## Answer Key Academic English

## Unit 6: Behaving the way we do

**1 Organising information for an essay**

*1.2b*

1 boys and girls learn to behave by imitating their parents (this supports 'nurture')

2 children are born with the ability to learn a language (this supports 'nature')

3 can't separate nature and nurture (the 'nature vs. nurture' debate is wrong)

4 some behaviour is due to nature (i.e. it is innate or inherited), some behaviour is due to nurture (i.e. it is the result of experience)

5 the ability to learn a specific language is a product of the environment

6 a substantial part of intelligence is inherited rather than influenced by the environment (support for 'nature')

7 complex interplay between 'nature' (inherited factors) and 'nurture' (factors) (the 'nature vs. nurture' debate is too simple)

8 evidence that aggression is not innate; depends on environmental factors (support for 'nature')

9 genetic factors significantly affect temperament and personality (support for 'nature')

**2 Skimming and scanning texts**

*2.3*

Suggested answers

2 Text 1, section 2 - male gender-related characteristics

3 Text 1, section 3 - production tasks needing more physical strength

4 Text 1, section 5 - boys play more aggressively

5 Text 2, section 2 - Chinese heritage; son's main responsibility to be a 'good son' for life

6 Text 2, section 2 - Chinese heritage; females absorbed into husband's families

7 Text 2, section 3 - Mexican American; adolescent females remain close to home

8 Text 2, section 3 - Mexican American; men heads of households vs. wives submit to husbands and care for family

9 Text 2, section 4 - African American; women are 'strength of family'

10 Text 2, section 4 - African American; especially in time of high unemployment

**4 Vocabulary building: collocations**

*4.1*

2 vary

3 difference

4 similarity

5 distinction

6 similar

*4.2*

2 There is a striking similarity in life expectancy at birth in Sweden, Norway and Finland.

3 There is a major difference between the percentage of single people and married people in the UK who smoke.

4 The symptoms of flu are broadly similar to those of the common cold.

5 Annual course fees vary considerably from university to university.

**5 Referring backwards and forwards in presentations**

*5.1a*

2 ... income flowing into poor countries, and I'll say more about that in a while, both the positive and negative effects ...

3 ... of this income. What I want to talk about now is the effect of tourism on health in developing countries.

4 ... so far I've talked about the effects of tourism on health and education ...

5 ... help protect a number of important sites and I'll come back to that in a moment.

6 What I'd like to focus on here is the question of how the arrival of large numbers of people ...

*7* Having talked about some of the environmental problems ...

8 I'll now move on to steps that have been taken to try to minimise ...

9 Before going on to give some examples of ecotourism in practice ...

10 I want to outline some general principles that are followed in ecotourism projects.

*5.1b*

earlier *1,4, 7*

next *3, 6,8,10*

later: *2, 5, 9*

**6 Writing conclusions in essays**

*6.2*

On the one hand, all people have certain basic physical needs, such as food, drink, and sleep, and psychological needs, such as respect from others. (Summary of position 1)

However, beyond these needs there is huge variety in the way that people behave. Heredity and environmental factors interact in ways that make each individual unique, with their own interests, values, behaviour, and so on. (Summary of position 2)

These individual differences outweigh the similarities between us. (Evaluation of how theevidence presented supports each position)

Overall, then, I would disagree with the statement that "People are more alike than different" and claim, in fact, that 'People are more different than alike.' (Restatement of position)

**7 Language for writing (hedging)**

*7.1*

Sentence a is hedged (the word 'can' suggests this).

The sentence would be too strong (and highly controversial) without this hedging.

*7.3*

1. Air pollution is not a new phenomenon, (no hedge needed)
2. Half of the Earth's species will disappear within the next 75 years, *[will 🡪 may)*
3. Evidence proves that there is a clear human influence on global climate, *(proves🡪 appears to show / suggests)*
4. By far the worst concentrations of pollutants are found in urban areas, (no hedge needed)
5. Climate change is the most important danger currently facing humanity. ( 🡪 is *perhaps the most important)*
6. Eventually it will no longer be profitable to use oil as the primary fuel for the world, (no hedge needed)
7. Air pollution has got worse in the developing countries because of economic growth, *{because of 🡪 mainly because of)*

**8 Giving references**

*8.1*

1. normal (or 'Roman')
2. italics
3. PP
4. Ed.
5. &
6. after
7. A book without a named author (World Bank)
8. Book without a named author
9. volume number
10. place of publication
11. Journal of Behaviour Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry
12. Hong Kong English: Autonomy and creativity
13. UniPress
14. A resource book for students

# Grammar and vocabulary

1: **Avoiding repetition: expressions with** *so*

*1.1*

*2 =* grammar teaching is an important part of language teaching

3 = more pronounced

4 = reading

5 = increase their production

6 = if/because it is unimaginable that nuclear weapons would be used in war

*1.2*

Suggested answers:

2 It is often assumed that people in urban areas have different transport needs from those in rural areas, although why ~~people in urban areas have different transport needs from those in rural areas~~ - is never fully explained, (this should be so / this is so)

3 Research has shown (e.g. Hewson, 1998; Charles, 2005) that school is the setting in which teenagers encounter most problems. ~~If school is the setting in which teenagers encounter most problems~~, teachers have a

responsibility to provide adequate support for pupils. (This being so / If this is so)

4 The research examines whether teachers have used communicative language teaching in the classroom and, ~~if they have used communicative language teaching in the classroom~~, whether they view it positively or negatively, (if so)

5 Oxygen and hydrogen do not combine at room temperatures, but ~~combine~~ explosively if the temperature is raised, (do so)

S Margaret Thatcher went on to radically transform Britain; perhaps ~~she transformed Britain more~~ than other Prime Minister since the Second World War. (more so)

**2 Wh- noun clauses**

The most likely answers are as follows.

2 A marketing organisation needs to understand what benefits its customers are seeking.

3 In planning medical care, it is important to be able to predict where disease outbreaks may occur.

4 Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which studies how context contributes to meaning.

5 Landscape history is the study of how people have changed the physical appearance of the environment.

6 Recent observations will help cosmologists settle the question of when the universe was formed.

**3 Using viewpoint adverbs to restrict what is said**

2 Theoretically, the President has wide powers, but most are rarely used.

3 Symbolically, infinity is represented as ∞.

4 Scientifically, black is the absence of colour.

5 Globally, coral reefs are under threat from climate change.

6 Financially, the TV station is heavily dependent on the government.

7 Visually, the eclipse of June 1984 was unimpressive.

8Conventionally, employment in mining, transport and construction is included under the heading 'industrial jobs'.

**4** **Verb/adjective + preposition combinations**

*4.1*

2 to

3 in

4 to

5 with

6 for

7 on

8 by

9 with

10 into