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托 福  
网络课堂

# 托福作文最新版 经典万用素材



## 最新版经典万用素材

死了还要用——孔子

**Confucius**, a Chinese thinker and social philosopher, has exerted a significant influence on the thought and life of Chinese, whose philosophy emphasized personal and governmental morality, correctness of social relationships, justice and sincerity, which gained prominence in China over other doctrines, such as Taoism or Legalism.

一例多用

4, 12, 26, 28, 38, 52, 79, 86, 89, 91, 96, 98, 116, 124, 141, 142, 146, 147, 149, 165, 171, 176, 183

我要一步一步往上爬——马斯洛需求金字塔

In 1954 American psychologist Abraham Maslow proposed that all people are motivated to fulfill a hierarchical pyramid of needs. At the bottom of Maslow's pyramid are needs essential to survival, such as the needs for food, water, and sleep. The need for safety follows these physiological needs. According to Maslow, higher-level needs become important to us only after our more basic needs are satisfied. These higher needs include the need for love and belongingness, the need for esteem, and the need for self-actualization (in Maslow's theory, a state in which people realize their greatest potential).

微观问题 —— 名人点点，名句背背

衣:

For example, a *well-dressed man* seldom spits at random, a *woman* in glorious dresses is more likely to talk in a gentle tone, and a *clean dressed child* seems quiet than others. It might be explained that different dresses give people different self-images, and most people subconsciously behave according to their own self-images.

A **parvenu** on the other hand, will finally find out the fact that his **exorbitantly** dear dresses is of no use to make him a gentleman, and he even eventually fail to make him look like a gentleman. Maybe those are right who said it takes at least three generations to cultivate a gentleman.

青少年的外表与内心

Already, it can be seen how western movies are exercising influence on our youth generation: they grow **long-hair regardless of their sex**, commonly part of which are dyed in gold; they wear jeans in each and every season, usually **knees of which are deliberately tattered**; boys are **fond of earrings or other odd pendants**; and girls are keen on Marlboros and weird coarse languages.

食:

**There is no love sincerer than the love of food.** — George Bernard Shaw

It's amazing how **pervasive** food is. Every second commercial is for food. Every second **TV episode** takes place around a meal. In the city, you can't go ten feet without seeing or smelling a restaurant. There are 20 foot high hamburgers up to billboards. I am acutely aware of food, and **its omnipresence is astounding.**

Eat breakfast like a king, lunch like a prince, and dinner like a pauper.

Tomatoes and oregano make it Italian; wine and tarragon make it French. Sour cream makes it Russian; Lemon and cinnamon make it Greek. Soy sauce makes it Chinese; garlic makes it good.

Food is our common ground, a universal experience.

A dinner lubricates business.

You don't have to cook fancy or complicate masterpieces – just good food from fresh ingredients.

生活类万金油之 —— 健康啊便利

### 健康

#### 运动运动

In contemporary society, a multitude of people are increasingly aware of the fundamentality of maintaining health, so as to enjoying better life quality and longevity. In order to possess a healthy body, not only need we keep a **nutritious** diet and **adequate** sleep, it is **crucial** for individuals to form the habit of exercising regularly, as sports and health are **intrinsically** connected. Doing sports will greatly increase people's **metabolism**, and strengthen our physique. Sports also help to **refresh** people's mind from brainwork all day and night, and even more surprisingly, exercising can stimulate people's brains to work more actively and creatively. **Overall**, sports are not the business of a small group of athletes, but a life-long pursuit that every person should bear in mind and endeavor to put it into practice. **Not only** do sports benefit individuals, the improvement of the nation's health would be a huge contribution to our country's development.

We might also cite **an allegorical story**. It is said that an individual's life is accompanied with five balls, which are lover, family, career, health and friend. Lover, family, career and friends are all rubber balls, consequently, it could bound back when falling to ground. On the contrast, health is the unique glass ball, which is fragile enough to be ruined with a single drop.

The increasingly **sedentary lifestyle** will engender a higher incidence of ailments. More overweight people means more patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases such as vein hardening, diabetes and hypertension.

#### 便利（节省时间\时间灵活\交通\休闲\健身\娱乐\吃喝\购物）

People are concerned about the efficiency **with the accelerating tempo of life**. The more the better. The fast the better. In this regard, XX takes the top priority. For instance, whenever people click on a search engine and key in a few words into the search box, they will get huge amounts of information. The amazing thing is, all the searching is done in a few seconds, which spares people a great deal of time to enjoy the entertainment such as body-building, watching opera or a movie in their leisure time.

#### 其他参考：

**Telecommuting（在家办公）** can spare workers the everyday chore of traveling back and forth to work.

**Global cultural homogeneity** has immensely enriched the lives of the denizens in developing countries. For instance, now **Holly wood blockbusters** typically get their first screening in China within a couple of days after their American premiere, and youths in China can download singles

topping billboard charts from the Internet without having to scout around in a CD store. Enhanced TV connectivity affords Chinese viewers chances to see primetime American TV shows. This ease of access to a multitude of foreign amusements has really brightened up the lives of many.

### 娱乐

#### 旅游

Travel is more than the seeing of sights; it is a change that goes on, deep and permanent, in the ideas of living.

#### 艺术

Art is the desire of a man to express himself, to record the reactions of his personality to the world he lives in.

Art is the collaboration between God and the artist, and the less the artist does the better.

Art is born of the observation and investigation of nature.

Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.

#### 摄影

Photography, fortunately, to me has not only been a profession by also a contact between people – to understand human nature and record, if possible, the best in each individual.

#### 音乐

Music has charms to soothe the savage beasts, to soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.

音乐的魅力能感化凶残，软化岩石，还能柔化多节的橡树。

My heart, which is so full to overflowing, has often been solaced and refreshed by when sick and weary.

我无比充实的心灵总是能在它悲伤和疲倦的时候因为音乐而重获快乐和活力。

I think I should have no other mortal wants, if I could always have plenty of music. It seems to infuse strength into my limbs and ideas into my brain. Life seems to go on without effort, when I am filled with music.

Develop interest in life as you see it; in people, things, literature, music – the world is so rich, simply throbbing with rich treasures, beautiful souls and interesting people.

### Fashion

A fashion is nothing but an induced epidemic.

Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months.

### 休息 ☺

Leisure hours are of great importance for people. Living under stress for a long time is harmful to health, causing symptoms such as ulcer and high blood pressure. *If a man insisted always on being serious, he would go mad or become unstable without knowing it. The secrets of energy lie in the art of having leisure.*

### 动物:

Animals are such agreeable friends – they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms. – George

Eliot

A person can learn a lot from a dog, even a loopy one like ours. Marley taught me about living each day with unbridled exuberance and joy, about seizing the moment and following your heart. He taught me to appreciate the simple things – a walk in the woods, a fresh snowfall, a nap in a shaft of winter sunlight. And as he grew old and achy, he taught me about optimism in the face of adversity. Mostly, he taught me about friendship and selflessness and, above all else, unwavering loyalty.

☺ If a dog jumps in your lap, it is because he is fond of you; but if a cat does the same thing, it is because your lap is warmer.

The dog was created especially for children. He is the god of frolic.

Dogs are not our whole life, but they make our lives whole.

God loved the birds and invented trees. Man loved the birds and invented cages.

We call them dumb animals, and so they are, for they cannot tell us how they feel, but they do not suffer less because they have no words.

Sir Winston Churchill once said, "I like pigs. Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals".

## 家庭

Call it a clan, call it a network, call it a tribe, or call it a family. Whatever you call it, whoever you are, you need one. – Jane Howard.

It is dismal coming home, when there is nobody to welcome one!

Happiness is having a large, loving, caring, close-knit family in another city.

## Marriage

A great marriage is not when the "perfect couple" comes together. It is when an imperfect couple learns to enjoy their differences.

A successful marriage really requires falling in love many times, always with the same person.

That is what marriage really means: helping one another to reach the full status of being persons, responsible and autonomous beings who do not run away from life.

## Children

I have found the best way to give advice to your children is to find out what they want and then advise them to do it.

A mother only does her children harm if she makes them the only concern of her life.

Friendship makes prosperity more shining and lessens adversity by dividing and sharing it.

## 教育

## 教育概念

Education's purpose is to replace an empty mind with an open one.

Genius without education is like silver in the mine. (Benjamin Franklin, American president)

未受教育的天才犹如矿中之银。(美国总统 富兰克林)

A great part to the information I have was acquired by looking up something and finding something else on the way. (Adams Franklin, American humorist)

1) rote learning

force-feed

2) feedback

evaluate

appraise

3) multi-disciplinary

4) vocational education

5) segregation

coeducation

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## 老师类

They are really good teachers who are entertainers as well as educators. *Good teaching is one-fourth preparation and three-fourth theater.* It holds true for one of my English teacher. She never takes dull lessons. She knows how to make use of culture and arts to make her lessons fun.

You learn more quickly under the guidance of experienced teachers. You waste a lot of time going down blind alleys if you have no one to lead you.

## 老师跟钱？

Examples are available everywhere. **Einstein** was taken for an idiot by his teacher when he was a child. Even though he knew exactly that doesn't necessarily mean he was really an idiot, the awkward attitude of his stupid teacher absolutely made

Einstein's childhood an awful one. Nevertheless, Einstein did lead a wonderful life.

父母：Psychology studies have shown us that parents' love sometimes has astonishingly magic power to their children. **Albert Einstein's** mother and **Forest Gump's** mother are both good examples.

**Albert Einstein**, German; (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a theoretical physicist, philosopher and author who is widely regarded as one of the most influential and best known scientists and intellectuals of all time. A German-Swiss Nobel laureate, he is often regarded as the father of modern physics. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect".

His many contributions to physics include the special and general theories of relativity, the founding of relativistic cosmology, the first post-Newtonian expansion, the explanation of the perihelion precession of Mercury, the prediction of the deflection of light by gravity, the first fluctuation dissipation theorem which explained the Brownian motion of molecules, the

photon theory and the wave-particle duality, the quantum theory of atomic motion in solids, the zero-point energy concept, the semi-classical version of the Schrödinger equation, and the quantum theory of a monatomic gas which predicted Bose–Einstein condensation.

### 内在驱动和外刺激

Drives and desires can be described as a deficiency or need that activates behavior that is aimed at a goal or an incentive. These are thought to originate within the individual and may not require external stimuli to encourage the behavior. Basic drives could be whereas more subtle drives might be the desire for praise and approval, which motivates a person to behave in a manner pleasing to others.

By contrast, the role of extrinsic rewards and stimuli can be seen in the example of training animals by giving them treats when they perform a trick correctly. The treat motivates the animals to perform the trick consistently, even later when the treat is removed from the process.

### 教育：内在动机的驱动

Intrinsic motivation is the drive for which people engage in an activity, without obvious external incentives, such as a hobby. Intrinsic motivation has been studied by educational psychologists since the 1970s, and numerous studies have found it to be associated with high educational achievement and enjoyment by students.

It is thought that students are more likely to be intrinsically motivated if they:

1. Attribute their educational results to internal factors that they can control (e.g. the amount of effort they put in).
2. Believe they can be effective agents in reaching desired goals (i.e. the results are not determined by dumb luck).
3. Are interested in mastering a topic, rather than just rote learning to achieve good grades.

### 学习目的：

### 学一科还是学很多科

**Leonardo da Vinci** is best remembered as the painter of the [Mona Lisa](#) (1503-1506) and *The Last Supper* (1495). But he's almost equally famous for his astonishing multiplicity of talents: he dabbled in architecture, sculpture, engineering, geology, hydraulics and the military arts, all with success, and in his spare time doodled parachutes and flying machines that resembled inventions of the 19th and 20th centuries. He made detailed drawings of human anatomy which are still highly regarded today. Leonardo also was quirky enough to write notebook entries in mirror (backwards) script, a trick which kept many of his observations from being widely known until decades after his death.

### 学一科还是学多科 generalist

Professionals and specialists have always found knowledge of other disciplines helpful and inspiring.

If students are allowed to enroll only in the courses that will help prepare them for jobs in their chosen fields, the blockades between disciplines will not only hamper discoveries at the



boundaries, but also preclude infusion of fresh ideas and inspiration.

With a broader knowledge base, students can choose disciplines of concentration, complexity, and profundity according to their interest. As a saying goes, interest is the best teacher. You cannot account on one to succeed in a field in which he is not interested in and the scarcity of the interest can lead to a disappearance of creativity too.

interest

experience

idea

### 学文科还是理科？

Music and art are very mathematical. In the early 1400s, Leon Battista Alberti suggested painting be considered a liberal Art with a scientific basis. In *De Pictura* he exposed optical perspective as a geometrical technique which could be applied by artists to their work.

书本知识

读书类

You can cover a great deal of country in books.

Life-transforming ideas have always come to me through books.

Books are the quietest and most constant of friends; they are the most accessible and wisest of counselors, and the most patient of teachers.

书籍是我们最为沉浸而永恒的朋友；是最易接近和才华横溢的顾问；是最为耐心的良师。

经验的重要性：

Work and experience create and broaden our knowledge. It is of value to test the veracity of the indirect book knowledge by applying it to reality. Sir Isaac Newton, applied mathematics to his personal experience, resulting the discovery of kinetic theory. Nicholus Copernicus, through extensive observation and existing scientific analysis, calculated the earth and other planets' orbit around the sun. Such knowledge is now easily assessable in textbooks, but would require decades of work on our own to research and understand that phenomenon.

Books are valuable when knowledge is beyond the scope of our experiences. Perhaps the most obvious examples are those fluent writers. They write various stories, the scopes of which are far beyond any individual's experiences. Take **Joyce Carol Oates** for example, her productivity has been prodigious, accumulating in less than two decades to nearly thirty titles, including novels, collections of short stories and verse, plays and literary criticism. Although some of them appear to come from her own direct observations, her dreams, and her fears, much more is clearly from the experiences of others. Her fictive world remains strikingly akin to that real one reflected in the daily newspapers, the television news and talk shows, and the popular magazines of our day.

学习方式：

兴趣的重要性

**哥伦布 Christopher Columbus** As a child, he helped his father as a weaver. He always liked the sea. Genoa was an important seaport. There is no doubt that as a child he caught rides on ships. He had little schooling but was a genius with the sea. His plan was not to prove that the world was flat, but it was to find a shortcut to the Spice Islands. He wanted to establish a city there for trade, seaports, and much more. When he grew into a man he was interested in sailing to Asia by



going west.

### 个人和群体类的问题——108 （学习方式）

群体思想多，竞争压力

个人：一个人走在前面的孤独，任何成功的人都是耐得住寂寞的人

#### Barbara McClintock

Barbara McClintock (June 16, 1902 – September 2, 1992), the 1983 Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine, was an American scientist and one of the world's most distinguished cytogeneticists. McClintock received her PhD in botany from Cornell University in 1927, where she was a leader in the development of maize cytogenetics. The field remained the focus of her research for the rest of her career. From the late 1920s, McClintock studied chromosomes and how they change during reproduction in maize. Her work was groundbreaking: she developed the technique for visualizing maize chromosomes and used microscopic analysis to demonstrate many fundamental genetic ideas, including genetic recombination by crossing-over during meiosis—a mechanism by which chromosomes exchange information.

Encountering skepticism of her research and its implications, she stopped publishing her data in 1953. Later, she made an extensive study of the cytogenetics and ethnobotany of maize races from South America. McClintock's research became well understood in the 1960s and 1970s, as researchers demonstrated the mechanisms of genetic change and genetic regulation that she had demonstrated in her maize research in the 1940s and 1950s. Awards and recognition for her contributions to the field followed, including the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, awarded to her in 1983 for the discovery of genetic transposition; she is the only woman to receive an **unshared Nobel Prize** in that category.

**William Harvey** (1578-1657), English physician, who discovered the circulation of blood and the role of heart in propelling it, thus refuting the theories of Galen and laying a foundation for the modern physiology. Harvey's *De Motu Cordis* subjected him to serve criticism by some contemporaries, but this was more than compensated for by the later widespread recognition of his contribution.

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#### Emily Dickinson

I'm Nobody! Who are you?  
Are you – Nobody – too?  
Then there's a pair of us!  
Don't tell! They'd banish us – you know!

How dreary – to be – Somebody!  
How public – like a Frog –  
To tell your name – the livelong day –  
To an admiring Bog!

-----Emily Dickinson

亚里士多德观点: 情商

**Aristotle**, a Greek philosopher, had a recipe for handling relationship smoothly. He said "You must be able to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose and in the right way".

工作——钱:

**Shakespeare**

He undoubtedly enjoyed a comfortable living throughout his career and in retirement, although he was never a wealthy man.

**The economic base determines the superstructure. --Marx**

Money is a good servant but a bad master.

Money isn't everything.

Wealth is nothing without health.

Make money your god and it will plague like the devil.

A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.

抽象类问题

**Happiness**

If there were in the world today any large number of people who desired their own happiness more than they desired the unhappiness of others, we could have paradise in a few years. — Bertrand Russell

**Happiness** is nothing more than good health and a bad memory.

The foolish man seeks happiness in the distance, the wise grows it under his feet.

历史的重要性:

魏征

以铜为镜，可以正衣冠；以古为镜，可以见兴替；以人为镜，可以知得失。

Weizheng is to China as Washington is to US.

AD643 Wei Zheng, died of illness, Lishimin was very grief, he said, "Taking a copper-plate as a mirror, we can see ourselves how to comb hair and dress up properly. Taking history as a mirror, we can learn why there was a rise and a fall. Taking people as a mirror, we can consult with for what is right and wrong. Alas! Wei Zheng passed away. I lost a mirror!"

竞争与合作

While cooperation is the antithesis of competition, the need or desire to compete with others is a common impetus that motivates individuals to organize into a group and cooperate with each other in order to form a stronger competitive force. Cooperation in many areas such as farming and housing may be in the form of a cooperative or alternately, in the form of a conventional business.

Many people resort to this because they may cooperate by trading with each other or by altruistic sharing.

Certain forms of cooperation are illegal in some jurisdictions because they alter the nature of access by others to economic or other resources. Thus, cooperation in the form of cartels or

price-fixing may be illegal.

万用素材之宏观类

宏观问题:

科技话题:

The development of science and technology has always accompanied the progress of the society. The invention of the steam engine brought a new era of thrift of world economy; the employment electricity has multiplied the productivity and virtually reproduced limited resources on the Earth; the innovation of computer technologies has made the Earth a little village and connected distant countries as a single market. While sometimes the progress of science and technology, for example, technology of human cloning, cause troubles or originate dilemmas, it seems always undeniable that in a broad sense, the development of science has provided people a much higher standard of living than that of their counterparts in any phrase of the history.

Science has been developed by continuous modification, and at the same time always reflects the progress of the society. Visualization and fascination have been the major power of any form of art. For example, any religion in this world cannot exist without music, which helps realize the faith of the church to an astonishing extent. Each and every revolution on this earth was accompanied by numerous corresponding art productions, because the artists sense the circumstances, and then reflect their sensations with sophisticated techniques in their production, which can be easily perceived by the public through powerful empathy. Nobody could evaluate art with correct or not standard, needless to say the public, they simply feel it is good or not, therefore art has always had magic influence on the public, and society in general.

思维创造性与技术

Though many reasons can be cited for the accelerating pace of technological inventions, on major cause is the role played by mental creativity in an increasing atmosphere of freedom. Political freedom and liberation from religious dogma had a powerful impact on creative thinking during the period of Enlightenment. Dogmas and superstitions had an incredibly restrictive effect on the scope for mental creativity. For example, when the astronomer Copernicus proposed a heliocentric view of the world, it was rejected because it did not conform to established religious doctrine. When Galileo perfected a telescope for viewing the planets, his invention was condemned by churchmen as an instrument of the devil as it seemed to be so unusual and hence fit to be deemed heretic. Such obscurantist fetters on freedom of thought were shattered only with the coming of the Enlightenment. From then on the spirit of experimentation began to thrive.

社会进步有赖于其他社会组织——科技进步的重要性

The development of technology is dependent on the presence of other types of social organizations. Nobel laureate economist Arthur Lewis observed that the mechanization of factory production in England which became known as the Industrial Revolution was a direct result of the reorganization of English agriculture. The enclosure of common lands in England generated surplus income for the farmers. That extra income generated additional raw materials for industrial processing along with greater demand for industrial products which was difficult to meet by traditional manufacturing processes. The opening of sea trade gave an added boost in

demand for industrial production for export. Factory production increased many times when production was reorganized using steam energy combines with moving assembly lines, specialization and division of labor. **Thus, technological development was both a result of and a contributing factor to the overall development of society.**

#### 物质与非物质

The role of physical resources tends to diminish as society moves to higher levels in the scale of development. Correspondingly the role of non-material resources keeps increasing as development advances. One of the most important non-material resources is information, which has become a key input in modern times. Information is a non-material resource that does not get exhausted by distribution or sharing. Greater access to information helps increase the pace of its development. Ready access to information about economic factors helps investors to immediately transfer capital to those sectors and areas where it will fetch a higher return. The greater input of non-material resources helps explain the rising productivity of societies in spite of a limited physical resource base.

#### 论证非物质提高生产力——关于数据的论证

The application of higher non-material inputs also raises the productivity of physical inputs. Modern technology has helped increase the proven sources of oil by 50% in recent years and at the same time reduced the cost of search operations by 75%. Moreover, technology has shown that it is possible to reduce the amount of physical inputs in a wide range of activities. Scientific agricultural methods demonstrated that soil productivity could be raised by application of synthetic fertilizers. Dutch farm scientists have demonstrated that a minimal water consumption of 1.4 liters is enough to raise a kilogram of vegetables compared to the thousand liters that traditional irrigation methods normally require. Henry Ford's assembly line techniques brought down the man-hours of labor required to deliver a car from 783 minutes to 93 minutes. These examples show that the greater input of higher non-material resources can raise the productivity of physical resources thereby extending their limits.

#### 脑力劳动优于体力劳动

**Humanity relied more on muscle-power than thought-power to accomplish work. That is no longer the case.** Today mental resources are the primary determinant of development. He who drove a simple bullock cart has now designed ships and aircraft that carry huge loads across immense distances. He has tamed rivers, cleared jungles and even turned arid desert lands into cultivable lands through irrigation. By using his brains he has turned worthless sand into powerful silicon chips that carry huge amounts of information and form the basis of computers.

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#### 关于网络信息

##### 网络的作用

The technology revolution is upon us. In the past, there have been many triumphs in the world of technology. To this date, people are able to communicate over thousands of miles with the greatest of ease. The Internet connects nearly 400 million users worldwide and is an essential part of how we work, play, communicate, and conduct commerce. We use the Internet in ways

that seemed unimaginable in the past.

#### 互联网使用的四大障碍

1. local information barriers
2. literacy barriers
3. language barriers
4. cultural diversity barriers

#### 网络的好处

The Internet provides convenience for people to learn at home. Internet based training has become a common business tool used to gain advancements in current jobs. Tutoring over the Internet is also available. Business on the Internet is a growing technology. Business on the Internet has no geographic boundaries; it has access to more consumers. Approximately 150 businesses join the Internet every day. There is less labor force needed and it is open 24 hours a day. The Internet is also a bigger and cheaper way to advertise. In the past 20 years, the Internet has changed a number of areas in society, especially the business world. In the last 40 years, the Internet has gone from a method of defense communication for the government, to a business venture for an entrepreneur or a fortune 500-company. The Internet is a way for gaining consumers, products and capital for a business.

In a world of light-speed data transmission, any individual with little training and expertise can make a fortune from the Internet. Many companies, like Amazon.com or eBay, thrive from business done through Internet transactions.

#### 网络的危害

data leakage

virus    infringe one's privacy

national security

censorship

The Internet has many great uses, but, as anything else, negative things can be done there as well. The beauty of the Internet is that it is so large that it's nearly impossible to keep track of what bad things everyone is doing. A few examples are someone can steal a cell phone and then by using the Internet, they can reprogram the telephone to work off someone's account and not be traced. Other examples are the pirates of software. Someone can get a program that Microsoft sells for about one thousand dollars for free and it can't be traced. There is another fact that nearly anything can be traded online, like drugs, weapons such as high power guns, bombs, and the list for these items goes on and on. One of the worst things that the police really want to get their hands on is Child Pornography. It is not so hard to keep track of when people had to go out and hand deliver this stuff, but through the Internet the scum who partake in this don't have to leave their homes. A big problem is the fact that underage kids can see what they are not meant to. This does not just end up back at porn though; there are images of extreme violence on humans and animals.

#### 技术提高了人类生存条件还是恶化了人类生存条件

Philosophical debates have arisen over the present and future use of technology in society, with disagreements over whether technology improves the human condition or worsens it.

Neo-Luddism, anarcho-primitivism, and similar movements criticize the pervasiveness of technology in the modern world, claiming that it harms the environment and alienates people; proponents of ideologies such as trans-humanism and techno-progressivism view continued technological progress as beneficial to society and the human condition. Indeed, until recently, it was believed that the development of technology was restricted only to human beings, but recent scientific studies indicate that other primates and certain dolphin communities have developed simple tools and learned to pass their knowledge to other generations.

#### 科技对家庭的影响

Technology allows families living in different locations to stay in touch with each other. Filipinos are now able to send text messages to their relatives in the United States and Europe. Singaporeans who are working overseas are able to keep in touch with their families back home via the Internet. Children of expatriate Laos are able to learn more about their parents' home country via the Internet.

**环境话题：政府职责(所有政府类题目通吃)** A. Public enthusiasm for improving the environment often lacks necessary **expertise and funding** that only comes from the more established, well-funded government organizations dedicated to the work.

B. Governments can promote public transport usage, use cleaner burning and renewable energy, encourage recycling by example and through active **enforcement**, watch hazardous substance discharges, and prevent developments that cause water contamination and soil erosion.

C. Governments and big enterprises are **responsible** for most of the environmental problems and therefore should take the lead in resolving these issues.

**个人职责：**A. The public has the biggest stake in environmental protection and is, therefore, the biggest **driving force** behind environment undertakings. Local communities, non-governmental protection bodies, as well as every single citizen all need to do their part.

B. While important policy decisions are needed at the national level, there are many things that **everybody can do and should do**, to reduce waste as well as their individual and household impact on the environment.

C. Public involvement could provide an indispensable **supplement** to scarce government resources and serve to supervise government agencies as well.

#### 一部强烈推荐的电影

##### An inconvenient truth

##### Kyoto Protocol

新东方在线，让托福更简单！

#### 文化类问题(多和全球化有关)

**好处：**A. people at every level of the society can easily sense the impact of international changes. They can see and hear them in the media, taste them in their food, and sense them in the products that they buy.

B. globalization brings enormous amounts of investment, increasing skill and education levels, especially for some developing countries.

C. individuals with professional skills, academic ability, talent and initiative will be more likely to migrate or improve their own circumstances.

**坏处：**

- A. the process of globalization will lead to a stripping away of identity and a blandly uniform world.
- B. Globalization simply allows western corporations to overwhelm the world at the expense of smaller nations, local cultures, traditions and values.
- C. To some extent, globalization becomes essentially equivalent to homogenizing Americanization.

媒体类话题:

fraudulent

negative events

child

电影媒体:

The major means that mass media influence the public is by creating topics of discussion in the society. Mass media offers people (the consumers) issues to talk and think about. *Titanic* had brought a worldwide uproar by its extolling and of fascinating immortal love; *Prime Color* and *Wag the dog* met the national debate on right and duty of the president of the United States. Antiwar movies such as *Tears of the Sun* and *All Quiet On The Western Front* among numerous others have been raising the question that is any war really to uphold justice or is it really worthy that an individual makes sacrifices to his country and at the same time ignores his own family or his personal values?

We all admire even envy those who now have attained great achievements, such those famous stars as, **Jacky Chen, Jet Li**, for example. We should, however, be aware of the exorbitant prices they have paid for their present glories. Jacky Chen once told that when he was still a teenager, he and his partners were required to practice more than 12 hours a day; and it was said that Jet Li was sent to be an apprentice when he was hardly four years old! Apparently, those seemingly cruel hardships had turned out to be the best gifts years later. But for yesterday's struggle, today's glories could not exist.

科技传媒类话题

广告: 正面影响 A. For customers, advertising plays an imperative part in making them aware of the worth of the product or service.

B. For business, advertising facilitates manufacturers in creating product awareness among the public.

C. Apart from commercial advertising, public service advertisement plays a vital and irreplaceable role in our society.

负面影响 A. Advertisements create **stereotyped aesthetic and behavioral models** that may influence people's values early in their lives.

B. **Too many** advertisements are seen on TV screens and in newspapers or magazines.

C. Advertising has an overall adverse impact on children and young people. For example, **children or young** people often misunderstand advertising which in turn can lead to inappropriate behavior.

传媒类

Times have not become more violent. They have just become more televised.

--Marilyn Manson

The Internet is like alcohol in some sense. It accentuates what you would do anyway. If you want to be a loner, you can be more alone. If you want to connect, it makes it easier to connect.



censorship

fraud

*Do you think all the news is true?*

Not all the news is true. Broadsheet newspapers sometimes dig for information and twist its importance for political purposes. And news in tabloids is more sensational and contains more half-truth and biased opinions. The problem is that people everywhere confuse what they read in newspapers with news.

广告

Advertising is the modern substitute for argument; its function is to make the worse appear the better.

Many a small thing has been made large by the right kind of advertising.

Advertising is a valuable economic factor because it is the cheapest way of selling goods, particularly if the goods are worthless.

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