in ways that can have either a cooling or warming impact;

Researching: omitted

Text C:

Task:

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| better understand and manage the fauna and flora; | Environmental analysis;       |
| Environmental compliance;                         | play an ever-increasing role; |

Listening:

Task 1:

Environmental conditions on the planet:

- 1) we colonize Australia in another crisis



- 2) we leave Asia for Europe in another crisis
- 3) we enter the stable Holocene phase
- 4) we abandon our hunting and gathering patterns
- 5) we invent agriculture, we domesticate animals and plants

Pressure on the planet:

- 2) climate agenda
- 3) ecosystem decline
- 4) surprise

Task 2:

planet Earth; very rapidly; a geological era

Speaking: omitted

Writing:

Task 1:

Types of evidence used by the author: research finding; opinions from recognized authorities.

Task 2: omitted

## Unit 5 Philosophy

Text A:

Lead-in: omitted

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

conscious minds; in every way as if it understands; think; what they do;  
what he or she says and does; inner life;

Task 2: omitted

Language building-up:

Task 1:

1.

1. having a mind
2. behave as if you understand
3. what and how we know
4. inside; reflects

DBAC

2.

1. psychological
2. spiritual
3. behaviour
4. phenomenologist
5. perplexity
6. mentally

Task 2:

...,classified... This class of... The class of...  
...a less severe label... The huge class...

Task 3:

1. what we imagine about computers today
2. we have broken the distinction between the world of material things and the world of spiritual things
3. for the sake of convenience so that it is easier to refer to the first type of response
4. you have the same reason for thinking that M had a mind.
5. (The reason you believe your mother has a mind is based) not on your prejudice
6. as groundless as believing that computers have mind

Text B:

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

analytical; science; teachers of philosophy; the perennial issues of philosophy; the Internet

**Task 2:**

1. F                  2. T                  3. F                  4. F                  5. T                  6. F                  7. T

Researching: omitted

**Text C:**

**Task:**

1. ×                  2. ×                  3. ✓                  4. ✓                  5. ✓

**Listening:**

**Task 1:**

- 1) talk to anybody                  2) truth                  3) how we should think  
4) exist                  5) a way of dealing with numbers

**Task 2:**

1. feels entitled to; ill founded                  2. an ivory tower; academics; justice  
3. mathematician                  4. mind/body; the invented and the discovered

Speaking: omitted

**Writing:**

**Task 1:**

1. He believed that decisions based upon tradition and rules of thumb should be replaced by precise procedures developed after careful study of an individual at work, including via time and motion studies, which would tend to discover or synthesize the “one best way” to do any given task. (Line 6, Para 3)  
2. The word “believed” in Paragraph 3.

**Task 2:** omitted

## Unit 6 Mathematics

**Text A:**

Lead-in: omitted

**Critical reading and thinking:**

**Task 1:**

mathematization;                  the traditional mathematics;                  prescriptive mathematics;  
mathematics should be invoked with caution

**Task 2:**

1. Example showing the positive effects of mathematizations:  
Computer aided design can boost the productivity of the designer, improve the quality of design, and create a valuable database.  
Example showing the negative effects of mathematizations:  
If someone consciously devises or uses algorithms that extract patterns from behavior, we may lose our personal privacy.
2. The tradition mathematics follows this paradigmatic sequence:  
description→prediction→comparison→re-tinkering the description  
But prescriptive mathematics follows another paradigm:  
prescription→adoption→surveillance and societal evaluation→re-prescription
3. Those of us who use cell phone, laptops, and credit cards are creating huge amount of data every day, simply by living. For example, our mobile phone can easily track where we are, The Numerati can make sense of the data created by us and extract patterns.

4. In the past, applied mathematics has been concerned with phenomena that already exists, for example, the physical phenomena. However now, through the work of the Numerati, applied mathematics is not only interpreting something that already exists but also creating new phenomena, especially new social phenomena. For example, as companies get the information about what we like and what we are willing we pay for via the work of the Numerati, they can predict our behavior, calculate mathematically how to boost our shopping and alter our behavior.

#### Language building-up:

##### Task 1:

1.
 

1. 数学化, 数字处理	2. 计算机辅助设计	3. 统计
4. 基因组学	5. 运筹学	6. 优化组合
7. 概率	8. 数据库	
2.
 

1. database	2. CAD	3. statistics	4. probability
5. optimization	6. genomics	7. mathematization	8. Operations research

##### Task 2:

1. Here are a few simple examples of prescriptive mathematics that extended from single numbers to exceedingly complex systems: ...(Line 1, para.8, Text A)
2. Admittedly this is rather vague, but it will clarify a bit as I go on and mention a few of the many examples that Baker gives: ...(Line 8, para.10, Text A)

##### Task 3:

- |              |   |                                   |          |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. exists    | 2. included                             | 3. explained                      | 4. model |
| 5. get       | 6. environment                          | 7. knowledgeable person; in which |          |
| 8. until now | 9. fix ideas of (caution) in one's mind |                                   |          |

#### Text B:

#### Critical reading and thinking:

##### Task 1:

1. a teacher's; forcing every college student to learn his subject
2. a student's
  - 1) human interests and talents vary widely
  - 2) all students "think like a mathematician"
  - 3) algebra and geometry
 both wasteful and inconsiderate

##### Task 2:

I think studying mathematics at college level is a very useful and valuable experience, especially in the age of mathematization, where mathematics is all around — in our daily lives and particularly in modern technology. Thus studying mathematics can not only sharpen our skills of analyzing and solving problems but also open the door to a world of opportunity, give one tools to use in many fields that rely on quantitative methods and statistical reasoning. It has to be noted that innovations in physics, biology, sociology, economics, sociology, linguistics, and art have been made possible by a mathematical approach.

#### Researching: omitted

#### Text C:

##### Task:

- |                  |                   |                     |              |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| astronomy;       | calendar;         | unique;             | complicated; |
| multiples of 20; | multiples of 360; | positional notation |              |

Listening:

Task 1:

Question 1:

symbolic realm; our every move

Question 2:

piece together a year of life; everything we do might be travelling as digital data and we now deliver our details in a single standard made of ones and zeros

Question 3:

misread; know; predict

Question 4:

shopping; marketing; advertising; media

Question 5:

learn about ourselves; get to know us

Task 2:

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. T

Speaking: omitted

Writing:

Task 1:

1. A

2. B

Task 2: omitted

## Unit 7 Sociology

Text A:

Lead-in: omitted

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

money economy;	satisfaction economy;	retention;	recruitment;
lost its power;	money or paycheck at the end of the week;		
money and advancement or a sense of achievement;	passionate commitment;		
money;	advancement;		

Task 2: omitted

Language building-up:

Task 1:

1.

1. h

2. f

3. a

4. j

5. i

6. b

7. d

8. g

9. c

10. e

2.

1. To achieve professional development is important as a means to the end of becoming an expert and gaining more flexibility and independence.
2. Numerous studies over the last 30 years have suggested that personality is a powerful predictor of a person's life satisfaction.
3. An employee's work orientation is shaped in the first instance by their understanding of "what work is about".
4. The government is trying to introduce new measures to create a better social safety net and encourage

better worker pay.

5. Money has been used as the incentive of many intelligence contests in TV program.

Task 2:

1. The present perfect tense emphasizes that people's conception about what money can bring them has changed greatly.
2. The tense switches from the present to the past to manifest that an example is given.
3. The tense switches between the present and the past to produce a comparison of different interpretations of "a calling" in different times.

Task 3:

1. pour heart and soul into: spare no efforts to  
Paraphrase: What will motivate a worker to spare no effort to his work?
2. lure: temptation  
grueling: working exhaustedly  
Paraphrase: The dream of becoming rich after working exhaustedly in a low position 80 hours per week for several years has lost its attraction.
3. lowly job: humble job  
recrafted: turned  
Paraphrase: Though the work he did was humble, but he turned it into a lofty profession.
4. entails: requires  
Paraphrase: A career requires more devotion to work.
5. contributing to: being beneficial to  
connotation: implication  
Paraphrase: People who regard their work as a calling think that what they do helps serve the public and brings benefits to our society, and therefore it's quite proper to say that a calling implies something similar to religious beliefs.

Text B:

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

- 2; 5; one of the most famous experiments in psychology;  
6; conformity researchers regularly find "independents"; 7; 8; big; dissents;  
underestimates the influence of social pressure and the frequency of his or her conformity; difficult;  
unclear; skilled; knowledgeable; publicly; privately;

Task 2:

- Conformity is type of social influence involving a change in belief or behavior in order to fit in with a group  
This change is in response to real group pressure (involving the physical presence of others) or imagined group pressure (involving the pressure of social norms or expectations), It's common psychological phenomenon among both children and adults. Young people feel a need to preserve their own identity, but fear being rejected by their peers. Learning to conform is beneficial to a growing child. It teaches cultural norms and helps a child better associate with the people around him.
- Group pressure is one of the key components that spur a person to conform. People want to have a sense of belonging to a certain group, and therefore they tend to conform to requests made by that group. They know that if they disagree with the group norms, they make themselves marginalized in that group. Besides, some people conform simply because they feel a need to be informed. For instance, some do not like to be wrong, as it makes them feel uncomfortable. As a result, they draw on the judgment of a majority rather than a



invade your personal space.

3. charters, private schools, vouchers

4. experienced and world-wise, socially skillful

5. a kind of state in which reason is separated from the emotions

Task 2:

1. F

2. F

3. T

4. T

Speaking: omitted

Writing:

- Restating the logical outcome of the paper
- Briefly mentioning the major points in the body part and showing how those points fit together
- Considering the implications of the findings
- Posting a new research direction as a result of the findings in this paper

## Unit 8 Globalization

Text A:

Lead-in:

(Examples)

	Pros	Cons
1	More employment opportunities	More health risks
2	Spread of education	Loss of culture
3	Enhanced product quality	Uneven wealth distribution
4	Cheaper prices	Environment degradation
5	Free movement of capital	Cut-throat competition
6	Easier communication	Monopoly

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

- 1; 4; 2; the identity of the individual, by subjecting us to someone else's rules;  
3; 4; create new culture and invigorate and spread traditions that have existed for ages;  
5; 8; every tradition is the result of successful invention;  
energizes the practitioners in the home country; 9; 14;  
To make the communication of their content memorable; Passion-driven education;  
The development of a disciplined imagination; Empathy;

Task 2:

1. The ecological term is used to reinforce the relationship between globalization and cultural traditions: the interactions brought about by globalization don't just destroy culture; they can create new culture and invigorate and spread traditions.
2.
  - Be interested in learning about the globalized world
  - Improve cooperation and adaption to globalization
  - Develop inter-cultural skills
  - Adapt to different cultural traditions
  - Possess the ability to work in different countries

Language building-up:

Task 1:

1.
 

1. 文化传统	2. 社会稳定	3. 鲜明特色	4. 边缘效应
5. 有机界进化	6. 相互尊重	7. 政治正确性	
2.
 

1. organic evolution	2. mutual respect	3. Edge effect	4. social stability
5. political correctness	6. cultural tradition	7. distinct identity	

**Task 2:**

- |                              |                  |                       |           |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Through; through; through | 2. not just; but | 3. first              | 4. second |
| 5. next                      | 6. final         | 7. not only; but also |           |

**Task 3:**

- |             |                       |                        |            |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1. develop  | 2. combined           | 3. skillful performers | 4. obvious |
| 5. friendly | 6. getting rid of     | 7. combine             | 8. changed |
| 9. imagine  | 10. a large number of |                        |            |

**Text B:**

**Critical reading and thinking:**

**Task 1:**

ranging from state contributions to public welfare to democratic participation;  
 cheap labor, minimal protection for workers, and minimal environmental standards to maximize global competitiveness as “the race to the bottom”;  
 in which the global economy and global culture have homogenized distinctive local tastes, traditions, and even languages;  
 it prompts massive migrations of people, who leave in search of jobs or to flee violence;  
 facilitate money laundering and financial speculation, and they aid political fanatics and terrorists;

**Task 2:**

1. omitted
2. Advantages:  
 First, globalization has created a peaceful and favorable international environment for China to implement the opening up policy. Second, globalization has led to the reduction of trade barriers and the increase of foreign direct investment in China for economic growth. Third, globalization has offered more job opportunities, advanced technologies and management expertise to China. Fourth, globalization has promoted educational and cultural exchange and cooperation between China and other countries.  
 Disadvantages:  
 First, globalization may cause instability in Chinese financial market because of the growth of international capital flows and the strengthened connection of financial markets between China and other countries. Second, globalization may impose more competitive pressures on Chinese national firms. Third, the gains derived from globalization may not be fairly distributed among developed countries and developing countries.

**Researching: (Examples)**

The Third Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), held in Seattle from November 30 to December 3, 1999, brought together trade ministers and other officials from the WTO's 135 member countries in an attempt, which proved unsuccessful, to agree on the issues and agenda for a new round of negotiations aimed at further deregulating international trade, particularly in such controversial areas as agriculture, services, and intellectual property. It also brought tens of thousands of protestors to the city's downtown streets. Most governments around the world, leading multinational corporations, and virtually all of



Washington state's political and business leaders supported the WTO and "free trade," which they argued benefited society by promoting economic growth. However, internationally and locally labor unions, environmental groups, and activists for many other causes increasingly condemned the WTO for favoring corporate interests over social and environmental concerns.

When Seattle elected officials and civic leaders won the bid to host the Third Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), they hoped to link Seattle's name to a new round of negotiations aimed at promoting and regulating international trade. What happened during the conference did indelibly link Seattle and the WTO, although not in the way that boosters hoped. Tens of thousands joined in rallies and marches against WTO policies that they said hurt the environment, farmers, workers, consumers, and others. Thousands more successfully (albeit temporarily) "shut down the WTO" through nonviolent civil disobedience. A much smaller group used property destruction to protest the WTO and big corporations. Seattle authorities responded with a massive show of police force and creation of a "no protest zone," drawing widespread criticism for both their lack of preparation and their subsequent crackdown.

#### Text C:

##### Task:

most of the evidence on the links between globalization and poverty is indirect;  
globalization has been associated with rising inequality, and that the poor do not always share in the gains from trade;  
the poor in countries with an abundance of unskilled labor do not always gain from trade reform;  
the poor are more likely to share in the gains from globalization when workers enjoy maximum mobility, when poor farmers have access to credit and technical know-how, when poor farmers have such social safety nets as income support and when food aid is well targeted;  
export growth and incoming foreign investment have reduced poverty everywhere from Mexico to India to Poland. Yet at the same time currency crises can cripple the poor;  
the relationship between globalization and poverty depends not just on trade or financial globalization but on the interaction of globalization with the rest of the economic environment: investments in human capital and infrastructure, promotion of credit and technical assistance to farmers, worthy institutions and governance, and macroeconomic stability, including flexible exchange rates;  
impediments to exports from developing countries worsen poverty in those countries;  
careful targeting is necessary to address the poor in different countries who are likely to be hurt by globalization;  
the evidence suggests that relying on trade or foreign investment alone is not enough to alleviate poverty;

#### Listening:

##### Task 1:

1. from within; with our traditions; our Arab heritage
2. individuals; find their differences; localizing the global; respect each other
3. local identity; cultural developments
4. new cultural institutions; visionary leaders
5. both locally and regionally; bringing people together

##### Task 2:

Now I remember a few years ago, ...  
a journalist asked the president of Qatar University whether she thought the abaya hindered or infringed her freedom in any way. Her answer was quite the contrary. Instead, she felt more free because she could wear whatever she wanted under the abaya.

My point is here, ...

Speaking: omitted

Writing: omitted

## Unit 9 Medicine

Text A:

Lead-in: omitted

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

Among many challenges and questions, doctor-patient relationship will be the greatest for the physicians.;

Challenge on the doctor's role in certain clinical situations;

Approaches to meeting the challenge;                      Regarding medicine as a science of an art;

Changes need not diminish doctors' interactions with patients, which is the main reason why doctors are privileged;

Task 2:

1. Doctors are faced with such challenges as doubts about their professional role, more concerns about health despite the achievements of medicine, and increased popularity of alternative medicine.
2. Negative portrayals include:
  - doctors are unhappy;
  - modern medicine is on the back foot and is stuck in a rut;
  - medicine as an art has failed;
  - doctors are out of time and don't have a future.
3. The doctor-patient relationship is influenced by trends with society, including:
  - decreased elusive diagnoses;
  - necessary attention to professional welfare of the doctor;
  - adaption individual doctors need to make to cater to the change.
4. The role of doctors can be challenged and influenced by the promise of advances in science and technology in the following aspects:
  - the changed role of some generalists;
  - the replacement of doctors by other healthcare personnel in many non-complex disorders;
  - the reduced need for doctors for many routine diagnostic and therapeutic procedures;
  - the removal of the human hand from surgical interventions by robotics;
  - the shift of biotechnology from clinic to home.
5. Doctors should take advantage of the advances in science and the scientific basis of medicine by updating and adapting themselves to changes to remain relevant, valuable and distinct from other healthcare providers.
6. Medicine can be defined as a science of an art because:
  - Doctors not only need to know about how humans work but also need to care about humans.
  - The unique and subjective experience of disease requires empathy and understanding.
7. Trainee doctors can be better equipped for changes by updating medical school curricula, laying greater emphasis on curiosity, critical thinking and scientific methods, and instilling in them essential ingredients such as passion and emotion mixed with science.

Language building-up:

Task 1:

1.
 

1. D 医疗	2. J 基因分型	3. F 内窥镜检查	4. A 生物技术
5. H 诊断	6. C 分子的	7. I 治疗方案	8. E 医生
9. G 外科医生的; 手术的	10. B 胶囊		

2.
 

1. diagnosis	2. surgical	3. Biotechnology
4. healthcare	5. protocols	6. molecular

Task 2:

- |             |                   |         |             |         |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. known as | 2. referred to as | 3. call | 4. describe | 5. mean |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|

Task 3:

- |              |              |                   |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. increases | 2. marked    | 3. arrival/coming |
| 4. replaced  | 5. move away | 6. filled         |

Text B:

Critical reading and thinking:

Task 1:

Simplification of patient care, particularly the simplified drug regimens, will yield benefits both for the patients and for the drug manufacturers.

The increasing burden of chronic diseases may cause the appeal of fixed-dose combination drugs to increase. Such products have proved to enhance patients' adherence to drug regimens. Besides, those drugs are also appealing to the pharmaceutical industry. Although drug manufacturers are required to go through the regular approval process, it costs less to introduce a fixed-dose combination drug than to bring a new drug to market.

Despite their possible disadvantages such as clinicians' limited ability to customize dosing regimens, fixed combination drugs will offer a solution to the increasing demand for more medications to control chronic illnesses.

Task 2:

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F | 6. T | 7. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Researching:

1. Development of a new drug involves various stages: application for clinical trials, conducting clinical trials, application for marketing authorization of drug, and post-marketing studies. Every country has its own regulatory authority, which is responsible to enforce the rules and regulations and issue the guidelines to regulate the marketing of the drugs.

2. 1) In the U.S.

New drug approval process is divided into two phases: clinical trials (CT) and new drug application (NDA) approval. FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) is responsible for ensuring the safety and efficacy of the drugs marketed in the U.S. Before a company submits a new drug application to introduce a new drug product into the market, the company should have conducted all three phases of clinical trials. A team of CDER physicians, statisticians, chemists, pharmacologists, and other scientists reviews the sponsor's NDA containing the data and proposed labeling.

- 2) In Canada

Drugs are regulated under the *Food and Drugs Act*, which is administered by Health Canada. Health Canada, as federal regulator, is responsible for assessing and monitoring the safety and efficacy of drugs marketed in Canada. The Department carries out these responsibilities through various regulatory activities that are designed to evaluate and monitor the safety, efficacy, and quality of drugs before and

after they are marketed.

### 3) In China

The State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA) is authorized to approve new drugs for marketing. The new drug registration process consists of the clinical study application and the new drug application. The Provincial Drug Administration Authorities (PDAAS) should formally review submitted materials to guarantee that the content and format of the submitted materials is in line with the requirements and that all the required materials have been submitted. After formal review, the PDAAS send the qualified applications to the SFDA for further review. SFDA's Department of Drug Registration carefully reviews the completeness of the submitted materials, files the qualified applications and transmits all the materials of qualified applications to the Center for Drug Evaluation (CDE). SFDA, based on the recommendations and review results of CDE, makes a decision whether or not to approve the drug registration application and issues the certificate of drug approval and drug approval number to the qualified applicant.

3. According to Matthew Herper (Forbes Staff) the average drug developed by a major pharmaceutical company costs at least \$4 billion, and it can be as much as \$11 billion.

Company	Number of drugs approved	R&D spending per drug (\$Mil)	Total R&D spending 1997-2011 (\$Mil)
AstraZeneca	5	11,790.93	58,955
GlaxoSmithKline	10	8,170.81	81,708
Sanofi	8	7,909.26	63,274
Roche Holding AG	11	7,803.77	85,841
Pfizer Inc.	14	7,727.03	108,178
Johnson & Johnson	15	5,885.65	88,285
Eli Lilly & Co	11	4,577.04	50,347
Abbott Laboratories	8	4,496.21	35,970
Merck & Co Inc	16	4,209.99	67,360
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.	11	4,152.26	45,675
Novartis AG	21	3,983.13	83,646
Amgen Inc.	9	3,692.14	33,229

Text C:

Task:

人、动物和我们的环境合力产生了一种新动态，使每个群界的健康相互关联，密不可分。这一新动态带来的挑战强度高，意义深刻，前所未有。我们越来越依赖于动物及其产品，就传染病而言，这种依赖性很可能是影响我们健康和安乐的最严峻的危险因素。同时，我们环境的污染大大降低了环境的健康和可持续性。要更好地理解并解决目前由于人、动物和环境领域的合力所产生的问题，可以采取一种策略，即“一体化健康”的概念。达到“一体化健康”的目标确实是人类当今所面临的重要挑战之一。

Listening:

Task 1:

- Five simple tips to help you live a safer, healthier life.
- Adults: two and a half hours a week with activities; raise breathing and heart rates; strengthen muscles
  - Kids and teens: one hour a day with activities; raise their breathing and heart rates; strengthen muscles and bonus
-

- Wear helmets, seat belts, sunscreen, and insect repellent
  - Wash hands
  - Stop smoking and avoid second-hand smoking
  - Build safe, healthy relationships with family and friends
  - Be ready for emergencies
- 4.
- Balance work, home and play
  - Get support
  - Stay positive; take time to relax
  - Get seven to nine hours of sleep; kids get more
  - Get help or counseling
- 5.
- Ask your doctor or nurse
  - Find out what exams, tests, and shots you need and when to get them
  - See your doctor or nurse often, sooner if you feel sick, or have problems with medicine

**Task 2:**

eat healthy; whole grains; your breathing; heart rates; your muscles; protect yourself; washing hands; support from family and friends, a positive attitude, relaxation, enough sleep every night and necessary help or counselling;  
pain changes, or problems with medicine;

**Speaking:** omitted

**Writing:**

**Task 1:**

1. Seyler, D. U. (2005). *Read, Reason, Write (7th ed.)*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
2. Hearn, M. P. (Ed.). (2001). *Adventure of huckleberry fin*. New York: Norton.
3. Baker, R. (2003). The plot against people. In B. F. Clouse (Ed.), *Patterns for a Purpose: A Rhetorical Reader (3rd ed.)* (pp. 474-475). New York: McGraw.
4. Pierrous, P. (2003). Communicating in art museum: Language and concepts in art education. *Journal of Museum Education*, 28 (1), 3-7.
5. Mullins, M. E. (2001, October 18). Bioterrorism impacts few. *USA. Today*, A16.

**Task 2:** omitted

## Unit 10 Language Acquisition

**Text A:**

**Lead-in:** omitted

**Critical reading and thinking:**

**Task 1:**

1.
 

thought;	role models and caregivers;	grammatical sophistication;
the biological makeup of our brains;	The workings of language;	an act of imitation;
2.
 

1. an instinct	2. a few laws of stimulus-response learning
----------------	---
3. virtually every sentence that a person utters or understands is a brand-new combination of words, appearing for the first time in the history of the universe. Therefore a language cannot be a repertoire of

response;

children develop these complex grammars rapidly and without formal instruction and grow up to give consistent interpretations to novel sentence constructions that they have never before encountered

4. mental grammar; Universal Grammar 5. child development; speech perception; neurology and genetics

#### Task 2:

1.

● Language is an instinct, a distant piece of the biological makeup of our brains.

● Language is acquired. It develops in the child spontaneously, without conscious effort of formal instruction.

2. Language acquisition is the ability of the brain to conceptualise concepts, structures and semantics in a language, while learning is the active participation and effort to learn a language.

Or: Language acquisition is a natural process for any native to acquire his native language. Language learning is a structured system for anyone to learn a language.

(Source: Krashen, S. (1982). *Principles and practice in second language acquisition*. London: Pergamon.)

#### Language building-up:

##### Task 1:

1.

1. b	2. k	3. f	4. j	5. g	6. i
7. e	8. c	9. h	10. a	11. d	

2.

1. syntactic patterns	2. Language faculty	3. neural system	4. underlying logic
5. evolutionary adaptation	6. formal instruction	7. mental organ	8. natural selection

##### Task 2:

1. for	2. led to	3. because	4. Therefore
5. Therefore	6. because; because	7. So	

##### Task 3:

1. explanation/interpretation; impacts	2. is present all over; analyze/explain/interpret
3. advanced knowledge of grammar; developed; lowering in quality	
4. be born with; identify/get/derive	5. respect; severe criticism or insult
6. expressed	

#### Text B:

#### Critical reading and thinking:

##### Task 1:

uttering a word with clear intention and purpose;

pronouncing the word to the best of one's ability to pronounce all sounds in a language;

garden, living room, bedroom, etc;

gardening, reading, going out, play groups, etc;

##### Task 2:

1. Josh learned to speak his first word — “flower” when he was helping his mother plant flowers. Josh's vocabulary and language abilities develop beautifully, like the blooming of a flower.
2. When acquiring a language, young children are faced with huge challenges: they need to figure out what a word could possibly mean given the vast array of objects, actions and events that are present when the word is said. There is so much going on when a word is heard and so many opportunities for misinterpretation.
3. The pretend play shows that children know how to distance themselves from the real activity. Their action stands for something different, i.e., a symbol.

Researching: omitted

Text C:

Task:

babies learning the first language;  
language learning abilities deteriorate;  
second language speech;

adults learning a second language;  
native language;  
grammatical deficits in second language learning

Listening:

Task 1: omitted

Task 2:

1. the first critical period; which sounds are used  
3. taking statistics on the language that they hear  
5. take statistics on a brand new language

2. first birthdays  
4. slow down  
6. light up; causality

Task 3:

(1)what role  
(5)video result

(2)12 sessions  
(6)a human being

(3)audio exposure  
(7)social brain

(4)no learning

Speaking: omitted

Writing: omitted