Unit4

P57 For centuries, Chinese sailors and navigators have relied on the stars to guide their journeys at sea. During the voyages of the Chinese explorer Zheng He, the Big Dipper provided important information for him to guide his fleet across the boundless ocean. Nowadays, China has developed its own navigation satellite system – the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, or BDS. It is named after the Chinese name for the Big Dipper.

China began to develop BDS in the late 20th century, following a three-step plan. In 2000, BDS-1 was completed, solely for China's use. BDS-2 was then introduced in 2012, expanding its coverage to the Asia-Pacific region. Finally, in 2020, BDS-3 was successfully launched and started to offer services on a global scale.

Over the years, BDS has been widely applied across multiple sectors, including transportation, agriculture, forestry, fishery, as well as disaster relief and mitigation. It has become an integral part of people's daily lives with various uses such as navigation and short message communication. Now serving the global community, BDS continues to strengthen its role as a reliable, essential technology that benefits not only China but also the entire world.

From observing the Big Dipper to developing BDS, and from gazing at the stars to exploring space, the Chinese people have shown their remarkable potential for creating a promising future. In the new era, BDS will offer a broader range of innovative services, aiming to better serve the world and benefit all humanity.

P63 hit with families in particular, since they're the biggest consumers of disposable utensils.

W: And kids love having a fork or spoon they can eat. We've done some market testing, and it was amazing how much the children enjoyed them.

M: In the future, we are planning to develop a sweetened version, which will make Yummy Utensils the perfect dessert.

W: Um, thank you for your attention, and we welcome any questions.

P68 Conversation M: Alas! This creative writing class is too much! I have to write a five-page short story by October 8, and I have no idea what to write about.

W: We're already two months into the semester. You must have written stories before this. What did you write about last time?

M: That's just it – we've only had to write true stories so far, funny little things that happened to us or our families. My first three stories were about hunting or fishing with my childhood dog, Brownie, and visiting my grandmother during the summers when I was in high school. This time, it has to be fictional. Hey! You're an artist. How do you get your ideas?

W: Well, I'm not sure painting and writing are exactly the same. When I'm going to start a new painting, I usually go for long walks along the beach or out in the woods. I find most of my inspiration in nature.

M: Hmm … I don't think that would really work for me. I need characters and a plot.

W: You could try hanging out at the train station. There are always interesting people coming and going, dramatic goodbyes, and romantic reunions. Just sit in the lobby for an hour or two and watch everyone. Try to imagine who they are, where they're going, and why they're in such a hurry.

M: The train station? That's actually a pretty good idea! How did you come up with such a great idea?

W: I'm glad you like it, but I can't take any credit. It's an old trick I learned from many artists and writers. You just need something new and exciting to get those creative ideas flowing.

Questions:

1. What is the man's problem?

2. How does the woman usually find inspiration for her new paintings?

3. What does the man think of the woman's way of finding inspiration?

4. What does the woman advise the man to do at the train station?

P68 Passage Scientific research is intended to improve the overall quality of our lives. The government should provide financial and policy support for research that is likely to produce significant benefits for the public. However, opinions vary regarding government support for scientific research that lacks immediate practical uses. Nevertheless, many believe that the government should allocate sufficient funds for all scientific research aimed at improving public welfare, regardless of its short-term practical uses.

Certain scientific research, whose social benefits are immediate, predictable, and profound, should continue to receive support. For example, biotechnology research has provided new methods for disease treatment and prevention; studies in information technology have made education more accessible; and research in communication technology has facilitated exchanges among people.

However, this does not imply that research with less clear or immediate benefits should be given a lower priority. It is difficult to predict which research will ultimately contribute most to society. A reluctance to fund such research could hinder the exploration of new knowledge. This has been notably true in the field of computer science. For instance, some people initially opposed heavy investment in computer research due to its seemingly unknown applications. However, computers have transformed the way we live and proven to be of great benefit in the long run across diverse fields including medicine, aviation, and education.

Therefore, we should never dismiss any scientific research with unknown outcomes as unworthy. After all, the primary objective of any research is to discover truths, whatever they might be.

Questions:

1. What do people disagree about regarding scientific research?

2. Why should we value research with unknown benefits?

3. What does the speaker say about computer research?

P68 Lecture1 Are you familiar with the saying, "Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again but expecting different results"? Many of us may find ourselves trapped in this very cycle, wondering why we aren't achieving better outcomes.

But here's the good news: You can break free from this pattern. The solution lies in taking a step back and allowing your mind to wander freely. Daydreaming, the act of disconnecting from the chaotic world around you, enables your mind to travel, reflect, and piece together information in new and innovative ways.

Actually, we all indulge in daydreaming to some extent. Psychologists point out that people daydream for approximately 47 percent of their waking hours. This is because boredom causes our minds to wander, making daydreaming the brain's spontaneous response to unproductive or unfulfilling time.

Ironically, daydreaming is often criticized. We are often taught in school that focus is the key to success. However, research suggests that the process of daydreaming plays a crucial role in enhancing creativity. It empowers us to generate and communicate original ideas that can lead to new inventions, strategies, and theories.

Daydreaming is also one of the most effective ways to learn about ourselves. It provides us with valuable time for introspection, a period during which we gain a clearer understanding of our strengths and weaknesses. This is beneficial in promoting both our professional and personal growth.

Moreover, daydreaming helps take our goals and dreams beyond mere thoughts. When we allow ourselves to daydream, we step outside our immediate fears and worries, and instead, we open our minds to endless possibilities. This mental process encourages ambitious planning and helps us embrace a mindset that is beneficial for achieving success.

Of course, it's necessary to exercise control over daydreaming. It can be costly when daydreaming occurs at inappropriate times, like during a board meeting. The ability to focus your attention on the task at hand should never be overlooked.

Sometimes, it's essential to escape from the chaos of the present and discover a new path to success. So, if you feel stuck in a monotonous routine, simply allow yourself to daydream for a while. This can ignite the spark of creativity necessary for your next remarkable achievement.

Questions:

1. Why is daydreaming often criticized?

2. What is the benefit of daydreaming, according to the lecture?

3. Why is it necessary to exercise control over daydreaming?

Lecture2 Are you creative, innovative, or artistic? These are not interchangeable terms. Today, I will explain how they are related but different.

If you can draw or paint, does that make you creative? If you design a product that is unknown to others, are you being innovative?

Now, you must understand that being able to draw or paint doesn't necessarily make you creative. Artistic ability is essentially about cultivating skills and talents. This can involve creating fine works of art like drawings, paintings, and sculptures. Artists often employ such skills to create works of art to evoke emotional responses.

Creativity, on the other hand, is more about the development of new ideas. It is the ability to think outside the box and combine different elements to form a solution to a particular problem. For example, in a science project, the objective often involves finding solutions that serve a specific purpose. In my view, the only difference between being creative and being artistic lies in the destination. Creative work is mostly outward-focused on the target audience, while art is more inward-focused. Most art we see is some kind of self-reflection or self-expression of the creator.

Another thing we must recognize is that creativity is a necessary precondition for innovation. Innovation is about implementing or creating something new that can bring value to others. The outcome of innovation is often tangible and represents a fundamental shift from the conventional. Therefore, creativity involves generating ideas and envisioning what is possible in the first place, while innovation is about taking action and making those ideas a reality. Simply put, creativity is an imaginative process, whereas innovation is a productive one.

So, as you can see, art is inward-focused and mostly centered on personal expression. Creativity is outward-focused and primarily concerned with imagination or ideation. And innovation is a process – a way of turning ideas into action and bringing creative ideas to life. That's why these terms are somewhat related, yet distinctly different from one another.

Questions:

1. What can we learn about being artistic from the lecture?

2. What is creativity, according to the lecture?

3. What does the speaker say about innovation?

4. What is the difference between creativity and innovation?

Unit5

P73 In the Palace Museum, time seems to stand still. Within this peaceful setting, however, there is a small workshop where clocks keep ticking away. This is where Qi Haonan, an antique clock restorer, practices his craft. He is the fourth-generation inheritor of a national intangible cultural heritage – the technique of antique clock restoration, which can be traced back to the Qing Dynasty.

Qi graduated from university in 2005 with a degree in mechanical automation. Instead of following a conventional career path, he chose to join the antique clock restoration team in the Palace Museum. He began his journey as an apprentice to Wang Jin, the museum's third-generation antique clock restorer.

"When I first started, everything was new and exciting. Just thinking about repairing clocks made me excited," Qi recalled. In their first year, apprentices are not allowed to work on real museum pieces, so Qi started to collect watches from his friends to practice disassembling and repairing them.

For a whole year, he engaged in this repetitive routine until he was finally allowed to work on a small clock in the museum. Restoring clocks is a tedious and painstaking process that requires extreme patience. "We treat each clock as if it were our own child. You know, it's really satisfying to see the clocks work again," Qi added.

Although the technique of antique clock restoration became a national intangible cultural heritage in 2014, few people actually knew about this craft. Fortunately, in 2016, a TV documentary called Masters in Forbidden City put the spotlight on clock restorers and made the occupation nationally recognized. This has not only cultivated a greater respect for Chinese craftsmanship but also increased public interest in traditional Chinese culture.

P79 I'm a kindergarten teacher with a class of two-year-olds. So … um … my daily routine … Well, I wake up about 6:30, take a shower, and have breakfast with my husband. I have to be at the Child Development Center by 7:30, so I leave home by twenty past (seven) at the latest. Luckily, I don't have far to drive. The first thing I do is check my mail at work to see if there are any messages. Then I go to the classroom and switch on the lights, and I check everything is ready for the children. They usually start coming in about 8. The first hour is playtime, so we're on the floor with the toys. At 9 o'clock, we get the children seated at the table for their breakfast, which is usually muffins and applesauce, or bread and cheese, and fruit juice. Then we clean up. If the weather's good, we take the children out to the playground. This is probably the best part of the day because everyone's happy to be outside. We try to do this at least once a day. We have lunch at midday and then most of the children have a little nap for about an hour. After that, we do some artwork or play music to the children or read to them. Then it's snack time around 3:30, just biscuits and more fruit juice. Then the parents usually arrive at 4 to take the children home. When all the children have gone, I write down what we did during the day and clean up a little, and then I make plans for the next day. And that's it! I'm usually home by 5. Then I relax by reading or watching TV. It's a lovely job.

P84 Conversation W: Hi, Steve.

M: Hi, Penny. Good to see you.

W: Are you all packed now?

M: Yeah, I'm ready to go. I just hope I haven't forgotten anything.

W: When are you off?

M: The taxi's picking me up at 7 tomorrow.

W: You're going to France, right?

M: Yeah, for a holiday. I'll be working on a farm there.

W: Work? That's not my idea of a holiday!

M: I don't think it'll be too hard. They want me to work in the garden, not in the fields. They've got a big garden, and they need someone to look after it.

W: I didn't know you were interested in gardening.

M: Not really, but there might be some building work in the garden. That's more my type of thing.

W: It still sounds like hard work. I wouldn't call it a holiday.

M: Well, I only have to work five hours a day, and in exchange, I get free board and lodging. So, it's like a free holiday. Well, almost free.

W: Sounds great. Where exactly are you going?

M: It's in the center of France. Hold on a minute. I've got a photo on my phone. Here, take a look.

W: Nice location!

M: Yeah, and this is the local town.

W: So, it's not all work?

M: No. I have lots of time off. I'm planning to visit a few places on weekends, and I'm going to spend a weekend in Paris.

W: You know, looking at these photos, I'm changing my mind. How did you find out about this?

M: On the Internet – there are lots of sites. Why not come with me? It'll be an unforgettable experience.

W: Yes, let's do it!

Questions:

1. Why has the man packed up?

2. What is the man interested in?

3. What does the man plan to do on weekends while in France?

4. What does the woman decide to do, according to the conversation?

P84 Passage Once, I had a wonderful job at a marvelous company. I enjoyed flexible working hours, an understanding boss, and a high salary. I loved my job. However, after six years of trying out various professional roles, I felt that I had outgrown my passion for the fixed positions available at the company.

I must admit, having a lot of money is nice. Money can buy you things, nice things. Yet, the popular saying is true – money cannot buy you happiness, and having a lot of money doesn't make you a successful person. After several years, I realized that the more money I made, the less satisfied I became. Time flew by, and my days started to blend together. I found myself deeply longing for something more meaningful.

Upon realizing that I was trading my time for money, I began to explore other sources of income. I've started and ended businesses, turned hobbies into professional pursuits, and tested out different investment strategies.

In the end, I've learned that it doesn't matter what you are doing. As long as you do something that reflects your passion, you will feel great and achieve a sense of fulfillment. I've also learned that starting something from scratch and watching it grow is deeply satisfying.

Through my quest for passion, I've finally discovered that working online as a freelance writer is just my cup of tea. It enables me to share ideas and lessons learned, which gives me a sense of accomplishment. For the first time in my life, I feel like I am truly living my life's purpose.

Questions:

1. Why did the speaker become dissatisfied with her job at the company?

2. What can help us achieve a sense of fulfillment, according to the speaker?

3. What job does the speaker find most suitable for herself now?

P84 Lecture1 Today, I'm thrilled to have the opportunity to talk about a profession that is not only challenging but also fascinating: interpreting. As an interpreter myself, I can assure you that this is a dynamic career, filled with numerous interesting and rewarding experiences.

I still vividly remember a conference where I interpreted for a well-known author from Spain. During the conference, I successfully conveyed his powerful ideas to an audience that couldn't understand his language. Witnessing the audience's reactions – their laughter and even their tears – was incredibly rewarding. This experience constantly reminds me of the profound impact interpreting can have on people.

One of the most incredible aspects of being an interpreter is having the opportunity to broaden our horizons. As interpreters, we often play a crucial role in various events, conferences, and meetings, where we interact with people from diverse backgrounds and cultures. Such experiences truly open our eyes to different cultures and help us gain a better understanding of diverse viewpoints. It feels like embarking on a never-ending journey of exploration and knowledge acquisition.

Another amazing aspect of being an interpreter is the privilege of witnessing history unfold right before our eyes. We often find ourselves in high-level diplomatic negotiations or international conferences, where critical decisions are usually made. Just imagine having a front-row seat to conversations that could shape the course of countries or even the world. As interpreters, we are the indispensable bridge between cultures, facilitating effective communication at those crucial moments.

Moreover, being an interpreter provides countless opportunities for personal development. Each task presents unique challenges, from mastering technical terminology for a science conference to conveying the emotional depth and subtleties of a powerful speech. Our abilities to think and respond quickly, maintain composure under pressure, and adapt to various speaking styles constantly improve with each experience.

So, if you have a passion for languages, cultures, and the art of communication, why not explore the fascinating world of interpreting?

Questions:

1. Why did the speaker find it rewarding to interpret for the Spanish author?

2. Why can being an interpreter broaden one's horizons?

3. Why do interpreters have the privilege of witnessing history unfold before their eyes?

4. How does interpreting contribute to one's personal development?

Lecture2 Today, let's talk about the psychological benefits of commuting to and from work. Many people may think of commuting as a waste of time, but a study has revealed that it can provide a form of "in-between" space, a time free from both home and work roles. It allows us to recover and mentally switch gears to another environment.

However, with the new normal of working from home, this space is likely to be lost amid the blurred boundaries between work and home life. Interestingly, even those working from home may choose to regularly sit in their cars at the end of their workday in an attempt to mark the transition from work to home life.

The study also suggests that commuters can restore their mental energy used up during the workday by detaching themselves from the office or home environment. Longer commutes offer more time for such detachment and recovery, yet even a 15-minute walk around the block at both the beginning and end of the workday can be all that's needed for this.

However, it's important to note that certain factors may undermine the positive effects of commuting. For instance, car commuters must focus on the road, while train commuters have to monitor arrivals or departures and ensure they get off at the right stop. Meanwhile, dwelling on the negatives of the workday or stressful situations can reduce the time available for disengagement and recharging. In such cases, it's worthwhile to make adjustments to ensure a more positive and fulfilling commute. For instance, busy roads often lead to increasing stress, so seeking less congested routes could be beneficial. Sitting in hour-long traffic is never anyone's idea of fun, so try activities such as listening to music or calling a friend.

In conclusion, it is crucial for us to recognize and take advantage of the "in-between" space provided by commuting. Whether your commute includes a short walk or a long drive, use this time to relax and mentally disengage from the environment you've been in for most of the day. This can significantly enhance your overall well-being.

Questions:

1. What can we learn about the "in-between" space from the lecture?

2. According to the lecture, what may undermine the positive effects of commuting?

3. Which of the following is mentioned in the lecture as a means of making our commute more positive and fulfilling?

Unit6

P90 A = host B = Ms. Li

A: In February 2021, the Chinese government announced that it had successfully eradicated extreme poverty by the end of 2020. Today, we're honored to have with us Ms. Li from the International Poverty Reduction Center in China. Ms. Li, could you first share with us China's criterion for poverty alleviation?

B: Sure! The criterion considers several factors: income levels, access to basic necessities, and overall well-being. In other words, we evaluate whether a household's annual per capita net income steadily exceeds the current national poverty line and whether people have adequate access to food, clothing, compulsory education, basic medical services, and safe housing.

A: So, how did China succeed in eliminating extreme poverty across the country?

B: Firstly, we established a well-managed nationwide database that enables us to identify individuals and households living in poverty. Once registered, these individuals and households had their personal files created in the database. Next, we focused on targeted poverty alleviation efforts.

A: What specific efforts were made?

B: We adopted multiple strategies in our fight against poverty, such as promoting industrial development, improving education in rural areas, and providing social assistance. These measures played an instrumental role in achieving widespread poverty reduction.

A: That sounds amazing! Can you share more about China's future plans to support those who've been lifted out of extreme poverty?

B: Of course, we need to ensure the sustainability of poverty reduction. Long-term plans include providing job training, creating employment opportunities, and strengthening social welfare systems. Overall, we are committed to achieving common prosperity for all.

A: That's truly impressive!

P96 In today's world, we can't ignore the environmental impact of paper production, which is typically carried out through multi-step procedures with a significant negative impact on the environment. But what if we had a type of environmentally friendly paper that could be easily recycled time and again? Sounds intriguing, doesn't it?

Well, this concept has already become a reality. Researchers have developed a groundbreaking type of paper made from pollen – a renewable substance generated in large quantities. Similar to soap-making, the process of transforming pollen into paper is much simpler and less energy-intensive than that of producing traditional paper.

Meanwhile, printed material on the pollen-based paper can be easily erased with an alkaline solution. This solution helps remove the print without damaging the paper. In this way, the same piece of paper can be reused at least eight times. This type of paper represents a new approach to paper recycling – not just by making paper in a more eco-friendly way, but also by extending the paper's lifespan so that we can maximize the value of each piece of paper we produce.

The potential to conserve resources and reduce waste has made this invention an exciting development in the field of environmental innovation. Just get ready for a new era of recyclable pollen-based paper.

P98 Conversation

M: Megan? Um … Can you help me out? I'm really worried about my Intro to Psychology class.

W: What's wrong, Tim? I thought you loved that class. Are you having trouble with the essays?

M: No, the essays are fine; it's the test I'm really struggling with. I read the textbook over and over, but I just can't get a handle on some of the concepts. I understand the words, but I can't understand how the concepts fit together.

W: Have you tried talking to Dr. Smith? He is really helpful. Maggie told me she would have failed the class if she hadn't met with Dr. Smith every week on Wednesday during his office hours.

M: No, no! I'm way too shy. Every time he calls on me in class, I'm so nervous that I can't speak.

W: Then how about talking to Jane, the teaching assistant? She is known for making the complex concepts of psychology easy to understand, and she's a great listener. Maybe she can help! Jane's office hours are on Thursdays at 1 p.m.

M: OK, Thursdays at 1 p.m. Any other ideas?

W: Yeah. Don't forget about the Internet. Try doing some research online. Many professors post video lectures that are free to watch. For a class like Intro to Psychology, I bet you can find some great lectures online, and that will be a big help.

M: Thanks, Megan! That's really helpful.

Questions:

1. What is the man's problem?

2. Why doesn't the man want to ask Dr. Smith for help?

3. What can we learn about the teaching assistant from the conversation?

4. What will the man probably do, according to the conversation?

P98 Passage Every relationship in our lives, from friendships to romantic relationships, can potentially be destroyed by conflicts. The solution, however, is not to ignore conflicts or keep searching for perfect people. Resolving conflicts in relationships is one of the most important life skills we should develop. So, how can we effectively resolve conflicts?

First, when faced with a difficult problem, we should consider the problem from other people's perspectives. This does not mean we have to agree with their points; rather, we should try to understand the issue from different angles. Such empathy can help us understand why others hold their particular attitudes or beliefs. If we only look at things from our own perspective, conflicts are much more likely to occur.

Second, we need to be tolerant. A major cause of conflicts in relationships is our expectations of how people should behave. The problem with this is that we become upset when others fail to meet our expectations. Thus, we need to be tolerant of other people's mistakes and respect their choices and decisions.

Third, we should engage in open communication. When tense situations arise, communication is often the most effective way to deal with them. We should try to focus on positive issues and look for things we can work on together. Some things are best left unsaid, and it is inadvisable to bring up old conflicts unless necessary.

No conflict is unsolvable. If we are willing to change our attitudes, we can resolve conflicts in our relationships and lead a more harmonious and peaceful life.

Questions:

1. Why is it important to consider problems from other people's perspectives?

2. What is a major cause of conflicts in relationships, according to the passage?

3. How should we solve problems through communication?

4. What is the passage mainly about?

P98 Lecture1 So, this project started when a few of my teammates visited Central America and saw beaches littered with styrofoam. When they came back and told us about this, we began to think about the ways we use styrofoam. It's a material we encounter every day, whether in disposable utensils, takeout containers, or kids' toys.

Where do all these items go after their one-time use? Regrettably, there are no effective solutions for dealing with used styrofoam, so most of it ends up in landfills, oceans, and beaches, where it takes over 500 years to degrade.

So, we asked ourselves: What if we could find a new use for styrofoam, one that takes advantage of its low-cost, lightweight, and insulating properties, but does not harm the environment? What if we could transform it into something else that is actually useful?

My team supposed that we could convert styrofoam into activated carbon, a key component of water filters. We conducted numerous heating tests but encountered a series of failures. Our samples either vaporized or exploded, leaving behind a sticky mess. Despite feeling discouraged at first, we persisted because we believed that this could have a positive impact on the environment.

We continued to experiment, facing more setbacks along the way. Our determination finally paid off when we achieved the desired result – successfully creating activated carbon from styrofoam waste. We not only managed to produce activated carbon for water purification but also contributed to reducing styrofoam waste, solving two problems with one solution.

This breakthrough showed us that what had seemed impossible could actually be achievable, and failure is simply an integral part of the journey to success. This has inspired us to take our project even further by conducting more tests to make it more effective and evaluate it in real-world situations.

Questions:

1. Why is styrofoam an environmental problem?

2. How did the team feel at the beginning of the experiment?

3. What is the team's solution for the problem of used styrofoam?

Lecture2 Today, we'll explore the fascinating concepts of analytic and holistic thinking styles. Understanding these two thinking styles can help us foster mutual understanding and make well-informed choices.

Let's start by looking at the differences between the two. Analytic thinkers tend to focus on individual objects and their characteristics, whereas holistic thinkers consider the broader context and pay attention to the relationships between objects. For instance, if asked to describe a dining table, an analytic thinker may concentrate on its physical attributes, such as its size and material. In contrast, a holistic thinker might emphasize the table's role as a space for family and friends to share meals and experiences.

Both thinking styles are valuable. Analytic thinkers are good at separating important details from irrelevant or distracting ones. This skill is particularly useful in areas such as finance, engineering, and science, where precise calculations and logical reasoning are critical. Holistic thinkers often excel at seeing the big picture, identifying connections between seemingly unrelated pieces of information. This ability is crucial in fields such as the arts, psychology, and social sciences, where empathy and creativity are highly valued.

But where do these thinking styles come from? Analytic thinking originated in ancient Greece, where philosophers such as Socrates and Aristotle sought to understand the world through logical reasoning. On the other hand, holistic thinking emerged in ancient China. Famous Chinese philosophers like Confucius, Mencius, and Laozi emphasized harmony and balance. However, as people migrate across regions and interact with individuals from different cultural backgrounds, these thinking patterns have been shared and blended.

It should be noted that no one is born an analytic or holistic thinker. We acquire these thinking styles from our environment. Usually, one way of thinking becomes dominant through our interactions with others and is further reinforced by cultural influences.

In short, each thinking style has its own value, and cultural exchanges have led to a fusion of them. By recognizing and appreciating the distinctive qualities of both analytic and holistic thinking, we can embrace diverse perspectives and better interpret the complexities of daily life.

Questions:

1. What can we learn about analytic thinkers from the lecture?

2. In which of the following fields does holistic thinking play an important role?

3. Which of the following is emphasized by ancient Greek philosophers?

4. What can we learn about the development of thinking styles from the lecture?