**艺术类**

艺术文化类总结：assimilation & dissemination

1. an essence of immortality
2. loss of small ethnic groups
3. political opposition to minority languages (no official recognition from government)
4. Art presents us with insight into **what is eternal and universal.**

Behind every profound work of art, this point of view proposes, is a set of principles about **humanity** that always prevails

1. Arts are **didactic.** （有教育意义的）

When we watch a play that is deeply moral, we see ourselves in the characters, we recognize our own destinies in the plot, and we find the moral dilemma of the action to be representative of problems in all realistic relationships.

1. Function of arts can be denoted as “expressionism”—the artist’s use of a medium to **express unique passion and insight**. (可关联莫奈)

not only expressed an official or institutional point of view, but elevate the personal to a level of all-consuming importance.

1. Use art to agitate for social change

the expression of private feelings and the criticism of society

Protest the oppression of the female gender by American advertising, law, and social custom. (cultural criticism)

1. **Government control** for art is logical

**Soviet leaders** have been denounced for their heavy-handed control of artists in the past, but it has been entirely logical and proper from their point of view. Soviet government is criticized for expecting artists and writers to follow the party line in their work.（苏联政府对文化的管制）

1. Arts must be **captive to elite groups**. （可关联贝多芬）

Higher forms of arts do not usually have mass appeal

举例大众明星火爆是因为迎合了大多数人的审美

popular singers and actors try harder to please their audiences. But

creative and performing people in the so-called higher forms of art often **convey the idea** -- high quality and meaning--only a few people have the good sense and taste to appreciate it.

政府应该对更高层次的艺术支持

The general public eventually is drawn to support the cultural aims and values of a small group of people.

1.魔戒

film” the lord of the rings”, one of the renowned films

win all 11 Oscar awards that it was nominated

an imaginative alliance of good souls battling against a frightful evil

further interpreted as struggle of humans with industrialization and war

Representative of such great artistic works

2.莫奈 (可能一开始不能被理解 不是能够被大多数人理解的)

Monet

Famous work” impression: sunrise”

Not understood initially

seems peculiar for a large amount of blue was used as the major color for sunlight

eventually earned its reputation and had led to the name for **Impressionism**

he did not find acclaim and wealth t and at times suffered through extreme poverty

success allow some **freedom** in the works

3.贝多芬

Beethoven

Believe artist must know **not just the rules of perspective, but all the laws of nature**.

The eye, he believed, was the perfect instrument for learning these rules, and the artist the perfect person to illustrate them.

4.文艺复兴

during the era well-known as the Renaissance,

Europe emerged from the **economic stagnation** of the middle ages and experienced a time of financial growth.

Social, scientific, and political thought turned in **new directions**.

5. 个人和集体 （文化可以持有不同意见 也没有对错）

Individualism: Every person is an end in himself and that **no person should be sacrificed for the sake of another**.

Collectivism: The needs and goals of the individual are **subordinate to those of the larger group** and should be sacrificed when the collective good so requires.

Individualism exhorts the individual to seek a life apart from others, but because it asserts that the individual, and not the group, is the primary constituent of society.

Winners & losers

A winner is one who responses authentically by being credible, trustworthy, responsive and genuine, both as an individual and as a member if a society.

6. AIDS问题（可用于法律）

Africa and the developing world are facing an HIV crisis equated by the plague that decimated Europe in the fourteenth century.

As **available pharmaceuticals** are quite expensive, it is impossible for all infected people in developing countries to accept treatments, and thus they are **sentenced to preventable deaths.**

法律手段：

the America should **cancel the foreign debts** of the poorest countries, give up the **intellectual property rights**, and give a license to WTO to produce the essential medicals and distribute them widely to those in need in the developing world.

It should be **reiterated** that although access to essential medicines is of critical importance, much more must also be done to prevent the spread of AIDS and to improve treatment of those infected.

7. 乌托邦utopia

Thomas wrote utopia in 1516.

Utopia is a work of satire, indirectly criticizing Europe’s **political corruption and religious hypocrisy**. It contains the idea of aesthetics, justice and harmony.

In the 1800s, the rise of **urban industrialization** triggered the proliferation of utopia projects, all of which failed.

**groundwork for communism and socialism.**

8.剽窃 plagiarism

students should attempt to paraphrase to convey information obtained from research but fail to cite their sources. They might fail to identify passage as quotation when conducting research.

**环境类**

热带雨林 tropical rain forest

沙漠化 desertification

森林砍伐 deforestation

臭氧空洞 depletion of ozone layer

滥捕滥杀 kill excessively

中医学 traditional Chinese medicine

基因库 gene pool

生物淘汰 biological elimination

deforestation caused by indulgent cutting, animal extinction due to endless hunting

those can only be forestalled by public education on the importance.

 人与地球的和平共处 平衡

the **depletion of the atmospheric ozone**, which has waned the earth to the point that it threatens the very survival of the human species.

We are now learning that cutting the rainforests can set into motion **a chain of animal extinction** that threatens the delicate balance upon which all animals—including humans—depends.

**科技类**

科技发展的优点

1. communication device
2. prolong people’s life
3. relieve patients of suffering
4. diseases become treatable
5. transportation

缺点：

1. arouse side effects: global warming/ break ecological balance/ damage animal habitats
2. computer virus
3. unclear waster or emission(explosion)
4. violence, pornography and bloody content (teenagers go astray)

对人们生活的改变

technological advancement has **kitted the world to be a** **seamless web of information**, in which people are able to **get the requisites** much more easily than ever before.

让步 但是有坏处

it seems a **paradox** that our efficiencies are much higher than ever before while our leisure time is increasingly diminishing, but it is actually the truth.

**We try to assimilate more, we are forced to de more by the superiors and have to confront with much more challenges and suffer from much more pressure.**

**举例：**

1. 中国古代四大发明 the four ancient Chinese Inventions

1.compass 2. papermaking 3. gun power 4. movable type printing

1. 美国的火星车 the mars exploration rovers

the **Rovers** have the mission of looking for the **signs of past water**, which would be helpful for further determination whether life ever arose on Mars.

1. 哈勃望远镜 **Hubble**

Hubble space telescope help to observe the stars and get closer to the stars, plants, nebulas and galaxies.

1. 二战用人做实验 （道德层面 瞻前顾后 考虑后果）

technology brings **ethical problems** along with the substantial social benefits.

Public attention was drawn to reported **abuses of human subjects** in biomedical experiments during the second world war.

The physicians and scientists who had conducted biomedical experiments on **concentration camp prisoners** were judged guilty in trials.

关于道德问题可以结合 互联网的信息泄露 化学成分掺入食品（mix）

1. Computer
   1. Education

Public schools acquired computers and CAI programs to run on them and establish computer resource center and special training programs

colleges and universities are beginning to **establish computer literacy requirements** for graduation.

* 1. 电脑judge员工使员工无激情
  2. 带来对应的身体疾病

workers are less enthusiastic because they leave the work every day with headache and pain in the neck and shoulders.

1. 小电器micro machines

doctors have devices allowing them to go inside the human body to identify health problems or to perform delicate surgery.

appear in airplanes and even space vehicles

1. 科技与就业的关系

**California’s “Silicon Valley”**: high-technology industries. More than 1500 companies

Employment in occupations like drafting and industrial drawing in engineering and architecture, for example, is threatened by the accelerating use of computer design and graphics programs.

Technology **replaced thousands of manual workers** with machines, and significant numbers of those workers find themselves unemployed and lacking the skills required by the high-tech occupations of postindustrial society.

1. 科技与利益的关系

apply for **patents** and **enlist for support of major corporations** for further research.

1. 产品要符合社会需求

the acceptance of a particular technological innovation may depend on **prior changes** in other aspects of a society.

举例

* 1. 电视在19世纪被发明就不会被接受
  2. Sony corporation unsuccessful attempt to introduce **tape recorders** in japan in 1950. Japanese consumers did not perceive a need or use for them.

1. 科技和人

machines serve us by enhancing our lives.

* 1. 代替了人 变成奴隶 下岗---create computer’s own legion of human slaves.

First mechanical automation, particular assembly-line manufacturing. Automation both diminished the quality of life and **rendered us slaves** **to machines** in our inability to reserve progress.

* 1. 减少了人与人的沟通

Computer automation, and especially the internet, breeds information overloaded and steals our time and attention away from family, community, and coworkers.

* 1. 给艺术家们提供更多的视角

Also, emancipated architects, artists, designers, and musicians, by opening up creative possibilities and by saving time.

**媒体**

总结：

1. creating topics of discussion in the society
2. shape understanding of what is important
   1. **广告 propaganda techniques** in today’s advertising

advertisers lean heavily on propaganda to sell their products, whether the “products” are a brand of toothpaste, a candidate for office, or a particular political viewpoint.

Ads for consumer goods are also **sprinkled** with **glittering generalities**.

Product **slogans** lean heavily on vague but comforting phases: “bring good things to life”.

1. 让步：censorship

习惯 欲望上瘾

* 1. **电视**

the television habit distorts the sense of time. It renders other experiences vague and curiously unreal while taking on a greater reality for itself. It weakens relationships by reducing and sometimes eliminating normal opportunities for talking.

**历史类**

**Philosopher: those who cannot remember the past are doomed to repeat it.**

**One sees further when standing upon the shoulders of past great giants**

1. 关于历史的观点

a universal view of history and the perception of present situation mutually sustain one another.

As when see the totality of the past, so we experience the present.

**The deeper understanding we acquire in the past, the more sagacious(睿智的) we make in the present.**

1. 学习历史的作用

总起：the importance of history in explaining and understanding change in human behavior is no mere abstraction.

1. 解释人类行为 以酗酒为例 alcoholism

biological experiments scientists have identified specific genes that seems to cause a proclivity toward alcohol addiction in some individuals.

But alcoholism, as a social reality, has a history:

rates of alcoholism have risen and fallen, and they vary from one group to the next. Attitudes and policies about alcoholism have also changed and varied.

**History is indispensable to understanding why such changes occurs.**

Historical analysis is more challenging in understanding the trends in alcoholism and to grasp the dimension of addition as an evolving social problem.

1. 解释社会难题

Contemporary American politics: low voter turnout. A contemporary analysis may shed some light on the problem, but a historical assessment is clearly fundamental.

What are turnouts in the past?

When did the decline set in?

Which of the factors present at the time combined to set the trend in motion?

De the same factors sustain the trend still, or are there new ingredients that have contributed to it in more recent decades?

1. 理解美 精神层面的理解

history as art and entertainment serves a real purpose, **on aesthetic grounds** but also **on the level of human understanding**. Stories reveal how people and societies have actually functioned and they prompt thoughts about the human experience in other times and places. The same aesthetic and humanistic goals inspire people to **immerse themselves in efforts to reconstruct the mental world.**

1. 精神文明

history provides a terrain for moral contemplation.

Test students’ moral sense, hone it against some of the real complexities individuals have faced in difficult settings.

Moral dilemma, lessons in courage, diligence, or constructive protest.

1. 历史建筑
   1. 美观appearance

a flat-faced modern office block or an elegantly detailed pre-war commercial building

* 1. 可居住

**rehabilitation and adaptive use** of historic buildings create profits as well as appealing places to live and work.

* 1. 旅游观光Heritage Tourism.

Towns and cities that protect their historic areas attract more visitors, and those people stay longer and spend more.

* 1. 思想文化

Community: what previous generations achieved, believed and hoped to be.

Valuable resources and recalls a community’s goals and dreams.

* 1. 保护需要成本,拆除也需要 Demolition has significant expenses

workers who tear down a historic place and carry away the debris must be paid, ugly landfills must be provided to receive construction materials. Additional costs appear if a “replacement” goes in an undeveloped area, since building on open spaces requires creating and maintaining services like roads and sewers.

* 1. 除了钱以外的成本 Costs that extend far beyond money.

The work of talented craftsmen who created beautiful, lasting buildings.

**Memories and pride** that a community took in one of its landmarks.

Opportunity for future generations to enjoy and to learn from the places that help us to understand and appreciate where we came from.

**政治类**

政府 (提到政府就可以关联医疗 教育)

1. Investment 2. Social problem 3. Paying taxes 4. International cooperation

1. Help address problems
   1. Economy(employment)
   2. Culture(tourism)
   3. Technology(efficiency)
   4. Security (weapon, national security)
2. Physical fulfillment
   1. Food security
   2. Medical care/system
   3. Home estate
   4. Infrastructure
3. Mental pursuit
   1. Cultivate a better taste of art
   2. Enhance the sensitivity to beauty
   3. Enrich spiritual life
   4. Upgrade life quality
4. International relationship
   1. International aid/support
   2. Multinational corporation

对于社会来说 政府贡献 stability harmony prosperity

政府的责任：unshakeable responsibility of it is to fall into the ring of people’s interests, benefits and rights

1. 马丁路德金&种族歧视

Martin Luther King’s contributions to our history place him in this inimitable position. He was instrumental in helping us realize and rectify those unspeakable flaws which were tarnishing the name of America.

**Americans Blacks were confined to positions of second class citizenship by restrictive laws and the legal system.** Breaking these laws would mean **subjugation and humiliation** by the police and the legal system.

Hope was waning on the part of many Blacks Americans, but he provided a candle along with a light.

1. 水门事件 Watergate Scandal

Consider egregious examples, such as

President Nixon’s withholding of information about his active role in the Watergate cover-up. His behavior demonstrated a **concern for self-interest above the broader interests of the democratic system** that granted his political authority in the first place.

1. 法律

Laws serves a verity of functions.

Laws against crimes help to maintain a peaceful. orderly, relatively stable society.

**Courts contribute to social stability by resolving disputes** in a civilized fashion.

Law limits the powers of government help to provide some degree of freedom that would not otherwise be possible.

As a mechanism for social change, as various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and to improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education and welfare.

Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behavior.

1. Govern our conduct
2. Fairness
3. Morality

**社会**

1. Gender equality

Despite a century of social change stimulated by the **feminist movement**, gender inequality persists, for example, in problems of sexual violence and exploitation and in issues surrounding gender orientation.

1. Racial and ethnic inequality

Social contexts for **prejudice and discrimination** include beliefs about racial purity or superiority, **ethnocentric views, stereotyping and labeling.**

Problems of **racism** persist despite a civil rights movement of more than 50 years and major social change. Other issues in pluralistic societies such as the U.S. relate to the question of giving greater emphasis to diversity or to the assimilation of diverse groups.

1. Crime, violence and drugs
2. Family

Economic conditions that force both parents to work full time outside the home without affordable child care can lead to child neglect and a host of subsequent social problems.

1. Population, immigration and urbanization

Numbers and distributions of people within a physical area and by the movements of people within and between areas.

Over population of an area can contribute to food shortages, and migrations between areas can lead to inter-group conflicts.

Demographers relate pollution statistics to sociological variables such as age, gender race and ethnicity.

竞争与合作

竞争是什么individuals and companies alike, for the sake of survival in competition, must continue to improve their services and products, and as a result, the entire society prospers, at least economically.

电脑的普及（竞争的结果）

In the last decade, we have seen computers shrinking in size, increasing in power, and declining in price. **We have also seen a rapid expansion of telecommunications networking at a reducing price.** All of these good things happen only because of competition.

竞争的负面

Competition in the form of arms race among powers is **waste of limited resources** that we have on this planet, and will bring massive destruction to mankind. Sibling rivalry is another form of competition that is not healthy. It will inscribe damaging scars in the heart of family members.

Teamwork’s superiority

1. No man is an island and no employee can work without a team.
2. Increase productivity by reducing man-hours lost to employee conflicts.
3. Reduce employee turnover by creating a better work environment.

Anything but 绝不是……

I would certainly agree that to be “individual” seems almost to be a moral imperative (道德责任) in our society. However, Individualism is an extremely complicated concept—a trait that in practice is anything but completely flattering.

**教育类**

commencement speaker 毕业演讲嘉宾

教育的目的

The primary purpose of a liberal education is to **make one’s mind a pleasant place in which to spend one’s time**.

适应社会

An important aspect of education in the United Stated is the relationship between education and citizenship. Throughout its nation has emphasized public education as a means of **transmitting values, creating equality of opportunity, and preparing new generations of citizens to function in society.**

老师的作用

**A great teacher never strives to explain his vision, he simply invites you to stand beside him and see for yourself.**

The actual content of the lessons is secondary to the process, which is supposed to train the child to be able to handle whatever life may expect, including all the unknowns of the future.

面对失败

Most of us have learned to be right as often as possible and to keep our mistakes to a minimum. As a result, we remove ourselves from many learning experience except for those occurring in the most private of circumstances.

**“if you want the hits, be prepared for the misses”**

Columbus thought he was finding a shorter route to India.

Thomas Edison knew 1800 ways not to build a light bulb.

Abe Lincoln walked three miles to return six cents.

文学艺术的重要性

Universities will be able to enjoy a very bright future as **intellectual power centers** in a world in which society is calling out increasingly loudly for more knowledge.

教育和培养(不成功也成仁)

Law students sharpens his mid and broadens his understanding, even if he subsequently fails the bar exam and goes on to make his living in an entirely different industry. His study of law gives him **an understanding of the rules under which our society functions and his practice in solving legal problems gives him an understanding of fine distinctions.**

Marco Polo, the Italian traveler in the 13th century, went to the orient and visit the most **splendid culture** in that time. Then he went back and wrote a book called **Marco Polo’s travelogue**, from which the western people found another nice place called Indian. And the cultures throughout the world began to communicate.