summary

初稿

In "Salvation" written by Langston Hughes, the author tells a story that he tries to be saved in a Christian meeting for children in the Auntie Reed's church when he is going on thirteen. But in the meeting, he doesn’t see Jesus, so he isn’t really saved but lied to everyone.  Before he gets to the meeting for the salvation, his aunt has told him … he will see Jesus when he gets saved. Even though he has been praying fervently for salvation in the course of the meeting, he doesn’t see Jesus until it is too late. Finally, there was just him and one boy in the church, and the boy losses his patience and gets up, so the boy is saved. He doesn’t see Jesus for a long time, but eventually he decides to get up as the same as the boy did. Actually he isn’t saved. He deceives everyone. When he comes home, he is crying over the fact that he has lied to everyone. After the meeting, he stops believing in Christ for the contributor that Jesus doesn’t come and set aside him when he needs help.

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In "Salvation" written by Langston Hughes, the author tells a story that he tries to be saved in a Christian meeting for children in Auntie Reed's church when he is going on thirteen. Before he gets to the meeting for the salvation, his aunt has told him he would see Jesus when he gets saved. Even though he has been praying fervently for salvation in the course of the meeting, he doesn't see Jesus until it is too late. Finally, there is just him and one boy in the church, and the boy is too ashamed to stand up, so the boy is saved. He doesn't see Jesus in the course of the meeting, but eventually he decides to get up as the same as the boy does. Actually he isn't saved, because he deceives everyone. When he comes home, he cries over the fact that he lies to everyone. After the meeting, he stops believing in Christ for the contributor that Jesus doesn't come and set aside him when he needs help.

Definition

初稿

The good students here in Peking University are dissimilar from students in normal schools, for the contributor that they have higher requirements than students in normal schools. If you are a good student in Peking University, then you not only have good grades, but also have many interesting hobbies. It is normal to meet a student in Peking University who knows many foreign languages, as well as music, chess, calligraphy and painting. But they have one common denominator, it is that they are willing to do other students a favor when they are in trouble, so that they can make progress together. Additionally, they are not only concerned about themselves, but also other students around them, strangers who have never met before, and even international situations. This is the broad-mindedness of a good student in Peking University, who thinks not about himself, but about how to make his contribution to the country and society.

So provided that a student just cares about his future or else his studies, in that case he cannot be called a good student in Peking University.

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Comparison and Contrast

初稿

Nuclear power and solar power look extremely different to most people though, e.g. solar power is now visible in many places, while nuclear power is not yet widely used, and so on. But there are many similarities between nuclear power and solar power, and the gap between them is not as big as we think. First of all, both nuclear power and solar power are renewable, which means that they will not be depleted by human overuse. Secondly, both nuclear power and solar power are currently underutilized, and they are uncontrollable, so people can't use them as much as they want yet. Thirdly, the use of both nuclear power and solar power is extremely limited by the prevailing environment. For example, solar power just works on sunny days, whereas nuclear power must operate under high temperatures and high pressure. Last but not least, for the time being, neither nuclear nor solar power can be used for real civilian purposes because the technology is not yet mature enough.

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Cause and Effect Analysis

初稿

Overworking students can have a number of adverse effects on their physical functioning. Firstly, overwork increases the burden on our hearts, such as arrhythmia, palpitations, and even sudden death. According to a survey, people who stay up more than 2 hours a day are sixty seven percent more likely to develop heart disease a year later. There is one more point, prolonged use of the brain will contribute to mental fatigue, leading to insufficient blood and the oxygen supply to the brain, resulting in the loss of appetite and memory, the inattentiveness and so on. According to a survey, in China's teenage population, at least fifty percent of people have varied degrees of brain fatigue. Finally, there is the most common mental fatigue, which is mainly chronic fatigue caused by long-term overload, and stress is also an important cause. The most evident manifestation of mental fatigue is insomnia, according to the official survey, thirty eight percent of Chinese people have different degrees of sleep disorders, and the number of people with mental fatigue will be more. Therefore as students, we should try to avoid overworking to protect ourselves.

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Overworking students can have a number of adverse effects on their physical functioning. Firstly, overworking increases the burden on our hearts, and may cause some serious diseases, such as arrhythmia, palpitations, and even sudden death. According to a survey, people who stay up more than 2 hours a day are sixty seven percent more likely to develop heart disease a year later. There is one more point, prolonged use of the brain will contribute to mental fatigue, leading to insufficient blood and the oxygen supply to the brain, then resulting in the loss of appetite and memory, the inattentiveness and so on. According to a survey, in China's teenage population, at least fifty percent of people have varied degrees of brain fatigue. Finally, there is usually mental fatigue, which is mainly chronic fatigue caused by not only long-term overload but also great stress, among overworking students. The most common manifestation of mental fatigue is insomnia. According to an official survey, thirty eight percent of Chinese people have different degrees of sleep disorders, and the number of people with mental fatigue will be more. Therefore, as students, we should try to avoid overworking to protect ourselves.

Classification

初稿

Broadly speaking, alternative energy sources are those that can replace currently widely used mineral fuels such as hydro, geothermal, nuclear, solar, wind, hydrogen, and ocean energy. The United Nations Program Development Program (UNDP) divides them into three main categories, hydroelectric energy, renewable energy and traditional biomass energy. This classification belongs to more conventional classification. But China is limited to the national conditions, so we can divide them according to the amount of use of the classification, alternative energy is currently divided into hydroelectric energy, wind energy, solar energy and other alternative energy sources. Other alternative energy sources include nuclear energy, biomass energy, geothermal energy and other new immature energy sources, which also reflects China's strategic consideration for the status of alternative energy. There is another classification that researchers like to use, and that is by source of energy. This can be divided into three categories. The first is the energy from solar radiation, e.g., solar, coal, oil, natural gas, hydro, wind, and bioenergy. The second is the energy from the earth's interior, e.g., nuclear energy, geothermal energy. The last is the gravitational energy from celestial bodies, e.g., tidal energy.

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Broadly speaking, alternative energy refers to energy sources that can replace widely used fossil fuels, such as hydro, geothermal, nuclear, solar, wind, hydrogen and ocean energy. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) classifies them into three main categories: hydroelectric energy, renewable energy and traditional biomass energy. This classification is a more traditional one, but one that researchers prefer to use is to classify energy sources by their origin. In this way, alternative energy sources can be divided into three categories. The first is energy from solar radiation, which is characterised by the fact that it comes directly or indirectly from solar energy, coal, oil, natural gas, water, wind and biomass. The second type of energy is energy from the Earth's interior, which is characterised by the fact that it comes from the Earth's interior, generally from the movement of plates within the Earth's crust, e.g. nuclear energy, geothermal energy. The last type is gravitational energy from celestial bodies, like a portion of the energy generated by the sun and moon when they trigger tides on Earth, such as tidal energy. Overall, regardless of how they are classified, alternative energy sources are environmentally friendly and have great potential for development, which we should be developing now.