

# [1. é¡Œåº«æ‰€æœ‰244é�"issueé¡Œç›®çš„å¯«ä½œæ��ç¶±](https://assignbuster.com/1-244issue/)

[Sociology](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/sociology/), [Social Issues](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/sociology/social-issues/)

1. é¡Œåº« æ‰€æœ‰244é�“ Issueé¡Œç›®çš„ å¯« ä½œæ��ç¶± GREå¯« ä½œIssueå•�é¡Œé¡Œåº« åˆ†æž�èˆ‡æ��ç¶± ç¬¬ä¸€é¡ž ç¤¾æœƒ 2. " Competition is ultimately more beneficial than detrimental to society." æ­¸æ ¹çµ�åº•ï¼Œç«¶çˆ­å°�æ–¼ç¤¾æœƒæ˜¯åˆ©å¤šå¼Šå°‘ ã€‚ Generally speaking, competition contributes to progress in society. 1. Generally speaking, competition contributes to progress in society. 2. In democratic countries, when parties and candidates compete for power, the public benefits. 3. Admittedly, when competition gets out of the control of mores and laws, society will suffer. ç«¶çˆ­å°�æ–¼ç¤¾æœƒçš„ å„ ªé» žå’Œç¼ºé» ž ------------------------------ 3. " It is more important to allocate money for immediate, existing social problems than to spend it on long-term research that might help future generations." èˆ‡å…¶èŠ±éŒ¢é€²è¡Œå�¯èƒ½æœ‰åŠ©æ–¼å¾Œä»£çš„ é•·æœŸæ€§ç ” ç©¶ï¼Œé‚„ ä¸�å¦‚ æŠŠéŒ¢èŠ±åœ¨è¿« åœ¨çœ‰ç�« ï¼Œå·²ç¶“ å­˜åœ¨çš„ ç¤¾æœƒå•�é¡Œä¸Šã€‚ Humanity should take into account both long-term interests and short-term interests when making budgets. 1. Naturally, each generation is most concerned about solving problems that immediately confront them. 2. However, what differentiates human beings from other animals is that humans have a sense of future and are morally responsible for the well-being of their descendents. 3. Therefore, as beneficiaries of previous generations, each generation should make its own contribution for the well-being of future generations. ç•¶å‹™ä¹‹æ€¥å’Œç™¾å¹´å¤§è¨ˆçš„ é—œä¿‚ ------------------------------ 9. " Academic disciplines have become so specialized in recent years that scholars' ideas reach only a narrow audience. Until scholars can reach a wider audience, their ideas will have little use." è¿‘ äº›å¹´ä¾†ï¼Œå­¸ç§‘ å·²ç¶“ ç´°åŒ–åˆ°äº†ç›¸ç•¶çš„ ç¨‹åº¦ä»¥è‡³æ–¼å­¸è€…å€‘ çš„ ç�†å¿µå�ªå½±éŸ¿å°�ç¯„ åœ�çš„ äººç¾¤ã€‚ é™¤é�žå­¸è€…å€‘ èƒ½æ“�æœ‰å½±éŸ¿åˆ°å¤§ç¯„ åœ�çš„ äººç¾¤ï¼Œå�¦å‰‡ä»–å€‘ çš„ ç�†å¿µå°‡å¹¾ä¹Žæ¯« ç„¡ç”¨è™•ã€‚ The speaker oversimplifies the issue of academic influence on society. 1. It is true that academic disciplines have become so specialized nowadays that some scholar’s seemingly idiosyncratic ideas only reach a narrow audience. 2. It is also true that social scientists’ failing to reach the large public makes it impossible for their ideas to contribute to society. 3. Nevertheless, scholars in certain realms are doomed to live in an isolated and purely academic world, which does not necessarily mean that their ideas will have little use. é�Žåˆ†å°ˆæ¥­åŒ–å•�é¡Œ overspecialization ------------------------------ 15. " The stability of a society depends on how it responds to the extremes of human behavior." ä¸€å€‹ç¤¾æœƒçš„ ç©©å®šå�–æ±ºæ–¼è©²ç¤¾æœƒå°�äººå€‘ æ¥µç«¯è¡Œç‚ ºæ‰€ä½œå‡ºçš„ å��æ‡‰ã€‚ It is true that how a society copes with the extremes of human behavior largely determines the society’s stability. 1. The extremes of human behavior--such as violence or strikes--usually dictate grave social troubles. 2. One solution to these social problems is suppressing, which proves effective in the short run and counterproductive in the long run. 3. The most effective way of responding to such problems is constructive communication and sometimes compromise. æŠ½è±¡åž‹é¡Œç›® ------------------------------ 16. " Although many people think that the luxuries and conveniences of contemporary life are entirely harmless, in fact, they actually prevent people from developing into truly strong and independent individuals." å„˜ç®¡è¨±å¤šäººèª�ç‚ ºç�¾ä»£ç” Ÿæ´» çš„ å¥¢è�¯å’Œä¾¿åˆ©æ˜¯çµ²æ¯« æ²’æœ‰å£žè™•çš„ ï¼Œä½†æ˜¯é€™å¯¦éš›ä¸Šè®“ äººå€‘ ç„¡æ³•æˆ�ç‚ ºçœŸæ­£å¼·å¤§å’Œç�¨ç«‹çš„ å€‹é«” ã€‚ 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 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.   ç¤¾æœƒå’Œå€‹äººä¹‹ç™¼å±•å•�é¡Œ ------------------------------ 17. " There are two types of laws: just and unjust. Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and, even more importantly, to disobey and resist unjust laws." æœ‰å…©ç¨®æ³•å¾‹ï¼šå…¬æ­£çš„ å’Œä¸�å…¬æ­£çš„ ã€‚ æ¯�å€‹ç¤¾æœƒæˆ�å“¡éƒ½æœ‰è²¬ä»» é�µå®ˆå…¬æ­£çš„ æ³•å¾‹ï¼Œä½†æ˜¯æ›´é‡�è¦�çš„ æ˜¯ï¼Œæ›´æ‡‰è©²ä¸�é�µå®ˆå’Œå��æŠ—ä¸�å…¬æ­£çš„ æ³•å¾‹ã€‚  Disagree: 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. ç¤¾æœƒå’Œå€‹äººä¹‹æ³•å¾‹å…¬æ­£éº¼ï¼Ÿ ------------------------------ 19. " If a society is to thrive, it must put its own overall success before the well-being of its individual citizens." å¦‚ æžœä¸€å€‹ç¤¾æœƒè¦�ç¹�æ¦®å°±å¿…é ˆå°‡ç¤¾æœƒæ•´é«” çš„ æˆ�æ•—ç½®æ–¼å–®å€‹ç¤¾æœƒæˆ�å“¡çš„ å¹¸ç¦�ä¹‹ä¸Šã€‚ Disagree 1. The society is made up of individual citizens; therefore, the development of individual citizens is crucial for the development of the whole society. 2. A society that ignores the well being of individual citizens is bound to end up in social turmoil or revolution. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹æˆ�åŠŸ ------------------------------ 20. " National governments should devote more of their social programs and services to children than to adults." ä»» ä½•ä¸€å€‹åœ‹å®¶çš„ æ”¿åºœéƒ½æ‡‰è©²ç‚ ºå­©å­�è€Œä¸�æ˜¯ç‚ ºæˆ�äººå» ºè¨­æ›´å¤šçš„ ç¤¾æœƒå°ˆæ¡ˆå’Œæœ�å‹™ã€‚ 1. No one would deny the fact that it is in the young generation that lies the future of our society. 2. Therefore, we should attach enough importance to the development of children. 3. However, this does not mean that we can ignore the interests of adults, who make up the major work force of our society. å­©å­�å’Œæˆ�äººä¹‹ç¤¾æœƒå» ºè¨­ ------------------------------ 22. " Many people believe that a few individuals or small groups (family, friends, teachers, celebrities, for example) have caused them to think and behave in the way they do. Yet it is always society as a whole that defines us and our attitudes, not a few individuals." å¾ˆå¤šäººèª�ç‚ ºå�ªæ˜¯ä¸€äº›å€‹äººæˆ–è€…å°�åœ˜é«” ï¼ˆæ¯” å¦‚ å®¶åº­ã€�æœ‹å�‹ã€�è€�å¸« ã€�å��äººï¼‰ä¿ƒæˆ�äº†ä»–å€‘ çš„ æ€�ç¶­å’Œè¡Œå‹•ã€‚ å…¶å¯¦ä¸€ç›´ä»¥ä¾†ä¸�æ˜¯ä¸€äº›å€‹äººè€Œæ˜¯ç¤¾æœƒä½œç‚ ºä¸€å€‹æ•´é«” åœ¨å®šç¾©æˆ‘ å€‘ å’Œæˆ‘ å€‘ çš„ æ…‹åº¦ã€‚ 1. Individuals and small groups also change our attitudes and minds to a large extent. 2. Everyone influencing us is also influenced the society. 3. Internet is playing an ever more significant role in influencing people’s attitude and values. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹å®šç¾©äººç” Ÿ ------------------------------ 23. " Contemporary technology makes available many small pieces of factual information. As a result, people have become so preoccupied with bits of fragmented information that they pay too little attention to the larger issues and overall perspectives." ç�¾ä»£æŠ€è¡“ ä½¿ç�²å¾—å¤§é‡�ç´°ç¯€è³‡è¨Šæˆ�ç‚ ºå�¯èƒ½ã€‚ å…¶çµ�æžœæ˜¯äººå€‘ å…¨ç¥žè²« æ³¨æ–¼ä¸ƒé›¶å…« ç¢Žçš„ è³‡è¨Šè€Œå¾ˆå°‘ åŽ» æ³¨æ„�æ›´å¤§çš„ å•�é¡Œå’Œå…¨å±€ã€‚ 1. Access to great deal of information help people get a wider view of an issue, thus help them prevent being limited in thoughts. 2. Technology helps us pay more attention to the larger issues and overall perspectives. 3. To prevent preoccupation by fragmented information, people should hold right view on information, not to assimilate all, but to percolate relevant ones from those needing only a glance. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹ç´°ç¯€è³‡è¨Š ------------------------------ 29. " Public figures such as actors, politicians, and athletes should expect people to be interested in their private lives. When they seek a public role, they should expect that they will lose at least some of their privacy." åƒ�æ¼” å“¡ã€�æ”¿æ²» å®¶å’Œé�‹å‹•å“¡é€™æ¨£çš„ å…¬çœ¾äººç‰©æ‡‰è©²é �æ–™åˆ°å¤§çœ¾æœƒå°�ä»–å€‘ çš„ ç§�ç” Ÿæ´» æ„ Ÿèˆˆè¶£ã€‚ ç•¶ä»–å€‘ å¸Œæœ›å�—äººçŸšç›®çš„ æ™‚ å€™å°±æ‡‰è©²è‡³å°‘ é �æœŸåˆ°æœƒå¤±åŽ» ä¸€äº›éš±ç§�ï¼ˆè¢« å¤§çœ¾å¾—çŸ¥ä¸€äº›éš±ç§�ï¼‰ã€‚ Agree: 1. Intense media attention to the lives of public figures raises a presumption in the collective mind of the viewing or reading public that our public figures’ lives are far more interesting than our own. 2. The media consist of large corporations whose chief objective is to maximize shareholder profit. In pursuit of that objective, the media are simply giving the public what they demand–a voyeuristic look into the private lives of public figures. 3. Nevertheless, the statement should be qualified in that a political figure has reason to expect privacy than other public figures. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹å…¬çœ¾äººç‰©çš„ éš±ç§� ------------------------------ 33. " Creating an appealing image has become more important in contemporary society than is the reality or truth behind that image." åœ¨ç•¶ä»£ç¤¾æœƒï¼Œæ‰“ é€ ä¸€å€‹å¼•äººå…¥å‹�çš„ å¤–è¡¨å·²ç¶“ è®Šå¾—æ¯” å¤–è¡¨ä¸‹çš„ å…§å®¹æ›´åŠ é‡�è¦�äº†ã€‚ 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. å¤–è¡¨å’Œå…§å®¹ ------------------------------ 36. " The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries." ä¸€å€‹äººæ˜¯å�¦å�‰å¤§æ˜¯ç”±å¾Œäººè©•å®šçš„ è€Œé�žä»–å�Œæ™‚ ä»£çš„ äººã€‚ 1. è´Šå�Œ--å�‰å¤§çš„ æˆ�å°±éœ€è¦�ç”±å¾Œäººä¾†è©•æ–· 2. ä¸€å€‹æˆ�å°±å�‰å¤§èˆ‡å�¦ï¼Œæ˜¯éœ€è¦�æ™‚ é–“ ä¾†è­‰æ˜Žçš„ ã€‚ 3. ä¸€äº›å€‹äººçš„ æˆ�å°±æœƒå�—åˆ°ç•¶ä»£ç•¶æ¬Šè€…çš„ å½±éŸ¿ï¼Œè€Œä½¿æˆ�å°±ä¸�èƒ½è¢« ç•¶ä»£äººæ‰€èª�å�Œã€‚ 4. ä¾‹å¦‚ æ€�æƒ³ã€�æ•™è‚²ç­‰ä¸�èƒ½å�Šæ™‚ ç”¢ç” Ÿæ•ˆæžœçš„ äº‹é …ï¼Œæˆ�å°±èˆ‡å�¦éœ€è¦�å¾Œä»£äººçš„ è©•è«–ã€‚ 1. We do not require a rear-view mirror to recognize artistic greatness– whether in music, visual arts, or literature. The reason for this is simple: art can be judged at face value. 2. In contrast, in the sciences it is difficult to identify greatness without the benefit of historical perspective. 3. In the realm of business, in some cases great achievement is recognizable immediately, while in other cases it is not. æ™‚ é–“ å…ˆå¾Œ ------------------------------ 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." æˆ‘ å€‘ ä¸�æ‡‰è©²åƒ…åƒ…é—œæ³¨å­¸è€…å’Œç ” ç©¶è€…çš„ è‘—ä½œèƒ½å�¦å°�ç¤¾æœƒå�šå‡ºè²¢ç�» ã€‚ æ›´é‡�è¦�çš„ æ˜¯é—œæ³¨ä»–å€‘ å¦‚ ä½•è¿½æ±‚ å¯¦ç�¾è‡ªå·±çš„ èˆˆè¶£ï¼Œç„¡è«–é‚£äº›èˆˆè¶£é¡¯å¾—æ˜¯å¤šéº¼çš„ é�žå�Œå°‹å¸¸ã€‚ Agree: 1. Who is to decide which areas of academic inquiry are worthwhile? Scholars cannot be left to decide; nor can regulators and legislators. 2. Secondly, by human nature we are motivated to pursue those activities in which we excel. 3. Thirdly, it is “ idiosyncratic" and "unusual" avenues of inquiry that lead to greatest contributions to society. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹ç§‘ å­¸å®¶ ------------------------------ 41. " Such non-mainstream areas of inquiry as astrology, fortune-telling, and psychic and paranormal pursuits play a vital role in society by satisfying human needs that are not addressed by mainstream science." ç ” ç©¶ç•Œçš„ ä¸€äº›é�žä¸» æµ�é ˜åŸŸï¼Œæ¯” å¦‚ æ˜Ÿè±¡å­¸ã€�å� å�œè¡“ å’Œæ„�å¿µå�Šè¶…è‡ªç„¶æŽ¢ç´¢ï¼Œåœ¨ç¤¾æœƒä¸­èµ·åˆ°äº†å¾ˆé‡�è¦�çš„ ä½œç”¨ï¼Œå› ç‚ ºå®ƒå€‘ æ»¿è¶³äº†äººå€‘ ç„¡æ³•å¾žä¸» æµ�ç§‘ å­¸ç�²å¾—çš„ éœ€æ±‚ ã€‚ 1. Admittedly, these non-mainstream areas of inquiry address certain human needs, which mainstream science and other areas of intellectual inquiry inherently cannot. 2. However, because these pursuits are not rooted in reason, they are favorite pastimes of charlatans and others who seek to prey on dupes. 3. Furthermore, without any sure way to evaluate the legitimacy of these avenues of inquiry, participants become vulnerable to self-deception, false hopes, fantastic ideas and even delusions. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹é�žä¸» æµ�å­¸ç§‘ ------------------------------ 46. " While some leaders in government, sports, industry, and other areas attribute their success to a well-developed sense of competition, a society can better prepare its young people for leadership by instilling in them a sense of cooperation." æ”¿åºœã€�é«” è‚²ç•Œã€�å·¥æ¥­ç•Œå’Œå…¶ä»–é ˜åŸŸä¸­çš„ ä¸€äº›é ˜å°Žè€…å°‡ä»–å€‘ çš„ æˆ�åŠŸæ­¸å› æ–¼ä¸€ç¨®é«˜åº¦çš„ ç«¶çˆ­æ„�è­˜ï¼Œç„¶è€Œä¸€å€‹ç¤¾æœƒé‚„ æ˜¯æ‡‰è©²æ›´å¥½çš„ ç‚ ºé‚£äº›å�³å°‡æˆ�ç‚ ºé ˜å°Žè€…çš„ å¹´è¼•äººç�Œè¼¸ä¸€ç¨®å�ˆä½œçš„ æ„�è­˜ã€‚ 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. ------------------------------ 47. " Society does not place enough emphasis on the intellect--that is, on reasoning and other cognitive skills." ç¤¾æœƒå°�æ–¼ç�†æ€§é‚„ æ˜¯é‡�è¦–ä¸�å¤ ï¼Œæ¯” å¦‚ æŽ¨ç�†å’Œèª�çŸ¥çš„ èƒ½åŠ›ã€‚ While the speaker might overlook the benefits of nurturing certain emotions and feelings, on balance I agree that it is by way of our heads rather than our hearts that we can best ensure the well-being of our society. 1. I concede that undue emphasis on cultivating the intellect at the expense of healthy emotions can harm and individual psychologically. 2. In many other respects, however, emphasizing emotions and de-emphasizing intellect can carry negative, even dangerous, consequences for any society. 3. The dangers of a de-emphasis on intellect are all too evident in contemporary America. ç�¨ç«‹é¡Œç›® ------------------------------ 58. " The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves." ç�¾ä»£ç” Ÿæ´» è¶Šä¾†è¶Šå¿« çš„ ç¯€å¥�å¼Šå¤šåˆ©å°‘ ã€‚ 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. åˆ©å¤šå¼Šå°‘ é¡Œåž‹ ------------------------------ 61. " High-profile awards such as the Nobel Prize are actually damaging to society because they suggest that only a few people deserve such recognition." æœ€é«˜æ¦®è­½æ¯” å¦‚ è«¾è²�çˆ¾ç�Žå¯¦éš›ä¸Šæ˜¯åœ¨æ��å®³ç¤¾æœƒï¼Œå› ç‚ ºé€™ç¨®ç�Žé …åœ¨æš—ç¤ºå�ªæœ‰å°‘ æ•¸äººæ‰�é…�å¾—ä¸Šé€™æ¨£çš„ æ¦®è­½ã€‚ The fact that only a few people deserve high-profile awards is insufficient evidence to suggest that such awards are damaging to society. 1. Undoubtedly, high-profile awards suggest that only a few people deserve such recognition. 2. What is significant is that high-profile awards point out the right directions in which all individuals in particular fields should make efforts. 3. To make sure that high-profile awards serve the right purpose of society, it is imperative that the rules of the awards be fair and strictly adhered to. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ï¼Œç²¾è‹±å’Œå¤§çœ¾ ----------------------------- 65. " People have been so encouraged by society to focus on apparent differences that they fail to see meaningful similarities among ideas, individuals, and groups." äººå€‘ è¢« ç¤¾æœƒé¼“ å‹µè€Œå°‡æ³¨æ„�åŠ›é›†ä¸­æ–¼é¡¯è€Œæ˜“ è¦‹çš„ å·®ç•°ä¸Šï¼Œä»¥è‡³æ–¼äººå€‘ å·²ç¶“ ç„¡æ³•çœ‹åˆ°å�„ ç¨®ç�†å¿µã€�å€‹äººå’Œç¾¤é«” ä¹‹é–“ çš„ æœ‰æ„�ç¾©çš„ ç›¸ä¼¼ã€‚ People in different cultural environments would respond differently to this statement. 1. On the one hand, western cultures tend to focus on differences among ideas, individuals and groups. 2. The danger of traditional societies, on the other hand, is to ignore differences forcing individuals and groups to conform to one authority. 3. A healthy attitude is to be sensitive to both differences and similarities. çµ±ä¸€å’Œå·®ç•° ------------------------------  70. " In any profession--business, politics, education, government--those in power should step down after five years. The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership." åœ¨ä»» ä½•é ˜åŸŸä¸­----å•†æ¥­ã€�æ”¿æ²» ã€�æ•™è‚²ã€�æ”¿åºœ----æŽŒæ¬Šè€…æ‡‰è©²åœ¨äº” å¹´å¾Œå°±è®“ ä½�ã€‚ é€™æ˜¯ä»» ä½•æ©Ÿæ§‹ç�²å¾—æˆ�åŠŸçš„ æœ€å¥½çš„ æ–¹å¼�ï¼šé€šé�Žæ›´æ–°é ˜å°Žè€…è€Œä¿�æŒ�æ´» åŠ›ã€‚ 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. æ–°æ‰‹å’Œè€�æ‰‹ ------------------------------ 72. " One can best understand the most important characteristics of a society by studying its major cities." äººå€‘ å�¯ä»¥é€šé�Žç ” ç©¶ä¸€å€‹ç¤¾æœƒçš„ ä¸» è¦�åŸŽå¸‚ ä¾†çž­è§£å®ƒæœ€é‡�è¦�çš„ ç‰¹é» žã€‚ 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. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹ä»¥å°�è¦‹å¤§ ------------------------------ 76. " Truly profound thinkers and highly creative artists are always out of step with their time and their society." çœŸæ­£æ·±åˆ» çš„ æ€�æƒ³å®¶å’Œå……æ»¿å‰µé€ åŠ›çš„ è—�è¡“ å®¶ç¸½æ˜¯è¶…å‰�äºŽä»–å€‘ æ‰€åœ¨çš„ æ™‚ ä»£å’Œç¤¾æœƒçš„ ã€‚ To be more exact, great thinkers and artists are generally out of step with their time and society. 1. Many great artists remained obscure all their lives. 2. There are countless examples of original thinkers who were either ignored or misunderstood by their time and their society. 3. However, there are cases of greater thinkers or artists who were recognized and rocketed to instant fame in their own time and their own society. å�¦é¡žå¤©æ‰� ------------------------------ 77. " People today are too individualistic. Instead of pursuing self-centered, separate goals, people need to understand that satisfaction comes from working for the greater good of the family, the community, or society as a whole." ç�¾åœ¨çš„ äººå€‘ å¤ªå€‹äººä¸» ç¾©äº†ã€‚ èˆ‡å…¶è¿½æ±‚ ä»¥å€‹äººç‚ ºä¸­å¿ƒå’Œå­¤ç«‹çš„ ç›®æ¨™ï¼Œäººå€‘ æ›´éœ€è¦�æ˜Žç™½æ»¿è¶³æ˜¯æº�æ–¼ç‚ ºå®¶åº­ã€�ç¤¾å�€æˆ–è€…æ•´å€‹ç¤¾æœƒçš„ æ›´å¤§åˆ©ç›Šçš„ æœ�å‹™ã€‚ Extreme individualism has become a serious threat to the social fabric and the welfare of all members of society. 1. Some people may claim that the greater good of the family, the community or society lies in the good of the individual, which justifies the pursuit of self-interests. 2. The problem daunting contemporary society is that egoism as run wild. 3. Today there is every need for the society to encourage individuals to work for the interests of others. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ ------------------------------ 89. " Leaders are created primarily by the demands that are placed upon them." é ˜å°Žè€…ä¸» è¦�æ˜¯ç”±èº« è² çš„ è²¬ä»» æ‰€é€ å°±çš„ ã€‚ 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. æ™‚ å‹¢é€ è‹±é›„ ------------------------------ 93. " The 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." å€‹äººè²¬ä»» çš„ æ¦‚ å¿µæ˜¯ä¸€ç¨®å¾ˆå¿…è¦�çš„ è™›æ§‹ã€‚ å„˜ç®¡ç¤¾æœƒå¿…é ˆè®“ å€‹äººå°�ä»–å€‘ è‡ªå·±çš„ è¡Œç‚ ºè² è²¬ï¼Œä½†æ˜¯äººå€‘ çš„ è¡Œç‚ ºå¾ˆå¤§ç¨‹åº¦ä¸Šä¸�æ˜¯è‡ªå·±èƒ½å¤ å·¦å�³çš„ ã€‚ 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. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹å€‹äººè²¬ä»» ------------------------------ 113. " It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves." å¦‚ æžœæˆ‘ å€‘ è¦�å®šä½�è‡ªå·±æœ€é‡�è¦�æ˜¯è¦�å®šä½�è‡ªå·±æ‰€è™•çš„ ç¤¾æœƒåœ˜é«” ã€‚ 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. ------------------------------ 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." ç�¾ä»£ç¤¾æœƒæ˜¯å¦‚ æ­¤çš„ å¶„ æ–°å’Œè¤‡é›œä»¥è‡³æ–¼å›žé¦–çž­è§£é�ŽåŽ» å°�æ–¼ç•¶ä»£ç” Ÿæ´» å·²ç¶“ æ²’æœ‰å¤ªå¤§å¹« åŠ©äº†ã€‚ 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. ç�¾åœ¨å’Œé�ŽåŽ» ------------------------------ 126. " Society's external rewards are no measure of true success. True success can be measured only in relation to the goals one sets for oneself." ç¤¾æœƒçµ¦äºˆçš„ å®¢è§€ç�Žå‹µä¸¦ä¸�èƒ½è¡¡é‡�çœŸæ­£çš„ æˆ�åŠŸã€‚ çœŸæ­£çš„ æˆ�åŠŸå�ªèƒ½æ˜¯å�–æ±ºæ–¼ä¸€å€‹äººç‚ ºä»–è‡ªå·±è¨­å®šçš„ ç›®æ¨™ã€‚ 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. å®¢è§€å’Œä¸» è§€ ------------------------------ 133. " The problems of modern society have led many people to complain: 'We live in terrible times.' Yet, given the choice, no one today would prefer to live in any other time." ç�¾ä»£ç¤¾æœƒçš„ å•�é¡Œæ˜¯å¾ˆå¤šäººéƒ½åœ¨æŠ±æ€¨ï¼š“ æˆ‘ å€‘ ç” Ÿæ´» åœ¨ä¸€å€‹å�¯æ€•çš„ æ™‚ ä»£ã€‚ "ä½†æ˜¯å�‡è¨­è®“ ä»–å€‘ é�¸æ“‡çš„ è©±ï¼Œç�¾åœ¨çš„ äººå€‘ ä»�ç„¶æœƒé�¸æ“‡ç�¾åœ¨è€Œä¸�æ˜¯å…¶ä»–çš„ æ™‚ ä»£ã€‚ We live in the best time of history. 1. Firstly, our living conditions today are superior to those of any past generations. 2. Secondly, technologies have made it possible for men to work under much more comfortable working conditions today than before. 3. Most of the problems troubling us today have been troubling human beings for a long time. æ™‚ é–“ ------------------------------ 140. " What society has thought to be its greatest social, political, and individual achievements have often resulted in the greatest discontent." è¢« ç¤¾æœƒè‡ªè©¡ç‚ ºæ˜¯å®ƒæœ€å�‰å¤§çš„ ç¤¾æœƒã€�æ”¿æ²» å’Œå€‹äººæˆ�å°±çš„ æ�±è¥¿çµ�æžœå¾€å¾€å¸¶ä¾†æœ€å¤§çš„ é�žè­°ã€‚ Agree with concession: 1. With respect to individual achievements, great achievers are by nature ambitious people and therefore tend to be dissatisfied and discontent with their accomplishments–no matter how great. 2. Individual achievements can often result in discontent on a societal level. 3. Turning from individual achievements to societal, including political, achievements, the extent to which great achievement have caused discontent often depends on one’s perspective. ç¤¾æœƒå’Œäººæ°‘ å¤§çœ¾ ------------------------------ 142. " The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority." ç•¶å¾ˆå¤šäººéƒ½è³ªç–‘ æ¬Šå¨�çš„ æ™‚ å€™ç¤¾æœƒå°±æœƒç¹�æ¦®æ˜Œç››ã€‚ 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. ------------------------------ 149. " The most practical and effective way to protect wilderness areas is to attract more tourists to these areas through environmentally sensitive projects." ä¿�è­·é‡Žç” Ÿç’°å¢ƒæœ€å¯¦éš›å’Œæœ€æœ‰æ•ˆçš„ é€” å¾‘ å°±æ˜¯é€šé�Žç’°ä¿�çš„ ï¼ˆæ—…é�Šï¼‰é …ç›®å�¸å¼•æ›´å¤šçš„ æ—…é�Šè€…ä¾†é€™äº›åœ°å�€ï¼ˆæ—…é�Šï¼‰ã€‚ Disagree 1. Tourists swarming to visit the environmentally sensitive projects may pose a serious threat to the wildness areas. 2. The most practical and effective way to protect wilderness areas is to leave those places to take care of themselves. ç’°ä¿�å’Œæ—…é�Šçš„ é—œä¿‚ ------------------------------ 152. " The only responsibility of corporate executives, provided they stay within the law, is to make as much money as possible for their companies." å…¬å�¸çš„ ç¶“ ç‡Ÿè€…å€‘ å”¯ä¸€çš„ è²¬ä»» å°±æ˜¯åœ¨æ³•å¾‹è¦�å®šç¯„ åœ�ä¹‹å…§ç‚ ºä»–å€‘ çš„ å…¬å�¸è³ºç›¡å�¯èƒ½å¤šçš„ éŒ¢ã€‚ 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. ------------------------------ -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." å°�æ–¼ä¸€ä½�å¼·æœ‰åŠ›çš„ é ˜å°Žè€…ä¾†èªªï¼Œæœ€é—œé�µçš„ èƒ½åŠ›å°±æ˜¯è¦�å°�ä¸€äº›åŽŸå‰‡å’Œç›®æ¨™å …å®šä¸�ç§» ã€‚ ä»» ä½•é ˜å°Žå¦‚ æžœå¾ˆé » ç¹�çš„ ã€�å¾ˆè¼•æ˜“ çš„ ç‚ ºå¤§çœ¾æ„�å¿—è€Œè½‰ç§» çš„ è©±ï¼Œä»–å°‡æœƒä¸€äº‹ç„¡æˆ�ã€‚ 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. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸ä¹‹é ˜å°Žèˆ‡å¤§çœ¾ ------------------------------ 170. " The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but the general welfare of all its people." ä¸€å€‹å�‰å¤§åœ‹å®¶æœ€çœŸå¯¦çš„ é«” ç�¾ä¸�æ˜¯å®ƒçš„ çµ±æ²» è€…ã€�è—�è¡“ å®¶æˆ–è€…ç§‘ å­¸å®¶çš„ æˆ�å°±ï¼Œè€Œæ˜¯ä»–æ‰€æœ‰è€�ç™¾å§“ çš„ æ™®é€šç¦�åˆ©ï¼ˆå¹¸ç¦�ï¼‰ã€‚ 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. ç¤¾æœƒç²¾è‹±å’Œäººæ°‘ å¤§çœ¾ the general welfare ------------------------------ 171. " People who pursue their own intellectual interests for purely personal reasons are more likely to benefit the rest of the world than are people who try to act for the public good." èƒ½å¤ é€ ç¦�ç¤¾æœƒçš„ æ˜¯é‚£äº›ç´” ç²¹å‡ºæ–¼å€‹äººåŽŸå› è€Œè¿½æ±‚ è‡ªå·±èˆˆè¶£çŸ¥è­˜çš„ äººï¼Œè€Œä¸�æ˜¯é‚£äº›æ‰“ ç®—ç‚ ºå¤§çœ¾è¬€ç¦�åˆ©çš„ äººã€‚ Agree 1. By human nature we are motivated to pursue activities in which we excel. 2. Secondly, it is unusual avenues of personal interest that most often lead to the greatest contributions to society. 3. Thirdly, to adopt a view that runs contrary to the speaker’s position would be to sanction certain intellectual pursuits while proscribing others–which smacks of thought control and political oppression. å€‹äººå’Œæ•´é«” ä¹‹å‹•æ©Ÿ ------------------------------ 174. " Laws should not be rigid or fixed. Instead, they should be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places." æ³•å¾‹ä¸�æ‡‰è©²æ˜¯åƒµåŒ–æˆ–å›ºå®šçš„ ï¼Œè€Œæ‡‰è©²æ ¹æ“ šä¸�å�Œçš„ ç’°å¢ƒã€�æ™‚ æœŸå’Œåœ°é» žè€Œè¶³å¤ é�ˆæ´» ã€‚ 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. æ³•å¾‹çš„ é�ˆæ´» æ€§ ------------------------------ 178. " It is possible to pass laws that control or place limits on people's behavior, but legislation cannot reform human nature. Laws cannot change what is in people's hearts and minds." é€šé�Žæ³•å¾‹å�¯ä»¥æŽ§åˆ¶æˆ–è€…é™�åˆ¶äººå€‘ çš„ è¡Œç‚ ºï¼Œä½†æ˜¯ç«‹æ³•æ˜¯ç„¡æ³•æ”¹è®Šäººé¡žæœ¬æ€§çš„ ã€‚ æ³•å¾‹ç„¡æ³•æ”¹è®Šäººå€‘ çš„ æ„ Ÿæƒ…å’Œæ€�æƒ³ã€‚ It is necessary to realize the limits of law when we hail “ rule by law". 1. Common tells us that without laws, society would fall into a state of chaos. 2. However, legislation cannot reform human nature. 3. Society should depend on education to cultivate people’s hearts and minds. ------------------------------ 180. " Many problems of modern society cannot be solved by laws and the legal system because moral behavior cannot be legislated." ç�¾ä»£ç¤¾æœƒçš„ å¾ˆå¤šå•�é¡Œæ˜¯æ³•å¾‹å’Œç«‹æ³•ç³» çµ±ç„¡æ³•è§£æ±ºçš„ ï¼Œå› ç‚ ºé�“ å¾·è¡Œç‚ ºæ˜¯ç„¡æ³•ç”¨æ³•å¾‹ç´„ æ�Ÿçš„ ã€‚ 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. é�“ å¾·å’Œæ³•å¾‹ ------------------------------ 185. " Scandals--whether in politics, academia, or other areas--can be useful. They focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could." é†œè�ž----ç„¡è«–æ˜¯æ”¿æ²» ã€�å­¸è¡“ é‚„ æ˜¯å…¶ä»–é ˜åŸŸ----å�¯èƒ½æœƒæ˜¯æœ‰ç”¨çš„ ã€‚ é†œè�žå�¯ä»¥ç”¨æ¼” èªªå®¶æˆ–è€…æ”¹é�©å®¶ç„¡æ³•ä½¿ç”¨çš„ æ‰‹æ®µè®“ æˆ‘ å€‘ æ³¨æ„�åˆ°æŸ�äº›å•�é¡Œã€‚ 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. ------------------------------   193. " It is not the headline-making political events but the seldom-reported social transformations that have the most lasting significance." Transformation: change çœŸæ­£å…·æœ‰é•·é� æ„�ç¾©çš„ ï¼Œä¸�æ˜¯é‚£äº›è¢« ç‚’ä½œçš„ æ”¿æ²» äº‹ä»¶ï¼Œè€Œæ˜¯é‚£äº›é®®æœ‰å ±å°Žçš„ ç¤¾æœƒè®ŠåŒ–ã€‚ Agree 1. The headline-making “ sensational" political events are often superficial and short-lived. 2. The commercial interests of the mass media determine their preoccupation with the news value of events rather than the social value of events. 3. Social transformations usually take place slowly, and are hard to notice at their beginning. ------------------------------ 198. " Instead of encouraging conformity, society should show greater appreciation of individual differences." Conformity: agreement ç¤¾æœƒæ‡‰è©²å¤šä¸€äº›é¼“ å‹µå€‹äººé–“ çš„ å·®ç•°è€Œä¸�æ˜¯çµ±ä¸€ã€‚ There is no doubt that society should encourage individuals to stand out to show their unique character and qualities. 1. Conformity leads to the death of creativity. 2. A society that encourages individual differences will benefit from the creations and vitality of its people. 3. “ Whatever crushes individuality is despotism, by whatever name it may be called. " (John Stuart Mill) ------------------------------  203. " 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 heroines." çž­è§£ä¸€å€‹ç¤¾æœƒç‰¹é» žæœ€å¥½çš„ æ–¹æ³•æ˜¯åŽ» è€ƒå¯Ÿè¢« é€™å€‹ç¤¾æœƒè¦–ç‚ ºè‹±é›„ çš„ äººå€‘ çš„ ç‰¹é» žã€‚ 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. ------------------------------ 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." çŸ¥è­˜çš„ å¢žåŠ ä¿ƒä½¿äº†äººå€‘ çš„ å°ˆæ¥­åŒ–ã€‚ å…¶çµ�æžœæ˜¯ä¸�å�Œçš„ å°ˆæ¥­åŒ–é ˜åŸŸä¹‹é–“ çš„ å·®ç•°è®Šå¾—è¶Šä¾†è¶Šå¤§ä»¥è‡³æ–¼å�„ å€‹é ˜åŸŸä¸­çš„ å°ˆæ¥­äººå“¡å¾ˆå°‘ èƒ½å¤ äº’ç›¸å½±éŸ¿äº†ã€‚ 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. å°‘ æ•¸å’Œå¤šæ•¸çš„ é—œä¿‚ ä¹‹å°ˆæ¥­åŒ– ------------------------------ 242. " Societies should try to save every plant and animal species, regardless of the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being." ç¤¾æœƒæ‡‰è©²ä»¥ä¸�è¨ˆäººé¡žçš„ åŠªåŠ›ã€�æ™‚ é–“ å’Œé‡‘ éŒ¢ç‚ ºä»£åƒ¹ï¼Œå˜—è©¦æŒ½æ•‘ æ¯�ä¸€å€‹å‹•æ¤�ç‰©ç‰©ç¨®ã€‚ 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. äººé¡žå’Œç‰©ç¨® ------------------------------ 244. " Most societies do not take their greatest thinkers seriously, even when they claim to admire them." å¤§å¤šæ•¸ç¤¾æœƒéƒ½æ²’æŠŠæœ€å�‰å¤§çš„ æ€�æƒ³å®¶ç•¶å›žäº‹ï¼Œé›–ç„¶æœ‰æ™‚ å€™é€™äº›ç¤¾æœƒè‡ªç¨±æ˜¯æ±‚ æ‰�è‹¥æ¸´çš„ ã€‚ Great thinkers are often wronged or ignored in many societies. 1. Confucius is regarded as a great thinker in China, but today few people pay much attention to what he actually said. 2. John Dewey was one of the greatest thinkers in American history, but few Americans including scholars know much about him. 3. In ancient Greece, the great thinker Socrates was sentenced to death. ç¤¾æœƒå’Œæ€�æƒ³å®¶ ç¬¬äºŒé¡ž è¡Œç‚ ºé¡ž 12. " People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by any internal characteristic." äººå€‘ çš„ æ…‹åº¦æ›´å¤šçš„ æ˜¯ç”±è‡¨æ™‚ çš„ æƒ…æ³�æˆ–è€…ç’°å¢ƒæ‰€æ±ºå®šï¼Œè€Œé�žäººå€‘ è‡ªèº« çš„ ç‰¹é» žã€‚ 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. ------------------------------ 18. " 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." å�ªæœ‰é€šé�ŽæŽ’é™¤ç•°è­°å’Œå°�ç…§å…¶ä»–çš„ è§€é» žä¾†æ��è¡›ä¸€å€‹ç�†å¿µï¼Œäººå€‘ æ‰�èƒ½çœŸæ­£çš„ ç™¼ç�¾è©²ç�†å¿µçš„ åƒ¹å€¼æ‰€åœ¨ã€‚ Agree 1. Different viewpoints interconnect with each other. Only after careful comparison can we reach the soul of the idea. 2. Doubts and contrasting views can provide valuable use for reverences to our learning. 3. History is replete with illustrative cases in which doubts and contrasting views contribute to the consummation of our knowledge. ------------------------------ 21. " Reform is seldom brought about by people who are concerned with their own reputation and social standing. Those who are really in earnest about reforming a government, an educational system, or any other institution must be willing to be viewed with disdain by the rest of the world." æ”¹é�©å¹¾ä¹Žå¾žä¾†éƒ½ä¸�æ˜¯ç”±é‚£äº›é—œå¿ƒè‡ªå·±è�²è­½å’Œç¤¾æœƒåœ°ä½�çš„ äººç™¼èµ·çš„ ã€‚ é‚£äº›çœŸæ­£ç†±è¡·æ–¼æ”¿åºœæ”¹é�©ã€�æ•™è‚²æ”¹é�©å’Œå…¶ä»–æ©Ÿæ§‹æ”¹é�©çš„ äººå€‘ ä¸€å®šéƒ½æ˜¯ç”˜æ–¼è¢« ä»–äººè¼•è¦–çš„ ã€‚ 1. Reform means the redistribution of benefits of various levels; therefore, resist and dissatisfaction is inevitable. 2. Those who are not really in earnest about reform will retreat when facing difficulties in a reform. ------------------------------ 25. " Anyone can make things bigger and more complex. What requires real effort and courage is to move in the opposite direction--in other words, to make things as simple as possible." ä»» ä½•äººéƒ½å�¯ä»¥æŠŠäº‹æƒ…ç°¡å–®è¤‡é›œåŒ–ï¼Œä½†æ˜¯éœ€è¦�çœŸæ­£åŠªåŠ›å’Œå‹‡æ°£çš„ æ�°æ�°ç›¸å��ï¼Œä¹Ÿå°±æ˜¯èªªæ‡‰è©²æŠŠäº‹æƒ…è®Šå¾—ç›¡å�¯èƒ½çš„ ç°¡å–®ã€‚ 1. The statement brings immediately to mind the ever-growing and increasingly complex digital world. 2. Lending even more credence to the statement is the so-called “ big government" phenomenon. 3. Adding further credibility to the statement is the tendency of most people to complicate their personal lives. è¤‡é›œå’Œç°¡å–® ------------------------------ 27. " No one can possibly achieve success in the world by conforming to conventional practices and conventional ways of thinking." é€™å€‹ä¸–ç•Œä¸Šæ²’æœ‰äººèƒ½å¤ é� å¢¨å®ˆé™³è¦�ï¼ˆè¡Œå‹•æˆ–è€…æ€�ç¶­ä¸Šçš„ ï¼‰è€Œç�²å¾—æˆ�åŠŸã€‚ 1. Traditional ways of thinking are treasures which will prevent us from wasting time and energy on trial things. 2. However, we can create nothing if we are only confined to the conventional experience. æ–°æ‰‹å’Œè€�æ‰‹ä¹‹å¢¨å®ˆæˆ�è¦�å’Œæˆ�åŠŸ ------------------------------ 31. " Money spent on research is almost always a good investment, even when the results of that research are controversial." èŠ±åœ¨ç ” ç©¶ä¸Šçš„ è³‡é‡‘ åŸºæœ¬ä¸Šéƒ½æ˜¯ä¸�éŒ¯çš„ æŠ•è³‡ï¼Œå�³ä½¿ç ” ç©¶çš„ çµ�æžœæ˜¯æœ‰çˆ­è­°çš„ ã€‚ 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. ç�¾å¯¦å’Œç�†æƒ³ ------------------------------ 35. " No matter what the situation, it is more harmful to compromise one's beliefs than to adhere to them." ç„¡è«–åœ¨ä»€éº¼æ¨£çš„ æƒ…æ³�ä¸‹ï¼ŒæŠ˜è¡·è‡ªå·±çš„ ä¿¡ä»°è¦�æ¯” å …æŒ�æœ‰å®³ã€‚ 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. ä¿¡ä»° ------------------------------ 37. " In most societies, competition generally has more of a negative than a positive effect." åœ¨å¤§å¤šæ•¸ç¤¾æœƒä¸­ï¼Œç«¶çˆ­ä¸€èˆ¬æ˜¯å¼Šå¤šåˆ©å°‘ ã€‚ Disagree 1. Competition benefits the general public by providing people with cheaper products and better service. 2. Competition spurs innovation and invention, bringing new products and technology to multitudes. 3. Admittedly, we should notice the side effect of competition, which are shrinking profit, dishonesty, etc. åˆ©å¤šå¼Šå°‘ ä¹‹ç«¶çˆ­ ------------------------------ 62. " The widespread idea that people should make self-improvement a primary goal in their lives is problematic because it assumes that people are intrinsically deficient." èª�ç‚ ºäººå€‘ æ‡‰è©²æŠŠè‡ªæˆ‘ é€²æ­¥ç•¶å�šæ˜¯äººç” Ÿé ­ç­‰å¤§äº‹çš„ æµ�è¡Œè§€é» žæ˜¯æœ‰å•�é¡Œçš„ ï¼Œå› ç‚ ºé€™æ¨£çš„ è§€é» žåœ¨å�‡è¨­äººå€‘ æ˜¯å¤©ç” Ÿå°±æœ‰ç¼ºé™·çš„ ã€‚ Disagree 1. On the one hand, admitting that we are deficient is the first step towards progress. 2. On the other hand, smugness only leads to stagnancy. 3. A serious problem with modern society is that too many people fail to realize the need for self-improvement. ç�¨ç«‹é¡Œç›® ------------------------------ 64. " Many people know how to attain success, but few know how to make the best use of it." å¾ˆå¤šäººæ‡‚ å¾—å¦‚ ä½•åŽ» ç�²å¾—æˆ�åŠŸï¼Œä½†æ˜¯å¾ˆå°‘ æœ‰äººçŸ¥é�“ å¦‚ ä½•æœ€å¥½çš„ åŽ» åˆ©ç”¨æˆ�åŠŸã€‚ 1.  A common characteristic of contemporary society is that people everywhere are concerned about how to attain success. 2. Success is commonly understood as material gains. 3. However, success does not ensure happiness. 4. “ Successful" people often ignore the interests and needs of other people, which renders their “ success" meaningless. Attain and sustainæ‰“ æ±Ÿå±±å®¹æ˜“ ï¼Œä¿�æ±Ÿå±±é›£ ------------------------------ 68. " People make the mistake of treating experts with suspicion and mistrust, no matter how valuable their contributions might be." äººå€‘ ç¶“ å¸¸éŒ¯èª¤çš„ çŒœç–‘ å’Œä¸�ä¿¡ä»» å°ˆå®¶ï¼Œç„¡è«–å°ˆå®¶å€‘ çš„ è²¢ç�» æ˜¯å¤šéº¼çš„ æœ‰åƒ¹å€¼ã€‚ Expert’s opinions should be evaluated objectively. 1. Generally speaking, experts’ opinions are comparatively 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. æ‡·ç–‘ æ¬Šå¨� ------------------------------ 71. " Spending time alone makes one a better companion to others." å­¸æœƒç�¨è‡ªæ¶ˆç£¨æ™‚ å…‰æœƒä½¿ä½ æ›´å¥½åœ°æˆ�ç‚ ºåˆ¥äººçš„ å¤¥ä¼´ã€‚ Agree 1. Admittedly, habitually isolating oneself from others does not automatically make one a better companion. 2. However, people who think and work independently will be able to bring new ideas and new perspectives to others. 3. One’s loneliness makes one crave for and cherish the opportunity to stay with others. äººéš›é—œä¿‚ ä¹‹å€‹äººæ™‚ é–“ å’Œå…¬çœ¾æ™‚ é–“ ------------------------------ 74. " The most effective way to communicate an idea or value to large groups of people is through the use of images, not language." å’Œä¸€å¤§ç¾¤äººäº¤æµ�æƒ³æ³•æˆ–è€…åƒ¹å€¼è§€çš„ æœ€æœ‰æ•ˆæ–¹å¼�æ˜¯åœ–åƒ�è€Œé�žèªžè¨€ã€‚ 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 combing the use of images and that of language. ç�¨ç«‹é¡Œç›® ------------------------------ 75. " The people who make important contributions to society are generally not those who develop their own new ideas, but those who are most gifted at perceiving and coordinating the talents and skills of others." å°�ç¤¾æœƒå�šå‡ºé‡�è¦�è²¢ç�» çš„ äººå¾€å¾€ä¸�æ˜¯é‚£äº›ç™¼å±•è‡ªå·±æ–°æƒ³æ³•çš„ äººï¼Œè€Œæ˜¯é‚£äº›æœ€å–„ æ–¼å¯Ÿè¦ºå’Œèª¿æŽ§ä»–äººå¤©è³¦å’ŒæŠ€è¡“ çš„ äººã€‚ Generally speaking, the progress of society depends more on the contributions of leaders rather than the ordinary masses. 1. It should be admitted that individual thinkers and scientist make important contributions to society. 2. However, history is filled with examples that indicate the dramatic contributions to society made by the people who are capable of leading others toward a common goal. 3. Today, progress in every field is impossible without the joined efforts of individuals–through the coordination of leaders. ------------------------------ 81. " Patriotic reverence for the history of a nation often does more to impede than to encourage progress." å‡ºæ–¼æ„›åœ‹å°�æ–¼ä¸€å€‹åœ‹å®¶çš„ å°Šå´‡å¾€å¾€ä¸�æ˜¯ä¿ƒé€²é€²æ­¥è€Œæ˜¯é˜» ç¤™é€²æ­¥ã€‚  Agree 1. It should be admitted that patriotic reverence for the history of a nation is a precondition of national cohesion. 2. However, irrational reverence for national history would result in social conservatism that rejects the introduction of any social reforms. 3. Blind reverence for national history would also cause fanatic nationalism, making impossible the communication between nations and cultures. æ²™æ–‡ä¸» ç¾© ------------------------------ 84. " In any field of endeavor, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field." åœ¨ä»» ä½•ç‰©è³ªé ˜åŸŸä¸­ï¼Œå¦‚ æžœä¸�é¦–å…ˆæŽ¥å�—è©²é ˜åŸŸä¸­é�ŽåŽ» æˆ�å°±çš„ å½±éŸ¿å°±ä¸�å�¯èƒ½æœƒæœ‰æ„�ç¾©é‡�å¤§çš„ æˆ�åŠŸã€‚ 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. ç�¾åœ¨å’Œé�ŽåŽ» ------------------------------ 86. " Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition." å¹´è¼•äººæ‡‰è©²è¢« é¼“ å‹µåŽ» å°‹æ±‚ é•·æœŸçš„ ç�¾å¯¦ç›®æ¨™è€Œä¸�æ˜¯è¿½æ±‚ çœ¼å‰�çš„ å��è�²ã€‚ 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. ç�¾å¯¦å’Œå°‡ä¾† ------------------------------ 87. " In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important discoveries." åœ¨æ‰€æœ‰çš„ ç ” ç©¶é ˜åŸŸä¸­ï¼Œæ–°æ‰‹è¦�æ¯” å°ˆå®¶æ›´æœ‰å�¯èƒ½ç�²å¾—é‡�è¦�çš„ ç™¼ç�¾ã€‚   Agree 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. æ–°æ‰‹å’Œè€�æ‰‹ ------------------------------ 91. " Most people think that their deeply held values are the result of rational choice, but reason often has little to do with the way people form values." å¤§å¤šæ•¸äººèª�ç‚ ºä»–å€‘ æ·±ä¿¡ä¸�ç–‘ çš„ åƒ¹å€¼è§€æ˜¯ç�†æ€§é�¸æ“‡çš„ çµ�æžœï¼Œä½†æ˜¯ç�†æ™ºå¾€å¾€å°�æ–¼äººå€‘ å½¢æˆ�åƒ¹å€¼è§€å¹¾ä¹Žæ ¹æœ¬ä¸�èµ·ä½œç”¨ã€‚ Individual’s deeply held values are usually not the result of rational choice, but the result of socialization. 1. It is the culture in which we live that provides us with the values. 2. Most people simply adopt the values instilled by their culture. 3. It is necessary to question the established values within a certain society. ç�†æ€§å’Œæ„ Ÿæ€§ä¹‹åƒ¹å€¼è§€ ------------------------------ 95. " People work more productively in teams than individually. Teamwork requires cooperation, which motivates people much more than individual competition does." äººå€‘ åœ¨åœ˜éšŠä¸­å·¥ä½œæ¯” ç�¨ç«‹å·¥ä½œè¦�æ›´åŠ æœ‰æ•ˆçŽ‡ã€‚ åœ˜éšŠå�” ä½œéœ€è¦�çš„ å�ˆä½œèƒ½å¤ æ¯” å€‹äººé–“ çš„ ç«¶çˆ­æ›´åŠ æ¿€å‹µäººå€‘ ã€‚ 1. In some jobs productivity clearly depends on the ability of coworkers to cooperate as members of a team. 2. In other types of jobs individual competition, tenacity and ambition are key to productivity. 3. On balance, however, my view is that cooperation is more crucial for an organization’s long-term p