

comprehensive writings

The author discusses a law case suing McDonald's for making customers overweight and considers this accusation frivolous. However, the speaker presents a contradictory view that the responsibility should be held by both sides.

First, the material says that customers are guaranteed the freedom to choose what to eat among various restaurants and thus it's their responsibility to choose restaurant providing healthier food if they want to avoid obesity. In contrast, the speaker stresses the importance that McDonald's is held responsible to add healthier ingredients to food nutrient contents for the sake of its customers' health.

Second, the writer indicates that McDonald's had already disclosed the nutrition contents of meals and customers should pay attention to it before they choose the restaurant. Again, this is retorted by the speaker by providing the truth that McDonald's had not only done a poor job in disclosing information of nutrients contents in the past but even been accused of adding addictive ingredients to keep their customers coming back. Obviously, this forms a sharp contradiction against what is stated by the writer.

Finally, the passage puts all the blame on consumers, arguing that they should be solely responsible for their troubles, whereas the lecturer contends that as any corporations should not try to hide the extent to which the food is unhealthy to mislead, harm and cheat customers on purpose. Thus both sides should be in charge of obesity and this overturns the writer's opinion.

The series of materials above focus on the reason why Easter Island, once a flourishing culture, fell into decay 600 years ago. As is asserted by the writer, the abrupt tragedy was caused by foreign invaders. However, the speaker presents a contradictory view that it's the lack of sustainable foresights that caused the tragic end.

First of all, the passage says that foreign invasion brought about not only environment destruction but also depletion of natural resources, especially trees. In contrast, the speaker demonstrates a different view that owing to the fierce competition to build larger statue among communities, numerous trees were cut down to transport them, which led to a sharp decrease in tree population.

Second, the writer attributes the sudden stop of building large stone statues to the interruption of foreign invaders. Again, this is retorted by the speaker that the lack of trees to build boats left island people unable to fish and thus had no energy and time to keep on the traditional practice. Obviously, this forms a sharp contradiction against what is stated by the writer.

Finally, in the writer's opinion, the emergence of 'Birdman' religion on the island provides a credible evidence of foreign invasion. Whereas the lecturer contends that the deteriorating living conditions made native people lose faith in old gods and turn to a new religion for the sake of a easier life. This also refutes the writer's viewpoints.

电子书 还是 纸质书?

The series of material focus on the comparison between eBooks and traditional books. As is asserted by the writer, due to several distinct problems, eBooks are less valuable than traditional ones. However, the speaker presents a contradictory view that imperfect though eBooks are, this is only a small price taken to go further.

First of all, the passage says that e-Book writers' lack of academic credentials might cause their works partially informed at best or downright inaccurate in many cases. In contrast, the speaker refutes that errors existing in eBooks are easier to correct compared with their

traditional counterparts. Obviously, this forms a sharp contradiction against what is stated by the writer.

Second, the writer indicates that bearing communal nature, details in e-Books might be fabricated, deleted or corrupted by scrupulous users. Again, this is retorted by the lecturer providing the facts that nowadays writers know how to protect works from hackers by distributing in read-only format as well as hire special editors to monitor vicious changes in the book.

Finally, referring to book contents, two of them demonstrate different standpoints. In the author's opinion, e-Books tend to focus on trivial and popular topics rather than form reasonable, critical thinking of book structure that traditional book writers do. Whereas the speaker contends that traditional books, in a sense, are limited by space. Without limitation, e-Books can easily house a wide variety of subjects, adding diversity to the traditional base.

The material focus on that bread is the first food made from wheat by our ancestors in the primitive age. However, the speaker presents a contradictory view that beer, rather than bread is the ancestor of grain food. This judgement is established on a series of counter evidence.

First, the article bases its inference on the discussion that raw wheat, due to its hardness, was smashed to paste, which is also the traces of today's flour. In contrast, the speaker argues that because of fermentation, wheat becomes softer and easier to eat before grinding, which provides a prerequisite of discovery of beer.

Second, the writer indicates that the combination of easy baking method, long preserving time as well as vast preserved nutritional value of bread contributes to make it the ancestor of grain food. Again, this is retorted by the speaker that yeasts in the open airport only soften and sweeten wheat but also creates bubbles that raise people's interest to experiment them by tasting the primitive beer. Obviously, this form a sharp contradictions against what is stated by the writer.

Finally, the passage presents that bread, due to fermentation process before baking, is lighter in texture and easier to preserve and eat. Whereas the speaker insists that primitive people would have tasted it before using fire to bake it for the reason that it's not easy for them to access fire at that time. Thus the origin of grain food must be different from the conclusion drawn by the writer.

The material focus on that importing species produce negative effects to native species as well as the environment. However, the speaker presents a contradictory view that introduction of alien species might not always cause damage.

First of all, the article bases its inference on the discussion that importing species are not only destructive enough to take away food and habitats from native species but also likely to cause a sharp decrease in the population of local species. The speaker opposes the standpoint that it is the alien species that lead to the extinction of native ones, thereupon overthrown the notion of the passage.

second, the writer indicates that imported species disturb ecological balance of a region negatively and change the way its ecosystem functions with a supporting case of Florida cane toads. Again, it is retorted by the speaker that the Florida case was just an exception. It's unfair to assert that oversea species are a threat to the environment. Obviously, this forms a sharp contradiction against what is stated by the writer.

Finally, the passage presents that it will add economical burden to the region because it cost the government much to restore the original ecosystem balance. whereas the speaker insists that some imported species can be beneficial to native ecosystem. Take mesquite tree as an example, as new comers, they thrive on the barren foreign land and house shouldering the responsibility of providing foods as well as shelters to local species. There is a chance that they

can bring profits to local people. Thus the benefits of imported species far exceeds its disadvantages.

The author exhibits his suspicions on the authenticity of Marco Polo's book recoding his 17 years experience in China. However, the professor presents a contradictory view that the article is filled with error.

First of all, the material brings up Marco Polo's omission of places name in China and Mongolia in his book, which doesn't make sense for a man living in China for such a long time. In contrast, the speaker argues that Persian, as a major language used in trade at that time, it's reasonable that Marco Polo cites places name of its source.

Second, the writer indicates the fact that the book fails to record popular hobbies and cultural practices in China. Again, this is retorted by the speaker providing the truth that drinking tea was not a huge interest to people in northern part of China at that time. Obviously, this forms a sharp contradiction against what was stated by the writer.

Finally, the passage questions why no chronicle evidence is available to testify Marco Polo's job positions in China. Challenging this doubt, the professor suggests that due to the trend of not disclosing real name in pre-modern China, he was recognized by another name that scholars have yet to identify. This all refutes the writer's suspicion.

the materials focus on the effects of fire suppression. The writer holds a firm belief that it's the improved fire suspension contributes to the advancement of wildness managemeny. However, the professor presents a contradictory view that it might impose negative effects in the long run.

First of all, the author brings up that fire suppression serve multiple purposes, for example, ensuring trees healthier as well as a longer life expectancy. In contrast, the speaker argues that without forest fire, there exists a light problem. Take oak as an example. Light, an important element to oak's assimilation process, fails to penetrate dense woods and thus causing a health issue. which rebuts the writer's point.

Second, the passage owes the flourishing of high plants to the elimination of wild fire. In the writer's opinion, without the damage of burning, nutrients can be well preserve in the lower ground. Again, it's retorted by the speaker providing the assumption that the spread of ground-level plants threatens the survival of young wood by fierce competition on resources. Obviously, this forms a sharp contradiction against what is stated by the author.

Finally, as is asserted by the writer, decreasing wild fire benefits, wildlife varieties and population is enlarged as a result of decreasing wild fire. He moves on to underline the increase in deer population. But the speaker demonstrates a different attitude with concrete evidence that more and more young saplings of oaks have been eaten by deer. This sad fact refutes the positive view of the passage.

the writer elaborates three theories about birds, attempting to solve the mystery how they navigate over a long distance. Nevertheless, the speaker confutes the authors explanations and labels them as feeble.

First of all, the passage brings up that sun and stars, compared to compass, can be utilized by birds to navigate. However, the professor doubts the authenticity of it by questioning night navigation without sun. What's more, as for the supposition about birds' following star pattern, it's also retorted in the lecture that only one species is known to possess the ability.

Second, the writer indicates that in the lower ground, birds observe landmarks to redirect as well as avoid desolate sites like deserts. Again, this is retorted by the speaker providing the fact that those recognition only functions when birds have flied the routes before. Yet in most cases, birds could easily orient themselves on the initial voyage. Obviously, this form a sharp contradiction against what is stated by the author.

Friday, 2 December 2016

Finally, as is asserted by the writer, there might exist a magnetic sensor serving the purpose of navigation inside birds despite earlier experiments failing to prove the orientation function of iron oxide crystal on birds' feathers. But the professor demonstrates a different attitude by questioning the specific locating ability that birds possess which can't be well-explained by mere two poles magnetic sensor theory and this further refutes what is expressed in the passage.