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《新 GRE 作文大讲堂-方法、素材、题目剖析》

电子版

韦晓亮 编著

新东方
XDF.CN

第三版

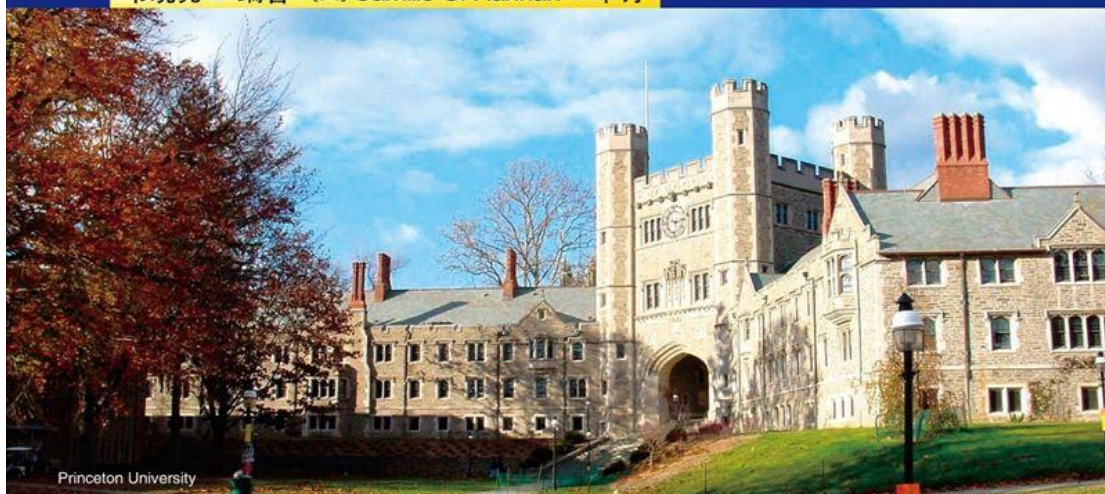


GRE

作文大讲堂

——方法、素材、题目剖析

韦晓亮 ◆ 编著 [美] Camille G. Hannah ◆ 审订



- ◆ 详细阐述Issue和Argument写作策略与步骤
- ◆ 完整收录GRE写作官方题库，剖析题目要求

- ◆ 提供丰富的论证、论据素材，拓展思路
- ◆ 浓缩多年教学精华，指导考生高效备考

群言出版社
Qunyan Press

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。

前 言

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。

感谢新东方教育科技集团董事长兼总裁俞敏洪老师的鼓励和支持， 同时在百忙中为本书作序， 在他的关心和帮助下， 本书才得以顺利完成。

感谢北京新东方大愚文化传播有限公司， 感谢西安交通大学丘进副校长的关心和鼓励， 感谢恩师冯祖仁教授、 邓建国教授的教诲， 在此还要特别感谢我的家人对我事业上的支持和生活上的关心。感谢我的太太韩茗皞女士对我一直以来的支持。感谢美籍语言测试学专家 Camille G. Hannah 博士对于本书英文部分的认真审订。

最后， 感谢新东方的学员们， 感谢你们对于小宝老师的支持， 感谢你们在课堂上给我的启发，“学无先后， 达者为师”。作为教师， 在和你们沟通交流的过程中， 我收获很多。最后， 祝愿所有考生在 GRE 考试中取得理想成绩， 梦想成真。在此， 不揣冒昧， 摘取德国诗人席勒的诗句以戒学子：

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。

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第六章 GRE 写作黄金句型

第一节 Issue 写作常用句型

1. According to a recent survey, four million people die each year from diseases linked to smoking.

根据最近的一项调查，每年有 4,000,000 人死于与吸烟相关的疾病。

2. The latest surveys show that quite a few children have unpleasant associations with homework.

最近调查显示相当多的孩子对家庭作业没什么好感。

3. No invention has received more praise and abuse than Internet.

没有一项发明能像互联网一样受到如此多的赞扬和批评。

4. People seem to fail to take into account the fact that education does not end with graduation.

人们似乎忽视了教育不应该随着毕业而结束这一事实。

5. Many experts point out that physical exercise contributes directly to a person's physical fitness.

许多专家指出体育锻炼与身体健康息息相关。

6. Nowadays, many students always go into raptures at the mere mention of the coming life of high school or college they will begin. Unfortunately, for most young people, it is not a pleasant experience on their first day on campus.

当前，一提到即将开始的学校生活，许多学生都会兴高采烈。然而，对多数年轻人来说，校园刚开始的日子并不是愉快的经历。

7. In view of the seriousness of this problem, effective measures should be taken before things get worse.

考虑到问题的严重性，在事态进一步恶化之前，必须采取有效的措施。

8. Proper measures must be taken to limit the number of foreign tourists and the great efforts should be made to protect local environment and history from the harmful effects of international tourism.

应该采取适当的措施限制外国游客的数量，努力保护当地环境和历史不受国际旅游业的不利影响。

9. An increasing number of experts believe that migrants will exert positive effects on construction of city. However, this opinion is now being questioned by more and more city residents, who complain that the migrants have brought many serious problems like crime and prostitution.

越来越多的专家相信移民对城市的建设起到积极作用。然而，越来越多的城市居民却质疑这种说法，他们抱怨民工给城市带来了许多严重的问题，比如犯罪和卖淫。

10. Many city residents complain that there is so few buses in their city that they have to spend much more time waiting for a bus, which is usually crowded with a large number of passengers.

许多市民抱怨城市的公交车太少，以至于要花很长时间等一辆公交车，而车上常常是挤满了乘客。

11. There is no denying the fact that air pollution is an extremely serious problem: the city authorities should take strong measures to deal with it.

无可否认，空气污染是一个极其严重的问题：城市当局应该采取有力措施解决污染问题。

12. An investigation shows that female workers tend to have a favorable attitude toward retirement.

一项调查显示女性工作者对退休持支持态度。

13. A proper part-time job does not occupy students' too much time. In fact, it is unhealthy for them to spend all of time on their study. As an old saying goes: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

一份适当的兼职工作并不会占用学生太多的时间。事实上，把全部的时间都用到学习上并不健康，正如那句老话：只工作，不玩耍，聪明的孩子会变傻。

14. Any government which is blind to this point may pay a heavy price.

任何忽视这一点的政府都将付出沉重的代价。

15. An increasing number of people are beginning to realize that education is not complete with graduation.

越来越多的人开始意识到教育不能随着毕业而结束。

16. When it comes to education, the majority of people believe that education is a lifetime study.

说到教育，大部分人认为教育是一个终生学习的过程。

17. The majority of students believe that part-time job will provide them with more opportunities to develop their interpersonal skills, which may put them in a favorable position in the future job markets.

大部分学生相信业余工作会使他们有更多机会发展人际交往能力，而这对他们未来找工作是非常有好处的。

18. It is indisputable that there are millions of people who still have a miserable life and have to face the dangers of starvation and exposure.

无可争辩，现在有成千上万的人仍过着挨饿受冻的痛苦生活。

19. Although this view is widely held, this is little evidence that education can be obtained at any age and at any place.

尽管这一观点被广泛接受，很少有证据表明教育能够在任何地点任何年龄进行。

20. No one can deny the fact that a person's education is the most important aspect of his life.

没有人能否认这一事实：教育是人生最重要的一方面。

21. People equate success in life with the ability of operating computer.

人们把使用计算机的能力与人生成功相提并论。

22. In the last decades, advances in medical technology have made it possible for people to live longer than in the past.

在过去的几十年，先进的医疗技术已经使得人们比过去寿命更长成为可能。

23. In fact, we have to admit the fact that the quality of life is as important as life itself.

事实上，我们必须承认生命的质量和生命本身一样重要。

24. We should spare no efforts to beautify our environment.

我们应该不遗余力地美化我们的环境。

25. People believe that computer skills will enhance their job opportunities or promotion opportunities.

人们认为拥有计算机技术可以获得更多工作或提升的机会。

26. The information I've collected over last few years leads me to believe that this knowledge may be less useful than most people think.

从这几年我搜集的信息来看， 这些知识并没有人们想像的那么有用。

27. Now, it is generally accepted that no college or university can educate its students by the time they graduate.

现在， 人们普遍认为没有一所大学能够在毕业时候教给学生所有的知识。

28. This is a matter of life and death—a matter no country can afford to ignore.

这是一个生死攸关的问题， 任何国家都不能忽视。

29. For my part, I agree with the latter opinion for the following reasons.

我同意后者， 理由如下。

30. Before giving my opinion, I think it is important to look at the arguments on both sides.

在提出我的观点之前， 我认为看看双方的观点是重要的。

31. This view is now being questioned by more and more people.

这一观点受到越来越多人的质疑。

32. Although many people claim that, along with the rapidly economic development, the number of people who use bicycle are decreasing and bicycle is bound to die out. The information I've collected over the recent years leads me to believe that bicycle will continue to play extremely important roles in modern society.

尽管许多人认为随着经济的高速发展， 骑自行车的人数会减少， 自行车可能会消亡。然而， 这几年我收集的一些信息让我相信自行车仍然会继续在现代社会中发挥极其重要的作用。

33. Environmental experts point out that increasing pollution not only causes serious problems such as global warming but also could threaten to end human life on our planet.

环境专家指出： 持续增加的污染不仅会导致像全球变暖这样严重的问题， 而且还将威胁到人类在星球上的生存。

34. In view of such serious situation, environmental tools of transportation like bicycle are more important than any time before.

考虑到这些严重的状况， 我们比以往任何时候更需要像自行车这样的环保型交通工具。

35. Using bicycle contributes greatly to people's physical fitness as well as easing traffic jams.

使用自行车有助于人们的身体健康， 并可以极大地缓解交通阻塞。

36. Despite many obvious advantages of bicycle, it is not without its problem.

尽管自行车有许多明显的优点， 但是也存在它的问题。

37. Bicycle can't be compared with other means of transportation like car and train for speed and comfort.

在速度和舒适度方面， 自行车是无法和汽车、 火车这样的交通工具相比的。

38. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that advantages of bicycle far outweigh its disadvantages and it will still play essential roles in modern society.

通过以上讨论， 我们的确可以得出结论： 自行车的优点远大于缺点， 并且在现代社会中仍将发挥重要作用。

39. There is a general discussion these days over education in many colleges and institutes. One of the questions under debate is whether education is a lifetime study.

当前在高校和研究机构对教育存有争议， 其中一个问题就是教育是否是个终身学习的过程。

40. This issue has caused wide public concern.

这个问题已经引起了广泛关注。

41. It must be noted that learning must be done by a person himself.

必须指出学习只能靠自己。

42. A large number of people tend to live under the illusion that they had completed their education when they finished their schooling. Obviously, they seem to fail to take into account the basic fact that a person's education is a most important aspect of his life.

许多人存在这样的误解：离开学校就意味着结束了教育。显然，他们忽视了教育是人生重要部分这一基本事实。

43. As for me, I'm in favor of the opinion that education is not complete with graduation, for the following reasons.

就我而言，我同意教育不应该随着毕业而结束的观点，具体有以下原因。

44. It is commonly accepted that no college or university can educate its students by the time they graduate.

人们普遍认为高校是不可能在毕业的时候教会学生所有知识的。

45. Even the best possible graduate needs to continue learning before she or he becomes an educated person.

即使最优秀的毕业生，要想成为一个博学的人也要不断地学习。

46. It is commonly thought that our society had dramatically changed by modern science and technology, and human had made extraordinary progress in knowledge and technology over the recent decades.

人们普遍认为现代科技使社会发生了巨大的变化，近几十年人类在知识和技术方面取得了惊人的进步。

47. Now people in growing numbers are beginning to believe that learning new skills and knowledge contributes directly to enhancing their job opportunities or promotion opportunities.

现在越来越多的人开始相信学习新的技术和知识能直接帮助他们获得就业或提升的机会。

48. An investigation shows that many older people express a strong desire to continue studying in university or college.

一项调查显示许多老人都有到大学继续学习的强烈愿望。

49. For the majority of people, reading or learning a new skill has become the focus of their lives and the source of their happiness and contentment after their retirement.

对大多数人来讲，退休以后，阅读或学习一项新技术已成为他们生活的中心和快乐与满足的源泉。

50. For people who want to adopt a healthy and meaningful life style, it is important to find time to learn certain new knowledge. Just as an old saying goes: it is never too late to learn.

对于那些想过上健康而有意义的生活的人们来说，找时间学习一些新知识是很重要的。正如那句老话：活到老，学到老。

51. There is a general debate on the campus today over the phenomenon of college or high school students' doing a part-time job.

对于大学或高中生打工这一现象，校园里进行着广泛的争论。

52. By taking a major-related part-job, students can not only improve their academic studies, but gain much experience, which they will never be able to get from the textbooks.

通过从事一份和专业相关的工作，学生不仅能够提高他们的专业能力，而且能获得从课本上得不到的经验。

53. Although people's lives have been dramatically changed over the last decades, it must be admitted that, shortage of funds is still the one of the biggest questions that students nowadays

have to face because that tuition fees and prices of books are soaring by the day.

近几十年，虽然人们的生活有了惊人的改观，但必须承认，由于学费和书费日益飞涨，资金短缺仍然是学生们面临的最大问题之一。

54. Consequently, the extra money obtained from part-time job will strongly support students to continue to their study life.

因此，兼职工作挣来的钱将强有力地支持学生们继续他们的求学生涯。

55. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw a conclusion that part-time job can produce a far-reaching impact on students and they should be encouraged to take part-time job, which will benefit students and their family, even the society as a whole.

通过上面的讨论，我们不难得出结论：兼职工作对学生们会产生深远的影响，应鼓励学生从事兼职工作，这将有利于学生和他们的家庭，甚至表利于整个社会。

56. These days, people in growing numbers are beginning to complain that work is more stressful and less leisurely than in past. Many experts point out that, along with the development of modern society, it is an inevitable result and there is no way to avoid it.

现在，越来越多的人开始抱怨工作比以前压力更大，休闲时间越来越少。许多专家指出这是现代社会发展的必然结果，无法避免。

57. It is widely acknowledged that computer and other machines have become an indispensable part of our society, which make our life and work more comfortable and less laborious.

人们普遍认为计算机和其他机器已经成为我们社会必不可少的一部分，他们使我们的生活更舒适，减少了大量人工劳动。

58. At the same time, along with the benefits of such machines, employees must study knowledge involved in such machines so that they are able to control them.

同时，随着这些机器带给我们的好处，员工们也必须学习与之相关的知识以便使用他们。

59. No one can deny the basic fact that it is impossible for average workers to master those high-technology skills easily.

没有人能否认这一基本事实：对于一般工人来讲，轻松掌握这些技术含量很高的技能是不可能的。

60. In the second place, there seem to be too many people without job and not enough job position.

第二方面，失业的人似乎太多而又没有足够的工作岗位。

61. Millions of people have to spend more time and energy on studying new skills and technology so that they can keep a favorable position in job market.

成千上万的人们不得不花费更多的精力和时间学习新的技术和知识，从而使得他们在就业市场保持优势。

62. According to a recent survey, a growing number of people express a strong desire to take another job or spend more time on their job in order to get more money to support their family.

根据最近的一项调查，越来越多的人表达了想从事额外的工作或加班以赚取更多的钱来补贴家用的强烈愿望。

63. From what has been discussed above, I am fully convinced that the leisure life style is undergoing a decline with the progress of modern society, it is not necessary a bad thing.

通过以上讨论，我完全相信，随着现代社会的进步，悠闲的生活方式正在消失并不是件坏事。

64. The problem of international tourism has caused wide public concern over the recent years.

近些年，国际旅游的问题引起了广泛关注。

65. Many people believe that international tourism produce positive effects on economic growth and local government should be encouraged to promote international tourism.

许多人认为国际旅游对经济发展有积极作用，应鼓励地方政府发展国际旅游业。

66. But what these people fail to see is that international tourism may bring about a disastrous impact on our environment and local history.

但是这些人忽视了国际旅游可能会给当地环境和历史造成的灾难性的影响。

67. As for me, I'm firmly convinced that the number of foreign tourists should be limited, for the following reasons.

就我而言，我坚定地认为国外旅游者的数量应得到限制，理由如下。

68. In addition, in order to attract tourists, a lot of artificial facilities have been built, which have certain unfavorable effects on the environment.

另外，为了吸引旅游者，修建了大量人工设施，这对环境是不利的。

69. For lack of distinct culture, some places will not attract tourists any more. Consequently, the fast rise in number of foreign tourists may eventually lead to the decline of local tourism.

由于缺乏独特的文化，一些地方不再吸引游客。因此，国外游客数量的快速增加可能最终会导致当地旅游业的衰败。

70. There is a growing tendency for parents to ask their children to accept extra educational programs over the recent years.

近些年，父母要求孩子接受额外教育的现象呈增长的势头。

71. This phenomenon has caused wide public concern in many places of world.

这一现象已引起了全世界许多地方的广泛关注。

72. Many parents believe that additional educational activities enjoy obvious advantage. By extra studies, they maintain, their children are able to obtain many kinds of practical skills and useful knowledge, which will put them in a beneficial position in the future job markets when they grow up.

许多家长认为额外的教育活动有许多优点，通过学习，孩子可以获得很多实践技能和有用的知识，当他们长大后，这些对他们就业是大有好处的。

73. In the first place, extra studies bring about unhealthy impacts on physical growth of children. Educational experts point out that, it is equally important to take some sport activities instead of extra studies when children have spent the whole day in a boring classroom.

首先，额外的学习对孩子们的身体发育是不利的。教育专家指出，孩子们在枯燥的教室里呆了一整天后，从事一些体育活动，而不是额外的学习，是非常重要的。

74. Children are undergoing fast physical development; lack of physical exercise may produce disastrous influence on their later life.

孩子们正处于身体快速发育时期，缺乏体育锻炼可能会对他们未来的生活造成严重的影响。

75. In the second place, from psychological aspect, the majority of children seem to have an unfavorable attitude toward additional educational activities.

第二，从心理上讲，大部分孩子似乎对额外的学习没有什么好感。

76. It is hard to imagine a student focusing his energy on textbook while other children are playing.

当别的孩子在玩耍的时候，很难想像一个学生能集中精力在课本上。

77. Moreover, children will have less time to play and communicate with their peers due to extra

studies, consequently, it is difficult to develop and cultivate their character and interpersonal skills. They may become more solitary and even suffer from certain mental illness.

而且，由于要额外地学习，孩子们没有多少时间和同龄的孩子玩耍和交流，这样很难培养他们的个性和交际能力，他们因此可能变得孤僻甚至产生某些心理疾病。

78. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that, although extra studies indeed enjoy many obvious advantages, its disadvantages shouldn't be ignored and far outweigh its advantages. It is absurd to force children to take extra studies after school.

通过以上讨论，我们可以得出结论：尽管额外学习的确有很多优点，但它的缺点不可忽视，且远大于它的优点。因此，放学后强迫孩子额外学习是不明智的。

79. Any parents should place considerable emphasis on their children to keep the balance between play and study. As an old saying goes: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

任何家长都应非常重视保持孩子在学习与玩耍之间的平衡，正如那句老话：只工作，不玩耍，聪明的孩子会变傻。

80. There is a growing tendency for parent these days to stay at home to look after their children instead of returning to work earlier.

现在，父亲或母亲日益倾向于留在家里照顾孩子而不是过早返回工作岗位。

81. Parents are firmly convinced that, to send their children to kindergartens or nursery schools will have an unfavorable influence on the growth of children.

父母们坚定地相信把孩子送到幼儿园对孩子的成长不利。

82. However, this idea is now being questioned by more and more experts, who point out that it is unhealthy for children who always stay with their parents at home.

然而，这一想法正遭受越来越多的专家的质疑，他们指出，孩子总是待在家里，和父母在一起，是不健康的。

83. Although parents would be able to devote much more time and energy to their children, it must be admitted that, parents have less experience and knowledge about how to educate and supervise children, when compared with professional teachers working in kindergartens or nursery schools.

尽管父母能在孩子身上投入更多的时间和精力，但是必须承认，与工作在幼儿园的专职教师相比，父母在如何管理教育孩子方面缺乏知识和经验。

84. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw a conclusion that, although the parents' desire to look after children by themselves is understandable, its disadvantages far outweigh the advantages.

通过以上讨论，我们可以得出如下结论：尽管家长想亲自照看孩子的愿望是可以理解的，但是这样做的缺点远大于优点。

85. Parents should be encouraged to send their children to nursery schools, which will bring about profound impacts on children and families, and even the society as a whole.

应该鼓励父母把孩子送到幼儿园，这将对孩子、家庭，甚至整个社会产生深远的影响。

86. Many leaders of government always go into raptures at the mere mention of artistic and cultural projects. They are forever talking about the nice parks, the smart sculptures in central city and the art galleries with various valuable rarities. Nothing, they maintain, is more essential than such projects in the economic growth.

只要一提及艺术和文化项目，一些政府领导就会兴奋不已，他们滔滔不绝地说着美丽的公园，城市中心漂亮的雕塑，还有满是稀世珍宝的艺术展览馆。他们认为在经济发展过

程中，没有什么比这些艺术项目更重要了。

87. But is it really the case? The information I've collected over last few years leads me to believe that artistic and cultural projects may be less useful than many governments think. In fact, basic infrastructure projects are playing extremely important role and should be given priority.

但真的是这样吗？这些年我收集的信息让我相信艺术和文化项目并没有许多政府想像得那么重要。事实上，基础设施建设非常重要，应该予以优先考虑。

88. Those who are in favor of artistic and cultural projects advocate that cultural environment will attract more tourists, which will bring huge profits to local residents. Some people even equate the build of such projects with the improving of economic construction.

那些赞成建设艺术、文化项目的人认为文化环境会吸引更多的游客，这将给当地居民带来巨大的利益。一些人甚至把建设艺术、文化项目与发展经济建设等同起来。

89. Unfortunately, there is very few evidence that big companies are willing to invest huge sum of money in a place without sufficient basic projects, such as supplies of electricity and water.

然而，很少有证据表明大公司愿意把巨额的资金投到一个连水电这些基础设施都不完善的地方去。

90. From what has been discussed above, it would be reasonable to believe that basic projects play far more important role than artistic and cultural projects in people's life and economic growth.

通过以上讨论，我们有理由相信在人们的生活和经济发展方面，基础建设比艺术文化项目发挥着更大的作用。

91. Those urban planners who are blind to this point will pay a heavy price, which they cannot afford.

那些城市的规划者们如果看不到这一点，将会付出他们无法承受的代价。

92. There is a growing tendency these days for many people who live in rural areas to come into and work in cities. This problem has caused wide public concern in most cities all over the world.

农民进城打工正成为日益增长的趋势，这一问题在世界上大部分城市已引起普遍关注。

93. An investigation shows that many emigrants think that working at city provide them with not only a higher salary but also the opportunity of learning new skills.

一项调查显示，许多民工认为在城市打工不仅有较高的收入，而且能学到一些新技术。

94. It must be noted that improvement in agriculture seems not to be able to catch up with the increase in population of rural areas and there are millions of peasants who still live a miserable life and have to face the dangers of exposure and starvation.

必须指出，农业的发展似乎赶不上农村人口的增加，并且仍有成千上万的农民过着缺衣挨饿的贫寒生活。

95. Although rural emigrants contribute greatly to the economic growth of the cities, they may inevitably bring about many negative impacts.

尽管民工对城市的经济发展做出了巨大贡献，他们也不可避免的带来了一些负面影响。

96. Many sociologists point out that rural emigrants are putting pressure on population control and social order, that they are threatening to take already scarce city jobs; and that they have worsened traffic and public health problems.

许多社会学家指出民工给人口控制和社会治安带来压力，威胁着本已萧条的工作市场，恶化了交通和公共卫生状况。

97. It is suggested that governments ought to make efforts to reduce the increasing gap between cities and countryside. They ought to set aside an appropriate fund for improvement of the

standard of peasants' lives. They ought to invite some experts in agriculture to share their experiences, information and knowledge with peasants, which will contribute directly to the economic growth of rural areas.

建议政府应该努力减少正在拉大的城乡差距。应该划拨适当的资金提高农民的生活水平，应该邀请农业专家向农民介绍经验、信息和知识，这些将直接有助于发展农村经济。

98. In conclusion, we must take into account this problem rationally and place more emphases on peasants' lives. Any government that is blind to this point will pay a heavy price.

总之，我们应理智考虑这一问题，重视农民的生活。任何忽视这一点的政府都将为此付出沉重的代价。

99. Although many experts from universities and institutes consistently maintain that it is an inevitable part of an independent life, parents in growing numbers are starting to realize that people, including teachers and experts in education, should pay considerable attention to this problem.

尽管来自高校和研究院的许多专家坚持认为这是独立生活不可避免的一部分，越来越多的家长开始意识到包括教师和教育专家在内的人们应该认真对待这一问题。

100. As for me, it is essential to know, at first, what kind of problems young students would possibly encounter on campus.

我认为，首先应看看学生在校园可能会遇到哪些问题。

101. In addition to the obvious problem—loneliness, another major obstacle, in my opinion, is the alien environments of campus.

除了孤独这一明显的问题之外，我认为另一个困难是对校园环境的不熟悉。

102. Freshmen often get lost on campus, fail to find the way to dormitory or library.

新生常常在校园迷路，不知道去宿舍或图书馆该怎么走。

103. Most important of all, apart from their hometown and parents, students couldn't catch sight of any familiar face and have to suffer from homelessness, which can cause certain serious mental disease.

最重要的是，学生离开了家乡和父母，看不到任何熟悉的面孔，不得不忍受思家之苦，这可能会导致严重的精神疾病。

104. In the first place, school authorities should provide far more services to help freshmen to get used to the new life as soon as possible.

首先，学校应提供更多的服务，帮助新生尽快适应新的生活。

105. The senior and junior students could share their own experiences about how to overcome the difficulties they have ever met, how to adjust to the new environment with new students.

高年级学生可以与新生一起分享他们的经历：如何克服遇到的困难，如何适应新的环境。

106. At the same time, young people should be encouraged to communicate with their peers and develop their interpersonal skills, which may help them greatly to reduce dependence on their parents and are essential in the maintenance of healthy mental condition.

同时，应该鼓励年轻人和他们的同龄人交往，发展他们的交际能力，这将极大地帮助他们减少对父母的依赖并且保持健康的精神状态。

107. In conclusion, we must lay emphasis on this problem and make our maximum contribution to help them spend their first day on campus smoothly.

总之，我们应重视这个问题，尽最大努力帮助他们平稳度过最初的校园生活。

108. There is a general discussion over fashion in recent years. One of the questions under

debate is whether a person should choose comfortable clothes, which he or she likes, regardless of fashion.

近年来，关于时尚存在着广泛的争论。其中一个问题就是一个人是否应选择他喜欢的舒适的衣服，而不管是否时尚。

109. This issue is becoming a matter of concern for more and more people, especially for parents and experts in education.

这一问题已被越来越多的人所关注，尤其是父母和教育专家。

110. Many young people always go into raptures at the merely mention of buying fashion clothes. And they seem to be attracted by colorful material, various styles of fashion clothes. There is nothing, they maintain, that can't be compared with fashion clothes. In fact, fashion clothes had become indispensable part of youngster's life.

许多年轻人一提到时尚服装就兴高采烈。他们似乎被时尚服装那多彩的面料和各种不同的款式所吸引。他们认为没有什么东西可以和时尚的服装相提并论。实际上，时尚的服装已经成为年轻人生活中必不可少的一部分。

111. Many people seem to overlook the basic fact: the major function of clothing is to keep us warm and comfortable.

许多人似乎忽视了这个基本事实：衣服的基本功能是舒适和保暖。

112. Furthermore, people who addict to fashion clothes have to spend more time going shopping and pay more attention to the impression they make on others. As a result, it is impossible to devote enough time and energy in their study and job.

而且，沉湎于时尚服装的人们不得不花费更多时间逛商店，更加注意自己给别人的印象。因此，他们不可能有足够的时间学习或工作。

113. No one can doubt the essential fact that the traffic problem over the last years has caused wide public concern all over the world. Experts in increasing numbers are beginning to believe that such situation would produce unfavorable effects on economic growth of local areas.

没有人能否认这一重要事实：最近几年交通问题在全世界受到了普遍关注。越来越多的专家开始认为这种状况将对当地的经济产生不利影响。

114. There are several reasons for this problem. One of the main reasons is that the number of vehicles is increasing much more rapidly than building of roads. Another primary reason is that there seem to be too many private cars and not enough public buses.

关于这个问题，有很多原因。一个主要原因是车辆增加的数量远快于道路的建设；另一个主要原因是私家车过多而公交车不够。

115. Meanwhile, the number of people, who have access to their own cars, has risen sharply in the recent years.

同时，这几年拥有私人轿车的人数在快速增加。

116. Moreover, many people, including drivers and cyclists, do not obey the traffic rules properly, especially at busy intersections. And this undoubtedly worsens the already grave situation.

而且，许多人，包括司机和骑自行车的人，不能很好地遵守交通规则，特别是在繁忙的十字路口，这无疑对本已严重的路况是雪上加霜。

117. The number of private cars in urban areas should be limited while the number of public buses should be increased.

在城市，私人轿车的数量应得到控制，而公交车的数量应该增加。

118. When asked what kind of school they are willing to send their children to attend, many

parents say they would choose a boarding school rather than day schools for their children.

当问到愿意将孩子送到哪种学校的时候，许多父母认为他们会选择寄宿学校而不是日制学校。

119. Many survey show that people in increasing numbers are beginning to recognize that boarding school provides better environment and facilities for children.

许多调查显示越来越多的人开始意识到寄宿学校能给孩子提供较好的学习环境和设施。

120. At the same time, there are still many people who live under the traditional ideas that day schools play an extremely important role in children's study.

同时，仍有许多人持传统观点，认为日制学校对孩子的学习发挥着极其重要的作用。

121. On the one hand, it is indisputable that boarding schools are exerting a growing important effect, especially in last few years.

一方面，寄宿学校正在发挥越来越重要的作用，尤其是最近几年，这是无可争辩的。

122. Students attend a boarding school would cultivate their independence as apart from their parents.

离开父母上寄宿学校的学生将会培养他们的独立性。

123. What's more, living in school can save them a great deal of time on the way between home and school everyday, so they would be able to concentrate more time and energy on their academic work.

而且，生活在学校里能节省大量往返于学校和家的路上的时间，这会使他们有更多的时间和精力学习。

124. On the other hand, the contribution of day schools can't be ignored.

另一方面，日制学校的贡献是不能忽视的。

125. Due to high tuition fee, most of ordinary families cannot afford to send their children to boarding schools.

因为学费较高，大部分普通家庭支付不起孩子上寄宿学校的费用。

126. Since it is unnecessary to consider students' routine life, day school can lay stress on teaching instead of other aspects, such as management of dormitory and cafeteria.

由于无需考虑学生的日常生活，日制学校可以将重点放在教学上而不是放在像宿舍和食堂管理这些方面。

127. Furthermore, students living in their own home would have access to a comfortable life and have more opportunities to communicate with their parents, which have beneficial impact on development of their personal character.

而且，学生生活在自己家中，有舒适的生活，并有更多机会和父母交流，这对他们个性的培养是有利的。

128. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that both of day schools and boarding schools are important to train young students for our society.

通过以上讨论，我们可以得出结论，寄宿学校和日制学校对我们社会培养年轻学生都是重要的。

129. There is much discussion over science and technology. One of the questions under debate is whether traditional technology and methods are bound to die out when a country begins to develop modern science and technology.

关于科学技术存在许多争论，其中一个问题是：当国家发展现代科学技术时，传统的技术方法是否可能会消亡？

130. As for me, the declining of traditional technology and methods is not a bad thing; it is the natural result of progress of society.

我认为，传统技术方法的消亡不一定是坏事，这是社会进步的自然结果。

131. In the first place, some aspects of the traditional technology and methods are harmful and hampering the development of modern technology science.

首先，传统技术方法有些部分是有害的，并且会阻碍现代科技的发展。

132. Although modern science and technology have proved that such methods are absurd, there are still millions of people use such methods in many remote places nowadays.

尽管现代科学技术已经证明了这些方法是愚昧的，然而在许多偏僻的地方，仍有成千上万的人们在使用这些方法。

133. In the second place, many values of traditional technology are out of date and should be replaced by modern science.

第二点，许多传统技术方法已经过时，应被现代科技取代。

134. Although many people tend to live under the illusion that traditional technology and methods are still playing extremely important role in people's lives, increasing evidences show that it is less useful than many people think.

尽管许多人持有传统观念，认为传统技术方法在人们生活中仍发挥着重要作用，但是越来越多的证据显示它并没有人们想像的那样有用。

135. From what has been discussed above, I firmly believe that time will prove that traditional technology and methods would die out with the development of modern science and technology. The maintenance of the traditional technology and methods is futile.

通过以上讨论，我坚定地相信时间会证明传统技术方法将会随着现代技术的发展而消亡，坚持传统技术方法是徒劳的。

136. At the time when technology means ever more harmful carbon in the air we breathe, we need these forests now more than ever.

当技术的发展意味着我们会吸入更多有害气体时，我们比任何时候都更需要森林。

137. Nothing is more important than to receive education.

没有比接受教育更重要的事了。

138. We cannot emphasize the importance of protecting our eyes too much.

我们再怎么强调保护眼睛的重要性也不为过。

139. There is no denying that the qualities of our living have gone from bad to worse.

无可否认，我们的生活品质已经每况愈下。

140. It is universally acknowledged that trees are indispensable to us.

众所周知，树木对我们来说是不可或缺的。

141. There is no doubt that our educational system leaves something to be desired.

毫无疑问，我们的教育制度并不令人满意。

142. An advantage of using the solar energy is that it won't create any pollution.

使用太阳能的优点是不会产生任何污染。

143. The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can supply fresh air for us.

必须种树的原因是它们能供应我们新鲜的空气。

144. So precious is time that we can't afford to waste it.

时间是如此珍贵，我们不能浪费。

145. Rich as our country is, the qualities of our living are by no means satisfactory.
虽然我们的国家很富有，但是我们的生活质量却令人很不满意。
146. The harder you work, the more progress you make.
越努力，进步越大。
147. The more books we read, the more learned we become.
书读得越多，越有学问。
148. To average people, they often tend to live under the illusion that English often means a good opportunity for one's career, is this really the case?
一般人常常以为掌握英语就意味着一个好的工作机会，然而事实是这样的吗？
149. By taking exercise, we can always stay healthy.
通过体育锻炼，我们能够始终保持健康。
150. Listening to music enables us to feel relaxed.
听音乐能使我们放松。
151. On no account can we ignore the value of knowledge.
我们绝对不能忽视知识的价值。
152. It is time the authorities concerned took proper steps to solve the traffic problems.
该是有关当局采取适当的措施来解决交通问题的时候了。
153. Those who violate traffic regulations should be punished.
违反交通规则的人应该受到处罚。
154. There is no one but longs to go to college.
人人都希望上大学。
155. Since the examination is around the corner, I am compelled to give up doing sports.
考试迫在眉睫，我不得不放弃运动。
156. It is conceivable that knowledge plays an important role in our life.
可想而知，知识在我们的一生中扮演着重要的角色。
157. Summer is sultry. That's the reason why I don't like it.
夏天很闷热，这就是我不喜欢夏天的原因。
158. The progress of the society is based on harmony.
社会的进步是以和谐为基础的。
159. We should bring home to people the value of working hard.
我们应该让人们知道努力的价值。
160. Taking exercise is closely related to health.
运动与健康息息相关。
161. We should get into the habit of keeping good hours.
我们应该养成早睡早起的习惯。
162. The condition of our traffic leaves much to be desired.
我们的交通状况令人不满意。
163. Smoking has a great influence on our health.
抽烟对我们的健康有很大的影响。
164. Reading does good to our mind.
读书有益于心灵。
165. Overwork does harm to health.
过度工作对健康有害。
166. Pollution poses a great threat to our existence.

污染对我们的生存造成巨大威胁。

167. We should do our best to achieve our goal in life.

我们应尽全力去达成我们的人生目标。

168. Whether a large family is a good thing or not is a very popular topic, which is often talked about not only by city residents but by farmers as well.

家庭人口多好还是少好是一个非常大众化的话题，不仅城里人，而且农民都经常讨论这个问题。

169. As is known to all, fake and inferior commodities harm the interests of consumers.

众所周知，假冒伪劣商品损害消费者的利益。

170. Today an increasing number of people have realized that law education is of great importance. In order to keep law and order, every one of us is supposed to get a law education.

现在，越来越多的人认识到法制教育的重要性。为了维护社会治安，我们每个人都应该接受法制教育。

171. From what I have mentioned above, we can see clearly that violence on TV has great influence on youngsters' behaviors.

从上面所提到的，我们可以清楚地看到，电视暴力对青少年的影响是极其深远的。

172. There are two reasons for the improvement in people's living conditions. In the first place, we have been carrying out the reform and opening-up policy. Secondly, there has been a rapid expansion of our national economy. Furthermore, the birth rate has been put under control.

人民生活状况改善的原因有两点。首先，我们一直在贯彻执行改革开放政策。其次，国民经济正在迅速发展，而且出生率已经得到控制。

173. My suggestions to deal with the problem are as follows. To begin with, it is urgent to create nature reserves. Secondly, certain rare wild animals that are going to be extinct should be collected, fed and reproduced artificially. Finally, those who hunt them must be punished severely.

对如何解决这个问题，我的建议如下：首先，迫在眉睫的是建立自然保护区。其次，有些濒临灭绝的珍稀野生动物应该被收捕、人工喂养并繁殖。最后，对于捕猎珍稀野生动物的人必须严惩。

174. People differ in their attitudes towards failure. Faced with it, some of them can stand up to it, draw useful lessons from it and try hard to fulfill what they are determined to do. Others, however, lose heart and give in.

人们对失败持有不同的态度。面对失败，有人能够经得起考验，从失败中汲取教训，并努力去完成他们下定决心要做的事情。然而，另一些人却丧失信心并退却了。

175. It is desirable to build more hospitals, shopping centers, recreation centers, cinemas and other public facilities to meet the growing needs of people.

人们希望建立更多的医院、购物中心、娱乐中心、电影院和其他公用设施来满足日益增长的需求。

176. As a popular saying goes, "Everything has two sides." Now the public are benefiting more and more from scientific and technological inventions. On the other hand, the progress of science and technology is bringing us a lot of trouble. People in many countries are suffering from public hazards.

常言道：事情总是一分为二的。如今人们从科技发明中受益越来越多。另一方面，科技进步也给我们带来了许多麻烦，现在许多国家的人民饱受公害之苦。

177. Let's take cars for example. They not only pollute the air in cities, but make them

crowded. Furthermore, they are responsible for a lot of traffic accidents. The noise made by cars disturbs the residents living on both sides of streets all day and night.

以汽车为例，汽车不仅污染城市空气，而且使城市拥挤不堪。此外，汽车造成许多交通事故。汽车所产生的噪音使居住在街道两旁的居民日夜不得安宁。

178. It is generally believed that the chief reason for the increase in population in developed countries is not so much the rise in birth rates as the decline in death rates as a result of the improvement in medical care.

普遍认为，发达国家人口增长的主要原因与其说是出生率的上升，还不如说是由于医疗保健的改善使死亡率下降了。

179. There is no doubt that the increase in demand caused the rise in prices.

毫无疑问，需求的增长导致了价格的上涨。

180. Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements.

由于人口的猛增或大量人口流动引发的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。

181. Whereas other societies look to the past for guidance, we cast our nets forward.

182. It is the belief in a brighter future that gives us optimism.

183. Even these days, when not all progress seems positive (nuclear weapons, air pollution, unemployment, etc.), the belief remains that for every problem there is a rational solution.

184. The job of the parents is to give the children every opportunity while they are growing up and then get out of their way.

185. What deference people in authority do command is based on their actual powers rather than on their age, wisdom, or dignity.

186. In a society that changes as fast as ours, experience simply does not have the value that it does in traditional societies.

187. It has taken a long time to convince the public that free enterprise does not mean that a company should be free to pollute the air, foul the rivers, and destroy the forests.

188. The assembly line reduced workers to cogs of machinery and made their jobs unutterably boring, but it produced goods fast.

189. Food is prepackaged and shopping is impersonal, but the efficiency of the operation produces lower prices and less shopping time.

190. As an American is always striving to change his lot, he never fully identifies with any group.

191. In America, there are no such expressions such as in China where “the fat pig gets slaughtered,” or in Japan, where “the nail that sticks out gets hammered down.”

192. This freedom from the group has enabled the American to become “Economic Man”—one directed almost purely by profit motive, mobile and unencumbered by family or community obligations.

193. Equipped with the money, one can acquire the taste, style, and ideas that mark each class and launch a quick ascent of the social ladder.

194. Actually, persons in status societies who are secure in their niches are allowed more eccentricity than Americans, who rely heavily on signals that other people like them.

195. When half the population goes to college, one cannot expect the colleges to maintain the same standards as in countries where only the elite attend.

196. Just as not every Japanese is hardworking and deferential to superiors, not every

Chinese is devoted to family, not every American is ambitious or patriotic—or even unsophisticated.

197. No one could seriously think that anyone who grows up poor, lives in a bad neighborhood, and attends an inferior school has an opportunity equal to that of someone more favored.

198. Americans may not have achieved equality, but at least they aspire to it, which is more than many other nations can claim.

199. In many countries, when jobs become available for young people in distant cities, when television begins to dominate home life, when ready-made foods appear in the markets, the culture appears more “American” —although the resemblance could be entirely superficial.

200. Someone who looks around or down appears shifty to Americans, although in fact one doesn’t stare continuously at the other person, but glances elsewhere every few seconds.

201. When the demand for something is greater than its supply, producers and suppliers will sense the possibility of making a profit—the excess of revenues over expenses is the profit.

202. As the case illustrates, competition takes four general forms: pure competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, and oligopoly.

203. The classic example of pure competition occurs with a commodity, like wheat or corn, that has so many producers that no one of them can control its selling price.

204. A monopoly occurs when one company alone offers a particular food or service and therefore controls the market and price for it.

205. Private restaurants serve gourmet food for \$70 per person; incentives boosted agricultural production 25 percent and industrial output 80 percent in just three years; farmers are encouraged to raise as much as they can on their own plots, and some become almost rich in the process.

206. All these changes in China’s economic life have brought changes in China’s social and cultural life as well, many of which unwanted.

207. If productivity measures the efficiency of an economy, a measure of what an economic system produces is its gross national product (GNP), which is the current market value of all final goods and services that a nation produces within a particular period.

208. Current wisdom says that if you want a successful product, you need first to perform detailed market analysis, making sure that there are plenty of people who need the new product and that your entry into the market will be able to gain a significant share of that market.

209. Started at the turn of the century, 3M (a giant American company) has been growing at a healthy rate of about 10 percent a year and it boasts of having 45, 000 products on the market.

210. An entrepreneur is someone like Tom Monaghan, the man who after brushes with bankruptcy turned Domino’s Pizza into the nation’s fastest-growing franchise chain.

211. The extent to which the broadcast media should be censored for offensive language and behavior involves a conflict between our right as individuals to freely express ourselves and the duty of government to protect its citizenry from potential harm.

212. Although we may not have conclusive scientific evidence of a cause-effect relationship, ample anecdotal evidence establishes a significant correlation.

213. Moreover, both common sense and our experiences with children inform us that people tend to mimic the language and behavior they are exposed to.

214. Those who advocate unbridled individual expression might point out that the right of free speech is intrinsic to a democracy and necessary to its survival.
215. In sum, it is in our best interest as a society for the government to censor broadcast media for obscene and offensive language and behavior.
216. While individuals have primary responsibility for learning new skills and finding work, both industry and government have some obligation to provide them with the means of doing so.
217. The suggested reason for buying the car is obvious: it is the intelligent choice.
218. In conclusion, I agree that appeals to emotion are more powerful tools than arguments and reasoning for promoting products.
219. Advertising is obviously the most influential art form in this century; it is, therefore, tempting to think that it is the most important.
220. The lesson here is that advertising, in itself, probably will not achieve as great importance as art.
221. Requiring businesses to provide complete product information to customers promotes various consumer interests, but at the same time imposes burdens on businesses, government, and taxpayer.
222. While I doubt that buildings determine our character or basic personality traits, I argue that they can greatly influence our attitudes, moods, and even life styles.
223. Numerous psychological studies show that different colors influence behavior, attitudes, and emotions in distinctly different ways.
224. Women differ fundamentally from men in childbearing ability; related to this ability is the maternal instinct—a desire to nurture—that is far stronger for women than for men, generally speaking.
225. In consumer-driven industries, innovation, product differentiation, and creativity are crucial to lasting success.
226. And in technology, when there are no conventional practices or ways of thinking to begin with, companies that fail to break away from last year's paradigm are soon left behind by the competition.
227. Whether an individual saves too little or borrows too much depends on the purpose and extent of either activity.
228. The evidence suggests that, on balance, people today tend to concern themselves with only practical matters that are related to their life.
229. Traditionally, saving is viewed as a virtue, while borrowing is considered as a vice.
230. However, just the opposite may be true under certain circumstances.

第二节 Argument 写作常用句型

1. The mere fact that ticket sales in recent years for screenplay-based movies have exceeded those for book-based movies is insufficient evidence to conclude that writing screenplays now provides greater financial opportunity for writers.

2. It is possible that fees paid by movie studios for screenplays will decrease in the future relative to those for book rights.
3. The argument fails to rule out the possibility that a writer engage in both types of writing as well as other types.
4. In any event, the advertisement provides no justification for the mutually exclusive choice that it imposes on the writer.
5. The argument simply equates success with movie ticket sales, which is unwarranted.
6. The author assumes that physical capabilities are the only attributes necessary to operate a motor vehicle.
7. Moreover, the author provides no evidence that the realism of color photography is the reason for its predominance.
8. This assumption presents a false dilemma, since the two media are not necessarily mutually exclusive alternatives.
9. Common sense tells us that a photographer can succeed by working in both media.
10. The argument ignores the factors—such as initiative, creativity, technical skills, and business judgment—that may be more important than the choice of medium in determining success in photography.
11. The major problem with the argument is that the stated similarities between Company A and B are insufficient to support the conclusion that Company A will suffer a fate similar to Company B's.
12. Consequently, the mere fact that Company A holds a large share of the video-game hardware and software market does not support the claim that Company A will also fail.
13. Thus, the author unfairly assumes that highly-rated public television programs are necessarily widely viewed, or popular.
14. While this may be true in some cases, it is equally possible that only companies with products that are already best-sellers can afford the higher ad rates that popular shows demand.
15. Admittedly, the vice president's reasoning linking employee benefits with company profits seems reasonable on the surface.
16. One can infer from the survey's results that a full one-third of the respondents may have viewed the current benefits package unfavorably.
17. Lacking more specific information about how these other employees responded, it is impossible to assess the reliability of the survey's results or to make an informed recommendation.
18. It is unlikely that the brief one-week periods under comparison are representative of longer time periods.
19. If so, even though 3 percent more accidents occurred after the change, the author's argument that changing the speed limit increases danger for drivers would be seriously weakened.
20. The editorial fails to take into account possible differences between East and West Cambria that are relevant to how drivers react to speed-limit changes.
21. In addition, while it is true that many voters change their minds several times before voting, and that some remain undecided until entering the voting booth, this is not true of everyone.
22. Without knowing the extent and nature of the damage resulting from the bad publicity or the reason for the violation, we cannot accept the author's conclusion.
23. The author's proposal is inconsistent with the author's conclusion about the consequences of adopting an ethics code.

24. To begin with, the author fails to consider health threats posed by incinerating trash.
25. The author's conclusion that switching to incineration would be more salutary for public health would be seriously undermined.
26. However, this is not necessarily the case.
27. The author's implicit claim that incinerators are economically advantageous to landfills is poorly supported.
28. Consequently, unless the author can demonstrate that the city will incur expenses that are not covered by the increased revenues from these projects, the author's concern about these issues is unfounded.
29. First of all, while asserting that real incomes are rising, the author provides no evidence to support this assertion.
30. But no evidence is provided to show that this explanation is correct.
31. Moreover, the author fails to consider and rule out other factors that might account for proportional decreases in spending on food.
32. The author ignores other likely benefits of agricultural technology that affect food prices only indirectly or not at all.
33. In the first place, a great deal of empirical evidence shows that sequels are often not as profitable as the original movie.
34. However, unless the original cast and production team are involved in making the sequel, there is a good chance it will not be financially successful.
35. Since the difficulties inherent in this process make it hard to predict whether the result will be a success or a failure, the conclusion that the sequel will be profitable is presumptuous.
36. This assumption overlooks other criteria for determining a bridge's importance—such as the number of commuters using the bridge, the role of the bridge in local emergencies and disasters, and the impact that bridge closure would have on the economies of nearby cities.
37. Without such evidence, we cannot accept the author's conclusion that no government funds should be directed toward maintaining the Styx River Bridge.
38. The fact that the nearby city has a weakening economy does not prove that the city will not contribute significantly to tax revenues.
39. Substantiating this assumption requires examining the proper duty of government.
40. Accordingly, this assumption is simply an unproven claim.
41. The author is presenting a false dilemma by imposing an either-or choice between two courses of action that need not be mutually exclusive.
42. It is equally possible that legislators can address both areas of concern concurrently.
43. The argument relies on the assumption that the legislators in question have the opportunity to address urban crime problems.
44. Finally, the author unfairly trivializes the severity of rural crime by simply comparing it with urban crime.
45. It is possible that the sales trend in a particular location is not representative of sales in other regions.
46. However, the author fails to acknowledge and rule out other possible causes of such accidents.
47. A third problem with the argument is that the statistical evidence upon which it relies is too vague to be informative.

48. If the subjects for the study were randomly chosen and represent a diverse cross section of the population of shampoo users, the results will be reliable regardless of the number of participants.
49. Experience alone is far from being enough to guarantee minimized processing costs.
50. Given that Olympic Food does benefit from lowered processing costs due to its years of experience, the prediction about maximum profits is still in lack of solid ground.

第七章 GRE 写作常用名人名言、 格言警句

第一节 GRE 写作常用名人名言

理 想 篇

1. Do not, for one repulse, give up the purpose that you resolved to effect. (William Shakespeare, British dramatist)

不要只因一次失败，就放弃你原来决心想达到的目的。（英国剧作家 莎士比亚）

2. Don't part with your illusions. When they are gone you may still exist, but you have ceased to live. (Mark Twain, American writer)

不要放弃你的幻想。当幻想没有了以后，你还可以生存，但是你虽生犹死。（美国作家 马克·吐温）

3. I want to bring out the secrets of nature and apply them for the happiness of man. I don't know of any better service to offer for the short time we are in the world. (Thomas Edison, American inventor)

我想揭示大自然的秘密，用来造福人类。我认为，在我们的短暂一生中，最好的贡献莫过于此了。（美国发明家 爱迪生）

4. Ideal is the beacon. Without ideal, there is no secure direction; without direction, there is no life. (Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer)

理想是指路明灯。没有理想，就没有坚定的方向；没有方向，就没有生活。（俄国作家 托尔斯泰）

5. If winter comes, can spring be far behind? (P. B. Shelley, British poet)

冬天来了，春天还会远吗？（英国诗人雪莱）

6. If you doubt yourself, then indeed you stand on shaky ground. (Ibsen, Norwegian dramatist)

如果你怀疑自己，那么你的立足点确实不稳固了。（挪威剧作家 易卜生）

7. If you would go up high, then use your own legs! Do not let yourselves be carried aloft; do not seat yourselves on other people's backs and heads. (F. W. Nietzsche, German Philosopher)

如果你想走到高处，就要使用自己的两条腿！不要让别人把你抬到高处；不要坐在别人的背上和头上。（德国哲学家 尼采）

8. It is at our mother's knee that we acquire our noblest and truest and highest, but there is seldom any money in them. (Mark Twain, American writer)

就是在我们母亲的膝上，我们获得了我们的最高尚、最真诚和最远大的理想，但是里面很少有任何金钱。（美国作家 马克·吐温）

9. Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass. (Davy de La Pailleterie, French Writer)

生活没有目标就像航海没有指南针。（法国作家 大仲马）

10. The ideals which have lighted my way, and time after time have given me new courage to face life cheerfully have been kindness, beauty and truth. (Albert Einstein, American scientist)

有些理想曾为我们引过道路，并不断给我新的勇气以欣然面对人生，那些理想就是一—真、善、美。（美国科学家 爱因斯坦）

11. The important thing in life is to have a great aim, and the determination to attain it. (Johan

Wolfgang von Goethe, German Poet and dramatist)

人生重要的事情就是确定一个伟大的目标，并决心实现它。(德国诗人、戏剧家 歌德)

12. The man with a new idea is a crank until the idea succeeds. (Mark Twain, American writer)

具有新想法的人在其想法实现之前是个怪人。(美国作家 马克·吐温)

13. The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. (Franklin Roosevelt, American president)

实现明天理想的惟一障碍是今天的疑虑。(美国总统 罗斯福)

14. When an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory. (Abraham Lincoln, American president)

如果一个目的是正当而必须做的，则达到这个目的的必要手段也是正当而必须采取的。(美国总统 林肯)

奋 斗 篇

1. Genius only means hard-working all one's life. (Mendeleev, Russian Chemist)

天才只意味着终身不懈的努力。(俄国化学家 门捷列耶夫)

2. I have nothing to offer but blood, toil tears and sweat. (Winston Churchill, British Politician)

我所能奉献的没有其他，只有热血、辛劳、眼泪与汗水。(英国政治家 丘吉尔)

3. Man errs so long as he strives. (Johan Wolfgang Goethe, German poet and dramatist)

人只要奋斗就会犯错误。(德国诗人、剧作家 歌德)

4. My fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world; ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man. (John Kennedy, American President)

美国同胞们，不要问国家能为你们做些什么，而要问你们能为国家做些什么。全世界的公民们，不要问美国将为你做些什么，而要问我们共同能为人类的自由做些什么。(美国总统 肯尼迪)

5. Our destiny offers not the cup of despair, but the chalice of opportunity. (Richard Nixon, American President)

命运给予我们的不是失望之酒，而是机会之杯。(美国总统 尼克松)

6. Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. (Jean Jacques Rousseau, French thinker)

忍耐是痛苦的，但它的果实是甜蜜的。(法国思想家 卢梭)

7. Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow. (Emerson, American thinker)

进步是今天的活动、明天的保证。(美国思想家 爱默生)

8. The world can be changed by man's endeavor, and that this endeavor can lead to something new and better. No man can sever the bonds that unite him to his society simply by averting his eyes. He must ever be receptive and sensitive to the new; and have sufficient courage and skill to novel facts and to deal with them. (Franklin Roosevelt, American President)

人经过努力可以改变世界，这种努力可以使人类达到新的、更美好的境界。没有人仅凭闭目、不看社会现实就能割断自己与社会的联系。他必须敏感，随时准备接受新鲜事物；他必须有勇气与能力去面对新的事实，解决新问题。(美国总统 罗斯福)

9. There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its numinous summits. (Karl Marx, German revolutionary)

在科学上没有平坦的大道，只有不畏劳苦沿着其崎岖之路攀登的人，才有希望达到它光辉的顶点。(德国革命家 马克思)

10. The man who has made up his mind to win will never say “impossible”. (Bonaparte Napoleon, French emperor)

凡是决心取得胜利的人是从来不说“不可能的”。(法国皇帝 拿破仑)

11. To do whatever needs to be done to preserve this last and greatest bastion of freedom. (Ronald Reagan, American President)

为了保住这最后的、最伟大的自由堡垒，我们必须尽我们所能。(美国总统 里根)

12. We cannot always build the future for our youth, but we can build our youth for the future. (Franklin Roosevelt, American president)

我们不能总是为我们的青年造就美好未来，但我们能够为未来造就我们的青年一代。(美国总统 罗斯福)

13. Where there is a will, there is a way. (Thomas Edison, American inventor)

有志者，事竟成。(美国发明家 爱迪生)

成 功 篇

1. Achievement provides the only real pleasure in life. (Thomas Edison, American inventor)

有所成就是人生惟一的真正乐趣。(美国发明家 爱迪生)

2. But has the last word been said ? Is all hope to be lost ? Is the defeat final? No ! (Charles De Gaulle, French president)

但是难道败局已定，胜利已经无望？不，不能这样说！(法国总统 戴高乐)

3. I succeeded because I willed it; I never hesitated. (Bonaparte Napoleon, French emperor)

我成功是因为我有决心，从不踌躇。(法国皇帝 拿破仑)

4. If you wish to succeed, you should use persistence as your good friend, experience as your reference, prudence as your brother and hope as your sentry. (Thomas Edison, American inventor)

如果你希望成功，当以恒心为良友、以经验为参谋、以谨慎为兄弟、以希望为哨兵。(美国发明家 爱迪生)

5. Only those who have the patience to do simple things perfectly ever acquire the skill to do difficult things easily. (Friedrich Schiller, German Dramatist and poet) .

只有有耐心圆满完成简单工作的人，才能够轻而易举地完成困难的事。(德国剧作家、诗人 席勒)

6. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. (Theodore Roosevelt, American president)

实力永远意味着责任和危险。(美国总统 罗斯福)

7. Success covers a multitude of blunders. (George Bernard Shaw, British Dramatist)

成功由大量的失望铸就。(英国剧作家 肖伯纳)

8. The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them. they make them. (George Bernard Shaw, British dramatist)

在这个世界上，取得成功的人是那些努力寻找他们想要的机会的人，如果找不到机会，他们就去创造机会。(英国剧作家 肖伯纳)

9. You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success. (Charles Chaplin, American actor)

人必须相信自己，这是成功的秘诀。(美国演员 卓别林)

健 康 篇

1. A light heart lives long. (William Shakespeare, British dramatist)
豁达者长寿。(英国剧作家 莎士比亚)
2. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)
早睡早起会使人健康、富有和聪明。(美国总统 富兰克林)
3. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)
懒惰像生锈一样，比操劳更能消耗身体。(美国总统 富兰克林)
4. The first wealth is health. (Ralph Waldo Emerson, American thinker)
健康是人生第一财富。(美国思想家 爱默生)

幸 福 篇

1. A lifetime of happiness !No man alive could bear it; it would be hell on earth. (G. Bernard Shaw, British dramatist)
终身幸福！这是任何活着的人都无法忍受的，那将是人间地狱。(英国剧作家 肖伯纳)
2. Happiness is a form courage. (H. Jackson, British writer)
幸福是勇气的一种形式。(英国作家 杰克逊)
3. Happy is the man who is living by his hobby. (G. Bernard Shaw, British dramatist)
醉心于某种癖好的人是幸福的。(英国剧作家 肖伯纳)
4. Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. (Franklin Roosevelt, American president)
幸福不在于拥有金钱，而在于获得成就时的喜悦以及产生创造力的激情。(美国总统 罗斯福)
5. Human felicity is produced not so much by great pieces of good fortune that seldom happen, as by little advantages that occur every day. (Benjamin Franklin, American president) .
与其说人类的幸福来自偶尔发生的鸿运，不如说来自每天都有的小实惠。(美国总统 富兰克林)
6. Most folks are about as happy as they make up their minds to be. (Abraham Lincoln, American president)
对于大多数人来说，他们认定自己有多幸福，就有多幸福。(美国总统 林肯)
7. The secret of being miserable is to have leisure to bother about whether you are happy or not. (George Bernard Shaw, British dramatist)
痛苦的秘密在于有闲工夫担心自己是否幸福。(英国剧作家 肖伯纳)
8. The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved. (Victor Hugo, French novelist)
生活中最大的幸福是坚信有人爱我们。(法国小说家 雨果)
9. There is no paradise on earth equal to the union of love and innocence. (Jean Jacques Rousseau, French thinker)
人间最大的幸福莫如既有爱情又清白无暇。(法国思想家 卢梭)
10. To really understand a man we must judge him in misfortune. (Bonaparte Napoleon, French emperor)
要真正了解一个人，需在不幸中考察他。(法国皇帝 拿破仑)
11. We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than to consume wealth

without producing it. (George Bernard Shaw, British dramatist)

正像我们无权只享受财富而不创造财富一样， 我们也无权只享受幸福而不创造幸福。
(英国剧作家 肖伯纳)

时 间 篇

1. At twenty years of age, the will reigns; at thirty, the wit; and at forty, the judgment.
(Benjamin Franklin, American president)

20 岁时起支配作用的是意志, 30 岁时是机智, 40 岁时是判断。(美国总统 富兰克林)

2. Do you love life? Then do not squander time; for that's the stuff life is made of. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)

你热爱生命吗? 那么, 别浪费时间, 因为生命是由时间组成的。(美国总统 富兰克林)

3. Each moment in history is a fleeting time, precious and unique. (Richard Nixon, American president)

历史巨轮飞转, 分分秒秒的时间都十分宝贵, 也独具意义。(美国总统 尼克松)

4. Fish and visitors smell three days. (Franklin Benjamin, American president)

鱼放三天发臭, 客住三天讨嫌。(美国总统 富兰克林)

5. I am a slow walker, but I never walk backwards. (Abraham Lincoln, American president)

我走得很慢, 但是我从来不会后退。(美国总统 林肯)

6. If you want to understand today, you have to search yesterday. (Pearl Buck, American female writer)

想要懂得今天, 就必须研究昨天。(美国女作家 赛珍珠)

7. In delay there lies no plenty; Then come kiss me, sweet and twenty; Youth's a stuff that will not endure. (William Shakespeare, British dramatist)

迁延蹉跎, 来日无多, 二十丽姝, 请来吻我, 衰草枯杨, 青春易过。(英国剧作家 莎士比亚)

8. Never leave that until tomorrow, which you can do today. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)

今天的事不要拖到明天。(美国总统 富兰克林)

9. Ordinary people merely think how they shall spend their time; a man of talent tries to use it. (Arthur Schopenhauer, German philosopher)

普通人只想到如何度过时间, 有才能的人设法利用时间。(德国哲学家 叔本华)

10. The golden age is before us, not behind us. (Mark Twain, American writer)

黄金时代在我们面前而不在我们背后。(美国作家 马克·吐温)

11. The time of life is short; to spend that shortness basely, it would be too long. (William Shakespeare, British dramatist)

人生苦短, 若虚度年华, 则短暂的人生就太长了。(英国剧作家 莎士比亚)

12. Time is money. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)

时间就是金钱。(美国总统 富兰克林)

13. To choose time is to save time. (Francis Bacon, British philosopher)

合理安排时间就是节约时间。(英国哲学家 培根)

14. We always have time enough, if we will but use it aright. (Johan Wolfgang von Goethe, German poet)

只要我们能善用时间, 就永远不愁时间不够用。(德国诗人 歌德)

15. Weep no more, no sigh, nor groan. Sorrow calls no time that's gone. (John Fletcher, British

dramatist)

别哭泣，别叹息，别呻吟，悲伤唤不回流逝的时光。(英国剧作家 弗莱彻)

学 习 篇

1. Eternal truths will be neither true nor eternal unless they have fresh meaning for every new social situation. (Franklin Roosevelt, American president)

永恒的真理如果不在新的社会形势下赋予新的意义，要么就不是真理，要么就不是永恒的。(美国总统 罗斯福)

2. Histories make men wise; poems witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. (Francis Bacon, British philosopher)

历史使人明智；诗词使人灵秀；数学使人周密；自然哲学使人深刻；伦理使人庄重；逻辑修辞学使人善辩。(英国哲学家 培根)

3. If you don't learn to think when you are young, you may never learn. (Thomas Edison, American inventor)

如果你年轻时就没有学会思考，那么就永远学不会思考。(美国发明家 爱迪生)

4. Natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study. (Francis Bacon, British philosopher)

天生的才干如同天生的植物一样， 需要靠学习来修剪。(英国哲学家 培根)

工 作 篇

1. Don't gild the lily. (William Shakespeare, British dramatist)

不要给百合花镀金/画蛇添足。(英国剧作家 莎士比亚)

2. I can live for two months on a good compliment. (Mark Twain, American writer)

只凭一句赞美的话我就可以充实地活上两个月。(美国作家 马克·吐温)

3. It is no use doing what you like; you have got to like what you do. (Winston Churchill, British prime minister)

不能爱哪行才干哪行， 要干哪行爱哪行。(美国首相 丘吉尔)

4. My philosophy of life is work. (Thomas Alva Edison, American inventor)

我的人生哲学就是工作。(美国发明家 爱迪生)

5. When work is a pleasure, life is joy ! When work is duty, life is slavery. (Maxim Gorky, Russian writer)

工作是一种乐趣时， 生活是一种享受！工作是一种义务时， 生活则是一种苦役。(俄国作家 高尔基)

6. Work banishes those three great evils: boredom, vice, and poverty. (Voltaire, French philosopher)

工作撵跑三个魔鬼： 无聊、 堕落和贫穷。(法国哲学家 伏尔泰)

知 识 篇

1. Activity is the only road to knowledge. (George Bernard Shaw, British dramatist)

行动是通往知识的惟一道路。(英国剧作家 肖伯纳)

2. A free man obtains knowledge from many sources besides books. (Thomas Jefferson, American president)

一个自由的人除了从书本上获取知识外， 还可以从许多别的来源获得知识。(美国总统 杰斐逊)

3. A great part to the information I have was acquired by looking up something and finding something else on the way. (Adams Franklin, American humorist)

我的大部分知识都是这样获得的：在寻找某个资料时意外地发现了另外的资料。(美国幽默作家 富兰克林)

4. If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him; an investment in knowledge always pays the best interest. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)

倾己所有追求知识，没有人能夺走它；向知识投资，收益最佳。(美国总统 富兰克林)

5. Imagination is more important than knowledge. (Albert Einstein, American scientist)

想象力比知识更为重要。(美国科学家 爱因斯坦)

6. Knowledge is power. (Francis Bacon, British philosopher)

知识就是力量。(英国哲学家 培根)

7. The empty vessels make the greatest sound. (William Shakespeare, British dramatist)

满瓶不响，半瓶咣当。(英国剧作家 莎士比亚)

教 育 篇

1. And gladly would learn, and gladly teach. (Chaucer, British poet)

勤于学习的人才能乐于施教。(英国诗人 乔叟)

2. Better be unborn than untaught, for ignorance is the root of misfortune. (Plato, Ancient Greek philosopher)

与其不受教育，不如不生，因为无知是不幸的根源。(古希腊哲学家 柏拉图)

3. Genius without education is like silver in the mine. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)

未受教育的天才，犹如矿中之银。(美国总统 富兰克林)

4. The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet. (Aristotle, Ancient Greek philosopher)

教育的根是苦的，但其果实是甜的。(古希腊哲学家 亚里士多德)

文 化 篇

1. A great poem is a fountain forever overflowing with the waters of wisdom and delight. (P. B. Shelley, British poet)

伟大的诗篇即是永远喷出智慧和欢欣之水的喷泉。(英国诗人 雪莱)

2. A novel is a mirror walking along a main road. (Stendhal, French writer)

一部小说犹如一面在大街上走的镜子。(法国作家 司汤达)

3. Art is a lie that tells the truth. (Picasso, Spanish painter)

艺术是揭示真理的谎言。(西班牙画家 毕加索)

4. Humor has been well defined as thinking in fun while feeling in earnest. (Mark Twain, American novelist)

幽默被人正确地解释为“以诚挚表达感受，寓深思于嬉笑”。(美国小说家 马克·吐温)

5. The decline of literature indicates the decline of a nation; the two keep in their downward tendency. (Johan Wolfgang von Goethe, German poet)

文学的衰落表明一个民族的衰落。这两者走下坡路的时间是齐头并进的。(德国诗人 歌德)

6. When one loves one's art no service seems too hard. (O. Henry, American novelist)
一旦热爱艺术， 什么奉献也不难。 (美国小说家 欧·亨利)

第二节 GRE 写作常用格言警句

A

1. A bad workman always blames his tools. 拙匠总怪工具差。
2. A brave man may fall, but he cannot yield. 勇者可能跌倒， 但不会屈服。
3. A burnt child dreads the fire. 烧伤过的孩子怕见火 (意同： 一朝被蛇咬， 三年怕草绳)。
4. A constant guest is never welcome. 常客招人嫌。
5. A contented mind is a perpetual feast. 知足常乐。
6. A cracked bell can never sound well. 破钟敲不响。
7. A drowning man will catch at a straw. 人快淹死时稻草也要抓。
8. A fair death honors the whole life. 死得其所， 流芳百世。
9. A fox may grow grey, but never good. 江山易改， 本性难移。
10. A friend in need is a friend in indeed. 患难识知己。
11. A friend is easier lost than found. 失友容易， 交友难。
12. A good beginning is half the battle. 好的开端是成功的一半。
13. A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever. 好书如挚友， 情谊永不渝。
14. A good husband makes a good wife. 夫善则妻贤。
15. A good name is sooner lost than won. 美名易失， 不易得。
16. A good wife is a good prize. 良妻赛宝石。
17. A good winter brings a good summer. 好冬必有好夏。
18. A house divided against itself cannot stand. 家庭不睦， 万事不兴。
19. A lazy youth, a lousy age. 少时懒惰， 老来虱咬 (意指： 少壮不努力， 老大徒悲伤)。
20. A little help is worth a deal of pity. 一点帮助胜于一车同情。
21. A little is better than none. 聊胜于无。
22. A little learning is a dangerous thing. 浅学误人。
23. A little pot is soon hot. 壶小易热， 量小易怒。
24. A living dog is better than a dead lion. 死狮不如活狗。
25. A man can only die once. 人生只有一回死。
26. A man is known by his friends. 视其友， 知其人。
27. A man who has friends must show himself friendly. 要想交朋友， 就得有诚意。
28. A merry heart goes all the way. 心情愉快， 万事顺利。
29. A miss is as good as a mile. 失之毫厘， 差之千里。
30. A new broom sweeps clean. 新官上任三把火。
31. A penny saved is a penny earned. 省一文就得一文。
32. A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不生苔。
33. A secret between more than two is no secret. 三人知， 天下晓。
34. A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner. 平静的大海不能造就出熟练的水手。

35. A still tongue makes a wise head. 寡言为智。
36. A stitch in time saves nine. 一针及时省九针。
37. A straw will show which way the wind blows. 草动知风向。
38. A tale never loses in the telling. 故事越传越长。
39. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. 美好的事物，回味无穷。
40. A thing you don't want is dear at any price. 不需要的东西多少钱都贵。
41. A true jest is no jest. 真笑话并非笑话。
42. A useful trade is a mine of gold. 一技在身犹如金矿在手。
43. A willful man must have his way. 只要人有恒，万事皆可成。
44. A woman's work is never done. 妇女的家务事永远也做不完。
45. A wonder lasts but nine days. 什么新奇的事，也新不了几天。
46. A word to the wise is enough. 聪明人一点即明。
47. A work ill done must be twice done. 马虎干活，准得返工。
48. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. 别离情更深。
49. Achievement is founded on diligence and wasted upon recklessness. 业精于勤，荒于嬉。
50. Actions speak louder than words. 百说不如一干。
51. Adversity makes a man wise, not rich. 逆境增才干不增财富。
52. After a storm comes a calm. 雨过天晴（意指：否极泰来）。
53. After dinner sit a while; after supper walk a mile. 饭后百步，延年益寿。
54. All are not friends that speak us fair. 当面说好话的并不都是朋友。
55. All his geese are swans. 敝帚自珍。
56. All is not gain that is got into the purse. 装进钱包里的不一定是收益。
57. All lay loads on a willing horse. 好马重负。
58. All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。
59. All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的东西不一定是金子。
60. All things are difficult before they are easy. 凡事起头难。
61. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 只用功，不玩耍，聪明的孩子也变傻。
62. All's well that ends well. 结果好，一切都好。
63. Among the blinds the one-eyed man is king. 盲人国里，独眼称王（意同：山中无老虎，猴子称大王）。
64. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一日一苹果胜过找医生。
65. An empty sack cannot stand upright. 空袋子，立不直。
66. An Englishman's house is his castle. 英国人的家是独立王国（意指：非经许可，不得进入）。
67. An evil lesson is soon learned. 恶习易染。
68. An eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth. 以眼还眼，以牙还牙。
69. As good lost as found. 有得必有失。

B

1. Bad excuses are worse than none. 狡辩比不辩护还糟。
2. Barking dogs seldom bite. 吠犬不咬人。
3. Be just before you are generous. 先还债，后慷慨。
4. Beauty and folly are often companions. 美貌和愚蠢常结伴。

5. Beauty is but skin-deep. 美丽只是外表罢了。
6. Beggars' bags are bottomless. 乞丐不知足。
7. Believe not all that you see nor half what you hear. 虽眼见亦不能全信，道听途说更不足信。
8. Best is cheapest. 好货最便宜。
9. Better buy than borrow. 买比借好。
10. Better early than late. 宁早勿晚。
11. Better go to heaven in rags than to hell in embroidery. 宁可穷而有志，不可富而失节。
12. Better late than never. 迟做总比不做好。
13. Better lose the saddle than the horse. 宁可丢鞍，不可失马。
14. Better the last smile than the first laughter. 宁可最后笑，不要首先狂喜。
15. Better to wear out than rust out. 与其锈坏，不如用坏。
16. Between two stools you fall to the ground. 脚踩两条凳，早晚要坠地（意同：脚踏两条船，两头要落空）。
17. Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚，人以群分。
18. Birth is much, but breeding is more. 教养重于出身。
19. Blessed is he that expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed. 无奢望者有福，因其永不失望。
20. Blood is thicker than water. 血比水浓（意指：亲人总比外人亲）。
21. Books and friends should be few but good. 买书如交友应少而精（书与友，贵精不贵多）。
22. Brevity is the soul of wit. 言以简洁为贵。

C

1. Cheats never prosper. 靠欺骗，难发财。
2. Children and fools tell the truth. 孩子和傻子，口中无诈语。
3. Children should be seen but not be heard. 大人在讲话，小孩别插嘴。
4. Choose a wife by your ear rather than by your eye. 择妻靠耳，不靠眼。
5. Circumstances alter cases. 具体情况具体分析。
6. Cleanliness is next to godliness. 整洁近于美德。
7. Cloudy mornings give way to clear evenings. 早晨云遮日，晚上星满天。
8. Comfort is better than pride. 舒适胜于虚荣。
9. Coming events cast their shadows before. 未来之事必有前兆。
10. Constant dropping wears away a stone. 滴水穿石。
11. Content is better than riches. 知足胜于财富。
12. Correct the mistakes if you have committed them, and avoid them if you have not. 有则改之，无则加勉。
13. Courtesy costs nothing. 彬彬有礼，惠而不费。
14. Cowards die many times before their deaths. 胆小鬼在真正断气之前要死许多次。
15. Custom rules the law. 风俗左右法律。
16. Cut your coat according to your cloth. 量布裁衣（意指：量入为出）。

D

1. Dead men tell no tales. 死人不会告密。
2. Death is the great leveler. 死亡面前人人平等。
3. Death pays all debts. 一死了百债。
4. Delays are dangerous. 事怕延误。
5. Diamond cut diamond. 棋逢对手，将遇良才。
6. Diligence is the mother of good luck. 勤乃佳运之母。
7. Do not count your chickens before they are hatched. 鸡蛋尚未孵，别先数鸡雏（意指：不要过早打如意算盘）。
8. Do not cry for the moon. 海底捞月办不到。
9. Do not cry out before you are hurt. 没受伤，别乱喊。
10. Do not keep all the eggs in one basket. 不要孤注一掷。
11. Do not rob Peter to pay Paul. 不要挖肉补疮。
12. Do not try to teach your grandmother to such eggs. 不要班门弄斧。
13. Dog does not eat dog. 同类不相残。
14. Doing nothing is doing ill. 无所事事，必干坏事。
15. Don't cut down the tree that gives you shade. 遮荫之树不可砍。
16. Don't cut off your nose to spite your face. 不要做害人害己的事。
17. Don't quarrel with your bread and butter. 不要砸自己的“饭碗”。
18. Don't put the cart before the horse. 勿本末倒置。
19. Dreams go by contraries. 梦与现实常相反。
20. Dumb dogs are dangerous. 哑巴狗最危险。
21. Dying is as natural as living. 有生必有死。

E

1. Early sow, early mow. 早种早收。
2. Early to bed, early to rise, make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise. 睡得早，起得早，聪明、富裕、身体好。
3. Easier said than done. 说来容易，做起来难。
4. East or west, home is best. 东也好，西也好，还是家最好。
5. Easy come, easy go. 来得容易去得快。
6. Eat to live, but not live to eat. 人为生而食，不为食而生。
7. Empty vessels make the most noise. 满瓶子不响，半瓶子晃荡。
8. Envy never enriched any man. 妒忌决不会致富。
9. Even a worm will turn. 人急造反，狗急跳墙。
10. Every bean hath its black. 人孰无过。
11. Every bird likes its own nest the best. 金窝银窝不如自己的草窝。
12. Every cook praises his own broth. 王婆卖瓜，自卖自夸。
13. Every dog has its day. 凡人皆有得意日。
14. Every little helps. 涓涓细流汇成河，粒粒稻菽堆满箩。
15. Every little makes a mickle. 积少成多，滴水成流。
16. Every man hath his weak side. 人皆有弱点。
17. Every man is his own enemy. 自贻伊戚。
18. Every why has a wherefore. 凡事必有因。

19. Everybody's business is nobody's business. 众人的事儿没人管。
20. Everything comes to him who waits. 耐心等待， 万事皆成。
21. Everything is good when new, but friends when old. 物莫如新， 友莫如故。
22. Example is better than precept. 身教胜过言教。
23. Experience is the best teacher. 经验是良师。
24. Experience is the father of wisdom. 经验是智慧之父。
25. Experience must be bought. 要取得经验， 须付出代价。
26. Extremes are dangerous. 凡事走向极端是危险的。

F

1. Face to face, the truth comes out. 面对面， 真相白。
2. Facts speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。
3. Failure teaches success. 失败是成功之母。
4. False friends are worse than bitter (open) enemies.
口蜜腹剑的朋友比不共戴天的敌人还坏（意同： 明枪易躲， 暗箭难防）。
5. Far from eye, far from heart. 眼不见， 心不念。
6. Fast bind, fast find. 藏得好， 丢不了。
7. Fine feathers make fine birds. 佛要金装， 人要衣装。
8. Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters. 水火是忠仆， 也能成灾主。
9. First come, first served. 先到先招待。
10. First impressions are most lasting. 最初的印象最深刻。
11. Fools build houses and wise men live in them. 愚者造房， 智者入住。
12. Fool's haste is no speed. 欲速则不达。
13. Forbidden fruit is sweetest. 禁果格外甜。
14. Fortune favours the brave. 天佑勇者。
15. Fortune favours those who use their judgement. 智才天助。
16. Fortune knocks once at everyone's door. 人人都有走运的一天。
17. Four eyes see more than two. 四只眼睛总比两只眼睛看得清。
18. Fortune favours fools. 傻子有傻福。
19. Friendship should not be all on one side. 友谊靠双方。

G

1. Genius only means hard-working all one's life. 天才只意味着终身不懈的努力。
2. Give him an inch and he will take a yard. 得寸进尺。
3. Give him the dose of his own medicine. 以其人之道还治其人之身。
4. Go while the going is good. 此时不走， 更待何时？
5. God helps those who help themselves. 自助者天助。
6. Gold will not buy everything. 金钱并非万能。
7. Good advice is beyond price. 忠言是无价之宝。
8. Good advice is harsh to the ear. 忠言逆耳。
9. Good counsel has no price. 忠言无价。
10. Good health is above wealth. 健康胜过财富。

11. Good words are worth much and cost little. 好话不花钱，一句值千金。
12. Grasp all, lose all. 欲尽得，必尽失。
13. Great minds think alike. 英雄所见略同。
14. Great trees keep down the little ones. 大鱼吃小鱼，小鱼吃虾米。

H

1. Habit is second nature. 习惯是第二天性。
2. Half a loaf is better than no bread. 半个面包总比没有好（意同：聊胜于无）。
3. Handsome is that handsome does. 心美貌亦美。
4. Harm watch, harm catch. 害人反害己。
5. Haste makes waste. 忙中有错。
6. He is happy that he thinks himself so. 自乐者常乐。
7. He is only bright that shines by himself. 真正的漂亮靠自身的光彩。
8. He is rich that has few wants. 无欲者为富。
9. He knows most who speaks least. 博学者寡言。
10. He laughs best who laughs last. 谁笑在最后，谁笑得最好。
11. He that begins many things, finishes but few. 贪多嚼不烂。
12. He that falls today may rise tomorrow. 今天跌倒的人，明天可能会站起来。
13. He that is full of himself is very empty. 妄自尊大，腹中空空。
14. He that runs fastest gets the ring. 捷足先登。
15. He that travels far knows much. 远行者，见识广（广游者见识多）。
16. He who has a mind to beat a dog will easily find a stick. 想要打狗，找棍何愁。
17. He who is ashamed of asking is ashamed of learning. 耻于问即耻于学。
18. He who mistrusts most should be trusted least. 最不信任别人的人最不应该得到信任。
19. He who plays with fire gets burnt. 玩火者必自焚。
20. He who rides on a tiger can never dismount. 骑虎难下。
21. Health is better than wealth. 健康胜于财富。
22. Hear all parties. 兼听则明，偏听则暗。
23. Hedges have eyes and walls have ears. 篱笆有眼，墙壁长耳。
24. Home is where the heart is. 哪里最欢乐，哪里就是家。
25. Honesty is the best policy. 诚实乃上策。
26. Hope for the best and prepare for the worst. 抱最好的希望，作最坏的准备。
27. Humour must have its background of seriousness. 幽默必须以严肃为背景。
28. Hunger is the best sauce. 饥者口中尽佳肴。

I

1. Idleness is the root of all evil. 懒惰是万恶之源。
2. If a man once fall, all will tread on him. 人倒众人踩。
3. If it were not for hope, the heart would break. 人若无希望，心碎肝肠断。
4. If we can't do as we would, we must do as we can. 如不能如愿而行，定须尽力而为。
5. If we dream, everything is possible. 敢于梦想，一切都将成为可能。
6. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither. 同时追两兔，全都抓不住。

7. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself. 要想真正做一件事，就得亲手去做。
8. Ill news flies apace. 恶事传千里。
9. In books are embalmed the greatest thoughts. 古今伟大思想均载于书籍之中。
10. In for a penny, in for a pound. 一不做，二不休。
11. In our expenditure the item that costs most is time. 在我们的消费中时间是最昂贵的一项。
12. In the deepest water is the best fishing. 水深好钓鱼。
13. In the end, things will mend. 车到山前必有路。
14. It is a foolish sheep that makes the wolf his confessor. 蠢羊才向狼忏悔。
15. It is better to be alone than in bad company. 宁可孤独，不交恶友。
16. It is better to do well than to say well. 与其夸夸其谈，不如埋头苦干。
17. It is easier to get money than to keep it. 挣钱容易，积钱难。
18. It is good fishing in troubled waters. 浑水好摸鱼。
19. It is good to have friends in trouble. 患难得友是幸事。
20. It is never too late to learn. 活到老，学到老。
21. It is never too late to mend. 改过不嫌晚。
22. It is no use crying over spilt milk. 牛奶打泼，哭也无用（意同：覆水难收）。
23. It is the first step that is troublesome. 万事起头难。
24. It is too late to shut the stable door after the horse has been stolen. 失马锁慨，为时已晚。
25. It never rains but it pours. 不下则已，一下倾盆。
26. It takes two to make a quarrel. 一个巴掌拍不响。

J

1. Jack of all trades, master of none. 样样皆通，样样稀松。
2. Joy surfeited turns to sorrow. 乐极生悲。
3. Judge not a book by its cover. 评价一本书，不能凭封面。
4. Judge not from appearance. 人不可貌相。
5. Judge not of men and things at first sight. 初次印象，难得真相。
6. Justice has long arms. 天网恢恢，疏而不漏。

K

1. Keep your mouth shut and your ears open. 少说为佳，多听为妙。
2. Kill not the goose that lays the golden eggs. 杀鸡取蛋，愚蠢荒唐。
3. Kill two birds with one stone. 一箭双雕。
4. Kiss and be friends. 吵嘴后，和为贵。
5. Knowledge in youth is wisdom in age. 少时有知识，老来有智慧。
6. Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it. 知识是宝库，实践是钥匙。
7. Knowledge is no burden. 知识再多不压身。
8. Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。
9. Knowledge is the food of the soul. 知识是精神食粮。
10. Knowledge makes humble; ignorance make proud. 知识使人谦虚，无知使人骄傲。
11. Knowledge requires repeated explorations, and farmland needs intensive cultivation.
知识需要反复探索，土地需要辛勤耕耘。

L

1. Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone.
欢笑， 整个世界伴你欢笑。哭泣， 只有你独自向隅而泣。
2. Lay things by, they may come to use. 蓄物必有其用。
3. Learning is the eye of the mind. 知识是心灵的慧眼。
4. Learning makes a good man better, and an ill man worse. 好人越学越好， 坏人越学越糟。
5. Learn not, and know not. 不学则无术。
6. Learn to say before you sing. 先学说， 后学唱。
7. Least said, soonest mended. 少说为佳。
8. Let beggars match with beggars. 龙配龙， 凤配凤。
9. Let bygones be bygones. 既往不咎。
10. Lies have short legs. 谎言终究要败露。
11. Life is not all beer and skittles. 人生并非尽是乐事。
12. Lightly come, lightly go. 来得容易， 去得快。
13. Like father, like son. 有其父， 必有其子。
14. Little and often fills the purse. 小钱积成万， 粒粮堆成山。
15. Little drops of water make the mighty ocean. 涓滴之水汇成洋。
16. Long absent, soon forgotten. 别久情疏。
17. Look at the bright side. 满怀信心。
18. Look before you leap. 三思而后行。
19. Lookers-on see most of the game. 旁观者清， 当局者迷。
20. Lost time is never found again. 光阴一去不复返。
21. Love can neither be bought nor sold; its only price is love. 爱情不能买和卖， 只能以爱来报答。
22. Love is blind. 爱情是盲目的。
23. Love me little, love me long. 细水长流， 淡交长久。
24. Love me, love my dog. 爱屋及乌。
25. Lovers' quarrels are soon mended. 夫妻无隔夜之仇。
26. Love thy neighbor, but pull not down thy hedge. 邻居无论多好， 围篱不可推倒。

M

1. Make hay while the sun shines. 趁晴晒草（意同： 趁热打铁）。
2. Man proposes, God disposes. 谋事在人， 成事在天。
3. Man struggles upwards; water flows downwards. 人往高出走， 水往低处流。
4. Manners make the man. 观其待人而知其人。
5. Many drops make a shower. 涓涓清泉汇成流， 滴滴水珠聚成雨。
6. Many hands make light work. 人多好办事。
7. Marry in haste, repent at leisure. 结婚太急， 后悔莫及（意指： 草率结婚必后悔）。
8. Men learn while they teach. 教学相长。
9. Men make houses, women make homes. 男人盖房， 女人持家。
10. Merry meet, merry part. 好聚好散。

11. Mischiefs come by the pound, and go away by the ounce. 灾来如山倒， 灾去如抽丝。
12. Misfortune tests the sincerity of friends. 患难识知交。
13. Misfortunes come on wings and depart on foot. 祸来如飞行， 祸去似步行。
14. Misfortunes never come singly. 祸不单行。
15. Money breeds money. 钱生钱， 利滚利。
16. Money is the root of all evil. 金钱是万恶之源。
17. More haste, less speed. 欲速则不达。

N

1. Necessity is the mother of invention. 需要是发明之母。
2. Need makes the old wife trot. 事急老娘跑。
3. Neither a borrower nor a lender be. 别借债， 莫放债。
4. Never buy a pig in a poke. 东西没看清， 不要急着买。
5. Never cross a bridge till you come to it. 还没到桥头， 别为过桥愁。
6. Never do things by halves. 凡事不可半途而废。
7. Never hit a man when he's down. 不要落井下石。
8. Never judge from appearances. 人不可貌相。
9. Never light your candle at both ends. 蜡烛切莫两头点（意指： 不可过分消耗体力）。
10. Never make a mountain of a molehill. 切勿小题大做。
11. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. 今日事， 今日毕。
12. Never say “die”; up, man, and try. 千难万险不灰心， 昂首阔步向前进。
13. New brooms sweep clean. 新官上任三把火。
14. No bees, no honey; no work, no money. 无蜂则无蜜， 不劳则无酬。
15. No cross, no crown. 没有苦难， 就没有快乐。
16. No fool like an old fool. 老糊涂， 最糊涂。
17. No gains without pains. 不劳则无获。
18. No man is born wise or learned. 人非生而知之， 乃学而知之。
19. No news is good news. 没有消息就是好消息。
20. No pains, no gains. 不劳则无获。
21. No road is long with good company. 旅途有好伴， 千里不觉长。
22. No way is impossible to courage. 勇士面前， 无路不通。
23. Nobody's enemy but his own. 自寻苦恼。
24. Nothing is cheap if you don't want it. 不要的东西， 再便宜也贵。
25. Nothing is difficult to the man who will try. 世上无难事， 只怕有心人。
26. Nothing seek, nothing find. 无所求则无所获。
27. Nothing venture, nothing have. 不入虎穴， 焉得虎子。

O

1. Observation is the best teacher. 观察是最好的老师。
2. Of nothing comes nothing. 巧妇难为无米之炊。
3. Of two evils choose the less. 两害相权取其轻。
4. Once a thief, always a thief. 一次做贼， 永远做贼。

5. Once bitten, twice shy. 一次被咬，下次胆小。
6. One beats the bush, and another catches the birds. 人竭其力，汝享其成。
7. One flower makes no garland. 一朵鲜花，难做花环。
8. One man's fault is another man's lesson. 前车之覆，后车之鉴。
9. One should eat to live, not live to eat. 人应为生而食，不应为食而生。
10. One swallow does not make a summer. 一燕不成夏。
11. One today is worth two tomorrow. 把握一个今天，胜似两个明天。
12. Other times, other manners. 时移俗易。
13. Out of sight, out of mind. 眼不见，心不烦。

P

1. Pain is forgotten where gain follows. 一朝得了利，痛苦便忘记。
2. Pain past is pleasure. 苦尽甘来。
3. Pardon all men, but never thyself. 严以律己，宽以待人。
4. Penny wise, pound foolish. 小事聪明，大事糊涂（意同：抓了芝麻，丢了西瓜）。
5. Plenty is no plague. 多多益善。
6. Poverty is the mother of health. 贫穷是健康之母。
7. Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。
8. Practise what you preach. 躬行己说，身体力行。
9. Prevention is better than cure. 与其补救于已然，不如防止于未然。

R

1. Ragged colts may make fine horses. 别看马驹现在丑，长大可能成骏马。
2. Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.
阅读使人渊博，会谈使人机敏，写作使人严谨。
3. Reason is the guide and light of life. 理智是人生的灯塔。
4. Remove an old tree and it will wither to death. 老树移栽活不了，老人迁居命不长。
5. Rome was not build in a day. 罗马非朝夕建成。
6. Roses have thorns. 玫瑰好看却有刺。

S

1. Sadness and gladness succeed one another. 乐极生悲，苦尽甘来。
2. Satan always finds work for idle hands. 魔鬼专坑懒鬼。
3. Saving is getting. 节约等于增加收入。
4. Say nothing, think the more. 多思寡言。
5. Saying and doing are two things. 说是一回事，做又是一回事。
6. Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. 你帮我，我帮你。
7. Second thoughts are best. 三思而后行。
8. Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。
9. Self do, self have. 自作自受。
10. Share and share alike. 有福同享，有难同当。

11. Short pleasure, long lament. 痛快一时，痛苦一世。
12. Silence gives consent. 沉默不许，就是默许。
13. Slow and steady win the race. 慢而稳，赛必胜。
14. So many countries, so many customs. 国家不一，风俗各异。
15. So many men, so many minds. 人心不同，各如其面。
16. Soft fire makes sweet malt. 文火煮饴糖，香甜又可口（意指：慢工出细活）。
17. Something attempted, something done. 有所尝试，就等于有所作为。
18. Soon got, soon spent. 来得容易，去得快。
19. Soon learnt, soon forgotten. 学得快，忘得快。
20. Spare the rod and spoil the child. 孩子不打不成器。
21. Speech is silver; silence is golden. 雄辩是银，沉默是金。
22. Speech is the picture of the mind. 言为心声。
23. Standers-by see more than gamesters. 当局者迷，旁观者清。
24. Still waters run deep. 流静水深，人静心深。
25. Stolen fruit is sweetest. 偷来的果子分外甜。
26. Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。
27. Sweet are the uses of adversity. 祸兮福之所倚。
28. Sweet discourse makes short days and nights. 话若投机嫌日短。

T

1. "The grapes are sour", as the fox said when he could not reach them. 狐狸吃不到葡萄，就说葡萄酸。
2. Take away my good name, take away my life. 夺去了美名也就夺去了生命。
3. Take honour from me and my life is done. 没有了名誉也就没有了生命。
4. Take not a musket to kill a butterfly. 用枪打蝴蝶，小题大做（意同：杀鸡焉用牛刀）。
5. Talk of the devil and he will appear. 说曹操，曹操就到。
6. Tall trees catch much wind. 树大招风。
7. Teaching others teaches yourself. 教学相长。
8. The bait hides the hook. 饵中必有诈。
9. The best mirror is an old friend. 老友是明镜。
10. The cheap buyer takes bad meat. 便宜无好货。
11. The course of true love never did run smooth. 爱情之路，崎岖不平。
12. The day has eyes, the night has ears. 若要人不知，除非己莫为。
13. The early bird catches the worm. 鸟儿起得早，蚯蚓吃得到。
14. The end makes all equal. 死神面前，人人平等。
15. The fire is the test of gold; adversity of strong men.
烈火炼真金，逆境炼壮士（火对金子是考验；逆境对人是磨炼）。
16. The fool does think he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool. 愚者自以为智，智者自知其愚。
17. The fox may grow grey, but never good. 江山易改，本性难移。
18. The frog in the well knows nothing of the great ocean. 井底之蛙，所见不广。
19. The future becomes the present if we fight for it. 只要为之奋斗，未来就会变成现在。

20. The great thieves punish the little ones. 大贼罚小贼（意同： 大鱼吃小鱼）。
21. The higher up, the greater the fall. 爬得越高， 跌得越重。
22. The lazy man's the beggar's brother. 懒鬼是乞丐的兄弟。
23. The leopard cannot change its spots. 江山易改， 本性难移。
24. The longest day must have an end. 天虽长， 必有尽。
25. The love of money is the root of all evil. 贪财是万恶之源。
26. The more a man learns, the more he sees his ignorance. 知识越广博， 越感己无知。
27. The more haste, the less speed. 欲速则不达。
28. The more riches a fool hath, the greater fool he is. 傻瓜越富越蠢。
29. The more we read, the more we discover our ignorance. 书读得越多， 越感到学识之不足。
30. The more you have, the more you want. 越有钱， 越贪心。
31. The most precious of all possessions is a wise and loyal friend. 最宝贵的财富是明智而忠实的朋友。
32. The nearer the church, the farther from God. 离教堂越近， 离上帝越远。
33. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. 实践出真知。
34. The proper function of man is to live, not to exist. 人的正确功能是生活， 而不是生存。
35. The secret of being miserable is to have leisure to bother about whether you are happy or not. 痛苦的秘密在于有时间为自己是否幸福而烦恼。
36. The wealth of the mind the only wealth. 精神财富才是唯一的财富。
37. The world is his who enjoys it. 世界属于热爱世界的人。
38. The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it. 缺乏一件东西， 才知道它的可贵。
39. The years teach much which the days never know. 学问积年而成， 而每日不自知。
40. There is no disputing about tastes. 人各有所好。
41. Time gives good advice. 时间给予金玉良言。
42. Time works wonders. 时间能创造奇迹。
43. Two heads are better than one. 两人智慧胜一人。

U

1. Under water, famine; under snow, bread. 洪水造饥馑， 瑞雪兆丰年。
2. Union is strength. 团结就是力量。
3. Use makes perfectness. 熟能生巧。

V

1. Venture a small fish to catch a great one. 欲钓大鱼， 先舍小鱼。
2. Very often a change of self is needed more than a change of scene. 改变自己往往比改变环境更为需要。
3. Virtue is a jewel of great price. 美德是无价之宝。
4. Virtue is fairer far than beauty. 美德远胜于美貌。
5. Virtue is its own reward. 善有善报（意指： 德行的酬报就是德行本身）。

W

1. Walls have ears. 隔墙有耳。
2. Wash your dirty linen at home. 家丑不可外扬。
3. Waste not, want not. 俭则不匮。
4. Wasting time is robbing oneself. 浪费时间就是掠夺自己。
5. Water-drops, gathered together, become a sea; experience, gathered together, becomes knowledge.
水滴汇集成大海， 经历汇集成学问。
6. We can't judge a person by what he says but by what he does. 判断一个人， 不听言语看行动。
7. We never know the value of water till the well is dry. 井干方知水可贵。
8. We only live once, but if we work it right, once is enough. 年华没虚度， 一生也足矣。
9. Weak things united become strong. 一根筷子易折断， 十根筷子硬如铁。
10. Wealth is best known by want. 人穷方知钱可贵。
11. Well begun is half done. 良好的开端， 是成功的一半。
12. What is done by night appears by day. 若要人不知， 除非己莫为。
13. When a man is going down-hill, everyone will give him a push. 墙倒众人推。
14. When children stand quiet, they have done some harm. 孩子不吭声， 一定闯了祸。
15. When in Rome do as the Romans do. 入国问禁， 入乡随俗。
16. When one will not, two cannot quarrel. 一个巴掌拍不响。
17. When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window. 贫穷进门来， 爱情越窗飞。
18. When the cat is away, the mice will play. 猫儿不在， 鼠儿成精。
19. When wine sinks, words swim. 美酒一下肚， 话匣关不住。
20. Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者， 事竟成。
21. Where there is smoke, there is fire. 无风不起浪（事出有因）。
22. Where there's life, there's hope. 留得青山在， 不怕没柴烧。
23. Will is power. 意志就是力量。
24. Wisdom is a good purchase though we pay dear for it. 为了求得智慧， 代价再高也值得。
25. Wisdom is to the mind what health is to the body. 智慧之于头脑， 犹如健康之于躯体。
26. Wise men are silent; fools talk. 智者沉默寡言， 愚者滔滔不绝。
27. Wise men change their minds; fools never do. 智者通权达变， 愚者刚愎自用。
28. Wise men love truth, whereas fools shun it. 智者热爱真理， 愚者回避真理。
29. Without hard work there won't be any scientific creations. 没有艰苦劳动就没有科学创造。
30. Words are but wind, but seeing is believing. 耳听为虚， 眼见为实。

Y

1. You are never too old to learn. 学习不嫌老。
2. You cannot have everything in this life. 万事如意古来难。
3. You can't see the wood for the trees. 见树不见林， 问题难看清。
4. You never know till you have tried. 不尝试， 不知晓。
5. Youth and age will never agree. 老少难相投。

Z

1. Zeal without knowledge is fire without light. 热情而无知， 犹如无光之火。
2. Zeal without knowledge is the sister of folly. 无知的热情近乎愚蠢。