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

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. 快节奏的生活，人与人亲情友情逐渐冷淡，例如在中国，春节本来是一家人团聚的日子，过年回家的公 益广告(public service advertising)，一个老人准备了一桌饭菜等儿女，打电话却都非常 忙，没时间回家，于是老人寂寞的伤心地 sadly 在家过年 have the spring festival
2. 生活水平提高，解决许多问题，如: 学生在遇到问题的时候，求助于网络 google。举例，随着科技进步，学生可以通过远程教育进行交互、开发式学习，比如在mooc上一个人提问，同时有千万个不同地区的人可以为你解答
3. 快节奏生活带来了竞争，激发了人的潜力。🚫现在技术在有些方面已经超过了人， 比如高速计算，比如数据分析， 人类不可能达到，例如 data analysis，在大数据领域，人们获取的大量的好几个 G 的数据，通过电脑处理，机器学习。人必须的花更多的时间，学习新技术，赶上时代的步伐，不然会被淘汰。

**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.**

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. 大家忙着玩电脑看电视，人与人亲情友情逐渐冷淡，例如在中国，春节本来是一家人团聚的日子，过年回家的公 益广告(public service advertising)，一个老人准备了一桌饭菜等儿女，打电话却都非常 忙，没时间回家，于是老人寂寞的伤心地 sadly 在家过年 have the spring festival
2. 生活水平提高，解决许多问题，沟通没有了距离限制，如: 学生在遇到问题的时候，求助于网络 google。举例，随着科技进步，学生可以通过远程教育进行交互、开发式学习，比如在mooc上一个人提问，同时有千万个不同地区的人可以为你解答）
3. 🚫现在技术在有些方面已经超过了人， 比如高速计算，比如数据分析， 人类不可能达到，例如 data analysis，在大数据领域，人们获取的大量的好几个 G 的数据，通过电脑处理，机器学习。学生必须的花更多的时间，学习新技术，赶上时代的步伐，不然会被淘汰。

**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.**

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.

1. 大家忙着玩电脑看电视，人与人亲情友情逐渐冷淡，例如在中国，春节本来是一家人团聚的日子，过年回家的公 益广告(public service advertising)，一个老人准备了一桌饭菜等儿女，打电话却都非常 忙，没时间回家，于是老人寂寞的伤心地 sadly 在家过年 have the spring festival
2. 生活水平提高，解决许多问题，沟通没有了距离限制，如: 学生在遇到问题的时候，求助于网络 google。举例，随着科技进步，学生可以通过远程教育进行交互、开发式学习，比如在mooc上一个人提问，同时有千万个不同地区的人可以为你解答）

Is that true that machines are more and more useful, even indispensable for human beings to learn, communicate and make decisions? I bet your answer is yes. Then, do you agree that we human beings are distracted by those products? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘drawbacks’ oriented and ‘advantages relationship’ oriented… supporters regard technology as the most significant reason that the ability of human are reducing. Meanwhile, the … believers asserts technological products is just a tool to help human beings [making decisions/learning/communicating]. Both sides justify themselves with sound reason. From my perspective, although technology is a double-edged sword, in most cases, it could serve human interests rather than harm.

学习：

… digital technology tends to diminish learn efficiency and create its own legion of human slaves. A good case in hand is the calculator. Calculation is the base of mathematics, but with the popularity of calculators, it’s more and more common that people use a calculator when paying their credit card or buy stuff. Calculators provide lots of convenience and cause individual problem solving reduced. A study published in the Journal of Media Education this week reported that students spend a fifth of their time in class doing things on their devices that have nothing to do with their school work. They tend to check their digital devices, particularly, their smartphones, an average of 11.43 times during class for non-classroom activities. A solid 12 percent do texting, emailing, checking the time or other activities in class more than 30 times a day. In sum, Students are more distracted than ever.

交流：…today’s technological communication tools, ranging from cellphones to the Internet, often become social crutches. Instead of interacting face-to-face, many teens opt to interact via text messages, social media and email. While these forms of social interaction are sometimes useful and important for entering society, teens tend to develop bad habits through them. For example, teens might become accustomed to typing via the “teen-speak” method of replacing words with letters, as in “y r u h8n?” -- "Why are you hating?” This might not be a large issue to teens who are keeping up with their English courses, but even the most academic teen is giving up practicing important skills such as nonverbal communication and active listening when she replaces face-to-face communication with face-to-screen communication.

Nevertheless, many people participate in online community, like online courses, because of the flexibility they provide. Online college degrees and programs make it possible for students to work during the day and complete their studies from their homes at nights. Those who spend a lot of time traveling due to work can also complete their education in their spare time. It is quite clear that the majority of users take full advantage of the convenience of the opportunity to get involved in the discussions while they are at work rather than in their own time. In contrast, the vast majority of traditional citizen engagement processes require participation on their valuable weekends when there are far more interesting things to be doing. Ultimately, internet is beneficial to us by providing flexible access to participate whenever and wherever convenient.

Furthermore, online discussion forums democratize community voices bringing new opinions and options to the light of day. We have seen this happen over and over again. But my favorite story concerns an online discussion about changes to the local bus 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. The protection offered by her anonymity gave the girl the freedom and courage to speak her mind despite attempts by the older man to talk down to her. To sum up, students/individuals in online environments enjoy the equity in the ability to share thoughts and ideas.