

C ANSWERS

B1 Reading: developing critical approaches

2. Practice

	Statement	Comment
A	<p>... have increased at a much faster rate ...</p> <p>It is claimed ...</p> <p>As a consequence, students work less ...</p>	<p>No figures given</p> <p>By who?</p> <p>Is this really a consequence of poor teaching?</p>
B	<p>There is little doubt ...</p> <p>Despite the costs involved in terms of fees ...</p> <p>... UK university graduate will earn ...</p> <p>... also provide practice with essential skills ...</p> <p>... a unique opportunity ...</p> <p>... such as cooking and budgeting ...</p>	<p>Very general statement</p> <p>Fees are not the only costs of university</p> <p>No reference given for this claim or others in the paragraph</p> <p>Could these skills be learned more cheaply elsewhere?</p> <p>Is this the only place to learn independence?</p> <p>Do you need a university to teach these?</p>

Overall A seems more reliable as it includes references to sources and most of its statements are supported by evidence.

B2 Note-making, Paraphrasing, Summarising & References

5. Practice B

- a) Happiness often depends on feeling wealthier than others
- b) People believe that leisure = happiness, so working longer to get extra goods won't lead to happiness

6. Practice C

Another explanation Penec presents is that happiness is often dependent on a comparison with others, so that if neighbours are also getting richer there is no apparent improvement. A further factor relates to leisure, which is widely equated with happiness. Consequently the idea of increasing workload to be able to purchase more goods or services is not going to result in greater happiness.

7. Practice D

Penec, A. (2008) 'The measurement of happiness' *Applied Econometrics* **44** 18-27

B3 Combining sources

1. Practice A

- i) Possible answer:

Summary	Original
... globalisation, although not a modern phenomenon globalisation is not a new phenomenon, but has its roots in the age of colonial development in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

- ii) argues, emphasises, highlights
- iii) However

iv) In contrast, Conversely

2. Practice B

(Model answer)

Lin (2006) demonstrates that by allowing companies to transfer production easily from high-wage to low-wage countries, globalisation benefits both the multi-nationals and the workers who gain employment, while disadvantaging those where the facility has been lost. She also mentions the plight of the poorest nations, which have gained little from globalisation. Costa (2008) points out that the significant growth in international trade since 1990 has assisted many developing economies, such as the BRIC group. Brokaw (2002) examines the varying strategies of multi-nationals, which he claims have won substantial advantages from trade liberalisation.

B4 Proofreading

1. Practice A

Capitol punishment is the most awful penalty that the state can employ. Although it's use has declined worldwide in the next fifty years, it is still practiced in a significant number of countries including, China and United States. It has strong opponents and supporters, leading to fierce debate about their effectiveness. The supporters of capital punishments argue that it deters criminals from doing big crimes such as murder, because they know that they risk death themselves. Although critics argue that most murders is committed without planning, and that researches shows that murder rate is not higher in countries which haven't the death penalty. They also says that everyone should have the chance of reform, which may be achieved by a long period of imprisonment, and that state execution is a inhumane act. You can see that this is a subject that creates strong feelings, and clearly this controversy was likely to continue for many years.

2. Practice B

Capital punishment is the most severe penalty that the state can employ. Although its use has declined worldwide in the last fifty years, it is still practised in a significant number of countries including China and the United States. It has strong opponents and supporters, leading to fierce debate about its effectiveness. The supporters of capital punishment argue that it deters criminals from committing serious crimes such as murder, because they know that they risk death themselves. But critics argue that most murders are committed without planning, and that research shows that the murder rate is not higher in countries which do not have the death penalty. They also say that everyone should have the chance of reform, which may be achieved by a long period of imprisonment, and that state execution is an inhumane act. It can be seen that this is a subject that creates strong feelings, and clearly this controversy is likely to continue for many years.

3. Practice C

Spelling: capitol/ capital

Vocabulary: awful/ severe

Punctuation: it's/ its

Fact: next/ last

Articles: the United States

Agreement: their effectiveness/ its effectiveness

Singular/plural: punishments/ punishment

Style: big crimes/ serious crimes

Conjunctions: Although/ But

Tense: was/ is

B5 Discussion

1. Essay structure

1F

2C

3A

4G

5E

6B
7D

B6 Comparison

1. Comparison essay

(Other answers possible)

- a This normally involves having access to a secure site on the internet where a graded series of lessons are available, and which have assignments sent and returned by email.
- b A student living in a small town in China, for example, can now study a course at an American college.
- c Membership of a group may also create a useful spirit of competition which stimulates learning.
- d There may be many people who are unable, either through work or family commitments, or due to lack of funds, to go to classes...
- e Although online courses are now offered by many institutions...
- f ...it is by no means clear that they offer real advantages compared to classroom education.
- g e-education/ online courses/ internet use in education/ e-learning

2. Essay structure

- 1 Introduction (definition/ background/ aim)
- 2 Benefits of e-education
- 3 Benefits of classroom teaching
- 4 Discussion
- 5 Conclusion – further research

B7 Academic vocabulary

2. Practice A

- a focused on/ concentrated on
- b pointed out
- c specialising in
- d associated with
- e divided into
- f blamed for
- g believed in
- h rely on

4. Practice B

- a) consist of
- b) depend on
- c) pays for
- d) add to
- e) invest in
- f) Compared to
- g) applying for

B8 Reports

1. Practice A

Introduction

- a) Due to the recent closure of the maintenance depot, a site approximately 250 metres long and 100 metres wide has recently become vacant on the west side of the university campus.
- b) Two alternative schemes for redevelopment have been put forward, as can be seen in Plans A and B above.
- c) The aim of the redevelopment is to improve facilities for both staff and students, and at the same time enhance the appearance of this part of the campus.
- d) This report attempts to compare the two schemes on this basis and to establish which is the more suitable.

2. Practice B

(Example report)

Proposals

The central feature of plan A is a circular park area in the middle of the site, which would contain trees and seating. On one side of this is a small car park, with space for twenty vehicles. On the other side is a block of tennis courts. The alternative, plan B, provides a larger car park along the side next to the Access Road, with spaces for 50 cars. The other half of the site contains a building housing a café and a range of shops at one end, while at the other end is a swimming pool.

Discussion

Clearly the two proposals offer quite different amenities. Plan A provides some green space for relaxation, along with tennis courts and a limited amount of parking. It is a relatively low-key scheme that could be completed quite cheaply. In contrast, Plan B would be more expensive, but would also offer catering and sporting facilities as well as extra parking.

Recommendations

It can be argued in favour of plan B that a swimming pool would have wider appeal than tennis courts, and also that there is a severe shortage of parking on the campus. However, it is not clear that more shops and a café are really needed for the university, and few students actually drive cars. Plan A would also do more to improve the look of the campus by increasing the green space. In view of these considerations the university should perhaps consider combining the best of both plans, and replace the tennis courts in Plan A with a swimming pool.