

Simon 雅思写作句伙分类汇总

政府、社会 government, society	2
体育、健康 sport, health	4
工作 jobs	11
动物 animals	16
传统 traditional	19
教育 education	20
家庭 family.....	29
全球化、国际化语言 globalization&International language	32
旅游 tourism	37
城市、交通、建筑 cities, transport, building	39
电视、网络与手机 TV, Network and Telephone	44
犯罪、武器 crime, weapon	48
广告、消费 advertising, consumption	54
性别、性格 gender, personality	56
环境、水资源 environment, water resource.....	60

政府、社会 government, society

政府职能 governmental functions

公共服务

(教育) 政府可以提供教育与医疗等[公共服务](#)；

Governments provide [public services](#) like healthcare and education.

政府为学校提供资源；

Governments can provide resources for schools.

(就业) 政府能够帮助[贫困人口](#)与[就业困难户](#)；

Governments support [people who are living in poverty](#) or [unable to work](#).

政府可以[创造就业](#)；

Governments can [create jobs](#).

(福祉) 政府要[为人民的福祉与安全负责](#)；

Governments are also [responsible for the security and well-being of their citizens](#).

政府可以影响人们的习惯和观点；

Governments can [influence people's habits and opinions](#).

政府可以[提高](#)在某些问题上的[公民意识](#)，比如气候变化或健康饮食；

Governments can [raise people's awareness](#) of issues (e.g climate change/healthy eating) .

行政职能

政府可以[征税](#)；

Governments can [impose taxes](#).

政府可以[通过收税来筹资](#)；

Governments [raise money by taxing working people](#).

政府有[立法权](#)；

Governments can [introduce new laws](#).

政府可以[监管公司的行为](#)，如银行；

Governments can **regulate the activities of companies** such as banks.

政府可以控制**军队与警力**；

Governments control **armed forces** and **police forces**.

公共服务 public service

公共支出

政府为教师和警察等**公务员**支付工资；

Governments pay the salaries of **public sector workers** like police officers and teachers.

国家可以提供**义务教育与免费医疗**；

Free education and healthcare may be provided by the state.

这些钱都来自**向人民收税**；

The necessary money is raised by **taxing people's income**.

国营私营

一些国家运营**公共交通系统**和电视台；

Some governments control **public transport systems** and even TV channels.

另一些国家的这些服务则由**私营企业管理**；

In other countries, these services are provided by **private companies**.

一些人认为**私企间竞争是良性的**，它有助于**提质降价**；

Some people believe that **competition between private companies is good**. It helps to **improve quality while bringing prices down**.

另一些人认为**基础公共服务必须免费，且由国家买单**；

Other people think that **essential services should be free, governments should pay for them**.

公共场所的摄像头 video cameras in public places

很多**公共场所**都安装了**摄像头**；

Video cameras have been installed in many **public places**.

摄像头被广泛使用；

The use of **CCTV** is becoming widespread.

摄像头的本意是保护公民，**震慑犯罪**，但很多人认为这种**监视侵犯了个人隐私**；

Video cameras are supposed to **protect us and deter criminals**, but many people think that this **surveillance violates our privacy**.

当局可以使用我们的图像与身份建立数据库，我们不应像犯人一样被对待；

The **authorities** could **build databases** with our pictures and **identities**. We should not be **treated like criminals**.

残疾人 disabilities

残疾人应当被公平对待；

People with disabilities should be treated the same as everybody else.

歧视残疾人在很多国家是违法行为；

Discriminations against disabled people is **illegal** in many countries.

应当拥有和他人一样的权利；

They should have the same rights as other people.

他们有和其他公民一样的就业权；

They should have access to the same jobs as other citizens.

公共场所应当安装适合轮椅的斜坡与直梯；

Ramps and lifts for **wheelchairs** should be installed in **public buildings**.

体育、健康 sport, health

竞技体育 sport competition

在日常生活中，人们为工作岗位和考试成绩而比拼，因为竞争是人类的天性；

In daily life we **compete to get jobs or the highest grades**, because **competition is a natural instinct in humans**.

体育比赛是一种安全的竞争；

Sports are a safe form of competition.

比赛让我们竭尽全力；

Competition pushes us to give our best.

参赛者与粉丝在比赛过程中都可以释放能量和情绪；

Competitors and fans can **release energy and aggression**.

队伍的支持者也有有一种社区的归属感；

Supporters of teams feel a sense of belonging to a community.

反对竞技体育 against professional sport

竞争角度

很多体育明星只关心名利，一些运动员甚至会为了赢得比赛而去服药，不惜一切代价；

Many sports stars are only concerned about money and fame, some athletes take drugs in order to win at any cost.

参赛者都很自私无理，不是孩子们的榜样；

Competitors are often selfish and rude, they are not good role models for children.

体育应该是一种休闲活动而不是工作，进行体育活动是为了健康与快乐；

Sports should be leisure activities rather than jobs, and people should do sporting activities for enjoyment and health reasons.

重在参与而不是获胜；

Taking part is more important than winning.

所有的体育活动都应该是业余爱好；

All sports should be amateur.

收入角度

体育现在是门生意，运动员为了钱而比赛；

Sport has become a business. Professional sport encourages people to compete for money.

体育明星赚翻了；

Sports professionals earn too much money.

拿足球运动员举例，仅仅只是踢几脚球就能赚得盆满钵满；

Football players, for example, earn enormous salaries by simply kicking a ball.

他们没有提供任何实际的服务；

They do not provide a vital service.

体育收入应该和其他人的收入旗鼓相当；

Sports salaries should be compatible with the wages most people earn.

就算没有职业足球，我们的日子也不会变糟糕；

We could all live happily without professional football.

但我们不能没有医生，工程师和其他[关键岗位](#)，整个社会并不重视这些职业；

Life would be difficult without doctors, engineers and other [vital professionals](#). Society does not seem to value these professions as highly as professional sport.

支持竞技体育 support professional sport

运动员角度

运动员[挣钱多](#)是公平的；

It is fair that the best professionals [earn a lot of money](#).

体育明星为大众带来[快乐](#)，他们[凭本事挣钱](#)；

Sports stars [entertain](#) millions of people. People should be able to [use their talents to earn a salary](#).

他们[投入大量的时间](#)去锻炼和训练；

Sports stars have [dedicated hours of practice to developing their fitness and skills](#).

职业体育的水平比[业余体育](#)的水平要高很多；

The level of professional sport is much higher than that of [amateur sport](#).

[运动员训练与设施改善](#)是需要投资的；

Money is necessary to [improve facilities and train athletes](#).

成为[顶尖运动员](#)的人也只是少数；职业年限也通常不超过十年；

Only the most talented among them will reach the [top A sports](#) and their career may only last 10 years.

产业角度

职业体育跟其他的行业一样，是一个[百万英镑的产业](#)；

Professional sports are the same as any other business.

很多人都[受雇于体育产业](#)；

Sport is [a multi-million-pound industry](#).

有[大量的体育迷](#)；

Many people are [employed in the sports industry](#).

电视上的比赛吸引了大量的[观众](#)；

There is [a large audience of sports fans](#).

球迷愿意花钱来支持他们的球队

Sports on television attract many **viewers**. Sports fans are willing to pay to support their teams.

奥林匹克赛事 Olympics

政府**举办奥运会这样的体育赛事**，它们可以**吸引投资创造就业**；

Governments are involved in the **hosting of sporting events such as the Olympics**, because these events **attract investment and create jobs**.

奥运会成为**主办国的宣传名片**，**吸引大量的体育迷和游客到访**；

The Olympic Games are **an advertisement for the host nation**, which **attract huge numbers of visitors and sports fans**.

富有的国家通常有能力**承办这些赛事**；

Wealthy countries tend to **hold these events**.

但我们也应该给发展中国家举办的机会；

But developing countries should be given the chance to become hosts as well.

垃圾食品 fast food

快餐食品又便宜也简单，但通常**脂肪含量过高，重盐重糖**；

Fast foods are cheap to buy and very easy to prepare. These foods often contain **too much fat, salt and sugar**.

很多人现在经常吃垃圾食品或**速冻食品**；

Many people nowadays rely on fast food or **pre-prepared meals**.

他们**吃便利食品**长大；

Many young people have **grown up on a diet of convenience foods**.

人体需要**饮食均衡**；

The **human body** requires **a balanced diet**.

不健康的饮食会导致**健康问题**；

An unhealthy diet can cause various **health problems**.

发达国家人口**肥胖问题**越来越严重，**肥胖、糖尿病和心脏病**发病率上升；

Populations in developed countries are increasingly **overweight**. **Obesity, diabetes and heart disease** are on the increase.

锻炼 exercise

不运动

很多人都有久坐的生活方式；

Most people nowadays lead a sedentary lifestyle.

人们伏案工作，很少步行；

We tend to walk less and do desk jobs.

很多成年人的休闲方式就是看电视；孩子则打电子游戏而不是出去玩；

Most adults relax by watching television. Children play video games rather than doing outdoor sports.

运动的好处

运动不仅可以燃烧卡路里还能帮助我们强筋健骨；

Exercise burns calories and helps to build healthy bones and muscles.

经常锻炼对保持一个好身体非常重要；

Regular exercise is essential in maintaining a healthy body.

医生建议每周至少运动三次，每次不少于 20 分钟；

Doctors advise exercising at least three times a week for 20 minutes.

解决肥胖问题 reducing obesity

政府角度

政府在降低肥胖率上扮演着重要的角色；

Governments have a significant role to play in reducing obesity.

应该推广健康饮食与经常锻炼；

Governments should promote a healthy diet and regular exercise.

英国政府建议每天吃五种不同的果蔬；

The British Government recommends eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day.

很多人，特别是儿童过度肥胖，这给医院和纳税人都带来了沉重的负担

More and more people, including young children, are seriously overweight. This situation will increase the burden on hospitals and taxpayers.

学校角度

学校的课程表里要更多的安排体育运动；

There should be more time for sports on [school timetables](#).

垃圾食品应当从学校食堂的菜单上移除；

[Unhealthy junk food](#) should be [banned from school menus](#).

消费者角度

消费者有权了解[食品的成分](#)；

People need information about what [foods contain](#).

[食品包装](#)上应当展示[食品的构成](#)；

[Food packaging](#) must show the [food's nutritional content](#).

全民医保 state healthcare

全民医保是政府利用税收收入建立的；

[State healthcare](#) is paid by the government using money from taxes.

好的医保系统应该[面向所有人免费](#)；

Good healthcare should be [available to everyone for free](#).

[国家医疗保障系统](#)对每一个居民提供免费医疗；

The [National Health Service](#) in the UK [provides free healthcare for every resident](#).

但公立医院通常较大，经营困难；

[State hospitals](#) are often very large and [diffiffifficult](#) to run.

私人医保 private healthcare

很多人愿意为[私人医疗服务](#)付费，[病人](#)可以有自己的病房和[更好的设施](#)；

Many people prefer to pay more for [personal health service](#). [Patients](#) have their own room and more [comfortable facilities](#).

[私立医院](#)的[候诊名单](#)更短，[病人](#)可以得到[更快的治疗](#)；

[Private hospitals](#) have shorter [waiting lists for operations and appointments](#), [patients](#) can benefit from [faster treatment](#).

但私人医疗保险不公平，因为它是富人的特权；

[Private healthcare](#) is unfair because [only wealthy people can afffford it](#).

每个人都有平等获得治疗与照顾的权利；

Everyone has access to the same quality of care and treatment.

中医 alternative medicines

有利面

越来越多的人开始找中医治病；

People are increasingly using **alternative medicines** to **treat illnesses**.

中药有很好的抗过敏和抗病毒的功效；

Herbal medicines can be used to treat allergies or viruses.

很多病人都有不错的疗效；

Many patients report positive experiences with these treatments.

一些传统的治疗方法延续千年，比如针灸可以用来治疗背疼；

Some **traditional cures** have been used for hundreds of years. For example, **acupuncture** can be used to treat **backache**.

不利面

中医疗法没有被**科学验证**；

Many alternative medicines have not been **tested scientifically**.

它可能**一点疗效也没有**，甚至可能**导致一些不明的副作用**；

They may **have no beneficial effect at all**. They may **cause unknown side effects**.

人们应该相信**职业医师**的建议；

People should trust the opinions of **qualified doctors**.

疾病没有得到及时治疗可能会更加严重；

An **illness** could get worse without treatment from a doctor.

压力 stress

原因

(职场) **现代生活方式**让人压力巨大；

Modern lifestyles are increasingly stressful.

繁忙的生活意味着没有时间放松；

Our **busy lifestyles** mean we have less time to relax.

失业也会导致压力；

Unemployment is a major cause of stress.

(学校) 孩子也会被父母紧张的关系所影响；

Children may be affected by their parents' relationship problems.

测验与考试给他们带来压力；

Tests and exams can also cause stress.

缓解

(职场) 规律运动，健康饮食都可以有效缓解压力；

Stress can be reduced by taking regular exercise and eating a healthy diet.

保持充足睡眠，注意休息同样也可以；

It is also important to get sufficient sleep and make leisure time a priority.

人们应该减少加班，没事就旅游；

People should work less overtime and take regular holidays.

(学校) 学校应该雇佣心理咨询师，他们能给学生提供情感支持，帮助孩子们应付考试压力；

Schools have started to employ psychologist, they can offer emotional support to students and help them to cope with exam stress.

工作 jobs

做同样一份工作的好处 the advantages of stable career

个人角度

大部分雇员希望为一个固定雇主稳定工作；

Employees have a stable career with one employer.

这样做会有稳定的退休金和医保，升职加薪

They have a good pension and health insurance. Their salaries gradually increase.

这是一个清晰且稳定的发展；

They may be promoted within the organization. There is a clearly defined path for development.

公司角度

雇员有忠诚度；They demonstrate **loyalty**.

是**团队的一部分**；

They become **part of a team**.

老员工值得信任，将会承担更多责任；

Experienced staff can be trusted with more responsibility.

做不同工作的好处 the advantages of changing jobs

为了**追求职业发展**人们经常换工作；

People often change jobs in order to **further their career**.

跳槽到另外一个公司会**升职加薪**；

Another company may offer a **promotion** or a **higher salary**.

换工作既有趣又有挑战性；

Changing jobs is interesting and challenging.

在**快速变化的世界**，工人需要更加灵活

In a **fast-changing world** workers need to be flexible.

人们需要**不断学习以适应新的岗位**，学习新的技能；

People can **retrain in a different occupation**. They can learn different skills.

换岗位的人会**学到新技能**；

People who change jobs can **gain experience**.

人们需要**学习不同的经验与技术**；

People need to **develop a range of experience and skills**.

创业 self-employment

现如今，**创立一个公司**不难，**自主创业**跟打工比会更自由；

Nowadays, it is easy to **set up a company**. **Self-employment** offers greater freedom than working for a company.

但是**做生意**的风险也是很大的；

However, there are risks to **starting a new business**.

自由职业者会时常**面临财务危机**；

Self-employed people may face financial difficulties.

很多生意并不赚钱；

Many businesses fail to make a profit.

自主创业收入并不稳定；

There is less stability in self-employment.

没有退休金、病假津贴或度假津贴；

There are no benefits like pensions, sick pay and holiday pay.

自由职业者更拼命，加班多，还需要由自己承担所有责任；

Self-employment involved hard work, long hours and total responsibility.

失业 unemployment

个人角度

一些人就业有困难； Some people are unable to find a job. 他们没有足够的学历与教育水平；

失业会给人带来沮丧与

压力； They may not have the sufficient level of educa

tion or qualifications. 待业的人需要就业指导；

Unemployment causes frustration and stress. The unemployed need careers advice.

政府角度

失业一直是困扰个人、社区和整个社会的棘手问题；

Unemployment is a big problem for individuals, communities and society.

下岗工人可能为了得到钱而去犯罪；

Jobless people may become involved in crime as a means to get money.

政府应当提供职业课程与培训；

Governments need to provide vocational courses and retraining.

失业救济 unemployment benefits

政府角度

为了帮助下岗工人，政府会发放失业救济金；

Some governments pay unemployment benefifits in order to help jobless people.

待业人员需要这笔财政补助直到找到新工作；

Unemployed people need ffinancial support until they fifind a new job.

通过申请补助来继续还房贷；

By claiming benefifits they can continue to pay for their homes.

这个救助系统有利于减少贫困、流浪与犯罪；

The benefifits system helps to reduce poverty,homelessness and crime.

但这给所有纳税人带来沉重的负担；

The benefifits system is a burden on taxpayers.

所有人都要赚钱养活他们自己；All citizens should work to earn a living and support themselves.

个人角度

一些人更愿意领救济而不是去工作；

Some people claim benefifits rather than working.

他们更多的依赖政府补助，没有找工作的动力；

They become dependent on the government.

此外，接受救济还会伤害人们的自尊心；

They are not motivated to fifind a job. Receiving benefifits affffects people's selves teem.

工作与生活的平衡 work time and leisure time

个人角度

工作太多会导致压力与亚健康；

Too much work can result in stress and poor health.

“工作狂们”会影响到家人和朋友；

“Workaholics” may neglect their families and friends.

寻求工作与休闲的平衡是非常重要的；

It is important to achieve a balance between work time and leisure or family time.

现如今很多人都可以兼职或是灵活安排工作时间；

Nowadays, many people **work part-time** or have **flexible working hours**.

科技可以让人**在家工作**；

Technology allows people to **work from home**.

公司角度

公司不应该要求员工**加班**；

Companies shouldn't expect employees to **work overtime**.

很多公司都有**托育机构**；

Many companies provide **childcare facilities**.

良好的工作生活平衡可以**提升工作满意度**；

A good work/life balance can raise **job satisfaction**.

幸福、健康的员工才有更多**生产力**；

Happy, healthy workers are more **productive**.

技术改变工作 technology changes work

互联网、传真与电话的发明**对工作有革命性的改变**；

Internet, fax and mobile phone technologies **have revolutionized working life**.

科技可以**连接各个国家的员工**；

Technology can **connect workers in different countries**.

员工之间可以**通过邮件、社交网络和视频电话沟通**；

Workers can **communicate via email, online networks and video conferencing**.

它给予人们更多自由；

It gives people more freedom.

也能节约时间和金钱；

It can also save time and money.

一些人认为办公楼在未来可能会消失；

Some people believe that **offices** could disappear in the future.

云办公可能会取代它们；

Virtual online offices may replace them.

童工 child labor

儿童角度

大部分人认为孩子应该享受无忧无虑的童年；

Many people think that children should be free to enjoy their childhood.

但在一些国家，孩子正在被剥削；

In some countries, children are exploited.

他们干着重复性的工作却拿着微不足道的薪水；

They do repetitive jobs for very low pay.

通常都是在农场或工厂干活；

Children are often used in agriculture and factory work.

政府角度

在很多国家，雇佣童工是违法的；

The employment of children is prohibited in many countries.

政府应当贯彻教育优先的政策，兴建学校；

Governments should make education a priority. They should build new schools.

提供各种资源发展教育事业；

They should supply the resources to educate children.

孩子们应当被教授知识与技能；

Children need to be given the knowledge and skills for adult life.

动物 animals

动物实验 animals test

支持

（医学）动物实验有助于医疗与科学研究；

Animal testing helps to advance medical and scientific knowledge.

它是一些新药医疗实验的必备品；

It is necessary to do medical tests on new drugs.

很多重要的[医疗发现](#)都是在[动物实验](#)中发现的；

Many important [medical discoveries](#) involved [experimentation on animals](#).

(科学) 动物对[科学实验](#)很重要；

Animals are used in important [scientific research](#).

[科学家](#)试图[降低动物的痛苦](#)；

[Researchers](#) aim to [minimize the suffering](#) that animals experience.

反对

人类[没有道德权利](#)从事[动物实验](#)；

Humans [have no moral right to do experiments on animals](#).

在很多国家[化妆品动物实验](#)都被[禁止](#)了；

[Testing for the cosmetics industry](#) is now [banned](#) in many countries.

[动物实验](#)所带来的好处并不能够抵消它们的痛苦；

The benefits of [research using animals](#) do not justify the suffering caused.

[动物的生命](#)应当得到[尊重](#)；

[The lives of animals](#) should [be respected](#).

应该采用[替代研究方法](#)；

There are [alternative methods of research](#).

素食主义 vegetarians

支持

[素食者](#)不吃[动物制品](#)；

很多人[吃斋](#)是出于道德或健康的原因；

很多人质疑[工厂化农场](#)对待动物的方式；

没有必要[为了填饱肚子而杀死动物](#)；

[健康的一餐](#)不必一定要吃[肉](#)；

食素有助于[降低患癌风险](#)；

[Vegetarians](#) do not eat foods that are produced by killing animals.

Many people choose a vegetarian diet for moral or health reasons.

Many people question the treatment of animals in factory farms.

It is unnecessary to kill animals for food.

A healthy diet is possible without eating meat.

A vegetarian diet may reduce the risk of diseases like cancer.

反对

素食者的饮食不均衡；

在很多地方，肉是传统菜肴很重要的原料；

肉食者认为动物处于食物链的底端；

把它们拿来吃是再正常不过了；

我们应该改善饲养方式；

Vegetarians do not eat a balanced diet.

In many cultures, meat is the main ingredient in traditional meals.

Meat-eaters argue that animals are below humans in the food chain.

It is completely natural for us to kill them for food.

Our aim should be to improve farming methods.

动物园 zoo

支持

动物园是保护动物重要的一环，有助于拯救濒危物种；

科学家在动物园可以研究动物行为；

动物园有趣且有教育意义，特别是对于儿童来说，能够让他们了解动物；

Zoos play an important role in wildlife conservation.

They can help to protect endangered species.

Zoos allow scientists to study animals and their behavior.

Zoos are educational, interesting and fun.

Children, in particular, enjoy learning about animals.

反对

动物被关在人工的环境中；

他们被关在笼子里，活动空间有限；

动物完全依赖人类，失去了捕猎的自由；

一些人认为动物园是不道德的；

动物园展览动物就是为了赚钱；

我们没有权利拿动物来娱乐谋利；

拯救濒危动物最好的方法是保护它们的自然栖息地；

Zoo animals are kept in artificial environments.

They are kept in cages or have limited space.

Zoo animals rely on humans. They lose the freedom to hunt for food.

Some people believe that zoos are unethical.

Zoos exhibit animals with the aim of making money.

We have no right to use animals for entertainment and profit.

The best way to save endangered species is by protecting natural habitats.

传统 traditional

消失的传统 the disappeared traditions

国际化广告鼓励人们去买同样的产品；

商品被大批量快速地生产出来，

价格便宜意味着会有更多人会购买；

衣服用标准型号批量生产出来，人们都穿一样的衣服而不是传统服饰；

牛仔裤与 T 恤衫风靡全世界；

Global advertising encourages everyone to buy the same products.

Goods are produced very quickly and in large numbers.

Products are cheaper, which means that more people can buy them.

Clothes are mass produced in standard sizes.

People wear similar clothes, rather than traditional costumes.

Jeans and T-shirts are now worn throughout the world.

由于工业化与国际贸易的原因，很多传统都消失了；

很多产品都是工厂生产出来的；

机器代替了技术工人；

只有很少的人能制作[手工艺品](#)；

Because of [industrialization and global trade](#), many traditions have disappeared.

Most products are now made in factories.

[Machinery](#) has replaced [skilled human labour](#).

There are fewer people who can create [hand-made goods](#).

传统风俗 traditional customs

[保持文化认同感](#)是十分重要的；

人们应当庆祝节日，教授[传统技艺](#)，[保护历史古迹](#)；

[在宗教节日和婚礼上](#)，[传统习俗](#)还是非常重要的；

人们穿着[传统服饰](#)，吃着[节庆食品](#)；

It is important to [maintain our different cultural identities](#).

We should celebrate festivals, teach [traditional skills](#) and [protect historic places](#).

[Traditional customs](#) are still important during [weddings and religious festivals](#).

People [wear traditional costumes](#) and eat [special foods](#).

教育 education

教育的意义 the benefits of education

教育教给人们知识与技能；

[有学历的人](#)更容易找到工作；

他们可以[赚取高薪](#)；

他们会[为社会做贡献](#)；

学校教会年轻人一些[价值观](#)如[宽容与分享](#)；

学校让学生成为[社会的一分子](#)；

Education gives people [knowledge and skills](#).

[People with qualification](#) are more likely to find work.

They can [earn a higher salary](#).

They can [contribute positively to society](#).

Schools aim to teach young people [moral values](#) such as [tolerance and sharing](#).

Schools prepare children to be [members of a society](#).

留学的好处 the advantages of studying overseas

有利面

(学历) 很多学生想[进名牌大学](#);

[国外的大学](#)能提供更好的课程;

最好的大学都是[雇佣专业领域最好的老师来教学](#);

[国外的学历](#)可以[增加就业机会](#);

(经历) 在国外生活能[开阔学生的眼界](#);

[留学生浸泡在不同的文化当中](#);

他们会学习[外语](#);

他们要学会做饭、打扫和[付账单](#), 变得更加独立;

Many students want to [attend a prestigious university](#).

[Foreign institutions](#) may offer better courses.

The best universities [employ teachers who are experts in their fields](#).

[Qualifications gained abroad](#) can open the door to better job opportunities.

Living abroad can [broaden students' horizons](#).

[Overseas students](#) are exposed to different cultures and customs.

They will learn a [foreign language](#).

They are responsible for cooking, cleaning and [paying bills](#).

They become more [independent](#).

不利面

学生会在[签证申请](#)等[文书工作](#)上遇到困难;

[在国外生活](#)会遇到很多困难;

学生要[找房](#)要付账单;

[独自生活](#)在[不熟悉的文化环境](#)中会导致他们很想家;

学生在[外语环境](#)中会遇到挑战;

[语言障碍](#)是一个问题;

Students have problems with [paperwork](#) such as [visa applications](#).
[Living and studying abroad](#) can be [diffiffifficult](#).
Students have to [fifind accommodation](#) and [pay bills](#).
[Living alone](#) in [an unfamiliar culture](#) can cause [homesickness](#).
Studying in a [foreign language environment](#) is challenging.
The [language barrier](#) can be a problem.

技术在教育中的运用 [technology apply in education](#)

有利面

技术是生活的一部分；

技术是学生[强大的赋能工具](#)；

它可以[优化](#)老师的课程；

技术可以让课堂变得更有趣；

学生可以通过[网络资源](#)来帮助他们的[功课](#)；

可以[使用网络资源](#)来做研究；

可以[根据自己的节奏](#)来学习；

可以[远程上课](#)；

可以[在任何时间、任何地点](#)上课；

Technology is part of everyday life.

Technology is a [powerful tool to engage students](#).

It can [enhance](#) a teacher's lessons.

Technology can make lessons much more interesting.

Students can use [online resources](#) to help with [homework](#).

Students can [do research using online resources](#).

Students can [study at their own pace](#).

Adults can [take distance learning courses](#).

Students can [study whenever and wherever they want](#).

不利面

(手写) 学生[过度依赖电脑](#)；

[学生](#)不再[精通](#)一些[基础技能](#)；

他们使用带有拼写检查的文字处理器；

一些人甚至都无法手写一封信；

学生还是要学会手写；

(教学) 学生需要一个系统性的课程；

富有经验的老师知道应该用什么样的教材；

技术不能代替真正的老师；

大学机构将技术来作为传统教学的补充；

(其他) 他们还是需要学会利用传统的信息资源比如图书；

电脑维护成本很高也不可靠；

People rely too much on computers.

Young learners do not become proficient in some basic skills.

They use word processors with spell-checker.

People should be able to write a letter by hand.

Students must still learn to write by hand.

Learners need a structured course.

An experienced teacher knows what materials to choose.

Technology is no substitute for a real teacher.

Institutions should supplement traditional teaching with the use of technology.

They still use traditional sources of information such as books.

Computers are expensive to maintain and can be unreliable.

发展中国的教育 education in developing countries

问题

很多地区都没有学校；

识字率很低；

孩子们很早就要参加工作；

家里也没有书或电脑；

发展教育是提升这些国家经济的关键；

发展中国家的人民渴望获得知识和技能；

There are no schools in many areas.

Literacy rates are often low.

Children often have to work from an early age.

Families do not have access to books or computers.

Education is the key to improving the economy of these countries.

People in developing countries need knowledge and skills.

对策 （国家） 发达国家和发展中国家的政府要携手合作；

发达国家要给发展中国家提供资金；

他们可以投资学校与技术；

可以给他们捐赠计算机；

他们可以为修建学校与支付老师工资提供资金；

（政府）政府应当向孩子们推广义务教育；

孩子们需要接受免费的学校教育；

他们应该鼓励家长把孩子送到学校来念书；

网络给学生打开了通往知识与信息世界的大门；

Governments of developed and developing countries must work together.

Developed countries could help developing nations by providing money.

Computer equipment could be donated.

They could invest in schools and technology.

They could supply the funds to build schools and pay for teachers.

Governments should make education compulsory for all children.

Children need to have access to free schooling.

They should encourage parents to send their children to school.

The Internet can expose students to a world of knowledge and information.

高等教育 higher education

有利面读大学有很多好处；

学历能让学生有更好的职业前景；

重复的手工劳动已经被机器所取代；

很多工厂都搬到了发展中国家；

很多工作依赖于专业的知识与技能；

很多岗位如信息技术和工程都需要专业的技术工人；

经济的发展越来越依靠知识（而不是劳力）；

There are many benefits of going to university. A degree can open the door to better employment prospects. Repetitive manual jobs are now done by machines. Many factories have moved to developing countries. Most jobs require specific knowledge and skills. Skilled workers are needed for sectors such as information technology and engineering. Economies are becoming increasingly knowledge-based.

不利面

健康的经济体需要不同的工种；

体力工人永远都被需要；

服务行业不需要大学学历；

在英国，水管工奇缺，于是这项服务的价格就非常贵；

A healthy economy needs a wide range of workers. Some manual workers will always be needed. A university degree is not necessary for many service professions. In the UK, for example, there is currently a shortage of plumbers. Their services are therefore becoming more and more expensive.

家庭教育 home-schooling

有利面

（家长）一些父母对当地学校不满意；

他们决定实行在家学习的方式；

家长可以快速回应孩子，同时也知道什么学习方式对他们最好；

（学生）一对一的课程让进步更加快速；

孩子可以按照自己的节奏来学习；

家庭教育不存在纪律问题；

Parents are not satisfied with [local schools](#). Some parents decide to [educate their children at home](#). Parents can respond to what their children need and how they learn best. [One-to-one lessons](#) allow much [faster progress](#). The child can [work at his or her own pace](#). [Discipline problems](#) are avoided by [home-schooling](#).

不利面

(家长) 很多家长没有时间在家教育孩子；

其中一位家长必须[放弃工作](#)；

很多父母也没有[教育孩子的必备知识或资源](#)；而请[私教](#)又太贵了；

(学校) 孩子会缺少在[学校提供的社会经验](#)；

在学校，孩子们[学会如何与他人相处](#)；

[家庭教育的孩子缺乏基本的社会技能](#)；

[学校的课程](#)都有十人以上的教师团队带课；

学校提供了[更好的全方位的教育体验](#)；

Most parents do not have the time to educate their children at home. One parent would need to [give up work](#). Most parents do not have [the necessary knowledge or resources](#). [Private tutors](#) are expensive. Children will miss out on [the social experience that school offers](#). At school, children [learn how to get on with each other](#). [Home-schooled children may lack social skills](#). [School subjects](#) are normally taught by up to ten different teachers. Schools offer [a better overall educational experience](#).

校内不良行为 bad behavior on campus

原因

(学校) 一个班级有太多的学生；

大型班级难以管理；

[不良行为](#)通常都是因为[缺乏组织与纪律](#)；

(家长) 一些家长[对自己的孩子过度溺爱与宽容](#)；

一些孩子习惯了[想什么就要什么](#)；

[很多行为不端的学生都来自不稳定的家庭环境](#)；

如果得不到家庭的支持，学校能做的很少；

There are too many children in some classes. Large classes are difficult to manage. Bad behavior is due to a lack of structure and discipline. Other parents are too lenient and spoil their children. Some children are used to getting whatever they want. Many disruptive students come from an unstable family background. Schools can do very little if they are not supported by parents.

对策 （学校）学校会有明确的行为规范；

学校需要有一系列的规则来规范学生的行为；

学校需要给孩子们创造一个良好的学习环境；

（家长）家长要加强与学校的合作；父母需要支持校规；

孩子在家缺乏必要的纪律；

父母需要对孩子的行为负责；

Schools need a clear code of conduct. Schools need a clear set of rules about behavior. Schools need to create a positive study atmosphere. Parents need to work closely with school. Parents must support the school rules. Discipline could be lacking at home. They should take responsibility for their children's behavior.

体罚 corporal punishment

体罚不是一个好的主意；

体罚使用恐惧在支配学生；

它不利于成人与孩子之间信任的建立；

体罚只会带来恐惧与愤怒；

接受体罚的孩子会变得胆小，感到愤慨；

Corporal Punishment is not a good idea. Physical punishment is a way of controlling children using fear. This does not promote trust between adults and children. Corporal punishment creates an atmosphere of fear and anger. Children who are punished physically may become shy or resentful.

分校教育 single-sex school

有利面

一些人认为男女同学应该分校；

这些考虑通常出于宗教或文化原因；

将男女生分开会避免纪律问题；

男生和女生有不同的学习方式，也有不同的需求；

在单性学校上学通常会取得更好的成绩；

Some people believe that male and female students should go to separate schools. This is often for religious or cultural reasons. Discipline problems might be avoided by separating boys and girls. Boys and girls may learn in different ways and have different needs. Students at single-sex schools often get better exam grades.

不利面

把男女生分开不利于孩子的社交；

混合性别环境是真实生活的缩影；

男女混校给孩子们提供了更好的成人世界的社交技能；

把男女生分开是没有必要的；

很多男女混校做得都挺好；

It is unhealthy in terms of children's social development. A mixed-sex environment is more representative of real life. Coeducational schools provide children with better social skills for adult life. Separating boys and girls is unnecessary. Many coeducational schools are extremely successful.

分班教学 grouping students by ability

有利面

(学校) 一些学校根据学生的成绩来分班；

(老师) 老师更好地掌握学习节奏，设置更合理的课程；

部分老师和家长都支持这种分层教学模式；

(学生) 高水平的学生可以进步得更快；

低水平的学生可能被耐心等待；

混合能力班级可以[激发学生的潜能](#)；

Some schools [separate students according to their academic abilities](#). Teachers can [work at the right speed](#) for their students. Teachers can [plan more suitable lessons](#). Some teachers and parents support [streaming](#) for these reasons. [High-level groups](#) may [progress faster](#). Lower level groups can benefit from a slower pace. [Mixed ability classes](#) encourage everyone to [achieve their potential](#).

不利面

[根据能力来分班](#)对学生有负面影响；

孩子们不想[被看作是低智商的](#)；

[分班教学](#)会损害学生的自尊心，他们会[缺乏动力](#)；

[富有家庭的孩子](#)会有更好的准备；

而[贫穷家庭的孩子](#)缺乏来自父母的支持；

[Grouping by ability](#) may have a negative impact on students. Children do not want to be [seen as less intelligent](#) than others. Streaming could [damage students' self esteem](#). They may [lose motivation](#). [Students from wealthier families](#) tend to be better prepared. [Children from poorer families](#) may receive less support from parents.

家庭 family

小家庭 nuclear family

（社会）在很多国家家庭单元都比过去小了很多；

大多数家庭都是双职工，父母倾向于少生孩子；

人们倾向于生活在[小家庭](#)而不是[大家族](#)里；

（开销）[养一个孩子](#)开销太大；

带领一个大家族也是一个艰巨的任务；

Families in many countries are not as large as they used to be. Nowadays both parents often work. Parents tend to have fewer children. We tend to live in [small nuclear families](#) rather than [large extended families](#). It costs so much to [bring children up](#). It is more difficult to raise a large family.

双职工父母 busy parents

家庭角度 传统上，母亲是在家做饭、打扫和照看孩子的；

而如今父母都需要全职工作；

父母陪孩子的时间越来越少；

沟通越来越少；

很多家庭都不再一起共进晚餐；

Women traditionally stayed at home to cook, clean and look after children. Nowadays both parents often work full time. Parents spend less time with their children. Busy parents have less contact with their children. Many families no longer eat meals together.

孩子角度 孩子一个人在家留守，或是留给保姆或阿姨照顾；

孩子与父母之间不再亲密；

孩子更多的转向和朋友一起网上冲浪；

Children may be left alone, or with nannies or babysitters. Children and their parents seem to be less close nowadays. Children spend more time with friends surfing the Internet.

对孩子的消极影响 a negative effect on children

家庭角度 家庭成员的疏离对于孩子来说有负面影响；

很多父母都不知道自己的孩子平时都在干什么；

父母应该参与到孩子的成长过程中来；

The lack of closeness in families can have a negative effect on children. Many parents have no idea how their children spend their time. Parents should be more involved with their children's upbringing.

孩子角度 朋友、电视和互联网对孩子的行为产生了巨大的影响；

年轻人被同伴所影响；

一些人开始混社会；

青少年犯罪与日俱增；

年轻人需要正面榜样；

Friends, television and the Internet become the main influence on children's behavior. Teenagers are influenced by peer pressure. Some of them join gangs. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Young people need positive role models.

离婚 divorce

社会角度 在过去，离婚是不被接受的；

它被看作是家族的耻辱；

夫妻会出于宗教或家庭原因而选择继续待在一起；

而现如今，离婚已经被社会广泛接受；它变得越来越普遍；

In the past, divorce was unacceptable, it was considered to be embarrassing for a family. People stayed together for religious or family reasons. Divorce is more socially acceptable nowadays. It has become much more common.

个人角度离婚会让人压力巨大；

单亲会遭遇财务危机；

很多单身父母不得不依靠政府补助过活；

单亲家庭长大的孩子通常会辍学，学习成绩不佳；

离婚率的上升还会带来社会问题；

Divorce can be extremely stressful. Lone parents may face financial difficulties. Many single parents have to rely on benefits paid by the state. Divorce can have a negative effect on children. Children from single-parent families are more likely to get lower grades or drop out of school. The rise in divorce rates may be connected to some social problems.

照顾老人 caring for elderly people

家庭角度

照顾老人是家庭成员责任；

成年人要照看他们年迈的父母；

妇女的工作就是在家照顾家庭成员；

家庭单位变得越来越小，母亲都需要全职工作；

已经很少有老人是由他们的亲戚来照料的了；

而一些家庭无法照顾他们的老人；

养老的方式需要取决于家庭情况；

它跟家庭成员的时间与财力紧密相关；

Caring for elderly people was traditionally the responsibility of families. Adults had to look after their elderly parents. A woman's job was to stay at home taking care of her family. Families tend to be smaller these days, and women often have full-time jobs. Nowadays, fewer elderly people are looked after by their relatives. Some families are unable to look after elderly relatives. The best form of care for the elderly depends on the family situation. It depends on whether family members have the time and resources.

社会角度

照顾老人是全社会的责任；

养老院是一个给老年人提供专业服务的地方；

受过专业训练的护士比家庭成员更合适来照顾老人；

政府应该为护工的培训和养老设施投资；

We all have a responsibility towards the older people in our society. Care homes provide a professional service for senior citizens. Nurses are better trained than family members. Governments should invest money in facilities and training for care workers.

全球化、国际化语言

globalization&International language

发展中国家的问题 the problem of developing countries

发展中国家面临一系列问题，比如国民保健与教育水平较低；

平均寿命比发达国家低；

基础设施欠缺，缺乏有效就业和住房；

很多人生活在贫困中；

食品、饮用水和基础医疗都很短缺；

Developing countries face a range of problems, such as standards of healthcare and education are low. Life expectancy is usually lower than in developed countries. There is a lack of infrastructure, employment and good quality housing. Many people are forced to live in poverty. Food, drinking water and basic medicines are in short supply.

帮助发展中国家 help developing countries

(政府) 帮助发展中国家最好的方式就是开发援助；

富有的国家可以投资长期建设项目；

政府与慈善组织也可以兴建房屋与学校；

(公司) 全球化也会帮助到发展中国家；

跨国公司会在发展中国家创造就业；

(个人) 很多人移民到富有国家，他们把外汇寄回家，这笔钱可以帮助提升发展中国家人民的生活水平；

The best form of help for developing countries is development aid. Richer nations can help by investing in long-term projects. Governments and charities can help by building new houses and schools. Globalization may also help developing countries. Multi-national companies are creating jobs in developing countries. Many people emigrate to find work in richer countries, they often send money back home to their families, this money helps to improve the standard of living in developing countries.

移民 immigration

(生活) 很多移民都来自不那么发达的国家；

他们移民到另外一个国家寻求更好的生活；

一些发达国家能提供免费医疗与教育；

一些人移民到国外是为了提升学历；

(就业) 富有的工业化国家通常能够提供更多的就业机会；

Many immigrants come from less developed countries. Some people move to another

country in search of a better life. Free healthcare and schooling are available in some developed countries. Other people migrate to a foreign country to improve their academic qualifications. Richer, industrialized countries may offer opportunities for employment.

移民的优势 the advantages of immigration

经济角度

从经济角度来说，移民是一件好事儿；

很多移民拥有的技术正是所在国欠缺的；

移民对于经济的贡献是很大的；

他们也会把钱汇回家帮助家庭成员（促进本国经济）；

From an economic perspective, immigration can be extremely positive. Many immigrants have skills that are needed in the country they move to. Immigrants who find work contribute to the economy of their new country. Many immigrants send money home to help family members.

文化角度

来自不同国籍的人们生活在一起创造了文化的多样性；

它可以创建一个多元文化社会；

这种氛围会让人们更加开放，更加包容；

People of many different nationalities learn to live together. It also creates cultural diversity. It can create multi-cultural societies. This can help people to become more open-minded and tolerant.

移民的弊端 the disadvantages of immigration

社会角度

移民可能会导致失业率上升；

很多人认为移民抢走了本地人的饭碗；

应该限制移民；在很多国家，移民需要合法签证和工作许可；

Unemployment rates could rise if there are too many immigrants. Some people believe that immigrants take jobs that should go to local people. Immigration needs to be controlled. In many countries, immigrants need visas or work permit.

公司角度 公司支付给移民工人较低的工资；

一些移民工人工作时间长收入少；

政府应当禁止公司剥削移民工人；

国外和本地工人应该同工同酬；

Companies might pay lower salaries to immigrant workers. Some immigrant workers work longer hours for less money. Governments should stop companies from exploiting immigrant workers. Foreign and local workers should have the right to get/demand equal pay and conditions.

全球化的优点 the advantages of globalization

国家角度

全球经济一体化意味着国家之间的自由贸易；

商品在一个国家生产在其他国家售卖；

同时也能增强政治联系；

全球化可以创造就业岗位；

它鼓励在欠发达国家投资；

它可以帮助消除发展中国家的贫困；

A global economy means free trade between countries. Goods are produced in one country and sold in many others. This can strengthen political relationships. Globalization can also create opportunities for employment. It encourages investment in less developed countries. It could reduce poverty in the developing world.

企业角度 企业将变得国际化；

跨国企业可以做全球的生意；

麦当劳在很多城市的商业街都可以见到；

Business is becoming increasingly international. Multi-national companies do business across the world. Companies like MacDonald's can be seen on high streets in most cities.

全球化的弊端 the disadvantages of globalization

社会角度

全球化并不能让每个人都受益；

公司可能会搬到人力成本更低的国家，这会导致裁员和失业；

全球贸易会制造垃圾与污染；

Globalization is not always beneficial to everyone. Companies can move to countries where labour is cheap. This creates redundancies, or job losses. Global trade creates more waste and pollution.

员工角度 在发展中国家，一些公司会剥削员工；

没有稳定的工作，员工就没有信心；

收入与工作环境要有全球规范；

Companies sometimes exploit their employees in developing countries. Employees cannot be confident that they have stable jobs. There should be global regulations for salaries and working conditions.

英语是国际化的语言 English is an international language

英语是世界通用语言；

它是世界第二大语言，是科技、科学和国际贸易的主流语言；

流利使用英语是现代社会的必备技能；

国际商务会议都是由英语主持的；

最重要的教材与杂志都是用英语出版的；

English is widely used around the world. It is becoming a global second language. It is the dominant language of technology, science and international business. The ability to speak English is a necessary skill in the modern world. International business meetings are regularly held in English. The most important textbooks and journals are published in English.

英语作为国际化语言的弊端 the disadvantages of speaking English

主流语言也带来了它的文化；

美国文化流行于世界，其他国家的文化受到了影响；

如果都使用一种语言，其他的语言就会消失；

为了替代英语，应该发明一种新的全球性的语言，它应该不依附于任何国家或文化；

这有利于推动世界和平与互相理解；

世界语就是出于这个目的被研发出来的；

The dominant language brings its own culture. American culture has become popular around the world, and other cultures may be damaged. If one language is dominant, other languages may disappear. As an alternative to English, a new global language could be invented. It would have no nationality or culture attached to it. This could help to promote international peace and understanding. Esperanto is an example of a language that was invented with this aim.

旅游 tourism

旅游的优点 the benefits of tourism

个人角度 旅游是常见的休闲活动；

人们在度假中放松；游客可以体验不同的文化；

他们在沙滩上日光浴抑或是游览；

廉价航空使得旅行更加便宜；

廉价航空让跨国旅行变得更便宜；

出国旅行能开阔我们的眼界；

我们可以学说外语；

Tourism is a popular leisure activity. People go on holiday to relax and have fun. Tourists can experience different cultures. They can sunbathe on beaches or go sight-seeing. Low cost airlines are making it cheaper to travel. Low-cost airlines are making it cheaper to travel abroad. Travelling abroad opens our minds. We can learn to speak other languages.

经济角度 旅游产业对很多经济体至关重要；

旅游产业吸引跨国公司投资；

服务业可以吸纳就业，比如酒店、交通与娱乐业；

游客会消费；一些地方依赖旅游业收入；

它帮助提升老百姓的生活水平；

The **tourist trade** is vital for some economies. Tourism attracts investment from **multi-national companies**. It **creates employment in services** like **accommodation, transport and entertainment**. Tourists spend money. Some areas rely on tourism for their income. It helps to **improve the standard of living**.

旅游的弊端 the drawbacks of tourism

环境角度

旅游业对于**自然环境**有负面影响；

建筑与基建将会**摧毁**野生动物的栖息地；

美丽的海滩**被酒店建筑破坏**；

旅游业**带来了污染与垃圾**；

它**使得当地资源环境承压**；

旅游业应该降低对**野生动物**的影响；

应该更多使用**可再生能源如太阳能与水能**；

垃圾应该被回收；

Tourism can have a negative effect on the **natural environment**. **The building of facilities and infrastructure** can **destroy the habitat of wild animals**. Beautiful beaches are **spoiled by the building of hotels**. Tourism **creates pollution and waste**. It **puts pressure on local resources**. Tourism should have a low impact on **wildlife**. **Renewable resources like solar or water power** should be used. Waste should be recycled.

民生角度 商品的价格，服务与房租都显著增长；

生活成本的上升影响了当地人；

当地的传统与文化日渐消亡；

政府可以**颁布法律来保护自然环境与当地文化**；

The price of goods, services and housing may increase significantly. **A rise in the cost of living** affects local people. **Local tradition and cultures** may be **endangered**. Government should **introduce laws to protect natural environments and local cultures**.

城市、交通、建筑 cities, transport, building

城市化的合理性 the advantages of urbanization

人们来到城市找工作；

因为城市提供更好的生活和更多的就业机会；

人们从农村移民到城市；

因为传统的农业生产不再需要那么多劳力；

People move to cities in search of job opportunities. Cities can offer greater employment possibilities and a higher standard of living. People migrate to cities from the countryside. Traditional activities like farming need fewer workers nowadays.

城市生活的弊端 the drawbacks of city life

城市生活有很多弊端；

（生活成本）城市的房价更高，生活成本比农村高；

生活在城市压力更大；

（收入）一些人在城市找不到工作；

无家可归和贫穷的人在城市很普遍；

这是由于贫富差距过大引起的；

（社区）人们不认识自己的邻居，缺乏社区归属感；

城市通常被描述为“钢筋森林”；

（其他）交通拥堵与犯罪率高也是城市的顽疾；

Life in the cities has its drawbacks. Housing is usually much more expensive. The cost of living is higher than that in rural areas. Life in the cities can be extremely stressful. Some people do not manage to find work. Homelessness and poverty are common in the cities. There is a gap between the rich and the poor. People do not even know their neighbors. Cities lack a sense of community. Cities are sometimes described as “concrete jungles”. There are problems like traffic congestion and crime in the cities.

人行道 pedestrian

环境角度 城市中心的步行街提升了当地的环境；

步行街对当地居民和游客都有好处；

Pedestrian zones in city centre can improve the local environment. Pedestrian areas are safer and more attractive for both residents and tourists.

健康角度 对车的依赖会导致肥胖等健康问题；

禁行可以让人们更多地步行或骑行；

经常步行或骑行上班的人会更健康；

Dependence on cars is linked to health problems like obesity. Banning cars encourages people to walk or cycle. People who walk or cycle regularly are generally healthier.

堵车 traffic congestion

很多人在远离城市的郊区居住；

人们习惯独自出行；

上班的人都在同一时段出动导致了汽车与道路资源没有有效利用，这导致了高峰期的拥堵；

通勤是堵车的主因；

Most people live in the suburbs outside city centre. People tend to travel alone. Commuters tend to travel at the same time of day. Cars and road space are not used efficiently. This causes traffic jams during the rush hour. Traffic congestion is caused by commuters travelling to work.

解决交通拥堵 reduce traffic jams

个人角度

员工可乘坐共享汽车；

乘坐更可靠更高效的公共交通；

Workers should share their cars and travel together. Public transport needs to be reliable and efficient.

企业角度

改变工作习惯可有效降低交通压力；

公司可以采用更灵活的时间表；

鼓励员工在家工作；

利用互联网来沟通；

采用视频会议；

In order to reduce traffic we should change our working habits. Workers could be given flexible timetables. More people could work from home. The Internet can now be used to connect people. Meetings can be held as video conferences.

政府角度 政府可以向司机征税，比如伦敦会征收拥堵税，用这笔钱建设公共交通；

Another solution would be to tax drivers. In London, for example, there is a congestion charge. This helps to raise money for better public transport.

公共交通的优点 the advantages of public transport

大城市停车让人头疼；

我们应该减少对汽车的依赖；

良好的公共交通系统既舒适又便捷；

便宜且快捷；

还能减少城市污染；

建设公交和轨交还有公交专用道都有利于减少拥堵；

Parking a car can be extremely difficult in big cities. We need to reduce our dependence on cars. Well-designed transport systems are comfortable and convenient. Modern public transport can be fast and cheap. Public transport can help to reduce pollution in cities. Investment in buses and trains will ease traffic congestion. Buses can be given special lanes to avoid traffic.

公共交通的弊端 the disadvantages of public transport

公共交通速度慢且不可靠；

坐车舒服很多；

地铁又脏又挤；

人们像罐头里的沙丁鱼；

Public transport is often **slow and unreliable**. Cars are much more comfortable. **Metro systems** and trains are often **dirty and crowded**. People feel like “**sardines in a can**”.

道路安全 road safety

疲劳驾驶

疲劳驾驶或酒后驾车都是非常危险的；

电视宣传应该提醒人们注意**行车安全**；

Driving while tired or drunk is **extremely dangerous**. **Television campaigns** are used to remind people to **drive safely**.

开车接打电话

开车接打电话对司机是很危险的干扰；

它们会让司机**分神**；

开车接打电话在很多国家都是禁止的；

惩罚会越来越严厉；

Mobile phones can be **a dangerous distraction for drivers**. They **draw the driver's attention away from the road**. The use of phones while driving has been banned in many countries. **Punishments** are becoming stricter.

超速 **超速摄像头**和**减速带**都是有效的**道路安全措施**；

很多道路设计都是为了**降低车速**；

Speed cameras have become more common. **Speed bumps** are another form of **traffic calming**. Many streets are designed with the aim of **slowing traffic down**.

经适房 council housing

有利一面 在一些国家政府提供**经适房**；

这可以让**买不起房子的人有地方住**；

In some countries the government provides **state or council housing**. This helps **people who cannot afford to buy their own house**.

不利一面 经适房会导致**对政府的依赖**；

人们不应当依靠政府来照顾他们；

他们没有动力去赚钱买房子；

经适房通常都由便宜、质量差的材料建造；

It can be argued that **state housing** creates **dependence on the government**. People should not rely on the government to look after them. People have no **incentive to earn money** and buy their own home. **Council properties** are often made with **cheap, poor-quality materials**.

历史建筑 historic buildings

政府角度

历史建筑是一个国家的遗产；

历史建筑赋予一个城市性格，能够吸引游客；

人们通过**地标性建筑**来区别国家，比如金字塔就代表埃及；

政府应该出钱保护古建筑；它们需要**定期维护**；

Historic buildings are part of **a country's heritage**. Historic buildings **give character to cities and attract tourists**. We **identify countries by architectural symbols** like the pyramids in Egypt. Governments should spend money on looking after historic buildings. They need **regular repairs and maintenance**.

个人角度 **历史建筑**告诉人们祖先是如何生活的；

历史建筑是**工匠们**耗时数年建造而成；

它们通常**被看作艺术品**；

现代建筑应该作为**历史建筑的补充**；

Old buildings show us how people lived in the past. Historic buildings **took skilled craftsmen years to build**. They are often **considered to be works of art**. New buildings should be designed to **complement historic buildings**.

现代/绿色建筑 modern buildings and green buildings

现代建筑通常由**钢筋、水泥和玻璃**建造而成，建造速度很快；

现代建筑应该**设计成环境友好型**，即**能耗小污染少**；

绝缘材料可以让房屋更加**节能**；

雨水与废水可以回收来冲厕所；

玻璃建筑能有效利用自然光；

Modern concrete, steel and glass buildings are built in only weeks or months. Modern buildings should be designed to be environmentally friendly. They should use less energy and produce less waste. Modern insulation can make houses more energy-efficient. Rainwater and waste water can be recycled and used to flush toilets. Modern glass buildings take advantage of natural light.

电视、网络与手机 TV, Network and Telephone

电视的优点 the benefits of television

电视有很多优点；

新闻报道让公众知道世界上发生的事情；

纪录片让学习更有趣；

电视节目可以既有知识性又有教育意义；

电视节目既有趣又很享受；

观众可以收看各种娱乐频道；

电视把最好的喜剧演员、音乐家和演员带进千家万户；

看电视是一种很好的放松方式；

很多人喜欢在繁忙之后坐下来放松；

Television has many benefits. News coverage makes the public aware of events around the world. Documentaries can make learning more interesting. Programmes can also be informative and educational. Television programs can be entertaining and enjoyable. Viewers have access to a huge variety of entertainment channels. Television brings the best comedians, musicians and actors into our homes. Watching television is a good way to relax. It is many people's favorite way to wind down after a hard day at work.

电视的弊端 the drawbacks of television

成人角度

电视对当今社会有负面影响；

很多电视节目都**非常粗俗**，**容易上瘾**，是在浪费时间；

电视台应该制作更多**积极、有教育意义的节目**；

电视上的暴力与真实世界的犯罪率有密切联系；

Television is having a negative impact on society. Most programs **do not require much thought**. It can be **addictive**. Watching TV is a waste of time. **TV companies** should make more **positive, educational programs**. Some people link **violence on television** with crime rates in the real world.

儿童角度 （运动）孩子应该在外面运动而不是**整天坐在电视前**，老不运动的话就会长胖；

（内容）电视内容会影响孩子；

孩子会**模仿他们在电视上看到的行为**；

孩子不应**暴露于暴力、脏话或色情内容之下**；

家长在选择孩子看的节目时要格外小心；

（广告）广告通过电视会直接

影响孩子； **儿童节目**时段的广告要**严格控制**；

Children should play outside rather than **sit in front of a screen all day**. Children are less healthy because they spend less time playing. Behavior shown on TV can influence children. Children **copy the behavior they see on the screen**. Children should not **be exposed to violence, swearing or sexual images**. Parents should choose carefully what their children watch. Advertisers direct their **marketing at children**. Advertising during **children's programs** should be **strictly controlled**.

互联网的优点 the advantages of Internet

使用网络有很多优点；

它使我们对几乎所有信息唾手可得；

购物或其他服务也可以在网上进行；

人们可以舒服地坐在家里享受网络提供的商品或服务；

网络开始替代其他娱乐形式；

它改变了沟通方式；

人们通过邮件或[即时通信](#)保持联系；

[视频电话](#)对于商务会议来说越来越普遍；

There are many advantages to using the Internet. [It gives us instant access to information on almost any subject.](#) Shops and other services are now available online. People can buy goods and services from the comfort of their homes. [The Internet is starting to replace other forms of entertainment.](#) It has [revolutionized communication.](#) We can keep in touch by email or [instant messenger services.](#) [Video messaging](#) is becoming common for business meetings.

互联网的缺点 the disadvantages of Internet

网站越来越多，[搜寻信息越来越难](#)；

[很多网站包含不良内容](#)，一些网站[有暴力或色情图片](#)；

父母越来越难[控制孩子们在网上看到的信息](#)，他们也不知道[孩子在网上跟谁聊天](#)；

[黑客](#)可以[利用网络黑掉人们账户里的钱](#)；

With so many websites [it is difficult to search for good information.](#) [Many websites contain offensive content.](#) Some [sites show violent or sexual images.](#) Parents find it difficult to [control what their children see online.](#) They do not always know [who their children are chatting to.](#) [Criminals](#) increasingly [use the Internet to steal people's money.](#)

网络与报纸、书籍的比较 compare internet with newspapers and books

网络的优势

[接入互联网信息几乎是零成本的](#)；

互联网允许任何人可以在网上发表文章；

我们可以阅读世界任何地方任何语言的新闻；

It [costs nothing to publish or access information on the Internet.](#) Internet allows anybody to publish their own writing. We can read the news in any language from any country in the world.

书籍与报纸的优势 报纸与书籍既可以印刷也可以[放上网](#)；

[书籍和报纸的文章都是由专业人士来写的](#)，他们的[产出质量](#)比[业余作家](#)要高很多；

人们购买报纸和书籍是因为它们[携带方便](#)，他们不喜欢[盯着屏幕阅读](#)；

Newspapers and books are now published online as well as in print. Newspaper articles and books are written by professionals. They produce better quality writing than amateurs. People still buy newspapers and books because they are portable. People do not like reading from a screen.

手机的优点 the advantages of mobile phone

手机是当今世界最流行的玩意儿；

用户可以用手机发信息、上网、拍照或是听歌；

手机变成了时尚配件；

The mobile phone is the most popular gadget in today's world. Users can send text messages, surf the Internet, take photos and listen to music. Mobiles have also become fashion accessories.

手机改变了人们的沟通方式；

我们可以随时随地和家人、朋友与同事保持联系；

Mobile phones have revolutionized the way we communicate. We can stay in touch with family, friends and colleagues wherever we are.

手机的弊端 the disadvantages of mobile phone

在公共场所使用手机会产生问题；

有些人在电影院或课堂上接打电话会影响他人，意识不到别人也会听到对话；

手机也会干扰其他电子设备，微波会损害我们的大脑；

手机也是一个危险的干扰，开车打电话会让司机分心；

手机也是窃贼的目标；

Mobile phones can be a problem in some public places. Ringing phones cause disturbance in cinemas and school lessons. Some people are not aware that others can hear their conversations. Mobile phones may also interfere with electronic equipment. Their electric waves could cause damage to our brains. Mobile phones can also be a dangerous distraction. Using a phone while driving reduces the driver's concentration. Mobile phones are a popular target for thieves.

犯罪、武器 crime, weapon

预防犯罪 prevent crime

打击犯罪

警察的职责就是打击犯罪；

应当增加街道上警察的数量；

The job of the police is to catch criminals. There should be an increase in the number of police officers on the streets.

预防犯罪

警察应被看作社区的一部分；

他们应当参与到教育与预防犯罪的工作中来；

他们要预防犯罪，让社区更加安全；

警察应该跟学校紧密合作；

他们应该关注那些辍学的年轻人；

他们很可能加入帮派；

Police officers should be seen as part of the community. They should be involved with education and crime prevention. They must also prevent crime and make communities safer. The police should be in close contact with schools. They should focus on young people who have dropped out of school. These teenagers may become involved with gangs.

监狱 prison

有利面

罚款通常都是对轻微犯罪的惩罚；

如果有更加严重的犯罪，那就要坐牢了；

一些罪犯对社会是有威胁性的；

让他们蹲监狱是为了确保整个社会的安定；

监狱的另外一个目的是改造；

犯人在里面接受教育或培训，学习个人技能或特定的职业技能；

改造的目的是让他们改邪归正；

劳教犯再犯罪的概率会小一些；

Fines are used as punishment for minor crimes. If the crime is more serious, prison is the most common punishment. Some criminals pose a threat to society. They are put in prison to ensure the safety of other citizens. Another aim of prisons is rehabilitation. Prisoners receive education or vocational training. Prisoners should learn personal skills and specific job skills. Rehabilitation aims to make them better citizens. Rehabilitated prisoners are less likely to reoffend.

不利面

罪犯都被关在一起，他们很容易拉帮结伙；

很多犯人在获释之后又犯案；

案底也让他们很难就业；

Criminals are put together. They make friends with other offenders. Many prisoners re-offend when they are released. A criminal record makes finding a job more difficult.

支持死刑 support capital punishment

支持者认为死刑可以震慑犯罪；

死刑表明不法行为是不可容忍的；

对死刑的恐惧会阻止人们想犯罪的念头；

（对受害者家属而言）它是一种复仇；

收监的成本也节省了；

犯人不会再对社会有威胁；

Supporters say that capital punishment deters crime. The death penalty shows that crime is not tolerated. Fear of the death penalty stops people from committing offenses. It is a form of revenge. The cost of imprisonment is avoided. The offender cannot pose a threat to others.

反对死刑 against death penalty

死刑并不是一种好的震慑方式；

犯罪率并没有因此降低；

很多犯罪分子怀有侥幸心理；

我们没有权利结束另外一个人的生命；

可能会有无辜的人被错误定罪并处决；

被处决的犯人会挑起暴力文化与复仇；

Capital punishment is not a good deterrent. Crime rates are not necessarily reduced. Many criminals do not think they will be caught. We have no right to take another human life. Innocent people could be wrongly convicted and executed. Executing prisoners creates a violent culture and encourages revenge.

社区服务 community service

有利面

社区服务是改造罪犯的一种方式，也是解决监狱拥挤的一个办法，它可以节省收监成本，同时避开监狱的不良氛围；

它可以让犯人为当地社区做贡献，比如打扫街道或是做校园讲座，这是一种回馈社会的方式；

Community service is a way to reform offenders. It could be a solution to prison overcrowding. It avoids the cost of imprisonment. They avoid the negative influence that prison can have. It makes offenders useful in their local communities. They are required to clean streets or talk to school groups. Offenders repay their community.

不利面 社区服务的惩罚力度不够；

犯人应该被关押，远离无辜群众；

Community service is not a sufficient punishment. Criminals should be locked up, away from their victims.

媒体报道犯罪 media report about crime

新闻节目很喜欢报道犯罪新闻；

大众媒体喜欢关注骇人听闻的案件；

媒体报道犯罪纪实是为了吸引观众；

这会引起公众对犯罪的恐慌；

Crime is one of the main subjects of most news programmes. The mass media focus on violent and sensational crimes. The media report crime stories in order to increase their audience. This leads to fear of crime among the public.

枪支合法化 legalization of guns

在一些国家，政府允许人民持有武器；

个体有权利保护自己；

人们可以使用枪支自卫，这有利于防范犯罪；

In some countries, people are allowed to own firearms. Individuals have the right to protect themselves. People can use guns in self defence, this deters criminals.

非法持有枪支 illegally possessing weapons

公民角度

持有枪支是有风险的；

如果人们可以持有枪支，自杀率就会升高；

There is a risk of accidents with guns. Suicide rates have been shown to rise when guns are available.

打击犯罪角度 枪支会导致暴力社会和高谋杀率；

犯罪率会上升；

犯罪分子有枪的话；

警察也不得不配枪；

Guns create violent societies with high murder rates. The number of violent crimes increases when guns are available. Criminals may be armed. The police then need to use guns.

警察可以配枪 police carry guns

对于枪支的恐惧能有效震慑坏人；

很多坏人持有武器；

警察为了防卫需要射杀暴力分子；

武装警察可以逼迫歹徒缴械投降，这样可以避免不必要的身体暴力；

警察可以射杀威胁公共安全的逃犯，这对于公众保护非常有利；

The threat of a gun can deter criminals. Many criminals use weapons. The police may shoot violent criminals in self defence. Police officers can force a criminal to surrender. It is easier to arrest someone and avoid physical violence. Police can shoot an escaping criminal who poses a serious danger to the public. This can protect the public.

警察不能配枪 police cannot carry guns

（警察持枪）有可能导致事故或错误，给公共安全造成困扰；

警察可能会射杀一个手无寸铁的罪犯或是无辜的人；

其实可以寻找一些枪支替代物，比如催泪瓦斯、喷雾或电击枪等武器；

只有特别武装警队才可以持有枪支；

There is a risk of accidents and mistakes. Accidents can happen in public places. The police might shoot an unarmed criminal or an innocent person. There are several alternatives to guns (e.g tear gas, sprays and electric shock weapons). Only special police units should use guns.

武器贸易 arms trade

有利面

武器装备的出口是一个极其有争议的话题；

这个产业创造了就业与财富；

富有的工业化国家的政府将装备卖给其他国家；

武器贸易可以提升政府间的关系；

The export of arms, or weapons, is an extremely controversial issue. This industry creates jobs and wealth. Governments of rich, industrialized countries sell arms to others. The trade of weapons may improve relationships between governments.

不利面 富有的国家会干涉其他国家的政治；

政府挑起战争就是为了卖武器赚钱；

武器会被用在地区冲突与战争中；

谁售卖武器谁就该为死者负责；

Rich countries can influence the politics of other nations. Governments are promoting war in order to make a profit. Weapons may be used in conflicts and wars. Those who supply arms should be responsible for deaths.

核武器 nuclear weapons

核武器能够摧毁整个城市；

国家间的核战争可能会两败俱伤；

核武器应该被禁止；

政府应该限制核武器的生产；

核武器不应当用来对付恐怖组织；

恐怖分子有可能控制核武器；

Nuclear weapons are capable of destroying whole cities. A nuclear war between two countries would destroy both countries. Nuclear weapons should be prohibited. Governments should limit the production of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons cannot be used against terrorist organizations. There is a danger of nuclear weapons being obtained by terrorists.

军队 army

有利面

军队可以维护国家的和平；

有了军队我们不怕其他国家的军事威胁；

可以给老百姓提供安全与保护；

可以给予警察额外支持；

战士也会在一些紧急关头提供帮助，比如自然灾害时；

Armed forces can be used to maintain peace within countries. Armed forces deter military attack by another country. Armed forces provide security and protection. Armed forces can be

sued to [give the police extra support](#). [Soldiers](#) are also used to [help in emergency situations](#), such as after a [natural disaster](#).

不利面 军队需要大量的政府补助；

政府在武器与[军事科技](#)上花了太多的钱，这些钱应该

用在教育、医疗和其他[公共服务](#)上；

Armies require [a lot of funding from governments](#). Too much money is spent on weapons and [military technology](#), this money could be spent on schools, hospitals and other [public services](#).

广告、消费 [advertising, consumption](#)

广告的优点 the advantage of advertising

政府角度

广告在[自由市场经济体](#)中是必要的；

[消费主义创造就业](#)，[消除贫困](#)，它鼓励企业[创新与创意](#)；

广告是一个[创意产业](#)，吸纳就业；

它是[现代艺术](#)的一种；

没有广告业很多人都会[失业](#)；

政府应该只[审查违规信息](#)或产品是否有害；

Advertising is necessary in [free market economies](#). [Consumerism creates employment](#), it helps to [reduce poverty](#), it encourages [innovation and creativity in business](#). Advertising is a [creative industry](#) that employs many people; it's [a form of modern art](#). Without advertising there would be [higher unemployment](#). Governments should only [censor false information](#) or products that are harmful.

企业角度 广告对于[现代企业](#)至关重要；

公司需要让消费者了解它们的产品；

它[创造了新的需求](#)；

广告[告诉人们有何选择](#)；

Advertising is a key part of [modern business](#). Companies need to tell customers about

their products. Advertising creates new desires and needs. Advertisements inform us about the choices we have.

个人角度 人们喜欢广告；

没有广告他们不知道如何选择；

People enjoy adverts. Without advertising we would have less choices.

广告的缺点 the disadvantage of advertising

社会角度 我们生活在消费文化中，被迫追求新潮；

广告控制着人们；

它的目的是告诉人们“包治百病”；

广告就是在售卖品牌形象；

他们请一些成功人士来做广告；

人们会把更高的社会地位和特定的品牌联想到一起；

We now live in a consumer culture. We are persuaded to follow the latest trend. Advertising manipulates people. It aims to persuade people that buying a product will make them happier. Advertisers focus on selling a brand image. They use glamorous, successful people. We are encouraged to associate certain brands with a higher social status.

儿童角度

广告商把儿童当作目标；

儿童易受广告的影响；

孩子们给家长施压买各种玩具；

广告应该被监管；

儿童广告应该被控制甚至禁止；

垃圾食品不应该吸引儿童；

Advertisers often aim their marketing at children. Children can easily be influenced by advertisements. Children put pressure on parents to buy them things. Advertising should be regulated. Advertising aimed at children should be controlled or even banned. Unhealthy foods should not be marketed in a way that attracts children.

健康角度

有健康风险的产品要有警示标志；

在一些国家，电视台播出烟草广告是违法的；

香烟盒上也要标明警示标志；

Products that can be a risk to health should display warnings. In some countries it is illegal to advertise cigarettes on television. Warnings must be displayed on cigarette packets.

金钱与社会 money and society

我们的社会变得越来越物质，人们只想挣钱，想要大房子和豪车；

人们把物质财富与幸福成功联系在一起；

阿玛尼和奔驰象征着社会地位；

Society has become increasingly materialistic, people aspire to earn more money, they want a bigger house or a better car. We connect wealth and material possessions with happiness and success. Brands like “Armani” or “Mercedes” are status symbols.

性别、性格 gender, personality

性别与教育 gender with education

男生与女生都应当有平等接受教育的权利；

应当根据成绩入学；

在教育领域，性别不重要；

性别歧视是完全错误的；

学生的成就取决于他的奋斗与个人贡献（而不是性别）；

在我国，高等教育的性别比例是均衡的；

Men and women should have access to the same educational opportunities. Males and females should be accepted onto courses according to their abilities. Gender should be irrelevant in education. It is wrong to discriminate against students because of their gender.

Student's achievements should depend on hard work and individual merit. In the UK (or your country), there are similar numbers of male and female students in higher education.

性别与工作 gender with work

个人角度

女性与男性有平等就业的权利；

她们也有追求事业的权利，应当同工同酬；

职业成功取决于个人努力而不是性别；

Men and women should have access to the same professional opportunities. They should be able to pursue a career. They should earn equal salaries. Career success depends on individual merit.

公司角度

在传统观念里，女性被严格限定在特定职业，比如秘书或前台；

现在，越来越多的职业女性都可以参与；

公司选择员工是依据其能力、学历或工作经历，而不是性别；

Traditionally, women have been restricted to certain roles. They were often employed as secretaries or receptionists. Nowadays, a range of occupations is available to both sexes. They should be employed according to their abilities, qualifications and experience.

女人与男人在家庭中的角色 the role in family of male and female

传统观点

老人们觉得作为一个妈妈就不应该出来工作，应该在家带娃；

爸爸应该赚钱养家；

但传统的性别观念正在逐渐改变；

家庭角色与责任的划分越来越灵活；

Some people argue that a mother should not work, she should stay at home and bring up her children, and the father should be the breadwinner of the family. Traditional gender roles are gradually changing. Families can divide roles and responsibilities in the most convenient way.

现代观点 一些人认为父母应[共同承担责任](#)；

很多爸爸和妈妈会[共同分担照顾孩子与家务的责任](#)；

他们[一起照看孩子](#)，做饭，打扫清洁；

很多女性的[职业前景](#)比丈夫更好，[陪产假](#)与[家庭妇女](#)也越来越普遍；

[职业女性](#)可以在[生产后休产假](#)，很多妈妈恢复以后会继续工作；

Others believe that both parents should [share these responsibilities](#). Many fathers and mothers [share their parenting and domestic responsibilities](#). They [contribute equally to child care](#), cooking and cleaning. Many women have better [career prospects](#) than their husbands.

[Paternity leave](#) and “[house husbands](#)” are becoming more common. [Working women](#) can [take maternity leave](#) during and after [pregnancy](#). Many mothers [continue to work](#) after this period.

幸福 happiness

定义

幸福对不同的人意义不同；

它通常被描述为[一种快乐的享受](#)，和家人或朋友相处，有一个爱好，从事体育活动与玩游戏都是[快乐的来源](#)；

一些人认为[有钱的人才幸福](#)，但另一些人认为[幸福应该被更深层次的定义](#)；

Happiness means different things to different people. It can be described as [a feeling of pleasure or enjoyment](#). People enjoy spending time with family and friends. Hobbies, sports and games can be [a source of fun and enjoyment](#). Some people [see money as a source of happiness](#), but other people [define happiness as something deeper](#).

实践

[为了活得开心](#)，我们要把日子过好，应该去做那些我们觉得有意义的事情；

有些人[从工作中获得满足感](#)，有些人[从带孩子的经历中找到快乐](#)；

[In order to be truly happy](#), it is necessary to live a good life. We need to feel that we are doing something useful with our lives. Some people get [a sense of achievement from their work](#), others [find happiness in bringing up their children](#).

成功 success

人们定义成功有不同的维度；

一些人从养家糊口中获得成就感；

对另一些人而言财富或社会地位才是成功的标志；

我们通常认为名利双收的人是人生赢家，像比尔·盖茨这样的百万富翁被看作是成功；

他们都是行业翘楚，但不积跬步无以至千里；

对另一些人来说，成功意味着达到个人或职业的目标，他们认为成功是努力工作的结果；

People define success in different ways. Some people get a sense of achievement from raising a family. For others, success is defined by wealth or status. We often think of rich and famous people as being successful in life, millionaires like Bill Gates are considered to be successful. They have risen to the top in their chosen professions, but success in any field requires long-term planning and effort. For some, being successful means achieving personal or professional goals, they see success as the result of hard work.

性格与环境 personality and background

命运论

一些人认为我们的性格是由基因决定的，我们会继承父辈的能力与才能；

而另一些人则认为后天教育与养育（对性格发展）更重要；

周围的环境在影响着我们的发展；

我们的个性更多受后天的影响而不是先天；

我们可以塑造自己的性格；

Some people believe that our personalities are determined mainly by genetics, we inherit our abilities and talents from our parents. Others think that our education and upbringing are more important. We develop according to the influences around us. Our personalities and achievements depend more on nurture than nature. We can shape our own personalities.

拼搏论

一些人认为我们掌握着自己的命运，基因遗传或后天环境都无法限制，只要沉下心来，努力工作，

就能实现目标；

奋斗成就人生；

Many people argue that we control our own destinies. We are not limited by our genetic characteristic or upbringing. By working hard we can achieve our goal that we put our minds to.

Many successful people are “self-made”.

环境、水资源 environment, water resource

全球变暖 global warming

成因

太阳产生的热能因为二氧化碳等气体而无法散失，

这导致了全球气温上升，这个过程被称作温室效应；

很多发展中国家都在经历工业化；

大量的工厂和汽车排放废气；

廉价航空让更多人出行；

人类活动是温室效应的主因；

Gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun, this causes global temperatures to rise. This process is known as the greenhouse effect. Many developing countries are becoming industrialized. Factories and vehicles produce emissions and exhaust fumes. Cheap air travel is allowing more people to fly. Human activity is a major factor in the rise of the greenhouse gases.

影响

全球气候变暖将对地球产生深远影响；

气温上升将导致北极冰盖融化和海平面上升；

我们将迎来更加极端的气候；

洪水与干旱将变得很常见；

Global warming will have a significant impact on our planet. Rising temperatures will cause melting of the polar ice caps and sea levels will rise. We can expect more extreme weather conditions. Flooding and droughts may become more common.

人类对环境的影响 the effect of human activity

全球人口增长让自然资源承压；

石油与天然气等化石燃料正在耗尽；

人类破坏野生动物栖息地；

砍伐大量热带雨林；

这些都导致很多动物与植物的灭绝；

The increasing world population is putting pressure on natural resources. Fossil fuels like oil and gas are running out. We are destroying wildlife habitats. We have cut down enormous areas of rainforest. This has led to the extinction of many species of animals and plants.

环境问题的对策 the solution of environmental issues

政府角度

政府应当颁布法律来限制工厂的排放；

应当投资可再生能源如太阳能、风能或水力；

可以对司机和航空公司开征“环保税”；

应当举办活动来宣传回收利用；

应当保护野生动物和它们的自然栖息地；

Governments could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories. They should invest in renewable energy from solar, wind or water power. They could impose “green taxes” on drivers and airlines companies. Government campaigns should promote recycling. Natural areas and wild animals should be protected.

个人角度 个人也可以变得更绿色；

更少地乘坐航班去国外度假；

更多地乘坐公共交通而不是自驾；

应当选择简装的商品；

尽可能多地循环利用；

Individuals should also **try to be greener**. We should **take fewer flights** abroad for holidays. We should **take public transport** rather than driving. We should choose **products with less packaging**. We should **recycle as much as possible**.

废物/垃圾 waste and rubbish

消费文化

现如今人们产生的垃圾越来越多；

这是**消费文化**导致的；

现在的**商品都不耐用**；

如果有东西坏了，人们就把它**丢了买个新的**；

The amount of waste we produce has increased. This problem is a result of our **consumer culture**. **Products are not made to last**. If something breaks, we **throw it away and buy a new one**.

过度包装

广告商鼓励人们**追赶潮流**；

包装是**很大的卖点**；

大部分的食品都是用**不可降解的塑料包装**的；

这导致了**生活垃圾**的与日俱增；

这些垃圾最后进了**填埋场**；

Advertisers encourage us to **buy the newest fashions**. **Packaging is an important part of selling**. Most foods are sold in **non-biodegradable plastics packaging**. The amount of **household waste** is growing. This waste ends up in **landfill sites**.

乱丢 litter

人们不考虑乱丢垃圾的后果；

他们居然说这样做是为了不让清洁工失业；

大部分**丢在街上的垃圾**都是**快餐包装**；

这些塑料袋子不易降解；

People do not think about the consequences of dropping rubbish. They assume that somebody is paid to clean the streets. Most of the litter seen on streets is fast food packaging. These plastic packaging does not break down easily.

回收利用与其他对策 recycle and other solutions

(政府) 对于公司产生的垃圾要严格管理；

对于包装要有法律规定；

(公司) 生产更耐用的商品；

不应过度包装；

(消费者) 避免购买过度包装的商品；

应该回收再利用各种材料；

住户使用不同的垃圾桶进行垃圾分类；

回收可以节约能源和原材料；

有很多回收站都会回收玻璃、纸壳和塑料瓶；

Governments should be stricter about waste produced by companies. Governments should put legal limits on packaging. Companies should make goods that last longer. They should not use so much packaging. Consumers should avoid buying over-packaged products. We should recycle and reuse useful materials. Households can use several rubbish bins to separate waste. Recycling saves energy and raw materials. There are collection banks for glass, paper and plastic bottles.

核能 nuclear energy

有利面

化石能源比如石油和天然气正在消耗殆尽；

核能可以替代这些自然资源如煤、石油或天然气；

核能是一种可持续能源；

核能发电不会消耗任何自然资源；

建造核电站有很多好处；

核电站比化石能源电站要更清洁；

风险并不高；

核能有利于降低导致全球变暖的碳排放量；

Fossil fuels like oil and gas are **running out**. Nuclear could replace the use of **natural resources** like coal, oil or gas. Nuclear power is **a sustainable energy source**. **Nuclear can be used to produce electricity without wasting natural resources**. There are several benefits to build more **nuclear power stations**. Nuclear power stations are **cleaner** than **fossil fuel power stations**. The risks of accidents are being reduced. Nuclear could help to reduce **carbon emissions that cause global warming**.

不利面

反对者担心核电站的安全；

核电站建哪儿都不受欢迎；

没人喜欢和它做邻居；

还是太阳能、风能和水能更安全一些；

核废料是一个大问题；

到目前为止人们还无法清除放射物质污染；

同时，人们担心恐怖分子会偷走放射物质；

Opponents of nuclear power worry about **the safety of power stations**. The building of new nuclear power stations is **unpopular**, nobody wants to live near one. It is safer to produce energy from solar, wind or water power. **Nuclear waste disposal** is a significant problem. There is currently **no way to decontaminate radioactive material**. People worry that **terrorists** could **steal radioactive materials**.