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refurbish 

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英 /ˌrɪˈfɜːbɪʃ/ 

美 /ˌrɪˈfɜːrbɪʃ/ 

发音指导 >

全球发音 >

简明

**牛津**

新牛津 

韦氏

柯林斯

**re·fur·bish** *v.*

 /ˌrɪˈfɜːbɪʃ/

美 

 /-ˈfɜːrb-/

1

[VN] to clean and decorate a room, building, etc. in order to make it more attractive, more useful, etc. 再装修; 清理装修

07:33

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renovate

简明

牛津

新牛津 VIP

韦氏

柯林斯

renovate

/ˈrenəˌveɪt/

★

CET6+ TEM4

(renovating, renovated, renovates)

1

V-T

If someone **renovates** an old building, they repair and improve it and get it back into good condition. 修复; 整修

•

The couple spent thousands renovating the house.  
这对夫妻花了几千元来整修房子。

2

N-VAR

修复; 整修

•

...a property which will need extensive renovation.  
...一处需要大范围整修的房产。

renovation

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rebuild

×

简明

牛津

新牛津 VIP

韦氏

**柯林斯**

**rebuild**

/ri:ˈbɪld/

★★

TEM4

(rebuilding, rebuilt, rebuilds)

1

V-T

When people **rebuild** something such as a building or a city, they build it again after it has been damaged or destroyed. 重建 (房屋或城市等)

• They say they will stay to rebuild their homes rather than retreat to refugee camps.  
他们说要留下来重建家园而不是撤到难民营中。

• The old south grandstand must be rebuilt.  
破旧的南看台一定要重建。

2

V-T

When people **rebuild** something such as an institution, a system, or an aspect of their lives, they take action to bring it back to its previous condition. 重建 (组织、制度和生活等)

• The president's message was that everyone would have to work hard together to rebuild the economy.  
总统所传达的信息是每个人都应一起努力工作重建经济。

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**Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree?**

1. Totally agree

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Reason 1
- 3) Reason 2
- 4) Conclusion

1) Introduction

- 2) Concession+rebut
- 3) Reasons
- 4) Conclusion

2. Partially agree

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Agree with some parts
- 3) Disagree with other parts
- 4) Conclusion

3. Agree to some extent

- 1) Introduction
- 2) In some cases, totally agree
- 3) In other cases, totally disagree
- 4) Conclusion

**1. Question type --- structure**

**2. Read the topic --- ideas**

**Many people find it difficult to concentrate on learning at school. What are the reasons, and how do you think this can be solved?**

**Reasons?**

- ~~1. The way of teaching (inappropriate)/Feel bored~~
- ~~2. Learning environment is not suitable~~
- ~~3. Intense relationship~~
- ~~4. A lack of self-control~~

原因 --> **(many)** students + find it difficult to concentrate on (learning) (at school)

1. 是否符合逻辑 (因为, 所以)
2. 是否符合主体
3. 是否符合动作
4. 是否有重合
5. 是否符合限定
6. 是否是事实

Trend (societal changes)

- 1) The popularity of technological products
- 2) Pressure vs. Stress

TR: relevant; extend; support

CC: paragraphing; coherence (progression); cohesion

Closed progression 闭环递进

**Many people find it difficult to concentrate on learning at school. What are the reasons, and how do you think this can be solved?**

1. Introduction

2. The first question

1) The popularity of technological products

The first reason why many people are faced with concentration issue is that technological products are more popular. With the development of technological products, there are more entertainment ways --> and interruptions for students. And students focus more on those products. While learning at school, they will think of those games and entertainments. (+ data)

1) Extend (closed: where to start and where to end)

The popularity of tech products --> a lack of focus on schoolwork

2) Extend (progression)

The popularity of tech products --> a lack of focus on schoolwork

[WHY]

The popularity of tech products --> information presented short in passage/short videos/titles --> get accustomed to short-passage reading -->

long-time focus --> a lack of focus on schoolwork (a session relatively requires a long time for concentration)

[HOW/WHAT]

The popularity of tech products, whether these be mobile phones, computers --> information presented short in passage/short videos/titles --> get accustomed to short-passage reading --> long-time focus --> a lack of focus on schoolwork [fail to follow teachers' instructions, complete their course exercises as required, absent minded] (a session relatively requires a long time for concentration)

## 举例论证

2) Pressure vs. Stress

3. The second question

4. Conclusion

**Both scientists and tourists can travel to remote natural environments like the South Pole. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?**

Subject (scientists and tourists) + action (travel to /remote/ /natural/ environments) --- 影响 (四个维度: individuals; relationship; organizations; society/environment) (scientists; tourists; environments: promote scientific research; have an once-in-a-lifetime journey; cause environmental damage/leave

~~environmental footprints; threaten safety) stimulate economic growth;~~  
~~maintaining the integrity of the environment leads to huge costs)~~

*Travel to remote natural environments ---> human activities ---> ~~(the~~  
~~construction of laboratories may result in a decrease in the area of habits)~~ leave  
environmental footprints*

e.g. 对于你 extend 的内容具象化

~~the environment is so precious that we should protect;~~

~~there is much trash in these remote areas;~~

~~the soil will be eroded~~

People have many activities, so the environment is damaged

E.g. the construction of laboratories may result in a decrease in the area of habits  
for spices; some tourists may throw rubbish that would erode the soil

### **Solutions responding to your problems**

Subject (organizations; governments; communities) + action (negative/positive)

+ purpose



## 1. 媒体类

### 广告影响力不如从前

Nowadays, consumers are much less influenced by advertising than in the past. Why? Is this a positive or negative trend?

*原因 (sources of information; advertising industry; many advertisements) --- Consumers + are less influenced by advertising -- 影响 (consumers; companies; advertising industry)*

#### **For the first question [why]:**

**Overexposure:** We are constantly bombarded with advertisements everywhere we go, from billboards on the streets to ads on our social media feeds. This overexposure can lead to an "advertising fatigue," where people become desensitized to ads and start to ignore them.

Have excessive exposure to sth

**Skepticism:** With so much false or exaggerated advertising in the past, people have become increasingly sceptical of the claims made in ads. Consumers are more likely to research products themselves and read reviews from other customers before making a purchase, rather than relying solely on advertising.

**Trust:** Building trust with consumers is crucial for any brand, and advertising is one way to establish that trust. However, when companies prioritize profits over customer needs or fail to deliver on their promises, they can quickly lose that trust. As a result, people become less influenced by their advertising messages.

**Information overload:** With the vast amount of information available at our fingertips, people are more likely to rely on their own research and knowledge to make informed decisions. Advertising may still play a role in introducing new products or services, but it is increasingly becoming just one of many sources of information that people consider.

## **For the second question [positive or negative]**

Positive:

**Greater critical thinking skills:** As people become more aware of the strategies used in advertising, they are more likely to approach ads **with a critical eye**. This can lead to a better understanding of the messages being conveyed and a more discerning consumer.

**Authenticity:** Brands that prioritize authenticity over flashy advertising campaigns may have a better chance of connecting with consumers. When people feel that a brand is genuine and transparent, they are more likely to develop a sense of loyalty and trust.

**Greater focus on quality:** When people are less influenced by advertising, they may be more likely to focus on the quality and value of a product or service. This can be beneficial for businesses that prioritize quality and customer satisfaction over flashy advertising campaigns.

~~Increased reliance on word-of-mouth: As people become less influenced by advertising, they may turn more to recommendations from friends and family. This can be beneficial for businesses that prioritize customer satisfaction and rely on positive word-of-mouth to build their reputation.~~

Negative:

**Reduced effectiveness:** With fewer people being influenced by advertising, companies may find it more difficult to reach their target audience and promote their products effectively. This can result in reduced sales and profits.

**Decreased revenue for media outlets:** Advertising is a major source of revenue for many media outlets, such as TV channels, magazines, and websites. If fewer people are influenced by advertising, companies may be less willing to pay for ad space, which can lead to decreased revenue for these outlets.

**Job losses:** If companies are less willing to invest in advertising, this can lead to job losses in the advertising industry. This can have a ripple effect on related industries, such as marketing and public relations.

**Decreased innovation:** ~~Advertising can play a role in driving innovation by promoting new products and ideas. If advertising becomes less effective, companies may be less willing to invest in research and development, which can limit innovation.~~

## 网络看新闻的影响

Many people no longer read newspapers or watch TV programmes. Instead they get news about the world from the Internet. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Many people + no longer read newspaper or watch TV programs; rather prefer online news ---> 影响 (individuals; society; media)

### 【positive】

1. **Increased access to news**: Internet news **can be accessed** from anywhere in the world with an internet connection. This means that people in remote or underprivileged areas can have access to news that they would not have had before.
2. **Timeliness**: Internet news can be updated in real-time, which means that breaking news stories can be reported on almost instantly. This allows people to stay up-to-date with current events as they happen.
3. **Interactive**: Many internet news sites offer interactive features such as comment sections and forums, which allow readers to engage with the news and each other. This can lead to **a more engaged and informed citizenry**.

### 【negative】

1. **Spread of misinformation**: The internet **is flooded with** information from various sources, some of which may be unreliable or even deliberately misleading. With the decline of traditional news outlets, there is a higher risk of individuals consuming inaccurate or biased information without proper **fact-checking**. This can lead to the spread of misinformation and the formation of misguided opinions.
2. **Filter bubbles and echo chambers**: Online news consumption often involves **algorithms** that personalize content based on users' preferences and browsing history.

This can create filter bubbles and echo chambers, where people are exposed only to information that aligns with their existing beliefs and opinions. As a result, individuals may be less likely to encounter diverse perspectives and critical analysis, hindering their ability to form well-rounded views.

3. **Decline of investigative journalism:** Traditional news outlets have historically played a crucial role in investigative journalism, uncovering stories that hold power to account and provide in-depth analysis. With declining readership and viewership, these outlets face financial challenges, leading to cuts in journalism staff and resources. This can result in a decrease in investigative reporting and a loss of critical watchdog functions within society.

~~4. Digital divide and access issues: Not everyone has equal access to the internet or digital devices. Relying solely on online news consumption can further widen the digital divide, leaving certain segments of society, particularly disadvantaged or marginalized communities, without access to reliable information. This can exacerbate existing inequalities and hinder societal progress.~~

*Ways of entertainment / online communication --- seldom/not necessarily interact with neighbors  
Lead fast-paced lifestyles --> lack contact with neighbors  
Greater mobility --> lack trust*

## 2. 【政府类】

As housing is a basic need for people, governments should provide free housing for everyone who can't afford it. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Governments + should/should not provide free housing for those (who cannot afford it)

Reasons --> 题目 --> influences (residents; the society)

1. Provide housing --> Benefit economy (influence)
2. Provide housing --> reduce homelessness (influence)
3. Obligation (reason)

1. Result in reliance (influence)
2. Financial burden (influence)
3. Not feasible (reason)

【agree】

1. **Reducing** homelessness: Providing free housing can help **alleviate** homelessness by ensuring that individuals and families have a safe and secure place to live. It addresses a basic human need and promotes social stability.
2. **Humanitarian responsibility**: Governments have a moral obligation to care for their citizens and ensure their well-being. Access to adequate housing is **a fundamental right**, and providing free housing to those who cannot afford it helps fulfill this responsibility.
3. **Poverty alleviation**: Housing costs can be a significant burden for low-income individuals and families. By offering free housing, governments can reduce the **financial strain** on the most **vulnerable populations**, allowing them to allocate their limited resources towards other basic needs like food, education, and healthcare.
4. **Public health and safety**: Stable housing is essential for maintaining public health and safety. Homeless individuals **are more susceptible to physical and mental health issues** due to exposure to harsh living conditions, violence, and substance abuse. Providing free housing helps create healthier and safer communities for everyone.

5. **Economic benefits:** Stable housing contributes to economic productivity and growth. When people have secure housing, they are better able to find employment, focus on education, and participate in the workforce. This, in turn, reduces the strain on public resources such as emergency shelters and healthcare services.
6. **Social cohesion:** Affordable housing helps foster social cohesion by promoting diversity and integration within communities. When people from different socio-economic backgrounds live in close proximity, it encourages interactions and understanding, reducing social isolation and inequality.

**[disagree]**

1. **Financial burden/strain:** Providing free housing to a significant portion of the population can be a massive financial burden on governments. It requires allocating substantial resources, which may lead to increased taxes, reduced funding for other essential services, or increased public debt.
2. **Moral hazard:** Critics argue that free housing programs can create a moral hazard by **disincentivizing individuals from taking responsibility for their own housing needs**. Some may choose not to work or make efforts to improve their financial situation if they can rely on the government for free housing.
3. **Market distortion:** Government-provided free housing can distort the housing market by **artificially inflating demand** and reducing the incentive for private investment in affordable housing. This can lead to market inefficiencies, reduced housing supply, and potentially higher housing costs for those who do not qualify for free housing.
4. **Limited resources:** Governments often have limited resources, and providing free housing may result in fewer resources being available for other critical social services such as healthcare, education, or infrastructure development.
5. **Dependency and lack of self-sufficiency:** Some argue that providing free housing can perpetuate dependency and a lack of self-sufficiency among individuals and families. Instead of empowering them to improve their situation through education, employment, and personal responsibility, free housing

Today people live longer after retiring from work. What problems does this cause for individuals and society? What can be done to deal with them?

Live longer after retiring from work --> Negative influences (governments; individuals; households)

1. Financial strain on infrastructure related to age care
2. Pressure on the healthcare system

#### 【problems】

1. Changing **family dynamics**: Extended life expectancy can lead to changes in family dynamics and **caregiving responsibilities**. Older adults may require care and support for a more extended period, placing additional burdens on family members or the healthcare system. It can also affect retirement plans for individuals who need to balance their own needs with caring for aging parents.
2. **Age-related societal challenges**: Longer life expectancy can highlight societal issues related to aging populations, such as providing adequate healthcare services, accessible housing, and **social inclusion for seniors**. The need for **age-friendly infrastructure**, support systems, and community services becomes more significant as the population ages.
3. **Increased financial strain**: Longer **lifespans/life expectancy** mean that individuals will need to support themselves for a more extended period after retirement. This can **strain retirement savings, pension systems, and social security programs**, as they may not have been designed to accommodate longer life expectancies. It can lead to financial insecurity and the risk of outliving one's savings.
4. **Pressure on healthcare systems**: Longer life expectancy typically correlates with a higher incidence of age-related health issues and chronic diseases. The increased demand for healthcare services can put pressure on healthcare systems, including medical professionals, hospitals, and long-term care facilities.

#### 【solutions】

1. **Promote financial literacy and retirement planning**: Encouraging individuals to plan and save for retirement from an early age can help mitigate the financial strain of longer life expectancies. Education programs, tax incentives, and

employer-sponsored retirement plans can play a role in promoting financial literacy and retirement planning.

2. **Adjust retirement age and pension systems:** Governments may need to consider gradually increasing the retirement age to align with longer life expectancies. This can help sustain pension systems and balance the financial burden. Additionally, reforming pension systems to ensure their long-term sustainability and fairness can help address the strain on retirement funds.
3. **Encourage lifelong learning and skills development:** Promoting lifelong learning initiatives can help older adults acquire new skills, stay intellectually engaged, and remain employable for longer. It can also facilitate their transition into different work sectors or entrepreneurship opportunities.
4. **Foster age-inclusive workplaces:** Encouraging age-inclusive workplaces that value and leverage the skills and experience of older workers can help combat age discrimination and provide employment opportunities for older adults who choose or need to work beyond traditional retirement age.
5. **Enhance healthcare and long-term care services:** Strengthening healthcare and long-term care services to address the specific needs of an aging population is crucial. Investments in geriatric care, home-based care options, and preventive healthcare can improve the well-being of older adults and reduce the strain on healthcare systems.