**U1**

1. She said exactly what she thought, without thinking about the consequence.

2. In general, shyness is a personality trait that is partly biological and partly environmental.

3. International travel has grown to the point that many hotels find it necessary to employ multilingual staff members.

4. I can only ascribe the uncommon behavior of the strangers I meet to my being a foreigner.

5. I have categorized my social media contacts into family, close friends, and work colleagues.

6. The city hopes historic districts will foster a sense of community, which can be lacking in young and fast-growing places.

7. Laughing at the same joke would help us to show affiliation with others, and this may be why it is especially infectious.

1. Once you graduate from school, you'll start to feel fierce rivalry as you compete for a good job.

**U2**

1. Traditional Japanese ideas of beauty contain notions that may seem quite foreign to Westerners, who name them "Japaneseness."

2. Chinese landscape paintings are not the kind of art that merely imitates nature but expresses the artist's heart and mind.

3. We have fully described this historical incident of Japanese art here because it has an important bearing on Japanese philosophy.

4. One of the traditional Chinese values is humility , referring to the quality of being humble, the quality of not thinking that you are better than other people.

5. Discovered an obvious design flaw , his new work, a building in a Scottish city, has been ridiculed by people on social media.

6. More than 2,000 years ago, Lu Ban, the most famous craftsman of China, solved many architectural problems.

7. We designed three- and four-storey houses, combining a modern aesthetic with a high level of sustainability.

1. Some social media companies are deliberately attracting users to their products for financial gain.

**U3**

1. The following standard operating procedures must be followed by all laboratory workers where laboratory work involves the use of hazardous chemicals.

2. Current literature provides adequate evidence that intensive lifestyle modifications could lower the incidence of diabetes and cardiovascular (心血管的) diseases.

3. In the hospital, every patient is potentially at risk of acquiring and transmitting infectious diseases to other patients and healthcare workers.

4. Immunization provides the chief defense for children to survive deadly diseases.

5. People may be infected by touching something contaminated by the COVID-19 virus and then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes.

6. Experts across the globe predict that there will be another viral pandemic sooner rather than later.

7. The government has launched a series of programs to propagate knowledge about the recent pandemic outbreak and preventive measures against it.

1. Obesity occurs when too much fat is deposited in the body due to an imbalance of energy intake and consumption.

**U4**

1. If we can embrace cultural diversity when interacting with others, we will be able to build bridges to trust, respect, and understanding across cultures.

2. No language is superior to another. All languages are equal no matter whether they are spoken by the majority or not.

3. The world has experienced dramatic urbanization in recent decades as more and more people move to cities for better jobs and opportunities.

4. Minority languages need to be protected in order to be able to survive in the process of globalization.

5. The desire to engage in hands-on activities to solve problems innovatively is the hallmark (特征) of a passionate and dedicated scientist.

6. The most effective way to protect a language is to grant

it a special status.

1. Commerce affects many decisions. The majority of businessmen are focused on economic success.

8. The distribution of animals can be improved. Some endangered animals could be reintroduced to areas they once lived.

**U5**

1. The government has introduced a(n) initiative to fight against tax avoidance.

2. Corporate organizations should be responsible for the behavior of their employees.

3. This institute aims to improve business ethics and encourage high standards of business behavior based on ethics, but it has no control over how companies actually behave.

4. In an ideal situation, no one would do anything illegal. They would all follow the law.

5. Ultimately, it is up to the individual to decide what is right and wrong.

6. This report discusses the policies developed at the national level to improve the provision of childcare facilities.

7. The curbs on big companies suggest governments are beginning to rein in (约束) giants, and their evasion of responsibility may be coming to an end.

1. Generally, a parent or guardian of a minor child (未成年子女) is regarded as the "personal representative" of the minor child.

## 作文

## "Discuss some advantages of handmade products over machine-made products. Use specific reasons and examples in your answer."

### The advantages of handmade products

Handmade products offer distinct advantages over their machine-made counterparts, showcasing a unique blend of craftsmanship and individuality that machines often struggle to replicate. One evident benefit lies in the meticulous attention to detail that artisans invest in their work. Handmade items frequently exhibit precision and personalized touches, contributing to superior quality and aesthetic appeal.

Furthermore, handmade products are often more environmentally friendly. Artisans usually utilize sustainable materials and traditional crafting methods, effectively reducing the ecological footprint associated with mass production machinery. This commitment to sustainability aligns seamlessly with the growing global awareness of the significance of eco-friendly practices.

Another advantage is the profound cultural and historical significance of handmade items. Craftsmen often inherit and meticulously preserve traditional techniques passed down through generations, infusing their creations with a rich heritage. This not only significantly enhances the product's value but also fosters a deep connection between consumers and the cultural roots embedded in the artistry and craftsmanship.

In essence, handmade products offer a harmonious blend of quality, sustainability, and cultural depth, effectively distinguishing themselves in a world dominated by machine-made alternatives.

## How important is it for countries to fund research into disease?

Researching diseases stands as a matter of paramount importance on the global stage. The allocation of funds to support these research initiatives generates far-reaching consequences that reverberate through public health, economic stability, and overall global well-being.

To commence, investing in disease research serves as a catalyst for scientific breakthroughs and medical advancements.Innovative treatments, vaccines, and diagnostic tools are being developed through well-funded research. These breakthroughs not only save lives but also enhance the overall quality of healthcare, serving as a shield against both existing and emerging health threats.

Moreover, disease research is intricately linked to economic prosperity. A healthier population contributes to a more resilient workforce, leading to reductions in absenteeism and healthcare costs for individuals and governments alike.The allocation of funds for disease research by countries is intended to develop a workforce that is healthier, more productive, and less burdened by preventable health issues, which ultimately leads to economic growth and stability.

Additionally, the interconnectedness of today's global landscape accentuates the necessity for collaborative efforts in disease research. Diseases transcend borders, and effective responses necessitate international cooperation. Countries investing in research play a pivotal role in contributing knowledge, resources, and solutions to global health challenges, thereby fortifying a shared defense against pandemics and infectious diseases.

In conclusion, funding disease research is a strategic investment with profound implications for public health, economic prosperity, and global collaboration. Prioritizing such research is not only a national obligation but also a collective responsibility to safeguard the well-being of humanity on a global scale.

## Some people believe that your personality doesn't change over time. To what extent do you agree with this idea? Give specific examples to support your opinion.

### does your personality change?

The belief that one's personality remains constant throughout their life is a notion I do not entirely subscribe to. From my perspective, personality is indeed susceptible to change and evolution over time, influenced by various factors.

One of the cardinal factors contributing to alterations in personality is life experiences. As we progress through life, we encounter a wide range of experiences, both positive and negative. These encounters can significantly shape our personalities. For instance, someone who has faced adversity and surmounted challenges may develop resilience and a more optimistic outlook on life, leading to a transformation in their personality.

Personal relationships are a crucial element in shaping one's personality. Interactions with family, friends, and colleagues can exert a significant influence on our behavior, beliefs, and values. Over time, these interactions can result in shifts in personality. For example, a person who forms a close friendship with an adventurous individual may become more open to trying new experiences.

To conclude, the notion that personality remains static is overly simplistic. Life experiences and relationships can have a profound impact on who we are. Consequently, our personalities are not fixed but instead evolve and adapt to the circumstances and individuals we encounter throughout our lives.

**"This graph compares trends in animal populations. Write a summary describing the trends and give reasons for the changes.**

 Words: 200~300

The line graph titled "Species Numbers in the Royal National Park" illustrates the population dynamics of four distinct species – dragonflies, foxes, vultures, and gazelles – over the 60-year period from 1960 to 2020, measured in thousands. The observations reveal noteworthy trends and potential causes for the fluctuations in their populations.

Firstly, dragonfly populations have undergone a significant decline, starting at 50,000 in 1960 and decreasing to 40,000 by 2020. This gradual reduction may be attributed to habitat destruction, pollution, and the impact of climate change, particularly affecting water quality and availability crucial for their larval stages.

Secondly, the numbers of foxes have exhibited a fluctuating trend over the six decades. Commencing at 30,000 in 1960, there was an increase until 1980, followed by a sharp decline to 20,000 in 2000 and a further decrease to 19,000 in 2020. The initial rise might be associated with fewer predators or increased food availability, while the subsequent decline could result from habitat loss, hunting, or disease.

Thirdly, vulture populations have experienced a steep decline, starting at 20,000 in 1960 and plummeting to a mere 5,000 in 2020. This significant reduction in vulture numbers could be attributed to factors such as poisoning, whether intentional or accidental, through the ingestion of carcasses treated with toxic chemicals, and disturbances at nesting sites.

Lastly, gazelle numbers have remained relatively stable but display a slight decreasing trend in recent decades. Maintaining a population of around 5,000 from 1960 to 2000, they saw a decline to 4.9 thousand by 2020. This decline may be due to overhunting, habitat fragmentation, and competition with livestock for food.

In summary, all four species in the Royal National Park have experienced population declines over the last 60 years. The contributing factors encompass habitat destruction, human intervention, environmental pollution, and climate change. Urgent conservation efforts are imperative to address these declines and safeguard the biodiversity within the Royal National Park.

" Should employees speak out if their colleagues are unethical?

In the professional realm, the question of whether employees should speak out when their colleagues engage in unethical behavior is a nuanced and crucial consideration. Ethical conduct forms the bedrock of a healthy workplace, and employees bear a collective responsibility to uphold it. Speaking out against unethical behavior not only contributes to a culture of accountability but also helps in maintaining the integrity and reputation of the organization.

Employees should feel empowered to address ethical lapses, as their silence may inadvertently condone wrongdoing. Reporting unethical behavior not only safeguards the interests of the company but also protects the well-being of fellow colleagues who might be adversely affected.However, this necessitates the existence of clear channels for reporting, ensuring confidentiality and protection against potential retaliation.

Moreover, cultivating a culture that encourages open communication about ethical concerns promotes a sense of shared responsibility and commitment to ethical standards.It is crucial to strike a balance between loyalty to colleagues and a dedication to ethical principles, recognizing that the greater good often requires candor in the face of ethical misconduct. Ultimately, employees should be encouraged to be vigilant stewards of ethical conduct, contributing to a workplace culture that values integrity and accountability.

## 翻译

Social identity

1 It's hard to imagine meeting someone for the first time and not exchanging any personal information. At the very least, you offer your name and a few important facts – perhaps age, occupation, reason for joining a certain organization, or reason for attending a certain class. As friendships develop, however, the answer to the question "Who are you?" becomes more complex.

2 Our identities start to form when we are children and continue to grow, solidify, and even change as we mature. A person's identity is actually made up of many different aspects, some broad and some narrow. For instance, you might identify with the broad categories of "German," "male," and "student" as well as the narrower ones of "violinist," "left-handed person," and "brother of Anna."

Ⅰ. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Identity traits can be ascribed, achieved or chosen. An ascribed trait is one that you are born with; examples include your ethnicity, your birthplace, and being the child and possibly the sibling of certain people. An achieved trait is one you work for, such as being a university graduate or the employee of a certain company. An identity such as a club membership or affiliation with a political party is chosen.

4 However, traits are not always so easy to categorize. Is speaking your native language, for example, ascribed (because you were born into the family and country where that language was spoken), achieved (because you studied the language and became more proficient), or even chosen (if you grew up in a multilingual country, but preferred one language over another)?

Ⅱ. \_\_\_\_\_

5 Our identities are important not only because they shape our belief in who we are, but also because they impact how others treat us.

6 Although traits can be positive (intelligent; loyal) or negative (stubborn; criminal), people are more affected by how similar or different their traits are compared to those of other people. For example, if you are a fan of the Falcons sports team, you have something in common with other Falcons fans.

7 The next time you go to an event or social gathering, watch how people who are strangers at first try to find something in common with the people they meet – perhaps a shared hometown, a similar occupation or hobby, or even the same opinion about the weather that day or a current event. Finding a shared identity helps people feel comfortable and accepted. If other people share a belief or characteristic, it's easier to believe that your feelings are correct or that your characteristics are desirable. That's a major reason why people form groups such as citizens of Ankara or fans of Yao Ming or graduates of Springfield High School.

Ⅲ. \_\_\_\_\_

8 People don't just define themselves as who they are, however; they also define themselves as who they are not. That is to say, they aren't just fans of the Springfield High School basketball team; they are also not fans of the Pleasant Valley High School basketball team. A friendly rivalry between two sports teams isn't necessarily a bad thing, but when rivalries are taken too far or tensions arise over differences about larger social issues, the consequences can be more serious.

9 Interestingly, groups that have a lot in common sometimes form the most intense separate identities. To someone who doesn't use a computer at all, they might all seem very similar. However, debates over the best brands of laptop can become quite heated. People form different groups over whether they preferred a book or movie adaptation; which brand of cell phone they prefer; which leader in the same political party they support. States or cities that are near each other can be stronger rivals than those separated by greater distances. Rather than confirming the positive effects of social identity, these rivalries can make people feel insecure, threatened, angry, or even fearful.

10 The challenge, then, for both leaders and all of us in society is to foster the positive effects of group membership while avoiding the negative ones.

社会身份认同

1 我们很难想象第一次见到某个人，却没有交换任何个人信息。至少，你会提供你的名字和一些重要的个人情况——也许是年龄、职业、加入某个组织或者参加某个课程的理由。然而，随着友谊的发展，“你是谁？”这个问题的答案会变得越来越复杂。

2 我们的身份在孩童时期就开始形成，并且随着我们长大而继续发展、巩固甚至改变。实际上，一个人的身份是由许多不同的方面构成的，既有大的方面，也有小的方面。例如，你可能会将自己的身份归到“德国人”、“男性”和“学生”这些大类中，也可能归到“小提琴家”、“左撇子”和“安娜的兄弟”这些小类中。

身份特征的不同类型

3 一个人的身份特征是可以被赋予的、努力获取的或主动选择的。被赋予的是你与生俱来的特征，例如你的种族、出生地，以及某人的孩子或手足。努力获取的是你为之付出努力而获得的特征，比如大学毕业生或者某公司雇员的身份。俱乐部会员或政党成员的身份则是你所选择的。

4 然而，身份特征并不总是这么容易归类。举个例子，你的母语是被赋予的特征（理由是你出生在讲这种语言的家庭和国家），还是你所获取的特征（理由是你通过学习，更加精通这门语言），抑或是你所选择的特征（设想你在一个多语言的国家长大，而你更倾向于使用其中的一种语言）？

身份的重要性

5 我们的身份之所以重要，不仅是因为它塑造了我们对自身的认识，还因为它影响了别人对待我们的方式。

6 身份特征可以是正面的（如聪明、忠诚），也可以是负面的（如固执、犯罪），但对人们影响更大的是他们与别人身份特征的异同。比如，如果你是猎鹰队的球迷，那么你就与其他猎鹰队的球迷有了共同点。

7 下次你去参加活动或社交聚会时，注意观察起初陌生的人们是如何试图找到与他人的共同点的——也许他们彼此是老乡，或者有类似的职业或爱好，甚至他们可能对那日的天气或者某个当下事件观点一致。找到共同的身份能让人感到自在，并产生认同感。如果有人与你有一样的信仰或特质，你就更容易确信自己的感觉是正确的，或者相信自己的特质是值得拥有的。这就是为什么人们会组建一些群体，比如安卡拉公民群、姚明粉丝团或者斯普林菲尔德高中毕业生群。

社会身份认同的危险一面

8 然而，人们不仅会将自己定义为“我是谁”，还会定义为“我不是谁”。换言之，他们不仅是斯普林菲尔德高中篮球队的球迷，同时，他们又不是欢乐谷高中篮球队的球迷。两个球队之间的友好竞争不一定是件坏事，但是，如果对抗过于激烈，或者在更大的社会问题上出现分歧、导致紧张，后果可能会更加严重。

9 有趣的是，那些具有很多共同点的群体有时会形成最强烈的认同分离。对于根本不用电脑的人来说，电脑也许看起来都差不多；然而，那些用电脑的人可能会就“最好的笔记本电脑品牌”产生相当激烈的争论。人们会因为喜欢某本书、某个电影改编版本、某个手机品牌，或者因为支持同一政党内的某个领导人而形成不同的群体。与那些相距较远的国家或城市相比，彼此临近的国家或城市更可能成为强劲的对手。这些竞争非但不能证实社会身份认同的积极影响，反而会使人们感到不安，受到威胁，激起人们的愤怒甚至恐惧感。

10 因此，对于置身社会之中的领导者和我们每个人，大家所面临的挑战是促进群体成员身份发挥积极作用，与此同时，避免其消极影响。

Beautifully broken

1 Oh, no! You dropped the cup, and it smashed! Time to throw it away and buy a new one.

2 Unless, perhaps, you are a fan of the Japanese art of kintsugi or kintsukuroi – roughly translated, "to mend with gold." This is the practice among certain craftsmen of mending the broken pieces of pottery, such as a plate, a cup, or a bowl, with gold (or similar) lacquer. The gold is used to glue the pieces back together. If small pieces are missing, they can be created out of gold, or a piece from a different bowl or plate can be used instead. The repaired product's value is not reduced, though – it is actually enhanced. It is believed to become more beautiful because it was broken. Pieces of kintsugi pottery can be enormously expensive and are featured in museum exhibits in Japan and overseas.

3 These days you can even see machine-made ceramics with gold designs on them that look as if they are kintsugi, even though the original was actually never broken. But the mended patterns have become so trendy that people want to imitate them.

4 There's a story or legend behind the practice – which may or may not be historically accurate, but beautifully illustrates the concept. More than five hundred years ago, there lived a military ruler in Japan, who owned a bowl he especially loved. One day while he was entertaining some guests, his servant dropped the bowl, and it broke into five pieces. Knowing the leader's bad temper, his guests worried that he would punish the servant. However, one of the guests made up an amusing poem about the incident. Everybody laughed, including the ruler. When he relaxed, he was able to see that the bowl's beauty had not been destroyed by the accident. Instead, because the vessel could be repaired, the ruler now had a new appreciation for its strength and ability to survive. In fact, according to the story, the true life of the bowl began the moment it was dropped.

5 If this seems a hard notion to understand, then consider it in light of another Japanese philosophy, that of wabi-sabi. This is harder to translate into English, but it refers to the combination of three beliefs that nothing is permanent, nothing is finished, and nothing is perfect. Applied to arts and crafts, it explains why the Japanese traditionally value handmade objects. Even though they look less perfect than those made by machine, it is actually this imperfection that makes them beautiful. In fact, artists who value the wabi-sabi aesthetic create works that are deliberately imperfect, such as a bowl that isn't entirely round or a vase with a thumbprint visible in the clay. Rough surfaces, instead of ones smoothed by machines, are common in wabi-sabi ceramics, and often the pieces are not glazed or colored.

6 It's not just Japan that has such a tradition, however. A similar idea can be found in Iran, among the makers of Persian rugs. Tradition has it that those who weave carpets will deliberately include one small flaw, as recognition of the fact that nothing can be perfect. The intentional mistake reminds them to be modest about their work. Similarly, some early American settlers known as the Puritans included a "humility square" when they sewed a quilt – one square that didn't match the rest of the blanket. Some Native American bead workers would include an intentional "mistake bead" for the same reason.

7 Such practices have also been reported among Amish furniture makers in the United States and some forms of Islamic art – although careful work by sociologists and historians suggests that these stories are actually not true, but rather a romanticized version of their art or a misunderstanding of a tradition.

8 True or not, however, these cultural practices teach us not only about art but about life, and the importance of not only accepting, but actually celebrating, our imperfections. That doesn't mean we shouldn't care about making mistakes; but for many people, worrying about small imperfections keeps them from finishing a project or appreciating one they have finished. People who are "perfectionists" can feel insecure and anxious about the art they create, which makes it harder for them to enjoy what they do.

9 The concept can even be applied more broadly than just to art, however. Consider yourself, for example. Do you have any imperfections – anything from physical scars to personal habits? What if, instead of considering these to be flaws, you could appreciate them as part of what makes you a beautiful person? That's easier said than done, but if you can understand and apply the concepts of kintsugi and wabi-sabi to your own life, you may be able to consider yourself with more kindness and humility, and to see yourself, flaws and all, as a true work of art.

碎裂之美

1 噢，不！你把杯子掉地上，摔碎了！是时候扔掉它，买个新杯子了。

2 除非，或许你是日本艺术“金继”或“金缮”（大致翻译为“用金修复”） 的爱好者。这是一些手工艺者用金（或类似材料）漆修复破裂的杯盘碗碟等陶器的做法。这种艺术用金把碎片粘回原样。如果找不回细小碎片，可以用金或其他碗盘碎片替代。然而修复作品的价值没有减少——事实上增加了。人们认为它因为残缺而变得更美。“金继”瓷器可价值不菲，在日本和海外博物馆均有展出。

3 如今，甚至机器生产的瓷器上也可以看到这种设计，看上去仿佛是“金继”，实际上瓷器本身从未碎裂过。但因为“金继”修复后的图案变得非常时髦，以至于人们争相仿效。

4“金继”背后有一个故事或者说是传说——它不一定是真实的历史事件，但却美妙地阐述了“金继”的概念。五百多年前，日本有一位将军，拥有一只特别珍爱的瓷碗。有一天，在他大宴宾客时，仆人摔坏了这只碗，碎成了五片。客人们了解将军的坏脾气，担心他会惩罚仆人。然而有位客人对此创作了一首打油诗，包括将军在内的所有人都捧腹大笑。当将军平静下来后，他意识到碗并没有因碎裂而失去美丽。相反，因为可以修复，将军对碗的生命力有了新的理解。事实上，在这个故事中，这只碗的真正生命始于它掉落的那一刻。

5 如果觉得这个概念难以理解，可以借助另一种日本哲学思想来理解，那就是“侘寂”。这个词很难翻译成英文，但它主要指三种信念的组合：世间万物没有永恒、没有终结、没有完美。应用到艺术和手工艺上，它能说明为何日本人自古重视手工制品。即使看上去不如机器制品完美，但正是不完美成就其美。实际上，看重“侘寂”美学的艺术家会创作故意留有缺陷的作品，比如不够浑圆的碗、陶土上留有指纹印的花瓶。“侘寂”陶器往往表面粗糙，不像机器打磨的那样光滑，而且往往不上釉、不涂彩。

6 不过，不只是日本才有这样的传统。在伊朗，波斯地毯织造者也有类似的理念。相传织地毯的人会故意留下一个小小的瑕疵，以彰显世事无完美这一事实。故意而为的错误提醒他们对自己的作品保持谦逊的态度。一些早期美国移民，例如清教徒，也有类似传统。他们在缝制被子的时候会留一块“谦逊之角”——和被子其他地方不搭配的小方块。出于同样的原因，一些美洲印第安串珠工会故意串一颗“错误珠子”。

7 类似做法在美国阿曼门诺派家具制造商和一些伊斯兰艺术形式中也有报道。不过社会学家和历史学家仔细研究后认为这些故事并不真实，往往是对他们艺术的浪漫化或者是对传统的误解。

8 无论真实与否，这些文化活动不仅让我们了解艺术，探知生活，也让我们直面自身的不完美并欣然接受。这并不意味着我们不需要在意犯错。对很多人来说，担忧小小的瑕疵会阻碍他们完成一个项目，阻碍他们欣赏自己已经完成的项目。“完美主义者”常常觉得没有安全感，担心自己的艺术创作，因而更难从所做的事情中得到乐趣。

9 然而这一概念可以应用于更大范围，不仅局限于艺术。比如想想你自己。你有缺陷吗？从身体伤疤到个人习惯？如果不把它们看作缺陷，而是当作成就自己美丽个体的一部分而心存感激，又会如何呢？说起来容易做起来难，但如果你能理解并在生活中身体力行“金继”和“侘寂”的理念，你可能就会以更大的善意、更谦逊地来看待自己，把完整的自己，包括缺点，看作一件真正的艺术品。

Fighting cholera

1 Cholera is a disease that is transmitted by drinking water contaminated with bacteria. It leads to diarrhea, which can result in high levels of dehydration. Today, according to the World Health Organization, around three to five million people are infected with cholera. These days the disease can successfully be treated provided that drinking water with added salt is consumed. As a result of this cheap and effective treatment, most people survive. However, the number of people that die from cholera still exceeds 100,000 every year.

2 Around the world there have been many outbreaks of cholera that have killed millions of people. During the First Industrial Revolution, the disease started to become an even bigger killer. Transported between major towns and cities by people buying and selling goods, once the disease reached a new area, many people were quickly infected, and it caused many pandemics. A pandemic is an outbreak of a disease that rapidly leads to large numbers of people being affected. As more and more people moved to cities, the infrastructure of many places did not undergo a development process at the required rate. Sewers were not built quickly enough to take human waste away, and many major rivers and other sources of water became polluted.

3 In the early days, most people thought that cholera was spread through polluted air. Known as the miasma theory, the visible effects of heavy industry understandably led people to suspect that bad air was the cause of the pandemic. The actual cause of the spread of infectious diseases – germ theory – was not yet known. This theory, suggested by Louis Pasteur, argued that small organisms, too small to see with the human eye, grow and reproduce on people, plants, and animals. However, one local doctor, John Snow, was not convinced that the miasma theory was how cholera spread.

4 Snow felt that provided cholera was a disease transmitted through the air, then it would affect people's lungs. However, it had no impact on people's breathing. Instead, it attacked people's bowels and caused very bad diarrhea. At this time in London, people did not receive a fresh water supply to their homes. They took their drinking water from the river Thames, which was also where sewage was deposited. Essentially, people were drinking their own waste. Snow proposed that cholera was actually a disease transmitted through water rather than air. Initially, unless he could gather proof, his theory was unlikely to be accepted.

5 Snow went door to door mapping out where the main outbreaks occurred. This method led him to a young child, Frances Lewis. John discovered that the mother had washed Frances' soiled clothes in a nearby cesspool, used to store human waste. Unknown at the time, this cesspool had been leaking into the main local fresh water supply, polluting it. This simple action was the cause of the outbreak of cholera in the Broad Street area. At the same time, a local workhouse with over 500 employees was not affected. Only five people working there had died. Snow believed this was because the workhouse had its own fresh-water pump that was not infected. With this and other evidence, he was able to persuade the local government to close the Broad Street pump and arguably stop the pandemic.

6 Although Snow now had significant evidence to support his theory it was still not widely accepted. Many people, including doctors, still believed the water in the Thames was fresh enough to drink. In 1858, John Snow died. Later that summer, the hot weather caused the smell of the river Thames to become so bad that politicians were nearly forced to leave the Houses of Parliament. As a result, a huge sewer system was built beneath London to give people access to clean water. However, nearly a decade later, in the last area to get access to the sewer system there was another cholera outbreak. Henry Whitehead, a researcher who worked with John Snow, used this evidence and the previous examples they had gathered to propose the theory again. Finally, the theory was accepted. John Snow's words to Henry Whitehead had come true: "You and I may not live to see the day, and my name may be forgotten when it comes, but the time will arrive when great outbreaks of cholera will be things of the past; and it is the knowledge of the way in which the disease is propagated which will cause them to disappear."

1 霍乱是一种通过饮用被细菌污染的水而传播的疾病。它引起腹泻，从而导致严重脱水。根据世界卫生组织的数据，目前大约有300万到500万人感染了霍乱。如今，只要饮用含盐的水，就可以成功治疗该疾病。受益于这种廉价而有效的治疗方法，大多数人得以存活。但是，每年死于霍乱的人数仍超过10万。

2 世界各地暴发过许多次霍乱，夺走了数百万人的生命。在第一次工业革命期间，这种疾病的杀伤力更大。该疾病借由买卖货物的人在主要城镇之间传播，一旦传播至一个新的地区，就会有许多人很快被感染，这造成了许多次疾病大流行。疾病大流行是指一种疾病的大暴发，它会迅速导致大批人受到影响。随着越来越多的人涌入城市，许多地方的基础设施开发速度滞后。下水道的建造速度不够快，无法将人的排泄物及时带走，因此，许多主要河流和其他水源都遭到了污染。

3 在早期，大多数人认为霍乱是通过被污染的空气传播的。这种解释被称为瘴气理论，重工业带来的肉眼可见的后果自然使人们怀疑糟糕的空气是造成大流行病的原因。传染病传播的真正原因——细菌理论——在那时尚不为人所知。细菌学说是路易斯 • 巴斯德提出的，这一理论认为，太小而无法用肉眼看到的微小有机体会在人体、植物和动物身上生长和繁殖。但是，有一位当地医生约翰・斯诺并不相信瘴气理论是霍乱传播的原因。

4 斯诺认为，如果霍乱是一种通过空气传播的疾病，那么它将影响人的肺部。但是，它对人的呼吸没有影响。相反，它攻击人的肠胃，导致严重腹泻。在当时的伦敦，居民家中没有供水系统。他们从泰晤士河取水饮用，而泰晤士河也是污水排入的地方。从本质上来说，人们是在饮用自己排出的污水。斯诺提出霍乱实际上是一种通过水而不是空气传播的疾病。起初，他的理论不太可能被人接受，除非他能收集到证据。

5 斯诺挨家挨户摸排了主要疫情的暴发地，并在地图上将其标出。在这一过程中，他接触到了一个叫弗朗西斯 • 路易斯的小孩。约翰发现小孩的母亲在附近的污水池中洗了弗朗西斯的脏衣服，而这是一个用来储存人的排泄物的池子。这个污水池已经泄漏到当地主要的淡水供应系统，造成了污染，这一情况当时不为人所知，然而这一泄漏是伦敦宽街地区暴发霍乱的原因。与此同时，当地一家拥有500名员工的济贫院没有受到影响。那里的工人中只有五人死亡。斯诺认为这是因为该济贫院有自己的淡水泵，而它没有被污染。有了这个发现，再加上一些其他的证据，斯诺成功说服了当地政府关闭宽街的水泵，可以说这阻止了疫情的蔓延。

6 尽管斯诺有了重要的证据来支持自己的理论，但它仍未被广泛接受。包括医生在内的许多人仍然相信泰晤士河中的水足够干净，可以饮用。1858年，约翰・斯诺去世。那年夏末，炎热的天气使泰晤士河臭气熏天，以至于政客们差点被迫离开议会大厦。结果，为了使人们能够获得干净的水，伦敦地下建造了一个庞大的下水道系统。但是，将近十年后，在最后一个接入下水道系统的区域又暴发了一次霍乱。研究人员亨利 • 怀特海德与约翰・斯诺共事过，他借助这次的证据以及他们之前所收集的例子，再次提出了他们的理论。最终，该理论被接受了。约翰・斯诺对亨利 • 怀特海德说的话应验了：“你和我可能活不到那一天，我的名字可能会被遗忘，但霍乱的大规模暴发将成为过去，这一天将会到来。正是因为人们了解了霍乱的传播方式，才不会再有霍乱暴发。”

The death of languages

1 Worldwide there are approximately 7,000 languages spoken today. With around seven billion people in the world, this could mean that each language is spoken by 100,000 people. However, some languages are used much more than others. Half of the world speaks just a small number of languages, with the top five being Mandarin, Spanish, Hindi, English, and Arabic. Together these languages account for just under two billion people in the world. With so many people speaking so few languages, many others are under threat of disappearing. Some estimates suggest that between 50% to 90% of languages will no longer exist by the year 2100. Can and should something be done to stop the death of these languages?

2 The distribution of language diversity varies greatly across the world. For example, there are just over 200 languages spoken in Europe, but around 2,000 in Asia. Some places have an especially high range of local languages. For example, Papua New Guinea is one of the most linguistically diverse countries in the world, with over 800 languages. The problem occurs when fewer and fewer people speak a language. In North America, for example, there are over 150 languages. However, around half of these are spoken by only a small number of people. In fact, around 25% of the world's languages are in a similar situation. Some argue that languages are disappearing as fast as many species of animal. Languages, though, unlike animals, are not dependent on surviving in a particular environment, so why are so many disappearing?

3 Some languages die and others become widely used for a variety of reasons. Some are historical and relate to when a small number of nations and their languages spread to different parts of the world. Some languages faced discrimination and were even banned. Others were still used, but because powerful groups preferred a different language, they became less common. Once a language achieves a superior position in society, because it is either enforced through law, or has a special status in education, it makes it hard for other languages to survive. However, historically, and even today, arguably the main reason for the death of a language is commerce.

4 When we think of languages taking over others in commerce, it is easy to quickly jump to the conclusion that the world has become more global. However, this process started along with urbanization as more people moved to cities in search of work and there became a need for common languages. Usually, the one that would emerge as the most common language would be the one associated with strong, often international, economies that people wanted to trade with. Historically, the strength of the British economy around the world meant more people were speaking English. More recently, the economic power of the US has continued to push the status of the English language. This has led to the rise of English as a global language. In such a situation where just a few languages come to dominate, should we worry about the survival of other languages?

5 Some argue that losing a language is to lose more than simply its words, grammar, and pronunciation. With it, we lose cultural knowledge and identity. To protect the language, it needs to be given a special status within a society. If there is no need to use a language, or people have little opportunity to use it, then it will ultimately stop existing. Some languages already have so few speakers that the aim now is simply to record the languages before the last speakers die. However, for minority languages with more speakers, there is much that can be done to enable their survival.

6 During the Industrial Revolution, many English speakers moved to Wales and rarely learned Welsh. As a result, living amongst two languages became normal. Between 1891 and 1961, the percentage of Welsh speakers fell from just under 50% to 26% and, by the 1960s, many considered the Welsh language to be under threat. Consequently, The Welsh Language Society was founded to protect the language. Due to its campaigning, and the actions of other groups, Welsh has re-established itself and was granted the status of an official language. Education, from nursery to college, is available in Welsh. Dedicated Welsh TV channels are also broadcast. Most importantly, the trend of decline has reversed and nearly 80% of the population now report being able to speak, read, and write in Welsh.

7 Languages are dying out more rapidly than ever before. However, this does not mean death is certain. With the right support, it is possible for languages that are under threat to survive.

1 目前世界上在使用中的语言约有7000种，而世界人口总数在70亿左右，这或许意味着每种语言都有10万人在使用。然而，有些语言的使用人数比其他语言多得多。少数几种语言拥有全球一半人口的使用者，排名前五位的分别是汉语普通话、西班牙语、印地语、英语和阿拉伯语。这五种语言的使用总人数将近20亿。如此多的人使用寥寥数种语言，而许多其他语言正面临消亡的威胁。据估计，到2100年，有50%至90%的语言将不复存在。要阻止这些语言消亡，我们能做些什么，又应该做些什么呢？

2 世界上语言多样性的分布差异很大。例如，欧洲在使用中的语言仅有200多种，而亚洲约有2000种。有些地区的本土语言种类特别多。例如，巴布亚新几内亚是世界上语言最多样化的国家之一，有超过800种语言。当一种语言的使用人数不断减少时，问题便会产生。例如，北美有150多种语言，而其中约半数语言的使用者甚少。事实上，全球约有25%的语言都面临类似的情况。有观点认为，语言消失的速度堪比许多动物灭绝的速度。不过，与动物不同的是，语言的存在并不依赖于特定的环境，那为什么还会有这么多语言在消亡呢？

3 当一些语言消亡时，另一些语言却由于各种原因而被广泛使用。其中有些是历史原因，与一小部分国家及其语言散布在世界的不同地区有关。有的语言受到歧视，甚至被禁用。有的语言仍然被使用，但由于强势群体偏好其他语言，它们逐渐变得不那么通用了。一旦某种语言在社会上占据优势地位时——被法律强制要求，或在教育中拥有特殊地位——它就会导致其他语言难以生存。然而，从古至今，商业活动可以说是导致语言死亡的主要原因。

4 想到一些语言在商业活动中取代其他语言的情况时，我们很容易立刻得出这样的结论：世界日趋全球化了。然而，这一过程是伴随着城市化进程开始的：由于越来越多的人为了寻求工作机会而向城市迁徙，对通用语言的需要随之产生。通用性最强的语言往往是众人都希望与之开展贸易的、强大的、国际化的经济体所使用的语言。过去，英国在全球的经济实力意味着有更多的人说英语。最近，美国的经济实力继续推升了英语的地位。就这样，英语成为了全球通用的语言。在这种情况下，为数不多的语言占据主导地位，我们是否有必要担心其他语言的生存问题？

5 有人认为，一种语言的消亡不仅仅意味着字词、语法和语音的消失，其承载的文化和身份认同也会一并丧失。要保护一门语言，就要在社会中给予它特殊的地位。如果人们没有使用某种语言的需求，或者几乎没有机会使用它，那么它终将走向消亡。有些语言的使用者已经所剩无几，现在能做的只有在最后一位说这门语言的人过世前将这些语言记录下来。不过，对于使用人数较多的少数族裔语言来说，要使它们的生命得以延续，能做的事情有很多。

6 在工业革命期间，有许多说英语的人搬到威尔士地区，他们基本都不会威尔士语。于是，在双语环境中生活成了常态。从1891年到1961年，威尔士语使用者的比例从接近50%下降到26%；到20世纪60年代，许多人认为威尔士语面临消亡的威胁。因此，以保护威尔士语为使命的威尔士语协会应运而生。协会的宣传活动和其他团体的行动使威尔士语得以复兴，并获得了官方语言的地位。用威尔士语进行的教学贯穿幼儿园到大学，电视台也有专门的威尔士语频道。最重要的是，这门语言衰退的趋势已被扭转，现在有近80%的人能够使用威尔士语进行会话、阅读和写作。

7 一些语言正在以比以往任何时候都快的速度消亡。然而，这并不意味着它们一定会消亡。只要给予适当的支持，面临消亡威胁的语言依然有继续存活的可能。

It's legal, but is it ethical?

1 Society judges right and wrong in many different ways. There are legal and ethical interpretations that are commonly used in many societies to decide between what is good and bad. Ethics and law are closely connected and there is a fine line between the two. In many ways, laws are based on people's beliefs about what is right and wrong. However, clearly not all unethical behavior is illegal and not all legal behavior is ethical. To fully understand the difference, it is important to first define the two terms.

2 The law is a set of written rules and regulations, usually created by a legal institute or their representatives, such as judges and the government. It is thought to be accepted by the whole of society and something that is recognized and maintained by powers such as the police. Laws are created to keep the social order and to maintain peace and justice. They are there to protect the general public. The law clearly defines the things a person can or cannot do. If a law is broken, a punishment is enforced. This punishment varies depending on the significance of the crime. In general, most laws are created by society's ethical interpretations of right and wrong. However, ethics differs significantly from law.

3 As stated before, both ethics and law judge the difference between right and wrong. However, ethics has a very different position in society. Ultimately, ethics is an imagined ideal of what the perfect or best human being could be. The principles of ethics should guide people's decision-making about what is right and wrong, or at least fair. A key difference is that ethics is not written down or legally enforced. Each person will have their own view of right and wrong that will be formed by the people they know and the wider society they live in. Laws are regional, national, or even international. Ethics on the other hand is very much an individual concept.

4 Many legal things are often considered unethical. If someone told a serious lie but it was legal, many people would think of it as unethical. If someone broke a promise another person was strongly depending on, many would argue this was unethical. However, it is usually not illegal. Of course, a contract is essentially a promise that is protected by law, but promises are broken on a daily basis. People will only be judged by others and there will be no formal punishment associated with these. Therefore, how much a person is willing to lie is based solely on their own ethical principles. As everyone will have their own ethical code they live by, this is often the cause of many arguments and disagreements.

5 A more controversial area is when unethical behavior is thought to affect the wider society. There have been many scandals involving companies paying what is believed to be an unfair amount of tax. Tax is ultimately a way of redistributing money to make society fairer. It allows the provision of services such as schools and hospitals. There are laws to make sure people pay their taxes, and in many societies, these are punishable by a prison sentence. However, there is an important distinction between tax avoidance and tax evasion. Tax avoidance means trying to pay as little as possible without breaking the laws in a country. Tax evasion means breaking the laws by trying to pay as little as possible. The former is considered unethical by many people, but is in fact completely legal and no one could be arrested for this. There have been many examples, where corporate organizations earning billions of dollars have actually paid very little tax. In most cases, none have broken the law, yet many do not feel the companies are behaving ethically.

6 When unethical behavior affects many people, there is often a debate as to whether the law should be changed. Clearly, many people are not happy with this situation, including many governments. If they had paid all their taxes, more services could have been provided for the wider society. Companies argue that they are not breaking the law, but the wider society deems their behavior so unethical that the laws should change. This has caused various government ministries around the world to debate how companies are taxed so that tax avoidance becomes harder and companies have a legal obligation to pay more tax. While there are many proposed initiatives, it is often a slow process to make these legal.

7 Clearly, ethics alone is not enough to control the actions of individuals or organizations within a society. As ethics are based on individual values, they can be interpreted in wildly different ways. When unethical behavior is so extreme it affects the lives of many people, there is clearly a need to use this to change the law of a country.

合法，但这道德吗？

1 社会裁定是非曲直有许多不同方式。法律的和道德的阐释在许多社会中被广泛用来判断什么是好的，什么是不好的。道德和法律紧密相连，但两者之间又存在着一线之差。在许多方面，法律是基于人们关于对错的看法制定的。但是，很显然并不是所有不道德的行为都违法，也不是所有合法的行为都符合道德规范。为了更深入地理解它们的区别，先要对两者下定义。

2 法律是一系列成文的条例和规定，通常由立法机关或他们的代理人比如法官或政府创立，被认为是为全社会所接受，同时由执法机关如警察认可并维护。法律的创立是为了维持社会秩序，守护和平正义，保护普罗大众。法律明确规定一个人可以做什么，不可以做什么。如果违法，就会受到强制性的惩罚。惩罚的力度取决于犯罪的严重程度。总体而言，大多数法律是基于社会对是非的道德解释而创立的。但道德与法律大有不同。

3 如上文所说，道德和法律都判断是非曲直。可是道德在社会中的地位跟法律很不一样。说到底，道德是想象中的一个完人可能的样子。道德的标准应该指引人们判断是非对错，或者至少是判断公平合理与否。一个关键的区别在于道德是不成文的，也没有司法强制性。每个人都有自己关于对错的看法，这种看法的形成受他们所认识的人和他们所生活的社会大环境的影响。法律是地区性、国家性或国际性的，而道德则在很大程度上是一种个人观念。

4 许多合法的事情常常会被认为是不道德的。一个人如果撒了弥天大谎，但谎言在合法的范围内，那么许多人会认为这不道德。一个人如果没有信守承诺，而恰恰这一承诺其他人又颇为看重，那么许多人会说这不讲道德。可是，这通常并不违法。当然，合同从本质上来说是一种受法律保护的承诺，但承诺没有兑现的事每天都在上演。违背承诺的人只会被人指指点点，不会因此受到任何正式的惩罚。所以，一个人在多大程度上会撒谎仅仅取决于自身的道德准则。每个人都会有自己所信奉的道德标准，这往往是许多争论与分歧存在的原因。

5 一个更具争议的情形存在于不道德的行为被认为影响整个社会之时。有许多涉及公司纳税的丑闻被曝出，有人认为某些公司的纳税数额不公平。税收归根到底是一种重新分配财富的方式，能够让社会更加公平，为社会提供服务，如学校教育和医疗资源。有法律来确保人们缴税，在许多社会中，违反这些法律会受到惩罚，会被判处监禁。但是，避税和逃税之间有显著的区别。避税的意思是在不违反一国法律的前提下尽量少纳税，而逃税则意味着以不合法的方式尽量少纳税。许多人会认为前一种行为不道德，但事实上，这完全合法，也不会有人因此被捕。有很多这样的例子，公司日进斗金，而实际上却纳税很少。在大多数情况下，这些公司并没有违法，可不少人会觉得如此行事不讲道德。

6 当不道德的行为影响到很多人时，人们常常会就是否应当修改法律产生争论。显然，许多人会对不道德行为产生不满，包括许多国家的政府。如果这些公司都全额纳税，就能够为整个社会提供更多的服务。公司会说他们没有违法，可更多人认为他们的行为不道德，因此法律需要变更。世界各国的政府部门都在讨论如何向公司征税，以便让避税变得越来越困难，让公司有法律义务缴纳更多的税金。尽管提出了不少倡议，但使其合法化常常是一个缓慢的过程。

7 很明显，仅仅依靠道德不足以约束社会中个人或组织的行为。因为道德基于个人价值观，所以对其理解可以千差万别。当不道德的行为太过极端，影响了许多人的生活时，显然就需要借此修改国家的法律了。