

【教育类】

1. In many countries students who leave high school have no understanding of how to manage their money. Why is this case? What can be done to improve students understanding of how to manage personal finance ?

Although consumerism is a form of seduction, its prevalence has already been affecting consumers worldwide, especially those in the young generation. The negative part of the story is that young adults are often caught in consumptive traps and put in huge debts due to the lack of knowledge in personal financial management after high school. It is necessary to understand the reasons of the difficult situation and find precautions.

Students are indeed innocent because of the ignorance of schooling and parenting on this issue. Despite the popularity of business subjects in universities, topics on managing personal wealth are hardly mentioned in primary and secondary education when academic subjects and physical programs have been being emphasized for decades. No one seemed to foresee its importance and bad consequences. More decisively, domestic education on this matter is also weak in most families and only can the offspring of merchants have, maybe better but still inconsistent, talks and lectures about views on money.

To help the existing debt slaves and prevent more to come, several parties need to work together and help build up basic financial management abilities. Government should restrict the overgrowth of consumerism through infiltrating happiness does come from wealth and possession of materials, and promote other industries rather than only manufacture and trade. Such policies prevent the lure of purchase and help young adults control their desire of consumption in the social background. Schools and families should hence foster children's sense in coping with pocket money once they reach the age of reason and help acquire some specialized knowledge in Financing.

To conclude, several factors contribute to the lack of money management among high school

graduates, and aforementioned measures may contribute to new citizens with a good start wherever they are heading for, the universities or their first jobs.

2. Parents should encourage children spend less time in studying and more in doing physical activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Academic pressure has occupied the majority time of students, particularly teenagers in my country where education has higher priority than other domestic issues for most family. Some feel that parents should encourage their young offspring reallocate some time from learning to physical exercises for both their short and long term benefits, and this is also my position.

Regular sports activities indeed promote youngsters' physical and mental well-being. Routinely workout can do the body good, as is known to all, and growing evidence show it also helping maintain optimum status of brain. Also, the movement of muscles contract and relax during sports so that the tensive parts of young brains can be absent temporarily and get total relaxation, which decrease stress effectively compared with leisure activities like watching TV and reading for fun. As well as that, exercising releases some chemicals in brain, which help lift the mood, so depression, becoming more common among young people, can be prevented or conquered.

However, this idea can easily draw counter views. Some parents would doubt whether this part of precious time is worthy of sacrifice which their children would make use of to improve grades and surpass their peers. What is more, parental consent on certain periods for sports may give some young escapists an indication that education finally gives way to other issues. That wrong message is so appealing for adolescents that they may easily compromise with laziness, a part of human nature. However, these worries and risks are overshadowed by its aforementioned rewards. Especially, in my country, where children's learning pattern has long been criticized for too much sacrifice of their physical and psychological well-being.

In conclusion, despite the academic concerns held by parents, physical activities generally are beneficial to the development of children, both physically and mentally, in the long run.

3. A family has a great influence on children's development, but the outside of home plays a bigger part in children's life. Do you agree or disagree?

Parenting is crucial for children's development, but some people believe and I entirely agree that life outside the family actually takes a more influential part over the younger generation because of longer exposure time, people's social nature as well as.

It is undeniable that family education helps children form their initial view of life. New mothers exert their total energy on infants, giving babies sense of security and trust, thus imprinting the differences between right and wrong in toddlers' minds by words and deeds. Children can enjoy an easier start at kindergarten and school when adults at home have had them prepared by shaping their personalities and giving initial education.

However, when teachers, friends, peers and other social beings are involved, their effects outgrow those of parenting gradually. Schooling shows more of its significance as age grows. Pupils and teenagers spent longer time in schools than at homes, and undergraduates allocate the majority of their time on campus and internship institutions. Therefore, both academic and moral values are tremendously modified by different parties at school. When it comes to adolescents, they are willing to communicate more with friends of similar interests since they seem more understanding than strict parents and thus are able to establish more inspiration on them throughout their puberty. In regard to peers and other civilians that teenagers may encounter on different occasions, they also wield subtle but long-term influences which outweigh further than those from parents.

In conclusion, although parenting form the core of children's personality, its development and modification heavily depend on the experiences outside the family context.

4. Some people believe that children have the freedom to make mistakes, while others argue that adults should prevent them from doing so. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

It accompanies people to commit and correct mistakes all their lives. For the sake of children, some hold firmly that children have their rights to make mistakes while others refute it and believe in the necessities of prevention of wrongdoings. The both sides possess ground to stand depending on the nature and influence of mistakes.

Minor mistakes during the process of learning and growth help children make progress. During parenting and schooling, it takes time for children to comprehend before the level of knowledge raised or they can put it into practice. What is more, young students themselves can hardly possess methods in checking the flaws of these newly-learnt ideas, so questions, quizzes and tests are invented and designed to lure inaccuracy and misunderstanding so that teachers can adjust the advance or help learners review the parts that have not been acquired. In the context of growth, toddlers learn to avoid sharp corners of tables by getting pains from them; pupils get to know the importance of collecting stationary when it is left at home; teenagers realize the function of teamwork by losing games due to solo players.

However, whenever permanent physical or mental damage is concerned, mistakes should be prevented before tragedies. From day one, parents must guarantee their kindergarten away from fire, deep water and motorway to avoid lethal damage. They also control the occurrence of repeated mistakes as this pattern indicates delays the age of reason. Lastly, wrongdoings and dangerous thoughts cannot be overlooked even if they are minor ones as they have life-long influences and may lead to violation of others and prison sentences.

In conclusion, the educators should assess the types of mistake and decides which ones are beneficial to the young generation, which ones should be grown out of quickly and which ones invariably needs to take precautions against.

5. Nowadays, some parents put a lot of pressure on their children. Why parents the reason for doing that? Is this a positive or negative development for the children?

As the society is getting more knowledge-oriented and diversified, parents acknowledge the importance of education and disapprove the changes of the world, leading to a greater exertion of pressure on their offspring and majorly negative impacts for families.

There are three major reasons causing parents' concerns. First, most young parents nowadays are aware of the consequences between education and future career. Therefore, in order to aim for a more decent life decades later, young parents become more urgent in parenting and school performances. Along with the awareness is the competition for rewarding vacancies getting fiercer, which means a more demanding standard of future employees so that parents have to get their children more prepared with more planning and assignments. Apart from job anxiety, the greater generation gap intensifies the stress and domestic conflicts. To be precise, parents of adolescents are faced with the new social choices and changes on value, fashion and even sex preference, most of which they can neither understand nor see eye to eye with.

Although the graduates may be more qualified in the future, the greater tension wields negative influences. The stress on children can result in an unhappy childhood which they may have to fix up during their adulthood. Also, it may give rise to psychological diseases like depression and mania that are more common to hear about and sense in urban surroundings at present times. With regard to parents, the harmony and peace with offspring may end up early because the exertion of pressure always accompanies anxiety and anger. Besides, if too much attention is given to schooling, not only do the extra expenses lay a heavier burden on the whole family but daily moods are interfered as well.

In conclusion, the pressure is mainly out of the panic for the unknown future and the care for children, which originally comes from a place of good intension. However, instead of

conveying the worries onto their children, parents should give them moderate guidance and support and trust.

【社会生活类】

6. In some countries around the world men and women tend to have their children later in life. Why this happened? What are the effects on society and family life?

Considering the life quality, the pursuit of personal career, as well as the gain and loss between exhausting or leisurely life with or without children, young adults, both men and women in many countries worldwide, have decided to postpone their ages of having babies. This decision, wise or not, generally benefits individuals but has negative impacts on society.

The reasons for this phenomenon are quite obvious. The primary one comes out of the cost of child-raising which has been dramatically rising for decades as the average living and educational standards have been improving. This advancement dismisses the idea of the young couples to have babies as the income at their ages are relatively low and most are unwilling to bear the extra costs. Another major concern from women is the future of their career. Thanks to the previous fights for women's rights, they are now capable of more significant and senior positions in workplace. However, a half-year-period maternity leave usually means the occupation of new mothers' vacancies and the wreckage of this job. Moreover, individualism is now prevailing in some countries where personal amusement is the priority of one's life whereas the exhaustion of child-raising is definitely unwelcoming as to this attitude.

The overall impacts on people's private lives are positive as the decision brings less expensive and pressing life as well as promising career despite some minor defects like dangers out of advanced maternal age and less energy for kids at later age. However, the negative impact, the aging of population, on the whole society are beyond measure in the long run. The proportion of the elderly will account for a greater part and thus the allocation of

pensions will tighten the national budget, leading to extreme pressure on the young to fill the gap, or the life standard of the old generation would fall. On the level of labor force, population aging is proven to drag down creativity and productivity, taking its toll on the economic development of the whole country.

In conclusion, the drawback from the society perspective way balances out the comforts enjoyed by the generation nowadays in the long term. For their well-being in decades, those in proper child-bearing age should consider to take the responsibility and combat the increasing trend.

7. Many museums and historical sites are mainly visited by tourists but not local people. Why is this case? What can be done to attract local people?

It is a truth generally acknowledged that various historical sites and highly acclaimed museums are frequently visited by tourists rather than native residents. Here is an essay aiming to illustrate some reasons contributing to this phenomenon and its potential solutions.

The primary reason lies in the fact that familiarity breeds boredom. The overwhelming majority of sightseers explore a new city for the sake of feeling her exclusive cultural heritage or appreciating museums which are exotic to them. However, the local people are seldom in the mood to enjoy indigenous scenery since mental pleasure or visual enjoyment more often than not arises out of exploring the known. Moreover, the relatively expensive ticket of museums might create formidable barriers for local citizens. The enthusiasm of visitors of outside places is supported by sufficient tourist budget and tremendous vigour whereas the wonderful wish of the local to visit nearby scenery is often handicapped by their limited budget.

When it comes to how to motivate indigenous people to visit adjacent tourist resorts, museums or galleries, several measures could be implemented. The first one would be for the

museum to contain several entertaining or delightful elements as the main purpose of visiting such places is for pleasure and enjoyment and the purpose might be defeated with a lack of humorous factors. Thus, some theme visit activities might be suggested. Furthermore, the local mass media could strengthen the publicity of these places of interest in order to spark the public interests. Lastly, the free-admission policies could be adopted on some special days so as to encourage locals to enjoy the beauty of these tourist attractions.

In a nutshell, two factors contribute to native people's slight interest in the local scenic spots. And I contend that three measures including adding some entertaining elements, facilitating the publicity as well as free-admission policies would constitute a crucial step in resolving this problem.

8. Some people think in modern society individuals are becoming more dependent on each other, while others say that individuals are becoming more independent of each other. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

There is no doubt that more people have become city dwellers in the global context because of urbanization. Under present circumstances, some people believe individuals are getting more dependent on one another while others think citizens are becoming more independent.

City dwellers are less likely to survive without others' support nowadays. Thanks to the development of every industry of the society, members within are used to getting specialized in particular fields and thus earn money out of it. Therefore, anyone is unable to fulfill the needs by oneself, from the basic ones like food and shelter to further services such as medical care and internet access. The truth is that each person makes its contribution to the whole social group and acquire wares and services which generally involve maybe numerous efforts from other members. Even the most remote residents have similar needs although they seem have less connections with the majority.

On the contrary, individuals are becoming more self-determined in making significant life

choices. The highly developed and inclusive societies have guaranteed residents' basic life needs and granted more respects to personal choices. People can determine their study, career, friends, mates and future lifestyles mostly on their own as long as they come of age. This trend is inevitable as diverse ways of living are exposed through mass media to audience around the globe, offering them facts and illusions. As underlying demands of survival are met, they are less dependent.

Overall, inhabitants nowadays are definitely in need of each other for various materials and services because the industries have already been interwoven and formed our society. However, this complex formation offers its members to play roles basically on their own wills.

9. The trend of people changing careers during their working life has been on the rise in recent years. In this essay, I would discuss various reasons for this shift, and both positive and negative effects it has on society.

One of the primary reasons for changing careers is the pursuit of personal development. Many individuals switch careers to follow their genuine interests or to enhance their skills and knowledge, such as moving from accounting to photography, or transitioning from a labor-intensive job to more intellectually demanding fields like artificial intelligence. Economic factors also play a significant role, as industries with better growth prospects, such as the tech sector, often offer higher salaries. Additionally, dissatisfaction with a previous work environment, including high levels of stress or poor conditions, may encourage people to seek opportunities in new fields that offer better working conditions and a more balanced lifestyle.

From a societal perspective, career changes can have positive effects. First, they promote talent mobility and improve resource allocation. For instance, workers shifting from manufacturing to high-tech industries can help meet the growing demand for skilled labor in emerging sectors like smart manufacturing. This mobility fosters the integration of knowledge and skills across various industries. Furthermore, career changes enhance individuals' social adaptability and flexibility, as they learn to cope with industry changes and develop new skills.

This adaptability encourages innovation and self-challenge, contributing to a more open and diverse culture.

However, career changes can also bring negative consequences for society. For businesses, the costs associated with training employees can be significant, especially when individuals leave after receiving expensive training. Employee turnover can also lead to the risk of confidential information being leaked. Moreover, large-scale career shifts may lead to imbalances in the job market, where certain sectors face labor shortages while others experience surpluses. For individuals, career changes can result in financial instability, especially during the transition period when income may be uncertain. In some extreme cases, this instability could drive individuals to engage in unlawful activities, such as theft or financial crimes, to make ends meet.

In conclusion, while the increasing frequency of career changes can promote talent mobility and personal adaptability, the negative impacts on business stability, the job market, and individual financial security make it a potentially harmful trend for society. Therefore, while career shifts can be beneficial, excessive movement in the workforce may lead to long-term societal challenges.

10. Many young people's choice of future jobs bases on salary, do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Many young people prioritize salary when selecting a job. They believe that higher pay leads to a better life. While financial benefits provide stability and motivation, focusing only on salary can cause long-term issues for individuals and society.

A high salary offers economic security, which allows young people to achieve financial independence and reduce their family's burden. It also ensures a comfortable lifestyle and acts as a safeguard against unexpected financial crises. Additionally, salary-driven careers encourage professional growth. To secure well-paying positions, individuals are motivated to

improve their skills and knowledge, leading to faster career advancement. Furthermore, high incomes contribute to fulfilling social and family responsibilities, providing better education for children and increased tax contributions for public services.

However, prioritizing salary over passion and talent can lead to dissatisfaction. Choosing a job solely for financial gain may result in a lack of enthusiasm and personal fulfillment. Many young people may end up feeling trapped in jobs they do not enjoy, affecting long-term career satisfaction. Moreover, high-paying industries often face market fluctuations, and this is the main cause of job instability. Employees in such fields are more vulnerable to layoffs, and frequent job-hopping in pursuit of higher salaries can damage their professional reputation and job security.

From a societal perspective, the concentration of young talent in high-paying industries can create imbalances. Fields such as education and research, which typically offer lower salaries, may suffer from talent shortages. This can hinder long-term social progress, as essential industries struggle to attract and retain skilled professionals.

In conclusion, while salary-based career choices provide financial security and motivation, they often come at the cost of job satisfaction, stability, and balanced social development. In the long run, prioritizing passion and talent leads to more sustainable personal and societal growth.

【环境保护类】

11. Some people say it is acceptable to use animals in any way for the benefit of human beings. Other people, however, argue that it is wrong to exploit animals for human purposes. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

The use of animals for human benefit has sparked significant debate. Some claim it is acceptable, while others contend that exploiting them is unethical. I tend to believe that

animal use should be permitted within necessary and reasonable limits, while constantly exploring alternative solutions.

Proponents of using animals argue that it has led to substantial progress in various fields. Firstly, raising livestock is a traditional and essential source of food. Cattle, sheep, and pigs provide meat that meets the nutritional needs of billions of people, while also supporting jobs in farming, meat processing, and related industries. Furthermore, animal testing plays a critical role in medical advancements. Laboratory mice, for example, share similar physiological structures with humans, enabling scientists to test the safety and efficacy of drugs before they are used on humans. Such tests have led to breakthroughs in combating diseases like cancer and heart disease, saving countless lives. Lastly, animals contribute significantly to scientific research beyond medicine. For example, fruit flies, with their rapid reproduction rate and simple genetic structure, have helped scientists make advancements in genetics, which have implications for agriculture, evolutionary biology, and more.

However, others argue that exploiting animals is wrong for several reasons. One of the primary concerns is the suffering inflicted upon animals. In many research settings, animals endure immense pain through invasive procedures and confinement. This raises ethical concerns about the cruelty of such practices. In addition, with the advancement of technology, there are now viable alternatives to animal testing. Methods like organ-on-chip technologies and computer simulations can replicate biological processes without the need for live animals.

In conclusion, while animal use can be justified in some cases, it is crucial to ensure it is done within ethical and sustainable boundaries. Strict regulations should be implemented to safeguard animal welfare, and continued investment in alternative research methods should be prioritized. This balance can allow human progress while also protecting animal rights.

12. One long distance flight consumes more fuel than a car uses in several years and aircraft produce more pollution. Therefore, it would be better for the environment to discourage non-essential air travel – such as tourist flights – than to limit the use of cars. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some argue that long-distance flights should be banned due to their significant fuel consumption and air pollution, instead of restricting car usage. I tend to agree with this perspective, as limiting flights rather than cars could help mitigate environmental damage. However, a complete ban on non-essential flights may not be the optimal solution.

It is undeniable that long-distance flights consume a tremendous amount of fuel and seriously pollute the air. For instance, an intercontinental flight emits a massive quantity of greenhouse gases, equivalent to a car's emissions over many years. However, banning non-essential long-distance flights entirely is not a practical measure. In some emergency situations, such as medical rescues or critical international business collaborations, flights are indispensable. Furthermore, in modern society, many individuals need to frequently shuttle between regions for work or personal reasons. Completely banning long-distance flights would cause great inconvenience to their daily lives and even disrupt global economic operations.

At the same time, we cannot ignore the environmental damage caused by the numerous cars on the roads. Although a single long-distance flight causes significant pollution, the considerable total emissions from cars cannot be overlooked. For example, in large cities, traffic jams with congested vehicles release massive amounts of exhaust, which further aggravates air pollution. Additionally, the growing demand for car usage has placed huge pressure on finite resources such as oil. However, advancements in technology have enabled the automobile industry to achieve certain achievements in reducing emissions. The gradual popularization of electric vehicles makes limiting car usage more feasible and offers a more sustainable and flexible solution compared to banning flights outright.

In conclusion, while long-distance flights cause severe environmental harm, completely

banning non-essential flights is not a wise move. We should comprehensively consider the environmental impacts of different modes of transportation and adopt more comprehensive and balanced measures.

13. The best way to protect the environment is to use local resources (e.g. food, building materials) rather than to transport resources from other places. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this idea?

Some people argue that the most effective way to safeguard the environment is to rely on locally sourced resources—such as food and building materials—rather than importing them from distant regions. However, I tend to disagree with this perspective.

It is true that using local resources can reduce transportation distances, which, in turn, lowers carbon emissions from vehicles. The savings in transportation costs could be redirected toward addressing other environmental challenges. For example, local food production minimizes the need for long-haul shipping, which results in fewer fossil fuels and less air pollution. However, these advantages are somewhat short-sighted, as they address only a small part of the picture.

On the other hand, sourcing resources from other places may offer more comprehensive environmental benefits. In many cases, environmentally friendly building materials that are not available locally can be imported. Such materials, for instance, low-emission insulation or sustainably produced lumber, may reduce toxic gas emissions over the long term.

Additionally, organic food produced in other regions might provide higher nutritional value and support practices that preserve soil quality. Importing these goods not only ensures access to superior products but also stimulates economic development. When local governments have more funds due to increased economic activity, they can invest more in environmental protection projects, such as renewable energy initiatives and public transportation improvements.

In conclusion, although using local resources helps reduce transportation costs and carbon emissions, I do not agree that it is the best way to protect the environment. Environmental protection is a global challenge, and obtaining resources from other places can offer more opportunities to achieve sustainable development.

【科技类话题】

14. Some people think that technology brings mostly benefits to people's lives. Others think that technology brings mostly disadvantages. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

The role of technology in modern society is a topic of ongoing debate. While some argue that it brings more benefits than drawbacks, others believe that its disadvantages are becoming increasingly serious. In my opinion, technology is a powerful tool that, when used wisely, offers more advantages than disadvantages.

On one hand, technological advancement has significantly improved people's quality of life. The internet and smart devices allow instant communication and convenient services such as online shopping and food delivery, which could save time and effort. In the medical field, technologies like CT scans and gene sequencing have enhanced diagnosis accuracy and expanded treatment options. This could greatly improve life expectancy and health outcomes for all human beings. In education, online platforms provide flexible learning opportunities, especially for students in remote or underserved areas, promoting educational equality.

On the other hand, technology does pose real challenges. The widespread use of digital tools raises serious concerns about privacy and cybersecurity. Personal data is often collected without consent, leading to potential misuse or identity theft. Moreover, excessive dependence on virtual communication can weaken real-life social bonds, resulting in emotional distance among individuals. Technological unemployment is another pressing issue, as automation and artificial intelligence replace traditional jobs, especially in manufacturing and service sectors.

In my opinion, technology is merely a tool. It can be used to solve problems and improve lives, or it can be misused and cause harm. Therefore, it is essential for governments to introduce regulations, for companies to act responsibly, and for individuals to use technology ethically.

In conclusion, technology itself is neutral—its impact depends on how it is applied. While it does create some negative effect. To maximize its benefits and minimize its drawbacks, governments and individuals must adopt responsible strategies and policies, ensuring that technology serves the common good.

15. Mobile phones and the internet could be of great benefit to old people. However, it is the section that such technology is useful to old people the least. In what ways could technology be useful to old people? How could old people be encouraged to use them?

Mobile phones and the internet offer numerous benefits for the elderly, yet they are the ones who are least likely to adapt technology. Encouraging their use can greatly enhance their lives.

One of the primary benefits is the ability to stay connected with family and friends. Mobile phones and the internet allow the elderly to communicate easily, reducing feelings of loneliness and isolation. Additionally, they can access a wealth of information online, including health advice, news, and weather forecasts, which can improve their overall quality of life.

Online shopping and services are also advantageous. Many elderly individuals may have mobility issues, and the internet enables them to shop from home and schedule appointments, providing convenience and independence. Moreover, mobile phones and the internet offer various entertainment options, such as listening to music, watching movies, and playing games, which can help keep them engaged and entertained.

Encouraging elderly individuals to use this technology requires time and efforts. Providing training sessions organized by community centers or specialized technology companies can help them understand and use these devices effectively. Also, designing products that are more elderly-friendly, with larger font sizes and simpler interfaces, can make technology more accessible to them. Moreover, support from family and friends is crucial in encouraging the elderly to embrace technology. They can provide encouragement, assistance, and ongoing support, helping them feel more comfortable and confident in using new technology. Community activities focused on technology education, such as "smartphone usage courses," can also motivate elderly individuals to get involved and learn.

In conclusion, the benefits of mobile phones and the internet for the elderly are significant. By implementing strategies to encourage their use, such as training programs, user-friendly product design, and social support, we can help elderly individuals embrace technology and improve their overall quality of life.

[政府管理类话题]

16. Scientific research should be carried out and controlled by governments rather than private companies. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Scientific breakthroughs have been benefiting mankind from day one and nowadays research groups, either of private companies or of governments, are making great efforts to further this path. Some people claim but I only partially approve that researches of different fields should be planned and conducted by authorities.

There are a couple of major benefits if government dominates in the field of science. Thanks to the organizational capabilities, governors are able to support scientific programs by all means, namely, granting investments, setting up separate standards and organizing public resources. With these provisions, scientists and research teams are possibly able to smooth

away present scientific conundrums way earlier and easier than those in personal enterprises. The other prominent superiority of this proposal is to prevent overlapping investment amongst competitors of enterprise-level. What if the government makes the initial progress and the followers amplify the achievement rather than wasting funds on a target dim and remote? However, if only all governments were visionary, functional and efficient.

Despite the lack of overwhelming resources, private businesses possess certain advantages in organizing intensive researches. In order to survive among rivals, business owners will continuously exert pressures and offer incentives on research teams for outcomes, which means the progress made under this circumstance can be much quicker as long as its difficulty being within limits. Also, these achievements will be converted into products and put into market for higher shares and rewards, and thus consumers can enjoy the fruits of scientific advancements before they know it.

In conclusion, the progress relying on researchers should be pushed forward by the both parties as the governments are capable of great barriers whereas companies are more efficient when it comes to modifying present breakthroughs.

【犯罪控制类】

17. Young people who commit serious crimes should be punished in the same way as adults. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

The question of whether young people who engage in criminal activities should face similar legal consequences as adults has stirred a significant debate. I lean towards the idea that while there should be certain similarities, treating them exactly the same might not be the best approach. This essay will outline my perspective on this issue.

It's important to recognize that many young offenders lack a full understanding of the legal system, particularly those who commit minor offenses like theft. Instead of subjecting them to identical punishments as adults, it might be more effective to provide them with extensive

education and guidance to enhance their legal awareness and behavior. This could reduce the likelihood of them falling back into criminal activities upon their release.

Moreover, the future trajectory of young offenders is long, necessitating a more nuanced strategy. By offering them ample opportunities for suitable employment and positive life choices, authorities can potentially prevent them from slipping back into criminal behavior. For instance, government initiatives could establish community-based programs and specific educational requirements, creating an environment for these individuals to re-learn and rehabilitate, ensuring a positive transition into adulthood.

However, it's true that criminal acts not only disrupt social harmony but also harm victims. If we treat young offenders entirely differently, it might unintentionally encourage them to commit crimes thinking they'll get away with lighter penalties. Therefore, for serious crimes, maintaining some level of similarity in punishment is essential to discourage potential criminal behavior. Nevertheless, the focus during their time in custody should be more on education and rehabilitation, ultimately decreasing the likelihood of repeat offenses.

In conclusion, the argument against treating young offenders in the same way as adults holds weight. Balancing customized approaches for minor offenses and fair punishment for serious crimes seems to be the sensible approach. By investing in education, guidance, and rehabilitation, authorities can help young offenders transform into responsible citizens who positively contribute to society.

18. Some people believe that most crime is a result of circumstances, e.g. poverty and other social problems. Others, however, believe most crime is caused by people who are bad by nature. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Crime is a complex issue that has long been debated in terms of nature and nurture. Some argue that crime is primarily a result of external factors such as poverty and social problems, while others believe that it is caused by inherent characteristics of individuals. This essay will

discuss both perspectives and provide my own opinion on the matter.

The first external factor is the correlation between poverty and crime rates. Research has shown that areas with high levels of poverty often have higher crime rates, as individuals may resort to criminal activities like theft and robbery in order to meet their basic needs.

Additionally, inequality in educational opportunities can lead to limited job opportunities, which may drive individuals to commit crimes out of desperation. Moreover, social pressures and mental health issues can also play a role in leading individuals towards criminal behavior, as they may struggle to cope with stress or lack proper channels for seeking help.

On the other hand, there are those who argue that crime is caused by inherent traits of individuals. Some individuals may have a predisposition towards impulsivity or aggression, making them more likely to engage in criminal behavior. This innate tendency may be more pronounced in certain individuals due in part to genetic inheritance. This trait is not easily changed through family or school education; while it may sometimes be mitigated, it cannot be completely changed. For example, some individuals are inherently lacking in respect and empathy towards others (antisocial personality traits). Psychological studies often find that these individuals displayed a lack of empathy from a young age, even towards their own parents.

In my opinion, the causes of crime cannot be attributed solely to one factor. While external circumstances can certainly contribute to criminal behavior, it is also important to consider the individual characteristics and values that may predispose someone towards crime. Therefore, addressing crime requires a comprehensive approach that considers both environmental and inherent factors, along with efforts to provide education, support, and opportunities for individuals to make positive choices.

In conclusion, the causes of crime are complex and involve a combination of external circumstances and individual characteristics. By understanding and addressing these factors, we can work towards reducing crime rates and creating a safer society for all.

【新闻类】

19. Some people think advertisements may have positive economic effects whereas others think there are negative social effects because individuals are not satisfied with who they are and what they have. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Advertisements are ubiquitous, appearing everywhere from highway billboards to pop-up windows on web pages. While some argue that they contribute positively to our economy, others contend that they can have detrimental societal impacts. In this essay, I will explore both perspectives and share my viewpoint at the end.

Advertisements can significantly bolster our economy. Primarily, their purpose is to lure consumers into spending money, thereby stimulating economic growth. The financial exchanges between consumers purchasing products and companies promoting them are vital to the economy. Furthermore, advertisements offer consumers valuable product information, aiding them in making informed decisions. For instance, comparative advertisements within the same product category can guide consumers towards the best option. Finally, the advertising industry itself generates a plethora of job opportunities, spanning design, production, marketing, and management. This sector is crucial in boosting GDP and consumption in many countries.

Conversely, this industry can also have negative societal impacts. Advertisements often foster consumerism, promoting excessive consumption and waste, which can harm both the environment and society. Additionally, some advertisements resort to false advertising, misleading consumers with inaccurate or exaggerated product information. This can lead to dissatisfaction when the actual product fails to meet the expectations set by the advertisement.

In my view, it's undeniable that advertising carries both positive economic impacts and negative societal effects. While they stimulate economic activity and provide valuable information to consumers, they can also encourage consumerism and mislead the public.

Therefore, it's crucial to regulate advertisements appropriately to ensure they provide truthful and accurate information. Moreover, promoting consumer education and encouraging rational consumption can help individuals make informed decisions and resist the allure of the idealized lifestyles depicted in advertisements.

【文化传统类】

20. Buildings and monuments that have historical importance in cities and countryside should always be preserved. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Old buildings with historical significance play a vital role in multiple aspects. While concerns about maintenance costs and safety exist, their overall benefits make preservation a worthwhile investment.

First and foremost, old buildings serve as living records of history and culture. The architectural design and intricate decorations reflect ancient traditions, which provide scholars and historians a connection to the past. For instance, the Forbidden City in China provides invaluable insights into the imperial life and governance of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Additionally, these structures hold educational value. They provide inspiration for architects and artists while serving as engaging learning materials for students. Instead of merely reading about history, learners can experience it through well-preserved sites.

Moreover, preserving historic buildings contributes to economic growth, particularly through tourism. Many cities rely on landmarks to attract visitors from around the world, where significant revenue for local businesses was generated. A well-maintained historic district can boost hospitality and retail industries. Beyond economic benefits, these structures foster a sense of identity and pride. Seeing ancestral temples or centuries-old archways strengthens people's emotional connection to their homeland and cultural continuity across generations.

Critics argue that maintaining old buildings is expensive and that some structures pose safety

risks. However, the historical, cultural, and economic value of significant landmarks justifies the investment. Governments can implement strict safety regulations, conduct regular inspections, and establish controlled access to hazardous areas to ensure public safety while preserving these sites.

In conclusion, historically important old buildings should be protected due to their cultural significance, educational value, and economic benefits. While financial and safety concerns exist, proper management and investment can ensure these architectural treasures remain valuable assets for future generations.