**44) Claim: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero. Reason: The reputation of anyone who is subjected to media scrutiny will eventually be diminished.**

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

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

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

**84) It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.**

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

1. 正:a、媒体对利益的追逐，所以有时候会揭示丑闻吸引公众视线，媒体领导舆论 public opin ion，影响力大;b。大众对英雄成功的嫉妒，喜欢看丑闻满足好奇心;c 、媒体的普 及和宣传对英雄人物的产生的确起到了负面的影响。过去，现在斯大林。

2. 反:推论具有很多漏 洞:a、媒 体时代不光没有 消灭英雄，而 且更多的英雄 层出不穷。 例子 政治上，体育上，刘翔。;b、真正的英雄，不管媒体怎样窥视 pry about 他们私人 生活，他们还是一样受人们尊重。一方面真正出色的人，在私人时 间，也是非常常规的 生活——看书，休息，运动—做事保持很高的道德水准。另一方面是他们的出色成就让 他们的所谓的错误行为那么微不足道 insignificant，比如罗斯福，他也有 EX- marital scandal，但是这些行为比起他的成就——领导二战取得胜利，他是公认的 20 世纪最伟 大的总统，人们即使知道丑闻，但是仍然和以前一样尊敬他。c、人们更加理性。就算 确实有错，毕竟英雄不是完美的，人们变得更加理性，知道名人也 是普通人，会更理解 他们的小错误而不是盲目崇拜。

3. 结论:不同人对英雄的定义不同，接受媒体影响的程度不同，不可 一概而论。尽管当代 英雄的存在的可能性仍需讨论，简单说媒体监视造成不存在英雄是不明智的。