## 

# 2019/03/18

Og1 reading

## Nineteenth-Century Politics in the United States

The development of the modern presidency in the United States began with Andrew Jackson who swept to power in 1829 at the head of the Democratic Party and served until 1837.

During his administration, he immeasurably enlarged the power of the presidency.

"The President is the direct representative of the American people," he lectured the Senate when it opposed him.

"He was elected by the people, and is responsible to them." With this declaration, Jackson redefined the character of the presidential office and its relationship to the people.

During Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig party.

Whigs and Democrats held different attitudes toward the changes brought about by the market, banks, and commerce.

The Democrats tended to view society as a continuing conflict between "the people”—farmers, planters, and workers—and a set of greedy aristocrats.

This "paper money aristocracy" of bankers and investors manipulated the banking system for their own profit, Democrats claimed, and sapped the nation's virtue by encouraging speculation and the desire for sudden, unearned wealth.

The Democrats wanted the rewards of the market without sacrificing the features of a simple agrarian republic.

They wanted the wealth that the market offered without the competitive, changing society; the complex dealing; the dominance of urban centers; and the loss of independence that came with it.

Whigs, on the other hand, were more comfortable with the market.

For them, commerce and economic development were agents of civilization.

Nor did the Whigs envision any conflict in society between farmers and workers on the one hand and businesspeople and bankers on the other.

Economic growth would benefit everyone by raising national income and expanding opportunity.

The government's responsibility was to provide a well-regulated economy that guaranteed opportunity for citizens of ability.

Whigs and Democrats differed not only in their attitudes toward the market but also about how active the central government should be in people's lives.

Despite Andrew Jackson's inclination to be a strong President, Democrats as a rule believed in limited government.

Government's role in the economy was to promote competition by destroying monopolies' and special privileges.

In keeping with this philosophy of limited government, Democrats also rejected the idea that moral beliefs were the proper sphere of government action.

Religion and politics, they believed, should be kept clearly separate, and they generally opposed humanitarian legislation.

The Whigs, in contrast, viewed government power positively.

They believed that it should be used to protect individual rights and public liberty, and that it had a special role where individual effort was ineffective.

By regulating the economy and competition, the government could ensure equal opportunity.

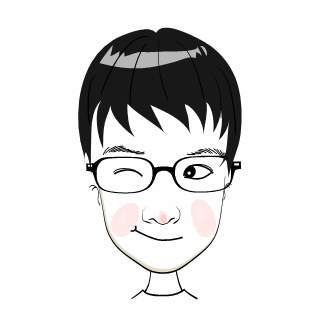
Indeed, for Whigs the concept of government promoting the general welfare went beyond the economy.

In particular, Whigs in the northern sections of the United States also believed that government power should be used to foster the moral welfare of the country.

They were much more likely to favor social-reform legislation and aid to education.

In some ways the social makeup of the two parties was similar.

To be competitive in winning votes, Whigs and Democrats both had to have significant support among farmers, the largest group in society, and workers.

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Neither party could win an election by appealing exclusively to the rich or the poor.

The Whigs, however, enjoyed disproportionate strength among the business and commercial classes.

Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market, to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses, and to workers who wished to improve themselves.

Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves.

The Whigs were strongest in the towns, cities, and those rural areas that were fully integrated into the market economy, whereas Democrats dominated areas of semisubsistence farming that were more isolated and languishing economically.

Paragraph 1: The development of the modern presidency in the United States began with Andrew Jackson who swept to power in 1829 at the head of the Democratic Party and served until 1837. During his administration, he immeasurably enlarged the power of the presidency. "The President is the direct representative of the American people," he lectured the Senate when it opposed him. "He was elected by the people, and is responsible to them." With this declaration, Jackson redefined the character of the presidential office and its relationship to the people.

# 2019/03/19

Og1 reading

## The Expression of Emotions

Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or despondent?

It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal.

Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval.

Baring the teeth in a hostile way, as noted by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger.

As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value.

For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

---- 表情是相通的

Most investigators concur that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people.

Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions.

In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness.

He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in them.

Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands.

All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions.

The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.

Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions.

The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

----- 不同地方的人的表情是相似的

Psychological researchers generally recognize that facial expressions reflect emotional states.

In fact, various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and in the brain.

The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the causal relationship between emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction.

According to this hypothesis, signals from the facial muscles ("feedback") are sent back to emotion centers of the brain, and so a person's facial expression can influence that person's emotional state.

Consider Darwin's words: "The free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it.

On the other hand, the repression, as far as possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions.

" Can smiling give rise to feelings of good will, for example, and frowning to anger?

----- 表情可以影响心情

Psychological research has given rise to some interesting findings concerning the facial-feedback hypothesis.

Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings and to rate cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) as being more humorous.

When they are caused to frown, they rate cartoons as being more aggressive.

What are the possible links between facial expressions and emotion?

One link is arousal, which is the level of activity or preparedness for activity in an organism.

Intense contraction of facial muscles, such as those used in signifying fear, heightens arousal.

Self-perception of heightened arousal then leads to heightened emotional activity.

Other links may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters (substances that transmit nerve impulses.)

The contraction of facial muscles both influences the internal emotional state and reflects it.

Ekman has found that the so-called Duchenne smile, which is characterized by ''crow’s feet" wrinkles around the eyes and a subtle drop in the eye cover fold so that the skin above the eye moves down slightly toward the eyeball, can lead to pleasant feelings.

Ekman’s observation may be relevant to the British expression “keep a stiff upper lip” as a recommendation for handling stress.

It might be that a “stiff” lip suppresses emotional response—as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension.

But when the emotion that leads to stiffening the lip is more intense, and involves strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional response.

Paragraph 1: Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or despondent? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal. Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval. Baring the teeth in a hostile way, as noted by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger. As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value. For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

# 2019/03/20

Og1 listening

### Advice About Graduate School Application

Narrator: Listen to a conversation between a student and a professor.

Professor: Hey, Ellen. How are you doing?

Student: Oh, pretty good, thanks. How are you?

Professor: OK.

Student: Did you, um, have a chance to look at my grad school application ... you know, the statement of purpose I wrote?

Professor: Well, yeah. In fact, here it is, I just read it.

Student: Oh, great! What did you think?

Professor: Basically, it’s good. What you might actually do is take some of these different points here, and actually break them out into separate paragraphs. So, um, one: your purpose for applying for graduate study-uh, why do you want to go to graduate school- and an area of specialty; and, uh, why you want to do the area you’re specifying; um, and what you want to do with your degree once you get it.

Student: OK.

Professor: So those are ... they’re pretty clear on those four points they want.

Student: Right.

Professor: So you might just break them out into, uh . . . you know, separate paragraphs and expand on each point some. But really what's critical with these is that, um, you’ve gotta let yourself come through.See, you gotta let them see you in these statements. Expand some more on what’s happened in your own life and what shows your ...your motivation and interest in this area-in geology. Let’ em see what really, what ...what captures your imagination about this field.

Student: OK, so make it a little more ... personal? That's OK?

Professor: That's fine. They look for that stuff. You don’t wanna go overboard …

Student: Right.

Professor: ...but it’s critical that. . . that somebody sees what your passion is-your personal motivation for doing this.

Student: OK.

Professor: And that’s gotta come out in here. Um, and let’s see, uh, you might also give a little, uh-since this is your only chance to do it, you might give a little more explanation about your unique undergraduate background. So, you know, how you went through, you know, the music program; what you got from that; why you decided to change. I mean it’s kind of unusual to go from music to geology, right?

Student: Yeah. I was …I was afraid that, you know, maybe the personal-type stuff wouldn’t be what they wanted, but...

Professor: No, in fact it’s ... um, give an example: I... I had a friend, when I was an undergrad, um, went to medical school. And he put on his med school application-and he could actually tell if somebody actually read it cause, um, he had asthma and the reason that he wanted to go to med school was he said he wanted to do sports medicine because he, you know, he had this real interest. He was an athlete too, and . . . and wanted to help athletes who had this physical problem. And he could always tell if somebody actually read his letter, because they would always ask him about that.

Student: ...Mmm ... so something unique.

Professor: Yeah. So see, you know, that’s what’s good and, and, I think for you probably, you know, your music background's the most unique thing that you’ve got in your record.

Student: Right.

Professor: ... Mmm ... so you see, you gotta make yourself stand out from a couple hundred applications. Does that help any?

Student: Yeah, it does. It gives me some good ideas.

Professor: And ... what you might also do too is, you know, uh, you might get a friend to proof it or something at some point.

Student: Oh, sure ... sure.

Professor: Also, think about presentation-how the application looks. In a way, you're actually showing some other skills here, like organization. A lot of stuff that's ... that they're not... they’re not formally asking for, they’re looking at. So your presentation format, your grammar, all that stuff, they're looking at in your materials at the same time.

Student: Right. OK.

# 2019/03/21

Og1 listening

### Method to Manage Water Supplies

Listen to part of a talk in an environmental science class.

Professor: So I wanted to discuss a few other terms here ... actually, some, uh, some ideas about how we manage our resources.

Let’s talk about what that …what that means. If we take a resource like water. ..well, maybe we should get a little bit more specific here-back up from the more general case-and talk about underground water in particular.

So hydrogeologists have tried to figure out... how much water can you take out from underground sources? This has been an important question.Let me ask you guys: how much water, based on what you know so far, could you take out of, say, an aquifer... under the city?

Male Student: As ... as much as would get recharged?

Professor: OK. So we wouldn't want to take out any more than naturally comes into it. The implication is that, uh, well, if you only take as much out as comes in, you're not gonna deplete the amount of water that’s stored in there, right?

Wrong, but that’s the principle. That’s the idea behind how we manage our water supplies. It’s called "safe yield.“Basically what this method says is that you can pump as much water out of a system as naturally recharges ... as naturally flows back in.

So this principle of safe yield-it's based on balancing what we take out with what gets recharged. But what it does is, it ignores how much water naturally comes out of the system.

In a natural system, a certain amount of recharge comes in and a certain amount of water naturally flows out through springs, streams, and lakes. And over the long term the amount that’s stored in the aquifer doesn’t really change much. It's balanced. Now humans come in . . . and start taking water out of the system. How have we changed the equation?

Female Student: It’s not balanced anymore?

Professor: Right. We take water out, but water also naturally flows out. And the recharge rate doesn’t change, so the result is we’ve reduced the amount of water that’s stored in the underground system.

If you keep doing that long enough-if you pump as much water out as naturally comes in-gradually the underground water levels drop. And when that happens, that can affect surface water. How? Well, in underground systems there are natural discharge points-places where the water flows out of the underground systems, out to lakes and streams.

Well, a drop in the water level can mean those discharge points will eventually dry up. That means water’s not getting to lakes and streams that depend on it. So we’ve ended up reducing the surface water supply, too.

You know，in the state of Arizona we’re managing some major water supplies with this principle of safe yield, under a method that will eventually dry up the natural discharge points of those aquifer systems.

Now, why is this an issue? Well, aren’t some of you going to want to live in this state for a while? Want your kids to grow up here, and your kids' kids? You might be concerned with . . . does Arizona have a water supply which is sustainable-key word here? What that means . . . the general definition of sustainable is will there be enough to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future to have the availability ... to have the same resources?

Now, I hope you see that these two ideas are incompatible: sustainability and safe yield. Because what sustainability means is that it's sustainable for all systems dependent on the water-for the people that use it and for... uh, for supplying water to the dependent lakes and streams.

So I’m gonna repeat this: so if we're using a safe-yield method, if we're only balancing what we take out with what gets recharged, but-don’t forget, water's also flowing out naturally. Then the amount stored underground is gonna gradually get reduced and that’s gonna lead to another problem. These discharge points-where the water flows out to the lakes and streams-they’re gonna dry up. OK.