

Unit 4

21 世纪见证了大众旅游的显著发展。但是，多年的过度开发已对那些旅游目的地造成不良影响，严重威胁了它们独特的自然资源和文化资源。如今，一种新的旅游方式，地质旅游，可能会提供一种解决方案。地质旅游被定义为能够维持或增强一个地方地理特征的旅游方式，它通过构建游客和当地居民之间的一种伙伴关系使双方获益，被认为是大众旅游的替代方案。

The twenty-first century has seen significant growth in mass tourism. However, years of over-exploitation have exerted harmful effects on those tourist destinations, posing a serious threat to their unique natural and cultural resources. Now, a new kind of tourism approach, geotourism, may offer a solution. It is defined as tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place. It can benefit both the travelers and the locals by building a partnership between both sides, and is believed to be an alternative to mass tourism.

Unit 3

随着人口的不断增长，城市化似乎已成为一个无法逃避的趋势。一段时间以来，许多人对城市的看法很大程度上是消极的——脏、乱、拥挤、充斥着疾病和犯罪。尽管如此，很多城市规划师仍然相信大城市会有助于解决人口过剩的问题。城市化的倡导者斯图尔特·布兰德（Steward Brand）认为，住在城市对环境的影响比住在郊区和农村地区要小，因此将城市化视为罪恶可能是错误的。

With the continuous growth of population, it seems that urbanization has become an inescapable trend. For some time, cities are largely viewed in negative terms—dirty, messy, crowded places full of disease and crime. In spite of this, many city planners still believe big cities might help solve the problem of overpopulation. Steward Brand, a champion of urbanization, argues that living in cities has a smaller impact on the environment than living in suburbs and rural areas. Therefore, it may be a mistake to see urbanization as evil.

Unit 1

最新的研究表明，办公室里人与人之间争斗与合作所用到的方式可能与丛林中的灵长类动物大同小异。研究也揭示出，二者在利用社会网络和等级制度来争取地位的方式上存在非常相似之处。虽然人类行为比动物行为更为复杂，但二者有着相似的社会规则，例如，他们都更青睐合作而不是冲突。对于人类及其他灵长类动物而言，合作都是成功的关键，而且那些善于合作的都过得更开心、效率更高、活得更好。

The latest research shows people in offices may use conflict and cooperation in similar way to primates in the jungle. It is also revealed that there are strong similarities in the ways they use social networks and hierarchies to gain status. Although human behavior is more complex than animal behavior, they share similar social rules. For instance, they both prefer cooperation to conflict. Cooperation is the key to success for both human and other primates, and those who cooperate find themselves happier, more effective, and more likely to survive.