

The society is based on rules and laws. The society would not function well if individuals were free to do whatever they want.
To what extent do you agree or disagree?

介绍段

背景句	1. 法律指的是那些实施 (imposed on) 在人们身上的规则。
改写题目	2. 虽然法律在规范 (regulate) 人们的行为上非常重要, 但是我认为它约束 (restrict) 个人的自由。

Laws refer to the rules imposed on human beings. Although laws play an important role in regulating our behavior, I believe that strict laws can also restrict our freedom.

主体部分第一段

中心句 (社会)	3. 如果社会成员遵守法律, 那么社会可以维持秩序, 经济也能发展。
举例 1	4. 如果一些人不遵守交通规则, 那么交通事故增加, 交通堵塞也会成为一个问题。
举例 2	5. 在网络上卖假货的人不被惩罚, 那么消费者就不敢买东西, 经济就会受到影响。

If all people obey law, a country can maintain order and embrace more opportunities for economic development. They should obey traffic regulations; otherwise traffic accidents will increase, and traffic congestion will become a problem. Those who sell fake products should be punished, so consumers will visit online shops continuously. In contrast, in a lawless society, people do not have a sense of security when they do business, drive to work and buy products, which can have a negative impact on the economy.

主体部分第二段

中心句 (个人: 福利)	6. 人们也可以生活在一个非常和谐的、团结的社会里 (peaceful, closely-knit society), 享受他们的生活。
解释	7. 人们有时候会因为自己的利益驱使 (motivated by self-interest), 而去做一些伤害别人的事情。
结果	8. 如果他们遵守法律和社会规范, 那么就会去尊重其他人, 大家便可以和谐相处。
举例	9. 人们在用手机说话时, 会影响其他人工作。

换种表达: rules and la

People can also enjoy their lives in a peaceful, closely-knit society, when they follow social rules and behave in a socially responsible way. People are sometimes motivated by self-interest to do something that would be harmful to others. If they obey laws and social norms, they are more likely to respect each other and live in harmony. For example, people who have business manners are conscious of etiquette will not speak on their phones loudly, so their colleagues can concentrate on may keep their voices down when talking on the phone in the workplace

are conscious of etiquette
will not speak on their phones loudly, so their colleagues can concentrate on
may keep their voices down when talking on the phone in the workplace
their own work, and the company will work efficiently. This also applies to the
whole society.
can operate effectively

主体部分第三段

中心句 (个人: 福利)	10. 然而, 有时候, 法律无可避免地会抑制 (restrain) 个人的自由, 甚至会阻碍 (hamper) 社会的发展。
举例	11. 譬如, 一个国家如果对商业实施很多的限制, 那么商业活动就会不够活跃。 has many restriction on ...
举例	12. 如果高收入人群 (high income earners) 要交 (subject to) 很高的收入税, 他们就可能没有动力 (motivation) 去付出更多的努力, 提高他们的收入。
结果	13. 政府应该放松一些限制, 鼓励大家的创新, 这样才能有利于社会的发展。 relax regulations

Nevertheless, laws and rules can sometimes limit freedom and stifle creativity, which can prevent us from building a prosperous society. For instance, if a country has many restrictions on the business world, the business activity will not thrive. If high income earners are subject to high income tax rates, they may lack motivation to make greater efforts to increase their income. Governments can relax regulations to foster innovations, which can contribute to social progress.

结论

再次表明立场	14. 认为社会没有了法律就不能够很好地运转是合理的 (it is reasonable to conclude that)。
总结观点	15. 虽然法律不能让人们的行为随心所欲 (act at will), 但其主要目的是创造一个大家可以和谐生活的社会。

From what has been discussed, it is reasonable to argue that a society cannot operate without laws and rules. Alternatively, society cannot advance easily, if laws are too restrictive.

self-interest noun [uncountable] when you only care about what is best for you, and do not care about what is best for other people His offer was motivated solely by self-interest.—
self-interested adjective

self-interest

英['self'ɪntrɪst, -'ɪntərɪst]

美['self'ɪntrɪst, -'ɪntərɪst]

n. 利己主义; 私心;

[例句] Their current protests are motivated purely by self-interest.

他们当前的抗议完全是受一己之利驱使的。

et·i·quette /'etɪket \$ -

kæt/ **noun** [uncountable] the formal rules

for polite behaviour in society or in a particular group strict rules of professional etiquette

etiquette 英['etɪket] 美['etɪ,ket, -kɪt]

n. 礼仪, 礼节; 规矩; 礼数;

[例句] This was such a great breach of **etiquette**, he hardly knew what to do.
这是严重失礼的行为, 他几乎手足无措。

nevertheless, but和however的比较:

(1) but用来引出相反的意见, 是口语常用语, 如: sally was amused, but i was very embarrassed. 萨莉很开心, 但我却很尴尬。

(2) however比but的词义要弱些, 并不直接引出相反的意见, 因此常用作插入语, 如: the most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere. 不过, 答案【but】解析: 关于这架飞机最使人吃惊的事情是, 它可以在任何地方着陆。

(3) nevertheless的含义为即使做出完全的让步, 也没有任何影响, 或者说也不是决定因素, 如: there was no news; nevertheless, she went on hoping. 一点消息也没有, 但她仍抱着希望。

还有一些例句:

nevertheless

ad.

1. 仍然, 不过, 然而

She was angry; nevertheless, she listened to me.

她很生气,但还是听了我的话。

We can't act on your advice. Nevertheless, thank you for giving it.

我们不能照你的建议去办。不过承蒙您提出来,十分感谢。

sti·fle /'staɪfl̩/ **verb** 1 **[transitive]** to stop something from happening or developing **OPP encourage** rules and regulations that stifle innovation How can this party stifle debate on such a crucial issue? 2 **[transitive]** to stop a feeling from being expressed He **stifled** an **urge** to hit her. **stifle a yawn/smile/grin etc** I tried to stifle my laughter. 3 **[intransitive, transitive]** if you are stifled by something, it stops you breathing comfortably → **suffocate** He was almost stifled by the fumes. I felt like I was stifling in the humid air.

stifle 英['staɪfl̩] 美['staɪfl̩]

vt. 扼杀; (使) 窒息; (使) 窒闷;

vt. 扼杀; 遏制; 镇压; 藏匿;

n. 后腿膝关节; 后膝关节病;

[例句] Regulations on children **stifled** creativity
给孩子们定的各种规矩扼杀了他们的创造力。

[其他] 第三人称单数: stifles 现在分词: stifling 过去式: stifled 过去分词: stifled

思呆否? -> 扼杀, 窒息

pros·per·ous /

'prɒspərəs \$ 'pra:-/ ●○○ **adjective** *formal* rich and successful a prosperous landowner ► see **thesaurus** at rich **Register**

破饶思破弱思

prosperous 英['prɒspərəs] 美['pra:spərəs]

adj. 富裕的; 繁荣的, 兴旺的; 幸福的, 运气好的; 良好的;

[例句] The place looks more **prosperous** than ever.
这地方显得空前繁荣。

thrive /θraɪv/ ●○○ **verb** (*past tense* **thrived** or **throve** /θrəʊv \$ θrouv/, *past participle* **thrived**) **[intransitive]** *formal* to become

very [successful](#) or very strong and [healthy](#) plants that thrive in tropical rain forests a business which managed to thrive during a recession **Register** In everyday English, people usually say **do well** rather than **thrive**: The whole family seems to be **doing well**. → [thrive on something](#) → See [Verb table](#)

thrive 英[θraɪv] 美[θraɪv]

vi. 茁壮成长; 兴盛, 兴隆; 长得健壮;

[例句] Today his company continues to **thrive**
今天, 他的公司继续蓬勃发展。

[其他] 第三人称单数: [thrives](#) 现在分词: [thriving](#) 过去式: [thrived](#) 过去分词: [thrived](#)

fos·ter¹ /'fɒstə \$ 'fɑ:stər/ ●○○ **verb** 1 [**transitive**] to help a [skill](#), feeling, idea etc [develop](#) over a period of time **SYN** **encourage, promote** The bishop helped foster the sense of a community embracing all classes. 2 [**intransitive, transitive**] to take someone else's child into your family for a period of time but without becoming their [legal parent](#) → **adopt** The couple wanted to adopt a black child they had been fostering.

foster 英['fɒstə(r)] 美['fɔ:stə(r)]

v. 培养; 促进; 抚育; 代养;

adj. 寄养的; 代养的;

[例句] Little Jack was placed with **foster** parents
小杰克和养父母住在一起。

[其他] 第三人称单数: [fosters](#) 现在分词: [fostering](#) 过去式: [fostered](#) 过去分词: [fostered](#)