教育类

1. Wearing uniforms can create a level playing field among students, reducing peer pressure, because when all students are dressed alike, competition between students over clothing choices and the teasing of those who are dressed in less expensive or less fashionable outfits can be eliminated.

穿校服可以在学生之间创造一个公平的竞争环境并且减少同辈压力。因为当所有的学生都穿一样的衣服时， 学生之间的竞争和对那些穿不太贵或不太时尚的衣服的人的取笑可以被消除。

2. The rule of wearing school uniforms may deter crime and increase student safety. If someone were to come to campus, the intruder could easily be recognized. 穿校服的规定可以阻止犯罪并且提高学生的安全。如果有人来到校园，入侵者很容易被认出来。

3. One measure that both parents and teachers can take is to involve young people in making decisions about what is acceptable behavior. In schools for example, teachers can draw up a contract with the children in their class. It would need to be revised periodically as the children mature and are able to handle more freedom responsibly. Doing their might discourage children from using misbehavior as a means of expressing their independence. 家长和老师都可以采取的一个措施是让年轻人参与决定什么行为是可接受的。例如在学校里，老师可以和 班上的孩子们签订一份合同。随着孩子们逐渐成熟，能够负责任地处理更多的自由，它需要定期加以修订。 这样做可能会阻止孩子们用不当行为来表达他们的独立性。

4. Young children pick up languages much more easily than teenagers because their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, they are not inhibited by self-consciousness. 幼儿学习语言要比青少年容易得多，因为他们的大脑仍在学习母语，这有利于学习另一种语言，而且与青 少年不同的是他们不会受到自我意识的抑制。

5. The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centered approach, thus maintaining learners’ enthusiasm and progress. 小学时间表的灵活性允许更频繁、更短的课程和一个以游戏为中心的方法，从而保持学习者的热情和进步。

6. If primary language teaching is not standardized, secondary schools could be faced with a great variety of levels in different languages within their intake, resulting in a classroom experience which undoes the earlier gains. 如果小学语言教学不规范，中学可能会面临不同语言的各种级别，从而导致课堂体验抵消了早期的收获。

7. Good musicians or artists and exceptional sports stars have probably succeeded because of both good training and natural talent. Without the natural talent, continuous training would be neither attractive nor productive, and without the training, the child would not learn how to exploit and develop their talent. 优秀的音乐家或艺术家和杰出的体育明星可能会因为良好的训练和天赋而取得成功。没有天赋，持续的训 练既没有吸引力也没有成效，没有训练，孩子就不会学会如何利用和发展他们的天赋。

8. Educating children to understand the need to obey rules and respect others always begins in the home and is widely thought to be the responsibility of parents. They will certainly be the first to help children learn what is important in life, how they are expected to behave and what role they will play in their world. 教育孩子了解遵守规则和尊重他人的必要性始终始于家庭，并且被广泛认为是父母的责任。他们肯定会率 先帮助孩子们了解生活中什么是重要的，应该如何表现以及孩子们将在世界中扮演什么角色。

9. At school, children will experience working and living with people from a whole variety of backgrounds from the wider society. This experience should teach them how to co-operate with each other and how to contribute to the life of their community. 在学校，孩子们将体验与来自更广泛社会的不同背景的人一起工作和生活。这种经验应该教会他们如何相 互合作以及如何为社区生活做出贡献。

10. Life skills are very important and by doing voluntary work, students can learn how to communicate with others and work in a team but also to manage their time and improve their organizational skills. 生活的技能非常重要，通过参加志愿者工作，学生就能学会如果与他人沟通，如何成为团队的一员，同时 学会如果管理时间，并自己的组织技能。

11. Skills gained through compulsory work will not only be an asset on their CV but also increase their employability. Students will also gain more respect towards work and money as they will realize that it is not that easy to earn them and hopefully will learn to spend them in a more practical way. 通过义务工作获得的技能，不仅会成为他们简历上的资产，还会增加他们的就业能力。学生也将获得更多 对工作和金钱的尊重，因为他们会意识到挣钱并不容易，并希望学会以更实际的方式花钱。

12. To punish a very young child is both wrong and foolish, as an infant will not understand what is happening or why he or she is being punished. 惩罚一个非常年幼的孩子是既错误又愚蠢的，因为一个婴幼儿无法理解发生了什么，或者他/她为何受到惩 罚。

13. After that, if sanctions are needed, the punishment should not be of a physical nature, as that merely sends the message that it is acceptable for larger people to punish the smaller ones. Consequently, this assumption may well result in child starting to bully others. 然后，如果确实需要惩戒，这种惩罚不应该是体罚。因为这将是一个反面信息:更强大的人可以惩罚更弱 小的。结局就是，默认这种规则的孩子开始霸凌其他人。

14. However, because children often have less experience and therefore less awareness of adverse consequences, they are not always able to take sensible precautions. Because, for example, they may never have been robbed whilst outdoors at night, they may assume that this can never happen to them. 然而，由于孩子缺乏经验从而缺乏对负面结果的预判，他们不能保证总是采取合适的预防措施。比如，因 为从来没有在夜晚外出时被抢劫，他们会默认这种事情不会在他们身上发生。

15. Young people sometimes have a tendency to prioritize short-term needs and wants over longer-term goals. They may, for instance, choose to attend a sporting event or social occasion, rather than study for an exam that is weeks in the future. 年轻人有时会将他们的短期需求优先于长期目标。比如，他们会选择出席体育或者社交活动，而不是为了 数周后的考试学习。

16. Becoming involved in schools is one of the ways which the life experience of the elderly can be made available to the community. Because families now are often more mobile than in the past, many children do not have regular contact with grandparents. Inviting local retried people into schools to speak to children can help to maintain a vital link between past and present. 参与学校活动是让老人的经验应用于社区的方式之一。因为当代家庭比之前的流动性更大，很多孩子缺乏 和祖父母的定期联络。邀请退休老人进入校园并对孩子演讲，能够保证过去和现在之间维持必要的联系。

17. Exams are relatively versatile. Different types of exam questions, for example, multiply-choice questions and essay tasks, can test different sorts of reasoning ability. 考试相对来说有多种功能。不同种类的试题，比如选择题和论述题，可以测试不同的推理能力。

18. I think that modern lifestyles are probably responsible for poor student behavior. In many countries, the birth rate is decreasing so that families are smaller with fewer children. These children are often spoilt, no in terms of love and attentions because working parents do not have the time for this, but in more material ways. 我认为现代生活方式应该为孩子的不良行为负责。在很多国家，日益走低的出生率使得很多家庭因为孩子 变少而变得更小。这些孩子通常在物质方面被宠坏，因为很多在职父母无暇给与他们爱和关注。

19. A young adult who passes directly from school to university is rather restricted in terms of general knowledge and experience of the world. By contrast, those who have spent some time earning a living or travelling to other places, have a broader view of life and better personal resources to draw on. 一个直接从高中升入大学的年轻人，通常在通识和社会经验方面比较局限。相比之下，那些花一定时间谋 生或去其他地区旅游的人，对于生活具有更广阔的视野以及更好的个人资源可以利用。

20. A foreign language should help the learner broaden his mind. By this I mean that the language should and will allow us to understand more about the world itself, and maybe our ancestors ways of thinking and acting.

外语也能够帮助学习者开拓视野。我是说，语言不仅能让我们更好的了解世界，也能够帮我们了解自己的 祖先和他们的思维行事方式。