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8 8 6.5 6.5 = 7.5

讲解

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大 补充背景 aspire to serve for , therefore, The issue that whether young people are competent/qualified for important jobs has triggered heated discussion.

找结果 年轻人担任政府要职 --- 积极结果 带来政策的革新 让政府工作更高效

On the one hand,

Why:

How:

Young people taking on vital posts in the government may bring breakthroughs in policy-making and higher efficiency in daily work. Acknowledgedly, the society is ever-evolving , along with more challenges and new ethos appearing, which requires governors to be more innovative and insightful. Therefore, youngsters ,who are generally well-educated and grow up in a more enlightened society, seem to be the more promising candidates for the political leaders, as

young people are more energetic than their seniors, and the most innovative period of one’s life is her youth. So younger generations tend to provide more new ideas. Because the positions of the government we are considering are important, those who take on these positions have a great chance to realize these ideas and therefore produce great quantities of social interests, which is one essential duty for the government. As an illustration, many political leaders, like Macron, the president of France, are rather young.

On the other hand, 年轻人担任政府要职 --- 消极结果 作出错误的决策

Why: 影响大 local economy , which means that a tiny mistake leads to catastrophic losses.

How: experience

Impulsive / radical

young people are not as mature as the old ones in politics and ruling, which is important for governance. As the idiom suggests, the longer you live, the more life experience you have. The seniors can make use of their wisdom to avoid those mistakes we have made, and reduce the loss we may have. This is not what young ones are good at doing. Secondly, as the decision of those taking on important positions in the government can make a huge impact on ordinary people’s lives, those who take on these positions should be cautious when doing decisions. And caution is a common characteristic of old people rather than young people. For instance, junior people in high positions may be in too hurry to implement a policy without realizing its consequence.

Overall, although putting young ones in important governmental positions may bring some benefits, this does not outweigh the disadvantages.

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The chart provides information about different ways of transport used to commute in 1960, 1980 and 2000.

It can be seen that the proportion of transport by car **is** the highest in 2000, reaching 40%, while **it's** the lowest in 1960 (around 10%). It kept a speed of increasing by 20% every 20 years until 2000.

On the contrary, the figure for biking and walking saw a dramatic decrease from 1960 to 2000. The proportion of walking, ranking the first (approximately 40%) in 1960, was down to less than 10% in 2000. There was a steady decline of 5% of the figure for riding till 1980, and then a sharp decrease to 5% in 2000.

As to bus transportation, it roused to 25% in 1980 and then, in 2000, was back to the level in 1960 (between 15% and 20%).

Overall, cars are used by more and more people, which reduce the figure for cycling and walking.