

# 篇章练习答案

Table of Contents

HOW .....70

    Text 1 .....71

    Text 2.....72

    Text 3.....73

    Text 4.....74

    Text 5.....75

    Text 6.....76

WHY .....77

    Text 1 .....78

    Text 2.....79

    Text 3.....80

    Text 4.....81

    Text 5.....82

    Text 6.....83

WHAT .....84

    Text 1 .....85

    Text 2.....86

    Text 3.....87

    Text 4.....88

Text 5.....89

Text 6.....90

MIXED.....91

    Text 1.....92

    Text 2.....93

    Text 3.....94

    Text 4.....95

    Text 5.....96

    Text 6.....97

    Text 7.....98

    Text 8.....99

    Text 9.....100

    Text 10.....101

    Text 11.....102

    Text 12.....103

    Text 13.....104

    Text 14.....105

    Text 15.....106

    Text 16.....107

    Text 17.....108

# HOW

Text 1

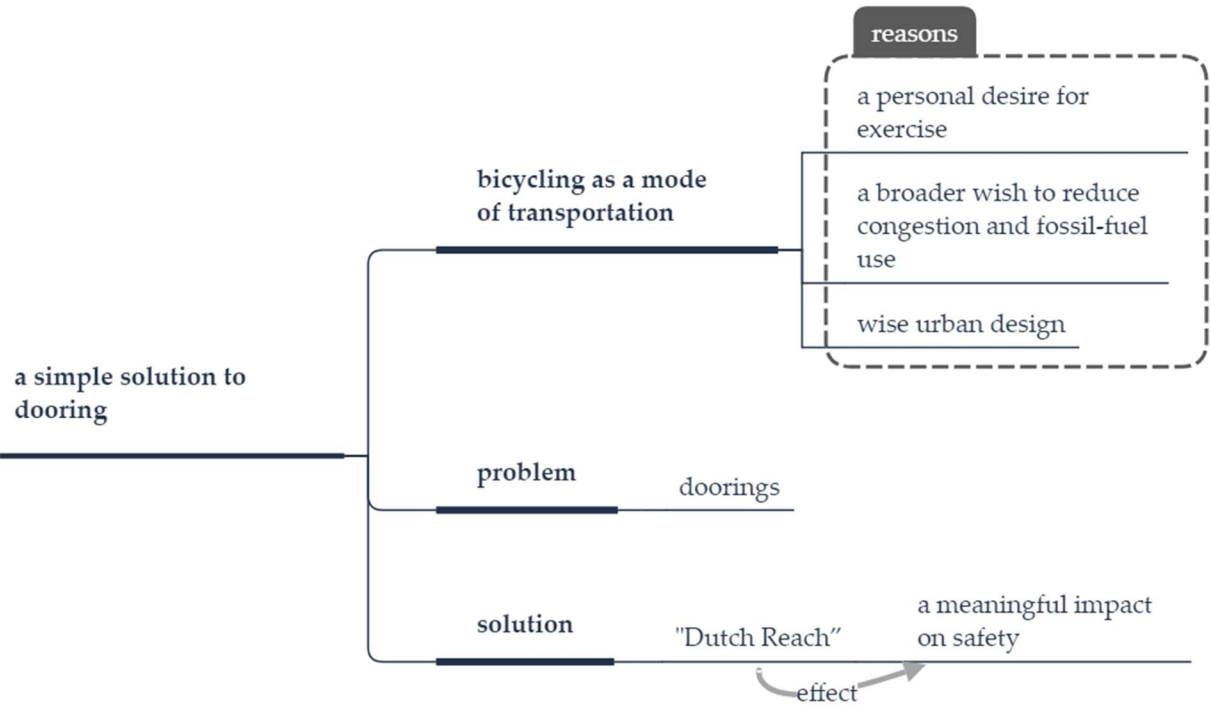
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Simple solutions to stubborn problems, especially those that cost lives, are hard to come by. When one of those solutions is within reach, it should be embraced.	-
Here’s the issue: Ever more Americans are taking up bicycling as a mode of transportation. From 2000 to 2017, bicycle commuting grew by 43 percent — even more in big cities like New York, Chicago, Washington and Los Angeles.	Ever more Americans are taking up bicycling as a mode of transportation. 关键词：more + bicycling
This is a good thing. It’s been motivated by a personal desire for exercise and a broader wish to reduce congestion and fossil-fuel use. And it’s been helped along by wise urban design, the creation of bike lanes and bike-share programs.	reasons
All this has come with a cost, though — in bicycle deaths, which hit a dismal decades-long high in 2016 before dropping slightly last year. Among vehicle-to-cycle crashes, among the most injurious are doorings.	Among vehicle-to-cycle crashes, among the most injurious are doorings. 关键词：dooring
What’s a dooring? That’s the technical term for what happens when a car door crosses a cyclist’s path — when a small, lightweight, fast-moving object comes into contact with a larger, heavier, stationary entity. The effects can be devastating.	the definition of dooring 关键词：what/ definition + dooring
Now for the solution. Remarkably, there is an unheralded, low-cost approach to reducing this sort of accident. It’s called the “Dutch Reach” — for the bike-happy country where it is widely practiced — and it is as simple as its two-syllable name.	Solution1: the “Dutch Reach” 关键词：“Dutch Reach”
It works like this: When exiting a car, instead of using the nearer hand to open the door, drivers use the farther hand. Reaching across to grab the handle causes them to turn, look backward and, more likely than not, see an oncoming cyclist. It’s the same easy movement used to fasten a seat belt — just in reverse.	What is “Dutch Reach” 关键词：what/ definition + “Dutch Reach”
Though there is no precise data on the effect of the technique, it’s fair to say that it has had a meaningful impact on safety. In the Netherlands, where it has been taught for years, cycling deaths have fallen even as ridership has increased.	“Dutch Reach” has had a meaningful impact on safety. 关键词：“Dutch Reach” + safety
The move is beginning to catch on elsewhere. Illinois and Massachusetts recently introduced the concept in their road safety manuals, and it could appear soon on state driving tests. Britain has similar plans. Other states and countries should follow their lead.	Other places are beginning to adopt the solution. 关键词：elsewhere/ other places + concept/solution
Helmets, lights, barriers to separate bikes and cars — all these reduce cycling accidents. One small behavioral change should be added to the list — one that asks little of drivers and costs nothing. Give the Dutch Reach a place on American roads.	-

II. What is the issue?

The most injurious vehicle-to-cycle crashes are doorings.

III. Mind-map



Text 2

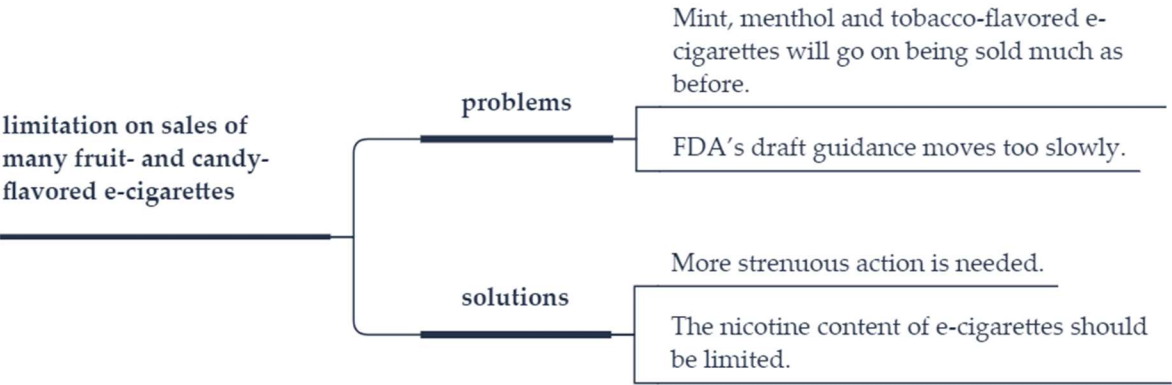
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb recently proposed new limits on sales of many fruit- and candy-flavored e-cigarettes. If the new rules are adopted, convenience stores and gas stations won’t be able to sell them unless they set up separate rooms that bar entry to anyone under 18.	new limits on sales of many fruit- and candy-flavored e-cigarettes 两个关键词：limits+ e-cigarettes
This is meant to stop the indiscriminate sales that have helped enable an alarming 3.6 million high school and middle school students to vape in 2018. And it is a step in the right direction. But it’s hardly the crackdown that the Food and Drug Administration is making it out to be.	the aim of the new rule and its problem 两个关键词：aim/ meant to+ problem
One problem is that mint, menthol and tobacco-flavored e-cigarettes will go on being sold much as before — and underage vapers enjoy these flavors, too.	Problem 1: Mint, menthol and tobacco-flavored e-cigarettes will go on being sold much as before. 关键词：mint, menthol and tobacco-flavored e-cigarettes
Another is that the FDA’s draft guidance moves too slowly. It calls for makers of sweet-tasting vapes to apply for FDA approval by August of 2021. That’s one year sooner than the deadline for other e-cigarettes — but three years later than it would have been had Gottlieb not extended the legal deadline soon after he became commissioner. The extra time that e-cigarettes were allowed to grow their market free of FDA regulation has contributed to today’s youth vaping epidemic.	Problem 2: FDA’s draft guidance moves too slowly. 关键词：FDA’s draft guidance
At this point, more strenuous action is needed to protect children and adults from known and suspected dangers of e-cigarettes, many of which are only beginning to be understood. The sale of fruit- and candy-flavored products should simply be banned. And all remaining e-cigarettes should be regulated as tightly as combustible cigarettes are. The FDA should constrain their advertising, and require that their ingredients be listed on the package by quantity.	Solution 1: More strenuous action is needed. 关键词：strenuous action
In addition, the nicotine content of e-cigarettes should be limited — as it is in Europe. Nicotine is what hooks people on smoking, and new American vapes often provide a greater hit of the substance than ordinary cigarettes do. Gottlieb himself has championed lowering the nicotine content of combustible cigarettes to non-addictive levels. The nicotine in vapes is at least as big a problem.	Solution 2: The nicotine content of e-cigarettes should be limited. 关键词：nicotine content
Gottlieb is leaving the FDA next month. During his two years in the job, he has spoken out forcefully in favor of restricting access to e-cigarettes — but his actions have been anything but forceful. Ned Sharpless, who will soon be the agency’s acting head, should move faster to protect Americans from this growing public health problem.	Agency’s acting head should move faster to protect Americans from this growing public health problem.

II. What is the issue?

The proposal of limitation on sales of many fruit- and candy-flavored e-cigarettes is hardly the crackdown that the Food and Drug Administration is making it out to be.

III. Mind-map



Text 3

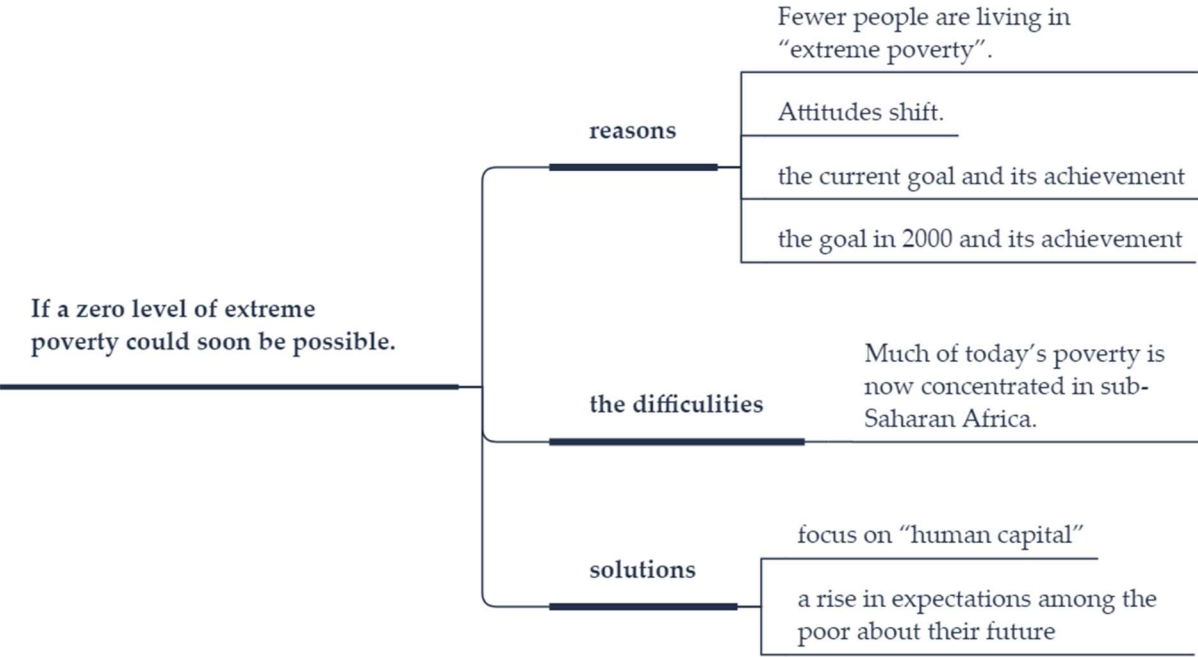
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
For the first time in recorded history, fewer than 1 in 10 people are living in “extreme poverty,” according to a new World Bank report. Just four decades ago, more than 4 in 10 people lived at such an income level, which the bank defines as less than \$1.90 a day. This progress has been so steady that many experts now ask if a zero level of extreme poverty could soon be possible.	If a zero level of extreme poverty could soon be possible.  Reason 1: Fewer people are living in “extreme poverty”.  关键词: extreme poverty
The reason for such speculation is that so many countries have lifted people out of the worst of living conditions that the world may have crossed a mental threshold. As more of the poor learn their plight is not inevitable, attitudes shift. According to poverty expert Esther Duflo, the anticipation of future poverty has long exacerbated current poverty. Yet with more reports of progress, the task of alleviating poverty gets easier.	Reason 2: So many countries have lifted people out of the worst of living conditions that the world may have crossed a mental threshold.  关键词: mental threshold/ attitudes shift
The current goal of the World Bank and many other aid agencies is to have only three percent of people living in extreme poverty by 2030. About half of the world’s countries have already achieved that rate. Much of the progress over the past quarter century has been in Asia, especially China, India, and Indonesia.	Reason 3: the current goal and its achievement  关键词: current goal
In 2000 the world’s countries agreed on a goal to cut poverty to half of the 1990 level by 2015. This collective effort generated so much innovation and cooperation that the goal was reached at least five years early. Someone now escapes extreme poverty every 1.2 seconds, according to one estimate.	Reason 4: the goal in 2000 and its achievement
Much of today’s poverty is now concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa. While its rate has fallen to 41 percent from 54 percent since 1990, the actual number of people in extreme poverty has risen because of high population growth. And just two countries in Africa, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo, will be home to 44 percent of people living in extreme poverty by 2050 if trends continue, according to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.	Much of today’s poverty is now concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa.  关键词: poverty+ sub-Saharan Africa
Solutions to poverty are both well known and widely disputed, but the World Bank focuses on what it calls “human capital,” or raising up the education and health standards of the poor, with a special focus on women and girls.	Solution 1: focus on “human capital”  关键词: human capital
With each new report on the material progress of the poor, the world must also celebrate something deeper. A rise in expectations among the poor about their future is really a realization about their latent capabilities. Awakening those capabilities will help humanity more quickly achieve the goal of no people living in extreme poverty.	Solution 2: a rise in expectations among the poor about their future  关键词: expectations/ awakening capabilities

II. What is the issue?

If a zero level of extreme poverty could soon be possible.

III. Mind-map





Text 4

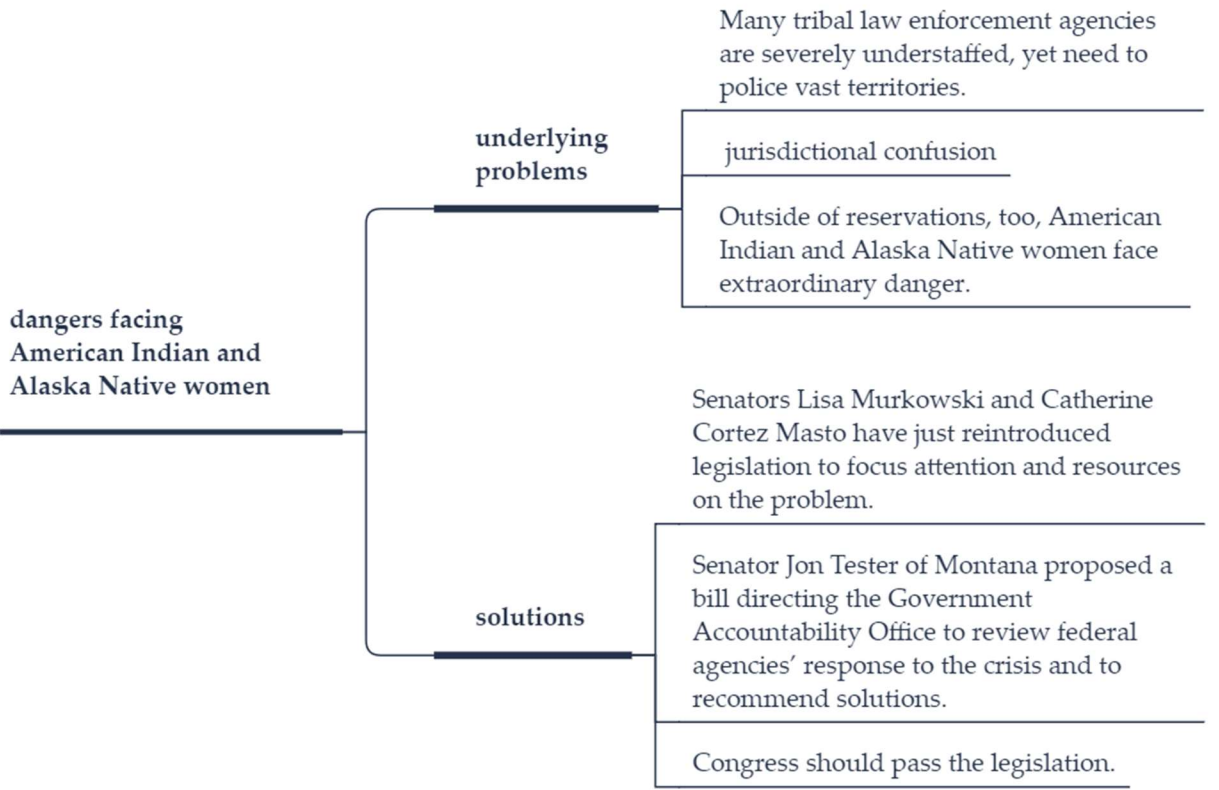
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Americans may be largely unaware of the extreme and pervading dangers facing American Indian and Alaska Native women. According to a National Institute of Justice study, more than half have been sexually assaulted. More than a third have been raped — a proportion more than double that of white women. For girls and young women aged 15 to 24, homicide is the third leading cause of death. And thousands of American Indian and Alaska Native women and girls have simply gone missing.	Americans may be largely unaware of the extreme and pervading dangers facing American Indian and Alaska Native women.  关键词： dangers+ American Indian and Alaska Native women
It is a crisis that has been too long ignored. The federal government funds police services, criminal investigation, tribal courts and more. But the assistance has been stretched too thin to bring crimes against women under control.	It is a crisis that has been too long ignored.  关键词： ignore
One underlying problem is that many tribal law enforcement agencies are severely understaffed, yet need to police vast territories. The Navajo reservation has fewer than 200 police officers and 30 criminal investigators. That’s a police-to-population ratio significantly lower than the national average. Yet the reservation’s murder rate is many times higher than the average.	Problem 1: Many tribal law enforcement agencies are severely understaffed, yet need to police vast territories.  关键词： understaff
Another problem unique to tribal law enforcement is jurisdictional confusion. A crime on or near reservation land can cross the desk of tribal officers, local police, and state police, leading to delays and miscues in investigations. In one instance in 2016, when a girl was kidnapped in New Mexico, poor coordination among police authorities led to an eight-hour delay in action.	Problem 2: jurisdictional confusion  关键词： jurisdictional confusion
Outside of reservations, too, American Indian and Alaska Native women face extraordinary danger. Many who live in cities end up missing or killed, and city police departments often do a poor job of tracking them. A study by the Urban Indian Health Institute identified 153 missing or dead women whose cases did not exist in law enforcement records, and cited more than one police department whose reports combined American Indians and Indian-Americans. Until they have good data on the violence done to American Indian and Alaska Native women, police will struggle to end it.	Problem 3: Outside of reservations, too, American Indian and Alaska Native women face extraordinary danger.  关键词： outside of reservations
Senators Lisa Murkowski and Catherine Cortez Masto have just reintroduced legislation to focus attention and resources on the problem. Named “Savanna’s Act” in honor of Savanna LaFontaine-Greywind, a 22-year-old who was murdered in North Dakota in 2017, the bill would require, among other things, annual consultations between U.S. attorneys and Indian tribes on sexual violence, training and technical assistance for tribal police, and new rules for reporting and sharing crime data and responding to violent crimes. In addition, last week Senator Jon Tester of Montana proposed a bill directing the Government Accountability Office to review federal agencies’ response to the crisis and to recommend solutions.	two solutions
These would be modest first steps toward improving relations between tribal authorities and state and federal law enforcement, gathering crucial crime data, and funding tribal government efforts to protect indigenous women and girls. Congress should pass the legislation without delay.	Congress should pass the legislation.

II. What is the issue?

Americans may be largely unaware of the extreme and pervading dangers facing American Indian and Alaska Native women.

III. Mind-map



Text 5

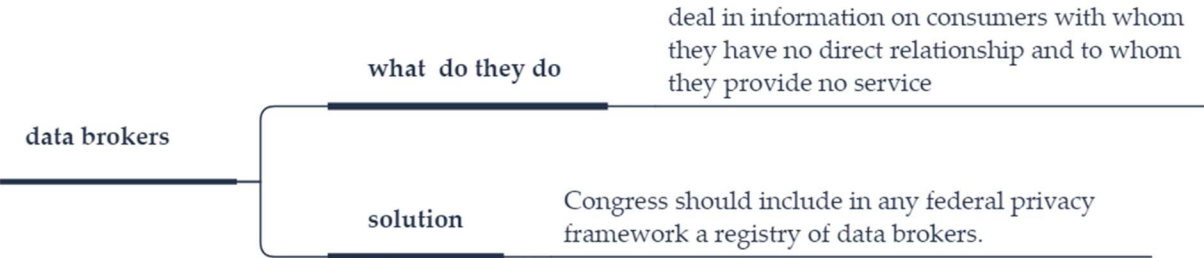
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
THE DEBATE over data privacy has bring Facebook and Google to a harsh spotlight, while the least acceptable actors in the information economy have managed to stay offstage. That is no surprise, since hiding is at the core of data brokers’ business.	data broker
Data brokers, who prefer to be called by the apparently more flattering title of “information resellers,” deal in information on consumers with whom they have no direct relationship and to whom they provide no service. Sometimes, brokers use that information to run people-search sites: You put in a phone number, and you get a name or address. Sometimes, they use it for marketing, assembling detailed reports on consumers and allowing advertisers to target their products to specific demographics. The collection occurs, with the help of telecommunications companies and unreliable smartphone apps passing along location data and more, with most Americans totally unaware.	Who data brokers are and what they use information for. 关键词：data brokers
This is disturbing in principle and dangerous in practice: Brokers classify consumers in categories such as “Ethnic Second-City Strugglers” and “Tough Start: Young Single Parents” so that companies can market them risky financial products such as high-cost loans. A prospective employer could access a candidate’s health history, or Internet searches that point to potential medical conditions, and decide not to hire. Data brokers’ security practices are not monitored, either, which means the data they collect can easily fall into the hands of hackers with even worse motives.	Data brokers’ behavior is disturbing in principle and dangerous in practice. 关键词：disturbing in principle and dangerous in practice
To fix this problem, Congress should include in any federal privacy framework a registry of data brokers. A vigorous privacy regime should impose limitations on what companies across industries can do with consumer data. It should grant consumers the right to access, correct and delete their information. But even with those safety guards in place, data could still reach brokers, and any new rights would be worth little, if Americans remain powerless to exercise those rights because they do not know who the brokers are.	Solution: Congress should include in any federal privacy framework a registry of data brokers. 关键词：registry of data brokers
This registry, administered by the Federal Trade Commission, would offer consumers a one-stop shop for tracking down their data — and seeking redress when it has been abused. Americans could also enroll with a single click in a “do not track” list that would keep their information out of broker databases. The tech giants at the center of the privacy controversy have done much to earn the suspicion of consumers and politicians. But their size and prominence also makes them easy targets. Congress should pay attention to those that are harder to spot, too.	The registry would offer consumers a one-stop shop for tracking down their data — and seeking redress when it has been abused.

II. What is the issue?

What data brokers do is disturbing in principle and dangerous in practice.

III. Mind-map





Text 6

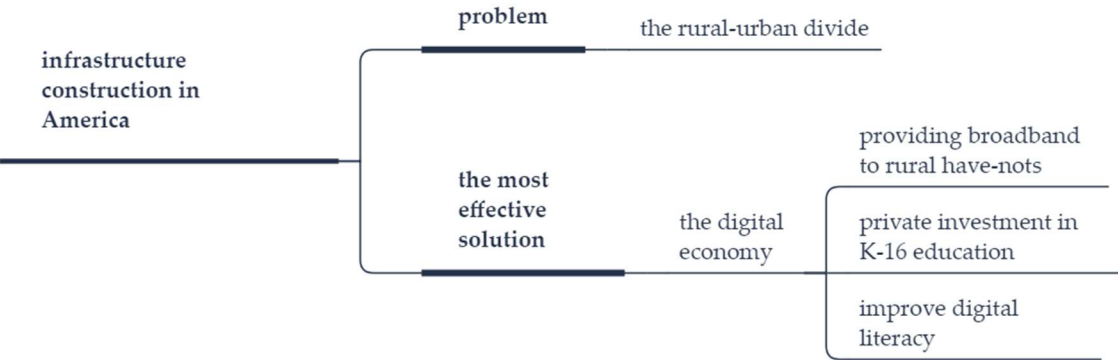
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
In his State of the Union speech earlier this month, President Trump touched briefly on an area where he and Democrats could easily make common cause for the sake of the country: infrastructure. Yet by skipping over the details he missed an important opportunity to connect his rhetoric of greatness to something tangible, impactful and transformational.	Infrastructure is important to the US. 关键词：infrastructure
The omission is particularly striking when you consider what the right kind of infrastructure program could do for rural America, a core part of Trump’s base. While metropolitan America surges forward, rural areas continue to be divided by demographic decline, loss of manufacturing jobs, rising poverty, drug abuse, insufficient capital, poor infrastructure and a low participation rate in the global digital economy.	But what is the right kind of infrastructure program could do for rural America? 关键词：the right kind of infrastructure
Urgent infrastructure needs are placing a severe drag on the prospects of rural America and deepening the rural-urban divide. These communities desperately need school renovations, upgrades to water and sewage treatment systems, and improved transit to metropolitan centers.	urgent infrastructure needs in US 关键词：urgent infrastructure needs
Such improvements will, of course, take plenty of time, effort and money. But there’s one area where decisive action could have positive effects relatively quickly: the digital economy. The lack of broadband Internet connectivity is the trouble of many rural areas, exacerbating demographic decline by contributing to out-migration of millennials and loss of business opportunities.	The digital economy could have positive effects relatively quickly. 关键词：the digital economy
The United States ranks low in comparison with other industrialized nations in broadband connectivity, and this is a particularly acute problem in rural areas, where 39 percent of people (more than 24 million Americans) lack high-speed Internet. (In urban communities, the figure is 4 percent.)	The United States ranks low in broadband connectivity. 关键词：broadband connectivity
Providing broadband to rural have-nots will boost economic growth; Federal Communications Commission Chairman Ajit Pai has called it a “game-changer for rural Americans.” Several studies have shown the introduction of broadband connectivity correlates favorably with increasing job growth and economic productivity gains. For example, a 2016 World Bank report found GDP per capita growth is 2.7 percent to 3.9 percent higher after the introduction of broadband; every 10 percentage point increase in fixed broadband household penetration increases GDP per household by 0.77 percent. Transformative broadband investments will provide an economic stimulus, enabling Trump to deliver on his promise to lift up the “forgotten people” in his base.	Why providing broadband to rural have-nots will boost economic growth 关键词：why + boost economic growth
Yet merely installing high-speed fiber-optic networks across rural America, while vital, will not be enough. Significant public and private investment in K-16 education is required to build a new digital economy future for rural America. In addition, innovative public-private partnerships, including university-community-industry-partnerships (UCIPs) can motivate action around the urgency of digital literacy in rural areas. Key to this strategy would be significantly increasing participation in expanded coding and STEM programs from K-16 as well as vocational and workforce development programs.	Solution: installing high-speed fiber-optic networks across rural America, public and private investment in K-16 education and improve digital literacy 关键词：installing networks/ providing broadband + education/ digital literacy

II. What is the issue?

Urgent infrastructure needs are placing a severe drag on the prospects of rural America and deepening the rural-urban divide.

III. Mind-map



WHY

Text 1

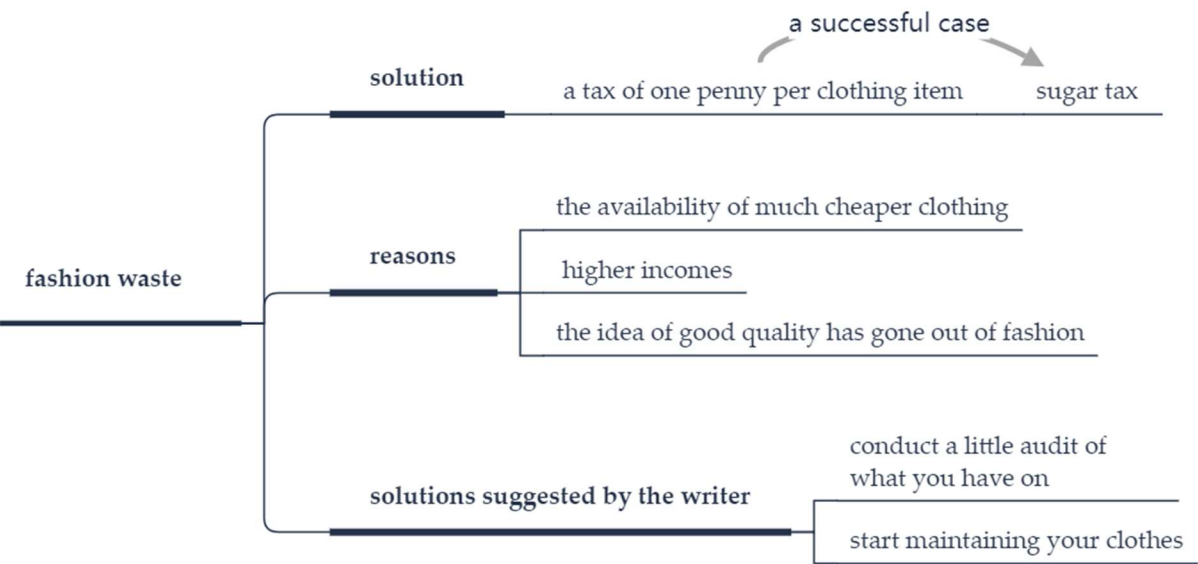
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Now that we’re getting a grip on food waste and plastic waste, we really need to make a start on fashion waste – and end this fad of “fast fashion”. The MPs on the Environment Select Committee suggest we could start small, with a tax of one penny per clothing item, which would yield about £35m a year, something that could fund better clothing collection – for charity, reuse or recycling.	We need to get a grip on fashion waste, such as a tax of one penny per clothing item. (两个关键词： fashion waste+ tax)
It should work. Yet we can go further. As the now well-developed understanding of “nudge” incentives predicts, the public has a disproportionate tendency to react to relatively small taxes. Or can do. In recent times we have seen it most dramatically in the sugar tax, first in Scotland then across the UK, which will yield huge benefits to the National Health Service as children in particular move to lower-sugar substitutes.	Adding small taxes should work since sugar tax is successful. (两个关键词： tax+ should work)
We should start doing something similar with fashion. We could, at its simplest, add a tiny amount to the value-added tax (VAT) on adult’s clothing, and reduce the VAT on clothing repairs.	We could add VAT on adult’s clothing and reduce VAT on clothing repairs. (关键词： VAT)
Perhaps that would also make us think twice about the modern habit of ultra-disposable clothing, a trend which is down to three factors. First, the availability of much cheaper clothing generally, often derived from low or poverty-wage economies in Asia, specifically countries such as Bangladesh, where many of the fast fashion manufacturing factories are based. Second, our incomes are higher than they were, and clothing a comparatively smaller item in household budgets, so we’re less inclined to be careful about our purchases. Third, and this pains me more than anything, the very idea of good quality, value for money and above all durable clothes has, so to speak, gone out of fashion.	There are three factors leading to the modern habit of ultra-disposable clothing. (两个关键词： three factors+ ultra-disposable clothing)
To start you off, you can do what I often do. Without embarrassing yourself, and with no necessary requirement to disclose it to anyone but your conscience, conduct a little audit of what you have on. Think about how long you’ve had it, and what it cost. One day you, like me, may take especial pride and delight in wearing a tie or a jacket from some decades ago. I can roughly date some of mine because they still have “St Michael” on them, the M&S brand that was discontinued in 2000.	Author’s suggestion: 1, be proud of wearing clothes from some decades ago
The next step is to start maintaining your clothes, not throwing them away. If there’s a bit of tearing on the lining, why not have it repaired by a tailor or seamstress. Holes in socks can be darned; elbow pads added to elderly tweed jackets; buttons replaced. One day, wearing timeless, classic lines season-in, season-out will be the fashionable thing to do and we will stop throwing away perfectly serviceable clothing.	2, maintain your clothes

II. What is the issue?

the modern habit of ultra-disposable clothing

III. Mind-map



Text 2

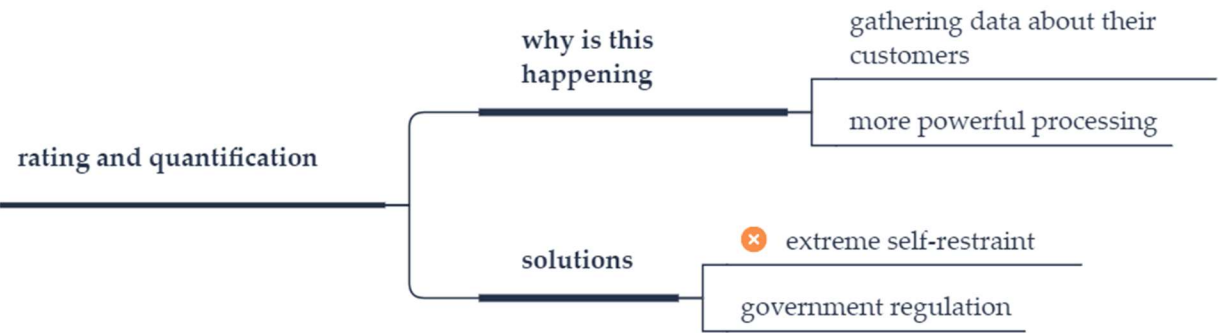
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
You may find it a little eerie to discover that you are being rated by the companies you buy things from, and that the quality of customer service you receive can be determined by your “customer lifetime value” score. Maybe it reminds you too much of China’s new social credit system, which is intended to allow the government to keep tabs on citizens’ anti-social behaviors — and punish them by cutting off privileges like intercity train travel if they’re noncompliant.	You are being rated by the companies you buy things from. 关键词：being rated
Better get used to it. We are no longer rated by only the credit reporting agencies, which are subject to extensive federal regulation. Even companies that don’t directly assign us ratings are effectively quantifying our habits as consumers, borrowers, investors and producers. Big data starts with us, the subjects. And the inevitable, necessary, economically efficient use of big data entails constant analysis and evaluation. In the face of sophisticated data analysis, ratings are actually a rather crude measure — the least intrusive, most easily conceived evidence that almost nothing we do anymore is free from systemic quantification.	Almost nothing we do anymore is free from systemic quantification. 关键词：systemic quantification/being rated
Why is this rating and quantification happening? Can we do anything about it? The explanation lies mostly in computing power. Going back at least to the 1960s, social scientists realized that they could extract significant information, and make fairly reliable predictions, based on individuals’ demographic information. For decades, businesses used ZIP codes as a proxy for that predictive information.	Reason of the rating and quantification: computing power 两个关键词：reason+ computing power
It’s not that businesses of yore couldn’t gather data about their customers. They could, and did. Their problem was that the data was only as useful as the analytical tools available to process it. Early computers — as well as their successors up until perhaps a decade ago — simply lacked the capacity to break down and analyze vast quantities of data to produce useful outcomes.	Why can’t computers in the past do this
Moore’s law gradually changed that. Although it (probably) cannot go on forever, the effective doubling of computing power every two years has led to more and more powerful processing. Today’s computers can process so much data that it’s now possible to extract information about you individually from collected records of your behavior.	Reason: Moore’s law leads to more powerful processing. 关键词：Moore’s law/ doubling of computing power/ powerful processing
To possess that information is to possess value. Any company that ranks my lifetime value can do more than just use that information to make informed decisions about how to interact with me. It can sell my customer lifetime value score to another, analogous enterprise.	Companies gain benefits from customer information. 关键词：benefit/value
The only conceivable ways for this state of affairs to change are extreme self-restraint — like, not using online vendors and services — or government regulation. The former is unrealistic; we’re not going back to a bricks-and-mortar, cash-only society. The latter is conceivable, but we’re still very far from a clear consensus about what regulation could or should achieve.	Solution 1: extreme self-restraint; Solution 2: government regulation

II. What is the issue?

You are being rated by the companies you buy things from, and that the quality of customer service you receive can be determined by your “customer lifetime value” score.

III. Mind-map



Text 3

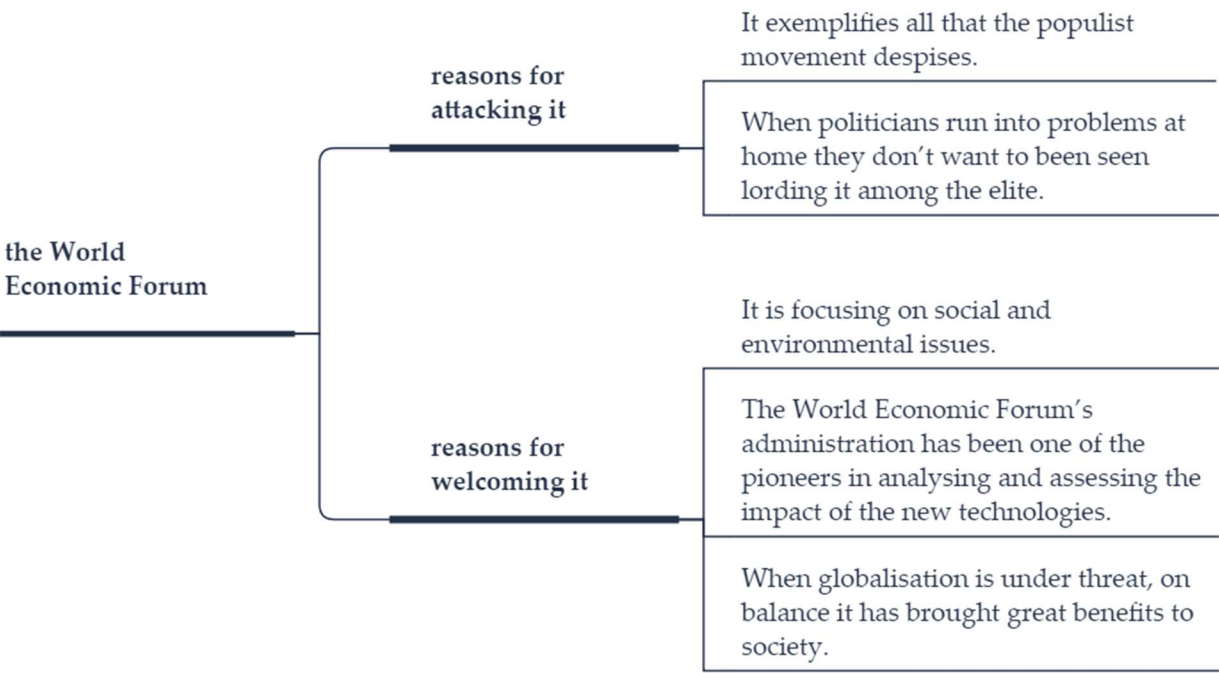
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Davos is here again this week. The small mountain town in Switzerland, a health spa before it became a ski resort, is host once again to the annual meeting of the global elite, the industrialists, politicians and other leaders who run the world economy, at the World Economic Forum.	Davos is here again this week. 关键词: Davos/ the World Economic Forum
Unsurprisingly, it is an event that has come under attack, for it exemplifies all that the populist movement despises: rich people who fly in their private jets to Davos to give lectures about the need to cut carbon emissions. And when politicians run into problems at home they don't want to be seen lording it among the elite.	Davos is an event that has come under attack. 关键词: under attack/ despise
This year, Donald Trump has pulled out the American delegation because of the government shutdown, and for obvious reasons, neither Emmanuel Macron nor Theresa May are attending either.	Donald Trump pulling out the American delegation and its consequence
There are, however, at least three important reasons for welcoming Davos this particular year. The first is that it is focusing on social and environmental issues, and that any attention here generates impact beyond the meetings.	Reason for welcoming Davos: 1, It is focusing on social and environmental issues. 关键词： social and environmental issues
The broadcaster and naturalist Sir David Attenborough is speaking about biodiversity and will be receiving an award. Prince William will interview him, and later speak at another session on mental health. Raising awareness about mental health, and seeking ways to treat it more effective must surely be one of the key priorities for the global community.	
The second reason is that the World Economic Forum's administration has been one of the pioneers in analysing and assessing the impact of the new technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence, on the workplace.	2, The World Economic Forum's administration has been one of the pioneers in analysing and assessing the impact of the new technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence. 关键词： technology
In 2016 the WEF's founder, Professor Klaus Schwab, published his study of this process under the title of The Fourth Industrial Revolution. He developed these ideas further with Shaping the Future of the Fourth Industrial Revolution last year.	
We are all aware how jobs are being both created and destroyed by technology, but governments are struggling to cope with the social and economic changes that are happening as a result. The WEF has drawn attention to some of the issues it raises, and by doing so will help nudge governments towards a more effective response.	
And third, at a time when globalisation is under threat, is it worth remembering that on balance it has brought great benefits to society. Anyone reading these words, flashed instantly around the world, will be doing so thanks to the technologies that globalisation has created and shared.	3, On balance globalisation has brought great benefits to society. 关键词： globalisation

II. What is the issue?

Davos can still be a force for meaningful change, even if the global elite aren't.

III. Mind-map





Text 4

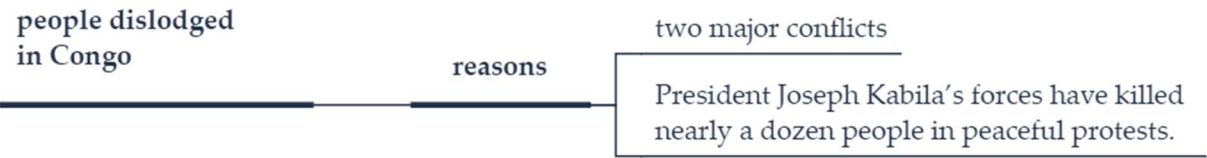
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Despite the media attention on them, neither the Syrian civilians who have fled war in the Middle East nor the Rohingya Muslims who have fled repression in Myanmar are the world’s largest group of displaced people. That record goes to 4.1 million people dislodged in Congo.	The world’s largest group of displaced people are 4.1 million people dislodged in Congo. 两个关键词：displaced/ dislodged people + Congo
The little-noticed crisis in the heart of Africa has worsened over the past year to the point that the European Union and the United Nations announced this week that they are seeking to double foreign aid to the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is four times as large as France. An estimated 7 million Congolese are considered to be “food insecure.” Only 1 in 7 earns more than \$1.25 a day. Last October, the UN refugee agency declared a Level 3 emergency in parts of Congo, the highest possible ranking.	The crisis in the heart has worsened. 关键词：worsened/ emergency
The country’s woes stem from two major conflicts less than two decades ago that have left a governance emptiness. Some 120 rebel groups are fighting either for ethnic dominance or to control the country’s vast mineral wealth, which is estimated at \$24 trillion.	Reason 1: two major conflicts 关键词：conflicts
Yet the biggest crisis is whether President Joseph Kabila, who has ruled for 16 years and remains very unpopular, intends to hold elections and step down as he has promised. In recent months, his forces have killed nearly a dozen people in peaceful protests called by the Roman Catholic secular leaders. Another protest is called for Feb. 25. (Also, this week, Switzerland imposed sanctions on 14 allies of Mr. Kabila who might have stored ill-gotten wealth in Swiss banks.)	Reason 2: President Joseph Kabila’s forces have killed nearly a dozen people in peaceful protests. 关键词：forces+ killed
Both the political crisis and the violence of the military groups make it difficult for foreign groups to reach the millions of people in need. The situation in Congo is not the image that Africans want to project to the world just when they are hailing the version of a fictional and wise African nation, Wakanda, in the Marvel movie “Black Panther.”	The situation in Congo is terrible.
In recent weeks, the continent has seen two democratic successes with the disposition of corrupt presidents in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Now it may be Congo’s turn. Its people have a strong national identity and a desire for properly elected leaders. With more foreign assistance, they might be able to be the next success story in Africa.	The crisis in Congo might be solved.

II. What is the issue?

4.1 million people are dislodged in Congo.

III. Mind-map





Text 5

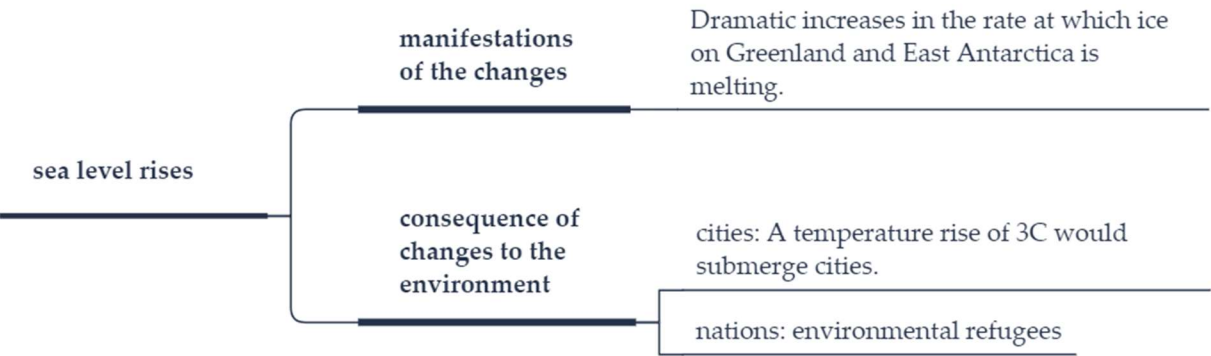
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Dramatic increases in the rate at which ice on Greenland and East Antarctica is melting are among the latest manifestations of the changes our planet and its atmosphere are undergoing. Concerns surrounding the risk of melting ice causing sea levels to rise were previously focused mainly on large glaciers. But scientists have discovered that the largest recent losses from Greenland’s vast ice sheet, which is two miles thick in places, have occurred in the island’s largely glacier-free south-west. Combined with recent analysis of retreating Antarctic glaciers that were previously thought to be stable, this new research makes discouraging reading. This is because of what it tells us about the extent of likely sea level rises, and warming seas linked to coral die-off and chaotic weather, but also because it highlights the difficulty of fully understanding the climate system.	Our planet and its atmosphere are undergoing great changes.  关键词：atmosphere /climate/sea level
Last year the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change urged governments to work towards the most ambitious targets in the 2015 Paris agreement, and a global temperature rise not greater than 1.5C. Many experts fear that factors including the election of Donald Trump in the US and Jair Bolsonaro in Brazil mean that even the more modest goal of sticking to current commitments, putting the world on course for a 3C rise, remains a huge challenge. Currently, global carbon emissions are still rising. But if people all over the world are getting used to the idea that higher temperatures and increased frequency of extreme weather events are the new normal, we are arguably less advanced in our understanding of warming oceans.	Sticking to current commitments made in the 2015 Paris agreement remains a huge challenge and that is alarming.
The sea level rises that scientists expect to accompany a temperature rise of 3C would submerge cities including Shanghai, Osaka and Miami along with parts of Rio de Janeiro and Alexandria – less than a century from now. Among nations, Bangladesh will be particularly severely affected, with one estimate suggesting that 250,000 people are already forced to move each year, making them environmental refugees. Such facts on the ground, as well as predictions, are why climate activists have long linked their cause to wider concerns around social justice. Just as carbon emissions must be limited to protect the livelihoods of people already struggling in areas vulnerable to drought and desertification, sea level rises must be restricted to protect the millions of people who live on coasts and in low-lying areas. The movement of peoples around the world, including but not limited to refugees, is in some cases a direct consequence of changes to the environment.	cities: A temperature rise of 3C would submerge cities. nations: environmental refugees  两个关键词：submerge cities + people move / environmental refugees
Weather and climate systems are complex, and sea levels are hard to predict confidently. Already, ice sheets and glaciers are surprising scientists by behaving in unexpected ways. But while trying to limit future emissions remains the most pressing task, these ominous findings highlight the need to address the consequences of carbon already emitted. Sea level rises will continue long after emissions have peaked. We will have to adapt to our world’s changing shape.	the need to address the consequences of carbon already emitted  关键词：carbon emission

II. What is the issue?

Sea level rises.

III. Mind-map



Text 6

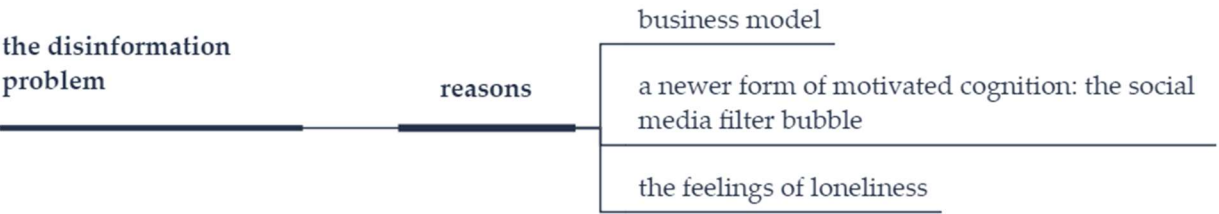
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
The past year has starkly illustrated how pervasive and deep-rooted the disinformation problem is in American society. We learned, for example, of the shocking revelations that the information associated with 87 million Facebook users had been illegally accessed by Cambridge Analytica.	the disinformation problem
Centrally responsible for the stubbornness of the disinformation problem is the business model that sits at the heart of the internet itself—a business model that is premised on (1) the creation of borderline-addictive web-based services that enjoy a network effect; (2) the unchecked collection of personal data through those services to create behavioral profiles; and (3) the development and implementation of opaque algorithms that curate content in our social feeds and target ads at us.	Reason 1: the business model
These practices are as remarkably simple as they are exploitative of our individual autonomy, and they align well with the phenomenon of motivated cognition—the idea that the way in which individuals perceive, interact and operate in their environment is biased towards achieving an outcome most favorable to them.	Reason 2: motivated cognition
Within the digital realm, this disinformation problem is caused by what could be considered a newer form of motivated cognition: the social media filter bubble. Social media platforms are built to promote the content that we are likeliest to engage with by collecting data about us, create ever more precise advertising profiles. As motivated cognition takes hold of us online, we are increasingly pushed into filter bubbles as a given platform recognizes what kind of person we are.	Reason 2: a newer form of motivated cognition: the social media filter bubble
Algorithm designers want to keep us on the platforms for as long as possible, and they know that to do that they have to show us the content we are likeliest to agree with. Understanding the factors that enable these bubbles to thrive is key to dampening its role in curtailing engagement between individuals or groups holding opposing views.	
One potential factor to consider is the reported feelings of loneliness—the perceived mismatch between one’s desired depth of social connectedness and what actually experience—found across all age groups. And while younger individuals may experience feelings of loneliness more than older people, there is a compelling demographic and emerging empirical case to focus on the older population segment.	Reason 3: feelings of loneliness
In a nationally representative survey, 36 percent of older adults aged 60-69 and 24 percent aged 70 and over in the survey were found to be lonely on a widely used loneliness index. This is especially alarming when considering the harmful health consequences loneliness has on physical and mental health, including its impacts on cognitive functions.	Older adults were found to be lonely on a widely used loneliness index.
With recent evidence that older adults are much more likely to disseminate fake news compared with their younger counterparts, coupled with the projected growth for this population segment in the decades to come, it is crucial to advance our understanding of the factors affecting the ways in which older adults engage with these platforms and how-in turn these platforms are affecting how they function in society.	We need to pay attention to the problem.

II. What is the issue?

the disinformation problem

III. Mind-map



# WHAT

Text 1

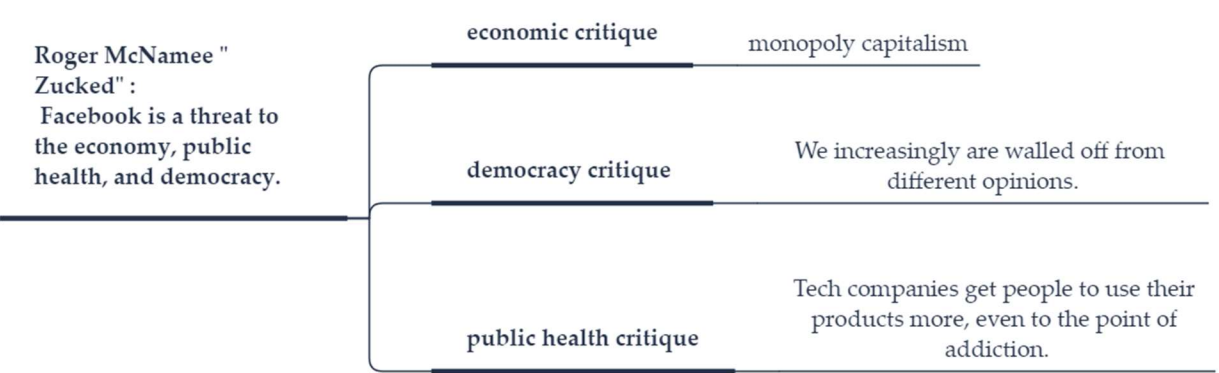
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Facebook recently reminded me that I’ve been on the social network for 15 years. I normally pay little attention to those anniversary notices, but this time I paused to think about how much had changed in the decade and a half since Facebook was founded – and the roller coaster of feelings I’ve had toward the tech platform over that time. Excitement about its promise, pride in its millennial origins, gratitude for the ease of staying in touch with old friends, equal parts worry and admiration over its “move fast and break things” philosophy, frustration at its approach to privacy, worry about its addictiveness, concern by its manipulative use by Russia, the list goes on. It’s been a wild 15 years.	Great changes have happened in the social network during the past 15 years. 两个关键词： change+ network
Around the same time as I got that notification, I was reading Roger McNamee’s well-written new book, Zucked: Waking up to the Facebook Catastrophe. McNamee was an early investor in Facebook and an advisor to Mark Zuckerberg and Sheryl Sandberg. But over time – and particularly in the weeks before the 2016 election – he grew concerned that the platform designed to bring the world together was being used to cause confusion and division. McNamee reached out to the company and was unsatisfied with the response. So he dug deeper and deeper into problems with the social network – and eventually went public with his criticism. Zucked is not only the personal odyssey of a former Facebook investor but an insightful case study in the range of challenges that the platform – and all tech platforms – raise for society.	Roger McNamee criticizes the problems with the social network. 关键词： criticism/criticize
McNamee offers many critiques of Facebook, but his central argument is that Facebook is a threat to the economy, public health, and democracy. The economic critique rests on the problems of monopoly capitalism, including, for example, Facebook’s ability to buy up potential rivals like Instagram and WhatsApp before they might have had a chance to challenge its dominance. The democracy critique is in the news almost daily. Democracy cannot survive without debate and deliberation based on shared truths. But NewsFeed pushes us into “filter bubbles,” so we increasingly are walled off from different opinions. McNamee argues that this has had an impact not just in America, but all around the world.	Facebook is a threat to the economy, public health, and democracy. 1, the economic critique 2, the democracy critique 关键词： economic+ democracy
The public health critique often gets less attention. McNamee describes various tactics for how tech companies get people to use their products more, even to the point of addiction. For example, NewsFeed relies on the “bottomless bowl” – an unending list of posts that keeps people in the site for longer. Notifications distract from the task at hand and attract users back into the app. McNamee argues that these and other design strategies have a profound effect on human happiness and fulfillment and that we are worse off because of how they are configured.	3, the public health critique 关键词： public health

II. What is the issue?

Facebook is a threat to the economy, public health, and democracy.

III. Mind-map



Text 2

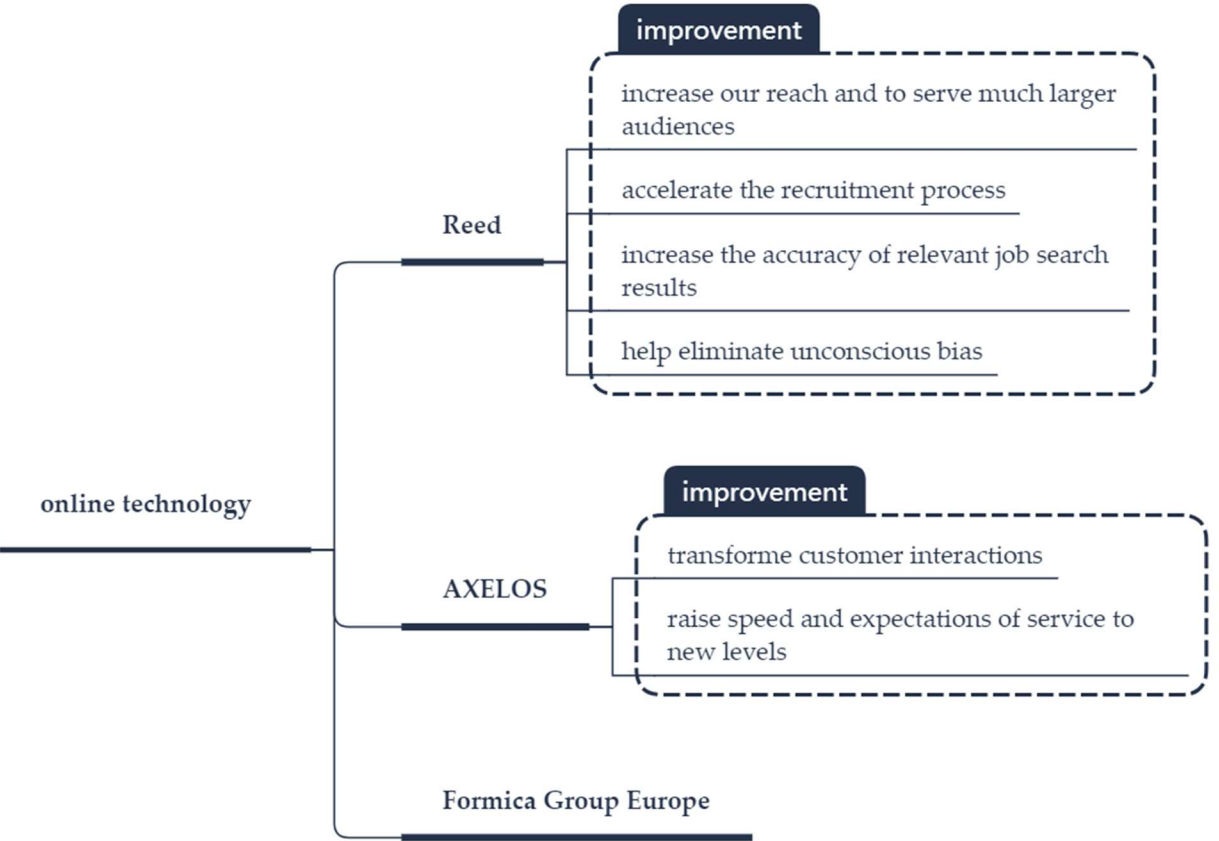
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
James Reed, chairman of recruitment firm Reed, recalls, as a child, queuing with his mother at the bank and being so bored, until ATMs made it possible to access cash at any time – day or night – without waiting around.	-
“Similarly, when it came to job hunting, I knew there was a quicker, more effective way for people looking for their next role,” he says. “I could see immediately that the internet was the perfect tool for people to look for jobs in their own time, whenever and wherever they wanted, and so reed.co.uk was born.” In 1995, reed.co.uk became the first recruitment website offered by a recruitment agency in the UK, and within two years the online portal became a prime source of applicants for the business. Initially built to find and hire talent for the recruitment agency itself, in 2007 reed.co.uk became a strong business in its own right.	Example 1: reed.co.uk-a recruitment website 关键词：reed
Online technology has revolutionised the way that many large traditional companies such as Reed operate.	Online technology has revolutionised the way that many large traditional companies such as Reed operate. 关键词：online technology
“It has enabled us to greatly increase our reach and to serve much larger audiences,” says Reed. “It has also accelerated the recruitment process, with the net result that we have been able to source many more candidates for our clients much quicker than we’d been able to do previously.”	Online technology has revolutionised the way Reed operates. 关键词：Reed
As chief executive of AXELOS, which creates and accredits guidance and qualifications for IT professionals, Mark Basham has witnessed much of the digital disruption that is reshaping how business processes and practices have changed in recent years.	Example 2: AXELOS 关键词：AXELOS
“Technologies such as the cloud and the evolution of software as a service (SaaS) into everything as a service (XaaS), and the opportunities they provide for fast scaling, have had the biggest impact on business, while smartphone and mobile app technologies have transformed customer interactions, raising speed and expectations of service to new levels,” he says. “This has meant massive change for companies.”	Online technology revolutionised the way AXELOS operates. 关键词：AXELOS
And this need for businesses to keep pace with new technologies doesn’t show any sign of letting up. “Our data scientists are using machine learning to increase the accuracy of relevant job search results,” adds Reed. “We are also working on developing artificial intelligence solutions in CV screening to help eliminate unconscious bias, so that all CVs will be evaluated consistently.”	Online technology revolutionised the way Reed operates. 关键词：Reed
It’s difficult to identify an industry whose business operations have not been profoundly altered by new technologies. With a manufacturing history spanning more than 100 years, Formica Group Europe has seen huge technological changes and embraced many of them. Last year, the company launched a £40m investment plan that will include the implementation of the latest technology to create a manufacturing plant in the UK.	Example 3: Formica Group Europe 关键词：Formica Group Europe

II. What is the issue?

Online technology has revolutionised the way that many large traditional companies such as Reed operate.

III. Mind-map





Text 3

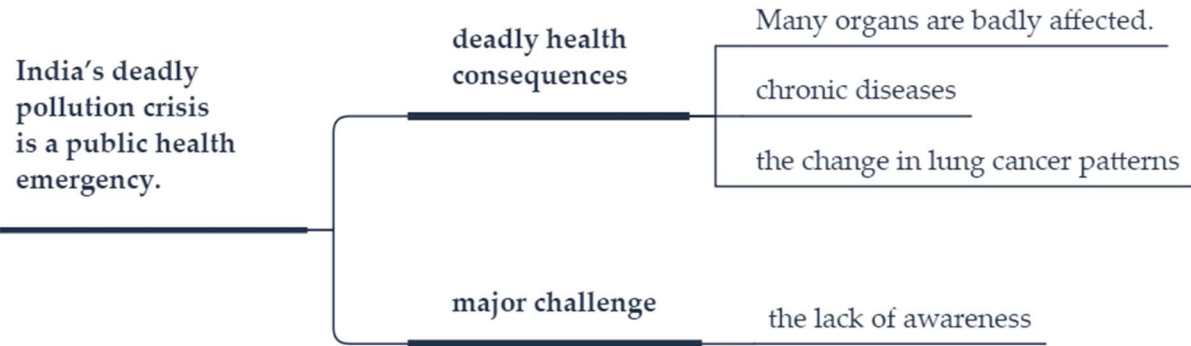
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
As a chest surgeon who has been operating on lungs since 1988, I am pained to say that it is time to call India’s deadly pollution crisis a public health emergency.	India’s deadly pollution crisis is a public health emergency. 两个关键词： pollution+ health
Over the years, I have witnessed a change in the color of patients’ lungs from pink to black. It is a rarity for me to see a normal pink lung in any adult patient today. In essence, there are no nonsmokers in India, given our badly polluted air. Newborns in many of our cities become “smokers” from their very first breath.	
Business leaders and government officials gathering here for the World Sustainable Development Summit this week must face this reality: India’s development is anything but sustainable. An unhealthy population cannot build a strong nation. The government must declare an emergency and swiftly enact transformational change in policies regarding energy and transportation, the two main contributors to air pollution.	Business leaders and government officials must face the reality and make a change. 关键词： change
The science demands it. A recent study by the Lung Care Foundation on the air in New Delhi and an adjoining city revealed shockingly high levels of manganese, lead, nickel, barium, silicon and iron. And while New Delhi has attracted the most attention, the problem of air pollution is pan-India, with hardly any city in the country coming anywhere close to World Health Organization standards, except on a few days of continuous rain.	The problem of air pollution is pan-India. 关键词： pan-India
Breathing such highly polluted air has deadly health consequences. Toxins in polluted air (particulate matter, gases and other chemicals) are taken in through the lungs, and then many pass into the lung membrane, enter blood circulation and eventually reach every organ in the body. While lungs bear the brunt of the attack, blood vessels, the brain, the heart and other organs are also badly affected.	Breathing such highly polluted air has deadly health consequences. 1, organs are badly affected 关键词： health consequences
Such exposure can lead to chronic diseases. Breathing toxic air is directly responsible for the rise of asthma among Indian schoolchildren to as high as 25 percent. Well more than a million deaths in India in 2017 are reportedly due to air pollution.	2, Such exposure can lead to chronic diseases. 关键词： chronic diseases
Even more disturbing is the change in lung cancer patterns I’ve witnessed over the past three decades: an overall increase, a higher occurrence in younger people and a high incidence among nonsmokers. I’ve seen young people who’ve never smoked come in with stage four lung cancer — robbed of their lives because of the inaction of their elders.	3, Even more disturbing is the change in lung cancer patterns. 关键词： cancer patterns
A major challenge is the lack of awareness. Indians know that pollution is bad for them and their children, but many do not understand the extent to which the damage carries in the body, with brutal effects. This lack of awareness leads to apathy. Thus, doctors must educate patients and not just after they’ve been diagnosed with a pollution-related disease.	A major challenge is the lack of awareness. 关键词： awareness

II. What is the issue?

India’s deadly pollution crisis is a public health emergency.

III. Mind-map





Text 4

I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
In its latest survey of 180 countries by levels of corruption, Transparency International tried something different. For the first time, the global watchdog group measured links between public-sector corruption and each country’s basic freedoms, rule of law, and democracy. The researchers need not look too far to find current negative examples.	links between public-sector corruption and each country’s basic freedoms, rule of law, and democracy
In recent weeks, the world has witnessed mass protests in two of the most-corrupt countries, Sudan and Venezuela, which are also among the most nondemocratic. Each country could be on the brink of regime change. In each country, demonstrators demand the kind of honesty and accountability in governance that they see in healthy democracies.	two negative examples- Sudan and Venezuela 两个关键词：Sudan and Venezuela+ nondemocratic/ negative
In Sudan, which is Africa’s third-biggest country, the regime chose to balance its budget by raising bread prices rather than by reducing corruption. The move brought people into the streets in unprecedented unity across ethnic divisions. In Venezuela, the robbing of oil wealth by the political elite and military brass finally united the opposition in the elected legislature and led to popular demands for an end to a culture of exemption.	
The report found full democracies scored an average of 75 out of 100 on the corruption index. Flawed democracies averaged 49 while autocratic regimes averaged30. Yet the real value in the survey lies in a list of countries that have reduced corruption by improving their democracies. That link was clear.	Improving democracies can reduce corruption.
In the past seven years, 20 countries have made such progress. None are perfect. Even Denmark, a strong democracy that is also ranked as the least corrupt, saw its largest bank caught in a huge money-laundering scheme last year. Yet nations on the list can provide lessons for the majority of countries that remain below average in the TI rankings.	Countries have made such progress though none are perfect. 关键词： make progress
Anti-corruption reforms in Senegal and Ivory Coast, for example, are a result of a new “political will ... demonstrated by their respective leaders.” In Argentina, Ecuador, and El Salvador, reform is led by better investigations in corruption cases against high-profile individuals, including some former presidents. Estonia’s progress is a result of radical reform of the courts and public administration, a relatively clean privatization of state enterprises, and digital transparency in government dealings.	Example 1: Senegal and Ivory Coast Example 2: Argentina, Ecuador, and El Salvador Example 3: Estonia
Among its own recommendations, TI researchers cite the need for a broad social consensus in favor of integrity in public institutions. “Engagement of citizens in oversight of government decisions and spending, particularly at the local level, not only crowdsources accountability but promises to re-invigorate the democratic process,” the report states.	TI researchers’ recommendations
So while watching protests like those in Sudan or Venezuela, it is helpful to view them as simply an outbreak of citizen engagement in favor of integrity. Many other countries have been there, done that.	-

II. What is the issue?

Countries can reduce corruption by improving their democracies.

III. Mind-map



Text 5

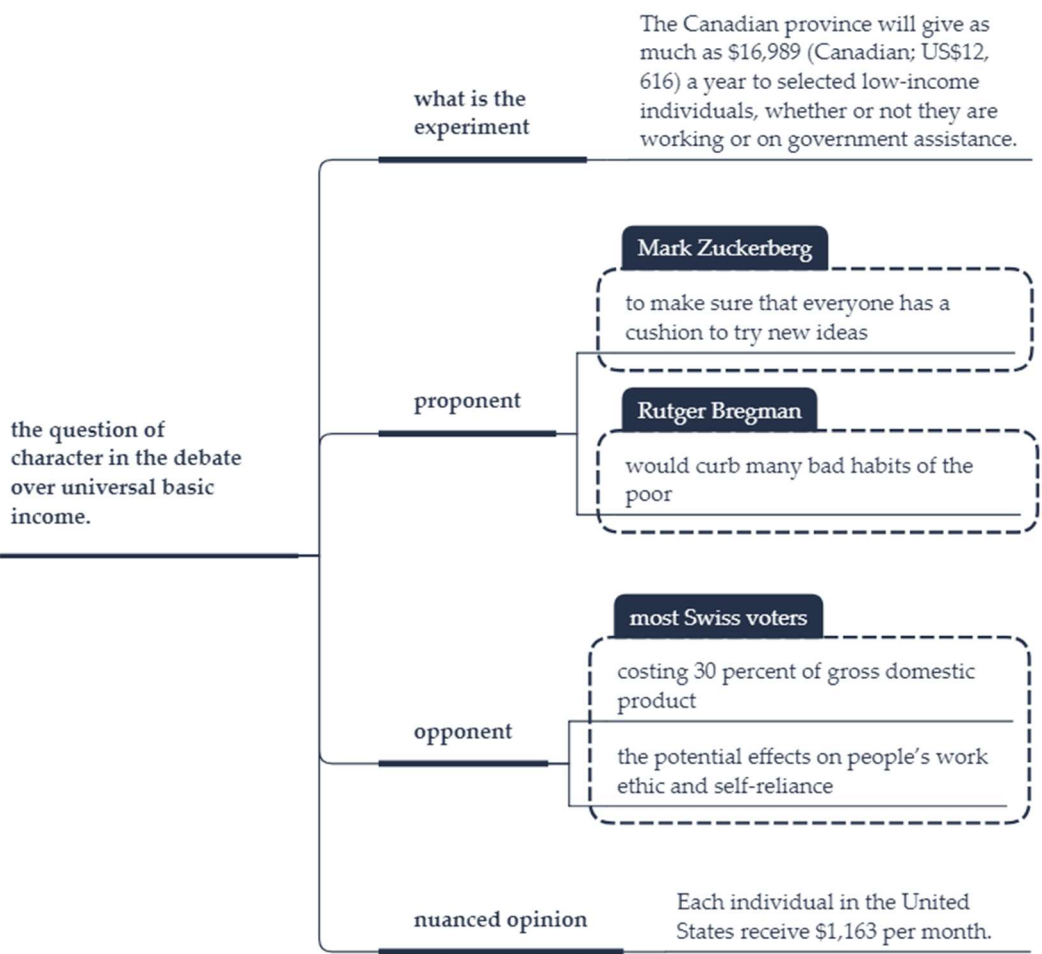
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
This summer, the government of Ontario begins a social experiment that will put the character of some 4,000 people to the test. The Canadian province will give as much as \$16,989 (Canadian; US\$12,616) a year to selected low-income individuals, whether or not they are working or on government assistance. Over three years, the recipients will be tracked to see if they have wasted the free money or, as Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne hopes, they “get ahead and stay ahead.”	What is the social experiment in Ontario 关键词：social experiment
This is one of the boldest attempts yet to move toward a much bigger idea called universal basic income, or the government providing a guaranteed financial floor to everyone regardless of their personal wealth.	-
Much of the advocacy for the idea has come from high-tech celebrities. Last week, for example, Facebook founder and chief executive officer Mark Zuckerberg told the graduating class at Harvard University, “We should explore ideas like universal basic income to make sure that everyone has a cushion to try new ideas.”	the advocacy for the idea 关键词：advocacy
Last June, Switzerland considered a full-fledged plan of about \$2,500 a month for everyone– not only those who are jobless or on state aid. Yet in a public vote, nearly 80 percent of Swiss voters rejected it. By one estimate, the plan would have cost 30 percent of gross domestic product. Yet more important, many worried about the potential effects on people’s work ethic and self-reliance.	Swiss voters rejected the full-fledged plan of about \$2,500 a month for everyone. 关键词： Swiss reject
The question of character keeps rising in the debate over universal basic income. If given minimal financial security, would people still be willing to find a greater purpose in work or other activities that contribute to society? Or would they become inward-looking and lazy?	The question of character keeps rising in the debate over universal basic income. 关键词： character
In a recent TED Talk, Rutger Bregman, a Dutch historian and an advocate of basic income, argued that such plans would curb many bad habits of the poor. “Poverty is not a lack of character. Poverty is a lack of cash,” he said. He quotes economist Joseph Hanlon: “You can’t pull yourself up by your bootstraps if you have no boots.”	an advocate of basic income 关键词： advocate
Others are more nuanced. In a new book, “Basic Income: A Radical Proposal for a Free Society and a Sane Economy,” Belgian academics Philippe Van Parijs and Yannick Vanderborght explore all sides of the arguments but contend that any basic income plan must be universal. Otherwise, giving money only to the poor or jobless will turn them “into a class of permanent welfare candidates.” And to avoid a backlash against the higher taxes needed to pay for a basic income, they suggest each individual in the United States receive \$1,163 per month. That is about a quarter of the average per capita income and, by their estimate, would still provide an incentive to find work.	nuanced opinions
As different governments test out the feasibility of a guaranteed basic income, the question must be answered: Will such schemes reduce character or enhance it?	Will a guaranteed basic income reduce character or enhance it?

II. What is the issue?

The question of character keeps rising in the debate over universal basic income.

III. Mind-map



Text 6

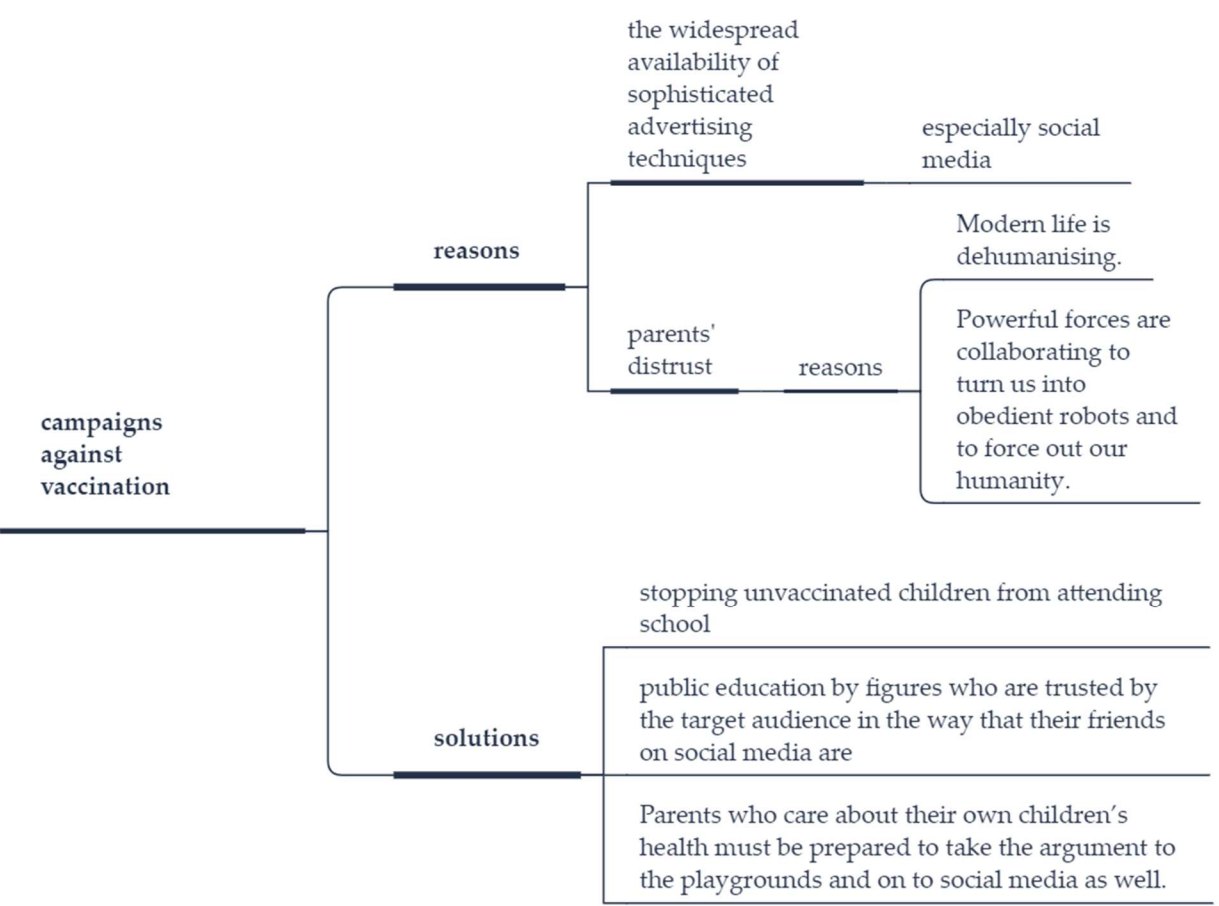
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
The latest World Health Organization report on measles epidemics shows that cases jumped by 50% last year. In one of the poorest and least connected countries in the world, Madagascar, nearly a thousand children are reported to have died after a measles outbreak in the countryside. An emergency programme of vaccination seems to have contained that epidemic for the moment but it is a reminder of how devastating the disease can be against unprepared populations. In the rich world, meanwhile, previously prepared populations are having their defences dismantled from the inside.	a measles outbreak in the countryside 关键词：measles outbreak/ epidemics
The discovery of advertisement campaigns against vaccination on social media is unusually worrying. It shows how the widespread availability of sophisticated advertising techniques is going to give considerable power to people who previously had no way of getting their message across to large numbers. In the most recent US campaigns against vaccination, 147 different advertisements have been used and some viewed more than 5-million times.	The discovery of advertisement campaigns against vaccination on social media is unusually worrying. 关键词：campaigns against vaccination
Social Media must take some responsibility for the consequences of their profit-seeking behaviors. Neither company should be profiting from an activity so harmful to public health as anti-vaccination promotion. Advertising against vaccination might be considered even more anti-social than tobacco smoking. The teenager who smokes puts their own body at risk, whereas the parent who refuses a child vaccination is unlikely to harm their own health at all: only that of their offspring. If this were just a decision to allow their own children to run a small risk, it might be defended. But it is not. Because of the way that community immunity works, such parents are threatening other people’s children too, some of whom cannot for medical reasons be vaccinated.	Social Media must take some responsibility for the consequences of their profit-seeking behaviors. 关键词：responsibility
In some western countries threatened by campaigns against vaccination there are rules in place to stop unvaccinated children from attending school. This protects communities and sends a powerful signal to the wider world, but it is a desperate step. It risks punishing children twice for their parents’ faults.	solution
If parents trusted the state, the medical profession, or the guardian of the media, this problem would not arise. The roots of the protests against vaccination lie for a large part in the unexpressed but powerful sense that modern life is dehumanising, and that powerful forces are collaborating to turn us into obedient robots and to force out our humanity. When power is no longer trusted, it does not matter that it telling the truth. Yet the distrust of anti-vaccination parents is a threat to everyone’s children and not just their own.	reason
One step is obviously a campaign of public education by figures who are trusted by the target audience in the way that their friends on social media are. But not everything can be left to governments and large companies. Parents who care about their own children’s health must be prepared to take the argument to the playgrounds and on to social media as well.	solution

II. What is the issue?

The discovery of advertisement campaigns against vaccination on social media is unusually worrying.

III. Mind-map



# MIXED



Text 1

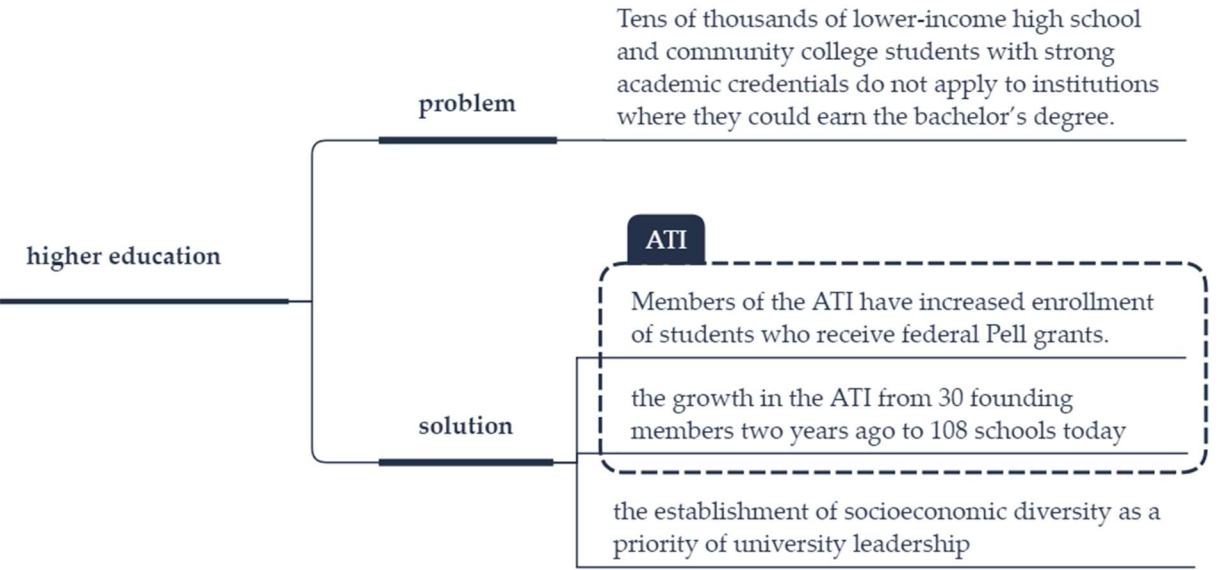
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Each year, tens of thousands of lower-income high school and community college students with strong academic credentials do not apply to institutions where they could earn the bachelor’s degree that is a ticket to better careers and higher earnings. Not only are these students hurt by the lack of opportunity, but the country also loses out when talent goes undeveloped and citizens are held back. Consequently, it’s welcome news that some of the nation’s top colleges and universities launched an effort to increase enrollment of these underrepresented students. Even better is that the initiative is showing promising signs of early success.	Each year, tens of thousands of lower-income high school and community college students with strong academic credentials do not apply to institutions where they could earn the bachelor’s degree.  关键词：not apply
Members of the American Talent Initiative (ATI) have increased enrollment of students who receive federal Pell grants by 7,291 since the 2015-2016 school year, according to an ATI report released last month. The gain, while seemingly small, is notable because it reverses a decline in enrollments by low- and moderate-income students in recent years and it puts the ATI on track to reach and even exceed its overall goal.	Members of the American Talent Initiative (ATI) have increased enrollment of students who receive federal Pell grants.  关键词：increased enrollment
What’s been most encouraging is the growth in the ATI from 30 founding members two years ago to 108 schools today. The schools all boast six-year graduation rates of at least 70 percent and include prominent liberal-arts colleges, flagship state universities and every member of the Ivy League. The initiative is backed by money from Bloomberg Philanthropies, but the schools, which commit to the collective goal while also setting individual goals, must raise money for scholarships and programs that support low- and moderate-income students.	The schools must raise money for scholarships and programs that support low- and moderate-income students.
Of key importance is the establishment of socioeconomic diversity as a priority of university leadership. Among the strategies that have proved effective are a shift from merit-based to need-based financial aid and outreach to community college graduates and military veterans. Some schools have increased the size of their student bodies to create additional space for students who receive Pell grants.	Solution: the establishment of socioeconomic diversity as a priority of university leadership  关键词：socioeconomic diversity
Much work still must be done to bridge the economic chasm that keeps higher education out of reach for too many Americans. So let’s hope the report is right in concluding that the initiative “has shocked members, surfaced and shared effective practices, and raised the profile of socioeconomic diversity, thereby laying a foundation for further progress.”	Much work still must be done.

II. What is the issue?

Each year, tens of thousands of lower-income high school and community college students with strong academic credentials do not apply to institutions where they could earn the bachelor’s degree.

III. Mind-map



Text 2

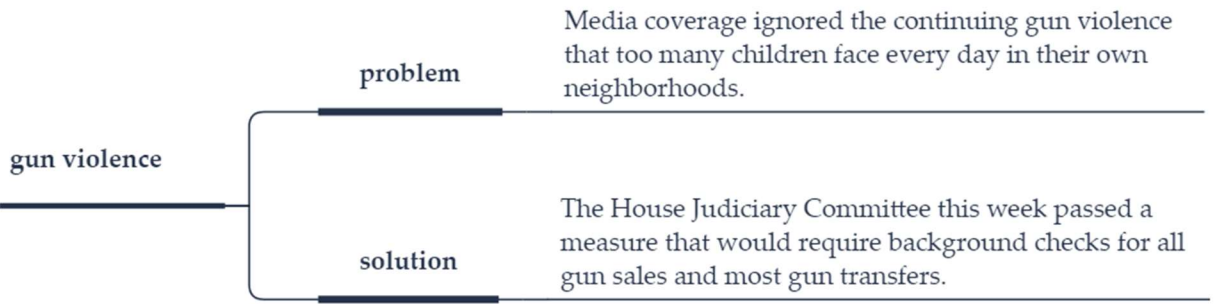
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
“MEASURE THE VOID.” That was the mission of student reporters from across the country who spent the past months writing obituaries for every child and adolescent killed by gun violence in the year since the mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida. That they succeeded, and in such heartbreaking detail, should serve as a rebuke to elected officials in Washington and state capitals who failed to enact gun-safety laws that could save lives.	the mission of writing obituaries for every child and adolescent killed by gun violence 关键词：child and adolescent killed by gun violence
The extraordinary reporting project, “Since Parkland,” tells the stories of 1,200 young Americans who died as a result of gun violence in the year after the Parkland mass shooting in which 17 people, 14 of them students, were killed. The 200 teenage journalists who helped conceive the project last summer said they were frustrated with media coverage that focused on mass shootings but ignored the continuing gun violence that too many children face every day in their own neighborhoods.	Media coverage ignored the continuing gun violence that too many children face every day in their own neighborhoods. 两个关键词：gun violence+ every day
The students, supported by a nonprofit news outlet devoted to gun violence, and other organizations, recorded lives lost to armed domestic violence, stray bullets, drug homicides, and unintentional shootings. They went beyond the statistics to tell the human stories. Such as: Amauri Green, 16, an “occasionally silly teenager who liked to tell jokes,” who was killed while changing a flat tire. Ke’Anthony Terez Jelks Jr., 2, “so playful, so joyful, [so] fun,” and killed when he mistook his father’s gun for a toy and shot himself in the face. Londyn Faith Strawn, 6, “gymnast, artist, and proud mom of her new puppy, Buttercup,” who was shot to death by her grandfather, along with her mother and grandmother. The list of dead goes on — and it does not even include the estimated 900 to 1,000 young victims of gun suicides.	The students, supported by a nonprofit news outlet devoted to gun violence, and other organizations, recorded lives lost to armed domestic violence, stray bullets, drug homicides, and unintentional shootings. 关键词：recorded lives
And so, once again, the question must be asked: How many more lives must be lost before sensible laws are enacted to combat gun violence? The House Judiciary Committee this week passed a measure that would require background checks for all gun sales and most gun transfers. The action was the most significant gun-control legislation to advance in Congress in years, and its chances for approval in the Democratic-controlled House are good. Pitifully, its prospects are far different in the Republican-controlled Senate. But those who favor sensible gun laws can draw some hope and inspiration from the energy and passion of young people such as those responsible for “Since Parkland” who are determined to write a new ending to America’s story of gun violence.	Solution: The House Judiciary Committee this week passed a measure that would require background checks for all gun sales and most gun transfers.

II. What is the issue?

Media coverage focused on mass shootings but ignored the continuing gun violence that too many children face every day in their own neighborhoods.

III. Mind-map





Text 3

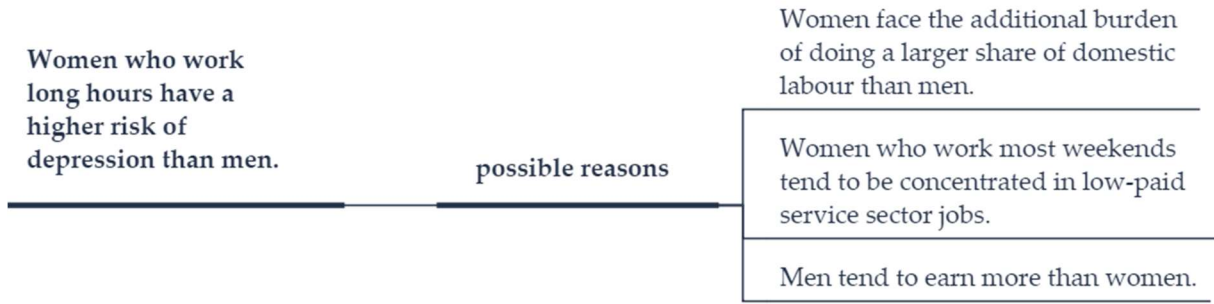
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Women who work long hours have a higher risk of depression than men, a new study has found. Researchers at UCL and Queen Mary University of London found women who work more than 55 hours a week had more symptoms of depression than women working a standard 35 to 40 hour week.	Women who work long hours have a higher risk of depression than men, a new study has found. 两个关键词： women+ a higher risk of depression
The study of over 20,000 adults found men tended to work longer hours in paid work than women and having children had different impacts on men’s and women’s work patterns. Mothers tended to work fewer hours than women without children, while fathers were likely to work more hours than men without children.	Having children have different impacts on men and women. 关键词： having children
Gill Weston, lead author of the study, said they were surprised to find that the link with depression is stronger in women. She said: “This is an observational study, so although we cannot establish the exact causes, we do know many women face the additional burden of doing a larger share of domestic labour than men, leading to extensive total work hours, added time pressures and overwhelming responsibilities.	Reason 1: Women face the additional burden of doing a larger share of domestic labour than men. 关键词： domestic labour
“Additionally women who work most weekends tend to be concentrated in low-paid service sector jobs, which have been linked to higher levels of depression.”	Reason 2: Women who work most weekends tend to be concentrated in low-paid service sector jobs. 关键词： low paid service
The researchers called for greater support for women working long hours at work and noted many also deal with significant pressures at home. Women who worked longer than 55 hours weekly had 7.3 per cent more depressive symptoms, such as feeling worthless or incapable, than women working standard hours.	The researchers called for greater support for women. 关键词： support
Ms Weston, of UCL, said: “There’s a possibility that gender roles may explain some of our results in that women may feel the strain of greater time pressures and responsibilities of combining long or irregular hours of paid work with unpaid domestic and caring duties. Despite the rise of men who take on more domestic responsibilities, men still do less housework and childcare than women. “	Reason: gender roles =reason 1 关键词： gender roles / more domestic responsibilities
She said another potential explanation was the fact that men tend to earn more than women, so perhaps men deem long and irregular hours to be worth it. “One of the theories of job stress explains that when there is an imbalance between the amount of effort a worker puts in, with the rewards and support they get in return, stress arises,” she said.	Reason 3: Men tend to earn more than women. 关键词： earn/ imbalanced rewards
Weekend working was linked to a higher risk of depression among both men and women. Women who worked for all or most of the weekend had 4.6 per cent more depressive symptoms on average than women working only weekdays. The study found this figure was 3.4 per cent among men.	Weekend working is linked to depression, especially for women. 关键词： weekend working

II. What is the issue?

Women who work long hours have a higher risk of depression than men.

III. Mind-map



Text 4

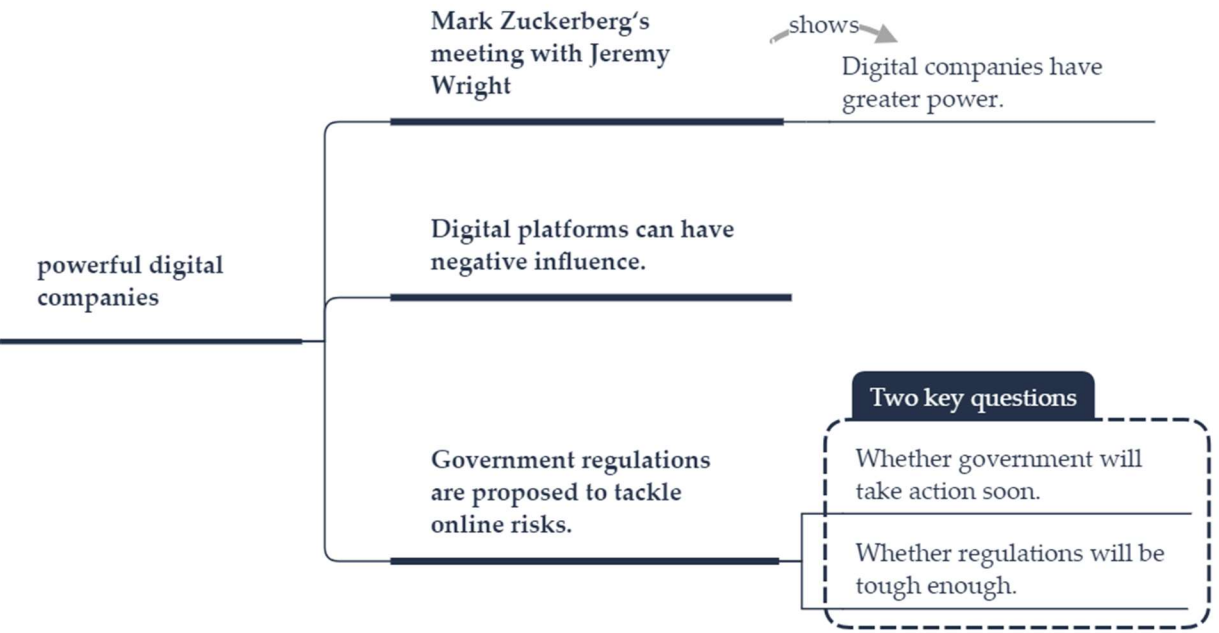
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
At last week’s meeting in San Francisco between Jeremy Wright, the culture secretary, and Mark Zuckerberg, the elusive boss of Facebook. Mr Wright did not willingly share a lot of data afterwards, though who knows what might end up online. He described the talks as “useful”, while Facebook reported a “positive and productive conversation”.	Mark Zuckerberg and Jeremy Wright has a meeting. 关键词： meeting
The fact that a cabinet minister was obliged to travel to California, after Mr Zuckerberg declined repeated invitations to appear before parliament, gives an insight into the relative balance of power as pressure grows to impose a semblance of order, integrity and legality on a chaotic online digital world. By consenting to meet, Mr Zuckerberg gave the impression that he was doing Wright a big favour.	Zuckerberg’s arrogance shows that digital companies have greater power. (两个关键词： digital companies + power)
This sort of untouchable arrogance lies at the heart of the problem. Facebook and similar multinational, multibillion dollar digital companies now have the power to enter, and influence, almost every aspect of modern daily life. Their conduct, or misconduct, has a direct impact on our democracy, politics and wellbeing.	Powerful digital companies influence almost every aspect of modern daily life. (两个关键词： digital companies + influence)
While there are undoubted benefits, unregulated (or “self-regulated”) global digital platforms can negatively affect the quality and tone of social discourse. They facilitate the spread of disinformation and fake news. The online world has, for many, become an unsafe place where child exploitation, cyber-bullying and sexual and racial harassment flourish. Grievous harms, especially affecting younger people, can be the result, as was the case with Molly Russell, whose family claimed she took her life after viewing material glorifying suicide on Facebook’s Instagram photo-sharing site.	Digital platforms have negative influence. (两个关键词 Digital platforms + negative influence)
Mr Wright’s Californian tour, which also involved meetings with Google, Twitter and YouTube, comes as the government prepares a white paper with legislative and non-legislative proposals for tackling online risks. Mr Wright says he believes government regulation is necessary. “It is clear that things need to change. With power comes responsibility and the time has come for the tech companies to be properly accountable,” he said last week.	Government regulations are proposed to tackle online risks. (关键词： government regulation)
Two key questions demand answers. One is whether any government action will be undertaken with the necessary degree of urgency. To date, ministers, Mr Wright included, have been slow, to the point of irresponsibility, in recognising the immediacy and scale of the problem. It has been rightly pointed out that, if a general election were to be called today, the process would be open to online manipulation, by domestic and foreign influences, including the 2016 Brexit referendum and US elections.	Two key questions: 1, Whether government will take action soon. (两个关键词： government action + urgency/soon)
A second pressing concern is whether any new regulations will be sufficiently robust and wide-ranging to decisively change the behaviour of powerful businesses such as Facebook and, say, reduce opportunities for online disruption by ill-disposed foreign governments. Ministers are rightly focused on social harms. They appear to be less enthusiastic about tackling overtly political issues such as past and present pro-Brexit disinformation, data theft for commercial purposes, and online privacy abuses.	2, Whether regulations will be tough enough. (两个关键词： regulations+ sufficiently/enough )

II. What is the issue?

Facebook and similar multinational, multibillion dollar digital companies now have the power to enter, and influence, almost every aspect of modern daily life.

III. Mind-map



Text 5

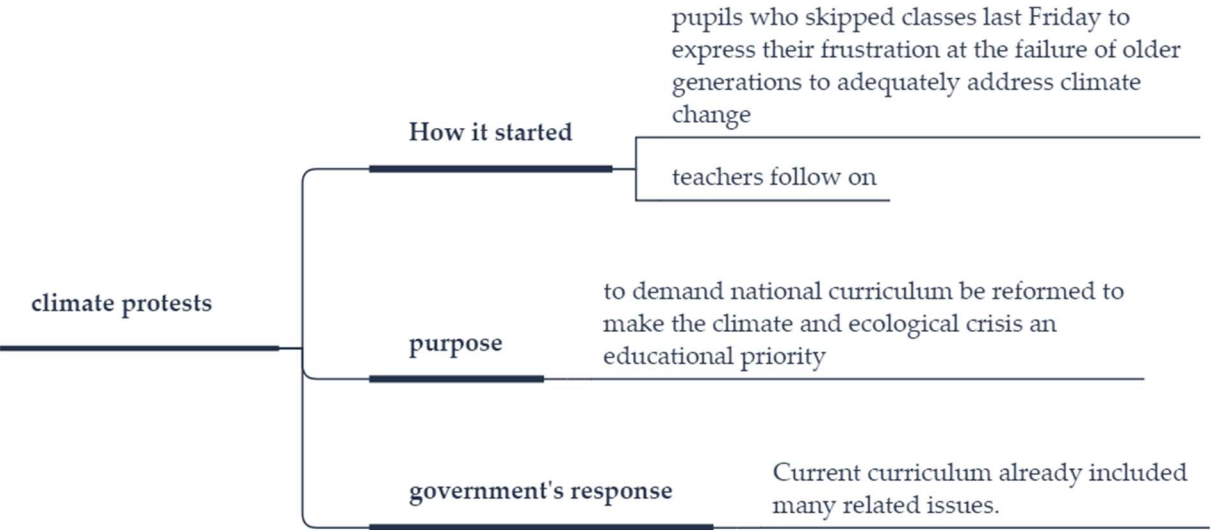
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Teachers will follow on the heels of striking students on Friday with a protest to demand the national curriculum be reformed to make the climate and ecological crisis an educational priority. The Extinction Rebellion group will support the demonstration outside the Department for Education, which organisers describe as a “peaceful nonviolent protest that may involve civil disobedience”. It is intended as a show of solidarity for pupils who skipped classes last Friday to express their frustration at the failure of older generations to adequately address climate change. Organisers said more than 10,000 young people in at least 60 towns and cities in the UK joined the strike.	How did the strike start and its purpose 关键词： strike
More would be likely to follow, they said, if the government did not live up to a Paris climate agreement promise to enhance climate change education. Instead, they say, there is currently no requirement for children to be taught about the climate crisis so it is treated, at best, as a peripheral subtopic of subjects like geography and science.	More would be likely to follow, they said, if the government did not live up to a Paris climate agreement promise to enhance climate change education.
They are also unhappy that part of the curriculum appears to cast doubt on the evidence for man-made climate change, even though governments, the UN and the overwhelming majority of scientists accept that it is happening. Government guidelines for key stage 4 chemistry say pupils should be taught “evidence, and uncertainties in evidence, for additional human causes of climate change”.	Strikers are also unhappy that part of the curriculum appears to cast doubt on the evidence for man-made climate change.
Tim Jones, a secondary school teacher from Lewisham, said students in the state system could easily go through 11 years of compulsory education and hear climate change mentioned in fewer than 10 lessons out of approximately 10,000. Given the scale of the crisis, he believes this is “negligent”.	A teacher believes climate education is “negligent”. 关键词： negligent
Earlier this month, the group Teachers for Climate Truth wrote to the DfE to request an overhaul of the current curriculum to prepare children for a future that will be shaped by ecological and climate crisis.	the group Teachers for Climate Truth’s request 关键词： request
The government said the current curriculum already included many related issues including classes on seasonal changes, the water cycle, the carbon cycle, eco-systems, the composition of the atmosphere and the impact of carbon dioxide on the climate. “Children are very engaged, otherwise they would not be joining protests. That shows they are obviously being taught quite well,” said a government official.	the government’s response 关键词： government
Friday’s demonstration is expected to draw between 100 and 200 teachers and academics, most of whom are on half-term holiday. Organisers are also in talks with unions to discuss how to increase support during the next global youth climate strike on 15 March, with possibilities ranging from a walkout by teachers to the setting of homework on climate topics. Extinction Rebellion will also offer workshops for students.	the future of the strike

II. What is the issue?

There are protests about climate change education.

III. Mind-map



Text 6

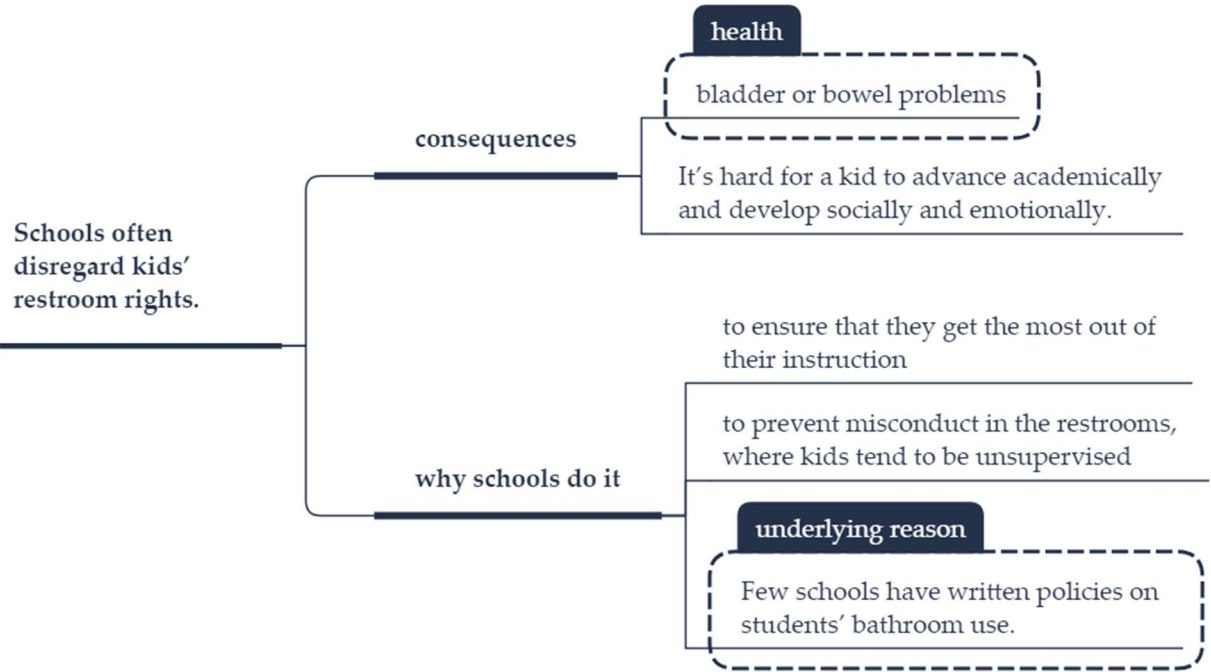
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
A recent survey by the Society for Women’s Health Research found that schools often disregard kids’ restroom rights, often by failing to have a bathroom rule on the books and provide staff with education on bladder health. Without official policies, many teachers come up with their own regulations, which anecdotes suggest can border on the absurd.	Schools often disregard kids’ restroom rights. 关键词：bathroom right
Schools seek to minimize the amount of time kids spend in the bathroom during class to ensure that they get the most out of their instruction, and generally restrict students’ access to prevent misconduct in the restrooms, where kids tend to be unsupervised. Well-intentioned yet overburdened teachers might adopt such rules to avoid disruptions and ensure that all their students are accounted for. But treating bathroom use as a discipline issue can have serious health implications, especially when a kid needs to go, but can’t.	Why schools seek to minimize the amount of time kids spend in the bathroom but that can have serious health implications. 两个关键词：why / reason+ health
A majority (84 percent) of respondents in the recent survey, which was distributed among school nurses serving all grade levels nationwide, said students often have undisclosed motives when they ask to use the bathroom—maybe they don’t have to go and just want to meet up with a friend, for example, or perhaps they intend to skip the bathroom altogether. A little more than half reported that kids misbehave in the bathroom. Underlying these assumptions is the fact that few schools have written policies on students’ bathroom use, just 8 percent of nurses said such rules existed, while fewer than half said students on their campus can use the bathroom whenever they please, with permission required only as a formality.	Respondents said that students often have undisclosed motives when they ask to use the bathroom but few schools have written policies on students’ bathroom use. 关键词：written policies
And the survey’s results suggest that such realities persist despite growing recognition of the health consequences. More than a third of respondents expressed concern about the adequacy of kids’ bathroom-break time—and three in four said they were aware of bladder or bowel problems among kids at their school.	Such realities persist despite growing recognition of the health consequences. 两个关键词：persist+ health
Despite the growing body of empirical research showing that holding it is bad for kids, schools’ mind-sets don’t seem to have changed much. In a 2012 survey, fewer than half of the 600 school nurses who responded suspected that children with frequent urination or bladder and bowel accidents were suffering from an underlying health problem.	But schools’ mind-sets don’t seem to have changed much. 关键词：not change
Christopher Cooper, a pediatric urologist at the University of Iowa who co-wrote the 2012 and 2003 studies, began researching the issue. “It started to seem like, if for eight hours a day you [as a teacher] are the primary caregiver for these children, you’re missing a potential opportunity to pick up on some abnormal things going on,” he says. It’s hard for a kid to advance academically and develop socially and emotionally if she is constantly distracted by her bladder troubles. “Wetting your pants at school is one of the most stressful things a child can face or even imagine,” Cooper says.	Why this is a problem.

II. What is the issue?

Schools often disregard kids’ restroom rights.

III. Mind-map





Text 7

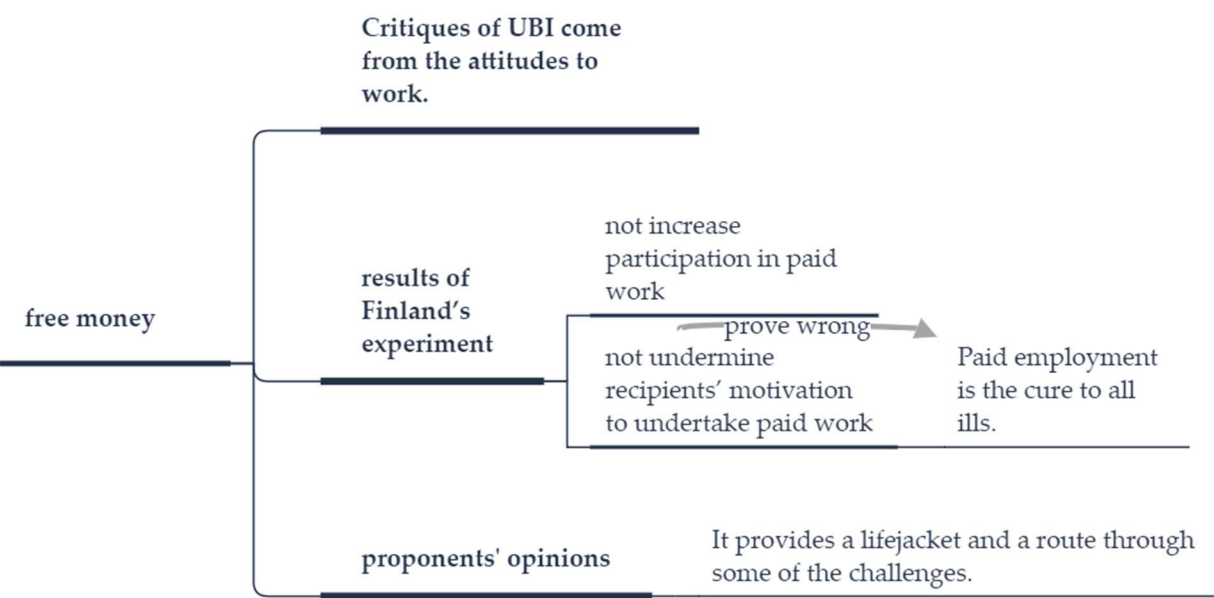
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
The danger of so-called “free money” not only underpins critiques of universal basic income (UBI), but also the incredibly strong narratives that underlie the attitudes to work in the UK (and elsewhere) – and our unemployment benefit system. Paid employment is held up as one of the ultimate markers of being a valuable member of society, with those not in paid work (always described in these narratives as a voluntary position, rather than as the result of issues outside their control) seen as a drain on society. Those out of work are positioned in direct contrast to those in paid employment: the “welfare dependent” versus the hardworking families.	The attitudes towards those in paid employment versus those out of work have been contrasted by some.  关键词：attitudes
For those in paid work, working hard and being constantly busy are worn as a badge of pride. Work is idealised as providing meaning in our lives, while at the same time removing us from other sources of meaning, such as family, friends and our communities, through long hours and unpaid overtime.	the meaning given to paid work  关键词：paid work
Preliminary results from Finland’s basic income experiment found little to no impact on recipients’ likelihood of undertaking paid employment. This has led some to suggest that the experiment is a failure – indeed, the Finnish government had hoped the plan would increase participation in paid work. However, although it was not a trial of a full UBI (universal, unconditional, non-withdrawable and non means-tested) it is being celebrated by many who advocate the idea, as it provides important evidence about the interaction of UBI and work. One of the major objections is that getting “free money” would undermine recipients’ motivation to undertake paid work: the Finnish case shows this is not so.	UBI neither increased nor decreased participation in paid work.
The notion that paid employment is the cure to all ills has been seriously undermined, if it were ever true. Work as the best route out of poverty may still hold true for some, but the majority of households in poverty in the UK are now consistently those with at least one person in work. The likelihood of people becoming stuck in low-wage, low-skilled work is significant, and hard work among the lower paid is doing nothing to reduce economic inequalities.	The notion that paid employment is the cure to all ills has been seriously undermined.
For its proponents, a UBI can provide a lifejacket and a route through some of the challenges. A UBI could provide a stable income floor, a guaranteed minimum below which no one would fall. Depending on the amount paid, it could enable low-paid workers to turn down the worst jobs on offer, or enable time away from paid work to retrain, or start a business. It would financially compensate those (usually women) caring for family for their work, support more people to be creative, to volunteer, or simply to do nothing.	Still, a UBI can provide a lifejacket and a route through some of the challenges.

II. What is the issue?

Free money wouldn’t make people lazy – but it could revolutionise work.

III. Mind-map



Text 8

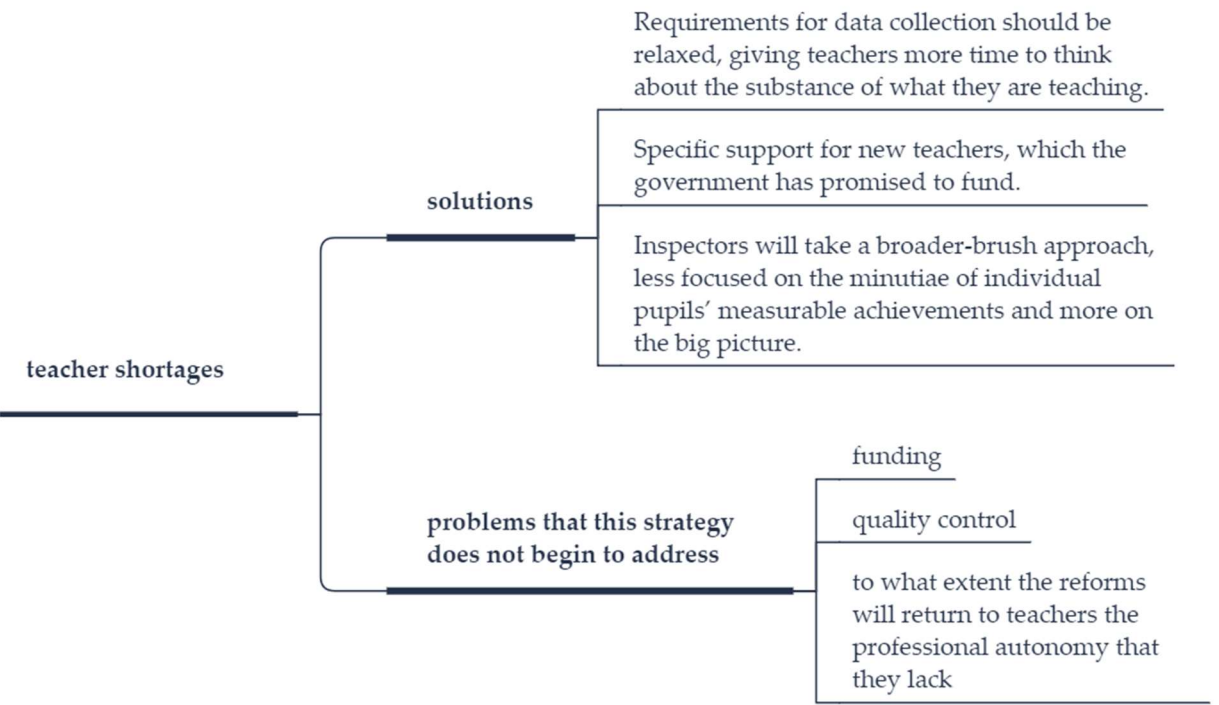
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
The government’s teacher recruitment and retention strategy for England contains much that is sensible and desperately needed. Key recruitment targets have been missed for six years in a row. In some subjects, and some parts of the country, shortages are severe. Last year, 10% of all secondary teachers left teaching. Meanwhile, the population eruption that followed the increase in the birthrate in the 2000s means the secondary-school-age population is expected to rise until 2025. The situation is accurately described as a crisis.	The government’s teacher recruitment and retention strategy for England contains much that is sensible and desperately needed.  关键词： teacher recruitment and retention/shortage
The education secretary, Damian Hinds, has come up with a package of measures that he hopes will ease it. Ministers and inspectors now acknowledge the “unintended consequences” of a system that has accountability as its preeminent objective. One idea is that requirements for data collection should be relaxed, giving teachers more time to think about the substance of what they are teaching. Specific support for new teachers, which the government has promised to fund, includes mentoring and time outside the classroom. Inspectors, in future, will take a broader-brush approach, less focused on the minutiae of individual pupils’ measurable achievements and more on the big picture.	solutions
Whether plans to boost retention bear fruit will depend on whether ministers are right that there is an unmet demand for part-time jobs in teaching. The proposed new matchmaking service for would-be job-sharers is a nice idea, at any rate. Efforts to simplify routes into teaching are also reasonable, as is the focus on career development for classroom teachers who do not want to be managers. Just as valuable as the pragmatic substance of the proposals is the tone in which they are delivered, which is notably more collegiate than that adopted by past education secretaries, both Conservative and Labour.	The feasibility of the solutions
That said, there are many problems that this strategy does not begin to address, with funding the most urgent. English schools have faced cuts of 8% in real terms since 2010. Years of public-sector wage freezes have meant salaries have fallen compared with teachers in other countries, as well as other graduate jobs. It may also lead to issues with quality control. Also not addressed is the unsatisfactory state of the many academies that perform worse than the local authority schools they replaced. Unless the government finds a way to tackle such weaknesses in the system, and until it increases funding, standards will suffer.	the problems that this strategy does not begin to address  关键词： problems + not address
It is also questionable to what extent the reforms will return to teachers the professional autonomy that they lack. But the government is at least listening; and taking responsibility for planning for a future in which the number of secondary school pupils is set to increase sharply.	

II. What is the issue?

The government’s teacher recruitment and retention strategy for England contains much that is sensible and desperately needed.

III. Mind-map





Text 9

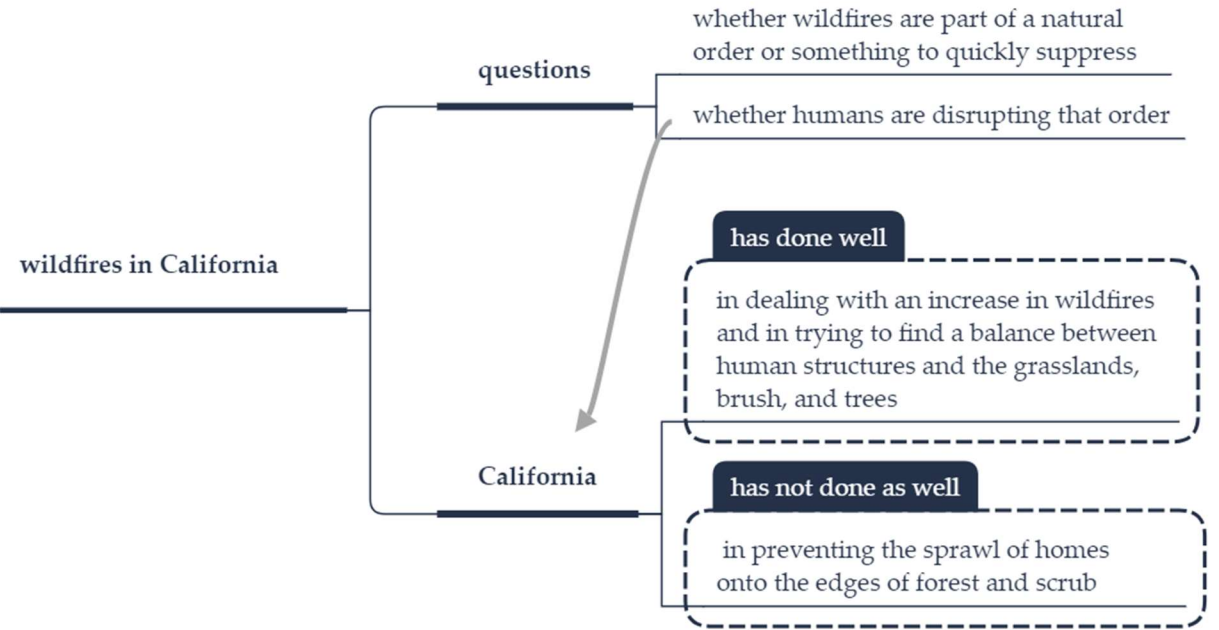
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Last year, when wildfires in California were already breaking records, Gov. Jerry Brown advised the state to accept it as “the new normal.” This November, as the state saw its most destructive fires in history with dozens of people killed, the governor said the fires are instead “the new abnormal.”	Gov. Jerry Brown changed his term about the wildfires in California. 关键词：term change
He did not explain his change of terms. Yet the switch nicely wraps up a decades-long debate over whether wildfires are part of a natural order or something to quickly suppress, as Smoky Bear told generations of Americans.	The change of terms wraps up a debate. 关键词：debate
It also hints at the question of whether humans are disrupting that order – such as with climate change – even as they struggle to find a harmonious place in it. Ancient humans may have “discovered” fire. But we moderns have yet to learn to live with it or deal with how we cause it.	The change of terms also hints at a question. 关键词：question
Compared with other states, California has done well in dealing with an increase in wildfires and in trying to find a balance between human structures and the grasslands, brush, and trees. The state, which is the world’s fifth-largest economy, has been a leader in reducing carbon emissions. It requires nonflammable materials in many new houses and a “defensible space” around homes to keep fires at bay. It has tried to use prescribed or “controlled” burns to get rid of dead vegetation, although not as well as in many Southeast states.	California has done well in some aspects. 两个关键词：California+ done well
Like most states, it has not done as well in preventing the sprawl of homes onto the edges of forest and scrub, or what is called the wildlife-urban interface. The rising proximity of people to combustible lands may be the new normal. Yet isn’t it normal for humans to fit into the natural order of wildfires, which have long been necessary to maintain a resilient and balanced ecosystem?	California has not done as well in preventing the sprawl of homes onto the edges of forest and scrub 关键词：has not done as well
In wilderness, constant change is the natural order yet humans somehow insist on defining what is good in nature, often demanding wild lands remain the same. As more people build homes near natural settings, the desire for aggressive fire suppression also rises. More government money still goes into fighting forest fires than other aspects of dealing with wildfires, such as zoning or green energy. Nationwide an estimated 46 million homes are in fire-prone areas.	Humans are disrupting the natural order. 关键词：disrupt/define/demand
At many levels of governance, there is still no universal consensus on how to deal with wildfires. “All fire strategies suffer failures and at roughly the same rate,” says fire historian Stephen Pyne, a professor at Arizona State University.	There is still no universal consensus on how to deal with wildfires. 关键词：no universal consensus
California’s battle with wildfires represents a mix of different strategies designed to both contain fire and live with it. What is normal or abnormal is not yet clear. But somewhere in the struggle lies the ideal of a natural order, with humans as part of it.	-

II. What is the issue?

Whether wildfires are part of a natural order or something to quickly suppress and whether humans are disrupting that order.

III. Mind-map



Text 10

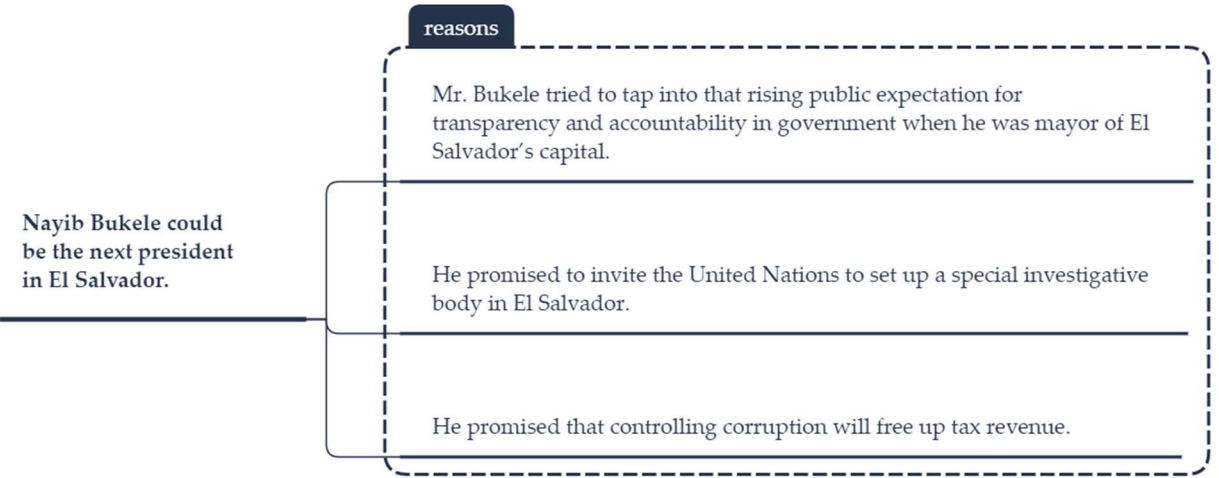
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
El Salvador is the smallest Latin American country, yet its presidential election on Feb. 3 is going to be large. The leading candidate in the race, Nayib Bukele, could be the next politician in the region to win office by riding a wave of citizen demand for clean governance.	Nayib Bukele could be the next president in El Salvador. 关键词： president
A recent poll of Latin Americans showed 70 percent say ordinary people can make a difference in fighting corruption, a trend reflected in the latest elections in Mexico, Brazil, and elsewhere. When he was mayor of El Salvador’s capital, Mr. Bukele tried to tap into that rising public expectation for transparency and accountability in government. He tried to rid local markets of the city’s notorious gangs. Most of all, he sought to solve the country’s sharp rich-poor divide. If you know your neighbors, he often said, you won’t try to kill one another.	Reason 1: Mr. Bukele tried to tap into that rising public expectation for transparency and accountability in government when he was mayor of El Salvador’s capital. 关键词： transparency and accountability in government
His most popular promise as a presidential candidate is to invite the United Nations to set up a special investigative body in El Salvador. It would be modeled after similar anti-corruption bodies in Guatemala and Honduras that have achieved some success. The country has already made some progress against sticky fingers in high places. Three of the past six presidents have been investigated for corruption.	Reason 2: He promised to invite the United Nations to set up a special investigative body in El Salvador. 关键词： investigative body
A victory by Bukele would also shake up El Salvador’s traditional politics. He would be the first president not to belong to one of two traditional parties. Although once a member of the leading leftist party, he is running on the ticket of a small, center-right party, the Grand Alliance for National Unity, or GANA, which means “win” in Spanish.	A victory by Bukele would also shake up El Salvador’s traditional politics. 关键词： traditional politics
He is making bold promises on public spending, especially on infrastructure, on the idea that controlling corruption will free up tax revenue. His motto: "There is enough money when nobody is stealing."	Reason 3: He promised that controlling corruption will free up tax revenue. 关键词： public spending/ controlling corruption
A Bukele win would certainly resonate in the United States. About a quarter of El Salvador’s citizens live in the US. Their money account for almost a fifth of the Salvadoran economy. In addition, El Salvador’s notorious gangs, which fed the corruption, have long influences in the US.	A Bukele win would certainly resonate in the United States. 关键词： US
The real debate in the US over border security should be about support for ways to reduce corruption in Central America. The best “wall” against migration is found in candidates like Bukele, who are running on a citizenry awakening to the idea that honesty can be a norm in government.	A victory by Bukele would help to solve border security problem in the US. 关键词： border security problem

II. What is the issue?

Nayib Bukele could be the next president in El Salvador.

III. Mind-map



Text 11

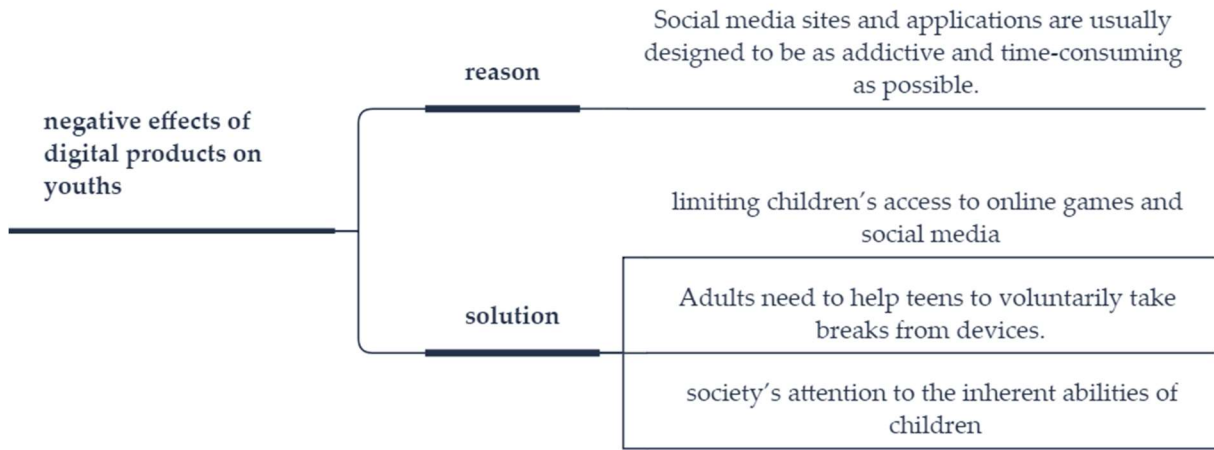
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Two of the biggest investors in Apple sent a letter to the tech giant last week asking it to look at the negative effects of its products on users, principally excessive screen time among children and teens.	-
Such public concerns shared by investors about the social consequences of technology on youths may be a first for Silicon Valley. The shareholders and a teachers’ benefits organization, wrote that it is no secret “that social media sites and applications for which the iPhone and iPad are a primary doorway are usually designed to be as addictive and time-consuming as possible, as many of their original creators have publicly acknowledged.”	Investors and the public have concerns over the social consequences of technology on youths. 三个关键词：concern+ technology+ youths
The letter asks Apple to have a more sensitive approach to children and to provide better tools to help parents guide their kids. “We believe the long-term health of its youngest customers and the health of society, our economy and the company itself are inseparably linked,” the investors stated. The letter echoes a rising response around the world about the impact of the digital industry on young people – even though many tech firms such as Facebook already have various safeguards in place.	The letter wants Apple and other tech firms to keep the health of youth and society. 两个关键词：tech firm+ health
Last week, the World Health Organization listed “gaming disorder” as a mental health condition, in which excessive video gaming is seen as taking “precedence over other life interests.” South Korea bans access for children under 16 to online games between midnight and 6 a.m. France is weighing a measure to require children under 16 to obtain their parents’ approval to open an account on social media sites. It already plans to ban any use of mobile phones by students in primary and middle schools.	Solution 1: limiting children’s access to online games and social media 关键词：limit access/use
Such calls for reform are not a rejection of technology but fundamentally an embrace of the innocence of children and a desire to enhance their capacity to self-regulate and to guard their consciousness. They also point to the need for a closer look at how children really use their devices.	Such calls for reform are helping children. 关键词：reform
A recent study from the University of Oxford found that children primarily use such technology to enhance their daily activities, such as homework. “People think that children are addicted to technology and in front of these screens 24/7, to the exclusion of other activities – and we now know that is not the case,” says researcher Killian Mullan.	Children primarily use such technology to enhance their daily activities. 关键词：enhance their daily activities
In addition, adults need to react carefully to their concerns. A study out of the University of Chicago found that teens who voluntarily take breaks from social media fare better in their friendships than teens whose devices are taken away from them.	Solution 2: Adults need to help teens to voluntarily take breaks from devices. 关键词：adults+ voluntarily take breaks
The solutions may lie less in Silicon Valley and more in society’s attention to the inherent abilities of children. “We should promote children’s critical spirit and their ability to analyze and distance themselves from over-using their phones,” Rachel Delacour, co-president of industry body France Digital, tells the Financial Times.	Solution 3: society’s attention to the inherent abilities of children 关键词：society

II. What is the issue?

Investors and the public have concerns over the social consequences of technology on youths.

III. Mind-map



Text 12

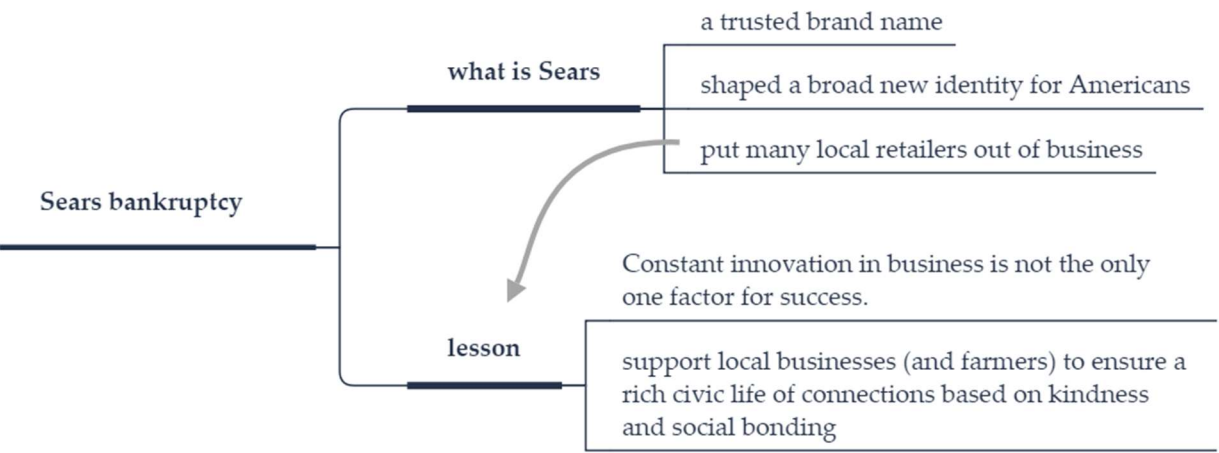
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Once called the colossus of retailing, Sears filed for bankruptcy on Monday. For the past 25 years, the store that served generations of American shoppers has been unable to compete against big-box chains like Walmart and e-commerce giants like Amazon.	Sears filed for bankruptcy. 关键词: bankruptcy
While the Sears name may yet reemerge in smaller form, its demise offers a cautionary tale – and not just on the need for constant innovation in business.	Sears bankruptcy teaches a lesson. 关键词: lesson/ cautionary tale
While Sears was long a trusted brand name, it never was a vital center in the local communities that it served. Rather, this icon of mass commerce that started in the 1880s will be best known for largely shaping a broad new identity for Americans, one as frequent consumers.	Sears shaped a broad new identity for Americans. 关键词: new identity for Americans/ consumption community
By 1894, the Sears catalog was 500 pages, reaching millions of Americans. It was a portal into a new universe of material goods, from new styles of clothes to pre-built houses. It was the prime expression of a new type of “consumption community,” according to the late historian Daniel Boorstin.	
While the Bible was kept in the parlor, the Sears catalog was kept in the kitchen or living room. Boorstin tells the story of a boy who was asked at Sunday school where the Ten Commandments came from and replied that they came from Sears, Roebuck.	
Later, the Sears stores that invaded American suburbs became an early target among activists who said such chains were eroding the social cohesion of local communities. Sears put many local retailers out of business, thus reducing the everyday interactions of trust and common values that define a community and create a degree of economic self-reliance.	Activists said the Sears stores were eroding the social cohesion of local communities. 关键词: social cohesion of local communities
A local community needs the kind of commerce that builds relationships as much as generates profits. This desire for mutuality between customers and business owners, says philosopher Andreas Weber, is a type of economic culture that is “a practice of love.”	A local community needs the kind of commerce that builds relationships. 关键词: build relationships
Many cities and towns today are trying to support local businesses (and farmers) to ensure a rich civic life of connections based on kindness and social bonding. This “local economy” movement is up against the ever-evolving giants of commerce that have come after Sears. Many new outdoor malls, for example, are designed to look like walkable town centers. Yet most of the businesses are national chains.	Many cities and towns today are trying to support local businesses (and farmers) to ensure a rich civic life of connections based on kindness and social bonding. 关键词: local businesses/economy
At its height, the Sears name defined convenience and low prices. Its bankruptcy filing, however, should also now help define a different approach among national and global retailers, one that sustains local communities rather than using them.	-

II. What is the issue?

While the Sears name may yet reemerge in smaller form, its demise offers a cautionary tale.

III. Mind-map





Text 13

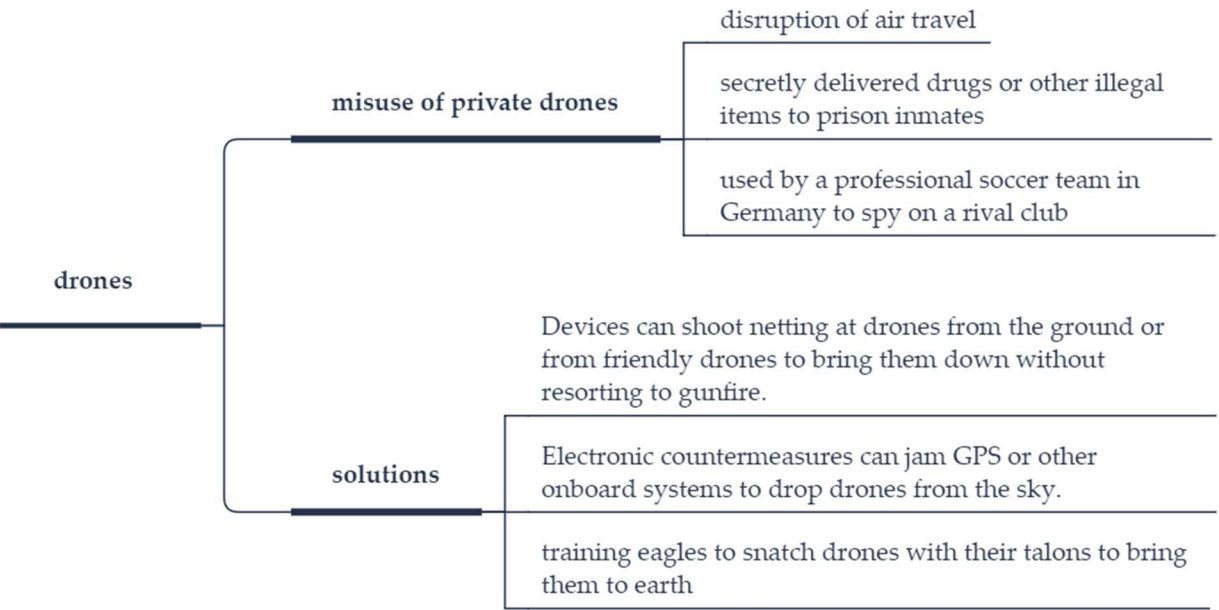
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
The huge disruption of air travel at Britain’s second-busiest airport caused by small unmanned flying drones has brought new scrutiny to a growing risk to public safety, privacy, and security.	Small unmanned flying drones has brought a growing risk to public safety, privacy, and security. 两个关键词：drones+ risks
The incidents began Dec. 19 and over three days affected more than 1,000 flights and 140,000 passengers, with drones spotted at least 40 times. British authorities remain unsure of the culprit and have offered a reward for helpful information.	the trouble caused by drones 关键词：incidents/ trouble
Small flying drones don’t need to carry any kind of explosive or weapon to pose a danger at airports. They could be sucked into a plane’s air intake and cause an engine failure, for example. Police and security teams are reluctant to shoot them down in populated areas because of the risk from stray bullets or the falling drones themselves.	
Simple drones can cost less than \$100 and more sophisticated versions sell online for under \$1,000.	Cost of drones varies.
Some 200,000 drones are sold for civilian use around the world every month, according to a study from Oxford Research Group’s remote control project. Nearly a million private drones were registered with the Federal Aviation Administration as of October 2017.	Private drones are numerous. 关键词：private drones
For years researchers and futurists have theorized about the wonders of a world of drones, perhaps most famously presented in the promise by Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos in 2013 that delivery of packages by drone was only four or five years away.	the wonders of a world of drones
That hasn’t happened but unfortunately misuse of private drones has grown: For example, in November a commercial aircraft approaching Boston’s Logan Airport spotted a drone flying just below it, one of a number of reported incidents near airports.	misuse of private drones 关键词：misuse
Drones have also secretly delivered drugs or other illegal items to prison inmates and have been used by a professional soccer team in Germany to spy on a rival club. Drones have even tried to look down on and capture the secretive filming of the popular TV series “Game of Thrones.”	
While industrial espionage remains a real concern, researchers have considered even more sinister uses. “Think of nearly any worst-case scenario, and you can probably do it with a drone,” says Kunal Jain of the drone security company Dedrone.	
Tiny drones can be hard to detect and can operate even at night. But defenders are making progress, too. Devices can shoot netting at drones from the ground or from friendly drones to bring them down without resorting to gunfire. Electronic countermeasures can jam GPS or other onboard systems to drop drones from the sky. And in the Netherlands, police are trying a low-tech solution, training eagles to snatch drones with their talons to bring them to earth.	Solutions
It seems certain more attention should and will be paid by both government and private industry to counter these tiny intruders before they cause more serious harm.	More attention should and will be paid to drones.

II. What is the issue?

Small unmanned flying drones has brought a growing risk to public safety, privacy, and security.

III. Mind-map





Text 14

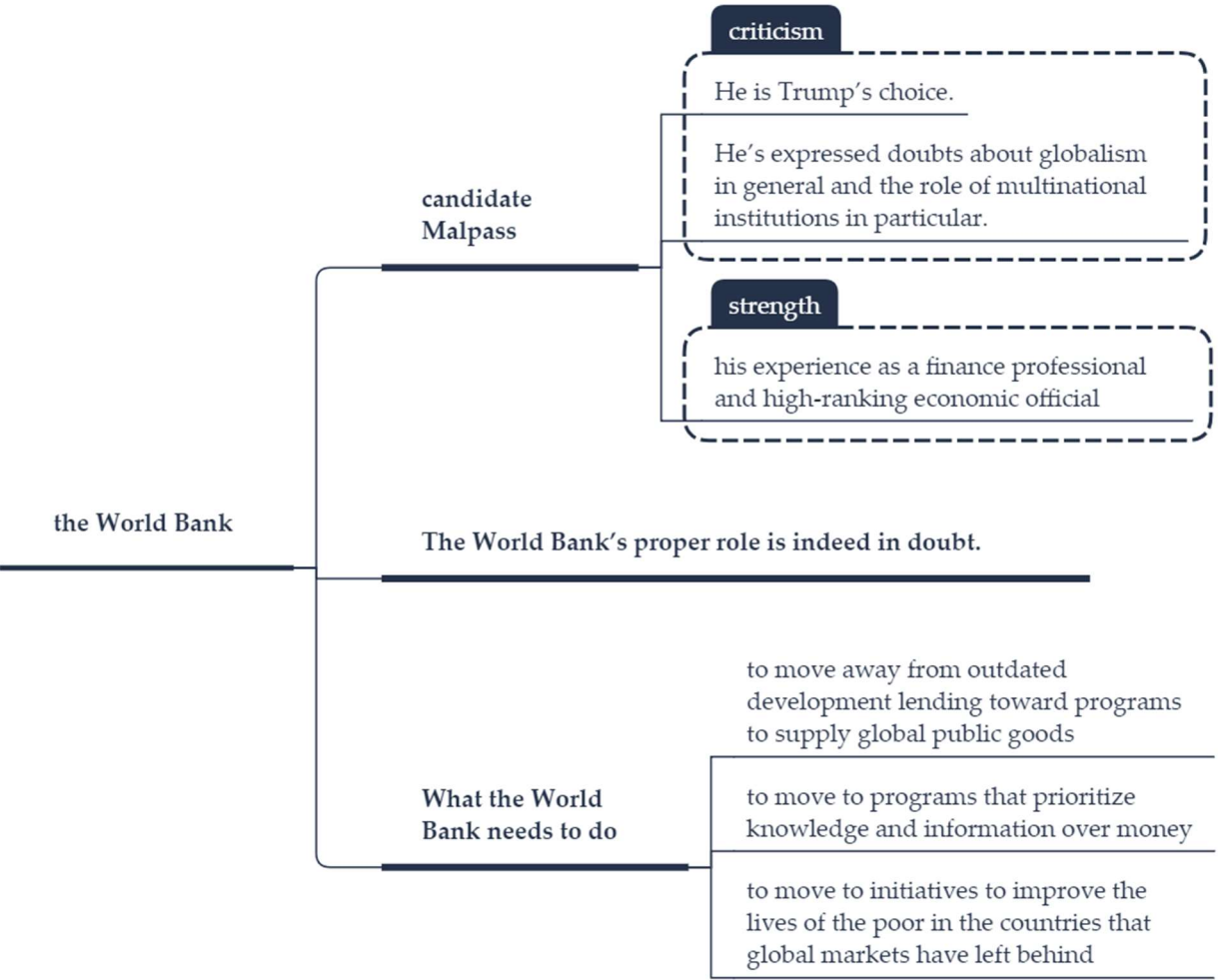
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
President Trump has nominated David Malpass, a senior Treasury official and former Wall Street economist, to succeed Jim Yong Kim as next leader of the World Bank. Rather than rubber-stamp the U.S. nomination, as the bank’s other member governments are generally inclined to do, they should ask whether Malpass is the best available candidate — and, even more important, start an open discussion about what the job should entail.	Whether Malpass is the best available candidate for the next leader of the World Bank and what the job should entail.
By longstanding agreement, the U.S. chooses the head of the World Bank, and Europe’s governments choose the head of the International Monetary Fund. Acting together, they’ve been able to exert control. But it’s in the interests of all concerned to find the best qualified leader, and that requires a genuinely competitive process.	It requires a genuinely competitive process to find the best qualified leader. 关键词：best qualified leader
Malpass is coming in for criticism, partly no doubt just because he is Trump’s choice. It’s also true that he’s expressed doubts about globalism in general and the role of multinational institutions in particular. However, for what it’s worth, his experience as a finance professional and high-ranking economic official make him a lot better prepared for the role than his predecessor was.	Malpass is coming in for criticism. 关键词：criticism
What matters more than credentials, though, are the ideas that the next president will bring to the job. The World Bank’s proper role is indeed in doubt. Frequent reorganizations, including the one undertaken by Kim, have been heavy on turmoil, counterattacks, and movement of office furniture, but not so potent when it comes to envisioning what the bank should be doing.	The World Bank’s proper role is indeed in doubt. 两个关键词：job/role + in doubt
Malpass has asked whether the bank should continue to lend to China and other non-poor countries, for instance — and that’s a good question. The bank describes China as an “upper middle-income country.” It has \$3 trillion in foreign reserves, a handsome surplus of domestic saving over investment, and a far-reaching foreign-lending program of its own. It shouldn’t need to tap a taxpayer-supported development institution for cash.	the detailed explanation of the proper role
This is not just about China. The acute shortage of capital for development that justified the bank’s creation more than 70 years ago no longer exists. Private capital markets can do all the lending the bank was originally designed to do.	
All this has been well understood for years, if not decades. But the radical remodeling the bank requires still hasn’t happened. The World Bank needs to move away from outdated development lending toward programs to supply global public goods; programs that prioritize knowledge and information over money; and initiatives to improve the lives of the poor in the countries that global markets have left behind.	What the World Bank needs to do
None of these ideas are new. Indeed, they are drearily familiar. They need to be recognized as urgent. The process of naming a new World Bank leader should provoke a public debate about ends and means, and demand a detailed plan of action from each of several strong candidates. It’s entirely within the power of the bank’s board to insist on this.	-

II. What is the issue?

Whether Malpass is the best available candidate for the next leader of the World Bank and what the job should entail.

III. Mind-map



Text 15

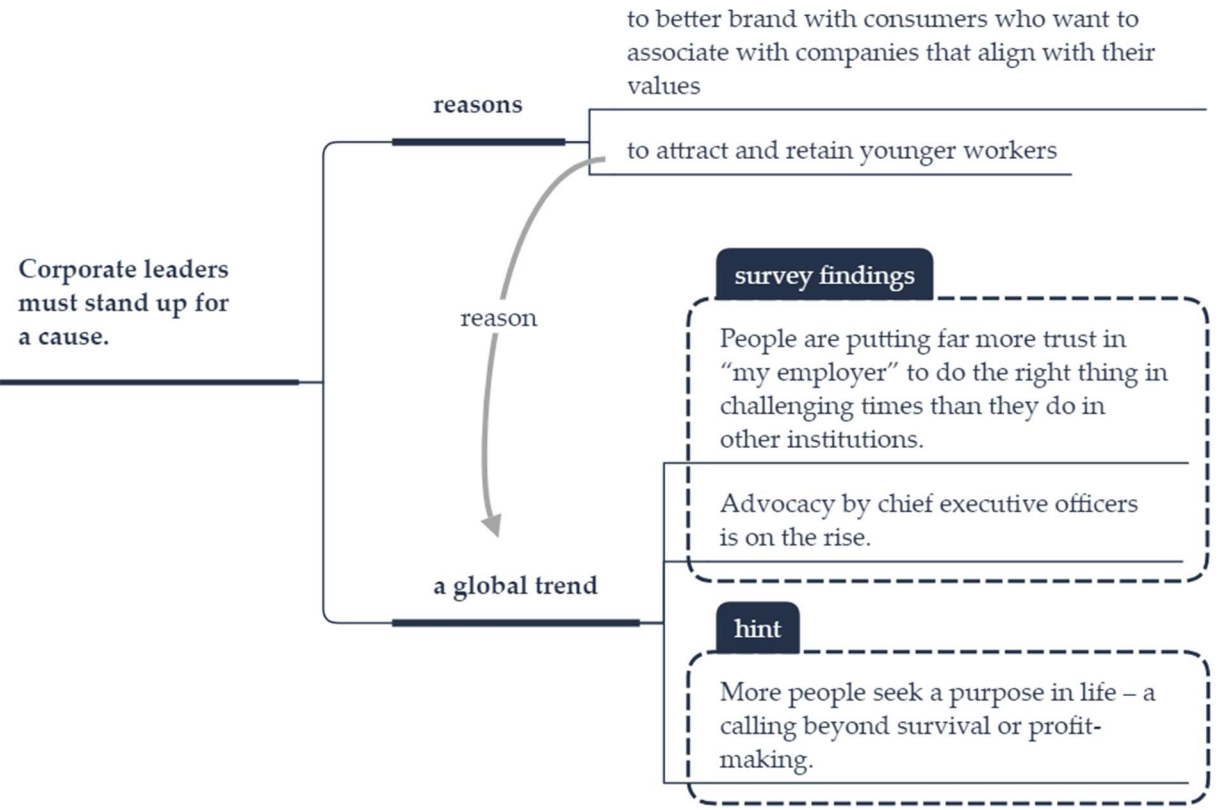
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
On Feb. 3, Americans will join in one of their favorite national hobbies, judging TV commercials during the Super Bowl. This year, if one advertisement released early by Gillette is any indicator, the commercials may be more than simply funny. They will be “purpose driven.”	-
Gillette’s 30-second “We Believe” commercial calls on more men to prevent harassment of women and to challenge dangerous stereotypes of maleness. It has provoked similar debate as a Nike advertisement last year featuring Colin Kaepernick, the kneeling quarterback. Yet it has yet to fall flat like a recent Pepsi advertisement that was seen as using images of the Black Lives Matter movement only to sell more soda.	-
Surveys find corporate leaders increasingly believe they must stand up for a cause. The motive is not only better branding with consumers who want to associate with companies that align with their values. It may also be necessary to attract and retain younger workers.	Surveys find corporate leaders increasingly believe they must stand up for a cause. 两个关键词：stand up for a cause
More companies face rebellions from employees who disagree with their actions. Last fall, 20,000 Google workers walked off the job for a day to protest the way the company had dealt with cases of sexual misconduct. The demand was clear: You must earn our trust by showing what you stand for, other than making a profit.	More companies face rebellions from employees who disagree with their actions. 关键词：face rebellions
All of this fits into a global trend. In a new survey of 28 countries about the levels of trust around the world, the communications giant Edelman found a profound change from previous surveys: People are putting far more trust in “my employer” to do the right thing in challenging times than they do in other institutions, such as media, government, and social activist groups. And a majority of employees say their employer is a trustworthy source of information about societal issues.	Survey found that people are putting far more trust in “my employer” to do the right thing in challenging times than they do in other institutions.
Another survey done last year of American corporate leaders, found that advocacy by chief executive officers is on the rise. One big reason is to meet employee expectations.	Another survey found that advocacy by chief executive officers is on the rise.
Today’s C-suite executives must offer more than perks and pay to employees. Sports equipment retailer REI, for example, wants its 12,000 workers to be so close to the environment that it has closed its door on recent Black Fridays so employees can use the day to enjoy the outdoors.	Today’s C-suite executives must offer more than perks and pay to employees. 关键词：offer more than perks and pay
The Edelman survey hints that more people seek a purpose in life – a calling beyond survival or profit-making. Employers are beginning to heed this desire. And more Americans may see it in the commercials during the 2019 Super Bowl.	The Edelman survey hints that more people seek a purpose in life – a calling beyond survival or profit-making. 关键词：purpose in life

II. What is the issue?

Corporate leaders increasingly believe they must align with their values to attract and retain younger workers.

III. Mind-map



Text 16

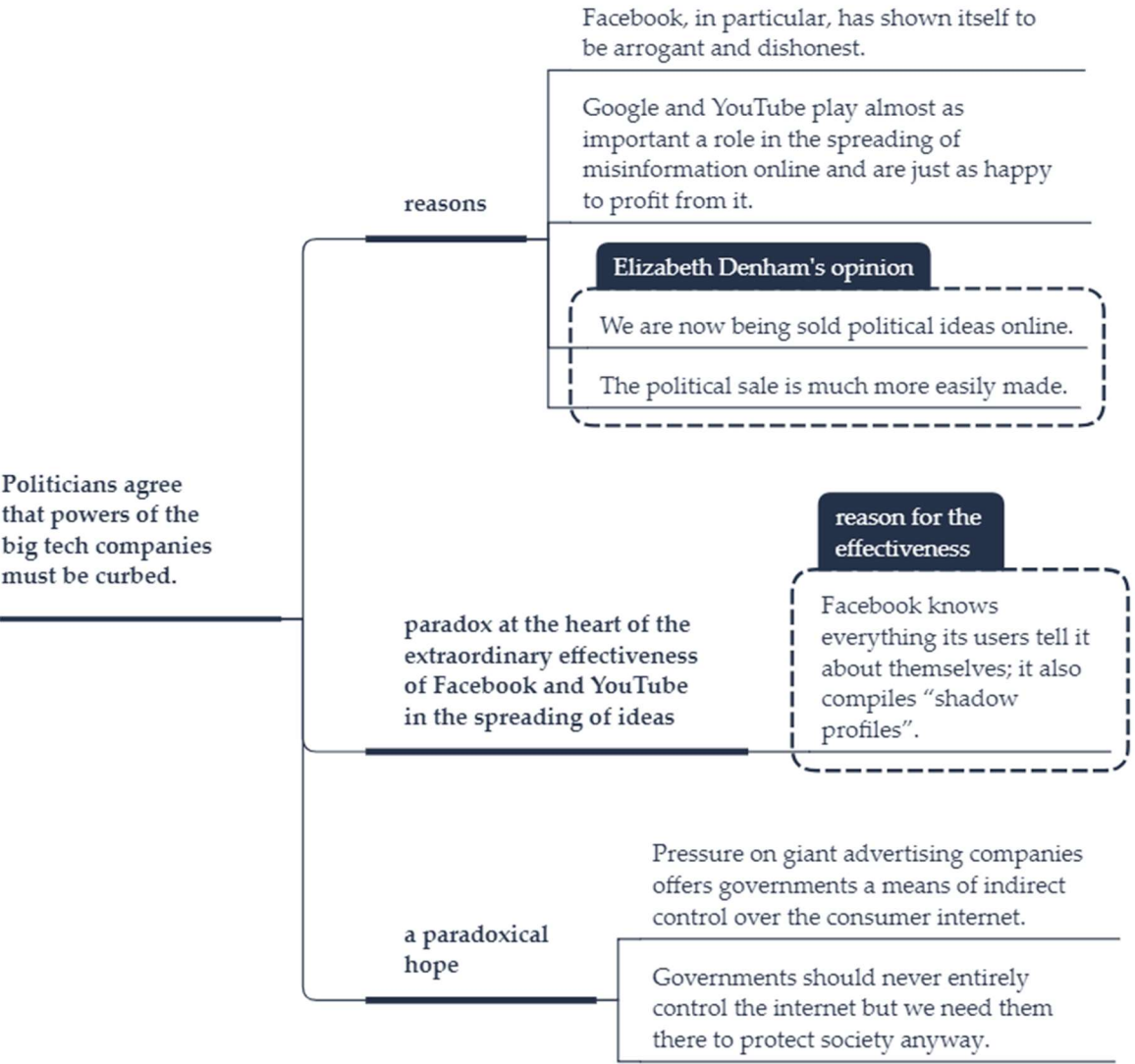
I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
Politicians across the spectrum are now agreed that the powers of the big tech companies must be curbed. Self-regulation is no longer enough. But it is a long way from sentiment to policy. Monday’s report from the digital, culture, media and sport select committee set out a path. In this work it has had no help from the companies it believes need regulating.	Politicians across the spectrum are now agreed that the powers of the big tech companies must be curbed. 两个关键词: powers of the big tech companies+ curb
Facebook, in particular, has shown itself to be arrogant and dishonest. Not only did Mark Zuckerberg refuse to present himself to the committee, the subordinates he sent in his place gave misleading or untrue accounts.	Reason 1: Facebook, in particular, has shown itself to be arrogant and dishonest.
But the problem is wider than just one company. Google and YouTube, which are hardly mentioned in the report, play almost as important a role in the spreading of misinformation online and are just as happy to profit from it. As the information commissioner, Elizabeth Denham, has warned, we are now being sold political ideas online with the same techniques that are used to sell shoes and holidays. And since the cost of buying into the wrong ideas is much less immediately apparent than the pain of ill-fitting or unfashionable shoes, the political sale is much more easily made.	Reason 2: Google and YouTube & Elizabeth Denham’s warning
In her testimony, the information commissioner put her finger on one of the most important advantages that Facebook has over traditional advertising media. Not only does it know everything its users tell it about themselves; it also compiles “shadow profiles”, which contain all the information that other users and data collectors have supplied about us. Internal emails obtained by the committee show that the company goes to great lengths to acquire such data from its advertisers. These are kept secret from their subjects. Yet Ms. Denham argues that they are personal data and should be brought under the remit of existing privacy regulations.	Elizabeth Denham’s testimony
There is a paradox at the heart of the extraordinary effectiveness of Facebook and YouTube when it comes to the spreading of ideas. Some people trust what they find there in part because they are so disillusioned with traditional authorities. The online channels, as television did before them, seem to offer an unprecedented intimacy to their users. A smartphone is the friend you take everywhere. But this apparent intimacy is in reality a place where people can be more professionally manipulated than ever before because the advertisers know so much more about us than they could before we entered it.	There is a paradox at the heart of the extraordinary effectiveness of Facebook and YouTube when it comes to the spreading of ideas.
Yet this concentration of power offers a paradoxical hope. When a few giant advertising companies control so much of the internet, pressure on them offers governments a means of indirect control over the consumer internet. Governments should never entirely control the internet but we need them there to protect society anyway.	This concentration of power offers a paradoxical hope.

II. What is the issue?

Politicians across the spectrum are now agreed that the powers of the big tech companies must be curbed.

III. Mind-map





Text 17

I. summarize each paragraph in one sentence or phrase

Text	Summary
As it has done for two decades, Fortune magazine has released its annual “100 Best Companies to Work For.” The rankings, based on a survey of some 232,000 employees in the United States, came with few surprises. The top four are Google, Wegmans (food chain), Boston Consulting Group, and Baird (wealth management). What is surprising is how much the top companies are able to nurture trustworthiness in the workplace at a time when levels of trust are falling worldwide.	Top companies are able to nurture trustworthiness in the workplace at a time when levels of trust are falling worldwide.  关键词：companies+ trust
Overall, trust in major institutions is at an all-time low, according to a survey of 28 countries last fall by the Edelman communications firm. Trust in government and media has dropped the most over the past 17 years. Trust in businesses has fallen less but hit a low of 52 percent. And last year, the credibility of chief executive officers declined by 12 points to 37 percent.	Trust in major institutions is at an all-time low.  关键词：trust+ low
Globally, people’s attitudes are still influenced by the 2008 recession and the impact of globalization and automation. More than half said the pace of change in business and industry is moving too fast.	-
Such surveys make it doubly important to study companies that do inspire trust. “The best companies are already deeply listening to and strategically acting on insights from their employees, customers, and other stakeholders,” says Edelman CEO Matthew Harrington.	It is important to study companies that do inspire trust.
Here’s a practical reason why a culture of trust can make a difference: The Fortune survey, conducted by the consulting firm Great Place to Work, found that workers who said they experienced a “caring” workplace were 44 percent more likely to be employed by a company with above-average growth in revenue.	Why a culture of trust can make a difference
What’s most remarkable is the shift in thinking of employees at the 100 Best Companies. Twenty years ago, 56 percent said promotions go only to those who best deserve them; now the figure is 79 percent. Only 66 percent used to think every worker had an opportunity to get special recognition; now 84 percent do. And only 55 percent once thought managers avoided playing favorites; now 74 percent do. Companies on the list experience half the turnover rate as their industry peers.	The shift in thinking of employees at the 100 Best Companies is remarkable.  关键词：shift
For sure, trust can be won with benefits. The top 100 are noted for their on-site childcare, paid time-off to volunteer, job sharing, or tuition reimbursement. But more important may be the intangible qualities that bring out the best in human behavior, such as respect, transparency, integrity, and authenticity.	Solution 1: win trust with benefits.  关键词：benefits
With trust so low in other institutions, especially government, businesses can be part of the solution if they engage fairly and honestly with workers. A firm’s reputation still depends on the quality of its products or services but, more so than in the past, so do the qualities of management toward workers that build trust. Those that win over their employees might even make the next list of “best companies to work for.”	Solution 2: engage fairly and honestly with workers

II. What is the issue?

Top companies are able to nurture trustworthiness in the workplace at a time when levels of trust are falling worldwide.

III. Mind-map

