

## 2017/05/20 托福寫作真題範文

- At some universities, students take part in making decisions about the issues that affect daily life of everyone on campus, such as how many hours that the libraries should be open each day or what kinds of food should be served in the cafeteria. But at some universities, experts are hired to make these decisions in which students are almost never involved. Which approach do you prefer? Why?
- Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer. Be sure to use your own words. Do not use memorized examples.
- 有些大學的學生參與決定那些會影響到校園中每個人的議題，像是圖書館每天該開幾小時，或是學校餐廳該提供幾種食物。有些大學聘用專家來做這些決定，而學生幾乎從來不曾參與。你偏好哪種方式？為什麼？
- 使用確切的理由與例子來支持你的答案。請確保你用的是自己的文字。不要背例子。

### 解題思路

1. 大學生已有投票權去參與公共事務，應該可以決定學校事務。
2. 參與決議可以學到溝通技巧。
3. (讓步)專家比學生懂。(反駁)專家應納入學生的建議，才有最好政策。

### 高分範文

Greek philosopher Aristotle famously identifies human beings as “political animals.” As long as we live in human society, we will always be influenced by public decision-making. Therefore, to safeguard our own rights, I think we should engage in public decision-making—better if we start earlier. By taking part in making decisions that affect their campus life, university students will realize what it takes to be a citizen in a democracy.

很多人聽過希臘哲人亞里斯多德點出人類是「政治的動物」。只要我們活在人類社會裡，我們將一直受到公共決策的影響。因此，為了要捍衛我們自己的權益，我認為我們應該參與公共決策——早一點會更好。藉由參與會影響他們校園生活的決策過程，大學生將了解民主國家中身為公民的責任。

First, since the voting age for federal and state elections in the US is set at 18 years, most university students are entitled to participate in public affairs. However, their right to decide will be put into better practice when it involves something more familiar to them—campus life. For instance, if a university decides to change the menu of its cafeteria, it should allow its students to decide their ideal menu. After all, if they are eligible to vote

in a public election, why should they not have the right to decide school affairs that affect them?

首先，既然美國聯邦和州選舉的法定年齡是十八歲，大部分大學生都有權參與公共事務。然而，他們的決定權將會得到更好的實踐，當它牽涉到更熟悉的事物的時候——校園生活。舉例來說，如果一所大學決定要改變學生餐廳的菜單，它應該要讓學生決定他們理想的菜單。畢竟，如果他們有權在公共選舉中投票，為何不讓它們有權力決定會影響到他們的學校事務？

Second, through making decisions about school affairs, university students will learn a precious lesson about communication skills. Young adults need to know not only how to fight for their rights, but also how to take other parties into consideration. For instance, when the value one advocates is strongly opposed, one must learn art of negotiation and compromise, before finally finding a common ground. In contrast, if universities do not provide opportunities for students to hone these communication skills, students who stick to their faith without listening to others may be regarded self-centered or stubborn. Hence, I believe letting students play a role in deciding school policies will enable them to develop skills to communicate with others. .

其次，藉由做出關於學校事務的決定，大學生將學到溝通技巧的寶貴一課。年輕人需要知道的不只是如何捍衛他們的權利，還要知道如何把其他方納入考量。舉例來說，當某人擁護的價值被強烈反對的時候，他必須學會協商與讓步的藝術，最後才能找到共同立場。相對地，如果大學沒有提供機會讓學生磨練這些溝通技巧，那些堅持自己理念卻不聆聽他人的學生可能會被認為自我中心或固執。因此，我相信讓學生在決定學校政策中扮演一定角色，將讓他們發展出技巧與他人溝通。

Admittedly, common sense tells us that experts are more informed and judicious than undergraduate students. After all, the former is equipped with decades of professional training while the latter has not even

graduated. Nevertheless, no matter how knowledgeable an expert is, he/she lacks the everyday and first-hand experience a current student has that contributes to forming a well-rounded decision regarding the university in question. Moreover, a theory sometimes does not match reality. Thus, even if universities hire experts to make decisions, the decision-making should be open for student participation. By incorporating opinions of experts and students, universities can come up with the best policy.

誠然，常識告訴我們，跟大學生比起來，專家更有知識、更有判斷力。畢竟，前者具備幾十年的專業訓練，而後者甚至都還沒畢業。然而，無論一個專家多有知識，他缺乏每天的第一手的經驗，這種經驗只有目前的學生才有，這種經驗能夠形成關於討論中的大學的面面俱到的決定。因此，就算學校聘了專家來做決定，決策過程應該開放讓學生參與。藉由融合學生與專家意見，大學能做出做好的政策。

Experts facilitate the decision-making process essential to the development of a university. However, universities should also adopt students' viewpoints. Allowing students to decide the future of their university is not only respecting their rights but also imparting a meaningful education.

專家使決策過程變得容易，這個過程對於大學發展來說至關重要。然而，大學也應採用學生的觀點。讓學生決定他們大學的未來不只是尊重他們的權利，也是在傳授有意義的教育。