

#### 2.4.10 全文翻译 10: 道德教育 + 如何举例

*Some people think schools should only teach students academic subjects. Others think schools should also teach students how to discriminate between right and wrong.*  
*Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

#### 介绍段

背景句	1. 学校一直被认为是一个帮助年轻人提高知识和增加就业能力的地方。
阐述立场	2. 在我看来, 学术课程很重要, 但是学生如果不懂得如何区别对错, 也很难在事业上有所成就。

Schools are usually seen the as a place where young adults can gain knowledge and develop working skills.

Young adults -> the next generation

**Increase** knowledge

**Improve** employability

Schools are normally seen as the place where the next generation can increase knowledge and improve employability.

In my opinion, academic courses are important. However, if one cannot distinguish right from wrong, he or she may not be likely to have a successful career.

替换

事业上的成就-> career achievement

职业生涯-> working life

Distinguish right from wrong -> learn the difference between right and wrong

In my view, academic subjects are important to one's career achievement, but students who do not **learn the difference between right and wrong** cannot succeed in their working lives.

#### 主体部分第一段

中心句	3. 很多老师认为学生应该关注主要科目的学习, 因为这些课程决定了他们以后是否可以进大学。
解释	4. 从这些课程学到的知识可以给大学打下良好的基础 (a firm grounding for university), 以后可以找到好工作。
举例	5. 如果中学时学好数学, 那么他们以后可以在大学里建立模型去分析数据, 成为金融分析师和工程师。
对比	6. 如果学生需要花时间学习道德准则和行为规范, 他们可能就不能关注主要科目的学习。

个人认为这段写的一般。如果是我的话，我想写：教给学生

"distinguish right from wrong" 不是老师和学校的责任，是家长的责任。而不是谈浪费时间这个观点。

Some teachers hold the view that the students should focus on studying main subjects, because the grades of these subjects decide whether they can enter universities.

Hold the view that -> suggest that  
Concentrate on

核心课，主课 -> Core subjects

上大学 -> enter university, 这是什么语法？为什么不加 "s" ?

Students不加 "the", core subjects 不加 "the"

Performance in? performance on?

Many teachers suggest that students should concentrate on core subjects, because the performance in these courses can determine whether they can enter university in the future.

courses -> subjects

The knowledge that students gain from these courses will be a firm grounding for university and help student find better jobs in the future.

What students can learn in academic courses can provide a firm grounding for university and help them find decent jobs.

The knowledge that students gain from these courses -> What students can learn in academic courses

Find good jobs -> find decent jobs

打下良好的基础 -> Provide a firm grounding for

For example, if students acquire good mathematical skills in high school, they may be able to build models and analyze data in university, thereby becoming financial analysts and engineers in the future.

*at university, in college*

For example, students who acquire mathematical skills at school can learn how to build models to analyze data at university and work as financial analysts and engineers after they graduate.

If students need to learn social norms and behavior standards, they may not be able to concentrate on studying core subjects.

Key discipline -> 一般用来形容国家的 "重点学科"

Moral principles and behavior norms

They are less likely to focus on key disciplines if they are required to **spend** time **in studying** moral principles and behavior norms.

#### 主体部分第二段

中心句 (社会)	7. 学校可以教授学生们一些重要的美德 (virtue)，让他们可以利用好自己的知识，成为对社会有用的人。
举例 1	8. 如果一个人懂得忠诚，那么就不会将公司的机密材料卖给竞争对手。
举例 2	9. 如果一个工程师有社会责任，就会设计出能够让消费者安全使用的产品。
对比	10. 学生即便在学校的表现很好，如果不能够遵循道德规则，他们也很难成功。

On the other hand, some **educationalists** are **in favor of** teaching students some important **virtue**, encouraging them to implement their knowledge to contribute to the society.

Impart 似乎 + to 比较好

Like->in favor of

觉得这里的 "make good use of" 比 "implement" 恰当

On the other hand, some educationalist are **in favor of** **imparting** some important virtues and **moral values** to students, and encourage them to **make good use of** their knowledge to **contribute positively** to their future employers and **the whole of** society.

If people are loyal to their employers, they will not sell confidential materials to the competitors of their companies.

If **one** understand the value of loyalty, **he or she** will not sell confidential documents of **his or her** employer to other companies.

Students who **are conscious of** social responsibilities are more likely to design safe products which benefit consumers, if they work as engineers for **the manufacturing sector** in the future.

Students who do not have **a moral compass** cannot **achieve success**, even though they perform well at school.

#### 主体部分第三段

中心句	11. 我个人觉得，学生能够分辨对错才可能成功。
举例 1	12. 学生在学校里要懂得尊重老师，和同学和谐相处。
举例 2	13. 一些学生可能喜欢吃快餐，这样会引起肥胖。
对比	14. 如果他们不意识到这些问题，这些问题不仅会影响学习，更会影响到以后的工作。

这段话写得不好，言不及义，离题万里，就不翻译了。

看看官方写法：

In my opinion, the younger generation cannot become successful

if they are not able to distinguish right from wrong. Students who learn politeness and social rules may understand how to respect teachers and get along well with classmates, and because of this, they will also be able to develop a strong **working relationship** with colleagues once they start working. This is the key to **career achievement**. If they do not realize this, their education and career can be **affected adversely**.

如果谁做了什么，会怎么样。If not, 什么 can be affected adversely.

文章的结构：

因为是 “Discuss both views and give your opinion ”，所以选择以下结构：

介绍段：

Schools are normally seen as the place where... In my view, ...

第一段，讲 “正方观点” + 论据

Many teachers suggest that ...

第二段，讲 “反方观点” + 论据

On the other hand, some educationalists are in favor of ...

最后一段，讲我的观点：

In my opinion, ...

## **就业力 (Employability or Employability skills)**

### **Employability**

Employability词语区分英文原意为：受雇者的就业的能力，为经过就业技能/技巧训练过后，受雇者所具备或者拥有的顺利完成某一活动所必需的主观条件。

### **Employability skills**

Employability skills英文原意为：受雇者的就业技能/技巧，通过练习获得的能够完成一定任务的动作系统/属于 “方法” 的一个范畴，主要指对一种生活或工作方法的熟练和灵活运用。

employability skills是促成Employability体系构建的方法和方式，在国内表述和实际运用中，两者没有进行明确的区分，统称 “就业力”。

### **2005年DEST就业技能框架包括**

**communication沟通能力**

**planning and organising计划和组织能力**

**teamwork团队工作能力 (团队精神)**

**self-management自我管理**能力

problem-solving 问题处理能力

learning 学习能力

initiative and enterprise 主动性与事业心 (进取心)

technology 科技

**de·ter·mine** /dɪ'tɜːmɪn \$ -ɜːr-/ ●●○ verb [transitive]

1 to find out the facts about something **SYN** establish

Investigators are still trying to determine the cause of the fire.

**determine how/what/who etc**

The aim of the inquiry was to determine what had caused the accident.

**determine that** Experts have determined that the signature was forged.

2 if something determines something else, it

directly influences or decides it

The amount of available water determines the number of houses that can be built. The age of a wine is a **determining factor** as to how it tastes.

**determine how/whether/what etc**

How hard the swimmers work now will determine how they perform in the Olympics.

3 to officially decide something

The date of the court case has not yet been determined.

**determine how/what/who etc**

The tests will help the doctors determine what treatment to use.

► see thesaurus at decide4 → determine to do something

**im·part** /ɪm'pɑːt \$ -ɑːrt/

verb [transitive] *formal*

1 to give a particular quality to something

**impart something to something**

Use a piece of fresh ginger to impart a Far Eastern flavour to simple ingredients.

2 to give information, knowledge, wisdom etc to someone She had information that she couldn't wait to impart.

→ See Verb table

Examples from the Corpus

**impart**

While these symptoms impart a conformity to the clinical presentation, the underlying psychodynamic psychopathology is varied.

• The green light surrounding them now seemed to be **imparting** a sick lifeless pallor.

• If we were back in urban reality now, we yet retained a glow **imparted** by our bucolic idyll.



- Smiling to herself, she listened to the hissed shushing that ensued as Mrs B. tried to **impart** her news.
- It is frequently mixed with other fibres, particularly cotton, to **impart** improved life and easy-care qualities.
- These people are unable to **impart** positive life values to their children because they have none to impart.
- Interestingly, both businesses **impart** that deja-vu-all-over-again feeling.
- It had no significance, or all the significance you might **impart** to its empty interior.

**impart something to something**• French oak barrels **impart** a slight nut-like flavor to this chardonnay.

**Origin** **impart** (1500-1600) Old French empartir, from Latin impertire “to give out”, from partire “to divide, share”

### the whole of something

all of something, especially something that is not a physical object

🔊 The whole of the morning was wasted trying to find the documents.

→ whole

#### Examples from the Corpus

##### the whole of something

- The **religious movement** of the late 1500s affected the whole of Europe.
- One spark and **the whole of** your week's washing could start a conflagration.
- I enjoyed **the whole of** the Chuck Berry interview - I only wish we'd had longer.
- In essence, **the whole of** Fellini can be found in this sequence from La strada.
- In **the whole of** 1995, imports accounted for 58 % compared with 57 % in 1994.
- Individuality is an important thing to me, but the sum is **the whole of** its parts.
- That is, **the whole of** its nature or reality is at least adequately given by this description.
- But the negative motive is not **the whole of** it.
- I personally think we can't hang on to **the whole of** Jerusalem.

**sec-tor** /'sektə \$ -ər/ ●●○ **W3** **AWL** **noun** [countable] 🔊 🔊

- 1 a part of an area of activity, especially of business, trade etc

**sector of**

🔊 the agricultural sector of the economy

**public/private sector** (=business controlled by the government or by private companies)

- 2 one of the parts into which an area is divided, especially for military purposes

**compass** 英 ['kʌmpəs] 🔊 🔊 美 ['kʌmpəs, 'kəm-] 🔊 🔊

n. 罗盘; 指南针; 圆规; 界限;

[例句] We had to rely on a **compass** and a lot of luck to get here. 🔊

我们不得不依靠指南针和不错的运气找到这儿来。

[其他] 复数: compasses

## compass

From Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

Related topics: [Outdoor](#), [Maths](#), [Geography](#)

**com-pass** /kəmˈpæs/ • noun

1 [countable] an instrument that shows directions and has a needle that always points north

☞ a map and compass

compass points/points of the compass (=the marks on a compass that show you north, south, east, west etc)

2 [countable] (also compasses) a V-shaped instrument with one sharp point and a pen or pencil at the other end, used for drawing circles or measuring distances on maps

3 [uncountable] *formal* the area or range of subjects that someone is responsible for or that is discussed in a book

compass of

☞ Within the brief compass of a single page, the author covers most of the major points.

compass



point



## moral compass

网络 道德指南针; 道德指南; 道德罗盘;

[例句] The self is just our operation center, our consciousness, our moral compass.

自我只是我们的操作中心，我们的意识、我们道德的指南针。

### What is a moral compass?



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Many people judge other people's **morals** based on a single issue.

This is wrong, because people no one is without **moral**...

[www.heartspiritmind.co...](http://www.heartspiritmind.co...) - 百度快照