**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.

1. 学会思考

…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.

**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

Furthermore, 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 an enemy which will **conquer** us. In short, technology design by human, built by human, and ultimately, serve to human needs.

1. 节约时间

Nevertheless, 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. 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 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

**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.

1. 偶然

… might argue that 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! 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. Eureka moment 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. 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.

**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’ ‘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.

1. 保护野地

… advantages of remaining wilderness areas. According to IUCN reports, the rate of wilderness 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 massive large scale human activities. 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. Wilderness areas maintain gene pools that help to protect biodiversity -- the "web of life," and provide natural laboratories for research. When wilderness is fragmented and developed, these animals are threatened. 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. It is a place for us to enjoy with friends and families — strengthening our relationships and building lasting memories. 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 financial which is likely to exacerbate the extinction of wilderness. We might reluctantly compromise on the environmental protection budget while health and education is in urgent need of government investment. 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(est. 2009) with an average annual income below $1000, way below the poverty line defined by United Nation. 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. Forcing those states to protect the wilderness as larger states did might produce great amount of financial burden. For a small country like Zambia, who faces a generalized HIV epidemic, with an estimated prevalence rate of 12.3% among adults (ages 15–49) in 2015–2016, 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 strong environmental protection. Tourism brings increased revenue to the heritage sites and, more broadly, to the community and country that hosts them. It can be an engine of economic growth. 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 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. Ultimately, wilderness areas protect the environment and positively impact local economies-and the national economy.

**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

… when an animal goes extinct, it is gone forever. According to IUCN reports, the rate of species extinction is on average of 5%-20% for the world in past century. And the major reason leads to unprecedented high extinction rate is natural resources overexploitation by massive large scale human activities. The food chain is important to produce the healthy vegetation and adequate water supplies which humans rely on. If one species is lost, it can create a domino effect in the animal kingdom. 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," and provide natural laboratories for research. Last but not least, nature is beautiful, and that aesthetic value is a reason to keep it, just as we preserve artistic masterpieces like the Mona Lisa or Angkor Wat. Ultimately, species are now going extinct far faster than they used to, and human seem to be to blame; it is consequential to protect endangered species.

穷国

旅游价值Biodiversity

**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. 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 are beautiful, just as we preserve artistic masterpieces like the Mona. In sum, it’s consequential to protect old buildings owing to their aesthetic, archaeological and architectural values.

穷国

旅游价值Culture

**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 has a responsibility to help the development of endemic arts. A good case in hand is Peking opera, a form of Chinese opera which combines music, vocal performance, mime, dance, and acrobatics. 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

艺术完整性

**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, since some arts are inevitably ignored. For instance, traditional Chinese opera not only include Peking opera, a form of Chinese opera which combines music, vocal performance, mime, and dance, 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. Corporate collections and corporate art galleries started to flourish 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. The concept of “art patronage” could be intended as financial or in-kind direct support by either public and private entities and individuals to artists, cultural projects, organizations and institutions operating in the visual arts, performing arts, literature, poetry and films sector.

**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.**

1. 政府限制/穷国

government should constrain some controversial disciplines. A good case in hand is human cloning. Cloning animals is not new science, with the first animal, a tadpole, being cloned in 1952. It would be theoretically possible to clone humans, but, to date, there are no records of an actual fully developed human ever being cloned. Despite scientists being capable of cloning humans, it is still highly unlikely that procedure will even come to be due to ethical reasons. Human beings should not be cloned to stock a medical junkyard of spare parts. Government should prohibit the cloning of human beings since the potential physical dangers and the profound ethical dilemmas it poses. 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…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 Big Data, a term for data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing application software is inadequate to deal with them, as example. 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.

**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.**

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

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

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. We, of necessity, respect the authority of doctors, dentists, and other medical specialists. After my pulmonary embolism, my doctor put me on a blood thinning drug. I am not about to question his expertise, though I did read up on the disease and the drug. This is not a failure to question authority so much as an acknowledgement that he knows more about the ailment and its treatment than I do. 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 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. He opposes the authority of the Church and of Aristotle. It was his bold questioning triggered the Copernican Revolution and made one of the most important contribution to the scientific revolution. In conclusion, questioning the established rules or powerful authority is essential for individuals to be creative.

1. 不要盲从

Furthermore, experts should be cautious to avoid turning a blind eye to peers in related fields or in seemly irrelevant fields. Albert Einstein said, "Unthinking respect for authority is the greatest enemy of truth." A breakthrough in one field sometime inspired by another field. 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. Moreover, theoretical science such as mathematics, physics, chemistry etc., may be ignored by students but are essential. For instance, as philosophy is the foundation of all disciplines. The philosophical trainings can greatly benefit students in critical thinking and problem solving which is the prerequisite of every other discipline. In short, society should encourage people question authority, and create such atmosphere that encourages questioning.

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

顺从权威（知识的重要性）

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. Carl Sagan wrote, ‘Imagination will often carry us to worlds that never were. But without it we go nowhere’. Perhaps we should modify this to: Imagination will carry us to all the worlds that can ever be. The greatness of creative imagination is praised not only by the romantics and artists of this world, but the brightest of scientific brains. 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." Nikola Tesla, one of history's most fascinating innovators and a futurist, was a man of legendary imaginative power. Tesla had an eidetic memory that enabled him to precisely recall images, visualize objects and literally work out his inventions in his imagination. Once he was inspired by an idea, he would start building it up in his imagination to the point of first operating an invention in his brain as if it were real, before proceeding to its concrete form. In sum, imagination is the highest freedom of all and the one that no one can deprive us of.

1. 知识

Knowledge is path-dependent. This means that to discover an opportunity, you should have previous knowledge in the field to be able to get recognized. Imagination is also needed to be able to apply this previous knowledge to a different context. Knowledge doesn't necessarily mean to be an expert in a field, but to have some experience on this. It is also 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. While imagination helps us expand our idea, knowledge helps us refine our idea to what is economically feasible. An entrepreneur may not have all the domain knowledge that required transforming an idea into a product, but he or she needs to be able to coordinate the resources from the different knowledge domain required to transform the idea into a product and market. At the highest level of imagination engagement, we become driven to leverage our imagination into creative or innovative results.

**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 today are fascinated with peering and gazing into places from which we 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, propelled to gain as much profit as possible, try to carter to the demand of public. Here is an example, South Korean political scandal demonstrate the power of media. Local media 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. President Park Geunhye has become the country's first democratically elected leader to be forced from office. In sum, medias indeed reveal scandals of so-called hero.

1. 英雄还在

… the real heroes still have a high reputation, no matter how the media reports. In the economics field, Bill Gates, the founder of the CEO and the chief software architect of Microsoft, devotion to the software design and innovation, and subsequent determination to give back through charitable organizations, makes him inspirational to people everywhere. 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 preserving the Union during the Civil War and 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 man who is hailed no short of a god in India, the father of the nation, the person who played a pivotal role in our independence. 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, but 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.

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

丑闻

public officials must be moral or they might face the exposure of media…In sum, leaders whose reputation gets marred by the immoral or unethical scandals are very likely to be abandoned by his people.

人都有缺点

Nobody could live flawlessly…In short, public officials are never perfect, but they're brave, they're authentic, they're courageous, determined, discreet, and they've got grit.

保密

While it's reasonable for us to make some demands on the leaders' ethical and moral standards, we should not lose sight of the fact that other demand like wholly honest and forthright is anyway naive.

**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 media, since nobody could live flawlessly. 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. 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.

1. 其他指标

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

丑闻

人都有缺点

媒体夸大

**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. 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(est. 2009). 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. Those country 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 standard to measure the greatness of a contrary. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has always been the principle of national accounts aggregates. It represents the sum of all value added created by the different branches of the economy for one year. Chinese political thinkers take into account both military factors (known as hard power) and economic and cultural factors (known as soft power). Hard power is a theory that describes using military and economic means to influence the behavior or interests of other political bodies. Soft power is the ability to obtain what one wants through co-option and attraction. 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.

**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 possible 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 after technically trained dancers and choreographers adopted it to feature in music videos. 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. They need to adapt to the new environment and use new identification. Hence, 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. Traditions often come from deep-rooted beliefs. Tradition culture is passed down from one generation to the next through teaching and practice. Those culture can’t be totally ruling out when considering contemporary culture. Instead of studying youth trends, tracing back to the tradition culture would be more efficient way to deepen the understanding of current culture. In short, traditional culture still plays a significant role in contemporary culture.

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

1. 大城市

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 building, customs and culture of the nation; besides, they attract the youth come and generate new features – fashion, music, design, film, art and architecture. They develop, enliven, enhance, and promote arts, culture, and cultural diversity. 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.

**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.

1. 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, Important discoveries are often made simultaneously by different people, suggesting that the field is ripe for a new idea. 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. Moreover, some important discoveries are accidental. To sum up, may be the normal individuals are elite, they just lack of demand.

**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. Even though the public leaders should live up to the public's need to be in the know, however, this kind of reckless candidness will account for the revelation of the country's secret, which will make the public face to a threat, especially when it has something to do with territory. On the personal level, this candidness is also regarded as a behavior of immature, leader need to play tricks sometimes in order to get rid of bureaucratic procedures, which relies on their responsible judgments, and trying to maximize the benefits to all. A good case in hand is state secrets like national defense. Sensitive information can’t be fully disclosed. Besides, concerning the issue about terrorists, 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.

1. 公民权利

Citizens have a basic right to know what their government is doing. People’s taxes pay for activities, thus some argue that information about activities is rightfully theirs and so they should have access to it. A good case in hand is during the SARS period, China government didn’t inform the mass and someone began to rumors. The public couldn’t find out the truth and gradually question the government and even cause the social unrest. Besides, it is now a truism that these principles are essential to the development of governance, which is responsible, accountable, and responsive to citizens. The European Union has indicated in its policy documents that the Internet is to be used to increase its transparency by providing more information to citizens. The EU’s main portal is the ‘European Union On-Line’ or ‘Gateway to the European Union’ (europa.eu.int). This website is allegedly “the largest website in the world”, contains 6 million pages and receives 50 million consultations per month. In short, aside from anything else, an open government regime is potentially challenging to established modes of government.

丑闻

… Once government’ corruption is exposed by media, it would not be able to win the public's trust and respect.

**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 scattering their attention. Besides, comparing existing standards, namely, teachers’ academic career and working time, 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.

1. 老师职责

… cite some serious drawbacks of the measure. 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. 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

…academic performance could reflect their teachers’ workload and then could be a measure of their salaries, but there is no unique criterion to weigh teachers’ workload and the corresponding students’ performance. In high school, main courses, like math, have more school hours than supplementary course, like art; in universities, some popular fields, like computer science, have a majority of students and their teachers need more time to teach and answer their questions. Besides, educational institutions can’t make sure the relation between teachers’ workload and students’ academic performance. Moreover, specifically, college teachers undertake research tasks and different disciplines have divergent contribution to society and schools. If all teachers’ salaries are relied on their students’ academic performance, it would affect their ardor. Hence, teachers’ workload is different and students’ performance can’t be weighed.

**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 ‘praise first’ oriented and the ‘comprehensive consideration’ oriented. The ‘praise first’ 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 ‘praise first’ supporters might argue that the recommendation that parents, teachers and employers praise positive actions has many advantages. First, for parents, children can be motivated by receiving praise and tend to stick at things for longer simply because they enjoy doing them. When children feel they can achieve their goals, they feel good about themselves which benefits their mental health and wellbeing. Moreover, some students have a distressing mindset about their own intelligence. Offering praise for students' work and efforts can alter this mindset so that students can begin to view their own intelligence as something that can be developed. Praise has the ability to improve student academic or behavioral performance—but only if the student finds it reinforcing. Last but not least, similarly, for Employers, praise could help them be creative and inspire them to explore the truth and promote innovation. In sum, praise for positive actions is fundamentally sound advice.

1. 过分表扬

Nevertheless, the ‘comprehensive consideration’ believers could also cite some drawbacks of over-praise, since the ‘praise first’ supporters’ opinions overlooks circumstances under which praise might be inappropriate, as well as ignoring the beneficial value of constructive criticism, and sometimes even punishment. A good case in hand is the problem with many parents hoping to boost their child’s self-esteem isn’t that they’re praising; it’s that they’re overpraising. 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. According to lead researcher of the Stanford Study Prof. Carol S. 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." Ultimately, while recommending praise for positive actions is fundamentally sound advice, this advice should carry with it certain caveats.

1. 不要表扬

Furthermore, extrinsic rewards are generally effective for short-term goals only, and can often distract individuals from fully learning or understanding the subject at hand. According to a study by psychologist Edward Deci, he divided college students in two different groups, and asked them to complete a puzzle. One group was paid, and the other was not. Deci found that the paid group did not continue to solve the puzzle once the experiment ended, whereas the unpaid group continued. He argued that receiving a monetary or extrinsic reward can reduce intrinsic interest, or even prevent students from forming intrinsic interest altogether. In conclusion, praise doesn’t always work out and an educator, employer, or parent should consider whether they should praise based on the specific person.

**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 play a first and foremost role in children’s education. 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. A teacher's role involves more than simply standing in front of a classroom and lecturing. In fact, even though a teacher spends the majority of the day in the classroom, the actual teaching component is only part of the job. An effective teacher understands that teaching involves wearing multiple hats to ensure that the school day runs smoothly and all students receive a quality education. 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,” advises Diane Levin, Ph.D., professor of education at Wheelock College. “It demonstrates to your child that he can trust his teacher, because you do. This positive relationship makes a child feel like the important people in his life are working together.” When schools and families work together, children have a far better chance of not only being successful in school but being successful in life as well. 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…To sum up, parents should join in school in case a corruption of the role of educator.

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

Is that true that the primary goal of government officials is to serve their people?... that they should be inspired to hearken when they are considering any nation issue?... ‘people’ ‘comprehensive consideration’…regard the benefits of mass as the first and foremost thing government should consider, hence they need to listen to their opinions…assert that not all people are professional enough to involve in nation issue…consider public opinions.

1. 大众无知

… 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 Big Data, a term for data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing application software is inadequate to deal with them, as example. 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. 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

… 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 and decide only by his or her own judgment, it might cause the abuse of power. Elected representatives have held themselves as special interests, seeking to have the taxpayers fund them and their personal desires. While they pretend to represent the people, self-serving has often been the name of their game. If men of bad conscience come to power, government will become more and more powerful. In short, government should listen to their people.

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

兴趣

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

1. 后人

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

1. 标准不同

… it’s meaningless to compare the judgment of contemporaries and descendants since they are based on divergent standard. Before van Gogh, people cared about the subject and the painting had to look like the object it was supposed to represent. With the development of fast technology innovation, painters were not basically cameras anymore. 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 useless. They just have different aesthetic standard. To sum up, both the judgment of contemporaries and descendants are effective since no one can guarantee which norm is absolutely right.

**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

**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 are more lucrative and would attract artists yield more exceptional work. 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 in a website. Her novel 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.

后人

… the essence of art is not satisfied individuals. 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… 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. Take Dream of the Red Chamber, one of China's Four Great Classical Novels, as example. During my childhood, I was not interested in the novel and I couldn’t understand why a love story become one of Four Great Classical Novels. With my growth, I started to enjoy its huge cast of characters and psychological scope, and its precise and detailed observation of the life and social structures typical of 18th-century Chinese society. 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.

**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 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.

艺术的理解力

**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.

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

欺骗

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

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.

欺骗

**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.**

节约时间

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

时代不变

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 avarice still exist today. Also, no matter how many changes our society has experienced, some characteristics such as bravery, self-discipline, righteousness, fidelity to friends, spirit of never giving up are still praised by people.Besides, people's pursuit for truth and beauty remains the same. The spirit behind gaining the knowledge and searching for new things also remains the same. The main purpose to do research and the methods used might be different but they are all aimed to come closer to truth. From the larger perspective of life, human nature has remained and always will remain the same.

1. 学习历史的好处

We can better understand the present and predict the future by tracking our origins, and comparing past patterns with present and future ones. Studying history improves our decision making and judgment. Contemporaries could avoid past mistakes, and start looking for alternatives. 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. It is then the job of the Historian to identify where we have been going wrong, comment on it, and attempt to avoid it in the future.

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

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

The world we are living has provided us with a plenty of things to study. The past decades have seen a great improvement of our modern living. We are able to search information immediately through our mobile phones or iPad everywhere. It is just because we have the need to gather information that the relative products are made. Thus, the ideas that benefit our common life arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things. However, when it comes to other areas, like academic science or arts, things may not be that easy.

We have been living in a world with rapid scientific change. All the inventors and company leaders are sparing no efforts to develop new products and inventions, fearing of falling off the track and being abandoned by modernized people. From the long development of people's science and culture, most ideas came out with a passionate interest in commonplace things. At the beginning of human development, ideas were based on the basic need of living. For example, people feel cold in winter and thus clothes were invented. And with time passing by and everyone was able to be presented with clothes, the color and style of the clothes became people's pursuit. During this time, the best ideas often arose from a passionate interest in clothes and beauty. Only a person with deep research on clothes and color match would be able to launch a new style and get a position in the drastic competition with other clothes makers.

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. In the field of science, the basic theory like numerical calculating ,data analyzing and so on, these are fundamental elements for the development of scientific research. However, the complicated ideas like time travel or the origin of lives require a full understanding of traditional physics or biology and the mention of a new idea surely comes out from a passionate interest in a subject that has a small number of people interested. Also, in the field of art, the ideas are often far from average people. Like Vincent Van Gogh, his painting could not be understood by his contemporaries in that his drawing skills go against the common values of people in that age.

Actually, 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. A case often happens that when we are doing something irrelevant or even dreaming , a good idea just come into our mind without any prescience, it is just the sixth sense dominating our thoughts. Although this may seem a little ridiculous, it happens to a lot of writers when thinking of what to write.

It is true that our common world provides us with a numerous sources of ideas, but that is not the only source of the best ideas. A best idea needs the right time and an appropriate environment.

**No Field of Study Can Advance Significantly Unless It Incorporates Knowledge And Experience From Outside That Field.**

The claim seems at first too absolute, and one can say that philosophy and natural sciences like mathematics can advance in the absence of knowledge and experience from other field of study. And they certainly could, in the childhood of human civilization, when such disciplines developed without any help from other areas, for they are the very first disciplines we studied. However, despite the fact that they could develop in the very early period, it still is the fact that their significant advancing does require knowledge and experience from outside their fields. So, in my opinion, there is not a field of study which can advance significantly without incorporating knowledge and experience from outside that field.

It is true that the generating of a field of study might need no other helps from outside that field, as I have already said above; but to advance significantly goes further than the early recognition and rather skin-deep consideration on problems. Also take mathematics for example: besides some very first axioms which can be said to come from people's common sense and intuition, other conclusions almost [always] came out after some people had taken some suggestive experience from other fields, for instance, probability theory is highly developed with the help of gamblers' knowledge. And I think an important reason why a field of study needs help from outside that field to advance significantly is that there is quite a narrow space for a discipline to develop without incorporating knowledge from other areas. Knowledge from outside a field sometimes acts as a flush of new blood, which can give people in that field a broader horizon, help them to see new problems, and enlighten them with new ideas.

Opponents may argue that knowledge and experience from outside a field may be disturbing, even misleading information which can distract people who devote themselves to that field; thus, it is highly possible that a field can advance significantly and better without any outside help. I agree that there does exist a kind of risk in incorporating with knowledge and experience from the outside, but it does not mean that the incorporation is unnecessary. As a matter of fact, when a discipline is developing, what it treasures most is different ideas, or even ideas that contradict its own and facts that can place some of its conclusions into doubt. Only in this way can the discipline find out its faults, and only after knowing its defects, can it have the chance to improve to a more advanced level.

Thus, without incorporating knowledge and experience from outside a field, I think it is almost impossible for that field to advance significantly.

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

There may have been many instances in our lives when we have faced the dilemma to either compromise our beliefs or to adhere to them. How does one make this choice? It all depends on your principles in life. You can choose to select the easier way out, which would be achieved by compromising on your beliefs. Adhering to your beliefs in the face of opposition is a more difficult task. Nevertheless, irrespective of the situation you are in, it always pays out in the end to adhere to your beliefs. At the first glance it does look as though a compromise would result in benefits, but in the longer run this compromise may prove to be harmful not only to your image but also to your subconscious. However, this line of thought holds true if your beliefs conform to the norms laid down by society, otherwise the opposite would be true, that is, adhering to an immoral belief will be harmful for you.

We all have our religious beliefs ingrained in us since childhood. Everyone is taught by his parents and his community to carry out his religious practices and rituals. If you belong to a religion where you are not permitted to have non-vegetarian food, would your sub-conscious allow you to have a chicken burger if you are offered the same by a person who does not belong to your community? Even if you do have it, what will be the repercussions? The effects of such a compromise may not be immediate, but they are bound to follow up as you move ahead in life. You may be ostracized by your community, you will be admonished by your parents and you may even regret it later on in life. Therefore, the better option would be to politely refuse the offer and adhere to your religious beliefs.

Adhering to your beliefs will rarely lead to any harm unless your belief does not conform to the norms of society. If you are of the belief that there is nothing wrong in taking bribes and you choose to adhere to your beliefs, then it is obvious that this will be extremely harmful for you in the long run. However, if you are of the strong opinion that one should never accept bribery and you have chosen to be honest in your profession, then compromising your belief will definitely land you into trouble. Patriots who stuck to their beliefs that their country should be free from the clutches of an imperialistic power succeeded in freeing their country. The freedom struggle of India is one such example. Could this have been possible if the freedom fighters had compromised on their beliefs? This compromise would have weakened their principles and they would not have had the strength to fight against all odds for the freedom of their country.

Your beliefs define who you are. Your identity and image are shaped by the beliefs that you follow in life. It is necessary to be flexible also in life, but wherever a choice has to be made between right and wrong; one should always follow the right path irrespective of what your beliefs are. If your beliefs are morally correct, then you cannot be harmed by adhering to your beliefs, but if your beliefs are in contrast to those of the society, then adhering to your beliefs may land you in big trouble. Therefore, it is imperative that you choose your beliefs carefully and adhere to them if you want to keep out of harm's way.

**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.**

Companies which hire corporate executives at enormously large salaries and other incentives like insurance, conveyance, accommodation etc. apart from some share of the annual profits, have high expectation from their corporate executives. These corporate executives are supposed to draw higher and higher profits for the company to justify the heavy packages received by them.

The primary goal to be achieved by corporate executives is therefore made clear by the perks and facilities provided for them. They are employed to look into different aspects of sales of the products and their return benefits. Irrespective of the nature of products manufactured, imported or exported, corporate executives are there to give the maximum monetary benefits to their respective companies.

As the norms and rules set by the government are to be followed, ways and means to draw the maximum possible profits are to be devised without challenging the laws. The profits earned can be termed as personal profits because it is for the company's growth and the promotion of corporate executives involved. The better part here is the inevitable economic growth of the nation, along with the more successful business deals of different corporate sectors. This in turn improves the economic standard of all the citizens in general.

Thus, the corporate and their business are directly related to the growth of the national and the global economy as well. Although, it is for personal benefit that the corporate executive works for, they inescapably share the responsibility of improving the living standards of people by providing job opportunities to them. Though, they may do business on their terms and conditions, they need the consent of the government over various policies and issues. Since, they utilize the resources and manpower of the nation; they ought to be responsible for the well being of their employees, customers as well as the nation as a whole. Corporate executives draw benefits of the contacts and policies formed by the government with other nations as well. Therefore, it is the liability of the corporate sectors and its top brass executives to pay back to the people of the country in turn of all the rights and authorities granted to them for the usage of various resources of the nation.

Generally, no corporate sector is fully self-financed. It starts a new project from money invested by people in the share market. The accountability of the corporate executives extends beyond their primary target of making huge profits. They are the ones who need to look into the means of sharing the profits among various investors. With them lies the responsibility of adopting the best policies for their employees, by gathering information from every successfully running industry. Corporate executives must come up with innovative ways of satisfying their customers and built a lasting good will rapport with them. An efficient corporate executive takes up the responsibility of lawfully bringing prosperity to his fellow men along with the prosperity of his company.

Hence, apart from minting money, corporate executives share the obligation of providing good service to all, thereby playing a significant role in the nation's progress.

**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.**

It is true that many problems of modern society cannot be solved by laws, as moral behavior is something for which a person has to be responsible himself. Although there are some problems that can be solved by laws, other problems like moral behavior have to be solved by the persons themselves.

It is a person responsibility to judge his behavior and follow the rules formed for the welfare of the society. Law cannot punish every person for his or her behavior. For example, to save water or not to waste water is the moral responsibility of every member of a society. Any law cannot punish an individual for such behavior. In the first look, it does not seem to be a big harm to the society but in the end, he is wasting a precious thing. Similarly, the behaviors like throwing plastic in public or spitting in public places is certainly not good behavior. Laws can do little to stop these behaviors. However, there are countries where there are laws to punish a person who does not behave properly in public places.

Similarly, with the invention of internet, there are more and more of cyber crimes where it is difficult to find a witness. A person can easily hide his identity, his name, sex, address on the internet. Hence, it becomes very difficult for law to punish the criminal. Although now a days, lawmakers have also found the ways to identify these persons. However, here again, moral behavior can play a role in reducing these kind of crimes.

However, we cannot underestimate the importance of laws in our life. We need laws to protect ourselves and punish those who harm the society. Law helps in balancing the society to be more harmonious and peaceful. Although moral behavior cannot be legislated, thorough enforcement of a few laws can help to solve social problems to some extent. Laws teach people many things about moral behavior and force them to follow those rules. If everyone conforms to laws, it would be very easy for everyone to get rid of social problems.

Still, there are people who find it difficult to follow the laws. Then for these types of people, there should be strict punishments. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to live in the society. Only enactment of stringent laws can protect everyone in the society from the problems caused by the non-moral behavior of a few persons.

To make our society, we have to instill good values in the society at the school and college levels. It will help to teach the students a subject related to moral behavior in their schools and colleges. This will help in reducing problems related to moral behavior.

Hence, although moral behavior cannot be legislated, laws have to be there to curb the problems arising out of immoral behavior. The society and laws have to work hand-in-hand to solve the problems of the modern society and to make our society peaceful.

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

Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder. This saying holds true in the modern world where you can consider yourself to have an appealing personality only if it appears the same to the people who are looking at you. Everyone likes to be in the company of people who are entertaining, jovial, witty, successful, wealthy etc. Therefore, it is obvious that creating an appealing image has become very important in contemporary society. The reality behind the image is not of any consequence as people can now hide their actual selves from the eyes of the public by effectively utilizing their right to privacy.

The importance of your image in the eyes of others assumes alarming proportions if you are a person whose career depends on his image. Politicians are an example of people who fall in this category. It is imperative that such people create an appealing image for themselves or else they may not get the kind of support that they require from the society. They have to show to the world that they are honest, trustworthy and responsible. The actual truth may be far from what is being projected, but it is necessary to present an appealing image or else the politicians are unlikely to be voted into power. This is the reason why whenever elections are around the corner; there is a huge drive to dig out the past of the leaders of the opposition parties so that their images can be tarnished in some way or the other. All this happens because it is a well known fact that having an annoying or disagreeable image will adversely affect the vote bank of the politicians.

It is true that the actual reality behind the images is more important, but the bitter truth is that the society no longer wishes to see the reality. Who would be interested in dining with a host who is formal and has a disagreeable disposition? What if such a host is the owner of a business establishment? He will not be able to get the best out of his employees if they do not like him at all. They will probably switch companies the moment they get a chance. This is because no matter what the boss is like in reality, all employees would like to work for a boss who appears to be pleasing and this can be done only if the boss presents an image of himself that is appealing in the eyes of the others. Therefore, the owner of the business will have to forcibly present himself as an agreeable person who is open to discussions with his employees and is willing to make adjustments for the comfort of the people who work under him. He may be an entirely different person in reality, but it will be more important for him to create an appealing image for himself if he wants his business to be successful.

The present society is easily swayed by the pleasing attitude of others. Everybody wants to be with those people who are good to get along with and are pleasing as well. Therefore, it is evident that it is far more important to create an appealing image rather than concentrating on the reality behind that image, especially if you are keen on succeeding in life.

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

Good criticism requires thorough and deep knowledge of the subject. Most of the ideas and policies have a flip side to them, which invites criticism of the policy. People who are deeply committed to a cause or a policy are the ones who are aware of this flip side and therefore they not only become the advocates of the policy but also critics of this flip side. However, I also believe that this is not the case with all ideas and policies. There have been examples where an idea is supported fully by some people without being critical of it.

First let us discuss the writer's stand that it is those committed to a cause who are most critical of it. As I have mentioned earlier, genuine criticism is possible only with thorough knowledge of the subject. When a person is committed to a cause, he becomes basic to its functioning and policies. This not only makes him understand the cause that he supports but also exposes the disadvantages and harms of the policy as well. For example, a doctor who administers drugs to his patients to save their lives and make them healthy also knows the ill effects of their misuse by a healthy person. The doctors become the first persons to criticize the use of certain drugs by healthy people. Similarly, nuclear explosions have helped countries to gain power and technology, however, these countries have also showed their concern towards the misuse of this power. These countries are strong critics of destructive use of the nuclear power.

However, I maintain that every policy does not have a harmful side to it. For example, the supports of humanitarian efforts only devote themselves to social service and humanitarian work. They would not find anything wrong with helping the poor or needy. As we can see, Gandhi was a supporter of nonviolence and Mother Teresa stood for the cause of the destitute. They supported their cause with their heart and soul, without being critical of it.

Even if there is a critical way of looking at an idea or policy, it need not be criticized by its supporters. Take for example a company building hotels and malls in otherwise scenic and serene surroundings. An engineer who is involved in construction of buildings need not be critical of the construction of these buildings. He only devotes his sincere efforts to his work without thinking about the result of constructing the multistory buildings and its implications. Another example of this is that of anti-social elements like terrorists and revolutionaries. These people are also fully committed to their ideas. Their efforts are solely derived towards attaining their goal. This may involve causing damage to property, harming people, or even taking lives. This surely brings out that they are not critical of their activities. It comes as a sharp contrast to the stand taken by the writer according to which people committed to a cause are most critical of it.

In the end I would like to sum up by saying that I agree only partially with the writer. Without refuting his views that the supporters of an idea are the ones most critical of it, I would like to add that this can't be accepted as a general truth. While the writer can be true in many cases, there are exceptions where those who are committed to a cause only devote themselves to it completely, without being critical of it.

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

Laws, body of official rules and regulations, found in constitutions, legislations, judicial opinions, and the like, are used to govern a society and control the behavior of its members. Concerning laws, the author asserts that since laws are categorized as just ones and unjust ones, every individual in a society is incumbent to obey just laws and to disobey unjust laws. This view, in my eyes, is fundamentally irrational in ignoring the significance of certain constancy in legal system. To better present my viewpoint let me illustrate it in details.

To begin with, whether a law is just or not is more of a subjective issue that differs according to personal interests, social class, as well as one's personal value system. Consider, for example, the controversial issue abortion. For people of certain religious belief, laws indulge abortion are unjust since they believe mothers do not have the freedom to deprive infants of their rights of life, while for people of other religions, right of life comes into being after birth, which render abortion not an infringement of human right and should be at the pregnant woman's will. Besides diverges generated due to personal value system, different, or even opposite, personal interests may also result in divarication. For instance, certain laws may prohibit factories from emitting toxic effluents into rivers for the well-being of local residents. In the eye of common populace, doubtlessly, this law is just and considerate to ensure public interests, however, as for the manager of a factory, this law, which causes it to curtail employees, increase manufacturing costs, and adopt related costly processing procedures, may be regarded as unjust. Consequently, it is arbitrary to lineate an explicit line between these two kinds of laws, to which type a law belongs should be determined on a case-by-case basis varying with changing social conditions.

Nevertheless, in most occasions, whether a law is justified or not is definite with just ones more often than not fall into a line with interests of the majority, and hence every individual should faithfully abide by just laws. For example, highway codes in most countries require drivers to drive automobiles on the right side of the street, the goal of which is to ensure smooth transportation and to avoid unnecessary traffic accidents, and the disobey of them would inevitably result in chaos that threaten human lives. Similarly, various criminal laws, civil laws and administrative laws, on which every democratic society is based, are enacted for the security and order of the society. Without people's compliance, anarchy would reign supreme, not to mention insurance of basic human rights.

In terms of unjust laws, often resulted from ill-awareness of legislators or changing social conditions, some people, the author included, suggest that since they are not likely to be dismissed or disappear automatically, every individual should be incumbent to take up responsibility to overthrow them to build up a more harmonious, democratic and human-oriented society. Ostensibly, this assertion is appealing, however, an in-depth review would reveal its naivety and vulnerability. As a matter of fact, more often than not, by justifying a violation of one sort of law we find ourselves on a slippery slope toward sanctioning all types of illegal behavior, for the same reason that there may not be definite division between justness and unjustness. Consider the abortion example again. A person opposing freedom of abortion would overthrow the law by way of blocking roads to the abortion clinic, which, in his/her visual angle, is justifiable because he is just showing his opposition to unjust laws. However, it is a precariously short leap from this sort of civil disobedience to physical confrontations with clinic workers, then to the infliction of property damage, then to the bombing of the clinic and potential murder! Evidently, every sort of action threatening public security could find a well established excuse if every individual is allowed to disobey and resist unjust laws in their discretion.

In summary, from all the discussions above, we can safely draw the conclusion that the author's assertion is essentially unreasonable in that it naively divides just laws with unjust laws and neglects the importance of constancy of legal system to ensure a democratic and harmonious society. However, with social conditions changing at a breathtaking speed and considering the limitation of human insights of the future, laws should be flexible to keep pace with changing reality insofar as this proposition is not overextended.

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

The statement claims that people should undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences. Under some circumstances, this recommendation is favorable and beneficial since careful consideration of consequences would help people steel themselves to manage any likely results. However, in some cases, people do not have enough time to think carefully. Also, cautious consideration may prevent people from doing long shots, causing them to lose great opportunities.

It goes without saying that having careful consideration before undertaking risky action is helpful to people. On the one hand, people are more likely to make right decisions after enough thinking. On the other hand, considering all anticipated consequences could assist people to prepare for any outcome. Take warfare for example. Before war, each side must consider carefully. One side must think what the other side’s action is likely to be and what consequences it might lead to. With the help of this reflection, commanders are likely to make right decisions under different consequences. Therefore, cautious consideration is helpful to people since risky action may cause serious consequences and people should have enough preparation for the sake of avoiding being at a loss what to do.

However, in some cases, there is not enough time for people to make careful consideration and thus this recommendation, though commendable, is sometimes unrealistic and infeasible. Any delay means opportunities are irredeemably lost. Take battlefield for example again. It is true that before battle each side should consider carefully its outcomes of every action. However, because the situation is changing fast and haphazardly, no one can have a thorough consideration of all consequences. In this case, when the war begins, some events occurring on a battlefield might require an army respond quickly and decisively. Otherwise, the opportunities to win the battle are likely to disappear. In addition, if the house is on fire and someone is trapped in the burning house, there is no time for a firefighter to think what consequence may be if he or she goes into the house to rescue this person simply because any delay would lead to death. Thus, in times of emergency, the statement mentioned above is unrealistic and impractical.

Moreover, careful consideration may have a negative influence on people, preventing them from doing any risky action. For instance, if people think most consequences of this action are desirable except a seriously bad one, they may become too timid to undertake this action even though the likelihood of success is great. Being afraid of doing any actions sometimes means losing a great number of opportunities.

In conclusion, in some cases, the recommendation is desirable for it can help people prepare for likely consequences. Nevertheless, sometimes, the recommendation becomes unrealistic. On the one hand, people have not enough time to consider carefully before doing something risky. On the other hand, careful consideration may prevent people from undertaking any risky action.

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

Politics is a rather complex issue; thus whether politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals or not depends on the specific situation. I agree that politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals when the country is in crisis, such as an invasion. However, I think elusive ideals should also be encouraged, because this can help foster citizens’ different respects and beliefs.

First of all, I agree that politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals when the country is in crisis, because in this situation, politicians should prioritise the benefit of the nation rather than elusive ideals which may potentially further divide the unity of the country. For instance, when a country is invaded by another country, in this circumstance, different political beliefs among politicians should be undermined, and instead politicians should find common ground and reasonable consensus to stand together against foreign invaders. Since the ultimate goal of all politicians should be serving the country and the wellness of the country, even though they may have different political views or elusive ideals, when the unity of the country is being threatened, it should be clear that politicians should align against invaders rather than fighting among themselves, or pursuing their own ideals. Therefore, in this specific circumstances, politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather elusive ideals.

However, different politicians may have different beliefs, and sometimes it is common that their political views may contradict to each other. I think politicians should be encouraged to have their elusive ideals because this creates a political environment that fosters various views, and represent citizens with different thoughts. This can significantly broaden perspectives of other politicians. For instance, the United States have two major parties and other third parties as well. The third parties sometimes represents political views that deviate from these major parties, and help people express and pursue their political ideals. I think in this circumstance, it is encouraged to have elusive ideals because a domestic nation should be able to forster different political views, and it would be unnecessary to require all politicians to have common ground because people’s beliefs are diverse.

To sum up, I think the statement depends on the specific situation, I agree that when the nation is threatened by the foreign invasion, then, politicians should pursue common ground, however, during peace time, I also think politicians should have elusive ideals which can represent goals for diverse groups.

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

Laws are the basic principles of our day-to-day life; hence, behavior of people should not go beyond the lines confined by laws. Laws are strong weapons to maintain peace and harmony in a society. However, everyday and every situation can be different. You cannot generalize the circumstances beyond a certain limit. Same is the case with laws. You cannot apply the same law in each situation. It has to be flexible. Change and flexibility are required for growth.

In general, there are many laws. Violation of laws can have different forms. There are different laws for different situations. However, within a particular type of crime also, the situation might be different. Hence, while taking a decision, one has to take decisions keeping in mind circumstances of a particular case. For example, it has to be considered whether a person has made an offence deliberately, unintentionally, just for fun or for money.

There are many examples in history, which make you think in favor of flexibility of laws. The latest law is one child rule in China. This law was made to control population in China. According to this law in China, each couple can have only one child. Now after the earthquake, the Chinese government is thinking about revising this law. Hence, as a society is growing and developing, proper changes in laws are required. Laws have to keep pace with the changing times.

Another example of a law changing with time is the law related to the legal heir. In ancient times, only the oldest son or only the sons of the family had the right to the family property. As time has progressed and women have started asking for their rights, law has changed and now all the offspring have equal right to the family wealth. Now a days, another aspect in this context also plays a role. That is the will of the dying person. Family wealth is distributed according to the will of the dying person.

Similarly, you cannot give the same punishment to two persons who have killed some other persons for different reasons. While one person might have killed for some personal gain and the other person could have killed to save his own life. Both the situations are entirely different. There is no doubt that fixed laws help the judges in determining whether a person is guilty or not. However, it also forces people to follow laws, as they are afraid of punishments. It instills the fear in their minds that if they do some wrong, they will be punished.

Finally, it can be said that there should be a balance between the two aspects. There should be a fixed law for every crime to guide the judges and the government to install rules and regulations. It gives the feeling of security and stability. However, at the same time, there should be flexibility when it comes to applying the laws in different circumstances. There should be a scope of modifying the existing and fading laws to give way to the development of the society and justice to people.

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

Government is a body that governs the rules and regulations of a state in the interest of the people. It sets some targets for the common well being of all the citizens and tries to bring the less privileged at par with others. A government's main motive is to look after the needs of the people, best utilization of resources and implementation of ways for the development of the nation.

There are a few issues that every government has to deal with immediately, and some that need long term planning with foresight. It is therefore important for any government to segregate these issues to avoid chaos and to work efficiently.

If on one hand, the problem of unemployment needs immediate action, then on the other hand, the economic reforms should be made by anticipating the upcoming demands and problems. The government must try to foresee the future prospects of any project undertaken. It must be in a position to frame a tentative outline to meet the future demands, keeping in view the resources in hand. The borrowing or sharing of the latest technologies is done with an aim to have a smooth future. Since, enormous money is involved in adopting a technology and starting a project at the national level, like constructing a power plant, building a highway, importing or manufacturing aircrafts and ships, building a dam or railway line, the government cannot simply base them on the present demand and supply ratio. In fact, it should have a vision to see the future need and applications to avoid wastage of time and labor in the near future. Above all, it would be blocking the money too, if the plans and projects demand changes every now and then. For example, investing thoughtlessly in highways and good roads may need drastic changes owing to the increasing traffic. Thus, it would be wiser to anticipate the future of traffic on roads and accordingly invest in the different diversions on busy junctions, by-lanes and flyovers wherever necessary.

Challenges like illiteracy need to be taken care of immediately along with long term planning. If it is necessary to make the adults of today aware of the importance of education, then the government needs to anticipate the future and provide requisite facilities such that no one is disappointed by sending their children to educational institutions. Similarly, the law and order problems need to be tackled at times by an immediate amendment in the law. The provision of amendments in laws should be made with a futuristic approach such that the offshoots of similar situations may be handled as well.

The issues of poverty, natural calamities, terrorism, need immediate attention. If only plans for future are drafted to reduce poverty without taking care of immediate poor and malnourished, then the futuristic goals make no sense. In a similar fashion, if means are adopted to avert the situations of flood and famine without looking after the present victims of such natural disasters, then such a government is a disaster itself. The vice-versa being equally true, it is a sheer wastage of time, money and effort to wait for a disaster to occur, in order to provide relief to the victims. Thus, the government has a huge responsibility of focusing on both immediate problems of today and plan such that the anticipated problems of future are also efficiently dealt with.

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

Scientists and other researchers should focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people. Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

The statement claims that scientists should focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people. Although this recommendation is well intentioned, there exist some problems in this suggestion. The answers to which areas are likely to benefit the greatest number of people may vary according to different circumstances since the world is changing every moment and the future is unpredictable to some extent.

It is true that some research may be beneficial to the greatest number of people under certain circumstances. Paying attention to these investigations is worthy and desirable. Take medicine for example. Currently, a large number of people die from cancer, AIDS or other serious diseases. Had these people been cured of these dreadful diseases, they would lead a happy life or even make great contributions to society. Apart from that, agriculture is likely to benefit most people if productivity of crops improves as plenty of people, especially those in Africa and Asia, are suffering huger for a long time. Therefore, paying attention to medicine might be advantageous to greatest number of people. And it goes without saying that this recommendation is favorable and commendatory.

Nevertheless, scientists also need to focus their research on some areas, even though these areas might not be regarded as one which are helpful to greatest number of people. It is because the future is unpredictable and thus any research may turn out to be rewarding in the long term. Take computer science for example. In the early 20th century, when the first computer appeared in the laboratory, no one could foresee that this invention would revolutionize the lives of human race dramatically. Nor could they envision that doing research on computers could make mainframes become much smaller and faster, which stimulated the emergence of personal computers helping them work more effectively and efficiently. Consider astronomy as another example. Though astronomy might not be the field which has benefited plenty of people hitherto, it is likely to become such an area as computer field because in the future, not only the earth may be overcrowded by people, but also the natural resources would run out. Until that time, the only way to solve this complication might be transferring people to another planet. Therefore, because of a little unpredictability of future, some fields would turn out to benefit most people.

In conclusion, under the current situation, focusing research on areas that are likely to benefit large numbers of people is rewarding for it would solve immediate problems. However, scientists also need to pay attention to areas that are seemingly unlikely to beneficial to most people. It is because future is unpredictable to some extent. Maybe in the near future, most people will benefit a lot from these research.

**In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view.**

It is always a good thing to have a healthy discussion wherein people have contrasting points of view. Such a discussion enables everyone participating in the discussion to address the issue from the perspective of the others. However, can you force someone else to agree to your viewpoint? On the contrary, how many times have you agreed with the viewpoint of the other person or have you ever agreed that you are wrong and that the other person is right? We as humans always try to stick to our viewpoint and rarely admit that we are wrong. Therefore, can a discussion among people with contrasting points of view proceed in the right direction? It is true that everyone will learn something new as he sees the issue from a different angle, but it would be wrong to assume that such a discussion can actually lead to progress and that this would be the best way to make progress. On the contrary, it is very rare to make progress in the right direction when the participants of a discussion do not see eye to eye with each other on the issue being discussed.

Consider the example of a committee that has been constituted to work out the modalities for the implementation of a publicity campaign. What do you expect will happen if the members of the committee have contrasting viewpoints on the method to be adopted for the publicity campaign? If the members of the committee do not agree to a common method for the launch of the publicity campaign, how can one expect the details of the campaign to be worked out? The members of the committee who are of the view that spending money on advertising in the print media is a total wastage of money will definitely oppose those who think that the print media is as important as the television media. Each member will try his best to criticize the viewpoint of the other members in a bid to defend his own viewpoint. The discussion can progress further only if all members agree on a common method and then only can the other details be worked out.

There can be no progress if the participants of the discussion stick to their viewpoints which are in stark contrast to those of the others. Such a discussion would lead to total chaos and wastage of time. The only solution lies in either forcing some of the participants to agree to the viewpoints of the others or finding a solution that both parties agree to. Isn't this always the best method to steer a discussion in a direction that will lead to progress? We have always heard of cases wherein discussions were fruitful because the participants either agreed on an issue unanimously or found a common ground where everyone agreed.

Whenever a discussion goes out of hand, the person chairing the discussion opts for carrying out voting to arrive at the solution which is agreed to by a majority of the participants. This is done because it is certain that a discussion cannot progress in the right direction if the participants have contrasting points of view.

**Claim: The best test of an argument is its ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint. Reason: Only by being forced to defend an idea against the doubts and contrasting views of others does one really discover the value of that idea.**

The ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint is sometimes a good way to test an argument, for being able to defend contrasting ideas requires both deep understanding in the defender and cogent logic in the argument itself. However, I do not think it is always the case, for there are several factors which leave a doubt in determining whether this way is the best.

First, opponents of an argument may not be hard to convince for their own personal reasons. Many times there are those who claimed to be opposed to a theory are not actually so opposed, or they are used to going from one theory to another frequently, because they do not actually have their own ideas on such and such problems. And if an argument which can simply convince people like this, people, let's say, who do not think themselves but just follow others to decide what they support and what they oppose, I do not take it as a good indicator of the value of the argument itself. In fact, in this situation, it is very likely that it's not the argument that convinces them, but the lack of thoughts among people themselves who make them give in.

Second, it is not objective enough to test an argument by seeing whether it can convince its opponents, because some opponents can even not be convinced by certain arguments at all due to some emotional reasons. For instance, it is hard for a Jew to be in agreement with a Fascist's idea, even if the idea itself has some value. Since the best way to test an argument, in my point of view, should be at least objective and equal to every argument regardless of its proposers, the way mentioned in the claim is certainly not the best in this respect.

It is true that through defending an idea, one can certainly discover the value of it better, but each argument has its own defects, and when one discovers its value one could also learn more about its defects. So I think to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint is not the best test of an argument, but is the best way to improve an argument. One who is for the argument can have a deep and insightful look at both its advantages and disadvantages, and it helps to judge and fortify the argument. In my opinion, the reason given in the prompt just digresses a little from supporting the given claim; instead, it gives us a good reason to believe why trying to defend contrasting views is important in the development and improvement of an argument.

So, even though I cannot point out what should be the best test of an argument, I do not believe that its ability to convince its opponents is a good one, for the above-mentioned factors have some influences which cannot be ignored on this so-called "test".

**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). Because they have tiny populations, the provinces cannot spread the fixed costs of government over a large number of people—that is, they cannot achieve educational 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 philosophy 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 philosophy 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 founder of the CEO and the chief software **architect** of Microsoft, Bill Gates. 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 philosophy 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 philosophy 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 philosophy 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.

下降：reduce; decline; diminish; decrease; down; fallen; drop

上升：

证明：demonstrate; justify; substantiate; illustrate; exemplify; reveal; cites

因为：

所以：since; as; in view of the fact that; owing to the fact that; seeing that/as

举例：namely; that is to say; to be specific; specifically; one example is that; A great case in hand is

说: argue; imply; emphasize; assert; cites; conclude; insist; recommend; exerts;

结论：in sum; in short; to sum up; in conclusion; Ultimately,

有利于: contribute to; be conducive to; beneficial; opportune to

可能: might; likely; probably;

要求: require; demand; compel; force; oblige; recommend; advocate; endorse; advise; exhort; persuade; dissuade;

必需/重要: essential; crucial; indispensable; paramount; fundamental; elemental; inevitable; significant; consequential;

大量: a majority of; a variety of

满意: satisfy; cater to; satiate; gratify; fulfill; conform to;

对于谁来说：For; From the point of view of

尤其/特别: especially; specially; specifically; particularly;

地区/领域: area; district; regions; domain; field

不同: different; dissimilar; divergent;

相同:

即使: Even if

不合适: inappropriate; impassible；

抑制：dampen; inhibit; restrain; curb