



2020 托福独立写作解析

【概况】

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January

2020.01.04 上午场

It is easier to become educated today than it is in the past.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 互联网的出现让教育变得更加便利

Topic sentence: Firstly, people get education in much easier ways nowadays thanks to the computerization

推理 1: 网络的出现 the advent of Internet, 人们用网络上网课 take online courses, 搜索资料 access educational resources, 甚至网上寻求作业答案 turn to sb for help。人们可以在家学习, 所以获得教育更容易。

观点 2: 政府的支持在普及教育中起到了重要作用

Topic sentence: Secondly, governmental sponsorship plays an important role in promoting education now.

推理 2: In the past, 由于教育机构 (educational institutions) 少并且学费昂贵, 只有有钱人才能负担得起 (can affordable) 学费 (tuition fees)。因此, 教育曾经只局限于上流社会 (upper class) Now, 政府大力推动教育, 比如建立很多有名望的教育机构 prestigious institutions, 并且降低学费。在这种情况下, 每个人都可以获得最低教育水平 achieve minimum level of schooling。



2020.01.04 下午场

Do you agree or disagree?

Teachers should assign homework to students everyday.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 学生每天写作业可以养成不错的时间管理能力

Topic sentence: To begin with, through completing assignments everyday, students are able to cultivate strong ability of time management.

推理 1: 现在的学生每天的日程安排很满(tight schedule), 每天有很多事情要做(学校作业 school project, 校外的培训兴趣班等 extracurricular activities and training)。学生每天完成任务→需要去把每天很多事情进行计划和安排, 在这个过程中他可以尝试不同的方法, 比如列计划表 make a schedule, 计算每项任务需要完成的时间 calculate the completion time of each task, 或根据重要性排列优先级等 arrange the priority according to the importance of every item, 由此可以学习合理安排自己时间去完成作业--通过这个方法每日练习→大大提高自己的时间管理能力。

观点 2: 老师每天给学生布置作业可以帮助老师提高自己的教学。

Topic sentence: Besides, assigning daily homework to students would allow teachers to improve their teaching skills.

推理 2: 通常, 老师每天布置的作业都是根据当日的课程要求来的 The homework assigned by the teacher is based on the curriculum requirements of that day。老师的每天布置不同的作业, →了解学生的学习情况(进度, 目前遇到的问题 learning progress, current academic problems)→由此, 可以针对性地进行改正 make correction with specific targets(调整授课内容的难度 the difficulties of content, 适当的练习 proper exercise, 调整教学目标和进度等 teaching aims and progress)---这样可以帮助学生更好地适应自己教授的内容 accommodate to what have been taught →更加完善自己的教学成果 teaching outcomes.

**2020.01.05**

One of your classmates needs help with some schoolwork. Which solution would you recommend your classmate should do: to ask you for help or to find a professional tutor for help.

立场: find a professional tutor for help

观点 1: 与还在学习的同班同学相比, 私教老师通常有更全面的知识体系, 所以给同学的建议就会有更多的角度和创见。

Topic sentence: First, tutors with a more comprehensive knowledge system could provide students with a wider range of suggestions in the related field, compared to the peers.

推理 1: 推理论证+对比论证

优秀的同班同学虽然可以帮助解决某一道题目, 但是不一定特别擅长总结思考或做题的方法和规律。相比起来, 富有经验和完整知识体系的私教老师能够在相关学科给到独到的见解和思考方式, 更有效地帮助学生触类旁通。

观点 2: 专业的私教老师通常会有很丰富的帮助学生的经验和方法。

Topic sentence: Second, professional tutors who have a considerable amount of experience and enriched teaching methodology can facilitate students more effectively.

推理 2: 教学能力和方法专业的私教老师会有很多符合学生学习心理的方法或技巧: 他们知道如何循循善诱, 在不知不觉中让学生掌握了高效的学习方式。

观点 3: 诚然, 有时候好的私教老师不是那么容易找到。但是, 学生们彼此可以互相推荐。

Topic sentence: True, it can be quite hard to find a good tutor sometimes. However, peers can share useful contacts to each other when in great demand.

推理 3: 专业的私教老师虽然有限, 不好找。但是同学们之间可以彼此分享信息, 也就没有那么困难了。

**2020.01.11**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important for governments to spend money building new housing than preserving historical or traditional buildings and homes.

立场: preserving historical or traditional buildings and homes

观点 1: 完善旧建筑可以避免安全事故, 保障居民安全。

Topic sentence: The preservation of old buildings can prevent the local citizens from safety hazards.

推理 1: 大多数历史古建筑都年代久远(ancient/antique/enjoy a long history), 所以很有可能年久失修 (be long neglected and in disrepair), 容易出现安全隐患(safety risks). 比如, 房屋结构不稳固 (construction structure is unstable)、有些设备无法使用(obsolete and out of use)等。举例: 我的家乡有一块地方是民国时期的古建筑, 距今已经快一百年了。很多人祖祖辈辈住在那里(resided there for generations)。但是房屋大多都比较破旧, 很多房顶不牢固(unsecured), 一到下雨就会泄露 (the roof would be leaking in rainy days), 所以很影响他们的生活质量, 甚至在暴风雨 (stormy weather)的时候会给他们的人身安全带来灾难(pose a potential threat to their safety)。

观点 2: 修葺旧建筑有利于保护当地的文化特色, 可以吸引游客。

Topic sentence: The cultural heritage could be conserved through maintaining traditional buildings, which has a high likelihood to boost tourism.

推理 2: 很多传统建筑通常具有很悠久的历史, 代表某个年代的文化和传统。保护这些传统建筑也就是保护城市的传统文化(preserving the traditional buildings is preserving the traditional cultures)。而且, 这些会成为当地城市永不褪色的名片 (a never-fading landmark/card of the city), 吸引游客来参观, 带动当地的旅游业(boost tourism), 增加政府收入 (increase governmental revenue)

观点 3: 让步: 尽管建新房子可以为当地居民改善生活条件, 但是建新房子花费的钱更多, 而且保护传统比更新换代更重要, 因为传统才能代表一个城市的特色和灵魂。

Topic sentence: Admittedly, building new housing does benefit local citizens



in improving their life quality by establishing modern facilities. However, it consumes much more money than renovating old ones. Also, preserving tradition occupies a more vital position than promoting modernization, since only tradition can represent one city's unique characteristics and spirit.

推理 3: 尽管建新房子可以为当地居民改善生活条件, 因为生活设施会变得更现代化 (life facility will become more modernized), 但是建新房子花费的钱更多, 而且保护传统比更新换代更重要, 因为传统才能代表一个城市的独特风味和灵魂。

2020.01.12

If you can change one aspect to improve your health, which would you choose? Why?

- The kind of food
- The amount of exercise
- The amount of stress

立场: exercise

观点 1: In order to stay healthy, it is imperative for one to stay active.

推理 1: 久坐不动的生活状态让人的身体变得很差, 具体来说长时间坐在电脑前增加了人们得各种疾病的风险比如超重、肥胖、高血压和心脏病 (overweight, obesity, high blood pressure or even heart disease) 等。显然, 在休闲的时候加入体育运动, 在日常生活中加入系统的体育运动是有助于身体健康的。大量的研究表明, 每周 5 次半个小时 (being active for 30 to 60min about 5 times a week) 到一个小时的锻炼能让你整天保持精力充沛 (feel energetic throughout the day), 睡眠更好, 更加放松, 对生活更加的积极。

观点 2: If one eventually forms the habit of exercising periodically, naturally, he or she would eat healthy.

推理 2: 如果他吃不好的话, 就算他心里准备好了身体也没有准备好去锻炼 (one may often feel mentally prepared to take exercise but physically incapable of doing so)。因为合适的营养摄入比如碳水化合物、蛋白质、脂肪、维他命和矿物质 (proper nutrient intake, like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and mineral), 让身体机能正常 (keep one's body function normally)。所以为了锻炼, 他们会健康饮食。关于压力管理, 人们都会同意高压状态下的人, 总体来说没那么健康 (high-stress individuals)。高压下, 他们吃的更多, 睡的更少, 甚至对事物失去兴趣 (show no interest or care towards things)。最好的释放压力的方式之一是定期运动 (take routine exercise)。不同的运动允许参与者沉浸在游戏和运动



中(immerse games and sports), 让他们能暂时遗忘焦虑或者担心(a temporary escape from worries and depression)。

July

2020.07.11

Which of the following do you think would be the best way for a student to make new friends?

- joining a sports team
- participating in volunteer activities in a community
- traveling

【点评】

这道题目对学生来说应该算是一道不能更简单的题目,从话题到选项都是围绕学生的日常生活展开,重复考过很多次(2019.10.13, 2018.10.27, 2014.03.15, 2012.05.05 NA),平时也是经典练习题。

立场: Sports team

理由一: 运动可以最好的体现团队精神,队员们为了共同的目标去奋斗容易促进彼此间的亲密感,从而交到新朋友。

Reason1: Firstly, playing sports is a good way to cultivate team-work spirit, during which players fight together for the same goal and make friends with each other easily.

理由二: 参加社区活动的确也可以接触到新的人,然而相比较运动队来说,一般社区成员不够稳定,且相处时间也比较短,不容易交朋友。

Reason2: It is true that different kinds of people can also be reached by participating in community activities. However, compared with playing sports, the number of community members is not stable enough and they spend less time together, which makes it difficult to make new friends

理由三: 学生尚处于不成熟阶段,通过旅行交朋友有一定的危险性。

Reason3: As students are still at an immature stage of their life, making friends through traveling is quite dangerous. Therefore, it's not a wise choice to make friends by traveling.

**2020.07.18****Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?****There is never a reason for people to be rude (impolite) to another person. Use specific reasons and examples.****立场: Agree****观点 1: 对家人朋友有礼貌→增进关系****Topic sentence:** people need to show a gracious and friendly manner in order to maintain friendship and strengthen family bonds.**推理 1:**对家人朋友有礼貌→没有争吵 conflicts→有问题一起解决→巩固友谊/增进家庭关系**观点 2: 对同事有礼貌→提高工作效率****Topic sentence:** in a working environment, one needs to obey the basic social norms of courtesy for interpersonal communication.**推理 2:**对同事有礼貌→相互尊重→和平共处→提高工作效率/ On the contrary, rude→没有人愿意与他一起工作→工作效率降低**2020.07.25****Which one is the most important for high school teachers? (students aged 15 to 18)**

- 1. the ability to give advice about planning for future**
- 2. the ability to recognize students who need help**
- 3. the ability to encourage students to learn outside of the classroom by themselves**

[点评]

写作题重复了2017年12月9日的真题:高中老师最重要的是哪个技能?帮助学生规划未来,找出需要帮助的学生,鼓励学生多在课外自学。

立场: the ability to encourage students to learn outside of the classroom by themselves



首先，老师通过教会同学们在现实生活中学习，帮助他们学会将理论联系实践。

Firstly, by guiding students to learn through real world experience, teachers will be able to help them put into practice what they've learned from their textbooks.

另外，现代社会的职业市场变化迅速，就要求同学们有不断自我更新知识体系的能力，老师们应该帮助准备好这些挑战。

In addition, teachers should prepare their students for self-teaching skills since the rapidly changing job market highlights the ability of continuously updating one's knowledge system.

诚然，给学生提供对将来的远景，及时帮助遇到困难的同学，这些对老师也是重要的。但对高中生而言，他们在遇到这些问题的时候还有别的人可以请教，如父母和同学。（提供补充方案）

Admittedly, providing students with a better vision of future or helping students with difficulties in time are also of significance for teachers. However, alternative options are always available for high school students since they have their parents or friends to turn to other than their teachers.

其他补充：

话题：教育类

题型：绝对词（重要性之最）

高中教师，归根结底是授之以鱼不如授之以渔，也就是给学生赋能——具有独立学习和探索的能力（3.teach students how to learn outside the classroom）；

1.（首先驳斥能力 2 并非最重要的教师能力）或许在高中之前，学生还比较小，更需要老师帮助和引导，但是对于高中生来说，知识学习应逐渐转变成学习能力的建立；

2.（再驳斥能力 1 的缺失）对于一个即将迈入高等教育的学生来说，为未来计划和对过去的反思同样重要；

3.能力 3 可以很好地培养和塑造学生自己学习新东西的能力，达到前两项所带来的成果：学习知识和为未来计划；

**2020.07.29**

The city wants to help teachers of its high school students (ages 14 - 18) improve their teaching. It is considering two choices:

- Choose a group of excellent teachers; these teachers will attend a class led by an expert for additional training in how to teach effectively, and they will then come back to their schools and provide that training for the other teachers in the school.
- Provide additional training in teaching effectively for all high school teachers, using online material that each teacher will study individually.

Which one of these plans would you support? Why?

(重复 2017 年 7 月 2 日真题)

立场: 选择 Provide additional training in teaching effectively for all high school teachers, using online material that each teacher will study individually.

观点 1: 线上材料可以让每个老师都获得高质量培训。

Topic sentence: Using online material will allow every teacher to receive high-quality training, ensuring fairness.

推理 1: 线上培训(online training), 可以让优秀培训师的课程(excellent trainers' classes) 被更多老师学习。但是(By contrast), 如果只是培训一批人, 再让他们培训其他老师, 难以保证内容和方法的精准传达(hard to guarantee the accuracy and precision of training contents and methods), 造成质量不一致(result in inconsistencies of training)。

观点 2: 线上培训节省时间, 对老师来说更加方便。

Topic sentence: Online training saves more time and will be more convenient for teachers.

推理 2: 线上培训, 不需要出差、住宿(not necessary to travel or stay overnight), 不需要专门留出时间(no need to reserve time in advance), 任何空闲时间都可以进行学习(can study at anytime available), 所以对于繁忙的老师们来说非常方便(convenient for busy teachers)。



观点 3: 很多人觉得面对面培训能够保证质量。但现在软件和工具很发达，线上培训很生动清晰。另外，网络课程通常可以反复观看，可以多次学习。

Topic sentence+推理 3: Many people tend believe that face-to-face training, first to train a group of excellent teachers first and then to ask them to train other teachers, helps to ensure the quality. However, with today's highly-developed softwares and tools, online training could even be very vivid and illustrative. Also, online classes can be recorded and rewatched.

August

2020.08.16

The reading students do on their own is as important as, or even more important than the reading assigned by their teachers.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 课外阅读可以作为课内阅读的补充，可以提高学术能力。

Topic Sentence 1: Extra reading supplements readings assigned by teachers, and it would improve overall academic performance

推理 1: 的确（Indeed），老师布置的阅读任务是跟课程最相关，最核心的材料（core reading materials），是必须要读的（mandatory）。然而，做好学术需要大量的阅读（doing a throughout study requires a large amount of reading），吸收大量不同的观点（compare and contrast various opinions and brand-new perspectives），这样才能帮助我们形成 critical thinking，最后 contribute to 一个新的观点，或创新。这样的通过大量课内外阅读，形成的能力是学习需要的，能够 sharpen our academic ability。【举例】我在大学期间，学习国际商务（International business）时，老师布置的 core reading 是 Hofstede 的文化因素理论（cultural dimension theory）。但我同时也去阅读了更多关于批判 Hofstede 的理论的 articles，因此我的 essay 能够从批判性的，从正反两面去研究这个 topic，最终获得了老师的认可，获得了 distinction。

观点 2: 自己的阅读可以帮助一些同学找到未来的发展方向。

Topic Sentence 2: Readings that student do on their own can help some of them find new life path.



推理 2: 有的同学选择的专业不是自己很感兴趣的, 在学校不得不学自己不喜欢的课程, 或者还不清楚自己的真正兴趣爱好。这时如果只去阅读老师布置的阅读, 也许会进一步 discourage passion and prevent them from searching for what their passion truly lies. 【对比】如果不去大量课外阅读, 这些学生也许 get stuck in or struggle with 他们不喜欢的学科中, 而不知道还有其他更有趣的知识。

2020.08.19

Nowadays, high school students are generally lack of interests in classroom learning. Which method do you think would be the most effective to help teachers improve high school students' interests in classroom learning?

- to use more technologies in classrooms more often
- to encourage students to do group discussions or group work
- to introduce real-world events related to the knowledge students are learning in class

立场: 3: to introduce real-world events related to the knowledge students are learning in class

观点 1: 虽然小组讨论可以增加同学们的参与感, 激起同学们的合作和表达欲, 但是这种方式会出现更严重的问题。

Topic Sentence 1: Group discussion can better engage students, stimulating the desire to cooperate and express. However, this may breed free-rider problem.

推理 1: 小组讨论 involves interactions, 每个人都有充分的表达机会 (expression opportunity), 所以学生会不容易感到无聊, 可以相互帮助。但是, 对于一部分的学生来说, 他们也许会滥竽充数 (be a free rider), count on others for opinions and solution。这种情况时对积极参与小组讨论的学生的不公平。

观点 2: 更多的科技元素可以一定程度引发大家的好奇心, 但长期使用效果不显著。

Topic Sentence 2: More technologies may help attract attention, but in the long-term, this approach might not work.



推理 2: 科技元素, 比如 iPad 的使用, 可以 attract attention by stimulating curiosity, 但长期来看, 当新鲜感消退 (when the curiosity and a sense of novelty pass), 学生边会继续不专心不感兴趣。想要持续用高科技保持新鲜感, 需要 keep updating technologies, 但这是不可能的。首先持续更新科技, 比如设备, 会产生巨大的成本; 其次, 也会造成巨大的浪费。

观点 3: 实际的案例可以通过提前让学生了解社会实际问题对课堂产生兴趣。

Topic Sentence 3: Real-world case, combined with related knowledge, stimulates students' interest by equipping them with the ability to solve real-world problems.

推理 3: 传统的 lecture, 一般是 theory-oriented (以理论讲解为主), 会比较抽象和枯燥, 很多学生因为听不懂而走神或失去兴趣 (get lost or lose interest because of confusion) 而如果课堂融入了 real-world case, 可以给学生一个 Topic 和 task, 让学生们自己 discover the real-world problem and find out the solutions. 这个过程中, 学生会因为觉得自己能够掌握实际的技能, which can help them find an intern job or a decent job easily, 从而更认真地去听课。与此同时, 他们也能在 real-world case 中 gain better understanding and application of the confusing theory, 从而 (and therefore) 更感兴趣。

2020.08.22

In order to make the business successful, companies must spend a lot of money on advertising. Do you agree or disagree?

(重复 2019 年 7 月 29 日真题)

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 诚然, 广告可以增加销量, 但广告的效果已经大不如前。

Topic Sentence 1: There is no denying that advertising is a common practice for most companies to promote brand recognition and boost sales, but it does not work effectively as it usually does.

推理 1: 广告, 比如 ads on mass media and social media, 可以通过增加曝光量 (exposure) 和宣传产品的特色卖点 (unique selling points) 来 reach wider consumer 以及提升销量。但是现在的消费者, 尤其年轻消费者 (younger generations) 变得越来越精明 (consumers are getting savvier), 他们不再盲目相信广告的一面之词 (no longer trust in what advertising says blindly), 而



是会上网或者向周围的 friends and families 寻求对某个商品的测评和反馈（product review）。比如，选购一台 MacBook 电脑，我会去 Instagram 或 Facebook 上查看网友的 review，或者 turn to my friends who have MacBook for suggestions，最后基于他们的意见才 make final decision。因此，与其（instead of）投入大量广告，不如搞搞口碑（builds up word-of-mouth）。

观点 2: 除了广告，商品质量才是决定商业成功的基本因素。

Topic Sentence 2: Product quality, besides advertising, lays the foundation for business success.

推理 2: 过去的广告会通过夸大（exaggerate）产品功效来吸引消费者购买，从文实现销售神话。但一旦人们发现产品质量与宣传效果不符合（incongruence between product quality and promised functions or efficacy），人们会感到被愚弄（have the feeling of being fooled）。In this way, 上当的消费者会抵制（boycott/stop purchasing）这种产品或这个品牌，并向周围的人宣传 negative word-of-mouth，最终这个品牌没有人买了，自然就倒闭了。因此，商品质量才是商业成功的 bottom line。

2020.08.23

In order to attract more tourists, the government could either improve safety by hiring more police or improve its appearance by repairing old buildings and streets .

Which way do you think is more effective?

重复 2015 年 9 月 5 日真题

立场: improving its appearance by repairing old buildings and streets

观点 1: 诚然，雇佣更多警察有助于创造安全的环境，但景点对于游客旅游更有吸引力。

Topic sentence: Admittedly, hiring more police might be useful in improving security, but it will not bring advantages to attracting tourists.

推理 1: 加强警力（recruiting more policemen）--改善社会治安（helpful in improving social security standards）--游客安心旅游--然而，只增加警力不修缮景点并不能吸引游客（Without places about culture or places for amusement parks, visitors still would not come even if social security is good）



观点 2: 其次, 修缮老旧经典可以保护传统文化。

Topic sentence: To begin with, improving old buildings helps preserve old cultures.

推理 2: more visitors would love to visit places with cultural value when the maintenance of old buildings is attractive to them. 举例: 修缮长城 (repair the Great Wall) -- pay great attention on building the wrecked walls, reshape some broken bricks for the steps--吸引更多世界各地游客 an increasing number of visitors from foreign countries come to Beijing to watch the marvelous Great Wall

观点 3: 另外, 修整街道可以给游客提供便利。

Topic sentence: In addition, improving the streets makes it convenient for tourists.

推理 3: Tourists are more likely to choose a city with broader streets. In their minds, when the city is built with convenient streets and beautiful auxiliary facilities, this urban planning would give tourists a sense of modernism and make them feel go into colorful metropolitan life. With these perfect streets, public transport would be convenient for them to visit both in city and around city.

2020.08.26

It is easier to be educated today than it was in the past.

(重复 2016 年 3 月 11 日真题)

立场: Agree

观点 1: 互联网的出现让教育变得更加便利

Topic sentence: Firstly, people get education in much easier ways nowadays thanks to the computerization

推理 1: 网络的出现 the advent of Internet, 人们用网络上网课 take online courses, 搜索资料 access educational resources, 甚至网上寻求作业答案 turn to sb for help. 人们可以在家学习, 所以获得教育更容易。



观点 2: 政府的支持在普及教育中起到了重要作用

Topic sentence: Secondly, governmental sponsorship plays an important role in promoting education now.

推理 2: In the past, 由于教育机构 (educational institutions) 少并且学费昂贵, 只有有钱人才能负担得起 (can affordable) 学费 (tuition fees)。因此, 教育曾经只局限于上流社会 (upper class)

Now, 政府大力推动教育, 比如建立很多有名望的教育机构 prestigious institutions, 并且降低学费。在这种情况下, 每个人都可以获得最低教育水平 achieve minimum level of schooling.

2020.08.29

In their free time, young people (age14-18) spend time taking part in different activities such as music lessons or competitive sports. Some young people diverse their time in other kinds of activities. But other young people will spend most of their time focusing on just one activity that is important for them. Which approach do you think is better?

(重复 2016.10.22 原题)

立场: Focusing on just one activity that is important for them

观点 1: 14-18 岁年轻人很忙, 专注在一个活动可以减轻压力。

Topic sentence: Young people aged between 14-18 are very busy with their academic study, so focusing on one activity reduces their burdens.

推理 1: 14-18 岁年轻人学业压力很大 (great academic pressure), 熬夜写作业 (do homework late till the midnight)、周末上辅导课程 (attend extra touring classes), 已经非常忙碌了。专注于一个活动, 不会消耗太多时间和精力 (will not consume too much time and energy), 可以减轻压力 (reduce pressure)。

观点 2: 专注一个活动能够在这方面深入钻研, 取得更好成果。

Topic sentence: Choosing one activity helps to delve deeper into the area.

举例: 我的姐姐曾经参加了钢琴、高尔夫、画画的培训 (participated in piano, golf, and painting lessons), 发现每一种都做不好, 每天都忙于在各类课程 (achieve good results in none)。后来开始只学钢琴 (focus on piano lessons), 每天有很



多时间练习(a great amount of time was spent on practicing), 技能提高很快(her piano skills improve very fast), 成为了一名钢琴专业学生(becoming a student major in piano)。

观点 3: 诚然, 多尝试其他活动有助于丰富生活, 但这应该是更早期的事情。

Topic sentence: Admittedly, trying different activities can enrich daily life. However, young people should try and experience in even earlier stage.

推理 3: 现在, 很多人在小时候去尝试不同的可能 (try different possibilities), 挖掘自身的潜力和偏好 (dig for potential and preferences)。到了 14-18 要能够选定一种, 作为终身爱好(It is essential for young people to find an activity that they truly love)。

2020.08.30

Your university is considering asking those students who are going to graduate to meet an additional graduation requirement during the final semester.

Which requirement do you think the university should add and why?

1.to ask students to complete an intensive research project on an interesting topic and write a research paper

2.to ask students to take part in an internship at a company to learn some business skills

立场: complete an intensive research project on an interesting topic and write a research paper

观点 1: 做研究项目和写一篇研究论文是对大学所学的运用。

Topic sentence: Completing an intensive researching project and writing a research paper allows students to apply the knowledge acquired during the four years into practice.

推理 1: 做研究需要很多背景知识 (background knowledge)、阅读很多相关文献(read existing body of literature), 也要决定自己的研究课题(decide on the topic that are valuable), 对即将毕业的学生来说(students who are about to graduate), 可以运用之前所学, 得出成果(comprehensively review and utilize the knowledge accumulated previously and achieve research results)。



观点 2: 做研究和写论文中锻炼的能力能够受益终身。

Topic sentence: The abilities trained in doing research and writing paper will benefit one's whole life.

推理 2: 做研究可以锻炼信息收集和处理能力 (the ability to collect and process information)、也能够对一个议题进行深入和多角度的分析(analyze an issue in depth and from various perspectives), 锻炼逻辑思维和批判性思维 (train logical thinking and critical thinking abilities), 写作更是可以锻炼沟通和表达能力 (communication skills), 这些在未来的工作和生活中都非常有用 (immensely rewarding in life and work)。

观点 3: 诚然, 去公司实习积累商业技能是有用的, 但是未来的工作机会和时间都很多, 做研究和写作文的机会却不多。

Topic sentence: Although business skills is useful, but research opportunities are even more precious.

推理 3: Admittedly, the business skills learnt from internship can be useful in the students' future career. However, there will be plenty of opportunities to train working skills. The opportunities to do research and complete an academic paper are rather limited for students who are about to graduate.

September

2020.09.06

Many companies provide important products or services but also damage the environment.

Some people believe that the best way to stop companies from harming the environment is to require them to pay a penalty, such as a higher tax or a large fine, when they cause environmental damage.

Other people believe there are better ways to stop these companies from harming the environment.

Which opinion do you agree with and why?

(重复 2019 年 9 月 22 日, 2015 年 12 月 12 日)

立场: The government should require such companies to pay a penalty.
政府应该对于该类公司进行处罚。



观点 1: 确实税收和惩罚会暂时影响到这些公司,但从长远看,也逼迫他们找到更有效的、科技的方法,不破坏环境为前提来提供。

Topic sentence: Admittedly, taxes and penalty may temporarily decrease the productivity and motivation of these companies. In the long run, however, it is a must for them to find out ways to make products with more scientific methods or research instead of damaging the environment.

推理 1: 高额税收或罚金可能会减少企业的雇员规模,也减少企业的制造的动力。但是这只是暂时的。因为从长远看来,企业还是以盈利为目标,会利用现有资源寻找更加高效或科学的方法,来提高污水或废弃物的处理,从而达到减少对于环境的破坏的效果。

观点 2: 人们赖以生存的是自己的居住环境,一旦受到破坏,有可能无法逆转。

Topic sentence: In addition, people's survival depends on the environment and whenever it gets damaged, the deleterious effects are always irreversible.

推理 2: 有很多环境污染是不可逆转的,空气污染或水污染。在例如臭氧空洞等等。

观点 3: 以环境为代价所生产的产品和服务,他们带来的利润是由全人类承担,这是不公平的。

Topic sentence: Secondly, the profit of these goods and service is at the cost of environment, which is paid by the whole humanity as well as their future generations. So it is fair to charge the companies for this cost.

推理 3: 公平性不足。因为盈利可能是某一群人(这家公司)。但是对于环境的污染,水资源污染、空气污染等等都是全体人类要承担的。没有人可能独善其身。

2020.09.09

The more money people have, the more they should give away to charity.

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 要求富人捐钱,会打击他们创造更多价值的积极性。



Topic sentence: Asking wealthy people to donate money will demotivate their ability to create more values.

推理 1: 如何处置自己的财富, 是个人自由 (It is personal freedom and right to deal with the money they have.) (有钱人之所以有钱, 是因为他们过人的毅力, 或者天赋 (either because of their hard-work, or astonishing business talent), which are irreplaceable. (所以巨额财富是他们应得的 (they deserve the huge fortune), 这是对他们的辛勤工作的回报 (能够激励他们创造更大的社会或商业价值 (对比: 如果要求他们必须捐赠更多 (那么赚更多意味着更多财富需要被迫之处 (这是对他们辛勤劳动的不尊重, 是一种道德绑架 (morality kidnapping) (他们也许会因此不再创造更多价值 (长久来看, 是对社会的一种损失。

观点 2: 捐赠钱财的方式很有可能起到反作用, 滋生懒惰, 加重贫困。

Topic Sentence: Giving away money to the needs may be counterproductive, breeding laziness and forever poverty.

推理 2: 纵然捐钱给需要的人, 能帮助他们解决燃眉之急, 比如 get rid of hunger. 但是这种方式可能起到反作用 (counterproductive)。当需要帮助人的习惯了别人的帮助 (the needs get used to the help from outside) (就会习以为常, 认为自己穷, 理所应当 (take the money and help for granted) (overtime, 他们就不愿意 make efforts to create fortune, 甚至不愿意工作 (那么这种帮助一旦停止, 接受帮助的人 (money receiver) 就会继续陷入 poverty 和 problem (给钱这种帮助是无效的

观点 3: 有钱人回馈社会的方式不一定是捐赠钱财, 也可以通过其他方式去帮助他人

Topic sentence: There are other more effective ways to give away to charity.

推理 3: 授之以鱼不如授之以渔 (give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime) (知识是最好的慈善 (knowledge is the best charity)。(有钱人往往也有很强的社会影响力 (social influence) (可以利用 influence 去做慈善, 帮助别人。

举例论证: Karlie Kloss, a well-known U.S model, established a group called "Kode with Klossy" to engage more young women into programming career to make a difference to the world. Instead of giving away money to women programmers, she uses her social influence to empower more women to learn how to code and participate in the new business sector.

**2020.09.12****Young people nowadays are less dependent on their parents.**

立场: 同意. Young people nowadays are less dependent on their parents.

观点 1: 如今, 年轻人有更多可参考的信息不用那么依赖父母。

Topic sentence: Nowadays, young people have more access to information, so they can have more references not to depend on their parents too much.

推理 1: 相对于过去, 现在由于科技的发展, 年轻人会有很多信息资源, 例如社交媒体等。如果遇到生活或学习或工作的问题, 他们也倾向于去社交媒体平台获得客观或主观的资讯来做决定, 而不需要特别依靠父母。

观点 2: 当代的年轻人的生活方式也发生了巨大的变化, 所以也无法特别依靠父母。

Topic sentence: In the contemporary society, more and more young people choose to leave their families for work or study, which forces them to make decisions by themselves.

推理 2: 过去年轻人一般都生活或工作在离父母不太远的地方, 所以也可以选择依赖父母做出很多生活或工作上的选择。但是, 现在的年轻人的生活方式发生了很多的变化, 比如去外地或外国求学或工作, 父母不在身边, 也不太能依赖的上。

观点 3: 当代年轻人会更有个人独立的意识, 想要自己更自主地生活, 而非依赖父母。

Topic sentence: Currently, young people have more individual awareness

推理 3: 过去的年轻人的独立自主意识没有强, 依赖父母的方面也比较多。但是现在的年轻人由于受教育的时间和程度比之前更深, 所以自主意识也更强。

**2020.09.13**

University education should be free for students and financed by the government tax.

立场: Agree

观点 1: 免费的大学教育可以让贫困学生也能接受高等教育。

Topic Sentence 1: Free university education will provide the poor students with the same opportunity to receive tertiary education.

推理 1: 教育不是商品(education is not a commercial product)(穷人有同等的受教育权利(enjoy the equal right to be educated))(但现在仍有学生因为贫困放弃大学教育的机会(give up the opportunity to get university education))(政府提供免费的大学教育可以避免这样的不公平(free university education funded by the government will eliminate such inequality))
大学教育免费可以培养出更多人才促进国家发展。

观点 2: Free university education can cultivate more talents who will promote the development of the whole country.

推理+举例 2: 大学教育(专业领域的人才(talents with specialization))(比如科技人才(technology talents))(发明创造(discoveries and inventions))(改善人类生活质量、促进经济发展(improve the life quality of mankind, promote economic development))

观点 3: 诚然, 让大学教育免费, 政府需要花很多钱和资源。但虽然国家经济的发展, 这笔钱是值得的。

【让步】 Admittedly, free university education requires massive amount of money and resources from the government. However, as many countries' economies have been improving, the amount of money will prove to be worthwhile in the future.

**2020.09.19****Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?****People who cannot accept criticism will not succeed working in a team.**

1) 分析:

主干: 人将不会在团队运作中获得成功。从句部分, 限定修饰的是那些不接受批评的人。

注意区别这两句话的不同 People who cannot accept criticism will not succeed.

(VS) People who cannot accept criticism will not succeed working in a team.

后一句强调“working in a team”. 这个部分很重要!

那么什么又可以被称之为“在团队协作中成功”呢? 这需要什么条件? 或者讲会有什么结果/具体表现呢?

- 一个人要想能够成功地在团队中工作, 需要与队友之间维持一种和谐融洽的关系;

- 一个人要想成功地在团队中有一席之地, 需要能够扬长避短, 愿意改正自己的不足, 也愿意肯定别人的正确即便是对自己的批评, 因为一个团队总是需要实现这个团队的“大目标”, 能为结果负责;

当然, 承认自己的错误或接受他人的批评并不是一件非常难的事情, 本人会觉得丢脸或尴尬; 但是愿意接受和倾听他人不同想法的声音非常重要, 即便他人的建议不总是有道理。那是因为可以增进彼此的沟通, 更加高效的配合与达成目标。对于这样一个愿意倾听, 乐于沟通, 保持协作的人, 同事们也会更乐于接受他的意见或观点。在不久的将来, 成为团队的核心或领导也是顺理成章的事情。当然更容易成功。

2) 要点提炼

首先从反面论证, 即不愿意接受批评会带来的负面影响:

在团队中, 不愿意接受批评建议的人很难与队友进行良好的分工协作。

在团队中, 不愿意接受批评建议的人很难提高自己的业务能力。

再从正面论证, 即愿意接受批评能带来的正面影响: (嵌套一个让步论证)

诚然, 接受批评对每一个人都不是见容易的事儿, 可能会从心理上让人觉得尴尬或丢脸。但是, 愿意接受批评建议的人更有可能在不久的将来成为团队的核心或领导。

(展开: 1. 增进沟通; 2. 别人也更可能愿意倾听你的想法或建议, 团队发展也会因此更好)

让步 2: 诚然他人的批评不一定都完全有道理, 但是乐于接受批评体现了自身比较开放的心态, 为之后的团队写作铺平道路。(可放最前面)

论证规划 (展开+例子)

**2020.09.23**

Some people think that some lessons for young children (age 5-8) which include video games can serve as effective and interesting ways of learning, while others think that these lessons are quite distracting and can be seen as a waste of time. What is your opinion and why?

立场: 选择 2**观点 1: Digital games will be quite a distraction.****推理 1:[举例论证/对比论证/因果解释]**

没有游戏-上课只能学习/但是有了游戏-因为有意思-更喜欢去玩-该学的时候也去玩了-学习反而变少了

kids usually are easily attracted by interesting stuff.- the fascinating plot and lively images would be allure to kids - more willing to play with - play even when they are not allowed/ or think about the game after and the teacher start to tutor - less focused on the instruction

when I was young, English class game [Catching thieves, a typing game], after, talk with classmate, did not know what the teacher talked about after, low grade on the class quiz

观点 2: Learning by digital games would be less effective for instruction.**推理 2: [因果解释]**

游戏的设计需要-趣味性, 吸引人-学术的内容不能太多-玩游戏的时候只能学到比较少-如果想要学很多, 玩长时间-浪费时间

the designing of e-games decides that it needs to consider fun as the priority, so even a game designed for school would only be composed by a small percentage of academic information. Therefore, only little knowledge would be encountered when playing. In that case, if one wants to know more by playing, a lot of time would be devoted.

**2020.09.26**

Parents give their children weekly money to buy whatever they want. Some people think this can cause bad habits and ideas about money in children. Others think the opposite.

立场：同意. Parents should give their children weekly money.

观点 1：诚然，（周）零花钱可能会导致孩子随意花钱，但家长可以通过设置一些奖赏或惩罚规则，培养孩子们重要的金钱观。

Topic sentence: Admittedly, weekly money may lead children to spend money casually, but parents can set some rewards and punishment to avoid this from happening and establish a good value of money.

推理 1：诚然，有了周零花钱，孩子可能会随便花零花钱。但是等孩子长大还是需要学会如何花钱，而在成长时期，父母可以通过设置对应的奖惩措施，来规避这种情况发生，甚至还能帮助孩子建立良好的金钱观念。

观点 2：此外，（周）零花钱也可以培养孩子们基本的理财能力

Topic sentence: Besides, weekly money can cultivate children some basic money-managing skill, which can be quite important for their future.

推理 2：另外，有了这笔周零花钱，孩子有一定的决策能力，加上父母的良好引导，还能帮助他们建立基本的理财能力。

观点 3：（周）零花钱也可以维持良好的亲子关系；

Topic sentence: Finally, weekly money can also maintain good parent-child relationship.

推理 3：没有周零花钱的情况下，孩子需要买东西只能向父母要钱。但是父母也可能因为各种原因驳回这样的请求，也许导致亲子双方都不太开心。但是如果有了周零花钱，父母可以教导孩子自己在零花钱规划使用，双方也都没有理由因为是否要买某件物品而导致不愉快。这样反而会有益于亲子关系的发展。

**2020.09.27****Should students age 15-18 with same skill levels of certain subjects be included in the same class?****立场: Agree****观点 1: 按能力分班的方式可以使学生受益。****Topic sentence:** Level-based classes are favorable for all the students.

推理 1: 如果学校按实际的学习能力分班的话 (arrange classes according to students ' academic skills), 那么每个班级中, 学生的学习能力都相当 (comparable performance), 就不会出现学习上的歧视 (discrimination on poor learners)。具体来讲 (Specifically speaking), 能力较差的班级中 (class of lagged skills), 学生就不会因为 peer pressure 而感到自卑 (sense of inferiority), 从而学习失去信心 (demotivated)。同时, 能力较强的班级中 (class of excellence), 学生反而会更加有学习动力, 激发潜力 (activated, give full play to their potential), 因为周围的优秀学生很多, 他们会更有可能追求卓越 (competition for higher distinction)。

观点 2: 这种分班模式还有利于老师进行有效的教学。**Topic sentence:** This method is also conducive for effective teaching.

推理 2: 老师一般根据学生的水平进行安排教学内容。如果班级内学生的水平差异很大 (great disparity in students ' skills), 老师在设置教学内容的难度 (teaching content)、教学方法 (teaching methodology)、课堂活动 (class activity) 的组织等方面就比较有难度。相反, 如果班级的学生水平相似 (similar study level), 教学安排就比较容易了, 老师可以自由地调整课程进度 (adjust class tempo accordingly)。

观点 3: 让步: 虽然按水平分班看起来会对学习水平较差的学生有点歧视, 但是这种方法才会真正地保护这些学生的学习积极性。

Topic sentence: Admittedly, level-based classes might be argued by some opponents biased. However, only in this way can we truly protect poor learners' study initiatives.

推理 3: 虽然按水平分班看起来会对学习水平较差的学生有点歧视, 但是这种方法才会真正地保护这些学生的学习积极性。因为如果不按水平分班 (do not divide class based on varied study levels), 老师可能在教学的时候会更偏重好学生的



需求(lay more emphasis on good learners' needs), 而忽视差学生的实际情况(students who are lagged behind might be ignored)。

October

2020.10.10

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 organization

观点 1: 慈善机构会比个人捐赠要更专业更职业。

Topic sentence: First, those charitable organizations are more professional and more specialized than individuals.

推理 1: 慈善机构能获取更多的信息 (More access to information), 他们很清楚地知道哪些人需要帮助, 在哪儿提供帮助 (who need help and where to offer that help), 所以可以做更全面更系统的计划 (make a systemic plan)。举例, 2020 年 covid-19 爆发的时候 (outbreak), 很多人想捐款去帮助疫情严重的地方 (the most affected areas by the epidemic)。专业的慈善机构能联系权威的研究机构 (leading and reputable research institutions)、和当地政府 (local authorities), 知道哪些地方的人民需要什么样的支持, 而且他们有能力把筹集起来的捐款进行统一的防疫物资的购买和分发 (purchase and distribute)。但是个人是无法有足够的信息决定把钱捐给谁, 以何种形式捐赠。

观点 2: 另外, 他们会给需要帮助的人提供更全面的帮助。

Topic sentence: In addition, the charitable organizations can also provide the needy with comprehensive help.

推理 2: 慈善机构通常会和一些机构合作, 比如说食品公司、建筑公司、出版商等 (Cooperate with certain groups, like food suppliers, construction companies, book publishers, etc.), 可以使捐款发挥最大的作用 (maximize the donations)。举例, 2008 年四川发生重大地震 (a devastating 8 magnitude earthquake struck Sichuan Province), 中国最大的慈善机构, 红十字会 (the Red Cross) 机构发挥了很大的作用, 它们联系了中国各个行业的知名公司, 比如说医药公司, 食品公



司,还有建筑公司等,为当地的灾民捐赠了药品、食物,还帮他们修建破损的房屋。这些都是个人没法做到的。

2020.10.14

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Two people can be good friends even if one has more money than the other.

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 财富水平不同的人的生活目标是不一致的。

Topic sentence: People of differentiated wealth level unavoidably possess disparate life goals, which barricades their intimate connection.

推理 1: 穷人的生活目标可能就是维持温饱(maintain basic life needs),并尽可能地提高生活质量(elevate life standard)。比如说,他们考虑的是如何找一份体面的工作(seek a decent job),买一个公寓(a spacious apartment),买一辆舒适的车(a comfortable car)。而富人可能思考的是扩大自己的生意,增加家族的荣誉。(they may be more concerned with how to expand their business, make more profits and add glory to family reputation.) 这种人生目标的差异可能导致他们很难对彼此有很深的认同感(a deep sense of identity and empathy)。

观点 2: 穷人和富人的生活方式也不一样,所以他们可能很难在一起相处。

Topic sentence: The different lifestyles of the rich and the poor increase the difficulty of their spending time with each other since they have different leisure activities.

推理 2: 经济条件更好的朋友(people with higher economic status)可能平时的休闲方式是比较昂贵的(luxurious leisure activities),比如说高尔夫(playing golf)、骑马(riding horses)等。而经济条件较差的朋友(economically deprived individuals)可能平时就靠上网来打发时间,所以即使他们能成为朋友,他们也很难找到共同的方式去共度时光。

**2020.10.17****Do you agree or disagree with the statement:****Economic growth should be slowed down by concerns about the environment.**

立场: 同意, 实则二选一问题, 选择保护环境还是选择增长经济, 选择保护环境

观点 1: 保护环境的工厂举措有利于人们的健康。

Topic sentence: To begin with, the measures to protect the environment benefit in public's health.

推理 1: 背景: 很多工厂存在污染问题 (Factory pollution) → 这些污染包括很多资源 (水, 空气) → 对人们有害 (呼吸道系统疾病, 身体问题 Respiratory diseases, physical problems)

论证: 降低相关工厂经济, 建立保护措施 (protective measures) (水体排放, 废气处理等 water discharge, waste gas treatment,) → 以此可以提高环境质量 → 减少相关疾病发生 (reducing the occurrence of related diseases) → 有利于人们身体健康。

观点 2: 因保护环境而延缓发展速度有利于提高企业的利益。

Topic sentence: Besides, delaying the development speed on account of environmental protection is conducive to ensuring enterprises' profits.

推理 2: 诚然, 工厂采取保护环境的举措 (空气和水体过滤系统等 Air and water filtration system) → 比如可以通过限制部分的产品制作 (limited part of the production) (提高成本) → 降低自己的利润

但是, 公共认为公司是有社会责任的企业 (Enterprises with social responsibility) → 建立更多的社会名声 (Build more public reputation) (电视广告宣传, 用户自身体验, 政府嘉奖等 TV advertising, user experience, government awards) → 更多的消费者吸引来购买产品 (attract more consumers)。

**2020.10.24****Which one do you think is the best way to successfully find a job?****1-Ask friends about job openings****2-Sending a letter to the company you want to work for****3-Searching for advertisements from companies through different media such as newspaper**

(重复 2019 年 10 月 26 日题目)

立场: 选择 1- Ask friends about job opening**观点1:给心仪公司发邮件或许能得到工作,但成功率往往较低。**

Topic sentence: Admittedly, sending letters to the company enhances opportunities for job application. However, the chances of getting dream job can be low.

解释:【描述现状】人才市场竞争激烈 (increasingly fierce competition in the personnel market), 当大家能力相当时, 正常的应聘渠道很难引起 HR 的格外注意, 无法确保面试成功。(Confronted with competitors with equal abilities and skills, it is difficult to attract HR's extra attention through normal application channels to ensure the success of the interview.) 如果亲自写信给心仪的公司, 信件中可以详细描述你的优势 (competitive advantages) 等, 可以加深 HR 对你的印象, 增加面试成功概率。(If job hunters write to their favorite company in person, describing their advantages in detail in the letter, chances are that this will help to deepen HR's impression of them and increase the probability of success in the interview.)

【转折】However, 为了确保招聘公正, 现在公司招聘有严格的规章制度。(In order to ensure fairness, companies now have strict rules and regulations for recruitment.) 公司会按照标准化招聘流程来进行, 比如第一轮简历筛选, 第二轮小组面试, 第三轮主管面谈等, 每一轮都有严格的筛选标准。(Companies would follow a standardized hiring process step by step, such as resume selecting, group interviews, and executive interviews, each with strict selection criteria.) 也许信件只能帮助你进入第一轮, 只有在每一轮都表现出色, 才能最终赢得理想的职位。(We may have the opportunity to access the 1st round interview directly with the help of that letter, whereas only by doing well in each round can we finally win the desired position.)

【小结】所以, 求职过程中, 信件所起到的作用是有限的 (play a limited role in).

观点2:寻找工作广告或许能成功,但也有很多弊端。

Topic Sentence: It is undeniable that media play a significant role in job



hunting, but the drawbacks number benefits.

推理: 因为媒体的受众面积是最广的, 所以几乎每家公司都会选择在各类媒体上发布招聘广告。(Since the media has the widest audience, almost every company will choose to post job advertisement in various media.) 求职者可以从媒体上寻找心仪的职位。(Job seekers can look to the media for positions they want.)

【转折】然而通过媒体找工作也存在诸多弊端。比如说, 很多媒体不会及时清除过期信息, 导致我们浪费大量时间去投递已经过期的岗位招聘; (Many media outlets do not remove expired information in a timely manner, resulting in us wasting a lot of time to apply for expired job recruitment.) 为吸引优秀人才, 公司招聘广告夸大其词, 如过分夸大岗位福利等, 单凭招聘广告, 求职者无法求证真伪, 所以容易上当受骗。The recruitment advertisement may exaggerate its workfare, such as exaggerating the job benefits, in order to attract excellent talents. job seekers can be easily deceived since they are not able to verify the authenticity with the recruitment advertisement alone.

【小结】所以通过各类媒体招聘广告也没办法确保成功找到一份理想的工作。As a result, there is no way to ensure a successful job hunting through advertisements from various media.

观点 3: Ask friends about job opening 对成功求职的帮助。

Topic sentence: Comparatively speaking, asking friends about job opening is the best way for us to apply for a job.

推理: Friends may help us to find a job when there is job vacancy. **【解释】**现在很多公司选择将员工内部推荐作为重要招聘渠道, 这样不仅能够减少公司招聘压力, 员工内部推荐的人才一般跟岗位匹配度更高。At present, many companies choose internal recommendation as an important recruitment channel, which can not only reduce the recruitment pressure, but also increases opportunities of finding the right person matching job requirements.

【举例】比如, 我的哥哥能够顺利进入目前就职的公司, 就得益于他学长的推荐。哥哥是计算机编程专业的 (major in computer programming), 在校内外各类竞赛中表现优异 (doing well in various competitions in and out of school), 毕业希望进入国内最有名的科技公司华为工作。毕业时, 哥哥询问在华为的学长是否有适合的职位空缺 (if there was a suitable vacancy), 刚好公司需要招聘此类人才, 学长对哥哥的能力也比较了解, 顺利推荐哥哥进入公司。

【小结】询问朋友可以极大提高求职成功概率。Asking friends for job vacancies can better able to guarantee the success of finding a desirable job.

**2020.10.31**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? All university students should be required to take basic science courses even if it is not the field of their study.

立场: Agree 赞同大学生们学习基础科学课程

理由 1: 在现代社会,科技已经渗透进各行各业,因此不同专业的大学生学习基础科学知识有利于奠定良好的基础,开阔视野。

Firstly, science and technology have penetrated into all walks of life in modern society, so taking basic science courses can help students lay a good foundation and broaden their horizons even if it is not the field of their study.

理由 2: 基础科学课上孩子们学习到的理性严谨的精神和逻辑有利于帮助他们更好的应对今后的工作和生活。

Secondly, the rational and rigorous spirit and logic that children learn in basic science classes will help them better cope with their future work and life.

理由 3: 让步: 当然,要求所有大学生学习基础科学课程似乎有些绝对,因此选修课可能是一种比较好的选择,而不是强制性要求所有学生都去参加。

Undoubtedly, it seems too absolute to require all university students to take basic science courses, so elective courses may be a better choice for students to attend.

思路 2: Agree:

观点 1: Basic science courses can enhance our capability of solving problems in our daily life.

推理 1: 因果论证:

基础的科学课程可能包括数学、物理、化学、生物等一些学科的基本概况和原理(introduction and principle),这些知识可能在日常生活中帮我们解决问题。比如说,物理学的电学等知识,可以帮我们维修家用电器,比如灯泡。生物课上学到的一些人体生理知识(physiology and hygiene)可以让我们诊断(diagnose)自己的健康问题(health issues)。我们可以知道人体生病是由于病毒和细菌入侵(invasion of virus and bacteria),但我们自身会带有免疫系统(innate immune system),当免疫系统比较虚弱(weak)的时候,我们就会生病(be infected and get illness)。

观点 2: The cultivation of pivotal skills is another benefit that learning



basic science courses would bring to us.

推理 2:因果论证:

科学课程通常需要我们一切都是以事实和数据 (based on facts and data) 去发现问题, 并且去解决问题 (detect and address problems)。但同时, 科学有很多问题还有待解决和辩证 (unsolvable and arguable), 所以我们会学会很多有用的技能, 比如说逻辑思考能力、分析能力、敢于质疑, 以及注意实验数据等 (logical thinking, analytic skills, the spirit to question authority and emphasis on experimental data)。这些能力可以极大地保证我们的工作效率 (an essential guarantee of high working efficiency)。

November

2020.11.01

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is beneficial to stop reading and listening to the news for a few days or weeks.

重复 2019 年 10 月 12 日的题目

观点 1: 我们每天都被成吨的信息淹没, 所以少关注几天新闻, 反而能让跟我们更清楚, 更专注于真相。

Reason1: Being inundated with tons of upcoming news everyday, we will be more concentrated and clearer minded if we stop staying tuned and just wait for the truths to surface.

观点 2: 现代人压力太大, 从这个纷纷扰扰的尘世中逃出几天对我们的精神健康有益。

Reason2: With the stress level modern people are undergoing, it will certainly do good to our mental health by escaping from the hustling world for a while.

观点 3: 当然不看新闻可能会错过一些重大事件第一时间的消息, 但我们并不是孤独地生活在洞穴里的, 总会有身边人会告诉我们的。

Reason3: Although we may miss some significant events at first, we will soon be able to catch up since we are not cavemen living in solitude.

**2020.11.07****Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?****Experts suggest that parents should limit the time (to less than 1 hour) that children under 13 spend on electronic devices such as computers and cell phones, except for homework.****立场: should limit****观点 1: 限制电子产品使用时间可以保护孩子的身体健康。****Topic Sentence:** Limiting the time spent on electronic devices can protect children's physical health.

推理 1: 电子产品的屏幕、辐射 (colorful and flashy screen, radiation) (眼睛疲劳、视力下降 (eyes feel tired, decrease in eyesight) 久坐 (remain in sedentary position for extended period of time) (新陈代谢变缓 (slow down metabolism)(不利于孩子的发展 (harmful for children's development)

观点 2: 限制电子产品使用可以防止孩子沉迷于游戏。**Topic Sentence:** Limitation on technological products prevent the children from getting addicted to games.

推理 2: 网络游戏多种多样 (various online games) (13 岁以下的小孩自制力不足 (have not developed sufficient self-discipline)(沉迷游戏 (get addicted to games)

观点 3: 诚然，现在有很多网上资源学习资源，但 13 岁以下的孩子还无法有效进行自主探索和学习，不限制只会导致浪费时间。

【让步】 Admittedly, online education resources are diverse and abundant. However, children under 13 are incapable of efficient study by exploring online information, leading to a waste of time.

**2020.11.08**

Young students have a lot of free time during the evenings after school or on days off school. Which of the following three activities do you think is the **MOST** beneficial option for young students (age 14-18) to do in their spare time?

1. Gaining work experience by doing a part-time job or volunteering in communities
2. Learn a sport
3. Learn a music instrument

立场: 1) Gaining work experience by doing a part-time job or volunteering in communities

观点 1 兼职或者志愿者工作可以让 14-18 岁的孩子及早了解到工作的不易和看到需要帮助的人, 从而拥有一颗怜悯之心和善于帮助他人的品质。

Topic sentence: Part-time or voluntary job allow children aged 14-18 develop compassion and become helpful by experiencing life themselves and seeing the vulnerable groups.

推理 1: 14-18 岁的孩子, 心智还未成熟, 缺乏生活经历, 一直生活在父母的呵护下 (live a care-free life under parents' protection and even spoil), 所以自然的对现在所拥有的一切 (吃穿, 学校) 理所应当 (take everything for granted) (有时候会不懂事 (misbehave) 或者有超出父母能力范围的要求, 比如要买最新的 iPhone, 要买奢侈品; 或者不懂 show respect to others (参加兼职或志愿者工作 (e.g. wait on tables; voluntary work at a primary school in economic-deprived area) (孩子了解到工作的辛苦, 比如明白挣钱不容易 (it takes much effort to earn a penny), 早起晚归很辛苦, 粗心大意做错事要忍受 (put up with criticism/bear pressure) 顾客的苛责和扣钱 (get punishment if they are careless and making mistakes at workplace), 体谅了父母的不易 (better understand how hard their parents are to provide family); in the meantime, 志愿者工作让孩子明白了世界上还有很多同龄孩子无法上学 (going to school for education is a luxurious thing for those children), 甚至无法满足基本的生存需求 (unable to meet the basic living standard such as eating and keeping warm). (从此变得更富有同理心 (stand on others' shoes), 养成 being helpful 的品质。

观点 2: 兼职或者志愿者工作可以让 14-18 岁的孩子培养一些工作和人际交往技



能,从而为大学生生活和职场生活做准备,

Topic sentence: Part-time or voluntary job can better prepare children for campus life and future career by cultivating their interpersonal and work skills required at workplace.

推理 2:竞争激烈(intense/rat-race competition),工作难找(现在很多工作要求应聘者是全才(generalist),不仅要有专业知识(expertise),也要有情商/人际交往技能(people skills)等(数据显示,那些从小就有一些社会锻炼的孩子,往往能在成年后比那些没有经过社会锻炼的孩子在面试中表现更好,更收到雇主的青睐(favored by recruiters),因为他们的历练让他们拥有良好的社交技能和职业素养(thus, 14-18 岁的孩子已经拥有一定的工作能力,可以去 McDonald 或 café 里 wait on tables (在这样的工作中,学会一些可迁移技能(transferrable skills),比如如何管理时间(balance between homework and part-time job),如何处理与客户的关系(deal with customer regarding problems),守时(being punctual)承担责任(shoulder responsibility)。(这些 interpersonal skills 和个人职业素养(work ethics)能够 pave the way for future career, 因为现代的工作 places emphasis on these qualities.

观点 3:学习体育和一门乐器可以增强体质,提高艺术修养,是通往上流社会的门票。但是,这些活动往往昂贵,且如果不从事相关职业的话,平时在学校课程中已经有相关的课程设置了。

Topic sentence: Indeed, learning a sport or a musical instrument can strengthen students' physical health and lift their aesthetic appreciation ability. However, learning these can be very costly and unnecessary because they are involved in current school curriculum.

推理 3:学习体育和乐器可以强身健体提高艺术修养(e.g. learning how to play cello allows children to learn systematically about classical music and music theory)(However, 这些学习往往被更多的 middle class parents 视为通往上层阶级的门票(considered a ticket to upper class, achieving class lifting)(带有强烈的目的性(strong purpose)。比如,我们可以学习 Basketball, football, or Ping-Pong, 然而数据显示现在越来越多家长送孩子学习马术(horsemanship)或者高尔夫(Golf),以彰显自己的社会阶级地位(display social class and status)(这种学习的目的已经变成了炫耀性的消费(conspicuous consumption)和社会行为,而不是一种 education purpose(违背了让孩子运动和学乐器的初衷(go against the initial purpose of learning a sport or instrument)(并且,这些运动花费很高,是普通 middle class 家庭无法承担的,但是由于 Middle class family 对阶级下沉的 anxiety,所以往往会超过自己的能力去送小孩学习这些项目(然而,这些 sport 或音乐课程其实早就存在在现阶段的学校课程中了,比如学校强制要求学生体育课,学习一种运动或乐器,如果以后不想 work on 相关专业行极强的工作(专业运动员 like Cristina Ronaldo 或专业音乐家 like Lang Lang),



或者不是非常感兴趣，则没有必要在课余强制学习。

【Note: 探讨的稍有些学术和深入，但也不是很全面，建议学生直接从 costly, necessity, 以及学习时长/性价比方面去探讨（就是顺着现在的中心句去发展,比如体育和音乐是技巧性的活动，不是短期内可以学习好的），不要探讨到社会问题，推理过程随便看看就好】

2020.11.11

High school requires their students (aged 16-17) to choose an activity to attend in the summer holiday. Which of the following do you think is more beneficial?

- 1. Taking part in the university-level course (for example, the course related to the major field they want to study in)**
- 2. Visiting museums and historic places with teachers and other students and then write a paper about it.**

立场：选项 1

观点 1: It is more beneficial for high school students to attend classes to complete university-level courses that have direct connection to their majors of study.

论点与扩展:

1. First, by taking these advanced placement classes, students would find it easier to decide their majors in college.

[因果解释]

高中知识比较通识 (receive general education), 学生对于大学专业不够了解 (possess insufficient knowledge of their majors) → 如果能够在这个假期上一些和大学专业有关的课 → 那么学生对于将要选择的专业会有一个更清楚的认识 (have a clear mind of)

观点 2: Second, it is necessary for students to be well prepared academically before entering college.

[因果解释]

大学同学是来自全国甚至世界各地的年轻人 → 要想在大学生活中脱颖而出 (stand out), 必须要提前做好准备 (be readily prepared in advance) → 这样大学学业才不至于太繁重 (won't be overwhelmed by the academic burden) → 大学生也可以有时间去进行社交培养兴趣等 (able to spare time on socializing and exploring hobbies)



观点 3: Finally, the 2-month break is more appropriate for students' consecutive learning.

[对比论证]

学习大学专业想学的课程通常需要一个比较长的时间(require a length of time), 因为学生除了听讲(attend lectures)以外, 还需要有足够的时间做练习和复习(do exercise and review), 这样才能真的学到知识(truly gain the knowledge)
// 而去参观博物馆和写报告, 是短期时间可以完成的, 比如一个周末。

2020.11.14

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: it is important for government to provide money for things that are beautiful, not just for things that are practical. Please use specific details and examples in your answer.

立场: 同意

观点 1: 政府投资好看的事物有利于人们扩展自己的视野。

Topic sentence: Initially, government investment in nice-looking stuffs enables citizens to expand their horizons.

推理 1: 政府投资好看的事物——一些外表与众不同 (Distinct appearance) → 可以通过此来提高审美(improve the aesthetic) → 扩展公众对美的认知(expand the understanding of beauty)

举例: 比如, 工艺品 Crafts (陶瓷 ceramics) → 它的材质, 颜色, 形状独特(materials, colors and shapes) → 通过此, 可以了解陶瓷制作工艺(the technique of ceramic manufacturing) → 扩展对工艺品鉴别, 收藏, 和历史的了解(crafts identification, collection and history)

观点 2: 政府投资好看的事物有利于提高当地的就业率。

Topic sentence: Another benefit of focusing funding on beautiful things is to relieve the local unemployment issues.

推理 2: 投资好看的事物 (造型独特的博物院, 摩天大厦 unique museums, skyscrapers) → 可以成为当地地标 local landmarks (city center, city portal, city business card 城市中心, 城市门户, 城市名片等) → 一般在有名的标志周边, 相关行业会兴起 (the rise of related industries) (周边旅游业, 酒店, 餐饮 surrounding tourism, hotels and catering) → 以此, 提高当地就业率(relieve the



local unemployment issues)。

2020.11.15

Imagine your teacher asked you to work on a project with two students. There are two following ways, which one do you prefer?

- (1) to do it independently, which means you divided the project into several tasks and each student is responsible for one task.
- (2) to collaborate to others, which means you will meet with each other and do all parts of the project together.

立场：选择 2，合作

观点 1：合作完成有利于提高大家的学习成绩

Topic sentence: To begin with, cooperative study allows every learner to achieve higher academic performance.

推理 1: 合作完成项目 (Cooperative project) → 过程中，大家头脑风暴 (brainstorming, put heads together) → 找到最有效方法 (the most effective approach) → 因此，可以解决很多学习问题 address the learning issues (比如概念，逻辑等 concepts, logic) → 这样可以加深理解 (deepening the comprehension of the content) → 最终提高学习成绩 (enhance academic performance)。

Vs

如果自己单独合作 (Cooperation alone) → 需要自己钻研 (self-research independently) → 这样会浪费时间 (waste of time) → 导致问题无法解决 (unable to handle the problem) → 因此，最终可能学习水平没有提高 (slow learning progress)。

观点 2：合作完成有利于帮助大家拓展社交圈。

Topic sentence: Additionally, the group member could enrich their network to a large extent through working together.

推理 2: 在很多合作的活动中 (Cooperative activity) → 可以互相讨论，沟通 (discuss, communicate and interact with each other) (可举例讨论合作的内容) → 通过这个过程，会发现共同兴趣爱好 spot common interests (音乐，体育，运动等 music, sports, sports) → 因此互相加深了解 (了解性格习惯等 personality, preference, habits) → 最后很大可能性成为朋友 --- 达到扩展社交圈 (expand



social circle)。

2020.11.21

Nowadays, many movies or films are based on books. Some people prefer to read the original book before they watch the movie, other prefer to watch the movie before reading the book. Which one do you prefer?

立场: Prefer to read the original book before they watch the movie:

观点 1: 锻炼想象力

Topic sentence: Firstly, reading books before watching the movie can exercise people's imagination.

推理 1: Movies show the story via videos and sounds, while books tell the story mostly in words. Therefore, if one chooses to read books first, he would picture the scenes during the reading, imagine the looks of the figures and even immerse himself into the storyline, being the protagonist. However, when watching movies in advance and being impressed by the pictures, one may lose his opportunity of exercising imaginations when reading.

观点 2: 培养阅读技巧

Topic sentence: Secondly, reading first can practice reading skills.

推理 2: Books that are adapted to make movies are generally of high quality.
e.g. literature like novels or plays

Price and Prejudice

delicate depictions of the characters' psychology, vivid descriptions of the environment, detailed portray of stories, etc.

good rhetoric, style, and other language use

观点 3: 全面了解故事

Topic sentence: Thirdly, reading before watching is helpful for people to get a comprehensive understanding of the story.

推理 3: 电影: 时间限制/policy 限制→电影中, 故事的情节被改编→观众不能完整



地了解故事的每一个细节

看书:书的内容跟电影相比不受限制→书中的文字描写更详细→人们更加了解故事的情节

2020.11.22

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Children should spend most of their time studying or playing; they should not be required to help the family with household chores, such as cooking etc.

立场: Disagree

观点 1:做家务可以让增进孩子与家长间的了解与沟通。

Topic sentence: Helping the family with household chores provides both the parents and the children opportunities to understand and communicate with each other.

推理 1:【说理】教孩子做家务(teach children how to do household chores)(孩子了解家务的辛苦(understand that housework is laborious)(分担家务,减轻父母孤单(help with housework, release their parents' pressure)教授中家长学会耐心(learn to be patient while teaching children)(鼓励和表扬孩子(encourage and praise)(亲子关系得到提升(strength the bond between parents and children)

观点 2:做家务可以锻炼生活技能,培养对于生活的热爱。

Topic sentence: Household chores are beneficial for practicing living skills and fostering children's passions towards life.

举例: Cousin Tom 学会做饭后(learn to cook),父母不在家时也能吃饭(eat regularly when parents are not home),不用点外卖了(no need to order take-outs),并且从中学到做饭的乐趣(find cooking interesting and fun),经常研发新菜谱(work on developing news recipes)、邀请亲朋好友到家中品尝(invite families and friends to enjoy meals at home)。

观点 3: 诚然,学习和玩乐对于孩子来说很重要,但这两项是孩子发展中的一部分。为了全面发展,生活技能不能忽视。

【让步】 It is true that studying and playing are essential for children, but they account for part of children's development. In order to achieve well-rounded



development, children's living skills cannot be ignored.

2020.11.29

It is always right for government to ask people to move their business and houses to provide space for the construction of large structures (new roads, new dams, etc.).

立场: Agree. 题目中政府的做法会带来不同方面的好处。

观点 1: 【当地居民的安全】

Topic sentence: To begin with, a request of making more space for large social facilities is a positive move to ensure the security of local residents.

推理解释:

- 1) 建立水坝的地方→地理环境特殊→引起地质问题(潮湿 humidity, 塌方 landslide 等)→搬走避免居住影响→安全
- 2) 建路→生活问题(噪音, 车辆多等安全隐患 potential safety hazard)→离开省去这些麻烦→安全

观点 2: 【附近居民的方便】

Topic sentence: Besides, the successful construction of these large projects could bring great convenience for the inhabitants nearby.

推理解释:

- 1)-道路建设---更多出行可能性---去更多的地点(旅游, 工作, 运输等)→出行方便
- 2)-水坝--国家管控水资源(monitor)→优化水资源配置(optimize configuration of water resource)→居民获得(access to water with high quality and economic price)→生活方便

观点 3: 【社会的经济效益】诚然, 短期来说浪费政府钱

Topic sentence: Admittedly, asking for migrant movements of those people could consume a large amount of money from government.

推理解释: 让居民搬家→需要给居民补偿(新的居住费用, 交通费用等)→花费一定财政资源。但是, 长期增加社会的经济效益。

However, the profits produced in the long run could offset the cost by this



governmental action. 长期看来→交通(刺激其他相关运输行业发展,收取过路费等),水坝(通过收取管理费,居民用水费用)---增加税收等财政收入→长期稳定,促进经济的提升→补偿之前建立和要求居民搬家的损失。

December

2020.12.02

When choosing a place for living, which factor is the most important one for you?

- 1) Living in an area that is not expensive;
- 2) Living close to relatives
- 3) Living in an area with many shops and restaurant

立场: 3) Living in an area with many shops and restaurant

观点 1: 住在房租便宜的地方纵然能省下很多钱,尤其因为今年疫情导致收入锐减或失业的情况下。然而,这些地方往往比较偏远,导致人们上班,购物,上学的通勤时间变长。

TS1: Living in an area that is not expensive can help people save a considerable money, especially during the lockdown, when many people are unemployed or suffer from salary reduction. Nevertheless, less expensive areas are usually far away from city center, where people work, study, and shopping.

推理: 长时间的通勤会降低幸福感,增加交通费用。在一些国家,高昂的公共交通费用甚至会抵消便宜的房租省下来的钱。

Living in remote areas would result in inconvenience, increasing commute time, lowering sense of happiness due to long time commute, increasing expense on transportation. Even worse, in some countries or regions such as London and Paris, where public transportation is costly, the transportation fee would cancel out the benefits from living in an area with less expensive rent.

观点 2: 住的离亲戚很近,或许能够得到及时的帮助,能与家人时常相聚,减轻思想之情。但是现在的通讯工具可以让我们时刻与家人联系。

TS2: Grantly, living close to relatives allows us to get in-time help from them and eliminate homesickness by frequent visit. However, communicating with



relatives is just one call or Facetime away.

推理 2: 住的离亲戚近, 可以经常拜访他们, 吃上一顿家里的饭菜, 时刻了解家里的情况, 这些能够帮助我们减轻 homesickness。同时, 当我们有需求时, 比如出差 (be away for business trip), 可以拜托亲戚来家里帮忙照看家里的小宠物 (take care of pets)。但是, 现在的通讯科技发达, 现代服务业也很发达 (the advent of digital time and the cutting-edge communication tools), 让我们随时可以与家人通过 Facetime 联系, 随时了解家里情况, 需要帮忙时, 也可以直接使用相关的 Apps, 预约服务 (book a service/make a reservation), 比如照看宠物的服务。科技可以解决大部分日常问题。

观点 3: 住在有商场和餐馆的地方, 我们的生活会更加丰富多彩。

TS3: Life would be much more colorful and experiential living in an area with many shops and restaurant.

推理: 充满商场和餐馆的地方通常是市区, 商业发达, (Area with many shops and restaurant are often city center, where business is well-developed and events are abundant). (住在这里有很多新奇的体验 (novelties), e.g. fancy restaurants, new galleries, live concert, ballet performance, or new product released. (可以最快体验到这些全城最新最时髦的活动, 最新开的 shops 或 restaurant (gain access to those new experiences as soon as possible, which are the fanciest and most popular events in town) (enrich life experience.

举例论证: 我曾经住在 Paris 几个月, 离市中心 20min 地铁的地方 (巴黎有世界上最有趣, 商品最时髦和丰富的商店, 餐馆(比如, 当 Paris Fashion weeks 结束后, 我能够在下班后去附近的 shops (e.g. Lafayette, Le Bon Marcel) visit and try on the latest collection (在周末或者在下班后, 去巴黎左岸不同的 café 或 restaurant 品尝不同的 coffee, wine, cuisines, 和朋友们小聚; 在海明威常去的 book shops 写日记, 听音乐, 生活多姿多彩, 直到现在都是我人生中宝贵的精神财富 (spiritual fortune) 和不可磨灭的记忆 (unforgettable retrospection)。

【第三个选项也可以从“吃喝逛”是什么的基本生存需求, 人们现在工作繁忙, 没空做饭, 所以 restaurant 可以提供现成的食物, 满足大家的口腹之欲; shops 可以在人们闲暇时候 relax】

**2020.12.05**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Some people argue we should use a cleaner energy (to protect the environment), but others think that the traditional energy sources such as coal and oil is less expensive so that is a better choice. What is your suggestion?

立场: cleaner energy

观点 1: 保护环境

Topic sentence: Firstly, cleaner energy is beneficial to protecting the environment.

推理 1: 使用清洁能源 → solar energy, wind energy and water energy → no greenhouse gas emission/ harmful particles/ toxic pollution → preserve the environment

观点 2: 传统能源价格不能一直便宜

Topic sentence: Secondly, it is difficult for traditional energy to keep its price low permanently.

推理 2: 传统能源是不可再生的 nonrenewable, 随着人们的过度使用 overused, 传统能源就会枯竭 depletion of traditional energy。传统能源价格提升。

2020.12.06

The government now plans to establish some car-free zones in the center of the city. Some like this plan for they believe it can help eliminate traffic congestion, while others dislike it because not being able to reach places like stores and restaurants by car is very inconvenient to them. What do you think of this plan and why?

立场: Agree 同意建立 car-free zones

观点 1: 建立 car-free zone 可以有效促进公共交通的发展。



Topic Sentence: Establishing car-free zones can effectively boost the development of public transportation.

推理: 建立 car-free zones (车辆不允许驶入市中心 (no car allowed in the city center) (人们不得不选择公共交通出行) people travelling to city center have to take public transportation (Metro, bus). Otherwise, it is inconvenient (政府不得不加大对公共交通的投入 (government has to spend more budget on public transportation or access to it). (公共交通得到了发展 (e.g.班次增多, 路线增加, 创新出行方式, 比如 Mobike, ride-sharing service, Mobile-payment)

观点 2: 建立 car-free zones 能够减少环境污染, 保护市区环境。

Topic sentence: By setting car-free zones, environment in city center would be well-protected.

推理: 市中心车流量比较多 (heavy traffic flow in city center) (环境污染严重: 垃圾堆积, 尾气排放, 噪音污染 (rubbish piled up (worse living condition, emission of vehicle exhaust (urban heat island effect; noise pollution(affect sleeping quality. Urban areas are less livable) (影响市区的面容面貌 (appearance) 和周围居民的居住环境 (residents' living environment) (建立 car-free zones (车辆减少 (减少尾气排放 (空气更加清新 (fresher air), 热岛效应减少 (Urban heat island effect), 噪音减少 (less noise pollution) (市区环境得到改善, 人们的居住环境更加干净舒适

观点 3: 通过建立 car-free zones, 市区的交通事故减少, 更加安全。

Topic sentence: Fewer car accident take place in city centers due to the establishment of car-free zones.

推理: 市区通常有大型 shopping complex, 著名旅游景点 (tourist resorts/attraction sites) (人流车流密集(too much traffic in downtown), 是交通事故高发地区 (put people in danger) (建立 car-free zones (市区车辆减少 (人们可以安全地行走走在市区, go shopping, taking pictures without worries. 举例论证: 上海市中心, 因为有外滩 (The Bund), 所以 traffic flow 一直都很大 (在 2015-2016 跨年夜发生了事故 (horrible car accidents hit the Bund in 2016 New Year Eve) (later on, 政府建立了更多的 car-free zones, 延长了南京东路步行街 (extend the East Nanjing Pedestrian Road to the Bund), 不允许车辆通行(since then, 外滩附近的交通事故大幅度减少。

立场: Disagree

观点 1: 无车区会导致人们生活不方便。



TS1: Car-free zones are very likely to bring inconvenience to people's daily lives.

【说理】无法开车(乘坐公共交通(take public transportation))(更长的通勤时间(longer time for commuting))

观点 2: 无车区会阻碍城市经济发展。

TS2: To establish car-free zones in city center will hinder the city's economic development.

【说理】不方便开车(一些重要商业活动(important business events)无法在举行(公司总部搬离市中心(companies' headquarters will move away from city centers)、城市 CBD(central business district)搬迁(阻碍经济发展))

观点 3: 表面上, 无车区可以避免市中心拥堵。但是, 会导致周边地区拥堵。

【让步】On the surface, car-free zones could eliminate traffic congestions in city centers. However, the implementation of car-free zones do not reduce the actual demand for driving and commuting, so people would still drive and that may lead to traffic jam in the nearby areas.

2020.12.12

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The most important problems affecting our society today can be solved during our lifetime.

立场: agree

观点 1: 污染

Topic sentence: To begin, the global serious problems, air pollution, could be solved within several decades.

推理 1: 现状: car emissions → haze, heavy smog occur periodically, suspended particles, sulfuric acid mists, etc.

方法: improvement of public transportation, fund for researches of clean, renewable energy, increasing awareness of environmental protection, etc.



观点 2: 教育

Topic sentence: Besides, thanks to the Internet, the unbalanced distributions of educational resources can be reversed.

推理 2:现状: learning resources are various in different regions, regional inequality (excellent education facilities in big cities, as well as qualified teaching stuff ((comparison) inadequate school equipment in remote areas.

方法: Internet access is available in all national areas(every citizen can enjoy free education on the Internet (through online programs or courses) (eliminate educational differences(in addition, many mobile learning devices receive the same education through mobile learning applications(learning disparity disappear

e.g. Online classes and study materials are valuable because they make education accessible to everyone. Today, a large number of high-quality internet-based education programs are accessed by people from all around the world on a daily basis. For instance, during a 2014 meeting with government leaders, UC Berkeley former Chancellor Nicholas Dirks used Iranian women who were studying business skills as a positive example of the impacts and effectiveness of online educational programs. (Without the online business programs they participated in, these women would have found it very difficult to access such a quality educational experience.) Also, plenty of quality online classes are offered to the public for free or at a reasonable price, which further increases access to educational materials.

观点 3: 医疗

Topic sentence: Thirdly, medication treatment is improved due to the development of science and technology.

推理 3: 科学技术发展→更多的疑难杂症 miscellaneous diseases 被治愈→医疗问题解决

Outbreak of covid-19 makes people panic→find a cure and invent vaccine→pandemic is controlled

**2020.12.19**

Do you think it is a good idea to allow students (aged 6-18) to study four days a week for extra 90 minutes per day?

立场: disagree

观点 1: 更长的上学时间会让学生非常疲惫, 尤其是小学生。

Topic sentence: Longer school days can be extremely exhausting for students, particularly those in primary school.

推理 1: 由于每天要多上 90 分钟 (extra 90 minutes) 的课, 学生不太可能全神贯注地上课 (less likely to be fully engaged and concentrated in their classes), 这会起到反作用 (be counterproductive to the intended goals)。尤其是小学生, 由于注意力持续时间有限 (limited attention span), 上学时间过长是不可取的 (undesirable)。此外, 更长的上课时间, 学生会放学后回家就会被推迟。如果他们参加任何课外课程或活动 (be involved in any extracurricular classes or activities), 那么他们回家的时间会更晚。因此, 对大多数学生来说, 一周四天的学习是令人筋疲力尽的, 他们很可能很难在一周内找到足够的时间学习 (find adequate time to study)。

观点 2: 为期四天的教学周对工薪家庭来说是一个挑战, 他们无法给家庭合理安排第五天的活动。

Topic sentence: Four-day school weeks pose a challenge to working families who may not be able to find suitable arrangements for their children on the fifth day.

推理 2: 绝大多数家长每天工作五天 (majority of parents work five-day schedules), 这就要求他们一周中的每一天都要在工作岗位上呆上八个小时 (be fully present at work for eight hours), 改为每周四天上课对许多家庭来说是不方便的。在这种情况下, 父母需要为他们的孩子找到可能的日托 (find potential daycare for their children), 这将导致额外的费用 (added costs)。因此, 每周四天的学校生活给工薪家庭带来了心理和经济负担 (a psychological and financial burden)。

观点 3: 由于大多数现有学校实行每周五天制, 可能很难顺利过渡到每周四天制, 而且可能存在各种无法预见的困难。

Topic sentence: Since most existing schools operate on a standard five-day school week, it may be difficult to transition smoothly to a four-day school week,



and there may be various unforeseen obstacles.

推理 3:事实上,大多数学校都没有把改成 4 天的学校周,很多学校未来也不会改变。因此,如果一个地方学区改用 4 天的学周,如果有全市考试、竞赛、课外活动等(citywide tests, competitions, extracurricular activities),可能会出现众多的排课冲突(numerous scheduling conflicts)。这些后勤挑战(logistical challenges)最终可能会否定为期四天的学校周的预期优势(anticipated advantages),从而使学生和教师感受更不好。

2020.12.20

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

The only effective way for government to encourage energy conservation is to increase the price of gasoline and electricity.

立场: disagree

观点 1:让步:确实增加汽油和电的价格在某种程度上可以节省能源,但是汽油和电是无法被取代的。

Topic sentence: Indeed, increasing the cost of gasoline and electricity can conserve energy to some extents.

推理 1:考虑到汽油和电价格的上涨(Considering the higher price of gasoline and electricity),更多的人会减少私家车的使用,或者在离开家的时候关掉灯和空调(reduce their use of private cars or shut down lights and the air-conditioner when leaving home)。因此,汽车数量的减少导致对汽油的需求减少,从而使能源的使用更加高效。然而,这种解决方案并不能完全解决问题。即使价格上涨,大多数人仍然会选择付费,因为汽油和电是他们工作和旅行的基本需求(gasoline and electricity are the basic need for them to work and travel)。这种必要性是无法取代的,保守的问题将继续是一个问题(Such necessity is not able to be replaced, and conservative problems would continue to be a problem)。例如,我妈妈每天开车去上班,因为我们家和她工作的地方之间没有地铁或公共汽车。而且,公共交通太费时,也不太舒适。

观点 2:另一方面,对政府来说,开发新能源是节能的更好选择,因为它‘这是一个稳定的解决方案,将永远解决问题。

Topic sentence: For government, exploiting new energy sources, on the other hand, is a better alternative to energy conservation because it's a stable solution that will solve the problem eternally.



推理 2:太阳能驱动的汽车（cars that are powered by solar energy），不用担心有限的电源（the limited power supply），因为它使用了持久而强大的电池吸收和储存阳光下的能量，然后利用这种能量为汽车供电（it uses a long-lasting and powerful battery to absorb and store the energy from the sunlight and then use this energy to power the cars.）。根据日本和中国科学家进行的研究，通过将太阳能向电力的转化率控制在 28%以内，太阳能汽车不必自行充电，可以在太阳下运行 18 小时(By holding the transformation rate between solar energy to electricity to 28 percent, the solar energy cars do not have to recharge itself and can keep running under the sun for 18 hours.)。基于此，太阳能驱动的汽车将把能源限制推到一个新的水平(Based on this, cars driven by solar energy would push the limits of energy to a new level.)。

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