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

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.

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

**Reason: Disagreement can cause stress and inhibit learning.**

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.

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

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.

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

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.

1. 和同样的 人在一起，有 相同的思考方法 和论点，无法 获得进步。而 意见相背的 人，可以提供新的思路，使我们意识到自己的不足。社会主义借鉴资本主义的市场经济 (market economy)，找到计划经济(planned economy)的问题所在。争论促进新观点诞 生，更接近真实;
2. 不同观点之间的讨论会使人加深对事物的理解，最终得出真理。例如:我工作的时候， 经常小组讨论，从而综合多方优点，得到提高。意见分歧是因为事 物本身有复杂性，而 人们对其认识尚不透彻，只有多方观点之间的辩论才能分析清楚本质。不同观点之间的 讨论可以相互启发(inspire)，引出新的发现。
3. 与意见相 同的人效率高 。大家基本观点 一致，气氛比 较和谐，还可 能是受的教 育相同。如:达成共识，共同进步;持有相同观点的人，可以给我们精神上的鼓励、技 术性的合作。举例:恩格斯(Engels)、马克思(Marx)有着共同的追求、立场，他们伟大的 友谊，相互帮助，完成了资本论(Das Capital)。;即使意见一致，但知识丰富程度、理解 问题的深度也会不同，比如教授和学生，可以相互学习。反而，有时与意见相背 contradictory 的人讨论时降低效率的。有时根本立场(standpoint)就不一样，根本无法达成一致。有时 纯粹就是争论而忘了初始的目的。
4. 结论:尽管从哪种方式中学的更多仍需讨论，简单说异议造成压力和抑制学习是不妥当 的。由于利弊已经被部分知道，可以通过采用合适方法削弱弊端，最大受益于优点。