

ETS 官网公布的 ISSUE 新题库

This page contains the Issue topics for the Analytical Writing section of the GRE[®] revised General Test. When you take the test, you will be presented with one Issue topic from this pool. Each Issue topic consists of an issue statement or statements followed by specific task instructions that tell you how to respond to the issue. The wording of some topics in the test might vary slightly from what is presented here. Also, because there may be multiple versions of some topics with similar or identical wording but with different task instructions, it is very important to read your test topic and its specific task directions carefully and respond to the wording as it appears in the actual test.

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一.教育

6 A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college. (老题库 5)

在进行大学教育以前，国家应该要求所有的学生学习统一的国家课程。

14 A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

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96 A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

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116 A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

在进行大学教育以前，国家应该要求所有的学生学习统一的国家课程。

反对

1. On the one hand, a national curriculum contributes to preserving a unified national culture and national cohesion.
2. Furthermore, a general curriculum decided by authority rather than by local schools avoids limiting students to a narrow scope of knowledge too early.
3. On the other hand, in a multi-cultural society, different ethnic communities should be given the opportunity to preserve and promote their traditional cultures.
4. It's beneficial to grant local schools the freedom to offer students some elective courses, which can help the school to build its unique culture charisma.

1. 为培养一个人生存所必备的能力，使学生获得起码的知识水平与思想，国家需要制定统一的必修课。比如统一学习国家的历史与文化，history makes people get a general view of a nation???可以 can ensure all of our students be favored with the opportunity to learn all merits of the traditional values that have been created and tested for a long time by our ancestors 比如学习数学，物理，化学这些学科，培养足够的逻辑思维和认知能力 cognitive skill, logic ability in order to form rigorous thought

2. In addition, 使得学生能够站在相同的起跑线上 the unified national curriculum can provide the students in the different part of the nation with the equal opportunity to receive a high quality of education, 而且有助于大学设置课程 provide a predictable foundation upon which college administrators and faculty could more easily build curricular and select course materials for freshmen that are neither below nor above their level of educational experience, 如果学生素质差别太大，很难找到一个合适的起点。Q 保证教材的质量全国同一的教材可以请专家来编写，教材质量有保障，而一些地方可能没有条件来编教材

3. 然而，同一课程 pose certain amount of detrimental effects. A) 同一国家不同民族和地区的文化、信仰可能不同，若完全同一课程会破坏这些习俗和传统。比如一个民族需要学习自己的语言和文化，就应该开设这样的课程。 B) 各个地区的经济水平不同，很难采取同一的课程。经济较发达地区可以开设一些好的课程，比如游泳、计算机，但一些落后地区可能无法开展这些课程。所以采用完全同一的课程是不现实的。

4. 因此，正确的对待国家教材的态度应当是，一方面，国家教材应当专注于基本道德观念和原理的灌输，设置一些同一的基础课程；而另一方面，各地区应该根据自身的需要和条件设置一些特殊的课程，以满足当地学生的需要。

30 Teachers' salaries should be based on their students' academic performance.

教师的薪水应该基于学生的学业成绩。

83 Teachers' salaries should be based on the academic performance of their students.

教师的薪水应该基于学生的学业成绩。

Disagree:

Students' academic performance is mostly dependent on their own efforts and intellectual perception in the subjects. Teachers only play a small part in their achievement.

Moreover, it is also possible for some additional educational unbalance to take place, such as teachers would reject to teach in remote areas.

Indeed, it can help teachers to gain their interests in teaching in a way.

82 Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

学院或大学应该要求学生在国外至少留学一个学期。

97 Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

学院或大学应该要求学生在国外至少学习一个学期。

100 Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

学院或大学应该要求学生在国外至少学习一个学期。

124 All college and university students would benefit from spending at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

学院或大学应该要求学生在国外至少学习一个学期。

可供参考题库 63"To truly understand your own culture--no matter how you define it--requires personal knowledge of at least one other culture, one that is distinctly different from your own."

为了真正理解你自己的文化----无论你怎么地定义它----至少需要了解另外一种文化，并且该文化与你自己的文化是截然不同的。

Agree

1. Staying within one culture makes one take for granted everything that the culture provides.
2. Knowledge of another different culture provides one with an opportunity to compare alternative ways of life and make choices.
3. In an age of globalization, one should learn to tolerate cultural differences.

旁观者清

观点: agree, 但是必须是和自己的文化完全不同的文化这一说法太 over-statement

1. In my opinion, 了解其他不同的文化可以使自身看问题更加深入和全面, 有助有了解自己的文化。A) 学会从不同的角度看待问题, 不是简单的 right or wrong、good or bad B) 加深理解 in details, 不仅了解了与其他文化的不同, 还促使我们找出为什么不同, 即探索文化的根源 C) 认识到错误的东西
2. In contrast, 如果只了解一种文化, 会让人们产生自大骄傲情绪, 眼光狭隘。认为自己民

族的都是正确的。不能够看到自己文化不合理的一面。古代中国，清朝，闭关自守，盲目地认为自己是强大的，不需要与外界的交流，最终导致民族危机。

3. However, 我们很难找到与自己的文化完全不同的文化，每种文化之间都是相互联系的。人类文化虽然多种多样，但是包括很多方面，涉及建筑、伦理、饮食、服饰、语言等多方面，必然会有相似的地方存在。比如语言，西方的许多语言都是源自于拉丁语，例子？

可供参考题库 5"A nation should require all its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college rather than allow schools in different parts of the nation to determine which academic courses to offer."

一个国家应该要求所有的学生在进入大学之前都学习由国家统一制定的课程，而不是允许由国家不同地区的学校去决定课程的安排。

反对

1. On the one hand, a national curriculum contributes to preserving a unified national culture and national cohesion.
2. Furthermore, a general curriculum decided by authority rather than by local schools avoids limiting students to a narrow scope of knowledge too early.
3. On the other hand, in a multi-cultural society, different ethnic communities should be given the opportunity to preserve and promote their traditional cultures.
4. It's beneficial to grant local schools the freedom to offer students some elective courses, which can help the school to build its unique culture charisma.

81 All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools.

所有的家长都必须无偿地为子女的学校花费时间。

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可供参考题库 154. "Both parents and communities must be involved in the local schools. Education is too important to leave solely to a group of professional educators."

父母和社会都必须参与到地方的学校中。教育太重要了以至于不能把教育完全交给一群职业教育者。

Educators, parents and communities can and should join efforts to create a healthy learning environment for children.

- A. First of all, we should never look down upon the key role that professional educators play in fostering the younger generation.
- B. Meanwhile, both parents and communities can make significant contribution to school education.
- C. Without a constructive family and community environment, it would be almost impossible for school education to fulfill its noble mission.

教育之合作

观点：承认教育仅依靠老师是不够的，parents and communities 也应该参与到教育中来。但是一定要适度，否则反而会影响教育。

1. 必须承认，parents and communities 对于教育起着至关重要的作用。首先（parents are the first and best educators for their children's growth. They have a great influence on the children's character and mentality and become the model of their children），作为父母，他们

是孩子的第一任老师，自己的言行举止都会影响到孩子，成为孩子的榜样。而且家长们要比学者更了解他们的孩子，比如性格特点等，让家长参与到教学中来能够帮助教育工作者了解这些孩子各自不同的特点，并采取不同的教学方法。而且，孩子有大段时间是不在学校的。若家长利用这些时间带孩子外出旅游，或增加他们与大自然的接触，就可以 **broaden their horizon**。若父母不参与到教育中，不在学校的时间孩子可能玩电游，或在一起看暴力片 **violence**、或打架斗殴。

- 其次，对于 **communities**，可以为孩子的成长提供良好的环境 **Sociability is a crucial factor for one's future development and success. With the communities' participation, local schools will do better in instructing children, especially in the respect of moral instruction.** 科学家指出：在良好的社区环境中成长的孩子，干净的社区环境、和谐的社区气氛对孩子成长十分有益。而且学校的一些活动、如历史教育需要参观历史博物馆 **history museum** 等等，这都需要社区的配合。
- 但是，毫无疑问让家长和社区参与到学校中来也会造成一些问题。首先，家长们总是更乐于从有利于自己的孩子的角度出发，没有大局观，反而有时会误导自己的孩子。而有些父母对于自己生活中的某种遗憾会变成对孩子的期望，不能真正让孩子学习自己感兴趣的东西；其次，家长和社区都缺乏专业的培训，难以了解专业教学法的作用，有时候甚至阻碍方法的实施。
- 而专业的老师，受过教育心理学，相关的学习与培训，更容易引导学生进行有效的学习。比如培养学生兴趣；知道对于哪些类型的学生应采取什么样的教学方式，如耐心的指导孤立且表现不好的学生，而不是一味的催促他们学习。

142 **Claim:** Colleges and universities should specify all required courses and eliminate elective courses in order to provide clear guidance for students.

Reason: College students—like people in general—prefer to follow directions rather than make their own decisions. (老题库 230)

结论: 为了给学生提供一个明确的方向，学院和大学应该指定所有的必修课程，移除选修课程。

原因: 和大众一样，大学生更喜欢按部就班，不喜欢自己做决定。

- As for the speaker's threshold claim, I concede that under certain circumstances people prefer to take direction from others.
- When it comes to particular tasks in which college professors are more experienced and knowledgeable, following their directions is to be preferred, for failing to do so can result in costly mistakes.
- However, when it comes to decisions about major and minor fields of study, curriculum choices, and other broad decisions, for the most part students themselves—and not college administrators—should be the final decision-makers.

精英和大众之选择权

- 普通人有时是随流的。A 当他们自己不了解时，可能得大多数人的决定应该是对的。B 即使自己不是这样想，从心理学上说，跟大家保持一致使他们感到安全。
- 大学生有时可能确实缺乏自己做出决定的能力，需要教授的指导。如：理工科的学生在做实验时；社会学科的学生在选择课程时避免走弯路；艺术的学生在学习基本的 **principle** 时。

3. 大学生应该自己作出决定。A 他们已经接受了一定的教育，有了一定的知识基础，能够初步的认识问题。B 学生自己毕竟是最了解自己人，知道自己缺乏什么。反面说：若缺乏自由选择权，学生可能会积极性下降等。
4. 即使他们不能自己作决定，教授们应帮助他们独立作决定，而不是持续的为他们作决定。大学的最终目的是培养出有思考能力，心灵完善的人。

15 Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择那些为将来高收入工作铺路的研究领域。

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教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择那些为将来高收入工作铺路的研究领域。

32 College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

大学生应该选择那些就业前景好的研究领域。

129 College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

大学生应该选择那些容易找到工作的研究领域。

98 Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该鼓励大学生选择那些就业前景好的研究领域。

136 Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择那些就业前景好的研究领域。

20 Some people believe that college students should consider only their own talents and interests when choosing a field of study. Others believe that college students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

有些人认为大学生应该根据自己的才能和兴趣选择研究领域。也有人认为大学生应该选择那些容易找到工作的研究领域。

39 College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than the courses that seem most likely to lead to jobs.

应该鼓励大学生选择自己感兴趣的课程，而不是那些容易找到工作的课程。

140 Some people believe that universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study. Others believe that universities should not force students to take any courses other than those that will help prepare them for jobs in their chosen fields.

有些人认为大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。也有人认为大学不应该强迫学生学习任何课程，除非这些课程有利于学生在所选的领域就业。

.可供参考题库210. "Most people choose a career on the basis of such pragmatic considerations as the needs of the economy, the relative ease of finding a job, and the salary they can expect to make. Hardly

anyone is free to choose a career based on his or her natural talents or interest in a particular kind of work."

大多数人选择职业是基于很实际的考虑：经济需求、找工作简单、高薪水。很难得有人能从自己的潜质和兴趣出发去自由的寻找一份特定的工作。

Although practical considerations often play a significant role in occupational trends, ultimately the driving forces behind people's career decisions are individual interest and ability.

1. first glance the balance of empirical evidence would seem to lend considerable credence to the speaker's claim
2. However, upon further reflection it becomes clear that the relationship between career seekers and the supply of careers is an interdependent one, and therefore it is unfair to generalize about which one drives the other.
3. Another compelling argument against the speaker's claim has to do with the myriad of ways in which people earn their living.

Begin: 确实很多人现在选择职业都是考虑现实的因素，但是我们要清楚很多人其实在选择职业的时候并不清楚自己的兴趣，或者根本没有让他选择职业的机会。

1. 现实的因素很大程度上决定了人们的职业选择。因为现在这个社会普遍比较重视物质财富，而一个有责任的人必须有一份工作来维持生存，并给自己的家庭一定的支持，房子贷款，车子保险，教育，医疗这个都需要钱，所以我们理解大部分人们总是把薪水作为选择自己职业的主要因素。
2. 但是更多的情况的是，人们没有选择工作的机会。因为每年人才市场上总是职业远远少于应聘的人数，除了每年大批的大学毕业生，还有很多因各种原因失业的人，也会参与工作竞争，而那些高薪的工作更是人们主要的争夺对象，不排除少数特别优秀的人，可以同时有几份 offer，但是大多数普通的人只有一份工作，甚至还没有，通常这种情况，人们没有选择工作的机会，只能等着雇主选中自己。
3. 但是我们应该看到这样一个事实：根据自己的兴趣选择有利于激发热情，使人在工作中更积极，从而更容易成功。Bill Gates: NBA 好多 superstar 都是从高中直接进入 NBA 的，如 Kobe Bryant，他刚加入球队时，工资很低，第一个赛季出场机会都很少，但篮球是他的兴趣，经过努力，他最终成功了。
4. 所以我们应该培养自己多方面的兴趣。作为学生的我们，应该把每一科都学好，提高自己的能力，这样就会在求职中找到最满意的工作了，既能满足你的生活需要，又是你所喜欢或者擅长的。

End: From what we discussed above, we should understand the situation as the speaker asserted. Meanwhile, 我们应该培养自己多方面的兴趣，以适应这个充满竞争的社会。从而使找到的工作既符合 pragmatic considerations, 又符合我们的兴趣。

可供参考题库 90. "College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than seek programs that promise entry into the job market."

大学学生应该被鼓励去学习他们感兴趣的学科而不是那些容易找工作的学科。

Agree

1. Today's parents attach too much importance to the job prospects of their children's education.
2. However, empirical evidence suggests that young people are more likely to succeed in a career that interests them.

现实和理想之兴趣

观点：兴趣重要，但工作也不能忽略

1. 从教育的目的上讨论，兴趣对教育的重要性；

对个人，爱因斯坦有句至理名言：“兴趣是最好的老师”；对社会，教育的目的就是为社会培养各种人才，如果不注重学生兴趣，那么他们到社会不可能尽其所能。有时候可能埋没人才。比如一味的强调分数，那么对发明有兴趣的学生可能会失去动力，eg. 达尔文的父亲要求他学医，但他对自然界有强烈的兴趣，最终写出了“进化论”；爱因斯坦小时候学习并不好，并不表示他笨，而是没有找到自己的兴趣。所以，教育应该因材施教 people oriented principle, teach students in accordance of their aptitude and interesting.

2. 然而，学习如何找到好工作的课程也不能忽略，因为学生最终是要走向社会、走向工作岗位的。A) 除了基础理论课，学校还应教授一些贴近实际应用的课程及工作技能，使

学生能够找到合适的岗位，同时以满足社会的需要。B)学会如何与其他人更好的交流、合作，宽容忍让，**teamwork spirit**，这些都有助于一个人走出校园之后的事业和发展。当每个人都能找到合适自己的工作，并在岗位上尽职尽责时，社会也会更加繁重稳定。

3. 当然，学校毕竟不是职业培训机构，应该着重在教育而不是针对某一行业的培训。学校更看重的应该是对一个学生的全面培养，除了专业知识和技能的传授，从正确的道德观、人生观和价值观，到处理问题的科学方法和能力，都是学校教育的重点。因此，对于学校来说，一个很好的做法是，必修课与选修课的结合。而这样的方法几乎被所有大学验证是一个非常好的措施。

可供参考题库191 "Education should be equally devoted to enriching the personal lives of students and to training students to be productive workers." 教育应该把这两件事看得同等重要—丰富学生的个人生活，把学生培养成生产者。(类似于 90T)

In my view, preparing students for the mundane aspects of work should be secondary to providing a broader education that equips students with historical and cultural perspective, as well as thoughtful and principled personal value systems and priorities.

1. One reason why educators should emphasize personal enrichment over job preparation is that rote technical knowledge and skill do not help a student determine which goals in life are worthwhile and whether the means of attaining those goals are ethically or morally acceptable.
2. Another reason why educators should emphasize personal enrichment over job preparation is that specific knowledge and skills needed for jobs are changing more and more quickly.
3. A third reason why educators should emphasized personally enriching course work—particularly anthropology, sociology, history, and political philosophy—is that these courses help students understand, appreciate and respect other people and their viewpoints.

现实和理想

1. 最终目的是丰富学生的 **minds**，交给他们独立思考的能力。这些应该通过自然科学—教会宇宙如何运行如：能量守恒 **law of conservation of energy**，社会科学—教会社会怎样运作如：**politics**，人文艺术—是他们心灵更丰富，更具有智慧如：**history, literature, and paintings music**。
2. **admittedly**，培养成工人也很重要 A 科技发展，对工人要求越来越高。反面说，没有充分技能根本无法上岗 B 工作越来越难找。
3. 但不是一样重要。A 一味强调训练成工人把 **education** 降格为 **training**，忽视了教育本身的目的。B 科技发展迅速，现在教的以后也用不上。C 倒是 者脑与所教授的内容可能对工作有帮助。如：怎样待人处事。

可供参考题库201 "The purpose of education should be to provide students with a value system, a standard, a set of ideas -- not to prepare them for a specific job." 教育的目的是给学生提供一个价值系统，标准以及一系列理念，而不是使他们为某一特定工作做好准备。(类似于 90T)

- ① 灌输基本的价值观和思考的方法是十分重要的。A 包括人类的传统美德以及社会的传统文化。拥有基本价值观的人—**charity, virtue, honesty, appreciation for others**—使得社会稳定。B 思考的方法使得他们自己去探究生命的意义，内省 **introspect**，生活的层次更高。
- ② 实际生活中，越来越多的学生难以找到一份满意的工作。对他们个人而言，职业技能的培养也很重要。企业在招人时，并不特别重视这个学生接受了多少价值观的灌输，由于其盈利的本质，只看重能带来多少利益。
- ③ 仅仅关注职业教育，会使 **education** 沦落为 **training**，培养出一堆没有思考能力的机器。仅仅灌输价值观和思考方法，会使学生在劳动力市场上失利，并最终导致教育的失败。因而最好的方法是将二者结合，本身就并不矛盾。

1. By helping students develop a thoughtful, principled value system educators actually help prepare students for jobs.
 2. another reason for my viewpoint lies in the fact that technology-driven industries account for an ever-increasing portion of our jobs.
 3. Besides helping students develop their own thoughtful value systems, educators should instill in students certain basic values upon which any democratic society depends; otherwise, our freedom to choose our own jobs and careers might not survive in the long term.
 4. Admittedly, values and behavioral standards specific to certain religions are best left to parents and churches.
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13 Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

46 Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

102 Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

70 Claim: Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's major field of study.

Reason: Acquiring knowledge of various academic disciplines is the best way to become truly educated.

结论：大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

原因：接受真正的教育的最佳途径是获得各种学科知识。

112 Requiring university students to take a variety of courses outside their major fields of study is the best way to ensure that students become truly educated.

让每个大学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科，是接受真正的教育的最佳途径。

老题库 94

Agree

1. True education amounts to far more than gaining the knowledge and ability to excel in one's major course of study and in one's professional career.
2. Becoming truly educated also requires sufficient mastery of one academic area to permit a student to contribute meaningfully to society later in life.
3. Nevertheless, the call for a broad educational experience as the path to becoming truly educated comes with one important caveat—in the pursuit of true education students must be careful not to become a dilettante.

观点：基本同意，但对“truly education”的认识不够全面

1. 对学好本学科有帮助，因为知识在逻辑体系上是互通的，各个学科之间的相互交织。Since various disciplines were interrelated, the study of courses outside the students' own field may benefit the study of their own major.如：力学中的理论可用于美术；如：公共行政学生需要了解心理学、管理学、政治学的发展

2. 在全球化进程的今天，只学习某个专业内的知识已经不能满足需要了 In today's technologically advanced society it is impossible for those who focus their attention on the concerning fields to satisfy the needs for the future society. 首先，广泛的学习各种知识能够拓宽视野。(broaden our vision | cultivate full-blown market of ideas | a broad spectrum of opinions | get closer to the truth | come to the best judgment.) True education amounts to far more than gaining the knowledge and ability to excel in one's major course of study and in one's professional career.其次，可以让学生发现她真正感兴趣的研究方向。By exploring subjects outside their own major, students may find new academic fields where lie their real interest and potential gift.

然而，truly education 并不只是传授知识（无论是本专业还是其他专业），还有其他很重要的方面。培养学生独立学习并思考、创新的能力；与他人交流沟通、合作的能力等。苏格拉底“真正的教育”：Genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not inserting the stuffings of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the drawing out of what is in the mind

可供参考题库 98: "Colleges and universities should offer more courses on popular music, film, advertising, and television because contemporary culture has much greater relevance for students than do arts and literature of the past."

大学应该开设更多关于流行音乐、电影、广告和电视的课程，因为当代文化比起过去的文学和艺术与学生们更加息息相关。

Agree with concession

1. Popular culture is a mirror of society's impulses and values.
 2. Knowledge of popular films, music, and art enables a person to find common ground to relate to other people, which leads to better communication between different subcultures.
 3. Nevertheless, emphasizing the study of popular culture at the expense of studying classical art and literature can carry harmful consequences for students, as well as for society.
1. I concede 学习 popular culture is beneficial, A) 应当在学习传统文化的基础上学习现代流行文化 B) 现代文化更多的讲究交流与融合，有利于不同文化之间的交流/
 2. 学习 popular at the cost of classic 是要不得的。A) 传统文化奠定了现代文化的 foundation, by studying traditional culture is sufficient for us to learn contemporary culture. B) 传统文化经过了时间的考验，留下的多是精华；而现代文化有很多可能并无 excellence
 3. 现代文化在课堂外就可以学到。有很多接触机会。
 4. 应当在学习传统文化的基础上学习现代流行文化

可供参考题库 158 "The arts (music, dance, visual arts, etc.) are vitally important to students' education and should therefore receive as much emphasis as mathematics, science, reading and other mainstream subjects." 艺术（音乐、舞蹈、视觉艺术等）对学生的教育非常重要的，因此它们应该得到和数学、科学、阅读以及其他主流课程一样的重视。

1. 学习艺术一个人的学业有帮组：A) 学科之间是相互联系、相互依赖的，在一个领域内的学习可以对另一个领域有促进作用。B) 开拓视野，激发灵感 Arts will ignite the sparks of human minds, and will spur us to quarry the beauty of the nature.爱因斯坦对音乐痴迷
2. 艺术对一个人的生活的影响：A) 陶冶情操，丰富课余时间；B) 提高审美水平，提高素质，影响感知世界的角度

3. 但是，具体是否应该得到主流课程一样的重视还应该视情况而定。A) 对于艺术专业的学生，不止应该重视，有些还要更加重视；B) 对于科学专业的学生，主流课程还是应该给与更多的重视，而艺术只是辅助作用。

73 Colleges and universities should require all faculty to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach.

学院和大学应该要求所有的教员拿出时间，参与学术界以外与教学科目相关的领域工作。（老题库 50）

Position:

Working experience in relevant professions enables college and university faculty to offer practical instruction to students.

1. First, faculty who are actively engaged in their fields come to class with fresh insights and contagious excitement about the issue at hand.
2. Secondly, by keeping abreast with the changing demands of work as a professional, professors can help students who are serious about pursuing a career in that field to make more informed career decisions.
3. Thirdly, experience in the field can help a professor ferret out cutting-edge and controversial issues—which might be appropriate subjects for research and publication.
4. However, the teachers in some disciplines such as mathematics, literature, history, philosophy, etc., may find it difficult to combine their teaching with relevant professional fields.

观点： Though I fundamentally agree that most of the faculty in the universities should have the experience to participate the employment or real works outside the academic world, it is unwarranted to expand this broad assertion to embrace the all faculty in the college. Therefore, my contention toward this opinion is that it is necessary to inspire the researchers concerning the practical discipline to spend time outside the academic world, while, for those who work in the pure theoretical field, it is meaningless to compel them to gain the experience in the practical work.

从老师和学生两个角度谈

1. 让应用学科的人参与实际工作好：一方面，能够激发研究人员的兴趣，并扩宽他们的视野，了解到最前沿的发展趋势；另一方面，让教授和其他研究人员的理论成果更快和更好的转化成实际的产品，并促进各个学术和应用领域的公司还有学校的合作，不光有利于学生了解最前沿的科技，还可以为学校带来足够的资金。如：IT
2. 可以帮助学生更了解书本知识实际的应用，让学生对书本知识产生兴趣，并为一部分学生未来参加到实际工作中做准备；; help students who are serious about pursuing a career in that field to make more informed career decisions 如：管理学

另一方面，对于纯学术领域的工作人员没有必要强迫他们到应用领域工作。首先，没有实际的位置适合他们；其次，这些学科需要的是学术成果，而不是实际成果，因此应当让这些人专注学术 in certain academic areas, there is no profession to speak of outside academia(学术界、学术环境)如 pure theoretical field including mathematics, philosophy; 有时会浪费时间 distracting them from the research and instruction work they should concentrate on 如：public

administration.

3 Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构有责任劝阻学生不要从事不太可能成功的科学研究。

35 Educational institutions should dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构有责任劝阻学生不要从事不太可能成功的科学研究。

137 Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构有责任劝阻学生不要从事不太可能成功的科学研究。

可供参考老题库 31 "Money spent on research is almost always a good investment, even when the results of that research are controversial." 花费在研究上的金钱总是很好的投资，即使研究结果是有争议的
Disagree with concession:

1. I concede that the speaker is on the correct philosophical side of this issue. After all, research is the exploration of the unknown for answers to our questions, and for lasting solutions to our endure problems.
2. While we must invest in research irrespective of whether the results might be controversial, at the same time we should be circumspect about research whose objectives are too vague and whose potential benefits are too speculative.
3. No amount of research can completely solve the enduring problems of war, poverty and violence, for the reason that they stem from the certain aspects of human nature—such as aggression and greed.

观点：花在研究上的资金都是很好的资金，但是我们应该适当的关注它的结果，避免因由之引起的社会问题，使有限的 investment 得到更合理的利用。

1. 研究在人类的发展中起了不可忽视的作用，研究是对未知领域的探索，发现问题并且解决问题，推动社会进步。它也满足了人们不断的求知欲望，帮助人们认识自己与世界。Research is the exploration of the unknown for true answers to our questions, and for lasting solutions to our enduring problems. Research is also the chief means by which we humans attempt to satisfy our insatiable appetite for knowledge, and our craving to understand ourselves and the world around us.在对基因 gene 的研究中，人们从根本上认识了自己，从而有助于治疗疾病并可以通过改变基因而改变世界。在对永动机的研究中，人类了解了自然能量守恒的原则 principle of energy conservation, 从而人类懂得了在自然的框架下实现理想。在对宏观经济 macro-economy 的研究中，人类摸索出了世界经济运行的规则，从而使人类更从容的面对今天经济的变幻莫测。因此，花在研究上的资金是很值得的。
2. 一些持反对意见的人可能会指出克隆和原子能的研究的例子。的确它们有不好的一面，违背社会伦理道德，造成核战争。但是我们应该看到，在和平时期核战争是可以控制的，克隆也正在受社会伦理道德的约束。并且在当下，这两种技术的确都为社会科学技术的发展做出了巨大的贡献。
3. 然而值得注意的是我们还是应该注意研究的结果的。After all, expensive research always carries significant opportunity costs--in terms of(根据，按照，用...的话，在...方面) how the money might be spent toward addressing society's more immediate problems that do not

require research.因为我们知道从经济学的角度讲，凡事都是有成本的机会成本的，与其去做那些有争议的研究，不如把这些钱投入其他更有前途收效更大的研究中，或拿去解决社会当前所面临的社会问题。比如 **Star Wars**。One apt illustration of this point involves the so-called "Star Wars" defense initiative, championed by the Reagan administration during the 1980s. In retrospect, this initiative was ill-conceived and largely a waste of taxpayer dollars; and few would dispute that the exorbitant amount of money devoted to the initiative could have gone a long way toward addressing pressing social problems of the day--by establishing after-school programs for delinquent latchkey kids, by enhancing AIDS awareness and education, and so forth.

结尾：政府应该对研究进行投资，为了促进科技及社会的发展，特别是对人类有益的研究。然而有些研究结果是不确定的或是颇具争议的，此时政府应该作出合理的判断，尽量减少有限资金的浪费，解决实际问题。

Begin: 以认识大自然以及各种奥秘为目的的研究，毫无疑问是有价值的，无论结果是否具有争议性。部分研究中的争议问题不应当成为阻碍研究发展的理由，就好像人类不可能为了逃避污染而放弃工业给我们带来的便利一样。

1. 在人类的演化过程中，科学研究发挥着非常重要的作用。首先，研究向人们揭示自然界的各种现象，将人类有愚昧无知转变为现在的高度发达的文明世界。其次，研究帮助人们解决各种各样的问题，在人类发展初期，研究帮助人类对抗自然的威胁，现在研究推动科技以及知识的发展，并能够用于解决在科技发展的同时产生的各种各样的社会问题。
2. 基于上面的陈述，研究作为人类为发展的主要动力之一，于其他领域相比较，是值得进行投资的。如果我们投资钱创办制造各种产品的工厂，我们不会得到任何科技领域的回报，除了我们能够拥有更多产品购买，而如果我们把钱投入到研究上，尽管也许大部分人不能够直接获益，但是科技却能够因此得到发展，最终整个社会都会收益。这一点在当今的科技飞速发展的时代尤为明显。
3. 不得不承认，有的研究的确会给社会带来灾难性的后果，尤其是用于研究各种武器的研究。正如许多人所指出的那样，研究的双重性意味着：人们不光能够用研究提高生活的标准，而且还可以用来摧毁人类社会。但是，需要指出，这些研究本身没有错，出发点是好的，Nobel 造 explosive，是为了让在矿场的工人更加方便；核能一发电，无污染。只是我们错误的使用的它们，用于不正当的手段而已，就研发本身，是无可置疑的。

End: 总之，研究能够让我们更清晰的认识我们居住的世界，只要我们正取的利用研究成果，有利于推动科技和文明的进步。因此，投入更多的钱到研究上能够让我们拥有更好的明天。

可供参考题库 44. "Government should not fund any scientific research whose consequences, either medical or ethical, are unclear."

政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究，无论是医学方面还是伦理方面的。

Disagree

1. Financial support is to the uncertain scientific research what steam is to locomotive.
2. The consequences of uncertain researches may turn out to be as substantial as those with clear perspectives.
3. Admittedly, there are some dangers or wastes when the result of a scientific research is unclear.

政府和科研

可供参考题库 67 "Colleges should require students to engage in public-service activities in order to assure that each student receives a balanced, well-rounded education." 学院应该要求学生们参加公益活动，这样就能保证学生们得到全面平衡的教育。 3

1. 对学生自身的帮助：A) 认识、了解社会，将来能更好的适应社会 B) 而传统教育往往存在弊端：过多强调专业教育，与社会隔离，缺乏这会能力与责任感的培养；进入社会后无法面对各种挫折与挑战。

2. 对社会的帮助: A) “中国青年志愿者”: 普及卫生、法律等基本知识, 去福利院帮助残疾人与老人等。 B) 社会由人组成, 高素质人推动社会进步、促进人类发展
3. 但过多的强调并不好, 毕竟不是教育的重心, 以上那些优势都可以从别的活动中获取, 教育本身的不可替代性没有显现出来。而且, **well-rounded education** 需要其他更重要的因素来保证。如: 系统、全面知识的传授; 能力的培养和挖掘

可供参考老题库 80 "All students should be required to take courses in the sciences, even if they have no interest in science." 所有的学生都应该被要求学习理科课程, 尽管有些人对理科不感兴趣。 **26**

观点: 同意, 学些基本的 sciences 课程无论对生活还是工作都有益处。

1. 科学知识不仅仅服务于研究, 也指导人们的日常生活, 保护自己。Some knowledge of the sciences is a must for everyone living in an age in which science and technology play a dominant role. 如微波炉的使用, 好多人不知道如何正确使用微波炉, 错误的使用微波炉加热鸡蛋或者烧水, 伤及自身。再者, 学习简单的医疗知识, 可以进行家庭自救。
2. 普及科学知识, 也可以引导人们节约用电用水, 不乱砍乱伐, 学会垃圾分类。一个全社会公民具有基本科学知识的社会必将是一个欣欣向荣, 可持续发展的社会。
3. 艺术文学工作者, 也需要基本的科学素养, 有时候各个领域之间的交叉, 往往会产生新的灵感与发现。科学研究的方法, 思维往往可以应用于文学艺术领域。往往很多伟人, 即是科学家, 又是文学家。
4. 当然, 尖端的领域, 就不要普通人去学习, 这些是科学家的任务, 而这些领域的研究, 不仅仅是要求研究者, 简单的掌握基础知识, 更要求他们能够灵活运用, 熟练掌握, 而且能够有所创新, 这不是普通人可以办到的, 强迫他们去学习这些尖端的知识也是徒劳。

可供参考老题库 90 "College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than seek programs that promise entry into the job market." 应该鼓励大学学生学习他们感兴趣的课程, 而不是学习好找工作的课程。 **2**

观点: 兴趣重要, 但工作也不能忽略

4. 从教育的目的上讨论, 兴趣对教育的重要性;
对个人, 爱因斯坦有句至理名言: “兴趣是最好的老师”; 对社会, 教育的目的就是为社会培养各种人才, 如果不注重学生兴趣, 那么他们到社会不可能尽其所能。有时候可能埋没人才。比如一味的强调分数, 那么对发明有兴趣的学生可能会失去动力, eg. 达尔文的父亲要求他学医, 但他对自然界有强烈的兴趣, 最终写出了“进化论”; 爱因斯坦小时候学习并不好, 并不表示他笨, 而是没有找到自己的兴趣。所以, 教育应该因材施教 **people oriented principle, teach students in accordance of their aptitude and interesting.**
5. 然而, 学习如何找到好工作的课程也不能忽略, 因为学生最终是要走向社会、走向工作岗位的。 A) 除了基础理论课, 学校还应教授一些贴近实际应用的课程及工作技能, 使学生能够找到合适的岗位, 同时以满足社会的需要。 B) 学会如何与其他人更好的交流、合作, 宽容忍让, **teamwork spirit**, 这些都有助于一个人走出校园之后的事业和发展。当每个人都能找到合适自己的工作, 并在岗位上尽职尽责时, 社会也会更加繁重稳定。
6. 当然, 学校毕竟不是职业培训机构, 应该着重在教育而不是针对某一行业的培训。学校更看重的应该是对一个学生的全面培养, 除了专业知识和技能的传授, 从正确的道德观、人生观和价值观, 到处理问题的科学方法和能力, 都是学校教育的重点。因此, 对于学校来说, 一个很好的做法是, 必修课与选修课的结合。而这样的方法几乎被所有大学验证是一个非常好的措施。

可供参考老题库 94 "Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study because acquiring knowledge of various academic disciplines is the best way to become truly educated." 大学应该要求学生学习本专业以外的课程，因为让学生们了解不同学科的知识才是教育的真谛所在。（文中有，搜索即可）

可供参考老题库 106 "All students should be required to take at least one course in ethics, even if taking the course means a decreased emphasis on academic subjects." 学生们应该被要求至少学习一种道德规范课程，即使这样会影响学术课程的学习。

观点：同意，应该学习，而且不但不会影响学术课程，反而会促进

1. At the individual level, the goal of the education is to explain nature, teach students how to differentiate between truth and falsehood and probity and chicanery, and cultivate knowledge and well-rounded people. Thus the instruction of academic subjects and ethical courses should be given equal importance. 通过道德教育，使学生懂得如何做一个有责任感的人，并对社会负责，保护环境，节约能源，学会垃圾分类。才会孝敬父母，礼貌待人。才会工作尽职。
2. At the national level, 道德教育可以保持社会的稳定，促进社会的发展。A) 公民都遵纪守法 B) 医生都有医德 C) 科技只为人类服务，不会有人利用克隆 human cloning、生化武器 Chemical and biological weapons、核武器 nuclear energy 来危害人类 D) 商人都讲诚信了。我们的社会就会更加稳定，生活更加美好。

同时， taking a course in ethics does not necessarily mean a decreased emphasis on academic subjects. Actually, on the contrary, attending a course in ethics will help students do better in their academic subjects 道德教育的课程不但不会影响专业课程的教育，反而对学生的主修专业的学习有帮助。Taking a course of ethics can, on one hand, fully develop a students's moral outlook. The development of students' morals and ethics leads students to know what kind of academic subjects should they study in. Students may well understand what "good" and "bad" academic research means to society. Pursuing a course in ethics will do much in helping a student's academic studies

可供参考老题库 191 "Education should be equally devoted to enriching the personal lives of students and to training students to be productive workers." 教育应该把这两件事看得同等重要—丰富学生的个人生活，把学生培养成生产者。（文中有，搜索即可）

可供参考老题库 158 （文中有，搜索即可） "The arts (music, dance, visual arts, etc.) are vitally important to students' education and should therefore receive as much emphasis as mathematics, science, reading and other mainstream subjects." 艺术（音乐、舞蹈、视觉艺术等）对学生的教育非常重要的，因此它们应该得到和数学、科学、阅读以及其他主流课程一样的重视。

42 Students should always question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively. （老题库 153）

学生应该质疑所学的知识，而不是被动的接受。

可供参考老题库 153. "Students should bring a certain skepticism to whatever they study. They should question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively."

无论学生们学习什么都应该带着一定的疑问。学生们应该质疑老师教授的东西而不只是被动的接受。

1. Skepticism is perhaps most important in the physical science. Passive acceptance of prevailing principles quells innovation, invention and discovery.

2. The value of skepticism is not limited to the physical sciences, of course. (sociology, political science, law)
3. Even in the arts, students must challenge established styles and forms rather than learn to imitate them; otherwise, no genuinely new art would ever emerge.
4. Admittedly, undue skepticism might be counterproductive in educating young children.

教育问题之学而好问

观点：同意，希望加强学生的独立判断能力

1. 在质疑的过程中，可以加深和完善对某一观点和问题的认识。在解决问题的过程中，学习能力、查资料的能力、思考能力不断提高。如一项政策，在了解其目的后，学生可能质疑其会带来的负效应。在查找资料，询问老师后，可以了解到这些负效应能够以怎样的方式被解决。若不质疑，则可能停留在原地。
2. 我们所学到的东西，并不都是完全正确的，在多年以后也许会被证明是错误的。比如：哥白尼质疑地心说，发现日心说；如伽利略质疑两个铁球同时着地。有怀疑才能有进步
3. 当然，在教育中应当强调的不应当是让学生对任何事都不加思索的批评和质询，而是教会他们对于事物的独立的判断能力。任何一个合格的学生应当会通过仔细的分析和调查之后决定是否应当反对或是支持，更或者是提出自己的观点。相比之下，学生进行判断的过程要比最后他做出的结果尽管结果可能是错误的更重要。

51 Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

应该鼓励年轻人追寻长期的、现实的目标，而不是寻求短期的声名。

71 Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

应该鼓励年轻人追寻长期的、现实的目标，而不是寻求短期的声名。

老题库 86

1. Seeking immediate fame and recognition would turn out to be counterproductive.
2. Unfortunately, today's education and society seem to attach more importance to immediate success.
3. In the long run, pursuing long-term goals not only benefit young people themselves but also the whole society.

现实和将来

45 Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education. (老题库 55)

追求高分严重地限制各阶段的学习质量。

138 Some people believe that competition for high grades motivates students to excel in the classroom. Others believe that such competition seriously limits the quality of real learning.

有些人认为，追求高分促进学生课堂表现优秀。也有人认为，这样的竞争只会限制学习的质量。

Competition among students for higher grades does not necessarily have a negative impact on the quality of learning.

1. Admittedly, if education aims solely at cramming students for exams, the quality of learning will undoubtedly deteriorate.
2. However, examinations do help students review their lessons and master what they have learned.
3. Furthermore, the psychological pressure that competition exerts on students is not always harmful.

分数

1. 对分数的要求的确在一定程度上限制了学习的质量。A) 考什么就学什么，不考不学，造成知识不全面。B) 不注重素质教育，使得学校为了追求高分而忽略了对学生其他方面的培养，如：想象力、创新能力、独立思考能力等 C) 有些学生甚至为了考试而作弊 Cheating，只为了追求高分
2. 然而，完全放弃分数这种评判标准也是不现实的 has its own merits in some respects. A) 没有一个衡量标准，无法评定好与差，对与错，毕竟需要这样的标准来决定很多事情，比如：是否够资格被某大学录取，是否能担任一定的职务等。B) 另一方面，也有利于培养学生的竞争意识，从而促进学习。
3. 当然，过渡竞争与盲目追求分数也不行，不利于教育的进行。A) 学生压力过大，身心疲惫，可能会产生厌学的情绪。B) 知识单一，大家都一样，无个性无特长 C) 仅从分数很难评判一个学生的能力，比如：爱因斯坦小时候被学习并不好。
4. 因此，学校应该对分数这样一种评判标准合理的利用，即要用分数，又不能完全相信分数。现在的大学录取学生，也不只是看分数，也看有没有其他方面的能力，创新、合作、交流等——面试。

103 The best ideas arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things.

带着炙热的兴趣，最好的主意往往来自平凡的事情。

(参考新题库 40, 39)

40 Claim: When planning courses, educators should take into account the interests and suggestions of their students.

Reason: Students are more motivated to learn when they are interested in what they are studying.

结论：在编制教学课程时，教育工作者应该考虑学生的兴趣和建议。

原因：当学生对所学的内容感兴趣时，他们学习的动力更强。

47 Educators should find out what students want included in the curriculum and then offer it to them.

教育工作者应该发掘学生对课程的需求，并满足他们。

90 Educators should take students' interests into account when planning the content of the courses they teach.

在编制教学内容时，教育工作者应该考虑学生的兴趣。

可供参考题库 51 "Education will be truly effective only when it is specifically designed to meet the individual needs and interests of each student."

教育只有被专门设计来满足每一个学生个人需求和兴趣的时候才是真正有效率的。

Student-oriented education is the most effective way to help students learn.

1. The traditional teacher-oriented education often neglects the individual needs and interests of each student, which proves counterproductive.
2. Student-oriented education can most effectively involve individual students in the learning process.
3. Nonetheless, winking at students' unreasonable desires would only result in chaos in education.

少数和多数

观点：兴趣固然重要，但只按兴趣会失去教育的意义

1. 从教育的目的上讨论，兴趣对教育的重要性；

对个人，爱因斯坦有句至理名言：“兴趣是最好的老师”；对社会，教育的目的就是为社会培养各种人才，如果不注重学生兴趣，那么他们到社会不可能尽其所能。有时候可能埋没人才。比如一味的强调分数，那么对发明有兴趣的学生可能会失去动力，eg. 达尔文的父亲要求他学医，但他对自然界有强烈的兴趣，最终写出了“进化论”；爱因斯坦小时候学习并不好，并不表示他笨，而是没有找到自己的兴趣。所以，教育应该因材施教 *people oriented principle, teach students in accordance of their aptitude and interesting.*

2. 但是，鼓励兴趣的培养不等于学校必须根据每个学生的兴趣来进行教育，这既无意义也不现实；一方面老师是有限的，而学生的兴趣是各种各样的。另一方面，学生没有足够的判断力来决定自己该学什么，比如数学，有些学生不喜欢学，但是能够去掉吗？过分强调学生兴趣势必会造成教学的紊乱，而且学生的兴趣不同阶段可能发生改变；
3. 因此，学校应该在进行基础教育的同时，努力发现并培养学生的兴趣。比如：为学生提供一定的基础课程作为必修课，同时学生可以根据自己的兴趣选择其他的专业课，并增加各类奖学金等方法来鼓励学生培养自己的兴趣。因为有些学生没有意识到自己的兴趣，因此学校还要在这方面作引导。；

17 Formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free.

正规教育往往遏制学生的思维和精神，而不是解放思维和精神。

68 Some people believe that the purpose of education is to free the mind and the spirit. Others believe that formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free.

有些人认为教育的目的是解放思维和精神。也有人认为正规教育往往遏制学生的思维和精神，而不是解放它们。

1. Some people might argue that the overwhelming curriculum of schools would restrain our mind and spirit. However, if deficient in knowledge, absolute free mind will lead to total simplicity and naivety.
2. Formal education plays a very important role in the process of freeing the mind and spirit. Basic knowledge, which can only be attained through formal education, is the prerequisite for freeing people's mind and spirit.

解放思想

观点：不同意，虽然目前的正规教育的确存在一些弊端

1. Formal education emphasizes the learning of basic skills, methodologies and knowledge, which might be mechanical and dull.
2. However, this basic training is a necessary foundation, on which we can freely imagine and create.
3. Admittedly, there exist many aspects in formal education that need reforming.

12 Governments should offer a free university education to any student who has been admitted to a university but who cannot afford the tuition.

对任何被大学录取但无法承担学费的学生，政府应该为他们提供免费大学教育。

25 Governments should offer college and university education free of charge to all students.

政府应该为所有的学生提供免费的大学教育。

可供参考题库 53 "College and university education should be free for all students, fully financed by the government."

大学教育应该对所有学生免费，由政府来全额资助。

Agree

1. Investment in education is always a wise choice for a nation.
2. The amount of money needed by universities is only a small percent of a nation's Gross Domestic Product, and will surely be compensated by the graduates in the future through the way of income taxation.
3. Providing all students with higher education puts them on equal footing with each other when they enter society—a precondition of equal opportunity for all members of society.

大学教育应该对所有学生免费，全部由政府来承担。

1. 大学教育肯定是一项明智的投资。A 提高民族的文化水平 B 给所有学生一个公平的竞争起点 C 有时候也是政府解决就业的一项政策，当劳动力市场供大于求时，让一部分人去读书，缓解就业压力。等到这些学生毕业时，可能新的岗位已经被创造出来了。
2. 再来看看现实。尽管国家发达程度越高，教育投资在 GDP (gross domestic product) 所占的比重也越大，发展中国家 <0.4 ，发达国家约 0.5 以上，实际上政府投资于教育的部分是远远不能满足需要的。一方面，不能过分征税，人民负担不起。另一方面，还有许多更棘手的社会问题需要解决。所以，从实际来说，政府不可能成为全部的投资者。
3. A 其他的投资者可以包括：慈善机构、个人，企业等等来支持学校的运营。尤其对于企业声望来说是件好事。B 对学生而言，还有奖学金，助学金，兼职等。

58 Learning is primarily a matter of personal discipline; students cannot be motivated by school or college alone. (老题库 223)

从根本上讲，教育是个人的事情。学校不可能单方面激励学生。

Education is not a personal matter in a large sense, and it certainly has a lot to do with school or college.

1. It is not difficult to understand that education directly benefits the individual receiver of education.
2. Furthermore, the education of an individual concerns the interests of the whole society.
3. With the dramatic increase in knowledge today, it is impossible to educate oneself without the involvement of school or college.

少数和多数

观点：不同意。科技的发展和信息化时代的到来，使得很多人认为他们完全可以自己学习而不需要 school 和 college。正如 the speaker's assertion that education is primarily a personal matter. In my opinion, however, they misunderstand the relation and difference between education and learning so that (以致于) they neglect the importance of school or college in education.

1. learning 可以由个人完成。A) 现在学的东西很多都可以自学，资源丰富，可以找到任何想学的知识，而学校里教的往往 out of date. B) 数据表明，home educated 教得更好，可能因为从学生的 personality 出发。C) 例子 Edison.
2. However, education is not merely to provide knowledge, but more importantly, to make individuals intelligent. 除了必备的知识以外，通过教育还应该树立正确的价值观和人生观、合作精神等，the spirit of persistence, tolerance, the ability to communicate, cooperation. 这些都是一个人将来在社会中生存与发展必须具备的东西，仅通过个人的学习很难实现。
3. 另外，学校和大学是教育的主要载体，起着不可估量和无法代替的主导作用 Schools and colleges provide students with a vast amount of knowledge, which is dedicated to enlightening one's uninitiated mind. 学校提供了良好的硬件设施、优秀的师资力量、良好的人文环境，为学生的发展和教育提供了很好的环境。

37 Society should identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents.

社会应该甄别那些天资聪颖的孩子，并且年幼的时候就开始提供训练培养它们的才能。

老题库 214

1. At first blush the statement appears compelling. I agree with the statement insofar as any society that values its own future well-being must be attentive to its children's talents.
2. Beyond this concession, however, I disagree with the statement because it seems to recommend that certain children receive special attention at the expense of other children—a recommendation that I find troubling.

1. 不可否认，有些神童的确是在小时候开始培养的。某些领域需要从小开始积累，联系，以后才可能有所成就，比如音乐，体育。例如莫扎特 Mozart 和贝多芬 Beethoven。比如体操 gymnastics，小时候身体条件适合练习和培养，长大了就错过时机了。

2 判断一个小孩是否有天赋是很难的事情，仅看 IQ 或者 EQ 是不能得出结论的。比如 Einstein 小时候别人就认为他是个普通的小孩，读大学前人们也没看出什么优点，但是没有人否认他是 20 世纪最伟大的物理学

家。而且有些领域如果小孩没有接触到，是不可能发现他有这方面天赋的，比如音乐。而且小孩子所谓的天赋也许只是一时的兴趣造成的，兴趣是会随着时间改变的，也许天赋在其他方面，比如 De Broglie 小时候在文学 literature 方面有天赋，但是后来确是在物理上有更大的成就

3. 成就的原因有多种，比如自身努力；即使对这些小孩重点培养了，他们也不一定能够成为科学家，艺术家。Genetic reason 固然重要，但是后天的努力是占很大的比例的，Edison 就说过，achievement equals to 1% genius plus 99% diligence。所以自身努力是很重要的。更多的大师和有所成就的人是靠自己成年后的努力才得到的，比如 Wegner 等
4. 其他相关培养只注重于这些小孩特别技能的培养而忽视其他方面比如心理，文化知识的教育，会对他们的成长有损害。他们很可能因此人格有缺陷，这样反而可能对社会带来危害。如果对某一部分孩子进行特殊的培养，就会使得其它孩子产生自卑 self-abasement 的心里，也不利于其它孩子的发展，毕竟在某方面有天赋的小孩还是少数。

24 The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

教育的最佳方式是赞扬积极的行为，忽视消极的行为。

29 The best way to teach—whether as an educator, employer, or parent—is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

无论是教育工作者、雇主，还是父母，教育的最佳方法是赞扬积极的行为，忽视消极的行为。

52 The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

教育的最佳方式是赞扬积极的行为，忽视消极的行为。

无论是作为教育者、雇主或者是父母，教育最好的方法就是赞扬积极的行为而无视消极的行为。

The statement overlooks circumstances under which praise might be inappropriate, as well as ignoring the beneficial value of constructive criticism, and sometimes even punishment.

1. The recommendation that parents, teachers and employers praise positive actions is generally good advice.
2. While recommending praise for positive actions is fundamentally sound advice, this advice should carry with it certain caveats.
3. As for ignoring negative actions, I agree that minor peccadilloes can, and in many cases should, be overlooked.
4. At the same time, some measure of constructive criticism and critique, and sometimes even punishment, is appropriate.

赞扬和批评

1. 不可否认表扬好：首先，能够让学生更深刻的认识什么是对的，其次，并产生自豪感和积极性，更愿意学习，教育工作者、雇主、父母
2. 尽管表演有如此多的优点，过分的表扬也有缺点——纵容，例子：可能停止前进，看不到他人的优点，以为自己最好，自负、自大。
3. 批评同样在现代教育中有诸多的优点。 A) 能够让学生了解什么是错误的，下次不再犯同样的错误； B) 其次，让学生懂得损害别人的利益就会受到谴责； C) 能够让学生

- 更早的了解挫折的感觉，建立起正确健康的心理
4. 正确的教育方式是批评和表扬要取得平衡

二. 学习

33 As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious.

当人们获得越来越多的知识时，事情非但没有变得更加透彻，反而更加复杂神秘。

109 Some people believe that scientific discoveries have given us a much better understanding of the world around us. Others believe that science has revealed to us that the world is infinitely more complex than we ever realized.

有些人认为，科学发现让人们更清楚地认识周围的世界。也有人认为，科学展现给人们一个比我们想象的复杂的多的世界。

可供参考题库 183. As our knowledge of the world accumulates, we arrive at a higher stage of civilization although the world may appear more complex and more mysterious.

1. The world in the eyes of primitive tribes was much simpler and thus more “comprehensible” in a sense and certainly more backward.
2. If we compare the known part of the world to the space within a circle, the unknown part of the world around the circle grows as the circle of our knowledge expands.
3. There is no need to feel frustrated about the increasingly more complex and more mysterious world that we confront because our knowledge in total keeps growing and correspondingly we are becoming better equipped to cope with the problems that emerge.

观点:基本同意

①获得知识越来越多，科技不断的发展，在很多方面方便了人们，简化了事情。几个世纪以来，人们对于自然的认识越来越多，远古时代，人们不知道日食的真正原因，总是提出各种鬼神的解释，而人们现在已经了解到这是地球月亮太阳相对运动造成的。

②然而，另一方面对于自然界的每一个认识又会引发新的问题，让人们感觉好像问题没有变简单，而是越来越复杂。比如：上段所提出的，是由行星的运动产生的。于是科学家又在思考，是什么驱使行星的运动的，他们为什么会运动，由此引发了牛顿万有引力的产生，而牛顿万有引力的发现，又引发了开普勒三大定律的发现，由此看来，似乎科学并没有把人们带向简单，而是引入神秘。

③人类历史也证明了这一点，人类必将越来越复杂，远古的时候，我们的祖先只知道捕鱼、耕种，过着简单的生活，而现在的我们面临众多的问题：宇宙起源、外星人、核问题等等。

结尾：人类是一种奇怪的生物，勇于探索的人类将会走向一个又一个科学的高峰，相信会揭开所有谜团。

可供参考题库 226“People are mistaken when they assume that the problems they confront are more complex and challenging than the problems faced by their predecessors. This illusion is eventually dispelled with increased knowledge and experience.”

人们总是错误地认为自己面临的问题要比前人来得更复杂和更具有挑战性。不断增加的知识和经验最终消除这种假象。

1. The speaker overlooks certain societal problems unique to today's world, which are complex and challenging in ways unlike any problems that earlier societies ever faced.
2. However, humans face certain universal and timeless problems, which are neither more nor less complex and challenging for any generation than for preceding ones.

观点: disagree, 虽然许多问题比过去改善了, 但更多的问题出现了且更为复杂; 知识和经验帮助我们使其简单化

1. Admittedly, with the development in society and the advances in technology, many problem has been ameliorated today either in our daily life or in the society.

1.1 生存条件的改善 (科技进步对人类的益处)

1.2 社会更文明, 种族歧视 racial discrimination、不同意识形态的冲突 conflicts among ideologies、战争的减少

2. However, the author overlooks certain problems unique to today's world, which are more complex or challenging than in the past.

2.1 Advancing technology and increasing globalization creates problems in many fields such as politics, military, economics and environment, which are far more complex than in the past.

2.2 For example, growing scarcity of the world's natural resources 自然资源严重匮乏, over population 环境污染, over consumption of energy 能源危机, nuclear weapons 核武器问题, the greenhouse effect 温室效应 and other environmental disasters.

3. 知识和经验帮助我们解决这些问题

3.1 过去的经验和教训使我们不再重复过去的错误

3.2 科技知识进步帮助我们解决现有问题

105 Claim: Imagination is a more valuable asset than experience.

Reason: People who lack experience are free to imagine what is possible without the constraints of established habits and attitudes.

结论: 相比经验, 想象力是更重要的财富。

原因: 缺乏经验的人更容易放飞想象, 而不受既定的习惯和态度所禁锢。

106 In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge. 在任何职业或学术领域, 想象力比知识重要。

126 In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.

在任何职业或学术领域, 想象力比知识重要。

(老题库 44)

Without imagination, one can hardly succeed in any field.

1. Imagination in business is the ability to perceive opportunity.
2. In science, imagination leads to invention and discoveries.
3. Without imagination, there would be no art.

想象力和知识

49 Claim: We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from those whose views contradict our own.

Reason: Disagreement can cause stress and inhibit learning.

结论：相比意见不同的人来说，通常，我们从意见相同的人那里学的更多。

原因：意见不统一会导致压力，阻碍学习。

76 We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own.

相比意见不同的人来说，通常，我们从意见相同的人那里学的更多。

118 We can learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own.

相比意见不同的人来说，我们从意见相同的人那里学的更多。

（老题库 1）

1. Admittedly, under some circumstances disagreement with others can be counterproductive to learning.
2. Disagreement can also inhibit learning when two opponents disagree on fundamental assumptions needed for meaningful discourse and debate.
3. However, it is through debate that human knowledge advances whether at the personal, community or global level.

观点：两个 claim，分别阐述

1. 对于第一个论断“...”，admittedly，意见一致可以学到许多东西。A) 意见一致可以很好的谈到一起，交流顺畅，达成共识，共同进步；持有相同观点的人，可以给我们精神上的鼓励、技术性的合作。恩格斯、马克思有着共同的追求、立场，他们伟大的友谊，相互帮助； B) 即使意见一致，但知识丰富程度、教育水平、理解问题的深度也会不同，比如教授和学生，可以相互学习。
2. However，从意见相悖者那里可以学到更多的东西。A) 补充自己的观点（也许从未考虑过的角度），是自己的认识更全面； B) 找到自身的缺点 flaws and foibles； C) 例：社会主义借鉴资本主义的市场经济，找到计划经济的问题所在。
3. 对于第二个论断，虽然意见分歧会产生压力，但并不代表会阻碍学习，反而会起到促进作用。A) 分歧促使一个人对自身的认识进行深入的分析与研究，使其对某一事物的认识更全面和清晰； B) 正是这种压力促进了人类的进步，社会的发展，促使我们学习更多的东西，无论是我们能支持的还是反对的。

131 Claim: Researchers should not limit their investigations to only those areas in which they expect to discover something that has an immediate, practical application.

Reason: It is impossible to predict the outcome of a line of research with any certainty.

结论：科研人员不应该仅仅将研究工作限制在容易在短期内有实际应用的领域。

原因：不可能肯定地预测一系列研究带来的结果。

可供参考题库 179. "What most human beings really want to attain is not knowledge, but certainty. Gaining real knowledge requires taking risks and keeping the mind open--but most people prefer to be reassured rather than to learn the complex and often unsettling truth about anything."

大多数人真正想要得到的不是知识而是结论。获得真正的知识需要冒险和不停歇的思考----但是大多数人更愿意获得确定的答案而不是去学习复杂而不确定的真理。

1. Only after we have gained real knowledge can we be competent for a better comprehension of the world.
2. People's unremitting pursuit of knowledge is not for the sake of knowledge, but largely for the sake of their settled life goals and acquiring a degree of certainty about their goals.

独立思考

1. 人们与生俱来就有对于未知的恐惧，渴望确定的东西。比如很多人对于黑暗的恐惧，总是认为在黑暗中有个什么东西，所以夜晚人们总是喜欢开着灯，让一切都很明了。古时候对于日食的不清楚，总认为世界末日来了，太阳被妖怪吃了。现代由此产生了保险公司，将可能的意外转化成了可能的赔偿金额，转化为确定的东西。所以历史和现在的经验都告诉我们，大多数人喜欢确定的东西，对于未知的不确定的东西有着恐惧。
2. 然而，学习的过程，正是打破未知，把不确定的东西转变为确定的东西的过程，从而可以控制自己的命运。气象学家研究天气发布天气预报，方便人们旅游出行，经济学家预测股市，对于过去一年经济市场的整体观察，指导人们的投资，都将不确定的因素转变成了确定的东西。所以从此来讲，人们获取知识、研究的目的是获得确定的东西。
3. 但是人们不能因为对于未知的恐惧，不安心而停止学习和研究。现在还不能预测地震以及与之相关的海啸，所以科学家们都在积极研究这些领域，而如果人们停止手中的研究，人民只会一次又一次的被地震海啸所困扰，家破人亡。所以科学的探索永远不会止步，人类还面临着许多其他问题，疾病等等。对于未知的恐惧会让我们继续探索，虽然我们不喜欢探索，喜欢确定的东西。

48 Educators should teach facts only after their students have studied the ideas, trends, and concepts that help explain those facts.

学生应该先学习有助于解释知识的理念、趋势和概念后，教育工作者再教学生知识。(老题库 28)

92 Educators should base their assessment of students' learning not on students' grasp of facts but on the ability to explain the ideas, trends, and concepts that those facts illustrate.

在评估学生的学习情况时，教育工作者应该关注学生是否能够解释所学知识阐明的思想、趋势和概念，而不是是否牢记知识。

1. If we learn only facts, we learn very little.
2. Postponing the memorization of facts until after one learns ideas and concepts holds certain advantages.

3. Conceding that students must learn ideas and concepts, as well as facts relating to them, in order to learning anything meaningful, I nevertheless disagree that the former should always precede the latter.
4. The speaker misunderstands the process by which we learn ideas and concepts, and by which we develop new ones.
5. Strict adherence to the speaker's advice would surely lead to ill-conceived ideas, concepts and theories.

局部和整体之触类旁通

观点：教育的首要目的并不是向学生灌输一些他们并不理解的知识，而是帮助学生们形成自己的性格并为未来的竞争社会做准备。从这个意义上说通过让学生们了解事实的背景、趋势以及概念从而让学生们欣赏知识，远比让他们单纯的记忆知识要重要的多。

1. 多数的事实背后都隐藏有比事实本身更有价值的原理。尽管各种事件每天都会发生，但是引起这些事件的原理却是有限的，教会学生事件背后的原理不光能够让他们具备深入分析事实的能力，还可以帮助他们在未来碰到他们从未遇到的问题时，能够使用学到的基本原理进行解决。比如，当需要学生了解一个他们从未接触过的文化时，让他们了解这个文化的起源、历史以及背景，比起让他们背诵包含在这个文化里的各种复杂的名词重要的多，因为前者不光能够让学生们更深入的理解这个文化中的各种概念，更重要的是，学生们在以后碰到其他的文化时，也能够运用所学到的原理进行分析和理解。此外，许多事实相对乏味，而这些事实背后的故事和轶事则更能激发学生的学习积极性。
2. 在教育中强调整理解，并不意味着学生不需要记忆任何名词和概念，而是通过让学生们了解概念的背景帮助他们记忆。对于需要在未来的世界里运用他们所学的知识来谋生的大部分学生来说，只有记住许多事实和概念，他们才能够更熟练的运用和操纵他们学到的知识。比如说，如果学生们记不住乘法表（multiplication table），即便是他们理解了乘法的基本原理，他们仍旧无法熟练的进行乘法计算（multiplicative calculation）。此外，许多的传统和道德观念是需要早期教育中需要学生不断记忆的，因为那时的学生还很小，他们不可能理解过深的道理，但是道德观念却需要在很小的时候就灌输给学生，这时候就需要让学生记忆这些准则，以便于克服人类本质上的不良方面。
3. 先理解在记忆的方式是目前最佳的教育方法之一。一方面，过度强调整理解会导致学生忽视概念和事实的重要性，并可能最终导致当他们未来无法熟练的运用他们所学的知识；另一方面，过分注重记忆，又会让学生对学习失去兴趣，并失去解决未知问题的能力。所以，通过理解让学生进行记忆，之后通过记忆来加深学生的理解，是最佳的教育方法之一。

54 In order to become well-rounded individuals, all college students should be required to take courses in which they read poetry, novels, mythology, and other types of imaginative literature.

为了成为全面发展的个体，应该要求所有的大学生选择可以阅读诗歌、小说、神话等想象力文学的课程。

可供参考题库 14. "It is necessary for everyone to read poetry, novels, mythology and other types of imaginative literature."

每个人都应该阅读诗歌、小说、神话以及各种各样的想象文学。

Reading imaginative literature is beneficial for everyone.

1. Imagination is a precondition of any creative work.
2. Reading imaginative literature enriches one's imagination.
3. Reading imaginative literature is also a pleasant way of relaxation.

想象文学与人

143 No field of study can advance significantly unless it incorporates knowledge and experience from outside that field. (老题库 4)

在任何研究领域，除非有该领域之外的人引进他们的知识和经验，否则该领域就很难获得巨大的发展。

Outsider: a person does not belong to a particular group

There is no doubt that different disciplines are interrelated and that the knowledge of one field can shed light on the studies of other fields.

1. Knowledge of statistics was introduced into the fields of sociology and history, contributing to the researchers in those fields.
2. Literary critics borrow new ideas formulated by philosophers to further their studies.
3. When biology and chemistry met, biochemistry came into being.

闭门造车，旁观者清

可供参考老题库4"No field of study can advance significantly unless outsiders bring their knowledge and experience to that field of study." 几乎没有任何领域能够取得具有重要意义的进步，除非结合其他行业的知识和经验到该领域中来。

Begin: 赞成.其实很多学科不是孤立的，很多学科都是相关的，相互借鉴帮助才会有重大进步，但是进步又不能完全依靠这些。

1. **Isolation results in stagnation.** 很多领域的成功都是需要引进其他的知识，比如最基本的物理，化学知识都是以一定的数学做基础才有的进步的，一些统计学，社会科学，不仅要运用历史学科的收集资料的方法，也要用数学的方法做数据分析，还会用到电脑。而电脑更是很多学科的努力而发明的。市场营销不仅需要经济学的原理，也要社会学内的交流，心理学等等。John Nash 的数学经济学理论。**The inclusion of varied fields to the study of any problem provides greater insight and comprehension to make progress.**
2. 需要指出的是，并不是引入了外界的知识就可以进步的。If one wants to make great contributions to a certain field, the first and most important thing is to master all its foundational knowledge. 然后通过对其他学科知识的涉猎，综合这些知识，通过自己的归纳总结，才会取得进步。如 John Nash 对数学知识的掌握非常好，结合了经济学的知识后，归纳总结出了数学经济学理论。
3. **Furthermore,** 确实有很多领域非常的细小，已经发展到一定阶段跟其他领域的联系不是很大，比如宗教研究里面，再多的物理知识也没用，这两个领域甚至是相斥的。而且没有研究者的付出，任何再多的知识也是没用的。再比如纯数学的研究。

End: 所以我们要看到其他领域的知识对本学科的影响，多角度，视野开阔，但是我们不能依赖于这些知识发展，必须要付出一定的努力，以及一定的外界支持。

大正小负：

1. 科技发展的趋势是越来越趋向团对化，多领域化。

如：制作一个应用软件需要有业务分析员，系统分析师，程序设计员，测试人员，维护人员，管理人员的。

又如：一个飞机的设计，牵扯到的专业就多了，包括机械，推进器研究，气体力学，室内设计，航空驾驶，逃生系统，等等

2. 有些学术领域不需要其他领域知识和经验

如：理论数学，理论物理

3 但趋势是越来越综合性。

可供参考题库 132 "The university community consists of three different worlds—the sciences, the humanities, and the social sciences. Because each world operates on its own assumptions and has its own special habits of thinking, rarely is there meaningful interaction among the sciences, the humanities, and the social sciences." 大学包括了三个不同的领域——科学、人文学科以及社会学科。因为每一个领域都根据自己的前提运转，每一个领域都有自己独特的思维习惯，所以在自然科学、人文科学和社会科学之间几乎是不存在有意义的交互的。

Disagree

1. Admittedly, the university community regards the three different academic endeavors as separate realms.

2. Actually, the three fields are intrinsically interrelated to each other.

3. Combining the relevant methods used respectively in the three fields will be of great help to our study and learning.

学科之间的关系

可供参考题库 220 "The increase in knowledge is forcing people to specialize. As a result, the distance between fields of specialization has become so vast that specialists in different areas are rarely able to influence each other." 知识的增加促使了人们的专业化。其结果是不同的专业化领域之间的差异变得越来越大以至于各个领域中的专业人员很少能够互相影响了。

Overspecialization in the academic world is liable to exert negative impacts on academic research in various fields, which makes it necessary for education to encourage interdisciplinary studies.

1. The dramatic increase in knowledge today has made it impossible for any one to keep pace with the latest developments in all academic fields.

2. As a result, specialists in different areas tend to focus only on their own area of study.

3. However, this overspecialization is harmful not only academically but also socially.

4. Schools should aim at cultivating not only specialists but also generalists.

少数和多数之专业化

1. 不可否认，许多基础学科的发展主要的成果都是源自内在的创造，伦琴 roentgen 发现了 X 射线，魏格纳提出了板块学说和漂移学说。

2. 但是，一个领域的研究可以借鉴其它领域的成果而取得巨大的进步，当数学家 mathematician John Nash 把数学的思想用来解释经济现象后，当代的经济领域发生巨大的变化，很多 Nobel 经济学奖得主是数学家；

3. 随着现代科学和社会的发展各个不同领域之间常常互相影响，新的交叉学科应运而生，不但促进了原有领域的发展还具有很高的新起点。（化学和生物的交叉产生了生化 biochemistry，促进了近代临床科

学 clinic medicine 的发展, 如人造骨骼 artificial bones 的应用) 随着社会的发展, 越来越多的交叉学科出现, 各个学科的发展需要多方面的知识。如计算机学科需要多种数学啊, 艺术的知识;

4. 尽管很少, 仍有一些学科相对独立。例: 数学有自己的理论体系(system info), 基本依靠计算(calculation)、逻辑推理(logic ratiocinate), 哲学(philosophy)依赖思考
总之, 其它领域的成果对该领域进步的促进远大于其带来的不利影响, 应该鼓励各个领域之间的相互交流。

三. 科学技术

9 In any field of endeavor, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field.

任何研究领域, 如果不首先接受该领域中过去成就的影响, 就不可能会有意义重大的成功。

Progress in any field is based on past achievements within that field.

1. In social sciences, the past achievements of a field are the rich sources of inspirations for formulating new theories in that field.
2. In natural sciences, scientists use the existing methods and equipments—the achievements of the past—to make new discoveries or inventions.
3. Even in creative fields such as arts and literature, mastering the achievements of the past is a precondition of creating new works.

现在和过去

Begin: 创新分为两种, 一种是创造出以往没有的, 一种是用新的方法来重组老观点

1. 很多发现, 开了人类认识自然历史的先河, 开辟了新的时代, 没有前人的影响。伟大科学家胡克用自制的显微镜发现了 cell, 揭开了细胞生物学的发展历史。而在这之前, 关于生命的构成, 人们总说纷纭, 没有定论。如瓦特发明蒸汽机, 爱迪生发明电灯泡; 爱因斯坦发明相对论; 这些都是前人没有想过的东西, (不束缚于前人的结论) 而是他们运用自己所学的知识, 实现了 0 的突破。
2. 当然有更多的领域的研究都是慢慢积累起来的, 而且通常后人都是在前人的研究基础上继续研究, 创造了更大的发现。在科学领域, 如: 第谷----开普勒----牛顿。从第谷对行星进行几十年的观测积累的大量第一手资料, 然后是开普勒在拥有这些数据的基础上, 通过大量计算总结出描写天体运动的经验规律(开普勒三定律), 最后才是牛顿用定量的动力学原理对这些规律予以解释, 终于发现了对天上、地上的物体具有普遍意义的万有引力定律。反之, 如果开普勒不去分析数据, 而是自己去观测数据呢? 如果牛顿不知道开普勒三定律, 而去整理数据呢?
3. 在文学艺术领域, 很多小说、诗歌之类是源于生活, 很多都是有历史和生活背景的。例如汤姆叔叔的小屋, 就是以黑暗的奴隶制度为背景的; 而马克吐温的小说也是来源于现实生活; 荷马史诗不是荷马本人所写, 而是他整理其他诗人的成果而成; 这些都属于创新, 但却不是凭空想象。
4. 政治上: 民主出现之前, 政府统治一切, 后来, 经过 revolutionary 人们可以自由对政府的政策发表意见 freely state their opinions about all the issues and measures of the government. To some extent, it can found the some stuff from the old regulations while, on the other hand, it also be colored with a fresh perspectives.

结尾:

59 Scientists and other researchers should focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people.

科学家和科研人员应该研究更容易造福大众的领域。

可供老题库 119 When research priorities are being set for science, education, or any other area, the most

important question to consider is: How many people's lives will be improved if the results are successful (24+2)
当研究的重点被置于科学、教育或者其他领域中时，最重要的问题就是要考虑如果研究获得成功会有多少人的生活得以改善。(同上)

I agree insofar as areas of research certain to result in immediate and significant benefits for society should continue to be a priority. Yet, strictly followed, the speaker's recommendation would have a harmful chilling effect on research and new knowledge.

1. Admittedly, scientific research whose societal benefits are immediate, predictable, and profound should continue to be a high priority.
2. However, this is not to say that research whose benefits are less immediate or clear should be given lower priority. First of all, if we strictly follow the speaker's suggestion, who would decide which areas of research are more worthwhile than others? Researchers cannot be left to decide.
3. Secondly, to compel all researchers to focus only on certain areas would be to force many to waste their true talents.
4. Thirdly, it is difficult to predict which research avenues will ultimately lead to the greatest contributions to society.

技术进步之改善人民生活

可供参考题库 40 Scholars and researchers should not be concerned with whether their work makes a contribution to the larger society. It is more important that they pursue their individual interests, however unusual or idiosyncratic those interests may seem. (

我们不应该仅仅关注学者和研究者的著作能否对社会做出贡献。更重要的是关注他们如何追求实现自己的兴趣，无论那些兴趣显得是多么的非同寻常。 From 194&重点 (有译文)

//许多人认为科学和研究应当为整个社会服务，并根据这个原因得出研究者和学者都应当尽可能的从事相对来说更有利于社会的研究。尽管这个观点表面上看似正确，但是争论却因为对于 **contribute** 的这个词的不同看法而引起了，因为在人类社会并没有统一的标准用来衡量什么学科要比另一些学科 **contributes more to the human society**. 因此，让科学家们根据自己的兴趣进行研究最好的解决上述问题的方法。

1、首先，不可否认，确实有一些学科能够对当时社会发展起显著的推动作用。甚至一些学科就是为了解决社会问题而出现的，这些学科能够在短期内让整个社会受益，因此许多的政府和国际机构都投入了足够的资源和政策帮助科学家们从事这类的科学研究。比如，许多科学家们正在研究解决大气污染问题的方法，为了尽可能的减少大气污染对于人类生活的影响

2、但在一段很长的时间里，判断什么样的研究最有利于社会的长远发展几乎不可能。正如经常被提到的，科学研究的主要目的是帮助人类认识他们所未知的事物，从这个观点出发，几乎所有的研究都是有利于社会的人们认识世界并能够帮助人们利用探索得到的知识改造世界的。比如，当年伽利略的自由落体定律，似乎并没有解决当时社会的任何问题，但是却成为后人发展物理学的基础并对人类社会的发展发挥了重要的作用。

3、对于许多的科学家们来说，兴趣可能是他们选择研究课题的重要因素。首先，个人兴趣能够让科学家们更热衷于所从事的研究，相比之下，如果他们被迫选择一些他们并不感兴趣的 **fields** 研究不光会在短期内耗尽他们的积极性，而且还会很容易造成研究中的失误和疏忽。其次，科学家们很据自己兴趣选择研究领域能够让富有创新性和远见的科学家从事有利于人类社会长远发展的课题，并能够保持社会长期稳定的发展。相反，如果让所有的科学家从事几个有限数量的学科，虽然可能很快的解决社会问题，但是对未来的发展是有不利影响的。

//总之，任何科学家和学者都有选择喜欢研究的领域的权力，就像任何人都有选择穿自己喜欢衣服的权利一样。所有的科学研究从长远看都是有用的，不光包括那些新兴的用于解决短期社会问题的学科，同样也包含 **unusual or idiosyncratic fields of research**.

可供参考题库 31 (文中有，可搜索)

可供参考题库 119 (文中有，可搜索)

可供参考题库 44 Government should not fund any scientific research whose consequences, either medical or ethical, are unclear.

政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究，无论是医学方面还是伦理方面的。

可供参考题库 69 Government should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development"

政府应该对科学研究和发展尽量少地加以限制。

101 Although innovations such as video, computers, and the Internet seem to offer schools improved methods for instructing students, these technologies all too often distract from real learning. (老题库 233)

尽管诸如电视、电脑和互联网等发明似乎给学校教育提供改良的手段，但是这些技术往往是在偏离真正的学习。

Computer Assisted Instruction has several advantages over traditional ways of teaching.

1. First of all, the computer has the ability to accommodate individual differences in learning speed.
2. In addition, the computer provides students with a stress-free learning environment.
3. A third advantage of CAI is that the computer can give a student immediate feedback.
4. The possibility of students being distracted from learning by new teaching equipment should not be used as an excuse to prevent teachers and students from benefiting from technological progress.

技术对人类的影响之多媒体教育

观点：社会发展，技术创新，在很大成度上改善了学校的教学方式。但是正如题目所说，有时也会给学生带来不好的影响，如果使用不当。

1. 技术的创新，录像机、电脑以及互联网的使用使教学更直观、深刻 impressive、生动 vivid，因而也就更有效。比如：学习如何使用计算机，看录像比从书本上学要更有效
2. 同时，这些高科技的应用使学习不受时间、空间、年龄的限制，更灵活。比如：远程教学，晚上学、在家学、进度自己控制
3. 不得不承认的是，as it is said, every coin has two sides; Addicting to videos, computers games and the Internet, or the abuse of such things as computer games, porn and violent programs to the Internet will not only distract students form learning but also endanger their psychological health. 一旦学生对这些东西着迷，他们就会对学习失去兴趣，更严重的可能是，这些没有经济来源学生为了可以去 play computer games 而去干一些违法的事情。因此，高科技在教学中的使用也为学校教学带了了一些负面影响。
4. 所以，学校在改善教学方式的同时，还应该注意 to computer、Internet 等对 students 学习的影响。比如，学校应该加强对学生的教育和管理，通过引导的方式是学生正确的利用这些工具帮助学习，而不是偏离学习；同时，还可以加强与家长的联系，共同对学生进行监督。

总之：科技创新增加了学校的教学有效性和灵活性，改善了教学方式。虽然会给学生带来些负面影响，但只要加强监督和教育，合理引导，就会促进学生更好的学习。

1 As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate. (老题库 66)

当人们越来越依赖技术去解决问题，人类独立思考能力却退化。

Technology is a double-edged sword that may either serve or harm human interests.

1. On the one hand, it is possible that people may become the slaves of technology.
2. On the other hand, technology may save people's time and energy so that they could devote

themselves to more creative and meaningful work.

3. Moreover, technology provides people with effective instruments for intellectual work.

开头:

1. 技术确实代替人们作了很多危险的艰苦繁琐的工作。如 机器人代替工人深水工作, 计算机进行大量运算, 生产线代替人们做重复的劳动。

2. 但是, 技术某些时候确实降低了人的能力, 很多人知道怎知使用电压表测电压却不知道它的原理是什么, 生物学生, 使用分光光度计测量液体的光度值, 也不知道其基本的原理。傻瓜照相机, 让许多人没有真正掌握摄影的技术。

3. 但是整体上, 人类并没有退步, 人类在上个世纪进入了一个又一个新的领域, 50 年代 相对论、dna 结构的发现, 七八十年代航天技术的迅速发展, 世纪末, 网络技术迅速普及。人类探索未知的路上, 越走越高, 越走越远, 达到了前所未有的领域。

结

技术进步之人和技术

132 Some people believe that our ever-increasing use of technology significantly reduces our opportunities for human interaction. Other people believe that technology provides us with new and better ways to communicate and connect with one another. 有些人认为, 推陈出新的技术应用减少了人们相互交流的机会。也有人认为, 技术给人们带来全新的、更好的交流方式。

可供参考题库 88. "Technologies not only influence but actually determine social customs and ethics."

技术不仅仅影响而且实际上是决定了社会传统和道德规范。

1. Technologies have radically changed the way we spend holidays.
2. The new ways of communication brought about by electronic technology have transformed the way we associate with each other in our daily lives.
3. However, we should not let technologies determine our ethics.

技术进步之社会影响

Begin: I agree with the speaker's assertion that technologies influence social ethics and customs. However, the speaker extends this influence factor to a determination factor, 是不正确的。

1. 技术可以影响社会传统。比如: 工业革命是女性的地位提高了, 可以走出家门工作; 电脑、网络、手机的普及彻底改变了人们的生活方式和相处方式 (贺年卡 → 短信祝福; 书信 → 邮件, 聊天工具); 先进的交通工具可以使人们不再需要必须住在城市。(transportation, communication, automation)
2. 技术可以影响道德规范。遗传学的研究使人们认识到近亲结婚的坏处 (intermarriage, genetics); 医学发展 → 被动吸烟的危害 → 公共场合禁止吸烟。
3. 因为技术是为人类服务的, 而社会传统和道德规范正是人的一种体现。相反, 技术要受到社会传统和道德规范的影响。比如克隆人的研究一直被大多数国家禁止。Although we could benefit from the power of the atom which provides us with an inexhaustible source of energy, we should be aware of the fact it may also result in devastating disaster. So we should concentrate on 发电功能 rather than 核武器试验。

End: In sum, Technology 是为人类服务的, 它可以影响 social customs and ethics, by which it should also be determined.

可供参考题库 107. "Instant communication systems encourage people to form hasty opinions and give quick replies rather than take the time to develop thoughtful, well-reasoned points of view."

即时通讯系统促使人们匆忙的做出判断并很快的给出回答，而不是花时间去形成深思熟虑和理由充分的观点。

Instant communication systems tend to discourage thoughtful and well-reasoned points of view.

1. Instant communication systems usually require quick replies.
2. The pressure of time and space—a key feature of instant communication—forces people to form hasty opinions rather than thoughtful and well-reasoned points of view.
3. On the contrary, traditional ways of communication such as hand-written letters or face-to-face discussion are more likely to induce in-depth thinking.

技术进步之即时判断

可供参考题库 151. "High-speed electronic communications media, such as electronic mail and television, tend to prevent meaningful and thoughtful communication."

高速电子通讯媒体，例如电子邮件和电视，在逐渐地抑制有意义的和有思想性的交流。

Agree with concession

Although ample empirical evidence suggests so with respect to television, the answer is far less clear when it comes to communication via computers.

1. Few would argue that since its inception broadcast television has greatly enhanced communication to the masses.
2. Media such as email and the Web are interactive by design, yet email is often used to avoid face-to-face encounters, and in practice is used as a means of distributing quick memos.
3. With respect to Web-based communication, the myriad of educational sites, interactive and otherwise, is strong evidence that the Web tends to enhance, rather than prevent, meaningful communication.

技术进步对人类社会的影响之交流

Begin:

1. 承认，高速的电子通信媒体不能取代人们面对面的交流。In traditional face-to-face communications each person gets a vivid impression of the other, and understands and thoroughly appreciates the other's opinion and mode of expression. We see each other, we hear each other, we can acknowledge what the other is really thinking about with only the hint of gesture. On the other hand, people are getting used to the lack of truthfulness on the internet; who knows what kind of person you are chatting with and who knows what on earth the person you are chatting with is thinking about? In this respect, electronic communications have is inferior to traditional ways of communicating.

2. 但是说他们阻止了人们有思想、有意义的交流不合适。高速的电子通信媒体只是缩短了通信的之间的过程，并没有缩短人们的思维时间

However, it is unfair to conclude that these high-speed electronic communications media prevent meaningful communication.

First of all, the fact that high-speed electronic communications media shorted the time spend in transforming information does not means that they are also depriving the time that cost for people to make a deliberate thinking. 以前阻碍人们交流的最大瓶颈是通讯的时间.....

(eliminating some unnecessary time needed in transportation or something else which was indispensable in traditional communication systems.)

3. 高速媒体一方面缩短了人们做出选择的时间，另一方面也为人们快速的做出决策提供了条件。如今社会是一个高速发展的社会，瞬息万变。我们要想在其中生存，只能适应，高速媒体帮助我们适应.....With the help of instant systems, people can focus on those central problems in tasks, after all, communication system is just a conciliatory tool to solving problems.

4. 高速媒体开阔了人们的视野，因此做出更有意义和思维能力的判断。
Thanks to the high-speed electronic communications, people's spectrum has been greatly broaden and the definition of the item "common sense" has also been expanded, so that modern people could obtain a much more comprehensive understanding of certain issues, which results in more thoughtful and meaningful communication.
End: To summarize the issue, high-speed electronic communication media as a whole are contributes to activating people's thought, and also make the meaningful and thoughtful communication possible for the people around the world.

64 The human mind will always be superior to machines because machines are only tools of human minds. (老题库 159)

人类智慧终将优于机器，因为机器只是人类智慧的工具。

1. The statement is clearly accurate insofar as machines are tools of human minds.
2. As for the statement's second claim, in certain respects machines are superior.
3. Up till now, the notion of human-made machine that develop the ability to think on their own, and to develop so-called "emotional intelligence", has been pure fiction.

技术进步对人类社会的影响（类似于影响和决定人类传统）

1。人比机器强：机器是工具，没有智力和情感，需要人控制

2。机器比人强：机器的运算能力，机器的感觉能力，机器的控制能力

比如：地震预报 forecast / prediction, earthquake;

Can hear the sound below 20HZ which human is not sensitive to.

Manage a whole system containing innumerable computers and staff.

3.有一天机器会有情感和智力，emotion and intelligence

《War of the Star》 robots with sensitive skin

1. If "superior" is meant to speed, and accuracy in doing certain technical jobs, the machines of our day will surpass human beings in most areas, owing to their efficiency and endurance. 解数学题时；机器可以长时间运转；飞机场的导向装置，很难想象，如果只通过人眼的观察和判断来指挥飞机的起飞和降落，机场会乱成什么样子。
2. However, if "superior" is defined on the basis of creative thinking and emotional sensitivity, machines are inferior to mankind, at least at the present time. 创作能力，推理能力（机器的知识，or more accurately, 机器的指令集是固定，不会根据已有知识推断出新的知识）；表达能力，沟通能力。
3. Yet, since machines, especially computers, are developing at a tremendous rate today, it seems presumptuous to assert with confidence that human beings will maintain their superior status over machines. Recent advances suggests that within the twenty-first century we will witness machines that can learn to think on their own, to repair and nurture themselves, to experience inner sensations, and so forth. In other words, machines will soon exhibit the traits to which we human beings attribute our superiority. But up to now, it is still incomparable to the power of human thinking in many aspects and is still under human control. Humans should make good use of machines and always bear in mind that their

development is meant to benefit humankind.

End: In sum, machines have advantages in some areas while human being holds the edge in the realm of creative thinking. That is why I hold my view that whether humans is superior to machines depends on what we define our specific usage of the word "superior". We should utilize the advantages of machines to support and enhance our thinking about the social life.

91 The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that they have more leisure time.

技术进步的首要目的是增加人们的效率，以便大家有更多闲暇的时间。

可供参考题库 30. "The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that everyone has more leisure time."

技术进步的首要目标应该是提高人们的效率以便于每个人都享有更多的闲暇时光。

Disagree:

1. The chief reason for my disagreement lies in the empirical proof: with technological advancement comes diminished leisure time.
2. Meanwhile, the suggestion that technology's chief goal should be to facilitate leisure is simply wrongheaded. There are far more vital concerns that technology can and should address.

技术进步之空闲时刻

Begin: 同意。

1. 技术进步的确提高了我们的效率, in many situations.
2. However, we should not neglect the fact that the rapid pace of life has resulted in an unprecedented high number of problems. (Cars→Greenhouse effect, pollution; Instant communication → 人与人亲情友情逐渐冷淡). In addition, an even worse situation is that the rapid pace has exerted high psychological stress and anxiety. 以上很多问题给人类造成的后果都是无法弥补的。
3. However, the increasingly rapid pace of life is inevitable; it is the natural result of the development of society. 在不得不适应这种快节奏的同时, we should not neglect the fact that a lot benefits are produced by the increasing pace of life. 高效率的社会发展使得人民的生活水平不断提高。快节奏带来了竞争, 使得人们不断挖掘自己的潜力, 更好的提高自己。

可供参考题库 124. "Instant foods, instant communication, faster transportation-all of these recent developments are designed to save time. Ironically, though, instead of making more leisure time available, these developments have contributed to a pace of human affairs that is more rushed and more frantic than ever before."

方便食品、即时通讯、更快捷的交通----所有这些最新的发展都是为了节省时间。具有讽刺意味的是, 这样的发展并没有带来更过的休闲时间, 反而使人们的生活节奏前所未有的匆忙和混乱。

提纲 1: while I agree that leisure time is declining as a result of efficiencies which technology has brought about, whether the irony to which the speaker refers is real or imagined depends on what one considers to be the chief aim of technology.

1. Few would disagree that technology has enhanced the speed and efficiency with which we travel, prepare our food, plan and coordinate projects, and communicate with one another.

2. What explains the irony—this decline in leisure despite increase in efficiency that new technologies have brought about? I agree that technology itself is the culprit. We use the additional free time that technology affords us not for leisure but rather for work.
3. Yet there are far more vital concerns which technology seeks to address; therefore, the above-mentioned irony does not seem so ironic after all.

技术进步之生活节奏

提纲 2:

1. Theoretically speaking, such recent inventions as instant foods, instant communication, and fast transportation have made it possible for us to set aside more time for repose and relaxation.
2. Actually we are living a more hurried life today than ever before.
3. In my opinion, what makes us hurry today is our values that give too much stress to competition and efficiency rather than these inventions which is developed to cater to our values.

四. 行为

56 Many important discoveries or creations are accidental: it is usually while seeking the answer to one question that we come across the answer to another.

很多重要的发现或创造都是偶然的：通常，人们为一个问题寻求答案时，通常获得其他问题的答案。

可供参考题库 216. "Most important discoveries or creations are accidental: it is usually while seeking the answer to one question that we come across the answer to another."

最重要的发现或是创造都是偶然的：在我们为一个问题寻求答案的时候，通常通过这个答案获得另外的收获。

1. Turning first to discoveries, I agree that discovery often occurs when we unexpectedly happen upon something in our quest for something else—such as an answer to unrelated question or a solution to an unrelated problem.
2. Many important discoveries are anticipated and sought out purposefully.
3. In marked contrast to discoveries, creations are by nature products of their creator's purposeful designs.

开头:

①确实，很多发现都是偶然产生的，人类科学发展史充分证明，许多震惊世界的科学发明发现纯粹都产生于偶然。如牛顿因苹果落地而发现万有引力、门捷列夫在梦中排定元素周期表等。

美国著名的《连线》(Wired)杂志如今又列出以下十项轰动全球的偶然发明发现。

一、伟哥

"伟哥"英文名是"Viagra"。众所周知，伟哥最初是用来治疗咽峡炎的药物。1992年，厂家在对药物进行临床观察时却偶然发现，伟哥还能通过改善腹股沟附近的血液循环而治疗阳痿病症。从那以后，伟哥的这一药物副作用便风靡全球。

二、LSD 迷幻药

LSD 全称为 Lysergic Acid Diethylamide。1943年由瑞士科学家阿尔伯特-霍夫曼发明。研究该药物的本来目的是治疗一种早期流传于欧洲的怪病，但在无意间试用后，阿尔伯特-霍夫曼却经历了人类历史上第一次"迷幻之旅"。LSD 是当前已知的药力最强的迷幻剂。

三、伦琴射线(X 射线)

19世纪，许多科学家都对电子撞击金属物体后产生的射线非常着迷。然而，真正发现伦琴射线的是德国科学家威廉-伦琴，时间是 1895年。他当时曾使用多种物体来研究这种射线，当他在更换所使用的实验器材时却偶然发现自己手骨在墙壁上留下了投影。最终，他确信这是一种具有很强穿透性的射线。

四、青霉素

苏格兰科学家亚历山大-弗莱明原来从事流感研究工作。1928年9月的下午，弗莱明像往常一样来到了实验室。在他的实验室里培养了一些葡萄球菌--一种引起传染性皮肤病和脓肿的常见细菌。一次非常偶然的机，由于疏忽而忘记为一个盛有葡萄球菌的培植盘子盖上盖子，结果他发现盘子中生长出的青色霉菌将周围的葡萄球菌全部杀死。后来，弗莱明还曾风趣地说，这一发现要归功于他的粗心大意。

五、人造糖

迄今为止所发现的三种最受欢迎的糖的替代品都应归功于那些忘记洗手的科学家。环磷酸盐(cyclamate, 一种作为人工增甜剂的环己基磷酸盐)和阿斯巴特糖(aspartame, 由天门冬氨酸提取的比糖甜 100 多倍的增甜剂)都是医学研究中的副产品，而糖精(saccharin, 比蔗糖甜 500 倍的增甜剂)则是科学家们在研究煤碳焦油的衍生物时偶然发现的。

六、微波炉

微波辐射器(磁控管)曾在第二次世界大战中被盟军用于雷达设施。它加热食品的这一新功能是 1946 年才被人们发现的。当时，美国 Raytheon 公司一位名叫皮尔斯-斯朋塞尔的工程师因口袋中的巧克力被磁控管融化而引发了微波炉生产热潮。

七、白兰地酒

中世纪时代的商人们为了让葡萄酒在运输过程中少占地方和延长保持期而将酒中的水分蒸馏掉。但后来有些擅长投机的商人在酒运输到目的地后并没有将酒恢复到原来的模样，这样就产生了白兰地。

八、硫化橡胶

未被硫化的橡胶不仅对外界温度变化敏感、遇到高温就变得又软又粘且易拉断，而且气味又非常难闻。为了克服未硫化橡胶的这些缺点，查尔斯-古德尔偶然发现在橡胶中加入硫能大大增强了橡胶的强度，加硫后的橡胶制品遇热不软，逢冷不脆，性能非常好。以查尔斯-古德尔名字命名的美国 GOODYEAR 公司生产的产品也以其卓越的品质和性能享誉世界。

九、油炸土豆片

一位名叫乔治-克拉姆的厨师早在 1853 年就发明了这一至今倍受人们钟爱的食品。当时，他的一位顾客曾抱怨说他把土豆切得太厚，后来他便将土豆切成薄片再进行煎炸，结果油炸土豆片就迅速成为世人最为欢迎的休闲食品了。

十、夹有葡萄干的面包

说起这种食品，还有一段有趣的故事呢。俄罗斯作家弗拉基米尔-吉里扬诺夫斯基在其作品中描述称，夹有葡萄干的面包是一位名叫伊凡-菲利普的面包师的伟大创举。当时，有位名叫阿尔谢尼-扎克莱夫斯基的总督曾在他那里购买了一块新鲜的面包，结果这位总督却在面包里发现了一只蟑螂。害怕问罪的面包师急中生智立即吃掉了这只蟑螂，并说这不是蟑螂而是葡萄干，随后他立即让助手们烘烤夹杂有葡萄干的面包以便在这位总督大人面前为自己洗脱罪名。夹有葡萄干的面包就这样问世了。

②然而，这些偶然的发现，更重要归功于科学家研究者本人的努力工作和他请人的智商。如果当年牛顿是个白痴，没有惊人的数学能力，和对科学探索的精神，估计每天有一个苹果落到他的头上，他也不会推算出 **the law of gravity**。没有门捷列夫对于科学的不懈追求，他也不会睡的时候突然做梦，而梦到了元素的排列方式。

③尽管很多科学发现是由于偶然的机会，但是还有很多科学的发现，纯粹是每一滴汗水与守候的功劳。比如居里夫人经过 45 个月提炼出 镭 ，爱迪生发明电灯炮做了几千次试验。(例子太老)

结尾：

87 Claim: Any piece of information referred to as a fact should be mistrusted, since it may well be proven false in the future. (老题库 239)

Reason: Much of the information that people assume is factual actually turns out to be inaccurate.

结论：任何被称作事实的信息都应该被怀疑，因为它们很可能在将来被证明是错误的。

原因：很多被人们称作是事实的信息结果是错误的。

1. On the one hand, we should not passively accept whatever is passed off as fact; otherwise, human knowledge would never advance.
2. On the other hand, in certain cases undue skepticism can be counterproductive and even harmful.

观点：

1. 在生活中，我们应该持怀疑态度看待周围的事务和信息。A) 现代社会知识爆炸，信息

泛滥，的确信息有很多是不正确的。我们应该持怀疑态度去看待，辨别其中的真伪
B) 有的是由于主观立场或技术水平的限制不能得到正确的信息。

2. 在科学上，人们更应该持有怀疑的态度，才能推动科技的不断发展和进步。比如：哥白尼质疑地心说，发现日心说；如伽利略质疑两个铁球同时着地。有怀疑才能有进步
3. 过分怀疑 counterproductive, 反而阻碍发展。 A) 科技将无法发展，我们总是建立在一些理论之上的。如：经济学理论，物理学理论，牛顿都说“站在巨人的肩膀上”。
B) 常识告诉我们学生必须先掌握一定的知识，然后才能怀疑，而不是无谓的怀疑。
如：自己去设计永动机。

34 In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view.

在任何情况下，持有不同意见的人讨论过程中才会有进步。

老题库 209. "Progress is best made through discussion among people who have contrasting points of view." 进步最好是在人们各抒己见的讨论中达成的。

In all realms of human endeavor, including the behavior and natural sciences as well as government and law, debate and disagreement form the foundation for progress.

1. Regarding the physical sciences, our scientific method is essentially a call for progress through opposition.
2. The nature-nurture debate will continue to serve as a catalyst for progress across the entire social spectrum.
3. History informs us of the chilling effect suppression of free discourse and debate can have on progress.

统一和分歧之进步

类似新题

79 Claim: The best test of an argument is its ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.

Reason: Only by being forced to defend an idea against the doubts and contrasting views of others does one really discover the value of that idea.

结论：最能说明辩论效果的是，让持有相反观点的人信服。

原因：面对疑问和他人相反的观点，只有一个人某观点辩护时，他才能发现某观点的价值所在。

146 The best test of an argument is the argument's ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.

最能说明辩论效果的是，让持有相反观点的人信服。

36 Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究。

72 Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究。

可供参考题库 44. "Government should not fund any scientific research whose consequences, either medical or ethical, are unclear."

政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究，无论是医学方面还是伦理方面的。

Disagree

4. Financial support is to the uncertain scientific research what steam is to locomotive.
5. The consequences of uncertain researches may turn out to be as substantial as those with clear perspectives.
6. Admittedly, there are some dangers or wastes when the result of a scientific research is unclear.

政府和科研

53 If a goal is worthy, then any means taken to attain it are justifiable.

只要值得，不择手段达到目的是合理的。

(老题库 212)

Although the idealist way is to achieve the noblest goal through the noblest means, in reality we sometimes have to resort to low means in order to attain high goals.

1. Theoretically, the means taken should be consistent with the ends in view.
2. However, in order to restore peace and social order, individuals states or the international community has repeatedly used force in history.
3. We should be alert to the possibility that individuals, organizations or government tend to plead a worthy goal in excuse of their contemptible means and private interests.

Begin: 上面的观点不能这么绝对，要针对不同情分析，否则可能会酿成大错。

1. 首先没有一个指标来说明什么是值得的。对不同的人，他们所衡量的“worthy”标准不同。如一个好的政治家他会认为为人民谋利益是值得的；而一个不好的政治家，如 Hitler，他则会认为侵略其他国家，一切满足他的贪求的做法都是值得的。再如战争，对于战争两方的任一方都会认为打败对方这个 goal 是值得的。因此这个值不值得就法定义。
2. 假设现在我们为值得定义一个最起码的标准：不伤害他人利益，不违法。那么，的确，我们每个人都应该有为追求目标而 the spirit of attaining our goal by making any effort。在一个社会中，没有科学家竭力的钻研，怎么会有科技的进步。没有政治家竭力的谋划，怎么会有人们的普遍福利。没有企业家竭力的追逐利益，怎么会有社会经济的持续发展。对于个人来说也是如此，个人不懈努力取得成功的例子让人称赞不已。如爱迪生试验了上百次作灯丝的材料，前 N-1 次都失败了，但他坚持不懈，最终成功；Nobel 为了研制 detonator 差点 forfeit his life。
3. 但是我们应该认识到，上面所说的“making any effort” does not equal to “any means”。“Making any effort” depends on the basis that the means you take are justifiable, while “any mean” not, which may 伤害他人甚至我们整个人类。如科学研究出成绩整个目标是好的，但剽窃或者作假就是不好的（MIT 教授例子）；工业发展这个目标是“worthy”的，但为了工业发展而污染环境，打破生态平衡的这种方式 is unjustifiable；维护和平的愿望是好的，但打着维护和平的幌子，去侵略他国就是不好的……

End: 一个人应该有奋斗的目标以及为自己的目标而奋斗的精神，但是像 speaker 说的那样，为追求……是不妥的。我们在追求我们目标的同时，应做到合法，不伤及他人的利益，不违反道德规范。

大负小正：

1.对于与自身的目的 purpose 有关的事情的实现会不择手段 by any kind of

means

对社会的秩序的破坏。

e.g.恐怖袭击，被那些人认为是圣战 Jihad，却给其他人带来了恐怖和威胁

e.g.恶性竞争是市场混乱，利用贬低对手来抬高自己，百事可乐的广告将可口可乐当作垫脚砖。

e.g.学生为提高分数，不择手段，夹带，隐形耳机，学术作假，整形嫁接论文

e.g.医生为了提高收入，不顾病人死活。

2.这种行为有时却是必要而正确的

e.g.当有危害社会秩序及国家安全时，将不择手段来阻止其发生，如反恐，反毒。

主观点 TS，还是不同意，应该以更合理的方式解决问题，否则只会给社会带来危害。

27 In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important contributions. (老题库 87)

在所有的研究领域中，新手要比专家更有可能获得重要的发现。

1. Beginners have intense curiosity about the unknown and great courage to try new things, while experienced experts tend to be more conservative.
2. Furthermore, beginners are highly motivated and enthusiastic people who are eager to establish their career and fame.

新手和老手

Begin: 观点太绝对，承认某些领域，重大发现需要创造性思维，但是大部分情况下都是有经验的人做贡献。

1. Beginners have intense curiosity about the unknown and great courage to try new things, while experienced experts tend to be more conservative. Furthermore, beginners are highly motivated and enthusiastic people who are eager to establish their career and fame。如：DNA 螺旋结构的发现者 Watson, Crick. figure out the structure of DNA
2. 老手有更多经验，学识更加的丰富，这一切都是新手不具备的，而这些可以让老手少走弯路，对于整个领域的发展趋势有着良好的预见性，指导哪块领域更有研究价值。
3. 新手可能由于所接触的知识不多，有可能有新的想法，不被以前的想法束缚，而老手可能已传统的观点思考问题。

End: 所以应当互相合作，现在科学的很多贡献，都是以团队的形式完成的，不是哪一个人。

61 People should undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences. (老题库 206)

人们在从事危险活动之前应该认真地考虑一下后果。

可供参考老题库 206. "People are too quick to take action; instead they should stop to think of the possible consequences of what they might do."

人们现在太急于采取行动，实际上人们应该先停下来考虑一下他们这么做可能导致的结果。

It is always wise to think twice before you act.

1. More haste, less speed.

2. It might not be too difficult to persuade people to consider the possible impacts of their actions on themselves.
3. People should also think of the impacts of their actions on other people.

现在和将来之思维和行动

141 It is more harmful to compromise one's own beliefs than to adhere to them.

折衷自己的信仰比坚持信仰要有害。(老题库 35)

提纲 1

1. Having a belief is a good thing for an individual in a certain degree in the form of spiritual support. However, if the belief goes too extreme and even influences people's life and family negatively, it is best to reconsider whether the belief worth so much persistence.
2. Choosing to compromise does not mean that we have to give up our original belief. On the contrary, we are finding a better way to perfect our belief.

提纲 2

1. Belief, as for every one, is like the beacon which lights up the way of progressing, and sustain us in adversity.
2. When we retrospect history, we may find out that honorable laurels are always credit to those who adhere to their believes resolutely rather than to comprise to others. Bruno may be the extremely archetype, who would rather to be burned than to yield to the inquisition to give up his theory. Others, like Galileo, Curie, Nobel and so on, all persist in their believes which eventually lead them to the success and engrave their names on history.
3. However, we should adhere to our believes no matter what circumstance rests on the prerequisite that our believes are sound and conductive to the development of individual as well as the overall society. Adolf Hitler is also an archetype of pursuing one's belief,

66 People who are the most deeply committed to an idea or policy are also the most critical of it. (老题库 146)

对于一种想法或者政策最忠实的人往往是那些对其最严厉的人。

Critical: Inclined to judge severely and find fault.

爱挑剔的倾向于进行严厉批判和找岔的

While I find this claim paradoxical on its face, the paradox is explainable, and the explanation is well supported empirically. Nevertheless, the claim is an unfair generalization in that it fails to account for other empirical evidence serving to discredit it.

- A. Are commitment and criticism mutually exclusive? One possible explanation is that individuals most firmly committed to an idea or policy are often the same people who are most knowledgeable on the subject, and therefore are in the best position to understand and appreciate the problems with the idea or policy.
- B. Lending credence to this explanation for the paradoxical nature of the speaker's claim are the many historical cases of uneasy marriage between commitment to and criticism of the same idea or policy.
- C. In the face of historical examples supporting the speaker's claim are innumerable influential individuals who were zealously committed to certain ideas and policies but who were not critical of them, at least not outwardly.

Begin: While I find the claim paradoxical on its face, the paradox is explainable.

1. 看上去 paradoxical. A 对某想法执着的人应该对其最有信心 B 根据日常经验, 即使没有完全的信心, 一旦他认为自己对该观点非常执着, 一旦有某些反对意见; 他很有可能为之辩护. 其实, 在辩护的过程中, 他也在尝试说服自己。
2. One possible explanation for the paradox is that individuals most firmly committed to an idea or policy are often the same people who are most knowledgeable on the subject, and therefore are in the best position to understand and appreciate the problems with the idea or policy.
Another possible explanation is that those who are committed to an idea or policy would be more concerned and loyal to it, so they tend to be critical of it with the earnest inclination to improving it.
3. There are many relevant examples that can lend credence to this explanation for the paradox nature of the speaker's claim. For instance, Edward Teller, the so-called "father of the atom bomb", was firmly committed to America's policy of gaining military superiority over the Japanese and the Germans; yet at the same time he attempted fervently to dissuade the US military from employing his technology for destruction, while becoming the most visible advocate for various peaceful and productive applications of atomic energy. Another example is George Washington, who was quoted as saying that all the world's denizens should abhor war whenever they may find it. Yet it was the same general who played a key role in the Revolutionary War between Britain and USA. A third example was Einstein, who while committed to the mathematical soundness of his theories about relativity could not reconcile them with the equally compelling quantum theory which emerged later in Einstein's life. In fact, Einstein spent the last twenty years of his life criticizing his own theories and struggling to determine how to reconcile them with newer theories.

End: 两点 are not mutually exclusive. 表面上看不满, 实际上是对现在的不满, 是对未来的期望。

78 People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by society as a whole.

人们的态度更多是由即时环境决定, 而不是社会整体环境。

可供参考题库 12. "People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by any internal characteristic."

人们的态度更多的是由临时的情况或者环境所决定, 而非人们自身的特点。

提纲 1:

Social environment does plays a more important role in forming a person's attitudes.

1. Admittedly, people's inborn temperament does play an important role in their attitudes.
2. However, more often than not, people's attitudes are largely influenced by their immediate situation or surroundings.
3. It should also be noted that external factors not only influence people's attitudes, but also shape their characters.

提纲 2:

1. We are living in the society. We have families, friends and colleagues. We communicate each other, and have influence on or being influenced by others.
2. Immediate situation or surroundings play enormous influence on shaping our attitudes and moods toward exterior.
3. However, what people express in responding to their situation and surroundings is based on their internal characteristics, which develop on the combination of intellectual and morals.
4. As a matter of fact, people's attitudes are determined by the compound effect of situation and internal characteristic.

31 Society should make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities.

社会应该努力拯救濒危物种，只要这些物种的灭绝是人类活动的结果。

63 There is little justification for society to make extraordinary efforts—especially at a great cost in money and jobs—to save endangered animal or plant species.

特别是考虑到花费代价和精力，对于任何社会，投入巨大的努力拯救濒危的动植物是不合理的。

67 Some people believe that society should try to save every plant and animal species, despite the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being. Others believe that society need not make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species.

有些人认为，社会应该拯救所有濒危的动植物，尽管花费人类的精力、时间和资金。也有人认为，社会没有必要拯救濒危物种，特别是需要花费大量的资金和精力。

可供参考题库 121. "At various times in the geological past, many species have become extinct as a result of natural, rather than human, processes. Thus, there is no justification for society to make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species."

在过去不同的地质时期，许多的物种因为自然作用而非人类行为而灭绝。因此，人类社会为了挽救濒危物种而付出的巨大努力，尤其是以大量的资金和工作机会为代价，这样做是毫无道理的。

The statement raises a variety of issues about morality, conscience, self-preservation, and economics. On balance, however, I fundamentally agree with the notion that humans need not make "extraordinary" efforts—at the expense of money and jobs—to ensure the preservation of any endangered species.

1. There are three fundamental arguments for imposing on ourselves at least some responsibility to preserve endangered species, which are culpability, capability, and self-preservation.
2. On the other hand are two compelling arguments against placing a duty on humans to protect endangered species. The first is essentially the Darwinian argument that extinction results from the inexorable process of so-called "natural selection" in which stronger species survive while weaker ones do not.
3. Secondly, many animal extinctions are due to natural forces which are far beyond our ability. The more money and jobs it would cost to save a certain species, the lower priority we should place on doing so.

人类和自然--当务之急（资金、工作）和长远考虑（物种）

1. 在过去，确实许多生物灭绝了，是自然选择的结果，生物进化的自然过程。比如恐龙 dinosaur，蕨类植物 fern。
2. 但是现在，物种的灭绝与濒危和人类的活动有着直接的联系。Deforestation，湿地 marshi 的消失导致 habitat 的锐减，污染和人类的对其他动物的捕杀切断了食物链 food chain，北美旅鸽曾有几十亿只，殖民者开发美洲 100 多年，1914 年 9 月这种鸟杀绝了。
3. 不管动物的灭绝是否是人类活动造成的，人类都拯救那些濒危的物种。生物多样性是地球生态环境的保障，所有的物种通过食物链相互联系，任何物种的灭绝都会产生一系列的影响。鲸类靠鱼类为生，如果鱼类由于污染和过度捕捞而大规模灭绝，那么鲸类的生产就收到威胁。如果人类赖以生存的物种都灭绝了，那么人类还如何生存？
4. 但是也要有度，一个国家的人类财力是有限的，不能一味的全用来保护濒危物种。保护濒危物种与社会的进步，经济的发展不应该对立。

可供参考题库 242 "Societies should try to save every plant and animal species, regardless of the

expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being."政府应尽力挽救每一动植物，不管花费多少人力、时间和财力

There is no need to save every plant and animal species regardless of the human costs.

1. The history of natural evolution has witnessed the extinction of some plants and animals species, which did not result in any harm to the environment.
2. Of course, if scientists can more or less prove that the extinction of a certain plant or species will cause some disastrous chain effects, we should make every effort to save it.
3. The primary responsibility of humans is to try to maintain the environment at its natural state, and then let nature do the rest job.

人类和物种

1. 植物与动物对与生态环境的保护，十分重要。植物的光合作用提供了氧气与动物的食物提供了栖息地，动物为人类和其他物种提供了生存的必需。比如，磷虾 krill 为南极动物提供了食物，如果磷虾灭绝南极生物都会面临灭绝。热带雨林被破坏，影响地球的气候，影响人类的生存
2. 社会的资源是有限的，不能过分的进行保守的保护，人类也要生存。比如家具需要木材，砍伐树木。人类需要食物，捕捞海洋鱼类。他社会问题同样需要投入人力财力，比如失业，贫困，自然灾害
3. 更好的办法是开发利用与保护的平衡，既在可能的范围内保护动植物，也保障了人类自身的需要。比如可以一边砍伐树木一边植树造林。可以通过科学方法进行人工培养，不破坏野生种群，比如磷虾

93 Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become more important than the reality or truth behind that image.(老题库 33)

很不幸，在当代社会，打造一个引人入胜的外表已经变得比外表下的内容更加重要。

可供参考老题库 33. "Creating an appealing image has become more important in contemporary society than is the reality or truth behind that image."

在当代社会，打造一个引人入胜的外表已经变得比外表下的内容更加重要了。

I agree that image has become a more central concern, at least where short-term business or political success is at stake. Nevertheless, I think that in the longer term image ultimately yields to substance and fact.

1. The important role of image is particularly evident in the business world.
2. The growing significance of image is also evident in the political realm, particularly when it comes to presidential politics.
3. In the long terms, however, the significance of image wanes considerably.

外表和内容

在当今社会的快速变化导致人们生活节奏的加快的时代，人们更热衷于事物的外表，而不是它背后的事实。

1、尽管几乎所有人都知道事物背后的事实要比他的外表更重要，但是美丽时尚的外表却逐渐的被越来越多的人，尤其是年轻人，所追求。最明显的例子之一就是充斥街头的各种广告了，现在的公司投入比过去多得多的钱为了制作更具吸引力的广告，因为影响深刻的广告要比过去以引更多的人来购买产品，许多人甚至并不确定它是否真的需要广告中推荐的产品或者是否了解这个产品的性能，只是因为漂亮和影响深刻的广告，就决定要去购买这样的产品。此外，公司里的设计者也需要花费更多的精力来设计产品的外观，因为许多人愿意为想能相同但外表更漂亮的产品花费更多的钱。在政治上也是如此，政治家们也投入更多精力在选举前的宣传上，他们花费更多的时间研究如何给宣明留下深刻的印象，而人们也更乐于

从电视上看到他们喜爱的政治家，从这个意义上说，宣传对于政治家来说要比实际制定的政策和法律更重要。

2、上述的现象是由多方面的因素造成的。首先，对大部分来说，在他们并没有对事物进行更深刻的调查和研究之前，他们的第一影响就是外表，所以，外表更漂亮的产品显然要比一般产品吸引更多的注意力。其次，人们生活节奏的加快使得多数人没有足够的时间在购买产品之前，对产品进行深入的了解，这最终导致人们开始习惯用直觉来选择产品，而不是产品性能。这一点在科技日益发达的今天显得尤为突出，因为大部分厂商在设计和制造产品的时候开始以消费者的心理来进行设计，相反的则忽视了产品的实际性能。在政治上，为了赢得选举，政治家们也开始研究市民的心理，而不是国家的发展方向。

3、尽管现代人们是多么的关心事物的外表，但从长远来看，事物背后的实质仍旧充当着真正的决定因素。一些小企业为了挣足够的钱，以外表为代价换取性能上的低劣，最终导致实际的产品难以满足多数用户的实际需要。当用户发现他们购买的漂亮产品质量很差之后，他们会吸取教训，购买更实用的产品。政治家们的宣传也是一样，当人们发现他们喜爱的政治家使得国家的经济受到损失的时候，会毫不犹豫地支持其他反对的政治家。

总之，事物的外表虽然能够为公司或者政治家带来短期的利益，但是从长远来看，事物背后的实质才是真正的决定性因素。

可供参考题库 74 "The most effective way to communicate an idea or value to large groups of people is through the use of images, not language."

和一大群人交流想法或者价值观的最有效方式是图像而非语言。

The use of images is not always more effective than that of language.

1. On the one hand, images are more vivid and easier for the largest audience to comprehend.
2. On the other hand, images tend to cause ambiguities.
3. The most effective way of communication is combining the use of images and that of language.

观点：不同意，各有各的有时，很难说那种是最有效的。

1. On the one hand, images are more vivid and easier for the largest audience to comprehend. deep impression, straight presentation. 卓别林 Charley Chaplin. 电视。动物世界。
2. On the other hand, images tend to cause ambiguities. 拥有不同的背景。不同的民族对于不同的图像、颜色有着不同的理解。有时候一幅画，不同的人看，可能会有不同的理解。所以当用图象表达自己的思想时，别人的理解可能跟自己像表达的东西都所偏差。
3. 语言也有很强的力量 Words are capable of arousing the strongest emotions and prompting all man's actions. Martin Luther King I have a dream , 竞选前的演说等等。第二，很多教科书如果只有图片，没有文字，学生根本无法使用，而且文字可以清晰的阐述某一个原理或者公式。
4. abstract ideological ideas or values, or to the necessity to attain further understanding, language is indispensable. 比如：哲学上的思想无法用图象表示出来

可供参考题库 215 "The bombardment of visual images in contemporary society has the effect of making people less able to focus clearly and extensively on a single issue over a long period of time."

当代社会中视觉形象的冲击导致了人们愈加无法长时间清晰而深刻地将注意力集中在一件事情上。

With the bombardment of visual images through mass media in contemporary society, it is possible that people will become more and more passive audience rather than creative thinkers.

1. Throughout history, artists have skillfully used images to make people think.
2. Today, with the introduction of CAI into the classroom, teachers can make their courses more vivid, more attractive and more effective.

3. Unfortunately, however, electronic media such as TV and the Internet tend to bombardment people with images, stimulating their senses rather than their thinking.

Begin: The speaker asserts that... , however, the speaker neglect the fact that the development of mass media and Internet also provide abundant useful information.

1. 在过去, images 通常是作为一种更好的帮助人们理解的手段。艺术,小孩子看的图画书,工程制图
2. However, the contemporary society has evolved into an era of information explosion with overwhelming amount of visual images, which distracted our attention to focus on specific issues. People become accustomed to the superficial description about an issue rather than spend much time meditating its essence. 如: 广告, 网络游戏。(每天都有新的电视剧上演, 网络提供了大量图片、视频资源下载, 人们看电视欣赏图片只是寻求刺激, 感官的享受, 电视里曲折的情节, 而对于其的文学, 审美价值没有任何评价, 也不去想。)
3. Admittedly, abundant useful information is also provided along with visual images by the development of mass media and Internet. These images are more vivid and impressive than written articles. 多媒体教学, 以前只有枯燥的课本和板书, 现在结合了视频, 音频信息, 可以更好的帮助学生理解。如生物课上, 通过视频, 老师可以动态的, 更加生动地向学生们展示类人猿到人类的一个变化的过程。另外, A lot of related information could be obtained only by typing some word expressing our needs into the searching engine on the Internet. 这而省去了以前为搜集资料而东奔西跑的时间与精力, 为我们更加专注的研究提供了条件。相信只要正确的利用这些信息, Internet 可以成为帮助我们专心研究的最有力的工具。

End: 平衡观点, 提供过多信息的同时, 也提供了大量宝贵的信息, 能否专注关键还是看我们自己。

五. 社会

2 To understand the most important characteristics of a society, one must study its major cities. (老题库 72)

要想了解一个社会最重要的特征, 人们必须研究这个社会主要的城市。

It is no longer true the major cities are characteristic of a society.

1. Major cities used to be the cultural centers of a society.
2. Nowadays, however, due to the influence of globalization, major cities throughout the world look more or less the same.
3. By contrast, the rural areas of a society maintain more of its cultural tradition.

少数和多数之以小见大

Begin: 有道理, 但是不全面。

1. 主要城市的确能否一个国家的主要特点: 主要城市往往都是历史比较悠久的, 它们可以作为一个国家的历史发展的镜子。如中国的北京, 从通过参观故宫, 可以了解统治了中国 3000 多年的封建社会的情形。另一方面, 大城市往往是一个国家经济、文化的中心, 在如美国纽约, 文化的多样性, 社会经济的高度发达, 崇尚自主和个性。
2. 但是, 我们也应该看到一些国家的地区差异。如中国的北京和上海与西部的省份就完全不同, 如果只研究北京上海, 那我们就会得出中国社会高度发达的结论, 但显然这与中国的国情不符。
3. 而且, 我们知道随着世界全球化趋势的增强, 各国的大城市越来越像, 我们很难从他们身上区别社会的不同, 从这个角度看, 大城市又不是一个国家主要特点的体现。上海跟纽约很像, 就此得出中美社会特征相似是很荒谬的。
4. 因此, 研究一个国家时, 也应该研究中小城市或农村的主要特征, 尤其对于发展中国家来说, 小城市更体现一个社会的各方面水平。

End: 结合考虑。

122 The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models.

了解一个社会特点的最好方法是，考察这个社会标榜的英雄人物和模范榜样的特点。

22 Claim: The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models. Reason: Heroes and role models reveal a society's highest ideals.

结论：了解一个社会特点的最好方法是，考察这个社会标榜的英雄人物和模范榜样的特点。

原因：英雄人物和模范榜样揭示了一个社会的最高理念。

老题库 203

1. First consider the sports hero, whom in my observation society chooses not merely by virtue of athletic prowess.
2. Next consider the military hero, who gains heroic stature by way of courage in battle, or by otherwise facing certain defeat and emerging victorious.
3. On the other hand, consider a third type of hero: the champion of social causes who inspires and incites society to meaningful political and social change.

开头:

1. 有时，英雄确实反映了整个社会的想法与倾向。英雄是在社会中长大的，他必定带上了时代的印记。人们尊之为英雄，必定是因为对之行为、思想、态度的认可。如，马丁路德金反映了 50 年代美国黑人要求经济、政治平等自由的呼声，以及国内的种族歧视的严重性。从毛泽东身上我们看到了中国人民当时对于自由民主独立的向往。
2. 然而，英雄毕竟是英雄，有时候他们是社会梦想在现实中的反映，并不是任何人都像一样，即使人们以他为榜样。在中国，我们乐于把那些勇敢的和歹徒搏斗的人称为英雄，而且我们也崇尚这种，危难之处相助他人的勇气，可是并不是每一个人遇到相同情况的时候都会这么做，有人胆小，也有人自私，也有人犹豫。所以我们不能从英雄就推断整个社会都是这样的。
3. 而且，由于媒体夸张的报道，现在很多英雄都似乎变成了神，什么都是好的，没有任何缺点。人们由于光环的存在，往往忽视了他们的缺点，或者被缩小，或者被消除。太阳太亮了，我们看不见任何的瑕疵 **warts**。这样，英雄就不是一个真正能反映社会特点的样本了。
4. 况且，评价一个社会还有很多方面可以参考，比如文化风俗，建筑风格，服装，语言等等。通过这些的研究，我们同样可以获得更多的对于这个社会的全面了解。

结尾:

28 The surest indicator of a great nation is represented not by the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but by the general welfare of its people.

一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上，而不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

85 Some people believe that in order to thrive, a society must put its own overall

success before the well-being of its individual citizens. Others believe that the well-being of a society can only be measured by the general welfare of all its people. 有些人认为，为了保证社会繁荣，相比个体民众的安乐，社会整体的成功更为重要。也有人认为，一个社会的繁荣，只能通过社会民众的安乐来衡量。

94 The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

国家领导工作效能最好通过国民的安乐来评判。

113 Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

Reason: The surest indicator of a great nation is actually the welfare of all its people.

结论：一个国家的伟大不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

原因：一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上。

120 Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation must be the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

Reason: Great achievements by a nation's rulers, artists, or scientists will ensure a good life for the majority of that nation's people.

结论：一个国家的伟大体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

原因：统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就保证了大部分国民的生活安乐。

121 Some people claim that you can tell whether a nation is great by looking at the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Others argue that the surest indicator of a great nation is, in fact, the general welfare of all its people.

有些人认为，一个国家的伟大不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。也有人认为，一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上。

127 The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but the general well-being of all its people.

一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上，而不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

145 The general welfare of a nation's people is a better indication of that nation's greatness than are the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

相比统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上，国民的安乐更能体现一个国家的伟大。

147 The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

国家领导工作效能最好通过国民的安乐来评判。

老题库 170

1. Admittedly, the overriding imperative of any democratic state is to enhance the general welfare of its citizenry. Yet the speaker fails to provide a clear litmus test for measuring that welfare.
2. Many scientific achievements serve to enhance a nation's general welfare.
3. Artistic achievement is also needed to make a nation a better place for humans overall.

4. We should also be careful not to hastily assume that a nation is necessarily great merely by virtue of the achievements of individual citizens.

社会精英和人民群众

观点: Does a nation's greatness lie in the general welfare of its people rather than in the achievements of its artists, rulers, and scientists, as the speaker claims? 尽管 welfare 是其中一个标志, 但是作者忽略了“great nation”的真正含义以及 welfare 与 achievements 的关系。

1. At first blush the speaker's claim might appear to have considerable merits. After all, 国家的一个重要责任就是要是提高人民的生活水平, 保证人民的 general welfare, such as public health and safety, security against military invasions, individual autonomy and freedom, cultural richness, and overall comfort. Therefore, the overall welfare of the general people of a nation is an important indicator of the greatness of a nation.
2. 然而, 一个国家的人民的 general welfare 与其统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就是密不可分的 (have lot to do with)。科技改变生活, 艺术陶冶情操。例: 罗斯福; 达芬奇; 爱因斯坦
3. 而且, achievements 是一个国家是否伟大的一个重要标志。The speaker confused the meanings between “Great” and “good”。“伟大”的意思不只是“好”, 除此之外还应该超出好并且有其特殊的贡献, 即其统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就对世界的影响和对整个人类社会发展的贡献。瑞士、挪威人民生活很好, 但谈不上伟大; 中东等国靠输出石油也很富, 但不能算伟大。

89 Claim: Many problems of modern society cannot be solved by laws and the legal system. (老题库 180)

Reason: Laws cannot change what is in people's hearts or minds.

结论: 现代社会的很多问题不能通过司法途径解决。

原因: 法律无法改变人们的感情和思想。

I agree with this assertion insofar as it relates to constraints on certain personal freedoms. However, when it comes to the conduct of business, I think that moral behavior not only can but must be legislated for the purpose of alleviating societal problems.

1. Morality laws that impinge upon freedom of choice about our personal lives—to control what we do with and to ourselves—simply do not work in a democratic society.
2. Morality laws impinging on personal freedoms are not made any more useful or effective by purporting to serve the greater good of society, because on balance their costs far outweigh their benefits.
3. In sharp contrast to personal behavior, the behavior of businesses can and must be controlled through legislation.

道德和法律

观点: The speaker asserts that many laws are ineffective in solving society's problems because moral behavior cannot be legislated. I agree with this assertion insofar as it relates to... (constraints on personal freedoms). However, when it comes to ...(the conduct of business), I

think that moral behavior not only can but must be legislated for the purpose of alleviating societal problems.

1. 许多社会问题通过法律和司法系统很难解决，它们通常受多方面的因素影响。比如 automobile 虽然使人们的生活方便了，却对环境造成污染，但不能为了保护环境就禁止 automobile 的使用；大家都知道吸烟不好，对自己和周围的人构成危害，但不能用法律禁止吸烟，因为影响经济，影响依赖烟草公司生活的工人。对于这些，政府只能通过教育的方式来提高人们对这些问题的认识，虽然不能这些道德行为立法，但可以通过道德教育使问题得到改善。
2. 但对于某些方面，对道德行为进行立法是有必要而且可以的。比如，当一个人的行为对别人构成伤害，甚至是威胁到了其他人的生命时，对这样不道德的行为必须通过法律来禁止
3. 另一个例子，when it comes to the conduct of business, the behavior of businesses can be and must be controlled through legislation. (韦小宝)

结尾：对于一些社会问题，法律和司法系统难以解决，可以通过教育的方式；但对于某些问题，对道德行为进行立法是有必要的，而且是可以的

65 Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and to disobey and resist unjust laws. (老题库 17)

每个社会成员都有责任遵守公正的法律，违抗不公平的法律。

1. First, whether a law is just or unjust is rarely a straightforward issue. The fairness of any law depends on one's personal value system.
2. The fairness of a law also depends on one's personal interest, or stake, in the legal issue at hand.
3. Disobeying unjust laws often has the opposite effect of what was intended or hoped for.
4. By justifying a violation of one sort of law we find ourselves on a slippery slope toward sanctioning all types of illegal behavior, including egregious criminal conduct.

1-法律的正义不正义没有绝对的定义 is rarely a straight forward issue

0) 很多法律没什么正义不正义

法律的一项功能: keep everything in order

比如: 未满十六岁喝酒, 吸烟

未满十八岁进网吧

未满二十二岁不能结婚 法定年龄 legal age: The age at which a person may by law assume the rights and responsibilities of an adult.

1) 在不同观念和文化中不同

法律的功能: to govern a society , control the behavior of its members

比如: 该不该判死刑 death penalty

口香糖 chewing gum

安乐死 euthanasia

2) 在不同利益者中不同

法律的一项功能是和平解决纠纷 resolve disputes peacefully

This is especially true when it comes to personal affairs.

Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

有争议就有利益纠纷，而争议永远存在。有审判就有满意不满意，just unjust 在两方定义不同。

2- 法律不遵守，disobedience 会带来危害 poses certain risks , jeopardize to

比如：交通左右

Driving would be dangerous and chaotic.

法律和风俗思想情感不同：

Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behavior. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law—whether you like that law or not—you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

观点：法律的公平与不公平难以定义；既然是法律就应该遵守；即使有认为不公平的法律，也不该不遵守或违抗

1. Firstly, 每个人对法律的公正与否都有自己的想法 Everyone has his/her own opinion to comprehend justness and unjustness of laws, 任何一条法律都有可能对一部分人公正而对另一部分人不公正。
2. Secondly, we are living in societies that need regulations and laws to maintain their stability and prosperity. 既然是法律，就应该遵守。**法律的作用**。即使对于那些我们自己认为不公平的法律，也不能不遵守或者违抗。Otherwise,如果法律得不到很好的贯彻，有人执行，有人不执行，那么法律将形同虚设，社会秩序就乱了
3. Finally, 虽然可能有不合理的地方，但法律不是一成不变的，而是随着社会的发展和进步在不断改进的 Although has unjustness in some respects, the laws do not keep constant, as many people think, on the contrary, they are challenged and mended with the progress of social development.如果认为不公平，应该采取其他方法而不是违抗。比如向立法机关提出并建议修改。

结尾：很难为公平与不公平定一个同一的标准，当面临我们认为不公平的法律是，不应该违抗，而是采取更好的方法。

19 Governments should focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather

than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future. （老题库3）

政府应该把更多的精力放在解决当务之急上，而不是试图解决未来预期问题上。

Whether solving the immediate problems of today is more important than solving the anticipated problems of the future depends on the nature of the problems to be solved.

1. To win the favor of the general public, governments throughout the world tend to focus on solving the immediate problems of today.
2. However, a government's failing to prepare for future challenges will cause disasters to its country in the long run.
3. Furthermore, a government should always take into consideration the possible future effects of the actions it takes today.

观点:府的确应该对当前问题引起重视,并投入大量经历与财力;但也不能忽视长远问题和研究

1. Many immediate problems such as unemployment, poverty and environmental pollution will negatively influence social stability and sustainable development, thus deserving government's immediate and urgent attention. 如果不解决这些问题,将会严重阻碍社会的发展,影响人们的生活和工作。比如 environmental pollution 所带来的问题,水质污染影响人们的健康,自然灾害带来巨大损失等等。所以政府应该重视解决现在的问题,才能有效的治理社会
2. 长期问题不能忽略。On the other hand, government as the distributor of public resources should not ignore anticipated problems (long-term research that might help future generations), and should allocate funds proactively. Such foresight and earlier emphasis of problems of environment or disease, such as SARS, could have led to early and preventative treatment.如,我们在发展经济解决 poverty 时要注意环境污染的治理及研究替代能源的使用,避免资源的枯竭;宇宙计划,美国的登月计划、火星探测这些长期的研究项目,为了将来人类的发展,寻找新的生存地与资源。
3. 都很重要。无论是现在所面临的问题,还是将来会面临的问题,政府都应该重视并予以解决。如果只顾眼前利益而不考虑将来的发展与后果,近期可能问题得到缓解,但从长远来看,将会严重阻碍社会的发展。而且, These two facets of budgeting and potential are not mutually exclusive. If our governments can coordinate these two efforts through cost analysis and induction, future societies may reap the benefits of today's sound investment.

结尾:当务之急需要引起重视,但长远问题与研究也不能忽视。重要的是政府根据实际情况,对有限的资源与资金进行合理调度与分配。

8 Claim: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years.

Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership.

结论:如商业、政治、教育、政府,在任何领域中的掌权者应该在五年后就让位。

原因:对于任何机构,最可靠的成功途径是通过新领导阶层带来革新。

111 In any profession—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years.

如商业、政治、教育、政府,在任何领域中的掌权者应该在五年后就让位。

149 In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should be required to step down after five years.

如商业、政治、教育、政府，在任何领域中的掌权者应该在五年后就让位。

老题库 70

Limiting the term of leadership is an effective way to prevent corruption and lack of initiatives.

1. When leaders have no fear of losing their power, they tend to abuse their power.
2. A new leadership usually has greater initiative and would bring in new ideas.
3. However, in certain realms such as business it might not be so necessary to limit the term of leadership.
4. Furthermore, new leaders often lack the necessary skill and experience to cope with existing problems; therefore, they need a period of time for adaptation.

新手和老手

观点:

1. 及时更新是有益的。对在位者来说，A 有激励作用 B 防止腐败 Absolute power leads to absolute corruption.
2. 对于新生力量也是有益的。A 让他们看到机会，从而促使他们更努力的工作。B 通常来说，年轻力量更能创新
3. 也存在问题。A) 过度频繁的换届会产生政绩工程。不顾后来在位者的利益，不考虑长远目标。B) 有的职位要求的是稳定性，而且是靠经累积起来的，如：商业或学术权威，不是每个人都能干的。而且对新人来说，不断换届也有问题，他们可能还不熟悉，摸索都需要一段时间。还没干多久又要下台了。
4. 是否都应该以五年制为任期？

1. It is unfortunate but true, that there is no flawless individual in this world. Great success, fame and wealth, awe and respect from subordinates can seduce an initially wise and cool-minded leader. The possibility of long-term leadership makes things worse by granting these leader sufficient time and power to abuse success. Absolute power leads to absolute corruption.

2. Things are quite different when periodic change in leadership is introduced. By maintaining proper competitive mechanisms, the enterprise is always able to replenish itself with blood and new leading ideologies. Newly emerged leaders bring new ways of leading and managing, and they are more likely to keep in better touch with the changing times as well

38 It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves. (老题库 113)

我们主要通过认同社会群体来定位自己。

I strongly agree that we define ourselves primarily through our identification with social groups, as the speaker asserts.

1. Any developmental psychologist would agree that socialization with other children plays a critical role in any child's understanding and psychological development of self.
2. As children progress to the social world of the playground and other after-school venues, their earlier recognition that they relate more closely to some people than to others evolves into a desire to form well-defined social groups, and to set these groups apart from others.

3. However, as young adults take on the responsibilities of partnering, parenting, and working, they appear to define themselves less by their social affiliations and more by their marital status, parental status, and occupation.

Begin: As is so often pointed out, human society is a mass of concrete individuals who shares some characteristics with the others and also possess its unique features as well. For one single person, the groups that he attend can only represent several aspects of the overall characteristics, however, it is unwarranted and ridiculous to expand this broad assertion to embrace all the characteristics and to be used to define a person, while neglecting some of the unique personality. (from 重点)

1. 通过群体来定义是十分重要的。人的社会化的过程就是与不同的群体打交道并且找到适合自己的群体的过程。在这一群体中，大家都有相同的特征或爱好。
2. 通过群体来定义是有危险的，有时人们会为了某种特殊的目的而呆在某个群体。如：政治家为了选举、社会学家为了获得第一手资料、间谍为了得到特定信息。他们与这个群体中的人并不相同，但却混在一起。
3. 还有其他方式来定义。若只通过群体来定义，等于认为一个群体中的人都有相同的特征。实际上，每个人都是独立的。通过个人的 **personality**, 职业, 年龄等人口学特征, 还有行为方式等等。

End: From what has been discussed above, striking a balanced stress on the diversity of one individual and community should be the rational solution in the evolution of human civilization, and is the only way to maintain the initiative of the

21 Laws should be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places. (老题库 174)

法律应该根据不同的环境、时期和地点而足够灵活。

1. On the one hand, a certain measure of consistency, stability and predictability in our laws is required in order for us to understand our legal obligations and rights as we go about our day-to-day business as a society.
2. On the other hand, rigid laws can result in unfairness if applied inflexibly in all places at all times.

法律的灵活性

观点：基本同意，应该灵活；但有些不能变

1. 随着科技发展和社会进步，法律也在不断发展和完善，以保护人民的利益。As the development of the society, people may find urgent demand to modify laws for the society to well function. 例：With the appearance of Internet crime, **it is imperative** 必要的 to amend the criminal law to include this case so that this kind of criminals should be punished; antitrust law 反垄断法
2. 对于不同的风俗和习惯，法律条例在不同的地方应该是不同的。例如，中国实行“一夫一妻制 monogamy”，一夫多妻 polygamy 是犯法 illegal 的，而在阿拉伯国家 Arab countries 却是合法的；同性恋 homosex 婚姻在某些国家是合法的，而在其他国家却是不合法的
3. 然而，法律的基本精神和原则是不能变的，公平 equity 公正 justness, 保护合法权益 rights and interests。否则会破坏社会秩序，降低法律威信，公民丧失安全感。

结尾：社会多样化、不断发展，法律也应该发展、多样化；但法律的基本原则不变

62 Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them. (老题库 89)

领导者主要是由身负的责任所造就的。

Generally speaking, leaders are the results of a combination of internal qualities and external conditions.

1. The demands place upon a person could challenge him or her to become a leader.
2. However, the statement seems to suggest that anybody can become a leader if demands are placed on him or her, which is unwarranted.
3. Besides opportunities, one also need to have certain qualities to make a leader.

时势造英雄

观点: 不完全同意, demands 成就了 leaders, but not create leader;

1. The era they exist provide them a stage to 展示才能, 发挥作用, 并取得了巨大的成功。
例: Bill Gates 创立微软, 带领人们进入 PC 时代; Chair Mao 领导人民获得解放; 邓小平改革开放, 中国经济巨大发展; 美国 Roosevelt 的 New Deal, recovery from the Economy Depression and World War II; 彼得大帝 (Czar Peter), 被认为是俄国最杰出 (preeminent) 的沙皇 (czar)。当时俄国十分落后: 农奴 (serf) 增加, 合法权利减少; 俄国错过文艺复兴 (Renaissance) 和宗教改革 (Reformation) 的最好时期; 科学停滞不前。而西欧一片繁荣。于是进行了西方化改革: 发展科学, 改革社会风俗, 使得俄国成为列强之一
2. Besides opportunities, one must possess certain qualities to be a leader. Individual characteristics, such as wisdom, decision and diligence, are also indispensable for a young aspirant to finally become a leader. 如上面所提到的人, 没有一个不是具有非凡的智慧、坚强的性格和过人的胆识, 而且经过了不断的努力才成为了有成就的领导者
3. Generally speaking, a successful leader is a combination of internal qualities and external conditions. 没有个人能力, 无论在怎样的时代和条件下都不会成为一个好的领导者, 否则, 怎么不是其他人在那个时代站了出来; 反之, 一个人在领导再有能力, 但没有发挥的机会和舞台, 人们不需要他, 也不会成为好的领导者。

结尾: 总之, 决定一个事物的因素往往不是只有一个, 而是两个或多个因素共同作用的结果。
Everything has its internal factors and external factors.

II People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

人们的行为多是被外界力量所左右, 难以被自己控制。

99 People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

人们的行为多是被外界力量所左右, 难以被自己控制。

可供参考题库 93The concept of 'individual responsibility' is a necessary fiction. Although societies must hold individuals accountable for their own actions, people's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

个人责任的概念是一种很必要的虚构。尽管社会必须让个人对他们自己的行为负责, 但是人们的行为很大程度上不是自己能够左右的。

1. The claim that individual responsibility is a necessary fictions has some merit in that a society where individuals are not held accountable for their actions and choices is a lawless one, devoid of any order whatsoever.
2. A correlative argument for individual responsibility involves the fact that lawless, or anarchist, states give way to despotic rule by strong individuals who seize power.
3. As for the speaker's second claim, it flies in the face of our everyday experiences in making choices and decisions.

[BEGIN:] The speaker asserts that the individual responsibility in the modern world is just a necessarily fictional concept because it is always determined by the outside factors not human beings own behaviors. I agree that ensuring all the individuals to account for their own actions is very important, while it is unwarranted and ridiculous to regard the concept of 'individual responsibility' as a fiction. Besides, unduly emphasizing the role of environments in the performing of human actions may eventually threaten the stability and interest of the society.

1、个人责任源自于人类文明的发展和理性选择

First of all, individual responsibility is an item that essentially stems from a rational choice through people's intellectual selection and deliberate consideration in the evolution of human civilization. Some of the detractors may argue that before the technology have become advanced enough to defend other savage beasts, it is the environment not our ancestors' efforts to determine the human behaviors. I concede that in the early stage of human evolution, struggling against other animals served as the primary actions in the people's daily lives. However, even under this circumstance, human beings, unlike the other beasts, have progressively introduced a set of values and principles into the human community for the sake of maintaining and developing the early form of society and also restricting some kinds of human behavior. Therefore, people's behaviors, even in the ancient time, are formed by their own experience and reflection rather than the forces from outside. With the evolution of human world, much more progress has been achieved and many of the wildernesses have been rendered with the human colors and edifice. The concept of 'individual responsibility' appeared much more manifest in the human world.

2、个人责任作为一个实实在在的概念，是人类社会维系其根本价值观念和持续发展的根本原因之一

In the modern world, the individual responsibility is serving as a substantial and necessary concept that used to constrain the human behaviors and assure the interest of others. For one thing, modern people began to realize that only making all the individuals naturally thinks they must accountable for their own actions can their have private interest preserved and the whole society takes its steps towards the thriving future. That is why people today seems more willing to collecting and investigating all sorts of information before they take any actions, and the outside force also become much less of a crucial element in making any decisions. Conversely, the practical experiences also make many people realize that the neglecting of the individual responsibility may ultimately plunge the human world into a state of chaos. Some detractors might states that people nowadays have to obey the law and in many cases, the force of legislation in some sense conduct the human behavior and human beings can not determine their own actions. In this circumstance, ostensibly, common people have no rights to determine their actions or other behaviors. While, underneath the surface, human beings also are the dominators of their own actions. On the one hand, most of the ethical and moral values are formed by our ancestors' experience and rational reflection as the results of accumulation, so, it also rooted in the spheres of the human decision. On the other hand, the laws are after all limited a relatively narrow range of human behaviors, and outside these forbidden regions, the elements of human race also serve as the dominant role.

3、个人责任的范畴是随着时代发展的，而不是一成不变的

As discussed above, the individual responsibility is established in the evolution of human world, and in some sense is a continuing process. In other words, the concept of the individual responsibility is not a constant item but to be verified and advanced in the development of human society. For example, in the ancient age, the dominators have nothing worry about to responsible for most of their illegal behaviors, such as killing the civilians. While this is not the case in the modern world, every one knows that such kind of behavior may throw them into the prisons. This trend will continue in the future development of human society.

[END:] In sum, from the long time evolution of human civilization, the concept of individual responsibility has been formed and served as the important foundation for the entire society on which it is rest. Therefore, the basic regulation that all the individuals must accountable for their own actions is not a fictional action but a fundamental principle of human world.

123 The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition.

社会培养年轻一代胜任政府、工业等领域的领导职位，最佳途径是灌输合作精神，而不是竞争精神。

128 Some people argue that successful leaders in government, industry, or other fields must be highly competitive.

Other people claim that in order to be successful, a leader must be willing and able to cooperate with others.

有些人认为,政府、工业或其他领域的成功领导者一定是具有极强的竞争精神的。也有人认为,为了成功,领导者必须情愿并且有能力与他人合作。

(老题库 46)

Agree

1. The chief reason why we should stress cooperation in nurturing young people today is that, as tomorrow's leaders, they will face pressing societal problems that simply cannot be solved apart from cooperative international efforts.
2. The second compelling reason for instilling in young people a sense of cooperation over competition is that effective leadership depends less on the latter than the former.
3. A third reason why instilling a sense of cooperation is to be preferred over instilling a sense of competition is that the latter serves to narrow a leader's focus on thwarting the efforts of competitors.

Begin: 承认竞争和合作各有各得优点,竞争可以充分激发人的积极性,合作可以发挥集体的优势,所以最好的培养年轻人的方式是让他们同时具备这两种素质。

1. 很多成功的取得离不开竞争。有竞争意识,才能从竞争中可以发现自己的不足,获得激励,从而有更多的积极性去进步。而不思竞争,不思进取,只会倒退。一个运动员,没有竞争意识,没有超越他人的勇气与信心,很快就会被对手赶上,而失败。同样,一个企业,如果安于现状,不开辟新的市场,不研发新的产品,很快就会被淘汰。一个国家也是如此,近代中国……
2. 同时当今世界的复杂多变,人们越来越发现合作的重要性。因为一个人的力量,越来越微不足道。小到一只球队,达到整个国家。比如再出色的个人球员,如果没有学会与其他队友合作,球队永远不会取得胜利,正像 NBA 广告说的那样 “It takes five”。再如一个大型的公司,里面划分若干部分,销售,人力,生产,财务之类,如果部门之间不合作,那么这家公司就很难运行下去。随着全球化的发展,国与国之间的合作日益增多,欧盟的逐渐壮大就是最好的说明。可见学会合作对一个人来说也是很重要的。(培养学生合作精神能够让他们更容易接受不同的观点,而且乐于了解不同的文化和知识,有利于学生们在全球化趋势的今天成长成为未来的领导;此外,未来的领导人需要领导一个团队,而不是个人,因此合作精神能够让学生们更容易成长成为一个团队的领导;队员的互相帮助是使工作更有效率;随着社会越来越复杂,不仅革新的细节需要来自于团队,实质的革新也不能单单依靠个人努力,比如:航空事业、生物研究等等。)
3. 但是我们也应该看到,很多情况下,竞争和合作是可以相互融合的。竞争可以充分发挥个人的主观能动性,合作充分利用各部分的优势。在合作中的竞争是良性竞争,可以让这个团队的每个人都得到提高。更常见的是两个竞争对手之间的合作,比如 Microsoft 和 IBM 他们联合推出 WS-INSPECTION,但是在操作系统,软件开发上还是竞争关系。因为竞争永远不会结束,只有学会与对手合作,才会给自己提供更好的发展前景。

End: 所以我们要重视这两者。

130 Some people believe that corporations have a responsibility to promote the well-being of the societies and environments in which they operate. Others believe that the only responsibility of corporations, provided they operate within the law, is to make as much money as possible.

有人认为,公司有责任促进所在社会的福祉和环境。也有人认为,公司唯一的责任就是,在不违反法律的前提下多赚钱。

可供参考题库 152. "The only responsibility of corporate executives, provided they stay within the law, is to make as much money as possible for their companies."

公司的经营者们唯一的责任就是在法律规定范围之内为他们的公司赚尽可能多的钱。

In several respects this position has considerable merit; yet it ignores certain compelling arguments for imposing on businesses additional obligations to the society in which they operate.

1. On the one hand are convincing arguments that profit maximization within the bounds of the law should be a business executive's sole responsibility. First, imposing on businesses additional duties to society in which they operate can, paradoxically, harm that society.
2. Secondly, by affirming that profit maximization within legal bounds is the most ethical behavior possible for business, more private enterprises and individuals will be encouraged enter the marketplace in the quest of profits.
3. On the other hand are compelling arguments for holding business executives to certain responsibilities in addition to profit maximization and to compliance with the letter of law.

1. 为公司赚钱的确是 corporate executives 的 responsibility 之一，因为一个要发展下去是离不开钱的（给员工发工资需要钱，为公司作宣传打广告要钱，开发新产品新技术要钱，国家经济的发展也需要各个企业能够有盈利。比如 WAL-MART 的盈利带来了就业，也给国家带来了税收，这个税收可以是更多人获益。
2. 但是，有时会放弃眼前的利益，将大笔资金投入长期项目，for the long run。这是为了一个公司能够长久的发展下去。比如，很多大公司都会投入大量的人力和财力进行新产品的研发
3. 同时，赚钱不是唯一 responsibility，对企业自身来说，give employees motives, 给员工提供良好的工作环境，为员工塑造融洽的人际关系氛围，给予员工发展和成长的机会。
【这里引用赫茨伯格的双因素激励理论】对与社会来说，一个公司属于社会的一部分，所以除了赚钱，corporate executives 还有责任回报社会，做一些慈善事业【charity undertaking】取之于民，用之于民。这样不仅可以树立公司良好的社会形象，还可以帮助需要帮助的人。而且也体现社会对弱势群体的关注。
4. 企业使用了一部分社会资源，如：污染、有限的能源、人力资本，有责任为社会承担责任。如：帮助治理污染、开发先进的节能设备。

43 The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves.

如今节奏日益加快的生活解决的问题，远不及带来的麻烦。

老题库 58 "The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves."

现代生活越来越快的节奏弊多利少。

Agree

1. The rapid pace of life has resulted in health problems in unprecedented large numbers.
2. Although people today have more leisure time, they are not in a better position than their ancestors to enjoy themselves.
3. More unfortunately, people seem to have become addicted to the rapid pace of modern life.

利多弊少题型

1. It is true that the rapid pace of life has resulted in an unprecedented high number of problems. (Cars → Greenhouse effect, pollution; Instant communication → 人与人亲情友情逐渐冷淡). In addition, an even worse situation is that the rapid pace has exerted high psychological stress and anxiety. 以上很多问题给人类造成的后果都是无法弥补的。
2. However, the increasingly rapid pace of life is inevitable; it is the natural result of the development of society.
3. 在不得不适应这种快节奏的同时, we should not neglect the fact that a lot benefits are produced by the increasing pace of life. 高效率的社会发展使得人民的生活水平不断提高。快节奏带来了竞争, 使得人们不断挖掘自己的潜力, 更好的提高自己。

26 The luxuries and conveniences of contemporary life prevent people from developing into truly strong and independent individuals. (老题库 16)
现代生活的奢华和便利, 让人们无法成为真正强大、独立的个体。

Agree

1. Consider first the effect of the automobile on our independence as individuals. In some respects the automobile serves to enhance such independence.
2. However, we have become slaves to the automobile.
3. Consider next the overall impact of the automobile on our strength as individuals, by which I mean strength of character, or mettle.
4. In contrast, there is a certain strength of character that comes with eschewing modern conveniences such as cars, and with the knowledge that one is contributing to a cleaner and quieter environment, a safer neighborhood, and arguably a more genteel society.

社会和个人之发展问题

1. I concede 有些时候有些人在得到安逸生活以后就不思进取了。Davy, 晚年没有什么成就。并且使人们少了患难意识, 使得当困难来临时手足无措, 坐以待毙。中国人有句谚语:富不过三代,穷不过三代。西方人也有个类似的说法叫:Great men's sons seldom do well .
2. 但是追求安逸的生活是科技发展和人类进步的动力。是以人为本的原则的一种体现,人们追求更多的休闲时间, 从而有了更高效的工作。
3. 如果缺乏现在高科技所提供的舒适条件, 有些研究成果不出来。如: 生物学领域、军事领域 都要求 sophisticated apparatus
4. 人之品格是内在的, 安逸或者艰苦的环境是外在的. 有影响, 但不会起决定性作用. People's characteristics of fortitude and independence spring from within rather than from without, although the outside environment that cannot be the determining factors after all, may has a certain impact on the course of shaping these characters .

18 The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority. (老题库 142)

当很多人都质疑权威时, 社会才会繁荣昌盛。

Agree with concession:

1. Admittedly, when many people question authority, some societal harm might result, even if a social cause is worthy.

2. While violence is rarely justifiable as a means of questioning authority, peaceful challenges to political and legal authority, by many people, are not only justifiable but actually necessary when it comes to enhancing and even preserving society's well-being.
 3. Questioning authority is also essential for advances in the sciences.
 4. Similarly, in the arts, people must challenge established styles and forms rather than imitate them; otherwise, no genuinely new art would ever emerge, and society would be worse off.
1. Generally speaking, experts' opinions are more trustworthy than ordinary people's when it comes to solving problems that require special expertise.
 2. The reality of our society is that people tend to take for granted whatever experts say.
 3. It is possible that sometimes experts do make mistakes, which ordinary people can correct. Reasonable suspicion and questioning is essential for the advancement of human society. In social life, challenging political authority forces politicians and governments to be more democratic, efficient, and responsible. Governments and authorities are expected to represent the benefit of the people and work for the people. People have the freedom and choice to question the work of government if they think something is not suitable for society.

144 True success can be measured primarily in terms of the goals one sets for oneself.

(老题库 126)

真正的成功只能通过自己设定的目标来衡量。

126. Success should be gauged on a personal base.

1. Society's external rewards can only be regarded as society's recognition of one's contribution to society.
2. For an individual person, a correct attitude is to gauge success in relation to the goals one sets for oneself.
3. Overemphasizing the social criterion of success tends to belittle the worth of an individual.

客观和主观

五.政治

50 Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people they serve.

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断做决定，而不是不假思索地遵从大众的意愿。

115 Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people whom they serve.

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断做决定，而不是不假思索地遵从大众的意愿。

114 Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little.

若是短期地、轻易地被民众的意见所左右，任何领导必定一事无成。

.可供参考题库 45 "Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carrying out the will of the people whom they serve."政府官员应该有自己的判断力，而不应该盲目地遵从人民的意愿\

Disagree

1. Admittedly, it is hard to get a good rapport of all the people.
2. However, in a democratic society, government is elected by the people, and therefore should take the responsibility to serve for the people and realize their will.
3. Without the support of the people, government is bound to perish.

少数和多数，政府

观点：agree 政府官员应该有自己的判断，但也不能忽视人民的意愿

1. 政治官员通常是杰出的个人 the outstanding individuals in the society，他们通常有着较高的学识 high wisdom，敏锐的判断力 acute judgment，长远的目光 long view，所以他们更能作出正确的决定。如：A) 邓小平改革开放 reform and opening policy，中国经济实现了巨大的进步 B) 罗斯福 (F. D. Roosevelt) 新政 (New deal)，美国 recovery from the Depression and World War II
2. at the same time 但是，一个人的能力是有限的，不能保证政治家做出的决策总是对的。人民相对而言处在社会的底层，更清楚的了解人民的真正的需求。作为领导着，应该市场保持与群众的联系，及时了解他们的建议，加以思考，作为自己判断的依据，但不是被其左右。相反如果，总是忽略人民意愿与需要，可能会使决策脱离现实意义，进而导致人民的反对。
3. nevertheless 然而 sometimes, it is hard to get consensus over a controversial issue, especially in the reformation, in which the benefits of some people must be touched and the counterviews come forth.这时，领导就要有自己的主见与勇气，将改革进行进行到底，只有经过了一定的时间，人们才能理解领导者的决策的正确。// 林肯 Lincoln 在美国早期废除农奴制的同时，受到了农场主的强烈反对，甚至迫害，但是林肯没有后退，他相信自己的判断与追求，坚信人生来是平等的。最终历史记住了伟大的林肯，这位自由战士。

139 Claim: Major policy decisions should always be left to politicians and other government experts.

Reason: Politicians and other government experts are more informed and thus have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public.

结论：主要的政策问题应该交给政治家和其他政府专家决策。

原因：政治家和其他政府专家比普通百姓见多识广，而且有更好的判断力和洞察力。

.可供参考题库 79 "Major policy decisions should always be left to politicians and other government experts, who are more informed and thus have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public."重大的决策应该留给那些政治家和政府专家们，他们比老百姓见多识广，因此具有更好的判断力和远见

The title statement goes against the basic tenets of modern democracy.

1. In some cases, politicians and other government experts might be more informed and have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public.
2. However, there is no guarantee that the politicians and experts would always put the interest of the public before their own selfish interests.
3. Furthermore, empirical evidence also indicates that politicians and government experts do make grave mistakes that harm the interests of the public.

观点:

1. Admittedly, it is a reasonable assumption that politicians have more expertise and access to more recent and plentiful information on which to base policy decisions than does the general public. 因为政治官员通常是杰出的个人 the outstanding individuals in the society, 他们通常有着较高的学识 high wisdom, 敏锐的判断力 acute judgment, 长远的目光 long view, 所以他们更能作出正确的决定。如: A) 邓小平改革开放 reform and opening policy, 中国经济实现了巨大的进步 B) 罗斯福(F. D. Roosevelt)新政(New deal), 美国 recovery from the Depression and World War II
2. at the same time 但是, 在做重大决策时, 不能忽略老百姓的意见, 他们相对而言处在社会的底层, 更清楚的了解人民的真正的意愿和需求。作为领导着, 应该市场保持与群众的联系, 及时了解他们的建议, 加以思考, 作为自己判断的依据, 但不是被其左右。相反如果, 总是忽略人民意愿与需要, 可能会使决策脱离现实意义, 进而导致人民的反对。
3. **?????** Nevertheless 当然 sometimes, it is hard to get consensus over a controversial issue, especially in the reformation, in which the benefits of some people must be touched and the counterviews come forth. 这时, 领导就要有自己的主见与勇气, 将改革进行进行到底, 只有经过了一定的时间, 人们才能理解领导者的决策的正确。//林肯 Lincoln 在美国早期废除农奴制的同时, 受到了农场主的强烈反对, 甚至迫害, 但是林肯没有后退, 他相信自己的判断与追求, 坚信人生来是平等的。最终历史记住了伟大的林肯, 这位自由战士

观点: 承认, 政治家有时得迎合公众 for some reason, 这与思想家和艺术家不同; 然而不能放弃原则

1. **思想家、艺术家另类:** 通常按照自己的意愿创作和思考, 这正是他们的创新和与众不同之处, 往往也是他们伟大的原因。如梵高、苏格拉底 Socrates, Yet time has proven their value.
2. **政治领导者领导并依赖人民:** political leaders 领导人民的同时也需要依赖人民的支持。
A) 听取人民意见的好处
B) 如果他的决定总是与人民的意愿相违背, 他的任何决定都将难以实施
3. **但不能放弃原则:** However, politicians should not always compromise and abandon principle in order to conform public opinion. 公众的见识有限, 借助 45/79 中领导需要发挥领导作用, 虽然可能会违反一些公众的意愿。邓小平的改革开放

结尾: 政治家虽然不能想 xxx 那样完全安装自己的意愿, 但也不应该放弃原则。一个出色的 politician 应该懂得何时妥协、何时坚持

69 Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to

withhold information from the public. Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.

有些人认为政治领导向大众隐瞒信息是有必要的，甚至是有益的。也有人认为公众有知情权利。

Agree

1. In order to gain the opportunity for effective public leadership, a would-be leader must first gain and maintain political power. In the game of politics, complete forthrightness is a sign of vulnerability and naiveté, neither of which earn a politician respect among his or her opponents.
2. Fully disclosing to the public certain types of information would threaten public safety and perhaps even national security.
3. Nevertheless, legitimate political leadership indeed requires forthrightness with the citizenry as to the leader's motives and agenda.

可供参考题库8 “It is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public.”政治领导们在公众面前有所保留经常是必要的，甚至是值得赞许的 (45+2)

观点: agree in some respects, disagree in other respects

1. 政府不可能把所有事情都告诉公众，有所隐瞒还是有好处的，尤其是那些涉及到国家安全及社会稳定的信息。A) 国防 (national defense) 信息，不暴露弱点 B) SARS 病在全国造成恐慌，政府为了安抚公众情绪，会多报道些积极的信息
2. 然而，过度的隐瞒信息也会使得政府难以和群众取得沟通，并可能最终破坏民主的根基 (While, on the other hand, distribute the government with the rights to freely conceal the information may also ruin the philosophical underpinnings of the democratic climate)
3. 所以，在涉及到人民生活与利益方面，政府应该办公透明化。A) 利于社会稳定，公众了解了政府才能信任政府 B) 利于领导者与公众的交流，听取民众的意见和建议 C) 使政府接受监督，防止腐败

可供参考题库167 “It is impossible for an effective political leader to tell the truth all the time. Complete honesty is not a useful virtue for a politician.”有效力的政治领导者在任何时候都告诉真相是不可能的。对于政治家来说，太坦白不是美德

In order to evaluate this contention it is necessary to examine the nature of politics, and to distinguish between short-term and long-term effectiveness.

1. On the one hand are three compelling arguments that political leader must sometimes be less than truthful in order to be effective in that leadership. The first argument lies in the fact that politics is a game played among politicians—and that to succeed in the game one must use the tools that are part and parcel of it.
2. Secondly, it is crucial to distinguish between misrepresentations of fact—in other words, lies—and mere political rhetoric.
3. Thirdly, politics is a business born not only of idealism but also of pragmatism; after all, in order to be effective a politician must gain and hold onto political power, which means winning election.
4. On the other hand, although in the short term being less-than-truthful with the public might serve a political leader's interest in preserving power, would-be political leaders who lack requisite integrity ultimately forfeit their leadership.

观点: agree to some extent; however, not too excessive

1. 诚实坦白对每个人来说都是美德。对于政治家，能够树立良好的公众形象，赢得公民的赞赏和支持。例如 Lincoln 家里很贫寒，他在竞选的时候丝毫没有掩饰自己的贫穷，赢得了下层阶级 people from low class 的支持

- 然而，在某些时候，尤其涉及到国家安全及社会稳定时，有所隐瞒还是有好处的。A) 国防 (national defense) 信息，不暴露弱点 B) SARS 病在全国造成恐慌，政府为了安抚公众情绪，会多报道些积极的信息
- 但就长远来说，领导者应该 tell the truth，而且 the government he leads 应该办公透明化。A) 正直的人品才能真正获得民众的支持和信任如：Gandhi, Martin Luther King B) 利于领导者与公众的交流，听取民众的意见和建议 C) 政治家们过分的欺骗民众会导致人民不相信政府并导致不满，并最终导致灾难性的后果。

108 Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

批判性的判断在任何领域当中都是没什么用处的，除非判断来自于该领域专家。

110 Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

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(老题库 168)

- With respect to the social sciences, the social world presents a seamless web of not only anthropogenic but also physical forces, which interact in ways that can be understood only in the context of a variety of disciplines.
- In contrast, the work of researchers in the purely physical sciences can be judged only by their peers.

统一和分歧之专家

23 Governments should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development. (老题库 69)

政府应该尽量不去限制科学研究和发展。

Disagree

- Without government funding, scientists would find it difficult to carry out large-scale projects.
- Government can also organize scientists to solve the most urgent problems that concern society.
- However, government should refrain from interfering with the freedom of scientific enquiry.

技术之政府限制

- 政府应该对科学研究进行合理的限制，这样才可以保证社会上大部分人的利益，比如科学家对核能 (nuclear energy) 的研究一方面铸就了核电站 (nuclear power station)，使得发电的成本大大降低；另一方面，却研究出来了核武器 (nuclear weapons) 杀伤力很强 (max destruction)，远远超过常规武器 (far excellent than conventional weapons)。核武器有潜在的危险，如果战争一旦爆发，使用核武器将会给人们带来巨大的灾难。比如对农药的研究，现在的科学家可以研究出更有效的农药 (pesticide) 来杀死害虫 (pests)，而且农药的毒性越来越强，但是如果政府不加管制，那么这些毒素 (poison) 会进入人的身体，危害人们的健康。
- 政府应该对某些研究加以支持，否则就会使研究失去平衡。有些科学研究是可以给某些团体带来直接

的利润的，比如对软件工程（software engineering）的研究，编写出新的软件，可以得到直接的利润；而有些是没有直接的利润的，比如天文学 astronomy，生物学 biology，这些都没有直接的经济效益，如果政府不限制，那么将来会有很少的人从事这方面的研究，则整个研究失去平衡。

3. 科学研究有时候是超前的，创新的。政府不太可能正确的判断是否正确，如果政府对科学研究做过多的限制，则会对科学的发展不利。如果开始的时候就禁止 anatomy 解剖学，那么怎么会有现代医学和外科手术 surgical。如果一个新的学科出现，比如基因工程（gene engineering）政府加限制，则该学科也不会得到发展，就不会更好的为人类服务。
4. 结论：政府需要给科学一个良好的自由的空间让其发展，但是在必要的时候要限制。

16 Some people believe that in order to be effective, political leaders must yield to public opinion and abandon principle for the sake of compromise. Others believe that the most essential quality of an effective leader is the ability to remain consistently committed to particular principles and objectives.

有些人认为，为了保证效力，政治领袖一定要屈从民众意见，为妥协而放弃原则。也有人认为，有效力的领导者一定具备持续坚定自己原则和目标的能力。

86 Some people believe that government officials must carry out the will of the people they serve. Others believe that officials should base their decisions on their own judgment.

有些人认为政府官员应该遵从大众的意愿。也有人认为政府官员依靠自己的判断做决定。

可供参考老题库 160. "The most essential quality of an effective leader is the ability to remain consistently committed to particular principles and objectives. Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little."

对于一位强有力的领导者来说，最关键的能力就是要对一些原则和目标坚定不移。任何领导如果很频繁的、很轻易的为大众意志而转移的话，他将会一事无成。

In addressing the issue it is helpful to consider, in turn, three distinct forms of leadership: business, political and social-spiritual.

1. In the business realm, effective leadership is generally defined, at least in our corporate culture, as that which achieves the goal of profit maximization for a firm's shareholders or other owners.
2. In the political realm, stubborn adherence to one's objective in the short term might serve a political leader's interest in preserving his or her power, yet in the long term such behavior invariably results in that leader's downfall.
3. Socio-spiritual leadership, in order to be effective, inherently requires that the leader remain steadfastly committed to principle.

少数和多数之政治领袖

1. 坚持自己的观点确实重要，尤其触及到某些人的利益而遭到反对时。如：林肯；Chairman Mao. Gandhi 要是领导人只懂得听从大众的意见，永远不能带来深远影响。
2. 有时也要遵从大众的意见。
3. 而且，最主要的品质肯定不是坚持。作为一个优秀的领导人还有很多难的可贵的品质，如 A 对于未来得准确预测，有着长远的目标与眼光，这样做出得决定就会更加得合理 b 对于众多资料信息的分析能力，能够在复杂的情况下，作出良好的判断 c 对于所有公民，工人，下属的仁爱之心，D 良好的心理素质，在面对突发时间的时候能够带领人们一起度过难关。这些都是作为领导者十分重要的品质，缺少哪一点都不会是最优秀的领

导。

少数和多数之领导与大众

.可供参考题库 24. "People in positions of power are most effective when they exercise caution and restraint in the use of that power."

1. People without caution and restraint tend to abuse the power granted to them.

1. Caution and restraint help people have better understanding and make better use of the power.
2. Leaders should not be tied up by too much caution and restraint.

过犹不及

.可供参考题库 202. "Unlike great thinkers and great artists, the most effective political leaders must often yield to public opinion and abandon principle for the sake of compromise."

不同于伟大的思想家和艺术家，最杰出的政治领袖通常都必须为了妥协而屈从于大众的意见并且放弃原则。

For political leaders, practicality should take precedence over principles.

1. Great thinkers and great artists do not have to appeal to the opinions of the public.
2. However, for political leaders, winning the favor of the public is key to effective leadership.
3. In addition, political policies are often made based on the compromise of different interest groups and the dictates of the situation.

60 Politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals.

政治家应该寻求共同点和理性的一致，而不是深奥的理想。

.可供参考题库 195. "The goal of politics should not be the pursuit of an ideal, but rather the search for common ground and reasonable consensus."

政治的目的不应该是追求一种理想，而是寻求共同点和合理的一致。

Disagree:

1. Reasonable consensus and a political idea need not be mutually exclusive.
2. The speaker's position flies in the face of human nature and the nature of politics.
3. A third problem with the speaker's position is that it begs the question: What are the proper ideals for politicians? They have little to do with consensus, and everything to do with justice and fairness.
4. Finally, lacking idealism a political leader will tend to seek compromise and reasonable consensus for its own sake.

统一和分歧之政治

观点: should...or...? 承认 searching for common ground and reasonable consensus is a goal of politics, 但是也不能忽视 the fact that the pursuit of an ideal 是很多领导者的政治目标。而且这两者并不 mutually exclusive。

1. Firstly, 一个国家的政治目标是使该国能够正常的运行和发展, 因此必须满足绝大多数人的利益, 也就是寻找普遍合理的大多数人的意见 the goal for the politics of a nation is to ensure that the nation runs with a minimum of contention and develops in a favorable direction. Thus, government needs to meet the needs of the majority of its people and search for common ground and reasonable consensus. 如果, 总是忽略人民意愿与需要, 可能会使决策脱离现实意义, 进而导致人民的反对。所以, 寻找共同点和合情合理的共识是政治目标

2. 然而，reasonable consensus and a political ideal need not be mutually exclusive.比如对于 an ideal of peace, 是 the goal of politics, 同时它也是所有民众的 reasonable consensus。(北范)
3. 但是由于民众只是和视野的局限性，有时他们的意见对国家和他们自己都是有害的，政治家们应当保持清醒。However, the ideas of one segment of the public, no matter how vocal, sometimes does harm to the whole nation as well as themselves as a result of their limited knowledge and viewpoint. Therefore, it is politicians who must remain clear-headed facing the need to make right choices.

104 To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards. (老题库 43)

想成为一名有效力的领导则，政府官员必须坚守最高的伦理和道德标准。

107 To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards.

想成为一名有效力的领导者，政府官员必须坚守最高的伦理和道德标准。

1. In the business realm, successful leadership is generally defined as that which achieves the goal of profit maximization for a firm's shareholders or other owners.
2. In the political realm the issue is no less complex. Definition of successful political leadership and of ethical or moral leadership are tied up in the means a leader uses to wield his or her power and to obtain that power in the first place.
3. Personal morality is unrelated to effective political leadership. However, public morality and successful leadership are more closely connected.
4. ethical and moral standard are must be maintained to be an effective leader. (领导者的道德问题)
5. However, 政治领域的道德标准和一般意义上的道德标准是不一样的，不能用一般意义上的道德标准来衡量 an effective leader。we should not equate moral behavior in politics with the simple notions of honesty and putting the other fellow's needs ahead of one's own-or other ways that we typically measure the morality of an individual's private behavior. (类似 169 第三条)
6. Moreover, 只具有伦理和道德修养对于一个有效的领导者来说是远远不够的，领导能力，协调能力，处理危机的能力更重要。(89 第二条，领导者的能力)

10 Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state, even if these areas could be developed for economic gain.

国家应该通过法令保护任何存留的原生态地区保持原状，即便这些地区可以用作商业开发。

125 Some people claim that a nation's government should preserve its wilderness areas in their natural state. Others argue that these areas should be developed for

potential economic gain.

有些人认为，国家应该通过法令保护任何存留的原生态地区保持原状。也有人认为，这些地区应该用作商业开发

148 Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state.

国家应该通过法令保护任何存留的原生态地区保持原状。

可供参考老题库 83

When our environment is under growing threat from human civilization, government should take action to preserve publicly owned wilderness areas in their natural state.

1. Even a few people could cause serious damage to a remote wilderness area.
2. The destruction of even a remote wildness area could result in unforeseeable effects on the larger environment.
3. Without government's protection, even the remotest wildness area will finally disappear.

政府之领土

1. It is essential that a few areas of publicly owned wilderness be kept in their natural state. In such protected areas, plants and animals can live freely without fear that they will be killed. Nature has the ability to maintain balance; without human interference, the web of life will take good care of itself. 同时，保护 wilderness 的意义也不只是能保护 wilderness 本身，对保护人类的生存环境也有帮助。人类为了自身物质文明和经济的发展，已经对自然界带来了太多太沉重的破坏。人类必需要开始大力保护环境，否则最终有一天将无法在此生存。
2. At the same time, preserving wilderness has a significant meaning for researchers of biology and ecology, also for researchers of history and geology. 这些地方受现代工业和文明的影响少，往往保留了一些原始的生活状态和相应的文化习俗。比如在非洲大陆上，还存在着许多原始部落，他们不会使用机械，还保留原始的生活状态；他们不了解外面的世界，有自己的语言和文化。这些都为研究者提供了很好的研究素材。
3. 然而，这些地方正在遭到人类的破坏。现在，越来越多的人喜欢去这些地方旅游、度假老寻找原始自然的感觉，而科技的进步也为人们提供了方便。所有有些人在利益的驱动下，就对这些地区进行过渡的开发以赚取更多的金钱，只是这些地区的生态环境遭到严重破坏
4. 政府是有效的保护手段，如通过法律，很多国家都有相关的规定来保护；如：the 1964 Wilderness Act, 自然保护区的建立；除此以外，人类自身也要通过宣传、教育自觉地进行保护；

六. 文化

5 Claim: Governments must ensure that their major cities receive the financial support they need in order to thrive.

Reason: It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are preserved and generated.

结论：政府需要给社会主要城市提供财政支持，来保证其繁荣发展。

原因：一个国家的文化传统主要是在城市中得以传承和发展。

117 It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are generated and preserved.

一个国家的文化传统主要是在城市中得以传承和发展。

老题库 10

Disagree

1. Subsidizing cultural traditions is not a proper role of government.
2. Secondly, subsidizing cultural traditions is not a necessary role of government. Philanthropy is alive and well today, and so government need not intervene to ensure that our cultural traditions are preserved and promoted.
3. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the speaker unfairly suggests that large cities serve as the primary breeding ground and sanctuaries for a nation's cultural traditions.

城市和国家的关系之文化传统

41 The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries. (老题库 36)

个人的伟大是由后来人评判，不是由同时代的人来评判。

1. An individual's contemporaries may be emotionally connected with him or her.
2. It takes time for the significance of an individual's deeds to be recognized.
3. Admittedly, there are still plenty of cases in which people's greatness were instantaneously recognized and judged objectively by their contemporaries.

时间问题之个人的伟大

“An individual's greatness cannot be judged objectively by his or her contemporaries; the most objective evaluators of a person's greatness are people who belong to a later time”

个体的伟大成就不能由同时代的人来评判；对于成就最可观的评价者是后来人

开头：在人类社会发展的过程中，几乎所有的人都对整个社会的发展发挥的或多或少的的影响。一些人的行为或者作品不光能够在当时的社会发挥影响，而且对现代文明的性能同样也有一定甚至是深远的影响，而另一些人虽然在当时几乎没有为社会或者社群做出任何贡献，但却在之后的社会发展中发挥着巨大的推动作用。换句话说，任何人的行为都具备短期效应和长期效应，相比于那些同代者，后来者能够更加清晰的认识到他们是否伟大。

1. 不可否认，相当多数的人在当时的社会发挥着重要的作用。这一点对于政治家来说尤为明显，多数作为国家领导者的政治家都能够在当时的社会产生一定的影响无论这种影响是坏还是好。比如一个国家的总统，不光决定了这个国家一段时间的发展情况，同时也会对世界其他国家的情况产生或多或少的影响
2. 相比之下，后人能够更加客观和准确的从历史的角度判断前人对社会的影响。首先，相比于同时代的人来说，后人不会受到媒体和当时舆论的影响，因此能够更客观地看待前人的功过。其次，后人能够通过研究和了解社会发展的历史知道前人当时的行为是否对其后的社会发展产生了影响，这在同时代人看来是不可能的。比如，多数当时不出名但现在珍贵而且伟大的艺术作品都是后人发现的。
3. 对于个人是否伟大的判断是一个持续的过程，时间越久，也就越容易看出个人的伟大程度。有的个人的作品和行为会被一度认为是对社会发展有害，而最后又被纠正为有益，

这些不同判断的产生都是由于后人在判断前人的时候忽视了当时的历史环境以及其他条件的限制造成的。因此，几乎没有什么东西比是将更能检验一个人的伟大程度。总之，时间能够检验一切，包括一个人的伟大程度。后人能够比同时代的人更清晰的认识前人的伟大，只是因为他们拥有比同时代的人更多的时间用来检验。

77 The most effective way to understand contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth. (老题库 6)

了解当代文化最有效的方式是分析当代年轻人的潮流。

It is more or less true to say that contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth.

1. We live in an age when old people are marginalized in society.
2. What we call mass culture produced by the mass media is, as a matter of fact, a reflection of the trends among the youth.
3. There is urgent need for the younger generation and the older generation to fill the gap between them and to build a more balanced contemporary culture.

文明潮流和年轻人潮流的关系。

观点: disagree, 分析年轻人可以帮助了解的一部分, 但不是最有效途径

1. Admittedly, 年轻人是这个社会的一个重要组成部分, 所以分析他们的潮流和思想可以从某些方面了解当代文化。年轻人富有激情和活力, 容易接受新事务和新思想, 他们的行为和喜好也更容易形成时尚与潮流, 这些也是一个社会当代文化一个不可缺少的组成部分。同时, 年轻人在家庭教育、学校教育和社会教育的环境下长大, 他们的思想和行为方式在一定程度上也是一个国家文化的体现。比如中国的年轻人较之与美国的年轻人, 比较含蓄和保守, 这正式受中国文化的影响。
2. However, 年轻人只是社会的一部分, 不能完全代表整个当代文化。在政治、经济、文化、教育等各方面, 为社会贡献最大中坚力量的往往是中年人而不是年轻人。
3. Moreover, 了解一个国家的当代文化很重要的一个方面是研究其历史和传统文化。一个国家的历史和传统是当代文化的发源, 对其影响很大。比如中国的儒家思想。所以了解传统文化也很重要

七. 传媒

4 Scandals are useful because they focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could. (老题库 185)

丑闻是有裨益的, 因为它们让人们注意到一些问题, 任何演说家和改革家都无法做到的。

1. On the one hand, scandals can sometimes serve to call our attention to pervasive social or political problems that we would otherwise neglect.
2. On the other hand, scandals can sometimes serve chiefly to distract us from more pressing community or societal problems.

Begin: 同意上面观点，丑闻可能是有益的，但是是要有条件限制的。

1. 丑闻可以揭示出某些社会现象，让人们去关注它。比如近几年纷纷报出的各种足球丑闻，让人们了解到在一场足球比赛后面隐藏了很多东西，裁判受贿，球员为了钱，故意输球，这些东西都是损害体育比赛的精神的。美国著名的水门事件（Watergate case），让人了解到美国民主制度遭到迫害。MIT 副教授卢克·范·帕里耶斯（Luk Van Parijs）编造、修改科研数据以及杜撰合作者姓名，最终被发现报道，并被校方开除。这次现象如果不是因为丑闻的揭露，可能会被当作默认的社会潜规则（hidden rules），继续的危害社会。

It is true that scandals expose some facts that cannot be seen in other ways for the speakers and reformers have to take responsibility for their public affairs.

2. 但我们必须注意这些丑闻的真实性，可不盲信而造成对别人的伤害。毕竟有些媒体为了私利，编造一些子虚乌有的丑闻等等。

We should be avoid believing blindly in the reports about these scandals and be careful to establish the facts relating to them before making any judgments.

End: In sum, 适当的 scandal 可以揭露危害社会的东西，但是过多的 scandal，或更进一步，life full of scandal without good news, 也会给社会带来消极的影响。因此我们应控制一个度，which makes our lives and the society better.

44 Claim: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero. （老 161）

Reason: The reputation of anyone who is subjected to media scrutiny will eventually be diminished.

结论: 当今任何社会已经不再可能将任何在世的人标榜为英雄人物。

原因: 任何人遭受媒体的监察，必定会声名扫地。

75 In this age of intensive media coverage, it is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

在这个媒体无孔不入的时代，当今任何社会已经不再可能将任何在世的人标榜为英雄人物。

84 It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero. 当今任何社会已经不再可能将任何在世的人标榜为英雄人物。

Agree

1. In order to maximize profits the media are simply giving the public what they demand—scrutiny of heroic public figures that serves to diminish their reputation.

2. Intense media scrutiny raises a presumption, at least in public's collective mind, that their hero is guilty of some sort of character flaw or misdeed.

Begin: 承认当今的媒体关注的范围越来越大，很多私人的事情也被曝光，但是我们必须承认真正的英雄不管媒体如何报道，都还是会赢得人们尊重的。

1. 当今的媒体铺天盖地，如今的 hero 很少有自己的隐私，的确有因为报道而名声扫地的“hero”。When they seek a public role, they should expect that they will lose at least some of their privacy. MIT 副教授卢克·范·帕里耶斯（Luk Van Parijs）编造、修改科研数据以及杜撰合作者姓名，最终被发现报道，并被校方开除。可以说，媒体在监督英雄方面的确起到了积极的作用。

Luk Van Parijs, a former associate professor of biology at MIT, once was considered as a

rising star in the fields of immunology and RNA interference. However, this high-flying researcher has been fired from MIT for fabricating data in a published scientific paper, in unpublished manuscripts, and in grant applications, which was discovered by the media,

2. 真正的英雄(Turning back to the real hero), 不管媒体怎样窥视他们私人生活 pry about , 他们还是一样受人们尊重。一方面真正出色的人, 在私人时间, 也是非常常规的生活——看书, 休息, 运动——让媒体没有可乘之机, 做事保持很高的道德水准。另一方面是他们的出色成就让他们的所谓的错误行为那么微不足道, 比如罗斯福, 他也有 EX-marital scandal , 但是这些行为比起他的成就——走出大萧条, 领导二战取得胜利, 他是公认的 20 世纪最伟大的总统, 人们即使知道丑闻, 但是仍然和以前一样尊敬他。所以真正的英雄, 仍然有很高的声誉, 不管媒体怎样报道。
3. 再者, 媒体并没有阻碍甚至抹杀英雄的存在, 在当代也有很多的英雄。首先, 在当今技术飞速发展的时代, 人们比过去更渴望英雄, 我们的经验告诉我们, 媒体时代不光没有消灭英雄, 而且更多的英雄层出不穷 after the incredible tragedy that happened in the September 11, 2001, thousand of firefighters and policeman work in the World Trade Center for the sake of saving most victims. 过去只有做了很大贡献的人才得到宣传, 但如今一个见义勇为的抓小偷的都马上被宣传了。此外, 因为媒体的不受约束, 它可以揭露罪恶, 对抗恶势力, 让真正的英雄得以暴露出来。

End: In sum, to broadly state that media scrutiny will diminish anyone's reputation exaggerates the negative factor of the media; we should not lose our sight on the fact that media could also serve to create heroes. Moreover, 真正伟大的人, 也是不会受此影响的。

八. 艺术

88 Claim: Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

Reason: It is inappropriate—and, perhaps, even cruel—to use public resources to fund the arts when people's basic needs are not being met.

结论: 当有公民为饥饿和失业所困时, 政府需要中止对艺术的资助。

原因: 当人们的基本需求得不到保障时, 使用公共资源扶持艺术是不合适的, 甚至是残忍的。

80 Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

当有公民为饥饿和失业所困时, 政府需要中止对艺术的资助。

老题库 190. "As long as people in a society are hungry or out of work or lack the basic skills needed to survive, the use of public resources to support the arts is inappropriate--and, perhaps, even cruel--when one considers all the potential uses of such money."

一旦人们陷于饥饿、失业或者缺乏谋生的基本技能, 运用公共资源去扶持艺术是很不恰当的----并且甚至是残忍的----尤其明知这些资金所有可能的用途。

1. The implicit rationale behind the speaker's statement seems to be that cultural enrichment pales in importance compared to food, clothing, and shelter.
2. It might also be tempting to agree with the speaker on the basis that arts patronage is neither an appropriate nor a necessary function of government.

3. On the other hand are compelling arguments that public support for the art is desirable, whether or not unemployment and hunger have been eliminated. One such argument is that by allocating public resources to the arts, we actually help
4. A second argument against the speaker's position has to do with the function and ultimate objectives of art.

Begin: 承认要政府应该适度的选择去支持艺术的发展，但是我们也要明白上面提高的一些社会问题是永远不会彻底消失的，我们不能完全不去支持艺术。

1. 承认政府必须把一些公共资源着重于解决那些紧急的社会问题。如果国内发生了重大的自然灾害，比如洪水，成千上万的人流离失所，比如发生饥荒，很多人没有饭吃，国内经济通货膨胀那样，如果在这种场合下，还想着花很大的精力支持艺术的发展，是违背政府的主要职责的，这种场合下，涉及很多人的生命，很有可能社会发生巨大动乱，甚至这个国家维持下去都是很困难的。
2. 但是我们要明白艺术也是需要支持。因为艺术的发展没有很强的市场规律，并不是所有有天赋的艺术家都能赢得与天赋相关的舒适生活，甚至正常生活都有问题，但是他们能为社会创造永恒的价值。比如 Samuel Johnson 为了写作那本著名的 a dictionary of the English language，四处乞求经济支持，最后被很多人拒绝了，特别是 Lord Chesterfield，最后他多花了比预计的时间多了 5 年的时间完成了。但是如果他能够得到适当的支持，那么完成时间可以大大缩短。有时候，必要的经济支持，会给艺术的发展带来巨大的推力，因此也能对整个人类文明也是有巨大作用的。
3. 有时艺术也可以帮助解决社会问题。第一：艺术作品可以给人精神动力，比如革命时期的一些鼓舞人心的歌曲、小说。第二：艺术也可以帮助那些饥饿、失业或者缺乏谋生的基本技能的人，比如通过慈善晚会号召大家捐款等等，SARS 时期、地震时都会有这样的活动。

End: 最后，我们要明白社会问题和艺术都很重要，我们要优先把资源用来解决紧急的社会问题，但是社会问题永远是不会消失，不能为了无止境的社会问题，忽视了对人类有长远意义的艺术的支持。

55 In order for any work of art—for example, a film, a novel, a poem, or a song—to have merit, it must be understandable to most people.

若是任何艺术作品（例如，电影、文学、雕塑或者歌曲）存在价值，都必须易于大多数人理解。（老 218）

1. First consider musical art form. It would be absurd to assert that the objective of music is to challenge the listener's knowledge of music theory. In fact, listening to music is simply an encounter—an experience to be accepted at face value for its aural impact on our spirit and our emotions.
2. Next consider the art forms of painting and sculpture. If the test for meritorious art were its ability to be clearly understood by every observer, then our most valuable art would simply imitate the mundane physical world around us.
3. Finally, consider art forms such as poetry, song, and prose, in certain cases stanzas and verses need not be “understood” to have merit, as much as they need be experienced for the images and emotions they evoke.

少数和多数之艺术价值

艺术作品要有价值，不管是电影、文学还是歌曲，都必须让大多数人能够理解。**From kit**

Begin: Though the speaker's assertion may have merit, in my opinion, it unfairly generalizes about art. 艺术作品的价值与大多数人是否理解是没有关系的，

1. 一个艺术作品只要是作者的真实情感、感受、想法的表达，那它就是有价值的。According to what Freud has said (and I paraphrased) art, in essence, is a kind of release of individual lust, converting the human libido into plentiful creativity. It is through the work of art that artists express their passions, emotions, and desires. From this we can see, art is therefore, first and foremost, concerning with the inner world rather than with the outside one as a whole.
2. 艺术作品不一定需要人们的理解。一方面：因为人们的知识有限，也不是每个人都是心理学家，所以不可能完全揣摸出艺术作品所代表的作者的真实想法，但是只要能够欣赏就足够了。比如：对于某些音乐作品，只要我们听到以后感到很美或者心灵受到撞击，那它就是有价值的。如有些诗，我们不能体会作者的真实意思，但是我们感受得到诗中作者的感情和情趣；另一方面：艺术作品正是因为不容易被理解，才有了见仁见智的感受，才给人想象力，才 full of humor and wit, 才有价值；”一千个人眼中就有一千个哈姆雷特” hamlet, 你能说有谁真正读懂了莎士比亚么？(Shakespeare), 但这不影响 hamlet to be a noted masterpiece.
3. 一个艺术作品如果不是忠于作者的真实想法，而是为了迎合观众或者让大多数人理解，or was shaped by most people's opinion. 那它就很难有长久的价值。比如很多无聊的商业片，虽然被大多数人欢迎，但却不被评论家看好，很快就会被大家遗忘。

End: In sum, the merit of art has little bearing on whether most people understand it. 只要一个艺术作品只要是作者的真实情感、想法的表达，是作者创作灵感的真实体现，那它就是有价值的。

Z Some people believe that government funding of the arts is necessary to ensure that the arts can flourish and be available to all people. Others believe that government funding of the arts threatens the integrity of the arts. (老题库 85)

有些人认为政府对艺术的资助是有必要的，资助能够保证艺术繁荣发展，并且让所有人享受艺术。也有人认为政府对艺术的资助会威胁到艺术的完整性。

In spite of the harm that government funding might do to the integrity of the arts, government support is still necessary for the flourishing of the arts.

1. Admittedly, government funding might directly or indirectly influence artists' decisions and choices.
2. However, history has demonstrated that government support could also contribute to the prosperity of arts.
3. Furthermore, when money has come to dominate contemporary society, it is all the more imperative for government to fund arts.

政府之艺术

1. 承认政府会限制艺术的发展。因为政府总是它自己的一定立场，是维护自己这个国家利益的。比如过去苏联 The soviet Union 过去甚至让他们的艺术家按照 party line 去创作作品。在这种情况下，艺术家就没有办法按照自己对艺术的理解去创造艺术。虽然不是所有政府都会像苏联那样明显，但是这种影响总是暗藏着的。

2. 虽然政府一定程度上会影响艺术，但是政府的支持对于艺术的发展还是非常重要的。一方面资助有利于艺术的发展。如庞大的建筑艺术，更需要政府的资助才能得到发展。比如 Samuel Johnson 为了写作那本著名的 a dictionary of the English language，四处乞求经济支持，最后被很多人拒绝了，特别是 Lord chesterfield,最后他多花了比预计的时间多了 5 年的时间完成了。但是如果他能够得到适当的支持，那么完成时间可以大大缩短。有时候，必要的经济支持，会给艺术的发展带来巨大的推力，因此也能对整个人类文明也是有巨大作用的。
3. 另一方面，国家对艺术的资助有利于艺术的传播。艺术家们，受种种影响，如资金缺乏，影响力不够，不善于传播艺术。而有了国家的资助，可以让艺术家的作品让更多的人见到，欣赏艺术带来的震撼感，陶醉感。从而有更多的人投入艺术。
4. 就艺术家而言，他们应该学会保持自己的艺术创作风格，不受其他的力量而左右。As we all know, art is the product of the artist's authentic passion, a manifestation of the artist's unique creative impulse, and a creation of the artist's spirit. If art were shaped by integrating the concern of the governments, it would cease to be art.

九. 历史

57 The main benefit of the study of history is to dispel the illusion that people living now are significantly different from people who lived in earlier times. (老题库 221)
研究历史的最大益处在于打破这样的幻想：现代人和历史上的人有很大不同。

1. I agree with the statement insofar as through the earnest study of human history we learn that basic human nature—our desires and motives, as well as our fears and foibles—has remained constant over recorded time.
2. However beneficial it might be to appreciate the unchanging nature of humankind, it is equally beneficial to understand and appreciate significant differences between peoples of different time periods—in terms of cultural mores, customs, values and ideals.
3. Another problem with the statement is that it undervalues other, equally important benefits of studying history.

观点：disagree，某些方面没有大差别；但有些方面差别很大；忽略了历史研究的其他好处

1. Admittedly，不同时期的人在某些方面是相似的
 - 1.1 basic human nature consisting of desires, motives, fear, and etc. have remained constant over recorded time.(对爱情的渴望，和平稳定的追求，未知世界的探索等)
 - 1.2 学习历史，借鉴前人的做法
2. However，在很多方面不同时期的人存在很大差别
 - 1.1 生活、学习方式有很大变化
 - 1.2 面临的问题也不同，环境污染、资源匮乏、核武器问题、人口过剩
3. Moreover，作者忽略了历史研究的其他好处：研究历史对现在的作用

119 When old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings.

当现代规划者认为历史建筑物所在地可以用作现代开发时，相比历史建筑的保护，现代开发应该放在首位。

可供参考题库 26. "Most people would agree that buildings represent a valuable record of any society's past, but controversy arises when old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes. In such situations, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings so that contemporary needs can be served."

大多数人都同意一个社会的建筑物代表了它有价值的历史纪录，但是当现代规划者们觉得这些以前的建筑物所占据的土地可以被更有价值的使用于新目的时，就产生了争议，现代发展应该比保留历史建筑物更受重视以便于满足眼下的需求。

Which interest should take precedence should be determined on a case-by-case basis--and should account not only for practical and historic considerations but also aesthetic ones.

1. In determining whether to raze an older building, planners should of course consider the community's current and anticipated utilitarian needs.
2. Competing with a community's utilitarian needs is an interest preserving the historical record, the weight of which should also be determined on a case-by-case basic.
3. Also competing with a community's utilitarian needs is the aesthetic and architectural value of the building itself—apart from historical events with which it might be associated.

过去和现在之建筑物

观点: disagree

1. 历史建筑具有重要的历史价值，是一个国家或地区的文化艺术等的体现。
 - 2.1 一个建筑代表了一段历史
 - 2.2 一个建筑代表了一种文化
 - 2.3 建筑本身就是一种艺术，代表了某种独特的建筑风格
2. 历史建筑增加了一个城市的魅力，是这个城市的财富。
 - 2.1 代表了一个地区的历史文化
 - 2.2 旅游带来了经济
3. 当历史建筑的保护与现代城市发展规划冲突时，可以采取其他更好的解决方法。
 - 3.1 maintain or incorporate traditional architectural style and function into future developments, as is being done in Rome
 - 3.2 整体移动历史建筑

74 Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

了解过去不能帮助人们在现在做重要的决定。

133 Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

Reason: The world today is significantly more complex than it was even in the relatively recent past.

结论：了解过去不能帮助人们在现在做重要的决定。

原因：相比刚刚发生的过去，今天的世界已经变得更加复杂。

134 Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

Reason: We are not able to make connections between current events and past events until we have some distance from both.

结论：了解过去不能帮助人们在现在做重要的决定。

原因：人们尚且不能联系过去和现在的事情，除非两者都以成为历史。

可供参考题库 54. "History teaches us only one thing: knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today."

历史只教会了我们一件事：了解过去无助于人们今天做出重要的决定。

Disagree

1. It is a common misconception that what happened in the past has nothing to do with present society.
2. Individually, men can learn from the experience of great figures in history.
3. In business, case studies enable business people to confront their every day challenges.
4. Admittedly, there are entirely new problems that we have to cope with on our own without any precedent in history to refer to.

时间问题之历史不是今天的一

观点：disagree，学习历史（人物、事件、经验、教训），对今天的决定有指导作用

1. 在作出某些重大决定时历史给了我们很大的帮助，无论从哪个角度来说（个人的角度、从社会的角度、科学角度）

2.1 At the individual level, 我们的决定往往会受历史人物及故事的影响

例：a student inspired by the courage and tenacity of history's great explorers might decide as a result to pursue a career in archeology, oceanography, or astronomy; 林肯（Abraham Lincoln）的奋斗经历会激励我们不向命运低头，通过奋斗改变自己的命运；哥白尼（Copernicus）同学故事告诉我们要勇于质疑别人的理论，并坚持自己的想法；达尔文（C R Darwin）放弃学医从而创立了生物进化论（The Origin of Species），告诉我们“兴趣是最好的老师”

2. At the nation level, 从历史中吸取经验和教训。

例：三次经济危机的爆发告诉我们，资本主义（capitalism）的市场经济（market economy）也需要政府的调控；中国建国初期的发展历史告诉我们，社会主义（socialism、social democracy）的计划经济（planned economy）同样需要借鉴资本主义的市场经济；

3. 从科学技术的发展来看，现在的成就无不是建立在前人的成就之上的。

例：没有开普勒（Johannes Kepler）的三大定律，就没有今天的航空；没有列文虎克（Antoni van Leeuwenhoek）的发现，就没有我们今天的显微镜；牛顿在微分领域的贡献，我们至今还在应用。

可供参考题库 221. "The chief benefit of the study of history is to break down the illusion that people in one period of time are significantly different from people who lived at any other time in history."

研究历史最大的好处就是打破了这种假象：不同时代的人们之间基本上是完全不同的。

1. I agree with the statement insofar as through the earnest study of human history we learn that basic human nature—our desires and motives, as well as our fears and foibles—has remained constant over recorded time.

2. However beneficial it might be to appreciate the unchanging nature of humankind, it is equally beneficial to understand and appreciate significant differences between peoples of different time periods—in terms of cultural mores, customs, values and ideals.

3. Another problem with the statement is that it undervalues other, equally important benefits of studying history.

观点: disagree, 某些方面没有大差别; 但有些方面差别很大; 忽略了历史研究的其他好处

1. Admittedly, 不同时期的人在某些方面是相似的

1.1 basic human nature consisting of desires, motives, fear, and etc. have remained constant over recorded time.(对爱情的渴望, 和平稳定的追求, 未知世界的探索等)

1.2 学习历史, 借鉴前人的做法

2. However, 在很多方面不同时期的人存在很大差别

1.1 生活、学习方式有很大变化

1.2 面临的问题也不同, 环境污染、资源匮乏、核武器问题、人口过剩

3. Moreover, 作者忽略了历史研究的其他好处: 研究历史对现在的作用

TS: 同意作者的观点。

1.由于科技以及对很多 **phenomena** 的本质的认识不同, 给人们一种很大的假象, 即不同时代的人完全不同。

下面展开造成这种假象的原因。(对历史的不懈, 怎认为几天的人要比前人聪明, 如我们知道地球是圆的, 古代人不知道, 其实这不是聪明, 只是知识的积累不同, 人类的知识积累是矩阵式的[个人观点, 仅供参考, 文科的这条略过])

2.不同时代的人是有很大的相同点的。(如, 前人的经验我们可以借鉴, “孙子兵法” **Art of War**, 孔子的教学理念 **Confucius**, 因材施教 **Teach according to his ability**)

TS, 所以研究历史, 从历史中了解事实, 以及学习起精髓很有必要, 试想一下, 当我们抛开前人的科技与经验, 我们与不同时代的人还有什么差别吗?

可供参考题库 103 “The study of history has only to the extent that it is relevant to our daily lives” 历史的研究价值只体现在这种研究和我们的日常生活相关时。(89+7)

1. To begin with, learning about great human achievements of the past provides inspiration.

2. In addition, mistakes of the past can teach us as a society how to avoid repeating those mistakes.

3. Studying human history can also help us understand and appreciate the mores, values, and ideals of past cultures.

4. Appreciating history can serve to elevate our everyday chores to richer, more interesting, and more enjoyable experience.

历史研究

观点: disagree, 与日常生活有关, 但远不止日常生活, 涉及其他方面

1. Admittedly, 在日常生活中常常受到历史的影响, 从历史中受到鼓舞及吸取经验教训

例: a student inspired by the courage and tenacity of history's great explorers might decide as a result to pursue a career in archeology, oceanography, or astronomy; 林肯 (Abraham Lincoln) 的奋斗经历会激励那些不幸的人不向命运低头, 通过奋斗改变自己的命运; 哥白尼 (Copernicus) 同学的故事告诉我们要勇于质疑别人的理论, 并坚持自己的想法; 达尔文 (C R Darwin) 放

弃学医从而创立了生物进化论（The Origin of Species），告诉我们“兴趣是最好的老师”；居里夫人 Madame Curie 对于科学的执著

2. However, 在社会发展与国家决策方面，虽然与日常生活无关，依然能从历史中吸取经验和教训

例：三次经济危机的爆发告诉我们，资本主义（capitalism）的市场经济（market economy）也需要政府的调控；中国建国初期的发展历史告诉我们，社会主义（socialism、social democracy）的计划经济（planned economy）同样需要借鉴资本主义的市场经济；

3. 有些历史事件表面上看来与现代社会无关，但是本质上，都是人类社会中的各个阶段，应当符合历史发展的客观规律。研究这些有助于人们了解人类历史的发展规律，了解生产关系与社会的关系，对先进也有指导作用

不同意

The speaker alleges。。。 only insofar as。。。 I find this allegation to be specious。。。 It wrongly suggests。。。 To the contrary,。。。

studying historical examples of courage in the face of adversity can provide motivation to face their own personal fears in life

1. 历史让个人明白社会变化：

History is indispensable to understanding why such changes occur.

Once we determine when the trend began, we can try to identify which of the factors present at the time combined to set the trend in motion.

A purely contemporary analysis may shed some light on the problem, but a historical assessment is clearly fundamental—and essential for anyone concerned about ...

History as art and entertainment serves a real purpose, on aesthetic grounds but also on the level of human understanding. Stories well done are stories that reveal how people and societies have actually functioned, and they prompt thoughts about the human experience in other times and places. The same aesthetic and humanistic goals inspire people to immerse themselves in efforts to reconstruct quite remote pasts, far removed from immediate, present-day utility.

比如：high-art 艺术家，知道了 Van Gogh 后就明白坚持艺术要孤独要艰辛

Require strong belief, persistence, and the ability to bear loneliness and misunderstanding.

Van Gogh, two of whose still life paintings have recently broken all records in selling for \$50 million, sold only one of his paintings in

his entire career.

Yet, an ever-lengthening honor roll distinguishes works first received as unacceptable by resistant audiences.

2. 错过的不要再错: to avoid repeating those mistakes.

比如: 二战 世界混乱, 经济 depression, 人们苦难 suffer, 进步停滞 impede development 知道和平的珍贵, stability and peace, treasure

范文例子:

The nuclear accidents at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl have been studied to ensure that they do not happen again. Certainly the study of the effects of nuclear materials on humans and the environment provides value beyond that of the day-to-day life of people. The study of oil spills and their effects on the environment gives similar guidance on how to avoid or at least minimize the damage of an oil spill on the environment. The study of the disintegration of the ozone layer over the poles of the earth has given birth to new laws and regulations on certain chemicals that help to preserve this valuable part of our atmosphere.

All of these examples of studying history provide value far beyond its impact on the daily lives of people.

3. 宝贵遗产, 至今适用: precious historical heritage

History also provides a terrain for moral contemplation.

比如: 孔子的话“two heads are better than one” “know is know...”

Socrates : Genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not inserting the stuffing of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is drawing out of what is in the mind.

孙子兵法 From the ancient Chinese author Sun Tzu's book "The Art of War", today's military commanders and even business leaders gather valuable information that allows them to operate more efficiently and effectively.

4. 对国家忠诚: histories that tell the national story, emphasizing distinctive features of the national experience, are meant to drive home an understanding of national values and a commitment to national loyalty.

比如：美国独立战争

总结：不仅明白，而且提高修养

Helps us understand how recent, current, and prospective changes that affect the lives of citizens are emerging or may emerge and what causes are involved

Lift spirits.

In sum, the speaker fails to recognize that in all our activities and decisions--from our grandest to our most rote--history can inspire, inform, guide, and nurture. In the final analysis, to study history is to gain the capacity to be more human--and I would be hard-pressed to imagine a worthier end.

另一开头：To state ... is to ignore the value ...It would seem to be a rather shallow statement that implies ... only ...rather than ...

可供参考题库 120 "So much is new and complex today that looking back for an understanding of the past provides little guidance for living in the present."

现代生活是崭新、复杂的，认知过去对现在没有知道价值

Even though history offers few foolproof panaceas for living today, the author's claim that today's world is so unique that the past is irrelevant is too radical.

1. Admittedly, history has helped us learn the appropriateness of addressing certain social issues, particularly moral ones, on a societal level.
2. However, the only firm lesson from history about social ills is that they are here to stay.

现在和过去

观点：disagree，虽然现代生活新鲜、复杂，但认知过去仍具有价值

1. Admittedly, 现代社会发展迅速，知识更新快，要求我们不断学习新的知识。
例：计算机、互联网的发展，使得无论从事什么行业都要懂得操作计算机。
2. However, 对过去的研究和学习对个人及社会发展的作用不能忽略。In contrast, 为了现在的学习和发展，应该更为重视过去的经验和教训。

2.1 At the individual level, 从历史中受到鼓舞及吸取经验教训。

例：a student inspired by the courage and tenacity of history's great explorers might decide as a result to pursue a career in archeology, oceanography, or astronomy; 林肯 (Abraham Lincoln) 的奋斗经历会激励那些不幸的人不向命运低头，通过奋斗改变自己的命运；哥白尼 (Copernicus) 同学的故事告诉我们要勇于质疑别人的理论，并坚持自己的想法；达尔文 (C R Darwin) 放弃学医从而创立了生物进化论 (The Origin of Species)，告诉我们“兴趣是最好的老师”；居里夫人 Madame Curie 对于科学的执著

3. At the nation level, 在社会发展与国家决策方面，依然能从历史中吸取经验和教训

例：三次经济危机的爆发告诉我们，资本主义 (capitalism) 的市场经济 (market economy) 也需要政府的调控；中国建国初期的发展历史告诉我们，社会主义 (socialism、social democracy) 的计划经济 (planned economy) 同样需要借鉴资本主义的市场经济；

老题库 125 "The past is no predictor of the future"过去不能预示未来

观点: agree 过去不能预示未来, 但通过研究和学习过去, 可以使事情沿我们期望的好的方向发展

1. **Admittedly**, 将来会发生什么是很难预测的无论是过去还是现在。

例: 100 年前不会想到, 计算机的发明、互联网的普及使世界变成地球村, 人类可以在其他星球上漫步

2. **However**, 对过去的研究和学习可以影响我们的未来。At the individual level, 一个人的决定及未来往往会受历史人物及故事的影响

3. At the nation level, 通过从历史中吸取经验和教训, 在社会发展与国家决策方面避免犯同样的错误并向好的方向发展