

The reading and the lecture are both about the driverless cars, which is driving using technologies without need for a human. More specifically, the writer discusses the benefits of using driverless cars. The lecturer disputes the claims made in the article. He believes that autonomous cars are potentially dangerous.

According to the writer self-driving vehicles are provide safer driving experience, since the software implemented in the car is not likely to make mistakes. The speaker believes there are flaws in the writer's argument. He claims that there are possibility of occuring an error because the software is written by humans. On top of that, the example mentioned in the article about the car that drove thousands of miles without an incident actually got into an accident just last month.

The author also contends that driverless cars have positive impacts on the environment because they can be more efficient in managing when to stop and start the engine. The professor in the listening disagrees with this viewpoint. He contends that more people will buy driverless cars because no driver's license will be need and therefore increase in amount of cars will led to pollution.

Another reason why the author feels that autonomous cars are more efficient alternative to the current driving system is that they give time to focus on other things like reading and watching videos rather than focusing on driving. The lecturer, however, rebuts this argument. He holds that this extra time will not be helpful. People relaxes while driving. They listen to music and enjoy the time they spend driving. He believes that this extra time is just an another way to work or waste time.

To sum up, both the writer and professor hold conflicting views about driverless cars.

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\*\*EDX

The reading and the lecture is both about the four-day workweek. **The writer discusses the benefits of** shortened workweek. **The lecturer disputes the claims made in the article. He believes that** shortened workweek would have certain drawbacks.

**According to the writer** four-day workweek would make company profits increase. **The speaker believes there are flaws in the writer's argument. He claims that** this implementation would cut into profit. Hiring more employee **leads to** spend extra money for training, office area and computers.

**The author also contends that** shortened workweek would decrease the unemployment rate because there would be less workload if the working days were reduced. **The professor in the listening disagrees with this viewpoint. He points out that** shortened workweek has would not positively effect the unemployment rate. That is, the managers could expect the employees to do same amount of work in four-day and therefore no more available job would be needed. Moreover, this would make unhappy the employees.

**Another reason why the author feels that** this would be better for life of employees **is that** they could spend more time with their family and pursuits. **The lecturer rebuts this argument. He says that** shortened workweek would provide people more free time but this could be risky for their work life. The employees could lose their job ability and miss the chance to advance in career.

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According to the writer four-day workweek would make company profits increase. The speaker believes there are flaws in the writer's argument. **He does not believe that** offering the four-day workweek to the employees will have a positive impact on the company's profits. **On the contrary,** hiring more employee would lead to spend more in training, office area and computers.

**The author also contends that** shortened workweek will decrease the unemployment rate because there will be less workload if the working days were reduced. The professor in the listening disagrees with this viewpoint. **He argues that the idea of** four-day workweek would not increase the employment spaces. **He feels that** companies will most likely expect the employees to do the same amount of work in four days that they used to do in five. Therefore no more available job would be needed. Moreover, workers would be unpleasant with this stressful working conditions.

Another reason why the author feels that four-day workweek would be better for life of employees is that workers could spend more time with their family and pursuits. The lecturer rebuts this argument. He says that shortened workweek would give people more free time but this could be risky for their work life. The employees could lose their job ability and miss the chance to advance in career.

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The lecture and reading are both about the electronic devices. The author of the article feels that electronic devices have negative impacts on people. The lecturer in the listening passage disputes the claims made in the article. He believes that electronic devices comes with positive effects.

According to the reading people lose their critical thinking ability due to learning from screens. The lecturer, however, rebuts this argument. He claims that learning through electronic devices increase the critical thinking. Electronic sources offer different perspectives, whereas paper materials like books or newspapers provide limited information with the particular viewpoint to the reader.

Another reason why the author feels that paper materials better for people is that health problems occur due to electronic devices. In contrast, the lecturer says that electronic devices are not extremely harmful for our health. He believes that reading from papers may also cause eye problems or headache. He goes on to say that we just need to stretch and take a break regularly in order to avoid health problems.

Finally, the writer notes that electronic devices lead to people have social problems. The

speaker disagrees with this viewpoint. He believes that the use of electronic devices has positive effects on our social skills.

Because there are wide range of information and we can access so many people by this way. Therefore, we can easily share our emotions and thoughts with other people through internet.

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**The lecture and reading are both about** the electronic devices. **While the reading passage explains** the side effects of electronic devices, **the lecturer disputes the the claims made in the reading.**

**First, the author of the reading passage says that** people's critical thinking is distrubed by learning through screens.

**On the other hand, the lecturer rebuts this argument by stating that** electronic devices actually improve critical thinking. **The lecturer states that** paper materials provide limited information because there is one author. **Therefore, It provide** us a single viewpoint **while** electronic devices **offers** different perspectives to a certain topic.

**Secondly, the reading passage mentions that** electronic devices effect people negatively. It can **lead to** eye problems and brain damage.

**However, the speaker says that** there is lack of evidence that shows electronic devices are harmful to us. **He goes on to say that** we need to stretch our body and take ragular breaks while we are using an electronic device in order to avoid health problems.

**Finally, according to the reading,** electronic devices blocks communication between people. **It uses an experiment to prove its argument.**

**Nevertheless, the lecturer disagrees this claim and explains that** electronic devices **actually** impove social skills. **Through electronic devices,** we can access different informations on **diverse(different)** topics. **Thus,** we can share our emotions and thought with other people.

\*\*\*\*testglider

The lecture and reading discuss the real identity of William Shakespeare. The reading passage mentions three people who used fake names of William Shakespeare on their works, while the lecturer disputes the claims made in the reading.

First, the author of the reading passage says that Francis Bacon may be the person behind the name of William Shakespeare. Because his ideas were supported by Shakespeare's works. On the other hand, the lecturer rebuts this argument. He states that their academic grounds contradict.

Secondly, the author mentions that the death of Christopher Marlowe, the second candidate, was fake and he used William Shakespeare's name to continue writing. However, the speaker says that Christopher published his works under his name. Thus, this does not make sense.

Lastly, the candidate that the reading passage mentions is Edward de Vere, an English nobleman, who might have used Shakespeare's name to gain credits publicly. Nevertheless, the lecturer opposes this theory by stating that Vere died before Shakespeare's works were published. Moreover, some of Shakespeare's works like Macbeth and King Lear were published in 1611 and it was after Vere died. There is no way to revise it.

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testglider

The lecture and reading are both about the casein-based plastic packages which is a solution to the plastic packaging crisis. While the reading passage explains the benefits of casein-based plastic packages, the lecturer disputes the claims made in the article.

First, the author of the reading passage mentions that the large amount of waste could be reduced by using casein-based packaging. This is because they are biodegradable and are not harmful to the environment. On the other hand, the lecturer rebuts this argument. He states that casein does not decrease the waste materials because there will be a need for extra packaging. He goes on to say that packaging is not eco-friendly. Thus, casein-based packaging ironically increases waste.

Secondly, the passage claims that while using casein-based packaging, food can stay fresher since casein blocks oxygen due to its smaller pores than other plastic materials. The lecturer, however, states that casein-based packages are vulnerable to water.

Due to this, it can absorb and release water molecules (, resulting in adverse effects on the taste of food.) / (Therefore, the taste of food will be negatively affected by the package.)

Finally, according to the reading, casein-based packages are nutritious. Casein contains a large amount of proteins and edible substances which are good for health. Nevertheless, the lecturer contends that everybody can not benefit from it. He says that there are people who have milk allergies and thus, casein will cause pain for them.

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The article introduces the topic of deforestation, which is the clearing and cutting down of trees in large areas. The writer believes there are many benefits of deforestation. The lecturer disagrees. He says that deforestation has many drawbacks and attacks each of the claims made in reading.

First, the author says that cutting down trees creates farmlands for increasing crops and livestock. The reading passage states that this provide more food for people and can benefit the economy. However, the professor believes there are flaws in the author's position. He contends that there are alternative ways to farm without destroy rainforests.

According to the writer, clearing the large areas provides residential areas for people to live and work in. The speaker, on the other hand, points out that the deforestation destroys the ecosystem and displaces animals from the forest and plants which provide us oxygen. He feels that the short-term economic benefits must not be the main concern. This long-term cost should not be ignored to make residential developments on the land.

Also, the reading passage notes cutting down trees is necessary for creating furniture, paper and lumber, therefore, an important source of income for many people. The professor rebuts this argument. He says that people who work in the wood cutting industry are paid very small wages. In fact, he claims deforestation doesn't benefit the workers, but rather than the company owners.

To sum up, the writer and the lecturer hold very different views on deforestation.