#### Issue 2

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

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

# 思考角度:

- 背景:问题复杂性相关:
  - 1. The most important characteristics of a society 包括哪些?
  - 2. 跟 Major cities 相反的是什么样的区域?大城市有什么特点,非大城市有什么特点?他们在 society characteristics 上面有区别吗?
- 评价:
- a. 必须性:
  - i. 对于社会的哪些特征, 必须要研究大城市? 为什么?
  - ii. 对于哪些社会特征,研究大城市不那么有帮助?为什么不行? 对于这些社会特征,我们应该去研究什么?
- b. 可行性:研究大城市在了解这个课题方面有什么可行性方面的好处? (成本?便利?)
- 补充建议:
  - 3. 如果要了解社会的最重要的社会特征,你觉得必须研究什么(如果存在必须研究的内容)?这个研究对象取决于哪些因素?

- 正方观点:
  - a. 大城市更有包容性, 吸引人群广泛, 因此各种特征都能在大城市有体 现;
  - b. 许多国家的人口主要集中在大城市,对于这些国家来说,就更需要研究 大城市; e.g. 韩国
  - c. 一个国家最高的政治、经济、文化水平往往在大城市;
  - d. 可行性:大城市数据丰富、交通便利、相关学者往往在大城市
- 反方观点:
  - a. 研究某些特征, 大城市没有很大帮助:农业;某些传统文化;
  - b. 有些国家城市化程度低, 人口主要居住在农村或中小城市;
  - c. 有些国家城乡差距很大;只了解大城市很片面;

#### Issue15

Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

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

# 思考角度:

- 对比双方:fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers VS. those that will not
  - 1. 两者一定对立吗?
  - 2. 两者有区分标准吗?这个区分标准可行吗?
- 评价:
  - 1. 后果/利弊:
    - 选修能赚钱的课程有什么好处/坏处?对哪些群体有好处/坏处?
    - 选修不能赚钱的课程有什么好处/坏处?对哪些群体有好处/坏处?
  - 2. 可行性:
    - 两者有区分标准吗?这个区分标准可行吗?

- 正方观点(应该鼓励学生学习能赚钱的学科):
  - a. 对学生来说:提高找到工作的可能性;能够自立,缓解家庭的经济压力;
  - b. 对大学来说:学生就业率高提升口碑
  - c. 对社会来说:有些 lucrative 的学科是出于供需关系,社会需求很大, 鼓励学生选修这些学科有助于社会获得足够的劳动力;
- 反方观点(不应该):
  - a. 学生的兴趣不一定是能赚钱的学科+学不感兴趣的学科的坏处
  - b. 大学的意义:大学的意义并不(仅)是职业教育
  - c. 可行性:很难确定哪些专业能赚钱,哪些不能:社会在变化,四年前能赚钱不代表四年后能赚钱;学校这样鼓励会改变就业市场的供需关系, 使原本能赚钱的行业变得不赚钱了;

Issue 60/151

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

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.

# 思考角度:

- 对比双方: Common ground, reasonable consensus VS elusive ideals
  - 1. 两者对立吗?
- 评论::
  - 追求 consensus 的好处?坏处?
  - o 听从 elusive ideal 的好处?坏处?
- 拆分:
- o 什么场景(circumstance)下应该追求共识?
- 什么场景 (circumstance) 下应该追求理想?

## 参考观点:

背景相关:

Common ground, reasonable consensus 和 elusive ideals 并不一定对立。Common ground 的对立面应该是有争议的观点,elusive ideals 的对立面是浅显易懂的观点。这道题我个人感觉更像是做了两个比较:政治家应该追求一致还是可以坚持自己的信念,政治家应该做一个现实主义者还是理想主义者?(帮助大家理解题目,这段可写可不写,写的话可以放在开头段做个背景)

- 支持 elusive ideals:
  - 上课讲的领导人坚持原则的 3 个理由
  - 社会的进步与变革需要高于现实的思考与理想主义。这其中短期也许会有因为无法达成 common ground 造成的混乱和冲突,但是长期来看会profoundly 造福全人类。举例法国大革命;
- 支持 common ground consensus:
  - 上课讲的听取群众意见的三个理由;
  - 追求共识,实现一些 practical 的目标,可以给国家带来直接的利益;

o elusive ideals 如果违背 common ground 和 consensus,有可能是违背社会发展规律,或者是当前的生产力水平无法实现的,因此可能会给国家带来很大的灾难。举例苏联解体。

#### **Issue 38:**

It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves.

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

## 思考角度:

- 背景相关:
  - 什么是 social group?
- 是不是:
- 是:什么时候根据 social group 定义自己?
  - 为什么?:这样做有什么好处?
- 不是:人们什么时候不会根据 social group 定义自己?
  - 是什么?:除了 social group,还会使用什么方法定义自我?

- 定义(背景相关,可单独成段,也可放在开头):
  - 什么是 social group?
    - A social group consists of two or more people who regularly interact and share a sense of unity and common identity.
    - A group of people who see each other frequently and consider themselves a part of the group.
    - Except in rare cases, we all typically belong to many different types of social groups.
  - Examples:
    - o Primary Group:
      - Family
      - Friends
    - Secondary Group :
      - Classroom
      - Place of employment
      - Athletic team
      - Goal-oriented & Impersonal
- 正评价/让步段:先例+原因:人们常常通过 Social Group 来定义自己:种族/国籍/ 兴趣/职业
  - 什么时候?
    - 向陌生人作自我介绍
    - 各类比赛

- 好处:
  - 帮助他人了解自己 Group characteristics reflect self characteristics
  - 满足个人的社交需求、归属感、安全感
- 负评价:反例:但是根据 social group identify 不适用所有情况。
  - o Identify through the differences with social group
  - o Belong to multiple social groups that are incompatible with each other
  - 不适用没有 social group 的人
- 负评价:不必须
  - 人们会通过其他方法 identify as a personal unit
    - 个人经历
    - 个人成就
    - 个人观点
  - 通过什么方式定义自我不能一概而论
    - o 年轻人倾向于 identify through social group
    - o 成年人倾向于 identify through marital status, parental status, and occupation
    - 老年人又倾向于 identify through social group

Or

- o 面向陌生人时/浅层次社交需求时倾向于 identify through social group
- 面向自我/深层次社交需求时倾向于通过自我的感受、经历等

#### **Issue 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.

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

## 思考角度:

- 是:
  - 举例:哪些有价值的艺术作品很好理解?
  - 为什么:为什么 understandable 就 valuable?
- 不是:
  - 举例:哪些有价值的艺术作品不好理解?
  - 是什么:评价艺术是否有价值的标准是什么?

- 正评价/让步段(先例):
  - 有一些优秀的艺术作品很容易理解
    - Harry Potter
    - Michael Jackson
  - 容易被理解的作品更容易让大众感知并肯定这种价值。
- 负评价(反例):是否容易理解并不是衡量艺术作品的必须前提,有很多艺术作品 虽然大众不能理解,但是仍然有很高的地位。
  - Proust: Remembrance of Things Past
  - o Pablo Picasso: Guernica, Peace dove
  - Marcel Duchamp: Fountain
- 负评价(不必须):除了易于为大众理解,衡量艺术作品价值的其他标准:
  - 推翻传统, 改变人们对原有艺术形态的理解, 探索新的艺术形式
  - 对其他的艺术家有影响
  - 为小众理解也有价值
  - 反证:如果只有易于理解这一个标准,则只有通俗艺术(popular art)是艺术