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

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

Is that true that someone would learn from the process that he comes a question and find a way to solve it? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree that all of us need to question authority rather than accepting whatever others said? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘obey authority’ oriented and the ‘question authority’ oriented. The ‘obey authority’ supporters assert that authority, like teacher and seniors, considers or studies a problem for a long time, and a layperson should not keep question them before he accumulates enough backgrounds. Meanwhile, the ‘question authority’ believers insist that a person without professional or specialized knowledge in a particular 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 students (individuals) to be skepticism.

The ‘obey authority’ supporters might argue that if deficient in fundamental knowledge, over-skepticism will lead to total simplicity and naivety. Albert Einstein said, "Unthinking respect for authority is the greatest enemy of truth." We are not omniscient, nor can we be experts in every field. Undue skepticism might be counterproductive in educating students who do not know much, like lower grade student. Since a majority of questions would be eliminated with in-depth study, it would be better if they abstain from challenging long established principles taught by their teachers. A good case in hand is young children who just learned addition. How could he continue to study if he won’t stop questioning? In sum, compliance with an order or submission to authority would be effective in educating young children.

Nevertheless, the ‘question authority’ believers could also cite some advantages of questioning authority. It would stimulate creativity, inspire us to explore the truth and promote innovation. Challenging academic authority promotes academic progress. Copernicus, a Renaissance- and Reformation-era mathematician and astronomer who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than the Earth at the center of the universe, oppose the authority of the Church and of Aristotle, triggering the Copernican Revolution and making an important contribution to the Scientific Revolution. In conclusion, questioning rules or authority is essential for students(individuals) to be creative.

Furthermore, the development of political and artistic can’t is inseparable from the question of authority. Challenging political authority forces politicians and the government to be more democratic, efficient, responsible and honest. Moreover, similarly, in the arts, people must challenge established styles and forms rather than imitate them; otherwise, no genuinely new art would ever emerge, and society would be worse off. As Leonardo da Vinci said, ‘nothing strengthens the authority as much as silence’. He objected to the commercial exploitation of relics, religious art, and pious items, and protested the sale of indulgences, liturgical and ceremonial pomp, obligatory confessions, and the cult of the saints. Ultimately, the questioning of authority is not only a good thing, it is a necessary thing. It is the backbone of freedom. Cherish the right to protest. Cherish the right to be different. Cherish the right to question authority.