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[Sociology](#), [Social Issues](#)



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çš,, ç♦ıâ¼ııâ°ıı¾¼ä¹žæ¨« ç,,ıç¨¨è™•â€, 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♦žâ^ıâ^æıâĀ-â•♦é;Ā

overspecialization ----- 15. " The stability of a society

depends on how it responds to the extremes of human behavior."

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æııç«¨è;Āç, °æ%œä½œâı°çš,, â♦♦æıı%â€, It is true that how a society

cope 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±

ıâž<é;Āç>® ----- 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." â,,ç®ıè¨±âıšä°œèâ♦ç, °ç♦¾¼ä»fç" Ÿæ'» çš,, âı

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£å¼·åæšå'Ĉç"ç«çš,, å€<é«" ä€, 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.

çæ¾æœfå'ĈĀ€<äœœä¹<ç™¼å±•å•é;Ĉ ----- 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%œå...©ç"®æ³•å¾<i¼šå...¬æ£çš,, å'ĈĀ, å...¬æ-£çš,, ä€, æ-å€<çæ¾æœfæ^å"jéf½æœ%œè²¬ä»» éµå®^å...¬æ-£çš,, æ³•å¾<i¼ĈĀ½†æ~æ>é†è|çš,, æ~i¼ĈĀæ>æ†

%œè©²ä, éµå®^å'ĈĀåæš—ä, å...¬æ£çš,, æ³•å¾<ä€, 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. çæ¾æœfå'ĈĀ€<äœœä¹<æ³•å¾<å...¬æ-

£é½¼ĩ¼ÿ ----- 19. " If a society is to thrive, it must put its own overall success before the well-being of its individual citizens."

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, 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’ĈĚåšæ•, ä¹<æ^Ĉåšÿ ----- 20. " National governments should devote more of their social programs and services to children than to adults." ä»» ä½•ä, €å€<åœ<å®Ĵĉš„, æ”¿å°œé½æ‡%è©²ĉ, °å©å-

Ĉè€ĈĚä, Ĉæ~ĉ, °æ^Ĉä°å» °è”æ>’åšĉš„, ç³¼æœfå^æĵ^å’ĈæœĈå<™ ä€

, 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©åĈå’Ĉæ^Ĉä°å¹<ç³¼æœfå» °è” ----- 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." å¾^åšă°èâĈ, °åĈæ~ä, €ä°>å€<ä°æ^-

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´é«” åœ”å®šĉ¾©æ^^ å€’ å’Ĉæ^^ å€’ ĉš„ æ...>å°|ă€, 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. ā°

æ•,ā'ĈĖāšæ•,ä¹<ā®šĉ¾©äºĉ" 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." ĉ¾ä»£æš€è;“ ä½ĵĉ²ā¾—āšĖé†ĉ

°ĉ°€è³†è”šæ^ĉ, oā°-èf½ă€ , ā...ĵĉµæžœæ~äºā€' ā...ĉžè²« æ³”æ- ¼ä,ŷé»ĵā...« ĉ†žĉš,, è³†è”šèĈĖā¾^ā°' āž»

æ³”æ,,æ>'āšĉš,, ā•é;ĈĖā'ĈĖā...”ā±€ă€, 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. ā°' æ•,ā'ĈĖāšæ•,ä¹<ĉ°ĉ°€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." āfæ¼”

ā”ĵă€æ”ĵæ²» ā®ĵā'ĈĖé<ā•ā”ĵé™ æ”£ĉš,, ā...¬ĉœ¾äºĉ%œ† %œ©²é æ-™ ā^āšĉœ¾æœfā°ä»-ă€' ĉš,, ĉšĉ” Ÿæ' » æ,, Ÿè^^èĵăă€ , ĉ•ĵă»-ă€' ā,ĈĖæœ>ā—äºĉšĉ>®ĉš,, æ™ , ā€™ ā°±æ†%œè²è†ā°

é æœŸā°æœfāš±ăž» ä,€ăº>és±ĉšĵ¼^èĉ« āšĉœ¾ā¾— ĉžä,€ăº>és±ĉšĵ¼%ă€, 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. ā° æ• ,ā'ĈĀxšæ• ,ä¹ā...¬çœ¾⁄₄äººç%©ĉš,, éš±ĉš

----- 33. " Creating an appealing image has become more important in contemporary society than is the reality or truth behind that image." āœ"ç•¶ā»£çx¾⁄₄æœfi¹⁄₄Ĉæ%œ" é€ ä ,€ā€<ā¹⁄₄•äººā...¥ā<ĉš,, āx-è; "ā²ç¶" è®šā¾⁄₄—æ" āx-è; "ä ,çš,, ā...šā®¹æ>'āš é†è|äº†ā€, 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. āx-è; "ā'ĈĀ...šā®¹

----- 36. " The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries." ä ,€ā€<äººæ~ā|ā%āxšæ~ç" ±ā¾⁄₄Ĉäººè© •ā®šçš,, è€ĈÉžä»-āĈĈæ™, ä»£çš,, äººā€, 1. è'šāĈĈ--ā%āxšçš,, æ^ā° ±éœ€è|ç" ±ā¾⁄₄Ĉäººä¾⁄₄†è© •æ- 2. ä ,€ā€<æ^ā° ±ā%āxšè^†ā|¹⁄₄Ĉæ~éœ€è|æ™, é-" ä¾⁄₄†è%æ~žçš,, ā€, 3.

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, 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-" ä...^â¾Ĉ

----- 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." æ^' â€' ä, æ† %œè©²âf...âf...é—œæ³"â, è€...â'Ĉç " ç©ŋè€...çš,, è'— ä½œèf½â|â°ç¾æœfâšâ†°è²çç» ä€, æ>'é†è|çš,, æ~é— œæ³"ä»-â€' â|, ä½•èj½æ±, â|ç¾¾è†â±çš,, è^èŋfi¼Ĉç,,jè«- é,fä°>è^èŋféj-â¾—æ~âšé¼çš,, éžâĈĈâ°<â, ä€, 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. â°' æ•, â'Ĉâšæ•, ä¹<çš' â, â®ŋ

----- 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©Ĵç•ĈĈš,, ä,€ä°éžä,» æμé ~āÿÿ¼Ĉæ~"

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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'ĈĚāšæ•,ä¹€éžä,» æμå,çš' ----- 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"žå°œã€é«" è,²ç•ĈĚā€å·¥æ¥ç•ĈĚā'ĈĚā...Ĵä»-é ~āÿÿä,çš,, ä,€ä°é ~å°žè€...å°†ä»-å€' çš,, æ^åšÿæ,å> æ-¼ä,€ç"®é«~å°çš,, ç«Ĵç^æ,,è~Ĵ¼ĈĈç,,Ĵè€ĈĚä,€å€çª¼æœfè,, æ~æ†

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´è¼•ä°çĈĈè¼,ä,€ç"®å^å½œçš,, æ,,è~å€, 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." ç¼æœfā°æ-¼çtæ€šé,, æ~é†è|-ä, āx i¼Ĳæ~"

ā|, æž"çtā'Ĳè°çŸçš,, èf½āš>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;ĲĲ>®

----- 58. " The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves." ç¾ä»£ç" Ÿæ'» èŸš¾tèŸš¾«

çš,, ç~€ā¥ā¼šāšā^©ā' 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. ā^©āšā¼šā°' é;ĲĲ>

----- 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." æœé«~æ|®è½æ~"

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ă, Šé€™ æ"£çš„, æ|®è½ă€, 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. â°'

æ•, â'Ĉăšæ•, ĩ¼Ĉç¾¾è<±ă'Ĉăšçœ¾¾ ----- 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." ä°ă€' èç« ç¾¾æœfé¼" â<µèĈă°†æ"æ„ăŠ>é>†ă, æ-
¼é;~èĈæ~" è|çš„, â•®ç•°ă, Ši¼Ĉă»¥è†æ-¼ă°ă€' â•²ç¶"

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%œ„ç¾çš„ ç>ă¼¼ă€, 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±ă, €ă'Ĉă•®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»

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¹å¼"i¼šéšéžæ>æ-°é ~å°žè€...èĈĖä¿æĈæ'» 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%<â'ĈĖè€"æ%< ----- 72. " One can best understand

the most important characteristics of a society by studying its major cities."

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èš£å®fæœ€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'ĈĖåšæ•,ä¹<ä»¥å°è!<åšš ----- 76. " Truly profound

thinkers and highly creative artists are always out of step with their time and

their society." çœÿæ£æ±å^» çš,, æ€"æ³å®¶å'ĈĖå.....æ»¿å%œ€ åš>çš,, è

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€åœ"çš,, æ™, ä»£å'ĈĖ¾æœfçš,, ä€, 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;žāœœ% ----- 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."

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æ•'å€<ç¾¾æœœfçš,, æ>'åœšå^œç>šçš,, æœœåœœ™å€, 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'Ĉåœšæ•, ----- 89. " Leaders are created primarily by

the demands that are placed upon them." é~å°žè€...ä, » è|æ~ç"±èœ«

è² çš,, è²-ä»» æœœœ€€€ å°±çš,, å€, 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<çé€ 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€<ä°°è²-ä»»

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çš,, è;ĈĈ, °å¾¼^å¾¼çç°<å°|ä, Šä, æ~è†å°°±è½å°° å°|å°°çš,, å€, 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'ĈĈåšæ•, ä¹<å€<ä°°è²-ä»» ----- 113. " It is primarily

through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves."

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%œè™ •çš,, ç¾¼æœfåœ~é«" å€, 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

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."

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ä»ç,,¶æœfé,æ"†ç¼äœ"èĈĖä,æ~â...¶ä»-çš,, æ™, ä»fã€, 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." èç«

ç¼æœfè†àè©;ç, °æ~â®fæœ€â%âšçš,, ç¼æœfã€æ"¿æ²»

å'ĈĖå€<â°°æ^â°±çš,, æ±è¥¿çµæžœâ¾€â¾€,¶¼†æœ€âšçš,, éžè-°å€, 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. ç¼æœfâ'ĈĖä°°æ°' âšçœ¼

----- 142. " The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority." ç•¶â¾^âšä°°éf½è³âç-'

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." Disagree 1. Tourists swarming to visit the environmentally sensitive projects may pose a serious threat to the wilderness areas. 2. The most practical and effective way to protect wilderness areas is to leave those places to take care of themselves. 152. "The only responsibility of corporate executives, provided they stay within the law, is to make as much money as possible for their companies." 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." ā°◆æ-¼ä, €ä½◆ā¼·æœ %āš>çš,, é ~ā°žè€...ä¾†èāi¼Ĉæœ€é— œé◆μçš,, èf½āš>ā°±æ~è|◆ā°◆ä, €ä°>āžŸā%ā'Ĉç>®æ™ ā ...ā®šä, ◆çš» ä€, ä»» ä½•é ~ā°žā!, æžœā¾^é » ç¹◆çš,, ä€◆ā¾^è¼•æ~“ çš,, ç, °āxçœ¾æ,, ◆ā¿—èĈè½%çš» çš,, è© ±i¼Ĉä»- ā°±æœfä, €ä°<ç,, jæ^◆ä€, 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. ā°

æ•,ā'ĈĀšæ•,ä¹<é ~ā°Žè^†āšĉœ¾ ----- 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,€ā€<ā

%āšāœ<ā®ĴæœĈœŸā~|ĉš,, é«" ĉ¾ä,æ~ā®fĉš,, ĉμ±æ²» è€...ă€è—
è;“ ā®Ĵæ^–è€...ĉš' ā,ā®Ĵĉš,, æ^ā°±i¼ĈèĈæ~ā»–æ%œæ

%è€ĉ™¾āš“ ĉš,, æ™®éĈšĉ|ā^©i¼^ā¹,ĉ|i¼%ă€, 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. ĉ¾æœfĉ¾è<±ā'ĈĀ°æ°' āšĉœ¾ 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."

èf½āš é€ ĉ|ĉ¾æœfĉš,, æ~é,£ă°>ĉ'“ ĉ²ā†æ-¼ā€<ă°ăŽŸă> èĈĈè;½æ±,
è†ā•±è^èĴĉŸŸè~ĉš,, ä°i¼ĈèĈă,æ~é,£ă°>æ%“ ĉ®—

ĉ, °āšĉœ¾è–€ĉ|ā^©ĉš,, ä°ă€, 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.

â€‹ä°â'Ĉæ•'é«" ä¹<â<•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•â¾<ä, Ĉæ†%è©²æ~âfµâĈ-æ^ -â>â®šçš,, ï¼ĈèĈæ†%è©²æ¹æ" šä, ĈâĈĈçš,, ç'°â

ĈfâĈæ™, æœÿâ'Ĉæ°é» žèĈĈèĦ³âæ éĈ^æ'» äĈ, 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•â¾<çš,, éĈ^æ'» æĈ§ ----- 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." éĈšéĈžæ³•â¾<âĈ~ä»¥æžšâ^Ħæ^-èĈ...é™ Ĉâ^Ħä°âĈ'

çš,, è;ĈĈ, °ï¼Ĉä½†æ~ç«æ³•æ~ç,,jæ³•æ"¹è®šä°°é;žæœ-æĈ§çš,, äĈ, æ³•â¾<ç,,jæ³•æ"¹è®šä°°âĈ' çš,, æ,, Ÿæf...â'ĈæĈæf³äĈ, 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."

Ĉ¾<ä»Ĉçæ¾æœfçš,, â¾^âæšâĈé;Ĉæ~æ³•â¾<â'ĈĈ«æ³•ç³» çµ±ç,,jæ³•èšfæ±°çš,, ï¼ĈĈâ> ç, °éĈ" â¾<è;ĈĈ, °æ~ç,,jæ³•ç"æ³•â¾<ç', æĈÿçš,, äĈ, 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" ā¼·ā'ĈĈæ³·ā¼< ----- 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." étœèž----ç,,jè«-æ~æ"¿æ²» ä€ā,è;“ é,, æ~ā...¶ā»-é ~āÿÿ----ā-èf½æœfæ~æœ%ç”” çš,, ä€, étœèžā-ā»¥ç””æ¼” èāā® ¶æ^-è€...

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æ³”æ,,ā^°æÿä°>ā•é;ĈĈä€, 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 çœÿæfå...·æœ

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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 ç¾¼æœfæ‡ %è©²åšä, €ä>é¼" åµå€<äººé-" Ĉš,, å·®ç•°èĈĈä, ◆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." çžèš£ä, €å€<ç¾¼æœfç%º¹é» žæœ€å¥½çš,, æ-¹æ³•æ~`åž» è€få~ÿèç« é€™ å€<ç¾¼æœfè!- ç, °è<±é>,, Ĉš,, äººå€' Ĉš,, çº¹é» 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

thinkers seriously, even when they claim to admire them."

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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. çŕ¾æœfå'Ĉæ€æf³å®ŕçŕ-ä°Ĉé;ž è;Ĉç, °é;ž 12. "

People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or

surroundings than by any internal characteristic." ä°å€'

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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." åæœ%œ€šéžæž'é™ ŕç•°è-

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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©ā½ä½žā½žä½†é½ä, æ~ç"±é, fä°>é—œā;fè†ā•±èè-½ā'Āç¾æœfåœ°ä½çš,, ä°ç™¼èµ·çš,, ä€, é,fä°>çœÿæfç†±è;æ-¼æ"¿å°œæ"1é©ä€æ•™è,²æ"1é©ā'Āā...¶ä»-

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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»»

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%è©²æššä°<æf...è®š¾—ç>å~è½çš,, ç°;å-®ä€, 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.

èæ†é>œā'ĈĖç°;ā-® ----- 27. " No one can possibly achieve success in the world by conforming to conventional practices and conventional ways of thinking." é€™ ā€<ā, -ç•ĈĖä, Šæ²'æœ%ä°èf½āæ é ā ç"ā®^é™³è|ēi¼^è;ĈĖā<•æ^-è€...æ€ç¶ä, Šçš,, i¼%èĈĖç°²ā¾—

æ^āšŸã€, 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 %œ<ā'ĈĖè€æ%œ<ā¹<āç"ā®^æ^è|ā'ĈĖæ^āšŸ ----- 31. "

Money spent on research is almost always a good investment, even when the results of that research are controversial." èš±āœ"ç " ç©¶ä, Šçš,, è³†é†' āŸ°æœ-ä, Šéf½æ~"ä, éĈĖ-çš,, æš•è³†i¼ĈĖā°³ā½çç " ç©¶çš,, çμæžœæ~æœ%ç^è°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°¾ā~;ā'ĈĖç°†æf³

----- 35. " No matter what the situation, it is more harmful to compromise one's beliefs than to adhere to them." ç,,è«- āœ"ä»€é¼æ" fçš,, æf...æ³ä, <i¼ĈĖæš~è;·è†ā·±çš,, äçjā»è|æ~" ā ...

æĈæœ%ā®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;ĵä»°

----- 37. " In most societies, competition generally has more of a negative than a positive effect." åœ"åšåšæ•, çæ¾æœfä, ĩ¼ĈĈ«Ĵĉ^ - ä, €è^-æ~å¼šåšå^ ©å°' ä€, 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. å^ ©åšå¼šå°'

ä¹<ĉ«Ĵĉ^ ----- 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." èªĉ, °ä°°å€' æ‡ %è©²æššè‡æ'^ é€²æ¥ĉ•Ĵåĉšæ~ä°°ĉ" Ýé ç%åšä<ĉš,, æµĉ;Ĉèš€é» žæ~æœ%å•ĉé;ĈĈš,, ĩ¼ĈĈå> ç, °é€™ æ"ƒĉš,, èš€é» žåœ"åĉ‡è"ä°°å€' æ~åæ©ĉ" Ýå°±æœ%ç¼é™·ĉš,, ä€, 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. ĉ"ĉ«é;ĈĈ>® ----- 64. " Many people know how to attain success, but few know how to make the best use of it."

å¾åšä°°æ‡, å¾—å|, ä½•åž» ĉ²å¾—æ^åšŸ¼ĈĈä½‡æ~å¾å°' æœ

%öä°çÿ¥é" ä½, ä½•æœ€â½çš,, äž» ä^©ç""æ^äšÿä€, 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±ÿâ± ±â®¹æ~" ï¼CEä¿æ±ÿâ±±é>f ----- 68. " People make the mistake of treating experts with suspicion and mistrust, no matter how valuable their contributions might be." ä°ä€' ç¶" ä, ,éCE-è²çš,, çCEœç-' ä'CEä, ä¿;ä»» ä°^â®¶ï¼CEç,,jè«-â°^â®¶ä€' çš,, è²çç» æ~â²šé¼çš,, æœ%âf¹â€¼ä€, 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¬šâ" ----- 71. " Spending time alone makes one a better companion to others." ä,æœfç"è±æ¶^çf"æ™, ä... %œœfä½¿ä½ æ'â½âœ°æ^ç, °â^¥ä°çš,, ä²ä¼'ä€, 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. ä°éš>é—œä¿, ä¹â€<ä°æ™, é-" ä'CEâ...¬çœ¾æ™, é-" ----- 74. " The most effective way to communicate an idea

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-řä,» 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%œ©è³æé ~åÿä,ï¼Āā!, æžœä,é|_å...^æžřå— è²é ~åÿä,éžž» æ^å±çš,, å½±éÿå°±ä,å-è½æœfæœ %æ,,ç¾©éřåšçš,, æ^åšřä€, 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.

ç¾©åœ"å'Āéžž» ----- 86. " Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition." å¹'è¼•äºœř%œè²èç« é¼" åµžž» å°<æ±, é•æœÿçš,, ç¾©å-|ç>®æ"™ èĀä,æ~è½æ±, çœ¼å

%çš,, åè²ä€, 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. ç¾©å-|å'Āå°ř¼† ----- 87. " In any field

On balance, however, my view is that cooperation is more crucial for an organization's long-term p