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

Is that true that praise play a significant role in education? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree educators always praise students and overlook their negative actions? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘approbation’ oriented and the ‘comprehensive consideration’ oriented. The ‘approbation’ supporters assert praising is beneficial to heighten the students’ confidence. Meanwhile, the ‘comprehensive consideration’ believers insist that too much praise would lend to be over-confident. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, in most cases, I would suggest educator, employer and parent not always praise students but help them face their advantages and disadvantages.

1. 表扬

The ‘approbation’ supporters might argue that the advantages of praising positive actions are evident. First, children can be **motivated** by receiving praise and tend to stick at things for longer simply because they enjoy doing them. Moreover, when children feel they can achieve their goals, they feel good about themselves which benefits their mental health and wellbeing. Last but not least, praise could inspire them to **explore** the truth and promote innovation. A great case in hand is the CEO and the chief software **architect** of Microsoft, Bill Gates. The **prodigy** showed exceptional talents at his early childhood. His mother, who once worked with the CEO of IBM, a multinational technology company, noticed his interest and encouraged him to program the GE system in BASIC, a kind of programming languages. Every time he accomplished an algorithm, a unique bits of codes to make computation, she would praise him. He credited his achievements to his mothers’ approbation. In sum, praise for positive actions is fundamentally sound advice.

1. 过分表扬

Nevertheless, the ‘comprehensive consideration’ believers criticize harshly on the ‘approbation’ supporters for overlooking circumstances under which praise might be inappropriate, as well as ignoring the beneficial value of **constructive** criticism, and sometimes even punishment. The problem with many educators hoping to boost students’ self-esteem isn’t that they’re praising; it’s that they’re overpraising. According to a study by Raymond Mar, a psychologist at York University in Canada, students who are over-praised do not seek challenges. When given the option of trying a difficult task that could lead to failure and growth, or an easy one that will not risk failure but produce no growth, those offered over-praised tend to choose the latter. Ultimately, recommending praise for positive actions should carry with it certain **caveats**.

1. 不要表扬

Furthermore, praise can actually undermine performance in many contexts. According to lead researcher of the Stanford Study Prof. **Carol Zweck**, statements like, "'You're great, you're amazing' are not helpful, because later on, when children don't get it right or don't do it perfectly, they'll think they aren't so great or amazing. Too often in today’s competitive world, we focus on children’s “greatness” defining who they are and making exaggerated statements that fail to reflect their true abilities. " In conclusion, praise doesn’t always work out and an educator should consider whether they should praise based on the specific situation.

**77) The most effective way to understand contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth.**

1. 年轻人

Youth are the future of a society, hence the trends of them would possibly determine the culture. Hip-hop dance is an excellent example of this point. Hip Hop culture started among the youth in the Bronx, New York in the 1970’s as a way to escape inner-city **violence**. The youth use their emotions and moods to design their own steps and routines. They **embodied** Hip Hop in the way they dressed, talked, danced, and expressed themselves. Hip Hop dance represents the youth and the freedom to learn, grow, and evolve. Consequently, Hip Hop dance both reflects and shapes the larger society and now, it has reached into mainstream culture. In sum, analysis of the trends of its youth is important because they eventually become adults and full participants in all aspects of social life.

1. 年轻人变化

… ideas, faiths, opinion of the youth might be probable **instability**, thus the trends might disappear even faster than its emergence. Take my experience as example. When I was high school, hairstyles that **exhibit** a lack of conformity such as brightly colored hair, spiked hair, shaved heads. Those behaviors express the **character** of young people, allowing them define themselves. However, ten years later, those hairstyles disappeared in the mainstream culture. The youth grow up and need to adapt themselves to the new environment and use new **identities**. Not all of the trends of its youth can reflect the whole culture due to the attribute of these youth that is **capricious**. Therefore, trends of the youth are in constant change and those analyses might lead to a wrong answer to contemporary culture.

1. 传统文化

… although some contemporary culture can be viewed as one of the major contributors from youth, it is still too hasty to conclude that the culture elements extracted from the youth make the whole of the contemporary culture. Culture is the values, beliefs, behaviors, and materials objects that together from a people’s way of life. Tradition culture generally refers to patterns of customs and beliefs that reflect a group’s common identity and is passed down from one generation to the next through teaching and practicing, like individualism in American. Those culture can’t be totally ruling out when considering contemporary culture. In short, instead of studying youth trends, tracing back to the tradition culture would be more efficient way to deepen the understanding of current culture.

**2) To understand the most important characteristics of a society, one must study its major cities.**

1. 大城市+年轻人(hiphop)

Major cities draw recorded history, festivals, fairs, plays, and tournaments to enhance the staging of cultural attractions. Tokyo is the administrative, financial, educational, cultural and industrial center of Japan; Seoul is the political, commercial, industrial, and cultural center of South Korea; Beijing is the political, cultural, and educational center of China. Those cities preserve the significant historical building, customs and culture of the nation. Besides, they attract the youth come and generate new features – fashion, music, design, film, art and architecture… In sum, major cities could be regarded as the cultural centers of a society.

1. 全球化

Globalization gradually erases diversity and indigenous identities of major cities. The “serial reproduction” of malls, pedestrian city centers and plazas become the capital hallmarks of major cities. Global firms in retailing, tourism, hotel accommodation and fast-food outlets have invested in urban prime sites with the result that the mix of shopping and leisure experiences varies little from one city to another. For example, since the mid-20th century, a large number of Beijing hutongs were demolished to make way for new roads and buildings. All that history simply gone, and with it the remaining vestiges of charm once associated with Old Beijing. Nowadays, everywhere is nowhere; all places are pretty much the same. In sum, particular distinctive places of major cities are replaced by universal homogenous “non places.”

1. 小城市

Major cities just represent a small part of the national culture. In China, there are 56 ethnic groups let alone hundreds of dialects within country. Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong can’t encompass the small provinces’ features like Liangshan, known as micro provinces. Those tiny provinces have its own their own cultures, languages and customs. For example, governments put an extra emphasis on Peking opera, a form of Chinese opera which combines music, vocal performance, mime, and dance. However, traditional Chinese opera not only include Peking opera, but also contain Yu opera and Sichuan opera, which are not prevalent in Major cities like Beijing. Whereas They still are typical sample of the nation and need to be preserved. In sum, small cities can also mirror a level of social aspects, especially in developing countries.

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

1. 竞争

competition push the **contestant** to transcend their **limitations** and creates a record that no one can pass. in classroom, students compete each other for higher test score; in sports area, **athletes** compete for millisecond to win the 100-meter sprint; in political campaign, the competition between candidates to win the votes drives the democracy, and push the government to be more open and fair; In business, companies produce high quality products, provides better services to win customer and market. At the same time, in the competition for better product and service, technology innovates and upgrades. I dare to say, without the competition from Samsung electronic, Apple, Inc. may not create a smart phone that is so light and powerful.

1. 科学同步

Important discoveries are often made **simultaneously** by different people, suggesting that competition promote the technology innovation. Almost everyone knows Charles Darwin and his on the origin of species, but few people know Alfred Russel Wallace, who also had a similar idea and wrote a letter and send it to Darwin. Charles Darwin felt if he doesn’t publish the research, Wallace might do it before him. Stimulated by the letter, Charles speeded up writing and experimenting, and published his research before Wallace. Hence made his name for science. Without the competition, Charles Darwin may take longer time in polishing his article, or the research may just perish. overall, it is the competition drive the technology innovation, scientific exploration, social justice and consumer satisfaction.

1. 合作

Nevertheless, by praise competition is by no means dispraise cooperation. quite on the contrary, cooperation becomes critical particularly at the present where globalization is the trend. My personal experience at IBM, a multination technology company in China, could serve as an illustration of the importance of obeying authority. Our team works on machine learning, a computational model to solve the problem of computer vision. We are not omniscient, nor can we be experts in every field. Thus, different people has divergent work, some of them get down to algorithm, some of them focus on user interface, others put more emphasis on front end development. Without cooperation, no one can’t accomplish the whole system.

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

…that formal education constrains students time and place of study? ... that it also limits students mind and spirits?... ‘street smart’ ‘book smart’ … The ‘street smart’ supporters assert formal education is outmoded since informal education provide various and unrestrained form. Meanwhile, the ‘book smart’ believers insist that lack of understanding in fundamental knowledge will lead to total simplicity and naivety… I would suggest formal education undermine education and informal education is the future of our society.

老师专业

…the ‘formal education’ believers may argue that the advantages of schools are evident. Formal education teaches us the **methodology**- the approaches to search for literature, to establish the framework of knowledge, and further to conduct a research - the way to solve problem by his/herself. A good case in hand is my intern experience at IBM, a multinational technology company. In the workplace, the common programming language is Python, instead of Java and C which is popular in academic settings. So my manager required me to learn the new programming language in a week! Although I never used Python before, I **mastered** it in a week as required. How I did it? Thanks to my professor who not only taught me a computer language but also taught me how to learn. I followed the same method to understand the features of Python; by comparing and contrasting, use one to learn the other. In sum, the magic of the classroom-teacher-student education is a **systematic** approach- teach you to fish.

1. 学校弊端

…could also list some serious drawbacks. First, formal education tends to be rigid uniformity. Usually, lecturers in formal education are required to meet certain teaching standards and follow a preset curriculum, which cannot be **customized** by students’ interest. Schools generally ignore the personal needs of their students. Moreover, too much emphasis is placed on **numerical** ratings. School officials define success of education in terms of dropout rates, **enrollment** rates and “teach to the tests”. Last but least, some schools turn to be a vocational school. Students are limited in a specific field and constrain their creativity. In sum, at least in some cases, formal education restrains students’ development.

1. 在线教育

…. with the fast technology innovation, there are many novel products to help us study at any time on any contents, like online education. Students only need a computer and Internet access to take online classes. Distance learning makes it possible for parents, working students, and professionals on the move to attend classes no matter their work schedule. Besides, students may be able to choose from a wider breadth of degree programs. Some online colleges develop and offer degree programs that might not yet be available through nearby public or private institutions. In addition, Online studies unite thousands of students worldwide. In online learning, students can take advantage of an extended network and even establish future contacts. In sum, the essence of true education is **far beyond** gaining certain scientific facts from textbook or mastering marketable skills for a student and the formal education is outdated comparing to the online education because of the flexibility they provide.

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

…art is a bridge of communication between artist and people? ...all art should be directed to be comprehensible in order to maximize its potential? … ‘merit’ ‘popularity’… the value of art is not understood by most people but inspire some of them to feel beauty and to communicate their feeling with artist through art… being loved by majorities of people could benefit the artist…

1. 名利的好处

…**intelligible** art works would attract artists yield more exceptional work and are indeed more lucrative. Here is an example, Zi-Zhao Mu, an important author and critic of electronic literature in China, was a regular girl in college. Writing is the magic which draw all her time and efforts. She accomplished her first book and upload it to a website. The book is full of romance elements and is popular in mass culture. Motivated by the popularity, she published more and more books and some of them even be adapted into movies and video games. In sum, rewarding art works could encourage artists to produce more remarkable work.

1. 后人

… if art work’ value is to pursue so-called success and artists’ primary goal is to be understood by every observer, we would loose a great amount of valuable art. A good case in hand is Van Gogh, a famous painter whose work was not acknowledged by people during his lifetime, and was considered a madman and a failure. He sold only one of his paintings at a low price all over his career, but he never gave up his painting style and followed his own heart. Even a majority of people don’t understand the art work, it still doesn’t mean it is valueless. Decades later, he attained widespread critical, commercial and popular success, and is remembered as an important but tragic painter, whose troubled personality typifies the romantic ideal of the tortured artist. In short, there is no standard of art works and even it is not comprehensible for most people, it might be meaningful to the world.

1. 艺术的理解力

…some works of art are not accessible to most people, to a large extent, because people have not the same state of the mind as artists. Once these people experience similar feelings or their knowledge reach the artists’ level, they are likely to appreciate the merit of these works. van Gogh’s imagination directs him to a world that his **contemporaries** can’t understand. Before him, people cared about the subject and the painting had to look like the object it was supposed to represent. After van Gogh, they start to focus on the intent of the artist and the painting no longer had to represent a specific object. Van Gogh was ahead of his time, hence, his paintings were considered by most people to be ugly. However, it doesn’t mean those people’s judgment are wrong. They just have different **aesthetic** standard. In sum, even some works are not understandable, they still have merit because they can be understood only when people gain more experiences and knowledge.

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

Is that true that humans can't live without machines in every aspect of our life? I bet your answer is yes. Then, do you agree that we human-being are going to be fooled by those products? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘Human Vs technology’ oriented and ‘human + technology’ oriented. The ‘Human Vs technology’ supporters regard technology as the most significant reason that the ability of human are reducing. Meanwhile, the ‘human + technology’ believers asserts hi-tech products such as computer, smart phone and robot are just a tool for people. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, although technology is a double-edged sword, in most cases, it could serve human interests rather than bring harms.

1. 依赖科技

The ‘Human Vs technology’ supporters may argue that as people’s everyday work and life dependency on technology gets more, eventually human would become the slaves of technology. A good case in hand is the wide use of calculator. Calculation is the base of mathematics, but with the **popularity** of calculators, it’s become very common that people use a calculator when paying or buying. And due to its **portability**, people don’t bother their head any more. Another example is AlphaGo, a narrow AI computer program developed by Alphabet DeepMind Group. Since AlphaGo beats Lee Sedol in a five-game match(Go), some people pronounce the eventual victory of the machine. Human intelligence is surpassed by Artificial intelligence in many aspects, like data mining. In short, human creativity and uniqueness might be replaced by technology.

1. 人和机器

Nevertheless, the most defining characteristic of homo Sapiens is that they could can create new things, like concepts, business models and ideas; while, machines are only good at computing. Human and computer have strengths in different field. Scientists design novel **algorithms**, a unique bits of code that make computations, to examine problems and machine execute the algorithms that run on them. The nature of **collaboration** is to **partner** with others to **transcend** our own limitations. It is wise to think the machine as a friend not a tool which will **conquer** us. In short, technology design by human, built by human, and ultimately, serve to human needs.

1. 节约时间

Furthermore, the ‘human + technology’ believers could also demonstrate technology benefit human in saving time and improving efficiency. Take the processing of big data as an example. With the fast technology innovation, more and more software and application collate users’ information and create a great amount of data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing **method** is inadequate to deal with them. Typically, scientist and engineering use machine learning, a computational model, to help them analyze data. The time saved by machine learning could be used by scientist to do more creative and meaningful work. Moreover, some problems are too complex and mysterious that human can’t solve them alone. One example is Foodborne Chicago, which uses computers and code to search Twitter for tweets related to food poisoning. From computer-generated leads, humans take over to determine if there was likely a case of food poisoning. As machines become more complex and also learned much of our skills, they only boost us performance. To sum up, technology provides people with effective instruments for intellectual work.

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

节约时间

在线教育

1. 沟通

Furthermore, technological advancement could provide us a better way to communicate. **Instant** messaging application like Facebook and Twitter allows one to communicate with another person over a network in real time. Online discussion **democratizes** community voices bringing new thoughts, ideas and suggestions to the light of day. We have seen this happen over and over again, but my favorite story is an online discussion about changes to the local park timetable. Two participants in the debate were a retired man in his late 50s or early 60s, and a usually **taciturn** twelve-year-old girl. Online discussion gave the girl the freedom and courage to speak her mind. To sum up, students/individuals in online environments enjoy the equity in the ability to share thoughts and ideas.

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

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

**132) Some people believe that our ever-increasing use of technology significantly reduces our opportunities for human interaction. Other people believe that technology provides us with new and better ways to communicate and connect with one another.**

1. 沟通/学习问题

…today’s technological communication tools, ranging from cellphones to the Internet, often become educational and social **crutches**. A study published in the Journal of Social Media reported that students spend a great amount of time, an average of 11.43 times in a 45-minute class, checking their smartphones. Instead of interacting face-to-face, many teens opt to interact via text messages, social media and email. None of us leave these electronic devices for more than a few hours during the day, so then who has the time or energy to talk face to face with others? Social isolation is becoming more prevalent in our lives and the lives of our loved ones. In sum, People are increasingly isolating themselves via technology.

在线教育

节约时间／沟通

**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.**

Is that true that all human beings more or less have some flaws?... it’s impossible to define a living man or woman as a hero, since we can’t escape from the media?... ’perfectionism’ ‘non-perfectionism’ heroes’ flaws would be exposed to the mass, which makes them non-hero… those little flaws won’t demote their achievement…

1. 丑闻

… public interest and newsworthiness propel media to disclose the immoral behaviors of hero. People are fascinated with **peering** and **gazing** into places from which they typically are **forbidden** and are interested in seeing and hearing the **innermost** details of others’ lives. Medias, especially social medias such as Facebook and Twitter, try to cater to the demand of public and expose scandals of so-called hero. The 2016 South Korean political scandal could serve as an illustration of the power of media. Local media first reported that Choi, who has no official government position, had access to **confidential** documents and information for the president, and acted as a very close **confidant** for the president. The scandal was spread by social media, and more details were revealed. Eventually the president has become the country's first **democratically** elected leader to be forced from office. In sum, medias indeed reveal scandals of supposed hero.

1. 英雄还在

… the real heroes still have a high **reputation**, no matter how the media reports. In the technological field, Bill Gates, the CEO and the chief software architect of Microsoft, devote himself to the software design and innovation, and subsequently determine to give his money back to society. Those decision makes him become a real hero. He represents our society respect sense of justice and passion for work. In the scientific field, Albert Einstein, the most influential physicist of the 20th century, is a true science hero, not only because of his genius and physics theories, but also because of his philosophy and compassion for the universe and its creatures. He reflects our society value science and knowledge. In politics, Lincoln is remembered for his vital role as the leader in beginning the process that led to the end of slavery in the United States. He illustrates our society esteem freedom and equality. To sum up, there are still lots of heroes in many fields.

1. 人都有缺点

… medias eliminate superheroes but we still have heroes. Nobody could live flawlessly. A good case in hand is Gandhi, the person who played a pivotal role in India. However, some medias would tend to talk about his flaws, like ‘Gandhi was not a good father to his sons, he was not perfect’. As for the answer whether Gandhi was a perfect man, my straight forward answer is NO. Whereas he certainly was an amazing man and that is an outstanding achievement to emulate. Gandhi is hero, to be sure, but he is not ‘superhero’. Those mass media exaggerated scandals and mislead the public. In short, heroes are never perfect, but they're brave, they're authentic, they're courageous, determined, discreet, and they've got **grit**.

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

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

1. 人民福利

… The greatness of a nation lies in whether the material and spiritual needs of its people are met. what is "welfare"? For their part, welfare is often indicated by healthy care, job, retirement, education, safety, the quality of living, the quality of environment, the cultural richness and so on. Some small state like Suriname and Tuvalu, known as microstates, have populations below 300,000(est. 2009) and an average **annual** income below $1000, way below the **poverty** line defined by United Nation. Those states cannot spread the fixed costs of government over a large number of people—that is, they cannot achieve economic of scale in the same way that larger states can. Those states can not be called a great nation since their people are still suffering privation and myriad hardships. In sum, welfare is the provision of a minimal level of well-being and social support for citizens without current means to support basic needs.

英雄还在

the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists could reflect the greatness of a nation. The achievements of rulers, artists and scientists will contribute to the welfare of its people, sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly through a general uplift in activity, interactivity and prosperity…To sum up, the feature of a society could be recognized by analyzing their heroes.

1. 其他指标

…other standard could also be a measure of the greatness of a contrary. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) can represent economics of a country. Besides, The OECD Better Life Index give a true account of people’s current and future well-being. Last but not least, Chinese political thinkers take into account both military factors (known as hard power) and economic and cultural factors (known as soft power) to illustrate the well-being of a country. In sum, instead of focusing on the well-being of citizens or the achievements of elites, there are more comprehensive indicators to analyze the greatness of a country.

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

Is that true that wilderness areas clean our air and filters our water? … nations should be inspired to preserve all wilderness areas?... ‘nature’ ‘economics’… assert wilderness areas provide a home for wildlife and an economic driver for local communities… the development of economic is more significantly beneficial to domestic people… nations should consider both the expense of protecting wilderness areas and the value of those areas.

1. 保护野地

… advantages of remaining wilderness areas. First of all, wilderness is a vital habitat for wildlife. According to IUCN reports, the rate of species extinction is on average of 2%-13% for the world in past century. And the major reason leads to unprecedented high extinction rate is natural resources overexploitation by large-scale human activities. If wilderness areas are lost, it can create a domino effect in the animal kingdom since the food chain is broken. Moreover, wilderness is a **haven** from the pressures of our fast-paced society. It provides us with places where we can seek relief from the noise, haste and crowds that too often confine us. In sum, it’s profitable to maintain the wilderness areas.

1. 穷国

… strict conservation regulations may put a heavy **burden** on the government’s financials. We might **reluctantly** compromise on the environmental protection **budget** while health and education is in urgent need of government investment. Some small state like Suriname and Tuvalu, known as microstates, have populations below 300,000(est. 2009) and an average **annual** income below $1000, way below the **poverty** line defined by United Nation. Those states cannot spread the fixed costs of government over a large number of people—that is, they cannot achieve environment of scale in the same way that larger states can. For a small country like **Zambia**, who faces a **generalized** HIV epidemic, why should they spend all that money on wildlife when they could spend it to stop people dying of **starvation** or disease? In short, it’s unfair to require all nations protecting the wilderness.

1. 旅游价值

…there's an inherent tradeoff between economic **prosperity** and environmental protection. Tourism brings increased revenue to the wilderness areas and, more broadly, to the community and country that hosts them. An analysis (published in the International Journal of Wilderness in 2014) suggests that tourism provided 450,000 travel- and tourism-related jobs and $3.4 billion in state and local tax revenues. In Canada, personal income grew 27 percent in the four years prior to the wilderness recreation, and grew by 33 percent in the four after wilderness reestablishment. Unemployment there also dropped, from 8.7 percent in 2001 to 3.5 percent in 2007. Besides, the attraction of protected **landscapes** spurs the movement of “foot loose” businesses and retirees to wilderness counties who bring “outside” money to local economies. Ultimately, wilderness areas can be an engine of economic growth.

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

Is that true that human activities cause some species become extinct? … society should be responsible to save those endangered species? … ’duty’ ‘competition’ … regard preserving endangered species as the human duty, especially for those potential extinction as the result of human activities. Meanwhile, … assert it’s useless to protect them since those species can’t adapt to the environment… society should consider both the expense of protecting endangered species and the value of those species.

1. 保护动物

… species are now going extinct far faster than they used to, and human seem to be to blame. According to IUCN reports, the rate of species extinction is on average of 2%-13% for the world in past century. And the major reason leads to unprecedented high extinction rate is natural resources overexploitation by large-scale human activities. If one species is lost, it can create a domino effect in the animal kingdom since the food chain is broken. Moreover, even if people do not yet know the direct benefits a certain species offers, it is important to preserve that species to allow for further research. Some endangered species maintain gene pools that help to protect biodiversity -- the "web of life". Ultimately, it is consequential to protect all endangered species.

穷国

旅游价值Biodiversity Panda(which is an endangered species owing to poor adaptation of the environment)

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

Is that true that old buildings represent a valuable record of society’s past?... that society should be inspired to preserve those buildings regardless the modern development? ...’modern development’ ‘historic preservation’… regard developing modern edifies as the most significant goal of modern planners and they should disregard those old buildings… those buildings have precious historic values, hence modern planners need to protect them rather than ignore them… they should consider both modern purposes and historic buildings.

1. 保护建筑

…. The advantage of protecting old building is evident. When an old building goes extinct, it is gone forever. Since the mid-20th century, a large number of Beijing hutongs were demolished to make way for new roads and buildings. All that history simply gone, and with it the remaining **vestiges** of charm once associated with Old Beijing. Moreover, even if people do not yet know the direct benefits a certain old building offers, it is important to preserve them to allow for further **archaeological** and **architectural** research, just as we preserve artistic masterpieces like the Great Wall. In sum, it’s consequential to protect old buildings.

穷国

旅游价值Culture heritage monument

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

… that investing arts need great amount money? … that nation should be inspired to stop funding arts?... ‘art value’ ‘national budget’ … regard arts as the most significant role of human development and insist government should endorse arts… nation should put their budget in education and other basic needs first… that not all nations need to put their money on arts.

1. 投资艺术

…argue that government funding ensure arts could be available to all people and flourish. First, endemic public could enjoy more resources. Here is an example, since government start funding museums, China already have 1500 free public museums to cater to the needs of its culture-hungry population, as China News Service reports. Even for the few museums that cannot open for free, like the Palace Museum in Beijing, lowered their ticket prices. Moreover, government funding is conducive to the development of endemic arts. A good case in hand is Peking opera, a form of Chinese opera which combines music, vocal performance, and dance. If Chinese government didn’t support it, it would not become one of the cultural treasures of China. In sum, government need to focus on endemic arts.

穷国

旅游价值Culture

**7) Some people believe that government funding of the arts is necessary to ensure that the arts can flourish and be available to all people. Others believe that government funding of the arts threatens the integrity of the arts.**

投资艺术

1. 艺术完整性

… argue that the serious drawbacks of funding arts are evident. First, government can’t subsidize all arts, thus some arts are inevitably ignored. For instance, traditional Chinese opera not only include Peking opera, but also contain Yu opera, Sichuan opera, etc. They are not being taken seriously and lose lots of performers since governments put too much money on Peking opera. Moreover, artists might distort their works of art to satisfy government. Some topics can’t be expressed since government funding might directly or indirectly influence artists’ decisions and choices. In short, government funding might affect the integrity of arts.

1. 多方投资

…although government funding might undermine the integrity of arts, those shortcoming could be diminished by encouraging the diversity of patronage, including personal and corporate contribution. Those patronages would prefer to invest arts for a great amount of reasons: from providing customers with a positive public image or prestige, to being part of a corporate social responsibility strategies, to (in the worst case) merely speculate on the art market. Since they have divergent interest, artists, cultural projects, organizations and institutions could have more freedom to give voice to different contents. With the fast technological innovation, Crowdfunding is another way to help good ideas that do not appeal to conventional investors to get financing from the crowd. Not only does Crowdfunding provide money to start a project, is also secures evidence of support from potential customers.

**57) The main benefit of the study of history is to dispel the illusion that people living now are significantly different from people who lived in earlier times.**

**133) Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today. Reason: The world today is significantly more complex than it was even in the relatively recent past.**

依赖科技+沟通/学习问题

…contemporary world is more complex and historical knowledge can’t help us out…

1. 时代不变+英雄还在+保护动物+保护建筑

To say there is nothing new under the sun does not ignore inventions or advances in technology; rather, these innovations do not amount to any basic change in the world. Overconfidence, lack of reason and selfish still exist today. Also, no matter how many changes our society has experienced, some spirits such as courageous, determined, discreet are still praised by people… Thus, from the larger perspective of life human nature has remained and always will remain the same.

1. 学习历史的好处

Studying history improves our decision making and judgment. Contemporaries can better understand the present, predict the future and avoid past mistakes by comparing and contrasting, using one to learn another. If you are to look at human history, there are particular patterns which tend to repeat themselves. Whether it is the role of **charismatic** dictators like **Caesar** through to **Hitler**, or the significance of **Religion** in human conflict, humans have an astounding habit of ignoring the obvious contributing factors which can lead to war and **oppression**. Studying history benefits us in critical thinking, problem solving and boarding our horizons.

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

Is that true that parental companions are important to the child's growth?... that all parents should be demanded to involve in their children’s schools time? ... ’parents’ duty’ and ‘comprehensive consideration’… regard parents as an essential part of children’s education and they need to be volunteer in school to understand their children’s condition… parents could educate their child at home since some of them might be busy for their business… Educators and parents can and should join efforts to create a healthy learning environment for children.

1. 老师专业

… argue that professional educators in formal school should reach a certain teaching standard and if some parents are too busy to come to school as a volunteer, they could be rest to let those professional educators take care their children. The duties of a teacher not only include imparting knowledge and helping students to improve their academic level, but also encompass teach them in critical thinking, problem solving and broadening their intelligent horizons. A professional lecture teaches students the **methodology**- the approaches to search for literature, to establish the framework of knowledge, and further to conduct a research - the way to solve problem by his/herself. In the workplace, the common programming language is Python, instead of Java and C which is popular in academic settings. So my manager required me to learn the new programming language in a week! Although I never used Python before, I **mastered** it in a week as required. How I did it? Thanks to my professor who not only taught me a computer language but also taught me how to learn. I followed the same method to understand the features of Python; by comparing and contrasting, use one to learn the other. In sum, it’s not necessary to demand all parents to join to school education, since professional educators is already good enough to foster the younger generation.

1. 家长参与

Nevertheless, without a constructive family environment, it would be almost impossible for school education to **fulfill** its noble mission. As teachers can not focus on every student, nor can they satisfy all students’ requirements, parents could help the teacher make up for this part of the defect. “A positive parent-teacher relationship helps your child feel good about school and be successful in school,” according to a study by Raymond Mar, a psychologist at York University in Canada. “It demonstrates to your child that he can trust his teacher, because you do.” In conclusion, parents can make significant contribution to school education and schools cannot educate children without reaching out to their parents.

学校弊端

Furthermore, there are some serious drawbacks of ignoring parents’ role in school…

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

1. 学生表现

… might argue that there are many advantages to exert students’ performance as a standard of teachers’ salaries. First, some teachers are associated with professional field, and inevitably squeeze time spending on their teaching and researching. The standard would constrain them from working outside and avoid scattering their attention. Besides, comparing existing standards, namely, teachers’ academic career and seniority level, students’ performance is probably a better approach to define teachers’ workload. Some young teachers pay more attention to students’ study, but they might not receive **commensurate** salaries. In sum, taking students’ performance as a measure could emphasize the significance on the view of curriculum and teaching.

老师专业

… students’ academic achievement isn't always an **absolute** measure of the hard-working of educators… Those duties are hard to define as a measure but it should not be ruled out when decide teachers’ salaries. Ultimately, it’s unfair for some teachers if their salaries just decide by students’ performance.

1. 工作量

… serious drawbacks…teachers’ workload might not **proportional** to their students’ academic performance. In high school, main courses, like mathematics and physics, have more school hours than **supplementary** course, like art; in universities, some popular fields, like computer science, attract a great amount of students and their lectures draw more time and effort to prepare their course and answer students’ questions. Moreover, specifically, college teachers undertake research load and different disciplines have divergent contribution to university and society. If all teachers’ salaries are relied on their students’ academic performance, it would diminish their ardor. Hence, no one can guarantee the harder a lecture work, the better students’ academic performance will be.

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

1. 大众无知

… as the political issues are highly professional and requires expertise to tackle, political leaders should rely on their judgment. if **deficient** in fundamental knowledge, individuals’ opinions will lead to total simplicity and naivety. Take the processing of big data as an example. With the fast technology innovation, more and more software and application collate users’ information and create a great amount of data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing **method** is inadequate to deal with them. Most ordinary people might not understand what it is. Some of them might question why government spent great amount of budget on it when they could spend it to stop people dying of starvation or disease. Another example is human cloning. Cloning animals is not new science, with the first animal, a tadpole, being cloned in 1952. Despite scientists being capable of cloning humans and there are some profits to clone human beings, government still prohibit the cloning of human beings since the potential physical dangers and the profound ethical dilemmas it poses. Human beings should not be cloned to stock a medical junkyard of spare parts. Hence, to date, there are no records of an actual fully developed human ever being cloned. In sum, not all issue need to be confirmed by people and government officials should rely on their professional judgment.

保护建筑

… Blind adherence indicates nothing but ignorance and imprecise, which is a sign of foolish stubbornness…To sum up, government inevitably have some restriction and it’s consequential to listen people they serve.

1. 为人民服务

… Citizens have a basic right to know what their government is doing. government is established to serve. In democratic nation, and to ensure no bias or political discriminations soil the basic interest of the general public, the voice of the people should be taken into consideration. If government officials don’t care about public opinion, withhold critical information and decide only by his or her own judgment, it might cause the abuse of power. Here is an example, during the SARS period, China government didn’t inform the mass and someone began to rumors. The public gradually question the government and even cause the social unrest. In short, people’s taxes pay for activities, thus some argue that information about activities is rightfully theirs and so they should have access to it.

**69) Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public. Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.**

Transparency comprehensive consideration

1. 保密

In politics, complete forthrightness lead to total simplicity and naivety. Reckless candidness will account for the divulgence of the country's secret, which will make the public face to a threat, especially when it has something to do with military. A good case in hand is state secrets like national defense. Sensitive information can’t be fully disclosed and political leaders may withhold information from the public to ensure that the public are calm, otherwise might cause social panic. In sum, not all information should be totally exposed.

为人民服务

丑闻

Once government’ corruption is exposed, it would not be able to win the public's trust and respect… In sum, leaders whose reputation gets marred by the immoral or unethical scandals are very likely to be abandoned by his people.

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

英雄还在

Heroes mirror the value of a society...To sum up, the feature of a society could be recognized by analyzing their heroes.

1. 媒体夸大

…most heroes are exaggerated by a society. As regular individuals, role models are people who have **actualized** the values held dear by their groups: they have "made it" according to the standards of their people and their flaws are overlooked. Hence, they become a perfect historical figures. However, nobody could live flawlessly. A good case in hand is Gandhi, the person who played a pivotal role in India. As for the answer whether Gandhi was a perfect man, my straight forward answer is NO -- Gandhi was not a good father to his sons. Besides, people regard those role models because they can realize people’s mutual dreams and goals which seem to be unattainable to people themselves. Therefore, those idols are just ideal state of the society and they could not represent the general characteristics of society.

其他指标

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

1. 包装自己

individuals, in contemporary society, are more care about the importance of self-packaging. In a 1972 study by Dr. Raymond Mar, it was observed that people were more likely to rate good-looking people as more capable compared to not-so-good looking people. If they get their packaging wrong even in the subtlest of ways, it could mean disaster to their work life, and even social death. Thus, they market themselves as someone who can help mentor the next generation of leaders from inside the company or a thought leader in a particular area of expertise. And they use social-networking services like LinkedIn to demonstrate your knowledge and to find way into work.

1. 自欺欺人

the society no longer wishes to see the reality. A falling apple prompts physicist Isaac Newton to formulate his laws of gravity; Greek polymath Archimedes takes a bath and figures out how to calculate volume and density. These are iconic “light bulb” moments in the history of science. However, is that story true or just **embellished**? The story of Newton and the falling apple is recorded by his friend and first biographer; the oldest authority for the naked-Archimedes eureka story is a Roman writer, who included the tale nearly 200 years after the event is presumed to have taken place. Those ‘Eureka’ story ignore how diligent and careful those scientists are. It doesn’t give people any sense of the steps or preparatory stuff, but they love those story because it simplifies things and takes away all the hard slogging.

媒体夸大

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

Is that true that new leadership could probably bring new ideas to an enterprise? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree that all enterprise should be inspired to change their leader after five years? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘innovation’ oriented and the ‘stability’ oriented. The ‘innovation’ supporters assert the new ideas and new policy would play the most significant role in the development of enterprise. Meanwhile, the ‘stability’ believers insist that not all leaders should resign after five years since different fields have divergent plan. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, I would prefer the latter rather than the former.

1. 保守

The ‘innovation’ supporters criticize harshly on the “stability’’ that there are lots of adverse effects. if a leader holding his/her position for too long, the organization may lose its vigor and creativity, lack of motivation and innovation. What’s the worst is that, the longtime established leadership quite often becomes the bed for dictatorship. A dictator in a company creates a super-boss; if dictator grows in a country, it is a disaster for humanity. My personal experience at Baidu, a multination technology company in China, could serve as an illustration of the importance of new leader on technology innovation. Our team works on machine learning, a computational model to solve the problem of computer vision. Our team leader has been on his position for 6 years and, has been investing great amount of time and funding in developing old model. However, when my colleges and I suggested new method, which would overthrow all jobs we have done before, he was way too conservative and refuse to use the new method. What’s frustrating is that he even alleged the new method is useless. As our team can’t produce an effective product, the architect decided to delegate a new boss to help us. She was always patient and endorse us to try any method. Her endorsement guided us to eventually accomplish the system. The north Korea under Kim Jong un is mired by the dictator of Kim family for 20 years. In sum, changing leader could revive a project that is going to die.

1. 连任

Nevertheless, the ‘stability” believers stated that frequently change of leadership might leads to the discontinuation of a long-term reform or plan. Certain national basic infrastructure, like education and road, railway and subway construction, demand at least a decade to implement also requires millions of investments. Here is an example, Fei-Fei Li, one president of Tsinghua university, the most prestigious university in China, once want to establish a new educational evaluation system. This new system aims to raise teachers’ salary and revise undergraduates’ plan of study. It’s a comprehensive reform and it takes more than two or three years to finish. Her new approach was welcomed by students and stimulate the lecturer’s performance in classroom. However, reform encountered resistance since there are conflicts of interest of those ‘authority’. If she steps down after five years and the new president didn’t continue the reform which was very likely, Tsinghua university won’t draw so many talents and resources to earn its fame in China as well as in the world. Moreover, on one can guarantee that new leader would be smart enough to make the right decision. the enterprise might get worse as the result of the imprudence of the new leadership. In short, stable leadership can ensure the implementation of medium to long term strategic plan.

1. 综合连任

Furthermore, there's no an inherent conflict between innovation and stability. In some circumstance, it might be essential to step down power after five years to avoid corruption; meanwhile, there are also some profession that leaders could keep their position. For example, the president of a government is required to elect again to avoid corruption; whereas the president of a university or CEO in business do not necessarily need to resign, since current leader has more experience in his or her position than the successor.

**18) The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority.**

Is that true that neophyte might find out new ideas ignored by expert? I bet your answer is yes. Then do you agree that those beginners should be inspired to judge anything they don’t know? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘obey authority’ **inclined** and the ‘question authority’ **inclined**. The ‘obey authority’ supporters assert that authority have been doing researches in a field for a long time, maybe a lifetime. In contrast, a layperson won’t get enough trainings or practices for certain period of time before he or she could identify the research gap. Meanwhile, the ‘question authority’ believers insist that without professional or specialized knowledge in a specific subject could find out a novel point that those authorities might ignore. Both sides justify themselves with sound reason. From my perspective, in most cases, I would encourage individuals to be skeptical.

1. 顺从权威

The ‘obey authority’ supporters might argue that if deficient in fundamental knowledge, over-skeptical will lead to total simplicity and naivety. We are not omniscient, nor can we be experts in every field. My personal experience at Baidu, a multination technology company in China, could serve as an illustration of the importance of obeying authority. Our team works on machine learning, a computational model to solve the problem of computer vision. Our team leader has been on his position for 6 years and, has been investing great amount of time and funding in developing old model. When my colleges and I suggested new method, which would overthrow all jobs we have done before, he was patient and explain why they choose current plan even it costs more efforts. Her experience guided us to eventually develop the old system. In sum, compliance with an order or submission to authority would be effective in the well-being of the field.

1. 质疑权威

Nevertheless, the ‘question authority’ believers could also point out great benefits by just questioning authority. Albert Einstein said, "Unthinking respect for authority is the greatest enemy of truth." Here is an example, Fei-Fei Li, one president of Tsinghua university, the most **prestigious** university in China, once want to establish a new educational evaluation system. This new system aims to raise teachers’ salary and revise undergraduates’ plan of study. It’s a comprehensive reform and it takes more than two or three years to finish. Her new approach was welcomed by students and stimulate the lecturer’s performance in classroom. However, reform encountered resistance since there are conflicts of interest of those ‘authority’. If she doesn’t insist her opinion and question authority, Tsinghua university won’t draw so many talents and resources to earn its fame in China as well as in the world. In conclusion, questioning the established rules or powerful authority is essential for individuals to be creative.

1. 综合权威

Furthermore, there's no an inherent conflict between authority and the well-being of a society. In some circumstance, it might be essential to question authority to avoid losing its vigor, creativity, motivation and innovation; on the contrary, there are also some condition that people should obey their authority to learn from them. For example, the president of a government is required to be questioned by people to avoid corruption; whereas the authority of doctors, dentists, and other medical specialists should not be questioned by regular individuals.

**42) Students should always question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively.**

1. 学生顺从权威

The ‘obey authority’ supporters might argue that if deficient in fundamental knowledge, skepticism will lead to total simplicity and naivety. We are not omniscient, nor can we be experts in every field. Skepticism might be counterproductive in education. Since majority of questions would be eliminated by in-depth study, it would be better if they abstain from challenging long established principles taught by their teachers. Picture a situation where children who just learned math is trying to ask questions about calculus. How could he continue to study if he won’t stop questioning? In sum, compliance to order or submission to authority would be effective in children.

质疑权威

Nevertheless, the ‘question authority’ believers could also point out great benefits by just questioning authority. Albert Einstein said, "Unthinking respect for authority is the greatest enemy of truth." My personal experience at Tsinghua AI lab, could serve as an illustration of the importance of questioning authority. Our team works on machine learning, a computational model to solve the problem of computer vision. Our senior has been on his position for 3 years and, has been investing great amount of time and efforts in developing old model. When my colleges and I suggested new method, which would overthrow all jobs we have done before, he was way too conservative and refuse to use the new method. What’s frustrating is that he even alleged the new method is useless. But we didn’t give up and try more trials to demonstrate the effectiveness of the new method. Eventually we accomplished the system and build a new model. In conclusion, questioning the established rules or powerful authority is essential for individuals to be creative.

综合权威

Furthermore, there's no an inherent conflict between obeying and questioning authority. In some circumstance, it might be essential to question authority to avoid losing its vigor, creativity, motivation and innovation; on the contrary, there are also some condition that people should obey their authority to learn from them. Questioning helps us expand our idea, fundamental knowledge helps us refine our idea to what is economically feasible. In short, knowledge would become driven to **leverage** our imagination into creative or innovative results.

**106) In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.**

顺从权威

1. 想象力

Imagination provides us with the tools for developing pictures in our minds, for seeing what can be and enabling us to do what has not been done before. Einstein famously said that: "Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited to all we know and understand, while imagination embraces the entire world, and all there ever will be to know and understand." A good case in hand is Van Gogh, a famous painter whose work was not acknowledged by people during his lifetime, and was considered a madman and a failure. His imagination directs him to a world that his **contemporaries** can’t understand. Before van Gogh, people cared about the subject and the painting had to look like the object it was supposed to represent. After van Gogh, they start to focus on the intent of the artist and the painting no longer had to represent a specific object. Van Gogh was ahead of his time, hence, his paintings were considered by most people to be ugly. In sum, imagination is the highest freedom of all.

综合知识

Furthermore, there's no an inherent conflict between knowledge and imagination. It is true that if you have too much knowledge on a topic, you will be bounded by this knowledge, hampering being more imaginative about other things. Whereas, knowledge is path-dependent. As old Chinese sayings goes: after reciting three hundreds of poems in Tang dynasty, you surely know how to write a poem. The philosophy is same; knowing certain number of facts, you ought to find out the patterns or similarities hidden. Without fundamental knowledge, imagination is just unrealistic fantasy. While imagination is also needed to be able to apply previous knowledge to a different context. Imagination helps us expand our idea, knowledge helps us refine our idea to what is economically feasible. In short, knowledge would become driven to **leverage** our imagination into creative or innovative results.

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

必然

质疑权威

1. 领域交叉（其他领域的知识）

Furthermore, experts should be cautious to avoid turning a blind eye to peers in related fields or in seemly irrelevant fields. A breakthrough in one field sometime inspired by another field—that is, experts of one field might partner with a beginner to transcend their limitation. Here is an example, one of the founder of modern economist John F. Nash. Nash was known by public of his achievement in economics but less is known he is also a genius in mathematics. He credited his works in economics theories and models to the mathematical trainings. In short, society should encourage people from divergent field question authority, and create such atmosphere that encourages questioning.

**23) Governments should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development.**

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

大众无知/穷国

government should constrain some controversial disciplines…Government have a special duty to ensure that work of academic researchers serves socially desirable ends and goals.

1. 科研偶然性

might argue that some researches are ahead in technological development. Governments are not omniscient, nor can they make sure eureka moments happen in every research they invest. Some important discoveries are accidental. A falling apple prompts physicist Isaac Newton to formulate his laws of gravity; Greek polymath Archimedes takes a bath and figures out how to calculate volume and density; Coincidently, **Alexander** Fleming spent August on holiday with his family and on returning, he discovered **penicillin**. These are iconic “light bulb” moments in the history of science. Or, as Archimedes reputedly said when insight struck, Eureka! Reducing restrictions on those research is a better way to promote the development of science and technology. In short, the consequences of unsure researches may turn out to be as substantial as those with clear perspectives.

1. 科研离不开赞助

Scientific research can’t accomplish without endorsement, and community might not support some scientific research, hence government should stand by them. Take the processing of big data as an example. With the fast technology innovation, more and more software and application collate users’ information and create a great amount of data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing **method** is inadequate to deal with them. Most ordinary people might not understand what it is. Some of them might question why government spent great amount of budget on it when they could spend it to stop people dying of starvation or disease. However, Government found its values and start support those scientists to develop it. In sum, without government funding, scientists would find it difficult to carry out large-scale projects.

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

Is that true that some discoveries are found by accident? I bet your answer is yes. Then do you agree that important innovation should depend on those accidents rather than continually attempt? Peoples’ opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘accident’ oriented and the ‘effort’ oriented. The ‘accident’ supporters regard accidental things as the most significant role of innovation. Meanwhile, the ‘effort’ believers assert any innovation can come up with great effort. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, in most cases, I would insist continually attempt pave the way for accidental innovation.

科研偶然性

… might argue that some important discoveries are accidental…In short, the ‘accident’ supporters could cite many story about Eureka moment.

1. 故事真实性

… question those story’s authenticity. The story of Newton and the falling apple is recorded by his friend and first biographer. They are having tea under apple trees in Newton's garden, and Newton is telling the story as an old man to a young disciple. Is that story true or just **embellished**? Let’s consider another famous eureka moment—the Greek mathematician Archimedes and the story of how he solved a problem for the king by taking a bath. In fact, Archimedes himself never wrote about this episode, although he spent plenty of time detailing the laws of **buoyancy** and the lever. The oldest authority for the naked-Archimedes eureka story is a Roman writer, who included the tale nearly 200 years after the event is presumed to have taken place. In short, the eureka moment is not credible.

1. 必然

…demonstrate that those so-call accidents are actually inevitable. Those ‘Eureka’ story ignore how diligent and careful those scientists are. It doesn’t give people any sense of the steps or preparatory stuff, but they love those story because it simplifies things and takes away all the hard slogging. Moreover, Important discoveries are often made **simultaneously** by different people, suggesting that the field is ripe for a new idea. Almost everyone knows Charles Darwin and his on the origin of species, but few people know Alfred Russel Wallace, who also had a similar idea and wrote a letter and send it to Darwin. Charles Darwin felt if he doesn’t publish the research, Wallace might do it before him. Stimulated by the letter, Charles speeded up writing and experimenting, and published his research before Wallace. Hence made his name for science. When Nobel laureates are announced annually—especially in physics, medicine, and economics—increasingly, in the given field, rather than just a single **laureate**, there are two, or the maximally permissible three, who often have independently made the same discovery. Perhaps the pieces of a new theory are available in different scientific publications, just waiting for someone to put them together. Or perhaps new observations seem to independently point toward a unifying principle. Ultimately, Eureka stories are a compression of decades and decades of work into one inspirational moment. It's like a parable.

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

Is that true that all students should be required to learn some fundamental courses before they enter college? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree that those fundamental courses need to be the same in a nation? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories and I tagged them as the ‘uniformity’ oriented and the ‘diversity’ oriented. The ‘uniformity’ supporters assert that a nation should persuade students study the same course to make sure the equity of education. Meanwhile, the ‘diversity’ believers insist that we need to preserve the features of different area. Both sides justify themselves well with sound reason. From my perspective, in most cases, I wouldn’t recommend a nation ask all students study the same curriculum before college.

1. 公平教育

The ‘uniformity’ supporters may argue that a standard nationwide curriculum before higher education would be conducive to ensure every student reach to the same level when they enter a higher education. Here is an example, educational resources like teachers of China are not evenly distributed. Most of the small provinces like Liangshan, known as micro provinces, have populations below 100,000(est. 2009) and an average annual income below $1000, way below the poverty line defined by United Nation. Those tiny provinces cannot spread the fixed costs of government over a large number of people—that is, they cannot achieve educational of scale in the same way that larger provinces can. A standard curriculum could guarantee students in those areas learn the essential knowledge. In sum, a standard curriculum could avoid widening the **disparity** in education between developed and underdeveloped region.

1. 基础课

Nevertheless, a nation who endorses a unitary curriculum probably facing the question: which courses are the fundamental for students and play a significant role in all field a student might study in college? For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all disciplines and philosophical trainings can greatly benefit students in critical thinking and problem solving which is the prerequisite of every discipline. Does that mean all student should be pushed to study philosophy? Moreover, for those students who are eager to become a dancer, is that necessary to require them to spending tons of time in mathematics and physics? In short, students have various interests and it’s hard to satisfy all students’ requirements.

1. 民族多样

Furthermore, one serious drawback for a unitary curriculum for a nation is obvious- it erases the cultural diversity for a country. The indigenous culture will be put in high risk if teenagers don’t study their own culture. In China, there are 56 ethnic groups let alone hundreds of dialects within country. Which dialect the standard curriculum should use? Which culture the textbook should bring into focus? If extra emphasis is placed on the Han nationality, the dominant ethnic group in China, it might not benefit those national **minorities** in preserving and developing their own cultures, languages and **customs**. In conclusion, it’s not reasonable to require all students using the same textbook and learn the same courses.

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

Is that true that some fields, like Computer Science, are more lucrative nowadays? I’ll bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree college students should be inspired to choose those fields? People's opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tag them as the 'personal interest' oriented and the 'job marked' oriented. The 'personal interest' believers regard developing interest as the most significant gold of higher education and education institutions should not push students take courses that don’t interest them. Meanwhile, the 'job market' supporters assert finding a good job is the first and foremost thing for college students, hence students should register a **curriculum** to match the job requirement and prepare themselves for a position in the vast job markets. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, in most cases, I would suggest students take courses interest them regardless of the job market.

1. 软件优势

The 'job market' supporters may argue that some field’s jobs are plentiful owning to their market requirements, and it’s understandable that college students are directed to choose a lucrative regions and look for a well-paid job. Here is an example, computer science, now is a smoking hot area, needs contribution from lots of talents. A new survey, conducted by Looksharp, a marketplace for internships and entry-level jobs, found that of all students who had graduated the year before, less than half, 45%, had full time jobs at the time of the survey. However, of those students who studied computer science, 61% had full time jobs, tops among all majors and better than the rate of 50% overall for STEM grads in **general**. On the contrary, some students in **theoretical** science such as mathematics, physics, etc., may find it difficult to combine their research with relevant professional fields. Although **philosophy** is the foundation of all **disciplines** and philosophical trainings can greatly benefit students in critical thinking and problem solving which is the **prerequisite** of every discipline, it’s a little bit hard for them to find non-academic job if they don’t receive any specific training. In sum, it’s profitable for the college students to choose the curriculums fit into the job market demand.

1. 兴趣

Nevertheless, no doubt that some field are beneficial, empirical evidence suggests that young people are more likely to succeed in a career that interests them. As Albert **Einstein** once stated, interest is the best teacher. A great case in hand is the CEO and the chief software **architect** of Microsoft, Bill Gates. The **prodigy** showed exceptional talents at his early childhood. During his childhood, Gates took an interest in programming the GE system in BASIC, a kind of programming languages, and was **fascinated** by the machine and how it would always execute software code perfectly. While a student at Harvard, he did not have a **definite** study plan and spent a lot of time using the school's computers. In order to pursue his own interest, he gave up the opportunity and immediate fame to study at Harvard, and started his own computer software company. Educational institutions are responsible for **cultivating** talent for society. Therefore, encouraging students to choose fields that interest them probably help them avoid consuming their precious and limited time, and maximize their potential. In short, the essence of true education is **far beyond** gaining certain scientific facts from textbook or mastering marketable skills for a student, and college students should persist their interests.

1. 领域变化

Furthermore, no one can guarantee your chosen field is a sure bid after four year’s collage study. With the fast technology innovation nowadays, new **mythology** or new electronic products can emerge within years. Take my study field Computer Science as an example to illustrate how fast the innovation can be. When I entered the college, Cloud Computing and Big Data was the fashion in computer science and even a catchy phrase in mass culture. Four years later, when I graduated to apply jobs in market, experience with machine learning, a computational and mathematical model, was the hit and on every job requirement. In summary, the job markets demand is on constant change; the market favorite discipline and your chosen field may totally phase out. Moreover, even if your chosen field happens to be in high demand and the situation lasts for years, it is possible you are facing **fierce** competitions when so many students with same skills as yours enter the job market as a result of choosing the “right” field or major as you do. To summarize, choosing college courses according to the current job market demand could put your career in risk because the market focus changes fast over time.

Thus, there is no doubt that some fields are rewarding, but it doesn’t mean students should be encouraged to study those fields of study that are easy to find a job. As a student, the most salient thing is to find out what they are really interested in, not just pursue so-called success.

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

Is that true that individuals who attain more knowledge are likely to succeed? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree to require all students to take multifarious courses just for enriching their knowledge? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘personal interest’ oriented and the ‘integrated development’ oriented. The ‘integrated development’ supporters assert that no one can guarantee which course may become inessential in the future, hence universities should encourage them to learn more. Meanwhile, the ‘personal interest’ believers insist that developing interest as the most significant gold of higher education and education institutions should not push students take courses that don’t interest them. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, in most cases, I would suggest students should not be recommended by universities to take too many courses outside their field of study.

1. 领域交叉

The ‘integrated development’ supporters may argue that college students should be cautious to narrow down to a field, since disciplines are not independent but interdependent. Here is an example, the founder of modern economist John F. Nash. Nash was known by public of his achievement in economics but less is known he is also a genius in mathematics. He credited his works in economics theories and models to the mathematical trainings. Moreover, some disciplines in theoretical science such as mathematics, physics, chemistry etc., might be ignored by students but are essential. For instance, as philosophy is the foundation of all disciplines and philosophical trainings can greatly benefit students in critical thinking and problem solving which is the prerequisite of every discipline, it’s understandable that students are directed to take those courses. In sum, universities, of course, are not vocational schools and their primary goals are to educate, to help students develop their critical faculties, and to **broaden** their **intellectual** **horizons**.

兴趣

1. 时间紧迫

Nevertheless, becoming truly educated requires great amount of time to practice in one field. As Malcolm Gladwell said in “Outliers: The Story of Success”: the key to achieving world-class expertise in any skill, is, to a large extent, a matter of practicing the correct way for a total of around 10,000 hours. Bill Gates met the 10,000-Hour Rule when he gained access to computer in a high school at the age of 13, and spent 10,000 hours programming on it. In the limited four years of undergraduate study, a student register too many courses outside his or her field will inevitably squeeze time spending on their major. In short, by suggesting students scatter their attention is not helpful to time management.

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

Is that true that professors, in a sense, could benefit from practical work? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree all faculty should be inspired to involve in non-academic work? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘professional training’ oriented and the ‘academic training’ oriented. The ‘academic training’ supporters assert that professors should focus on teaching and doing research. Meanwhile, the ‘professional training’ believers insist that off-campus practice could ignite new research idea. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, I would suggest colleges and universities should avoid recommending all researchers to work outside academic world even the job is relevant to the subject they teach.

1. 工业界

The ‘professional training’ may argue that by keeping abreast with the changing industrial development, faculties could come back to his or her research with fresh insights. Here is an example, Google, a multinational technology company, dominates many fields such as big data, machine learning, cloud computing, etc. Since AlphaGo, an AI computer program developed by Google DeepMind group, beats Lee Sedol in a five-game match(Go), Google demonstrates that at least in some specific areas industry might have the resources and talents to do things that academic world can’t do. More and more computer scientist, like Fei-Fei Li, the director of the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Lab (SAIL) and the Stanford Vision Lab, are associated with Google DeepMind group to follow the trend. In sum, experience in the field can help a professor find **appropriate** subjects for research and publication.

时间紧迫+可以加上学科变化快

Nevertheless, professors who want to obtain academic achievements require great amount of time to practice in one field. As Malcolm Gladwell said in “Outliers: The Story of Success”: the key to achieving world-class expertise in any skill, is, to a large extent, a matter of practicing the correct way for a total of around 10,000 hours. Bill Gates met the 10,000-Hour Rule when he gained access to computer in a high school at the age of 13, and spent 10,000 hours programming on it. Since working outside might requires great amount of time, a professor who is directed to work outside the academic world will inevitably **squeeze** time spending on their teaching and researching. In short, by suggesting faculties scatter their attention may consume their precious and limited time and may not be a good news to students who registered their courses.

1. 学科没办法找工作

Furthermore, the **lecturer** in theoretical science such as mathematics, physics, etc., may find it difficult to combine their teaching with relevant professional fields. Although philosophy is the foundation of all disciplines and philosophical trainings can greatly benefit students in critical thinking and problem solving which is the prerequisite of every discipline, it’s a little bit hard for them to find non-academic job if they don’t receive any specific training. It will be unfairly to require them find a job outside the academic world. To sum up, not all faculty need to work outside.

Thus, there is no doubt that working outside has some benefits but it doesn’t mean all faculty should be encouraged to do that.

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

1. 文学的好

The ‘integrated development’ supporters may argue that advantages for take imaginative literature courses are evident. First, college students should be cautious to narrow down to a field, since disciplines are not independent but interdependent. For instance, since philosophy is the foundation of all disciplines and philosophical trainings can greatly benefit students in critical thinking and problem solving which is the prerequisite of every discipline, it’s understandable that students are directed to take those courses. Moreover, great literature makes them better. According the studies by Raymond Mar, a **psychologist** at York University in Canada, her findings suggest that those "who often read literature appear to be better able to understand other people and view the world from others perspective." In sum, universities, of course, are not vocational schools and their primary goals are to educate, to help students develop their critical faculties, and to broaden their intellectual horizons.

兴趣

Nevertheless, even if there are benefits in taking literature courses, they still could not coerce them to do what they might not interest in.

时间紧迫

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

Is that true that if a talent spends more time to train, they might become more successful? … that society should inspire so-called talents to study at an early age? … ‘elitism’ and ‘egalitarian’ … regard finding and developing talents is the most significant goal of a society… all students have the equal rights to study … society should not be haste to determine which child is a talent and provide more opportunities for them.

1. 早教的好

… We do witness lots of gifted individuals reveals their exception at an earlier age and certain amount of training will put them on the hall of fame. A great case in hand is the founder of the CEO and the chief software architect of Microsoft, Bill Gates. The **prodigy** showed exceptional talents at his early childhood. He took an interest in programming the GE system in BASIC, a kind of programming languages, and was fascinated by the machine and how it would always execute software code perfectly. While a student at Harvard, he did not have a definite study plan and spent a lot of time using the school's computers. In order to pursue his own interest, he gave up the opportunity to study at Harvard, and started his own computer software company. In sum, with proper practice at the earliest time, geniuses will produce amazing works and creates a genre on his/her own.

1. 天才怎么定

…the serious drawbacks of electing and training talents at early age are evident. First, not all talents reveal themselves at childhood. For instance, Albert Einstein, the most influential physicist of the 20th century, was a regular boy in primary school. Moreover, if a child doesn’t gain access to certain field, say computers, it’s impossible to find that whether he or she has talent. Last but least, those so-called talents might be just out of curiosity. For example, Fei-Fei Li, the director of the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Lab (SAIL) and the Stanford Vision Lab, first found herself interested in literature when she was young. However only when she shifted toward computer science, she found the magic which drawn all her time and efforts. In sum, there is no aptitude test which can detect children’s talent or fields they could succeed at earlier stage.

1. 训练

In fact, those supposed talents might not really have a gift, they just spend more time on training. As Malcolm Gladwell said in “Outliers: The Story of Success”: success, or seemly talented kid may just be a result of a lucky birthday and a national election system. In this book, Malcolm examines why most of Canadian ice hockey players are born in the first few months of the calendar year. He found out the eligibility cutoff for age-class hockey programs is Jan. 1 in Canada and coaches start streaming the best hockey players into elite programs, where they practice more and play more games and get better coaching. Hence, those so-called talents are just lucky to born nearest the cut-off date, who can spend as much as almost a year practicing than kids born at the other end of the cut-off date. Ultimately, It’s unfair for other children who might be a real talent but lose his opportunity to get better train.

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

Is that true that some fields, like Computer Science, are more likely to succeed in secular life? I’ll bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree college students should be inspired to choose those fields? People's opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tag them as the 'personal interest' oriented and the 'job marked' oriented. The 'personal interest' believers regard developing interest as the most significant gold of higher education and education institutions should not push students take courses that don’t interest them. Meanwhile, the 'job market' supporters assert success for a college student is to find a good job, hence students should register a curriculum to match the job requirement and prepare themselves for a position in the vast job markets. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, in most cases, I would suggest students take courses interest them regardless of the job market.

软件优势

兴趣

训练

Thus, there is no doubt that educational institutions should give useful information to students on the career choice or on the major choice, but it is not wise at all to suggest a student to pursue a “success” pathway. As a student, the most salient thing is to find out what you really want to do, not just pursue secular success. Educational institutions should disseminate the true meaning of success, that is happiness not just your future salary.

**62) Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them.**

1. 努力

… argue that empirical evidence suggest leaders are not influenced by the circumstance, they create the genre on their own. A great case in hand is the CEO and architect of Microsoft, Bill Gates. The prodigy showed his exceptional talent when he was young. During his childhood, he was interested in the machine and how it always executes the software code perfectly. While a student at Harvard, he didn’t have definite study plan but spent a great amount of time using school’s computer. To pursue his dream, he even gave up the opportunity to study at Harvard and set up his own software computer company. There are no demands inspired him to choose computer science as his goal. He persists his interest and create the so-call demands. In sum, leaders are not directed by the demands, on the contrary, they put themselves in the hall of fame.

环境+训练

… cite some evidences to demonstrate leaders need external condition to help them succeed… Ultimately, leaders might be chosen by the circumstance.

必然

Furthermore, …To sum up, may be the normal individuals are elite, they just lack of demand.

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

Is that true that understanding facts is the goal of education? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree that educators should directly teach students facts rather than helping them understand the facts? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as “why” and “what”. “what” The knowing what is it is education’s first and foremost task, particularly for elementary school. the ‘why’ supporters insist that students should learn where those facts come from and how it is defined before teach them facts, because students who have learned only facts most often, can’t apply the it. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, I would not suggest educators evaluate students based on their ability to memorize the facts.

1. 读书

some advantages of the memorization of facts after acquiring the background information. Education specialists also state that by asking why, for one thing, students can develop important skills as critical thinking, for another, by asking the background information, when, why and how the facts are generated, they can potentially comprehend the facts itself much better. Receiving relevant information such as the ideas, trends, and concepts that help explain facts before studying facts could benefit us. There is a great example how important learning background information is. Just a week ago, U.S. president Trump withdraw from Paris Climate Agreement. As a headline, if this news was discussed in the classroom, it is a fact just happened and is a historical event may be put in the history textbook in the future. When a teacher presented this fact to student, it is better to introduce to the students what is Paris climate agreement? Why it concerns us? Why the president withdrawn from it? What’s the potential impact after withdrawn? I think a series questions will rise in the classroom if the students have the ability to think rather than just read the news or get to known the facts. This example shows us that learn relevant knowledge are helpful in learning unfamiliar facts.

学会思考

However, by accumulates the facts, students could establish a framework of what the world it, hence students who grasp the facts could learn faster and better. the goal of education is to teach us the methodology--… In short, learning to analysis and conclude the facts is the prerequisite for helping students understand the method of study.

综合知识

Nevertheless, it is undeniable that the necessities and benefits evaluating students according to how many facts they known… Students might summarize the pattern by themselves.

**89) Claim: Many problems of modern society cannot be solved by laws and the legal system. Reason: Laws cannot change what is in people's hearts or minds.**

保护动物+保护建筑

laws can’t solve problems result from human natures, like over-confident, lack of reason and selfish.

大众无知clone

It is true that laws cannot alter people’s hearts or minds, but the goal of establishing laws is to constrain peoples’ behaviors.

1. 法律的作用

Law is an imperfect yet indispensable vehicle by which both to social order and justice, and hence every individual should faithfully abide by just laws. Legal rules against these and other forms of antisocial behavior are the most obvious, like murder and theft. In education, financial institutions, politics, agriculture, research institutions, Law has its functions to perform. This is why any who thinks is not treated properly by any organization can sue the organization to the Law court for examination and proper justice. Society is organized along with certain laws that are set forth in order to maintain that organization. the legal system on which every democratic society is based, are enacted for the justice and order of the society.

**65) Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and to disobey and resist unjust laws.**

法律的作用

1. 反对不公平

When laws and policies deviate from publicly recognized standards, an appeal to the society’s sense of justice is presumably possible to some extent. Martin Luther King is perhaps the most famous advocate of civil disobedience, working through the American race and segregation disputes in the 1960s. "I would be the first to advocate obeying just laws. One has not only a legal but a moral responsibility to obey just laws. Conversely, one has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws." Disobeying those laws benefits us in examining existing laws, and advocating and implementing changes in a legal system, usually with the aim of enhancing justice or efficiency.

1. 顺从不公平

individual normally have a duty to comply with unjust, and not simply with just, laws. A perfect procedural justice cannot be achieved. We establish laws with interests of the majority. Thus, the laws are bound to make mistakes, from a lack of knowledge and judgment, or from partial and self-interested views. However, our natural duty to uphold just institutions binds us to comply with unjust laws, or at least not to oppose them by illegal means. So that the most part the social system is well-ordered, although not, of course, perfectly ordered.

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

Recently, there is a news went viral that Tsinghua University, the one of the most prestigious university in China, the director of recruitment announced on behalf of Tsinghua University will waive the tuition and provide accommodations for a poor student and his sick mother so that he can continue live with his mother in Beijing where living expense is startling expensive. The student is outstanding, he is the top 1 in the college entrance exam in Gansu province and he takes care of his mother while study hard on the exam for ten years. It is a great deeds and it console the teenager’s heart and a great relief for his family. When the recruitment director published the comfort letter online, most people applaud and get deeply moved even cried. However, there is different voice questioning the University’s decision: Can Tsinghua university do the same to all the finically stressed student? Or Can every other university provide the same assistance to the student from lower income family? If so, can this kind of subsidy sustainable for a long time? And lastly, where do the money come from? For a developing country with population more than 1.5 billion, and the population below the poverty line takes up to 30% of its total, a promise made to provide free university education for admitted students is not easy, sometimes hard to keep. The phenomena are not unique in China. It is universal.

1. 公平教育

Admittedly, the free college education opportunity is a once in a lifetime for the poor student. It is dream comes true moment for them after years of hard study. They come to the crossroad where their destiny can be changed and their social class can be broken. If this chance was deprived, the possibility for them to fulfil their potential, to self-realization get low and even zero for their lifetime. According to a social science study funded by Ministry of education, and jointly conducted by Chinese Academy of Social Science and Peking University, more than 80% of college graduates those who applied for students’ loans surveyed acknowledged receiving college education is a game changer in his/her lifetime. The statement was backed up by comparing the social class of the respondents to their parents’ social class. The most commonly social class upgrade is from a low or no literacy parents with no stable income to a college education working class with monthly stable salary, that is the change from blue collar to white collar for the case in China. We can infer from the survey that, the free college education for poor students means life change.

1. 条件

However, while the impact of college education for poor students is positive, we shouldn’t allow it be totally free of charge. It is suggested to have the poor students earn the tuition instead of just give it for free. By earn the chance, first, it teaches the students that any service is not free. You earned the opportunity by hard working. University provides various part time on-campus works for undergraduate students. Second, the additional work can help the fellowship recipient developed a good time management skill if well handled.

穷国

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

1. 留学经历+合作

could argue that studying abroad has many advantages. Students probably learn a new language, experience other cultures and exercise self-reliance. A good example is my experience in the US. when I was a sophomore student in Tsinghua university, I was fortunate to be selected to transfer to university of California for one semester… Moreover, with the development of economic globalization, various companies set up their sub-companies abroad. Hence, applicants who have the experience of study abroad are probably easy to get the job, since those experience could prove they are able to get use to the unfamiliar global circumstance. In sum, it is beneficial for students to study abroad.

穷国

would also cite some serious drawbacks of demanding all students to study abroad. The most significant problem is who should pay for the expense. For those need apply for loans to universities, they can’t afford to the cost of living and tuition. However, if those costs are covered by education institution,

时间紧迫

Furthermore, even if a student could transfer to a foreign university, he can’t make sure that the school and his origin school’s curriculum is perfectly consistent, which would result in his professional knowledge is not secure since he wastes a semester.

**40) Claim: When planning courses, educators should take into account the interests and suggestions of their students. Reason: Students are more motivated to learn when they are interested in what they are studying.**

兴趣

天才怎么定

穷国

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

穷国

大众无知big data

包装自己

corporations, in contemporary society, are more care about the importance of self-packaging. In a 1972 study by Dr. Raymond Mar, it was observed that people were more likely to rate good-looking products as more capable compared to not-so-good looking products. If public image or prestige of corporations get their packaging wrong even in the subtlest of ways, it could mean disaster to their business. Thus, they need to contribute art, education, environment, etc. to be part of a corporate social responsibility strategies. Here is an example, Bill Gates, the CEO and the chief software architect of Microsoft, devote himself to the software design and innovation, and subsequently determine to give his money back to society. Those decision makes him become a real hero. He represents our society respect sense of justice and passion for work.

**66) People who are the most deeply committed to an idea or policy are also the most critical of it.**

保护动物+保护建筑

list examples of the contradiction of people. Politician, economist

依赖科技

with the knowledge about a field increased, some people firmly believe the ideas. AI

大众无知

criticism doesn’t always come from fully understanding, sometimes from ignorance.

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

大众无知

with the knowledge about a field increased, some fallacious beliefs need to be abandoned. We are not omniscient, nor can we be experts in every field.

依赖科技+保护动物+保护建筑

the advantage of adhering one's own correct beliefs.

**21) Laws should be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places.**

法律的作用

laws can’t enumerate all antisocial behavior, hence an appeal to a flexible legal system is presumably possible to some extent.

大众无知clone

The flexible law is rarely uncontroversial.

保护动物+保护建筑

The best way to fit the various circumstance, times and places is not to design flexible laws, but to abolish the outmode laws or pass supplemental rules.

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

保守

by discussing against people with converse views, we could learn faster.

大众无知

In some cases, those discussing might lead to total chaos and wastage of time.

综合知识

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

保守

The goal of argument is to explore truth and promote innovation, thus, the best test is whether participants in the debate learn knowledge.

保护环境+保护建筑

Even one participants convince the other, it doesn’t mean they find the truth.

依赖科技

each argument has its own defects, and when one discovers its value one could also learn more about its defects.

**87) Claim: Any piece of information referred to as a fact should be mistrusted, since it may well be proven false in the future. Reason: Much of the information that people assume is factual actually turns out to be inaccurate.**

…some judgment of contemporaries is biased and might be proved to be inaccurate?... we should be inspired to double all contemporary definition?... ‘descendant’ ‘contemporary’… descendant is more disinterested when consider the accuracy of a fact… the judgment of contemporaries might not be wrong and if deficient in fundamental knowledge, over-skepticism lead to total simplicity and naivety…

后人

…there are some limits when contemporaries assess a fact… In sum, even some individuals are not comprehensible for most people, it might be meaningful to the world and descendant would reassess their greatness impersonally.

标准不同

…no doubt that some so-called fact might become inaccurate, we still can’t be convinced that all fact need to be doubt... To sum up, human knowledge is on constant change and no one can guarantee which norm is absolutely right.

**45) Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education.**

竞争

科学同步

合作

**61) People should undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences.**

大众无知（克隆）

科研偶然性

大众无知（big data）

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

大众无知（克隆）

科研偶然性

大众无知（big data）

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

大众无知

科研偶然性

科研离不开赞助

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

英雄还在

some individuals’ greatness is recognized by contemporaries… In short, not all judgment of contemporary is meaningless.

后人

… there are some limits when contemporaries decide others achievements…In sum, even some individuals are not comprehensible for most people, it might be meaningful to the world and descendant would reassess their greatness impersonally.

标准不同

… it’s meaningless to compare the judgment of contemporaries and descendants since they are based on divergent standard… To sum up, both the judgment of contemporaries and descendants are effective since no one can guarantee which norm is absolutely right.

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

顺从权威

质疑权威+综合知识

领域交叉（其他领域的知识）

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

包装自己

to find a job

政府限制（克隆）

it’s hard to define ‘worthy’

保护建筑

…even if we granted that the goal is worthy to the majority, we still need to consider if the mean to attain this goal can result in destructive consequences in long run.

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

大众无知

保护建筑

质疑权威

**19) Governments should focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future.**

穷国

保护野地+保护动物+保护建筑

大众无知

**11) People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.**

兴趣

people ‘s attitudes are determined more by internal characteristics rather than their immediate situation or surroundings… In sum, People ‘s behaviors are motivated by interests, and interests, as the end, only favor the means that can generate maximum.

训练

… cite some evidences to demonstrate individuals need external condition… Ultimately, leaders might be chosen by the circumstance.

年轻人变化

extraneous factors play an important part in fostering the behavior of people. Take peers influence for example to illustrate how peers affect our behavior…

**38) It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves.**

年轻人变化

后人

every individual have their own values, criterions of judgment, and the understanding of the world and could create genre of his/her own.

兴趣

people ‘s attitudes are determined more by internal characteristics rather than their immediate situation or surroundings… In sum, People ‘s attitudes are motivated by interests, and interest is not defined by the social groups.

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

沟通学习问题

obtaining more knowledge might cause things to become more complicated and mysterious. Scientist and engineering design and produce many novel hi-tech products such as computer, smart phone and robot to benefit individuals in communication and education, but those technological tools might become crutches rather than tools.

在线教育

With homo sapiens acquire more and more knowledge, some problems, which were complex and mysterious in the past, would never be the ones in the future… Therefore, as people gain more knowledge, things considered impossible previously do not confuse people nowadays.

节约时间

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

名利的好处

后人

兴趣

long-term goal is conducive to achieve their success.

**143) No field of study can advance significantly unless it incorporates knowledge and experience from outside that field.**

领域交叉（其他领域的知识）

合作

综合知识

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

丑闻

媒体夸大

人都有缺点

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

在线教育+沟通+节约时间

From the long development of people's science and culture, most ideas came out with a passionate interest in commonplace things.

大众无知

Human cultural development is a process of the pursuit for new ideas in commonplace things, but there are some certain areas that best ideas must be provided with more complicated knowledge.

科研偶然性

the definition of the best idea is hard to give. What kind of ideas are best ideas? An idea that benefits all the people? Or just something that is beneficial to a certain field of study? Even if it can be defined, the source of a good idea is not restrained to the passionate interest of commonplace things.

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

丑闻

人都有缺点

保密