

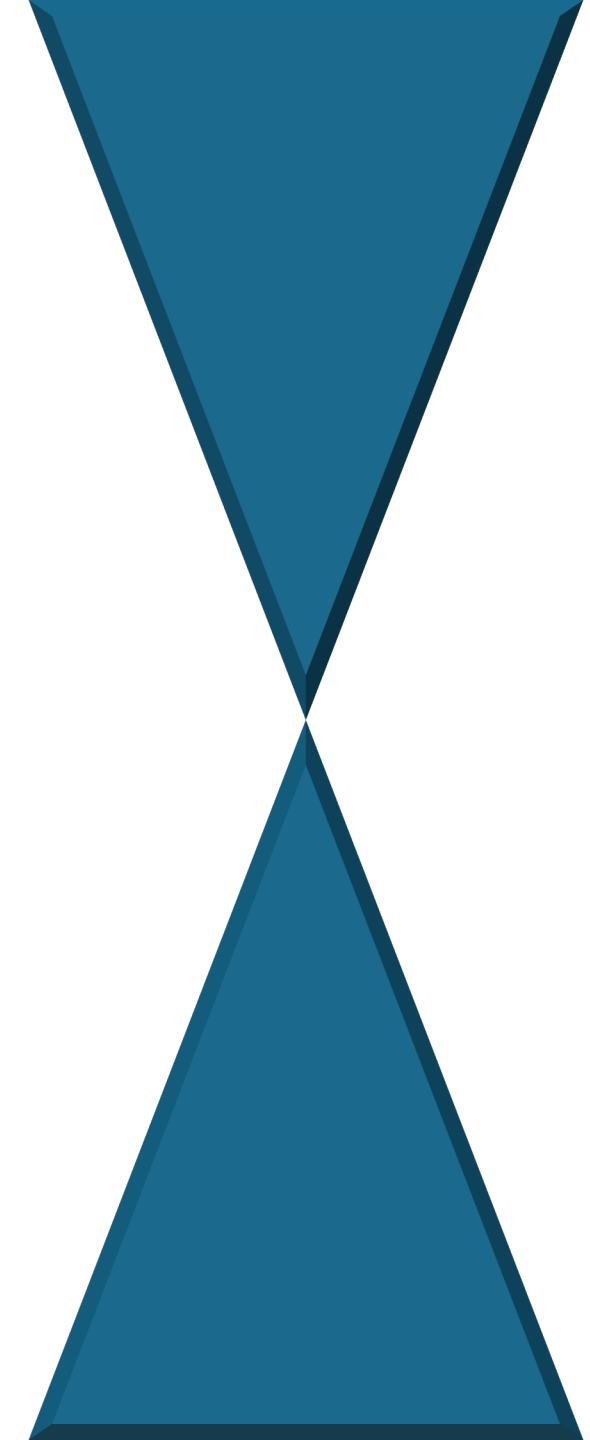
# Unit 5 Development

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## Week 9 lesson 1

Jie Huang  
2024-12-2

Warming up



# *Prosperity or preservation?*

经济发展与环境保护：如何权衡？

# What measures can be used to reduce pollution?



Do you think the measures are effective?



Now think about **CARBON TAX** ( 碳税 ).

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# Warming up

1 Read the words or phrases and their explanations. Then complete the following paragraph with the words or phrases. Change the form when necessary.

1 **carbon tax**: a tax on businesses and industries that produce substances with a carbon base, that can damage the environment

2 **climate change**: a permanent change in the Earth's weather conditions

3 **relocate**: if a person or business relocates, or if they are relocated, they move to a different place

4 **regulation**: a rule or directive made and maintained by an authority

5 **greenhouse gas**: a gas, especially carbon dioxide or methane, that is thought to trap heat above the Earth and cause the greenhouse effect

6 **global warming**: a general increase in world temperatures caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the Earth

7 **emission**: a gas or other substance that is sent into the air

**carbon tax** 碳税

**climate change** 气候变化

**relocate** (v.) 搬迁、迁移 -> relocation (n.)

**regulation** (n.) 制度 -> regulate (v.) 规定、管理

**greenhouse gas** 温室气体

**global warming** 全球变暖

**emission** (n.) 排放 -> emit (v.) 排放、发出

# Warming up

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Carbon dioxide is one of several heat-trapping greenhouse gases emitted by humans. The scientific consensus is that human-induced greenhouse gas emissions are the primary cause of global warming. Worldwide, 27 billion tons of carbon dioxide are produced by human activity annually. A number of countries have implemented carbon taxes or energy taxes that are related to carbon content. The objective of a carbon tax is to reduce the harmful emissions and unfavorable levels of carbon dioxide, thereby decelerating climate change and its negative effects on the environment and human health. Opposition to increased environmental regulations such as carbon taxes often centers on concerns that firms might or people might relocate lose their jobs.

# Warming up

2

Below is a book summary of *The Case for a Carbon Tax*. Complete it with phrases in the box.

A. economically efficient  
C. the risk of catastrophe

B. reducing bad actions  
D. regulatory instruments or jurisdictions

Four reasons why a carbon tax is the most effective mechanism to combat climate change.

1 It's A. "The simple genius of a carbon tax is that it aggregates disparate pieces of information, transmitting a price signal at every stage in which there is fossil fuel usage ... no data collection is required and no model is required."

2 It doesn't interfere with other D. "A carbon tax would have the advantage, because of its simplicity, of forming the strongest foundation upon which other policies can stand."

3 Government is better at B than increasing good actions. Taxes work better than subsidies.

4 It avoids C. In the long-run, this is the ultimate measure of efficiency from a public welfare perspective.

# Warming up

3

People's attitudes toward carbon tax can be very different. Which of the following two statements do you agree with?

“Economists like to argue, about climate change as much as anything else ... But on the biggest issue of all they nod in agreement, whatever their political persuasion. The best way to tackle climate change, they insist, is through a global carbon tax.” (*The Economist*, November 28, 2015)

“The fact is a carbon tax will cause far more harm than good. A carbon tax would not only have a crippling impact on the affordability of energy in the US, but would further weaken a fragile economy and increase dependence on foreign goods and energy providers ...”  
(Americans for Tax Reform [ATR], February 5, 2016)



Business knowledge

# Measures to tackle climate change

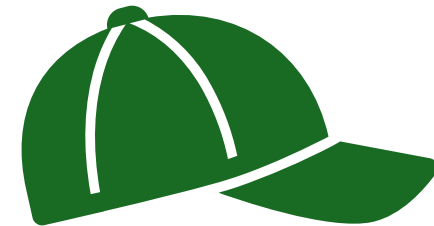


Carbon  
footprint

Carbon  
pricing

Carbon  
tax

Cap and  
trade



# Carbon footprint 碳足迹



- A carbon footprint is the measure of the environmental impact of a particular individual or organization's lifestyle or operation, measured in units of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). A carbon footprint is composed of two parts, a primary and secondary footprint.
- The **primary footprint** is the sum of the direct carbon dioxide emissions of burning of fossil fuels, like domestic energy consumption by furnaces and waters heaters, and transportation, like automobiles and airplane travel.
- The **secondary footprint** is the sum of indirect emissions associated with the manufacture and breakdown of all products, services and food an individual or business consumes.

**measure (n.) 指标**

表示“指标”的词语：

- indicator
- index

What are the two components of the carbon footprint accounting system?

**Manufacture and breakdown**

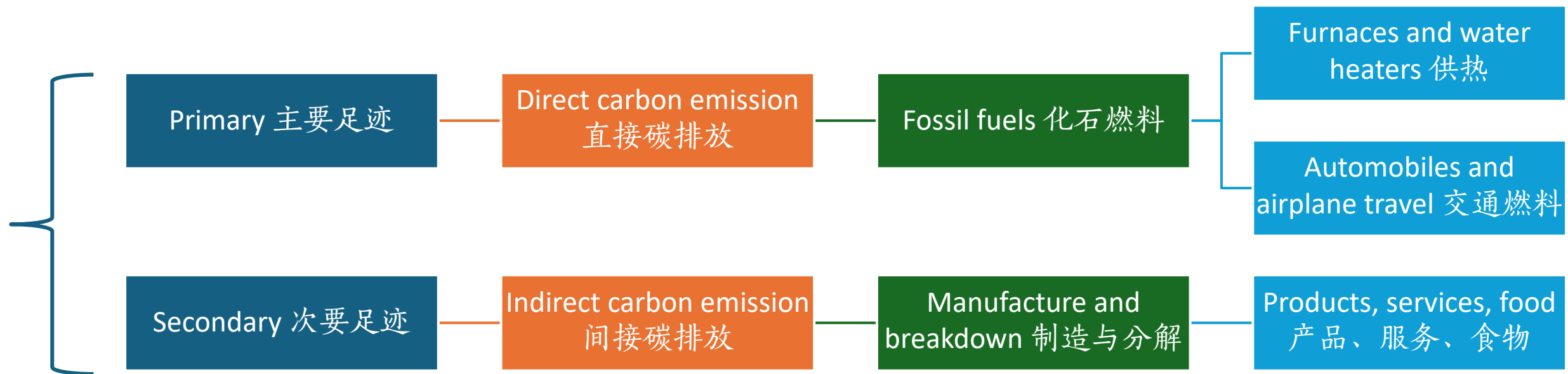
制造与分解



# Carbon footprint accounting system

## 碳足迹核算体系

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# Carbon pricing 碳定价



- Carbon pricing—the method favored by many economists for reducing global-warming emissions—charges those who emit CO<sub>2</sub> for their emissions.
- That charge, called a carbon price, is the amount that must be paid for the right to emit one ton of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. Carbon pricing usually takes the form either of a **carbon tax** or a **requirement to purchase permits to emit**, generally known as cap-and-trade, but also called “allowances.”

## Carbon pricing

**Pay carbon tax** 碳税

**Purchase permits to emit**  
购买排放许可

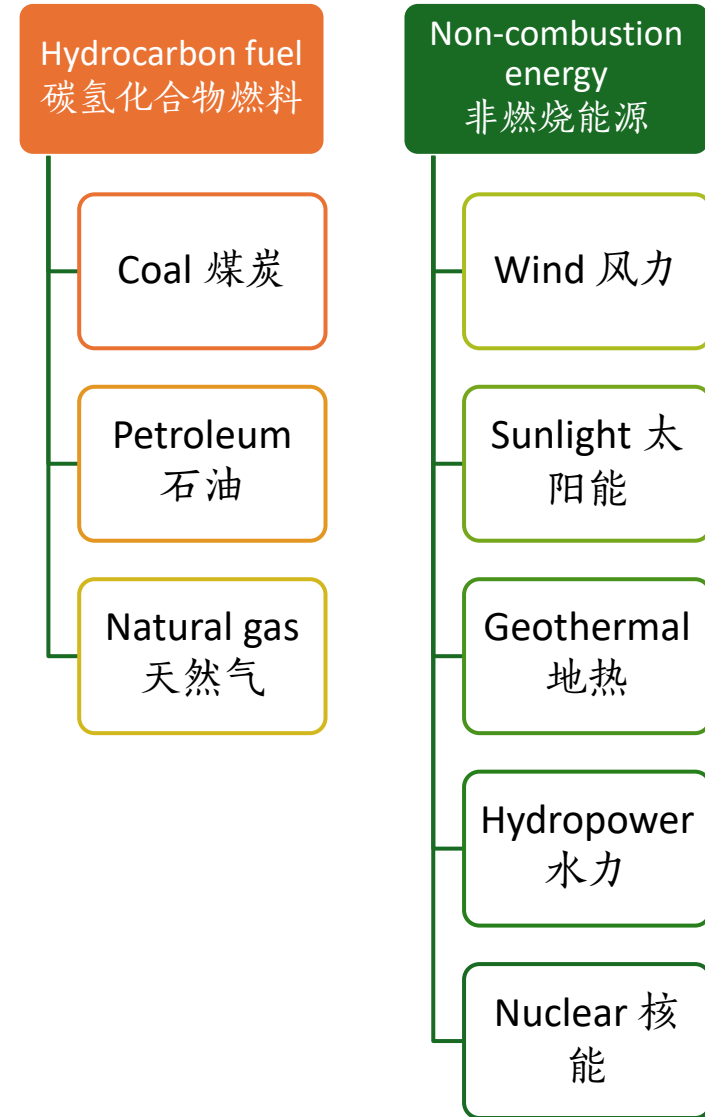
# Carbon tax 碳税

**Levy (n. & v.) 征收 (税款、罚款等)**

-> to collect or assess money that is due.  
e.g. levy a tax on tobacco 对烟草征税



- A carbon tax is a tax **levied** on the carbon content of fuels. It is a form of carbon pricing.
- Carbon is present in every **hydrocarbon fuel** (coal, petroleum, and natural gas) and converted to CO<sub>2</sub> and other products when combusted.
- In contrast, **non-combustion energy sources**—wind, sunlight, geothermal, hydropower, and nuclear—do not convert hydrocarbons to CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Since green house gas emissions caused by the combustion of **fossil fuels** are closely related to the carbon content of the respective fuels, a tax on these emissions can be levied at any point in the product cycle of the fuel.



# Cap and trade 限额交易



- Emissions trading or **cap** and trade is a **government-mandated**, market-based approach to controlling pollution by providing economic **incentives** for achieving reductions in the emissions of **pollutants**.
- Cap and trade **schemes** are a type of flexible environmental regulation that allows organizations to decide how best to meet policy targets.
- Various countries, states and groups of companies have adopted such trading systems, **notably** for **mitigating** climate change.

**Cap** (n.) 总量、最高限额

**Mandate** (v.) 强制执行、命令

**Economic incentives** 经济激励措施

**Pollutant** (n.) 污染物质

- pollute (v.) 污染 – pollution (n.) 污染

- polluter (n.) 污染源

**Scheme** (n.) 计划, 方案, 体系

- 表示“机制”: mechanism, plan, framework

**Notably** (adv.) 尤其 -> particularly, especially

**Mitigate** climate change 减缓气候变化

**Tackle** climate change 应对气候变化

# Why is cap-and-trade more flexible than other regulations?



Reading







# OF WOOD AND TREES

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Washington State's carbon tax:  
Environmentalists against the environment in the Evergreen state



# Evergreen state “常青州”？

## Title implications

Travel Series  
**WASHINGTON**  
*"The Evergreen State"*



"Evergreen State" is Washington State's official nickname

Reflects the state's unique natural geographical features

One of America's most representative state nicknames

Highlights **irony** in environmental policy disputes

Emphasizes **complexity** of environmental movements

Reflects **diversity** in modern environmental issues



*Welcome to the world of  
politics and economy.*

# Skimming Questions for Quick Reading Comprehension

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- What is the **key issue** discussed in this article?
- What are the **main features** of this carbon tax proposal?
- **Who** is leading the **support** campaign and what is unique about him?
- **Why** are some **environmentalists opposing** this seemingly pro-environment policy?

# Skimming Questions for Quick Reading Comprehension

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1. What is the key issue discussed in this article?

Answer: The article discusses **Washington State's carbon tax proposal (Initiative 732)** and the *unexpected opposition* it faces from *environmentalists*. The proposal would be the first carbon tax policy in America.

# Skimming Questions for Quick Reading Comprehension

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## 2. What are the main features of this carbon tax proposal?

Answer: The tax would:

- Reach \$25-a-ton in 2018
- Rise by 3.5% plus inflation annually
- Have a maximum of \$100 in 2016 dollars
- Lead to a reduction in sales tax (from 6.5% to 5.5%)
- Provide tax rebates for low-income workers

# Skimming Questions for Quick Reading Comprehension

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3. Who is leading the support campaign and what is unique about him?

Answer: Yoram Bauman leads the Yes campaign. Interestingly, he makes his living as an economics-themed stand-up comedian.

# Skimming Questions for Quick Reading Comprehension

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4. Why are some environmentalists opposing this seemingly pro-environment policy?

Answer: They oppose it mainly because:

- They want to use carbon tax revenue for new environmental spending
- They believe the tax isn't high enough to change driving habits
- They want more funding for affected communities and workers

# Storylines

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Different  
solutions to  
reduce pollution

carbon tax

government  
projects

Different  
political stances

Left-wing: power  
of the government

Right-wing: rights  
of individuals

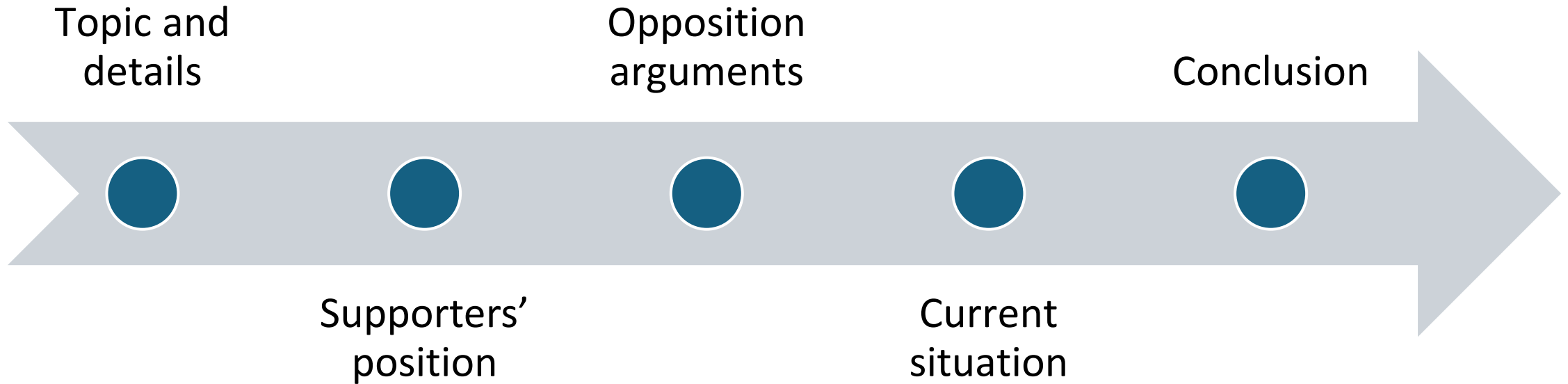
Different tax  
values

Nominal value  
名义价值

Inflation-adjusted  
value (real value)  
扣除物价上涨之  
后的价值

# Article structure

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# ***TOPIC AND DETAILS***

***PARAGRAPH 1  
PARAGRAPH 2***

# Paragraph 1: Topic 话题引入

Ask an economist how best to reduce pollution, and the chances are that they will recommend taxing carbon emissions. And with good reason: doing so should encourage markets to find the least costly way to reduce pollution, something governments will struggle to discover themselves.

In November Washington State's voters will decide whether their state should mimic neighbouring **British Columbia**'s carbon tax, after a grass-roots campaign put the proposal on the ballot. It would be the first such policy in America. You might think environmentalists would unite behind such a pathbreaking effort. Instead, many oppose it.

**The chances are...** 大概、或许、恐怕  
**chances** (n.) [复数] (可能性大的)形势  
e.g. Chances are (that) he has already left there. 或许他已经离开那里了

如果你问经济学家减少污染的最佳方案，他们很可能会建议征收碳排放税。这个建议的理由很充分：征税可以促使市场找到最省钱的减排方式，而这种方式让政府来找是不太容易的。

11月份，华盛顿州的选民们将要投票决定该州是否要效仿隔壁加拿大的不列颠哥伦比亚省，开始征收碳税。这个事情的起因是基层选民提议征收碳税，并将提案推上投票议程。这将是美国这类政策的首例。你可能会认为，环保主义者会一致支持这一开创性提议。但实际上，许多环保主义者却持反对态度。



# BRITISH COLUMBIA

不列颠哥伦比亚省  
(加拿大)

# Words and expressions

## Mimic (vt.) 模仿

- e.g. The computer doesn't mimic human thought. 计算机模仿不了人类的思维。

## Grass-roots (adj.) 基层的，草根的

- e.g. You have to join the party at grassroots level from what I understand.
- 据我的了解，你得由基层组织入党。

## Ballot (n.) 无记名投票

- e.g. The result of the ballot will not be known for two weeks. 本次无记名投票的结果将在两周后才会揭晓。

## Pathbreaking (adj.) 开创性的

- e.g. a pathbreaking scholar 一个有开拓精神的学者
- 同类构词法：
  - - heartbreaking (adj.) 令人心碎的
  - - backbreaking (adj.) 艰苦繁重的
  - - breathtaking (adj.) 令人赞叹的

## Paragraph 2: Policy details 政策详情

Initiative 732, as it is known, would tax carbon emissions at a rate reaching \$25-a-ton in 2018 and then rising by 3.5% plus inflation every year, to a maximum of \$100 in 2016 dollars. Today's levy in British Columbia is C\$30 (23\$) a ton. As in the Canadian province, the proceeds would be recycled into tax cuts elsewhere. The sales tax would fall from 6.5% to 5.5%. Low-income workers will get a tax rebate. And, to help placate affected businesses, manufacturing taxes would fall.

这个被称为732号提案的政策规定，碳排放税税率将在2018年达到每吨25美元，此后每年按3.5%加通货膨胀率的幅度递增，最高可达到100美元（按2016年的购买力计算）。

相比之下，不列颠哥伦比亚省目前的征税标准是每吨30加元（约合23美元）。与这个加拿大省份采取的方式类似，征收的税款将通过其他税收的减免来回馈。

具体而言，销售税将从6.5%下调至5.5%，低收入工人将享受退税优惠，同时为了缓解对企业的影响，制造业税收也将降低。

# Words and expressions

## Initiative (n.) 倡议、提案程序、主动权

- e.g. a government initiative to help exporters  
政府帮助出口商的一项倡议
- Take the initiative in doing something 率先做某事

## Levy (n. & v.) 征收（税款、罚款等）

- -> to collect or assess money that is due.
- e.g. levy a tax on tobacco 对烟草征税

## Proceeds (n.) [复数] 营业额、收益

- net proceeds 净收入
- e.g. The proceeds of the concert went to charity.  
音乐会的收入给了慈善机构。

## Sales tax 销售税

## Rebate (n. & v.) 退还款

- tax rebate 退税
- 表示退税：
  - tax return
  - refund (也表退款)

## Placate (vt.) 安抚

- e.g. He smiled, and made a gesture intended to placate me. 他微笑了一下，做了一个意在安抚我的手势。
- placatory (adj.) 安抚的

# **SUPPORTERS' POSITION**

***PARAGRAPH 3***

## Paragraph 3: Supporters' position 支持者立场

**Yoram Bauman**, who heads the Yes campaign (and who somehow makes his living by performing economics-themed stand-up comedy) proudly notes that three Republican state legislators support the initiative, and that it has not attracted the well-funded opposition from the oil lobby that a revenue-raising proposal might. **Unfortunately**, the price of that has been to alienate left-wing environmentalists, who are loth to give up the opportunity to use a carbon tax to fund new spending.

- 约拉姆·鲍曼是支持阵营的负责人（他靠表演经济主题的脱口秀谋生）。
- 他自豪地指出，已有三位共和党州议员支持这项提案。
- 与那些会增加政府收入的提案相比，这个提案并未招致石油利益集团的强力反对。

然而，这种提案设计的代价是疏远了左翼的环保主义者——他们不愿放弃一个重要机会：将碳税收入用于资助新的环保项目。



# Words and expressions

## Price (n.) 代价

- e.g. Willingness to work is the price of success.  
成功的代价是工作上自觉的奉献。

## Alienate (v.) 使疏远 (from)

- e.g. The Romantic poets were alienated from society.  
那些浪漫派的诗人们与社会疏远。

## Loth /ləʊθ/ (adj.) = loath 不愿意的, 勉强的

- -> reluctant 不愿意的  
e.g. He was loath to admit his mistake.  
他不愿承认自己的错误。

# Stand-up comedy 脱口秀

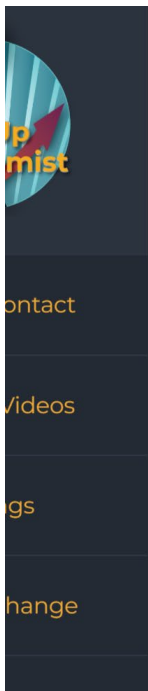
Stand-up comedy is a form of entertainment where a comedian performs alone on stage, telling jokes and humorous stories directly to the audience.

Unlike traditional theater, it's typically a **one-person show** featuring *personal observations, social commentary, and everyday experiences* delivered in a conversational style.



The performer, known as a stand-up comedian, relies on their *personality, timing, and unique perspective* to engage with the audience and generate laughter.

In this article, Yoram Bauman represents a specialized type of stand-up, combining economics expertise with comedy to create educational entertainment.



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### FAQ #9: Why do you care so much about carbon taxes?

I spend a lot of free time working on **carbon taxes**, especially revenue-neutral carbon taxes (where the revenue the carbon tax goes to reduce existing taxes). I even talk about it in my comedy routines, and to some extent I do comedy so that I can talk to people about carbon pricing. So... why? Three reasons. One, *climate change has the potential to be a huge huge issue this century*: I'm not convinced that a climate catastrophe is looming, but I think threat of a climate catastrophe should be taken seriously. Two, *economics has a lot to add to this discussion*: the topic of externalities, cost-benefit analysis, economic instruments like carbon taxes and cap-and-trade... all of these more make economics a crucial part of the discussion; people who wonder what economists have to say about environmental issues couldn't be more wrong. Three, *economists more or less agree on what should be done*. This is different than, say, many questions in macroeconomics, which everyone agrees are important but which elicit different opinions from experts. In contrast, just about all economists think that putting a price on carbon (with a carbon tax or cap-and-trade system, but especially with a revenue-neutral carbon tax) is necessary if not sufficient for tackling climate change. Paul Krugman, Greg Mankiw, arguably even **Milton Friedman**, the **list** goes on.

In short, I'm hoping I can add an economist's voice (and to a great extent the voice of almost all economists) to the discussion of a major policy issue. That seems like a good way to spend part of my life.

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# YORAM BAUMAN

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<https://standupeconomist.com/about-me/>

# Yoram Bauman AND UIBE?

## [讲堂] 经济脱口秀：金融讲坛之尤伦鲍曼专场举行

发布时间:2011-11-22 浏览次数: 2929次 编辑: 毛彧

校新闻网讯（记者 毛彧）11月21日晚19:00点，由对外经济贸易大学金融学院主办的金融讲坛之尤伦·鲍曼(Yoram Bauman)专场在求三大举行。

### 埃里克·马斯金

诺贝尔经济学奖得主

嘻哈大笑和经济学通常很难碰到一起，然而本书却有很多这样的地方，而且，对于那些重要的经济学概念，书中也给出了简单、准确又有趣的阐释。

### 赵忠秀

对外经济贸易大学副校长 中国世界经济学会副会长

鲍曼博士是一位非常幽默的经济学家。在书中，他用浅显的文字和有趣的漫画深入浅出地介绍了很多有实用价值的经济学原理。如果你是非经济学专业的读者，你将在书中轻松地学到很多知识，并会去想怎么应用它们；如果你是经济学专业人士，你将会从一个不同的角度对学过的经济学概念进行再理解，得到更多启发。



THE CARTOON  
INTRODUCTION TO  
ECONOMICS  
Volume One  
Microeconomics





# 《酷玩经济学》，尤伦·鲍曼，2011年



另一点重要因素是中国的国际影响力在不断增长。我的学术工作以及我在对外经贸大学的教职都涉及气候变化问题。从表面来看，气候变化和经济学没什么关系，其实不然。经济学有助于解释为什么气候变化对人类是个威胁：因为污染带来了“外部成本”，而个体自利会使社会走向歧途。经济学还有助于解释该如何应对气候变化：采用碳税或类似政策，给二氧化碳排放定出价格，将“外部成本内部化”，此后就靠自由市场的力量去减少污染，开发创新的低碳替代品。

# Lobby 游说

- **Lobbying**: a way to influence the lawmaking process by convincing lawmakers to vote as you want them to
- Lobbyist: a person who tries to influence lawmakers



# **Video: Why Political Lobbying is Allowed & Encouraged - Defending the Indefensible - How Money Works (10 min)**



**HOW MONEY WORKS**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GGBDVmnZWyl>

# OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS

*PARAGRAPH 4*  
*PARAGRAPH 5*  
*PARAGRAPH 6*



# Paragraph 4: Opposition argument A.

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**Their** favoured projects include ideas to reduce emissions further, such as improving public transport. This is necessary, **they say**, because of the source of Washington's pollution. Clean hydroelectric power accounts for almost three-quarters of the Evergreen state's electricity production. As a result, transport is the biggest source of pollution. The estimated 25 cents that the initiative would add to the price of a gallon of petrol in 2018 seems **unlikely** to change driving habits. However, a recent study by Werner Antweiler and Sumeet Gulati at the University of British Columbia **contradicts** this argument, finding that the carbon tax there has encouraged people to buy more fuel-efficient cars, helping to reduce gas-guzzling by 7% per person.

Hydroelectric power 水电

Quarter:  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 25%

Cent 美分

Gallon 加仑  $\approx$  3.79升

燃油效率高的汽车  $\approx$  节能汽车

狂喝汽油的

# Paragraph 4: Opposition argument A.

---

他们青睐的项目包括进一步减排的计划，比如改善公共交通。

他们认为这是必要的，原因在于华盛顿州污染的来源。

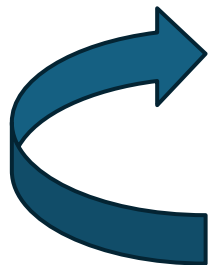
清洁水电占该州发电量的近四分之三。

因此，交通运输成为最大的污染源。

据估计，该提案(732)将在2018年使每加仑汽油价格增加25美分，这似乎不太可能改变人们的驾驶习惯。

然而，不列颠哥伦比亚大学的维尔纳·安特维勒和苏米特·古拉蒂最近的研究反驳了这一论点，

研究发现那里的碳税已经促使人们购买更节能的汽车，帮助人均用油量减少了7%。



# Paragraph 5: Opposition argument B.

**Left-wing groups also insist** that climate policy should include new spending on those worst affected by climate change. Near coastal Seattle, this means poor non-white neighborhoods which are more vulnerable to flooding, and because they are nearer roads, have dirtier air, explains Ellicott Dandy of OneAmerica, a lobby group. As a reason to **oppose** the initiative, however, these too is **unconvincing**: any group that is disproportionately harmed by climate change should also benefit the most from the emission reductions.

Those worst affected  
受影响最严重的那些人/地区/群体

Be vulnerable to 容易遭受

- vulnerable to earthquakes 易遭受地震
- vulnerable to infections ( 易感染 )
- vulnerable to price fluctuations ( 易受价格波动影响 )
- vulnerable to manipulation ( 易受操纵 )

Unconvincing (adj.)  
不够有说服力、难以令人信服

Disproportionately (adv.)  
不成比例地、不均衡地

# Paragraph 5: Opposition argument B.

**Left-wing groups also insist** that climate policy should include new spending on those worst affected by climate change. Near coastal Seattle, this means poor non-white neighborhoods which are more vulnerable to flooding, and because they are nearer roads, have dirtier air, explains Ellicott Dandy of OneAmerica, a lobby group. As a reason to **oppose** the initiative, however, these too is **unconvincing**: any group that is disproportionately harmed by climate change should also benefit the most from the emission reductions.

左翼团体还坚持认为，气候政策应该增加新的支出，用于受到气候变化影响最严重的群体。OneAmerica游说团体的埃利科特·丹迪提出，在沿海的西雅图附近有一些贫困的非白人社区，他们不仅容易遭受洪水侵袭，而且因为靠近道路，空气污染也更严重。

然而，作为反对这项倡议的理由，以下说法也站不住脚：任何受气候变化影响特别严重（不成比例地受害）的群体，也应该是从减排中获益最多的群体。

# Paragraph 6: Opposition argument C.

令人信服的 ≈ convincing

**More compelling** is an urge to compensate or retrain workers in energy intensive industries who might lose their jobs as a result of the tax. **But** those who suffer because of market forces or technological change get little government help: it is **oddly particular** of environmentalists to hold up green policies on this basis, rather than arguing separately for, say, wage insurance.

**Urge (n.) 冲动**

e.g. I had an urge to visit Europe.

≈ motivation, motive, need, desire

**Energy intensive industry 能源密集型企业**

- Labor-intensive industry 劳动密集型企业
- Technology-intensive industry 技术密集型企业

**oddly = 奇怪地, 异常地**

**particular = 特别的, 独特的**

**Hold up 阻碍, 延缓**

- The project was held up by bad weather (项目因恶劣天气而延误)

# Paragraph 6: Opposition argument C.

令人信服的 ≈ convincing

**More compelling** is an urge to compensate or retrain workers in energy intensive industries who might lose their jobs as a result of the tax.

**But** those who suffer because of market forces or technological change get little government help: it is **oddly particular** of environmentalists to hold up green policies on this basis, rather than arguing separately for, say, wage insurance.

更有说服力的是一种呼吁，即对可能因这项税收而失业的能源密集型产业工人进行补偿或再培训。

但是，那些因市场力量或技术变革而受损的人却很少得到政府的帮助：环保主义者以此为由阻碍环保政策的推行，而不是另外为工资保险等措施据理力争，这种做法显得特别奇怪。

# CURRENT SITUATION

*PARAGRAPH 7*

# Paragraph 7: current situation 现状

The debate is ill-tempered. Mr. Bauman did not get things off to a good start in 2015 when he complained about the left's "unyielding desire to tie everything to bigger government" and "willingness to use race and class as political weapons in order to pursue that desire". Members of one environmental group, the Sierra Club, performed a parliamentary manoeuvres worthy of Ted Cruz: an attempt to change the group's position from "do not support" to a more neutral stance was thwarted with help from Robert's Rules of Order.

Ill-tempered (adj.) 充满火药味的, 暴躁的

Get things off to a good start  
有一个好的开始

Unyielding (adj.) 固执的, 不妥协的

- unyielding attitude (不妥协的态度)
- unyielding stance (坚定的立场)
- unyielding determination (坚定不移的决心)

Manoeuvre (n.) 策略性行动, 操纵

Thwarted (adj.) 受阻的

- thwarted attempts (受阻的尝试)
- thwarted plans (受阻的计划)
- thwarted ambitions (受挫的野心)

同义词:

- Prevented/blocked/frustrated



# Paragraph 7: current situation 现状

The debate is ill-tempered. Mr. Bauman did not get things off to a good start in 2015 when he complained about the left's "unyielding desire to tie everything to bigger government" and "willingness to use race and class as political weapons in order to pursue that desire". Members of one environmental group, the Sierra Club, performed a parliamentary manoeuvres worthy of Ted Cruz: an attempt to change the group's position from "do not support" to a more neutral stance was thwarted with help from Robert's Rules of Order.

这场辩论的语气很不友善。鲍曼在2015年抱怨左派"将一切与扩大政府联系在一起的固执愿望"以及"为追求这种愿望而把种族和阶级作为政治武器的意愿"时,就没有让事情有一个好的开始。

环保组织“塞拉俱乐部”的成员使用了堪比泰德·克鲁兹的议会策略:当有人试图将组织立场从“不支持”改为较为中立的态度时,对方援引罗伯特议事规则成功阻止了这一尝试。

## Robert's Rules of Order Basics

-   
Reading and Approval of Minutes
-   
Reports of Officers, Boards, and Standing Committees
-   
Reports of Special Committees
-   
Special Orders
-   
Unfinished Business and General Orders
-   
New Business



# Ted Cruz & Robert's rule of order

Ted Cruz is known as a master of parliamentary tactics in the U.S. Senate. He often uses complex procedural rules to block or delay policies he opposes. When people say someone is using tactics 'worthy of Ted Cruz', they're usually being sarcastic - suggesting that person is using technical rules to obstruct progress rather than engaging in meaningful debate.

Robert's Rules of Order is like a rulebook for meetings - it's the most widely used manual of parliamentary procedure in the United States. Think of it as a detailed playbook that tells you exactly how meetings should be run, how to make proposals, how to vote, and how to change decisions.

When these two references appear together, as in 'parliamentary maneuvers worthy of Ted Cruz... with help from Robert's Rules of Order', **it's criticizing people for using technical rules (like Ted Cruz does) to block changes instead of having real discussions about the issues."**

# CONCLUSION

*PARAGRAPH 8*

# Paragraph 8: Conclusion 结论

There are some problems with the initiative. It might encourage some businesses exposed to trade, such as aluminium manufacturers, simply to relocate to a different state. But environmentalists would be mad to pass up the opportunity the high turnout of a presidential election year presents to pass green initiatives—especially one as desirable as a carbon tax.

Aluminium (n.) 铝

Relocate (v.) 搬迁, 重新安置

Relocation (n.) 搬迁

- relocate to a new city ( 搬迁到新城市 )
- business relocation ( 企业搬迁 )
- forced to relocate ( 被迫搬迁 )

Pass up 放弃, 错过 ( 机会 )

- pass up a chance ( 放弃机会 )
- pass up an offer ( 放弃提议 )

同义表达:

- miss out on
- let slip
- turn down

Turnout (n.) 投票率, 参与人数

## Paragraph 8: Conclusion 结论

There are some problems with the initiative. It might encourage some businesses exposed to trade, such as aluminium manufacturers, simply to relocate to a different state. But environmentalists would be mad to pass up the opportunity the high turnout of a presidential election year presents to pass green initiatives—especially one as desirable as a carbon tax.

这项提案确实存在一些问题。它可能会促使一些面临贸易压力的企业，如铝制造商，简单地搬迁到其他州。

但环保主义者如果放弃总统选举年高投票率带来的通过绿色倡议的机会，特别是像碳税这样理想的提案，那就太不明智了。

# *Summary*

# Paragraph analysis

## 1 Introduction

- Presents economists' consensus on carbon tax
- Introduces Washington State's carbon tax proposal
- Highlights controversy: environmentalists' opposition

## 2 Policy Details

- Specific tax rate: \$25 per ton by 2018
- Tax revenue usage: sales tax reduction and compensation measures

## 3 Supporters' Position

- Gained partial Republican support
- Avoided strong opposition from oil interests
- Triggered left-wing environmentalists' dissatisfaction

## 6 Third Opposition Argument

- Concerns about compensation for energy-intensive industry workers
- Author points out limitations of this argument

## 5 Second Opposition Argument

- Concerns about climate change impact on vulnerable groups
- Author finds this argument unconvincing

## 4 First Opposition Argument

- Focuses on transportation pollution
- Questions carbon tax impact on driving habits
- Cites research to counter this argument

## 7 Current Situation

- Describes intensity of debate
- Shows internal divisions

## 8 Conclusion

- Acknowledges proposal's limitations
- Argues environmentalists shouldn't miss this opportunity

Understanding the text





# Reading

Business Knowledge

Understanding the text

Language Work

Grammar in Use

1

Read the text and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 According to those economists, what is the best way to reduce pollution?  
☒ A. Taxing carbon emissions.  
B. Reducing emissions further, such as improving public transport.  
C. Encouraging markets to find the least costly way to reduce pollution.
- 2 If Initiative 732 were adopted in 2016, how much would be the inflation-adjusted value of levy on tax emissions in Washington State in 2018?  
☒ A. \$23 a ton.      B. \$25 a ton.      C. \$100 a ton.
- 3 On what points do those environmentalists disagree with carbon tax?  
A. The breaking down of carbon tax mechanism to improve public transport.  
B. Their unwillingness to use a carbon tax to fund new spending.  
☒ C. Its failure to encourage people to buy more fuel-efficient cars.
- 4 ☒ According to the author, what may be the problem with Initiative 732?  
☒ A. It simply relocates energy-intensive manufacturers to a different state.  
B. Many workers may lose their jobs as a result of the tax.  
C. It is unlikely to help people change their driving habits.

# Reading

2

The debate over Initiative 732 is ill-tempered. Read the text again. Are the following people/organizations for or against the initiative? What are their reasons? Work in groups and complete the chart below.

People/ Organizations	For/Against	Reasons
Economists	<b>For</b>	They believe carbon tax is the best way to reduce pollution because it allows markets to find the most cost-effective ways to reduce emissions, something governments would struggle to discover on their own.
Left-wing environmentalists	<b>Against</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unwilling to give up the opportunity to use carbon tax revenue for new spending</li><li>• Believe funding is needed to improve public transport</li><li>• Want additional support for those most affected by climate change</li><li>• Seek compensation or retraining for workers in energy-intensive industries who might lose jobs</li></ul>
Yoram Bauman	<b>For</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Successfully gained support from three Republican state legislators</li><li>• Avoided strong opposition from oil lobby</li><li>• Advocates for offsetting carbon tax with tax cuts elsewhere</li></ul>

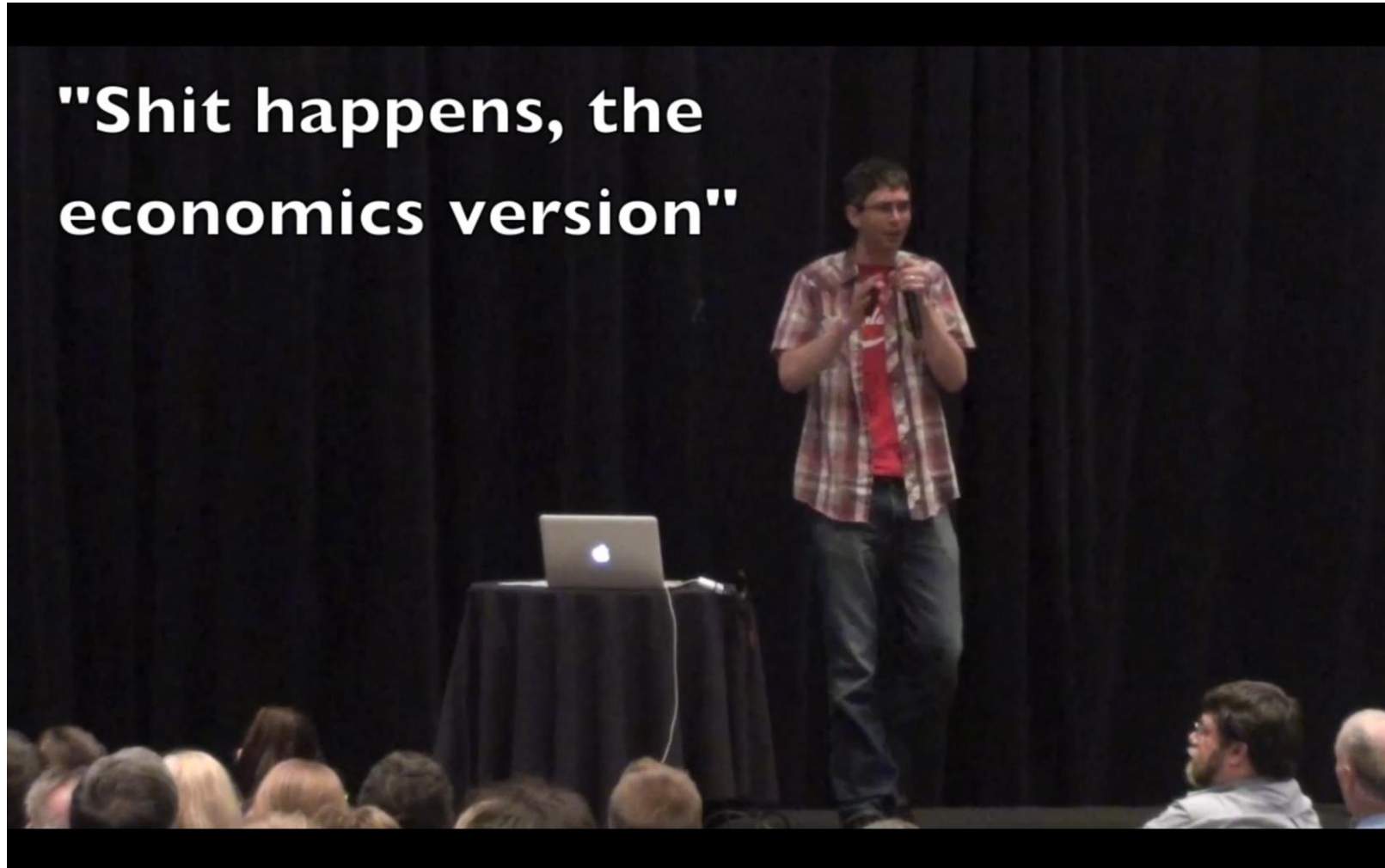
# Reading

2

The debate over Initiative 732 is ill-tempered. Read the text again. Are the following people/organizations for or against the initiative? What are their reasons? Work in groups and complete the chart below.

People/Organizations	For/Against	Reasons
Werner Antweiler and Sumeet Gulati	<b>For</b>	Their research shows that carbon tax in British Columbia has been effective, encouraging people to buy more fuel-efficient cars and reducing gas consumption by 7% per person.
Ellicott Dandy	<b>Against</b>	Argues that climate policy should include new spending for those most affected by climate change, particularly poor non-white neighborhoods near coastal Seattle that are more vulnerable to flooding and air pollution.
The Sierra Club	<b>Against</b>	/

# Yoram Bauman's stand-up comedy





# Language Work

# Reading

Business Knowledge

Understanding the text

Language Work

Grammar in Use

1 Complete the sentences with the correct options.

B 1 Carbon dioxide is not, however, the only greenhouse gas \_\_\_\_\_.

A. pollution ☒ B. pollutant C. emission D. contaminant

A 2 Under the EU's reforms, steelmakers in Europe would pay up to €30 (\$32) to a ton of carbon \_\_\_\_\_, but foreign producers selling in the EU would not have to pay a cent.

☒ A. release B. discharge C. issue D. emit

A 3 Prices for the metal have halved due to flat lining demand and rising exports from China, which now \_\_\_\_\_ 50% of the global output.

☒ A. smelts B. increases C. cuts D. improves

A 4 Energy firms do not spend a lot on research because there is no product \_\_\_\_\_ in energy (electrons are electrons) and thus nothing exciting to sell until the price falls below that of the existing technology.

☒ A. differentiation B. difference C. advantage D. profit

# Reading

Business Knowledge

Understanding the text

Language Work

Grammar in Use

1 Complete the sentences with the correct options.

C

5 \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide, the most important greenhouse gas, is essential.

A. To tackle    B. Dealing    ☒ C. Tackling    D. To deal

B

6 Research by Tom Chang of the University of Southern California and colleagues found that pear packers working indoors \_\_\_\_\_ by air pollution even at levels well below current air quality standards.

A. slowed    ☒ B. were slowed    C. has been slowed    D. had slowed

A

7 It would also give an incentive to countries without controls on emissions to introduce their own carbon taxes, in order to \_\_\_\_\_ a share of the revenues.

☒ A. grab    B. win    C. catch    D. receive

B

8 On July 1, 2010, India introduced a nationwide carbon tax of 50 rupees per ton (\$1.07/t) of coal both \_\_\_\_\_ India.

A. producing in and importing to    ☒ B. produced in and imported to  
C. is producing in and importing to    D. is produced in and imported to

## 2 Complete the sentences with *in, of, on, to* or *by*.

- 1 Delays have been caused by extended investigations into the route of the pipeline.
- 2 We're concerned that this development will result in environmental damage.
- 3 Due to lobbying by environmentalists, the construction project has been cancelled.
- 4 The involvement of too many groups might have a negative effect on our progress.
- 5 The protesters hope that their example will lead to similar action by other people.
- 6 A number of jobs have been created as a result of investment in this project.
- 7 The improvement in our standard of living has had a massive impact on the environment.
- 8 We're hoping government action will mean improvements in working conditions.



# Reading

Business Knowledge

Understanding the text

Language Work

Grammar in Use

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

vulnerable	thwart	disproportionate	placate
hydroelectric	alienate	neutral	environmentalist

- 1 Current data shows that more than 1.3 million computer systems are still vulnerable to infection by WannaCry, which paralyzed hospitals and disrupted transport networks.
- 2 Language and imagination, far from alienating us from nature, are our most powerful and natural tools for re-engaging with it.
- 3 He became a(n) environmentalist because of a strong emotional reaction to wild places and the other-than-human world.
- 4 The administration accepted the principle that fiscal policy should promote recovery, not thwart it.
- 5 As a consequence, job losses were disproportionate to the decline in output.
- 6 You can make your flights carbon neutral by planting trees to make up for the greenhouse gas emissions.
- 7 Funded by Congress during the Depression, the dam controls floods, provides irrigation water and produces hydroelectric power.
- 8 If there are any signs of changes in the right direction occurring, I think that will be enough to placate the American people.

# Reading

Business Knowledge

Understanding the text

Language Work

Grammar in Use

4

Match the sentence halves.

1 To help fight poverty, we want to cancel

2 We now know we have to face

3 Governments should impose

4 We are aiming to award

5 The government has agreed to take

6 Environmentalists are making an

A the contract to a local company.

B the debt of many poor countries.

C attempt to stop the project.

D fines on companies that cause damage.

E uncomfortable facts about the environment.

F a number of precautions.

## 5 Paraphrase the following sentences from the text.

1 And with good reason: doing so should encourage markets to find the least costly way to reduce pollution, something governments will struggle to discover themselves.

Economists favor taxing carbon emissions because it can encourage markets to find the least costly way to reduce pollution, and it is also pursued by governments.

2 Yoram Bauman, who heads the Yes campaign (...) proudly notes that three Republican state legislators support the initiative, and that it has not attracted the well-funded opposition from the oil lobby that a revenue-raising proposal might.

Yoram Bauman is the head of the Yes campaign. He proudly notes that three Republican state legislators support I-732, and that the well-funded oil lobby does not oppose this revenue-raising proposal.

3 Unfortunately, the price of that has been to alienate left-wing environmentalists, who are loth to give up the opportunity to use a carbon tax to fund new spending.

Unfortunately, I-732 also carried a price. And left-wing environmentalists insist on using a carbon tax to fund new spending.

## 5 Paraphrase the following sentences from the text.

- 4 The estimated 25 cents that the initiative would add to the price of a gallon of petrol in 2018 seems unlikely to change driving habits.

It is estimated that I-732 would add 25 cents to the price of a gallon of petrol in 2018 and it seems unlikely to change driving habits.

- 5 It might encourage some businesses exposed to trade, such as aluminium manufacturers, simply to relocate to a different state.

I-732 might encourage the trade of some businesses. For example, aluminum manufacturers may simply move to a different state to operate.

## 6 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Ask an economist how best to reduce pollution, and the chances are that they will recommend taxing carbon emissions.

如果问一位经济学家该如何最好地减少污染，他们会很有可能建议征收碳排放税。

- 2 Initiative 732, as it is known, would tax carbon emissions at a rate reaching \$25-a-ton in 2018 and then rising by 3.5% plus inflation every year, to a maximum of \$100 in 2016 dollars.

众所周知，732倡议对于碳排放的征收税率在2018年将达到25美元/吨，以2016年货币为基准，按照每年通胀调整后3.5%的增速计算，最高将达到一百美元。

- 3 And, to help placate affected businesses, manufacturing taxes would fall.

为了安抚受影响的企业，制造税将会下降。

6 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

4 Clean hydroelectric power accounts for almost three-quarters of the Evergreen state's electricity production.

清洁的水力发电占到华盛顿州电力总生产的近四分之三。

5 ... the carbon tax there has encouraged people to buy more fuel-efficient cars, helping to reduce gas-guzzling by 7% per person.

碳税鼓励人们购买更为节能高效的汽车，油耗人均下降7%。

7 Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words or phrases in brackets.

- 1 有些投资者无比热衷于黄金，他们认为应该购买黄金来对抗通货膨胀。(inflation)

Some investors are extremely enthusiastic about gold, believing that they should buy gold to combat inflation.

- 2 与其他经合组织（OECD）的国家相比，土耳其的部分工业是能源密集型的，但有很大提高效率的潜力。(intensive)

Compared with other OECD countries, some of Turkey's industries are energy-intensive, but there is great potential for improving efficiency.

- 3 尽管征收汽油税可以鼓励消费者购买节能低耗汽车，但如今政客也不愿再征收汽油税了。(loth)

Although gasoline tax could encourage consumers to buy fuel-efficient cars, politicians are now loth to impose it.



7

Translate the following sentences into English. Use the words or phrases in brackets.

- 4 英国宣布全面削减销售税，目的是刺激消费，让消费者少存钱多消费，促进经济发展。(sales tax)

Britain has announced a comprehensive cut in sales tax, aiming to stimulate consumption and encourage consumers to spend more rather than save, thus promoting economic growth.

- 5 如此，通用汽车陷入了两难：他们销售的产品中，只有体型巨大、高油耗的SUV和卡车利润最高。(gas-guzzling)

Thus, General Motors faces a dilemma: among their products, only the large, gas-guzzling SUVs and trucks generate the highest profits.

# **Video: Why Political Lobbying is Allowed & Encouraged - Defending the Indefensible - How Money Works (10 min)**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GGBDVmnZWyl>

# Reading

Business Knowledge

Understanding the text

Language Work

Grammar in Use

8

The following passage contains TEN errors, one in each numbered line. Underline the errors and put the corrections in the blanks.

Average wages in China's manufacturing sector soared above those in countries such as Brazil and Mexico and are fast catching up Greece and Portugal after a decade of breakneck growth that have seen Chinese pay packets treble.

Across China's labor force as a whole, hourly incomes now exceeds those in every major Latin American state apart from Chile, and at around 70 percent of the level in weaker euro zone countries, according to data from Euromonitor International, a research group.

The figures indicate the progress China has made in improve the living standards of its 1.4 billion people, with some analysts argue that increases in productivity could push manufacturing wages even further beyond what is traditionally seen as middle-income countries. But the fast-rising wage levels means China could also start to lose jobs to other developing countries willing to undercutting it.

- 1 soared→have soared
- 2 catching up→catching up with
- 3 have seen→has seen
- 4 exceeds→exceed
- 5 at around→are at around
- 6 improve→improving
- 7 argue→arguing
- 8 what is→what are
- 9 means→mean
- 10 undercutting→undercut

Read the passage and decide which of the choices would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.

Politicians tend to assume that 1 \_\_\_\_ clean energy has the same effect as taxing carbon, says Ottmar Edenhofer, an economist at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research. 2 \_\_\_\_ . Subsidies for wind, solar and nuclear power increase the supply of wind, solar and nuclear energy, but they do not 3 \_\_\_\_ the polluters. Indeed, as has been shown earlier in this report, green-power subsidies can actually 4 \_\_\_\_ the most polluting fossil fuels. A carbon tax would bear down on the thing that most needs to be suppressed.

Carbon taxes have their problems, though, beginning with the word "5 \_\_\_\_ ." New levies are never popular. Even if governments promised to cut other taxes, so that a carbon tax would be fiscally neutral, they would make enemies. It is a sound rule of politics that the winners from any reform are less delighted than the losers are angry. And no government could guarantee that carbon-dioxide emissions would fall 6 \_\_\_\_ a specific amount. A carbon tax represents certain pain for uncertain gain.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. subsidizing<br>C. to subsidize | B. subsidize<br>D. subsidies                                      |
| 2 | A. It is not<br>C. It does so   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. It does not<br>D. So it is |
| 3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. squeeze<br>C. compel           | B. discourage<br>D. force   |
| 4 | A. encourage<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. boost          | B. discourage<br>D. block   |
| 5 | A. carbon<br>C. levy  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. tax<br>D. cuts             |
| 6 | A. on<br>C. in  | B. to<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. by                |

Read the passage and decide which of the choices would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.

Instead, many countries have adopted “cap-and-trade” schemes. These specify the quantity of carbon that can be emitted and hand out, or auction, permits to pollute up to that limit. Polluters can buy and sell permits, which in theory means that the cheapest methods of reducing emissions are deployed first. By far the biggest cap-and-trade scheme 7 \_\_\_\_\_ in 2005 by the European Union. It covers not only carbon dioxide but also

nitrous oxide and perfluorocarbons, and includes emissions from commercial aircraft. California also has a cap-and-trade scheme, which is linked to projects run by some Canadian provinces. Earlier this year ROK set one up. China, which already has six regional schemes of this sort, has promised a national one.

Capping and trading pollution is less good than taxing it. Under pressure from 8 \_\_\_\_\_ industry, governments tend to hand out too many pollution 9 \_\_\_\_\_, so the price is invariably too low to alter behavior. As this report went to press, carbon was trading in Europe for less than €10 a ton. And cap-and-trade schemes can encourage free-riding. If a country covered by an international emissions-trading scheme decides to enforce stricter regulations, the market will be flooded 10 \_\_\_\_\_ cheap pollution credits, encouraging others to pollute more. It helps to set a minimum carbon price and keep raising it, as California is doing.

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 7  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. was launched<br>C. launched | B. has been launched<br>D. has launched                     |
| 8  | A. steel<br>C. light   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. heavy<br>D. polluted |
| 9  | A. taxes<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. credits         | B. levies<br>D. footprints                                  |
| 10 | A. by<br>C. in   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. with<br>D. on        |

10 Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

## Global electric vehicles

Global electric vehicle (EV) sales are at an inflection point where exponential growth beckons, similar to the adoption of solar panels a few years ago. And it is an emerging market, China that is leading the way.

China is by far the largest market for EVs, with more than 300,000 expected to be sold this year—an annual growth rate of 120%—and an official target of 5m Evs on the road by 2020.

One reason mass adoption is coming closer is the rapid decline in production costs as economies of scale increase. Battery costs, the critical component, are already down from over \$1,000/kWh in 2010 to \$268 today and expected to drop to \$100/kWh by 2020. Capacity is ramping up, and new EV models already cost less than \$40,000 and within a decade they could become cheaper than conventional cars, with an average price of about \$20,000.

Running costs are another reason for optimism, since EVs are inherently more efficient. A traditional internal combustion engine only converts 30% of its fuel input into motion, with the rest lost to heat, sound and energy. EVs, meanwhile, have an efficiency rate of 80%, so charging one costs about \$500 a year in the US compared with the \$1,400 spent on gasoline every year—despite America's subsidized gasoline prices.

At the same time, range is improving with the latest Tesla Model 3 and the GM Bolt able to travel 200 miles between charges and a new Mercedes-Benz SUV promised for 2019 having a range of 300 miles. The necessary infrastructure is also being put in place. China already has 85,000 public charging stations, with the US and several European countries each having between 10,000 and 20,000.

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## 10 Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Even so, EV sales still depend heavily on government incentives, especially since auto manufacturers are currently losing money on every unit sold. Some 90% of new EV sales this year have taken place in eight markets—China, the US, the Netherlands, Norway, the UK, Japan, Germany and France—which all have generous provisions for EV sales.

But while several European nations are planning to phase out such payments in the next five years and US policy is up in the air, China and Japan are likely to continue with their subsidy schemes. Several other EMs, notably India, may soon introduce them to reduce pollution.

This is because EVs are simply and demonstrably cleaner. Even if only coal is used to generate the electricity to charge an EV, the emissions are 20%-30% lower than those of a comparable petroleum vehicle. With the transportation sector accounting for a third of all greenhouse gas emissions and government regulations tightening, this will force the auto industry to adapt and adopt.

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# Reading

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Language Work

Grammar in Use

10 Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 Where is the largest market for electric vehicles?  
A. America.      B. Japan.      C. Australia.      D. China. ✓
- 2 When could people spend \$20,000 to buy an electric car, much cheaper than the conventional one?  
A. 2018.      B. 2020. ✓      C. 2027.      D. 2037.
- 3 Which one of the following is NOT the reason of mass adoption of EVs?  
A. Rapid decline in production costs.      B. Less government incentives on traditional cars.  
C. Running costs.      D. ✓ Much cleaner.
- 4 If the figure for the carbon footprint of the fuel burned by a petroleum vehicle is given: 127g CO<sub>2</sub>/km, which of the following would be the carbon footprint of a comparable EV according to the passage?  
A. 31.75g CO<sub>2</sub>/km.      B. 82.55g CO<sub>2</sub>/km.      C. ✓ 92g CO<sub>2</sub>/km.      D. 175g CO<sub>2</sub>/km.
- 5 What is the author's attitude toward EVs?  
A. Negative.      B. ✓ Encouraging.      C. Uncertain.      D. Not given.

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# Summary & Writing

# Washington State's carbon tax

## 1 Introduction

- Presents economists' consensus on carbon tax
- Introduces Washington State's carbon tax proposal
- Highlights controversy: environmentalists' opposition

## 2 Policy Details

- Specific tax rate: \$25 per ton by 2018
- Tax revenue usage: sales tax reduction and compensation measures

## 3 Supporters' Position

- Gained partial Republican support
- Avoided strong opposition from oil interests
- Triggered left-wing environmentalists' dissatisfaction

## 6 Third Opposition Argument

- Concerns about compensation for energy-intensive industry workers
- Author points out limitations of this argument

## 5 Second Opposition Argument

- Concerns about climate change impact on vulnerable groups
- Author finds this argument unconvincing

## 4 First Opposition Argument

- Focuses on transportation pollution
- Questions carbon tax impact on driving habits
- Cites research to counter this argument

## 7 Current Situation

- Describes intensity of debate
- Shows internal divisions

## 8 Conclusion

- Acknowledges proposal's limitations
- Argues environmentalists shouldn't miss this opportunity

# Argumentative writing 议论文写作

## A. 开头: Introduction with a clear thesis statement

- "While paying premium prices for eco-friendly products reflects growing environmental awareness among young people, we need to carefully evaluate whether this approach effectively addresses environmental challenges."

## B. 典型段落结构 (PEEL模式):

- Point: Main argument
- Evidence: Supporting facts/examples
- Explanation: Analysis
- Link: Connection back to thesis

# Example

- **Point:** Young consumers' willingness to pay more for eco-friendly products can drive sustainable innovation.
- **Evidence:** Major companies like Starbucks have introduced reusable cup programs in response to consumer demand.
- **Explanation:** This shows how consumer choices can influence corporate behavior and product development.
- **Link:** Therefore, paying premium prices for green products can contribute to broader environmental solutions.

# 写作技巧

## A. 平衡论证:

- **Acknowledge counterarguments**
  - "While eco-friendly products may cost more initially, their long-term benefits often outweigh the immediate expenses."

## B. 支持论据类型:

- **Statistical evidence**
- **Expert opinions**
- **Real-world examples**
- **Personal experiences**
  - 例句示范:  
"According to recent market research, 73% of millennials are willing to spend more on sustainable brands. This trend has led to a 25% increase in eco-friendly product development..."

# 写作中的问题

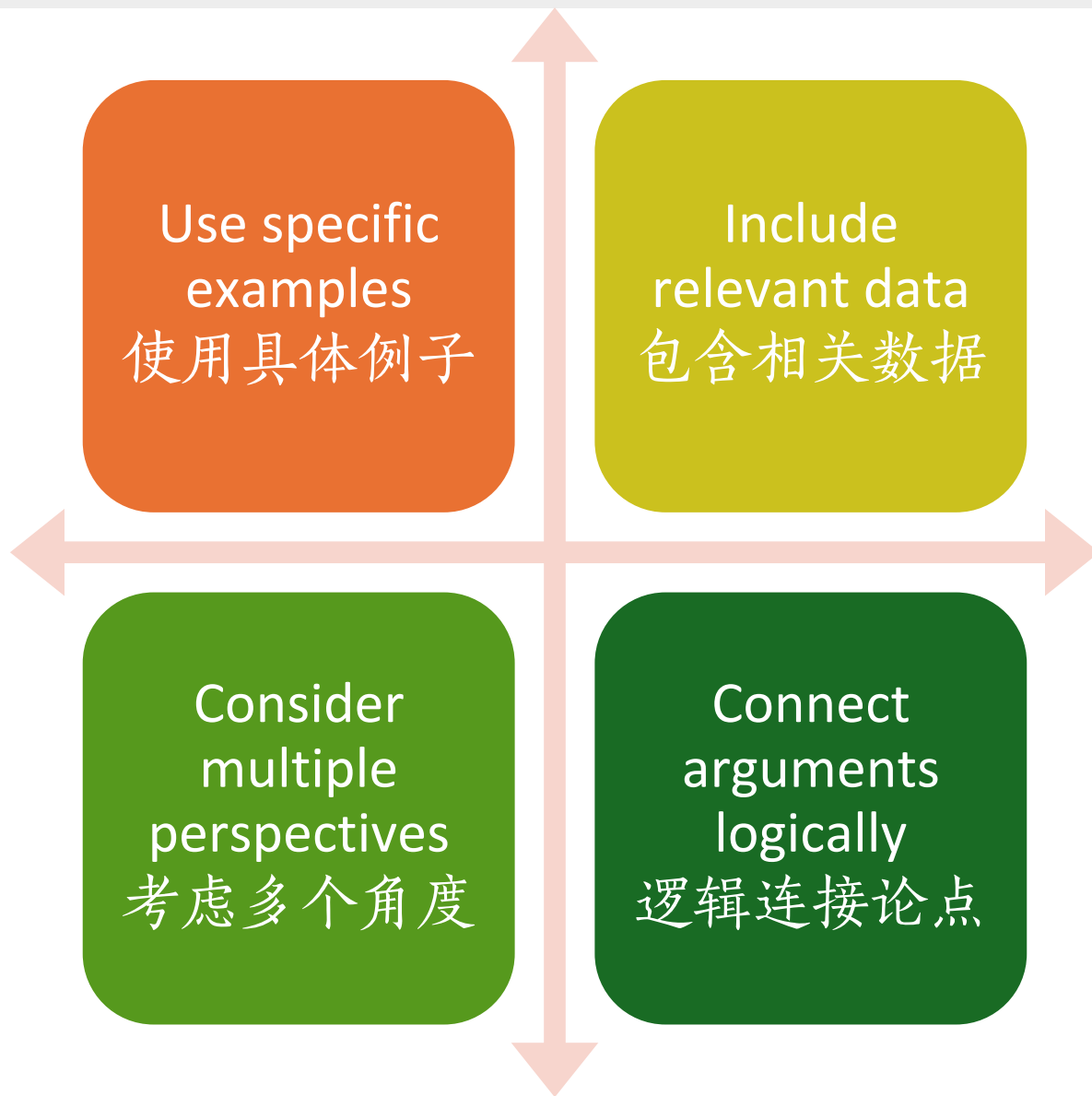
## Over-generalization 过度概括

- ✗ "All young people care about the environment."
- ✓ "Many young consumers show increasing concern for environmental issues."

## Weak arguments 论据薄弱

- ✗ "Eco-friendly products are good because they help nature."
- ✓ "Eco-friendly products reduce plastic waste by an estimated 30%, significantly decreasing ocean pollution."

# 写作建议





# 实用表达

## A. 论证类词汇：

- To support this view...
- Evidence suggests that...
- This demonstrates...
- On the contrary...
- However, it's worth noting that...

## B. 环保主题相关词汇：

- sustainable consumption
- environmental impact
- carbon footprint
- biodegradable materials
- conscious consumerism
- cost-effectiveness
- long-term sustainability

# Writing checklist

Clear thesis  
statement?

Specific  
evidence?

Strong  
conclusion?



Balanced  
arguments?

Logical  
flow?

*END*