信手拈词 · 不再词穷
（第六套）

教育类

学生发展：学习知识
　　　　　　激发兴趣
　　　　　　提高效率
　　　　　　训练技能
　　　　　　培养品质
　　　　　　保持健康
　　　　　　发展人际
　　　　　　职业发展

老师教学：课堂授课
　　　　　　课后陪伴

学生发展

学生	students / teenagers / juveniles / youngsters / adolescents
全面发展的学生	well-rounded students
学习好的学生	high achievers in academic learning
儿童	children / preschoolers / kids
家长	parents / guardians
好的教育	a quality / a well-rounded / first-class / decent + education
义务教育	compulsory education
能上学	have access to education
获得教育	receive education
智力发展	intellectual development

1. 学习知识

学习	academic learning
学习表现	academic / school performance
学习能力	academic ability
提高学习能力	acquire / develop + academic ability
作业	homework / assignments / tasks / projects

1) 广度

接触到	provide sb. with the access to
获得知识	acquire / obtain / gain/ absorb knowledge
广泛的知识	a wide range of + knowledge / expertise / proficiency
很多知识	a wealth of knowledge
大量的知识	a large quantity of knowledge
全面的知识	comprehensive / profound knowledge
实践知识	practical / pragmatic / real-life / down to +earth knowledge
扩大知识	enrich / broaden / extend one's knowledge
扩大知识面	develop / expand / improve / increase + one's knowledge base
扩大视野	expand / broaden / widen + one's horizon / outlook

例题：Agree or disagree? While doing their homework, it is okay for students to use their cell-phones to surf the internet or listen to music.

上网 -> 更多知识

Surfing internet enables students to obtain a large quantity of knowledge, which is helpful for them to finish assignments. In detail, while doing homework, students can search for a wide range of relevant knowledge in fields such as language, history, and arts on the internet; in contrast, students' knowledge base will be restricted if they are

forbidden to get access to the Internet when they study.

2) 深度

巩固知识	consolidate knowledge
打坚实的基础	build / lay + a solid / secure / strong + foundation for
彻底理解	have a thorough /deep / detailed / intimate / sophisticated knowledge of
彻底理解	have an in-depth understanding of
完全掌握	master + completely / entirely / fully
彻底掌握	have an absolute /complete / total + mastery of sth

例题：Which kind of professors will you choose when selecting the courses? 1. Some professors who are voted to be the most popular. 2. Some professors who are rewarded for outstanding research.

学术强的教授 -> 知识深入

When taught by a prestigious professor, students tend to have an in-depth understanding of knowledge. To be more specific, a well-known professor usually conducts thorough research and thus has a deep and even unique knowledge of a subject, so taught by such a professor, students can gain a deep perspective; on the other hand, such a deep learning of a subject cannot be obtained when students learn from a popular professor without outstanding research.

2. 激发兴趣

兴趣	interest / passion / enthusiasm
激发	trigger / stimulate / motivate / excite / arouse / engender
细致探究	explore in detail
做深入广泛研究	do / carry out / conduct / undertake + detailed / in-depth / extensive research of
动力十足	become motivated
追求兴趣	pursue one's interests

例题：Some students enjoy taking distance-learning courses on the computer or television. Other students would rather take all of their courses with a teacher in classroom. Which is these options do you think is better?

在线教育 -> 兴趣

The more students take online courses, the more passionate they will be in learning. To be more specific, in distance learning, not only can students learn in an interactive way, but also they are able to choose to study what they are interested in; in contrast,

how could students present such a strong interest in face-to-face instruction?

1）形式

参与	participate in / be engaged in / be involved in
将知识用于实践	apply knowledge into practice
被动接受知识	passively receive knowledge

2）内容

注册一门课程	enroll on / join / sign up for a course
上课	take a course

3．提高效率

效率	efficiency / productivity
学习效率	learning efficiency
提高	boost / enhance / promote / increase
降低	reduce / decrease / lower

1）省时

花时间去做	allocate / distribute time to doing
花时间去做	spend time (in) doing

例题：Some students enjoy taking distance-learning courses on the computer or television. Other students would rather take all of their courses with a teacher in classroom. Which is these options do you think is better?

在线教育 –> 省时

It is learning online that helps students save a large quantity of time. To be more specific, never can we ignore the fact that learning on the Internet, students will save the time supposed to be allocated to taking transportation, locating classrooms and chatting freely with classmates; on the other hand, taking courses in classrooms will consume students much time.

2）少错

干扰	distractions / distracters / interruptions
错误	errors / mistakes
犯错误	commit errors
减少错误的可能性	reduce the risks / chances / possibilities / likelihoods of errors

例题：Agree or disagree? While doing their homework, it is okay for students to use their cell-phones to surf the internet or listen to music.

音乐 -> 专注

It is well-acknowledged that with soft music as background sound, students will be more concentrated on their tasks. To be specific, if students listen to background music, they will not be disturbed by environmental noise and thus can be fully immersed in their work; however, they might be easily distracted and disturbed by sounds around if they study without music.

4. 训练技能

心理精神发展	psychological / spiritual development
课外活动	extracurricular / after-class / co-curricular + activities
技能	skills / tactics / strategies
培养	hone / practice / develop / exercise
擅长于	be skilled with

1) 人际交往

人际交往技能	interpersonal / communicative / social + skills
交流	communicate / interact / socialize with
倾听	engaged listening

例题：During the long break between school terms, should the university require students to learn another course that is not in their field, or require them to do a volunteer project?

志愿者 -> 人际交往

It is getting involved in volunteer projects that helps hone students' communicative skills. In detail, when doing volunteering activities, students will encounter numerous people from diverse backgrounds, triggering mutual communication and helping them practice their interpersonal skills; however, how could students interact with such a wide range of people and hone their social skills when attending a course?

2) 时间管理

时间管理技能	time management skills
按照紧急度安排任务	arrange tasks in the order of urgency
优先化核心任务	prioritize core tasks
避免多任务	avoid multitasking

例题：Some students enjoy taking distance-learning courses on the computer or television. Other students would rather take all of their courses with a teacher in classroom. Which is these options do you think is better?

在线教育 -> 时间管理能力

In online learning, students can hone and practice their time management skills. To be more specific, the Internet is abundant with learning materials and courses, under which circumstance they have to learn to prioritize core tasks and manage their time effectively; in contrast, students in traditional class are deprived of such a chance to practice their time management skills.

5. 培养品质

培养	cultivate / nurture / foster
品质	characters / values / virtues / personalities

1) 独立

独立性	independence / autonomy / self-reliance
自己	individually / oneself / by oneself / on one's own

例题：Which of the following summer arrangements is better for a 16-17 year old student of grade eleven?
1. Get ready for some of the major courses they want to study in college
2. Led by the teacher to visit museums or historical sites, and then write paper

写报告 –> 独立性

Writing reports after the visit to museums will foster students' independence. Specifically, writing paper requires students to choose topics based on their own interests, collect data by themselves and do research individually, which motivates them to become autonomous; in contrast, such independent thinking cannot be cultivated in classroom learning, in which case teachers guide students mostly.

2) 责任

遇到（困难）	confront / face / in the confrontation of / be confronted with / be faced with
困难	hardships / obstacles / setbacks / adversity / frustration / depression
承担责任	shoulder / bear / assume / take on / take over the responsibility
分担责任	share the responsibility
对…的责任	the responsibility towards

例题：During the long break between school terms, should the university require students to learn another course that is not in their field, or require them to do a volunteer project?

独家课程："精批精讲你的作文"，托福写作·一课搞定，写作 28+分的摇篮

志愿者 -> 责任感

Participating in volunteer projects helps students become responsible. To explain it further, volunteering work, filled with numerous challenges, such as diseases, inadaptability to weather and cultural shocks, is an ideal chance for students to cultivate their responsibility; however, these physical and mental-related problems will not be confronted in classrooms.

6. 保持健康

健康教育	health education

1) 身体

锻炼强壮的身体	build a robust / strong / healthy / muscular body
虚弱的健康	falling / declining / fragile health
遭受	suffer from / undergo / endure
保持久坐	keep sedentary / lead a sedentary lifestyle
避免	be prevented from / be distracted from / be excluded from

例题：The most important things people learn are from their families.

从家人那里学习健康

Health is a primary lesson learnt from parents. In detail, parents usually encourage their children to eat organic food, practice yoga and have sufficient sleep, which lead to a healthy lifestyle; however, without the reminders and encouragement from parents, hardly could children live so healthily.

2) 精神

压力	pressure / stress / tension
处理	cope with / deal with / handle / address / tackle / combat
减压的方式	a + stress-reducing / stress-shrinking / stress-eliminating + strategy / method / tactic / approach
日常的烦恼	daily / routine / ordinary + worries and concerns
减少压力	lower stress levels / lower the levels of stress

例题：Agree or disagree? While doing their homework, it is okay for students to use their cell-phones to surf the internet or listen to music.

音乐 –> 放松

It is music during study that releases students' anxiety and pressure. To elaborate,

listening to music, such as popular ballads, serenades, and light music, could make the learning process more relaxing and less anxious; in contrast, students who are not accompanied with reassuring melody will easily experience anxiety and pressure from learning.

7. 发展人际

1) 扩大

朋友圈	one's social circle / friend circle / a circle of acquaintances / a circle of friends / personal network
扩大	expand / extend / broaden / increase
遇见	encounter / get acquainted with
关系	bond / relationship / connection
一个紧密的关系	a close / strong / friendly / harmonious relationship
建立	establish / build / create / develop / form
新朋友	new acquaintances

例题：In order to adapt to the life in university and succeed, if you are a freshman, which method do you think is better:
1. attending a one-week orientation or introduction program when you are in the university campus and before classes begin
2. meeting regularly in your first year with students in your major field who have entered the university for several years.

学长 -> 更多朋友

By meeting with senior students, freshmen will establish a strong bond with them. Specifically, it is communication with those in senior grades about issues such as internship experiences or professors that strengthens the bond between each other; in contrast, such a harmonious relationship will not be built when a student is in an orientation program, in which he passively listens to lectures from teachers.

2) 巩固

老朋友	old acquaintances / acquainted friends / companions
合作	cooperate with / collaborate with / work collectively with
促进交流	facilitate / improve + communication

例题：A high school has decided that all students must take a class in which they learn a practical skill. School administrators are trying to decide whether to hold a class in cooking, managing personal finances or auto repair. Which do you think the school should require students to take? Why?

学习做饭 -> 和老朋友巩固关系

Mastering cooking skills helps students maintain connection with acquainted friends. To be more specific, students who are skillful at cooking are more likely to invite friends to his home for dinner and then communicate freely and relaxingly; in contrast, how could they find a chance to invite others if they choose to take a financial class?

8. 职业发展

职业教育	professional / vocational education

1) 求职

工作	a career / occupation / position / profession
实习	internship / internship programs / apprenticeship
实习生	an intern
(人)获得竞争力	win competiveness / competitive edges
(物)提高竞争力	increase competiveness / competitive edges
提高能力	gain / achieve / acquire / develop + competence + to do
精神上/智力上/心理上能够做…	be mentally / intellectually / psychologically + equipped to do
面试技巧	interview techniques
工作技巧	workplace skills

例题：Which one is the most important for teacher of high school:
1 The ability to help students plan for their future;
2 The ability to find the students who need help most and help them;
3 Teach students how to learn outside the classroom.

让学生自学 -> 找工作

It is stimulating students to explore knowledge themselves that increases their competitiveness in locating a career. In detail, being encouraged by teachers to learn outside the classroom, students will foster their self-learning abilities, which is a quality favored by their future supervisors; on the other hand, such a self-improving ability cannot be cultivated when a teacher plans everything for students' future life.

2) 晋升

晋升	get promotion / advancement
晋升	get promoted / advanced
爬上职业的阶梯	move up one's career ladder

例题：Which one is the most important for teacher of high school:
1 The ability to help students plan for their future;

独家课程："精批精讲你的作文"，托福写作·一课搞定，写作 28+分的摇篮

2 The ability to find the students who need help most and help them;
3 Teach students how to learn outside the classroom.

让学生自学 -> 晋升

Moreover, only when a student has the ability to learn can he get promoted rapidly in his future career. In detail, learning outside the classroom, about practical knowledge in one's profession and communicative tactics, can help promote one's career advancement; on the other hand, such knowledge and skills essential in promotion cannot be acquired when a person's life path is arranged by his teacher.

老师教学

老师	teachers / instructors / professors / lecturers / tutors
有能力的	competent / skilled / qualified
有名声的	reputed / prestigious

1. 课堂授课

1）形式

做讲座	deliver / give / present + lectures
教学方法	teaching / pedagogical / instructional + methods / tactics / approaches / strategies
各种各样的	diverse / assorted / various / a variety of
多样化	diversify
营造有鼓励性、支持性的学习氛围	create / develop / foster / produce + a stimulating / supportive + learning environment
鼓励争论、灵活	encourage / discourage + debate / flexibility
最大化学习效果	maximize one's learning effect
激发潜能	develop / unlock / exploit + potential
做实验	conduct / perform / carry out + experiments
让学生讨论	involve / engage students in discussions
提高讨论的机会	provide discussion opportunities
提高学生的参与	boost students' involvement / engagement in
感到被疏远	feel excluded from
将科技融入教学	incorporate cutting-edge technology into the classroom
幻灯片投影仪	slides and overheads
幻灯片	PowerPoint presentations
以一种互动的方式	in an interactive way
吸引注意力	grab / hold one's attention

例题：Parents should make suggestion to the teacher if parents find the teaching method is not right.

家长提建议 –> 多样化教学方法

Initially, the advice from parents will encourage teachers to diversify their teaching methods. To be more specific, teachers, after being advised on their pedagogical approaches by students' parents, will try to adopt various teaching tactics, such as lecturing, discussing and video viewing, to meet each student's needs; in contrast, such a wide range of methods will not be applied in teaching without parents' reminders.

2) 内容

传授知识	impart / instill / convey knowledge
有趣的	interesting / amusing / engaging / intriguing / inviting
引发思考的	thought-provoking
课程内容	course materials
调整以适应	adjust / tailor … toward
布置作业	set an assignment on …
布置作业	assign homework on …
对…建设性的反馈	constructive feedback on / about
及时的反馈	instant / immediate feedback
在…细致的指导下	under detailed / careful + guidance / instruction of
寻求帮助	appeal for / ask for / seek + help / assistance from
在…的帮助下	with the help of

例题：The best way to improve the quality of education in a country is to increase teachers' salaries.

提高工资 -> 老师提升自己

Initially, only by raising the salaries of teachers can the government stimulate them to improve their teaching. Specifically, with higher salaries, not only can teachers attend additional courses to enrich their knowledge, but also they can travel abroad to broaden their horizon; in contrast, such self-improvement opportunities, including signing up for classes and traveling overseas, will be missed when a teacher lacks money.