

韦晓亮，新东方的“小宝老师”，留留学网创始人，国内著名国外考试教学及留学规划专家，逻辑写作教学专家，主讲 GRE 写作、GMAT 写作、新 TOEFL 写作，留学文书写作，小宝老师的 GRE 写作，GMAT 写作是新东方的品牌课程，吸引了无数学生，小宝老师韦晓亮每年帮助几万名学生申请进入海外顶级大学，目前小宝老师的美国学生会俱乐部已经云集了 MIT、Harvard、Stanford 等一批顶级学校的高材生，他们在帮助和指导国内学生的留学申请。出版物：《GRE 作文大讲堂—方法、素材、题目剖析》《GMAT 写作论证论据素材大全》《GRE 写作论证论据素材大全》《TOEFL 写作/口语论证论据素材大全》《雅思写作论证论据素材大全》《新东方 GRE 写作网络课堂》《新东方 GMAT 写作网络课堂》。

小宝老师韦晓亮新浪微博 <http://weibo.com/weixiaoliang>

小宝老师韦晓亮腾讯微博 <http://t.qq.com/weixiaoliangbao>

小宝老师韦晓亮人人网公共主页 <http://page.renren.com/600009850>

小宝老师北美留学考试与留学申请 QQ 群：199622015

小宝老师美国学生会 QQ 群号：190483139 （目前仅开放给正在美国读书的学生）

小宝老师韦晓亮专门接收国内和国外学生问题解答的 E-mail: wxlxiaobao@gmail.com

小宝老师创立的新东方留留学社区网 www.66xue.com

《新 GRE 作文大讲堂-方法、素材、题目剖析》

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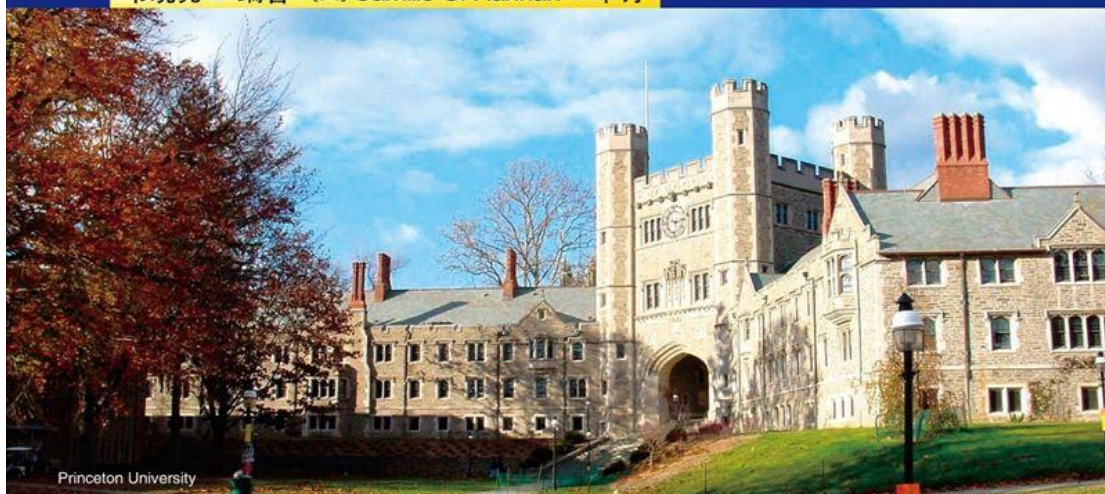
新

GRE

作文大讲堂

——方法、素材、题目剖析

韦晓亮 编著 [美] Camille G. Hannah 审订



Princeton University

- 详细阐述Issue和Argument写作策略与步骤
- 提供丰富的论证、论据素材，拓展思路
- 完整收录GRE写作官方题库，剖析题目要求
- 浓缩多年教学精华，指导考生高效备考

群言出版社
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读者以及学生的评价

《GRE 作文大讲堂》的含金量很高，特别受益于这本书的每一个 Issue 题目分析和论证概念，非常详细，非常有启发性。

——清华大学 王萌

《GRE 作文大讲堂》对于每一个题目的论证分析给我提供了非常受用的思考启发，同时每一个题目的【本题涉及的论证概念和论据素材】让我们每一个考生都能洞穿每一个 Issue 题目的内涵以及学会用英文怎么来表达这些内涵。

——陈露 GRE 作文满分考生

小宝老师的 GRE 作文课给我留下了极为深刻的印象，严密，充实，幽默。过瘾！期待还有机会听到小宝老师的精彩授课。

——新东方 G0018 学生 高旗

这本书的 Issue 论证论据工具箱给了我极大的帮助，同时 Argument 部分的驳论思路非常严密，操作性非常强，是一本非常全面、非常好的书！

——天津大学 方敏

一个优秀的老师，写出的一本优秀 GRE 作文著作，帮助无数学生获得了理想的分数，拿到了国外著名大学的 Offer。

——2008 年普林斯顿大学全奖获得者 清华大学 石同学

GRE 考分 710 + 800 + 5.5

序 言

初识韦晓亮，是在新东方的一次教师聚会上，看到一位长相英俊的小伙子坐在我的对面，自我介绍的时候，我才知道他就是我听说了很久的韦晓亮老师。那时候晓亮已经是新东方很有名的 GRE 老师了。说到 GRE 教学，每个教英语的老师都会感到有一点恐惧，因为 GRE 确实是最难教的一门课；说到 GRE 的作文课，大部分老师都避之惟恐不及，因为那实在是让人望而生畏的一门课。但韦晓亮老师不但把作文课教好了，而且学生更喜欢他率直甚至彪悍的性格和为人，这是很了不起的事情。

后来，通过和晓亮老师的交谈和接触，我大概知道了他成功的秘密。总结起来有三点，一是他的潜心研究精神，二是他的谦虚好学，三是他的教学天赋。对于有些年轻老师来说，英语教学是得到了皮毛而没有得到血肉，很多老师教学技巧很好，但实际功底不够深厚，更没有潜心研究的精神，这样上课就很容易只有噱头没有实质。晓亮老师在教 GRE 之前，就对 GRE 作文的几百道题目、每道题目的文化背景和思路都做了深入研究，因此在课堂上就能够做到得心应手，旁征博引。此外，他的谦虚好学使他成为一名新东方品牌教师，我从他脸上看不到一点骄傲，而是看到他继续借鉴研究、不断学习其他老师的教学方法，使自己的教学精益求精。这种精神加上他自己的教学天赋和口才，以及富有磁性的嗓音，使他成为了一个受学生欢迎的老师。

收到晓亮的 GRE 写作书稿，请我为他的《GRE 作文大讲堂——方法、素材、题目剖析》作序，我很高兴，也欣然接受。他耗时 3 年时间编著完成了 48 万字的书稿，我知道这里面的辛苦和不易。要坐得住，要思考，要通宵难眠，才能够完成这样一本很难写的书。我翻阅了整个书稿，觉得本书是当今能够找到的 GRE 作文书中最具指导价值的图书之一。尽管还有不完美的地方，但处处透露出了作者的思考和灵气，再加上作者指导学生的实际经验，这本书对于学生备考 GRE 作文，就有了切合实际的指导意义，同时本书的学术性让本书还非常适用于那些想提高自己英文写作实力的读者们。

生活的路由两大内容组成：生命不同阶段的目标和走向这些目标的过程。目标固然十分重要，因为没有目标生命就没有了方向，但走向目标的过程更加必不可少，所有生命的精彩都是在过程之中走出来的。我们所能真正体验到的永远是一时一刻的感动，一草一木的芳香，或对一人一事的刻骨铭心的记忆。目标就像是一座山的顶峰，即使我们天天看着这座山的顶峰，但是如果采取行动去爬这座山，所有一切精彩的故事将不会发生，一路上所有的风景将跟我们无缘。当我们向顶峰迈开第一步时，我们就进入了生命的过程，我们生活的全部内容从此展开，而目标已经静悄悄地沉睡在了我们心灵的某个角落，只有当我们迷失方向时才清醒过来。

韦晓亮老师通过这本书的写作，体会了生命中实现目标的勇气和实现目标过程的坚定不移。我知道晓亮老师未来还会做出很多有意义的事情来。我想所有渴望出国留学的学子们，所有即将赶赴各个考试阵地的考生们，你们都能够从韦晓亮老师身上学到这些东西，这不仅仅是学到书中对于 GRE 写作透彻的分析以及提供的文史知识，而是在这本书背后隐藏的一个人成功的真正本质：努力，执着，和不知疲倦的勇往直前。

若干年来，对于渴望出国留学深造的同学们来说，GRE 考试和 TOEFL 考试是必经之路，能否取得一个满意的 GRE 考试成绩是影响考生获得国外学校奖学金的重要因素之一。正是由于其在筛选人才上的无法替代的重要性，GRE 考试的难度令全球考生最为头疼。更让人头疼的是，从 2002 年开始 ETS 对 GRE 考试改革，将写作部分正式纳入 GRE 考试，取消了原有的逻辑部分。这一举措使得原本就被喻为“上帝读的英语”的 GRE 考试，更成为了“上帝也很难‘写’的英语”，GRE 作文成绩也成为 GRE 考试分数评估的最为重要的依据之一。同时，在 2011 年的 GRE 再次改革期，GRE 考试调整了很多关于 Verbal 和 Quantitative 的内容和题型，但是依然保持 GRE 作文题型的稳固不变以及题库的稳定，这些都反映了 ETS 以及美国大学对 GRE 作文部分的重视以及现行出题方式的高度认可，因此总体说，2011 年开始的新 GRE 作文部分基本没有变化。当然，由于作文部分的引入，GRE 考试的难度有了一个大跨度的增加，尤其对于写作功底较为薄弱的中国考生来说，GRE 似乎成为了飞越重洋中的天堑，难以逾越。那么究竟 GRE 作文考试难度有多大呢？GRE 的作文环节都考查什么内容呢？如何有效地备考 GRE 写作呢？又如何提高自身写作能力呢？本书就这些长期萦绕在考生脑海中的疑问进行了全面地解答，希望通过本书消除考生对 GRE 写作考试的恐惧感，也警示考生要认真全面地准备 GRE 作文考试。

本书从实际出发，结合 ETS 公示的 GRE 写作考试的题库，对于如何进行 GRE 立论文（Issue）和驳论文（Argument）的写作进行讲解，书中提供了详细的英文论证语言、论据支持、文化历史背景以及名言警句。

全书共七章，具体内容安排如下：

第一章 新 GRE 考试以及新 GRE 写作部分概述。本章详细介绍了 2011 年 8 月开始的新 GRE 考试整体的内容、特点、评分细则，同时详细介绍新 GRE 考试写作部分的考试内容、特点、流程和环境，并对 Issue 和 Argument 两个部分的题库进行了宏观介绍，同时提供了有效的备考计划和建议。

第二章 Issue 写作。本章详细讲解了 Issue 写作的特点及评分标准，提供了 ETS 官方范文及各个等级的文章示例评价，并对 Issue 文章的写作步骤及文章结构进行了分析和讲解，同时给出了精彩的文章开头、正文和结尾的英文段落，以便于考生快速入手，提高语言表达能力。

第三章 新 GRE Issue 题库及各个题目的论证概念以及论据素材。这一章是本书最为核心的章节，也是占篇幅最大的一章。由于 Issue 是考生备考最花时间和精力，因此本章也是考生最需要重视的一章。现在的新 GRE Issue 题库 149 个题目看似很庞大，其实很多题目的概念是交叉的、重合的，甚至是重复的（按照 ETS 给出的官方题库）。第二节详细分析了 Issue 题库的所有题目。每一个题目都给出了【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】部分给出了供考生参考的每一个题目涉及的“论证概念”和可以用到的“论据素材”。所有论证概念以及论据素材均来源于国外权威的社会科学以及自然科学论文、微软大百科、Wiki 百科、大英百科全书，以及 Economist、Times 等权威期刊书籍。在编写本节时，笔者详细地研究了每一个题目，对于每一个题目的深层含义进行了探究，查阅了大量的哲学、历史、科技、艺术、法律等书籍，由此提供了严密的论证和论据。之所以如此，因为 GRE 写作命题本身蕴藏着丰富的文化信息，反映了政治、经济、文化、科学、艺术、宗教等领域的某个侧面，揭示了很多社会现象、思维方式、人生观以及价值观等。有人说，“一粒沙子看世界”，笔者认为从这些题目中就可以窥见社会，窥见人生。众多考生由于对文史、哲学知识的匮乏，在很大程度上无法理解文章题目，从而无话可说、无例

可举。这一恼人的现象将在读者认真阅读完此书并深入理解后得以改善。请读者注意，本章第二节中对于 Issue 题库每一道题目的涉及的论证概念的分析需要同时结合本书第四章的论据以及论证工具箱来学习。

GRE 写作，尤其是 Issue 写作对于论据的要求非常高，因此对名人事例的储备和相关知识的积累是非常重要的。对考生而言，要学会合理地发挥一个论据的最大功效，要学会储备那些既有针对性，又有灵活性的例子。什么意思呢？例如，第三章给出了每一个题目论述的【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】，这些内容其实既是该题最具针对性的概念或者论据，又可以用到很多其他题目中。

例如：William Harvey (1578-1657), English physician, who discovered the circulation of the blood and the role of the heart in propelling it, thus refuting the theories of Galen（注：质疑精神的题目用到的有效论据）and laying the foundation for modern physiology（注：过去对现在的影响的有效论据）。Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* subjected him to severe criticism by some contemporaries（注：伟大的科学家总得不到当时的社会认可，思想超前），but this was more than compensated for by the later widespread recognition of his contribution.

如上所示的一个哈维的例子，虽然只是短短一小段话，但是段落中的三个不同的地方其实应对了 Issue 里最重要的三个主题（“质疑精神”，“参考过去，参考历史，过去对现在的影响”，“伟人思想超前于他们所在的时代”）的写作的例子，而这三个主题加起来辐射了 GRE Issue 话题题库中的将近 49 个题目，这种素材的性价比就太高了。因此，考生要学会这样的总结，这里只是启发，后面对每一个题目都会给出题目所涉及的论证概念以及素材，以使考生能掌握 GRE Issue 写作每一个话题的“题眼”和每一个题目背后的“概念”和“文化”。

第四章 Issue 写作素材及论证工具箱。本章第一节论据工具箱提供了 GRE Issue 写作中可以用到的典型论据。通过学习本节内容，考生会对该怎么写论据、如何举例有清晰的认识。通过本节，考生会了解到献身于扶助印度贫困无助和濒临死亡的人们的 Mother Teresa，她于 1950 年建立了一个罗马天主教修女组织——慈善传教会，并于 1979 年获诺贝尔和平奖；南非黑人政治领袖 Mandela 从事反种族隔离活动的历程和历史意义；美国国父 George Washington，他开创了主动让权的先例，为美国奠定了一个自由、民主、共和的体制保障等。而所有这些论据段落都直接有助于 GRE Issue 的 149 道题目的备考。第二节按照教育、科技、政治、文化、历史、法律、哲学等分类，提供了各大类话题经典的精彩论证，考生由此可以知道教育的目的、美国教育的层次结构；什么是法律，法律的公正性应如何判断；如何对待历史；如何正确看待政府的权力；什么是辩证的分析角度；艺术的定义以及艺术的价值；质疑精神的含义；科技发展对于人类社会的利与弊等等。所有这些论证概念从权威性和学术性角度支撑着对 GRE 题目的分析，同时考生可以提高自己的英语表达能力，并进行有针对性的分析，提高论证能力。

第五章 Argument 写作。本章系统介绍了 Argument 写作的特点及评分标准，并提供了 ETS 官方范文及评析。需要强调的是，本章第三节 Argument 各个逻辑错误攻击点的剖析及模板是本章的核心。对于 Argument，考生最需要掌握的是 Argument 的七大类逻辑错误以及笔者提供的模板。Argument 写作模板中的各种典型逻辑错误的写法仅供考生参考。

正确的 Argument 备考方法是：先模仿书中的模板，然后进行改写，这样才会有所创新，避免雷同。对于本章第三节 Argument 题库的题目分析，是为了讲解各个逻辑错误而配套的真题实例分析，笔者通过对 10 篇 Argument 文章的详细分析，对每篇文章的逻辑错误进行深入完全地剖析，并提供详细的范文，以使考生可以完全领会 Argument 的逻辑错误以及相对应的攻击模板。通过 10 篇文章的讲解，考生将会发现新 GRE Argument 题库中所有 174 个题目几乎如出一辙，每个题目的逻辑错误必然是 7 大类逻辑错误中的两个、三个或者四

个， 套路非常固定。所有逻辑错误思维及语言模板， 加上 10 篇文章足以保证考生轻松指出题库中任何一道 Argument 题目的主要逻辑错误， 同时用地道的英文写出有理有据的驳论文。

第六章 GRE 写作黄金句型。本章提供了 230 条 Issue 常用论证句型和 50 条 Argument 常用论证句型， 旨在提高考生的英语表达能力。

第七章 GRE 写作常用名人名言、 格言警句。本章提供了近千条 GRE 写作立论文和驳论文可用到的名言警句， 这些都是针对 GRE 作文真题而精心摘录的。文章中引用到名言警句， 对文章的语言和思想都起到升华和点睛的作用。

本书具有以下特点：

? 全面性： 全面讲解 GRE 写作两大部分——Issue 和 Argument 的写作方法， 文章结构， 题库中每一道题目的论证分析和论证概念、 论据素材。

? 学术性： 揭示每一个 GRE 作文题目背后的学术概念， 补充学术概念地道、 权威的英文陈述。

? 文化性： 书中对很多话题从哲学和历史角度去分析， 提供大量论证分析的英文表达及论据， 力求做到让考生在备考的过程中， 始终沉浸于思辨的海洋和文化历史的长河中。

? 指导性： 汇集新东方 GRE 考试培训项目数年的教学精华及笔者在新东方讲台上多年的 GRE 写作的教学成果， 内容具有极强的指导性和操作性。

? 针对性： 本书针对中国考生写作中的弱点， 全面提升考生的写作实力。

也许你不是 GRE 战士， 而是正在准备 GMAT 考试， 由于 GRE 和 GMAT 考试作文部分几乎具有全等性， 本书也是广大 GMAT 考生备考写作考试的最佳选择。关于各类出国考试的信息和英语教学资源， 考生还可以登录笔者的教学博客：<http://blog.sina.com.cn/weixiaoliang>。同时， 由于笔者也是新东方教育科技集团 GRE/GMAT 网络课堂的首席写作讲师， 考生可以结合网络课堂进行备考， 网络课堂的地址是：www.koolearn.com。

在本书的编写和出版过程中， 笔者得到了来自各方面的支持和帮助， 在此表示感谢。

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你要看到事业垂成，
必须努力向前， 不可休息，
决不可因疲乏而静止；
你要认清全面的世界，
必须广开你的眼界；
你要认清事物的本质，
必须审问追究到底。
只有恒心可以使你达到目的，
只有博学可以使你明辨世事，

真理常常藏在事物的深底。

韦晓亮（小宝老师）

wxlxiaobao@gmail.com

小宝老师韦晓亮新浪微博 <http://weibo.com/weixiaoliang>

小宝老师韦晓亮腾讯微博 <http://t.qq.com/weixiaoliangbao>

小宝老师韦晓亮人人网公共主页 <http://page.renren.com/600009850>

小宝老师北美留学考试与留学申请 QQ 群: 199622015

小宝老师美国学生会 QQ 群号: 190483139 （目前仅开放给正在美国读书的学生）

小宝老师韦晓亮专门接收国内和国外学生问题解答的 E-mail: wxlxiaobao@gmail.com

小宝老师创立的新东方留留学社区网 www.66xue.com

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第三章 Issue 官方题库及各个题目的论证概念和思路启发

第一节 Issue 官方题库及翻译

1. As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate.

随着人们越来越多的依赖技术解决问题，人们自身的思考能力必将退化。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

2. To understand the most important characteristics of a society, one must study its major cities.

要了解一个社会的最重要特征，人们必须研究它的主要城市。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

3. Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构有义务劝阻学生不要选择他们不可能取得成功的研究领域。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

4. Scandals are useful because they focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could.

丑闻是有用的,因为他们用一种演讲者和改革家都做不到的方式, 把我们的注意力吸引到问题上来.

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

5. Claim: Governments must ensure that their major cities receive the financial support they need in order to thrive.

命题：政府必须保证它的那些主要城市得到它们繁荣所需的财政支持。

Reason: It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are preserved and generated.

理由：民族传统文化传统主要在城市里得以保存和传承。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

6. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

7. Some people believe that government funding of the arts is necessary to ensure that the arts can flourish and be available to all people. Others believe that government funding of the arts threatens the integrity of the arts.

一些人认为政府有必要资助艺术以确保其繁荣和大众化；一些人认为政府资助艺术威胁了艺术的纯粹性。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

8. Claim: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years.

命题：在任何领域，商业、政治、教育、政府，掌权者都应该在 5 年任期后退位。

Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership.

理由：对任何事业而言，取得成功最保险的途径就是聘用新生力量担当领导。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

9. In any field of endeavor, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field.

在任何一个领域，在没有受过该领域过去取得成就的影响的情况下，是不可能做出重大贡献的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

10. Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state, even if these areas could be developed for economic gain.

国家应该立法保护剩余荒地的原始状态，即便这些区域的开发可以带来经济效益。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

11. People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

人们的行为很大程度上取决于外力。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

12. Governments should offer a free university education to any student who has been admitted to a university but who cannot afford the tuition.

政府应该给每一个考上大学但是付不起学费的学生减免学费。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

13. Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

14. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

15. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来收入高的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

16. Some people believe that in order to be effective, political leaders must yield to public opinion and abandon principle for the sake of compromise. Others believe that the most essential quality of an effective leader is the ability to remain consistently committed to particular principles and objectives.

有人认为，要实现高效，政治领导人必须在民意（舆论）前让步，放弃原则寻求折衷以解决分歧。而另一些人则认为，高效领导人的最基本素质应该是，能够一如既往地坚持特定原则和目标。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

17. Formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free.

正规教育倾向于限制，而不是放飞人们的思想和灵魂。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

18. The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority.

当大多数人挑战权威的时候，社会的健康程度就会得到提高。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

19. Governments should focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future.

政府应该专注于当前亟待解决的问题，而不是将来要发生的问题。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

20. Some people believe that college students should consider only their own talents and interests when choosing a field of study. Others believe that college students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

有人认为大学生选专业时只需考虑个人的天分和兴趣。另外一些人认为选专业应该基于该专业在将来是否好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

21. Laws should be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places.

法律应该足够灵活,考虑到各种形势、时期和地点。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

22. Claim: The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models.

命题：了解一个社会的特征的最佳方式就是去研究那些被这个社会视为英雄的人的特征。

Reason: Heroes and role models reveal a society's highest ideals.

理由：英雄和模范体现了一个社会的最高理想。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

23. Governments should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development.

政府应该尽可能少的干预科学研究和发展。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

24. The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

教育的最佳方式就是赞扬鼓励积极的行为，同时忽视消极的行为。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

25. Governments should offer college and university education free of charge to all students.

政府应该为所有学生提供免费的高等教育。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

26. The luxuries and conveniences of contemporary life prevent people from developing into truly strong and independent individuals.

现代生活的奢侈和便利阻止人们成长为真正坚强、独立的个人。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

27. In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important contributions.

在所有的研究领域，新手要比专家更有可能做出重要的贡献。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your

position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

28. The surest indicator of a great nation is represented not by the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but by the general welfare of its people.

一个伟大国家最真实的标志不是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就，而是他所有老百姓的普遍的幸福程度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

29. The best way to teach—whether as an educator, employer, or parent—is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

无论是作为教育者、雇主或者是父母，教育最好的方法就是赞扬积极的行为，无视消极的行为。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

30. Teachers' salaries should be based on their students' academic performance.

教师收入的高低应该取决于学生的学术表现。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

31. Society should make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities.

社会应该努力拯救濒危物种，因为人类活动是导致这些物种可能灭绝的原因。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

32. College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

大学生选专业时应该基于该专业将来是否好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

33. As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious.

当我们获得越来越多的知识，事情并没有变的更加透彻，相反是变的更复杂更神秘。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

34. In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view.

在任何情况下，进步都需要有截然不同观点的人们之间的讨论。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

35. Educational institutions should dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构应该劝阻学生不要选择他们不可能取得成功的研究领域。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

36. Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

政府不应该资助任何结果不明确的科学研究。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

37. Society should identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents.

社会应该发现那些具有特殊天赋和能力的孩子,并且在年幼的时候就开始训练他们来发展他们的才能。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

38. It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves.

如果我们要定位自己,最重要是要清楚和明确自己所处的社会团体。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

39. College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than the courses that seem most likely to lead to jobs.

学校应该鼓励大学生选择专业时多考虑下自己的兴趣,而不是那个专业将来好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

40. Claim: When planning courses, educators should take into account the interests and suggestions of their students.

命题:教育工作者在设计课程时应该考虑学生的兴趣和建议。

Reason: Students are more motivated to learn when they are interested in what they are studying.

理由:学生对所学的东西感兴趣时学习动力就更大。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

41. The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries.

一个人是否伟大是由后人评定的而非他同时代的人。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your

position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

42. Students should always question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively.

学生应该对自己所学的东西敢于质疑，而不是消极的接受。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

43. The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves.

急剧加速的生活节奏带来的问题比解决的问题多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

44. Claim: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

命题：社会已经不可能把现存的任何一个人视为英雄了。

Reason: The reputation of anyone who is subjected to media scrutiny will eventually be diminished.

理由：被置于媒体审视下的任何人，其名誉终将受毁损。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

45. Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education.

追求高分严重的限制了教育各阶段的学习质量。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

46. Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

47. Educators should find out what students want included in the curriculum and then offer it to them.

教育工作者应该弄清楚学生们想上什么课，并且开设这些课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

48. Educators should teach facts only after their students have studied the ideas, trends, and concepts that help explain those facts.

教育工作者应该在学生学完观点和概念后再讲授案例事实，先学观点和概念有助于学生更好的理解案例事实。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

49. Claim: We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from those whose views contradict our own.

命题：通常，我们从与我们意见相同的人身上学到的要比从那些与我们意见相悖的人身上学的东西要多得多。

Reason: Disagreement can cause stress and inhibit learning.

理由：意见不统一会带来压力并且阻碍学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

50. Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people they serve.

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断而不是完全遵从人民的意愿。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and

supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

51. Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

年轻人应该被鼓励去寻求长期的可行目标而不是追求眼前的名声。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

52. The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

教育最好的方法就是赞扬积极的行为，无视消极的行为。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

53. If a goal is worthy, then any means taken to attain it are justifiable.

只要目标值得，不择手段达到目的是合理的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

54. In order to become well-rounded individuals, all college students should be required to take courses in which they read poetry, novels, mythology, and other types of imaginative literature.

为了成为全面的人，所有大学生都应该修一些诗歌、小说、神话等富有想象力的文学的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

55. In order for any work of art—for example, a film, a novel, a poem, or a song—to have merit, it must be understandable to most people.

任何的艺术作品为了有价值，例如电影、文学、雕塑或者歌曲，都必须让大多数人易于理解。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

56. Many important discoveries or creations are accidental: it is usually while seeking the answer to one question that we come across the answer to another.

大多数重大的发现或创造都是偶然的：我们经常在寻求一个问题的答案的时候偶然获得了另外一个问题的答案。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

57. The main benefit of the study of history is to dispel the illusion that people living now are significantly different from people who lived in earlier times.

研究历史的最大好处就是打破了这样一种幻觉：不同时代的人之间存在着显著的差别。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

58. Learning is primarily a matter of personal discipline; students cannot be motivated by school or college alone.

学习主要是自己的事情，学生不能只靠学校的驱动去学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

59. Scientists and other researchers should focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people.

科学家和其他研究者应该把精力集中在能为大多数人造福的领域。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and

supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

60. Politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals.

政治家不应追求虚无缥缈的理想，而应寻求相互的理解和合理的共识。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

61. People should undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences.

人们应该在认真考虑过后果之后再采取冒险行动。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

62. Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them.

使命造就领导者。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

63. There is little justification for society to make extraordinary efforts—especially at a great cost in money and jobs—to save endangered animal or plant species.

社会很少有理由做出特别的努力来挽救濒危动植物物种，尤其是在要花费大量的人力物力的情况下。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

64. The human mind will always be superior to machines because machines are only tools of human minds.

人的智力将永远比机器高级，因为机器只是人脑设计出的工具。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

65. Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and to disobey and resist unjust laws.

社会中的每一个人都有义务遵守公平的法律，抵制不公平的法律。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

66. People who are the most deeply committed to an idea or policy are also the most critical of it.

对于一种想法或者政策最忠实的人往往又对其最批判。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

67. Some people believe that society should try to save every plant and animal species, despite the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being. Others believe that society need not make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species.

有人认为社会应设法挽救每一个动植物物种，不管花费多少人力、时间和财力。另一些人认为社会没必要不遗余力的挽救濒危物种，尤其是在要花费大量财力和人力的情况下。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

68. Some people believe that the purpose of education is to free the mind and the spirit. Others believe that formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free.

有人认为教育的目的就是要放飞思想和心灵。另一些人认为正规教育倾向于限制我们的思想和心灵。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

69. Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public. Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.

有人认为对于政治领导人来说，在公众面前保留信息是必要的，甚至是值得的。另外一些人认为公众有完全知情权。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

70. Claim: Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's major field of study.

命题：大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Reason: Acquiring knowledge of various academic disciplines is the best way to become truly educated.

理由：学生修本专业外的多种课程是让学生真正受教育的最好途径。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

71. Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

年轻人应该被鼓励去寻求长期的可行目标而不是追求眼前的名声。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

72. Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

政府不应该资助任何结果不明确的科学研究。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

73. Colleges and universities should require all faculty to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach.

大学应该要求所有教职员工花时间研究和所教课程相关的学术界之外的东西。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

74. Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

了解过去并不能帮助人们做出当下的重要决定。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

75. In this age of intensive media coverage, it is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

在今天这个媒体铺天盖地的社会中，社会已经不可能把任何一个现存的人视为英雄了。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

76. We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own.

通常，我们从与我们意见相同的人身上学到的要比从那些与我们意见相悖的人身上学的东西要多得多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

77. The most effective way to understand contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth.

了解当代文化最有效的方法是分析年轻人的时尚潮流。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

78. People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by society as a whole.

人们的态度观点更多的是由当前的情况或者环境所决定，而非社会整体环境。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

79. Claim: The best test of an argument is its ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.

命题：判断一个论述好坏的最好方法是看它是否能说服持相反观点的人。

Reason: Only by being forced to defend an idea against the doubts and contrasting views of others does one really discover the value of that idea.

理由：只有通过反驳相反的观点来捍卫一个理念，才能找到该理念的价值所在。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

80. Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

当相当数量的市民处于饥饿和失业状态时，政府应该延缓对艺术的资助。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

81. All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools.

所有家长都应该主动留出时间来参加孩子的学校活动。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

82. Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

大学应该要求学生至少花一个学期的时间出国学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

83. Teachers' salaries should be based on the academic performance of their students.

教师收入的高低应该取决于学生的学术表现。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

84. It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

社会已经不可能把任何一个现存的人视为英雄了。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

84. Some people believe that in order to thrive, a society must put its own overall success before the well-being of its individual citizens. Others believe that the well-being of a society can only be measured by the general welfare of all its people.

有人认为一个社会要发展，必须先取得整体的发展，再去发展社会中的个人。另外一些人认为一个社会的发展状况只能由所有老百姓的幸福指数决定。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

85. Some people believe that government officials must carry out the will of the people they serve. Others believe that officials should base their decisions on their own judgment.

有人认为政府必须执行人民的意志。另外一些人认为政府应该基于自己的判断行事。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

86. Claim: Any piece of information referred to as a fact should be mistrusted, since it may well be proven false in the future.

命题：任何被称为“事实”的信息都应该受到质疑，因为它在未来很可能就会被证明是错误的。

Reason: Much of the information that people assume is factual actually turns out to be inaccurate.

理由：大量被人们认定为“事实”的信息实际上都是不准确的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

87. Claim: Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

命题：当相当数量的市民处于饥饿或失业状态时，政府应该延缓对艺术的资助。

Reason: It is inappropriate—and, perhaps, even cruel—to use public resources to fund the arts when people's basic needs are not being met.

理由：当人们的基本需求没有得到满足的时候用公共资源资助艺术是不恰当的，甚至是残忍的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

88. Claim: Many problems of modern society cannot be solved by laws and the legal system.

命题：现代社会的很多问题不能用法律和司法系统来解决。

Reason: Laws cannot change what is in people's hearts or minds.

理由：法律不能改变人们内心和大脑深处的东西。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

89. Educators should take students' interests into account when planning the content of the courses they teach.

教育工作者在规划课程内容时应该把学生的兴趣考虑进去。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

90. The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that they have more leisure time.

技术进步的首要目标应该是提高人们的效率以便于每个人都可以享受更多的闲暇时光。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

91. Educators should base their assessment of students' learning not on students' grasp of facts but on the ability to explain the ideas, trends, and concepts that those facts illustrate.

教育工作者判断学生学的好坏应该基于他们解释观点、趋势和概念的能力，而不是他们对事实本身的掌握程度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

92. Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become more important than the reality or truth behind that image.

不幸的是，在当今社会，创造一个有吸引力的表象变得比隐藏在表象背后的事实或本质更为重要。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

93. The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

判断国家领导人领导水平的最好方法是看这个国家人们的幸福水平。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

94. All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools.

所有家长都应该主动留出时间来参加孩子的学校活动。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

95. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

96. Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

大学应该要求学生至少花一个学期的时间出国学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

97. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来好找工作的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

98. People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

人们的行为方式很大程度上取决于外界的影响力而不是自身。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

100. Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

大学应该要求学生至少花一个学期的时间出国学习。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

101. Although innovations such as video, computers, and the Internet seem to offer schools improved methods for instructing students, these technologies all too often distract from real learning.

尽管诸如电视、电脑和互联网这样的发明似乎给学校教育提供了进步的手段，但是这些技术往往偏离了真正的学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

102. Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

103. The best ideas arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things.

最好的想法往往来自对普通事物的强烈兴趣。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

104. To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards.

一个公仆如果想成为一位杰出的领导者就必须保持最高的伦理和道德标准。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

105. Claim: Imagination is a more valuable asset than experience.

命题：想象力比经验更有价值。

Reason: People who lack experience are free to imagine what is possible without the constraints of established habits and attitudes.

理由：缺少经验的人不会受到既有习惯和观念的限制，从而能够更加自由的想象。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

106. In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.

在大多数专业和学术领域，想象力比知识更重要。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

107. To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards.

一个公仆如果想成为一位杰出的领导者就必须保持最高的伦理和道德标准。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

108. Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

批判性的判断在任何领域当中都是没什么用处的，除非它是来自于该领域中的专家。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

109. Some people believe that scientific discoveries have given us a much better understanding of the world around us. Others believe that science has revealed to us that the world is infinitely more complex than we ever realized.

一些人认为科学发现让我们更好的了解外部世界。另外一些人认为科学向我们揭示了---世界远比我们认为的更加复杂。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

110. Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

批判性的判断在任何领域当中都是没什么用处的，除非它是来自于该领域中的专家。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

111. In any profession—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years.

在任何领域，商业、政治、教育、政府，掌权者都应该在 5 年任期后下台。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

112. Requiring university students to take a variety of courses outside their major fields of study is the best way to ensure that students become truly educated.

大学要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程是让学生真正受教育的最好途径。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

113. Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

命题：一个伟大国家最真实的体现不是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就。

Reason: The surest indicator of a great nation is actually the welfare of all its people.

理由：一个伟大国家最真实的体现是所有老百姓的幸福度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

114. Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little.

任何领导者，如果他很容易受到流行观点的影响，那他将一事无成。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

115. Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people whom they serve.

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断而不是毫不犹豫的遵从人民的意愿。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

116. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

117. It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are generated and preserved.

民族文化传统主要在城市里得以保存和传承。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

118. We can learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own.

我们从与我们意见相同的人身上学到的要比从那些与我们意见相悖的人身上学的东西要多得多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

119. When old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings.

当现代设计师认为旧建筑为了现代用途可以更好的被利用的时候，现代化建设相对于保护历史建筑而言可以优先考虑。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

120. Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation must be the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

命题：一个伟大国家最真实的体现是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就。

Reason: Great achievements by a nation's rulers, artists, or scientists will ensure a good life for the majority of that nation's people.

理由：一个国家的统治者、艺术家或科学家取得的重大成就是这个国家大多数人民高品质生活的保证。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

121. Some people claim that you can tell whether a nation is great by looking at the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Others argue that the surest indicator of a great nation is, in fact, the general welfare of all its people.

有人认为判断一个国家是否伟大要看它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家取得的成就。另外一些人认为判断一个国家是否伟大其实要看全体人民普遍的幸福度。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

122. The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models.

了解一个社会的特点的最好方法是去考察被这个社会视为英雄的人们特点。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

123. The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition.

社会把年轻人培养成政府、企业或其他领域的领导人的最好方法是培养他们的合作精神，而非竞争意识。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

124. All college and university students would benefit from spending at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

至少花一个学期的时间出国学习对大学生来说都将受益匪浅。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

125. Some people claim that a nation's government should preserve its wilderness areas in their natural state. Others argue that these areas should be developed for potential economic gain.

有人认为国家应该立法保护剩余荒地的原始状态；另外一些人认为应该为了经济利益开发这些区域。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

126. In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.

在大多数专业和学术领域，想象力比知识更重要。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

127. The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but the general well-being of all its people.

一个伟大国家最真实的体现不是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就，而是全体人民的幸福程度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

128. Some people argue that successful leaders in government, industry, or other fields must be highly competitive. Other people claim that in order to be successful, a leader must be willing and able to cooperate with others.

有人认为政府部门、企业或其他领域的成功领导必须极具竞争力。另外一些人认为成功的领导者必须愿意并且能够与他人合作。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

129. College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

大学生选专业时应该基于该专业将来是否好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

130. Some people believe that corporations have a responsibility to promote the well-being of the societies and environments in which they operate. Others believe that the only responsibility of corporations, provided they operate within the law, is to make as much money as possible.

有人认为公司有义务改善周围的环境和社会福利；另外一些人认为，公司的唯一责任就是在法律允许的范围内运作，尽可能多的赚钱。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

131. Claim: Researchers should not limit their investigations to only those areas in which they expect to discover something that has an immediate, practical application.

命题：研究者不应该把研究范围限定在那些能马上出成果领域。

Reason: It is impossible to predict the outcome of a line of research with any certainty.

理由：完全准确的去预测一系列研究的结果是不可能的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

132. Some people believe that our ever-increasing use of technology significantly reduces our opportunities for human interaction. Other people believe that technology provides us with new and better ways to communicate and connect with one another.

有人认为科学技术被越来越多的应用于通讯极大地减少了人们交流的机会。另外一些人认为科技给我们提供了更新更好的沟通方式。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

133. Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

命题：了解过去并不能帮助人们做出当下的重要决定。

Reason: The world today is significantly more complex than it was even in the relatively recent past.

理由：当今世界远比过去复杂的多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

134. Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

命题：了解过去并不能帮助人们做出当下的重要决定。

Reason: We are not able to make connections between current events and past events until we have some distance from both.

理由：我们不能把过去发生的事情和现在的事情联系起来，除非我们离过去和现在都有一定的距离。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

135. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来收入高的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

136. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来好找工作的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

137. Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构有义务劝阻学生不要选择他们不可能取得成功的研究领域。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

138. Some people believe that competition for high grades motivates students to excel in the classroom. Others believe that such competition seriously limits the quality of real learning.

有人认为追求高分使学生有动力在课堂上表现的更出众; 另外一些人认为这严重影响了学习的质量。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

139. Claim: Major policy decisions should always be left to politicians and other government experts.

命题: 主要的决策权应该交给政治家和其他的政府专家。

Reason: Politicians and other government experts are more informed and thus have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public.

理由：政治家和其他的政府专家更加见多识广并且比一般的老百姓具有更好的判断能力和洞察力。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

140. Some people believe that universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study. Others believe that universities should not force students to take any courses other than those that will help prepare them for jobs in their chosen fields.

有人认为大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。另外一些人认为大学不应该强迫学生修任何对将来找本专业工作没有帮助的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

141. It is more harmful to compromise one's own beliefs than to adhere to them.

放弃自己的信仰总是比始终坚持它会带来更多的伤害。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

142. Claim: Colleges and universities should specify all required courses and eliminate elective courses in order to provide clear guidance for students.

命题：大学应该明确规定所有必修课，取消选修课，这样才能给学生一个清晰的指导。

Reason: College students—like people in general—prefer to follow directions rather than make their own decisions.

理由：大学生喜好按照规定做事而不是自己做决定。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

143. No field of study can advance significantly unless it incorporates knowledge and experience from outside that field.

在任何一个研究领域当中，除非有该领域之外的人引进他们的知识和经验，否则该领域就很难获得巨大的发展。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your

position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

144. True success can be measured primarily in terms of the goals one sets for oneself.

真正的成功可以通过设定者设定的目标来测量。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

145. The general welfare of a nation's people is a better indication of that nation's greatness than are the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

与统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就相比，老百姓的普遍幸福程度更能体现一个国家是否伟大。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

146. The best test of an argument is the argument's ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.

判断一个论证的最好方法是看它是否能说服持相反观点的人。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

147. The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

判断国家领导人领导水平的最好方法是看这个国家人们的生活水平。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

148. Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state.

国家应该立法保护剩余荒地的原始状态。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

149. In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should be required to step down after five years.

在任何领域，商业、政治、教育、政府，掌权者都应该在 5 年任期后下台。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

第二节 Issue 题库各个题目的论证概念和思路启发

一、如何根据论证概念构建思路和提纲

众所周知，Issue 题目的备考最重要的就是对一个题目内涵的理解，同时在理解的基础上，通过逻辑的组织 and 语言的表达形成一个自圆其说的体系，很多考生都非常依赖别人的提纲去备考，这样用于形成思维的僵化，压制创造性的灵感和思维的轨迹，其实，提纲应该自己来想和构思，关键要领会的是每一个内部相关的“论证概念”或者涉及的“论据素材”，由此发散出去，就能做到有章可循的同时，激活大家不同思路但是都能“自圆其说”的逻辑体系。因此本节作为本书最重要的部分，给出了每个题目的【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】，这些概念都是每一个题目的主题切入口，也是文章论述的核心，帮助考生对抽象的复杂命题首先有一个清晰的认识，拿到题目后可以快速地建立自己的观点，了解该分析什么以及如何去分析，最后大家根据此，自己组织自己的思路和提纲，形成个性化的思路轨迹。同时，每一个题目的【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】也并不是每一个题目的标准答案核心，Issue 写作无答案，这些概念和素材仅仅是大家思路发散的起点，大家结合这些“核心论证概念”创造自己的思路、备考时写出自己的提纲。为了便于大家理解，在这里用题库中的题目的例子来举例说明如何根据给出的论证概念来构思题目。

题库中 123 题是一个在老题库和新题库都非常重要的话题---“竞争与合作”。

123. The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition.

社会把年轻人培养成政府、企业或其他领域的领导人的最好方法是培养他们的合作精神，而非竞争意识。

在本书中，我给出了这个题目的【本题涉及的论证概念和论据素材】，下面节选一部分为例（详细的见后文）。

■ 竞争与合作

While cooperation is the antithesis of competition, the need or desire to compete with others is a common impetus that motivates individuals to organize into a group and cooperate with each other in order to form a stronger competitive force. Cooperation in many areas such as farming and housing may be in the form of a cooperative or, alternately, in the form of a conventional business. Many people resort to this because they may cooperate by trading with each other or by altruistic sharing. Certain forms of cooperation are illegal in some jurisdictions because they alter the nature of access by others to economic or other resources. Thus, cooperation in the form of cartels or price-fixing may be illegal. A few mechanisms have been suggested for the appearance of cooperation between humans or in natural systems.

■ 领导才能的十六大特征

Studies of leadership have suggested qualities that people often associate with leadership. They include:

1. Guiding others through modeling (in the sense of providing a role model) and through willingness to serve others first (compare followership).
2. Technical/specific skill at some task at hand.
3. Initiative and entrepreneurial drive.
4. Charismatic inspiration—attractiveness to others and the ability to leverage this esteem

to motivate others.

5. Preoccupation with a role—a dedication that consumes much of leaders' life—service to a cause.
6. A clear sense of purpose (or mission) —clear goals—focus—commitment.
7. Results-orientation—directing every action towards a mission—prioritizing activities to spend time where results most accrue.
8. Cooperation—work well with others.
9. Optimism—very few pessimists become leaders.
10. Rejection of determinism—belief in one's ability to “make a difference” .
11. Ability to encourage and nurture those that report to them—delegate in such a way as people will grow.
12. Role models—leaders may adopt a persona that encapsulates their mission and lead by example.
13. Self-knowledge (in non-bureaucratic structures) .
14. Self-awareness—the ability to “lead” (as it were) one's own self prior to leading other selves similarly.
15. With regards to people and to projects, the ability to choose winners—recognizing that, unlike with skills, one cannot (in general) teach attitude. Note that “picking winners” (“choosing winners”) carries implications of gamblers' luck as well as of the capacity to take risks, but “true” leaders, like gamblers but unlike “false” leaders, base their decisions on realistic insight (and usually on many other factors partially derived from “real” wisdom) .
16. Understanding what others say, rather than listening to how they say things - this could partly sum this quality up as “walking in someone else's shoes” .

■ 竞争的好处和危害

Competition can have both beneficial and detrimental effects. Many evolutionary biologists view inter-species and intra-species competition as the driving force of adaptation and ultimately, evolution. However, some biologists, most famously Richard Dawkins, prefer to think of evolution in terms of competition between single genes, which have the welfare of the organism “in mind” only insofar as that welfare furthers their own selfish drives for replication. Some social Darwinists claim (controversially) that competition also serves as a mechanism for determining the best-suited group, politically, economically, and ecologically.

On the negative side, competition can cause injury to the organisms involved, and drain valuable resources and energy. Human competition can be expensive, as is the case with political elections, international sports competitions, and advertising wars. It can lead to the compromising of ethical standards in order to gain an advantage; for example, several athletes have been caught using banned steroids in professional sports in order to boost their own chances of success or victory. And it can be harmful for the participants, such as athletes who injure themselves while exceeding the physical tolerances of their bodies, or companies that pursue unprofitable paths while engaging in competitive rivalries.

基于给出的论证概念，大家在备考中需要构建自己的提纲，提纲就是思路，思路每一个人可能不同，只要能切题的自圆其说。比如，我就会根据这些论证概念，写出自己的提纲思路，同时需要注意的是，在写提纲思路的时候，可以用中文也可以用英文，也可以将核心信息用英文标注，提纲只是一个思路框架。

第 123 题的提纲思路：

【正文第一段】 A. 首先论述竞争之所以给个体带来积极作用的原因。竞争促进了适者生存(Adaptation)→最终促进了个体的进化(Evolution)→个体的进步(Upgrade)。任何人都希望做得更好，甚至最好，由此竞争的关系产生了。（参见第三个论证概念段落【竞争的好处和危害】）

【正文第二段】 B. 从社会宏观层面论述：优秀的个体(Elite)以及群体促进社会各个行业的发展，提高整个社会的效率(Efficiency)。正是竞争促进新技术的产生，也是竞争促使更优质的服务，更是竞争促进了更加民主的社会，因为竞争会带来新的活力。（参见第三个论证概念段落【竞争的好处和危害】）

【正文第三段】 C. 但是在强调竞争带给社会好处的同时，我们也不能忽略过度竞争意识可能带来的负面影响---资源的有限(scarcity)和利益的冲突(conflict of interest)导致了过度竞争意识的存在。因此，我们应该在竞争和合作两者间寻求平衡，强调竞争的意识的同时，建立合作的意识。（参见第三个论证概念段落【竞争的好处和危害】以及第一个论证概念段落【竞争与合作】）

【正文第四段】 D. 对于领导者来说，除了竞争和合作的意识，领导者还需要有其他优秀的特质，会更加促进领导者对于团队的领导和管理。比如知识的结构、自我意识、乐观精神、以身作则的榜样作用、明确的目标意识等等。（参见第二个论证概念段落【领导者的 16 大特征】）

以上用 123 题举例说明了，每一个题目给出大家相关的论证概念或论据素材后，是帮助大家围绕它来设计自己的思路，每一个的分析的角度不同，最后构建的逻辑链条也不尽相同。

二. Issue 题库各个题目的论证概念和思路启发

1. As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate.

随着人们越来越多的依赖技术解决问题，人们自身的思考能力必将退化。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 人工智能技术能协助人类，帮助人类更深入的思考问题，解决问题
Artificial Intelligence (AI), the study and engineering of intelligent machines capable of performing the same kinds of functions that characterize human thought. AI programs tend to be highly specialized for a specific task. They can play games, predict stock values, interpret

photographs, diagnose diseases, plan travel itineraries, translate languages, take dictation, draw analogies, help design complex machinery, teach logic, make jokes, compose music, create drawings, and learn to do tasks better. AI programs perform some of these tasks well. In a famous example, a supercomputer called Deep Blue beat world chess champion Garry Kasparov in 1997.

■ 人工智能在诊断分析上的成功应用

AI programs can make medical diagnoses as well as, or better than, most human doctors. AI programs have been developed that analyze the disease symptoms, medical history, and laboratory test results of a patient, and then suggest a diagnosis to the physician. The diagnostic program is an example of expert systems, which are programs designed to perform tasks in specialized areas as a human would. Expert systems take computers a step beyond straightforward programming, being based on a technique called rule-based inference, in which preestablished rule systems are used to process the data. Despite their sophistication, expert systems still do not approach the complexity of true intelligent thought.

Computers are used extensively in scientific research to solve mathematical problems, investigate complicated data, or model systems that are too costly or impractical to build, such as testing the air flow around the next generation of aircraft. The military employs computers in sophisticated communications to encode and unscramble messages, and to keep track of personnel and supplies.

■ 人工智能技术能模仿人类，但是依然有局限性，无法超越人类智能和智慧，只是辅助

To match everything that people can do, AI systems would need to model the richness and subtlety of human memory and common sense. Many of the mechanisms behind human intelligence are still poorly understood, and computer programs can simulate the complex processes of human thought and cognition only to a limited extent. Even so, an AI system does not necessarily need to mimic human thought to achieve an intelligent answer or result, such as a winning chess move, as it may rely on its own “superhuman” computing power.

■ 美国哲学家 John Searle 对于“机器无法超越人类智慧”的论述

American philosopher John Searle has expressed a different view. He admits that a program might produce replies identical to those of a person, and that a programmed robot might behave exactly like a human. But he argues that a program cannot understand anything it says. It is not actually saying or asserting anything at all, but merely outputting meaningless symbols that it has manipulated according to purely formal rules—in other words, all syntax and no semantics. Searle asserts that human brains can ascribe meaning to symbols, thus deriving understanding, whereas metal and silicon cannot.

2. To understand the most important characteristics of a society, one must study its major cities.

要了解一个社会的最重要特征，人们必须研究它的主要城市。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your

position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 北京举例：北京体现了中华民族古老文明的特征

Despite much recent construction, Beijing remains a city of great monuments, palaces, temples and other reminders of the past glory of imperial China. The Palace Museum, located within the Forbidden City, was the former residence and official site of the imperial family and court. Built more than 500 years ago, this complex comprises a series of great halls and palaces which served for official and ceremonial occasions of state, banquets, and residential purposes. To the west of this complex is Zhongnan Hai, a large park and cluster of lakes that is walled and serves today as the residential compound for China's top leadership.

■ 纽约举例：纽约体现了美国的经济、贸易特征

New York City is the business and financial capital of the world, and many leading national and international corporations have their headquarters there. It can represent the most important characteristics of America. The city's financial center, Wall Street, is the world's leading center of finance and the home of the nation's most important securities market, the New York Stock Exchange. Because of its favorable location, excellent port facilities, and large population, New York City is the leading wholesale and retail trade center in the United States. New York is also a leader in communications, the hotel and restaurant business, building construction, and manufacturing.

3. Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构有义务劝阻学生不要选择他们不可能取得成功的研究领域。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育引导的重要性

Educational Guidance, process of helping students to achieve the self-understanding and self-direction necessary to make informed choices and move toward personal goals. Guidance, a uniquely American educational innovation, focuses on the complete development of individual students through a series of services designed to maximize school learning, stimulate career development, and respond to the personal and social concerns that inhibit individual growth. Although guidance activities are usually associated with educational professionals known as counselors, educational guidance is actually a cooperative enterprise involving the participation of teachers, administrators, other educational specialists, and parents.

■ 教育机构应对学生的研究领域作出指导和建议，而不是劝阻学生的选择

Whether a student will succeed at a particular course of study or not, it only depends on the student. It is highly recommended that a student must be free from any outside influence. The educational institution should play a more constructive role in a student's decision by appreciating his/her decision and guiding him forward. The educational institution should always try not to act as dictators, and influence such decisions, justifying it by their experience as past experience with one particular student cannot be used as a general truth for every future decision.

4. Scandals are useful because they focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could.

丑闻是有用的,因为他们用一种演讲者和改革家都做不到的方式, 把我们的注意力吸引到问题上来.

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 丑闻的概念及其四大类型

A scandal is a widely publicized incident involving allegations of wrong-doing, disgrace, or moral outrage. A scandal may be based on reality, or the product of false allegations, or a mixture of both. Some scandals are broken by a whistle-blower revealing wrongdoing within an organization or a group. Falsely alleged scandals can lead to a witch-hunt against the innocent. Sometimes an attempt to cover up a scandal ignites a greater scandal when the cover-up fails. Classes of scandals include:

1. Political scandals
2. Sex scandals
3. Academic scandals
4. Sporting scandals

■ 丑闻和负面宣传攻击的区别: 丑闻有别于负面的宣传攻击。政治候选人经常会指责其竞争者的某些不良行为, 这是负面的宣传攻击。但有时, 负面的宣传攻击会导致调查, 牵出真正的丑闻。

A distinction should perhaps be drawn between allegations in negative campaign ads and political scandals. It has become commonplace for the campaigns or the surrogates of political candidates to accuse opposing candidates of scandalously unworthy behavior. Although some of this mudslinging can on occasion lead to investigations that bear fruit as scandal, more often than not the purpose of such ads is simply to create a temporary negative association with a certain candidate, only long enough to influence an upcoming election. In the race for the 1988 Democratic nomination, campaign attacks were launched against various candidates, including allegations of plagiarism by Senator Joe Biden, and allegations of attack videos secretly prepared by the campaign of Governor Michael Dukakis, etc., but it appears that few of these campaign allegations (even when substantiated) were widely considered to constitute major political scandals. On the other hand, one Democratic hopeful in 1988, Gary Hart, famously withdrew from

the race after being caught in the Donna Rice “Monkey Business” illicit sex scandal, which was apparently deemed sufficiently salacious to qualify as a major political scandal.

- Watergate Scandal, 水门事件。水门事件是美国历史上最不光彩的政治丑闻之一，其对美国本国历史以及整个国际新闻界都有着长远的影响。

The Watergate scandal was an American political scandal during the presidency of Richard Nixon that resulted in the indictment and conviction of several of Nixon's closest advisors, and ultimately in the resignation of the President himself, on August 9, 1974. The impact of Watergate on American Politics was felt on multiple levels. The most elemental of these was how the news media evolved into the "fourth check" on the government. From Watergate, politicians understood that the media could be strong enough to bring down a government. Another impact of Watergate was that it was living proof that no politician could operate for a prolonged period of time above the law. The last impact of Watergate was that politicians understood the value of judicious conduct.

5. Claim: Governments must ensure that their major cities receive the financial support they need in order to thrive.

命题：政府必须保证它的那些主要城市得到它们繁荣所需的财政支持。

Reason: It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are preserved and generated.

理由：民族传统文化主要在城市里得以保存和传承。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

- 国家政府对文化产业资助的必要性

The current arts funding system was predominantly based on the grant system. Since public funds for culture were scarce, and public grant dependency was preventing many cultural organizations from growing and finding their own means to generate income, new opportunities for fundraising should be explored. Government should help identify new and creative mechanisms for funding culture. It was possible to raise alternative funds and make cultural organizations more independent, efficient and sustainable.

- 北京举例：北京体现了中华民族古老文明的特征

Despite much recent construction, Beijing remains a city of great monuments, palaces, temples and other reminders of the past glory of imperial China. The Palace Museum, located within the Forbidden City, was the former residence and official site of the imperial family and court. Built more than 500 years ago, this complex comprises a series of great halls and palaces which served for official and ceremonial occasions of state, banquets, and residential purposes. To the west of this complex is Zhongnan Hai, a large park and cluster of lakes that is walled and serves today as the residential compound for China's top leadership.

6. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

- 全国性课程比地方性课程更加经济，并且能提供更广的视角和范围。

Central curriculum is more economical than provincial curriculum. For making an entire course, a lot of money and time are spent. Also, experts related to education participate in this process. In central curriculum, only one making procedure goes through. In addition, for preparing a class of the curriculum, teachers can share many parts of the curriculum and get some help from another teacher with professional knowledge. However, if provincial curriculum is made respectively, a large amount of economic losses are produced. Additionally, central curriculum provides wider view than provincial curriculum. The course before college is important in education system because students learn basic knowledge of whole life including individual growth and socialization. Comprehensive central curriculum, in addition, lets students select objectively their major of college. In more technical terms, if they don't consider fully all subjects, they tend to select their college majors according to just interests or bias. Consequently, they may have views of narrow academic fields.

7. Some people believe that government funding of the arts is necessary to ensure that the arts can flourish and be available to all people. Others believe that government funding of the arts threatens the integrity of the arts.

一些人认为政府有必要资助艺术以确保其繁荣和大众化；一些人认为政府资助艺术威胁了艺术的纯粹性。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

- 政府资助能推动艺术的传播和发展

Government funding of the arts will help improve the organizational arrangement and structures within the arts institution so that they are better able to respond to needs, and to interact more effectively with the society, including the micro-micro society which contribute to arts creation and competitiveness more generally. Government funding of arts will also create a widespread,

systematic and rapid transfer of new ideas, new works and profits generated within the arts, which will attract investors.

■ 艺术的重要性

Art is a deliberate recreation of a new and special reality that grows from one's response to life. It improves our existence by enhancing, changing and perpetuating our cultural composition.

"The great artist knows how to impose their particular illusion on the rest of mankind," proclaimed Guy de Maupassant. Art improves our lives by directly and indirectly lifting the morale of individuals, creating unity and social solidarity. Art creates awareness of social issues. Art may express and reflect the religious, political, and economical aspects of cultures.

8. Claim: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years.

命题：在任何领域，商业、政治、教育、政府，掌权者都应该在 5 年任期后退位。

Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership.

理由：对任何事业而言，取得成功最保险的途径就是聘用新生力量担当领导。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 总统任期制

Term-limits play an important role in consolidating a democratic culture, especially in fledgling democracies. Secondly, change of leadership at regular intervals is necessary to prevent the risk of dictatorial tendencies which flourish in environments where leaders keep power for life. Extended periods in power are often characterized by centralization and personalization of power. Thirdly, term limits are likely to encourage accountability and reduce excesses of power.

■ 管理领导岗位继任计划

In organizational development, succession planning is the process of identifying and preparing suitable employees through mentoring, training and job rotation, to replace key players—such as the chief executive officer (CEO)—within an organization as their terms expire. From the risk management aspect, provisions are made in case no suitable internal candidates are available to replace the loss of any key person. It is usual for an organization to insure the key person so that funds are available if she or he dies and these funds can be used by the business to cope with the problems before a suitable replacement is found or developed.

9. In any field of endeavor, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field.

在任何一个领域，在没有受过该领域过去取得成就的影响的情况下，是不可能做出重大贡献的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 参考过去，学习历史的价值

It is commonly acknowledged that an understanding of the past is fundamental to an understanding of the present. The analysis and interpretation of history provide an essential context for evaluating contemporary institutions, politics, and cultures. Understanding the present configuration of society is not the only reason to study the past; history also provides unique insight into human nature and human civilization.

■ The Importance of History in Our Own Lives

These two fundamental reasons for studying history underlie more specific and quite diverse uses of history in our own lives. History well told is beautiful. Many of the historians who most appeal to the general reading public know the importance of dramatic and skillful writing—as well as of accuracy. Biography and military history appeal in part because of the tales they contain. History as art and entertainment serves a real purpose, on aesthetic grounds but also on the level of human understanding. Stories well done are stories that reveal how people and societies have actually functioned, and they prompt thoughts about the human experience in other times and places. The same aesthetic and humanistic goals inspire people to immerse themselves in efforts to reconstruct quite remote pasts, far removed from immediate, present-day utility. Exploring what historians sometimes call the “pastness of the past”—the ways people in distant ages constructed their lives—involves a sense of beauty and excitement, and ultimately another perspective on human life and society.

10. Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state, even if these areas could be developed for economic gain.

国家应该立法保护剩余荒地的原始状态，即便这些区域的开发可以带来经济效益。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 荒野的概念范围以及价值

Wilderness or wildland is a natural environment on Earth that has not been significantly modified by human activity. It may also be defined as: "The most intact, undisturbed wild natural areas left on our planet—those last truly wild places that humans do not control and have not developed with roads, pipelines or other industrial infrastructure." Wilderness areas can be found

in preserves, estates, farms, conservation preserves, ranches, National Forests, National Parks and even in urban areas along rivers, gulches or otherwise undeveloped areas. These areas are considered important for the survival of certain species, biodiversity, ecological studies, conservation, solitude, and recreation. Wilderness is deeply valued for cultural, spiritual, moral, and aesthetic reasons.

■ 荒野保护的意义

Wilderness is a natural environment on Earth that has not been significantly modified by human activity. Wilderness contributes to the ecologic, economic and social health and well being of our citizens, our country and our world. The benefits wilderness areas provide are as diverse as the areas themselves and are highly valued. In addition to providing "outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation," the Wilderness Act specified that wilderness "may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, education, scenic, or historical value." Overall, wilderness areas provide a host of both direct and indirect benefits.

11. People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

人们的行为很大程度上取决于外力。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Maslow 对行为的解释

Humanistic theories

In humanistic psychology it is emphasized people have free will and that they play an active role in determining how they behave. Accordingly, humanistic psychology focuses on subjective experiences of persons as opposed to forced, definitive factors that determine behaviour. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were proponents of this view, which is based on the "phenomenal field" theory of Combs and Snygg (1949).

Maslow spent much of his time studying what he called "self-actualizing persons", those who are "fulfilling themselves and doing the best that they are capable of doing". Maslow believes that all who are interested in growth move towards self-actualizing (growth, happiness, satisfaction) views. Many of these people demonstrate a trend in dimensions of their personalities. Characteristics of self-actualizers according to Maslow include the four key dimensions:

1) Awareness—maintaining constant enjoyment and awe of life. These individuals often experienced a "peak experience". He defined a peak experience as an "intensification of any experience to the degree that there is a loss or transcendence of self". A peak experience is one in which an individual perceives an expansion of his or hers, and detects a unity and meaningfulness in life. Intense concentration on an activity one is involved in, such as running a marathon, may invoke a peak experience.

2) Reality and problem centered—they have tendency to be concerned with “problems” in their surroundings.

3) Acceptance / Spontaneity—they accept their surroundings and what cannot be changed.

4) Unhostile sense of humor / democracy—they do not like joking about others, which can be viewed as offensive. They have friends of all backgrounds and religions and hold very close friendship.

■ 行为学家关于个性决定行为的理论

Behaviorist theories

Behaviorists explain personality in terms of the effects external stimuli have on behavior. It was a radical shift away from Freudian philosophy. This school of thought was developed by B. F. Skinner who put forth a model which emphasized the mutual interaction of the person or “the organism” with its environment. Skinner believed that children do bad things because the behavior obtains attention that serves as a reinforcer. For example, a child cries because the child’s crying in the past has led to attention. These are the responses, and consequences. The response is the child’s crying, and the attention that child gets is the reinforcing consequence. According to this theory, people’s behavior is formed by processes such as operant conditioning. Skinner put forward a “three term contingency model” which helped promote analysis of behavior based on the “Stimulus—Response—Consequence Model” in which the critical question is: Under which circumstances or antecedent “stimuli” does the organism engage in a particular behavior or “response,” which in turn produces a particular “consequence”?

Richard Herrnstein extended this theory by accounting for attitudes and traits. An attitude develops as the response strength (the tendency to respond) in the presences of a group of stimuli become stable. Rather than describing conditionable traits in non-behavioral language, response strength in a given situation accounts for the environmental portion. Herrnstein also saw traits as having a large genetic or biological component as do most modern behaviorists.

■ 人的行为主要受到内力的控制

Organizational science explanations of human behavior increasingly draw upon human thinking, especially cognition and the creation of meaning. In the cognitive framework, behavior is inextricably tied to thinking. We cannot understand behavior without understanding the thoughts, assumptions, and attributes of a situation that precede behavior and its consequences.

■ 行为与环境有关

Behavior or behaviour refers to the actions or reactions of an object or organism, usually in relation to the environment. Behavior can be conscious or unconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary or involuntary. In animals, behavior is controlled by the endocrine system and the nervous system. The complexity of the behavior of an organism is related to the complexity of its nervous system. Generally, organisms with complex nervous systems have a greater capacity to learn new responses and thus adjust their behavior. Human behavior (and that of other organisms and mechanisms) can be common, unusual, acceptable, or unacceptable. Humans evaluate the acceptability of behavior using social norms and regulate behavior by means of social control. In sociology, behavior is considered as having no meaning, being not directed at other people and thus is the most basic human action. Animal behavior is studied in comparative psychology, ethology, behavioral ecology and sociobiology.

12. Governments should offer a free university education to any student who has been admitted to a university but who cannot afford the tuition.

政府应该给每一个考上大学但是付不起学费的学生减免学费。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 美国政府给予学生的教育资助体系

Student financial aid in the United State is funding intended to help students pay education expenses including tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, etc. for education at a college, university, or private school. State governments also typically provide some types of need- and non-need-based aid, consisting of grants, loans, work-study programs, tuition waivers, and scholarships. Individual colleges and universities may provide grants and need- and merit-based scholarships. Students requiring financial aid beyond what is offered by their institution may consider a private education loan, available from most large lending institutions. Typically, education loans obtained through the federal government have lower interest rates than private education loans. Institutions may also offer their own student financial assistance, in the form of need- or merit-based aid, as well as endowed scholarships.

■ 美国前总统布什关于政府对教育作用的想法

George Bush: The Federal role in education is to serve the children and make sure Federal dollars are well-spent. To do this effectively, No Child Left Behind (NCLB) ensures that states receiving Federal funds set high standards and hold schools accountable for results. While education is largely a state and local responsibility, the Federal government must encourage and reward success, sanction failure, and empower parents to involve themselves in the education of their children. The driving force behind Bush's education agenda is his 2001 NCLB initiative, the latest revision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The purpose of NCLB is to eliminate the discrepancies in opportunities and outcomes for advantaged and disadvantaged children and, in doing so, to ensure that every child is performing at grade level in math and reading by 2014.

13. Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 学科之间的联系

Since various disciplines are related, the study of courses outside a student's own field may benefit the study of their major. As we know, every subject does not exist independently. They relate to other subjects to one extent or another. For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all subjects. It provides a basic approach to thinking about every problem. Whatever your major is, you can benefit from learning it well. Mathematics is a useful tool for us in solving problems involving calculation. If your major is economics, you will find that knowledge of mathematics can help you a lot in your research. In the same way, graduate students with varied abilities would have a great advantage in competing with those who have only a limited scope.

■ 跨学科的概念以及价值：跨学科关注不同学科间的联系，跨学科的目的是通过整合知识来理解现有世界。

Transdisciplinarity acts as a principle for a unity of knowledge beyond disciplines. Transdisciplinarity concerns that which is at once between the disciplines, across the different disciplines, and beyond each individual discipline. Its goal is the understanding of the present world, of which one of the imperatives is the overarching unity of knowledge. The transdisciplinarity is defined by Basarab Nicolescu through three methodological postulates: the existence of levels of reality, the logic of the included middle, and complexity. In the presence of several levels of Reality the space between disciplines and beyond disciplines is full of information. Disciplinary research concerns, at most, one and the same level of Reality; moreover, in most cases, it only concerns fragments of one level of Reality. On the contrary, transdisciplinarity concerns the dynamics engendered by the action of several levels of Reality at once. The discovery of these dynamics necessarily passes through disciplinary knowledge. While not a new discipline or a new superdiscipline, transdisciplinarity is nourished by disciplinary research; in turn, disciplinary research is clarified by transdisciplinary knowledge in a new and fertile way. In this sense, disciplinary and transdisciplinary research are not antagonistic but complementary.

■ 通过数学理论中的纳什均衡论对经济学的推进作用来论述数学对经济学的作用

In 1994, John Nash, the renowned mathematician in the 20th century, shared the Nobel Prize with two co-winners who were also mathematicians. However, they were awarded in Economic Sciences rather than their own academic field-mathematics. Nash's work on game theory, including the Nash equilibrium and the Nash arbitration scheme has allowed researchers to better understand problems of competition and cooperation among agents or players. His and his co-winners' finding had a phenomenal impact on economic analysis and appreciations in many other fields including in political science, biology and ecology, etc.

14. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 全国性课程的优势：全国性课程比地方性课程更加经济，并且能提供更广的视角和范围。

Central curriculum is more economical than provincial curriculum. For making an entire course, a lot of money and time are spent. Also, experts related to education participate in this process. In central curriculum, only one making procedure goes through. In addition, for preparing a class of the curriculum, teachers can share many parts of the curriculum and get some help from another teacher with professional knowledge. However, if provincial curriculum is made respectively, a large amount of economic losses are produced. Additionally, central curriculum provides wider view than provincial curriculum. The course before college is important in education system because students learn basic knowledge of whole life including individual growth and socialization. Comprehensive central curriculum, in addition, lets students select objectively their major of college. In more technical terms, if they don't consider fully all subjects, they tend to select their college majors according to just interests or bias. Consequently, they may have views of narrow academic fields.

15. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来收入高的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The first stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The second stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The third stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The fourth stop on your journey is career exploration. The fifth stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude

graduate study? The sixth and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

■ 基于求知兴趣进行学习的优劣

Kirschner, Sweller, and Clark suggest learners need to be eased into science-based instruction and describe inquiry-based methods of instruction as “unguided instruction.” They suggest learners need some initial guidance and once developed an underlying schema, then they will be prepared to apply what they have learned in practice-based activities.

Hmelo-Silver, Duncan, & Chinn cite several studies supporting the success of the constructivist problem-based and inquiry learning methods. For example, they describe a project called GenScope, an inquiry-based science software application. Students using the GenScope software showed significant gains over the control groups, with the largest gains shown in students from basic courses.

16. Some people believe that in order to be effective, political leaders must yield to public opinion and abandon principle for the sake of compromise. Others believe that the most essential quality of an effective leader is the ability to remain consistently committed to particular principles and objectives.

有人认为，要实现高效，政治领导人必须在民意（舆论）前让步，放弃原则寻求折衷以解决分歧。而另一些人则认为，高效领导人的最基本素质应该是，能够一如既往地坚持特定原则和目标。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Leadership and Compromise

Prudent flexibility, adaptability and compromise are necessary qualities for leadership. Yet we often hold in high esteem leaders who don't back down more than those that compromise their position. No one wants to be viewed as weak. But a leader that will not change or even listen to the need for change can cause irreparable damage. It's easy to get lulled into a sense of our own permanence. We must remember that leadership is temporary. It is a sacred trust that we hold for only a short time. The skill is in understanding what one can be flexible about and what one should not. We should never compromise principles, but approaches (even the proper understanding of how those principles are applied) may need to be adapted. Values and approaches are distinct from universal laws and principles and are derived from them. The former may change; the latter never does.

■ 一致性民主的概： 一致性民主指在立法过程中采用达成共识的方式做决策。它的特点是在决策过程中， 考虑尽可能多的意见。

Consensus democracy is the application of consensus decision making to the process of legislation in a democracy. It is characterized by a decision-making structure which involves and takes into account as broad a range of opinions as possible, as opposed to systems where minority

opinions can potentially be ignored by vote-winning majorities. Consensus democracy also features increased citizen participation both in determining the political agenda and in the decision-making process itself. Some have pointed out that developments in communications technology are potential facilitators of such systems.

17. Formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free.

正规教育倾向于限制，而不是放飞人们的思想和灵魂。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Formal Education VS. Informal Education

Formal education is classroom-based, provided by trained teachers. Informal education happens outside the classroom, in after-school programs, community-based organizations, museums, libraries, or at home. What are the main differences between the two?

- In general, classrooms have the same kids and the same teachers every day. After-school programs are often drop-in, so attendance is inconsistent, as is leadership.
- Classroom activities can last several days. After-school programs need to complete an activity each day because a different group of kids could be in attendance tomorrow.
- You can assume that classroom-based teachers have a certain level of training in educational philosophy, effective teaching strategies, classroom management, and content. After-school providers, by contrast, vary in experience and knowledge of teaching techniques, content expertise, and group management. Typically, materials for after-school settings need to include a lot more structure.
- Teachers need to meet educational standards and stick to a specified curriculum, which can make it difficult for them to incorporate nontraditional content. After-school programs, on the other hand, can be more flexible with their content.

Both formal and informal education settings offer different strengths to your educational outreach project. If your project fits in the classroom, it can have a very long life; teachers will use trusted resources for years. After-school programs offer a different kind of environment, where your activities don't need to be as formal and where you can reach a different audience. While both schools and after-school programs serve students, many kids who feel disenfranchised at school blossom in after-school settings. Real learning can happen in a setting where kids feel less intimidated or more comfortable than they do in a formal classroom. The ultimate goal is that their success in an informal setting can lead to greater confidence in the formal classroom.

18. The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority.

当大多数人挑战权威的时候，社会的健康程度就会得到提高。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 质疑精神的概念及意义

Being skeptic is not a radical way of thinking, but a logical thought process. It is important for healthy skepticism to keep our minds open to new ideas, and to prevent us from becoming unthinking dogmatists with no individuality. If there were no one in the world to doubt, then we'll all still believe the world is flat and science would never exist. Skepticism is a healthy outlook that doesn't hinder our society, as some may have you believe, but benefits it.

■ 质疑对社会的影响：质疑使我们更加理性并应用更严格的方法。在政治、法律等这些涉及重要决策的领域，质疑是核心。科学发展的动力是质疑。

Doubt tends to be wholly rational and causes us to hesitate before acting, and apply more rigorous methods. In politics, ethics and law, where very important decisions are made that often determine the course of someone's life, doubt is central, and often motivates an elaborate adversarial process to carefully sort through all the evidence to come to a decision. The scientific method, and to a degree all of science can be said to be entirely motivated by doubt: rather than accept the existing theories, experiments to test them continue. Technology can be seen as simply the expansion of the experiments to a wider user base, who take real risks with it. Users may no longer doubt the applicability of the theory in play, but there remain doubts about how it interacts with the real world. The process of technology transfer stages exploitation of science to ensure that doubt and danger are minimized.

■ William Harvey (1578-1657) 哈维，血液循环发现人，推翻了盖伦的理论

William Harvey (1578-1657), English physician, who discovered the circulation of the blood and the role of the heart in propelling it, thus refuting the theories of Galen and laying the foundation for modern physiology. Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* subjected him to severe criticism by some contemporaries, but this was more than compensated for by the later widespread recognition of his contribution.

19. Governments should focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future.

政府应该专注于当前亟待解决的问题，而不是将来要发生的问题。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 进步的意义就在于着眼于未来

“We should so live and labor in our time that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and what came to us as blossom may go to them as fruit. This is what we mean by progress.”

■ Environmental Quality as a Social Problem

Environmental problems arise both directly and indirectly from people's social institutions, social behavior, and cultural values. Conditions of population growth, affluence and poverty, technological and industrial development, domestic and international economic activities, and patterns of consumption all affect the use—and abuse—of land, energy resources, and natural resources such as plants and animals, as well as the quality of soil, water, and air. Top problems of environmental quality today include deforestation, global warming, biodiversity loss, and hazardous waste. The solutions to these and environmental problems involve social change.

■ Problems of Population, Immigration, and Urbanization

Population problems are defined by the numbers and distributions of people within a physical area and by the movements of people within and between areas. For example, overpopulation of an area can contribute to food shortages, and migrations between areas can lead to inter-group conflicts. Demographers relate population statistics to sociological variables such as age, gender, race and ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, and sociologists use this information to study the effects of population problems and policies. In the U.S. problems include, for example, the decline of cities, segregated neighborhoods, homelessness, and illegal immigration.

20. Some people believe that college students should consider only their own talents and interests when choosing a field of study. Others believe that college students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

有人认为大学生选专业时只需考虑个人的天分和兴趣。另外一些人认为选专业应该基于该专业在将来是否好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The first stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The second stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The third stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The fourth stop on your journey is career exploration. The fifth stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude graduate study? The sixth and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

■ 基于求知兴趣进行学习的优劣

Kirschner, Sweller, and Clark suggest learners need to be eased into science-based instruction and describe inquiry-based methods of instruction as “unguided instruction.” They suggest learners need some initial guidance and once developed an underlying schema, then they will be prepared to apply what they have learned in practice-based activities.

Hmelo-Silver, Duncan, & Chinn cite several studies supporting the success of the constructivist problem-based and inquiry learning methods. For example, they describe a project called GenScope, an inquiry-based science software application. Students using the GenScope software showed significant gains over the control groups, with the largest gains shown in students from basic courses.

21. Laws should be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places.

法律应该足够灵活,考虑到各种形势、时期和地点。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

■ 本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材:

■ 法律并不完善, 需要根据时代需要作必要的调整

Laws are the product of human creative efforts and are therefore fallible. They may fail in their objective as a result of design defects or become outmoded. They may also incur excessive costs or produce unacceptable side effects. Fortunately, laws, like every other human-made product, may be improved by design changes (amendments) and they may be repealed when they are found to be less than useful.

■ Roman civil law

Roman civil law allowed great flexibility in adopting new ideas or extending legal principles in the complex environment of the empire. Without replacing older laws, the Romans developed alternative procedures that allowed greater fairness. For example, a Roman was entitled by law to make a will as he wished, but, if he did not leave his children at least 25 percent of his property, the magistrate would grant them an action to have the will declared invalid as an 'irresponsible testament.' Instead of simply changing the law to avoid confusion, the Romans preferred to humanize a rigid system by flexible adaptation.

22. Claim: The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models.

命题：了解一个社会的特征的最佳方式就是去研究那些被这个社会视为英雄的人的特征。

Reason: Heroes and role models reveal a society's highest ideals.

理由：英雄和模范体现了一个社会的最高理想。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 伟人观/英雄观

The Great man theory is a theory held by some that aims to explain history by the impact of great men, or heroes: highly influential individuals, either from personal charisma, genius intellects, or great political impact.

For example, a scholarly follower of the Great Man Theory would be likely to study the Second World War by focusing on the big personalities of the conflict—Sir Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Hideki Tojo, et al—and view all of the historical events as being tied directly to their own individual decisions and orders.

■ 榜样的作用

Role Models are important because they increase a child's self-esteem, help them to build morals and positive values, teach children to set attainable goals, and provide direction in achieving their goals. Most importantly, role models provide examples for children to follow showing them that their dreams and goals can be fulfilled.

■ 榜样的七大特征以及行为方式

(1) Model positive choice-making: Little eyes are watching and little ears are listening. When it comes to being a role model, you must be aware that the choices you make don't only impact you but also the children who regard you as their superhero. Someday, they will be in the same predicament and think to themselves, "What did s/he do when s/he was in the same situation?" As a role model, you can't just "talk the talk" and tell others to make good choices.

You must show them how it's done.

(2) Think out loud: When you have a tough choice to make, allow the children to see how you work through the problem, weigh the pros and cons, and come to a decision. The process of making a good decision is a skill. A good role model will not only show a child which decision is best, but also how they came to that conclusion. That way, the child will be able to follow that reasoning when they are in a similar situation.

(3) Apologize and admit mistakes: Nobody's perfect. When you make a bad choice, let those who are watching and learning from you know that you made a mistake and how you plan to correct it. This will help them to understand that (a) everyone makes mistakes; (b) it's not the end of the world; (c) you can make it right; and (d) you need to take care of it and be accountable right away. By apologizing, admitting your mistake, and repairing the damage, you will be demonstrating an important yet often overlooked part of being a role model.

(4) Follow through: We all want children to stick with their commitments and follow through with their promises. However, as adults, we get busy, distracted, and sometimes, a bit lazy. To be a good role model, we must demonstrate stick-to-itiveness. That means; (a) be on time; (b) finish what you started; (c) don't quit; (d) keep your word; and (e) keep going even if things get difficult. When role models follow through with their goals, it teaches children that it can be done and helps them adopt an "if s/he can do it, so can I" attitude.

(5) Show respect: You may be driven, successful, and smart but whether you choose to show respect or not speaks volumes about the type of attitude it takes to make it in life. We always tell children to "treat others the way we want to be treated" and yet, may not subscribe to that axiom ourselves. Do you step on others to get ahead? Do you take people for granted? Do you show gratitude for others? It's often the little things you do that make the biggest difference in the way children perceive how to succeed in business and relationships.

(6) Be well rounded: While we don't want to spread ourselves too thin, it's important to show children that we can be more than just one thing. Great role models aren't just "parents" or "teachers." They're people who show curiosities and have varied interests. You may be a father who's also a student of the martial arts, a great chef and a treasured friend. You may be a mother who's a gifted dancer and a curious photographer. When children see that their role models can be many things, they will learn that they don't need to pigeon-hole themselves in order to be successful.

(7) Demonstrate confidence in who you are: Whatever you choose to do with your life, be proud of the person you've become. It may have been a long road, but it's the responsibility of a role model to commemorate the lessons learned, the strength amassed, and the character developed. It's true; we can always improve, however, children need to see that their role models don't suspend their confidence until they achieve "one more win" or "lose 5 more pounds." We must continue to strive while being happy with how far we've come at the same time.

23. Governments should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development.

政府应该尽可能少的干预科学研究和发展。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 科学家的研究应该受到社会、政治、道德的积极的影响干预和管制

It seems clear that although scientists need to be involved in the decision-making process, they should not be making such judgments on their own. First, scientists are not trained in ethics. Determining which values should help regulate science requires the ability to identify the competing values at stake and reason about how those might be best balanced. Such skills are not taught as a part of scientific training. This makes it important that individuals with training in ethics are a part of the decision-making process. Second, individual scientists will often have self-interested reasons for giving more weight to the importance of their own research projects, and so it is important that there be some more neutral third party to play a role in such choices. This might be particularly crucial in cases where working scientists also have financial interests. Therefore, scientists should not be left alone to make value judgments relevant to funding and regulating their own research.

■ 科学研究具备多重属性的目的

The aims of science are closely linked to certain ethical, social, or political goals and, as a result, conducting science requires making value judgments about how best to pursue such goals. Science aims not only to discover truths about the world but to ascertain particularly interesting or important truths that can help improve the quality of life for all: truths that matter to us. The goals of research are not only an issue of scientific expertise; they are embedded in a particular social context. Therefore, those ends must themselves be open to critical evaluation. Even when we might recognize the worthiness of a particular goal (*i.e.*, feeding the hungry, improving health, or fostering biodiversity,) such recognition ought not prevent us from reflecting on which aims should be prioritized or how we should pursue them. After all, we often have a variety of equally valuable goals and limited time and resources to fulfill them. We must then evaluate our ends in order to make decisions about which ones to try to reach at a particular moment. Such evaluation will then necessarily involve appeals to ethical, political, and other social values.

24. The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

教育的最佳方式就是赞扬鼓励积极的行为，同时忽视消极的行为。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your

position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 赞扬和鼓励可以更好的教育孩子

Praising a child correctly is important to the development of positive behaviors. It's a great way to encourage constructive future behavior. When you give praise you are giving your child a feeling of positive feedback, which increases their sense of confidence, self esteem and abilities. When you see positive actions or behaviors, praise immediately so the child will know exactly what behavior or action was deemed praiseworthy.

■ 鼓励与正向教育

Encouragement of good behavior leads to more good behavior. Children often exhibit behavior so a parent will notice. If parents respond only to negative behavior, their child will exhibit more negative behavior. Children who receive praise and encouragement have higher self-esteem. Children praised for trying learn that mistakes are a part of learning and sometimes the effort carries more value than the success.

25. Governments should offer college and university education free of charge to all students.

政府应该为所有学生提供免费的高等教育。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 巴西免费教育的做法以及意义

In Brazil, free education is offered by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry offers scholarships for graduate degrees, masters, doctoral and post-doctoral for Brazilians and immigrants who have Brazilian citizenship. The best universities and research centers are public institutions, financed by either the local state (state universities) or the federal government (federal universities). Graduate students can get paid if they qualify for the incentive but competition is extremely fierce.

■ 瑞典的免费高等教育

All higher education in Sweden should be free of charge to students. This means that no tuition fee may be charged for a course component and that no course component can be offered on the basis that a fee will be charged. This does not however mean that studies are completely free of charge for the students. The National Agency for Higher Education, the regulatory authority for universities and university colleges in Sweden, has stated that "a university / university college should be responsible for all essential costs in order to be able to deliver higher education".

Students for example are responsible for paying the costs of course literature and other study aids for personal use.

■ 美国前总统布什关于政府对教育作用的想法

George Bush: The Federal role in education is to serve the children and make sure Federal dollars are well-spent. To do this effectively, No Child Left Behind (NCLB) ensures that states receiving Federal funds set high standards and hold schools accountable for results. While education is largely a state and local responsibility, the Federal government must encourage and reward success, sanction failure, and empower parents to involve themselves in the education of their children. The driving force behind Bush's education agenda is his 2001 NCLB initiative, the latest revision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The purpose of NCLB is to eliminate the discrepancies in opportunities and outcomes for advantaged and disadvantaged children and, in doing so, to ensure that every child is performing at grade level in math and reading by 2014.

26. The luxuries and conveniences of contemporary life prevent people from developing into truly strong and independent individuals.

现代生活的奢侈和便利阻止人们成长为真正坚强、独立的个人。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 科技的发展会降低人们的独立思考能力

New technology may make everyday life more convenient, and may relieve much of the mental stress the average human has to undergo in a given day. However, our increasing dependence on modern devices for everyday tasks is a cause for concern. A new generation of young people is being introduced to a world where certain skills just don't seem necessary and, therefore, may be overlooked. For example, the advent of satellite navigation has meant that anyone who can afford a GPS device may seldom need to rely on their own sense of direction. Basic mathematical skills are quickly lost when calculators and computers step in to do computations for us, as demonstrated by the growing number of people who whip out a cell phone in a restaurant to calculate a fair tip at the end of a meal. Many cognitive skills have been outsourced to modern technology, and in the absence of all our gadgets, we might find ourselves vulnerable and inept.

27. In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important contributions.

在所有的研究领域中，新手要比专家更有可能做出重要的贡献。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 新手更加具有创造力---创造力在科技领域的作用

Isaac Newton's law of gravity is popularly attributed to a creative leap he experienced when observing a falling apple. Creativity is also seen as being increasingly important in a variety of other professions. Architecture and industrial design are the fields most often associated with creativity, and more generally the fields of design and design research. These fields explicitly value creativity, and journals such as Design Studies have published many studies on creativity and creative problem solving.

■ 专家往往更有经验和专业性

An expert is recognized as a reliable source of technique or skill whose faculty for judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely is accorded authority and status by their peers or the public in a specific well-distinguished domain. An expert, more generally, is a person with extensive knowledge or ability based on research, experience, or occupation and in a particular area of study. Experts have a prolonged or intense experience through practice and education in a particular field.

28. The surest indicator of a great nation is represented not by the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but by the general welfare of its people.

一个伟大国家最真实的标志不是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就，而是他所有老百姓的普遍的幸福程度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Well-being 的定义 (Welfare)

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
2. Well-being: happiness, comfort, security, good, safety, health, good fortune
3. Well-being: good health or fortune; a good, healthy, or comfortable state

Everyone has the right to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social

services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

■ 国家的伟大不能忽视统治者、艺术家或者科学家的作用

The original impetus of a society advancement rises from the achievement of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Industrialization is an apt illustration. In today's society, industrialization has affected every corner of the world. These modern inventions, such as computer, cellphone, television, radio which are created by these scientists, dramatically change our lives and bring us a new world. And it is these countries' leaders that make policy to create a better environment for these new inventions' creation. And the function of artists should not be ignored. Without them, we could never enjoy these wonderful paintings, music which serve to lift the human spirit, and to put us more in touch with our feelings, foibles and fates—in short, with our humanity.

29. The best way to teach—whether as an educator, employer, or parent—is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

无论是作为教育者、雇主或者是父母，教育最好的方法就是赞扬积极的行为，无视消极的行为。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 赞扬和鼓励可以更好的教育孩子

Praising a child correctly is important to the development of positive behaviors. It's a great way to encourage constructive future behavior. When you give praise you are giving your child a feeling of positive feedback, which increases their sense of confidence, self esteem and abilities. When you see positive actions or behaviors, praise immediately so the child will know exactly what behavior or action was deemed praiseworthy.

■ 鼓励与正向教育

Encouragement of good behavior leads to more good behavior. Children often exhibit behavior so a parent will notice. If parents respond only to negative behavior, their child will exhibit more negative behavior. Children who receive praise and encouragement have higher self-esteem. Children praised for trying learn that mistakes are a part of learning and sometimes the effort carries more value than the success.

30. Teachers' salaries should be based on their students' academic performance.

教师收入的高低应该取决于学生的学术表现。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教师职业的职责要求（不仅限于负责学生的学习成绩）

A teacher's professional duties may extend beyond formal teaching. Outside of the classroom teachers may accompany students on field trips, supervise study halls, help with the organization of school functions, and serve as supervisors for extracurricular activities. In some education systems, teachers may have responsibility for student discipline. Around the world teachers are often required to obtain specialized education and professional licensure. The teaching profession is regarded for having a body of specialised professional knowledge, codes of ethics and internal monitoring. There are a variety of bodies designed to instill, preserve and update the knowledge and professional standing of teachers. Around the world many governments operate teacher's colleges, which are generally established to serve and protect the public interest through certifying, governing and enforcing the standards of practice for the teaching profession.

■ 除了教学，教师还应该建立和家庭之间的关系，联系起学校教育与家庭教育

Teachers are encouraged to increase the amount of communication to parents. One method teachers will communicate to parents is by preparing a course syllabus listing academic and behavioral expectations for students and suggestions on how parents can help. The information must be shared both verbally and in writing with students, and in written form with parents. In addition, teachers are encouraged to have students write daily or weekly summaries of what they have learned in class and convey this information to their parents. Parents have been invited to see teachers on conference days and during teacher prep periods. Also, parents must be informed by personal contact or parent alert forms if a student is failing. All teachers must have their grade books on line and electronic grade books must be updated by 3 pm on Thursdays to accommodate parent access. Parent should be notified of major projects during the course of a grading period.

31. Society should make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities.

社会应该努力拯救濒危物种，因为人类活动是导致这些物种可能灭绝的原因。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 物种的灭绝会破坏整个生态系统

Plant and animal species are the foundation of healthy ecosystems. Humans depend on ecosystems such as coastal estuaries, prairie grasslands, and ancient forests to purify their air, clean their water, and supply them with food. When species become endangered, it is an indicator that the health of these vital ecosystems is beginning to unravel. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that losing one plant species can trigger the loss of up to 30 other insect, plant and higher animal species.

■ 物种灭绝的原因

Disease, pollution, and limited distribution are more factors that threaten various plant and animal species. If a species does not have the natural genetic protection against particular pathogens, an introduced disease can have severe effects on that specie. For example, rabies and canine distemper viruses are presently destroying carnivore populations in East Africa. Domestic animals often transmit the diseases that affect wild populations, demonstrating again how human activities lie at the root of most causes of endangerment. Pollution has seriously affected multiple terrestrial and aquatic species, and limited distributions are frequently a consequence of other threats; populations confined to few small areas due to of habitat loss, for example, may be disastrously affected by random factors.

■ 濒临物种的医学价值

Plants and animals are responsible for a variety of useful medications. In fact, about forty percent of all prescriptions written today are composed from the natural compounds of different species. These species not only save lives, but they contribute to a prospering pharmaceutical industry worth over \$40 billion annually. Unfortunately, only 5% of known plant species have been screened for their medicinal values, although we continue to lose up to 100 species daily.

■ 濒临物种的生态价值

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32. College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

大学生选专业时应该基于该专业将来是否好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The **first** stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The **second** stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The **third** stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The **fourth** stop on your journey is career exploration. The **fifth** stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude graduate study? The **sixth** and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

33. As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious.

当我们获得越来越多的知识，事情并没有变的更加透彻，相反是变的更复杂更神秘。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 信息过载对心理的影响

As people are faced with growing levels of information overload, the inability to make clear and accurate decisions can increase their stress levels. An article in the New Scientist magazine claimed that exposing individuals to an information overloaded environment resulted in lower IQ scores than exposing individuals to marijuana, although these results are contested. The same article also notes that a night without sleep can be as debilitating as over-exposure to information. Part of the problem of information overload can be traced to interruptions in the workplace.

Interruptions include incoming e-mail messages, phone calls and instant messaging—all of which break mental focus, and redirect it to the source of the interruption. The person has to deal with the interruption, then redirect their attention back to the original task.

■ 信息过载的几大根源

- A rapidly increasing rate of new information being produced
- The ease of duplication and transmission of data across the Internet
- An increase in the available channels of incoming information (e.g. telephone, e-mail, instant messaging, rss)
- Large amounts of historical information to dig through
- Contradictions and inaccuracies in available information
- A low signal-to-noise ratio
- A lack of a method for comparing and processing different kinds of information
- The pieces of information are unrelated or do not have any overall structure to reveal their relationships

34. In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view.

在任何情况下，进步都需要有截然不同观点的人们之间的讨论。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 质疑精神的概念及意义

Being skeptic is not a radical way of thinking, but a logical thought process. It is important for healthy skepticism to keep our minds open to new ideas, and to prevent us from becoming unthinking dogmatists with no individuality. If there were no one in the world to doubt, then we'll all still believe the world is flat and science would never exist. Skepticism is a healthy outlook that doesn't hinder our society, as some may have you believe, but benefits it.

■ 反驳的概念：反驳是两个或多个主张之间的逻辑不相容。

In logic, a contradiction consists of a logical incompatibility between two or more propositions. It occurs when the propositions, taken together, yield two conclusions which form the logical inversions of each other. Illustrating a general tendency in applied logic, Aristotle's law of noncontradiction states that "One cannot say of something that it is and that it is not in the same respect and at the same time." By extension, outside of formal logic, one can speak of contradictions between actions when one presumes that their motives contradict each other.

■ 质疑对社会的影响

Doubt tends to be wholly rational and causes us to hesitate before acting, and apply more rigorous methods. In politics, ethics and law, where very important decisions are made that often determine the course of someone's life, doubt is central, and often motivates an elaborate adversarial process to carefully sort through all the evidence to come to a decision. The scientific method, and to a degree all of science can be said to be entirely motivated by doubt: rather than accept the existing theories, experiments to test them continue. Technology can be seen as simply the expansion of the experiments to a wider user base, who take real risks with it. Users may no longer doubt the applicability of the theory in play, but there remain doubts about how it interacts with the real world. The process of technology transfer stages exploitation of science to ensure that doubt and danger are minimized.

35. Educational institutions should dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构应该劝阻学生不要选择他们不可能取得成功的研究领域。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育引导的重要性

Educational Guidance, process of helping students to achieve the self-understanding and self-direction necessary to make informed choices and move toward personal goals. Guidance, a uniquely American educational innovation, focuses on the complete development of individual students through a series of services designed to maximize school learning, stimulate career development, and respond to the personal and social concerns that inhibit individual growth. Although guidance activities are usually associated with educational professionals known as counselors, educational guidance is actually a cooperative enterprise involving the participation of teachers, administrators, other educational specialists, and parents.

■ 教育机构应对学生的研究领域作出指导和建议，而不是劝阻学生的选择

Whether a student will succeed at a particular course of study or not, it only depends on the student. It is highly recommended that a student must be free from any outside influence be it educational institutions and even parents, which he/she decides to take up a particular subject. The educational institution should play a more constructive role in a student's decision by appreciating his/her decision and guiding him forward. The educational institution should always try not to act as dictators, and influence such decisions, justifying it by their experience as past experience with one particular student cannot be used as a general truth for every future decision.

36. Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

政府不应该资助任何结果不明确的科学研究。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材:

■ 克隆研究的伦理思考

“If we can, we will” is a dangerous motto for medicine. I believe that the possible is not the inevitable. Life is much too complex for that. The path from fear of cloning to complacency to enthusiasm is not one we must tread. Instead, we ought to listen to our fears—not so much to overcome them as to understand them. Why are we afraid that a wolf may inhabit Dolly’s clothing? Do we fear a loss of human distinctiveness, a rise of human malevolence, a perilous future for children whose mothers are also their twins? For some people, cloning as a science fiction dream comes true. Grieving parents could replicate a child killed in a tragic accident. Or a child could reproduce a dying parent. We could have a child literally of our own—without the interference of the unnecessary, and potentially inferior, genes of another.

Cloning’s brightest promise rests in the curing of genetic disease—a Tinker Bell dusting of cells with protective genes. These enhanced cells would generate cloned children who possess the shielding gene in every cell. And, surely, creating a clone to supply user-friendly bone marrow to a victim of the ravages of cancer is an act of supreme compassion.

■ 胚胎的伦理思考

Embryos are morally considerable and they are not just bunches of cells having no link to the moral community. Specifically, embryos have a modest moral status because they are alive, because they have a special ontological, biological, and moral relationship with the persons whose gametes literally constitute them, and because they are valued—sometimes as highly as any entity can be morally valued—by sincere moral agents whose attributions of moral status must be given serious consideration as well as some deference and weight.

All living things deserve at least some minimal moral status because all living things have a good of their own. For example, it is morally wrong for me to take to the sidewalks and try to stomp every ant I can find simply to satisfy a whim. However, if ants invade my home and start eating my sugar and flour, I am entitled to kill them.

37. Society should identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents.

社会应该发现那些具有特殊天赋和能力的孩子,并且在年幼的时候就开始训练他们来发展他们的才能。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and

supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 天才教育

Gifted education is a broad term for special practices, procedures and theories used in the education of children who have been identified as gifted or talented. Programs providing such education are sometimes called Gifted and Talented Education (GATE) or Talented and Gifted (TAG) programs. Youths are sometimes identified as gifted by placing highly on certain standardized tests, although sole reliance on this method is often considered inappropriate, and educators are shifting towards broader means of identification. In order to preclude tracking or gate keeping, programs of gifted education often use the student's interest, parental request, and teacher's recommendations as additional criteria for entry.

Gifted programs are often cut when budgets are tight, partly because they are seen as a luxury, which suggests that they continue to have modest political support in many communities. The history of gifted education in the US, however, shows continued support from national policy-makers since the mid-twentieth century.

38. It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves.

如果我们要定位自己，最重要是要清楚和明确自己所处的社会团体。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 个人价值观受外在环境的影响

Personal values evolve from circumstances with the external world and can change over time. Integrity in the application of values refers to its continuity; persons have integrity if they apply their values appropriately regardless of arguments or negative reinforcement from others. Values are applied appropriately when they are applied in the right area. For example, it would be appropriate to apply religious values in times of happiness as well as in times of despair.

■ 群体心理学的概念

Crowd psychology is a branch of social psychology. Ordinary people can typically gain direct power by acting collectively. Historically, because large groups of people have been able to affect dramatic and sudden social change in a manner that bypasses established due process, they have also provoked controversy. Social scientists have developed several different theories for explaining crowd psychology, and the ways in which the psychology of the crowd differs significantly from the psychology of those individuals within it. Carl Jung coined the notion of the Collective Unconsciousness.

■ 社会认同理论 Social identity theory

In intergroup contexts the social identity corresponding to membership of the relevant group or social category structured perception, being, and behavior. Tajfel defined social identity as "that part of an individual's self-concept which derives from his membership of a social group (or groups), together with the value and emotional significance attached to this." Social identity theory states that our identities are formed through the groups to which we belong. As a result we are motivated to improve the image and status of our own group in comparison with others.

39. College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than the courses that seem most likely to lead to jobs.

学校应该鼓励大学生选择专业时多考虑下自己的兴趣，而不是那个专业将来好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Educational psychology has identified two basic classifications of motivation - intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation arises from a desire to learn a topic due to its inherent interests, for self-fulfillment, enjoyment and to achieve a mastery of the subject. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is motivation to perform and succeed for the sake of accomplishing a specific result or outcome. Students who are very grade-oriented are extrinsically motivated, whereas students who seem to truly embrace their work and take a genuine interest in it are intrinsically motivated.

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The **first** stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The **second** stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The **third** stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The **fourth** stop on your journey is career exploration. The **fifth** stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude graduate study? The **sixth** and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

■ 基于求知兴趣进行学习的优劣

Kirschner, Sweller, and Clark suggest learners need to be eased into science-based instruction

and describe inquiry-based methods of instruction as “unguided instruction.” They suggest learners need some initial guidance and once developed an underlying schema, then they will be prepared to apply what they have learned in practice-based activities.

Hmelo-Silver, Duncan, & Chinn cite several studies supporting the success of the constructivist problem-based and inquiry learning methods. For example, they describe a project called GenScope, an inquiry-based science software application. Students using the GenScope software showed significant gains over the control groups, with the largest gains shown in students from basic courses.

40. Claim: When planning courses, educators should take into account the interests and suggestions of their students.

命题：教育工作者在设计课程时应该考虑学生的兴趣和建议。

Reason: Students are more motivated to learn when they are interested in what they are studying.

理由：学生对所学的东西感兴趣时学习动力就更大。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育行为应该重视学生的内在兴趣

The child has certain natural or innate urges, drives and instincts. He will be interested in those matters in which his instincts or natural urges are satisfied. Hence, in the teaching work, the child's psychological needs and interests are given emphasis. The child's interest change at various stages of his development. The teacher must be acquainted with these changes and provide learning experiences according to their needs and interests. For example, in infancy there is interest in imaginative plays and activities, in childhood there is interest in group activities and in adolescence, in love and adventure. The teacher should provide suitable subject matter and activities according to these special interests, so that pupils can learn and gain adequately. The methods of teaching should be adopted according to the physical conditions and natural interests of students. For example, at the Nursery and Kindergarten stages, the teacher should organize imaginative plays and utilize toys for teaching. In the primary stage stories may be told and group activities be organized for teaching various lessons.

■ Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Educational psychology has identified two basic classifications of motivation - intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation arises from a desire to learn a topic due to its inherent interests, for self-fulfillment, enjoyment and to achieve a mastery of the subject. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is motivation to perform and succeed for the sake of accomplishing a specific result or outcome. Students who are very grade-oriented are extrinsically motivated, whereas students who seem to truly embrace their work and take a genuine interest in it are intrinsically motivated.

■ 基于求知兴趣进行学习的优劣

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41. The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries.

一个人是否伟大是由后人评定的而非他同时代的人。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 伟大的“头脑”常常超出其同代人很多，因此无法被理解。

Most brilliant minds exceeded their contemporaries’ understanding and tolerance. New and unfamiliar theories change people’s cognition of the world and undermine their sense of security. Most therefore react to fundamental challenges to their knowledge system by resistance or outrage, consciously or unconsciously. Galileo challenged the infallibility of the Roman Catholic Church by altering the accepted theory of the earth’s position in the universe, and was burned as a heretic. This is an example, though extreme, of the natural reaction to one great man’s claims. The importance of many scientific achievements waited years, even centuries, to be validated by scientists after the extensive accumulation of data and proof. It is the same with artistic works. Great artists receive reputation only after their death. The name William Blake was unknown in Victorian times; Emily Bronte and her works were despised by her contemporary critics; Van Gogh suffered from non-recognition of his art and the subsequent poverty and mental derangement. It is no wonder why O. Henry wrote a story about an artist winning fame and fortune by feigning his death to satirize the phenomenon.

■ 有些伟大的创造到后世才取得成功

Greatness doesn’t always produce immediate success. A good example of this is Leonardo da Vinci, because many of his inventions and ideas, such as the airplane, the helicopter, roller bearings, air-conditioning, and the self-driven car, weren’t even comprehended until the 20th century technology became available. Because of this gap between the lack of immediate success and eventual recognition, it is often said that great people are ahead of their times. People who are great often seem unique, isolated, or even out of touch because they often represent the beginning of change.

■ 如何评价伟大人物

History is replete with famous people. When we look back into history, the primary problem emerges as to how to judge great people or evaluate their contribution fairly. What we are doing now is standing in our own position and painting their portraits, which means, somehow, we are just giving out our judgment by how they or their contribution benefit us. As a result, people tend to comment highly on those who benefit them more or those whose ideas happened to cater to their appetites, which also lead to the difference in the judgment given out by different people in the same time era. For instance, when Marx was considered the greatest mental leader ever by those who believe in communism, more people in the western country tend to rank him no more than a philosopher. Yet it is human nature for us to look at the world with colored glasses, we cannot escape from it, neither did our ancestor nor will our offspring. Admittedly, we are no perfect judges, however, this does not mean we could never reach a unanimous judgment.

42. Students should always question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively.

学生应该对自己所学的东西敢于质疑，而不是消极的接受。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 质疑精神的概念及意义

Being skeptic is not a radical way of thinking, but a logical thought process. It is important for healthy skepticism to keep our minds open to new ideas, and to prevent us from becoming unthinking dogmatists with no individuality. If there were no one in the world to doubt, then we'll all still believe the world is flat and science would never exist. Skepticism is a healthy outlook that doesn't hinder our society, as some may have you believe, but benefits it.

■ 质疑对社会的影响：质疑使我们更加理性并应用更严格的方法。在政治、法律等这些涉及重要决策的领域，质疑是核心。科学发展的动力是质疑。

Doubt tends to be wholly rational and causes us to hesitate before acting, and apply more rigorous methods. In politics, ethics and law, where very important decisions are made that often determine the course of someone's life, doubt is central, and often motivates an elaborate adversarial process to carefully sort through all the evidence to come to a decision. The scientific method, and to a degree all of science can be said to be entirely motivated by doubt: rather than accept the existing theories, experiments to test them continue. Technology can be seen as simply the expansion of the experiments to a wider user base, who take real risks with it. Users may no longer doubt the applicability of the theory in play, but there remain doubts about how it interacts with the real world. The process of technology transfer stages exploitation of science to ensure that doubt and danger are minimized.

■ William Harvey (1578-1657) 哈维, 血液循环发现人, 推翻了盖伦的理论

William Harvey (1578-1657), English physician, who discovered the circulation of the blood and the role of the heart in propelling it, thus refuting the theories of Galen and laying the foundation for modern physiology. Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* subjected him to severe criticism by some contemporaries, but this was more than compensated for by the later widespread recognition of his contribution.

43. The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves.

急剧加速的生活节奏带来的问题比解决的问题多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 急剧加速的生活节奏带来的问题

Cities are often centers of health education, research, technology and advanced services. But some of the lifestyle aspects of urban life are contributing to the rising burden of noncommunicable diseases in the Region. The rapid pace of urban life may lead to neglect of nutrition, and sedentary jobs invite lethargy and provide little physical stimulation; crowded living conditions exacerbate communicable diseases among the urban poor, as well as social tensions and stress; and heavy road traffic is part and parcel of the city's bustling life and commerce, but also kills and maims. Thus, the burgeoning urban environment may take more away from people's health than it gives back—unless a conscious effort and planning are used to create healthy cities.

■ 社会节奏加快导致人们更加急躁, 压力提升

The increasingly rapid pace of life today makes people become more impatient. People who suffer from severe impatience are often considered to be arrogant, insensitive, and overbearing. Impatience can cause a person to cut others off mid-sentence and to make what appear to be uninformed, quick judgements. Impatience can lead the impatient person to snap at others in response to questions or requests. Impatience is considered to be a career stopper for many major corporations. Impatient people are not considered to be good managers or leaders for a company. Many factors can lead a person down the road to impatience. One of the biggest causes is stress. The more stress a person feels, the more likely they will be to react impatiently to additional requests for time.

44. Claim: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

命题: 社会已经不可能把现存的任何一个人视为英雄了。

Reason: The reputation of anyone who is subjected to media scrutiny will eventually be diminished.

理由：被置于媒体审视下的任何人，其名誉终将受毁损。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 媒体对名人的消极影响

"Celebrity breakdowns" may have existed as long as the star system but are now investigated and exposed to a degree arguably considered excessive. In this digital era, it is not difficult to find information about celebrities, no matter how personal; private addresses of stars have been posted in both gossip columns and traditional media outlets like USA Today. And now, thanks to uncensored weblogs like that of celebrity-basher Perez Hilton, those in the spotlight suffer the humiliation and disgrace of having statements about them - true or untrue - broadcast for millions to find. The extent and quality of celebrity news in the media appears especially inordinate today, multiplying and intensifying at such a rate that "legitimate" news has fallen in precedence. Whether it likes it or not, the public knows more about Britney Spears and how many pills she swallowed than about many political issues. Mainstream media content is most likely increasing in sensationalism due to competition with celebrity news sources, particularly those online. As said by marketing author David Giles, "The defining characteristic of a celebrity is that it is essentially a media production, and its usage is largely confined to the twentieth century." After researching relevant articles and performing content analysis on entertainment web sites for my senior project, it was concluded that broadcasts containing information potentially harmful to the well being of celebrities was present in both mainstream to entertainment-focused sources. Thus, based on the content researched, as well as the outlets analyzed for this project, it was found that the media may indeed negatively affect celebrity behavior and psyches.

■ 消极影响

When you try to imitate your role models of the glamor industry, are you thoughtful enough to distinguish between the right and the wrong? It is often seen that young girls and boys imitate their role models blindly. The negative things the celebrities do are often talked about. The controversies in the lives of the celebrities are often highlighted by the media. This leads to a blind imitation of what appears in the news. Media often hypes the scintillating things about the celebrities. The negatives in society are highlighted with an intent to awaken the people about the society of the modern days. But this hype is actually having a negative effect on society. Masses are seeing only the negatives around them. Controversies are constantly being bombarded on them. All this is responsible for influencing the society negatively.

45. Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education.

追求高分严重的限制了教育各阶段的学习质量。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your

position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育不应当只追求高分

Popular thinking has it that the best mechanism for educating people is competition for grades. Unfortunately, this thinking flies in the face of empirical evidence, as outlined in several papers and books on the topic. In fact, there are several ways in which the incentive to “get the highest grade,” both in terms of achieving high grades oneself (as an absolute measure), and in terms of getting higher grades than others (as a comparative measure), directly inhibits the education of students, resulting in a situation where the student ends up less informed than she otherwise would have or could have been. The conflict between grade competition and learning seems to me robust enough to call for a significant overhaul in the way educational systems are designed.

■ 情商的培养比智商更重要

As all of us know, EQ is more important than IQ nowadays. A person with high EQ shows signs of not being afraid to express his feeling and express them with reason, logic and reality, and not the slave to negative emotion such as fear, worry, guilt. We should be brave and do things that we want to do. Besides, we should act out or do something to desire. We should always express our feelings clearly and directly with three-word sentence, so that we can let feelings guide us through life. Independent, self-reliant and morally autonomous person also shows one with high EQ. High EQ is definitely not motivated by power, wealth, status, fame or approval but feelings, comfortable talking about feelings, immobilized by fear or worry, and able to identify multiple concurrent feelings.

■ Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Educational psychology has identified two basic classifications of motivation - intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation arises from a desire to learn a topic due to its inherent interests, for self-fulfillment, enjoyment and to achieve a mastery of the subject. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is motivation to perform and succeed for the sake of accomplishing a specific result or outcome. Students who are very grade-oriented are extrinsically motivated, whereas students who seem to truly embrace their work and take a genuine interest in it are intrinsically motivated.

46. Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 学科之间的联系

Since various disciplines are related, the study of courses outside a student's own field may benefit

the study of their major. As we know, every subject does not exist independently. They relate to other subjects to one extent or another. For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all subjects. It provides a basic approach to thinking about every problem. Whatever your major is, you can benefit from learning it well. Mathematics is a useful tool for us in solving problems involving calculation. If your major is economics, you will find that knowledge of mathematics can help you a lot in your research. In the same way, graduate students with varied abilities would have a great advantage in competing with those who have only a limited scope.

■ 通过数学理论中的纳什均衡论对经济学的推进作用来论述数学对经济学的作用

In 1994, John Nash, the renowned mathematician in the 20th century, shared the Nobel Prize with two co-winners who were also mathematicians. However, they were awarded in Economic Sciences rather than their own academic field-mathematics. Nash's work on game theory, including the Nash equilibrium and the Nash arbitration scheme has allowed researchers to better understand problems of competition and cooperation among agents or players. His and his co-winners' finding had a phenomenal impact on economic analysis and appreciations in many other fields including in political science, biology and ecology, etc.

47. Educators should find out what students want included in the curriculum and then offer it to them.

教育工作者应该弄清楚学生们想上什么课，并且开设这些课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育行为应该重视学生的内在兴趣

The child has certain natural or innate urges, drives and instincts. He will be interested in those matters in which his instincts or natural urges are satisfied. Hence, in the teaching work, the child's psychological needs and interests are given emphasis. The child's interest change at various stages of his development. The teacher must be acquainted with these changes and provide learning experiences according to their needs and interests. For example, in infancy there is interest in imaginative plays and activities, in childhood there is interest in group activities and in adolescence, in love and adventure. The teacher should provide suitable subject matter and activities according to these special interests, so that pupils can learn and gain adequately. The methods of teaching should be adopted according to the physical conditions and natural interests of students. For example, at the Nursery and Kindergarten stages, the teacher should organize imaginative plays and utilize toys for teaching. In the primary stage stories may be told and group activities be organized for teaching various lessons.

■ 课程设置应当符合学生的学习能力

Curriculum and instruction for gifted learners should be a response to their learning capacities. Because gifted learners vary considerably as a population, there is no single formula or template

for curriculum and instruction that will serve all of them well. In general, however, good curriculum and instruction for gifted learners begins with good curriculum and instruction--that is, curriculum and instruction that is meaning-making, rich, and high level. From that starting point, appropriate modifications for highly able learners typically involve adapting pacing, determining an appropriate degree of challenge, and providing supported opportunities to develop interests. Effective curriculum and instruction for gifted learners will respond to their individual readiness levels, interests, and modes of learning.

■ Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Educational psychology has identified two basic classifications of motivation - intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation arises from a desire to learn a topic due to its inherent interests, for self-fulfillment, enjoyment and to achieve a mastery of the subject. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is motivation to perform and succeed for the sake of accomplishing a specific result or outcome. Students who are very grade-oriented are extrinsically motivated, whereas students who seem to truly embrace their work and take a genuine interest in it are intrinsically motivated.

■ 基于求知兴趣进行学习的优劣

Kirschner, Sweller, and Clark suggest learners need to be eased into science-based instruction and describe inquiry-based methods of instruction as “unguided instruction.” They suggest learners need some initial guidance and once developed an underlying schema, then they will be prepared to apply what they have learned in practice-based activities.

Hmelo-Silver, Duncan, & Chinn cite several studies supporting the success of the constructivist problem-based and inquiry learning methods. For example, they describe a project called GenScope, an inquiry-based science software application. Students using the GenScope software showed significant gains over the control groups, with the largest gains shown in students from basic courses.

48. Educators should teach facts only after their students have studied the ideas, trends, and concepts that help explain those facts.

教育工作者应该在学生学完观点和概念后再讲授案例事实，先学观点和概念有助于学生更好的理解案例事实。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

■ 本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材:

■ 只记事实的两大危害性

Relying on student activities exclusively can be worse than just using lectures. Students, in fact, need help in discerning organizing concepts and making connections. Research evidence supports the critics of both teacher-centered and student-centered approaches to instruction. Lecture-based instruction, where students memorize facts and procedures, tends to produce

unwanted outcomes: (a) students cannot use what they learn in new situations, and (b) students forget what they learned fairly quickly. Student-centered learning is intended to solve those problems. Research evidence, though, suggests that relying on student activities exclusively can be worse than just using lectures. Students, in fact, need help in discerning organizing concepts and making connections. Moreover, they can, in fact, cleave to misconceptions for years.

■ 实践出真知

It doesn't matter what subject you teach, differences in students' performance are affected by how much they practice. Researchers who have investigated expert and novice performance have uncovered important distinctions between deliberate practice and other activities, such as work, play and rote repetition. Rote repetition – simply repeating a task – will not automatically improve performance. Effective practice is deliberate. It involves attention, rehearsal and repetition and leads to new knowledge or skills that can later be developed into more complex knowledge and skills.

49. Claim: We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from those whose views contradict our own.

命题：通常，我们从与我们意见相同的人身上学到的要比从那些与我们意见相悖的人身上学的东西要多得多。

Reason: Disagreement can cause stress and inhibit learning.

理由：意见不统一会带来压力并且阻碍学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 分歧有时阻碍交流

Under some circumstances disagreement with others can be counterproductive to learning. For supporting examples one need look no further than a television set. On today's typical television or radio talk show, disagreement usually manifests itself in meaningless rhetorical bouts and shouting matches, during which opponents vie to have their own message heard, but have little interest either in finding common ground with or in acknowledging the merits of the opponent's viewpoint. Understandably, neither the combatants nor the viewers learn anything meaningful. In fact, these battles only serve to reinforce the predispositions and biases of all concerned. The end result is that learning is impeded.

■ 分歧促进真知和深入的交流

Indeed it is primarily through debate that human knowledge advances, whether at the personal, community, or global level. At the personal level, by listening to their parents' rationale for their seemingly oppressive rules and policies teenagers can learn how certain behaviors naturally carry certain undesirable consequences. At the same time, by listening to their teenagers' concerns about autonomy and about peer pressures parents can learn the valuable lesson that effective parenting and control are two different things. At the community level, through dispassionate dialogue an environmental activist can come to understand the legitimate economic

concerns of those whose jobs depend on the continued profitable operation of a factory. Conversely, the latter might stand to learn much about the potential public health price to be paid by ensuring job growth and a low unemployment rate. Finally, at the global level, two nations with opposing political or economic interests can reach mutually beneficial agreements by striving to understand the other's legitimate concerns for its national security, its political sovereignty, the stability of its economy and currency, and so forth.

50. Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people they serve.

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断而不是完全遵从人民的意愿。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 民主的含义

Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Ideally, this includes equal (and more or less direct) participation in the proposal, development and passage of legislation into law. It can also encompass social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination. Citizens govern in a democracy, either directly or indirectly. A democracy respects majority rule and individual rights. In addition, a democratic state protects citizens from government power by decentralizing power and redistributing it to regional and local levels. A democratic government protects basic human rights such as freedom of speech and religion. The main feature of democracy is the citizens' rights and responsibilities to elect officials who govern in the people's best interests.

51. Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

年轻人应该被鼓励去寻求长期的可行目标而不是追求眼前的名声。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 罗马不是一天建成的

“Rome was not built in a day” is an old proverb. Trying to seek immediate fame and recognition is analogous with the building of Rome in a day, or even worse. The fame thus acquired without effort and dedication is like a candle light which can be easily lighted but will be put off by the slightest and mildest wind or breeze. But the success and achievement acquired due to persistent hardwork and by following a long-term goal set in our earlier days of our lives is like

the shining of the bright “SUN”. No one can figure out how and when the luminance was created and the light can never be destroyed by any force, however strong it is.

■ 年轻人应该追求长远目标

Budding young people and students should set sight on practically feasible and technically viable goals along with sufficient time. This will enable the youngsters to have a strong and strategic plan before them, which will enable them to assess themselves from time to time and thereby correct their mistakes then and there.

■ 为自己设定短期目标和长期目标，只有完成短期目标才有可能实现长期目标

Goals are necessary for all productive and career-advancing activities. However, there are two types of goals, which are adhered to by the people who wish to move ahead in life. The two types of career goals are: Long term career goals and short term career goals. These career goals are quite different when compared. Long-term plans describe what you expect to accomplish in the next three months, as well as any project that will take longer than a week. Short-term plans cover what you want to accomplish today or this week. Short-term plans also can be steps toward longer-term objectives. Only when individuals succeed in achieving short term career goals are they able to advance to their long term career goals.

■ 长期计划、中期计划与短期计划（商业计划为例）

Business planning is an important aspect of growing a business, whether they are short-term plans that can be obtained within a few weeks or long-term plans that take 10 or more years to implement. Business planning allows you to do extensive research and evaluate each risk associated with a plan before you actually execute it. Some business owners simply do what seems enjoyable at the time without an actual plan, but consequences of acting before thinking can lead to loss in profits or overall failure if the decision tarnishes the company's credibility.

- Short-term planning addresses goals that can be obtained within a short period of time. Short-term usually refers to anything that can be done within a week, such as getting a website up for the company, to a year, like expanding the customer base by 50 percent. Other short-term plans include selling a certain amount of products each day, publishing a newsletter on a monthly basis and hiring new employees for marketing.
- Medium-term planning refers to the plans that may take anywhere from a year to five years to implement and complete. Examples of medium-term planning include increasing the income from the products sold, increasing the product line with 10 new products over a five-year period, letting third-party manufacturers go to build products on company plant and stabilizing the net worth of the business by gaining more assets and paying liabilities.
- Long-term plans are those that take anywhere from five years and up to complete. At the time of business launch, long-term plans can appear unrealistic, so many business owners go back and adjust long-term plans to suit the direction of the company. Long-term plan examples include getting shareholders in the business, expanding the company to several states or internationally and having a net worth triple that of liabilities. All loans and liabilities can also be paid off as part of the long-term plans, especially if the loans are large.

52. The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

教育最好的方法就是赞扬积极的行为，无视消极的行为。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 表扬带来的好处

It is true and natural that all educatees prefer praises for their positive actions than critiques and admonishment for their negative ones. On the one hand, praises for positive actions confirm the rightness of the educatee's behaviors, making them feel honorable and pleased in their group. Consequently, they are more likely to continue these behaviors and try to find more to be praised. In this point of view, positive praises create a well-established aggressive and creative atmosphere, and reinforce the confidence of educatees, thereby encourage them to pursue a higher level. At the same time, those who do not gain praises are more likely to spontaneously behave more actively and treat those being praised by teachers, employers or parents as their exemplars. Therefore all groups are stimulated to make better progress. On the other hand, the critiques are not easily accepted both emotionally and realistically, especially when such critiques happened right before other group members. This unwillingness is sure to result in negative reactions and sometimes educatees are even reluctant to listen to educators any more. They refuse emotionally at first even when they actually think they are not on the right side. For these two reasons, praise for positive actions must always be what an educator should take into account.

■ 行为的回报和强化的概念

A reward, tangible or intangible, is presented after the occurrence of an action (i. e. behavior) with the intent to cause the behavior to occur again. This is done by associating positive meaning to the behavior. Studies show that if the person receives the reward immediately, the effect would be greater, and decreases as duration lengthens. Repetitive action-reward combination can cause the action to become habit. A reinforcer is different from reward in that reinforcement is intended to create a measured increase in the rate of a desirable behavior following the addition of something to the environment.

53. If a goal is worthy, then any means taken to attain it are justifiable.

只要目标值得，不择手段达到目的是合理的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 正确的实现目标的五大要点

■ Grab opportunities

Many opportunities pass us by. And if you keep letting them go, we just might have passed on an opportunity of a lifetime. But don't go jumping in hastily into things. Weed out the unrealistic ones. Remember, some schemes, like the get-rich-quick scheme, never work out. So know what to grab. As Goethe said, "Be bold and mighty forces will come to your aid."

■ Make much out of opportunities

Sure, you've grabbed the opportunity but even if you already have it, it can still slip away. Try to make the most out of opportunities. But if you think things aren't going too well, accept the fact that you might have made a bad decision. If you can bail out, bail out quick. It's always best to cut losses short.

■ Assert yourself

Let's go back to Goethe. Be bold. You will never be seen as a mover or shaker or even get people to like and trust you if you always cower in fear. So assert yourself. Drones rarely succeed. You have voice so don't be afraid to use it and speak out.

■ Take calculated risks

Everything can go extremely well or the opposite. And be prepared for that. But don't be the sucker born this minute. Before jumping in, weigh the pros and cons. It's always go with one that exposes you to the least risks.

■ Maximize your potential

Turn to yourself. Know your strengths and limits. If you know both, you know what strengths you can bank on and what to work on. Don't just accept that you have limitations. You can work on these quirks. Saying "I can't" off the bat is a killer. So always say, "I can."

54. In order to become well-rounded individuals, all college students should be required to take courses in which they read poetry, novels, mythology, and other types of imaginative literature.

为了成为全面的人，所有大学生都应该修一些诗歌、小说、神话等富有想象力的文学的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and

supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 为什么要学习文学？

The world of literature has a wealth of knowledge we can learn from and if we take the time to study and analyze what we read, we have access to some interesting points of views. This information can give us access to many different aspects, from first-hand accounts of history, their personal understanding of the world and even a different take on the philosophy and culture we live by and in. While it's important to remember that what we read is in the view point of someone else, this bias view can help us redefine or strengthen ourselves.

■ 现实中想象力的作用

Imagination is an experimental partition of the mind used to create theories and ideas based on functions. Taking objects from real perceptions, the imagination uses complex IF-functions to create new or revised ideas. This part of the mind is vital to developing better and easier ways to accomplish old and new tasks. These experimented ideas can be safely conducted inside a virtual world and then, if the idea is probable, and the function is true, the idea can be actualized in reality. Imagination is the key to new development of the mind and can be shared with others, progressing collectively.

■ 想象力的定义

Imagination refers to the process of forming in the mind new images which have not been previously experienced, or at least only partially or in different combinations. Some typical examples are: fairy tale, fiction, and a form of verisimilitude often invoked in fantasy and science fiction invites readers to pretend such stories are true by referring to objects of the mind such as fictional books that do not exist apart from an imaginary world.

55. In order for any work of art—for example, a film, a novel, a poem, or a song—to have merit, it must be understandable to most people.

任何的艺术作品为了有价值，例如电影、文学、雕塑或者歌曲，都必须让大多数人易于理解。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 为什么艺术往往让人难以理解

Art is not just about the execution, it is about the concept. Most art is difficult for people to understand because it doesn't represent a concrete image that our eyes and brain can identify.

■ How to understand Arts?

A famous Russian writer and thinker, Lew Tolstoj, once stated that "To define art we must stop seeing her as a means of obtaining pleasure, but consider it as one of the conditions necessary to stay alive. If we see art in such a way we cannot help noticing that it is a method for people to contact each other...people use art to explain to each other their feelings." Art makes life richer, more interesting and it often gives life a meaning. One can only be sensitive to art when he/she spends a lot of time contemplating it. For example, if they often visit galleries. Often we do not realize we are surrounded by art. We don't necessarily have to go to a gallery or museum to see it. Art is everywhere. Art is in architecture, posters, and graffiti, things we use daily like cars, furniture and cooking utensils, fashion and photographs in magazines. Works of art are not just paintings, but also many objects we see and use every day. When trying to understand art stand back and take a good look at it. Look at it for a solid five minutes. Pay attention the small details and the larger details that are in the art. Ask yourself some questions about the art. Do you see anything that strikes you? Is the artist trying to say something or convey a message with this piece of art? How do the colors contrast and coordinate with each other? Is there a play on light in the art? If you know what type of art it is ask yourself what general overall theme most artists are portraying when creating art in that style? When looking at and thinking about art it is important to remember when the art was created, under what era and conditions.

■ 超现实主义艺术---Surrealist

Surrealist artists want their work to be a link between the abstract spiritual realities and the real forms of the material world. To them, the object stood as a metaphor for an inner reality. Through the craft, whether it be painting, sculpting or drawing, artists can bring the inner realities of the subconscious to the conscious mind, so that their meaning could be deciphered through analysis. Surrealist artists strive to chart the anatomy of the psyche, just as Michelangelo and Leonardo advanced the knowledge of the body's anatomy.

56. Many important discoveries or creations are accidental: it is usually while seeking the answer to one question that we come across the answer to another.

大多数重大的发现或创造都是偶然的：我们经常在寻求一个问题答案的时候偶然获得了另外一个问题的答案。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 很多重大发现都是偶然的

Some of the biggest game-changing inventions and discoveries of our time were not the product of calculated genius, but accidents that happened to work out. These lucky mishaps have given the world everything from the awesome Slinky toy to the lifesaving antibiotic penicillin. In many cases they've also reshaped major industries or created entirely new ones.

■ 青霉素的例子

Usually scientific progress is associated with rigorous research and analysis, but it's not always the case. A surprising number of discoveries owe a lot to chance. Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin is one example. It took place in 1928 when he left a culture plate smeared with *Staphylococcus* bacteria on his lab bench while he went on a two-week holiday. He came home to see that the culture had been contaminated by a fungus, which stopped the bacteria growing. He had discovered an antibiotic. This was by no means the first accidental discovery. Throughout the centuries, such discoveries have led to some of the world's greatest breakthroughs in all areas of life.

■ 糖精的偶然发现

It may sound gross, but when Constantin Fahlberg failed to wash his hands one day in 1879, it was the luckiest thing he ever did. Fahlberg, a chemist, was at the lab of the noted scientist Ira Remsen, trying to find new uses for coal tar, when he spilled a chemical derivative on his hands. That evening, at dinner with his wife, Fahlberg noticed that his rolls tasted sweet. He asked her if she had done something special. She had not, and he quickly realized that what he was tasting was the residue he'd spilled on himself at the lab earlier that day. Eager to find out what it was, Fahlberg proceeded to taste the various residues on his arms and clothes, and later at his lab. He eventually figured out what the sweet taste was, and so did Remsen. The duo published their findings in the *American Chemical Journal* in 1880. Four years later, Fahlberg patented what he called saccharin--a sweetener about 300 times sweeter than sugar--but left his partner off the patent. Today saccharin is used in many low-calorie and sugar-free products, from diet soda to salad dressing.

57. The main benefit of the study of history is to dispel the illusion that people living now are significantly different from people who lived in earlier times.

研究历史的最大好处就是打破了这样一种幻觉：不同时代的人之间存在着显著的差别。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 过去与现在的联系

It is impossible for any new development to go totally independent of past experience of some specific field. In any field, people have to counted on experience and theories of predecessors. Someone may argue that, sometimes there are groundbreaking achievements in some area which totally subvert the former ones. This kind of subversion, however, is also based

on past attainments. It is not likely that people do not find their new achievement perfectly get rid of the discrepancies of old achievements until they independently develop it. In fact, it is always the case that when people have good master over contemporary knowledge of some area, their deep understanding and keen insight ignite their skepticism of some entrenched achievements and only then are they able to apply their knowledge to make new achievements.

■ History Helps Us Understand People and Societies

History offers a storehouse of information about how people and societies behave. Understanding the operations of people and societies is difficult, though a number of disciplines make the attempt. An exclusive reliance on current data would needlessly handicap our efforts. How can we evaluate war if the nation is at peace—unless we use historical materials? How can we understand genius, the influence of technological innovation, or the role that beliefs play in shaping family life, if we don't use what we know about experiences in the past? Some social scientists attempt to formulate laws or theories about human behavior. But even these recourses depend on historical information, except for in limited, often artificial cases in which experiments can be devised to determine how people act. Major aspects of a society's operation, like mass elections, missionary activities, or military alliances, cannot be set up as precise experiments. Consequently, history must serve, however imperfectly, as our laboratory, and data from the past must serve as our most vital evidence in the unavoidable quest to figure out why our complex species behaves as it does in societal settings. This, fundamentally, is why we cannot stay away from history: it offers the only extensive evidential base for the contemplation and analysis of how societies function, and people need to have some sense of how societies function simply to run their own lives.

58. Learning is primarily a matter of personal discipline; students cannot be motivated by school or college alone.

学习主要是自己的事情，学生不能只靠学校的驱动去学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 积极的学习环境对学生的学习非常重要

Positive learning environments support the developmental needs of students not only academically but also socially and personally. These are places, such as classrooms, where children feel comfortable with themselves, safe amongst their peers and motivated to learn. Since students are unique individuals and come from a variety of backgrounds and experience, a positive environment may not occur naturally but require careful nurturing from the teacher or adult in charge. Rules and expectations that promote positive learning environments in the classroom are a way to help create an environment of respect and learning

59. Scientists and other researchers should focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people.

科学家和其他研究者应该把精力集中在能为大多数人造福的领域。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 科学研究的双刃性

Many historians of science argue not only that technology is an essential condition of advanced, industrial civilization but also that the rate of technological change has developed its own momentum in recent centuries. Innovations now seem to appear at a rate that increases geometrically, without respect to geographical limits or political systems. These innovations tend to transform traditional cultural systems, frequently with unexpected social consequences. Thus technology can be conceived as both a creative and a destructive process.

60. Politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals.

政治家不应追求虚无缥缈的理想，而应寻求实际以及合理的一致性。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 政治家应该追求实际，考虑现实

Politicians should be concerned about the real world and the future — as it extends to the next election. They must be practical people — it's a matter of survival. Theories are for academics and other idlers. The people who count are the people who can help politicians get ahead. In politics, to be is to be perceived. To be successful, is to be perceived as effective. No one's going to give money to a pol who can't turn the powers of government in the donor's favor. Being perceived as effective means being surrounded by malevolent enemies who are capable of stopping a politician's good intentions. Practical politicians are never without scapegoats.

■ How to become a successful politician

Develop the personal characteristics of humility and honesty. Bourne notes that it is the collective institution of the legislature that holds power; an individual politician must be humble enough to realize there is little he can do alone. Hamilton states that politicians must be seen as trustworthy

by their colleagues in order to work effectively together. Constituents, Hamilton states, are also alert to dishonesty in their elected officials.

Maintain a high level of energy in addition to ambition and focus. Hamilton says the job of a politician is all-consuming and requires a great deal of personal effort. Although ambition sometimes has a negative connotation in the political context, Hamilton states that most politicians employ their ambition in certain areas of policy more than for personal gain. Bourne adds that goals are important to a successful career and these should be specific and measurable.

Work on your communication skills. Hamilton states that good politicians should be able to engage with all sorts of people in a wide variety of environments. Bourne also highlights the importance of listening to the views of others, as their different experiences may help the politician to re-think his opinion. Bourne also says it's important to learn how to say no, but to do so in a way that does not offend.

Research and become educated on the issues. Bourne recommends that politicians specialize in a certain area and become the go-to person on that topic in the legislative body. This will give the politician standing and influence. Both Hamilton and Bourne emphasize the importance of knowing the system and how to use it effectively, so that the legislature can advance the politician's policy goals. Knowledge of the bureaucracy is necessary to effectively help constituents, Hamilton notes, and this is important since political office is not an entitlement and politicians must be loyal to those who elected them.

Remember the importance of give and take. Hamilton states that effective politics involves finding common ground. Bourne states that good politicians keep people on side because their support may be needed in the future. Hamilton also discourages ideology in politicians, and states, "if you approach a problem by saying that all the good is in your side and all the bad lies with the opposition, then you'll never accomplish anything."

61. People should undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences.

人们应该在认真考虑过后果之后再采取冒险行动。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 三思而后行

By definition, something that is important has long-term potential consequences. Something that is unimportant has few or no long-term potential consequences. Before starting on anything, you should always ask yourself, "What are the potential consequences of doing or not doing this task?" The clearer you are about your future intentions, the greater influence that clarity will have on what you do in the moment. With a clear long-term vision, you are much more capable of

evaluating an activity in the present and to assure that it is consistent with where you truly want to end up.

62. Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them.

使命造就领导者。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 使命造就领导者的内涵

Inspirational motivation refers to the degree to which the leader articulates a vision that is appealing and inspiring to followers. Leaders with inspirational motivation challenge followers with high standards, communicate optimism about future goals, and provide meaning for the task at hand. Followers need to have a strong sense of purpose if they are to be motivated to act. Purpose and meaning provide the energy that drives a group forward. It is also important that this visionary aspect of leadership be supported by communication skills that allow the leader to articulate his or her vision with precision and power in a compelling and persuasive way.

63. There is little justification for society to make extraordinary efforts—especially at a great cost in money and jobs—to save endangered animal or plant species.

社会很少有理由做出特别的努力来挽救濒危动植物物种，尤其是在要花费大量的人力物力的情况下。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 物种的灭绝会破坏整个生态系统

Plant and animal species are the foundation of healthy ecosystems. Humans depend on ecosystems such as coastal estuaries, prairie grasslands, and ancient forests to purify their air, clean their water, and supply them with food. When species become endangered, it is an indicator that the health of these vital ecosystems is beginning to unravel. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that losing one plant species can trigger the loss of up to 30 other insect, plant and higher animal species.

■ 物种灭绝的原因

Disease, pollution, and limited distribution are more factors that threaten various plant and animal species. If a species does not have the natural genetic protection against particular pathogens, an introduced disease can have severe effects on that specie. For example, rabies and canine distemper viruses are presently destroying carnivore populations in East Africa. Domestic animals often transmit the diseases that affect wild populations, demonstrating again how human activities lie at the root of most causes of endangerment. Pollution has seriously affected multiple terrestrial and aquatic species, and limited distributions are frequently a consequence of other threats; populations confined to few small areas due to of habitat loss, for example, may be disastrously affected by random factors.

■ 濒临物种的医学价值

Plants and animals are responsible for a variety of useful medications. In fact, about forty percent of all prescriptions written today are composed from the natural compounds of different species. These species not only save lives, but they contribute to a prospering pharmaceutical industry worth over \$40 billion annually. Unfortunately, only 5% of known plant species have been screened for their medicinal values, although we continue to lose up to 100 species daily.

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64. The human mind will always be superior to machines because machines are only tools of human minds.

人的智力将永远比机器高级，因为机器只是人脑设计出的工具。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 美国哲学家 John Searle 对于“机器无法超越人类智慧”的论述

American philosopher John Searle has expressed a different view. He admits that a program might produce replies identical to those of a person, and that a programmed robot might behave exactly like a human. But he argues that a program cannot understand anything it says. It is not actually saying or asserting anything at all, but merely outputting meaningless symbols that it has manipulated according to purely formal rules—in other words, all syntax and no semantics. Searle

asserts that human brains can ascribe meaning to symbols, thus deriving understanding, whereas metal and silicon cannot.

■ 人工智能技术能模仿人类，但是依然有局限性，无法超越人类智能和智慧

To match everything that people can do, AI systems would need to model the richness and subtlety of human memory and common sense. Many of the mechanisms behind human intelligence are still poorly understood, and computer programs can simulate the complex processes of human thought and cognition only to a limited extent. Even so, an AI system does not necessarily need to mimic human thought to achieve an intelligent answer or result, such as a winning chess move, as it may rely on its own “superhuman” computing power.

■ 人工智能在诊断分析上的成功应用，但是依然无法真正达到人的智能

AI programs can make medical diagnoses as well as, or better than, most human doctors. AI programs have been developed that analyze the disease symptoms, medical history, and laboratory test results of a patient, and then suggest a diagnosis to the physician. The diagnostic program is an example of expert systems, which are programs designed to perform tasks in specialized areas as a human would. Expert systems take computers a step beyond straightforward programming, being based on a technique called rule-based inference, in which preestablished rule systems are used to process the data. Despite their sophistication, expert systems still do not approach the complexity of true intelligent thought.

65. Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and to disobey and resist unjust laws.

社会中的每一个人都有义务遵守公平的法律，抵制不公平的法律。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材:

■ “法律的公正性”的概念

Law develops as society evolves. Historically, the simplest societies were tribal. The members of the tribe were bonded together initially by kinship and worship of the same gods. Even in the absence of courts and legislature there was law—a blend of custom, morality, religion, and magic. The visible authority was the ruler, or chief; the ultimate authorities were believed to be the gods whose will was revealed in the forces of nature and in the revelations of the tribal head or the priests. Wrongs against the tribe, such as sacrilege or breach of tribal custom, were met with group sanctions including ridicule and hostility, and, the tribe members thought, with the wrath of the gods. The gods were appeased in ritualistic ceremonies ending perhaps in sacrifice or expulsion of the wrongdoer. Wrongs against individuals, such as murder, theft, adultery, or failure to repay a debt, were avenged by the family of the victim, often in actions against the family of the

wrongdoer. Revenge of this kind was based on tribal custom, a major component of early law.

■ Rousseau 关于社会和法律的观点

Should we obey an unjust law? According to the theory of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 18th century French political philosopher, in a democratic society the state represents the general will of the citizens, and that in obeying its laws each citizen is pursuing his own real interests. Thus, in an ideal state, laws express the general will. An individual who disagrees with a law must be failing to look at things from the moral standpoint. Rousseau is talking about an ideal state where laws express people's general will, a will that aims at the common good. But the question is: are we living in an ideal state and do all the laws of our land express the common will of the people and should we obey all the laws even if they are unjust? The answer to this question can be different for different people.

66. People who are the most deeply committed to an idea or policy are also the most critical of it.

对于一种想法或者政策最忠实的人往往又对其最批判。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 质疑精神的概念及意义

Being skeptic is not a radical way of thinking, but a logical thought process. It is important for healthy skepticism to keep our minds open to new ideas, and to prevent us from becoming unthinking dogmatists with no individuality. If there were no one in the world to doubt, then we'll all still believe the world is flat and science would never exist. Skepticism is a healthy outlook that doesn't hinder our society, as some may have you believe, but benefits it.

■ 质疑对社会的影响：质疑使我们更加理性并应用更严格的方法。在政治、法律等这些涉及重要决策的领域，质疑是核心。科学发展的动力是质疑。

Doubt tends to be wholly rational and causes us to hesitate before acting, and apply more rigorous methods. In politics, ethics and law, where very important decisions are made that often determine the course of someone's life, doubt is central, and often motivates an elaborate adversarial process to carefully sort through all the evidence to come to a decision. The scientific method, and to a degree all of science can be said to be entirely motivated by doubt: rather than accept the existing theories, experiments to test them continue. Technology can be seen as simply the expansion of the experiments to a wider user base, who take real risks with it. Users may no longer doubt the applicability of the theory in play, but there remain doubts about how it interacts with the real world. The process of technology transfer stages exploitation of science to ensure that doubt and danger are minimized.

67. Some people believe that society should try to save every plant and animal species, despite the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being. Others believe that society need

not make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species.

有人认为社会应设法挽救每一个动植物物种，不管花费多少人力、时间和财力。另一些人认为社会没必要不遗余力的挽救濒危物种，尤其是在要花费大量财力和人力的情况下。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

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■ 物种的灭绝会破坏整个生态系统

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■ 物种灭绝的原因

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■ 濒临物种的医学价值

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losing one plant species can trigger the loss of up to 30 other insect, plant and higher animal species.

68. Some people believe that the purpose of education is to free the mind and the spirit. Others believe that formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free.

有人认为教育的目的就是要放飞思想和心灵。另一些人认为正规教育倾向于限制我们的思想和心灵。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育的目的

Education developed from the human struggle for survival and enlightenment. It may be formal or informal. Informal education refers to the general social process by which human beings acquire the knowledge and skills needed to function in their culture. Formal education refers to the process by which teachers instruct students in courses of study within institutions. The proper aim of education is to promote significant learning. Significant learning entails development. Development means successively asking broader and deeper questions of the relationship between oneself and the world.

■ Formal Education VS. Informal Education

Formal education is classroom-based, provided by trained teachers. Informal education happens outside the classroom, in after-school programs, community-based organizations, museums, libraries, or at home. What are the main differences between the two?

- In general, classrooms have the same kids and the same teachers every day. After-school programs are often drop-in, so attendance is inconsistent, as is leadership.
- Classroom activities can last several days. After-school programs need to complete an activity each day because a different group of kids could be in attendance tomorrow.
- You can assume that classroom-based teachers have a certain level of training in educational philosophy, effective teaching strategies, classroom management, and content. After-school providers, by contrast, vary in experience and knowledge of teaching techniques, content expertise, and group management. Typically, materials for after-school settings need to include a lot more structure.

- Teachers need to meet educational standards and stick to a specified curriculum, which can make it difficult for them to incorporate nontraditional content. After-school programs, on the other hand, can be more flexible with their content.

Both formal and informal education settings offer different strengths to your educational outreach project. If your project fits in the classroom, it can have a very long life; teachers will use trusted resources for years. After-school programs offer a different kind of environment, where your activities don't need to be as formal and where you can reach a different audience. While both schools and after-school programs serve students, many kids who feel disenfranchised at school blossom in after-school settings. Real learning can happen in a setting where kids feel less intimidated or more comfortable than they do in a formal classroom. The ultimate goal is that their success in an informal setting can lead to greater confidence in the formal classroom.

69. Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public. Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.

有人认为对于政治领导人来说，在公众面前保留信息是必要的，甚至是值得的。另外一些人认为公众有完全知情权。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 善意的谎言

段落大意： 善意的谎言指没有恶意， 不会带来混乱， 并会对撒谎者和听者有好处的谎言。

A white lie would cause no discord if it were uncovered and offers some benefit to the liar or the hearer, or both. As a concept, it is largely defined by local custom and cannot be clearly separated from regular lies with any authority. As such the term may have different meanings in different cultures. Lies which are harmless but told for no reasons are generally not called white lies.

In western countries, a white lie is typically taken to mean an untruth with an alleged justification such as to avoid upsetting a person, to encourage a person or just for harmless convenience. An example of a white lie is a nurse who reassures a disfigured patient that he looks healthy, or an aged husband who assures his wife that she looks just as good as when he married her. This kind of white lie is, in many instances, known to be an untruth by all involved parties, but overlooked out of diplomatic tact or politeness. For example, when two people collide in a crowded hallway and one falls down, he might tell the other that he's not hurt, even if he's hurt a little bit.

■ 政府应当提高透明度

Government should be transparent. Transparency promotes accountability and provides information for citizens about what their Government is doing. Information maintained by the Federal Government is a national asset. My Administration will take appropriate action, consistent

with law and policy, to disclose information rapidly in forms that the public can readily find and use. Executive departments and agencies should harness new technologies to put information about their operations and decisions online and readily available to the public. Executive departments and agencies should also solicit public feedback to identify information of greatest use to the public.

■ 民主的含义

Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Ideally, this includes equal (and more or less direct) participation in the proposal, development and passage of legislation into law. It can also encompass social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination. Citizens govern in a democracy, either directly or indirectly. A democracy respects majority rule and individual rights. In addition, a democratic state protects citizens from government power by decentralizing power and redistributing it to regional and local levels. A democratic government protects basic human rights such as freedom on speech and religion. The main feature of democracy is the citizens' rights and responsibilities to elect officials who govern in the people's best interests.

70. Claim: Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's major field of study.

命题：大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Reason: Acquiring knowledge of various academic disciplines is the best way to become truly educated.

理由：学生修本专业外的多种课程是让学生真正受教育的最好途径。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 学科之间的联系

Since various disciplines are related, the study of courses outside a student's own field may benefit the study of their major. As we know, every subject does not exist independently. They relate to other subjects to one extent or another. For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all subjects. It provides a basic approach to thinking about every problem. Whatever your major is, you can benefit from learning it well. Mathematics is a useful tool for us in solving problems involving calculation. If your major is economics, you will find that knowledge of mathematics can help you a lot in your research. In the same way, graduate students with varied abilities would have a great advantage in competing with those who have only a limited scope.

■ 跨学科的概念以及价值：跨学科关注不同学科间的联系，跨学科的目的是通过整合知识来理解现有世界。

Transdisciplinarity acts as a principle for a unity of knowledge beyond disciplines. Transdisciplinarity concerns that which is at once between the disciplines, across the different disciplines, and beyond each individual discipline. Its goal is the understanding of the present

world, of which one of the imperatives is the overarching unity of knowledge. The transdisciplinarity is defined by Basarab Nicolescu through three methodological postulates: the existence of levels of reality, the logic of the included middle, and complexity. In the presence of several levels of Reality the space between disciplines and beyond disciplines is full of information. Disciplinary research concerns, at most, one and the same level of Reality; moreover, in most cases, it only concerns fragments of one level of Reality. On the contrary, transdisciplinarity concerns the dynamics engendered by the action of several levels of Reality at once. The discovery of these dynamics necessarily passes through disciplinary knowledge. While not a new discipline or a new superdiscipline, transdisciplinarity is nourished by disciplinary research; in turn, disciplinary research is clarified by transdisciplinary knowledge in a new and fertile way. In this sense, disciplinary and transdisciplinary research are not antagonistic but complementary.

■ 通过数学理论中的纳什均衡论对经济学的推进作用来论述数学对经济学的作用

In 1994, John Nash, the renowned mathematician in the 20th century, shared the Nobel Prize with two co-winners who were also mathematicians. However, they were awarded in Economic Sciences rather than their own academic field-mathematics. Nash's work on game theory, including the Nash equilibrium and the Nash arbitration scheme has allowed researchers to better understand problems of competition and cooperation among agents or players. His and his co-winners' finding had a phenomenal impact on economic analysis and appreciations in many other fields including in political science, biology and ecology, etc.

71. Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

年轻人应该被鼓励去寻求长期的可行目标而不是追求眼前的名声。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 罗马不是一天建成的

"Rome was not built in a day" is an old proverb. Trying to seek immediate fame and recognition is analogous with the building of rome in a day, or even worse. The fame thus acquired without effort and dedication is like a candle light which can be easily lighted but will be put off by the slightest and mildest wind or breeze. But the success and achievement acquired due to persistent hardwork and by following a long-term goal set in our earlier days of our lives is like the shining of the bright "SUN". No one can figure out how and when the luminance was created and the light can never be destroyed by any force, however strong it is.

■ 年轻人应该追求长远目标

Budding young people and students should set sight on practically feasible and technically viable goals along with sufficient time. This will enable the youngsters to have a strong and strategic plan before them, which will enable them to assess themselves from time to time and

thereby correct their mistakes then and there.

72. Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

政府不应该资助任何结果不明确的科学研究。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 克隆研究的伦理思考

“If we can, we will” is a dangerous motto for medicine. I believe that the possible is not the inevitable. Life is much too complex for that. The path from fear of cloning to complacency to enthusiasm is not one we must tread. Instead, we ought to listen to our fears—not so much to overcome them as to understand them. Why are we afraid that a wolf may inhabit Dolly’s clothing? Do we fear a loss of human distinctiveness, a rise of human malevolence, a perilous future for children whose mothers are also their twins? For some people, cloning as a science fiction dream comes true. Grieving parents could replicate a child killed in a tragic accident. Or a child could reproduce a dying parent. We could have a child literally of our own—without the interference of the unnecessary, and potentially inferior, genes of another.

Cloning’s brightest promise rests in the curing of genetic disease—a Tinker Bell dusting of cells with protective genes. These enhanced cells would generate cloned children who possess the shielding gene in every cell. And, surely, creating a clone to supply user-friendly bone marrow to a victim of the ravages of cancer is an act of supreme compassion.

■ 胚胎的伦理思考

Embryos are morally considerable and they are not just bunches of cells having no link to the moral community. Specifically, embryos have a modest moral status because they are alive, because they have a special ontological, biological, and moral relationship with the persons whose gametes literally constitute them, and because they are valued—sometimes as highly as any entity can be morally valued—by sincere moral agents whose attributions of moral status must be given serious consideration as well as some deference and weight.

All living things deserve at least some minimal moral status because all living things have a good of their own. For example, it is morally wrong for me to take to the sidewalks and try to stomp every ant I can find simply to satisfy a whim. However, if ants invade my home and start eating my sugar and flour, I am entitled to kill them.

73. Colleges and universities should require all faculty to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach.

大学应该要求所有教职员工花时间研究和所教课程相关的学术界之外的东西。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible

consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 不同领域的特性促进人们更全面的思维方式

The inclusion of varied fields to the study of any problem provides greater insight and comprehension. It also prevents the unmitigated influence of one predominant idea that may in fact be untrue either in the current or previous context. This need for transdisciplinary fusion is not only the case among the knowledge domains themselves, but perhaps more importantly between the domains and that of value. Ethics and epistemology, value and knowledge, have become separated for more than a century, due to the belief that the two answers totally different questions and are completely different in their orientations. The realm of ‘ought’, so it was argued, is not to be confused with that of ‘is’. The former tells what one ‘ought’ or ‘ought not’ to do; whereas the other tells us what ‘is’ or ‘is not’ the case. In the paper I intend to discuss this issue, relying on the works of the European philosopher Baruch de Spinoza, and the Indian Buddhist master Nāgārjuna. More specifically, I intend to show how the insights of these two masters, who lived far apart both in time and in space, could provide us with more needed tools and vocabularies in helping us explore the uncharted space of transdisciplinarity, especially concerning the unity of knowledge and value.

74. Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

了解过去并不能帮助人们做出当下的重要决定。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 了解过去促进当下

It is commonly acknowledged that an understanding of the past is fundamental to an understanding of the present. The analysis and interpretation of history provide an essential context for evaluating contemporary institutions, politics, and cultures. Understanding the present configuration of society is not the only reason to study the past; history also provides unique insight into human nature and human civilization.

■ The Importance of History in Our Own Lives

These two fundamental reasons for studying history underlie more specific and quite diverse uses of history in our own lives. History well told is beautiful. Many of the historians who most appeal to the general reading public know the importance of dramatic and skillful writing—as well as of accuracy. Biography and military history appeal in part because of the tales they contain. History as art and entertainment serves a real purpose, on aesthetic grounds but also on the level of human understanding. Stories well done are stories that reveal how people and societies have actually functioned, and they prompt thoughts about the human experience in other times and

places. The same aesthetic and humanistic goals inspire people to immerse themselves in efforts to reconstruct quite remote pasts, far removed from immediate, present-day utility. Exploring what historians sometimes call the “pastness of the past”—the ways people in distant ages constructed their lives—involves a sense of beauty and excitement, and ultimately another perspective on human life and society.

75. In this age of intensive media coverage, it is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

在今天这个媒体铺天盖地的社会中，社会已经不可能把任何一个现存的人视为英雄了。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 媒体对名人的消极影响

"Celebrity breakdowns" may have existed as long as the star system but are now investigated and exposed to a degree arguably considered excessive. In this digital era, it is not difficult to find information about celebrities, no matter how personal; private addresses of stars have been posted in both gossip columns and traditional media outlets like USA Today. And now, thanks to uncensored weblogs like that of celebrity-basher Perez Hilton, those in the spotlight suffer the humiliation and disgrace of having statements about them - true or untrue - broadcast for millions to find. The extent and quality of celebrity news in the media appears especially inordinate today, multiplying and intensifying at such a rate that "legitimate" news has fallen in precedence. Whether it likes it or not, the public knows more about Britney Spears and how many pills she swallowed than about many political issues. Mainstream media content is most likely increasing in sensationalism due to competition with celebrity news sources, particularly those online. As said by marketing author David Giles, "The defining characteristic of a celebrity is that it is essentially a media production, and its usage is largely confined to the twentieth century." After researching relevant articles and performing content analysis on entertainment web sites for my senior project, it was concluded that broadcasts containing information potentially harmful to the well being of celebrities was present in both mainstream to entertainment-focused sources. Thus, based on the content researched, as well as the outlets analyzed for this project, it was found that the media may indeed negatively affect celebrity behavior and psyches.

■ 消极影响

When you try to imitate your role models of the glamor industry, are you thoughtful enough to distinguish between the right and the wrong? It is often seen that young girls and boys imitate their role models blindly. The negative things the celebrities do are often talked about. The controversies in the lives of the celebrities are often highlighted by the media. This leads to a blind imitation of what appears in the news. Media often hypes the scintillating things about the

celebrities. The negatives in society are highlighted with an intent to awaken the people about the society of the modern days. But this hype is actually having a negative effect on society. Masses are seeing only the negatives around them. Controversies are constantly being bombarded on them. All this is responsible for influencing the society negatively.

76. We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own.

通常，我们从与我们意见相同的人身上学到的要比从那些与我们意见相悖的人身上学的东西要多得多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 分歧促进真知和深入的交流

Indeed it is primarily through debate that human knowledge advances, whether at the personal, community, or global level. At the personal level, by listening to their parents' rationale for their seemingly oppressive rules and policies teenagers can learn how certain behaviors naturally carry certain undesirable consequences. At the same time, by listening to their teenagers' concerns about autonomy and about peer pressures parents can learn the valuable lesson that effective parenting and control are two different things. At the community level, through dispassionate dialogue an environmental activist can come to understand the legitimate economic concerns of those whose jobs depend on the continued profitable operation of a factory. Conversely, the latter might stand to learn much about the potential public health price to be paid by ensuring job growth and a low unemployment rate. Finally, at the global level, two nations with opposing political or economic interests can reach mutually beneficial agreements by striving to understand the other's legitimate concerns for its national security, its political sovereignty, the stability of its economy and currency, and so forth.

■ 分歧的价值

Contradictive opinions always serve to sharply reveal some flaws in your opinion or theory. In contrast, those who accede to your opinion are always inclined to neglect even cover up the shortcoming existing in your view. An obvious example is the debate since the opponents can easily find the flaws and weakness in your argument. Consequently, a heated debate, in most cases, leads to a thorough and comprehensive understanding about the subject in discussion. Moreover, contradictory views can inspire you to look into the details of the problem. Admittedly, opposing views may produce some stress but it will by no means inhibit learning. On the contrary, they can serve as an inspiration for exploration and discovery in the realm of knowledge and science. Just as the Chinese old saying goes, "The more the truth is debated, the clearer it becomes." In fact, if we abstract the words "contradictive opinion", we will understand that they give expression to a critical concept—skepticism. Skepticism refers to the philosophic position holding that the

possibility of knowledge is limited either because of the limitations of the mind or because of the inaccessibility of its object. It is more loosely used to denote any questioning attitude.

77. The most effective way to understand contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth.

了解当代文化最有效的方法是分析年轻人的时尚潮流。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 当代文化与年轻人的行为联系

Our lives are greatly influenced by contemporary culture since TV programmes and popular MTVs are shown on television day and night. Advertisement and commercials are seen here and there, and film is certainly a hot topic in parties. Having little knowledge about contemporary culture, it may be difficult for you to understand what people around you are thinking of or talking about. What is more, it is dangerous to some extent if you fail to "live with" contemporary culture in a proper way. For example, you will probably be submerged and confused by TV programmes unless you can tell what programmes are worth watching and what appear on TV are true.

78. People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by society as a whole.

人们的态度观点更多的是由当前的情况或者环境所决定，而非社会整体环境。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 行为与环境有关

Behavior or behaviour refers to the actions or reactions of an object or organism, usually in relation to the environment. Behavior can be conscious or unconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary or involuntary. In animals, behavior is controlled by the endocrine system and the nervous system. The complexity of the behavior of an organism is related to the complexity of its nervous system. Generally, organisms with complex nervous systems have a greater capacity to learn new responses and thus adjust their behavior. Human behavior (and that of other organisms and mechanisms) can be common, unusual, acceptable, or unacceptable. Humans evaluate the acceptability of behavior using social norms and regulate behavior by means of social control. In

sociology, behavior is considered as having no meaning, being not directed at other people and thus is the most basic human action. Animal behavior is studied in comparative psychology, ethology, behavioral ecology and sociobiology.

79. Claim: The best test of an argument is its ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.

命题：判断一个论述好坏的最好方法是看它是否能说服持相反观点的人。

Reason: Only by being forced to defend an idea against the doubts and contrasting views of others does one really discover the value of that idea.

理由：只有通过反驳相反的观点来捍卫一个理念，才能找到该理念的价值所在。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 辩论的价值

Debate provides preparation for effective participation in a society with representative government. Our form of civil governance has relied upon debate to empower citizens with greater knowledge and to help spread that knowledge. This allows fellow citizens to more effectively participate in the democratic process. Debate offers preparation for leadership. The fundamental requirement of all leaders in any position is to provide direction and be able to explain why that direction is needed. Debate offers training in argumentation. From its earliest beginnings to today, debate has been the best practice for argumentation. As an educational method, it offers short-term and long-term motivations and rewards.

■ 教育中的基于规则的竞争性辩论

Rule-based competitive debate is often encouraged in high schools and colleges. Often, it takes the form of a contest with explicit rules. It may be presided over by one or more judges. Each side seeks to win, by following the rules, and even by using some rules to break other rules, within limits. The major goal of the study of debate as a method or art is to develop one's ability to play from either position with equal ease. To inexperienced debaters, some propositions appear easier to defend or to destroy; to experienced debaters, any proposition can be defended or destroyed after the same amount of preparation time, usually quite short. Lawyers argue forcefully on behalf of their clients, even if the facts appear against them. However, one large misconception about debate is that it is all about argument; but it is not.

80. Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

当相当数量的市民处于饥饿和失业状态时，政府应该延缓对艺术的资助。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and

supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 联合国的基本需要规划战略

The basic-needs strategy is a response to the shortcomings of one-sidedly growth-oriented development concepts. Instead of focusing on growth or employment, as hitherto, the new development strategy now focuses on elimination of mass poverty in the Third World countries. The failure of the economic and social system to achieve a basic minimum condition of life for hundreds of millions of people in the third world has led to widespread recognition of the need to give primacy to securing universal access to basic social and economic goods and services. This recognition has been shared by economists, philosophers, and advocates of international human rights, but each have proceeded separately to develop conceptual frameworks and policy mechanisms to achieve the same or similar goals.

■ 物质文明 VS 精神文明

One was the material culture rooted in primitive life and the other the spiritual culture reflected in such human creations as art, literature, philosophy, and religion.

■ 艺术的重要性

Art is a deliberate recreation of a new and special reality that grows from one's response to life. It improves our existence by enhancing, changing and perpetuating our cultural composition. "The great artist knows how to impose their particular illusion on the rest of mankind," proclaimed Guy de Maupassant. Art improves our lives by directly and indirectly lifting the morale of individuals, creating unity and social solidarity. Art creates awareness of social issues. Art may express and reflect the religious, political, and economical aspects of cultures.

81. All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools.

所有家长都应该主动留出时间来参加孩子的学校活动。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 家长应当多参与孩子的学习生活

Parents should try and be a part of their children overall education, which includes volunteering at school. Volunteering is something that will benefit the school and show your children that you are concerned about their education. Volunteering can be anything from going on a field trip with your child class or helping a teacher. It really doesn't matter what you do, as long as you do something periodically.

82. Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

大学应该要求学生至少花一个学期的时间出国学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ **Ten reasons why you should study in a foreign country**

1. Study abroad is the optimal way to learn a language. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language you are learning. You're surrounded by the language on a daily basis and are seeing and hearing it in the proper cultural context. Language learning happens most quickly under these circumstances.

2. Study abroad provides the opportunity to travel. Weekends and academic breaks allow you to venture out and explore your surroundings - both your immediate and more distant surroundings. Since studying abroad often puts you on a completely different continent, you are much closer to places you might otherwise not have had the opportunity to visit. Some more structured study abroad programs even have field trips planned in or around the curriculum.

3. Study abroad allows you get to know another culture first-hand. Cultural differences are more than just differences in language, food, appearances, and personal habits. A person's culture reflects very deep perceptions, beliefs, and values that influence his or her way of life and the way that s/he views the world. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from.

4. Study abroad will help you develop skills and give you experiences a classroom setting will never provide. Being immersed in an entirely new cultural setting is scary at first, but it's also exciting. It's an opportunity to discover new strengths and abilities, conquer new challenges, and solve new problems. You will encounter situations that are wholly unfamiliar to you and will learn to adapt and respond in effective ways.

5. Study abroad affords you the opportunity to make friends around the world. While abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself.

6. Study abroad helps you to learn about yourself. Students who study abroad return home with new ideas and perspectives about themselves and their own culture. The experience abroad often challenges them to reconsider their own beliefs and values. The experience may perhaps strengthen those values or it may cause students to alter or abandon them and embrace new concepts and perceptions. The encounter with other cultures enables students to see their own culture through new eyes.

7. Study abroad expands your worldview. In comparison with citizens of most other countries, Americans tend to be uninformed about the world beyond the nation's boundaries. Students who study abroad return home with an informed and much less biased perspective toward other cultures and peoples.

8. Study abroad gives you the opportunity to break out of your academic routine. Study abroad is likely to be much unlike what you are used to doing as a student. You may become familiar with an entirely new academic system and you will have the chance to take courses not offered on your home campus. It's also a great opportunity to break out the monotony of the routine you follow semester after semester.

9. Study abroad enhances employment opportunities. Did you know that only 4% of U.S. undergraduates ever study abroad? Yet, the world continues to become more globalized, American countries are increasingly investing dollars abroad, and companies from countries around the world continue to invest in the international market. Through an employer's eyes, a student who has studied abroad is self-motivated, independent, willing to embrace challenges, and able to cope with diverse problems and situations. Your experience living and studying in a foreign country, negotiating another culture, and acquiring another language will all set you apart from the majority of other job applicants.

10. Study abroad can enhance the value of your degree. While abroad, you can take courses you would never have had the opportunity to take on your home campus. In addition, study abroad gives your language skills such a boost that it is normally quite easy to add a minor in a language or even a second major without having to take many more additional courses after the return to your home campus.

83. Teachers' salaries should be based on the academic performance of their students.

教师收入的高低应该取决于学生的学术表现。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教师职业的职责任务要求（不仅限于负责学生的学习成绩）

A teacher's professional duties may extend beyond formal teaching. Outside of the classroom teachers may accompany students on field trips, supervise study halls, help with the organization of school functions, and serve as supervisors for extracurricular activities. In some education systems, teachers may have responsibility for student discipline. Around the world teachers are often required to obtain specialized education and professional licensure. The teaching profession is regarded for having a body of specialised professional knowledge, codes of ethics and internal

monitoring. There are a variety of bodies designed to instill, preserve and update the knowledge and professional standing of teachers. Around the world many governments operate teacher's colleges, which are generally established to serve and protect the public interest through certifying, governing and enforcing the standards of practice for the teaching profession.

■ 除了教学，教师还应该建立和家庭之间的关系，联系起学校教育与家庭教育

Teachers are encouraged to increase the amount of communication to parents. One method teachers will communicate to parents is by preparing a course syllabus listing academic and behavioral expectations for students and suggestions on how parents can help. The information must be shared both verbally and in writing with students, and in written form with parents. In addition, teachers are encouraged to have students write daily or weekly summaries of what they have learned in class and convey this information to their parents. Parents have been invited to see teachers on conference days and during teacher prep periods. Also, parents must be informed by personal contact or parent alert forms if a student is failing. All teachers must have their grade books on line and electronic grade books must be updated by 3 pm on Thursdays to accommodate parent access. Parent should be notified of major projects during the course of a grading period.

84. Some people believe that in order to thrive, a society must put its own overall success before the well-being of its individual citizens. Others believe that the well-being of a society can only be measured by the general welfare of all its people.

有人认为一个社会要发展，必须先取得整体的发展，再去发展社会中的个人。另外一些人认为一个社会的发展状况只能由所有老百姓的幸福指数决定。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 社会整体利益与公民个体利益的辩证关系

Society is a constituency of individual citizens. There is no such entity that exists independently above the thousands of thousands of people that is called "society". A society must necessarily represent its citizens' interests. The standard for prosperity of a society can only be connected with the well being of its individual citizens. If the well being of individual citizens is ignored, forcing a low living standard, they will cause great trouble to the society, even rebelling and revolting in attempts to destroy it. It is frequently assessed in surveys, by asking individuals how satisfied they are with their own lives. It is sometimes used as a synonym for subjective happiness and subjective well-being, however questions tapping life satisfaction and happiness are slightly different, and well-being can be seen as a broader term.

■ Well-being 的定义

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
2. Well-being: happiness, comfort, security, good, welfare, safety, health, good fortune
3. Well-being: good health or fortune; a good, healthy, or comfortable state

Everyone has the right to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

■ 生活水平的概念

The standard of living refers to the quality and quantity of goods and services available to people, and the way these goods and services are distributed within a population. It is generally measured by standards such as income inequality, poverty rate, real (i. e. inflation adjusted) income per person. Other measures such as access and quality of health care, educational standards and social rights are often used too. Examples are access to certain goods (such as number of refrigerators per 1000 people), or measures of health such as life expectancy. It is the ease by which people living in a time or place are able to satisfy their wants.

■ GDP 不能有效衡量幸福

Has economic well-being increased or decreased in recent years, and is it higher or lower in one country compared to others? Traditionally these questions have been answered by looking at trends and comparisons of GDP per capita, but this is a poor measure of economic well-being. It measures consumption incompletely, ignoring the value of leisure and longer life spans, and it also ignores the value of accumulation for future generations. Furthermore, since it is an average, GDP per capita gives no indication of the likelihood that an individual will share in prosperity nor of the degree of anxiety with which individuals contemplate their futures.

85. Some people believe that government officials must carry out the will of the people they serve. Others believe that officials should base their decisions on their own judgment.

有人认为政府必须执行人民的意志。另外一些人认为政府应该基于自己的判断行事。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 民主的含义

Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Ideally, this includes equal (and more or less direct) participation in the proposal, development and passage of legislation into law. It can also encompass social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination. Citizens govern in a democracy, either directly or indirectly. A democracy respects majority rule and individual rights. In addition, a democratic state protects citizens from government power by decentralizing power and redistributing it to regional and local levels. A democratic government protects basic human rights such as freedom of speech and religion. The main feature of democracy is the citizens' rights and responsibilities to elect officials who govern in the people's best interests.

86. Claim: Any piece of information referred to as a fact should be mistrusted, since it may well be proven false in the future.

命题: 任何被称为“事实”的信息都应该受到质疑,因为它在未来很可能就会被证明是错误的。

Reason: Much of the information that people assume is factual actually turns out to be inaccurate.

理由: 大量被人们认定为“事实”的信息实际上都是不准确的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念与论据素材】

■ 质疑精神的概念与利

Without doubt and contrasting ideas, laziness of thought dominates us and suffices us with only superficial knowledge of a topic. Skepticism refers to the philosophic position holding that the possibility of knowledge is limited either because of the limitations of the mind or because of the inaccessibility of its object. It is more loosely used to denote any questioning attitude. A scientific (or empirical) skeptic is one who questions the reliability of certain kinds of claims by subjecting them to a systematic investigation. The scientific method details the specific process by which this investigation of reality is conducted. Considering the rigor of the scientific method, science itself may simply be thought of as an organized form of skepticism. This does not mean that the scientific skeptic is necessarily a scientist who conducts live experiments (though this may be the case), but that the skeptic generally accepts claims that are in his/her view likely to be true based on testable hypotheses and critical thinking.

■ 健康的质疑能保持我们大脑对新观点的接受, 防止我们变成无思想的教条主义者。

Being skeptic is not a radical way of thinking, but a logical thought process. It is important for healthy skepticism to keep our minds open to new ideas, and to prevent us from becoming unthinking dogmatists with no individuality. If there were no one in the world to doubt, then we'll all still believe the world is flat and science would never exist. Skepticism is a healthy outlook that doesn't hinder our society, as some may have you believe, but benefits it. To begin with, we should define the requirements for knowledge.

87. Claim: Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

命题: 当相当数量的市民处于饥饿或失业状态时, 政府应该延缓对艺术的资助。

Reason: It is inappropriate—and, perhaps, even cruel—to use public resources to fund the arts when people's basic needs are not being met.

理由: 当人们的基本需求没有得到满足的时候用公共资源资助艺术是不恰当的, 甚至是残忍的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 联合国的基本需要规划战略

The basic-needs strategy is a response to the shortcomings of one-sidedly growth-oriented development concepts. Instead of focusing on growth or employment, as hitherto, the new development strategy now focuses on elimination of mass poverty in the Third World countries. The failure of the economic and social system to achieve a basic minimum condition of life for hundreds of millions of people in the third world has led to widespread recognition of the need to give primacy to securing universal access to basic social and economic goods and services. This recognition has been shared by economists, philosophers, and advocates of international human rights, but each have proceeded separately to develop conceptual frameworks and policy mechanisms to achieve the same or similar goals.

88. Claim: Many problems of modern society cannot be solved by laws and the legal system.

命题：现代社会的很多问题不能用法律和司法系统来解决。

Reason: Laws cannot change what is in people's hearts or minds.

理由：法律不能改变人们内心和大脑深处的东西。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 法律在社会问题的解决上具有局限性，道德问题是不能被法律完全解决的

Laws that are intended to impose morality impinge upon our freedom of choice and simply do not work in a democratic society. People always find ways to circumvent such laws, which ultimately give way to more lenient laws that acknowledge personal freedom of choice. The failed Prohibition experiment of the 1930s is perhaps the paradigmatic example of this. And we are slowly learning history's lesson, as aptly demonstrated by the recognition of equal rights for same-sex partners, and current trends toward legalization of physician-assisted suicide and the medicinal use of marijuana. In short, history informs us that legislating morality merely for morality's sake simply does not work.

■ 法律能否约束道德问题

When debating ethics in politics, culture, or business, you will probably hear the statement, "We can't legislate morality!" It makes pretty good sense because no one wants to see society regulating the personal moral choices of its citizens. A common misconception is that people associate morality with religion but in reality everything has some moral value to it. In order to get a firm grasp of ethics in our workplace, we must understand how to live in a world where some morality is legislated and some is not and where our ethical values fit in. Our society is governed by the rule of law yet we manage to survive day-to-day, by and large, doing our own thing. There are laws against perjury and dishonest business practices, but not against the majority of fibs that we tell each day. There are rules regulating speech on the job but no rules against hurting

someone's feelings. Even the morality of theft is up for debate. So, how can we tell what is right or wrong and what our moral obligations are when the ethical line seems unclear?

89. Educators should take students' interests into account when planning the content of the courses they teach.

教育工作者在规划课程内容时应该把学生的兴趣考虑进去。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Educational psychology has identified two basic classifications of motivation - intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation arises from a desire to learn a topic due to its inherent interests, for self-fulfillment, enjoyment and to achieve a mastery of the subject. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is motivation to perform and succeed for the sake of accomplishing a specific result or outcome. Students who are very grade-oriented are extrinsically motivated, whereas students who seem to truly embrace their work and take a genuine interest in it are intrinsically motivated.

■ 基于求知兴趣进行学习的优劣

Kirschner, Sweller, and Clark suggest learners need to be eased into science-based instruction and describe inquiry-based methods of instruction as “unguided instruction.” They suggest learners need some initial guidance and once developed an underlying schema, then they will be prepared to apply what they have learned in practice-based activities.

Hmelo-Silver, Duncan, & Chinn cite several studies supporting the success of the constructivist problem-based and inquiry learning methods. For example, they describe a project called GenScope, an inquiry-based science software application. Students using the GenScope software showed significant gains over the control groups, with the largest gains shown in students from basic courses.

90. The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that they have more leisure time.

技术进步的首要目标应该是提高人们的效率以便于每个人都可以享受更多的闲暇时光。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 科技进步促进了休闲娱乐

Three channels of effect on leisure time of modern technology will be stressed here. First, technological progress increases wages. On the one hand, an increase in real wages should motivate more work effort since the price of consumption goods in terms of forgone leisure has fallen. On the other hand, for a given level of work effort a rise in wages implies that individuals are wealthier. People may desire to use some of this increase in living standards to enjoy more leisure. Second, the value of not working has also risen due to the advent of many new leisure goods. Leisure goods by their very nature are time-using. Think about the impact of the following products: radio, monopoly, television, videocassette recorder, etc. Third, other types of new household goods have reduced the need for housework. These household goods are time-saving. Examples are: electric stove, frozen food, dishwasher, etc. Some goods can be both time-using or time-saving depending on the context: the telephone, IBM PC.

91. Educators should base their assessment of students' learning not on students' grasp of facts but on the ability to explain the ideas, trends, and concepts that those facts illustrate.

教育工作者判断学生学的好坏应该基于他们解释观点、趋势和概念的能力，而不是他们对事实本身的掌握程度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 用材料物理学的培养方案举例来说明理论学习和事实、实践之间应有的教学联系

Students perform experiments related to material science, semiconductor physics, science of material corrosion and metallurgy. These experiments will be conducted either in a group or individually. At the end of each experiment the student presents a technical report which describes the experiment, the analysis and the findings. Upon completion, the student should have the ability to relate the experiment to the theory learned in material science, semiconductor physics, science of material corrosion and metallurgy, perform an experimental analysis on the laboratory works and write technical reports.

■ 只记事实的两大危害性

Relying on student activities exclusively can be worse than just using lectures. Students, in fact, need help in discerning organizing concepts and making connections. Research evidence supports the critics of both teacher-centered and student-centered approaches to instruction. Lecture-based instruction, where students memorize facts and procedures, tends to produce unwanted outcomes: (a) students cannot use what they learn in new situations, and (b) students forget what they learned fairly quickly. Student-centered learning is intended to solve those problems. Research evidence, though, suggests that relying on student activities exclusively

can be worse than just using lectures. Students, in fact, need help in discerning organizing concepts and making connections. Moreover, they can, in fact, cleave to misconceptions for years.

92. Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become more important than the reality or truth behind that image.

不幸的是，在当今社会，创造一个有吸引力的表象变得比隐藏在表象背后的事实或本质更为重要。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材：

■ 内心强大的含义以及方法（人的内在）

Inner strength consists of willpower, self discipline, self control, persistence, detachment, the ability to concentrate and peace of mind. Willpower is the inner strength to make decisions, take action, and handle and execute any aim or task, regardless of inner and outer resistance, discomfort or difficulties. It manifests as the ability to overcome laziness, temptations and negative habits, and to carry out actions, even if they require effort, are unpleasant and tedious or are contrary to one's habits. Self discipline is the ability to reject instant gratification or pleasure in favor of something better or a higher goal. It manifests as the inner strength to stick to actions or plans in spite of obstacles, difficulties or unpleasantness. It is one of the pillars of success, and bestows the inner strength to direct your energy and attention to your goal, and persevere until it is accomplished.

■ 美容手术盛行的原因

Recently, lots of people have cosmetic surgery on their face and body. The reason why many people get surgery is because they improve their appearance in order to be treated much better. The benefits for those people are success in their careers, marriage with rich men, and more chances to become popular. Tips of waitresses depend on how well customers like them. Most male customers care how waitresses look. Being beautiful is needed to be accepted by the society, especially for women, somehow. Women are judged by men who want beautiful women in their society. It's a man's world. Cosmetic surgery is a reflection of the society where beauty is stratified. However, cosmetic surgery is not a good solution to achieve fair treatment from the society because it doesn't overthrow fundamental problem.

■ 外表带来的优势

Everyday we make assumptions by what we can see physically. Even in the supermarkets, we distinguish good products from bad products based on how they look. We are apt to choose good-looking products because they don't have flaws, cracks, and bruises. Moreover, we assume them to have good qualities and good tastes. Actually, taste doesn't deal with its looking. However, we bias in favor of beauty due to human nature. Since people judge human beings based on how

they look, it's called discrimination. Unfortunately, the society we live, benefits beautiful people more than physically unattractive people who has better qualities. Therefore, advantages enjoyed by those beautiful people, are countless. Such as marriage, career, and school-grade are typical examples of their advantage. We are likely to expect to be treated equally, but we are not treated as the same in the real world.

93. The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

判断国家领导人领导水平的最好方法是看这个国家人们的幸福水平。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Well-being 的定义

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
2. Well-being: happiness, comfort, security, good, welfare, safety, health, good fortune
3. Well-being: good health or fortune; a good, healthy, or comfortable state

Everyone has the right to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

94. All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools.

所有家长都应该主动留出时间来参加孩子的学校活动。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 家长应当多参与孩子的学习生活

Parents should try and be a part of their children overall education, which includes volunteering at school. Volunteering is something that will benefit the school and show your children that you are concerned about their education. Volunteering can be anything from going on a field trip with your child class or helping a teacher. It really doesn't matter what you do, as long as you do something periodically.

95. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 全国性课程比地方性课程更加经济，并且能提供更广的视角和范围。

Central curriculum is more economical than provincial curriculum. For making an entire course, a lot of money and time are spent. Also, experts related to education participate in this process. In central curriculum, only one making procedure goes through. In addition, for preparing a class of the curriculum, teachers can share many parts of the curriculum and get some help from another teacher with professional knowledge. However, if provincial curriculum is made respectively, a large amount of economic losses are produced. Additionally, central curriculum provides wider view than provincial curriculum. The course before college is important in education system because students learn basic knowledge of whole life including individual growth and socialization. Comprehensive central curriculum, in addition, lets students select objectively their major of college. In more technical terms, if they don't consider fully all subjects, they tend to select their college majors according to just interests or bias. Consequently, they may have views of narrow academic fields.

96. Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

大学应该要求学生至少花一个学期的时间出国学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ **Ten reasons why you should study in a foreign country**

1. Study abroad is the optimal way to learn a language. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language you are learning. You're surrounded by the language on a daily basis and are seeing and hearing it in the proper cultural context. Language learning happens most quickly under these circumstances.

2. Study abroad provides the opportunity to travel. Weekends and academic breaks allow you to venture out and explore your surroundings - both your immediate and more distant surroundings. Since studying abroad often puts you on a completely different continent, you are much closer to places you might otherwise not have had the opportunity to visit. Some more structured study abroad programs even have field trips planned in or around the curriculum.

3. Study abroad allows you get to know another culture first-hand. Cultural differences are more than just differences in language, food, appearances, and personal habits. A person's culture reflects very deep perceptions, beliefs, and values that influence his or her way of life and the way that s/he views the world. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from.

4. Study abroad will help you develop skills and give you experiences a classroom setting will never provide. Being immersed in an entirely new cultural setting is scary at first, but it's also exciting. It's an opportunity to discover new strengths and abilities, conquer new challenges, and solve new problems. You will encounter situations that are wholly unfamiliar to you and will learn to adapt and respond in effective ways.

5. Study abroad affords you the opportunity to make friends around the world. While abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself.

6. Study abroad helps you to learn about yourself. Students who study abroad return home with new ideas and perspectives about themselves and their own culture. The experience abroad often challenges them to reconsider their own beliefs and values. The experience may perhaps strengthen those values or it may cause students to alter or abandon them and embrace new concepts and perceptions. The encounter with other cultures enables students to see their own culture through new eyes.

7. Study abroad expands your worldview. In comparison with citizens of most other countries, Americans tend to be uninformed about the world beyond the nation's boundaries. Students who study abroad return home with an informed and much less biased perspective toward other cultures and peoples.

8. Study abroad gives you the opportunity to break out of your academic routine. Study abroad is likely to be much unlike what you are used to doing as a student. You may become familiar with an entirely new academic system and you will have the chance to take courses not offered on your home campus. It's also a great opportunity to break out the monotony of the routine you follow semester after semester.

9. Study abroad enhances employment opportunities. Did you know that only 4% of U.S. undergraduates ever study abroad? Yet, the world continues to become more globalized, American countries are increasingly investing dollars abroad, and companies from countries around the world continue to invest in the international market. Through an employer's eyes, a student who has studied abroad is self-motivated, independent, willing to embrace challenges, and able to cope with diverse problems and situations. Your experience living and studying in a foreign country, negotiating another culture, and acquiring another language will all set you apart from the majority of other job applicants.

10. Study abroad can enhance the value of your degree. While abroad, you can take courses you would never have had the opportunity to take on your home campus. In addition, study abroad gives your language skills such a boost that it is normally quite easy to add a minor in a language or even a second major without having to take many more additional courses after the return to

your home campus.

97. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来好找工作的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The **first** stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The **second** stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The **third** stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The **fourth** stop on your journey is career exploration. The **fifth** stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude graduate study? The **sixth** and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

98. People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

人们的行为方式很大程度上取决于外界的影响力而不是自身。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Maslow 对行为的解释

Humanistic theories

In humanistic psychology it is emphasized people have free will and that they play an active role in determining how they behave. Accordingly, humanistic psychology focuses on subjective experiences of persons as opposed to forced, definitive factors that determine behaviour. Abraham

Maslow and Carl Rogers were proponents of this view, which is based on the “phenomenal field” theory of Combs and Snygg (1949).

Maslow spent much of his time studying what he called “self-actualizing persons”, those who are “fulfilling themselves and doing the best that they are capable of doing”. Maslow believes that all who are interested in growth move towards self-actualizing (growth, happiness, satisfaction) views. Many of these people demonstrate a trend in dimensions of their personalities. Characteristics of self-actualizers according to Maslow include the four key dimensions:

1) Awareness—maintaining constant enjoyment and awe of life. These individuals often experienced a “peak experience”. He defined a peak experience as an “intensification of any experience to the degree that there is a loss or transcendence of self”. A peak experience is one in which an individual perceives an expansion of his or hers, and detects a unity and meaningfulness in life. Intense concentration on an activity one is involved in, such as running a marathon, may invoke a peak experience.

2) Reality and problem centered—they have tendency to be concerned with “problems” in their surroundings.

3) Acceptance / Spontaneity—they accept their surroundings and what cannot be changed.

4) Unhostile sense of humor / democracy—they do not like joking about others, which can be viewed as offensive. They have friends of all backgrounds and religions and hold very close friendship.

■ 行为学家关于个性决定行为的理论

Behaviorist theories

Behaviorists explain personality in terms of the effects external stimuli have on behavior. It was a radical shift away from Freudian philosophy. This school of thought was developed by B. F. Skinner who put forth a model which emphasized the mutual interaction of the person or “the organism” with its environment. Skinner believed that children do bad things because the behavior obtains attention that serves as a reinforcer. For example, a child cries because the child’s crying in the past has led to attention. These are the responses, and consequences. The response is the child’s crying, and the attention that child gets is the reinforcing consequence. According to this theory, people’s behavior is formed by processes such as operant conditioning. Skinner put forward a “three term contingency model” which helped promote analysis of behavior based on the “Stimulus—Response—Consequence Model” in which the critical question is: Under which circumstances or antecedent “stimuli” does the organism engage in a particular behavior or “response,” which in turn produces a particular “consequence”?

Richard Herrnstein extended this theory by accounting for attitudes and traits. An attitude develops as the response strength (the tendency to respond) in the presences of a group of stimuli become stable. Rather than describing conditionable traits in non-behavioral language, response strength in a given situation accounts for the environmental portion. Herrnstein also saw traits as having a large genetic or biological component as do most modern behaviorists.

■ 人的行为主要受到内力的控制

Organizational science explanations of human behavior increasingly draw upon human thinking, especially cognition and the creation of meaning. In the cognitive framework, behavior is inextricably tied to thinking. We cannot understand behavior without understanding the thoughts, assumptions, and attributes of a situation that precede behavior and its consequences.

■ 行为与环境有关

Behavior or behaviour refers to the actions or reactions of an object or organism, usually in relation to the environment. Behavior can be conscious or unconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary or involuntary. In animals, behavior is controlled by the endocrine system and the nervous system. The complexity of the behavior of an organism is related to the complexity of its nervous system. Generally, organisms with complex nervous systems have a greater capacity to learn new responses and thus adjust their behavior. Human behavior (and that of other organisms and mechanisms) can be common, unusual, acceptable, or unacceptable. Humans evaluate the acceptability of behavior using social norms and regulate behavior by means of social control. In sociology, behavior is considered as having no meaning, being not directed at other people and thus is the most basic human action. Animal behavior is studied in comparative psychology, ethology, behavioral ecology and sociobiology.

99. Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

大学应该要求学生至少花一个学期的时间出国学习。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Ten reasons why you should study in a foreign country

1. Study abroad is the optimal way to learn a language. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language you are learning. You're surrounded by the language on a daily basis and are seeing and hearing it in the proper cultural context. Language learning happens most quickly under these circumstances.

2. Study abroad provides the opportunity to travel. Weekends and academic breaks allow you to venture out and explore your surroundings - both your immediate and more distant surroundings. Since studying abroad often puts you on a completely different continent, you are much closer to places you might otherwise not have had the opportunity to visit. Some more structured study abroad programs even have field trips planned in or around the curriculum.

3. Study abroad allows you get to know another culture first-hand. Cultural differences are more than just differences in language, food, appearances, and personal habits. A person's culture reflects very deep perceptions, beliefs, and values that influence his or her way of life and the way that s/he views the world. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from.

4. Study abroad will help you develop skills and give you experiences a classroom setting will never provide. Being immersed in an entirely new cultural setting is scary at first, but

it's also exciting. It's an opportunity to discover new strengths and abilities, conquer new challenges, and solve new problems. You will encounter situations that are wholly unfamiliar to you and will learn to adapt and respond in effective ways.

5. Study abroad affords you the opportunity to make friends around the world. While abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself.

6. Study abroad helps you to learn about yourself. Students who study abroad return home with new ideas and perspectives about themselves and their own culture. The experience abroad often challenges them to reconsider their own beliefs and values. The experience may perhaps strengthen those values or it may cause students to alter or abandon them and embrace new concepts and perceptions. The encounter with other cultures enables students to see their own culture through new eyes.

7. Study abroad expands your worldview. In comparison with citizens of most other countries, Americans tend to be uninformed about the world beyond the nation's boundaries. Students who study abroad return home with an informed and much less biased perspective toward other cultures and peoples.

8. Study abroad gives you the opportunity to break out of your academic routine. Study abroad is likely to be much unlike what you are used to doing as a student. You may become familiar with an entirely new academic system and you will have the chance to take courses not offered on your home campus. It's also a great opportunity to break out the monotony of the routine you follow semester after semester.

9. Study abroad enhances employment opportunities. Did you know that only 4% of U.S. undergraduates ever study abroad? Yet, the world continues to become more globalized, American countries are increasingly investing dollars abroad, and companies from countries around the world continue to invest in the international market. Through an employer's eyes, a student who has studied abroad is self-motivated, independent, willing to embrace challenges, and able to cope with diverse problems and situations. Your experience living and studying in a foreign country, negotiating another culture, and acquiring another language will all set you apart from the majority of other job applicants.

10. Study abroad can enhance the value of your degree. While abroad, you can take courses you would never have had the opportunity to take on your home campus. In addition, study abroad gives your language skills such a boost that it is normally quite easy to add a minor in a language or even a second major without having to take many more additional courses after the return to your home campus.

101. Although innovations such as video, computers, and the Internet seem to offer schools improved methods for instructing students, these technologies all too often distract from real learning.

尽管诸如电视、电脑和互联网这样的发明似乎给学校教育提供了进步的手段，但是这些技术往往偏离了真正的学习。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 网络给教育提供了很多资源和途径

As the cost of technology decreases, many universities are finding ways to bring the benefits of the classroom into a distance-learning setting. However, distance teaching has been described as an industrialized form of education, characterized by rationalization of process, division of labor and mass production. The new information and communication technologies can facilitate this development but only if policy makers are sensitive to the opportunities, especially at an international level. Web-based teaching and learning call for a serious reconsideration of the effectiveness, especially in light of increased demand for education and the opportunities for increased student motivation by new technologies if integrated with knowledge-based design sites.

■ 动画可以让人学得更快吗

Do Animations Make Learning Faster?

Well-designed animations may help students learn faster and easier. They are also excellent aid to teachers when it comes to explaining difficult subjects. The difficulty of subjects may arise due to the involvement of mathematics or imagination. For instance, the flow of electric current is invisible. The operation of electric circuits is difficult for students to understand at the beginning. With the aid of computer animations, learning and teaching may become easier, faster and amusing!

■ 动画可以促进学习吗

Some animations challenge the learner's processing capacities. On the surface, it seems that animations should be ideal for presenting dynamic content. However, research evidence about the educational effectiveness of animations is mixed. Various investigations have compared the educational effectiveness of static and animated displays across a number of content domains. While there have been some findings that show positive effects of animations on learning, other studies have found no effects or even negative effects. In general, it can be concluded that animations are not intrinsically more effective than static graphics. Rather, the particular characteristics of individual animations and how they are used play a key role in the effects that they have on learning.

102. Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible

consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 学科之间的联系

Since various disciplines are related, the study of courses outside a student's own field may benefit the study of their major. As we know, every subject does not exist independently. They relate to other subjects to one extent or another. For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all subjects. It provides a basic approach to thinking about every problem. Whatever your major is, you can benefit from learning it well. Mathematics is a useful tool for us in solving problems involving calculation. If your major is economics, you will find that knowledge of mathematics can help you a lot in your research. In the same way, graduate students with varied abilities would have a great advantage in competing with those who have only a limited scope.

■ 跨学科的概念以及价值：跨学科关注不同学科间的联系，跨学科的目的是通过整合知识来理解现有世界。

Transdisciplinarity acts as a principle for a unity of knowledge beyond disciplines. Transdisciplinarity concerns that which is at once between the disciplines, across the different disciplines, and beyond each individual discipline. Its goal is the understanding of the present world, of which one of the imperatives is the overarching unity of knowledge. The transdisciplinarity is defined by Basarab Nicolescu through three methodological postulates: the existence of levels of reality, the logic of the included middle, and complexity. In the presence of several levels of Reality the space between disciplines and beyond disciplines is full of information. Disciplinary research concerns, at most, one and the same level of Reality; moreover, in most cases, it only concerns fragments of one level of Reality. On the contrary, transdisciplinarity concerns the dynamics engendered by the action of several levels of Reality at once. The discovery of these dynamics necessarily passes through disciplinary knowledge. While not a new discipline or a new superdiscipline, transdisciplinarity is nourished by disciplinary research; in turn, disciplinary research is clarified by transdisciplinary knowledge in a new and fertile way. In this sense, disciplinary and transdisciplinary research are not antagonistic but complementary.

■ 通过数学理论中的纳什均衡论对经济学的推进作用来论述数学对经济学的作用

In 1994, John Nash, the renowned mathematician in the 20th century, shared the Nobel Prize with two co-winners who were also mathematicians. However, they were awarded in Economic Sciences rather than their own academic field-mathematics. Nash's work on game theory, including the Nash equilibrium and the Nash arbitration scheme has allowed researchers to better understand problems of competition and cooperation among agents or players. His and his co-winners' finding had a phenomenal impact on economic analysis and appreciations in many other fields including in political science, biology and ecology, etc.

103. The best ideas arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things.

最好的想法往往来自对普通事物的强烈兴趣。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 灵感来源于哪里

Many of us seek inspiration in inspiring quotes, motivational audio programs, passionate self-development books, and enthusiastic “breakthrough” weekend workshops. The very basis of the massive field of personal development could be seen as helping people find this inspiration, this passion, this purpose, in every aspect of life, and in an ongoing way. The gurus of personal development usually claim to have found inspiration nirvana—having once been in your shoes—and they alone can show you the path to wealth, health, and happiness.

■ 微波炉的例子

In 1946 Raytheon engineer Percy Spencer was testing a magnetron—a device that emits microwave radiation—when he realized that the candy bar in his pocket had melted. He figured the magnetron caused this to happen and tested his theory by placing popcorn kernels near the device. When those popped, he tried to cook an egg, which exploded. Sure, it made a mess, but he also realized that exposure to low-density microwave energy could quickly cook food. Spencer and other engineers started to work on a practical way to trap the waves and use them for this purpose. By 1947 the first commercial units became available through Raytheon. They weighed as much as 750 pounds and cost thousands of dollars, but by 1975 technological advances had made the device as popular (and affordable) as an oven range.

■ 便条纸的发明灵感（Post-it Notes）

While the credit for the adhesive belongs to one man, Spencer Silver, the idea for the Post-it note belongs to another: Arthur Fry. In 1968 Silver, a chemist at 3M, created a high-quality, “low-tack” adhesive, which basically means it wasn’t very sticky. Silver realized it was ideal for use with paper, because the adhesive was strong enough to hold it to a surface but weak enough that paper could be removed without tearing it. The added bonus: the adhesive remained sticky through multiple uses. In seminars at the office, Silver pitched it as a surface for bulletin boards or as a spray, but after five years of trying, he continued to have difficulty finding a marketable application for it. In attendance at one of these seminars, however, was Art Fry. A colleague at 3M working in the product-development department, Fry sang in his church choir, and the paper bookmarks he used to mark his spot in the hymnal were constantly slipping out. He realized that Silver’s adhesive offered a solution, and he wrote a proposal for a sticky, reusable bookmark. The samples he passed around the office were a hit, and after refining the idea, 3M introduced the Post-it nationwide in 1980.

104. To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards.

一个公仆如果想成为一位杰出的领导者就必须保持最高的伦理和道德标准。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Aristotle 观点： 伦理道德

Aristotle posited an ethical system that may be termed “self-realizationism”. When a person acts in accordance with their nature and realizes their full potential, they will do good and be content. At birth, a baby is not a person, but a potential person. In order to become a “real” person, the child’s inherent potential must be realized. Unhappiness and frustration are caused by the unrealized potential of a person, leading to failed goals and a poor life. Aristotle said, “Nature does nothing in vain.” Therefore, it is imperative for persons to act in accordance with their nature and develop their latent talents in order to be content and complete. Happiness was held to be the ultimate goal. All other things, such as civic life or wealth, are merely means to the end. Self-realization, the awareness of one’s nature and the development of one’s talents, is the surest path to happiness.

■ Socrates 观点： 伦理道德

Socrates was one of the first Greek philosophers to encourage both scholars and the common citizens to turn their attention from the outside world to the condition of man. Knowledge having a bearing on human life was placed highest, all other knowledge being secondary. Self-knowledge was considered necessary for success and inherently an essential good. A self-aware person will act completely within their capabilities to their pinnacle, while an ignorant person will flounder and encounter difficulty. To Socrates, a person must become aware of every fact (and its context) relevant to his existence, if he wishes to attain self-knowledge. He posited that people will naturally do what is good, if they know what is right. Evils, or bad actions, are the result of ignorance. If a criminal were truly aware of the mental and spiritual consequences of his actions, he would not commit them. Any person who knows what is truly right will automatically do it, according to Socrates. While he equated knowledge with virtue, he similarly equated virtue with happiness. The truly wise man will know what is right, do what is good and therefore be happy.

■ 道德规范和道德

Ethics and morals are respectively akin to theory and practice. Ethics denotes the theory of right action and the greater good, while morals indicate their practice. “Moral” has a dual meaning. The first indicates a person’s comprehension of morality and his capacity to put it into practice. In this meaning, the antonym is “amoral”, indicating an inability to distinguish between right and wrong. The second denotes the active practice of those values. In this sense, the antonym is “immoral”, referring to actions that violate ethical principles.

■ 道德是领导者不可缺少的素质之一

A leader, by definition, is one who guides, who shows the way by example (Webster). A leader, if he is to be effective, must have the ability to persuade others. If there is no persuasion,

there simply is no leadership. In order to be able to persuade others to follow a course of action, a leader must have personal integrity. If a man cannot be trusted, he cannot lead, for the populous will not be guided by someone in whom they have no confidence. To suggest: "We do not trust our leader personally, but we like his programs," is an oxymoron, an illogical contradiction. If one cannot trust a leader, he cannot know, in the final analysis, the direction of his "programs." A component of personal integrity is the matter of example.

105. Claim: Imagination is a more valuable asset than experience.

命题：想象力比经验更有价值。

Reason: People who lack experience are free to imagine what is possible without the constraints of established habits and attitudes.

理由：缺少经验的人不会受到既有习惯和观念的限制，从而能够更加自由的想象。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 想象力的定义

Imagination refers to the process of forming in the mind new images which have not been previously experienced, or at least only partially or in different combinations. Some typical examples are: fairy tale, fiction, and a form of verisimilitude often invoked in fantasy and science fiction invites readers to pretend such stories are true by referring to objects of the mind such as fictional books that do not exist apart from an imaginary world.

■ 想象力的重要性

The answer to the question, "Why is imagination important?" is that imagination helps us to put our goals in perspective and it enhances our creativity. We must have the freedom to imagine because only through imagination can we bring our thoughts and dreams to fruition. Without imagination, we shall never come to realize our full potential, and therefore, never experience the happiness on earth we were meant to enjoy. By using our imagination to the fullest, we'll make this world a better place in which to live while improving social and economic conditions for ourselves and others.

■ 新手更加具有创造力和想象力---创造力在科技领域的作用

Isaac Newton's law of gravity is popularly attributed to a creative leap he experienced when observing a falling apple. Creativity is also seen as being increasingly important in a variety of other professions. Architecture and industrial design are the fields most often associated with creativity, and more generally the fields of design and design research. These fields explicitly value creativity, and journals such as Design Studies have published many studies on creativity and creative problem solving.

■ 经验和专业性的重要性

An expert is recognized as a reliable source of technique or skill whose faculty for judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely is accorded authority and status by their peers or the public in a specific well-distinguished domain. An expert, more generally, is a person with extensive knowledge or ability based on research, experience, or occupation and in a particular area of study. Experts have a prolonged or intense experience through practice and education in a particular field.

106. In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.

在大多数专业和学术领域，想象力比知识更重要。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 想象力比知识更重要

"Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited to all we now know and understand, while imagination embraces the entire world, and all there ever will be to know and understand." These were the words of the famous physicist Albert Einstein, who went on to say that "Knowledge is limited. Imagination encircles the world." If you venture into the subatomic world in an attempt to unveil its inner workings, possession of all the knowledge in the world is not enough. Instead, invite your imagination to serve as a guide, because many rules as we know them no longer apply. Just like the story of Alice In Wonderland, this new world may look familiar but it is not fully comprehensible. Scales shift and matter transforms. Transitory twins appear and extra dimensions hide.

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107. To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards.

一个公仆如果想成为一位杰出的领导者就必须保持最高的伦理和道德标准。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your

position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

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■ 道德规范和道德

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■ 道德是领导者不可缺少的素质之一

A leader, by definition, is one who guides, who shows the way by example (Webster). A leader, if he is to be effective, must have the ability to persuade others. If there is no persuasion, there simply is no leadership. In order to be able to persuade others to follow a course of action, a leader must have personal integrity. If a man cannot be trusted, he cannot lead, for the populous will not be guided by someone in whom they have no confidence. To suggest: “We do not trust our leader personally, but we like his programs,” is an oxymoron, an illogical contradiction. If one cannot trust a leader, he cannot know, in the final analysis, the direction of his “programs.” A component

of personal integrity is the matter of example.

108. Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

批判性的判断在任何领域当中都是没什么用处的，除非它是来自于该领域中的专家。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 专家意见

Expertise consists of those characteristics, skills and knowledge of a person (that is, expert) or of a system, which distinguish experts from novices and less experienced people. In many domains there are objective measures of performance capable of distinguishing experts from novices: expert chess players will almost always win games against recreational chess players; expert medical specialists are more likely to diagnose a disease correctly and so on.

109. Some people believe that scientific discoveries have given us a much better understanding of the world around us. Others believe that science has revealed to us that the world is infinitely more complex than we ever realized.

一些人认为科学发现让我们更好的了解外部世界。另外一些人认为科学向我们揭示了---世界远比我们认为的更加复杂。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材:

■ 科学促进我们更好了解自然世界，同时解释这个复杂的世界

Science helps satisfy the natural curiosity with which we are all born: why is the sky blue, how did the leopard get its spots, what is a solar eclipse? With science, we can answer such questions without resorting to magical explanations. And science can lead to technological advances, as well as helping us learn about enormously important and useful topics, such as our health, the environment, and natural hazards. Without science, the modern world would not be modern at all, and we still have much to learn. Millions of scientists all over the world are working to solve different parts of the puzzle of how the universe works, peering into its nooks and crannies, deploying their microscopes, telescopes, and other tools to unravel its secrets.

110. Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

批判性的判断在任何领域当中都是没什么用处的，除非它是来自于该领域中的专家。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

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111. In any profession—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years.

在任何领域，商业、政治、教育、政府，掌权者都应该在 5 年任期后下台。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 总统任期制

Term-limits play an important role in consolidating a democratic culture, especially in fledgling democracies. Secondly, change of leadership at regular intervals is necessary to prevent the risk of dictatorial tendencies which flourish in environments where leaders keep power for life. Extended periods in power are often characterized by centralization and personalization of power. Thirdly, term limits are likely to encourage accountability and reduce excesses of power.

■ 管理领导岗位继任计划

段落大意：领导岗位继任计划通过指导和培训来确定、培养合适的员工，以取代任期到期的主要领导者。但是当没有合适的候选人接任时，就存在风险。

In organizational development, succession planning is the process of identifying and preparing suitable employees through mentoring, training and job rotation, to replace key players—such as the chief executive officer (CEO)—within an organization as their terms expire. From the risk management aspect, provisions are made in case no suitable internal candidates are available to replace the loss of any key person. It is usual for an organization to insure the key person so that funds are available if she or he dies and these funds can be used by the business to cope with the problems before a suitable replacement is found or developed.

112. Requiring university students to take a variety of courses outside their major fields of study is the best way to ensure that students become truly educated.

大学要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程是让学生真正受教育的最好途径。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 学科之间的联系

Since various disciplines are related, the study of courses outside a student's own field may benefit the study of their major. As we know, every subject does not exist independently. They relate to other subjects to one extent or another. For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all subjects. It provides a basic approach to thinking about every problem. Whatever your major is, you can benefit from learning it well. Mathematics is a useful tool for us in solving problems involving calculation. If your major is economics, you will find that knowledge of mathematics can help you a lot in your research. In the same way, graduate students with varied abilities would have a great advantage in competing with those who have only a limited scope.

■ 跨学科的概念以及价值：跨学科关注不同学科间的联系，跨学科的目的是通过整合知识来理解现有世界。

Transdisciplinarity acts as a principle for a unity of knowledge beyond disciplines. Transdisciplinarity concerns that which is at once between the disciplines, across the different disciplines, and beyond each individual discipline. Its goal is the understanding of the present world, of which one of the imperatives is the overarching unity of knowledge. The transdisciplinarity is defined by Basarab Nicolescu through three methodological postulates: the existence of levels of reality, the logic of the included middle, and complexity. In the presence of several levels of Reality the space between disciplines and beyond disciplines is full of information. Disciplinary research concerns, at most, one and the same level of Reality; moreover, in most cases, it only concerns fragments of one level of Reality. On the contrary, transdisciplinarity concerns the dynamics engendered by the action of several levels of Reality at once. The discovery of these dynamics necessarily passes through disciplinary knowledge. While not a new discipline or a new superdiscipline, transdisciplinarity is nourished by disciplinary research; in turn, disciplinary research is clarified by transdisciplinary knowledge in a new and fertile way. In this sense, disciplinary and transdisciplinary research are not antagonistic but complementary.

■ 通过数学理论中的纳什均衡论对经济学的推进作用来论述数学对经济学的作用

In 1994, John Nash, the renowned mathematician in the 20th century, shared the Nobel Prize with two co-winners who were also mathematicians. However, they were awarded in Economic Sciences rather than their own academic field-mathematics. Nash's work on game theory, including the Nash equilibrium and the Nash arbitration scheme has allowed researchers to better understand problems of competition and cooperation among agents or players. His and his co-winners' finding had a phenomenal impact on economic analysis and appreciations in many other fields including in political science, biology and ecology, etc.

113. Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

命题：一个伟大国家最真实的体现不是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就。

Reason: The surest indicator of a great nation is actually the welfare of all its people.

理由：一个伟大国家最真实的体现是所有老百姓的幸福度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Well-being 的定义 (Welfare)

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
2. Well-being: happiness, comfort, security, good, safety, health, good fortune
3. Well-being: good health or fortune; a good, healthy, or comfortable state

Everyone has the right to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

■ 国家的伟大不能忽视统治者、艺术家或者科学家的作用

The original impetus of a society advancement rises from the achievement of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Industrialization is an apt illustration. In today's society, industrialization has affected every corner of the world. These modern inventions, such as computer, cellphone, television, radio which are created by these scientists, dramatically change our lives and bring us a new world. And it is these countries' leaders that make policy to create a better environment for these new inventions' creation. And the function of artists should not be ignored. Without them, we could never enjoy these wonderful paintings, music which serve to lift the human spirit, and to put us more in touch with our feelings, foibles and fates—in short, with our humanity.

114. Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little.

任何领导者，如果他很容易受到流行观点的影响，那他将一事无成。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 领导者应该是拥有他自己的主见

The competent leader is his own mentor before being a mentor to others. Therefore, a leader must have a sense of his own ability to think and his own way of learning.

115. Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people whom they serve.

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断而不是毫不犹豫的遵从人民的意愿。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 民主的含义

Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. Ideally, this includes equal (and more or less direct) participation in the proposal, development and passage of legislation into law. It can also encompass social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination. Citizens govern in a democracy, either directly or indirectly. A democracy respects majority rule and individual rights. In addition, a democratic state protects citizens from government power by decentralizing power and redistributing it to regional and local levels. A democratic government protects basic human rights such as freedom on speech and religion. The main feature of democracy is the citizens' rights and responsibilities to elect officials who govern in the people's best interests.

116. A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

国家应该要求所有学生在上大学之前都学习全国统一的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 全国性课程比地方性课程更加经济，并且能提供更广的视角和范围。

Central curriculum is more economical than provincial curriculum. For making an entire course, a lot of money and time are spent. Also, experts related to education participate in this process. In central curriculum, only one making procedure goes through. In addition, for preparing a class of the curriculum, teachers can share many parts of the curriculum and get some help from another teacher with professional knowledge. However, if provincial curriculum is made respectively, a large amount of economic losses are produced. Additionally, central curriculum provides wider view than provincial curriculum. The course before college is important in education system because students learn basic knowledge of whole life including individual growth and socialization. Comprehensive central curriculum, in addition, lets students select objectively their major of college. In more technical terms, if they don't consider fully all subjects, they tend to select their college majors according to just interests or bias. Consequently, they may have views of narrow academic fields.

117. It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are generated and preserved.

民族传统文化主要在城市里得以保存和传承。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 国家政府对文化产业资助的必要性

The current arts funding system was predominantly based on the grant system. Since public funds for culture were scarce, and public grant dependency was preventing many cultural organizations from growing and finding their own means to generate income, new opportunities for fundraising should be explored. Government should help identify new and creative mechanisms for funding culture. It was possible to raise alternative funds and make cultural organizations more independent, efficient and sustainable.

■ 北京举例：北京体现了中华民族古老文明的特征

Despite much recent construction, Beijing remains a city of great monuments, palaces, temples and other reminders of the past glory of imperial China. The Palace Museum, located within the Forbidden City, was the former residence and official site of the imperial family and court. Built more than 500 years ago, this complex comprises a series of great halls and palaces which served for official and ceremonial occasions of state, banquets, and residential purposes. To the west of this complex is Zhongnan Hai, a large park and cluster of lakes that is walled and serves today as the residential compound for China's top leadership.

118. We can learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own.

我们从与我们意见相同的人身上学到的要比从那些与我们意见相悖的人身上学的东西要多得多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 分歧促进真知和深入的交流

Indeed it is primarily through debate that human knowledge advances, whether at the personal, community, or global level. At the personal level, by listening to their parents' rationale for their seemingly oppressive rules and policies teenagers can learn how certain behaviors naturally carry certain undesirable consequences. At the same time, by listening to their teenagers' concerns about autonomy and about peer pressures parents can learn the valuable lesson that effective parenting and control are two different things. At the community level, through dispassionate dialogue an environmental activist can come to understand the legitimate economic concerns of those whose jobs depend on the continued profitable operation of a factory. Conversely, the latter might stand to learn much about the potential public health price to be paid by ensuring job growth and a low unemployment rate. Finally, at the global level, two nations with opposing political or economic interests can reach mutually beneficial agreements by striving to understand the other's legitimate concerns for its national security, its political sovereignty, the stability of its economy and currency, and so forth.

■ 分歧的价值

Contradictive opinions always serve to sharply reveal some flaws in your opinion or theory. In contrast, those who accede to your opinion are always inclined to neglect even cover up the shortcoming existing in your view. An obvious example is the debate since the opponents can easily find the flaws and weakness in your argument. Consequently, a heated debate, in most cases, leads to a thorough and comprehensive understanding about the subject in discussion. Moreover, contradictory views can inspire you to look into the details of the problem. Admittedly, opposing views may produce some stress but it will by no means inhibit learning. On the contrary, they can serve as an inspiration for exploration and discovery in the realm of knowledge and science. Just as the Chinese old saying goes, "The more the truth is debated, the clearer it becomes." In fact, if we abstract the words "contradictive opinion", we will understand that they give expression to a critical concept—skepticism. Skepticism refers to the philosophic position holding that the possibility of knowledge is limited either because of the limitations of the mind or because of the inaccessibility of its object. It is more loosely used to denote any questioning attitude.

119. When old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings.

当现代设计师认为旧建筑为了现代用途可以更好的被利用的时候，现代化建设相对于保护历史建筑而言可以优先考虑。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Peterson 观点： 保护建筑的意义

Peterson is considered to be “the father of modern restoration techniques.” From his start with the National Park Service in the 1930s, Peterson continually advocated for training of architects in the proper restoration of buildings that respected their history, technology, and authenticity.

Peterson explained that there are very few people who understand older buildings and how they are constructed and “as a result, things happen to historic buildings that should not happen to a doghouse.”

Architects could not simply learn from books and drawings, but had to experience an old building in all its unrestored, disheveled, shabbiness: “The man who doesn’t get his hands dirty on the job will never know enough.” Peterson’s work in this regard has helped spawn innumerable training programs for architects, such as that offered by the Heritage Conservation Network, that provide hands-on training on a wide variety of techniques from documentation to pointing with lime mortar.

■ 保护古建筑和现代发展的冲突

When preservation of old buildings and contemporary development conflict with each other, which seems difficult to be prevented, the former shouldn’t necessarily give way to the latter. On the one hand, once the old buildings are put down, they can never stand up, with some historic event it records or valuable significance it holds disappearing in the flying dust, centuries or just few years later, our posterities or ourselves can merely recall them in the history books and historians and anthropologists might take great effort to seek the very mark of them. On the other hand, modern development, especially in developing areas or nations where conflict between reservation of old buildings and construction for modern purpose seem particularly popular, can always be characterized as lack of an awareness of long-term plan, a good case in point is the terrible demolish of the ancient city gates in Beijing nearly fifty years ago when Chinese government sought to turned the city into a modern one, which proves to be a great failure in development and an even greater disaster in architecture. Obviously, it is ridiculous to maintain such short-sighted development at the expense of valuable legacy of architectures.

■ 美国对历史遗迹的保护

The United States led the world in the creation of National Parks, areas of unspoiled natural wilderness, where the intrusion of civilization are intentionally minimal. In addition to preserving the natural heritage, the US Park Service also maintains the National Register of Historic Places to

recognize significant buildings and places, including historic parks, battlefields, National Historic Landmarks, memorials and monuments. Landscapes and sites of outstanding universal value can be designated as World Heritage Sites. A requirement of such designation is that the designating nation has appropriate legislation in place to preserve them.

120. Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation must be the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

命题：一个伟大国家最真实的体现是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就。

Reason: Great achievements by a nation's rulers, artists, or scientists will ensure a good life for the majority of that nation's people.

理由：一个国家的统治者、艺术家或科学家取得的重大成就是这个国家大多数人民高品质生活的保证。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Well-being 的定义 (Welfare)

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
2. Well-being: happiness, comfort, security, good, safety, health, good fortune
3. Well-being: good health or fortune; a good, healthy, or comfortable state

Everyone has the right to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

■ 国家的伟大不能忽视统治者、艺术家或者科学家的作用

The original impetus of a society advancement rises from the achievement of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Industrialization is an apt illustration. In today's society, industrialization has affected every corner of the world. These modern inventions, such as computer, cellphone, television, radio which are created by these scientists, dramatically change our lives and bring us a new world. And it is these counties' leaders that make policy to create a better environment for these new inventions' creation. And the function of artists should not be ignored. Without them, we could never enjoy these wonderful paintings, music which serve to lift the human spirit, and to put us more in touch with our feelings, foibles and fates—in short, with our humanity.

121. Some people claim that you can tell whether a nation is great by looking at the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Others argue that the surest indicator of a great nation is, in fact, the general welfare of all its people.

有人认为判断一个国家是否伟大要看它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家取得的成就。另外一些人认为判断一个国家是否伟大其实要看全体人民普遍的幸福度。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Well-being 的定义 (Welfare)

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
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122. The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models.

了解一个社会的特点的最好方法是去考察被这个社会视为英雄的人们特点。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 伟人观/英雄观

The Great man theory is a theory held by some that aims to explain history by the impact of great

men, or heroes: highly influential individuals, either from personal charisma, genius intellects, or great political impact.

For example, a scholarly follower of the Great Man Theory would be likely to study the Second World War by focusing on the big personalities of the conflict—Sir Winston Churchill, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Hideki Tojo, et al—and view all of the historical events as being tied directly to their own individual decisions and orders.

■ 榜样的作用

Role Models are important because they increase a child's self-esteem, help them to build morals and positive values, teach children to set attainable goals, and provide direction in achieving their goals. Most importantly, role models provide examples for children to follow showing them that their dreams and goals can be fulfilled.

榜样的七大特征以及行为方式

(1) Model positive choice-making: Little eyes are watching and little ears are listening. When it comes to being a role model, you must be aware that the choices you make don't only impact you but also the children who regard you as their superhero. Someday, they will be in the same predicament and think to themselves, "What did s/he do when s/he was in the same situation?" As a role model, you can't just "talk the talk" and tell others to make good choices. You must show them how it's done.

(2) Think out loud: When you have a tough choice to make, allow the children to see how you work through the problem, weigh the pros and cons, and come to a decision. The process of making a good decision is a skill. A good role model will not only show a child which decision is best, but also how they came to that conclusion. That way, the child will be able to follow that reasoning when they are in a similar situation.

(3) Apologize and admit mistakes: Nobody's perfect. When you make a bad choice, let those who are watching and learning from you know that you made a mistake and how you plan to correct it. This will help them to understand that (a) everyone makes mistakes; (b) it's not the end of the world; (c) you can make it right; and (d) you need to take care of it and be accountable right away. By apologizing, admitting your mistake, and repairing the damage, you will be demonstrating an important yet often overlooked part of being a role model.

(4) Follow through: We all want children to stick with their commitments and follow through with their promises. However, as adults, we get busy, distracted, and sometimes, a bit lazy. To be a good role model, we must demonstrate stick-to-itiveness. That means; (a) be on time; (b) finish what you started; (c) don't quit; (d) keep your word; and (e) keep going even if things get difficult. When role models follow through with their goals, it teaches children that it can be done and helps them adopt an "if s/he can do it, so can I" attitude.

(5) Show respect: You may be driven, successful, and smart but whether you choose to show respect or not speaks volumes about the type of attitude it takes to make it in life. We always tell children to "treat others the way we want to be treated" and yet, may not subscribe to that axiom

ourselves. Do you step on others to get ahead? Do you take people for granted? Do you show gratitude for others? It's often the little things you do that make the biggest difference in the way children perceive how to succeed in business and relationships.

(6) Be well rounded: While we don't want to spread ourselves too thin, it's important to show children that we can be more than just one thing. Great role models aren't just "parents" or "teachers." They're people who show curiosities and have varied interests. You may be a father who's also a student of the martial arts, a great chef and a treasured friend. You may be a mother who's a gifted dancer and a curious photographer. When children see that their role models can be many things, they will learn that they don't need to pigeon-hole themselves in order to be successful.

(7) Demonstrate confidence in who you are: Whatever you choose to do with your life, be proud of the person you've become. It may have been a long road, but it's the responsibility of a role model to commemorate the lessons learned, the strength amassed, and the character developed. It's true; we can always improve, however, children need to see that their role models don't suspend their confidence until they achieve "one more win" or "lose 5 more pounds." We must continue to strive while being happy with how far we've come at the same time.

123. The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition.

社会把年轻人培养成政府、企业或其他领域的领导人的最好方法是培养他们的合作精神，而非竞争意识。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 完美竞争的概念

The theoretical ideal developed by economists to establish the conditions under which competition would achieve maximum effectiveness is known as “perfect” competition. Although rarely possible, perfect competition, as a concept, provides a useful benchmark for evaluating performance in actual markets. Perfect competition exists when (1) an industry has a large number of business firms as well as buyers; (2) the firms on the average are small; and (3) buyers and sellers have complete knowledge of all transactions within the market. The practical significance of a large number of small firms and many buyers is that the power to influence the behavior of the participants in the market is thoroughly dispersed. In other words, no single person or business has the power to dictate the terms on which the exchange of goods and services takes place. Market results then are truly impersonal. Under conditions of perfect competition, economists contend, goods and services would be produced as efficiently as possible—that is, at the lowest possible price and cost—and consumers would get the maximum amount of the goods and services they desire.

■ 竞争与合作

While cooperation is the antithesis of competition, the need or desire to compete with others is a common impetus that motivates individuals to organize into a group and cooperate with each other in order to form a stronger competitive force. Cooperation in many areas such as farming and housing may be in the form of a cooperative or, alternately, in the form of a conventional business. Many people resort to this because they may cooperate by trading with each other or by altruistic sharing. Certain forms of cooperation are illegal in some jurisdictions because they alter the nature of access by others to economic or other resources. Thus, cooperation in the form of cartels or price-fixing may be illegal. A few mechanisms have been suggested for the appearance of cooperation between humans or in natural systems.

■ 领导才能的十六大特征

段落大意：领导才能的十六大特征包括：指导他人、特殊技术技能、创业精神、领袖魅力、担当特定角色、目标明确、结果导向、良好合作等。

Studies of leadership have suggested qualities that people often associate with leadership. They include:

1. Guiding others through modeling (in the sense of providing a role model) and through willingness to serve others first (compare followership) .
2. Technical/specific skill at some task at hand.
3. Initiative and entrepreneurial drive.
4. Charismatic inspiration—attractiveness to others and the ability to leverage this esteem to motivate others.
5. Preoccupation with a role—a dedication that consumes much of leaders' life—service to a cause.
6. A clear sense of purpose (or mission) —clear goals—focus—commitment.
7. Results-orientation—directing every action towards a mission—prioritizing activities to spend time where results most accrue.
8. Cooperation—work well with others.
9. Optimism—very few pessimists become leaders.
10. Rejection of determinism—belief in one's ability to “make a difference” .
11. Ability to encourage and nurture those that report to them—delegate in such a way as people will grow.
12. Role models—leaders may adopt a persona that encapsulates their mission and lead by example.
13. Self-knowledge (in non-bureaucratic structures) .
14. Self-awareness—the ability to “lead” (as it were) one's own self prior to leading other selves similarly.
15. With regards to people and to projects, the ability to choose winners—recognizing that, unlike with skills, one cannot (in general) teach attitude. Note that “picking winners” (“choosing winners”) carries implications of gamblers' luck as well as of the capacity to take risks, but “true” leaders, like gamblers but unlike “false” leaders, base their decisions on realistic insight (and usually on many other factors partially derived from “real” wisdom) .
16. Understanding what others say, rather than listening to how they say things - this could partly sum this quality up as “walking in someone else's shoes” .

■ 竞争的好处和危害

Competition can have both beneficial and detrimental effects. Many evolutionary biologists view inter-species and intra-species competition as the driving force of adaptation and ultimately, evolution. However, some biologists, most famously Richard Dawkins, prefer to think of evolution in terms of competition between single genes, which have the welfare of the organism “in mind” only insofar as that welfare furthers their own selfish drives for replication. Some social Darwinists claim (controversially) that competition also serves as a mechanism for determining the best-suited group, politically, economically, and ecologically.

On the negative side, competition can cause injury to the organisms involved, and drain valuable resources and energy. Human competition can be expensive, as is the case with political elections, international sports competitions, and advertising wars. It can lead to the compromising of ethical standards in order to gain an advantage; for example, several athletes have been caught using banned steroids in professional sports in order to boost their own chances of success or victory. And it can be harmful for the participants, such as athletes who injure themselves while exceeding the physical tolerances of their bodies, or companies that pursue unprofitable paths while engaging in competitive rivalries.

124. All college and university students would benefit from spending at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

至少花一个学期的时间出国学习对大学生来说都将受益匪浅。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Ten reasons why you should study in a foreign country

1. Study abroad is the optimal way to learn a language. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language you are learning. You're surrounded by the language on a daily basis and are seeing and hearing it in the proper cultural context. Language learning happens most quickly under these circumstances.

2. Study abroad provides the opportunity to travel. Weekends and academic breaks allow you to venture out and explore your surroundings - both your immediate and more distant surroundings. Since studying abroad often puts you on a completely different continent, you are much closer to places you might otherwise not have had the opportunity to visit. Some more structured study abroad programs even have field trips planned in or around the curriculum.

3. Study abroad allows you get to know another culture first-hand. Cultural differences are more than just differences in language, food, appearances, and personal habits. A person's

culture reflects very deep perceptions, beliefs, and values that influence his or her way of life and the way that s/he views the world. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from.

4. Study abroad will help you develop skills and give you experiences a classroom setting will never provide. Being immersed in an entirely new cultural setting is scary at first, but it's also exciting. It's an opportunity to discover new strengths and abilities, conquer new challenges, and solve new problems. You will encounter situations that are wholly unfamiliar to you and will learn to adapt and respond in effective ways.

5. Study abroad affords you the opportunity to make friends around the world. While abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself.

6. Study abroad helps you to learn about yourself. Students who study abroad return home with new ideas and perspectives about themselves and their own culture. The experience abroad often challenges them to reconsider their own beliefs and values. The experience may perhaps strengthen those values or it may cause students to alter or abandon them and embrace new concepts and perceptions. The encounter with other cultures enables students to see their own culture through new eyes.

7. Study abroad expands your worldview. In comparison with citizens of most other countries, Americans tend to be uninformed about the world beyond the nation's boundaries. Students who study abroad return home with an informed and much less biased perspective toward other cultures and peoples.

8. Study abroad gives you the opportunity to break out of your academic routine. Study abroad is likely to be much unlike what you are used to doing as a student. You may become familiar with an entirely new academic system and you will have the chance to take courses not offered on your home campus. It's also a great opportunity to break out the monotony of the routine you follow semester after semester.

9. Study abroad enhances employment opportunities. Did you know that only 4% of U.S. undergraduates ever study abroad? Yet, the world continues to become more globalized, American countries are increasingly investing dollars abroad, and companies from countries around the world continue to invest in the international market. Through an employer's eyes, a student who has studied abroad is self-motivated, independent, willing to embrace challenges, and able to cope with diverse problems and situations. Your experience living and studying in a foreign country, negotiating another culture, and acquiring another language will all set you apart from the majority of other job applicants.

10. Study abroad can enhance the value of your degree. While abroad, you can take courses you would never have had the opportunity to take on your home campus. In addition, study abroad gives your language skills such a boost that it is normally quite easy to add a minor in a language or even a second major without having to take many more additional courses after the return to your home campus.

125. Some people claim that a nation's government should preserve its wilderness areas in their natural state. Others argue that these areas should be developed for potential economic gain.

有人认为国家应该立法保护剩余荒地的原始状态；另外一些人认为应该为了经济利益开发这些区域。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 荒野的概念范围以及价值

Wilderness or wildland is a natural environment on Earth that has not been significantly modified by human activity. It may also be defined as: "The most intact, undisturbed wild natural areas left on our planet—those last truly wild places that humans do not control and have not developed with roads, pipelines or other industrial infrastructure." Wilderness areas can be found in preserves, estates, farms, conservation preserves, ranches, National Forests, National Parks and even in urban areas along rivers, gulches or otherwise undeveloped areas. These areas are considered important for the survival of certain species, biodiversity, ecological studies, conservation, solitude, and recreation. Wilderness is deeply valued for cultural, spiritual, moral, and aesthetic reasons.

■ 荒野保护的意义

Wilderness is a natural environment on Earth that has not been significantly modified by human activity. Wilderness contributes to the ecologic, economic and social health and well being of our citizens, our country and our world. The benefits wilderness areas provide are as diverse as the areas themselves and are highly valued. In addition to providing "outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation," the Wilderness Act specified that wilderness "may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, education, scenic, or historical value." Overall, wilderness areas provide a host of both direct and indirect benefits.

126. In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.

在大多数专业和学术领域，想象力比知识更重要。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 想象力比知识更重要

"Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited to all we now know and understand, while imagination embraces the entire world, and all there ever will be to know and understand." These were the words of the famous physicist Albert Einstein, who went on to

say that "Knowledge is limited. Imagination encircles the world." If you venture into the subatomic world in an attempt to unveil its inner workings, possession of all the knowledge in the world is not enough. Instead, invite your imagination to serve as a guide, because many rules as we know them no longer apply. Just like the story of Alice In Wonderland, this new world may look familiar but it is not fully comprehensible. Scales shift and matter transforms. Transitory twins appear and extra dimensions hide.

■ 想象力的定义

Imagination refers to the process of forming in the mind new images which have not been previously experienced, or at least only partially or in different combinations. Some typical examples are: fairy tale, fiction, and a form of verisimilitude often invoked in fantasy and science fiction invites readers to pretend such stories are true by referring to objects of the mind such as fictional books that do not exist apart from an imaginary world.

127. The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but the general well-being of all its people.

一个伟大国家最真实的体现不是它的统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就，而是全体人民的幸福程度。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Well-being 的定义 (Welfare)

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
2. Well-being: happiness, comfort, security, good, safety, health, good fortune
3. Well-being: good health or fortune; a good, healthy, or comfortable state

Everyone has the right to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

■ 国家的伟大不能忽视统治者、艺术家或者科学家的作用

The original impetus of a society advancement rises from the achievement of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Industrialization is an apt illustration. In today's society, industrialization has affected every corner of the world. These modern inventions, such as computer, cellphone, television, radio which are created by these scientists, dramatically change our lives and bring us a new world. And it is these counties' leaders that make policy to create a better environment for these new inventions' creation. And the function of artists should not be ignored. Without them, we could never enjoy these wonderful paintings, music which serve to lift the human spirit, and to put us more in touch with our feelings, foibles and fates—in short, with our humanity.

128. Some people argue that successful leaders in government, industry, or other fields must be highly competitive. Other people claim that in order to be successful, a leader must be willing and able to cooperate with others.

有人认为政府部门、企业或其他领域的成功领导必须极具竞争力。另外一些人认为成功的领导者必须愿意并且能够与他人合作。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 完美竞争的概念

The theoretical ideal developed by economists to establish the conditions under which competition would achieve maximum effectiveness is known as “perfect” competition. Although rarely possible, perfect competition, as a concept, provides a useful benchmark for evaluating performance in actual markets. Perfect competition exists when (1) an industry has a large number of business firms as well as buyers; (2) the firms on the average are small; and (3) buyers and sellers have complete knowledge of all transactions within the market. The practical significance of a large number of small firms and many buyers is that the power to influence the behavior of the participants in the market is thoroughly dispersed. In other words, no single person or business has the power to dictate the terms on which the exchange of goods and services takes place. Market results then are truly impersonal. Under conditions of perfect competition, economists contend, goods and services would be produced as efficiently as possible—that is, at the lowest possible price and cost—and consumers would get the maximum amount of the goods and services they desire.

■ 竞争与合作

While cooperation is the antithesis of competition, the need or desire to compete with others is a common impetus that motivates individuals to organize into a group and cooperate with each other in order to form a stronger competitive force. Cooperation in many areas such as farming and housing may be in the form of a cooperative or, alternately, in the form of a conventional business. Many people resort to this because they may cooperate by trading with each other or by altruistic sharing. Certain forms of cooperation are illegal in some jurisdictions because they alter the nature of access by others to economic or other resources. Thus, cooperation in the form of cartels or price-fixing may be illegal. A few mechanisms have been suggested for the appearance of cooperation between humans or in natural systems.

■ 领导才能的十六大特征

段落大意：领导才能的十六大特征包括：指导他人、特殊技术技能、创业精神、领袖魅力、担当特定角色、目标明确、结果导向、良好合作等。

Studies of leadership have suggested qualities that people often associate with leadership. They include:

1. Guiding others through modeling (in the sense of providing a role model) and through willingness to serve others first (compare followership).
2. Technical/specific skill at some task at hand.
3. Initiative and entrepreneurial drive.

4. Charismatic inspiration—attractiveness to others and the ability to leverage this esteem to motivate others.
5. Preoccupation with a role—a dedication that consumes much of leaders' life—service to a cause.
6. A clear sense of purpose (or mission) —clear goals—focus—commitment.
7. Results-orientation—directing every action towards a mission—prioritizing activities to spend time where results most accrue.
8. Cooperation—work well with others.
9. Optimism—very few pessimists become leaders.
10. Rejection of determinism—belief in one's ability to “make a difference” .
11. Ability to encourage and nurture those that report to them—delegate in such a way as people will grow.
12. Role models—leaders may adopt a persona that encapsulates their mission and lead by example.
13. Self-knowledge (in non-bureaucratic structures) .
14. Self-awareness—the ability to “lead” (as it were) one's own self prior to leading other selves similarly.
15. With regards to people and to projects, the ability to choose winners—recognizing that, unlike with skills, one cannot (in general) teach attitude. Note that “picking winners” (“choosing winners”) carries implications of gamblers' luck as well as of the capacity to take risks, but “true” leaders, like gamblers but unlike “false” leaders, base their decisions on realistic insight (and usually on many other factors partially derived from “real” wisdom) .
16. Understanding what others say, rather than listening to how they say things - this could partly sum this quality up as “walking in someone else's shoes” .

■ 竞争的好处和危害

Competition can have both beneficial and detrimental effects. Many evolutionary biologists view inter-species and intra-species competition as the driving force of adaptation and ultimately, evolution. However, some biologists, most famously Richard Dawkins, prefer to think of evolution in terms of competition between single genes, which have the welfare of the organism “in mind” only insofar as that welfare furthers their own selfish drives for replication. Some social Darwinists claim (controversially) that competition also serves as a mechanism for determining the best-suited group, politically, economically, and ecologically.

On the negative side, competition can cause injury to the organisms involved, and drain valuable resources and energy. Human competition can be expensive, as is the case with political elections, international sports competitions, and advertising wars. It can lead to the compromising of ethical standards in order to gain an advantage; for example, several athletes have been caught using banned steroids in professional sports in order to boost their own chances of success or victory. And it can be harmful for the participants, such as athletes who injure themselves while exceeding the physical tolerances of their bodies, or companies that pursue unprofitable paths while engaging in competitive rivalries.

129. College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

大学生选专业时应该基于该专业将来是否好找工作。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The first stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The second stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The third stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The fourth stop on your journey is career exploration. The fifth stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude graduate study? The sixth and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

130. Some people believe that corporations have a responsibility to promote the well-being of the societies and environments in which they operate. Others believe that the only responsibility of corporations, provided they operate within the law, is to make as much money as possible. 有人认为公司有义务改善周围的环境和社会福利；另外一些人认为，公司的唯一责任就是在法律允许的范围内运作，尽可能多的赚钱。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 企业的商业目标与社会责任感

Beyond the obvious duty to maximize shareholder wealth, corporations indeed owe a duty to serve society, especially the immediate community. These duties can be fulfilled together. For example, a successful corporation brings jobs and related economic benefits to the community. Meanwhile, a successful corporation always pours more investment into environmental protection. And, by contributing to community activities and environment, the corporation gains a reputation for social responsibility that often helps it become even more successful and profitable.

■ 公司社会责任的概念

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby organizations consider the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, employees, shareholders, communities and the environment in all aspects of their operations. This obligation is seen to extend beyond the statutory obligation to comply with legislation and sees organizations voluntarily taking further steps to improve the quality of life for employees and their families as well as for the local community and society at large.

■ 社会责任感的概念

Social responsibility is an ethical or ideological theory that an entity, whether it is a government, corporation, organization or individual, has a responsibility to society. Social responsibility is voluntary; it is about going above and beyond what is called for by the law (legal responsibility). It involves an idea that it is better to be proactive toward a problem rather than reactive to a problem. Social responsibility means eliminating corrupt, irresponsible or unethical behavior that might bring harm to the community, its people, or the environment before the behavior happens.

131. Claim: Researchers should not limit their investigations to only those areas in which they expect to discover something that has an immediate, practical application.

命题：研究者不应该把研究范围限定在那些能马上出成果的领域。

Reason: It is impossible to predict the outcome of a line of research with any certainty.

理由：完全准确的去预测一系列研究的结果是不可能的。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 科研机构面临的两难境地---全球化进程中，科研机构面临着两难境地，即一方面坚持基础研究和发表文章，另一方面进行对社会各方面有直接益处的科研项目。

In a rapidly changing world environment shaped by globalization, economic research centres are confronted with a dilemma. They must continue to carry out fundamental research and produce publications as they have always done, but they must at the same time conduct research activities that increase their relevance and importance to policy-makers, donors, the private sectors and civil society. And they must also sustain their funding through consultancy, which relies in large part on exogenously-determined topics, the problematics of which do not always coincide with theirs. Globalization demands increasingly complex and multi-disciplinary research, which most research centres were not set up to handle.

Research centres are increasingly torn between their original calling to conduct research and publish, and pressure to justify and sustain their own existence with consultancy research. Indeed, consultancies and other work not directly related to the main research interest of these centres increasingly preoccupy their time. This altered role disturbs their own internal dynamics. More and more it seems as if their research programs consist only of consultancies, the topics of which are formulated by external partners, which in some cases could cause research centres to “lose

their own souls". As a result, the type of research they undertake is not rooted in the concerns of the population. This widens the gap between researchers and their own people, which in turn means that the research is of no great benefit to national decision-makers looking to make appropriate policies for the population.

■ 基础研究和紧急研究项目的投资资金分配---增加社会财富，并不一定要把所有可用科研资金都拨给紧急研究项目。研究项目的紧急性也需要重新审定。也存在这样的可能性：在一些领域会有预料不到的结果。因此，需要从长远角度来考虑。

Needless to say, it is important to be able to accurately gauge the needs of the nation and society and to promote research activities which prioritize these needs. In this age of co-existence and competition, one of the important justifications for society's support of research activities is the promotion of the nation's affluence and development. However, this does not imply that all available research funding should be invested in priority areas. The problem with such an approach is that even priority areas require constant reviewing in this age of rapid transformation. On the other hand, there is always the possibility of unanticipated results arising in unexpected fields of research. Consequently, it is necessary to adopt a long-term perspective, while at the same time continuing to support research which cannot be expected to yield immediate results.

The second Basic Plan for Science and Technology makes a firm commitment to the promotion of basic research. It then proceeds to assign further importance to basic research which gives rein to the unfettered imagination of researchers in the search for new laws and principles, the development of creative theories, and the prediction and discovery of unknown phenomena. The Plan identifies such pursuits as vital sources of contribution to the expansion of humanity's intellectual assets, as well as breakthroughs of the highest international caliber, including innovative technologies capable of buttressing the national economy. Needless to say, basic research cannot be exempted from the requirements of proper evaluation and accountability.

A very difficult question that remains is how to allocate research funds between basic research and priority areas. This question overlaps with the issue of how to support the activities of the university sector which is responsible for a major part of basic research. This question also overlaps with the multi-faceted issue of how the university sector should respond to the diverse demands placed on it, such as education, research, and cooperation with society and communities.

132. Some people believe that our ever-increasing use of technology significantly reduces our opportunities for human interaction. Other people believe that technology provides us with new and better ways to communicate and connect with one another.

有人认为科学技术被越来越多的应用于通讯极大地减少了人们交流的机会。另外一些人认为科技给我们提供了更新更好的沟通方式。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 即时通讯技术及其优势

Instant messaging offers real-time communication and allows easy collaboration, which

might be considered more akin to genuine conversation than email's "letter" format. In contrast to e-mail, the parties know whether the peer is available. Most systems allow the user to set an online status or away message so peers are notified when the user is available, busy, or away from the computer. On the other hand, people are not forced to reply immediately to incoming messages. For this reason, some people consider communication via instant messaging to be less intrusive than communication via phone. However, some systems allow the sending of messages to people not currently logged on (offline messages), thus removing much of the difference between IM and email.

■ 即时通讯的作用

Instant messaging allows instantaneous communication between a number of parties simultaneously, by transmitting information quickly and efficiently, featuring immediate receipt of acknowledgment or reply. In certain cases IM involves additional features, which make it even more popular, i. e. to see the other party, e. g. by using web-cams, or to talk directly for free over the internet.

■ 即时通讯导致信息过载

Information overload (information flood) is a term that is usually used in conjunction with various forms of computer-mediated communication such as electronic mail. It refers to the state of having too much information to make a decision or remain informed about a topic. Large amounts of historical information to dig through, a high rate of new information being added, contradictions in available information, and a low signal-to-noise ratio make it difficult to identify what information is relevant to the decision. The lack of a method for comparing and processing different kinds of information can also contribute to this effect. A recent article in the New Scientist claimed that exposing individuals to an information overloaded environment resulted in lower IQ scores than exposing individuals to marijuana, although these results are contested. The same article also notes that a night without sleep can be as debilitating as over-exposure to information. The term was coined in 1970 by Alvin Toffler in his book Future Shock.

■ 距离不再是障碍——即时通讯技术的积极影响

As Giddens observes: With the advent of the communications revolution, distance has a different relationship to self-immediacy and experience than it used to have. Distance isn't simply wiped out, but when you have a world where the value of the money in your pocket is affected immediately by ongoing electronic transactions happening many miles away it's simply a different situation from what the world was in the past.

133. Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

命题：了解过去并不能帮助人们做出当下的重要决定。

Reason: The world today is significantly more complex than it was even in the relatively recent past.

理由：当今世界远比过去复杂的多。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 了解过去促进当下

It is commonly acknowledged that an understanding of the past is fundamental to an understanding of the present. The analysis and interpretation of history provide an essential context for evaluating contemporary institutions, politics, and cultures. Understanding the present configuration of society is not the only reason to study the past; history also provides unique insight into human nature and human civilization.

■ The Importance of History in Our Own Lives

These two fundamental reasons for studying history underlie more specific and quite diverse uses of history in our own lives. History well told is beautiful. Many of the historians who most appeal to the general reading public know the importance of dramatic and skillful writing—as well as of accuracy. Biography and military history appeal in part because of the tales they contain. History as art and entertainment serves a real purpose, on aesthetic grounds but also on the level of human understanding. Stories well done are stories that reveal how people and societies have actually functioned, and they prompt thoughts about the human experience in other times and places. The same aesthetic and humanistic goals inspire people to immerse themselves in efforts to reconstruct quite remote pasts, far removed from immediate, present-day utility. Exploring what historians sometimes call the “pastness of the past”—the ways people in distant ages constructed their lives—involves a sense of beauty and excitement, and ultimately another perspective on human life and society.

134. Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

命题：了解过去并不能帮助人们做出当下的重要决定。

Reason: We are not able to make connections between current events and past events until we have some distance from both.

理由：我们不能把过去发生的事情和现在的事情联系起来，除非我们离过去和现在都有一定的距离。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 了解过去促进当下

It is commonly acknowledged that an understanding of the past is fundamental to an understanding of the present. The analysis and interpretation of history provide an essential context for evaluating contemporary institutions, politics, and cultures. Understanding the present configuration of society is not the only reason to study the past; history also provides unique insight into human nature and human civilization.

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135. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来收入高的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The first stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The second stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The third stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The fourth stop on your journey is career exploration. The fifth stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude graduate study? The sixth and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

136. Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择将来好找工作的专业。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 选择大学专业的六个考虑要点

The first stop on your journey should be an examination or self-assessment of your interests. What types of things excite you? What types of jobs or careers appeal to you? The second stop on your journey is an examination of your abilities. What are your strengths? What are your weaknesses? What kind of skills do you have? You can begin this self-examination by looking at the courses you took in high school. What were your best subjects? Is there a pattern there? What kinds of extracurricular activities did you participate in while in high school? What kinds of things did you learn from part-time or summer jobs?. The third stop on your journey involves examining what you value in work. Examples of values include: helping society, working under pressure, group affiliation, stability, security, status, pacing, working alone or with groups, having a positive impact on others, and many others. The fourth stop on your journey is career exploration. The fifth stop on your journey is the reality check. You need to honestly evaluate your options. Do you really value physicians and have an interest in being a doctor, but have little skills in science? Does your occupation require an advanced degree, but your future commitments preclude graduate study? The sixth and final stop on your journey is the task of narrowing your choices and focusing on choosing a major.

137. Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

教育机构有义务劝阻学生不要选择他们不可能取得成功的研究领域。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育引导的重要性

Educational Guidance, process of helping students to achieve the self-understanding and self-direction necessary to make informed choices and move toward personal goals. Guidance, a uniquely American educational innovation, focuses on the complete development of individual

students through a series of services designed to maximize school learning, stimulate career development, and respond to the personal and social concerns that inhibit individual growth. Although guidance activities are usually associated with educational professionals known as counselors, educational guidance is actually a cooperative enterprise involving the participation of teachers, administrators, other educational specialists, and parents.

■ 教育机构应对学生的研究领域作出指导和建议，而不是劝阻学生的选择

Whether a student will succeed at a particular course of study or not, it only depends on the student. It is highly recommended that a student must be free from any outside influence. The educational institution should play a more constructive role in a student's decision by appreciating his/her decision and guiding him forward. The educational institution should always try not to act as dictators, and influence such decisions, justifying it by their experience as past experience with one particular student cannot be used as a general truth for every future decision.

138. Some people believe that competition for high grades motivates students to excel in the classroom. Others believe that such competition seriously limits the quality of real learning.

有人认为追求高分使学生有动力在课堂上表现的更出众；另外一些人认为这严重影响了学习的质量。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育不应当只追求高分

Popular thinking has it that the best mechanism for educating people is competition for grades. Unfortunately, this thinking flies in the face of empirical evidence, as outlined in several papers and books on the topic. In fact, there are several ways in which the incentive to “get the highest grade,” both in terms of achieving high grades oneself (as an absolute measure), and in terms of getting higher grades than others (as a comparative measure), directly inhibits the education of students, resulting in a situation where the student ends up less informed than she otherwise would have or could have been. The conflict between grade competition and learning seems to me robust enough to call for a significant overhaul in the way educational systems are designed.

■ 情商的培养比智商更重要

As all of us know, EQ is more important than IQ nowadays. A person with high EQ shows signs of not being afraid to express his feeling and express them with reason, logic and reality, and not the slave to negative emotion such as fear, worry, guilt. We should be brave and do things that we want to do. Besides, we should act out or do something to desire. We should always express our feelings clearly and directly with three-word sentence, so that we can let feelings guide us through life. Independent, self-reliant and morally autonomous person also shows one with high EQ. High EQ is definitely not motivated by power, wealth, status, fame or approval but feelings, comfortable talking about feelings, immobilized by fear or worry, and able to identify multiple

concurrent feelings.

■ Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

Educational psychology has identified two basic classifications of motivation - intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation arises from a desire to learn a topic due to its inherent interests, for self-fulfillment, enjoyment and to achieve a mastery of the subject. On the other hand, extrinsic motivation is motivation to perform and succeed for the sake of accomplishing a specific result or outcome. Students who are very grade-oriented are extrinsically motivated, whereas students who seem to truly embrace their work and take a genuine interest in it are intrinsically motivated.

139. Claim: Major policy decisions should always be left to politicians and other government experts.

命题：主要的决策权应该交给政治家和其他的政府专家。

Reason: Politicians and other government experts are more informed and thus have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public.

理由：政治家和其他的政府专家更加见多识广并且比一般的老百姓具有更好的判断能力和洞察力。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 直接民主的概念---直接民主体系中，国家主权是以全体参与公民的集合为基础的。有赖于特殊的体系，全体参与公民的集合可以通过法令、制定法律、选举和解雇政府官员，执行审判。

Direct democracy, classically termed pure democracy, comprises a form of democracy and theory of civics wherein sovereignty is lodged in the assembly of all citizens who choose to participate. Depending on the particular system, this assembly might pass executive motions (decrees), make law, elect and dismiss officials and conduct trials. Where the assembly elected officials, these were executive agents or direct representatives (bound to the will of the people).

Direct democracy stands in contrast to representative democracy, where sovereignty is exercised by a subset of the people, elected periodically, but otherwise free to advance their own agendas. These two forms of democracy can be combined into representative direct democracy, where elected representatives vote on the behalf of citizens, as long as they do not choose to vote themselves.

■ 公众舆论决策及其四大特征---决策过程包括尽可能多的利益相关者；决策过程的共享性和参与性；决策过程的合作性；决策过程的公平性。

What is consensus decision-making?

The word "consensus" derives from the Latin cum meaning "with" or "together with", and sentire meaning to "think" or "feel". Thus, etymologically, "consensus" means to "think or feel together".

As a decision-making process, consensus aims to be:

1. Inclusive: As many stakeholders as possible should be involved in the consensus decision-making process.

2. Participatory: The consensus process should actively solicit the input and participation of all decision-makers. 3. Cooperative: Participants in an effective consensus process should strive to reach the best possible decision for the group and all of its members, rather than opt to pursue a majority opinion, potentially to the detriment of a minority.

4. Egalitarian: All members of a consensus decision-making body should be afforded, as much as possible, equal input into the process. All members have the opportunity to table, amend and veto or “block” proposals.

140. Some people believe that universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study. Others believe that universities should not force students to take any courses other than those that will help prepare them for jobs in their chosen fields.

有人认为大学应该要求每位学生修本专业外的多种课程。另外一些人认为大学不应该强迫学生修任何对将来找本专业工作没有帮助的课程。

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 学科之间的联系

Since various disciplines are related, the study of courses outside a student's own field may benefit the study of their major. As we know, every subject does not exist independently. They relate to other subjects to one extent or another. For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all subjects. It provides a basic approach to thinking about every problem. Whatever your major is, you can benefit from learning it well. Mathematics is a useful tool for us in solving problems involving calculation. If your major is economics, you will find that knowledge of mathematics can help you a lot in your research. In the same way, graduate students with varied abilities would have a great advantage in competing with those who have only a limited scope.

■ 跨学科的概念以及价值：跨学科关注不同学科间的联系，跨学科的目的是通过整合知识来理解现有世界。

Transdisciplinarity acts as a principle for a unity of knowledge beyond disciplines. Transdisciplinarity concerns that which is at once between the disciplines, across the different disciplines, and beyond each individual discipline. Its goal is the understanding of the present world, of which one of the imperatives is the overarching unity of knowledge. The transdisciplinarity is defined by Basarab Nicolescu through three methodological postulates: the existence of levels of reality, the logic of the included middle, and complexity. In the presence of several levels of Reality the space between disciplines and beyond disciplines is full of information. Disciplinary research concerns, at most, one and the same level of Reality; moreover, in most cases, it only concerns fragments of one level of Reality. On the contrary, transdisciplinarity concerns the dynamics engendered by the action of several levels of Reality at

once. The discovery of these dynamics necessarily passes through disciplinary knowledge. While not a new discipline or a new superdiscipline, transdisciplinarity is nourished by disciplinary research; in turn, disciplinary research is clarified by transdisciplinary knowledge in a new and fertile way. In this sense, disciplinary and transdisciplinary research are not antagonistic but complementary.

■ 通过数学理论中的纳什均衡论对经济学的推进作用来论述数学对经济学的作用

In 1994, John Nash, the renowned mathematician in the 20th century, shared the Nobel Prize with two co-winners who were also mathematicians. However, they were awarded in Economic Sciences rather than their own academic field-mathematics. Nash's work on game theory, including the Nash equilibrium and the Nash arbitration scheme has allowed researchers to better understand problems of competition and cooperation among agents or players. His and his co-winners' finding had a phenomenal impact on economic analysis and appreciations in many other fields including in political science, biology and ecology, etc.

141. It is more harmful to compromise one's own beliefs than to adhere to them.

放弃自己的信仰总是比始终坚持它会带来更多的伤害。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 坚持自己的信仰和价值观

Many times we're faced with situations that can cause us to consider compromising our beliefs or values. Maybe you have been offered a job with a company you don't respect, but you really need the job. Maybe your beliefs are in the minority, but you don't want to become an outcast as a result. Or, maybe you disagree with your boss's business practices, but are too shy or too afraid to rock the boat to stand-up for what you really think or believe. When confronted with these situations, it is sometimes difficult to stick to your guns or stand your ground. Unfortunately, the more we compromise our values, the more of a negative impact it has on our mental wellbeing. And, the more we compromise our values, the more we continue to do so. You could say it becomes an insidious cycle. On the other hand, when we stand up for what we believe in, the benefits can have a tremendously positive impact.

■ 通过坚持自己的信念和价值观所来来的积极影响

- 1) It Builds Self-Confidence: When others dictate what we should think, feel and do, it eats away at our self-confidence. We begin to distrust our own instincts and lose the ability to decipher what we really believe versus what everyone wants us to believe. Although it may be difficult at first, the more we stand-up for ourselves, the more we build our

self-confidence. It takes guts to express an unpopular viewpoint...it takes guts to say no when it is so much easier to say yes...and it takes guts to risk losing a job, friends or opportunities because someone won't like our opinion. However, the more you tap into your "guts," the easier it gets, and the more confident you'll become.

- 2) It Helps you Develop a Strong Sense of Self: If we bow to others and their opinions, and do things their way, whether right or not, we start to lose our own identity and start to forget for what we truly stand. Further, the less you allow yourself to think freely and develop your own belief system, the more you become a follower without your own direction. On the other hand, the more authentic you are to your needs and viewpoints, the more you will understand your sense of self.
- 3) It Develops Self-Respect: Would you respect someone who went against their own values because it was convenient or because it was more popular? Probably not. And, with good reason. Wishy washiness is far from admirable, or for that matter, respectable. Yet, if you encounter someone with a less popular opinion who stands their ground (assuming the opinion or belief is founded in ethical principles), you would most likely have great respect for them. Same goes for the way you perceive yourself. The more you stand up for your beliefs, the more self-respect you will develop. If you continually give in to what others want and compromise your own values in the process, you are going to lose respect for yourself.
- 4) It Builds Integrity: In a time when so many individuals are dishonest, do things to better themselves at the expense of others, expose their personal lives for a chance to be famous and do what feels good in the moment without thinking about the consequences, integrity is a characteristic that is especially unique. Doing the right thing or standing up for your beliefs may not be easy, but when you do, you know that you'll be able to look yourself in the mirror and feel good about yourself. You'll know that you did the right thing and that you had integrity.
- 5) It Helps You be Independent: As much as we like to believe that a hero or heroine will swoop-in to defend our honor, it is extremely rare. There are two things to consider here: First, if YOU don't stand up for yourself or your beliefs, then how can you expect others to? And second, the person who you should ALWAYS be able to count on to stand up for you – no matter what – is you. What this means is that the more you stand-up for your beliefs, the less you will rely on others to validate them. You'll reinforce your independence and ability to stand on your own two feet without anyone else to support you.

■ 毅力是成功的终极保证

Perseverance and failure cannot coexist. Failure happens when you quit. When all is said and done, perseverance, commonly referred to as "stick-to-itiveness," is the ultimate success insurance. Nothing can take its place. Like the old adage of getting up just one more time than you have been knocked down, "staying with it" applies to so much that is good and healthful in life! From learning to walk to riding a bicycle, our childhood teaches us that failure only occurs when we stop trying. It's a lesson many of us need to revisit in our adulthood. Then we need to consciously apply the techniques and principles that keep us on the "perseverance track." For example, the world is full of those who "tried" to get a business going. After meeting with

difficulty or rejections, they quit. They accepted failure, and faded back into the crowd never to be heard from again. The worst part is not that they quit their business, but that they quit themselves.

142. Claim: Colleges and universities should specify all required courses and eliminate elective courses in order to provide clear guidance for students.

命题：大学应该明确规定所有必修课，取消选修课，这样才能给学生一个清晰的指导。

Reason: College students—like people in general—prefer to follow directions rather than make their own decisions.

理由：大学生喜好按照规定做事而不是自己做决定。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim and the reason on which that claim is based.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 教育引导的重要性

Educational Guidance, process of helping students to achieve the self-understanding and self-direction necessary to make informed choices and move toward personal goals. Guidance, a uniquely American educational innovation, focuses on the complete development of individual students through a series of services designed to maximize school learning, stimulate career development, and respond to the personal and social concerns that inhibit individual growth. Although guidance activities are usually associated with educational professionals known as counselors, educational guidance is actually a cooperative enterprise involving the participation of teachers, administrators, other educational specialists, and parents.

■ 选修课能很好的促进学生更完整的知识体系

College students most commonly choose elective courses that closely tie into their chosen professions. And there's a good case for this - potential employers will appreciate every bit of extra training and knowledge that they don't have to give you. So if you're majoring in sciences in college, select elective courses in biology, chemistry, and even physics. If you're taking business, make sure you have plenty of economic, accounting, business admin and even computing courses, as you'll never know when these will come in handy in the corporate world. On the other hand, if you're majoring in kinesiology, then choose health and fitness-related electives. It makes sense to choose electives that will benefit you in your job hunt after college. Some students like to take a few 'back up' elective courses which will serve them best in other professions, on the off-chance that they can't find a job dealing with their current major. And this is a good decision too. A well-rounded education gives you broader 'usability' according to some employers. If you can prove your training in business *but* you also have courses in science, you may just win a job over those who strictly majored in business with no other interests. Maybe a course in psychology interests you, or how about astronomy? Taking a few 'creative' electives should give you a bit of

an edge in a tough job market, since any skill (basic or otherwise) is valued by employers. Plus, it may just give you that much-needed break away from the monotony of the similar courses necessary for your major.

143. No field of study can advance significantly unless it incorporates knowledge and experience from outside that field.

在任何一个研究领域当中，除非有该领域之外的人引进他们的知识和经验，否则该领域就很难获得巨大的发展。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 学科之间的联系

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144. True success can be measured primarily in terms of the goals one sets for oneself.

真正的成功可以通过设定者设定的目标来测量。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 内在动机及其三大特征---内在动机是在缺少明显外在刺激的情况下人们的一种心理活动。

Intrinsic motivation is when people engage in an activity, without obvious external incentives, such as a hobby. Intrinsic motivation has been studied by educational psychologists since the 1970s, and numerous studies have found it to be associated with high educational achievement and enjoyment by students. There is currently no universal theory to explain the origin or elements of intrinsic motivation, and most explanations combine elements of Bernard Weiner's attribution theory, Bandura's work on self-efficacy and other studies relating to locus of control and goal orientation. Thus it is thought that students are more likely to be intrinsically motivated if they:

1. attribute their educational results to internal factors that they can control (e.g. the amount of effort they put in) ;
2. believe they can be effective agents in reaching desired goals (i.e. the results are not determined by dumb luck) ;
3. are interested in mastering a topic, rather than just rote-learning to achieve good grades.

145. The general welfare of a nation's people is a better indication of that nation's greatness than are the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists.

与统治者、艺术家或者科学家的成就相比，老百姓的普遍幸福程度更能体现一个国家是否伟大。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ Well-being 的定义 (Welfare)

1. Well-being = Happy Life + Good Mood+ Harmonious Relations
2. Well-being: happiness, comfort, security, good, safety, health, good fortune
3. Well-being: good health or fortune; a good, healthy, or comfortable state

Everyone has the right to have a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

■ 国家的伟大不能忽视统治者、艺术家或者科学家的作用

The original impetus of a society advancement rises from the achievement of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Industrialization is an apt illustration. In today's society, industrialization has affected every corner of the world. These modern inventions, such as computer, cellphone, television, radio which are created by these scientists, dramatically change our lives and bring us a new world. And it is these countries' leaders that make policy to create a better environment for these new inventions' creation. And the function of artists should not be ignored. Without them, we could never enjoy these wonderful paintings, music which serve to lift the human spirit, and to put us more in touch with our feelings, foibles and fates—in short, with our humanity.

146. The best test of an argument is the argument's ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.

判断一个论证的最好方法是看它是否能说服持相反观点的人。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 分歧促进真知和深入的交流

Indeed it is primarily through debate that human knowledge advances, whether at the personal, community, or global level. At the personal level, by listening to their parents' rationale for their seemingly oppressive rules and policies teenagers can learn how certain behaviors naturally carry certain undesirable consequences. At the same time, by listening to their teenagers'

concerns about autonomy and about peer pressures parents can learn the valuable lesson that effective parenting and control are two different things. At the community level, through dispassionate dialogue an environmental activist can come to understand the legitimate economic concerns of those whose jobs depend on the continued profitable operation of a factory. Conversely, the latter might stand to learn much about the potential public health price to be paid by ensuring job growth and a low unemployment rate. Finally, at the global level, two nations with opposing political or economic interests can reach mutually beneficial agreements by striving to understand the other's legitimate concerns for its national security, its political sovereignty, the stability of its economy and currency, and so forth.

147. The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

判断国家领导人领导水平的最好方法是看这个国家人们的生活水平。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

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148. Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state.

国家应该立法保护剩余荒地的原始状态。

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 荒野的概念范围以及价值

Wilderness or wildland is a natural environment on Earth that has not been significantly modified by human activity. It may also be defined as: "The most intact, undisturbed wild natural areas left on our planet—those last truly wild places that humans do not control and have not developed with roads, pipelines or other industrial infrastructure." Wilderness areas can be found in preserves, estates, farms, conservation preserves, ranches, National Forests, National Parks and

even in urban areas along rivers, gulches or otherwise undeveloped areas. These areas are considered important for the survival of certain species, biodiversity, ecological studies, conservation, solitude, and recreation. Wilderness is deeply valued for cultural, spiritual, moral, and aesthetic reasons.

■ 荒野保护的意义

Wilderness is a natural environment on Earth that has not been significantly modified by human activity. Wilderness contributes to the ecologic, economic and social health and well being of our citizens, our country and our world. The benefits wilderness areas provide are as diverse as the areas themselves and are highly valued. In addition to providing "outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation," the Wilderness Act specified that wilderness "may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, education, scenic, or historical value." Overall, wilderness areas provide a host of both direct and indirect benefits.

149. In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should be required to step down after five years.

在任何领域，商业、政治、教育、政府，掌权者都应该在 5 年任期后下台。

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

【本题涉及的论证概念以及论据素材】

■ 总统任期制

Term-limits play an important role in consolidating a democratic culture, especially in fledgling democracies. Secondly, change of leadership at regular intervals is necessary to prevent the risk of dictatorial tendencies which flourish in environments where leaders keep power for life. Extended periods in power are often characterized by centralization and personalization of power. Thirdly, term limits are likely to encourage accountability and reduce excesses of power.

■ 管理领导岗位继任计划

In organizational development, succession planning is the process of identifying and preparing suitable employees through mentoring, training and job rotation, to replace key players—such as the chief executive officer (CEO)—within an organization as their terms expire. From the risk management aspect, provisions are made in case no suitable internal candidates are available to replace the loss of any key person. It is usual for an organization to insure the key person so that funds are available if she or he dies and these funds can be used by the business to cope with the problems before a suitable replacement is found or developed.

