**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.

1. 对于低年级学生(lower grade student)不需要太具有 skepticism，因为知识 储备不够，还要积累;找问题，解决问题的方法未掌握;可以问 why 而不是 challenge long established principles taught by their teacher。 由于自己知识水平低而存在的疑问随着深入的学习会消除。比如刚学 会加法的学生就质疑加法的正确性，怎么继续学习，不如等具备了全面的知识以后在质疑，或许那时更能有所发现。
2. 质疑促进了创新(innovation)。人类的认识是有限的，不可能完全正确没有任何漏洞。质疑提出了问题，引起了创新。孟德尔通过8年的研究，质疑了当时的权威，提出遗传定理 。主动学习揭示(announce)学习规律，人是主动获取，skepticism 可以 深化 deepen 和促进理解。
3. 在质疑问题的过程中，学习能力、查资料 collect information 的能力、思考能力 ability of thinking 不断提高。通过怀疑权威，促进社会进步，学术方面(science)，Challenging academic authority promotes academic progress.如哥白尼 Copernicus 质疑权威 Catholic Church，提出 heliocentric theory，推动 astronomy 发展。例如 哈维发现血液循环以及心脏的作用，质 疑了盖伦的老学说，奠定了现代生理学 physiology 的基础。政治方面，屈原、董仲舒提 倡改革祖宗之法。Challenging political authority forces politicians and the government to be more democratic, efficient, responsible and honest.

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

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

1. 对于知识不多的人，比如低年级学生(lower grade student)不需要太具有 skepticism，因为知识 储备不够，还要积累;找问题，解决问题的方法未掌握;可以问 why 而不是 challenge long established principles taught by their teacher。 由于自己知识水平低而存在的疑问随着深入的学习会消除。比如刚学 会加法的学生就质疑加法的正确性，怎么继续学习，不如等具备了全面的知识以后在质疑，或许那时更能有所发现。

2.通过怀疑权威， 促进社会进步，学术方面(science)，Challenging academic authority promotes academic progress.如哥白尼 Copernicus 质疑权威 Catholic Church，提出 heliocentric theory，推动 astronomy 发展。例如 哈维发现血液循环以及心脏的作用，质 疑了盖伦的老学说，奠定了现代生理学 physiology 的基础。政治方面，屈原、董仲舒提 倡改革祖宗之法。Challenging political authority forces politicians and the government to be more democratic, efficient, responsible and honest.

3. 怀疑激发创造力，探求真理(truth)，质疑促进了创新(innovation)。人类的认识是有限的，不可能完全正确没有任何漏洞。质疑提出了问题，引起了创新。孟德尔通过8年的研究，质疑了当时的权威，提出遗传定理 。主动学习揭示(announce)学习规律，人是主动获取，skepticism 可以 深化 deepen 和促进理解。