


- 2.2 a  0.1 One aspect of academic culture concerns the ways in which students and lecturers interact. Listen to Zaneta talking about her experiences in Poland and Britain. How would she address her lecturers in both countries?
- b How would students normally address university lecturers in your country?



3 Thinking critically

In your academic studies, writers and lecturers will often present you with arguments, trying to persuade you to accept certain ideas by giving reasons why you should. Critical thinking involves judging these arguments; that is, deciding whether to accept them or not.

- 3.1 a You are going to discuss an extract from a student's essay on behavioural studies. Before you start, look at the words in the box which might be useful to you in your discussion. Use your dictionary to look up any words you don't know.
- b Read the extract and in pairs, discuss whether you are persuaded by the argument the student makes. Why? / Why not?

Verbs: distinguish identify justify provide

Nouns: assumption claim evidence explanation fact opinion reason

The majority of people believe that children's behaviour is worse now than it was in the past. The reason for this poor behaviour can be found in the breakdown in discipline in schools in recent years. Along with the family environment, school is an important influence on how a child develops. It follows, therefore, that it is only by improving discipline in schools that we can stop this decline in standards of behaviour.

4 Avoiding plagiarism

It is unacceptable in academic culture to plagiarise; that is, to use the ideas or words of another person and pretend that they are your own.

- 4.1 In pairs, make a list of reasons why plagiarism might be unacceptable. Report your ideas back to the rest of the class.
- 4.2 Read the extract from a textbook and the extract from a student's essay which follows. Do you think the student is guilty of plagiarism?

Environmental Effects of Earth Rotation

The first – and perhaps most obvious – effect of the Earth's rotation is that it imposes a daily, or *diurnal*, rhythm in daylight, air temperature, air humidity, and air motion.

- 5 All surface life responds to this diurnal rhythm. Green plants receive and store solar energy during the day and consume some of it at night. The daily cycle of incoming solar energy and the corresponding cycle of fluctuating air temperatures are topics for analysis in Chapters 2 and 3.

A second environmental effect is that the flow paths of both air and water are turned consistently in a sideward direction because of the Earth's rotation. Flows in the northern hemisphere are turned toward the right and in the southern hemisphere toward the left.

- 10 This phenomenon is called the *Coriolis effect*. It is of great importance in studying the Earth's systems of winds and ocean currents and is discussed in Chapter 5.

Strahler, A. H. & Strahler, A. (2002). *Introducing Physical Geography (3rd edn.)* New York: John Wiley.