

观点素材

1. 科学实验:
 - a. 坏处:
 - i. 花费很大 extremely expensive; come at a huge cost
 - ii. 对普通人没有意义 do not benefit normal people; 政治手段 vanity projects for politicians
 - iii. 风险大: 容易失败, 危害相关人员生命 can cost astronauts their lives.
2. 公共设施 public service/ public servants
 - a. 好处
 - i. 造福大家 have a positive impact on every member of society (例子: 每个人都是用)
 - ii. 花费小 much cheaper than
 - iii. 脱贫、提高生活质量 could be lifted out of poverty、given a better quality of life
3. 竞争/合作 competition/ co-operation, competitive, co-operative, co-operate, competitiveness
 - a. 竞争
 - i. 有动力 a great source of motivation
 - ii. 努力, 使自己比别人好 work harder、outdo the other pupils
 - iii. 良性竞争建立自信——独立完成任务、进步快速 healthy rivalry、build children's self confidence——work independently、progress quickly
 - iv. 在离开学校时更具竞争力 (例子: job interview) competitive situations when leave school
 - v. 为适应adult life做准备 prepare for adult life
 - b. 合作
 - i. 成年生活更需要合作co-operation even more important (例子: at work——teams、follow superior's instruction、help junior members of staff)
 - ii. 团队合作技巧比赢更重要 team collaboration skills more useful than win
 - iii. Better attitude for young children,学校应该灌输这种态度, 并且引导 work together
4. 学生问题 student behavior
 - a. 原因
 1. 家长不严格 tend to be too lenient or permissive——学生不接受学校管教 don't accept the demands of teacher and the limits imposed on them by school rules
 - i. 学校和老师管理不到位 no control, bad classroom management
 - ii. 受名人影响 influenced by celebrities who set a bad example
 - b. 措施
 - i. 家长设立管理规矩、采用惩罚措施解释行为后果 parents set firm rule、reasonable punishments、demonstrate actions have consequences
 - ii. 学校对老师和家长进行培训 train teachers and parents, effective disciplinary techniques, better communication
 - iii. 名人有责任树立榜样 responsibility act as a role model
5. 野生动物保护
 - a. 地球不仅是人类的, 人类没有权利允许物种灭绝 there is nothing special about this particular century that means that we suddenly have the right to allow or encourage the extinction of any species.
 - b. 没有理由让动物灭绝 there is no compelling reason
 - c. 无需过度开发和破坏去满足全球人口需求 exploit or destroy every last square metre of land, feed or accommodate the world's population
 - d. 人与动物可以共存 exist side by side with
 - e. 自然栖息地的保护不仅对野生动物重要ensures the survival of wild animals, 对人类同样重要are also crucial for human survival (例子: 雨林产生氧气、吸收二氧化碳、稳定地球气候stabilise the Earth's climate)
 - f. 破坏后的管理花费远高于保护的花费the costs of managing the resulting changes to our planet would far outweigh the costs of conservation
 - g. 维持自然平衡 maintain the natural balance of all life on Earth
6. 不应该对私立学校家庭减税:
 - a. 税收管理困难 calculate the correct amount of tax reduction
 - b. 每个人为了public service交税 (例子: 可能不打警察或消防队call the police or fire brigade) pay a certain amount of tax for public services
 - c. 税收的不平等: 穷人比富人交得多
 - d. 教育税收好处:
 - i. 高质量、平等的教育系统对社会中的每个人都有益 It is beneficial for all members of society to have a high quality education system with equal opportunities for all young people
 - ii. 创造优质劳动力, 促进国家的生产力和繁荣 This will result in a well-educated workforce, and in turn a more productive and prosperous nation.
 - iii. 这些交税人也能得到好处see the advantages of this (例子: 公司需要优质员工well qualified and competent staff)
7. Art:
 - a. 政府应该资助
 - i. 公共区域有很多艺术作品 works of art in public spaces, 街道或广场上都有 streets or squares (例子: 利物浦码头的雕塑最近被翻新redeveloped recently)

- ii. 这些艺术作品代表了文化、遗产和历史 represent culture, heritage and history
- iii. 可以教育公众，了解城市的背景 They serve to educate people about the city
- iv. 作为地标和话题，吸引游客 act as landmarks or talking points for visitors and tourists

b. 反对

- i. 政府有更重要的事务 concerns，政府预算应该优先用于教育、医疗、基础设施和安全等公共服务领域 state budgets need to be spent on education, healthcare, infrastructure and security, among other areas.
- ii. 艺术工作被视为奢侈品，相对于公共服务，其重要性较低 These public services are vital for a country to function properly, whereas the work of creative artists, even in public places, is a luxury.
- iii. 艺术家也应该像其他专业人士一样 like any other professional，通过售卖作品挣钱

8. 动物实验 animal experiments/ products are tested on animals/ animal testing/ the use of animals in medical research/ testing on animals

a. 反对：违反伦理 there are clear ethical arguments against

- i. 实验实例：实验室小白鼠为了测量新药效果感染疾病 laboratory mice may suffer from an illness so that the effectiveness of a new drug can be measured
- ii. 人类没有权利对动物施加这种创伤 subject animals to this kind of trauma，所有的生命都应该被尊重 the lives of all creatures should be respected
- iii. 人类的获得的利益不足以弥补对动物造成的痛苦 the benefits to humans do not justify the suffering caused，应寻求替代方法 alternative methods of research

b. 支持：可替代的方法 reliable alternatives 不够成熟 available

- i. 如果能拯救人类生命，动物实验带来的痛苦是可接受的 a certain amount of suffering on the part of mice or rats can be justified if human lives are saved（例子：反对者的家人需要动物实验研究出的药物进行治疗 needed a medical treatment that had been developed through）
- ii. 个人观点：非药物的动物实验需要禁止，但在医学研究中是必要的

9. 博物馆 museums/ exhibits

a. 娱乐作用

- i. 主要目的：作为旅游场所 tourist attractions，目的是通过引人入胜的物品来吸引游客
- ii. 游客体验：过多的教育内容游客会感到无聊 read or listen to too much educational content，应侧重提供视觉和互动上的享受 put more of an emphasis on enjoyment rather than learning
- iii. 具体方式：视觉效果 visually spectacular、融入互动活动或游戏 interactive activities or even games，增强观展体验

b. 教育作用

- i. 指出教育功能：目的是教给人们之前不知道的知识
- ii. 为了实现教育的目标，需要进行展品解释介绍 the history behind the museum's exhibits needs to be explained
- iii. 具体方式：讲解员 employ professional guides、提供耳机让访客收听音频 offer headsets so that visitors can listen to detailed commentary
- iv. 在教育方面的重要性：教授关于历史、文化、科学方面的知识
- v. 接触到课堂上解除不到的知识

10. 快乐

a. 为什么难定义：情感的复杂性 the intricate nature of emotions 以及快乐的主观性 personal nature of happiness/ it is particular to each individual

- i. 快乐包含的情绪范围很广 encompasses a broad spectrum of feelings，并且这些感性经常和一些情绪交织出现 be intertwined with other states
- ii. 快乐具有主观性 subjective nature：让某个人高兴的事情不一定让别人高兴 what brings joy to one person might not have the same effect on another，每个人有自己看重的东西 own cherished values（例子：有的人通过帮助别人快乐，有的人通过社交；有的人看重金钱，有的人看重家庭）

b. 影响快乐的因素

- i. 安全的住所 a safe place to live/ shelter 和足够的食物 enough food to eat（满足基本生存需求 basic survival needs）
- ii. 和家人和朋友分享 shared experiences with family and friends/ company，完全孤立的人很难感到幸福 it is rare to find a person who is content to live in complete isolation
- iii. 其他因素：自由 individual freedom、生活的目标感 a sense of purpose in life
- iv. 个人积极的心态 outlook/ attitude-----能从生活中的小事 simple pleasures 中获取快乐（a walk in nature or a kind word from a friend）
- v. 成长的环境 a supportive environment during one's formative years
- vi. 生活的环境（物理环境和人际关系），including both the physical environment and social interactions

11. 音乐：

a. 为什么重要

- i. 陪伴我们的成长 accompanies all of us throughout our lives
 - 1) 童年时通过歌曲进行语言学习 are taught songs/ as a means of learning language 或者娱乐 as a form of enjoyment
 - 2) 通过集体唱歌促进人与人之间的关系 it would appear that the act of singing in a group creates a connection between participants, regardless of their age.
 - 3) 随着成长音乐品味变话，最喜欢的歌曲往往是个人生活故事的一部分 Later in life/ we come to see our favourite songs as part of our life stories.
 - 4) 传递、激发无法用语言表达的感情 in a way that words alone cannot
- ii. 通过不同的节奏、旋律传递感情，影响我们的心情 it can evoke a wide range of emotions through various rhythms and tempos, which can significantly impact our mood and mindset（例子：积极乐观的歌曲能够激励我们，让我们追求目标时更有激情 upbeat and motivational songs can inspire and energize individuals, driving them to pursue their goals with greater vigor）

- iii. 音乐作为一个叙事媒介，记录了故事或者情感，visualize and connect with the content on a personal level 让听者想象然后将内容和自身联系起来 narrative medium/ capturing/ whether it be a heartfelt love story or a courageous tale
- iv. 包含了世界各地的历史、流行趋势和语言，促进文化交流 facilitates cross-cultural communication and fosters global understanding.
- b. 传统音乐：
 - i. 表达了一个国家的文化、历史和习俗，是国家文化遗产的宝库 erving as a repository of a country's classical legacy （例子：xx音乐，将我们同过去联系起来，成为我们文化认同中的一部分 connect us to the past and form part of our cultural identity）
- c. 流行音乐：
 - i. 具有现代吸引力 contemporary appeal，代表了当下流行的趋势和喜好
 - ii. 通常朗朗上口且有趣 catchy and fun，但本质上是商业产品，由商人营销和售卖 it is essentially a commercial product that is marketed and sold by business people
- d. 音乐价值具有主观性 subjective，取决于个人的喜好 varying with personal tastes
- 12. 人口老龄化：ageing populations/ live longer/ populations grow older
 - a. 后果
 - i. 领退休金的人多 more people of retirement age who will be eligible to receive a pension
 - ii. 年轻的工作者少 The proportion of younger, working adults will be smaller，税收相对于人口规模 in relation to the size of the population 减少——工作的成年人税收压力变大
 - iii. 医疗需求增大 a rise in the demand for healthcare，年轻人不得不照顾老人
 - b. 解决办法：
 - i. 提升退休年龄 increase the retirement age，这个年龄的足够健康去继续工作
 - ii. 鼓励移民 immigration，增加交税的工作人数
 - iii. 国家花更多钱在基础设施上

词组

1. 航空工程：space programmes/ space exploration/ space missions/ space shuttle disaster/ space travel
2. 学校：attend ... School/ well-funded education system
3. 交税：pay taxes/ reduce taxes/ tax reduction/ financial concessions/ a tax discount/ a greater tax burden
4. 名人：celebrity/ famous people/ public figures
5. 艺术：art projects/ creative artists/ artworks/ the work of creative artists/ create an artistic atmosphere/ enhances their appreciation of art
6. 实验：experiments/ tested on/ testing/ experimentation
7. 公共：public services/ public spaces/ public places/ public servants/ healthcare services/ public health infrastructure/ expanding existing facilities/ healthcare facilities
8. 药品：drug/ medicine/ medical research/ non-medical products/ medical treatment/ medical procedures/ receive adequate care 痛苦：pain/ illness/ trauma
9. 例如：To use a common example of this practice/ for example/ as an illustration/ take the example of
10. 音乐：rhythm/ tempo/ upbeat/ motivational/
11. 支持：supporters、反对 opponents/ critic
12. 替代 equally effective alternatives/ reliable alternatives 促进：facilitate/ foster/ promote
13. 文化：facilitates cross-cultural communication and fosters global understanding. / cultural landscape/ cultural heritage/ serving as a repository of a country's classical legacy （文化遗产宝库）/ cultural exchange
14. 工作：fewer workers in the workforce/ the smaller number of young workers/ return to the workplace/ raise the retirement age/ retiree/ re-enter the workforce in part-time or consulting roles/ labor shortages/ working adults/ increase the retirement age/ a productive working life
15. A spirit of competition; a great source of motivation; outdo the other pupils; healthy rivalry
16. build children's self confidence; aspects of adult life; superiors; junior members of staff; Team collaboration skills
17. attitude schools should foster; promoting the idea
18. become accustomed to
19. The quality of classroom management
20. Set the example/ act as a role model
21. Play an important role
22. Face discipline problem/ problem with student behavior
23. planet Earth/ natural habitats/
24. The laws of nature
25. 财政支持：Spending on/ the funding of/ support for/ the money should come from/ government funding for/ financial support/ government help/ government funds/ draw from pension funds/ funds these pensions/ the financial burden on/ increasing investment in
26. calculate the correct amount of
27. Have a positive impact on
28. are fortunate enough
29. pay our share of the money
30. see the advantages of this
31. 完全的 Completely/ absolutely/ definitely/ extremely/ 有资格：be eligible to
32. 重要的 important/ essential/ be vital for/ necessary/ greatly influence/ play a vital role/ crucial/ integral/ indispensable/ profoundly influence/ valuable

33. advocate for 倡导 contend that believe that
34. have the opportunity to
35. cause problems for relevant departments
36. Routinely/ 修饰问题的形容词: undoubtedly/ obviously/ increasingly
37. 旅游: draw visitors/ attract a larger audience/ tourist attractions
38. 体验: engaging experience/ immersive experience 反映、包含: represent/ relect/ include/ encompass/ capture/ [pse/ mean
39. 历史文化相关 collections/ artifacts/ cultural assets/ cultural mission/ fostering a well-informed and culturally aware society/ maintain their educational mission and cultural significance/ offer invaluable insights into different cultures and historical periods/ exhibits featuring agricultural tools from various historical eras can educate visitors about the evolution of farming techniques.
40. 利用: leverage/ capitalize 结合: integrate 故事: story/ tale 传递感情: convey/ express/ evoke/ arouse
41. 目的: primary goal/ main purpose/ main function/ primary role/ be dedicated primarily/ focus on
42. 娱乐: entertainment options/ entertainment places/ entertainment venues/ leisure venue
43. 观点: opinions/ views/ viewpoints/ perspectives 定义: definition/ state 准确的: precise/ concrete
44. 影响: affect/ have an impact on/ lead to/ cause/ contribute to/ difficulty arises from
45. 精确地: precise/ clear/ explicit 定义: define/ definition/ concept/ describe 困难的: hard/ challenging/ difficult 复杂的: complex/ complexity/ intricate/ intricacy
46. 包含一系列... encompasses a broad spectrum of 交织: emotions be intertwined with other states/ be associated with
47. 正面情感: positive/ friendly/ cheerful/ joy/ enjoyable/ delight/ fulfilling/ sense of well-being/ satisfaction/ contentment/ optimistic/pleasure/ supportive/ nurturing (培养的) / encouraging/ favorable 发自内心的: heartfelt 勇敢的: courageous / brave
48. 负面情感: negative/ depression/ sadness/ nostalgia
49. 获得: gain/ find/ feel/ derive it from/ appreciate 态度: attitude/ outlook/ mindset 环境: environment/ surroundings/ living conditions 人际交往: social interactions/ connections relationship
50. 成长: grow up/ during one's formative years/ upbringing 激励: motivate/ motivational/ stimulate/ prompt/ inspire/ energize/ drive
51. 例如: such as/ like/ for example 老年人: elderly people/ older generations
52. 因素、前提: common needs/ factors/ basic preconditions 满足: be met/ be fulfilled/ accommodate the growing demand for 回想起相关片段: envision related scenarios/ visualize/ imagine
53. serving as a medium for cross-cultural communication 有激情的追梦: pursue their goals with greater vigor
54. 个人偏好: individual preferences vary/ subjective/ varying with personal tastes/ have a deeper appreciation for/ gravitate towards
55. 更重要: holds greater significance/ definitively rank A over B/ be valued over/ be given more importance than 同等重要: equally valueable/ hold equal importance
56. 各种形式: various types of/ different kinds of/ ... in its myriad forms 叙事媒介: serve as a narrative medium
57. 缓解、解决问题: mitigate/ reduce/ solve/ address/ tackle the challenges of 问题: problems/ challenges/ issue/ consequences/ several related problems can be anticipated 推迟: postpone/ defer/ raise 压力: the strain on/ stain on/ put pressure on
58. 采取措施: propose effective measures/ several measures can be implemented
59. 需求增加: a rise in the demand for/ the rising demand of

句子表达

1. Funds should be allocated./ If governments reallocated the money./ money from national budgets will need to be taken from other areas and spent on vital healthcare, accommodation and transport facilities
2. Should be abandoned
3. introduce an element of competitiveness
4. 话题引入:
 - a. ... has been a topic of debate, with some people argue believing that ..., while others argue that
 - b. The question of has sparked considerable debate
 - c. While ... there do seem to be some common needs that we all share with regard to
 - d. the relative importance of traditional versus international music is a topic of debate
 - e. The debate over whether ... or ... holds greater significance is ongoing
5. 原因:
 - a. Three main factors are to blame for
 - b. For a variety of reasons, it would be wrong to
6. 反对:
 - a. it is pointless to
 - b. there is no compelling reason
 - c. Opponents of such research argue that
 - d. On the other hand, I can understand the arguments against
 - e. there are clear ethical/ moral/ humanitarian/ social/ legal arguments against
7. 支持:
 - a. it is perhaps even more important to
 - b. It seems to me that ... should be able to ... so that ...
 - c. 带转折的支持
 - i. There are good reasons why ... but ... is sometimes necessary
 - ii. I feel that it may be a necessary evil where.....concerned
 - iii. While I tend towards the viewpoint that....I would have to support a limited mount of
 - iv. it seems to me that it would be wrong to ban Until Have been developed
 - v. while there are valid arguments for ..., I firmly believe that
8. It can therefore be argued that
9. a co-operative attitude is much more desirable in

10. A second measure would be for governments to encourage
11. steps can definitely be taken to tackle the problem
12. it is absurd to argue that 争论...是荒谬的
13. several related problems can be anticipated
14. In today's society, where entertainment is highly valued, museums can leverage their cultural assets and integrate multimedia technologies to create engaging experiences.
15. would be much less interesting and attractive.
16. is widely regarded as a fundamental aspect of
17. Some people, for example, derive a sense of satisfaction from earning money or achieving success, whereas for others, health and family are much more important.
18. each enriching our lives in distinct and meaningful ways
19. In short, it is difficult to imagine life without it.
20. ensure a balanced and sustainable future for society
21. 增加医疗压力、降低医疗质量: This can lead to longer wait times for medical care and strain on public health infrastructure, potentially diminishing the quality of healthcare available to everyone
22. this imbalance puts considerable pressure on
23. As the population ages, there are more retirees drawing from pension funds while the working-age population, which funds these pensions through taxes, decreases
24. It would be a real pity if pop music became so predominant that these national styles disappeared.
25. one way for them to contribute to educational progress

连接词/结构

1. Whereas/ but/ while
2. Personally
3. Moreover/ furthermore/ additionally
4. 结构: 总观点, the main reason for this view.... + 论证1+论证2, another reason for this opinion...
5. 结尾总结时: 带上相关的总结观点, 第三段开始时可以承上启下
6. Opinion:
 - a. Agree/ disagree: 首段总结支持你的两个观点 (main paragraph分别论述支持你的两个观点, 不要论述反面的东西contrast)
 - b. Partly agree: 分别论述两个观点, 结尾总结的时候不需要说一些人认为、另一些人认为, 而是再次强调自己的观点agree/ disagree/ partly agree
 - i. To some extent/ while... 引入

语法错误

1. People have different opinions on the primary purpose of museums./ People hold varying views regarding the main function of museums./ People have different views on what the main purpose of museums should be.
2. An enjoyable experience/ a range of/ various historical periods
3. These artifacts include paintings, books, sculptures, and more, from around the world, which are not typically available in classrooms
4. People's emotions according to growing/ living circumstances suffer from
5. a wide variety of music exists/ It is true that a rich variety of musical styles can be found
6. 指责、侮辱: blame/ abuse
7. 敏感的: sensitive
8. 可数名词: rhythm/ speed
9. "resulting in" 通常后接名词短语或动名词短语, 而不是从句
10. related: 事物的相关性; relative: 事物在比较中的相对性; relevant: 事物在当前情况中的适用性
11. Strain: 物理负荷或心理紧张; stress: 广泛的 pressure
12. described above