



托福真题解析

2021 年上半年 (1-6 月)

2021.1.09

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Governments should not provide financial support to artists (For example painters, writers, musicians, let them support themselves.

立场:

Disagree

观点 1: 政府为艺术家提供经济支援可以帮助艺术家创作出更好、更有影响力的作品。

Topic sentence:

Financial support provided by the government can help the artists create better works.

推理 1:

有了更好的经济支持 (economic support), 艺术家可以购买更好的器材、工具 (purchase instruments or tools of higher quality) 来进行艺术创作/作品宣传 (promotions), 作品可以更好、更有影响力 (the works will be more influential)。例如, 一位画家可能利用政府提供的资金去购买更好的绘画工具 (painting instruments, such as brushes, pigments, and softwares)、提升专业能力 (improve expertise), 也可以去参加画展 (attend exhibitions), 拓展自己作品的影响力 (expand the influence of their works)。

观点 2: 政府的扶持可以让更多有才华的年轻人进入艺术行业。

Topic sentence:

Sufficient financial fund will encourage more talented young people to become artists.

推理 2:

通常的认知中, 艺术行业的收入不稳定 (It is almost a consense that working as artists may not enjoy stable and adequate income)。在现代社会中, 年轻人急于挣钱。 (In this competitive society, Many young people are pressured to earn much money to become successful.) 很多有才华年轻人担心成为艺术家无法拥有富足的生活而选择了其他行业。 (Many young people, with exceptional talents and interests in painting, music, and literature, give up their dreams to



become artists and choose well-paid jobs.) 如果政府扶持艺术家 (government sponsors artists), 这些年轻人就可以坚持自己的兴趣爱好 (hold onto their interests)、发展自己的艺术事业 (develop their career as artists.)。

观点 3: 诚然, 有人认为政府的资金应该投在回报率更高的地方。但是, 艺术作为新兴行业, 有很大的潜力。

Topic sentence: Indeed, some people believe that government should invest in people who will bring higher economic returns. However, those who say so are not aware of the great potential of artists and art industry.

推理 3:

现代人越来越重视文化和艺术鉴赏 (attach more importance on the artistic appreciation)。据统计, 过去 5 年内, 中国人均在文化艺术领域的消费翻倍, 包括文学作品、音乐会、展览等。(According to national statistics, in the past five years, cultural and artistic expenditures, including literature works, concerts, and exhibitions, have doubled for the past five years.)

2021.1.10

Do you agree or disagree the following statement? Forbidding sending work-related e-mails and messages on weekends and holidays is able to improve job satisfaction.

立场: Ban

观点 1: 每个人都要休息, 不然持续的工作会消磨他们工作的热情

Topic sentence:

For starters, everyone needs to have a rest while constant assignments will finally eliminate their passion to work.

说理 1:

确实, 大多数人在他们有很高的满意度 (high level of satisfaction) 的时候他们会享受自己的工作。但是这仅仅是在他们没有厌烦目前的工作并且有定期休息 (have regular break) 的前提下。如果公司没有区分好工作日和休息日 (company fail to distinguish weekends from weekdays), 员工在长时间工作后会产生厌烦情绪 (develop boredom)

举例子: For instance, my best friend who just enters the workplace, at first, she had sufficient enthusiasm and energy towards her job. However, she seldom had weekends due to constant extra work assigned via emails,



since her boss always said that brilliant workers should contribute more to the whole company. At last, she cannot bear it but resigned without any reluctance to this job. Thus, it is extremely essential for the employers to provide enough personal space without improper emails during the weekends.

观点 2: 休息日禁止工作邮件有利于提高员工工作绩效。

Topic sentence:

For bidding emails related to work at the weekends greatly facilitate better working achievements of the employees.

说理 2:

现如今社会的竞争很激烈（fierce competition），工作中的很多的压力、任务和很多难题让人们筋疲力尽（overwhelming burdens, tasks and numerous problems at work always exhaust people）。这种情况下，一个不被打扰的放松的假期能让他们从疲惫中恢复，更有精力应付接下来的工作，增加成功的机率（offering undisturbed and relaxing holidays to them can let them better recover from the tiredness and become more energetic for the following tasks hence leading to higher possibilities of successful outcomes）。因为有令人愉快的工作经历和很强的成就感，员工对公司的满意度会提高（With enjoyable working experience and strong sense of achievement, it is hardly for workers to feel bad or unsatisfactory towards their companies.）

观点 3: 让步

有一人会说每一个员工都应该考虑职业所要承担的义务和职责...但是，员工不仅考虑薪水和升职，他们也考虑工作满意度，他们很在意灵活的工作时间和工作的意义。

说理 3: Admittedly, some may argue that it is career commitment that every employee should assume. What if some emergency happens while they are off duty, they may miss out on opportunities to get promoted. However, let's be honest. Employees do care about salaries and promotions, but job satisfaction also matters a lot. They care about flexible schedule and a sense of purpose. If the company wishes to have a happy, productive workforce, it will need to pay attention to employees' needs. Otherwise, the company may have to deal with such "emergency" alone.



2021.1.16

Which one of the following do you think is the best way to get to know a city in a limited amount of time when you first visit it?

1. touring historic sites;
2. going to markets or shops;
3. eating in restaurant and spending time in cafes

立场: 3 Eating in restaurant and spending time in cafes

观点 1: 虽然游览名胜古迹可以更好地了解当地的历史文化, 但通常大部分人会感到很无聊看不懂。

Topic sentence:

It is true that by touring historic sites, tourists can gain a better understanding about local culture and history, but in most cases, they may feel boring and waste of time spending time on these sites.

推理 1:

的确, Historic sites 能够反映当地的文化背景, 比如当地的语言, 建筑风格, 饮食习惯等, 但这些地方通常很古老了, 与人们的现代生活差别很大, 若游客不提前做一些功课 (do research) 了解一些文化背景的话, 也许会觉得这些 sites 很无聊, 看不懂, 学不到任何东西。举个例子: 雅典 (Athens) 有很多古老的建筑, 它们反映了古人在艺术和建筑方面卓越的成就 (mirror insurmountable aesthetic and architectural achievement)。但游客若不对这个城市以及它过去的历史稍作了解的话, 这些建筑在这些游客眼里, 无异于一堆废墟 (nothing more than ruins), 更别提了解这个城市。

观点 2: 各个城市的商场都大同小异, 所以不太可能从逛商场中了解这个城市。

Topic sentence:

It is nearly possible to know about a city in a limited time just by going shopping.

推理 2:

因为全球化 (Due to globalization), 无论是大都市如伦敦巴黎, 还是一些小城市, 我们都能找到一样的商店, 比如 McDonald, KFC, Zara, & H&M, 或者纪念品商店, 卖的都是类似的东西。因此, 无论我们去哪里的 shopping mall, 了解的都是美式文化和全球化文化。相反, 只有那些当地的小商店 (local shops) 才能真正让我们了解当地的文化, 然而这些地方远离游客常去的地方 (customers-frequent-places), 而游客在有限的旅游时间内没办法深入探索 (explore in depth), 因此逛商场不是了解一个城市最好的选择。



观点 3: 相比之前两种方式, 去当地的餐厅和咖啡馆能够让游客有当地人的体验。

Topic sentence:

Compared with historic sites and markets or shops, dining in local restaurants and café allows tourists to live like a local.

推理 3:

首先, 相较于 historic sites 和 shopping mall 这些离游客比较远的地方外, 餐厅和咖啡馆随处可见 (accessible), 比如巴黎的街头有很多咖啡馆和餐厅, 中国街头有很多小吃店。游客们可以随时可以体验这些当地的饮食文化; 其次, 当地的餐厅和 café 一把都保留当地的文化习惯, 比如当地的菜单, 食物, 饮食方式, 礼节等, 游客去餐厅就餐可以亲身体会到这些文化。

2021.1.20

The consumption of foods and drinks high in salt and sugar cause harm to people's future health. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Government should tax on these foods to reduce their sales.

立场: 不应该

观点 1: 虽然提高价格可以减少部分消费者的购买欲望, 但是治标不治本。

Topic sentence:

Admittedly, increased price may reduce some consumption on those foods high in salt and sugar. But tax is not enough to change people's mind about diet in the long run.

推理 1:

诚然, 增加的商品价格可能会减少部分该类商品的消费, 因为价格敏感 (price-sensitive) 的消费者会转向 (turn to) 其他食物的选购。但是这个办法没办法真正有效改变消费者的健康饮食观念。

观点 2: 其次, 除了增加商品税之外, 政府还有很多其他途径或手段来鼓励消费者选择健康食品。(包括宣传健康理念)

Topic sentence:

Also, the government has other choices rather than increasing tax on those foods.

推理 2:

引导和鼓励 (guide and encourage) 市民购买健康食品的方法不止一个。可以从教育 (educate) 出发影响消费者的心智 (mind) 会更重要。例如在食品包装上增加小知识说明——健康饮食的好处或不健康食物对人体的危害。



观点 3: 饮食健康是个人选择，政府不能强迫选择这类垃圾食品的人付出更高代价。

Topic sentence:

Last but not least, it is not fair for the government to force a certain group of consumers to pay more.

推理 3:

每个人都有选择饮食类型的权利(each individual has the right to make food choices)。

具体说：有人喜欢健康有机的食物(organic food)，有人喜欢高糖或高盐的食物。如果政府对于某类食物增加税收，势必会导致(lead to)这类食品消费者的成本增高(higher costs)，这是不公平的。

2021.1.30

As a leader, which of the following do you think is the most important quality when choosing your teammates:

- 1.honesty;
- 2.the ability to get along well with others;
- 3.the ability to communicate clearly.

立场: the ability to get along well with others

观点 1: 能与他人良好相处是团队合作开展的必要前提。

Topic sentence:

The ability to get along well with others is a prioritized prerequisite.

推理 1:

高效的团队合作 (high-quality teamwork)是成功的基石 (cornerstone)。如果员工能很好地与人相处 (easily build a bond with others)，他们就很容易与他人合作。举个例子，我在大学曾担任音乐社团的团长 (was a leader of music club in university)。当时，社团有一个团员 Caroline 的社交能力很强 (strong sociability)，她和所有的团员相处得都很好。她们经常一起逛街和分享美食。因此，她总能和其他人很好地配合工作，即使有观点上的冲突和误解 (conflicting opinions or misunderstanding)，总能很快地解决掉 (be settled)，不会对工作造成威胁 (pose a threat to teamwork)。

观点 2: 诚然，一个诚实的员工更容易赢得别人的信任；但是，有时候在团队合



作中，诚实也有可能带来反作用。

Topic sentence:

Admittedly, honesty plays a pivotal role in winning others' trust, and thus might ensure a good interpersonal relationship. However, being overly honest might be counterproductive.

推理 2:

诚然，一个诚实的员工更容易赢得别人的信任，有利于团队合作的开展。但是，有时候在团队合作中，诚实也有可能带来反作用。诚实的员工可能在讨论的过程中直言不讳地指出他人的不足 (speak out others' drawbacks without caring their feelings during discussion)，这样可能会让一些敏感 (sensitive) 的员工感到尴尬或难以愉快地接受 (feel embarrassed or reluctant to accept)，这样会影响团队合作。

观点 3: 不可否认的是，出色的沟通能力能够保证工作效率；但是，有出色沟通力的员工并不一定擅长与他人很好地进行合作。

Topic sentence:

Undeniably, a candidate with good communication skills can be very likely to complete tasks with high efficiency. Yet, it does not necessarily mean that he/she is capable to have a good rapport with teammates.

推理 3:

有出色沟通能力的员工可以更高效地传递信息 (convey information)、表达自己的观点 (express one's own opinions)，从而可以保证工作可以很高效率地开展。但是，如果这些员工没法和其他的员工保持很好的关系 (have a good rapport with teammates)，就无法有很好的团队合作 (cooperation)。而且，不论是在公司或是在学校团队中，成员间的共同合作是不可避免的 (inescapable)。

2021.1.31

Do you agree or disagree: Nowadays, people are more obsessed with buying material things like expensive clothes and cars because people judge each other according to their possessions.

立场: Disagree

观点 1:

由于教育水平的提升，人们 judge 别人不会仅仅从 possessions 来判断。

Topic sentence:



Firstly, due to improvement of educational levels, it is a misconception that people judge people according to their belongings.

推理 1:

当今，人们的教育水平和学历跟过去的人们相比都提升了很多，所以学校的教育教导人们利用物质产品来评判一个人是片面的。人们可以根据一个人的教育背景（educational background），日常行为（daily behavior）和个人能力（personal capability）来评判一个人。有的富人拥有很多奢侈品并不代表他们的社会地位（social status）就高人一等，他们可能过于自私不愿意用自己的财产做慈善。相反，有的穷人穿着朴素，生活方式简单，但是他们乐于分享和帮助别人，获得了别人的尊敬（be spoken highly of others）。

观点 2: 日常花销巨大导致人们无法沉迷购买贵的产品。

Topic sentence:

Secondly, daily expenses are so huge that people can't indulge in buying expensive products.

推理 2:

在当今这个时代，人们的生存压力非常大，这包括巨大的日常花销。人们需要还贷和车贷来换取更高的生活质量（life quality）。除此之外，随着物价一直在飙升，人们还需要负担昂贵的日常开销以及偶尔出现的社交应酬（occasional social activities）。所以，对于人们来说，购买昂贵的奢侈品无疑会加重他们的经济负担（add to financial burden）。

观点 3: 承认社会上有的人沉迷购买奢侈品，但是其原因也不是因为别人的 judgement。

Topic sentence:

It is admitted that some people in the society are addicted to buying luxury goods, but the reason is not because of other people's judgment.

推理 3:

人们购买昂贵的物质产品与别人以何种方式看待他们是没有关系的。有的人沉迷购买奢侈品可能是因为他们崇拜的偶像是这个产品的代言人。其次，有的人沉迷购买奢侈品可能是因为他们对这个品牌理念的认同以及欣赏。最后，有的人沉迷购买奢侈品可能是工作的需要。比如，商人需要昂贵的车辆来彰显公司的经济实力。

**2021.2.27**

It is important to make sure that others (influential people or potential employers) know about your strengths and accomplishments; if not, you will be never successful in life.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 让别人知道个人的优势和成就是通往成功的捷径。

Topic sentence:

Strengths and accomplishments being known by potential employers is a shortcut to success.

推理 1:

任何一个好的产品都需要营销/广告 (be marketed/advertised) 才能让更多人知道 (reach wider consumers), 个人也不例外 (individuals talents are no exception). 现在找工作的压力很大, 我们需要在激烈的竞争中脱颖而出 (stand out in the competition), 就需要将我们的 strength 突出。好的技能和成就, 比如擅长 C 语言, 精通一门外语, 如果别人知道我们具备这些技能的话, 我们也许能更快地找到一份满意的工作, 将技能更快更好地 put in use. For instance, 很多人将简历 (Resume) 放在网上 (e.g. LinkedIn), listing all the strengths and accomplishments, 这样可以让 potential employers 更快的找到他们需要的人才, 同时也更快的将我们的优势运用在实际中, 更快积累经验, 取得成功。

观点 2: 尽管一些人认为成功更多取决于个人努力, 但不可否认的是, 机遇也是巨大成功的重要因素, 而他人的赏识就是其中一个重要机遇。

Topic sentence:

Grantly, success depends on hardwork, but there is no denying that luck is an indispensable ingredient for huge success. Appreciated by influential people or potential employers are one of the lucks.

推理 2:

个人的努力绝对是很重要的, 比如一个艺术家需要具备良好的基本功, 需要形成自己的 style 才为成功做了准备 (excellent skills and professions, as well as unique style pave the way for success), 但是没有伯乐的发见 (without a good judge of talents), 这个艺术家也许永远无法获得世俗的成功。举个例子, Langlang, a world well-known pianist, received his reputation by being awarded the first prize in a prestigious piano performance competition at a very young age. Apparently, it is because of his attendance in the competition that gives an opportunity that made his strength and skills recognized by influential people and potential employers. Since then, his talent had been unleashed and made g



2021.2.28

Nowadays many job interviewers and employers are looking for various additional sources of information to better understand a job applicant. Which is the best way for the employers to better know the situation of a job applicant?

-Contacting previous employers the job applicant worked for and asking for further information.

-Checking the job applicant's profile on social platforms (such as social networking websites and social media)

-Letting the job applicant work for the company for a short period of time (1-month) and then decide whether to hire him permanently.

立场：选择 3

观点 1：联系前管理者有可能得到不可靠的工作信息。

Topic sentence:

To begin with, there are high chances to get unreliable information through contacting the former employers.

背景 1：有些离职者（job leavers）在离开前公司后还会跟以前的公司同事或领导保持联系。

推理 1：在这种情况下，如果以前的管理者跟申请者关系很好的话，他有可能说的都是对申请者有利的信息，比如他的工作技能（technical proficiencies），长处（strengths）等。甚至可能为了让他在新的公司有很好的发展，编造（make up）不属于他的成就或选择不去给出不利的评价（negative assessment）等。因此只单纯询问（enquire）问以前的管理者，很难得到全面的信息来评价申请者。

观点 2：通过去搜寻申请者社交网络上的信息，对判断申请者的工作能力没有帮助。

Topic sentence:

In addition, It is not helpful to judge the applicant's working ability by searching via applicant's social network.

推理 2：

社交媒体上，有些单纯因为虚荣心的驱使（motivated by sheer vanity），很多人会在自己的社交账号上发一些虚假信息（posting false information）。比如用软件修改自己的照片（modify your photos with software），或者使用网络图片伪



装成自己的物品(use Internet pictures to disguise their own items)等。这些反应的都不是自己真实的信息，既不能反应自己的真实相貌(true appearance)，也不能反映出自己真实的生活状态(living conditions)等。另外，在社交媒体上发出的东西，大都是生活方面的，比如美食，音乐，运动，游戏等。这些东西与工作无关，很难从中得出申请者工作能力高低的判断(judgment)。

观点 3: 一段时间的工作可以全面地了解申请者的工作能力

Topic sentence:

Last, offering a period of internship is an effective approach to fully understand the applicant's working capacity.

推理 3:

在类似一个月的短期工作中，申请者会完成管理者布置的任务，像统计数据(collect data)，整理文档(maintaining files)，和接待客户(customer reception)等。在这个过程中，可以了解到申请者的一些专业技能(expertise)。例如，从统计数据中可以看出他的数据计算能力(numeral skills)，文档工作可以反映出他的整理能力(organizational techniques)等。同时，也能了解到工作者的其他能力，比如通过接待客户，可以判断他的语言表达能力(expression ability)以及和客户的沟通能力(communication skills)等。这些都对于管理者了解申请者的工作能力有很大的帮助。

2021.03.06

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

In order to succeed in doing a new job, the ability to adapt oneself to the new environment is more important than the excellent knowledge of this job.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 现代工作需要根据不同的工作情况去完成。

Topic sentence: Modern job is usually completed based on different situations.

推理 1: 现代工作的交叉性很强(Modern job is usually interdisciplinary)，往往需要我们对复杂多样的情况做出专业的判断。这不仅仅需要一定的专业知识，更需要过硬的适应能力，沟通能力，问题解决能力。For example, consulting 咨询工作，需要 consultant 面对不同公司的客户，能够根据客户的需求来完成任务，这就需要这个 consultant 拥有适应不同环境的能力，比如和不同行业的客户的 communication 的能力，面对不同客户不同问题的快速解决能力。而若这个 consultant 不能根据环境而变化工作方式和思维方式，则无法帮助多样的客户解决问题。



观点 2: 工作方式的改变也要求我们不断适应新环境

Topic sentence: The change of work style requires people to adapt.

推理 2: 全球化, 跨国贸易 (cross-national trade) 越来越多, 这要求人们不得不适应更多元化的工作环境 (multi-cultural workplace), 只有当我们理解彼此 (mutual-understanding), 才能够 clear misunderstanding, 更好的合作和工作。所以, 适应能力, 包括心态的调整, 思维模式 (mindset) 的及时调整, 才能帮助人们在 competition 保持 competences 竞争力。此外, 全球疫情 (Covid-19 pandemic) 也 transform the way people work, 从线下到线上的办公模式的转变, 也是需要我们不断适应新的工作环境, 从而像往常那样高效完成任务。

2021.03.10

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Parents now spend too much time on determining the future things of their children; children should be allowed to make their own choices.

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 现代家长教育意识的改变, 已经意识到给小孩自主权的重要性。

Topic sentence: Due to the change of consciousness of most today's parents, they begin to realize the importance of giving children autonomy.

推理 1: 以前的家长, 信息渠道 (information access) 闭塞, 教育水平也不够, 因此育儿方式比较局限 (the way they taught children was limited), 因此他们往往认为孩子不够成熟, 没有自己的 judgement, 不能够做出自己的选择。而现在, 随着家长们的教育水平的提升, 有了更多的学习机会, 比如跟其他家长交流, 向优秀父母取经, 或者自我的提升, 已经意识到 children 有自己的想法, 因此他们懂得更多顺着孩子的兴趣和意愿, 给他们一些 advice on future plan, 而不是 determine the future things.

观点 2: 即使现在令人窒息的竞争压力让一些家长不得不过多参与孩子的未来计划, 但越来越多的家长意识到, 让小孩自己做决策, 才能够帮助他们培养独立能力。

Topic sentence: Even though the cut-throat competition forces a number of parents to intervene in their future, yet allowing children to make decision on their own is the best way to prepare them for adult life and to be an independent person.

推理 2: Indeed, many parents make decisions for their children regardless of their true interest and personal strengths because they do not want their children to be lagged behind. In this way, signing them up for piano class,



horse-racing class, or coding class, are what we see most today. 然而，另一边的情况是（However, on the other side of spectrum），更多家长也意识到，这会剥夺小孩自己做决策的能力（deprive them of the decision-making ability），长期来看（in the long-term），小孩会越来越依赖（depend heavily on）父母去为他们做各种决策，小到该选什么课，大到以后在哪里工作，该和什么样的人结婚。而无法独立自主的孩子成为 adult 后，他没有办法独自面对和处理生活中的各种 problem，因此无法在工作和生活中获得真正的成就感和幸福感。

2021.3.13

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Nowadays it is easier to maintain good health than it was in the past?

立场：同意

观点 1: 因为科技的进步使现在比过去更健康

Topic sentence

The technology boom brings individual more health than it was in the past.

推理 1: 现在，一方面，食品生产过程可以通过无菌生产、机器操作等技术来保证 For one thing, the food production process can be guaranteed through technology, such as aseptic production, machine operation etc. ; 另一方面，现在的食品可以很容易地储存起来，不必担心被污染或腐烂。 food nowadays can be easily stored-- no worry of being contaminated or rotten.

然而，在过去：因为卫生条件有限 limited sanitation condition，食物可能已经被生产污染了 the food might had already been polluted through production——食物很容易在里面腐烂 the food could easily become decayed inside——无法观察到，不适合饮食 unobserved and unfit for diet.

观点 2: 因为教育的进步，使现在的人们更容易维持健康。

Topic sentence

Thanks to the education and media progress, people nowadays can become healthy more easily.

推理 2: 现在，在学校，我们有关于保健的课程 we have courses about health care，所以我们从小就有知识。比如，在我的小学，老师告诉我们关于个人卫生和健康饮食的好习惯 teachers told us good habits about personal hygiene and healthy diet. 此外，人们可以通过学习在互联网上获取信息 people can easily access to information on the internet, 例如如何通过饮食和锻炼来保持健康。 such as how to keep fit through food and exercise.



2021.3.14

Which of the following people do you think need the government financial support most ?

1. people over 70 years old;
2. young families with children;
3. people who lost their jobs

立场: People who lost their jobs 更需要得到政府的财政支持

观点 1: 失去工作的人比老人更需要政府的帮助

Topic sentence

It is the group who lost their employment needs more supports from government than those senior citizens.

推理 1:

老人 -- 工作了一辈子 -- 有很多存款, 以及退休金, 社会福利等 have a lot of savings, as well as pensions, social benefits, etc. --- 这些积蓄能让 他 们 度 过 一 段 时 间 these savings allow them to spend a period of time supporting their daily expenses, 支持日常的开销, 比如衣食住行等。

对比

工作的人 -- 他们有些可能刚工作没多久 some of them may have just worked for a short time, 比如一些刚毕业的年轻人 --- 他们还未累积社会地位和财富 not accumulated social status and wealth, 他们每个月的工资可能刚好够维持每个月的开销 their monthly salary may be just enough to maintain their monthly expenses (房租, 贷款, 日常消费等 rent, loan, daily consumption, etc), 如果失去了工作, 他们的生活会面临很大的问题, 无法继续支撑下去 It can't be sustained --- 需要政府的帮助。

观点 2: 失去工作的人比有小孩的家庭更需要政府的帮助

Topic sentence

More financial helps from the authority should be allocated to those unemployed people than those young families.

推理 2:

有小孩的家庭 --- 一般家庭里有很多人

there are many people in the general family, 比如爷爷奶奶, 外公外婆 such as grandparents, grandmothers --- 这些亲属都会对小孩给予帮助, 比如物质上的学费, 红包, 或者精神上的鼓励, 教育等 material tuition, red envelopes, or spiritual encouragement, education, --- 这些都能帮助年轻父母缓解很大的压力 help young parents relieve great pressure.



对比

对于工作的人---他们可能未组建自己的 they may not have their own family, 自己一个人独自生活 lead an independent life---工作占据他们生活很重要的部分 work occupies a very important part of their life, 比如工资提供物质的保障 salary for material security, , 上班时与同事们的交流帮助他缓解压力 communication with colleagues at work for pressure relieves ---如果失去了工作, 他们就失去了物质和精神上的帮助 lost their material and spiritual support---产生很大的问题---更需要政府的帮助和引导 need more help and guidance from the government.。

2021.3.21

Movies are worth watching only when they teach something about real life.

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 没有包含现实生活道理的电影, 可以娱乐和放松。

Topic sentence

Some movies, though far from reality, are very worth watching because they help people relax and entertain.

推理 1: 现代人生活压力大 (under huge pressure living in modern society), 电影已经成为大家放松的主要方式之一 (one of the major methods to relax)。与现实脱离的电影, 例如一些荒诞的喜剧 (absurb comedies), 可以帮助大家从日常琐碎中逃离出来 (escape from daily hustle and bustle), 忘记日生活和工作中的烦恼 (forget about trouble and pressure from work or life)。

观点 2: 没有包含现实生活道理的电影, 可以发挥想象力, 锻炼批判性思维。

Topic sentence

Movies that do not teach us about real life could exercise our imagination and practise critical thinking skills.

推理 2: 一些电影, 例如关于科学话题的纪录片 (documentaries on science), 并不会给现实生活带来启发或指导 (cannot bring enlightenment or instructions for real life), 但是能让人们了解宇宙 (understand the universe)、生命的起源 (the origins of life)、动物与植物的世界 (the animal kingdom and the world of plants) 等等。这些内容可以丰富我们的内心世界 (enrich our inner world)、锻炼想象力 (practise our imagination)、训练思考能力 (train critical and analytical thinking)。

观点 3: 诚然, 能够对现实生活有指导意义的电影很值得看, 但不是只有这一类才值得看。



Topic sentence

It is no doubt that movies with life morals are worth watching. However, they are not the only type of movie that worth watching.

推理 3: 电影的存在并不是只有有教育意义或是现实意义 (The existence of movies is not purely educational or realistic)。电影的类型 (type) 和作用 (functions) 都是多元的 (diverse)。

2021.3.27

Which one of the following values is the most important to share with a young child (5-10 years old)?

1. being helpful;
2. Being honest;
3. Being well organized.

立场: Being well-organized

观点 1: 有条理能够帮助 5-10 岁孩子的更好地学习与生活。

Topic sentence

Being well organized is an ability to help children aged between 5 to 10 years old to have better academic performance and lead an orderly life.

推理 1: 学生方面，有条理让孩子知道安排学习计划 (arrange study plan)、孩子知道如何分配学习时间 (allocate study time properly)，这样可以提高学习效率 (improve study efficiency)。例如，及时预习和复习 (preview and review in time)，精神好的时候背诵和记忆 (memorize concepts and recite important knowledge when having a fresh mind)，疲惫的时候进行休息 (fully relax when feeling tired)。生活方面，有条理和规划可以让孩子生活有规律 (have a regular life)。例如，孩子会自己整理房间 (make rooms)，把物品分门别类放好 (everytime, after using a certain object or gadget, children will be able to put them back to a fixed location)，下一使用时可以方便找到 (convenient to find them next time)。

观点 2: 5-10 岁的孩子已经具备帮助他人和保持诚实的意识了。

Topic sentence: Children have already developed the awareness to be helpful and honest at a younger age.

推理 2: 乐于助人和诚实都是很好的品质，但通常情况下从小就被教导。Being helpful and honest are both valuable qualities and they should be cultivated into each and every human being. However, these two values are so fundamental that they have been taught and practised almost everyday since two or three years old.



观点 3: 5-10 岁的孩子, 并不能给他人带来多少实际性的帮助。

Topic sentence : Children between 5-10 cannot really offer much help to others due to their limited capability.

推理 3: 5-10 的孩子, 身体和心灵发育水平都有限

(limited physical and mental development), 他们实际上没有能力判断该如何去帮助遇到困难的人

(in fact, they are incapable in judging or deciding how to help those in need),

或者没有体力或经济能力去帮助他人

(or don't have the physical power or financial capability to help others.)。另外,

观点 4: 另外, 5-10 岁也应该要开始区分什么时候保持诚实, 什么时候不能完全诚实。

Topic sentence: Besides, 5-

10 is an age period for children to start to understand when to be honest and when to avoid telling the complete truth.

推理: 孩子在与其它同学的交往中 (when socializing with other children), 有些时候需要用白色谎言去鼓励他人 (tell white lies to encourage others)、保护他人的情感和自尊 (protect others' feelings and self-esteem)。

2021.4.10

Your friend is going to reduce the living expenses. Which of the following way would you recommend to your friend and why?

1. Find a roommate that can share the living expenses.

2. Buy the new technology products less frequently.

3. Shop for less expensive food to cook at home.

立场: 选 (1) 找室友租房分摊生活费

观点 1: 首先, 生活费是一笔重要支出, 可以有人分摊会降低不少支出。

Topic sentence :

First, sharing rent and other living expenses can help to reduce a considerable amount of living expenses.

推理 1: 房租不仅比较大, 而且每个月都要支出。有人分摊相当于每个月都减少一般的支出。

观点 2: 另外, 其实买电子产品的频率本来就不高

**Topic sentence** :

In addition, my friend is not someone who buys electronic device regularly.

推理 2:我的朋友并不经常购买电子产品, 所以这一点也没必要。

观点 3: 最后, 有室友分摊伙食费并不需要特意买便宜的食材。

Topic sentence :

Last, it is not necessary to buy less expensive food deliberately since the split costs can already be quite useful in terms of effective cost control.

推理 3:房租和生活费的分摊可以有效地降低生活成本的支出, 并不需要特意买便宜的食材。

2021.4.21

Many students starting university must choose a major (main field of study at university), and parents of these students often give them advice about which major to choose. Some parents tell students to choose the major that most interests the students. Other parents tell students that it is best to choose a major that will lead to a job with a high salary, even if that major may not be the one that most interests the students.

Which approach do you believe is better, and why?

立场: 选择感兴趣的领域作为专业。

观点 1: 首先, 如果专业不感兴趣的专业很难培养走上社会需要的素质能力。

Topic sentence :

First of all, learning a major with little interest could be a waste of time and difficult to foster the needed abilities to enter society.

推理 1:如果对某专业不感兴趣, 学生大概率就不会放很多精力在专业学习上, 错过很好的大学教育的资源。然而, 转变成其他不那么有建设性的活动, 例如沉迷网吧或其他, 导致大学期间并没有培养出重要的社会能力。

观点 2: 其次, 高薪工作也不是一成不变的。

Topic sentence :

In addition, jobs with high salary are not constant with the development of society.

推理 2:时代变化, 产业的兴衰也在变化。也许大学毕业之后, 某些所谓的高薪职业也会变的不再有优势。



观点 3: 最后, 更重要的是具备具有高薪的思维方式和能力。

Topic sentence

Last, what matters most is to develop the mindset and skills necessary for earning more money.

推理 3: 比起高薪职业对应的专业, 更重要的是培养重要的思维模式和能力。有些学科如哲学, 其实能够很好的培养类似的素质, 在未来的事业中更有可能有大作为和赚高薪。

2021.4.24

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Getting advice from friends who are older than you is more valuable than getting advice from friends your same age.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 年长的人可以给我们提供及时的帮助。

Topic sentence

To begin with, the seniors could offer prompt solution to our problems.

推理 1:

年长的人他们的经验丰富(rich experience)→经历过我们所经历的事情→能很快判断出哪里出了问题(rapidly determine where the trouble comes from)→然后给出针对的有效解决方法(provide valid settlement precisely against the problematic issue)。

另外, 即使他们没有直接提供方法(no direct solution)→他们经历过一些失败和错误(failure and errors)→他们也会把他们的经验分享给我们→避免我们犯和他们一样的错误(prevent from making the same mistakes again)→帮助我们节省时间去寻找其他有效的方法

观点 2: 向比我们年长的人询问意见不会让我们感到尴尬。

Topic sentence

What's more, asking advice from older people could avoid embarrassment.

推理 2:

同辈人大家教育水平差不多(relatively equal educational level)→向同辈人请教问题怕被别人笑话自己不会(afraid of being laughed at the things we do not know)→有强烈自尊心(strong sense of self-esteem), 自己会不好意思(embarrassed)。

相反, 问长辈则不会→在长辈面前与他们相比, 我们很年轻→我们应该懂的不多



经验不足（be supposed to have limited knowledge and experience）→可以问很多问题（it is acceptable to raise various questions），即使是看起来很愚蠢很简单的话题（even on the topic that seems stupid and simple）→不会尴尬（less awkward）。

2021.4.25

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Scientists should be responsible for the negative impacts of their discoveries.

立场: Disagree

观点 1:

Topic sentence:

The original intention or purpose of some scientists is positive

推理

1: the discovery of nuclear power was intended to benefit humankind and foster scientific research on physics. The purpose of biological research meant to help people to understand biological characteristics and laws more clearly and precisely. Pharmaceutical research itself was just to develop new medicines to treat diseases effectively and pertinently at the beginning. Therefore, it is just to say that some scientists shoulder little responsibility on the negative consequences brought out by their discoveries.

观点 2:

Topic sentence:

No scientists can accurately anticipate the future impacts of their discoveries.

推理

2: firstly, as humans, we all have our limitations. Scientists are often experts in one particular field and cannot see the big picture in every small detail, which means many adverse effects that take place later cannot be predicted early in time. Secondly, the society is developing at an amazing speed that the seemingly good discoveries nowadays might turn to a bad one in a short period. Take genetic modification as an instance, at its birth, it was really a fabulous finding for accelerating new plant varieties research. However, later scientists found out that having genetic modified food may lead to gene mutation in human body, which may cause fatal damages to people and its potential risks are also beyond measure.

观点 3:

Topic sentence:

it is often latter generation that are responsible for the detrimental effects of those discoveries.



推理

3: scientific discovery itself does not necessarily result in negative impacts. It is people who use them with ulterior motives that cause harm to the society. Atomic bomb is a good case in point. During the second world war, in order to expedite the Japanese surrender and end the war as soon as possible, nuclear weapons were designed and manufactured. They were put into operation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan, causing tremendous damages and countless injuries and deaths. However, this has nothing to do with Einstein who has made significant scientific breakthroughs for people to understand the mechanism of nuclear power. Actually, Einstein himself was a strong anti-war activist and he once regretted to have told Franklin Roosevelt the enormous power of atomic bombs.

5月8日

Do you agree or disagree with the statement:

It is better to travel abroad to visit different countries when you are younger rather than when you are older.

立场: when you are younger

观点 1: 年轻的时候身体好, 有足够精力去国外旅游。

Topic sentence: Young people are healthier and have sufficient stamina to travel abroad.

推理 1: 去国外旅游需要长时间坐飞机 (spend long hours on the plane)、倒时差(suffer from jet lag), 需要适应当地的气候和饮食(get adapted to local climate and cuisine), 年轻人身体好(stronger body constitution), 可以承受(able to bear all the uneasiness)。但是(By contrast), 老年人抵抗力差(weaker immune system), 在这个过程中容易生病(are susceptible to infection or disease)。如果去自然风景区(natural tourist sites), 需要徒步、爬山等(hitchhiking, mountain-climbing), 很难坚持, 也可能会受伤。(It's hard to persist and may suffer from injuries)。

观点 2: 国外旅游带来见识, 对年轻人更有用。

Topic sentence: Travelling abroad will broaden people's horizon, which will benefit young people in their academic study or career.

推理 2: 国外旅游可以了解不同文化背景(enable people to understand a country's cultural background), 例如一个国家的宗教、生活方式、还有禁忌(for example, a country's religion, residents' lifestyles, and even taboos)。在以后学习和工作中(at school or in career), 能够了解外国人的习惯(know foreigners' habits), 尊重差异(respect differences and seek common ground and respect)、顺利完成任务(finish tasks successfully)。



5月15日

Many students starting university must choose a major (main field of study at university), and parents of these students often give them advice about which major to choose. Some parents tell students to choose the major that most interests the students. Other parents tell students that it is best to choose a major that will lead to a job with a high salary, even if that major may not be the one that most interests the students. Which approach do you believe is better and why?

立场：选择学生感兴趣的专业

观点 1：学生选择感兴趣的专业比选择高薪工作的专业更能带来精神健康。

Topic sentence: Major on the field where they are interested in would allow students to achieve better mental health than those who choose the major related with the high salary.

推理 1:

The major students are interested in 学生感兴趣的专业--喜欢(比如绘画类, 舞蹈类 such as painting, dance)---沉溺其中 indulging in it---心情轻松愉悦 relaxed and enjoyed---更开心 more delighted---有助于精神健康 contributes to mental health

而选择工作有关的专业 Major related to work ----一般这类工作, 强度大, 任务多 generally, this kind of work has high intensity and many tasks (比如计算机专业是社会需求的 computer major is required by society) ---需要学习很多技能 need to learn a lot of skills (学习很多编程语言 programming languages) ---压力大 high pressure (经常熬夜或通宵写程序, 加班等 stay up late or write programs all night, work overtime) ----心情抑郁等 depression.

观点 2：学生选择感兴趣的专业有助于获得更高的成就

Topic sentence: Students' choice of the major they are interested in will contribute to their higher achievement

推理 2:

学生感兴趣的专业 Major students are interested in ---花时间钻研 spend time delving into depth (去图书馆查资料, 课余时间练习 go to the library to look up materials, practice in spare time) ---加深技能 strengthen skills (绘画上的水彩技法熟练巩固 consolidate watercolor painting techniques skillfully) ---更能获得突破 get more breakthroughs (形成自己绘画风格, 发明专利 form their own painting style, patent invention) ----- 取得喜欢领域内的成就 obtain achievements in the field they enjoy

而与工作有关的专业 Major all about future job---只是为了获取毕业证得到资格



just to get a diploma and qualification-----没有太多的深入研究 not much in-depth research（只保证及格分数不挂科 only to ensure passing scores without failure）---与大多数一样人，工作后大都是普通平凡的职业表现 like most people, most of them have ordinary professional performance after work

5月22日

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Improving schools is the most important factor for the successful development of a country.

立场：同意（教育是一个国家成功发展的重要因素。）

观点 1：首先，教育培养合格的劳动力和各行各业的领袖，为国家经济发展输送最重要的燃料。

Topic sentence：To begin with, education is the key to constantly cultivating leaders as well as qualified workers for all walks of life, which fuels both the economic and technological development of a country.

推理 1：经济和技术的发展离不开优秀的领导者和合格的工作者，而教育或学校质量的提高可以很好地保证这一点。诚然，当一个国家处在不同阶段，也有其他的考量因素出现，例如政策上或资金上支持企业的发展-即提供就业。但是即便在非常贫困的时期，更应该关注教育的投入，否则只是治标不治本的恶性循环。具体说来，正向循环：教育投入提高->一代人的能力和素质得到提高和保证->他们会把劳动密集型转变成技术密集型，在人口红利的基础上额外发挥技术资源的优势维持或进一步扩大国家的实力和影响力。

另外可以说，没有教育/提高学校质量最为前置因素，其他的因素发展得再好，都缺坚实的根基最为基础。

那么，当一个国家走到一个相对发达的阶段，教育的重要依然不可言喻，因为面对未来的最好方式就是培养出杰出优秀的人才。当然，不是考试机器，而是拥有独立和强大内核的人才，能够根据具体情况具体分析，不仅聪明智慧，还需有强大人格精神的人们。

观点 2：其次，教育铸造合格的公民，使一个国家不至于陷入混乱。

Topic sentence：Besides, education lays a great foundation for fostering moral citizens so that a nation would not trap in all potential chaos.

推理 2：教育的重要性不只在于一个人该做什么，还应该在于一个人不该做什么，即一个人的原则底线是什么。例如，用科技为一己私利还是看到更广阔的全局，为众人谋福祉，为自然和环境的可持续殚精竭虑，都会在不远的将来以更深刻的方式影响一个国家。

观点 3：最后，教育激发了人们的想象力，为未来的发展奠定重要的基础，这也可以帮助一个国家在各个方面保持领先。



Topic sentence: Last but not least, education can also help to light people's imagination in order to a nation's future development, which helps to keep it in a leading position in almost every aspect.

推理 3:正如之前所说,教育的痕迹和影响也不是立竿见影的,而是需要一段时间甚至几代人才能看出来。并且,对于激活人们的想象力,为一个国家的未来发展走向奠定了决定性的影响。

正因为学校教育不是一蹴而就,它有一个发展的过程,如何激发和启迪智慧和心灵需要社会和学校教育的各个方面的支持和努力。而一旦建立或形成,就会影响整个国家的未来发展。

(这个影响过程错综复杂/interconnected)

5月29日

When you give money to the charitable organizations, do you think that you should choose how the donation will be used (for example, donate money on food or service or advertisement for organizations) or leave the decision to the organizations?

立场: Leave the decision to the organizations

观点 1: 跟慈善组织相比,个人在做谁该获得捐赠的抉择缺乏专业性,因此没办法做好决策。

Topic sentence: Compared with organizations, individuals are less professional in making this important decision.

推理 1: 如今,人们帮助他人的意识越来越强 (strong awareness of helping others by donation)。当一个灾害发生,或者看到哪里需要帮助,都纷纷伸出援助之手。然而,个人的力量和专业度是有限的,有时候会帮倒忙 (give rise to counterproductive result)。比如某一个经济落后的地方,需要的是系统的经济建设和教育的普及,但个人往往给那个地方捐钱或物品,比如旧衣服,这些行动反而有可能滋长了 (breed) 了当地的懒惰 (and local people may take the donation for granted), 这样的帮助只能解决 temporary needs, 但不是可持续的 (sustainable)。因此,个人的捐赠行为,很有可能会做出错误的决定。

观点 2: 慈善组织往往有能力做出最合适的决策。

Topic sentence: Charitable organizations, compared with individuals, generally have capability of good decision-making.

推理 2: 慈善事业是需要科学进行的。慈善组织拥有专门的, 全职的工作人员 (specialised, full-time employees who can devote fully to this work)。因此, 全职人员可以全身心投入这件事中, 比如他们能够去调查哪些地方需要帮助, 以



及需要什么帮助 (do overall investigation)。Accordingly, 他们可以根据具体的需求, 给到最合适的帮助 (provide exact help based on the needs)。此外 (Furthermore), 慈善组织也有更强的组织能力 (coordination capability)。慈善组织可以跟政府, NGO 合作, 能够调动 (are able to mobilize more social resources) 更多的社会资源去实现帮助, 因此帮助的效率更高。

6.5

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is better to use your own knowledge and experience to solve problems than to ask other people for advice.

立场: 同意 (A>B)

观点 1: 诚然, 向别人咨询可以很快地解决当下的问题。
但是这也会带来负面作用: 太过依赖外在而没有真正解决问题的能力。

Topic Sentence: True, asking for others' suggestions may solve the problems immediately. However, it can also backfire especially when coming across challenges next time. (维度: 短期解决问题的效率)

推理 1: (让步) 因为他人可能在这个问题上已经有了足够的经验和方法 (experienced and full of resources and methods), 所以可以帮助我们当下快速地解决;

(转折) 但是这样一来 (in this way), 我们可能会过于依赖外在的帮助 (tend to become too dependent on the external help), 缺少了自己分析问题 (lack analytical skill)、解决问题的能力。那么, 之后再次遇到新的问题或更挑战的问题的时候, 如果没有外在的力量可以协助, 无法解决的新问题可能会有很大的副作用。

观点 2: 但是, 用自己的知识和经验来尝试可以真正建立自己解决问题的能力。

Topic Sentence: Yet, using one's own knowledge and experience can constantly form better problem-solving ability. (维度: 长期解决问题能力的建立和优化)

推理 2: 当遇到问题或挑战的时候, 先分析问题发生的原因和解决需要的路径和方法 (first analyze the reasons to the problems as well as the skills or methods needed to conquer the challenges), 对比 (compare) 自己现有的知识经验和方法。发现不足之处之后, 再积极向外搜寻知识或技能 (explore the needed skills or knowledge), 不断磨练 (keep practicing constantly)。如此一来, 也会真正建立重要的解决问题的能力 (truly formulate essential problem-solving ability)。



观点 3:另外, 正是这个过程塑造征服挑战和困难的重要心理素质——决心。

Topic Sentence : **Also, it is** the process of exercising individual cognition **that** truly establishes the determination to conquer the challenge or difficulty.

推理 3: 有时候重要的不是缺少方法或经验, 可能是缺乏直面问题的勇气和征服挑战的决心。当我们自身不断克服和解决小问题的时候 (**when we constantly solve little problems**), 会给自身积累正反馈(**positive feedback can keep accumulated**), 那么直面解决问题的勇气也会不断增加(**the more feedback built up from previous cases, the bigger courage can establish to face up the new and large challenges**), 甚至面对在别人看来很挑战的问题的时候也可以充满决心和信心, 这一点虽然看不见但是非常重要。

6.19

Do you agree or disagree with the statement:

In order to solve the problems of the present and future, it is necessary to understand the past.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

立场: Disagree: The past experience cannot apply to many contemporary and prospective problems.

观点 1: 互联网带来的很多问题是无法用过去的经验所解决的。

Topic Sentence: Problems associated with the internet, no matter today or in the future, cannot be answered with past experience.

论证: 互联网发明在现代社会, 它对人类的生活, 甚至未来的生活都产生了翻天覆地的变化 (bring earthshaking changes to people's way of living), 同时也带来了许多的问题(many internet-related problems occur as well)。首先, 互联网信息爆炸 (information boom), 同时很多虚假的信息 (incorrect information, 甚至是谣言(rumors)也到处泛滥(find their own way to prevail)。其次, 大量科技产品的发明和使用 (the invention and use of technological products), 也大量占据了人们的注意力(occupy people's attention), 学生在学习时会分心(get distracted in study), 同时人们更习惯于在互联网上互动(interact online), 因此人际关系也变得淡漠 (apathetic interpersonal relationship)。这些问题都无法在过去找到答案, 因为互联网都不存在。(Understanding the past is of no use to tackle with these problems, since internet left no trace in the past decades.)



观点 2: 现在的社会竞争空前激烈,与以往不同,所以人们无法从过去找到答案。

Topic Sentence: Social competition is not less intense than any previous decade, so people have no way to seek solutions in the past.

论证: 现在 AI 技术空前地发展(artificial intelligence prosper unprecedentedly), 所以很多工作岗位现在或者将来会被取代(substitute)。据权威的商业咨询报告显示 (according to a leading business consultancy), 现在有近 15% 的人在将来 10-15 年内要换工作(workforce need to switch to a different occupation within the next 10-15 years due to increasingly capable machines)。因此, 人们被迫在下班后去学习新的技能 (feel compelled to learn new skills off duty), 或者通过加班来增加自己在劳动市场上的竞争力(work overtime to increase their competitiveness in the job market)。比如说, 中国很多公司都采用“996”工作制 (work from 9 am to 9 pm for six days weekly), 所以人们的生活节奏很快 (live a fast-paced life under high pressure), 承受着很大压力。同时, 教育竞争也变得激烈, 学生在学校的时间延长(their school time is extended), 课后还需要做大量的作业和上辅导班 (attend tutoring class)。因为人们觉得只有拿到很高的学历(high academic credentials)才能在就业市场中脱颖而出 (stand out in labor market)。这些问题都是过去所没有的, 因此无法通过学习过去来解决。

6.20

Some teachers are just lecturing(speaking) on the class and students only take notes; some other teachers make their class time on discussion and projection and students sharing their ideas with their classmates. Which one do you prefer?

立场: 2: discussion and projections, and students sharing ideas

观点 1: 一起讨论的课堂学习效果加倍。

Topic sentence : Spending time on discussion and projection contributes to higher study efficiency.

理由 1: 老师先进行讲解, 比如方法论/理论 (Methodology/theory) 的讲解, 同学们可以先学到相应的理论知识, 然后在讨论的过程中, 结合实际的案例 (real life cases), 一起去讨论, 加深对理论的理解和实际的运用。【举例论证】For example, 在我学习 Marketing 的 4P 理论时, 老师先进行了讲解, 告诉我们 4P 是“product, price, promotion, and place”, 是营销学的基础。然后我们花了 1 个小时, 将这个理论应用在对乐事薯片 (Lays) 的营销策略的分析 (Marketing strategy analysis) 中。通过这个理论结合实际 (theory application) 的讨论, 我们提出了在实践过程中遇到的困难和疑问, 老师给了我们及时的解答和指导, 于是



我们对这个知识点的记忆更加深刻，学习效果更好了。

观点 2: 老师讲课，学生做笔记的方式或许能提高课堂秩序，但这种方式也有很多弊端。

Topic Sentence: Teachers giving lecture while students taking notes may help maintain class order, but it is never without drawbacks.

理由 2: 一方面，老师在课堂上直接授课的方式，可以让老师掌握课堂进度(better control pace)，不容易出现 chaos（比如学生捣乱等）。另一方面，这种方式非常被动，学生一直 take notes，没有时间进行独立思考，因此要花额外的时间进行消化(digest)，有问题就不能及时得到指导。此外，课堂上一直做笔记和听讲，学生容易走神(mind-absent)，一旦走神，就跟不上课程进度了，因此学习效果也不好。

6.26

上午场

Which one of the following do you think is the most important thing that parents should teach their children?

1. Being helpful to others

2. Being honest

3. Being well organized

立场: 3) Being well organized

观点 1: 诚然，帮助他人是优良品质。但是孩子能力有限，实际上帮不到什么。

Topic Sentence: Admittedly, being helpful is one great value for kids. However, kids that young are not capable of doing anything. Therefore, if they are very helpful and willing to offer help, for most occasions, they will not be permitted in offering any practical help. Sensing people's rejection to their aid, kids would feel sad.

推理: 孩子即便想帮忙，有限情况下也不能够做什么。这容易导致孩子被拒绝、感到失落。

Even if they are very helpful and willing to offer help, for most occasions, they will not be permitted in offering any practical help. Sensing people's rejection to their aid, kids would feel sad.

观点 2: 诚实很重要，但是总有人不愿意承认真相因为真相往往伤人。



Topic Sentence: Granted, integrity works well for children. However, truth hurts, and for most people, there would always be truth that they are reluctant to admit.

观点 3: 学会井井有条能够帮助孩子更好地生活。

Topic Sentence: Being well-organized helps children to live a better life.

推理: Being well-organized, kids could have a better management of their living, not only their time schedule, but also the arrangement of their rooms and such. Usually, such a kid would be highly praised, which helps with the building of their self-esteem.

下午场

Some people believe that small classes with fewer students are more effective while others argue that large classes with more students are better.

Which one do you think is better?

立场: 选择 large class

观点 1: 在更大的教室里学习能提高学习的效率

Topic Sentence: To begin with, studying in a larger classroom would enable students to improve their learning efficiency.

理由 1: 大教室里会有很多同学 (不同文化背景 diverse cultural background, 不同专业 different major 等) → 互相讨论 discuss and interact with each other → 分享各自不同的见解 share individual unique insights (从自己的角度 from personal perspective) → 多方面加深对知识的理解 enhance understanding into depth → 提高学习的效率 improve learning efficiency.

观点 2: 与更多的同学一起学习能增加学习的动力。

Topic Sentence: Besides, one benefit of studying with more classmates in one class is to stimulate research motivation.

理由 2: 并联推理

同学多 --- 不同的表现 various academic performance (有非常优秀的同学 excellent fellow students) → 同辈压力 peer pressure → 竞争意识 sense of competition → 刺激学习和研究动力 stimulate learning and research motivation



同学多→学习小组 study group→互相监督，鼓励
mutual supervision and encouragement→增加学习的动力
motivated to study better

新东方（南京）大学事业部