

HIGH SCHOOL 심화 영어 독해와 작문

ADVANCED ENGLISH READING & WRITING



이젠교육



Preface

We live in an era overflowing with information and knowledge, where the ability to think critically and communicate effectively is more important than ever. Advanced English Reading and Writing is designed to support these skills by providing a deeper and more comprehensive approach to English learning. As an advanced-level course, it aims to enhance students' English literacy by fostering critical reading skills and encouraging the creative expression of ideas. Moreover, it helps students develop an understanding of effective communication among people from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

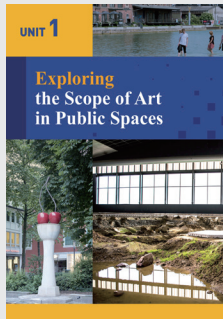
In addition to these goals, this textbook introduces students to a wide range of topics, including public art, cultural differences, environmental issues, and debates on technology. By engaging with the rich texts, students gain insights into the world and society that go far beyond language learning.

Furthermore, to help students develop essential skills, this textbook emphasizes strategic reading and writing. The reading component covers strategies such as skimming, scanning, making inferences, and analyzing text structures, while the writing component guides students through organizing ideas, drafting outlines, and constructing logical paragraphs. Through these approaches, students are empowered to build persuasive and well-structured compositions.

Ultimately, this textbook aims to equip students with the skills and perspectives they need to understand the world, engage with society, and express themselves confidently in English. It is our sincere hope that through this book **students will develop critical thinking, logical writing, and a broad, inclusive worldview.**

Organization & Features

Critical & Analytical Reading

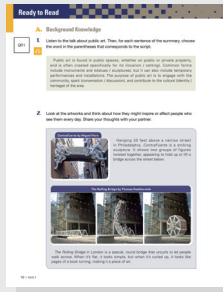


Unit Preview

Unit Preview introduces the main theme of the unit through a cartoon with a thought-provoking question. This helps activate students' prior knowledge and gets them engaged with the topic. Students also see what key ideas and goals the unit will cover.

Ready to Read

In *Ready to Read*, students build background knowledge through a short listening activity related to the topic. They also learn important vocabulary and practice reading strategies that will support their understanding of the main text.



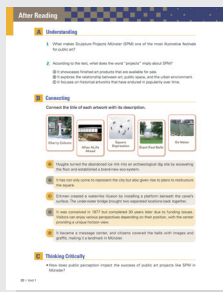
Reading

Reading provides a passage related to an academic subject. As students read, they use their background knowledge and strategies to understand the main ideas and figure out the meanings of unfamiliar words from context.



After Reading

After Reading focuses on deepening students' understanding of the text. They analyze and summarize key points, and explore different perspectives to help develop their critical reading skills.



Language Focus

In *Language Focus*, students review useful vocabulary, expressions, and grammar from the reading. Through short activities, they strengthen their language accuracy and fluency.



Argumentative & Analytical Writing

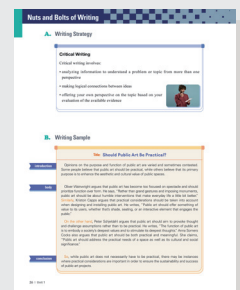
Reading for Writing

Reading for Writing helps students prepare for their own writing by analyzing a sample text. They examine its structure and main ideas, which will guide them in organizing and expressing their thoughts effectively.



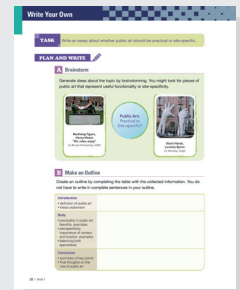
Nuts and Bolts of Writing

Nuts and Bolts of Writing teaches students practical writing strategies, sentence patterns, and useful expressions. By studying examples, they learn how to build strong and clear paragraphs.



Write Your Own

In *Write Your Own*, students write about a topic using the steps of the writing process. They organize their ideas, revise and edit their work, and reflect on their writing to become more confident and independent writers.



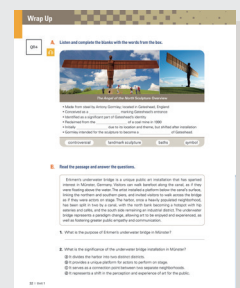
Cultural Insight

Cultural Insights offers a look into world cultures related to the unit theme. These activities help students develop a broader understanding of global perspectives and encourage an open-minded attitude.



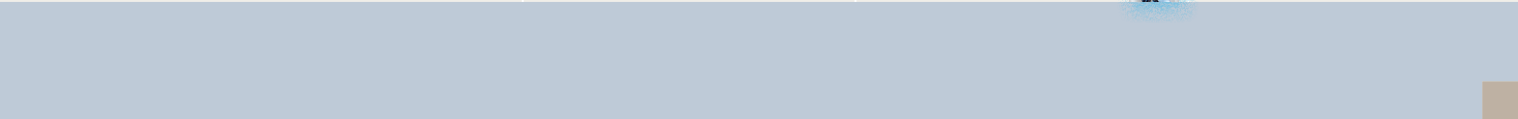
Wrap up

Wrap Up brings the unit to a close with review activities that check students' progress in listening, reading, and writing. In the Reflect section, they answer the opening question and reflect on what they have learned.



Contents (Scope and Sequence)

	Unit Title	Reading Strategy	Reading	Language Focus
1	Exploring the Scope of Art in Public Spaces pp.08~33	Skimming and Scanning	Sculpture Projects Münster 	<i>as if...</i>
2	Understanding Eastern and Western Cultural Differences pp.34~59	Compare and Contrast	Cultural Perspectives on Thinking: Conversations with Richard Nisbett	Participles after nouns
3	Population Puzzle: Examining Earth's Sustainable Limits pp.60~85	Pattern of Organization	ARTICLE A: How Many People Can Earth Sustain? ARTICLE B: Population Policies Can Erode Reproductive and Human Rights, Warns United Nations Agency	<i>which</i> as a clause modifier 
4	Figurative Language: "The Social Triangle" and Poetry pp.86~111	5 Types of Figurative Language	"The Social Triangle" 	Inversion
5	The AI Era: Industry Innovation and Ethical Reflections pp.112~137	Evaluating Arguments	AI's Great Promise but Potential for Peril	Certainty: <i>would</i> and <i>should</i> 
Appendices		pp.140~175	Reading & Writing Strategies / Answers and Scripts / Sources	

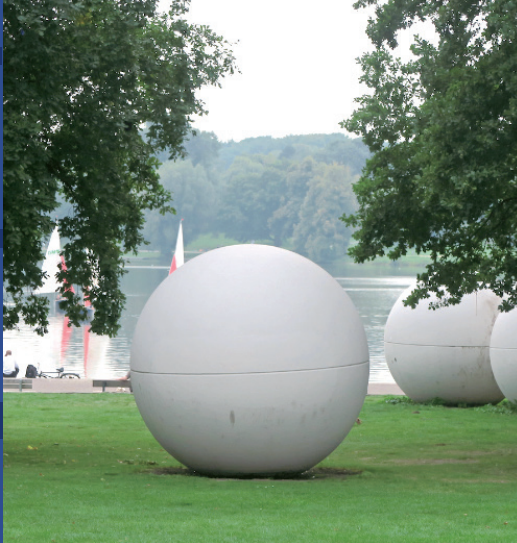


UNIT 1



Exploring the Scope of Art in Public Spaces





Think and Discuss

A. Look below and think about the topic.



B. Discuss this question with your partner:

Q How does art in public spaces affect communities?

UNIT FOCUS

Reading

Sculpture Projects Münster

Language Focus

as if ...

Reading for Writing

Richard Serra, *Tilted Arc*

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

Critical writing

Cultural Insights

Museums Around the World

A. Background Knowledge



1. Listen to the talk about public art. Then, for each sentence of the summary, choose the word in the parentheses that corresponds to the script.



Public art is found in public spaces, whether on public or private property, and is often created specifically for its (location / setting). Common forms include monuments and (statues / sculptures), but it can also include temporary performances and installations. The purpose of public art is to engage with the community, spark (conversation / discussion), and contribute to the cultural (identity / heritage) of the area.



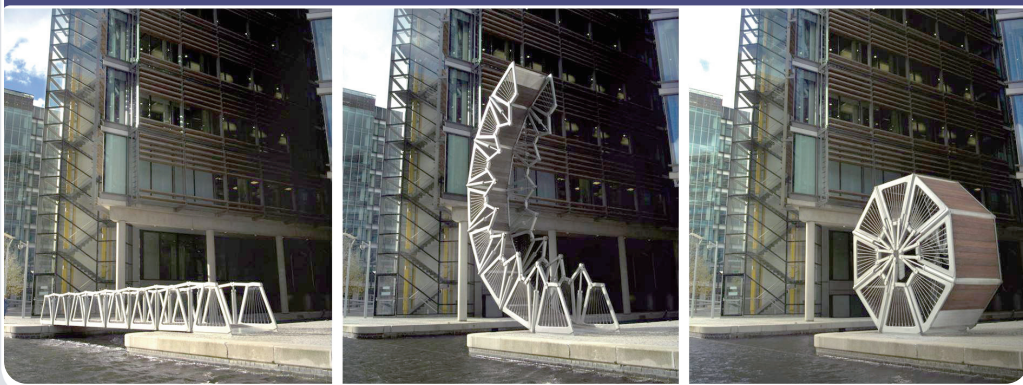
2. Look at the artworks and think about how they might inspire or affect people who see them every day. Share your thoughts with your partner.

ContraFuerte by Miguel Horn



Hanging 20 feet above a narrow street in Philadelphia, *ContraFuerte* is a striking sculpture. It shows two groups of figures twisted together, appearing to hold up or lift a bridge across the street below.

The Rolling Bridge by Thomas Heatherwick



The Rolling Bridge in London is a special, round bridge that uncurls to let people walk across. When it's flat, it looks simple, but when it's curled up, it looks like pages of a book turning, making it a piece of art.

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. Complete the sentences using the key expressions from the text.

structural redesign | eco-environment | public outcry | socio-cultural coexistence

- (1) Art projects that involve various cultural groups can strengthen _____.
- (2) Efforts to protect the easily damaged _____ of the wetlands have led to the implementation of strict conservation measures by the local community.
- (3) There was a significant _____ against investing in artwork due to financial problems.
- (4) The park's _____ focused on creating more green spaces and paths for visitors.

2. Read the sentences from the text and write the words in color that match the definitions.

- It was still a parking area for cars, with a chaotic yet **vibrant** jumble of bicycle racks, parking meters, a few trees, and telephone booths.
- The column consists of a base and shaft with a rounded capital that resembles a board game figure, a candlestick, or a **chalice**.
- Although the balls are immobile and have a **circumference** of 3.5 meters, they nevertheless convey a sense of movement.
- The north bank of the canal has become a hotspot in Münster thanks to the **influx** of hip eateries and cafés.
- The library staff **archives** historical documents for future research.

- (1) _____ : full of life and energy
- (2) _____ : to store historical records or documents
- (3) _____ : a large cup, typically used for drinking wine
- (4) _____ : a line that goes around a circle; the extent of this line
- (5) _____ : the flowing in or coming in of something, especially in large quantities

C. Reading Strategy

Skimming and Scanning

Skimming is a reading strategy that involves quickly glancing over a text to get a general idea of its content. The purpose of skimming is to identify the main ideas and important information in a text, without reading every word in detail. Skimming is often used when time is limited, or when a reader wants to get an overview of a text before reading it more thoroughly.

Scanning is a reading technique that involves searching for specific information or keywords in a text, without reading the entire text in detail. The goal of scanning is to quickly identify the relevant parts of a text for a specific purpose, such as answering a question, finding a name or date, or locating a particular piece of information.

Practice

1. Skim the passage and answer the questions.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is known for its vibrant public art scene. Mural Arts Philadelphia, a local organization, has been creating murals on building walls throughout the city since 1984. The organization believes that these works of public art have the power to transform public spaces and individual lives. Studies have shown that public art has many benefits for communities, including combating feelings of anxiety and social isolation through community-building. In fact, when locals participate in creating public art, the benefits are increased. According to a 2018 survey conducted in London, 84% of respondents believed that participating in public art projects benefited their well-being.

(1) What is the benefit of public art in Philadelphia?

→ It can transform _____ and _____.

(2) Complete the title of the paragraph.

→ Public Art in Philadelphia: A Transformative Force for _____

2. Scan the text on page 13 and answer the questions.

(1) Where is the Sculpture Projects Münster (SPM) held?

→ SPM is held in _____.

(2) How many days does the Sculpture Projects Münster (SPM) exhibition last?

→ The SPM exhibition runs for _____.

Experience Art and Enjoy Münster!

Sculpture Projects Münster



On June 10, 2017, one of the most important art shows in the world, the Sculpture Projects Münster (SPM), launched its fifth edition in its namesake German city, the cultural heart of North Rhine-Westphalia. Running for 100 days, SPM features over 30 new productions of public art, ranging from sculpture to performance, spread across the city. But what's so special about SPM? And how come most young people in the art world know so little about it? The answer might lie in its slow pace. One of the main features of the exhibition is that it has taken place once every 10 years since 1977. Why is SPM held once every 10 years? Here's everything you need to know about the exhibition, its history, and what to see. And a piece of friendly advice to the uninitiated: Rent a bike!

As a sculptor, I first visited SPM in 2007, and I will never forget the impressions I had at that time. I encountered pieces of art everywhere while strolling through Münster, and there were many tourists who came to enjoy SPM in this small city. Münster is well known for being the "bicycle capital" of Germany. More than 100,000 bicyclists are on the road daily. That's why it's common to see tourists riding bicycles through the city while holding a map or a smartphone during the art show. Münster is also considered the cultural center of the Westphalia region. Since 1977, artists of world renown have been gathering together at SPM in order to present works specifically created for Münster. These and many more works of art in public spaces make Münster a city of sculptures. The art show highlights how indispensable public art is to socio-cultural coexistence, making it one of the most representative festivals for public art. Since visiting SPM in 2007, I had been looking forward to returning in 2017. This time, I rented a bike and had a map in my hand. Artworks that had leaped out of the exhibition hall covered the downtown area. Finding a specific piece of art is like going on a treasure hunt, but artworks pop up at any time and in any place!

Scanning

Q1 How often has the SPM exhibition taken place since 1977?

Find words which mean:

• to unexpectedly experience or be faced with something difficult or hostile:

• absolutely necessary; essential:

-
- launch
 - namesake
 - uninitiated
 - encounter
 - renown
 - indispensable
 - coexistence
 - representative
 - leap out of
 - pop up



Cherry Column

Skimming

Q2 How has *Cherry Column* influenced the structural redesign of the square?

The journey by bicycle began at Münster's main train station. There, I encountered *Cherry Column* by German sculptor Thomas Schütte. Schütte created it after being inspired by a red vehicle. When he visited Harsewinkel Plaza in the 1980s, it was still a thoroughfare and parking area for cars, with a chaotic yet vibrant jumble of bicycle racks, parking meters, a few trees, and telephone booths. In the middle of the square, Schütte placed a monumental column of sandstone from the local area. The column consists of a base and shaft with a rounded capital that resembles a board game figure, a candlestick, or a chalice. A shiny pair of cherries rests on the capital. A shiny pair of cherries rests on the capital.

During the decades that *Cherry Column* has been there, it has not only become a symbol of the city but has also provided the momentum for a structural redesign of the square. Thanks to the sculpture's popularity, the parking lot where the sculpture is displayed has been transformed into a pedestrian area. *Cherry Column* has increased in value as an artistic creation while also enabling people to participate in more cultural activities in the square.

Find words which mean:

• a road or path forming a route between two places:

• the top part of a column:

- column
- thoroughfare
- chaotic
- vibrant
- jumble
- rack
- monumental
- shaft
- capital
- candlestick
- chalice
- momentum
- pedestrian



After A Life Ahead

After leaving *Cherry Column* behind, I rode my bike excitedly for about 10 minutes before arriving at Pierre Huyghe's installation *After A Life Ahead*. I had to wait in line for an hour because they only let in a certain number of visitors at a time. As soon as I entered, I was overwhelmed by the spectacle of this artwork. Huyghe dug up the floor of the ice rink, which closed in 2016, making it look like an archaeologist's excavation site. In some spots, concrete and earth, layers of clay, gravel debris, and Ice Age sand were found just a few meters underground, interspersed with old surfaces. He created a new eco-environment in this location. Pyramidal structures on the ceiling open and close periodically, making interesting sounds and letting in light and rain. It started to rain while I was inside the building, and the raindrops fell directly to the ground. Water striders were living in a small pond with moss growing all around it. Bees were buzzing around a beehive that was made of soil.

It looked like the aftermath of humanity's extinction, but it also suggested that people had landed on Mars and were constructing some sort of edifice. *After A Life Ahead* is a giant project in which biological life, real and symbolic architecture and landscapes, visible and invisible processes, and static and dynamic states are all fused into a precarious symbiosis. As suggested by the piece's title, the artist is exploring questions such as who truly benefits from the redevelopment of the abandoned ice rink and whether it is possible for humans and the environment, development and preservation, to coexist.



Scanning

Q3 What materials were found underground during the excavation for the installation?

Find words which mean:

• scattered pieces of waste or remains:

• a building, especially a large, imposing one:

- overwhelm
- archaeologist
- excavation
- debris
- intersperse
- strider
- beehive
- aftermath
- edifice
- precarious
- symbiosis

Square Depression

Skimming

Q4 What impression does *Square Depression* give to visitors, and how does it function as both a plaza and a resting spot?

As I was heading for the next installation, I decided to stop by Münster University to check out *Square Depression*, which was a huge success at SPM 2007. I wanted to see how the project had changed since 2007. The artist had conceived this artwork during the very first exhibition in 1977, but it wasn't finished until 30 years later, due to a lack of funding and resources. It is a concrete structure that slopes from the edges to the center, gradually losing height. Instead of referring to it as a sculpture, it would be more appropriate to call it a structure or landscape. It offers a variety of views depending on the viewer's position. Standing in the middle of Bruce Nauman's artwork, you can enjoy the exceptional experience of seeing its horizon.

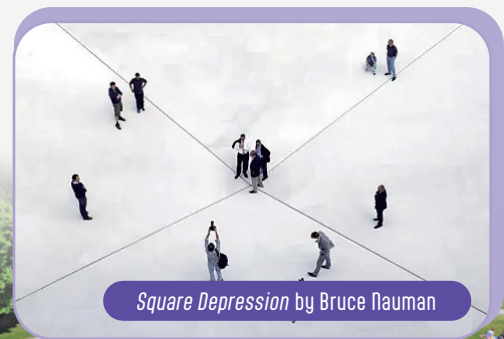
Square Depression gives the impression that an inverted pyramid has been embedded in the ground. Visitors would walk on the sloping surface or even lie down on top of the construction to rest while gazing up at the sky. It functions as a sort of plaza and a massive resting spot. Unlike in a museum, where the artwork frequently takes center stage, in this piece it seemed that the people on the plaza were the main characters.

Find words which mean:

• to form or devise a plan or idea in the mind:

• to fix an object firmly and deeply in a surrounding mass:

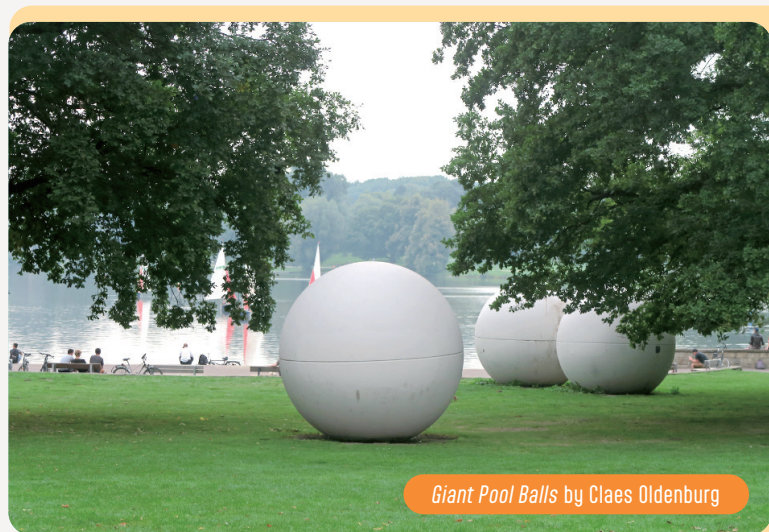
- conceive
 slope
 invert
 embed
 gaze up at



Giant Pool Balls

I came across the permanent installation *Giant Pool Balls* while cycling across the lush terrain around Lake Aasee. *Giant Pool Balls*, which consists of three huge billiard balls, was created in 1977 by the American pop artist Claes Oldenburg as part of the first sculpture projects in Münster. Alluding to the city's war history (there is a cannonball stuck in the city wall about 100 meters away) and the citizenry's love of hot air balloons, Oldenburg transformed Münster into a billiard table. Although the balls are immobile and have a circumference of 3.5 meters, they nevertheless convey a sense of movement.

After several visits to points of interest in Münster, Oldenburg began thinking about a subject in separate parts, which together would form a whole. He had seen the cannonball embedded in an ancient wall in Münster and was also aware of the bombing attack on the city during World War II. The ball became the link he was looking for. The balls for *Giant Pool Balls* were cast in concrete, in halves that were joined at the site. Oldenburg chose not to paint the sculpture. Soon after the installation, citizens began covering the balls with images and graffiti, so the sculpture has become a kind of message center, like a notice board, as well as a perch for watching rock concerts. *Giant Pool Balls* had become undoubtedly a landmark of Münster.



Skimming

Q5 How did citizens interact with *Giant Pool Balls* after its installation?

Find words which mean:

• thriving with healthy growth of trees:

• a place where someone or something rests or sits, especially a place that is high or precarious:

- lush
- terrain
- allude
- citizenry
- circumference
- graffiti
- perch

I took a break and relaxed on a grassy field by Lake Aasee, feeling like a kid at a picnic while eating a delectable chocolate bar. Even though SPM is now a well-known sculpture event that draws a large number of visitors, the Münster community opposed it strongly at first. If you're interested in the story behind SPM, you have to go back to the 1970s, when American sculptor George Rickey installed his bizarre kinetic sculpture *Three Rotary Squares* in Münster. Initially, the sculpture did not appeal to the public because of its unattractive appearance. Additionally, there was a significant public outcry against investing in artwork due to financial problems. To enhance the understanding of the importance of art in public places, Klaus Bussmann, then the director of the Westphalian State Museum in Münster, undertook a series of lectures and presentations at the museum in 1977. From this outreach program*, the idea for SPM was born. Although protests of the project followed in later years, the citizens of Münster eventually came to embrace the project, and they are quite proud of it today.

Note

***outreach program:** a program designed to help and encourage disadvantaged members of the community

On Water

Skimming

Q6 How did the artist, Ayşe Erkmen, reconnect the urban space split by the canal?

Find words which mean:

• to accept or support a belief, theory, or change willingly and enthusiastically:

• a typical example or pattern of something; a model:

- delectable
- kinetic
- outcry
- embrace
- feasible
- pier
- influx
- hip
- paradigm
- contemplate
- empathy

Is it feasible to have public art that is invisible? I had heard that a special work of public art that was invisible to the public had sparked interest. After a brief rest, I followed my map and arrived at the canal. I could see visitors strolling barefoot along the canal as if they were floating above the water. Anyone who crosses Ayşe Erkmen's underwater bridge can experience the miracle that Jesus performed in the Bible. Crossing a bridge in knee-high water is simple but incredibly enjoyable for visitors. With the intention of creating the impression that people were walking on water, Erkmen installed a platform below the canal's surface, linking the northern and southern piers. She then invited visitors to walk across her bridge as though they were actors on her stage.

Formerly a neighborhood of factories and warehouses, the harbor where the artwork was built has long been split in two by a canal. The north bank of the canal has become a hotspot in Münster thanks to the influx of hip eateries and cafés, while the south side is still primarily an industrial district. The artist was able to reconnect this urban space by installing the underwater bridge. Why are people so fascinated by this? I believe it's because it marks a paradigm change in which art is no longer merely something to be contemplated but also something to be enjoyed and experienced, fostering greater public empathy and communication.



On Water by Ayşe Erkmen

After my one-day tour, I thought about the significance of SPM while sitting on a bench at the main station. As the word “projects” implies, SPM is not just a showcase of the “finished product” that each artist has already created. SPM aims to explore and question the relationship between art, public space, and the urban environment. The artists who are invited to take part in the project research Münster’s past, present, and geography in order to create pieces that incorporate these qualities with current issues. They develop each piece in accordance with the chosen location, make a model or drawing, and then provide a final proposal for the piece. “Projects” in Münster inscribe themselves in the city’s structural, historical, and social contexts. This distinguishes SPM from other exhibitions, and now I understand why Münster is a huge gallery in and of itself.

After 100 days of exhibition, SPM does not come to an end. Some of the entries from this year will be permanently archived and kept in Münster. The social issues and memories of the era that were depicted in the artwork continue to exist in Münster and eventually traces from many historical eras will accumulate there layer by layer. Münster’s landscape, as well as its residents’ perspectives, will change as a result of the permanent installation of the works there. I’m quite interested to see what Münster will be like in ten years.

On my way back home, a famous quote popped into my mind: “Art is everywhere, everywhere is art.” And in Münster, you can really feel that this is true.

Skimming

Q7 How does the permanent installation of artworks from SPM affect Münster’s landscape and residents’ perspectives?

Find words which mean:

• a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis:

• lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely:

- showcase
- incorporate
- in and of itself
- archive
- resident
- permanent

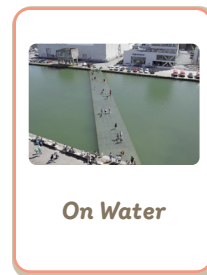
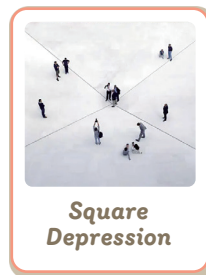
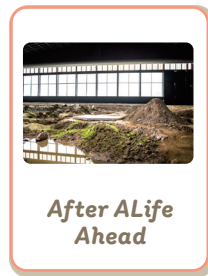


A Understanding

1. What does Sculpture Projects Münster (SPM) illustrate about public art?
2. According to the text, what does the word “projects” imply about SPM?
 - a) It showcases finished art products that are available for sale.
 - b) It explores the relationship between art, public space, and the urban environment.
 - c) It focuses on historical artworks that have endured in popularity over time.

B Connecting

Connect the title of each artwork with its description.



- a) Huyghe turned the abandoned ice rink into an archaeological dig site by excavating the floor and established a brand-new eco-system.
- b) It has not only come to represent the city but also given rise to plans to restructure the square.
- c) Erkmen created a water-like illusion by installing a platform beneath the canal’s surface. The underwater bridge brought two separated locations back together.
- d) It was conceived in 1977 but completed 30 years later due to funding issues. Visitors can enjoy various perspectives depending on their position, with the center providing a unique horizon view.
- e) It became a message center, and citizens covered the balls with images and graffiti, making it a landmark in Münster.

C Thinking Critically

- How does public perception impact the success of public art projects like SPM in Münster?

A | Useful Expressions

Complete the sentences using the expressions from the box in the correct form.

fuse into | take center stage | allude to | come to embrace | in accordance with

1. As society evolved, people _____ more diverse cultures and traditions.
2. The colors of the sunset _____ a magnificent masterpiece across the canvas of the sky.
3. The contract must be carried out _____ the terms and conditions outlined in the agreement.
4. The author subtly _____ classic myths throughout the novel, adding depth to the story.
5. Climate change has _____ in global discussions, demanding immediate action.

B | Structures

as if ...

You can use *as if* with verbs to say how somebody does something:

- He ran **as if he were running for his life**.
- When I told them my plan, they looked at me **as if I were mad**.

After *as if*, we sometimes use the past tense form when we are talking about the present. The meaning is not past in this sentence. We use the past because the idea is not real.

- I don't like Christine. She talks as if she **knew** everything. (Christine does not know everything.)

You can use **were** instead of **was**:

- They treat me as if I **were [was]** their own son. (I'm not their son.)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given words.

1. She's always asking me to do things for her, as if I _____ not have enough to do. (do)
2. Brian is a terrible driver. He drives as if he _____ the only driver on the road. (be)

Richard Serra, *Tilted Arc*

Essay by Mya Dosch



A different view of public art

Imagine walking past a sculpture in a city plaza — you might see a 19th-century statue of a Civil War general on horseback or a statue of the Greek goddess of victory on a high stand. Perhaps you glance up at the artwork in passing. Or maybe you don't even take notice, as it is just one of the many urban sculptures honoring past heroes.

Richard Serra wanted passers-by to have a very different relationship to public sculptures. His 1981 sculpture *Tilted Arc* was a 12-foot-tall, 120-foot-



long, 15-ton steel slab that cut across Federal Plaza in Lower Manhattan. Instead of focusing on the visual experience of sculpture — looking at it from a distance — Serra wanted passers-by to experience the sculpture in a physical way. He said that the long, curving metal sheet would “encompass the people who walk on the plaza in its volume,” altering their experience of the space as they moved to and from the surrounding government buildings.

Serra shared this interest with many of his minimalist colleagues such as Dan Flavin and Robert Morris, who sought to engage the spaces surrounding their sculptures. Minimalist artists considered their audience as moving beings with changing perspectives, not static viewers. For example, *Tilted Arc* could seem like an elegant curve from some angles and an imposing barrier from others.

The sculpture was commissioned by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) as part of its Art-in-Architecture program, which commissioned large-scale, permanent artworks for new government buildings. However, Serra's work would not be permanent.

The controversy

Serra saw public art as a way to expose and critique the surrounding public space, not to beautify it. This approach made *Tilted Arc* a target of criticism from the moment of its installation in 1981. *New York Times* art critic Grace Glueck called it “an awkward, bullying piece that may conceivably be the ugliest work of art in the city.” Employees of two government divisions that were housed on Federal Plaza collected 1,300 signatures requesting the removal of the sculpture. However, this criticism did not gain real attention until William Diamond became the GSA administrator in 1984 and took up the cause. Diamond held a public forum about *Tilted Arc*, in which 180 federal plaza workers, art critics, artists, curators, and other concerned parties expressed their opinions about the piece.

All those in favor

Another *New York Times* critic, Michael Berenson, wrote that “*Tilted Arc* is confrontational. But it is also gentle, silent, and private.” Proponents of the sculpture stated that removing the sculpture at the request of a few would infringe upon Serra’s First Amendment right to free speech, and, therefore, was against American values. Some emphasized that difficult artworks often become masterpieces only after an initial controversy (for example, Manet’s *Olympia*).

Serra and his supporters also stated that the artwork was site-specific—that it was designed specifically for the Federal Plaza space. Because *Tilted Arc* engaged with its surroundings, it could not simply be moved to another location like other sculptures. The removal of the sculpture from Federal Plaza would destroy it.

All those opposed

Opponents of *Tilted Arc* felt that the public had not been adequately consulted. Indeed, the GSA amended its policies in 1988 to include more public awareness programming around each of its new sculptures. Furthermore, they found the resulting sculpture to be yet another eyesore in New York City. Some argued that the sculpture “attracted” graffiti and rats. Others contended that the sculpture compromised the security and surveillance of the plaza, making the surrounding buildings more exposed to terrorist attacks.

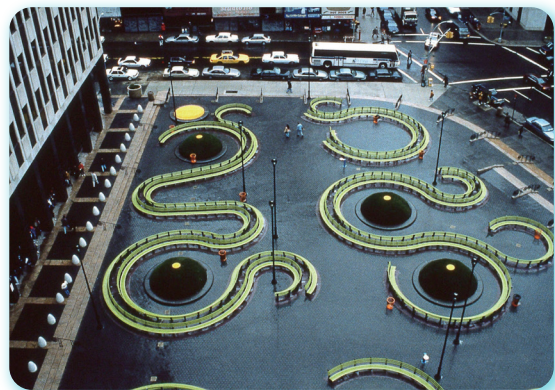
The verdict

Many of those who defended *Tilted Arc* felt that Diamond and the rest of the jury had already made up their minds to remove the sculpture before the public forum began. Indeed, despite the fact that 122 people spoke in favor of *Tilted Arc* and 58 against, the jury voted to remove the sculpture. The forum, however, brought up larger issues about the audience for public art. Who was the audience for this public sculpture? Was it the 180 concerned art critics who attended the forum? The 10,000 people who worked in Federal Plaza? All New Yorkers? All Americans?

Serra took the GSA to court, claiming violations of his contract, his copyright, and his right to Free Speech. A court found that the government owned the sculpture and thus could do as it saw fit. In 1989, the sculpture was removed in pieces and put in storage indefinitely.

Not long after the removal of *Tilted Arc*, the GSA contacted landscape architect Martha Schwartz to update the plaza. Her design included long curving benches. Proponents said that this restored the “use value” of the space by allowing office workers to enjoy their lunches on the plaza, while opponents said that it made the plaza into an ordinary park space that lacked the drama and artistry of Serra’s work.

Should public art be practical? Provocative? Beautiful? Who is the audience for public art? Who gets to have a say in the process of commissioning new art? The history of *Tilted Arc* looms over these debates.



Redesigned by Martha Schwartz

A Analyze the Text

Create a table analyzing opinions regarding *Tilted Arc* sculpture. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

Aspect	Pros	Cons
Artistic Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engages viewers physically, offering a(n) _____ experience of public sculpture - Challenges traditional notions of public art, encouraging deeper reflection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labeled as “awkward” and “ugly” by critics, lacking aesthetic appeal to some observers - Seen as a(n) _____, attracting graffiti and taking away from the beauty of the plaza
Expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defended as an expression of _____ speech, asserting the artist’s right to create provocative works - Viewed as a statement against conformist notions of public art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criticized for not considering the opinions of the broader public, leading to feelings of exclusion and _____ - Perceived as imposing the artist’s vision without regard for _____ sentiment
Site-Specificity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considered site-specific, designed to interact with the Federal Plaza space and enhance its dynamics - Regarded as an integral part of the plaza’s architecture and identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criticized for its lack of adaptability, making it difficult to _____ - Seen as interfering with rather than enhancing the functionality of the plaza
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seen as a potential _____, with proponents arguing that controversial artworks often gain recognition over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resulted in legal battles and public debate - Ultimately taken apart, leading to the _____ of a significant piece of public art
Public Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sparked public discourse and debate, prompting discussions about the role and purpose of public art - Raised awareness of the _____ of public input in art commissioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Divisive nature led to conflict among different interested parties, undermining the intended impact on the community - Resulted in the _____ of the artwork

dissatisfaction eyesore free importance loss
 masterpiece public relocate removal unique

A. Writing Strategy

Critical writing

Critical writing involves:

- analyzing information to understand a problem or topic from more than one perspective
- making logical connections between ideas
- offering your own perspective on the topic based on your evaluation of the available evidence



B. Writing Sample

Title: Should Public Art Be Practical?

introduction

Opinions on the purpose and function of public art are varied and sometimes contested. Some people believe that public art should be practical, while others believe that its primary purpose is to enhance the aesthetic and cultural value of public spaces.

body

Oliver Wainwright argues that public art has become too focused on spectacle and should prioritize function over form. He says, "Rather than grand gestures and imposing monuments, public art should be about humble interventions that make everyday life a little bit better." Similarly, Kriston Capps argues that practical considerations should be taken into account when designing and installing public art. He writes, "Public art should offer something of value to its users, whether that's shade, seating, or an interactive element that engages the public."

On the other hand, Peter Schjeldahl argues that public art should aim to provoke thought and challenge assumptions rather than to be practical. He writes, "The function of public art is to embody a society's deepest values and to stimulate its deepest thoughts." Anna Somers Cocks also argues that public art should be both practical and meaningful. She claims, "Public art should address the practical needs of a space as well as its cultural and social significance."

conclusion

So, while public art does not necessarily have to be practical, there may be instances where practical considerations are important in order to ensure the sustainability and success of public art projects.

C. Expressions & Sentence Patterns

Quotation & Paraphrase

Both **quoting** and **paraphrasing** are ways to incorporate information from outside sources into your own writing. Quoting uses someone else's exact words with quotation marks for evidence, while paraphrasing restates their ideas in your own words to maintain meaning and integrate them into your argument. The choice between quoting and paraphrasing depends on the purpose and context of your writing.

Remember to always give proper credit to your sources, whether you are quoting or paraphrasing. You must also list the complete source at the end of your work.

Here are some examples that are often used to introduce quotes and paraphrases.

- The journalist **conveys** that the company has achieved an impressive 20% increase in profits this quarter.
- Dr. Smith **emphasizes** that successful teamwork depends on clear and effective communication.
- Jane Doe vividly **describes** the setting as “a vibrant city filled with life and energy.”
- Dr. Lee boldly **claims**, “Our findings indicate a significant correlation between sleep and cognitive function.”
- Professor Kim firmly **states**, “Climate change represents one of the most urgent challenges of our time.”

Exercise Read the following article and paraphrase the underlined quote.

Richard Serra's 1981 sculpture *Tilted Arc* was designed to give passers-by a different relationship to public sculpture by experiencing it physically, rather than just looking at it from a distance. The sculpture was a massive 12-foot-tall, 120-foot-long, 15-ton steel slab that cut across Federal Plaza in Lower Manhattan. He said, “the long, curving metal sheet will encompass the people who walk on the plaza in its volume,” altering their experience of the space as they moved to and from the surrounding government buildings.

⇒ _____

TASK

Write an essay about whether public art should be practical or site-specific.

PLAN AND WRITE



A Brainstorm

Generate ideas about the topic by brainstorming. You might look for pieces of public art that represent useful functionality or site-specificity.



Reclining Figure No. 2
—*Bridge Prop*,
Henry Moore
(@ Brown University, USA)

Public Art:
Practical or
Site-specific?



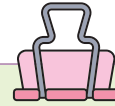
Giant Hands,
Lorenzo Quinn
(@ Venezia, Italy)

B Make an Outline

Create an outline by completing the table with the collected information. You do not have to write in complete sentences in your outline.

<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition of public art • thesis statement 	
<p>Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • practicality in public art: benefits, examples • site-specificity: importance of context and location, examples • balancing both approaches 	
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summary of key points • final thoughts on the role of public art 	

G Write a First Draft



Use the outline as a guide to write the first draft of your essay. Utilize the Nuts and Bolts of Writing section, along with the aids provided below to effectively structure and convey your ideas.

Title: _____

Introduction

- Define public art clearly and simply.
- State your thesis clearly.

Public art refers to ...

This essay argues that ... is essential for effective public art.

Body

- Explain the importance of practicality with specific examples.
- Describe the significance of site-specificity and its relevance.
- Discuss the challenges and opportunities of combining practicality and site-specificity.

Practical public art, such as ..., not only ... but also ...

Site-specificity ensures that ... as seen in the ...

While integrating practical elements into site-specific art ... , it may also ...

Conclusion

- Summarize the key points of your essay clearly.
- End with a strong final sentence that makes an impact.

In conclusion, ... is vital for ...

Ultimately, successful public art should ...

A Revise

1. Carefully review your draft based on the following points and revise your essay.

(1) **Clarity of Argument**: Ensure your main argument is clear and easily understood.

Ex. Some people think public art should be useful. Others believe it should fit the place.

→ Some people think public art should be practical, whereas others believe it should be designed for its specific location. (*revised*)

(2) **Logical Structure**: Check for a smooth, logical flow between sentences [paragraphs].

Ex. Practical art is useful for people. Site-specific art adds meaning.

→ Practical art is useful for the community, while site-specific art adds deeper meaning. (*revised*)

(3) **Critical Thinking**: Address opposing viewpoints to strengthen your analysis.

Ex. Some people think art doesn't need to be practical, but actually, that perspective is wrong.

→ Some argue that art doesn't need to be practical, yet this perspective requires deeper examination. (*revised*)

2. Exchange papers with your partner. Getting your partner's opinion is a good way to know if your writing is clear and effective.

B Edit

Complete the checklist below as you prepare to write your final draft.

- My essay is logically structured and flows well.
- My language and grammar are correct and appropriate.
- I've correctly used the learned strategies and expressions.

REFLECT

Discuss these questions with a partner or group.

1. What is something new you learned in this writing section?
2. What did you learn from sharing your writing, and how can you utilize it to improve your writing skills?

MUSEUMS AROUND THE WORLD

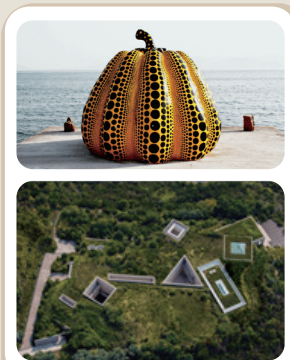


Schaulager

Schaulager is located in Basel, Switzerland. It was founded in 2003 with the aim of combining the storage and display of contemporary art. As a research institution, storage facility, and place for exhibitions and events all in one, it provides specialists with unique research opportunities and a platform for dialogue and exchange. In addition, Schaulager's exhibitions and projects make contemporary art accessible to the general public. In most museums, "seeing" and "storing" are mutually exclusive activities, but they are brought together at Schaulager. This new storage concept ensures that the work remains accessible to specialists in the fields of art and art history.

Museum Insel Hombroich

"Art parallel to Nature." This phrase was chosen by Museum Insel Hombroich to mirror a statement of Paul Cézanne's—that art is a harmony parallel to nature. It captures the spirit of the museum's concept of creating a space as an ideal in both museum and landscaping terms. The museum, located in Germany, is both a park and a museum combining architecture, art, and nature. Opened to the public in 1987, it includes a 21-hectare natural landscape and a museum that you can walk through during the day. It has ten sculptures that you can explore, and some of them are used as exhibition spaces.



Naoshima—Japan's Art Island

Naoshima is a small island known for its fun sculptures, installations, and modern museums. Established 30 years ago to boost tourism, the project includes several other islands as well, each featuring site-specific art installations and galleries. Naoshima is the most famous, with the first permanent artwork installed in 1989. The island is a walkable canvas of public installations and buildings designed by prominent architects, including Tadao Ando. Exploring Naoshima on foot is a transformative experience.



Activity

Look for art museums where people can appreciate a wide variety of art.



A. Listen and complete the blanks with the words from the box.



Overview of the Angel of the North

- Made from steel by Antony Gormley; located in Gateshead, England
- Conceived as a _____ marking Gateshead's entrance
- Identified as a significant part of Gateshead's identity
- Reclaimed from the _____ of a coal mine in 1990
- Initially _____ due to its location and theme, but shifted after installation
- Gormley intended for the sculpture to become a _____ of Gateshead.

controversial | landmark sculpture | baths | symbol

B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Erkmen's underwater bridge is a unique public art installation that has sparked interest in Münster, Germany. Visitors can walk barefoot along the canal, as if they were floating above the water. The artist installed a platform just below the canal's surface and invited visitors to walk across the bridge as if they were actors on stage. The underwater bridge represents a paradigm change, allowing art to be enjoyed and experienced, rather than passively observed. It has also reconnected the northern and southern banks. These were once a single neighborhood but evolved into a hip restaurant area and an industrial district, respectively, after being split by the canal. Thus, the installation has fostered a greater sense of public empathy and community.

1. What is the purpose of Erkmen's underwater bridge in Münster?

2. What is the significance of the underwater bridge installation in Münster?

- Ⓐ It divides the harbor into two distinct districts.
- Ⓑ It provides a unique platform for actors to perform on stage.
- Ⓒ It split the once unified and connected neighborhood into distinct areas.
- Ⓓ It represents a shift in the perception and experience of art for the public.

C Write your opinion.

Reflect on a public artwork or sculpture that you have encountered in your own community. How did it make you feel? Did it provoke any thoughts or emotions?



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

REFLECT

1. Give your answer to the unit’s opening question:

Q How does art in public spaces affect communities?

.....

.....

2. Take a moment to reflect on the knowledge you have acquired throughout this unit and assess your progress.

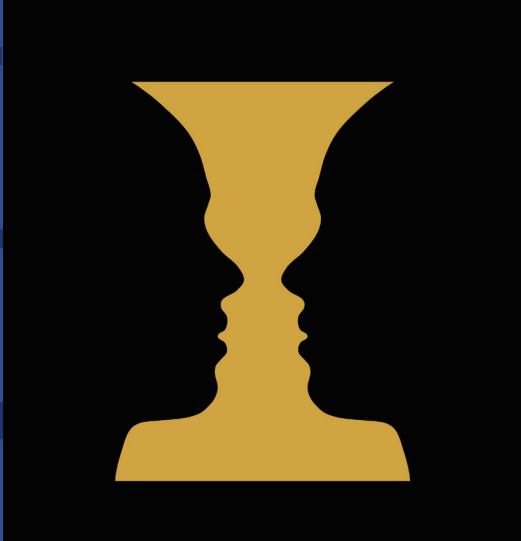
I can:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> quickly identify the main idea and specific information in a text.	
<input type="checkbox"/> infer the meaning of unfamiliar words based on context.	
<input type="checkbox"/> summarize long passages to retain key information and identify the main points.	
<input type="checkbox"/> use the strategy of critical writing to analyze and assess.	
<input type="checkbox"/> think critically about the information I encounter.	
<input type="checkbox"/> apply the vocabulary and grammatical structures learned in this unit.	

UNIT 2



Understanding Eastern and Western Cultural Differences





Think and Discuss

A. Look below and think about the topic.



B. Discuss this question with your partner:

Q What are the benefits of embracing cultural diversity?

UNIT FOCUS

Reading

Cultural Perspectives on Thinking:
Conversations with Richard Nisbett

Language Focus

Participles after nouns

Reading for Writing

Culture Shock: How to Speak Business Anywhere

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

Writing about similarities and differences

Cultural Insights

Eye Contact & Gestures

A. Background Knowledge



1. Listen to the talk to understand its main topic. Then listen again and fill in the blanks with words from the box to create a summary.



Lee and Nisbett discuss the _____ differences observed between people from certain East Asian societies and those from Western cultural contexts. People from East Asian cultures tend to be “_____ -centered,” paying close attention to _____ and being sensitive to their environment in order to fit in and coordinate actions with others. In contrast, those from Western cultures are often “_____ -centered,” focusing on controlling their environment and sometimes overlooking _____ relationships, expecting the environment to adapt to them.



context situation individual cultural social

2. Read each philosophical concept and match it with the appropriate example.

concepts

- (1) **Formal Logic** is a systematic way of examining and evaluating arguments and reasoning. It provides a set of rules and structures for analyzing the validity of arguments, ensuring that conclusions are logically derived from their premises.
- (2) **Yin and Yang** are opposing yet complementary forces that are interrelated and interdependent. They are seen as two sides of the same coin, and their interaction is believed to create balance and harmony in the universe.
- (3) **Holism** is a philosophical concept that emphasizes the idea that systems and their properties should be viewed as wholes, not just as a collection of their parts. In holistic thinking, the whole is considered to be greater than the sum of its parts.



examples

- Ⓐ Imagine a delicious pizza. It’s not just a collection of sauce, cheese, and toppings. The way they interact and complement one another creates the unique taste and experience we call pizza. The whole is more than just all the parts added together.
- Ⓑ You’re deciding whether to go swimming. If it’s hot and sunny (premise 1) and you have your bathing suit (premise 2), then you can go swimming (conclusion). It helps you use clear rules to reach a valid conclusion based on your starting information.
- Ⓒ Picture a day and night cycle. Day is bright and active, while night is quiet and restful. They’re opposites, but neither can exist without the other.

(1) -

(2) -

(3) -

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. Complete the sentences using the key expressions from the text.

communal irrigation | cognitive differences | analytic thinking | valid argument

- (1) _____ is understanding things by breaking them down into their individual components and examining each part separately.
- (2) _____ is when farmers share water resources or irrigation infrastructure and collaborate to receive the water they need.
- (3) A(n) _____ is one where the premises (assuming they are true) necessarily lead to the conclusion.
- (4) _____ between East Asians and Westerners influence how they perceive and interact with the world around them.

2. Read the sentences from the text and write the words in color that match the definitions.

- Perception and reasoning in the East tend to be **holistic**, taking into account the entire context.
- Westerners tend to be **analytic**, focusing on the most central object, the most important one to deal with.
- These new findings challenge the current **dogma** in the field.
- The sound takes the form of an **acoustic** wave traveling down the tube.
- The theory is based on the simple **premise** that anything that goes up must eventually come down.

- (1) _____ : relating to sound or to the sense of hearing
- (2) _____ : examining things in detail to discover more about them
- (3) _____ : a fixed belief that people are expected to accept without any doubts
- (4) _____ : relating to complete systems rather than individual parts
- (5) _____ : an idea or theory on which a statement or action is based

C. Reading Strategy

Compare and Contrast

The technique of relating one object to another by showing how they are alike and how they are different is called **compare and contrast**. When writers compare, they show similarities. When they contrast, they highlight differences. There are different ways to organize comparisons and contrasts in texts. You can use a simple **T-chart** to quickly identify and separate the information about the two subjects (see p. 144 for further information).

Practice

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks of the T-chart.

Journeying through the cultural landscapes of Japan and America reveals a fabric woven with shared values and contrasting traditions. While both societies value independence, Japan's focus on group harmony contrasts with America's focus on individualism. Traditional celebrations further illustrate this diversity: Japan's Sakura Matsuri showcases the beauty of cherry blossoms, while America's Thanksgiving fosters familial bonds through the appreciation of a shared meal. Food reflects unique flavors; from Japan's sushi to America's hamburgers, each dish tells a story of heritage and innovation. Artistic expressions vary as well, from Japan's delicate origami to America's dynamic range of art styles. Education stands as a common route to social advancement, with Japan's emphasis on academic discipline contrasting with America's nurturing of innovation and entrepreneurship.

 Japan	America 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · focuses on _____ harmony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · focuses on _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · observes Sakura Matsuri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · celebrates Thanksgiving
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · features sushi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · features _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · known for delicate _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · showcases diverse art styles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · emphasis on _____ discipline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · nurturing of _____ and entrepreneurship
	

Cultural Perspectives on Thinking:

Conversations with Richard Nisbett

Lee: Thanks for talking with me today, Professor Nisbett. So, you are a psychologist trained in the field of “cultural differences.” Tell me how you became interested in this topic.

Nisbett: My whole career has been focused on people’s reasoning. When I was starting out, I read a book entitled *Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples*. It deals with the notion of holism*, and why, traditionally, there is a lack of interest in formal logic among Eastern peoples. Well, I am an American, and we think everybody is just like us. I mean, we know that there are some differences in attitudes, preferences, and so on, but, in general, we think everyone is mostly the same.

Lee: So, what made you shift your research toward cultural comparisons?

Nisbett: When I started doing research with Eastern scholars, I discovered we had qualitative differences and approaches across a variety of subjects. The Asians were thinking one way, and the Westerners were thinking another way. It was striking to see how big the differences actually were.

Around this time, I had some East Asian graduate students from Korea and Japan who were pursuing the same sort of research. These East Asian students were so brilliant, but in ways I was unaccustomed to. So I began to wonder more about these cultural differences in terms of our thinking styles. Because of all of this, I started to take the subject of cultural differences seriously.



Inference

Q1 How did collaborating with Eastern scholars impact Nisbett’s perspective?

Note

***holism:** the belief that each thing is a whole that is more important than the parts that make it up

Find words which mean:

- an idea, a belief or an understanding of something: _____
- connected with what something is like or how good it is: _____

- psychologist
- reasoning
- notion
- holism
- formal logic
- qualitative
- brilliant
- be unaccustomed to
- in terms of

WHAT TO FOCUS ON

Compare and Contrast

Q2 How do Eastern and Western mentalities contrast in their attitudes toward context and social relationships, according to Nisbett?

Find words which mean:

• a particular way of thinking:

• to make many different things work effectively as a whole:

- mentality
- pay attention to
- context
- extent
- be obliged to
- sensitive
- fit in with
- coordinate

Lee: You have devoted much of your research to the study of cultural differences, mainly between East Asians and Americans. What are some of the key discoveries you can share with us?

Nisbett: Well, we can begin by talking about two different mentalities, the Eastern and the Western. 5

For example, East Asians pay attention to context to a much greater extent than Westerners do. Westerners tend to ignore context and focus on a certain thing. It could be a person that they want to influence or whose behavior they want to understand. 10

It's often said that East Asians are situation-centered. They're obliged to be sensitive to their environment. Effective behavior in the East depends on being able to fit in with other people, to coordinate your actions with them.

Americans, on the other hand, are individual-centered. They expect their environment to be sensitive to them. They expect to be able to control their environment. They can ignore social relationships safely to a much greater extent than is possible for Easterners. 15

Lee: Could you give some examples of the social differences between Easterners and Westerners? 20

Nisbett: If you look at a Korean company's ads in the U.S., they may have text like "I'm unique and I'm going to do great things with $\triangle\triangle\triangle\triangle$." In Korea, it's likely to be something like " $\triangle\triangle\triangle\triangle$ is another family," a message of seeking harmony and hope with fellow Koreans. That's a very different kind of emphasis. 25



And if I give you three things to think about—a cow, a cat, and grass—which two do you think go together? If you're an East Asian, you're likely to say, "Well, the cow goes with the grass because cows eat grass." If you're a Westerner, you're likely to say, "Well, the cow goes with the cat because they're both animals."



There's also a clever experiment conducted by a social psychologist, where he asks people to draw a circle representing themselves and other circles representing their closest acquaintances. Then they're told to draw connections between themselves and each of those people, and to draw connections between each of those people to the extent that they're connected to each other.

The picture you get from Americans is going to have their own circle in the center, usually larger than those of their acquaintances. East Asians, however, are likely to have their own circle off to the side, and it will be the same size as those of their acquaintances, or perhaps even smaller. The self is a really big deal in the West. In the East, the self is just one of many.

Lee: That's quite interesting. There seems to be a very different conception of the self in the East in general.

Nisbett: That's right. And these social differences translate into cognitive differences. Perception and reasoning in the East tend to be holistic, taking into account the entire context as well as the relationships between the context and individuals or objects. And in the West, they tend to be analytic, focusing on the most central object, which is the most important one to deal with or the most important one to control.

Compare and Contrast

Q3 How do East Asian and Western approaches to categorization differ, as illustrated by the example provided?

Find a word which means:

• connected with conscious mental processes:

- acquaintance
- off to the side
- conception
- translate into
- cognitive
- perception
- holistic
- take into account
- analytic



Compare and Contrast

Q4 How does the ancient Chinese understanding of action at a distance compare to Western scientific beliefs?

Nisbett: In a study, we showed participants still photographs of a train in the countryside or an animal in a particular setting, and we watched where they were looking. The American subjects spent nearly all of their time looking at the central object, concentrating on what its attributes were. The East Asian subjects, however, looked back and forth between the context and the object. They were able to tell us much more about the context than the Americans could at the end.

Lee: So, you've established that differences between the Eastern and Western ways of thinking exist. Where do those differences come from?

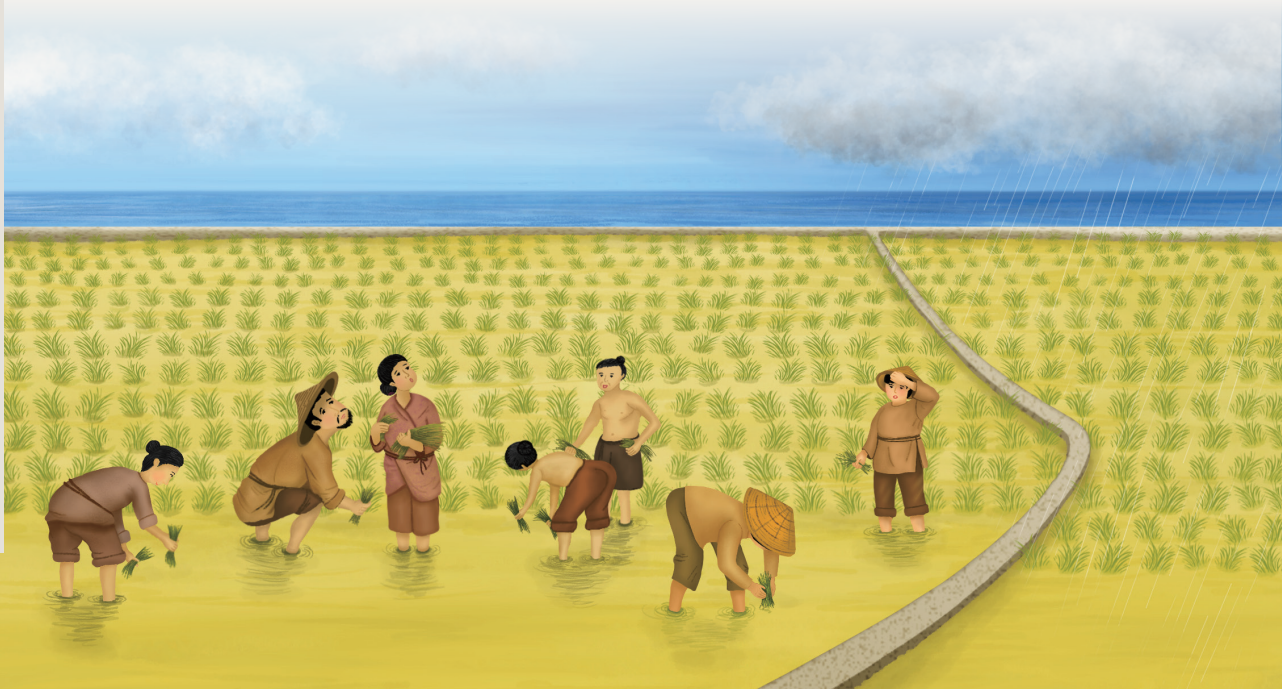
Nisbett: We must look into the foundations of ancient Chinese and Greek thinking to answer that question. Twenty-five hundred years ago, it was known to Chinese thinkers that there can be action at a distance. The reason for the tides was understood by the ancient Chinese. That wasn't understood even by Galileo, the great 17th-century scientist. In fact, in the West, it was scientific dogma that there can be action only if there's connection, material touching material. Interestingly, it was 18th-century scientists who proved that there could be action at a distance—magnetism, acoustic phenomena, and so on. And it's important to understand that science as we know it was shaped by the Greeks. Their impact was possible because they thought in terms of rules about categories. And, at its core, science is all about rules about categories.

And now let's think about formal logic. It's not generally known in the West where we got formal logic from. Some people tend to think, "Well, we always had it." No, we didn't.

Find a word which means:

• a quality or characteristic that something has:

- still photograph
- attribute
- dogma
- magnetism
- acoustic
- phenomena



Lee: So where did formal logic come from?

Nisbett: The story goes that Aristotle got sick of listening to lousy arguments in the market and at political assemblies. And one of the types of logic that he spoke about is syllogism*, which has premises and a conclusion. So, the premise might be all A's are B's. C is an A; therefore, C is a B. That is a valid argument. Formal logic has been around since the time of Aristotle. However, in ancient China, there was no concern about formal logic.

From my perspective, the nature of social relations determines the way of thinking in any society. In a broader context, I believe the origin of all these differences is economic. The way you earn a living determines your social relationships, which in turn determines the way you think. There is good evidence for this.

For example, China is a land of plains with rivers running through them. It's very well equipped for mass agriculture. In Greece, that's impossible. Greece is full of mountains descending to the sea, so occupations there were more likely to be tending small farms, trading, or keeping animals.

Lee: I imagine that's because rice farming requires collective efforts among farmers to manage communal irrigation and coordinate the transplanting and harvesting of rice; by contrast, farming in Greece does not require as many collective, coordinated actions.


Nisbett: Exactly. We've also found that farmers and fishermen in a small area of Turkey are holistic in their thinking, as compared to animal herders, who don't have to depend on other people as much. In the same way, in Europe, the Industrial Revolution pushed Westerners and their respective cultures into an analytical direction because it created much more freedom of independent action.

Compare and Contrast

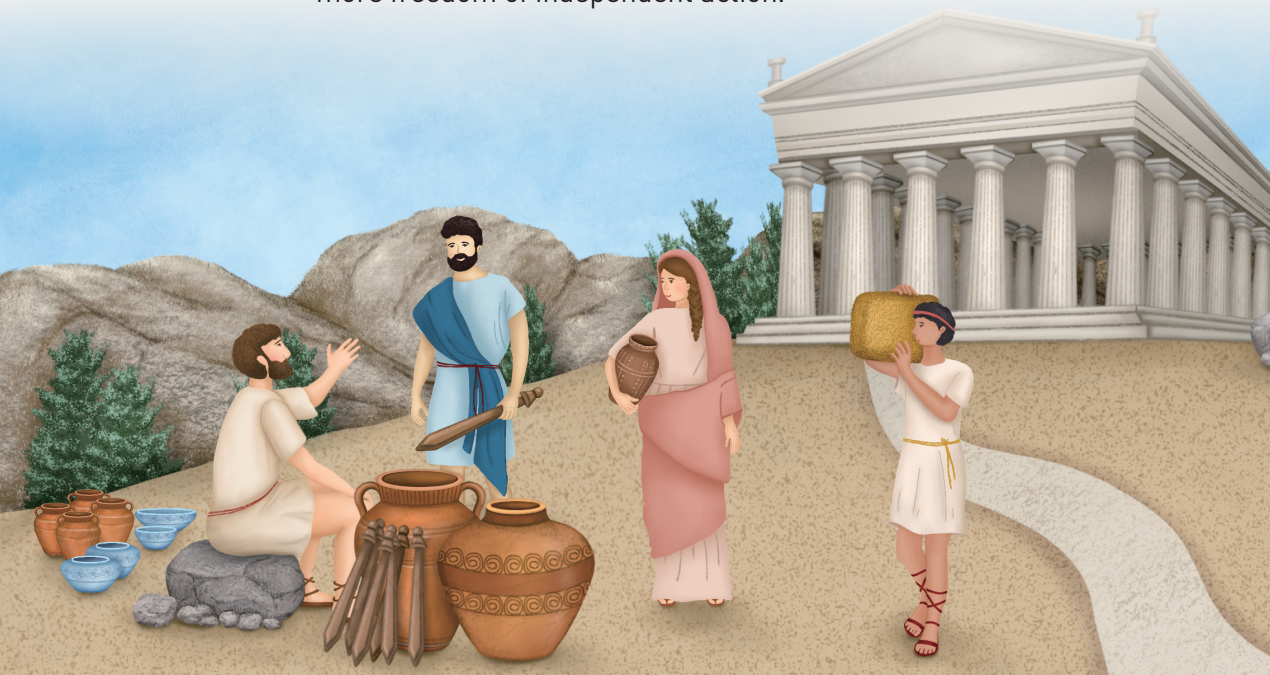
Q5 How are formal logic in ancient Greece and collective agriculture in China related?

Note

***syllogism:** a way of arguing in which two statements are used to prove that a third statement is true

 Find the part that helps you understand the meaning of the word "syllogism" (line 4).

- get sick of
- lousy
- argument
- premise
- valid
- perspective
- communal
- irrigation
- transplant
- herder
- respective



Compare and Contrast

Q6 How do the differences in thinking between East Asia and America show up in the 21st century, according to Nisbett?

Note

***dialecticism**: the philosophical concept that the world consists of opposite but not necessarily opposing ideas or concepts which, when put together, either negate each other or synthesize into a whole

Find words which mean:

• not very developed or advanced; basic:

• to disagree with something, especially by saying that the opposite is true:

- rudimentary
- property
- appreciation
- dialecticism
- contradict
- be foreign to
- dynamic
- underlie
- readily

Lee: How are these differences in thinking, which have been around for 2,500 years, seen in East Asia and America in the 21st century?

Nisbett: Today, if an East Asian is trying to be terribly logical in their argument, it's considered childish. At the base of Western thought is something even more rudimentary than formal logic. It's the concept that *A* equals *A*. A thing is itself and not some other thing. And *A* and *not A* can't both be true. An object can't have both the property *A* and the property *not A*—that's impossible. It couldn't be more different in the East, where there's always been a strong appreciation for what Western thinkers called dialecticism*.

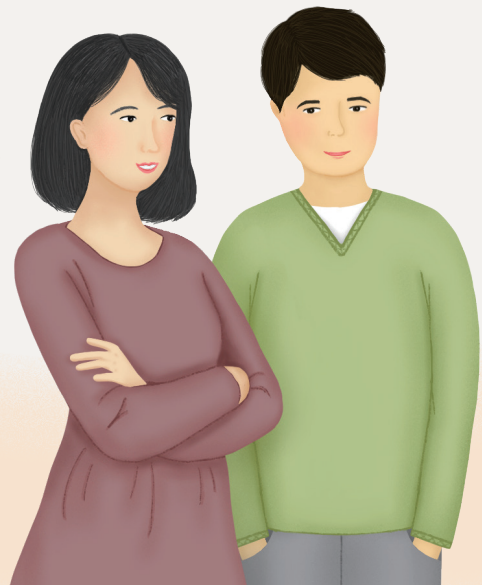
The principle of dialecticism is captured by the Eastern concept of the Dao, yin and yang, different quantities, different objects, different events, and different processes that compete and can contradict one another and change into one another. This way of thinking is largely foreign to Westerners.

Lee: Are there any principles that contribute to this way of thinking?

Nisbett: There is the principle of change—that reality is changing all the time. What's currently true is soon going to be false. Additionally, the principle of contradiction explains that change is constant, and contradiction is the dynamic that underlies change. Finally, we have the principle of relationships, or holism. The whole is more than the sum of its parts, and the parts are only meaningful in relation to the whole.

In one of the studies that we did, we presented college students with proverbs that either contained a contradiction or did not. So, the contradiction might have been in a proverb like “a person is stronger than steel and weaker than a fly.” Or “too humble is half proud.” To the Western mind, too humble is not proud at all. These contradictions are more readily understood and appreciated by Easterners, who tend to like these contradictions in proverbs better than Westerners do.

Too humble is half proud.



THINKING STYLES:

Not Right or Wrong, Just Different

Lee: You have praised holistic thinking as a key way to compensate for the limitations in Western analytic thinking. Would you define your views on cultural “contact” between different thinking styles as focusing more on the positive than the negative?

Nisbett: As a social psychologist, I cannot think of anything negative about cultural differences, because viewing problems through different approaches helps address them. For example, South Korean society is tremendously successful. It seems you have adapted the analytic Western style of thinking, which directly contrasts with your holistic Eastern style of thinking. This is amazing! Your GDP per capita right after the Korean War was the same as the African country of Kenya. Korea has progressed extremely rapidly. There is something going on, possibly a hybridization, that has proved to be highly beneficial.

Lee: Looking into the future, what would you recommend for those who want to learn about different thinking styles?

Nisbett: Reading essays and books as I did on these topics is a good place to start. And, of course, I would recommend reading my own book. (laughs)

Lee: I would recommend that too. Thank you for speaking with me today, Professor Nisbett. It’s been an enlightening experience.

Too humble is
not proud at all.



Inference

Q7 What is Nisbett’s view on cultural differences?

Find a word which means:

• giving you more information and understanding of something:

-
- tremendously
 - hybridization
 - beneficial
 - enlightening

A Understanding

1. What do the drawn circles (p. 41) reveal about contrasting cultural views on individualism and collectivism in the West and East?
2. How did ancient Chinese and Greek perspectives on science and formal logic contribute to the cognitive differences observed in Eastern and Western societies?
3. Why do Easterners tend to prefer proverbs with contradictions more than Westerners, as demonstrated in the study?

B Summarizing

Step 1 Answer the following questions about the reading.

1. **What** made Professor Nisbett interested in cultural differences, and what did he notice about how Eastern and Western people think differently?
2. **How** does Nisbett explain why Eastern and Western societies have different ways of thinking?
3. **Why** does Nisbett think it's important to understand different thinking styles, and how does he suggest people learn more about them?

Step 2 Write a summary. Use your answers to the questions above and the notes you took while reading the text.


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C Thinking Critically

- How do cultural differences in thinking styles affect problem-solving and communication in global contexts?

A | Useful Expressions

Complete the sentences using the expressions from the box in the correct form.

draw connections between | take into account | look back and forth |
pay attention to | in terms of

1. You need to _____ your health if you want to avoid getting sick.
2. During the presentation, she _____ between her slides and the audience.
3. The artist _____ traditional techniques and modern styles to create a unique piece of art.
4. When making a decision, you should _____ all the possible consequences.
5. When it comes to durability, this material is superior _____ resistance to wear and tear.

B | Structures

Participles after nouns

We often use past/present participles after nouns, especially when certain phrases provide additional information. This can help us be more concise and provide richer detail.

- So, you are a psychologist **trained in the field of “cultural differences.”**
- As the sun set, the sky became a canvas **blending shades of orange and pink.**
- He shared with me a tale often **told to children in his country.**

Underline the describing parts that come after the nouns.

1. There's also a clever experiment conducted by a social psychologist.
2. The concert attended by thousands of enthusiastic fans from around the world showcased the band's remarkable talent and energy.
3. During the festival, the crowd enjoyed various performances featuring music and dance.

Read the following passage, paying particular attention to the cultural differences in communication.



Culture shock: How to Speak Business Anywhere

In an increasingly globalized workplace, where team members might be spread across continents and clients are spread even more widely, communicating within proper cultural norms can determine whether teams work well together, secure a deal, or watch everything fall apart.

Here is what you should know to effectively communicate across certain cultures. Keep in mind that cultural traits should never be taken as absolutes. While a particular communication style may be fairly common in a certain culture, individual people, businesses, and industries also have their own styles.

Asian countries

Respect and honor are prevailing themes that influence Asian communication styles. This quickly becomes apparent in speaking patterns. There is a strong emphasis on listening, and many Asian business people, following what they are taught growing up, will wait for a sentence to end before responding, then also wait for a couple of beats of silence before talking. “You can imagine the outcome on a global team for those individuals who are waiting for silence that never comes,” said Erin Meyer, who specializes in cross-cultural management and is the author of *The Culture Map*. “Business people from Asian countries tend to be stronger negotiators compared with managers from Western cultures,” said Gayle Cotton, who offers training and coaching programs to global clients.

That’s because they wait to speak—which often throws off the people on the other side of the table—and they reveal very little with facial expressions and body language. “They will pause and be quiet and honor us to show what we have said is important to them and that they are reflecting on it,” said Cotton. “They don’t want to respond hastily, and Americans often don’t get that.” Asian cultures are also the least direct cultures in the world, Meyer explained. Open criticism, negative feedback, and the word “no” are almost always avoided, because they all are considered highly disrespectful. “*Maybe is a no*,” Cotton said. Asian cultures tend to be very hierarchical. Authority is highly respected and meetings that include different levels of hierarchy are not encouraged.



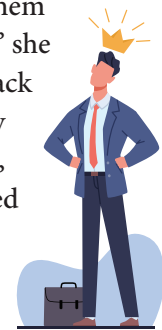
Latin countries



In Latin countries, including Italy and Spain, family is the priority — and business is also very focused on relationships. People in Latin countries love engaging in small talk, asking sincerely about families and weekend activities. They communicate with more emotion, using lots of hand gestures and personal expressions, compared to people in many other places. According to Cotton, presenting decisions or ideas subjectively with phrases such as “I feel” mixed in with research is acceptable and often well received. People from Latin countries also have a great respect for authority figures and honor them. One Swedish person working in Mexico told Meyer he realized he needed to change his communication approach after he voiced disagreement in meetings — intending to contribute to the conversation — and the group went silent. But “when he voiced an opinion, people automatically lined up behind it,” she said. “And he realized he needed to get the dialogue going in another way.”

United States

Independence and personal initiative characterize the U.S. communication style, Cotton observed, because U.S. work culture is very focused on results. People of varying status are given the authority to make decisions, and they are expected to speak up. “In the U.S., we wouldn’t hesitate to say, ‘Sure, I can do it,’” Cotton said. “There’s more pride involved in that ‘I’ than in other countries.” When she works with non-Americans who will be working in the U.S., she always urges them to be assertive. U.S. communication style also prioritizes clarity, Meyer said. “We tell them what we’re going to tell them, we tell them, and then we tell them what we told them,” she said. “And that style often comes off as condescending to other cultures.” But feedback is given in a very distinct way in the U.S., too, Meyer said. A negative is often heavily sandwiched between multiple positives. Meyer tells a story of a French employee, recently transplanted to the U.S. His boss informed him that his performance needed to change. But because she delivered the negative feedback by first explaining what she appreciated about his work — and he was generally unaccustomed to receiving positive feedback — he floated out of the meeting thinking it had gone well.



Germany, Scandinavia, and the Netherlands

Germanic, Scandinavian, and Dutch communication styles can be traced to the languages themselves, which are very precise and direct, Cotton explained. “They are frank, serious, direct, and detailed.” These cultures also tend to be very objective. When topics are presented, they want facts and research as support. Meyer said, in particular, that the Dutch give and receive very honest and direct feedback — and it’s appreciated as a sign of respect. The Law of Jante, which is little known outside of Scandinavia, offers 10 rules to live by, such as “you’re not to think you’re anything special”. The law, which emphasizes the collective over the individual, is pervasive in Scandinavia, according to Meyer. As a result, the region is likely the most equal place in the world. “In fact,” Meyer says, “it’s often difficult for an outsider to pick out the boss when watching people in a meeting in Scandinavian countries.”



B Connect to Writing

Goal to write descriptive sentences for the pictures

Step 1 Connect the phrases to complete the following sentences describing culture shock due to cultural differences.

- (1) As Ahmed extended his hand for a handshake,
- (2) Many Asian business people, following what they are taught growing up, will wait for a sentence to end before responding,
- (3) It's often difficult for an outsider to pick out the boss
- (4) While Mark smiled and gestured broadly to make a point,
- (5) She raised her eyebrows in surprise when he leaned in closer,
- (6) When he was invited to a party in America, he was surprised to see everyone serving themselves,
- (7) Many people from Asian cultures do not want to respond hastily

- Ⓐ interpreting it as a sign of friendliness.
- Ⓑ since in his culture, it is common for the host to serve the guests.
- Ⓒ Sarah instinctively stepped back, unsure of the appropriate greeting.
- Ⓓ Mr. Park remained calm and composed, speaking softly.
- Ⓔ because it is considered disrespectful.
- Ⓕ then also wait for a couple of beats of silence before talking.
- Ⓖ when watching people in a meeting in Scandinavian countries.

Step 2 Describe the picture depicting the challenges faced by individuals encountering people from diverse cultures.



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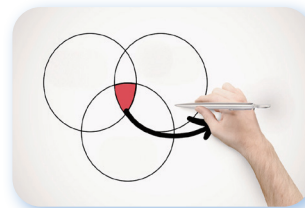
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A. Writing Strategy

Writing about similarities and differences

In formal academic writing, writers often compare and contrast people, things, or ideas to present their analysis or viewpoint. There are two common ways to structure a text that involves comparison and/or contrast.



- **Block organization:** The writer thoroughly explores all the characteristics of one subject before moving on to analyze the same features of another subject.
- **Point-by-point organization:** The writer compares one feature at a time. This method is most effective when there are distinct parallel points for comparison.

B. Writing Sample

Title: Cultural Differences in Body Language

introduction

Body language makes up the largest part of our non-verbal communication and can convey powerful messages. However, there are substantial cultural differences in how people use body language to communicate.

body

First, the handshake can vary from culture to culture. People from Western cultures typically perceive a strong handshake as commanding and confident, whereas people from many parts of East Asia perceive a strong handshake as aggressive and usually bow instead. **Second**, in most Western countries, eye contact is a sign of confidence and concentration. Americans tend to assume that if someone looks away while they are talking, they're disinterested and looking for someone else to talk to. On the other hand, in many Asian countries, unbroken eye contact would be considered aggressive and confrontational. In these cultures, avoiding eye contact can be a sign of respect for bosses and older individuals. **Third**, hand gestures can mean very different things in different cultures. A thumbs-up in America and Europe is an indicator of a job well done, while in Greece or the Middle East it can mean "up yours." Curling the index finger with the palm facing up is a common gesture that people in the United States and parts of Europe use to beckon someone to come closer. However, it is considered rude in East Asia. It is used only to beckon dogs in many Asian countries.

conclusion

Being able to understand cultural differences will improve your working relationships and potentially make you more successful in an increasingly globalized and culturally diverse working world.

C. Expressions & Sentence Patterns

Comparing and Contrasting

To write a good comparison and contrast essay, it is important to use the correct comparison and contrast words to introduce your points.

Comparison words and phrases that show similarities

- The artist draws inspiration from her surroundings, **just as** [much like, in the same way that] writers often find their inspiration in everyday life.
other clause connectors: as, and ...
- Children learn social skills through play. **Similarly** [In the same way], adults develop their interpersonal abilities through collaborative work environments.
other sentence connectors: likewise, also, too ...
- **Not only** parents **but also** grandparents play a crucial role in contributing to a child's development and overall well-being.

Contrast words and phrases that show differences

- Both cats and dogs can be great companions; cats are generally more independent, **whereas** [while] dogs require more attention and care.
other clause connectors: although, even though...
- **While** many students excel in group projects, others perform better when working alone.
- Children of immigrants typically become dual-language speakers, effortlessly speaking both their parents' language and the local dialect. **However** [Nevertheless], their grandchildren—the third generation—rarely maintain mastery in the language.
other sentence connectors: in contrast, on the other hand, on the contrary ...

Exercise Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

despite | in contrast | while

Weddings are celebrated differently around the world, showing each culture's unique values. _____ many American weddings focus on the couple's personal choices, Indian weddings often involve large families and traditional ceremonies. For example, Indian weddings can last several days. _____, Western weddings usually happen in one day. Western brides often wear white, but Indian brides usually wear red or gold, colors that symbolize happiness and good luck. _____ these differences, weddings everywhere celebrate love, togetherness, and a new beginning.

TASK

Write about the cultural similarities and differences of two countries of your choice.

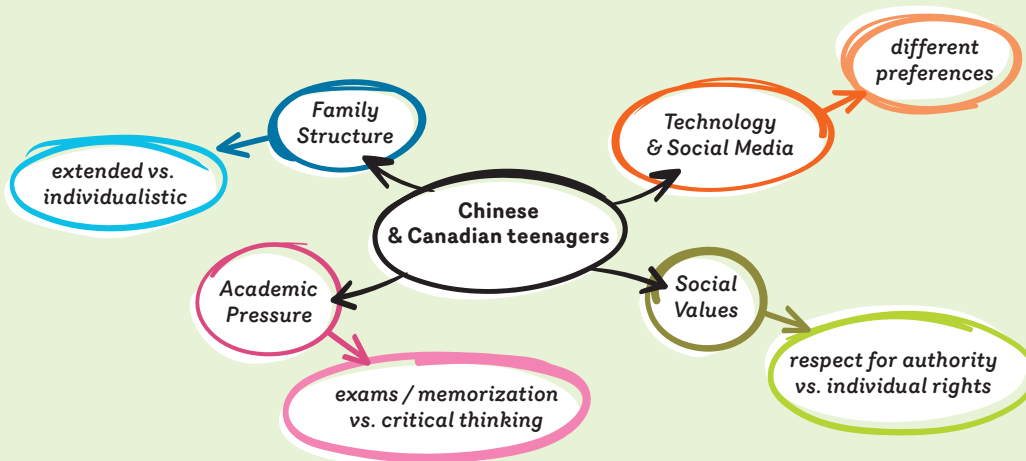
PLAN AND WRITE



Choose a topic for your writing that enables comparison. You can explore various options such as communication styles, customs, street food, teenagers, or any other relevant aspect.

A Brainstorm & Gather Information

1. Define the topic: e.g., Focus on comparing teens' lives in China and Canada.
2. Generate ideas and questions: List key comparison points and create specific questions.
3. Organize thoughts: Use a mind map to arrange ideas and connections.

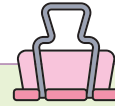


B Make an Outline

Create an outline by completing the table with the collected information. You do not have to write in complete sentences in your outline.

Introduction • thesis statement	
Body • aspects of family structure, technology & social media, academic pressure, and social values	
Conclusion • final reflections	

G Write a First Draft



Use the outline as a guide to write the first draft of your essay. Utilize the Nuts and Bolts of Writing section, along with the aids provided below to effectively structure and convey your ideas.

Title: _____

Introduction

- Clearly state your main argument, emphasizing the cultural aspects you'll compare.
- Begin with an intriguing fact, statistic, or question on cultural diversity.

I will compare the cultural similarities and differences in ... between X and Y.

A study shows that ...

Body

- Describe typical aspects.
- Provide examples of similarities and differences.
- Explore cultural values' influence on experiences and identities.

X and Y share several cultural similarities, yet they also exhibit notable differences that ...

X and Y are similar in ...

In contrast, X differs from Y in ...

For one thing, ... In addition, ...

... is highly valued in X.

... places great importance on the role of ...

There is an emphasis on ...

Conclusion

- Summarize the main points of comparison and contrast.
- Offer insights drawn from the cultural analysis.
- Close with your last idea about understanding cultures.

In conclusion, the comparison of cultural aspects between X and Y reveals ...

Based on the cultural analysis, it is evident that ...

From the cultural analysis, we can infer that ...

By understanding these differences, we can ...

Understanding these cultural contrasts is essential for ...

A **Revise**

1. Carefully review your draft based on the following points and revise your essay.

(1) **Structural Consistency** : Use the same structure for each subject to improve clarity.

Ex. Chinese teenagers often study hard, and they have strong family ties. Canadian teens like to hang out with friends and have more freedom.

→ Chinese teenagers often focus on studying hard and maintaining strong family ties, while Canadian teens prefer socializing with friends and enjoy more freedom. *(revised)*

(2) **Specific and Credible Evidence** : Back up your claims with reliable evidence.

Ex. Chinese teenagers have a lot of homework, and Canadian teens also have homework. They both try to balance school and friends.

→ Research shows that Chinese teens often face an average of 14 hours of homework per week, while Canadian teens report around 10 hours; despite these differences, both groups try to balance academic demands with social activities. *(revised)*

(3) **Clear Transition Sentences** : Use transition words or phrases to connect ideas smoothly.

Ex. Chinese teens have strict rules at home. Now, let's look at Canadian teenagers, who generally have more freedom.

→ Chinese teens typically follow strict household rules, whereas Canadian teenagers experience more freedom, showing a clear cultural difference. *(revised)*

2. Exchange papers with your partner. Getting your partner's opinion is a good way to know if your writing is clear and effective.

B **Edit**

Complete the checklist below as you prepare to write your final draft.

- My essay is logically structured and flows well.
- My language and grammar are correct and appropriate.
- I've correctly used the learned strategies and expressions.

REFLECT

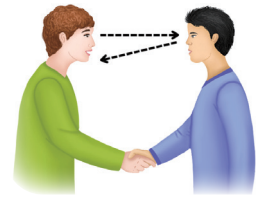
Discuss these questions with a partner or group.

1. What is something new you learned in this writing section?
2. What did you learn from sharing your writing, and how can you utilize it to improve your writing skills?

Cultural Insights

Eye Contact

Eye contact customs vary from culture to culture. In some East Asian cultures, such as Korea and Japan, it's customary for people to lower their eyes when speaking with figures in positions of control, like parents, bosses, or government officials. However, in many Western cultures, making eye contact is an essential part of effective communication.



Gestures

You can emphasize important points in your speech by using gestures—finger, hand, and arm movements. Gestures are used to illustrate a wide range of concepts. The gestures below are examples of how symbolic gestures can be effectively used in presentations.



1. Asking a question

So, what are some solutions to this problem?

2. Indicating one of two points of view

On the other hand, ...



3. Considering two different points at the same time

So, it's important to consider both of these factors before making a decision.

4. Combining different points or information

Now, I want to bring all these ideas together.



5. Showing that something is a personal view

In my opinion, ...

6. Listing important facts

I think there are three main issues here.



Keep in mind that gestures can carry different meanings across cultures. For instance, the “OK” gesture, made by forming a circle with the thumb and index finger in the U.S., is considered impolite in Brazil when the palm faces outward. The thumbs-up gesture is generally seen as a positive sign of approval or agreement in many cultures. However, in some Middle Eastern countries, such as Iran, it is considered offensive.



Activity

Research additional information on global body language online and share your findings with the class.



A. Listen to the talk and complete the table using the words from the box below.

Aspect	Americans	East Asians
Focus	Solely on the train	On both the train and the _____ landscape
Eye Movement	Focused on the _____ object, analyzing its specific details	Shifted back and forth, capturing a _____ view
Information Processing	Analyzed specific _____ of the train	Understood the larger context along with the train
Cultural Implication	Tendency to concentrate on _____ elements	Preference for _____ understanding and context

broader | central | features | holistic | individual | surrounding


B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

As a social psychologist, I cannot think of anything negative about cultural differences, because viewing problems through different approaches helps address them. For example, South Korean society is tremendously successful. It seems you have adapted the analytic Western style of thinking, which directly contrasts with your holistic Eastern style of thinking. This is amazing! Your GDP per capita right after the Korean War was the same as the African country of Kenya. Korea has progressed extremely rapidly. There is something going on, possibly a hybridization, that has proved to be highly beneficial.


- Which statement would the writer most likely agree with?
 - Ⓐ Korea’s progress has been hindered by hybridization.
 - Ⓑ South Koreans primarily use an analytic Western style of thinking.
 - Ⓒ Cultural differences are beneficial for addressing problems through diverse perspectives.
- Critically assess the statement “I cannot think of anything negative about cultural differences.” Discuss potential drawbacks or limitations to this perspective, drawing on examples from global contexts.

- C. Describe the images showing an experiment where participants draw a circle for themselves and circles for their acquaintances. Emphasize cognitive differences using comparative expressions learned in this unit.

Americans

A group of diverse people of various ethnicities and ages standing in a circle on a light brown textured background. The group is enclosed in a red rounded square frame.

East Asians

A group of diverse people of various ethnicities and ages standing in a circle on a light blue textured background. The group is enclosed in an orange rounded square frame.

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REFLECT

1. Give your answer to the unit's opening question:

Q What are the benefits of embracing cultural diversity?

.....

.....

2. Take a moment to reflect on the knowledge you have acquired throughout this unit and assess your progress.

I can:



- identify how texts are organized.
- infer the meaning of unfamiliar words based on context.
- summarize long passages to retain key information and identify the main points.
- use the strategy of comparing and contrasting to develop balanced perspectives.
- think critically about the information I encounter.
- apply the vocabulary and grammatical structures learned in this unit.



Think and Discuss

A. Look below and think about the topic.



B. Discuss this question with your partner:

- Q** How can we ensure sustainable population growth and reduce pressure on the Earth?

UNIT FOCUS

Reading

ARTICLE A: How Many People Can Earth Sustain?

ARTICLE B: Population policies can erode reproductive and human rights, warns United Nations agency

Language Focus

which as a clause modifier

Reading for Writing

Effects of Overpopulation

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

Restructuring source information

Cultural Insights

Cultural Factors Influencing Population Growth

A. Background Knowledge

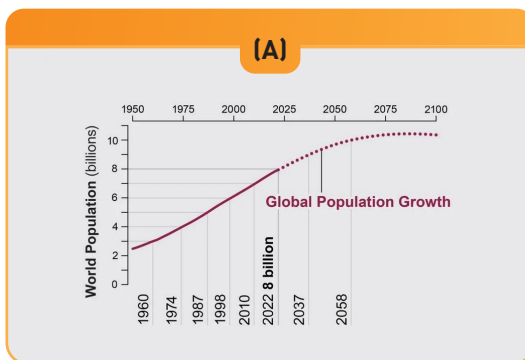


1. Listen to the news report about world population growth and fill in the blanks in the notes below as you listen.

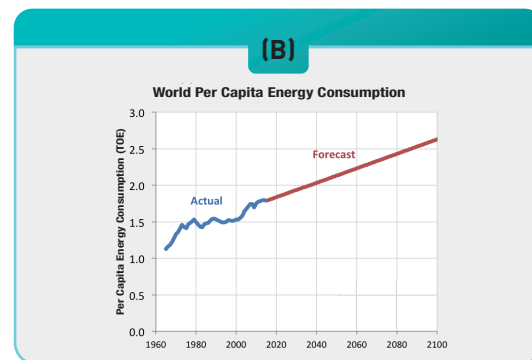


- Topic: World Population
- Anchor's name: _____
- Global population hit _____, projected to reach 9.7 billion by _____
- Challenges: _____ in cities, strain on healthcare and _____
- Environmental impact: _____ rising, deforestation threatening ecosystems
- Need for action: genuine _____
- Hope: Taking steps now for a healthier, prosperous future

2. Look at the graphs (A) and (B) and answer the questions.



Source: <https://www.scientificamerican.com>



Source: <https://seekingalpha.com>

- (1) Describe the trend in world population growth over the years based on graph (A).
- (2) Do you see any correlation between population growth and energy consumption per capita? If so, what is it?
- (3) **[Discuss]** Based on the graphs, what do you think are the main challenges associated with population growth and energy consumption?

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. Complete the sentences using the key expressions from the text.

fertility rate | gender parity | make a big difference | carbon emissions

- (1) In the developed world, simply having one fewer child could reduce a person's annual _____ by 58.6 tons, more than 24 times the savings from not having a car.
- (2) In aging, low-fertility countries that are concerned about labor shortages, _____ in the workforce is considered the most effective way to improve productivity and income growth.
- (3) She said policies that require or encourage more men to take parental leave, more flexibility for both women and men at work, and affordable child care would all _____.
- (4) The most common view was that the world's population was too large and the _____ too high.

2. Read the sentences from the text and write the words in color that match the definitions.

- Plato expressed worries about overpopulation in Athens and **advocated** for strict population control measures managed by the state.
- Amid all the **controversy** and uncertainty, it can be hard to know what to think.
- As more humans inhabited the Earth, they began to **adapt** the land for their use.
- Policies should be **implemented** for the benefit of society, and if they happen to lead to beneficial demographic changes, that's just a bonus.
- It argues that human **reproduction** is neither the root cause nor the solution to major global challenges like climate change, pandemics, conflicts, and economic uncertainty.

- (1) _____ : a lot of disagreement or argument about something, usually because it affects or is important to many people
- (2) _____ : to publicly support or suggest an idea, development, or way of doing something
- (3) _____ : the act or process of reproducing, specifically the process by which plants and animals give rise to young
- (4) _____ : to change, or to change something, to suit different conditions or uses
- (5) _____ : to start using a plan or system

C. Reading Strategy

Pattern of Organization

The pattern of organization refers to how information is structured and presented in a piece of writing. Recognizing patterns of organization is a helpful reading strategy, as it allows readers to better understand the content and navigate through the text more effectively. Different types of texts employ various organizational patterns to convey information, such as:

- **Chronological Order:** Information is presented in the order in which events occurred or steps should be followed.
- **Cause and Effect:** The text explores relationships between actions or events and their consequences.
- **Compare and Contrast:** The text examines similarities and differences between two or more subjects or concepts, offering clear insights into their relationships.
- **Problem-Solution:** The text presents a problem or issue followed by potential solutions for addressing it.

Practice Read the following passage and fill in the blanks or check what is appropriate to complete the table of analysis.

Earth's natural systems sustain life and enhance human well-being. However, humans have historically used resources irresponsibly. Since the 1970s, demand has exceeded the planet's capacity, threatening resource availability through land use changes, pollution, deforestation, and invasive species. This uncontrolled consumption has led to environmental destruction and biodiversity loss. With population growth, the impact on the environment will likely increase. Reducing this impact requires a shift to renewable energy, sustainable practices, and responsible consumption, alongside efforts to stabilize the population through accessible family planning.

Aspect	Description
Main Idea	Humanity's unsustainable use of natural resources has led to severe _____ damage and biodiversity loss, demanding a global shift toward sustainable practices and population _____ to reduce further impact.
Pattern of Organization (✓)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cause & Effect <input type="checkbox"/> Compare & Contrast <input type="checkbox"/> Problem-Solution

•For further studies, see pp. 148–149.

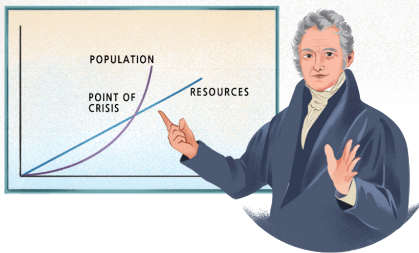
ARTICLE A

How Many People Can Earth Sustain?



Population Concerns Even from Ancient Times

Scholars have struggled with population concerns since ancient times. Plato expressed worries about overpopulation in Athens and advocated for strict population control measures managed by the state. He proposed limiting the ideal city to 5,040 citizens and emphasized the importance of moderating consumption.



Thomas Malthus, an English economist, continued this discourse in 1798 with his work “An Essay on the Principle of Population.” Malthus highlighted the inevitable clash between human population growth and the planet’s finite resources. His negative perspective emphasized the pressing need for addressing population growth and its impact on resource sustainability.



Pattern of Organization

Q1 What is the pattern of organization of the passage?

Find a word which means:

• to support or argue for a particular cause, policy, or idea:

• the using up of a resource:

- concern
- advocate
- emphasize
- consumption

Pattern of Organization

Q2 Which pattern of organization is most evident in the passage?

- Ⓐ Chronological Order
- Ⓑ Compare and Contrast

The Controversial Future of Population Control

Controlling the size of the population, known as population engineering, is a deeply divisive area. Today, any policies involving quotas or targets to increase or decrease the human population are almost universally condemned. The risk of these incentives leading to pressure or other violence is seen as too great. However, there is little agreement beyond this.



At one end of the spectrum lie those who see lower fertility rates in some areas as a crisis. One demographer is so concerned about the localized drop in the birth rate in the U.K. that he has suggested taxing the childless. As of 2019, there were 1.65 children born in the country per woman on average. This is below the replacement level, the number of births required to maintain the same population size, of 2.075.

The opposing view is that slowing and eventually halting global population growth is not only eminently manageable and desirable but also achievable via entirely voluntary means, such as simply helping women avoid getting pregnant and providing education. In this way, proponents of this position believe we could not only benefit the planet but also improve the quality of life experienced by the poorest citizens worldwide.

On the other hand, many advocate for shifting the focus to our activities and consumption habits. Supporters argue that the quantity of resources each person uses up has greater influence, and they point out that consumption is significantly higher in wealthier countries with lower birth rates. Reducing our individual demands on the planet could lower humanity’s footprint without hindering growth in poorer countries.

Amid all the controversy and uncertainty, it can be hard to know what to think. There are several ways in which the number of people on the planet might affect a few key aspects of our lives in the future—the environment, economy, and our collective well-being.

Find words which mean:

• to criticize something or someone strongly, usually for moral reasons:

• done, given, or acting of one’s own free will:

- condemn
- incentive
- fertility
- halt
- eminently
- voluntary
- proponent
- shift
- controversy
- uncertainty
- collective

Environmental Challenges

As more humans inhabited the Earth, they began to adapt the land for their use. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, 38% of the planet's land surface is currently used to grow food and other products for humans or their livestock. Today we are the dominant species on land.

As our dominance increases, many environmental changes have been occurring in parallel. A growing number of women are joining the movement to have fewer or no children. The trend was fueled by research from 2017, which calculated that, in the developed world, simply having one fewer child could reduce a person's annual carbon emissions by 58.6 tons, more than 24 times the savings from not having a car. In contrast, many environmentalists now believe that the problems we are currently facing are largely due to consumption rather than overpopulation, which shifts the blame away from poorer countries and toward wealthier, high-consumption nations. Many developed countries are already densely populated, and this is partly how they achieved their wealth. Denying developing countries this opportunity is seen as unfair. Some argue that the idea of an impending "population bomb" coming to destroy the planet is outdated. They point out that in the past, population trends grew rapidly, but today there are fewer than 10 countries with fertility rates over 5.



Pattern of Organization

Q3 Choose all the patterns of organization that can be found in the passage.

- Ⓐ Chronological Order
- Ⓑ Cause and Effect
- Ⓒ Compare and Contrast
- Ⓓ Problem and Solution

Q4 What is the resulting effects of increased human population and dominance on land?

Find words which mean:

• having control or influence over others:

• old-fashioned and therefore not as good or as fashionable as something modern:

- adapt
- agriculture
- livestock
- dominant
- occur in parallel
- reduce
- emission
- blame
- densely
- achieve
- outdated

Inference

Q5 What does “hidden force” (line 3) mean in the context?

Pattern of Organization

Q6 Which pattern of organization is evident in the passage regarding the discussion of population growth and government policies?

- Ⓐ Chronological Order
- Ⓑ Problem and Solution

A Better Future

Demographics influence more than just the environment and economy. They are also a powerful hidden force in shaping the quality of people’s lives worldwide.

According to one study, a country’s prospects are determined by the rate of population growth or decline, not by the absolute number of people in the country. Therefore, what matters most is not the size of the population but whether or not the government has the resources to improve its infrastructure in order to maintain the correct level of access to those services for its citizens. In light of this study, the longer it takes for a country to reach a certain population, the greater the likelihood that its government will be able to establish the right structures in the system that will support that population. Governments in countries with high population growth should therefore set up policies to slow down the rate of growth.

5

10

15

Find words which mean:

• statistical data related to the population and particular groups within it:

• the basic systems and services that a country or organization uses in order to work effectively:

One factor with a well-documented role in slowing down this rate of growth is the education of women. As women get access to education, they begin to work outside the family, which competes with childbearing. However, we need to emphasize the merits of education independent of its impact on population size. This gets to the heart of one modern view on population engineering — policies should be implemented for the benefit of society, and if they happen to lead to beneficial demographic changes, that’s just a bonus.

20

25

We should make the necessary investments to get to the rate of growth that is consistent with where countries want to go. That is the magnitude of the opportunity that exists. The decisions made by governments across the globe over the coming decades will be greatly influential in determining how many people there are on the planet.

30

- demographics
- prospect
- absolute
- infrastructure
- establish
- implement
- magnitude
- influential

ARTICLE B

Population policies can erode reproductive and human rights, warns United Nations agency

Governments should focus on quality of life, not population control.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) released a report warning against government policies targeting fertility rates, emphasizing the potential erosion of reproductive and human rights. The report, titled The State of World Population report 2023, highlights the danger of such policies undermining rights in various regions. It argues that human reproduction is neither the root cause nor the solution to major global challenges like climate change, pandemics, conflicts, and economic uncertainty. Instead, the report advocates for public investments to ensure equitable access to education, employment, healthcare, and social protection. It stresses the importance of not treating the bodies of women and girls as instruments to enforce population goals. The report also reveals that only 56 percent of women have control over their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Population Anxiety

The UNFPA's report includes data showing there is substantial anxiety in the general public about the population after surveying 7,797 people across eight countries (Brazil, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Nigeria, and the United States). The most common view was that the world's population was too large and the fertility rate too high. It also found that the more exposure people had to the media and conversations about population, the more likely they were to be concerned about population numbers, the fertility rate, and immigration.

“The question isn't whether the human population is too large or too small,” Natalia Kanem, the executive director of the United Nations Population Fund, said. “The question is: Can everyone exercise their fundamental human right to choose the number and spacing of their children? Sadly, the answer is a clear no.”

Pattern of Organization

Q7 The first passage follows a problem-solution pattern. Find the part pointed out as a problem.

Find words which mean:

• to gradually weaken or destroy something or someone:

• the fact of experiencing something or being affected by it because of being in a particular situation or place:

-
- reproductive
 - erosion
 - undermine
 - equitable
 - substantial
 - exposure

Pattern of Organization

Q8 Check the pattern of organization evident in the first passage.

- Ⓐ Cause and Effect
- Ⓑ Chronological Order

Q9 Find contrasting perspectives related to the fertility rates of different types of countries and the corresponding solutions proposed in the second passage.

Find words which mean:

• to change something to the opposite direction, order, position, or result:

• to prevent someone from giving their full attention to something:

- heroine
- abortion
- exceed
- reverse
- manipulate
- distract
- contribute
- resilient
- empowerment
- conversely
- shortage

Overpopulation and Underpopulation Policies

The report cites cases in which population targets set by governments are pushing people toward reproductive choices they may not otherwise make.

In Uzbekistan, for example, doctors have spoken to the international media about pressure to use sterilization to reduce the population rate, with the government arguing that poorer patients can't afford more children. In Russia, "mother heroines" with large families receive financial incentives. Other countries, like Romania and the United States, have faced abortion restrictions. India proposed a two-child policy with sterilization incentives and penalties for exceeding family size limits. South Korea, which has the world's lowest birth rate, is now offering families payments and other benefits to anyone who gives birth to a child. United Nations experts say these policies generally don't work in the long term.

"Such measures will not help in any meaningful way to reverse fertility trends," said Michael Herrmann, senior adviser of economics and demography to the UNFPA. He told the press briefing that demographic changes might cause some of the challenges the world faces, but "manipulating population numbers" isn't the solution, as these measures often only encourage people to have children earlier, not more of them.

Fertility Rates Distract from Solutions

Kanem said women in less-developed countries are often blamed for having too many children, while women in developed countries are blamed for having too few.

"This fallacy holds the wrong people to account," she said.

"The countries with the highest fertility contribute the least to global warming and suffer most from its impacts." According to Kanem, focusing only on fertility rates distracts from solutions such as reducing carbon emissions and consumption in wealthy countries.

The report also said most experts today agree that "population changes are normal, and population sizes are neither good nor bad; what is needed are resilient systems that can respond to the needs of a population, no matter what its size." That includes advancing gender equality overall. In high-fertility countries, the report said, "empowerment through education and family planning" will lead to economic growth. Conversely, in aging, low-fertility countries that are concerned about labor shortages, gender parity in the workforce is considered the most effective way to improve productivity and income growth.

Responsibility of Taking Care of Children

In Canada, where the fertility rate is low, some experts say the solutions that best tackle economic concerns are through supportive government policies.

“Some of the responsibility of taking care of children needs to be taken off women’s shoulders,” said Marina Adshade, an economics professor at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Adshade said policies that require or encourage more men to take parental leave, more flexibility for both women and men at work, and affordable child care would all make a big difference. “It’s just simply not going to work if you’re just repeatedly telling women that they have to make sacrifices for the greater good,” she said.

For a generation of young people, the choice not to have children is rooted in a lack of policies that support future generations. In 2019, Emma Lim, a fourth-year student at McGill University in Montreal, launched a movement called #NoFutureNoChildren — a pledge not to have children until the Canadian government takes serious steps to fight climate change. So far, she’s sticking to it, saying her reluctance isn’t limited to climate change policies.

“We have a cost-of-housing crisis. We don’t have a very strong financial future. When you add climate change ... it just doesn’t look like a promising world,” Lim said.

This echoes the UNFPA report, which states that family planning without “improving the low status of women and girls around the world will likely have only a limited impact on broader economic and social development.”



Pattern of Organization

This passage follows Problem and Solution and Cause and Effect patterns of organization.

Q10 According to the passage, what is argued as a way to address fertility rates and related economic concerns?

Q11 What reasons do young people give for not wanting to have children?

Find words which mean:

• the ability to change or be changed easily according to the situation:

• the feeling of being unwilling to do something and hesitating before you do it because you do not want to do it:

- parental leave
- flexibility
- affordable
- make sacrifices
- reluctance

A Understanding

What is the common theme in both articles?

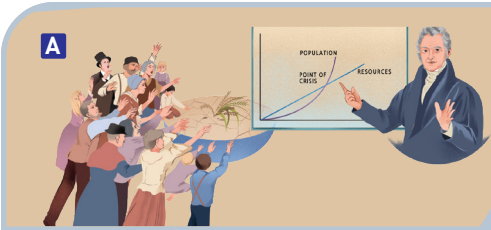

- Ⓐ Climate change mitigation strategies
- Ⓑ Historical perspectives on population concerns
- Ⓒ Population challenges and how to address them
- Ⓓ Impacts of population growth on the environment

Note

When reading to compare and analyze two different texts dealing with the same topic, it's important to focus on several key aspects: main idea and focus; perspective, tone, and style; and author's purpose.

B Analyzing

The following is a comparison and analysis of articles **A** and **B**. Check which article each statement belongs to.

Aspect	Comparison and Analysis of Article A and B	A	B
Perspective	a more focused perspective informed by the UNFPA report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a broader perspective	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tone	a warning and persuasive tone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	an informative and analytical tone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Author's Purpose	to provide a comprehensive exploration of various perspectives on population control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	to caution against government policies targeting population size and advocate for human-rights-centered approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patterns of Organization	chronological and compare-contrast pattern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	a variety of patterns employed, such as problem-solution and cause-effect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C Thinking Critically

- What steps can be taken to address overpopulation and environmental challenges without violating human rights?

A | Useful Expressions

Complete the sentences using the expressions from the box in the correct form.

shift the blame | exercise the right | push toward | hold to account | take off

1. The campaign aims to _____ people _____ renewable energy.
2. Every citizen should _____ to express their opinions.
3. He will always _____ onto his partners when things go wrong.
4. If the delivery is late, the shipping charges will be _____ your final bill.
5. Companies must be _____ for environmental pollution and their actions.

B | Structures

which as a clause modifier

The relative pronoun *which* is a word used to connect a dependent clause to the main clause in a sentence. It introduces additional information about a noun or pronoun mentioned earlier in the sentence. Specifically, *which* is used to refer to the whole preceding clause, providing more detail or clarification about the subject. It serves to modify or describe the preceding clause in relation to the main clause, adding depth or specificity to the overall meaning of the sentence.

- *Many environmentalists now believe that the problems we are currently facing are largely due to consumption rather than overpopulation, which shifts the blame away from poorer countries and toward wealthier, high-consumption nations.*
- *As women get access to education, they begin to work outside the family, which competes with childbearing.*

Underline the part of the sentence that the relative pronoun *which* is modifying.

1. The dentist had to pull out two of my teeth, *which* was painful.
2. My parents haven't come home from work yet, *which* means I have to take care of my little brother.
3. The movie received positive reviews, *which* led to a larger audience during its second week.

Read the following three texts regarding the effects of overpopulation and complete the tasks on the next page.



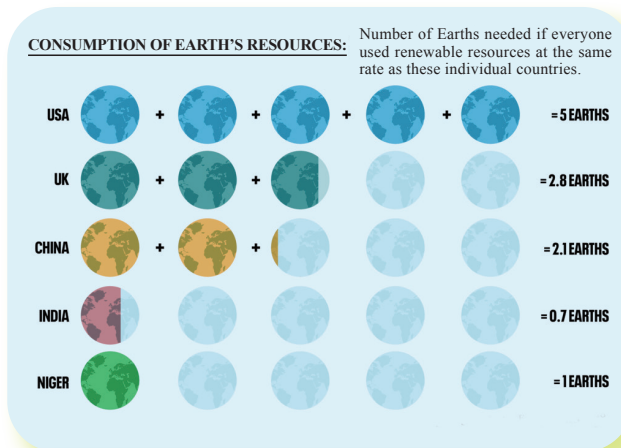
[News Article]

Urban Population Surge Raises Alarms over Resource Strain

Recent findings from the World Bank have revealed a concerning trend: urban populations worldwide have increased by over 60% in the last few decades, far exceeding the growth of essential services like housing, healthcare, and education, leaving millions stuck in conditions of poverty and hardship.

This worrying reality underscores the urgent need for comprehensive action to address the growing strain on resources. The increasing gap between population growth and infrastructure development worsens social differences and creates significant challenges for the well-being of urban communities.

Notably, the strain on resources looms large, given the finite nature of many essential commodities. As urban populations continue to swell and resource demands escalate, it is imperative to adopt sustainable practices and policies that balance population growth with resource availability. Failure to address these issues risks worsening social inequalities, harming environmental sustainability, and putting the well-being of present and future generations at risk. It is time for concerted action to ensure a more equitable and sustainable future for all.



Source: <https://oxfordshireguardian.co.uk>

[Opinion Editorial]

The Urgent Need to Address Overpopulation's Environmental Impact

In recent years, evidence of the harmful impact of overpopulation on our planet's ecosystems has grown increasingly alarming. The unchecked growth in human numbers puts immense pressure on the environment, leading to widespread ecological degradation, including deforestation, loss of biodiversity, increased pollution, and emissions worsening climate change. Scientists warn that unless immediate action is taken to slow population growth, we face ecological disruption and collapse threatening life on Earth.

It is crucial to prioritize sustainable population management strategies, promote access to family planning and reproductive health services, and advocate for policies that support sustainable living practices and address root causes of population growth. Failure to act decisively now will worsen the environmental crisis and put the well-being of future generations at risk. Concerted action is needed to address overpopulation and safeguard the health of our planet for generations to come.

[Interview]

Expert Insights: Population Growth and Disease Outbreaks

FACTORS INCREASING THE RISK OF DISEASE EMERGENCE



POPULATION
GROWTH



CLIMATE
CHANGE



GLOBAL TRAVEL
& TRADE



PROXIMITY TO
ANIMALS

Host: Good evening, everyone, and welcome to tonight's special conversation. Today, we're joined by Dr. Jones, an infectious disease expert, to discuss how population growth affects disease outbreaks. Dr. Jones, thank you for joining us.

Dr. Jones: Thank you for having me. It's a pleasure to be here.

Host: Dr. Jones, could you explain how human activity in wildlife areas contributes to new diseases?

Dr. Jones: Certainly. Recent outbreaks like COVID-19, Zika, Ebola, and West Nile have links to animals or insects before infecting humans. Urbanization and deforestation disrupt wildlife habitats, bringing people closer to animals and raising disease risks. For example, studies show that over 75% of emerging infectious diseases in humans come from animals.

Host: That's worrying. How does population growth worsen this problem?

Dr. Jones: With nearly 8 billion people worldwide, urban expansion pushes into natural habitats. Living near wildlife increases the risk of disease spreading. Plus, crowded areas make social distancing harder, aiding disease transmission. Research also indicates that the global population is projected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, further escalating these challenges.

Host: What steps are needed to reduce future pandemics?

Dr. Jones: We must preserve habitats and use land sustainably. Early detection, better health systems, and global cooperation are crucial. Education on wildlife risks and vaccinations can also help prevent outbreaks. Additionally, investing in research to understand how environmental changes impact disease transmission is vital for effective prevention strategies.

Host: Thank you, Dr. Jones, for your insights into this vital issue.

Dr. Jones: My pleasure. Let's work together to keep communities safe from future pandemics.

A Analyze the Text

1. What is the common theme all three texts are addressing?

2. Fill in the blanks below with the appropriate phrases from the box.

Source Information	Main Idea / Theme	Details
News Article	challenges posed by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concerns for the trend of increasing urban population - urgent need for comprehensive action to _____ - impact of population growth on _____ - imperative to adopt sustainable practices and policies
Opinion Editorial	overpopulation's impact on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overpopulation's impact on ecosystems - unchecked growth leading to _____ - urgent need for sustainable management - support for family planning and sustainable policies
Interview	population growth and disease outbreaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human activity in wildlife areas contributing to new diseases - recent outbreaks linked to _____ - population growth worsening the risk of disease spreading - steps needed to _____

- Ⓐ reduce future pandemics
- Ⓒ urban population growth
- Ⓔ infrastructure

- Ⓑ address resource strain
- Ⓓ animals and insects
- Ⓕ ecological degradation

B Connect to Writing

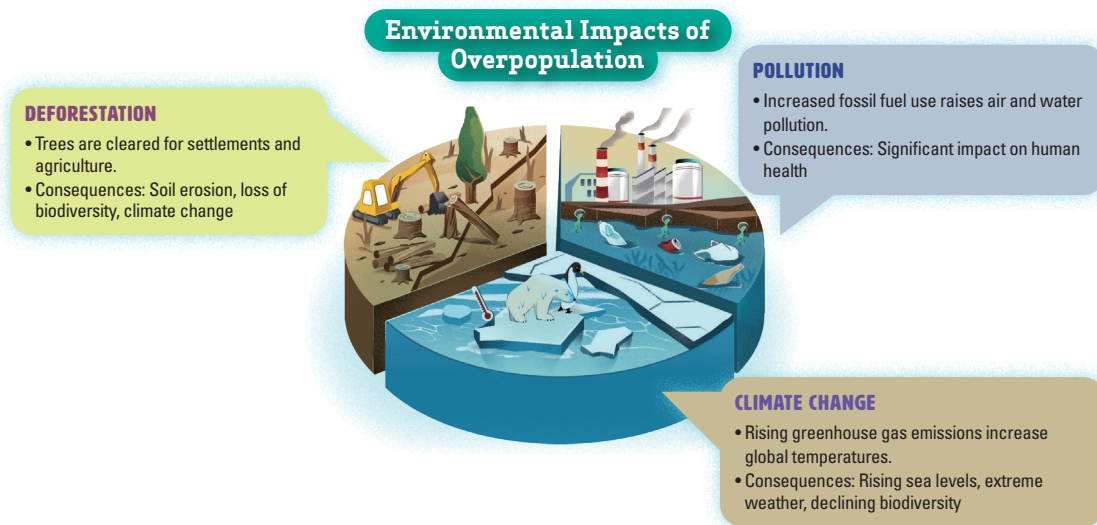
Goal to write a brief paragraph that explains the infographic

Step 1 Read the opinion editorial again. To compose a paragraph that supplements the content of the piece, identify the main argument to be used in the introduction and the key points for the conclusion.

the main argument

the key points

Step 2 Using the information identified earlier and the following infographic, write a brief paragraph explaining overpopulation's impact on the environment.



Introduction	Why is overpopulation an environmental problem?
Body	How does it affect the environment? (Use infographic)
Conclusion	What can be done to reduce its impact?

A. Writing Strategy

Restructuring source information

Restructuring source information involves presenting information from a source in a different way while keeping it accurate. This can be done by summarizing the main points, paraphrasing the wording, or synthesizing information from multiple sources.



Mastering this skill allows writers to incorporate external sources into their writing while adding their own voice and perspective.

- **Grasp the Main Points:** Understand the main points of the source materials before attempting to restructure them.
- **Paraphrase with Precision:** Say what the original source said, but in a different way to avoid copying while retaining the intended meaning.
- **Synthesize for Depth:** Synthesize information from multiple sources to present a comprehensive view or argument.

B. Writing Sample

Title: **The Impact of Overpopulation: Environmental, Health, and Resource Challenges**

introduction

Overpopulation imposes immense pressure on our planet, leading to significant environmental, health, and resource challenges. Addressing this issue is crucial to ensuring a sustainable future for all.

body

The unchecked growth in human numbers has resulted in widespread ecological degradation, including deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and increased pollution. These environmental issues worsen climate change, threatening the continuation of life on Earth. Furthermore, overpopulation intensifies health challenges, particularly the risk of diseases such as COVID-19, Zika, and Ebola. Urbanization and deforestation bring humans into closer contact with wildlife, increasing disease transmission risks. Rapid urban population growth also strains essential resources like housing, healthcare, and education. The gap between population growth and infrastructure development leaves millions in neglect and deprivation, highlighting the need for sustainable practices and policies.

conclusion

Addressing overpopulation is essential to mitigating environmental degradation, health risks, and resource strain. Sustainable population management, access to family planning, and policies supporting sustainable living practices are vital for safeguarding our planet and future generations. Immediate action is needed to ensure a more equitable and sustainable future.

C. Expressions & Sentence Patterns

Effective Source Restructuring Techniques

When restructuring source information in writing, mastering certain skills is essential for clear communication and constructing strong arguments: paraphrasing, summarizing, providing examples, and emphasizing. Below are some useful expressions.

Paraphrasing

- The company's profits have dropped significantly this quarter. **In other words**, we are facing serious financial challenges that need to be addressed.
- She didn't enjoy the movie because it was too long. **To put it differently**, it felt like a waste of her time.

Summarizing

- The research shows that exercise improves mental health and boosts productivity. **To sum up**, staying active is beneficial for both the mind and body.
- The meeting addressed multiple issues but ultimately focused on budget cuts. **In short**, we need to save money.

Providing Examples

- Many animals adapt to their environment to survive. **For instance**, polar bears have thick fur that keeps them warm in the Arctic.
- Many species are threatened by habitat loss and climate change. **To illustrate**, the orangutan is losing its rainforest habitat due to deforestation in Southeast Asia.

Emphasizing

- There are many factors that contribute to climate change. **In particular**, greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles are a significant issue.
- Given the increased security concerns, **it's required** that everyone show a picture ID at the door.

Exercise Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate words from the box.

In other words | In summary | It's essential

As the world population surges, urgent concerns about sustainability arise. _____ to address this issue with careful planning, prioritizing conservation and fair resource distribution. _____, we must actively tackle sustainability challenges despite technological advancements. Importantly, leaders and individuals alike should take action to ensure a harmonious coexistence with our planet. _____, collective efforts are crucial for balancing population growth with environmental preservation and social fairness.

TASK

Read the following passage. Then find TWO additional paragraphs from different sources that discuss similar topics. Once you have identified these paragraphs, use them to write an essay restructuring the information from all three sources. Make sure to reflect your own voice and perspective on the topic.

[Article 1] Balancing Energy Demands with Population Growth

As the global population continues to grow, so does the demand for energy. With an increasing number of people gaining access to modern energy services, the pressure on traditional energy sources is mounting. This is particularly evident in urban areas, where population growth is most pronounced. In cities like New City, the growing population has led to a surge in energy consumption, putting strain on existing infrastructure and raising concerns about sustainability. To address this challenge, city officials are exploring renewable energy sources and implementing energy efficiency measures. However, with population growth expected to continue, the need for sustainable energy solutions has never been more urgent.

PLAN AND WRITE

A Brainstorm

Generate ideas about the topic. You may add additional sections as needed.

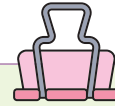
e.g. sustainable urban planning / challenges in transitioning to renewable energy

B Make an Outline

Create an outline by completing the table with the collected information. You do not have to write in complete sentences in your outline, but make sure to paraphrase and summarize the source information.

<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overview of the topic • thesis statement 	
<p>Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main ideas from each passage • supporting details or evidence 	
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summary of impacts and responses • final thoughts or call to action 	

G Write a First Draft



Use the outline as a guide to write the first draft of your essay. Utilize the Nuts and Bolts of Writing section, along with the aids provided below to effectively structure and convey your ideas.

Title: _____

Introduction

- Provide background information on the topic.
- Introduce the main idea.
- End with a thesis statement.

With the global population expected to reach ...

This essay will explore the impact of population growth on resource management ...

It is clear that population growth has significant implications for ...

Body

Consider three points:

- Point 1—the impact of population growth on energy resources
- Point 2—the impact of population growth on _____
- Point 3—the impact of population growth on _____

*With the projected global population reaching 9.7 billion by 2050, ...
Population growth significantly affects ...*

Population growth has a substantial impact on energy resources.

The growing global population is placing unprecedented pressure on ...

*Population growth leads to increased demand for ...
Strategies for ... must be implemented to ensure ...*

Conclusion

- Summarize the main points discussed in the essay.
- Reinforce the importance of addressing the issue.
- Close with your final thoughts or a call to action.

In conclusion, it is evident that population growth has significant implications for ...

Addressing the challenges posed by population growth is crucial for ensuring a sustainable future ...

It is imperative that we take action now to address the challenge posed by population growth ...

A Revise

1. Carefully review your draft based on the following points and revise your essay.

- (1) **Maintaining Objectivity**: Focus on presenting factual information, not personal opinions.

Ex. The energy crisis is a huge problem that will inevitably cause the world to collapse if we don't act fast.

→ The energy crisis is a serious challenge that requires urgent action to avoid significant global consequences. (*revised*)

- (2) **Clear Explanations and Definitions**: Define and explain complex concepts clearly.

Ex. Renewable energy is the key to sustainability, and everyone knows it's the solution to all energy problems.

→ Renewable energy, such as solar and wind, plays a crucial role in sustainability by providing cleaner alternatives to fossil fuels. (*revised*)

- (3) **Using Credible Sources**: Rely on reliable sources to ensure the accuracy and trust of your information.

Ex. Some studies say that the energy crisis could end soon, but it's hard to know who to trust.

→ According to recent research from the International Energy Agency, renewable energy could significantly reduce the impact of the energy crisis in the coming years. (*revised*)

2. Exchange papers with your partner. Getting your partner's opinion is a good way to know if your writing is clear and effective.

B Edit

Complete the checklist below as you prepare to write your final draft.

- My essay is logically structured and flows well.
- My language and grammar are correct and appropriate.
- I've correctly used the learned strategies and expressions.

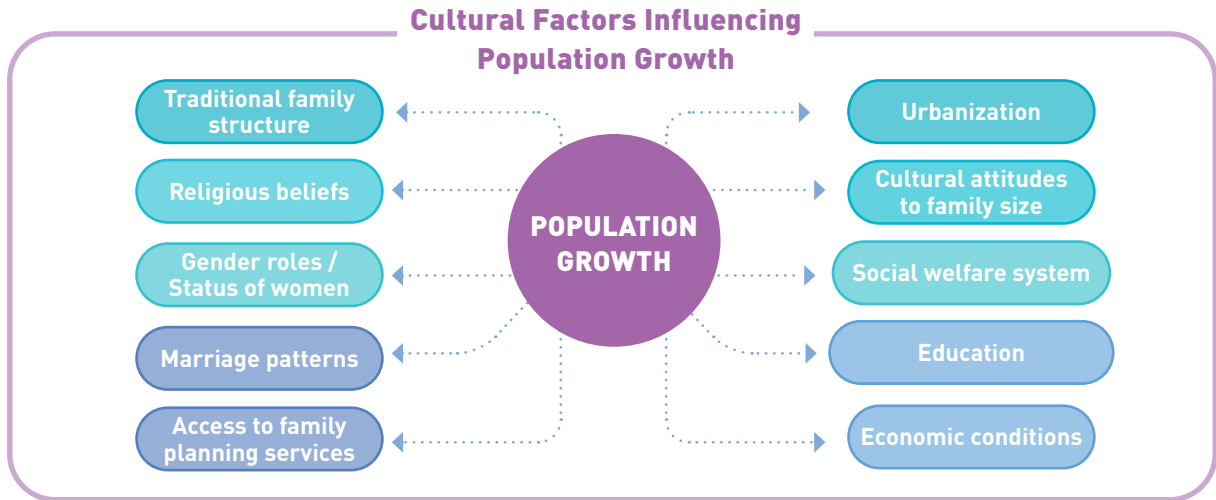
REFLECT

Discuss these questions with a partner or group.

1. What is something new you learned in this writing section?
2. What did you learn from sharing your writing, and how can you utilize it to improve your writing skills?

Cultural Insights

Look at the chart displaying cultural factors influencing population growth and read the quotes from different countries. Reflect on how these cultural factors impact population trends.



“In Japan, many couples opt to have only one or two children due to the high cost of living and the societal emphasis on career success and financial stability.”

“In Mexico, we believe that children are a gift from God, and the more children we have, the more blessings we receive.”

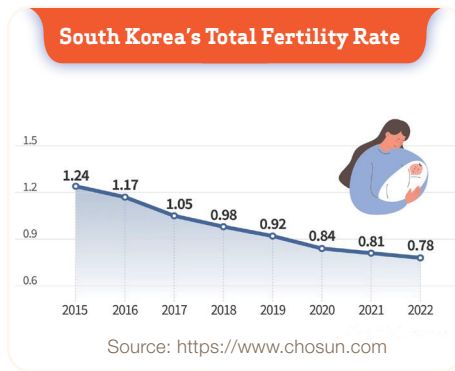
“In Norway, there’s a culture of individualism and personal freedom. The government provides extensive social welfare programs to support families.”

“Large families are common in Bangladesh due to limited access to healthcare and education. Having more children is seen as a form of security for the future.”





A. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.



1. What are Sarah and Minjun mainly talking about?

- Ⓐ The effects of South Korea's competitive job market on young people's career choices
- Ⓑ The reasons behind and potential solutions to South Korea's low fertility rate
- Ⓒ The influence of South Korean government policies on gender equality

2. Check whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- (1) In 2022, South Korea's fertility rate was about 0.78 children per woman. (T/F)
- (2) The South Korean government has increased parental leave to encourage higher birth rates. (T/F)
- (3) High education costs are a major reason for the low fertility rate in South Korea. (T/F)
- (4) The South Korean government has reduced taxes for families with children to encourage higher birth rates. (T/F)

B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Over the past century, the global population has experienced a dramatic increase, primarily due to advancements in healthcare and agriculture. Improvements in medical technology have led to lower mortality rates, particularly among infants and mothers, while innovations in farming have significantly boosted food production, reducing the occurrence of hunger. As a result, the world population surged from about 1.6 billion in 1900 to over 7.8 billion by 2020. However, this rapid population growth has also led to significant challenges, such as environmental degradation, resource reduction, and increased greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change. The strain on natural resources and ecosystems underscores the need for sustainable development and effective population management strategies to mitigate these adverse effects.

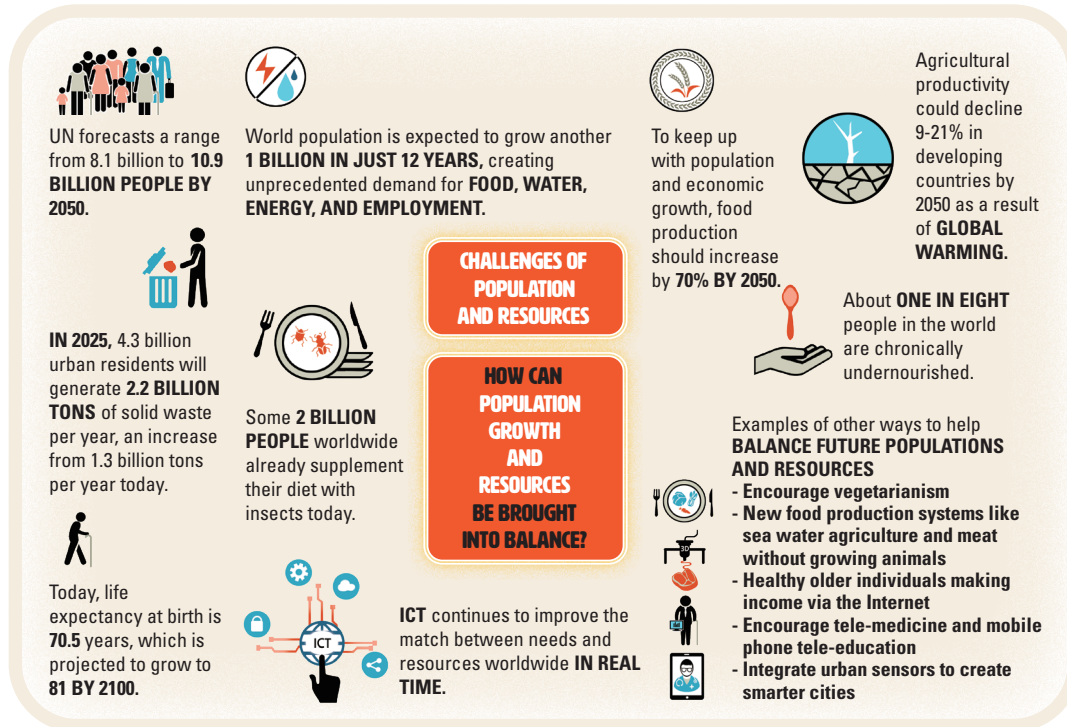
1. Which pattern of organization is used in the paragraph?

- Ⓐ Chronological order
- Ⓑ Cause and effect
- Ⓒ Compare and contrast
- Ⓓ Problem-solution

2. In the last sentence, what does "these adverse effects" refer to?

3. How can modern societies balance the need for population growth and the necessity of protecting the environment?

- C. Write an opinion article for a school newspaper on balancing population growth and resource sustainability. Use the provided paragraph on the previous page and specific data from the infographic below to support your arguments.



Source: <https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com>

REFLECT

1. Give your answer to the unit's opening question:

Q How can we ensure sustainable population growth and reduce pressure on the Earth?

.....

.....

2. Take a moment to reflect on the knowledge you have acquired throughout this unit and assess your progress.

I can:

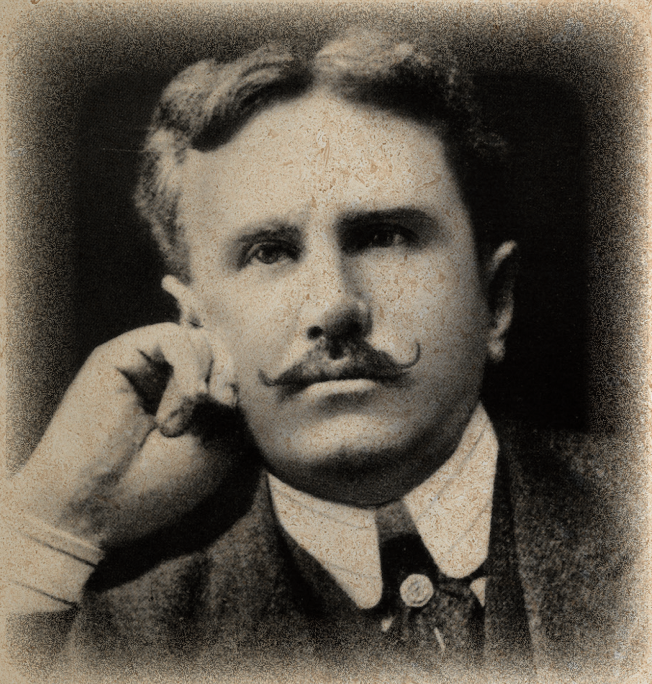


- identify how texts are organized.
- infer the meaning of unfamiliar words based on context.
- understand the content of a text effectively by using different patterns of organization.
- restructure information from different types of texts for my own writing, while adding my own voice and perspective.
- think critically about the information I encounter.
- apply the vocabulary and grammatical structures learned in this unit.

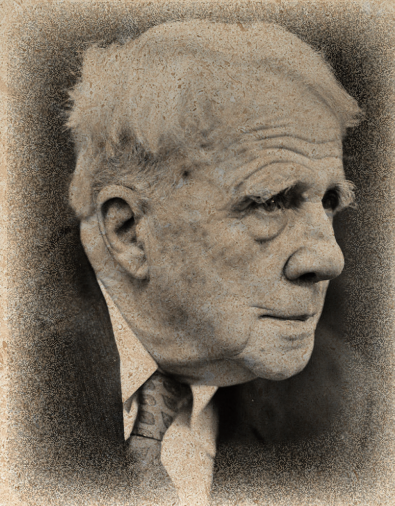
UNIT 4



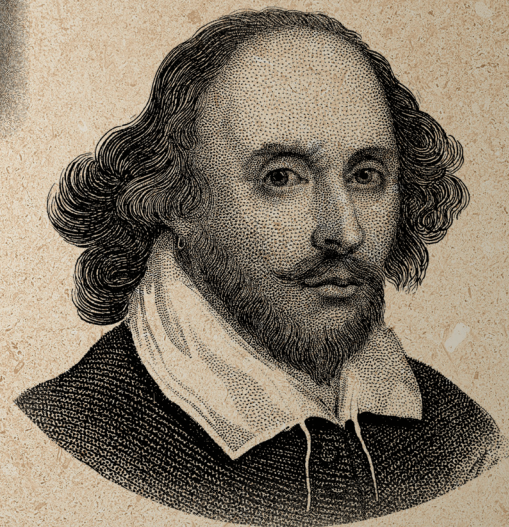
Figurative Language: “The Social Triangle” and Poetry



O. Henry



Robert Frost



William Shakespeare



Think and Discuss

A. Look below and think about the topic.



B. Discuss this question with your partner:

Q What are the key elements that make up an ideal life?



UNIT FOCUS

Reading

“The Social Triangle”

Language Focus

Inversion

Reading for Writing

“Sonnet 29” and “The Road Not Taken”

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

How to write your review essay

Cultural Insights

Literature and Culture:

Why Background Knowledge Matters

A. Background Knowledge



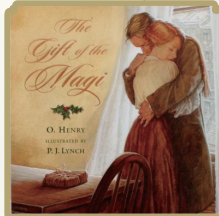
1. Listen to the description of O. Henry and his work's characteristics. Then complete the summary.



O. Henry is renowned for his New-York-City-based short stories that romanticize everyday life and often feature _____ endings. Famous works like “After Twenty Years” and “The Last Leaf” showcase his wit, dramatic dialogue, and clever _____, appealing to both children and adults with their _____-like atmosphere and unexpected conclusions.



After Twenty Years

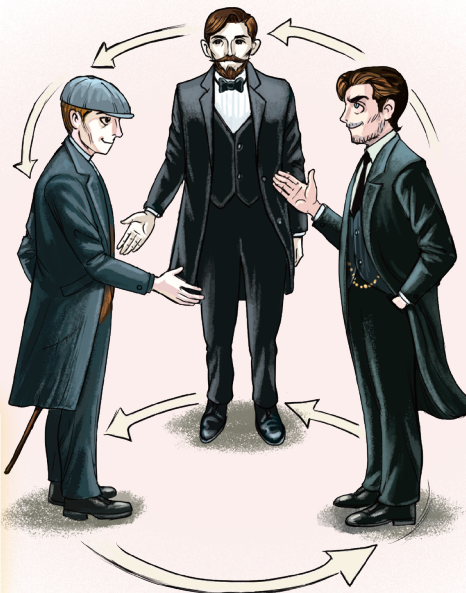


The Gift of the Magi



The Last Leaf

2. Look at the descriptions of the characters in “The Social Triangle” by O. Henry and the picture of their handshakes making a triangle. Guess how the story plays out.



Ikey Snigglefritz

A hard-working tailor's apprentice who dreams big and treasures the moments when he steps into a world beyond his daily routine.

Cortlandt Van Duyckink

A wealthy and socially elite reformer looking to make a positive impact on the poorer districts.

Billy McMahan

A charismatic and influential political leader who enjoys the admiration and respect of his community.

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. Read the definitions of idiomatic expressions and complete the sentences with appropriate idioms.

Expression	Definition
hitch one's wagon to a star	to have a high ambition, ideal, or purpose
keep the ball rolling	to continue progress or maintain momentum in an activity or conversation
neck of the woods	a specific area or locality, often referring to someone's neighborhood or region

- (1) If you're ever in my _____, give me a call, and we can meet up.
- (2) Tom decided to _____ by joining a successful company, hoping it would help him achieve his own dreams faster.
- (3) Let's _____ by planning our next meeting right away.

2. Read the sentences from the text and write the words in color that match the definitions.

- It was Saturday night, and the boss **reluctantly** laid twelve dirty dollars in his hand.
- You perceive that he **nurtures** in his cold heart the germs of society.
- There was born suddenly in the worshipful soul of Ikey Sniggelfritz an **audacious**, thrilling impulse.
- Made mad now by the gods who were about to destroy him, Ikey threw away his scabbard and **charged** upon Olympus.
- Obeying a sudden impulse, Van Duyckink stepped out and warmly grasped the hand of what seemed to him a living **rebuke**.

- (1) _____ : very confident and daring
- (2) _____ : in a way that involves hesitating before doing something because you do not want to do it
- (3) _____ : to care for and protect someone or something while they are growing
- (4) _____ : an expression of sharp blame or criticism
- (5) _____ : to rush toward a person, place, etc.

C. Reading Strategy

5 Types of Figurative Language

Metaphor: A metaphor is a direct comparison without using the comparative words *like* or *as*. Metaphors link the two things being compared to draw out a stronger connection and deepen the meaning of the comparison. If a metaphor continues for several lines or an entire piece of writing, it's called an extended metaphor.

Simile: A simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the words *like*, *as* or *than*. Often used to highlight a characteristic of one of the items, similes rely on the audience's ability to create connections and make inferences about the two objects, people, actions, or concepts being discussed.

Personification: Personification is attributing human characteristics to things, animals, or abstract concepts. This can help make objects, places, or animals more relatable.

Hyperbole: A hyperbole is an over-exaggeration used to emphasize an emotion or description. Sometimes hyperbole also implements the use of simile and comparative words.

Symbolism: Symbolism uses an object or word to represent an idea, emotion, or belief. A symbol can be a physical object, color, word, place, action, or person. Symbolism often helps people make connections between real objects and more abstract feelings, ideas, or relationships.

Practice

Write the type of figurative language above next to the number of each example.

- -
 -
 -
 -
1. Behold Ikey as he strolls up the street beneath the roaring elevated railway between the rows of stinking factories.
— O. Henry, *The Social Triangle*
2. All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players.
— William Shakespeare, *As You Like It*
3. His nose grew until it was so long he could not see past it.
— Carlo Collodi, *The Adventures of Pinocchio*
4. My love is like a red, red rose / That's newly sprung in June.
— Robert Burns, "A Red, Red Rose"
5. "It is the last one," said Johnsy. "I thought it would surely fall during the night. I heard the wind. It will fall today, and I shall die at the same time." — O. Henry, *The Last Leaf*

•For further studies, see pp. 152–153.

The Social Triangle

by O. Henry

At six o'clock, Ikey Snigglefritz laid down his iron. Ikey was a tailor's apprentice. Are there tailor's apprentices nowadays?

At any rate, Ikey sewed and pressed and patched all day in the steamy, smelly tailor shop. But when work was done, Ikey hitched his wagon to such stars as his own sky let shine.

It was Saturday night, and the boss reluctantly laid twelve dirty dollars in his hand. Ikey subtly rinsed his hands in water, put on his coat, hat and collar with its ragged tie and second-hand pin, and set forth in pursuit of his ideals.

For each of us, when our day's work is done, must seek our ideal, whether it be love or card games or lobster Newburg*, or the sweet silence of the old bookshelves.

Behold Ikey as he strolls up the street beneath the roaring elevated railway between the rows of stinking factories. Pale, insignificant, dirty, cursed to exist forever in poverty of body and mind, yet, as he swings his cheap cane and projects the disgusting inhalations from his cigarette, you perceive that he nurtures in his cold heart the germs of society.

Ikey's legs carried him to and into that famous place of entertainment known as the Cafe Maginnis—famous because it was the hangout of Billy McMahan, the greatest man, the most wonderful man, Ikey thought, that the world had ever produced.

Billy McMahan was the district leader. Upon him the Tiger purred, and his hand held manna* to scatter. Now, as Ikey entered, McMahan stood, flushed and triumphant and mighty, the center of a cheering crowd of his subordinates and constituents. It seems there had been an election; a signal victory had been won; the city had been swept back into line by a resistless flood of votes.

Ikey crept along the bar and gazed, breathing fast, at his idol.

• Some expressions in the original text have been converted into modern English.



Figurative Language

Q1 What might “the germs of society” (line 16) in Ikey's heart suggest about him?

Note

***Newburg**: rich sauce made from butter, cream, eggs, wine, and seasonings

***manna**: food which according to the Bible was supplied by a miracle to the Israelites after they escaped from Egypt

Find a word which means:

- someone who has less power or authority than someone else:

-
- sew patch
- hitch one's wagon to a star
- subtly set forth
- stroll inhalation
- nurture germ
- purr flushed
- constituent

Figurative Language

Q2 Identify a sentence with figurative language where Ikey takes a bold action.

Note

***scabbard**: a cover for a sword that is made of leather or metal

***nectar**: the drink that the Greek and Roman gods drank

***in delirium**: in a state of wild excitement or ecstasy, often characterized by a lack of clear thinking or rational decision-making

Find words which mean:

• very confident and daring:

• an amount of money that a worker is paid based on the number of hours, days, etc.:

- magnificent
- overshadow
- charge
- keep the ball rolling
- shabby
- rebuke

How magnificent was Billy McMahan, with his great, smooth, laughing face; his gray eyes, clever as a chicken hawk's; his diamond ring, his voice like a trumpet call, his prince's air, his thick and active roll of money, his rousing speech to friends and associates — oh, what a king of men he was! How he overshadowed his subordinates, though they themselves were distinguished, large and serious, blue of chin and important of manner, with hands buried deep in the pockets of their short overcoats! But Billy — oh, what small use are words to paint for you his glory as seen by Ikey Snigglefritz!

The Cafe Maginnis rang to the note of victory. The white-coated bartenders threw themselves skillfully upon bottles, corks and glasses. The loyal and the hopeful shook Billy McMahan's hand. And there was born suddenly in the worshipful soul of Ikey Snigglefritz an audacious, thrilling impulse. He stepped forward into the little cleared space in which majesty moved and held out his hand. Billy McMahan grasped it unhesitatingly, shook it and smiled. Made mad now by the gods who were about to destroy him, Ikey threw away his scabbard* and charged upon Olypus.

“Have a drink with me, Billy,” he said familiarly, “you and your friends?”

“Don't mind if I do, old man,” said the great leader, “just to keep the ball rolling.”

The last spark of Ikey's reason fled.

“Wine,” he called to the bartender, waving a trembling hand.

The corks of three bottles were drawn; the champagne bubbled in the long row of glasses set upon the bar. Billy McMahan took his and nodded, with his beaming smile, at Ikey. The subordinates and satellites took theirs and growled “Here's to you.” Ikey took his nectar* in delirium*. All drank.

Ikey threw his week's wages in a wrinkled roll upon the bar.

“Correct,” said the bartender, smoothing the twelve one-dollar notes. The crowd gathered around Billy McMahan again. Ikey leaned against the bar a while, and then went out.

He went down Hester Street and up Chrystie, and down Delancey to where he lived. And there his women folk, a drunken mother and three shabby sisters, jumped on him for his wages. And at his confession they howled and rebuked him in the short rhetoric of the locality.

But even as they plucked at him and struck him, Ikey remained in his ecstatic joy. His head was in the clouds; the star was drawing his wagon. Compared with what he had achieved, the loss of wages and the whining of women's tongues were slight affairs.

He had shaken the hand of Billy McMahan.



MAGGINNIS CA

Note

***visiting card:** an early form of a business card for social introductions or leaving contact information

Figurative Language

Q3 Match the following metaphors to the corresponding aspects:

- (1) a four-walled tower in business
- (2) as dust and ashes in his mouth
- Ⓐ feeling empty and meaningless to him
- Ⓑ an extremely strong and unyielding person in his business dealings

Find a word which means:

• interesting and unusual enough to attract attention:

- attendant upon
- dictator
- leash
- assemblage
- striking
- slender
- reluctant
- conceive
- reform
- neck of the woods

Billy McMahan had a wife, and upon her visiting cards* was engraved the name “Mrs. William Darragh McMahan.” And there was a certain irritation attendant upon these cards; for, small as they were, there were houses in which they could not be inserted. Billy McMahan was a dictator in politics, a four-walled tower in business, dreaded, loved and obeyed among his own people. He was growing rich; the daily papers had a dozen men on his trail to capture his every word of wisdom; he had been honored in caricature holding the Tiger on a leash.

But the heart of Billy was sometimes sore within him. There was a race of men from which he stood apart but that he viewed with the eye of Moses looking over into the promised land. He, too, had ideals, even as had Ikey Sniggelfritz; and sometimes, hopeless of attaining them, his own solid success was as dust and ashes in his mouth. And Mrs. William Darragh McMahan wore a look of discontent upon her plump but pretty face, and even her silks seemed to sigh as she moved.

There was a brave and prominent assemblage in the restaurant of a noted hotel where Fashion loves to display her charms. At one table sat Billy McMahan and his wife. Mostly silent they were, but the accessories they enjoyed little needed the approval of speech. Mrs. McMahan’s diamonds were outshone by few in the room. The waiter bore the costliest brands of wine to their table. In evening dress, with an expression of gloom upon his smooth and massive face, you would look in vain for a more striking figure than Billy’s.

Four tables away sat alone a tall, slender man, about thirty, with thoughtful, melancholy eyes, a Van Dyke beard and peculiarly white, thin hands. He was dining on steak, dry toast and sparkling water. That man was Cortlandt Van Duyckink, a man worth eighty million, who inherited and held a sacred seat in the exclusive inner circle of society.

Billy McMahan spoke to no one around him, because he knew no one. Van Duyckink kept his eyes on his plate because he knew that everyone present was hungry to catch his. He could bestow knighthood and prestige by a nod, and he was reluctant to create a too extensive nobility.

And then Billy McMahan conceived and accomplished the most startling and audacious act of his life. He rose deliberately and walked over to Cortlandt Van Duyckink’s table and held out his hand.

“Say, Mr. Van Duyckink,” he said, “I’ve heard you were talking about starting some reforms among the poor people down in my district. I’m McMahan, you know. Well, if that’s straight, I’ll do all I can to help you. And what I say goes in that neck of the woods, doesn’t it? Oh, I’d say it certainly does.”



Van Duyckink's rather gloomy eyes lit up. He rose to his slender height and grasped Billy McMahan's hand.

"Thank you, Mr. McMahan," he said, in his deep, serious tones. "I have been thinking of doing some work of that sort. I shall be glad of your assistance. It pleases me to have become acquainted with you."

Billy walked back to his seat. His body was tingling from the praise bestowed by royalty. A hundred eyes were now turned upon him in envy and new admiration. Mrs. William Darragh McMahan trembled with ecstasy, so that her diamonds assaulted the eye almost with pain. And now it was apparent that at many tables there were those who suddenly remembered that they enjoyed Mr. McMahan's acquaintance. He saw smiles and bows about him. He became enveloped in the aura of dizzy greatness. His campaign coolness deserted him.

"Wine for that gang!" he commanded the waiter, pointing with his finger. "Wine over there. Wine to those three gents by that green bush. Tell 'em it's on me. Wine for everybody!"

The waiter ventured to whisper that it was perhaps inexpedient to carry out the order, in consideration of the dignity of the house and its custom.

"All right," said Billy, "if it's against the rules. I wonder if it would do to send my friend Van Duyckink a bottle? No? Well, it'll flow all right at the cafe tonight, just the same. The cafe will be packed with drinks tonight; anyone coming by 2 A.M. is in for a treat."

Billy McMahan was happy.

He had shaken the hand of Cortlandt Van Duyckink.

Inference

Q4 What does the sentence "His campaign coolness deserted him" (line 12) mean, and what type of figurative language is used in it?

Q5 Why do you think Billy and Mrs. William Darragh McMahan feel ecstatic after Billy's interaction with royalty?

Find words which mean:

• someone who is known but who is not a close friend:

• not practical, suitable, or advisable:

-
- tingling
 - assault
 - acquaintance
 - desert
 - venture

Inference

Q6 What is Cortlandt Van Duyckink's purpose in visiting the Lower East Side, and how does he plan to achieve it?

Note

***soup kitchen:** a place that gives food (such as soup and bread) to poor people

***death trap:** (informal) a building, vehicle, etc., that is very dangerous and could cause someone's death

Find words which mean:

• having, showing, or coming from personal qualities that people admire:

• to build something by putting together materials:

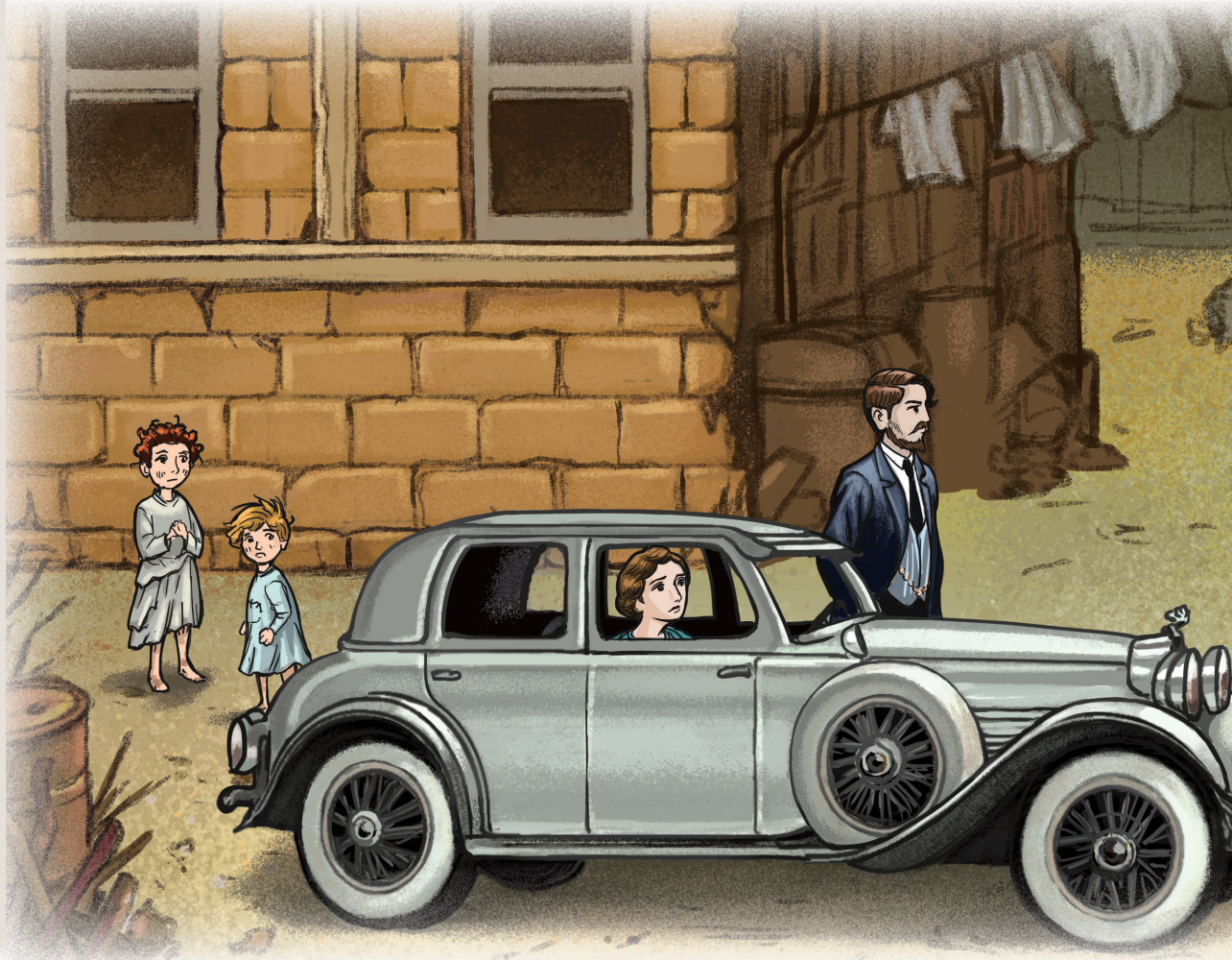
- steer
 bare
 turn away

The big pale-gray auto with its shining metal work looked out of place moving slowly among the trash heaps on the Lower East Side. So did Cortlandt Van Duyckink, with his high-class face and white, thin hands, as he steered carefully between the groups of untidy kids in the streets. And so did Miss Constance Schuyler, with her plain, bare beauty, seated at his side. 5

“Oh, Cortlandt,” she breathed, “isn't it sad that human beings have to live in such unpleasantness and poverty? And you—how noble it is of you to think of them, to give your time and money to improve their condition!”

Van Duyckink turned his serious eyes upon her.

“It is little,” he said, sadly, “that I can do. The question is a large one, and belongs to society. But even individual effort is not thrown away. Look, Constance! On this street I have arranged to build soup kitchens*, where no one who is hungry will be turned away. And down this other street are the old buildings that I shall cause to be destroyed and there erect others in place of those death traps* of fire and disease.” 10
15



Down Delancey slowly crept the pale-gray auto. Away from it wandered groups of wondering, tangle-haired, barefooted, unwashed children. It stopped before a crazy brick structure, stinking and uneven.

Van Duyckink stopped to examine at a better perspective one of the leaning walls. Down the steps of the building came a young man who seemed to perfectly represent its degradation, filth and misery—a narrow-chested, pale, unpleasant young man, smoking a cigarette.

Obeying a sudden impulse, Van Duyckink stepped out and warmly grasped the hand of what seemed to him a living rebuke.

10 “I want to know you people,” he said, sincerely. “I am going to help you as much as I can. We shall be friends.”

As the auto crept carefully away Cortlandt Van Duyckink felt an unaccustomed glow about his heart. He was near to being a happy man.

He had shaken the hand of Ikey Snigglefritz.



Figurative Language

Q7 Why does Cortlandt Van Duyckink describe the young man as “a living rebuke”? What might the young man symbolize in the story?

Inference

Q8 Why did Cortlandt Van Duyckink feel happier after shaking hands with Ikey Snigglefritz?

Find words which mean:

• to look at something closely to learn more about it:

• not usual or common; not customary:

- creep
- wander
- tangle-haired
- degradation
- filth

A Analyzing


1. What does each character (Ikey, Billy, and Cortlandt) want?



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2. What does a handshake represent for each character who gives one?



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3. Why is it important for each character to be noticed or approved by someone else?

.....
.....
.....

B Thinking Critically

- Why is it important to pursue ideals? What changes might occur in our lives if we did not pursue them?

A | Useful Expressions

Complete the sentences using the expressions from the box in the correct form.

jump on | on the trail | in this neck of the woods | turn upon

1. I heard there's a new hiking trail _____.
2. The media _____ the candidate's controversial remarks.
3. When he entered the room, all eyes _____ him.
4. The police were _____ of the car thief.

B | Structures

Inversion

1. After adverbial expressions of place: When an adverbial expression of place or direction comes at the beginning of a clause, verbs are often put before their subjects.

- **Down this other street are the old buildings** that I shall cause to be destroyed.
- **Away from it wandered groups** of wondering, tangle-haired, barefooted, unwashed children.

2. So for avoiding repetition and emphasizing agreement: Using *so* with *be* or *do* can express ideas like *in the same way*, *also*, or *too*, without repeating the main verb. This approach flips the usual order of the verb and subject (so + verb + subject), making sentences more concise.

- The big pale-gray auto with its shining metal work looked out of place. **So did Cortlandt Van Duyckink**, with his high-class face and white, thin hands.
- The project was challenging, and **so was the exam**.

1. Rewrite the sentence with adverbial expressions of place in standard order.

At the edge of the cliff hung the lone eagle, surveying the vast expanse below.

→

2. Write a sentence using a so inversion based on the given information.

The movie received great reviews from the critics. The soundtrack, which featured several artists, received great reviews as well.

→

The poems “Sonnet 29” and “The Road Not Taken” reflect on the ideal life. Identify these common themes and describe how one of the poems resonated with you in a short paragraph.



Sonnet 29

by William Shakespeare



When, in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes,
I all alone bewEEP* my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless* cries,
And look upon myself, and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
Desiring this man’s art, and that man’s scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least;
Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,
Haply* I think on thee, and then my state,
Like to the lark at break of day arising
From sullen earth, sings hymns at heaven’s gate;
For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

Note

- ***beweep**: to weep over
- ***bootless**: useless
- ***haply**: by any chance, perhaps



The Road Not Taken

By Robert Frost



Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.





A Analyze the Text

1. Match the descriptions to the poem they are describing. Write S for “Sonnet 29” and R for “The Road Not Taken.”

Description	Poem
The speaker expresses sadness about his social and professional troubles, finding comfort in the love of someone special.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The speaker reflects on a crucial decision made at a fork in the road of life, thinking about the impact of that choice.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The speaker explores how love can help in finding true happiness and a sense of value amidst life’s trials.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The poem centers on the speaker’s thoughts and the process of making a decision, offering deep insight into how personal choices shape life’s journey.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vivid imagery conveys the speaker’s loneliness and sadness.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The first line vividly describes autumn, representing change and important moments of choice in life.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The conversational tone of the poem makes the themes of choice and consequence accessible, encouraging readers to relate it to their own experiences.	<input type="checkbox"/>
As the speaker remembers his love, the tone shifts to a lighter, more hopeful rhythm.	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. How are the themes addressed in “Sonnet 29” and “The Road Not Taken” similar?

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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B Connect to Writing

Goal to write a reflection after reading a poem

Step 1 Choose one of your favorite poems and search for information about it.

1. Author Introduction:

2. Background of the poem:

Step 2 Now write a short paragraph describing how the poem made you feel and why it connected with you, considering the questions below.

1. What is the main theme of this poem? What story is it trying to convey?

2. What thoughts or emotions arise when reading this poem?

3. How does the poem relate to your own experiences or thoughts?

4. How does this poem impact your life or influence your thoughts?

Step 3 Write a reflection on the poem you have chosen, incorporating the information from the answers above.

A. Writing Strategy

How to write your review essay

When writing a review essay, use the table below to analyze and evaluate the work. Each category helps organize key elements and convey them effectively, deepening your understanding of the text. Let's explore what to include in each section.

Category	Writing Strategy
Title (Author)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use italics or quotation marks for titles. - Include the author's name.
Setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe both time and place settings. - Research the historical and social context.
Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List the main characters and their roles in the story. - Describe their development and significance.
Brief Plot Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summarize key characters and events. - Keep it concise and avoid spoilers.
Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and analyze central themes (e.g., love, war, humanity). - Explain how the themes are integrated.
Personal Rating & Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a personal score or rating. - Briefly explain your reasoning.
Reasons for Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State why you recommend the book. - Provide specific reasons.

B. Writing Sample

Title (Author)

To Kill a Mockingbird (Harper Lee)

Setting

Set in the 1930s in Maycomb, Alabama, the novel reflects the Great Depression and the racial tensions that existed in the southern U.S.

Characters

The story follows the Finch family: young Scout, her brother Jem, and their father Atticus, a principled lawyer. Scout, the curious narrator, learns sympathy, while Jem matures as the story develops. Atticus stands out as a champion of justice.

Brief Plot Summary

The narrative follows the Finch family's experiences over several years, focusing on Atticus's defense of Tom Robinson, a black man unjustly accused of assaulting a white woman. This case exposes Scout and Jem to the harsh realities of racism and injustice.

Themes

The novel explores themes of racial injustice, moral growth, and the loss of innocence, investigating the moral nature of human beings and the struggle to maintain conscience in a flawed society.

Personal Rating & Why

I would give the novel five stars for its strong emotional impact and its challenge to the reader's morals.

Reasons for Recommendation

It offers timeless insights into human rights and justice, featuring compelling characters with a powerful message that resonates across ages.

C. Expressions & Sentence Patterns

Reviewing Literary Works

If you are writing reviews of short stories or poems, these starter phrases can help you organize your thoughts effectively:

Introduction

- _____ by _____ really **grabbed my attention** because ...
- I wanted to write this review because ...

Body

- Setting: The story **takes place in** ...
- Characters: _____ is very ...
- Plot Overview: The story is **mainly about** ...
- Themes: The main theme of _____ is ..., which is **clearly shown through** ...

Conclusion

- I give _____ a rating of _____ stars because ...
- I **highly recommend it** to ... because it offers ...

Exercise Complete the review by filling in the blanks with the expressions from the box.

clearly shown through | offers a timeless exploration | highly recommend it
mainly about | grabbed my attention | takes place in | write this review

The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald really _____ because of its vivid depiction of the Jazz Age. I wanted to _____ because the novel's themes and characters left a lasting impression on me. The story _____ 1920s Long Island and New York City. Jay Gatsby is very mysterious and charismatic. The story is _____ Jay Gatsby's tireless pursuit of his lost love, Daisy Buchanan. The main theme of *The Great Gatsby* is the American Dream, which is _____ Gatsby's rise and fall. I give *The Great Gatsby* a rating of five stars because of its powerful story and profound themes. I _____ to anyone interested in classic American literature because it _____ of ambition, love, and societal expectations.

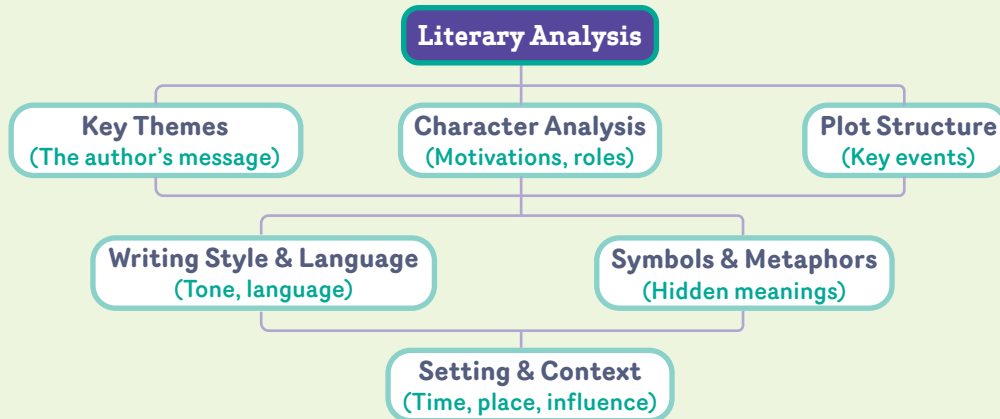
TASK

Write a review of a literary work (novel, short story, essay, etc.) that includes your own perspective.

PLAN AND WRITE

A Analyze

Analyze the literary work by examining its key themes, characters, plot, writing style, symbols, and setting. Identify how these elements work together to convey the overall meaning.

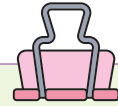


B Make an Outline

Create an outline by completing the table with the collected information. You do not have to write in complete sentences in your outline.

_____ by _____	
Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • title and author • purpose statement • engaging hook 	
Body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting description • character analysis • plot overview • theme exploration 	
Conclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summary of analysis • personal rating and reasons • recommendation • concluding reflection 	

G Write a First Draft



Use the outline as a guide to write the first draft of your essay. Utilize the Nuts and Bolts of Writing section, along with the aids provided below to effectively structure and convey your ideas.

Title: _____

Introduction

- State the work's title and author.
- Explain your reason for choosing this work.
- Begin with an engaging fact or question about the work.

... by ... is a novel about ...

I chose this novel because it provides ...

Why has ... remained a classic for nearly a century? It's because ...

Body

- Outline the work's setting and its impact on the narrative,
- Detail the main characters, their developments, and their roles in the story.
- Summarize the plot briefly.
- Discuss the main themes and how they are woven into the story.

Set in ..., the setting reflects ...

... is the narrator, observing ... who represents ...

The novel follows ... as he ...

Themes of ... are central, with ... symbolizing ...

Conclusion

- Summarize the key points.
- Provide your rating and explain why.
- State why you recommend this work.
- Conclude with your personal insights or a call to further explore the work.

In short, ... critiques the American Dream through its complex characters and tragic narrative.

I'd rate this novel --/10 for its ..., though it can be challenging for some readers.

I recommend it to anyone ...

This novel reveals ...

A Revise

1. Carefully review your draft based on the following points and revise your essay.

- (1) **Subjective Response**: In your review essay, connect your personal impressions and emotions to the work.

Ex. I just really loved this book. It made me feel so happy, and I couldn't stop reading it.

→ I really enjoyed this book, as its touching story and engaging characters kept me hooked, making it hard to put down. (*revised*)

- (2) **Work Analysis**: Critically analyze the themes, characters, style, and symbolism in your review essay.

Ex. The main character is a hero, and the book is about good vs. evil.

→ The main character faces complex moral issues, exploring the deeper theme of personal conflict between individual desires and societal expectations. (*revised*)

- (3) **Personal Connection**: Connect your personal experiences to the work in your review essay.

Ex. This book reminded me of my childhood, and I think anyone who likes happy stories will love it.

→ The themes of family and longing for the past in this book reminded me of my own childhood, making the story feel even more personal and meaningful. (*revised*)

2. Exchange papers with your partner. Getting your partner's opinion is a good way to know if your writing is clear and effective.

B Edit

Complete the checklist below as you prepare to write your final draft.

- My review clearly and completely addresses the main message and reflects my thoughts and feelings.
- My essay is logically structured and flows well.
- My language and grammar are correct and appropriate.
- I've correctly used the learned strategies and expressions.

REFLECT

Discuss these questions with a partner or group.

1. What is something new you learned in this writing section?
2. What did you learn from sharing your writing, and how can you utilize it to improve your writing skills?

Literature and Culture: Why Background Knowledge Matters

To fully understand literary works, we often need some cultural background knowledge. For example, in “The Social Triangle,” understanding references such as manna, nectar, Olympus, and Moses is essential for grasping the context and deeper meanings. Here is an example.

example

The phrase “Moses looking over into the promised land” in “The Social Triangle” (O. Henry) is rich with cultural and historical significance.

Background Knowledge:

1. Origin

- **Source:** The phrase comes from the Bible.
- **Story:** According to the Bible, Moses was the leader of the Jewish people who led them out of slavery in Egypt and guided them through the desert for 40 years towards the Promised Land—a land promised by God to the descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.
- **Promised Land:** This land, often referred to as Canaan, is described as a “land flowing with milk and honey” and represents a place of peace, prosperity, and fulfillment for the Israelites.
- **Moses’ View from Mount Nebo:** As the journey neared its end, God commanded Moses to climb Mount Nebo in Jordan. From the summit, Moses could see the Promised Land stretched out before him.

2. Literary and Cultural References

- **Common Allusion:** The phrase is often used in literature and speeches to represent a vision of a better future or a goal that is just within reach but not yet achieved.
- **Examples:** Martin Luther King Jr. famously referenced this imagery in his last speech, “I’ve Been to the Mountaintop,” envisioning the struggle for civil rights as nearing its promised future of equality, even though he knew he might not live to see it realized.
- **Literature:** Writers and poets use this phrase to evoke a sense of longing and vision. It’s a powerful metaphor for the tension between what we desire and what we ultimately attain.



Activity

Choose a symbol (such as manna, nectar, or Olympus) or literary method used in “The Social Triangle” that requires background knowledge to be understood. Then search for relevant information.



A. Listen to the explanations of three figurative language devices and match each one correctly.



figurative language devices

<p>Ⓐ simile "She was as busy as a bee."</p> 	<p>Ⓒ hyperbole "My backpack weighs a ton."</p> 	<p>Ⓓ personification "The stars danced in the night sky."</p> 
<p>Ⓑ metaphor "Life is a rollercoaster."</p> 	<p>Ⓔ symbolism "A dove often symbolizes peace."</p> 	

1.

2.

3.

B. Read the passages and answer the questions.

- Ikey stepped forward into the little cleared space in which majesty moved, and held out his hand. Billy McMahan grasped it unhesitatingly, shook it and smiled.
- Billy McMahan conceived and accomplished the most startling and audacious act of his life. He rose deliberately and walked over to Cortlandt Van Duyckink's table and held out his hand.
- "I want to know you people," he said, sincerely. "I am going to help you as much as I can. We shall be friends." As the auto crept carefully away Cortlandt Van Duyckink felt an unaccustomed glow about his heart. He had shaken the hand of Ikey Snigglefritz.

1. Based on the scenes above, what does the title "The Social Triangle" symbolize?
 - Ⓐ the friendship and social equality formed between different social classes
 - Ⓑ the financial advantages gained from the connections among the three characters
 - Ⓒ the interactions and ambitions of three characters that reflect their social aspirations
2. What do the interactions between the characters reveal about their views on social status?

C Referring to Connect to Writing (p.103), write a reflection on a literary work you like.

Title: _____

written by: _____

REFLECT

1. Give your answer to the unit's opening question:

a What are the key elements that make up an ideal life?

.....

.....

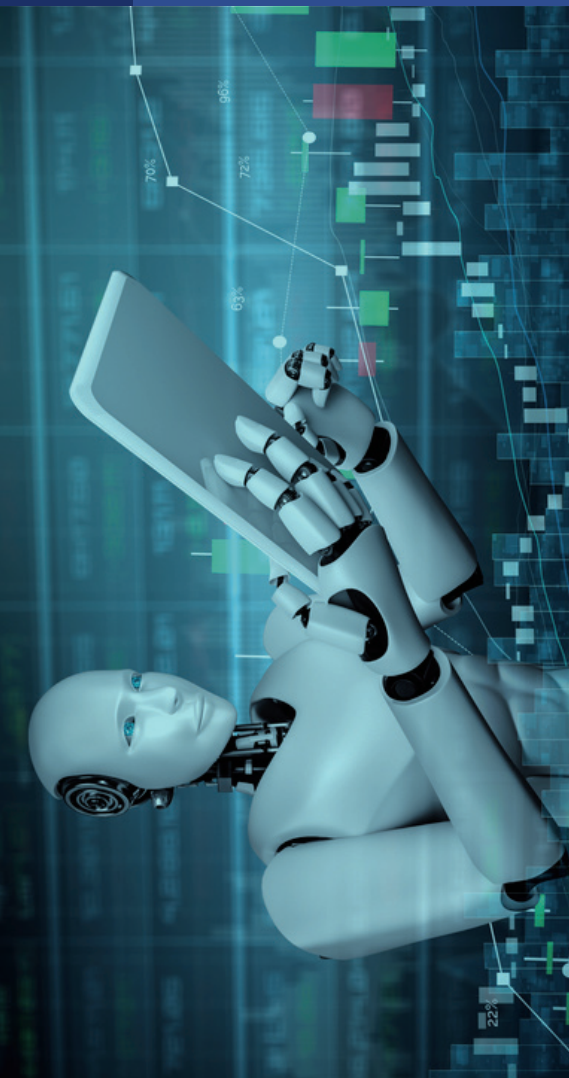
2. Take a moment to reflect on the knowledge you have acquired throughout this unit and assess your progress.

I can:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> identify how texts are organized.	
<input type="checkbox"/> infer the meaning of unfamiliar words based on context.	
<input type="checkbox"/> understand the literary devices and figurative language used in a text.	
<input type="checkbox"/> analyze literary works and write a review essay.	
<input type="checkbox"/> think critically about the information I encounter.	
<input type="checkbox"/> apply the vocabulary and grammatical structures learned in this unit.	

UNIT 5



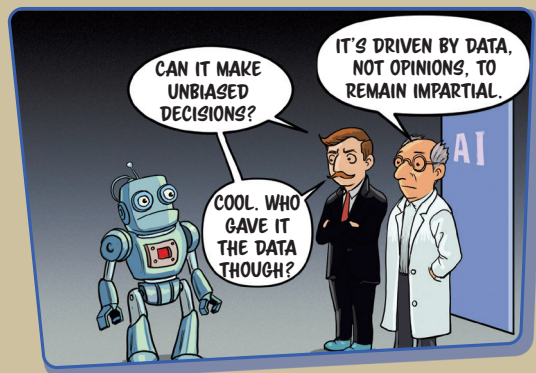
The AI Era: Industry Innovation and Ethical Reflections





Think and Discuss

A. Look below and think about the topic.



B. Discuss this question with your partner:

Q How should ethical concerns about AI be dealt with?



UNIT FOCUS

Reading

AI's Great Promise but Potential for Peril

Language Focus

Certainty: *would* and *should*

Reading for Writing

Science and Technology: Threats to Civilization?

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

Writing your own opinions

Cultural Insights

AI Artists Who Exemplify the Weird World of AI Art



A. Background Knowledge



1. Listen to the article about ethical issues in AI and complete the summary below by filling in the blanks with the words given.



AI raises important ethical issues for society, particularly about privacy, bias in decision-making, and whether AI can _____ human decision-making for important choices. Discussions on fixing biases in AI uses like court decisions, hiring, and bank lending are _____, but the toughest question is whether AI can do better than humans when it comes to making big life choices. Some argue that AI could end up copying human biases and even make them seem _____, which could bring back old issues of unfair treatment in institutions. Others think that AI, if used carefully, can offer more opportunities and _____ human biases.

acceptable | common | reduce | replace

2. Read the potential benefits and risks of AI, and match each one to the most appropriate title on the right.

(1) AI is being utilized across various sectors, including healthcare, finance, manufacturing, and education, offering tailored solutions to specific needs.

(2) There are concerns that AI systems may reinforce existing prejudices and inequalities present in society due to biased data or algorithms.

(3) There's a philosophical debate surrounding the role of human judgment in making decisions compared to AI algorithms, particularly in critical areas like healthcare and criminal justice.

(4) AI raises ethical concerns regarding personal data protection and monitoring, as it often involves the collection and analysis of vast amounts of personal data.

Ⓐ Human Judgment vs. AI Decision-Making

Ⓑ Widespread Applications of AI

Ⓒ Privacy and Surveillance Issues of AI

Ⓓ AI Biases and Discrimination

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. Complete the sentences using the key expressions from the text.

structural biases | systematic disparate treatment | data sets | ethical implications

- (1) The report highlighted _____, showing that people from minority backgrounds often receive fewer job opportunities than their peers.
- (2) Before implementing an AI-driven autonomous decision-making system in healthcare, a thorough examination of its _____ is essential.
- (3) Researchers used large and varied _____ to identify trends in consumer behavior, ensuring their findings were comprehensive.
- (4) _____, such as those found in hiring practices, can lead to unfair treatment of certain social groups in the workplace.

2. Read the sentences from the text and write the words in color that match the definitions.

- The widespread application of commercial AI programs in nearly every aspect of our lives holds the **potential** to significantly enhance the overall human experience.
- Private companies use AI software to make **critical** decisions about healthcare treatments, loan approvals, and even employment opportunities.
- Firms are now using AI to **integrate** an enormous amount of information to aid in strategic decision-making.
- In employment, AI software **processes** résumés and analyzes job interviewees' voice and facial expressions as part of hiring.
- Many worry whether the coming age of AI will bring new, faster, and frictionless ways to **discriminate** against certain groups and divide society.

- (1) _____ : to bring together or incorporate (parts) into a whole
- (2) _____ : a hidden excellence or ability that may or may not be developed
- (3) _____ : of decisive importance with respect to the outcome
- (4) _____ : to deal with (something, such as an official document or request) by using a particular method or system
- (5) _____ : to unfairly treat a person or group of people differently from other people or groups

C. Reading Strategy

Evaluating Arguments

To evaluate an argument, analyze opinions and evidence to assess strengths and weaknesses. Determine the main claim and check if the evidence is relevant, reliable, and sufficient. This enhances critical thinking skills and aids in distinguishing between facts and opinions, which is crucial in text analysis.

Understanding the difference between facts and opinions is vital for assessing information validity. Facts are objective and supported by evidence, while opinions are subjective, stemming from personal thoughts or beliefs. Seek reliable sources and evidence to support text information. Pay attention to language use; objective and measurable language indicates facts, while subjective language such as “I think” or “in my opinion” suggests opinions.

Practice

1. Read the sentences below and write “F” for fact or “O” for opinion.

(1) Some car manufacturers are experimenting with auto-drive and auto-park capabilities handled by AI.

(2) I do believe AI is going to be able to do everything in the future.

(3) Some experts think that AI could cause widespread unemployment, while others think it will create new job opportunities.

(4) AI is being used in a variety of applications, from virtual assistants to self-driving cars.

2. Read the following from an argument about solar-powered cars. First, circle the claim. Next, underline the evidence. Finally, cross out any irrelevant information.

Dedicating research money to the development of affordable solar-powered cars would be a wise investment. First, solar cars would help end our dependence on fossil fuels like oil and coal, which contribute to the pollution of our atmosphere. In addition, solar power is a renewable resource; unlike fossil fuels, it will never run out. Solar cars would also help the consumer save money. Panels attached to cars can collect sunlight and turn it into electricity, so no one would ever need to buy another tank of gas. Finally, solar-powered cars would also come in all the same colors as gas-powered cars.

AI's Great Promise but Potential for Peril



Opinions

Q1 Find where the writer states an opinion about the lack of regulation of private companies' use of AI.

Find words which mean:

• a person who gives aid and support; helper:

• supervision; watchful care:

- revolutionize
- optimize
- widespread
- assistant
- incomprehensible
- oversight
- bias

Are you interested in cutting-edge developments in artificial intelligence and how they're revolutionizing various industries? AI is quickly becoming a crucial part of many industries, including healthcare, banking, retail, and manufacturing, promising to deliver better business results by automating and optimizing tasks. Furthermore, the widespread application of commercial AI programs in nearly every aspect of our lives holds the potential to significantly enhance the overall human experience. AI-driven virtual assistants, language translation services, and personalized recommendation algorithms exemplify how these technologies can positively impact daily interactions, making them more efficient and tailored to individual needs. Despite these promising developments, concerns have arisen that these complex and incomprehensible systems may do more harm than good to society, hindering their potential to fulfill their game-changing promise of reducing costs and improving efficiency. Private companies use AI software to make critical decisions about healthcare treatments, loan approvals, and even employment opportunities, but with minimal government oversight, there's a risk that these programs may be encoded with structural biases, leading to unfair outcomes for certain groups.



The Usefulness of AI

Facts

Q2 Find the parts that state facts about companies' use of AI.

The growing appeal and utility of AI are undeniable. Almost all major companies now have multiple AI systems and consider the deployment of AI as integral to their strategy. Early on, it was popularly assumed that the future of AI would involve the automation of simple repetitive tasks requiring low-level decision-making. However, AI has rapidly grown in sophistication, owing to more powerful computers and the compilation of huge data sets. One branch, machine learning, notable for its ability to sort and analyze massive amounts of data and to learn over time, has transformed countless fields.

Firms are now using AI to manage the purchasing of materials and products from suppliers and to integrate an enormous amount of information to aid in strategic decision-making. And because of its capacity to process data so quickly, AI tools are helping to minimize time devoted to the pricey trial-and-error of product development — a critical advance for an industry like medicine, where it costs \$1 billion to bring a new pill to market, explained Joseph Fuller, a professor of management practice at Harvard Business School.

Find words which mean:

• necessary to the completeness of the whole:

• the act or process of gathering things together:

- deployment
- integral
- sophistication
- compilation
- sort
- pricey



Healthcare experts see many possible uses for AI, including billing and processing necessary paperwork. Medical professionals also expect that the biggest, most immediate impact will be in the analysis of data and diagnosis. Imagine, they say, having the ability to bring all of the medical knowledge available on a disease to any given treatment decision.

Rather than replacing employees, AI takes on the important technical tasks of their work. In employment, AI software processes résumés and analyzes job interviewees' voice and facial expressions as part of the hiring process. In transportation and logistics, it provides routes for package delivery trucks, which potentially frees workers to focus on other responsibilities, making them more productive and, therefore, more valuable to employers. It's allowing employees to do more, and to do it better. They make fewer errors and can develop their expertise and disseminate it more effectively throughout the organization. Though automation is here to stay, the elimination of entire job categories is likely to be rare, according to Fuller.



Opinions

Q3 Find where Joseph Fuller's opinion about automation is mentioned.

Find words which mean:

• someone who does a job that requires special training, education, or skill:

• to spread information, knowledge, etc. so that it reaches many people:

- professional
- diagnosis
- route
- expertise
- disseminate
- proliferation

Possible Risks of AI

Opinions

Q4 What did Michael Sandel say are the disadvantages of algorithmic decision-making?

Q5 Write about the conflicting opinions of Fuller and Sandel on the ethical issues of AI.

Not everyone sees blue skies on the horizon, however. Many worry whether the coming age of AI will bring new, faster, and frictionless ways to discriminate against certain groups and divide society. “Part of the appeal of algorithmic decision-making is that it seems to offer an objective way of overcoming human subjectivity, bias, and prejudice,” said Michael Sandel, a political philosophy professor at Harvard University Law School. “But we are discovering that many of the algorithms that decide who should get parole, for example, or who should be presented with employment opportunities or housing replicate the biases that already exist in our society.”

Ethical Issues

AI presents three major areas of ethical concern for society: privacy and surveillance, bias and discrimination, and, perhaps the deepest, most difficult philosophical question of the era, the role of human judgment. “Debates about privacy safeguards and how to overcome bias in algorithmic decision-making in sentencing, parole, and employment practices are by now familiar,” said Sandel, referring to the conscious and unconscious prejudices of program developers, as well as those built into the datasets used to train the software. “But we’ve not yet wrapped our minds around the hardest question: Can smart machines outthink us, or are certain elements of human judgment indispensable in deciding some of the most important things in life?”

Panic over AI suddenly injecting bias into everyday life on a large scale is overstated, says Fuller. He argues that the business world and the workplace, which are full of human decision-making, have always involved “all sorts” of biases that prevent people from making deals or landing contracts and jobs. When adjusted carefully and deployed thoughtfully, résumé-screening software allows a wider pool of applicants to be considered than could be done otherwise and should minimize the potential for favoritism that comes with human gatekeepers.

Sandel disagrees. “AI not only replicates human biases, but also confers on these biases a kind of scientific credibility. It makes it seem that these predictions and judgments have an objective status,” he said.

In the world of lending, algorithm-driven decisions do have a potential “dark side,” said Karen Mills, the former head of the U.S. Small Business Administration. As machines learn from datasets they’re fed, chances are “pretty high” they may replicate many of the banking industry’s past failings that resulted in the systematic disparate treatment of African Americans and other marginalized consumers. “If we’re not thoughtful and careful, we’re going to end up with institutional discrimination again,” she said.

Find words which mean:

• the influence of personal beliefs or feelings, rather than facts:

• extremely important and necessary:

• [of a person, group, or concept] treated as insignificant:

- frictionless
- discriminate
- subjectivity
- surveillance
- safeguard
- indispensable
- favoritism
- disparate
- marginalized

Bias In, Bias Out

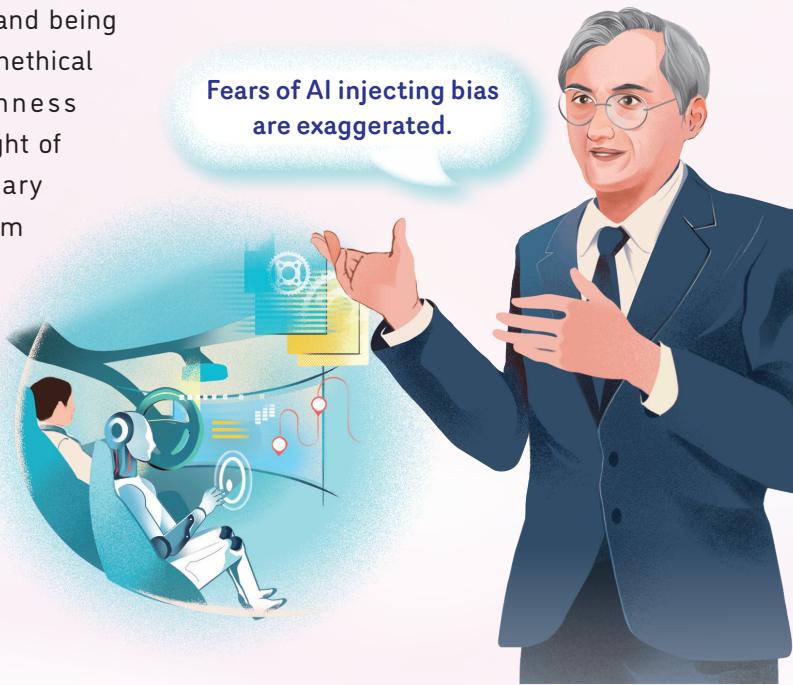
Just like humans, AI systems are also expected to follow social norms, and to be fair and unbiased. When it comes to bias, the issue isn't unique to AI models — humans have difficulty navigating bias as well. However, with AI, the potential outcomes of bias can have a massive impact. In AI, bias has a strong correlation with input data. For example, corrupted, unrefined, or flawed input data will impact the outcome. The important thing to grasp with bias is that it requires sensitivity, insight, and openness to navigate ethically.

Humans ultimately control bias in AI — the users select the original input data and introduce bias to influence outcomes. For example, one major American company that receives a massive amount of job applications decided to test applying AI to its recruitment process. When it did so, the company used the résumés of current employees as input data. So, what was the outcome? The company widely shared that when using the selected demographic sampling, the results were biased against women. During the testing process, it was discovered that if the word “women” was anywhere on a résumé, that individual never got a call. The company realized the input data was part of the issue and never deployed the model for hiring managers.

Sharing this information and being sensitive to the results are essential as we continue discovering the best use of this technology. Since bias is highly related to intent, the example above must not be interpreted as a malicious use of AI. Instead, it demonstrates the necessity of introspection in the use of AI. Companies can correct outcomes by factoring in bias to the model to help them achieve a more balanced result.

As previously stated, AI has very quickly become an essential part of business, and it should be expected that ethical issues such as bias will occur. The keys to overcoming bias are making sure the input data is as pure as possible and being willing to investigate unethical outcomes with openness and transparency. In light of this, it will be necessary to consider by whom and how bias can be overcome.

Fears of AI injecting bias are exaggerated.



Inference

Q6 What can we deduce from the example of a major U.S. company that receives a large volume of job applications?

Find words which mean:

• very large or heavy in size, quantity, or extent:

• intended to harm or upset other people:

- massive
- corrupted
- unrefined
- flawed
- recruitment
- malicious
- introspection
- transparency

Inference

Q7 What can we infer from the fact that there is little agreement on who should regulate the use of AI and how?

Potential Regulators of AI

Given AI's power and expected ubiquity, some argue that its use should be tightly regulated. But there's little consensus on how that should be done and who should make the rules. Thus far, companies that develop or use AI systems largely self-police, relying on existing laws and market forces, like negative reactions from consumers and shareholders or the demands of highly prized AI technical talent, to keep them in line.

Firms already consider their own potential liability from misuse before a product launch, but it's not realistic to expect companies to prevent every possible unintended consequence of their product. Few believe the federal government is up to the job or will ever be. "The regulatory bodies are not equipped with the expertise in artificial intelligence to engage in oversight without some real focus and investment," said Fuller, noting that the rapid rate of technological change means even the most informed legislators can't keep pace. Requiring every new product using AI to be prescreened for potential social harms is not only impractical but would also create a huge drag on innovation.

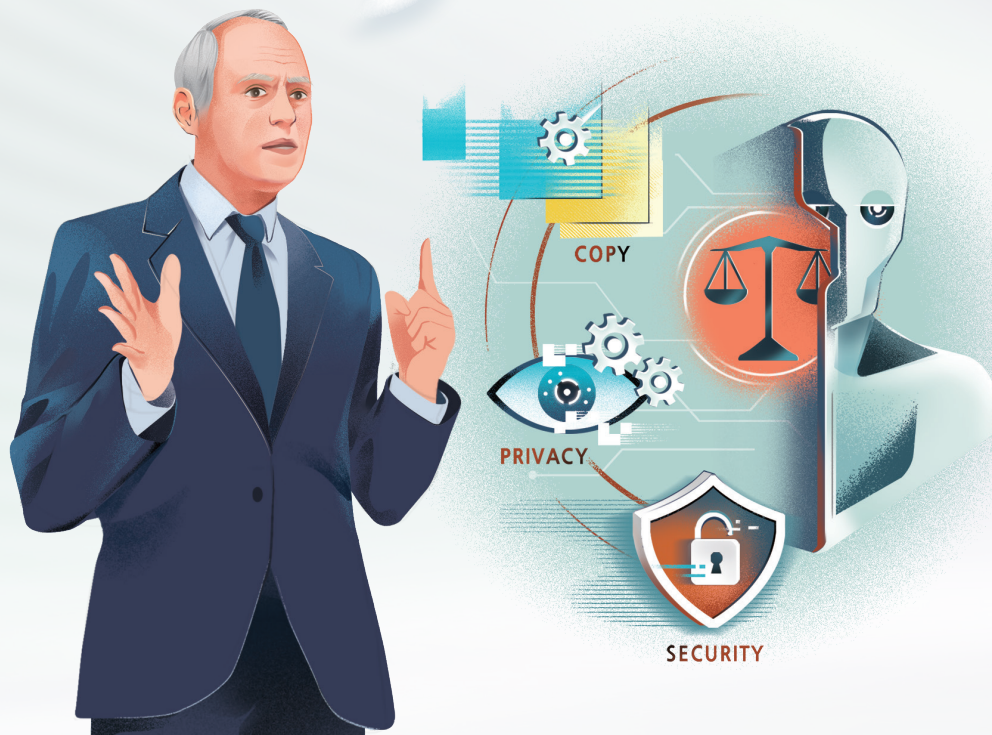
It is impossible for business leaders to deny AI responsibility while opposing government oversight.

Find words which mean:

• a generally accepted opinion or decision among a group of people:

• to screen in advance; select before a more detailed selecting process:

- ubiquity
- consensus
- self-police
- liability
- prescreen





Opinions

Q8 According to Michael Sandel, why shouldn't we leave the regulation of AI to business leaders?

Jason Furman, a professor of the practice of economic policy at Harvard Kennedy School, agrees that government regulators need “a much better technical understanding of artificial intelligence to do that job well,” but says it would be possible. Existing bodies like the National Highway Transportation Safety Association, which oversees vehicle safety, for example, could handle potential AI issues in autonomous vehicles rather than a single watchdog agency, he explained. “I wouldn't have a central AI group that has a division that does cars; I would have the car people have a division of people who are really good at AI,” said Furman.

Though keeping AI regulation within industries does leave open the possibility of biased decision-making, Furman said industry-specific panels would be far more informed about the overall technology of which AI is simply one piece, making for more thorough oversight.

Business leaders “can't have it both ways,” refusing responsibility for AI's harmful consequences while also fighting government oversight, Sandel maintains. “The problem is these big tech companies are neither self-regulating nor subject to adequate government regulation. I think there needs to be more of both,” he said, later adding, “We can't assume that market forces by themselves will sort out the issues.”

“Companies have to think seriously about the ethical consequences of what they're doing and we, as democratic citizens, have to educate ourselves about tech and its social and ethical implications — not only to decide what the regulations should be, but also to decide what role we want big tech and social media to play in our lives,” said Sandel. He believes doing so will require a major educational intervention. This suggests that we all need to be educated enough about tech and the ethical implications of new technologies so that when we are working for or running companies in the future, or when we are acting as democratic citizens, we will be able to ensure that technology serves human purposes rather than undermines a decent civic life.

Find words which mean:

• a group of people with special knowledge, skill, or experience who give advice or make decisions:

• the act or fact of coming or occurring between two people, things, or times:

- panel
- refuse
- implication
- intervention
- undermine
- decent

A Understanding

Which of the two professors mentioned in the article has these opinions? Write Ⓐ or Ⓑ at the end of each opinion.

opinions

1. AI simplifies strategic decision-making and cost reduction in industries like medicine.
2. AI boosts productivity by automating tasks, enabling employees to focus on more valuable work.
3. AI might worsen inequality by reinforcing biases in decision-making algorithms.
4. Fears about AI bias are exaggerated, as human decisions have always been biased.
5. AI not only reproduces human biases, but also lends them a false sense of objectivity.
6. Business leaders need a balanced approach of self-regulation and government oversight.

Ⓐ Joseph Fuller



Ⓑ Michael Sandel

B Thinking Critically

- What responsibilities do companies and individuals have in ensuring AI technologies serve ethical ends?

A | Useful Expressions

Complete the sentences using the expression from the box in the correct form.

change the game | equip with | sort out | wrap our minds around

1. We haven't yet _____ the full implications of AI in ethical decision-making and its potential to reshape our societal norms.
2. Modern vehicles are now _____ AI systems that enhance safety features and optimize driving efficiency.
3. AI algorithms are increasingly used to _____ complex data patterns and improve decision-making processes in healthcare.
4. Data analysis powered by AI has the potential to _____ in predictive marketing by providing deeper insights into consumer behavior.

B | Structures

Certainty: *would* and *should*

While both *would* and *should* can indicate certainty, they are employed in slightly varying contexts. ***Would*** typically signifies a future event or result that is based on a particular condition or circumstance. In contrast, ***should*** is utilized to indicate an anticipation or probability rooted in a regulation, or duty.

- Requiring every AI product to be prescreened for social harms **would** create a huge drag on innovation.
- Résumé-screening software **should** minimize human favoritism.

Fill in the blanks with *would* or *should*, depending on which better fits the context.

1. Even someone with no experience _____ understand that.
2. Citizens _____ follow the laws to maintain social order and harmony.
3. He said he _____ call me as soon as he arrived in New York.
4. Patients _____ follow the doctor's instructions to avoid health issues.

The following articles are the writers' opinions on whether or not science and technology are threats to civilization. The writers write persuasively for a number of reasons.



Science and Technology: Threats to Civilization?

CAI PROS

Science and technology have contributed to the progress and success of modern society. However, their negative impact on society and the environment cannot be ignored. Science has provided humanity with weapons of mass destruction, leading to loss of life. Also, the Industrial Revolution and technological advancements have resulted in environmental degradation, leading to the endangerment and extinction of many species.

Despite the numerous technological advancements that have arisen from science, it is unclear whether they have truly improved our quality of life. Electronic and information technologies have isolated us from one another, leading to a decline in social skills and human interaction. The promotion of a view of the universe as meaningless has led to despair and materialism in modern society. Moreover, there are concerns about the impact of technology on employment and job security as automation and artificial intelligence replace human workers in many industries. This can lead to economic instability and social inequality, particularly for those who lack the skills or education needed to adapt to a rapidly changing job market.

In conclusion, science and technology have brought about numerous advancements, but they have also had negative impacts on society and the environment. It is important to recognize these negative effects and work toward a more ethical and sustainable future that prioritizes the well-being of all living beings.





CB1 CONS

It is a common misconception that science and technology pose a threat to civilization. In reality, they have brought immeasurable benefits to humanity, transforming every aspect of our lives and enhancing our world in countless ways.

Science has given us the means to understand our environment and develop technologies that have significantly impacted our lives, from medicine and energy to transportation and communication. Technology has enabled us to address some of the most pressing challenges that humanity faces, including climate change, poverty, and disease. With new innovations, we have found ways to generate clean energy, improve food production, cure diseases, and foster global connections. While science and technology do have associated risks, these issues are not inherent to the tools themselves. Rather, they result from human decisions and can be addressed through responsible and ethical use. It is crucial that science and technology are used to advance the well-being of society and the environment, rather than to cause harm.

In summary, science and technology are not a threat to civilization but are instead some of the most important tools that we have to create a better future for ourselves and future generations. We must embrace these tools and use them responsibly to build a sustainable and equitable world for all.

A Analyze the Text

Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

Science and Technology: Threats to Civilization?		
Aspect	✓ Pros	✗ Cons
Overall Contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contributed to the progress of modern society, but _____ impacts cannot be ignored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> brought immeasurable _____ to humanity
Technological Advancements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provided weapons of mass _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enabled us to address the most pressing _____: climate change, poverty, and disease
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resulted in environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> found ways to generate clean energy
Social Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is _____ if technological advancements have improved our quality of life isolated us from one another led to materialism raised concerns about employment and job security led to economic instability and social _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developed technologies that have impacted our lives fostered global connections issues associated with science are not inherent to the tools but result from _____ decisions
Future Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the negative impact on society and the environment must be recognized and addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crucial to use science and technology responsibly must embrace these tools and use them responsibly to build a _____ and equitable world

benefits | challenges | destruction | human
 inequality | negative | sustainable | unclear



B Connect to Writing

Goal to write a brief reflection on a topic

Step 1 Choose a positive or negative view on science and technology's impact. Referring to the text you read, write an introduction and a conclusion.

Introduction	e.g. • Science and technology are widely seen as powerful forces for societal progress, with numerous examples demonstrating their transformative impact. • While science and technology have advanced society, their negative impact is significant and concerning. [Your Own]
Conclusion	e.g. • In conclusion, science and technology are essential for progress. By using them responsibly, we can create a better future for everyone. • In summary, the negative effects of science and technology on social connections, employment, and the environment cannot be ignored. We must address these challenges for a more sustainable future. [Your Own]

Step 2 Based on the introduction and conclusion you wrote in Step 1, use the content from A (Analyze the Text) to fill in the body and finalize the essay.

Introduction

.....

.....

Body

.....


.....

.....

Conclusion

.....

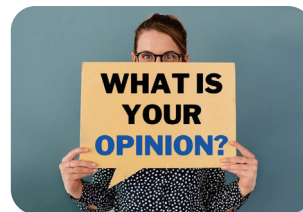
.....



A. Writing Strategy

Writing your own opinions

In a persuasive essay, you need to express your opinions on a topic and back them up with supporting reasons. To make your reasons more convincing, you should use credible and relevant evidence, such as statistics, expert opinions, and real-life examples.



To do that:

1. You should first introduce the topic and state your opinion. **(Introduction)**
2. You should then give reasons that support your view. **(Body)**
3. Finally, you should summarize your arguments. **(Conclusion)**

B. Writing Sample

Title: Ethical Concerns: Facial Recognition in Law Enforcement

introduction

Facial recognition technology is increasingly being used by law enforcement agencies. However, its use raises some ethical concerns.

body

Firstly, although it can enhance security measures, its widespread application also poses a threat to privacy, as it enables the monitoring and tracking of individuals without their consent, potentially leading to unfair treatment. **Secondly**, while facial recognition technology is expanding, recent statistics show a troubling trend: it frequently mistakes innocent people, with error rates as high as 30% in some studies. **Lastly**, it's undeniable that facial recognition technology can infringe on civil liberties by allowing law enforcement agencies to track and monitor individuals engaging in lawful activities.

conclusion

In conclusion, while facial recognition technology has benefits for law enforcement, the ethical implications must be considered. The risks of privacy violations, errors, and abuses of power cannot be ignored, and responsible and ethical use is necessary.

C. Expressions & Sentence Patterns

Persuading To write an effective persuasive essay, it is important to use convincing language and to provide strong evidence and examples.

- It's undeniable [clear, obvious] that rapid advancements in science and technology have transformed our daily lives.
- It's imperative [crucial] that we continue to invest in research to ensure sustainable progress.
- Studies indicate [have shown] that technology can enhance education, in particular through online learning platforms.
- The advancement of science and technology has brought about innovations in various fields, in particular in the medical sector.
- There have been dramatic advancements in communication technologies, such as the rise of video conferencing tools that facilitate remote work and virtual meetings.

Transitioning Use transition words and phrases to properly connect and organize your arguments.

- Secondly [Moreover, In addition], advancements in genetic engineering are paving the way for breakthroughs in agriculture, leading to more sustainable food production.
- Furthermore, smart technologies, from smart homes to wearable health devices, are enhancing our daily lives.
- In conclusion [In summary], the evolution of science and technology is essential for a better future.
- Overall [Therefore, To conclude], embracing these advancements will lead to a more innovative and resilient society.

Exercise Fill in the underlined blanks below with the appropriate transition words.

However | Therefore | Moreover | In conclusion

Technology has revolutionized the way we live, work, and communicate. It has made our lives easier and more convenient. _____, technology has been instrumental in various fields, such as medicine and education, leading to significant breakthroughs. _____, we must also consider the potential risks of technology, such as online crime and the loss of privacy. _____, it is essential to strike a balance between the benefits and the risks of technology. _____, we must use technology responsibly and actively mitigate any potential negative impact.

TASK

Write about the impact of modern technology on our lives.

PLAN AND WRITE



A Brainstorm

To generate ideas through brainstorming, first read each statement and decide whether you agree with it or not. You can choose one of the ideas listed below, or come up with your own.



The impact of technology on mental health: is social media causing more harm than good?

- Yes
 No



The future of electric cars: can they become a popular alternative to gas-powered vehicles?

- Yes
 No



The use of virtual reality technology in education: will it revolutionize the way we learn?

- Yes
 No



Think of your own ideas

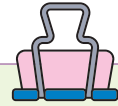
Yes
 No

B Make an Outline

Create an outline by completing the table with the collected information. You do not have to write in complete sentences in your outline.

<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hook thesis statement 	
<p>Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting points that justify your opinion facts, examples, or statistics to back up each point 	
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> restatement of thesis final thought 	

G Write a First Draft



Use the outline as a guide to write the first draft of your essay. Utilize the Nuts and Bolts of Writing section, along with the aids provided below to effectively structure and convey your ideas.

Title: _____

Introduction

- Start with a compelling statement, question, or quote to grab the reader's attention.
- Clearly state your main opinion on the topic.

As we advance into the digital age, we ...

It's crucial that ...

Despite ... I believe that ...

Body

- Develop at least three supporting points that justify your opinion.
- Include facts, examples, statistics, or quotes from credible sources to back up each point.

Firstly, ...

Secondly, ...

In addition, ...

According to a 2020 study by ...

A report from ... estimates that ...

For example, ...

Conclusion

- Summarize and restate your main argument, now supported by the evidence you've provided.
- End with a strong closing statement that might call for action.

Although technology has revolutionized ...

In conclusion, while modern civilization ...

It's time for us to ...

As we move forward, we must remember that ...

A Revise

1. Carefully review your draft based on the following points and revise your essay.

- (1) **Clear Thesis and Argument**: Ensure that the essay's topic is clear and the main argument is well-defined.

Ex. Modern technology affects both the good and the bad aspects of our lives.

→ Modern technology has transformed our lives in both positive and negative ways, impacting how we communicate, work, and live. (*revised*)

- (2) **Logical Structure**: Clearly distinguish between the introduction, body, and conclusion, ensuring each section is logically connected.

Ex. In conclusion, technology is good, and it helps us a lot. We have phones, and we use them for everything. Finally, tech is here to stay.

→ In conclusion, technology is essential to everything from smartphones to global communication, and it's here to stay. (*revised*)

- (3) **Supporting Evidence**: Provide evidence and examples to support your claims.

Ex. Many people think technology is great, and it can do everything you need, but it can also cause problems sometimes.

→ Technology offers many benefits but also has drawbacks, such as privacy concerns. (*revised*)

2. Exchange papers with your partner. Getting your partner's opinion is a good way to know if your writing is clear and effective.

B Edit

Complete the checklist below as you prepare to write your final draft.

- My essay is logically structured and flows well.
- My language and grammar are correct and appropriate.
- I've correctly used the learned strategies and expressions.

REFLECT

Discuss these questions with a partner or group.

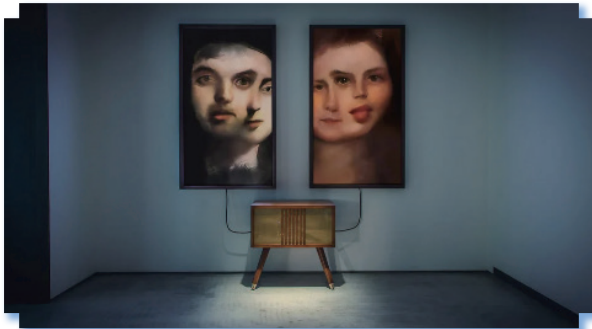
1. What is something new you learned in this writing section?
2. What did you learn from sharing your writing, and how can you utilize it to improve your writing skills?



AI ARTISTS WHO EXEMPLIFY THE WEIRD WORLD OF AI ART

REFIK ANADOL

Refik Anadol is a well-known Turkish-born AI artist and designer who creates engaging and interactive art installations. He uses large amounts of data and advanced computer techniques to turn them into fascinating visual and sound experiences. Anadol's art often includes data visualization, where he changes complex data into dynamic visual displays using AI. His works have been shown in museums, galleries, and public spaces around the world.



MARIO KLINGEMANN

Mario Klingemann is a German artist and a leader in creating art with the help of artificial intelligence. He uses computer systems to create images and interactive art. His work often involves changing and transforming existing pictures or videos with the help of AI. He has received many awards and recognition for his contributions to this field of art.

ALEXANDER REBEN

Alexander Reben is an AI artist and researcher known for his work with artificial intelligence. Reben's most famous project is the *Blind Self-Portrait* series, where he taught an AI system to create self-portraits based on descriptions from people who had never seen themselves. He uses AI and machine learning to create systems that imitate or copy human behaviors.



Activity

Research other AI artists who are blending human creativity with machine learning techniques, and share your findings with the class.



A. Listen to the talk and fill in the blanks with the words from the box. If necessary, change the form of the words.



Aspects	Details
General Introduction	AI systems are expected to follow social _____ and be fair and unbiased.
Source of Bias	Bias is tied to flawed or unrefined _____ data and would likely lead to biased outcomes.
Case Study	Hiring AI: A U.S. company used employee résumés, which led to bias against _____.
Ethical Use of AI	Developers should review data; handling bias requires _____ and openness.
Key Message	Bias isn't always _____, but correcting it helps ensure fair outcomes.

input | sensitivity | norm | woman | intentional

B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

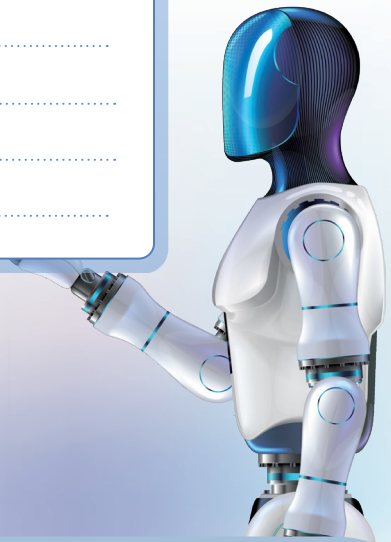
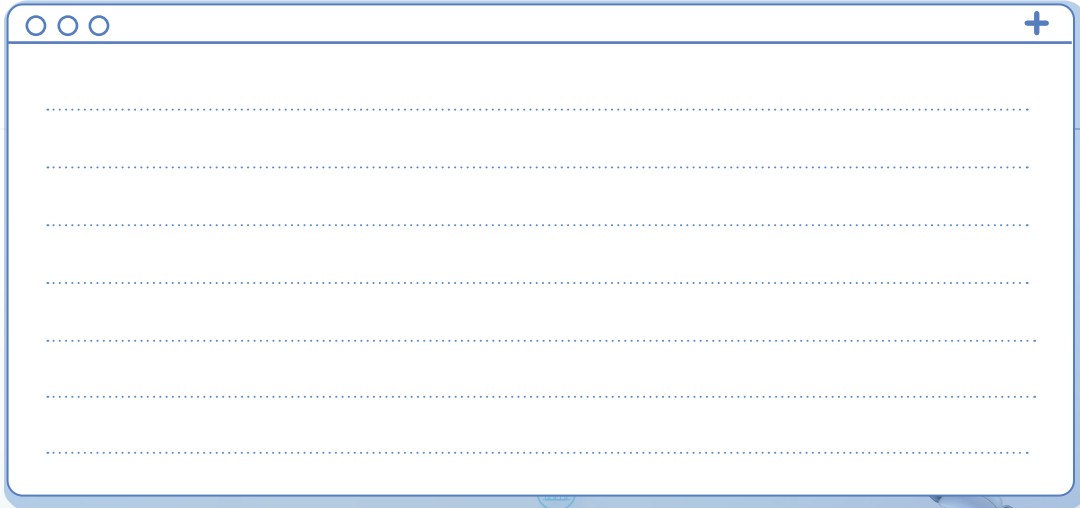
In employment, AI software processes résumés and analyzes job interviewees' voice and facial expressions as part of the hiring process. Rather than replacing employees, AI takes on the important technical tasks of their work, like providing routes for package delivery trucks, which potentially frees workers to focus on other responsibilities, making them more productive and, therefore, more valuable to employers. It's allowing employees to do more, and to do it better. They make fewer errors and can develop their expertise and disseminate it more effectively throughout the organization. Though automation is here to stay, the elimination of entire job categories, like highway toll-takers who were replaced by sensors because of AI's proliferation, is likely to be rare, according to Fuller.

1. Which statement would the writer most probably agree with?
 - Ⓐ AI has not significantly improved accuracy in the workplace.
 - Ⓑ AI enhances employee productivity by automating routine tasks.
 - Ⓒ Using AI automation makes employees less valuable to companies.

2. How does AI affect employees' productivity and job security in the hiring process, according to Fuller?

.....

- C** Artificial intelligence is beginning to play a significant role in education, from personalized learning tools to automated grading systems. Write an essay evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of integrating AI in education. Consider factors such as accessibility, the quality of learning, and the role of teachers.



REFLECT

- 1.** Give your answer to the unit's opening question:

Q How should ethical concerns about AI be dealt with?

.....
.....

- 2.** Take a moment to reflect on the knowledge you have acquired throughout this unit and assess your progress.

I can:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> identify how texts are organized.	
<input type="checkbox"/> infer the meaning of unfamiliar words based on context.	
<input type="checkbox"/> identify key arguments and evaluate the validity of the opinions in the text.	
<input type="checkbox"/> use persuasive writing strategies to strengthen my argument.	
<input type="checkbox"/> think critically about the information I encounter.	
<input type="checkbox"/> apply the vocabulary and grammatical structures learned in this unit.	

Appendices





Reading & Writing Strategies p.140

Answers and Scripts p.160

Sources p.174

Reading & Writing Strategies

UNIT 1

Reading Strategy: Skimming & Scanning (p.12)

	Skimming	Scanning
Purpose	to get a general idea of the content and main points of a text without reading every word	to find specific information or details within a text without reading the entire text
When to Use	when you need to quickly understand the overall message or structure of a text, such as before a class discussion when deciding if a source is relevant to your research	when you are looking for a particular fact, date, number, or piece of information, such as during a research project when answering specific questions from a text
How to	[How to Skim] <ol style="list-style-type: none">Title and Headings: Read the title and headings to get an overview of the topic.Introduction and Conclusion: Read the introduction and conclusion paragraphs to understand the main argument or summary.First Sentences: Read the first sentence of each paragraph, as it often contains the main idea.Visual Elements: Look at any charts, graphs, or pictures to grasp key information quickly.Keywords: Pay attention to bold words and repeated phrases, as they highlight important concepts.	[How to Scan] <ol style="list-style-type: none">Identify Keywords: Know what specific information or keywords you are looking for.Quick Eye Movements: Move your eyes quickly over the text, looking for the keywords or information you need.Highlight Key Sections: Focus on areas where the information is likely to be, such as tables, key points, or sections marked by headings.Read Specific Sections: Once you find the keywords, read the surrounding sentences or paragraphs to get the precise information.

Tips for Effective Skimming and Scanning

- 1. Practice:** The more you practice these techniques, the quicker and more efficient you will become.
- 2. Be Focused:** Stay focused on your purpose (general understanding for skimming, specific information for scanning).
- 3. Combine Techniques:** Sometimes you may need to skim first to get an overview and then scan for specific details.
- 4. Use Tools:** Highlighters, notes, and sticky flags can help you mark important sections or information as you skim and scan.

■ Read the following passage and answer the questions.



Bristol, the charming city that crosses the River Avon in southwest England, may be small, with only half a million inhabitants, but it's a dynamic and creative center. Part of UNESCO's Creative Cities Network since 2017, Bristol was named one of the best places to visit in the world in 2017 by the *New York Times*, while the *Independent* called it one of "the most happening" European destinations for 2019. The city, where the streets are full of

vibrant energy, artists, and designers, is the perfect destination for travelers seeking adventure and a chance to get involved in an authentic creative community.

With its long list of outstanding residents, both past and present, the city's reputation as a creative center should come as no surprise. Famous Bristolians include Hollywood film icon Cary Grant and street artist Banksy. The world-famous artist has his artistic roots in the wave of street art that took Bristol by storm in the 1980s. Along with a walking tour to spot Banksy's early works, visitors can also join Europe's biggest street art festival, Upfest, in the Bedminster area. The festival serves as a fantastic way to acknowledge the city's rich artistic heritage and keep its creative spirit alive. It's the kind of event where you might even bump into a local artist, and a true sense of Bristol's creative strength will become clear.

Whether you're visiting for the artistic agenda or simply to relax by the beautiful harbor, the city's abundant culture and charming streets offer a perfect setting for exploration. With locations ranging from intimate galleries to grand museums, there's always something to engage and entertain travelers—whether you're an adolescent artist or a seasoned art collector. In Bristol, there's always a new adventure to be had, and with so much to explore, it's impossible not to be fascinated by the place's creative energy. So, come along and get ready to be astonished by the charm and vitality that abound in this extraordinary city.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
2. Name two notable individuals associated with Bristol.
3. What is Upfest, and where is it held?
4. What year did Bristol become part of UNESCO's Creative Cities Network?

Writing Strategy: Critical Writing (p.26)

Critical thinking involves analyzing, evaluating, and interpreting information in a thoughtful and systematic manner.

Importance in Essay Writing

- **Developing a Strong Thesis:** Critical thinking helps you formulate a clear and focused thesis statement that outlines the main argument or position of your essay.
- **Evaluating Sources:** It enables you to critically assess the quality and relevance of sources, ensuring that you use credible and reliable information to support your arguments.
- **Constructing Arguments:** Critical thinking allows you to construct logical and coherent arguments by analyzing evidence, identifying patterns, and considering alternative viewpoints.
- **Addressing Counterarguments:** You can anticipate and address counterarguments effectively by critically evaluating opposing viewpoints and providing reasoned responses.
- **Organizing Ideas:** It helps you organize your thoughts and ideas in a structured and coherent manner, ensuring that your essay flows logically from introduction to conclusion.
- **Writing with Clarity and Precision:** Critical thinking encourages clear and precise writing by helping you express your ideas clearly and support them with relevant evidence and examples.

Steps to Enhance Critical Thinking in Essay Writing

1. **Ask Questions:** Challenge assumptions and ask questions about the information and arguments presented.
2. **Evaluate Evidence:** Assess the quality, relevance, and credibility of sources and evidence used to support your claims.
3. **Consider Different Perspectives:** Analyze different viewpoints and consider how they impact your argument or thesis.
4. **Draw Logical Conclusions:** Formulate conclusions based on evidence and logical reasoning rather than assumptions or biases.
5. **Revise and Refine:** Review your essay critically to identify areas for improvement in argumentation, clarity, and coherence.

Thesis Statement	
Arguments for Practicality	
Arguments for Artistic Expression	
Balancing Practicality and Artistic Integrity	
Conclusion	

■ Read the critical essay and complete the table at the bottom of the previous page.

Should Public Art Be Practical?

Public art includes a wide variety of sculptures, murals, installations, and performances that contribute to the aesthetic appeal and cultural richness of public spaces. While some argue that art should serve practical purposes, others contend that its primary role is to provoke thought, inspire creativity, and accelerate community engagement.

While practical considerations like functionality are important, public art should emphasize artistic expression and cultural significance to enrich public spaces and promote community identity.

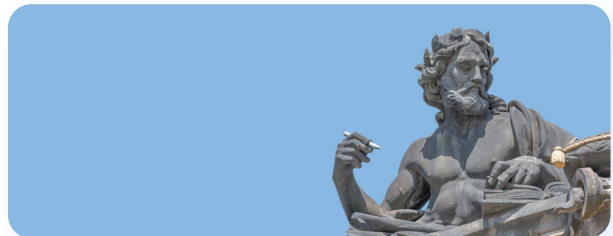
Advocates for practical public art emphasize its utility in enhancing urban environments and meeting community needs. Artworks that serve dual purposes, such as benches with artistic designs or murals that also provide historical context, contribute to the functionality of public spaces while adding aesthetic value. Practical art can also be cost-effective and sustainable, addressing civic concerns such as safety and accessibility.

On the other hand, proponents of artistic expression argue that public art's true value lies in its ability to go beyond practicality and bring out emotional responses. Artworks that challenge conventions, provoke dialogue, and celebrate cultural diversity enhance community pride and promote social unity. By prioritizing artistic vision, cities can revive themselves as centers of creativity and innovation, attracting tourists and fostering local talent.

Finding a balance between practicality and artistic integrity is crucial in the planning and implementation of public art projects. Artworks should be enduring and accessible while also reflecting the unique identity and values of the community. Collaborative approaches involving artists and urban planners can ensure that public art projects satisfy both functional needs and artistic aspirations.

In conclusion, the debate over whether public art should be practical underscores the dynamic relationship between art, functionality, and community engagement. While practical considerations ensure the lasting impact and accessibility of public art, its capacity to inspire, educate, and unite communities should not be neglected. By embracing both practicality and artistic expression in an elegant way that is compatible with the community's needs, cities can facilitate the creation of inclusive and culturally rich environments that celebrate diversity and creativity.

Public art represents a powerful tool for urban revitalization and community empowerment. As cities evolve, prioritizing both practicality and artistic vision in public art projects can foster a sense of place, promote civic pride, and stimulate economic growth. By engaging with diverse voices and perspectives, communities can tap into the transformative potential of public art to shape a more inclusive and vibrant urban future.



UNIT 2

Reading Strategy: Compare and Contrast (p.38)

Writers often compare and contrast information to help readers understand the similarities and differences between two subjects or ideas. Comparisons highlight how the subjects are alike, while contrasts show how they differ. This technique is useful in a variety of texts, from essays to articles, because it helps readers analyze complex ideas more clearly and make informed decisions or form opinions.

When you encounter texts that compare and contrast, organizing the information visually can help you better process and remember the key points. One simple and effective tool is a T-chart. This chart allows you to separate the details of each subject into two distinct columns. For instance, if you're reading about the benefits of urban living versus rural living, you might list similarities (such as "access to nature" and "strong community ties") on one side, and differences (like "higher job opportunities in cities" versus "lower cost of living in rural areas") on the other.

example City Living vs. Country Living

Similarities Between Urban and Rural Life

Urban Life	Rural Life
Importance of social connections	Strong community and neighbor support
Connection to nature	Close to nature through outside activities
Focus on health	Emphasis on wellness and fitness

Differences Between Urban and Rural Life

Urban Life	Rural Life
more job opportunities	fewer job opportunities
higher cost of living	lower cost of living
busy, noisy environment	quiet, peaceful environment
more public services	limited public services

To go further, you can add categories such as "use of technology" to your chart. This helps break the topic into smaller parts, making it easier to compare.

After organizing the information, you can review the chart to see patterns and draw conclusions, such as which life style best suits your needs. This strategy simplifies complex comparisons and helps you understand key ideas more easily.

■ Read the following passage and fill in the chart below.

Online learning has revolutionized education by offering students a range of flexible alternatives to traditional classrooms. Learners can study at their own pace anywhere with an internet connection. Unlike traditional classrooms, which require a fixed schedule and location, online learning offers flexibility, which is particularly beneficial for those with part-time jobs or family responsibilities.

Online learning provides resources such as video lessons, interactive tools, and digital books, catering to various learning styles. In contrast, traditional classrooms mainly rely on textbooks and teacher lectures.



Furthermore, artificial intelligence (AI) enhances online learning by personalizing content, tracking progress, and providing instant support. Traditional classrooms lack this AI support and depend on teacher guidance without real-time progress tracking.

However, online learning does have its disadvantages. One drawback of online learning is the lack of face-to-face interaction, which can lead to isolation. Traditional classrooms, on the other hand, offer direct interaction and opportunities for collaboration among students and teachers.

Additionally, online learning demands strong self-discipline, as students manage their own time and motivation. Traditional classrooms are more structured and guided by teachers, requiring less self-discipline.

Lastly, online learning creates inequality due to situations like the digital divide, where students without reliable internet or devices struggle to access courses. Traditional classrooms don't have this issue, as they don't rely on digital access.

In conclusion, traditional classrooms provide direct interaction but lack flexibility, while online learning offers flexibility, diverse resources, and AI support but requires self-discipline and faces access issues. A blended model combining both approaches could create a more effective learning environment.

Category	Traditional Classroom 	Online Learning 
Flexibility	Fixed schedule and location	
Resources	Textbooks and teacher lectures	
AI Support		Personalized content, progress tracking, and instant assistance through AI
Interaction		Lack of face-to-face interaction and possible isolation
Self-discipline		
Access	No reliance on digital access	

Writing Strategy: Writing a Compare and Contrast Essay (p.52)

A compare and contrast essay explores the similarities and differences between two subjects. Comparisons highlight similarities, while contrasts examine differences.

Introduction	The introduction presents the two subjects being compared and contrasted. It includes a thesis statement that explains the relationship between the subjects and why it's important or relevant.
Body Paragraphs	There are several ways to organize the body of a compare and contrast essay. Before writing, decide which method works best for your topic. Here are two common approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Point-by-Point: In this format, choose three or more key points to compare and contrast. Each body paragraph focuses on one specific point, discussing both subjects within that point. This method helps to equally balance both subjects in the essay.· Similarities and Differences: In this format, the first body paragraph explains the similarities between the two subjects, the second discusses the differences, and the third emphasizes the most important comparison or contrast. This approach works well if you are leaning toward showing why one subject may be better than the other.
Conclusion	The conclusion summarizes the similarities and differences discussed in the body. It provides the writer's final opinion, which can either explain why one subject is better or why both subjects hold equal importance.

■ Read the text about cultural differences in sports. Then answer the following questions.

Cultural backgrounds shape sports practices in unique ways. By comparing China and Britain’s sports cultures, we can see how these differences influence attitudes toward sports, training, and their roles in society.

In China, there is a strong focus on discipline and excellence. Athletes start intense training from a young age, especially in sports like wushu and table tennis. Specialized schools, supported by the government, prepare athletes for international competitions. This commitment to training and elite sports development has led to China’s success in global events like the Olympics.

In contrast, British sports culture highlights participation, enjoyment, and tradition. Football and rugby are central to community life, with local clubs and events encouraging everyone to take part. British sports emphasize sportsmanship and fair play, with traditions seen in major events like Wimbledon.

Youth sports in China focus on identifying talent early, with children attending specialized schools to develop into elite athletes. In Britain, youth sports are more inclusive, offering various activities for children through schools and community programs. Campaigns like “This Girl Can” encourage participation in sports, especially among women and girls.

Fan culture also differs. Chinese fans are enthusiastic about national sports teams, showing great pride during major events like the Olympics. In Britain, sports fans are equally devoted, but with strong local support for football and rugby teams in addition to national teams. British sports grounds are known for their enthusiastic cheers, like the famous “You’ll Never Walk Alone” sung by Liverpool FC fans.

In conclusion, Chinese sports culture focuses on discipline and international success, while British sports culture values participation and community. Understanding these differences helps us appreciate diverse sports traditions worldwide.



1. Fill in the chart comparing sports cultures in China and Britain.

Category	China	Britain
training methods		
youth sports		
fan culture		

2. Write a short paragraph explaining the main differences between the two countries’ sports cultures.

.....

.....

UNIT 3

Reading Strategy: Understanding Text Structure: Patterns of Organization (p.64)

Patterns of organization are structures that writers use to arrange and present ideas in a clear and logical way. Recognizing these patterns helps readers understand and remember the material better. It's common to see a couple of patterns of organization used within a single text to enhance clarity and depth. By identifying how a text is organized, readers can predict what kind of information will follow and how it relates to what they've already read. Here are some common patterns of organization:

1. **Chronological Order:** Presents information in the order it occurred in time
2. **Cause and Effect:** Explains reasons something happened (cause) and the results (effect)
3. **Compare and Contrast:** Highlights similarities and differences between two or more subjects
4. **Problem and Solution:** Identifies a problem and proposes one or more solutions
5. **Topical Order:** Divides a subject into sections or categories, each discussed separately
6. **Order of Importance:** Arranges information according to its significance, either from most important to least important or vice versa

Signal Words for Patterns of Organization

Patterns	Signal Words
Chronological Order	first, next, then, finally, after, before, during, later, now, when, since, ...
Cause and Effect	because, since, as a result, therefore, thus, consequently, due to, this led to ...
Compare and Contrast	similarly, likewise, in contrast, however, but, yet, on the other hand, while, ...
Problem and Solution	problem, issue, solution, resolve, solve, address, fix, answer, remedy, prevention, ...
Topical Order	for example, for instance, additionally, furthermore, moreover, in addition, specifically, ...
Order of Importance	most importantly, primarily, significantly, above all, chiefly, first, second, finally, least importantly ...

Using these signal words as guides, readers can more easily follow the structure of the text and improve their comprehension and memory of the information.

■ Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Addressing the Impact of Climate Change

Climate change has become a significant global issue that requires urgent action. Rising temperatures have led to the melting of polar ice caps and rising sea levels. Additionally, extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, have become more frequent and severe. These changes are impacting not only the environment but also human health, agriculture, and the global economy.



In response, governments and organizations are implementing various strategies, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, investing in renewable energy, and promoting sustainable practices. While addressing climate change may seem absurd to some, these challenges must be tackled to ensure a confident and better future.

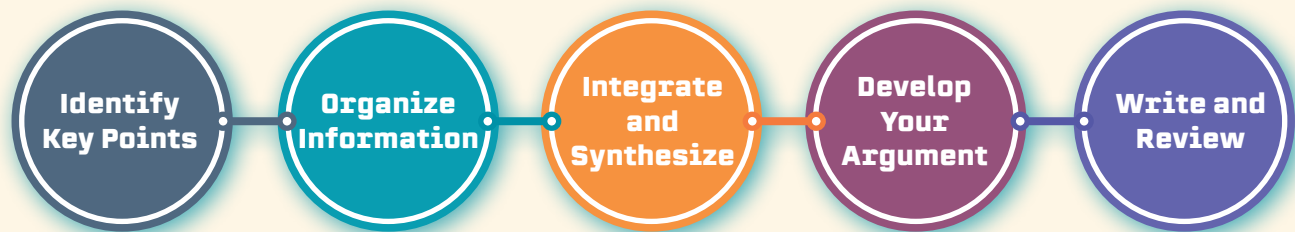
Climate change is not a remote or abstract concept, and it requires effective allocation of resources and global cooperation. To cope with this issue, it is crucial for everyone to fulfill their assigned roles and take responsibility. Through cooperation, we can mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and work towards a more sustainable future.

1. What organizational patterns are primarily used in this paragraph?
2. Find the signal words that help identify the patterns of organization.
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of climate change in the passage?
 - Ⓐ Rising sea levels
 - Ⓑ Increased occurrence of extreme weather events
 - Ⓒ Changes in wildlife migration patterns
 - Ⓓ Impact on human health
4. Identify the cause-and-effect relationships mentioned in the text.

Cause	Effect
Rising temperatures	
Extreme weather events	

Writing Strategy: Restructuring Source Information (p.78)

Restructuring source information means taking important points from different texts and organizing them in a clear way to support your own writing. This strategy helps combine information, making it easier to present a strong argument or story. It is important for academic writing, research projects, and essays, ensuring that you present information clearly and smoothly.



Important Considerations

1. Citing of Sources

Give credit to original authors to avoid copying and to build trust.

Ex. The ambassador of the UN recently announced that global population growth will exceed 9 billion by 2050.

2. Clarity and Coherence

Make sure the information supports your main idea and is presented in an easy-to-follow way.

Ex. Population growth leads to overcrowding in cities, higher pollution, and more demand for services, all of which create major challenges.

3. Paraphrasing

Rewrite information in your own words and give proper credit.

Ex. Overpopulation leads to resource scarcity and environmental damage. (original)

→ As the population grows, resources become scarcer and the environment suffers. (in your own words)

4. Critical Thinking

Check if each source is reliable and useful for your topic.

Ex. Population control might seem absurd to some, but it's crucial to consider whether such measures could effectively accommodate the needs of a rapidly growing world.

5. Maintaining Balance

Use different sources to give a complete and fair view of the topic.

Ex. While overpopulation causes food shortages in some areas, other regions may prosper with better resource management.

UNIT 4

Reading Strategy: Understanding Figurative Language (p.90)

Function of Figurative Language

In both literature and daily communication, many sentences contain figurative language. Figurative language makes meaning by asking the reader or listener to understand something by virtue of its relation to some other thing, action, or image. Figurative language can be contrasted with literal language, which describes something explicitly rather than by reference to something else.

Practical Examples of Figurative Language

- **“It’s raining cats and dogs!”** (The speaker doesn’t mean actual animals are falling from the sky but is exaggerating to express that it’s raining heavily.)
- **“She has a heart of gold.”** (The speaker is using a metaphor to describe someone as kind and caring, not literally with body parts made of gold.)
- **“Time flies when you’re having fun.”** (The speaker is comparing time to a bird or something fast-moving to suggest that enjoyable moments pass quickly.)
- **“He’s a night owl.”** (This compares someone who stays up late to an owl, suggesting that the person is active or awake during the night.)
- **“The city was so quiet that even the shadows seemed to be holding their breath.”** (The speaker doesn’t mean that shadows can actually hold their breath but is giving human traits to the shadows to express the weird silence of the city.)
- **“Her heart was a ticking time bomb, ready to explode at any moment.”** (The speaker doesn’t mean her heart is actually a time bomb but is exaggerating to show the intense emotional tension she feels.)
- **“The sun dipped below the horizon, leaving the sky stained with the blood of the day.”** (The speaker doesn’t mean the sky is literally stained with blood but is using “blood” symbolically to express the end of the day in a dramatic, almost violent way.)

Enhancing Imagery with Simple Figurative Language

Everyday figurative expressions often don’t create a strong image in your mind, but when writers use original figurative language, they want you to picture the comparison they’re making. This helps you see things more clearly and makes the writing more engaging. Take a look at these two examples:

- The sun was shining over the playground.
- The sun glowed like a golden coin, casting heat over the playground.

In the first example, the sentence is simple and straightforward, using literal language to describe the scene. In the second example, the sun is compared to a “golden coin,” giving you a clearer, more imaginative picture of how the sunlight feels and looks. Writers use figurative language like this to help readers visualize scenes and emotions in more vivid ways.

■ Choose one of the following sentences that makes a comparison. Explain in your own words what the comparison means and discuss why you think the writer uses this comparison.

1.

An aged man is but a paltry thing,
A tattered coat upon a stick ...

- *William Butler Yeats* -

2.

Grammar is somewhat like a freshly caught fish. Take it in your hands to wash it in the stream;
two wriggles and it is gone.

- *Charlton Laird* -

3.

The mysterious East faced me, perfumed like a flower, silent like death, dark like a grave.

- *Joseph Conrad* -

What you chose:

Comparison	
Meaning	
Purpose	

Writing Strategy: Guidelines for Writing a Comprehensive Literary Review Essay (p.104)

When writing a review essay for a literary work, aim to achieve two main objectives: briefly summarize the book's content and critically evaluate its quality.

Keep the book summary brief—no more than one-third of your essay. Focus on discussing the key arguments, themes, and ideas of the book, using YOUR OWN WORDS primarily, though you can include some direct quotes with page numbers as references.

The core of your essay should be a critique of the book, where you offer your personal insights, reactions, and evaluations. This critique doesn't necessarily have to be negative; it should, however, be well-supported and justified, showing your ability to understand and assess the author's arguments and conclusions.

To help you structure your critique effectively, consider the following guidelines:

Guide for Analyzing a Literary Work

1. Overall Opinion

State your overall impression of the literary work and explain how you formed this opinion. Reflect on your initial expectations, assess whether they were met, and discuss your reactions to the narrative.

2. Central Theme

Identify and summarize the central message or theme of the work in your own words, discussing how it is introduced and developed throughout the text.

3. Author's Aims

Evaluate the author's objectives and how effectively they are achieved, especially through the structure and organization of the work.

4. Presentation and Support

Analyze how the author presents and supports main points or themes, noting any assumptions that lie behind these points.

5. Literary Devices and Evidence

Review how the author uses literary devices to support themes or arguments, and whether these connections are clear and logical.

6. Conclusions

Consider the conclusions the author reaches and how clearly they are expressed. Assess how these conclusions are derived from the themes and structure of the work.

- Read the sample essay on *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee. Then, using the guide provided, find and underline the relevant parts of the essay that correspond to each point.

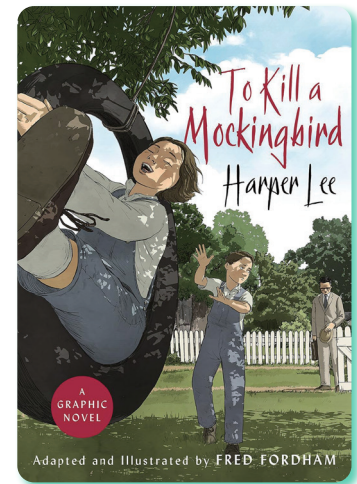
To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee

Introduction:

Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* explores themes of racism, morality, and justice through Scout Finch's perspective. Set in the racially charged American South, the story and characters provide deep moral lessons, exceeding my expectations of learning about the racial tensions of that era.

Body:

The novel is set in Maycomb, Alabama, during the 1930s. Key characters include Scout Finch, her father Atticus Finch, her brother Jem Finch, Tom Robinson, Boo Radley, and Mayella Ewell. The central theme is the fight against racial injustice and the importance of moral integrity. This theme is introduced through Tom Robinson's trial and the prejudice faced by the Finch family. Lee aims to highlight racism in the American South and advocate for empathy and understanding, which is achieved through the novel's structure, contrasting childhood innocence with societal prejudice.



I highly recommend this book for its timeless message about empathy and moral integrity. Key points are shown through Scout and Atticus. Dialogue and events support themes of justice and highlight pervasive racism. Lee assumes that readers understand the historical context of racism in the United States. She uses the mockingbird symbol to represent innocence and the wrongness of harming innocent beings. These connections are clear and enhance the reader's understanding of the injustices depicted.

Conclusion:

The novel concludes with a message about standing up for what is right, despite societal pressures. Scout's realization of the goodness in people, despite witnessing evil, leaves readers with hope and a call to action. *To Kill a Mockingbird* tells a compelling story and delivers a timeless message about empathy and moral integrity, challenging readers to confront prejudices and stand up for justice.

UNIT 5

Reading Strategy: Understanding Evaluating Arguments (p.116)

Evaluating arguments is a crucial skill in critical thinking, helping us determine the strength and validity of different claims. Here's a guide to understanding how to evaluate arguments effectively.

What Is an Argument?

An argument is a set of statements designed to persuade someone of a conclusion. It consists of:

- **Premises:** statements or reasons supporting the conclusion
- **Conclusion:** the statement that the premises support

Steps to Evaluate Arguments

1. **Identify the Argument:** Clearly identify the premises and the conclusion.
2. **Check for Clarity:** Ensure the premises and conclusion are clear and understandable.
3. **Assess the Relevance of Premises:** Determine if the premises are relevant to the conclusion. Relevant premises directly support the conclusion.
4. **Check Truth:** Check if the premises are true using reliable sources.
5. **Determine Logical Connection:** Analyze if the conclusion logically follows from the premises. There are two main types of reasoning:

- **Deductive Reasoning:** If the premises are true, the conclusion must be true.

Example: Premise: All mammals have lungs.

Premise: A whale is a mammal.

Conclusion: Therefore, a whale has lungs.

- **Inductive Reasoning:** Premises provide probable support for the conclusion.

Example: Premise: The sun has risen every day in recorded history.

Conclusion: Therefore, the sun will rise tomorrow.

6. **Identify Logical Fallacies:** Recognize errors in reasoning that weaken arguments.
7. **Consider Counterarguments:** Think about possible objections and how they affect the argument's strength. A strong argument addresses and deals with objections.

Evaluating arguments involves identifying premises and conclusions, ensuring clarity, assessing relevance and truth, checking logical connections, spotting fallacies, and considering counterarguments. These steps enhance critical thinking and help assess the strength of arguments.

- Read the following article and discuss the questions below with your partner or other members of your group.

The Role of AI in Corporate Decision-Making

Introduction

In today's data-driven world, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a powerful tool in business processes, often viewed as a game-changer. Many believe that companies using AI will make better decisions. This idea is based on AI's ability to process and analyze large amounts of data quickly, helping companies improve their data-driven capabilities. However, while AI offers clear advantages, it's important to explore whether it truly guarantees better decision-making.



Body

AI systems excel at analyzing vast datasets with speed and accuracy beyond human abilities. This helps businesses identify patterns and insights that might otherwise be missed. For example, in the financial sector, AI can monitor market trends in real time, allowing for quicker and more informed investment choices. AI can also merge data from different sources, like customer feedback, market information, and internal processes, to provide a more complete view of a company's operations. AI tools can even process unstructured data, such as social media comments or messages, offering deeper insights into customer preferences and market trends. However, just having more data doesn't guarantee better decisions. The quality and relevance of the data, along with the ability to turn that data into actionable insights, are key. Moreover, human judgment is still needed to interpret AI's findings and make decisions that fit a company's broader goals. AI works best when combined with human expertise.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while AI greatly enhances data analysis and provides valuable insights, it doesn't automatically lead to better decisions. High-quality data, human judgment, and an understanding of the external market are essential to effective decision-making. AI is a powerful tool, but its real value comes when it complements rather than replaces human decision-making.

1. Is the argument clearly stated and logically structured? What are the main points and what is the conclusion?
2. Is there sufficient evidence to support the claims about AI's ability to analyze large amounts of data quickly and its ability to enhance data capabilities for companies?
3. Does the article consider potential counterarguments or limitations of AI in decision-making?

Writing Strategy: Understanding Persuasive Writing (p.130)

Writing persuasively is a key skill that helps you convince others to see your point of view or take action. Whether you're crafting an essay, an online article, or a response, knowing how to structure and present your arguments effectively is crucial. Here's a guide to help you write persuasively and strengthen your ability to influence readers.

What is Persuasive Writing?

Persuasive writing is aimed at convincing the reader to agree with your opinion or take a specific action. Unlike simply expressing opinions, persuasive writing uses logic, evidence, and emotional appeal to influence the reader's viewpoint.

Steps to Writing Persuasively

1. Choose a Clear Position

Pick a specific topic you feel strongly about and can support with solid evidence.

2. Know Your Audience

Consider who will read your writing and adjust your language and tone to connect with them.

3. Gather Evidence

Back up your argument with facts, statistics, and examples. Research your topic well to find strong support for your position.

4. Organize Your Ideas

Plan your writing with an outline:

- Introduction: State your position and grab the reader's attention.
- Body: Present your key points with evidence.
- Conclusion: Summarize your argument and make a strong final point.

5. Write Clearly and Persuasively

Be direct and confident in your argument. Use clear language and avoid vague statements.

6. Address Opposing Views

Acknowledge other opinions and explain why your argument is stronger.

7. Write a Strong Conclusion

Summarize your key points and leave the reader with a powerful final statement.

8. Edit and Revise

Review your writing for clarity and effectiveness, ensuring your argument is well-supported and persuasive.

By following these steps, you'll improve your ability to write persuasively, convincing your readers with clear arguments, strong evidence, and confident reasoning.

■ Read the following passage and answer the questions below.

Should AI Be Used More in Education?

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is already playing a role in education, helping teachers with tasks such as grading and offering personalized learning experiences for students. But should AI be used more in education? I believe that AI should be used more extensively in education because it can enhance learning, save time, and address individual student needs. One of the greatest advantages of AI in education is its ability to personalize learning for each student. AI systems can analyze a student's strengths and weaknesses and adjust lessons accordingly, ensuring that each student is learning at their own pace. For instance, platforms like DreamBox and Duolingo use AI to tailor lessons, making education more efficient and effective. AI also helps teachers save time by automating tasks like grading, freeing them up to focus on one-on-one interaction with students.

However, there are valid concerns about using AI in education, such as data privacy and the digital divide. Many fear that relying on AI might increase the risk of student data being compromised. Moreover, not all students have access to the necessary technology, potentially leaving behind those from low-income households or remote areas. Additionally, teachers will need proper training to integrate AI tools effectively into their classrooms. Research shows that AI-driven platforms can improve student outcomes. A study by the University of Stanford found that students using AI-based personalized learning systems improved their test scores significantly compared to traditional methods. Moreover, AI can reduce administrative burdens, giving teachers more time to develop creative and engaging lessons.

While critics argue that AI could replace human teachers, AI is meant to assist, not replace. Teachers will always be essential for emotional support and guidance. The benefits of AI—improved efficiency, personalized learning, and enhanced resources—far outweigh these concerns when AI is used thoughtfully and responsibly.

In conclusion, AI should be used more in education to provide personalized learning, save time, and enhance teaching methods. While there are concerns, addressing them through proper regulations and training will allow AI to positively transform the education system, benefiting both teachers and students.

1. **(introduction)** What position does the writer take on using AI in education?
2. **(key arguments)** What are the main benefits of AI in education mentioned in the text?
3. **(challenges and concerns)** What concerns about AI in education are discussed in the text?
4. **(counterarguments)** How does the writer address concerns that AI could replace teachers?
5. **(conclusion)** What final message does the writer give about using AI in education?

UNIT 1

Exploring the Scope of Art in Public Spaces

Ready to Read

pp. 10–12

A. Background Knowledge

1. location / sculptures / conversation / identity
2. **[sample answer]** The artworks might inspire people by adding beauty and creativity to their daily routines, making them think or feel differently about their surroundings. They could also make the space feel more special or interesting, encouraging people to pause and appreciate the art.

Script

W: Let's talk about public art. Public art is any artwork that you can find in public spaces, whether it's on public or private property. Most of the time, public art is created specifically for the location where it's displayed, but that's not always the case. You might be familiar with monuments, memorials, and sculptures—these are the most common types of public art. However, public art can also be temporary, like performances, dance, theater, posters, and installations. The purpose of public art often goes beyond just looking nice. It's usually meant to engage with the community where it's placed. By sparking conversation, creating a sense of belonging, and adding to the cultural identity of a city or neighborhood, public art plays a significant role in shaping how people feel about the places they live or visit.

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. (1) socio-cultural coexistence (2) eco-environment (3) public outcry (4) structural redesign
2. (1) vibrant (2) archive (3) chalice (4) circumference (5) influx

C. Reading Strategy

1. (1) public spaces / individual lives (2) Communities
2. (1) Münster, Germany (2) 100 days

Reading

pp. 13–19

- Q1** It has taken place once every 10 years.
- Q2** *Cherry Column* has provided the momentum for a structural redesign of the square, transforming the parking lot into a pedestrian area.
- Q3** During the excavation for the installation, concrete and earth, layers of clay, gravel debris, and Ice Age sand were found just a few meters underground.
- Q4** *Square Depression* gives the impression of an inverted pyramid embedded in the ground. Visitors can walk on its sloping surface or lie down on top to rest while gazing up at the sky. It functions as both a plaza and a massive resting spot.
- Q5** After its installation, citizens began covering the balls with images and graffiti, so the sculpture has become a kind of message center, like a notice board, as well as a perch for watching rock concerts.
- Q6** The artist reconnected the urban space split by the canal by installing an underwater bridge, linking the northern and southern piers.
- Q7** The permanent installation of artworks from SPM affects Münster's landscape and residents' perspectives by contributing to changes over time.

Find words which mean:

- p.13 encounter/ indispensable
- p.14 thoroughfare / capital
- p.15 debris / edifice
- p.16 conceive / embed
- p.17 lush / perch
- p.18 embrace / paradigm
- p.19 resident / permanent

After Reading

p. 20

- A 1. [sample answer]** Sculpture Projects Münster (SPM) is considered one of the most representative festivals for public art because it highlights how indispensable public art is to socio-cultural coexistence.

2. (b)

B *Cherry Column* (b) / *After Alife Ahead* (a) / *Square Depression* (d) / *Giant Pool Balls* (e) / *On Water* (c)

C [sample answer] Public perception is very important to SPM’s success. At first, many people didn’t like the art, but over time, they began to enjoy it. Now, some artworks have become city landmarks, showing that public support helps public art grow.

Language Focus

p. 21

- A.** 1. came to embrace 2. fuse[fused] into 3. in accordance with 4. alluded[alludes] to 5. taken center stage
- B.** 1. did 2. were [was]

Reading for Writing

pp. 22~25

A. Analyze the Text

- Pros — unique / free / masterpiece / importance
- Cons — eyesore / dissatisfaction / public / relocate / removal / loss

B. Connect to Writing

Step 1

1. *Tilted Arc* was a large, 12-foot tall, 120-foot long steel sculpture that cut across Federal Plaza. Its curved, imposing design created an interactive experience for people walking through the space, altering their perception of the environment.
2. Serra wanted people to physically engage with the sculpture and experience the space differently.
3. Some disliked it, considering it an eyesore, while others supported it as an expression of artistic freedom.
4. At the forum, 122 participants supported it, and 58 opposed it.
5. Despite support from many, the General Services Administration (GSA) decided to remove *Tilted Arc* after a legal dispute, arguing that they owned the sculpture and had the right to take it down.
6. After *Tilted Arc* was taken down, the plaza was redesigned with curving benches by landscape architect Martha Schwartz. The goal was to make the space more practical and comfortable, though critics felt it lacked the drama and artistic value of Serra’s

original sculpture.

Step 2 [sample answer] Richard Serra’s *Tilted Arc* was a 12-foot tall, 120-foot long steel sculpture installed in Federal Plaza in 1981, designed to emphasize physical interaction with passers-by. Serra intended for the sculpture to envelop people, altering their experience of the space. However, it faced immediate criticism; some labeled it an “eyesore” that took away from the plaza’s functionality, raising concerns about security. In contrast, supporters argued that it symbolized free expression and highlighted the importance of public art. A public forum in 1984 featured 180 participants sharing opinions, with 122 in favor, yet the sculpture was ultimately removed in 1989. This event raised critical questions about the role of public art and its audience, showing the complex relationships in contemporary art.

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

pp. 26~27

- C.** He described how the people walking on the plaza would be encompassed by the large, curved metal sheet of the sculpture.

Wrap Up

pp. 32~33

- A.** landmark sculpture / baths / controversial / symbol

Script

W: *The Angel of the North* is a sculpture made from steel by the artist Antony Gormley, located in Gateshead in the North East of England. It was conceived as a landmark sculpture to mark the approach into Gateshead. *The Angel of the North* is a major part of Gateshead’s identity, much like the Statue of Liberty is of New York’s. Since its installation in February 1998, it has grown to become one of the best known and most talked about works of public art in history. The location, which was formerly the baths at the entrance of a coal mine, was reclaimed and set aside for a future sculpture in 1990. Sculptor Antony Gormley’s ideas first sparked controversy when he was chosen as the 1994 winner. People did not approve of the sculpture’s controversial location or theme. But after it was installed, a lot of people’s initial opinions on the piece changed significantly. Gormley said, “I want to make something we can

live with and that becomes a reservoir for feelings — feelings that perhaps we hadn't known until this thing was there, or feelings that couldn't arise until it was." The sculpture has become well-known as a symbol of Gateshead, as locals have fallen in love with it.

B. 1. [sample answer] The purpose of Erkmen's underwater bridge in Münster, Germany is to create a unique public art installation that allows visitors to walk barefoot along the canal, as if they were floating above the water.

2. Ⓓ

UNIT 2

Understanding Eastern and Western Cultural Differences

Ready to Read

pp. 36~38

A. Background Knowledge

- cultural / situation / context / individual / social
- (1) Ⓑ (2) Ⓒ (3) Ⓐ

Script

Lee: You have devoted much of your research to the study of cultural differences, mainly between East Asian societies and Western cultures. What are some of the key discoveries you can share with us?

Nisbett: Well, we can begin by talking about two different mentalities: the Eastern and the Western. For example, individuals from East Asian cultures pay attention to context to a much greater extent than Westerners do. Westerners tend to ignore context and focus on a particular thing. It could be a person they want to influence or whose behavior they want to understand.

It's often said that individuals from East Asian cultures are situation-centered. They are expected to be sensitive to their environment. Effective behavior in the East depends on being able to fit in with others and coordinate one's actions with them.

Westerners, on the other hand, are individual-centered. They expect their environment to be sensitive to them. They expect to be able to control their environment. They can safely ignore social relationships to a much greater extent than is possible for East Asians.

B. Vocabulary Preview

- (1) Analytic thinking (2) Communal irrigation (3) valid argument (4) Cognitive differences
- (1) acoustic (2) analytic (3) dogma (4) holistic (5) premise

C. Reading Strategy

- Japan — group / origami / academic
- America — individualism / hamburgers / innovation

Reading

pp. 39~45

- Q1** Collaborating with Eastern scholars revealed significant differences in thinking styles, prompting Nisbett to take cultural differences seriously in his research.
- Q2** Eastern mentalities focus on context and social harmony, while Western mentalities emphasize individual control and often ignore social relationships.
- Q3** East Asians categorize based on relationships and context, like pairing a cow with grass because cows eat grass. Westerners categorize based on shared categories, like grouping a cow with a cat because they are both animals.
- Q4** Chinese thinkers grasped action at a distance earlier than the West. Westerners believed a physical connection was necessary, but later discoveries like magnetism challenged this notion.
- Q5** Formal logic in Greece developed due to independent activities that encouraged analytical thinking, while China's collective agriculture required cooperation, fostering holistic thinking. This shows how economic and environmental factors shape thinking styles.
- Q6** East Asians value dialectical thinking, where contradictions and change are accepted, while Western thought emphasizes logical consistency.
- Q7** Nisbett views cultural differences positively, believing that different thinking styles help address problems. He sees the blending of analytic Western thinking and holistic Eastern thinking, as seen in South Korea's rapid progress, as highly beneficial.

Find words which mean:

- p.39 notion / qualitative
p.40 mentality / coordinate
p.41 cognitive
p.42 attribute
p.44 rudimentary / contradict
p.45 enlightening
p.43 which has premises and a conclusion.
So, the premise might be all A's are B's. C is an A; therefore, C is a B.

After Reading

p. 46

- A** 1. [sample answer] The drawn circles show that Western views emphasize the self as being central and prominent, while Eastern views depict the self as one among many, each with similar-sized circles.
2. [sample answer] Ancient Chinese and Greek perspectives influenced cognitive differences: Greeks developed formal logic and rules about categories, fostering analytical thinking, while the Chinese focused on holistic and contextual understanding, influencing their different approach to science and reasoning.
3. [sample answer] Easterners prefer proverbs with contradictions because they accept change and contradictions as natural and reflective of reality's complexity, unlike Westerners, who favor consistency.
- B** 1. [sample answer] Nisbett became interested through his research and observations of different thinking styles: Easterners focus on context and relationships, while Westerners emphasize individualism and analytical thinking.
2. [sample answer] Nisbett attributes the differences to historical influences: Greeks developed formal logic, shaping Western analytic thought, while ancient Chinese thought favored holistic and contextual understanding.
3. [sample answer] Nisbett sees understanding different thinking styles as valuable for gaining diverse insights and solutions. He recommends reading essays and books on the subject, including his own.

C [sample answer] East Asians tend to think holistically, paying attention to relationships and the environment, while Westerners use more analytical and

logic-based thinking. When people from both cultures work together, these different styles may cause confusion but can also lead to more effective problem-solving.

Language Focus

p. 47

- A.** 1. pay attention to 2. looks[looked] back and forth 3. draws[drew] connections between 4. take into account 5. in terms of
- B.**
1. There's also a clever experiment conducted by a social psychologist.
2. The concert attended by thousands of enthusiastic fans from around the world showcased the band's remarkable talent and energy.
3. During the festival, the crowd enjoyed various performances featuring music and dance.

Reading for Writing

pp. 48~51

A. Analyze the Text

1. [sample answer] The main idea is that understanding and communicating cultural norms is crucial for effective teamwork and business success in a global workplace, as communication error can lead to failure.
2.
• Asian countries: (d) / listening / facial / hasty / negative
• Latin countries: (b) / emotion / authority
• United States: (c) / decisions / clarity / positives
• Germany, Scandinavia, and the Netherlands: (a) / honest

B. Connect to Writing

Step 1 (1) (c) (2) (f) (3) (g) (4) (d) (5) (a) (6) (b) (7) (e)

Step 2 [sample answer] A Western man praises an Asian woman on her work. But instead of saying "Thank you," she acts like it's no big deal. This cultural difference—Westerners often like to be praised, while many Easterners are more modest—can sometimes cause problems. The man wonders why she can't accept the praise.

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

pp. 52~53

- C.** While / In contrast / Despite

A.

- Americans — central / features / individual
- East Asians — surrounding / broader / holistic

Script

W: A study explored how cultural differences affect the way people view their surroundings. A train moved past, its whistle ringing through the countryside. American participants in the study focused solely on the train, its details absorbing their attention. In contrast, East Asians looked back and forth, taking in both the train and the surrounding landscape. This simple difference in eye movement revealed a cultural divide in how they viewed information. Americans concentrated on the central object, analyzing its specific features. Meanwhile, East Asians, taking a broader view, understood the larger context of the scene.

B.

1. ©

2. **[sample answer]** While cultural differences offer valuable perspectives, the statement “I cannot think of anything negative about cultural differences” overlooks potential drawbacks. These include the risk of conflict due to misunderstandings, perpetuation of inequality, and overlooking harmful practices within cultures. Therefore, a more balanced perspective is essential, acknowledging both the benefits and limitations of cultural diversity.

UNIT 3**Population Puzzle: Examining Earth’s Sustainable Limits****Ready to Read****A. Background Knowledge**

1. John Smith / 8 billion / 2050 / overcrowding / education / pollution / population policies
2. (1) **[sample answer]** The global population has been increasing steadily since 1960. But by the end of the century, it will top out at 10.4 billion.
(2) **[sample answer]** (B) suggests that even as population growth slows, energy consumption per capita is expected to continue rising, indicating greater

energy use per person in the future.

(3) **[sample answer]** Graph (A) shows that the world population has increased rapidly, especially since the 1950s, and will continue to grow. At the same time, Graph (B) shows that energy consumption per person is also increasing and is expected to rise even more in the future.

This means that as more people are born and each person uses more energy, we will need a lot more energy overall. This could lead to serious problems, such as energy shortages, pollution, and climate change. Another challenge is finding ways to produce energy in a clean and sustainable way. If we keep using fossil fuels, the environment will suffer. Therefore, I think governments and scientists need to work on developing renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.

In conclusion, the main challenge is how to support a growing population's needs without harming the planet.

Script

Anchor: Good morning, and welcome to our special report. I’m John Smith. Today, we’re taking a closer look at an important moment — the world’s population has just reached over 8 billion people. But with projections showing this number continuing to rise, it’s crucial we address the genuine challenges ahead.

As our cities grow larger, we’re facing overcrowding and strain on essential services like healthcare and education. It’s becoming harder for everyone to access the support they need, and with the global population projected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, this challenge is only going to grow.

Not only that, but our planet is also feeling the strain. Pollution is on the rise, and deforestation is happening at an alarming rate. These actions are impacting our climate and biodiversity, threatening the very ecosystems that sustain us.

But amidst these challenges, there’s hope. Experts emphasize the need for genuine population policies that empower families to plan how many children they will have and educate everyone on sustainable resource use. By taking steps now, we can create a world where everyone has access to the resources they need for a healthy, prosperous life.

Thank you for joining us for this important discussion.

B. Vocabulary Preview

- (1) carbon emissions (2) gender parity (3) make a big difference (4) fertility rate
- (1) controversy (2) advocate (3) reproduction (4) adapt (5) implement

C. Reading Strategy

- Main Idea — environmental / stabilization
- Pattern of Organization — Cause-Effect, Problem-Solution

Reading

pp. 65–71

- Q1** The passage follows a chronological pattern of organization. It begins with ancient times, discussing Plato's concerns about overpopulation, then moves to Thomas Malthus's contributions in 1798, showing the continuation of the discourse over time.
- Q2** (b) Compare and Contrast
- Q3** (b) Cause and Effect / (c) Compare and Contrast
- Q4** As our dominance increases, many environmental changes have been occurring in parallel.
- Q5** a powerful influence that shapes the quality of people's lives worldwide
- Q6** (b) Problem and Solution
- Q7** government policies targeting fertility rates, emphasizing the potential erosion of reproductive and human rights
- Q8** (a) Cause and Effect
- Q9** • Perspective: women in less-developed countries are often blamed for having too many children / Solution Proposed: empowerment through education and family planning
• Perspective: women in developed countries are blamed for having too few children / Solution Proposed: gender parity in the workforce
- Q10** To address low fertility rates and economic concerns, the passage argues for supportive government policies such as encouraging parental leave for men, flexible work options, and affordable child care.
- Q11** Young people cite reasons such as lack of supportive policies, climate change concerns, high housing costs, and an uncertain financial future

for not wanting to have children.

Find words which mean:

- p.65 advocate / consumption
p.66 condemn / voluntary
p.67 dominant / outdated
p.68 demographics / infrastructure
p.69 undermine / exposure
p.70 reverse / distract
p.71 flexibility / reluctance

After Reading

p. 72

A (c)

- B** • Perspective — B / A
• Tone — B / A
• Author's purpose — A / B
• Patterns of Organization — A / B

C [sample answer] To address overpopulation and environmental issues without violating human rights, we can improve education, especially in health and family planning. This would help people make informed choices. Governments can also support clean energy and public transportation to reduce the environmental impact while respecting personal freedom. Finally, international cooperation is important so that solutions are fair for everyone.

Language Focus

p. 73

- A.** 1. push, toward 2. exercise the right 3. shift the blame 4. taken off 5. held to account
- B.**
- The dentist had to pull out two of my teeth, which was painful.
 - My parents haven't come home from work yet, which means I have to take care of my little brother.
 - The movie received positive reviews, which led to a larger audience during its second week.

Reading for Writing

pp. 74–77

A. Analyze the Text

- the harmful impact of population growth on various aspects of human life and the environment

2. • News Article: (c) / (b) / (e)
 • Opinion Editorial: (f)
 • Interview: (d) / (a)

B. Connect to Writing

Step 1 [sample answer]

the main argument: Unchecked population growth is damaging the environment and ecosystems.

the key points: Immediate action is necessary to manage population growth, prioritize sustainable living practices, and implement policies that will ensure a sustainable future while protecting the health of the planet.

Step 2 [sample answer] The urgent need to address the environmental toll of overpopulation has become increasingly evident in recent years, as evidence reveals the destructive impact of unchecked human growth on our planet's ecosystems.

Overpopulation leads to deforestation, where trees are cleared for settlements and agriculture. This results in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and contributes to climate change. Additionally, the increased use of fossil fuels elevates pollution levels, significantly impacting human health. Climate change is worsened by rising greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn increase global temperatures, cause rising sea levels, lead to extreme weather events, and contribute to declining biodiversity.

In conclusion, it is essential to take decisive action to manage population growth not only to mitigate environmental degradation but also to ensure a sustainable future for future generations. Prioritizing sustainable living practices and implementing effective policies is crucial for safeguarding the health of our planet.

Nuts and Bolts of Writing pp. 78~79

- C. It's essential / In other words / In summary

Wrap Up pp. 84~85

A.

1. (b)
 2. (1) T (2) T (3) F (4) F

Script

Sarah: Hey Minjun, I heard that South Korea's fertility rate is really low. What's going on with that?

Minjun: Yeah, that's right, Sarah. South Korea has one of the lowest fertility rates in the world. In 2022, it

dropped to about 0.78 children per woman.

Sarah: Wow, that's really low. Why is it happening?

Minjun: There are several reasons. High living costs, particularly housing, long working hours, and a competitive job market make it difficult for many young people to start families. There's also a cultural shift where more people prioritize career and personal freedom over having children.

Sarah: That makes sense. What is the South Korean government doing to try to change this?

Minjun: The South Korean government has implemented several measures to encourage higher birth rates. They've increased parental leave, provided more financial support for childcare, and even offered cash incentives for having more children.

Sarah: Do you think these measures are working?

Minjun: So far, they haven't been very effective. Despite the government's efforts, the fertility rate continues to decline. Many people feel that the support isn't enough to make up for the high cost of living and work-related pressures.

Sarah: What else could the government do to help?

Minjun: Some experts suggest that more comprehensive changes are needed. For example, creating a more family-friendly work environment, improving job security, and making housing more affordable could make a bigger impact. Also, promoting a cultural shift towards valuing family life might make a difference.

Sarah: It's such a complex issue. I hope things improve soon.

Minjun: Me too, Sarah. It's important for the future of any country to have a stable population. South Korea's situation shows how economic, social, and cultural factors all play a role in family planning.

B.

1. (b)
 2. environmental degradation, resource reduction, and increased greenhouse gas emissions
 3. [sample answer] Modern societies can balance population growth and environmental protection by adopting sustainable practices and managing resources efficiently.

UNIT 4

Figurative Language: “The Social Triangle” and Poetry

Ready to Read

pp. 88–90

A. Background Knowledge

1. surprise / twists / fairy tale
2. **[sample answer]** Their handshake shows how their lives are connected, and as the three men's dreams clash, unexpected truths are revealed.

Script

M: American writer O. Henry is celebrated for his short stories that romanticize everyday life, particularly in New York City, and frequently feature surprise endings. His works, such as “After Twenty Years,” “The Gift of the Magi,” and “The Last Leaf” are noted for their fairy tale-like atmosphere and unexpected twists, making them appealing to both children and adults. O. Henry’s stories are renowned for their wit, dramatic dialogue, and clever twist endings. His keen observation of the human condition, combined with his playful use of irony and humor, has established his reputation as a master of the short story.

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. (1) neck of the woods (2) hitch his wagon to a star (3) keep the ball rolling
2. (1) audacious (2) reluctantly (3) nurture (4) rebuke (5) charge

C. Reading Strategy

1. Personification
2. Metaphor
3. Hyperbole
4. Simile
5. Symbolism

Reading

pp. 91–97

- Q1** It suggests that Ikey holds the potential to influence society, either positively or negatively. / It suggests that Ikey has unresolved emotions or ambitions that could shape his interactions with society.
- Q2** Made mad now by the gods who were about to destroy him, Ikey threw away his scabbard and

charged upon Olympus.

- Q3** (1) (b) (2) (a)

Q4 The sentence means Billy McMahan lost his calmness and became emotionally unsettled. The figurative language used is personification, as “campaign coolness” is described as if it could leave him.

Q5 They feel ecstatic because the royal interaction has boosted their social status and brought them admiration.

Q6 Cortlandt Van Duyckink's purpose is to help improve the living conditions of the people in the Lower East Side. He plans to achieve this by building soup kitchens to feed the hungry and replacing old, unsafe buildings with new ones to address fire and disease hazards.

Q7 Van Duyckink describes the young man as “a living rebuke” because his condition reflects the neglect and poverty of the Lower East Side. The young man symbolizes the social inequality that Van Duyckink feels responsible for addressing.

Q8 Cortlandt Van Duyckink felt happier because shaking hands with Ikey Snigglefritz made him feel connected to the people he wanted to help, giving him a sense of purpose and fulfillment.

Find words which mean:

- p.91 subordinate
p.92 audacious / wage
p.94 striking
p.95 acquaintance / inexpedient
p.96 noble / erect
p.97 examine / unaccustomed

After Reading

p. 98

A [sample answer]

1. • Ikey wants to be recognized and treated with respect, reflecting a desire for validation despite his harsh circumstances.
• Billy wants social validation and admiration, which he achieves through interaction with royalty and displays of generosity.
• Cortland wants to improve the living conditions of the poor and to connect personally with those he

aims to help, seeking to make a meaningful impact.

2. • Ikey: It represents a rare moment of respect and personal acknowledgment in his otherwise hard life.
 - Billy: It represents social status and validation, marking a moment of recognition by high society.
 - Cortlandt: It represents a personal connection and commitment to helping others, enhancing his sense of purpose.
3. • Ikey: Being noticed or approved would confirm his worth and dignity in a life of neglect.
 - Billy: Being noticed or approved boosts his self-esteem and social standing, validating his desires for recognition.
 - Cortlandt: Approval and personal connections validate his efforts and commitment, giving meaning to his generous work.

B [sample answer] (1) Pursuing ideals gives people hope and meaning in life. In *The Social Triangle*, Ikey, Billy, and Van Duyckink all felt happy when they followed their dreams, even in small ways. Without ideals, life might feel empty, and people might stop trying to improve themselves or care about others.

(2) Some say pursuing ideals gives life meaning, but blindly chasing them can lead to disappointment or harm, like Ikey wasting his wages for a brief fantasy. If we never question whether our ideals are realistic or ethical, they may control us rather than guide us. Not having ideals might feel empty, but unexamined ideals can be just as dangerous.

Language Focus

p. 99

- A.** 1. in this neck of the woods 2. jumped on 3. (were) turned upon 4. on the trail

B.

1. The lone eagle hung at the edge of the cliff, surveying the vast expanse below.
2. The movie received great reviews from the critics. So did the soundtrack, which featured several artists.

Reading for Writing

pp. 100~103

A. Analyze the Text

1. S - R - S - R - S - R - R - S
2. Both “Sonnet 29” and “The Road Not Taken”

explore themes of choice, reflection, and self-worth. Both suggest that internal decisions, and personal relationships outweigh external circumstances in defining one’s happiness and identity.

B. Connect to Writing

Step 3 [sample answer] The poem “The Road Not Taken” was written by Robert Frost, an American poet known for his deep exploration of nature and human experience. This poem was published in 1916, during a time when people were increasingly reflecting on the importance of choices and their consequences.

Reading “The Road Not Taken” evoked feelings of contemplation and reflection on past decisions, prompting me to think about my own choices and their consequences. The main theme highlights the significance of choices and their lasting impact, illustrated by a traveler facing a fork in the road. This resonates with my experiences of navigating important decisions and the uncertainty that comes with them. Ultimately, the poem reminds me that every choice matters and encourages me to consider the effects of my decisions on my life’s journey.

Nuts and Bolts of Writing

pp. 104~105

- C.** grabbed my attention / write this review / takes place in / mainly about / clearly shown through / highly recommend it / offers a timeless exploration

Wrap Up

pp. 110~111

A.

1. Ⓐ simile 2. Ⓓ personification 3. Ⓑ metaphor

Script

1. This device compares two different things using words like *like*, *as*, or *than*. For example, “She swims like a fish” highlights her swimming skill by comparing it to that of a fish.
2. This gives human traits to non-human elements. For instance, “The wind whispered through the trees” describes the wind as if it could whisper.
3. This directly compares two things without *like* or *as*, suggesting similarity. For example, “Time is a thief” suggests that time is like a thief stealing life’s moments.

B.

1. Ⓒ
2. **[sample answer]** The interactions between the characters reveal that they are keenly aware of social status and are actively trying to improve their positions.

UNIT 5

The AI Era: Industry Innovation and Ethical Reflections

Ready to Read

pp. 114~116

A. Background Knowledge

1. replace / common / acceptable / reduce
2. (1) Ⓑ Widespread Applications of AI
(2) Ⓓ AI Biases and Discrimination
(3) Ⓐ Human Judgment vs. AI Decision-Making
(4) Ⓒ Privacy and Surveillance Issues of AI

Script

M: AI raises three major ethical concerns: privacy and surveillance, bias and discrimination, and the essential role of human judgment. Debates about enhancing privacy protections and reducing bias in algorithms used in sentencing, parole, and hiring are now common. Yet, the most challenging question remains unresolved: whether AI can replace human judgment in critical life decisions. While some argue that AI can help minimize biases inherent in human decision-making, critics like Sandel warn that AI might not only replicate existing biases but also lend them a false appearance of scientific credibility, making them seem more acceptable. In sectors like lending, AI risks perpetuating historical discrimination if not carefully managed, highlighting the potential for institutional discrimination to resurface.

B. Vocabulary Preview

1. (1) systematic disparate treatment (2) ethical implications (3) data sets (4) structural biases
2. (1) integrate (2) potential (3) critical (4) process (5) discriminate

C. Reading Strategy

1. (1) F (2) O (3) O (4) F
2. • **Claim:** Dedicating research money to the development of affordable solar-powered cars would be a wise investment.
• **Evidence:** - Solar cars would help end our dependence on fossil fuels like oil and coal, which contribute to the pollution of our atmosphere.
- Solar power is a renewable resource; unlike fossil fuels, it will never run out.
- Solar cars would also help the consumer save money. Panels attached to cars can collect sunlight and turn it into electricity, so no one would ever need to buy another tank of gas.
• **Irrelevant information:** Solar-powered cars would also come in all the same colors as gas-powered cars.

Reading

pp. 117~123

- Q1** With minimal government oversight, there's a risk that these programs may be encoded with structural biases, leading to unfair outcomes for certain groups.
- Q2** Almost all major companies now have multiple AI systems and consider the deployment of AI as integral to their strategy.
- Q3** Though automation is here to stay, the elimination of entire job categories, like highway toll-takers who were replaced by sensors because of AI's proliferation, is likely to be rare.
- Q4** The disadvantages are that many algorithms can replicate and perpetuate existing societal biases, leading to unfair outcomes.
- Q5** • Fuller's opinion on artificial intelligence: Panic over AI suddenly injecting bias into everyday life en masse is overstated. He argues that biases in human decision-making have always existed in the business world and the workplace. When adjusted carefully and deployed thoughtfully, résumé-screening software can allow a wider pool of applicants to be considered and minimize the potential for favoritism that comes with human gatekeepers.
• Sandel's opinion on artificial intelligence: Sandel disagrees with Fuller. He believes that AI not

only replicates human biases but also confers on these biases a kind of scientific credibility. Sandel argues that AI makes it seem like biased predictions and judgments have an objective status.

Q6 Human experts play a crucial role in shaping AI behavior by selecting the input data, which in turn introduces or mitigates bias. This emphasizes the responsibility of those who develop and deploy AI systems.

Q7 The lack of consensus indicates the complexity and many different aspects of AI regulation. This complexity is due to the rapid pace of AI development, its wide range of applications, and the ethical, legal, and social implications it encompasses.

Q8 According to Michael Sandel, we shouldn't leave the regulation of artificial intelligence to business leaders because they often avoid responsibility for AI's negative consequences while resisting government oversight. Sandel argues that both more self-regulation and government regulation are needed, as market forces alone are insufficient to address the issues.

Find words which mean:

- p.117 assistant / oversight
- p.118 integral / compilation
- p.119 professional / disseminate
- p.120 subjectivity / indispensable / marginalized
- p.121 massive / malicious
- p.122 consensus / prescreen
- p.123 panel / intervention

After Reading p. 124

A 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b)

B [sample answer] Companies should check their data carefully to avoid discrimination. They also need to be clear about how their AI works and fix problems when they occur. People have a role too—they should learn how AI affects society and speak up when it's used in harmful ways. This will help make sure AI is fair and treats people with respect.

Language Focus p. 125

- A.** 1. wrapped our minds around 2. equipped with
3. sort out 4. change the game
- B.** 1. would 2. should 3. would 4. should

Reading for Writing pp. 126–129

A. Analyze the Text

- Overall Contribution: Pros — negative / Cons — benefits
- Technological Advancements: Pros — destruction / Cons — challenges
- Social Impact: Pros — unclear, inequality / Cons — human
- Future Considerations: Cons — sustainable

B. Connect to Writing

Step 2 [sample answer]

Introduction Science and technology are widely seen as powerful forces for societal progress, with numerous examples demonstrating their transformative impact.

Body These advancements have brought immeasurable benefits to humanity, helping us address pressing challenges like climate change, poverty, and disease. They have enabled us to generate clean energy, develop impactful technologies, and foster global connections. While issues associated with science and technology exist, they stem from human decisions, not the tools themselves. It is crucial to use these tools responsibly to build a sustainable and equitable world.

Conclusion In summary, science and technology are essential for progress. By using them responsibly, we can create a better future for everyone.

Nuts and Bolts of Writing pp. 130–131

- C.** Moreover / However / Therefore / In conclusion

Wrap Up pp. 136–137

- A.** norms / input / women / sensitivity / intentional

Script

W: AI systems, like humans, are expected to follow social norms and remain fair and unbiased. Bias in AI often comes from flawed input data. If input data is flawed, it will likely lead to biased outcomes. For

example, one U.S. company used résumés of current employees to train an AI hiring model. The result? The system showed bias against women—résumés mentioning “women” were automatically rejected. Developers should carefully review data to prevent unintended discrimination. This case highlights the importance of being sensitive and open when using AI. Bias isn’t always intentional, but its impact can be serious. To use AI ethically, users must recognize and correct bias in data and models to ensure fair outcomes.

B.

1. ⓑ
2. AI helps by taking over technical tasks, making workers more productive, and according to Fuller, it’s unlikely to completely eliminate job categories.

Reading & Writing Strategies

UNIT 1

Reading Strategy

pp. 140-141

1. Bristol is a small but highly creative city, known for its artistic community and notable residents, and it offers various attractions related to its creative culture.
2. Hollywood film icon Cary Grant and street artist Banksy.
3. Upfest is Europe’s biggest street art festival, held in the Bedminster area of the city.
4. 2017

Writing Strategy

pp. 142-143

Thesis Statement

Public art should focus on artistic expression and cultural significance while considering practical functionality to enrich public spaces and promote community identity.

Arguments for Practicality

Practical art enhances urban environments, serves community needs, and can be cost-effective and sustainable. Examples include dual-purpose artworks like artistic benches or murals with historical context.

Arguments for Artistic Expression

Artistic expression provokes thought, fosters creativity, and promotes cultural diversity, bringing emotional responses and community pride. It challenges conventions and supports social unity and innovation.

Balancing Practicality and Artistic Integrity

A balance between practicality and artistic integrity is necessary. Public art should be functional, accessible, and durable while reflecting the community’s unique identity and values. Collaborative approaches are essential.

Conclusion

Public art should embrace both practicality and artistic vision, ensuring it inspires, educates, and unites communities. This approach fosters civic pride, cultural richness, and stimulate economic growth.

UNIT 2

Reading Strategy

pp. 144-145

Flexibility

Traditional Classroom: Fixed schedule and location

Online Learning: Flexibility to study from anywhere at own pace

Resources

Traditional Classroom: Textbooks and teacher lectures

Online Learning: Video lessons, interactive tools, digital books

AI Support

Traditional Classroom: Teacher guidance without real-time progress tracking

Online Learning: Personalized content, progress tracking, and instant assistance through AI

Interaction

Traditional Classroom: Direct interaction and collaboration with teachers and peers

Online Learning: Lack of face-to-face interaction and possible isolation

Self-discipline

Traditional Classroom: Structured environment with teacher guidance

Online Learning: Need for strong self-discipline and self-management

Access

Traditional Classroom: No reliance on digital access

Online Learning: Digital divide and lack of reliable internet or devices

Writing Strategy

pp. 146-147

1.

training methods

China: intense, specialized

Britain: participation, talent, enjoyment

youth sports

China: elite sports schools

Britain: inclusive, community

fan culture

China: strong national pride, large events

Britain: deep-rooted local team support, traditions

2. [sample answer]

The biggest differences between sports in China and Britain are in how they train athletes and their focus on youth sports. In China, training is very intense, with young athletes starting early in specialized sports schools to become the best. In Britain, the focus is more on getting everyone involved and enjoying different sports, with many opportunities for kids to try new activities through school and community programs. Fan culture is also different—Chinese fans show a lot of pride in their national teams, while British fans are very loyal to their local teams.

UNIT 3

Reading Strategy

pp. 148-149

1. The main organizational patterns used in this paragraph are Cause and Effect as well as Problem and Solution.
2. issue, led to, Additionally, In response
3. ©

4. Cause: Rising temperatures / Effect: the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels

Cause: Extreme weather events / Effect: more frequent and severe events affecting the environment, human health, agriculture, and economies

Writing Strategy

pp. 150-151

1. China / India / challenges / sustainable / economic development

2. [sample answer]

China and India have implemented different population control policies, but sustainable approaches can help address their challenges. China's One-Child Policy slowed population growth but caused aging demographics and gender imbalances. Conversely, India promotes family planning through birth control and education, yet still faces high fertility rates and cultural resistance. Both countries face significant issues—China's coercive measures led to demographic imbalances, while India's voluntary programs struggle against cultural beliefs. Empowering women through education and economic opportunities could help achieve balanced population growth. By integrating these sustainable strategies, China and India can address their demographic challenges more effectively.

UNIT 4

Reading Strategy

pp. 152-153

[sample answer]

1. Comparison: An aged man is compared to a “tattered coat upon a stick.”
 - Meaning: This shows how an old man can become weak and worn out, like a torn coat hanging on a stick.
 - Purpose: Yeats uses this to highlight the weakness that comes with getting older.
2. Comparison: Grammar is compared to a freshly caught fish.
 - Meaning: This shows that grammar is tricky and hard to control, just like a fish that slips away from your hands.
 - Purpose: Laird uses this to show that learning grammar is difficult and needs careful effort, just like holding a slippery fish.

3. Comparison: The East is compared to a flower, death, and a grave.
- Meaning: This describes the East as both beautiful and mysterious, but also silent and dark, like death and a grave.
 - Purpose: Conrad uses this to create a picture of the East as a place that is both intriguing and a little scary, hinting at danger.

Writing Strategy

pp. 154-155

[sample answer]

Introduction:

Harper Lee's "To Kill a Mockingbird" explores themes of racism, morality, and justice through Scout Finch's perspective. Set in the racially charged American South, the story and characters provide deep moral lessons, exceeding my expectations about learning the racial tensions of that era. (#1)

Body:

The novel is set in Maycomb, Alabama, during the 1930s. Key characters include Scout Finch, her father Atticus Finch, her brother Jem Finch, Tom Robinson, Boo Radley, and Mayella Ewell. The central theme is the fight against racial injustice and the importance of moral integrity. (#2) This theme is introduced through Tom Robinson's trial and the prejudice faced by the Finch family. Lee aims to highlight racism in the American South and advocate for empathy and understanding, which is achieved through the novel's structure, contrasting childhood innocence with societal prejudice. (#3)

I highly recommend this book for its timeless message about empathy and moral integrity. Key points are shown through Scout and Atticus. Dialogue and events support themes of justice and highlight pervasive racism. Lee assumes that readers understand the historical context of racism in the United States. (#4) Lee uses the mockingbird symbol to represent innocence and the wrongness of harming innocent beings. These connections are clear and enhance the reader's understanding of the injustices depicted. (#5)

Conclusion:

The novel concludes with a message about standing

up for what is right, despite societal pressures. (#6) Scout's realization of the goodness in people, despite witnessing evil, leaves readers with hope and a call to action. "To Kill a Mockingbird" tells a compelling story and delivers a timeless message about empathy and moral integrity, challenging readers to confront prejudices and stand up for justice.

UNIT 5

Reading Strategy

pp. 156-157

[sample answer]

1. Yes. The main points are that AI processes data quickly but doesn't guarantee better decisions. The conclusion is that AI works best when combined with human judgment.
2. Yes. The article gives examples like AI analyzing market trends in finance and processing customer feedback.
3. Yes. It mentions that AI alone isn't enough and needs human judgment and good data for better decisions.

Writing Strategy

pp. 158-159

1. The writer believes that AI should be used more in education because it can improve learning, save time, and meet individual student needs.
2. The main benefits are AI's ability to personalize learning for each student and help teachers by automating tasks like grading.
3. The text mentions concerns about data privacy, the digital divide, and the need for teacher training to effectively use AI.
4. The writer explains that AI is meant to assist, not replace teachers, who are still essential for emotional support and guidance.
5. The writer concludes that AI should be used more in education, but with proper regulations and training to address concerns like privacy and inequality.

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TEXTS

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