**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.**

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

1. 许多natural state是珍贵的自然资源，出于保护环境的目的需 要被保护;出于经济目的对natural state开发而造成巨大不利影响的例子很多，如巴西( Brazil) 对 Amazon Jungle 的开发造成水土流失(soil erosion)等，从长远来看经济利益反而遭 到损害

2. 然而某些情况下这种开发又是必须且有益的:许多地区土地资源匮乏 arable，对经济 发展产生巨大限制，如不开发则很难满足发展的基本需求;对于某些 less developed 的地区，对natural state的严格保护必将造成巨大的财政负担 (financial burden)；举例，Zambia a few cultivated lands all-year-round draught low yield of crops suffer from robbery burglary rape prostitute orphan from vicious circle

3. 事实上，保护natural state和经济发展在一定程度上是可以共存的:a、可以将natural state建设为自然 保护区(natural protection areas)，保护基因的多样性，从而使得生物学发展，造福人类; b、可以升级 upgrade 产业结构(industrial structure)，提升工业和农业的生产效率(production efficiency)，减少对土地资源的需求，缓解(remit)对荒地开发的紧迫性(urgency)

4. 结论:尽管是否应该出于经济目的开发荒地仍需要大量研究，我仍然相信这一观点是需 要根据不同情况来分别决定的。如果我们能采取合适的政策，经济发展和保护荒地可以 benefits from each other.

Is that true that wilderness areas clean our air and filters our water? … nations should be inspired to preserve all wilderness areas?... ‘nature’ ‘economic’… 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 economic gain and the financial burden of protecting the environment.

… advantages of remaining wilderness areas. 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. It is a place for us to enjoy with friends and families — strengthening our relationships and building lasting memories. Moreover, Wilderness is a vital habitat for wildlife. In addition to providing wildlife with a home, wilderness also provides migration routes and breeding grounds for many kinds of animal species. When wilderness is fragmented and developed, these animals are threatened. In sum, it’s profitable to maintain the wilderness areas.

…serious drawbacks. Developing countries and Small states face constraints because of their size. For every large country like China, India, and the United States, there is a small state like Suriname, Tuvalu, and Seychelles. Most of the small states, known as microstates, have populations below 300,000. Because they have tiny populations, the states cannot spread the fixed costs of government or business over a large number of people—that is, they cannot achieve economies of scale in the same way that larger states can. The result of these diseconomies of scale, as economists call them, is high costs in both the public and private sectors. In short, it’s unfair to require all nations protecting the wilderness.

…there's an inherent tradeoff between economic prosperity and strong environmental protection. An analysis (published in the International Journal of Wilderness in 2014) of more than a dozen studies considering the dollar value (or consumer surplus) of wilderness recreation-aka value generated from onsite wilderness benefits-calculated an average of $84 per person per day (in 2013 dollars). Using that figure and an estimate of some 10.1 million visits in 2012 to the National Wilderness Preservation System, the study suggested wilderness areas might translate to $850 million or so in yearly use values. Besides the revenue generated by wilderness visits that can flow into local "gateway" communities-from money spent by the wilderness user directly (on gas, groceries, and other supplies) to profits spent locally by wilderness guides and outfitters-there are many other monetary benefits. For instance, indirect wilderness values-such as bequest, option, and existence values-produce so-called "passive-use" or "non-use benefits." Ultimately, wilderness areas protect the environment and positively impact local economies-and the national economy.

Rewarding

**125) Some people claim that a nation's government should preserve its wilderness areas in their natural state. Others argue that these areas should be developed for potential economic gain.**

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

**148) Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state.**

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