

# GRE 作文 5.5 分 轻松 备考

**jaytarring**

二〇〇八年八月

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# PREFACE

## 致备考中的朋友

其实我自己准备作文已经是一年前的事了，自己考完了就没有碰作文，原以为应该早就忘得差不多了；然而在几个朋友的吹捧之下，不少正在准备 GRE 作文的同学过来和我探讨 AW 的准备；在作文分数出来之后，有些同学更是热情地让我帮忙改作文。前段时间，在和朋友们的交流中逐步整理出了自己的 GRE 作文思路。原本想过，可以去新东方或者其他外语培训机构应聘老师吧，亦或可以把这个稿子继续完整一下拿去出版也不错，顺便挣点申请费。然而，时间不允许，一转眼也该着手申请了，自己实验室也走不开。今天突然决定，把这本小书送给大家了，希望对正在备考或者即将备考 GRE 作文的朋友们有一些帮助，我就心满意足了。

时常听到备考 GRE 作文朋友们抱怨作文准备无从下手，不知道怎么办；很多中国朋友也对 GRE 作文存在畏惧心里，心想，写中文的作文都觉得纳闷，如何面对英文写作呢？其实，每个准备 GRE 的人都是这么过来的，只是不同的人采取了不同的对策。冷静分析自己处于逆境的原因，采取正确的途径方可迎难而上，超越障碍，一切都不是问题！事实上，当我们了解了中英文的异同之处，GRE 作文的准备就变得轻松而又明朗了！

首先，我们大多数人在中学时写中文作文总是很难得到高分，其根本原因在于内容没有新意、语言没有文采，这两方面很大程度上一般学生难以逾越；但是，在 GRE 作文不要求内容有新意，你可以随便拿一个例子支持你的观点，而英语里所谓的文采就是句子的运用，用不同的句式表达出你的思维。因此，我们只要“勤奋”加“方法”，做适当的练习完全可以达到 GRE 作文对于语言的要求。

其次，中英文在逻辑上是相通的，也可以说是相同的。大家都知道，逻辑推理是中国人的专长；既然 GRE 作文考逻辑，那么这又正好迎合了中国人的特点。我们可以顺利地用中文的思维方式去思考一道题，分析该题的逻辑，然后用英语表达出思考的结果，这在 Issue 的文章展开过程中显得尤为重要，因为这样可以使文章的逻辑更加严密，避免明显的逻辑问题（GRE 作文中的严重问题），保证不会得低分。

AW 考的是逻辑，当然你的语言能力也会起到很大作用，你需要用英文展示出你具有严密的逻辑思维；然而，GRE 作文并不需要任何晦涩的词语，只要把四、六级的词汇用得恰到好处就足够了，即便只是四级词汇水平，也可以写出很出色的文章来；在这里，语言能力的关键在于“句子结构”，就是你把握英语句子的能力，这就要求我们反复练习使用长句、复杂句来表达我们的意思。

其实，对于中国人，Argument 很容易轻松拿下，而 Issue 只要有针对性地付

出努力也同样可以拿到满意的分数；GRE 作文有捷径可走！作文题库庞大，准备所有的题目是不现实的也是没有必要的，好好利用机经可以事半功倍。最近一两年的机经是准备作文的总路线，最近两个月的机经在考前也要重点关注。不管是 A 还是 I 如果你能准备好机经前一百，那么就可以提前恭喜你过关了。其实，如果你已经完成了前 60~80 的提纲，I 模考了前 15 的题，A 模考了前 20 的题，那么你已经很清楚如何对付 AW，拿下 4.5 还是比较轻松的。而如何让自己更自信地走进考场，更从容地完成文章，就要靠自己准备过程中不断总结与提高了，找到自己的套路，灵活运用自己最熟悉句式。

不管怎样，只要肯下功夫，勤奋半个月，一定会有莫大的进步！无论现在是什么状态，我们都应该相信自己，一切皆有可能！从现在开始努力争取吧！

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2008-8-3 于南大鼓楼

# 附 1: jaytarring 的 15 天备考计划

今天是 7.28。

## 当前状况:

Argu: 基本知道写作流程, 但越写越少, 没话说, 难以在 30min 内完成;  
Issue: 一篇没写过, 不知如何下手。

## 当前计划与目标:

准备 GRE 作文;  
在 8.13 考试中 Issue4+, Argument5+, 从而确保作文总得分 4.5+。

距 8.13 还有十五天, 分为三个“5 天计划”。

### 第一个 5 天计划:

1. 看完所有 Argu 题目; (---)  
每天 2 篇 Argu 练习; (+++)
2. 看完高频前一百 Issue 提纲, 写自己的提纲; (++)  
看孙远工具箱; (-)  
做出自己的不同论证方法的论证模板 (I+A); (+++)  
认真看完 Issue 官方反问, 了解 ETS 喜欢什么样的文章; (+)  
看名人生平例子; (+看了很少)  
每天一篇 Issue; (+++)
3. 找同学互改作文; (+++)

### 第二个 5 天计划:

1. 每天 2 篇 Issue (高频) + 2 篇 Argu (高频); (1+2)
2. 找同学改, 自己改, 找到自己的写作节奏! (+++)
3. 提纲没有写好继续写, 继续熟悉题库, 熟悉自己的提纲, 重视高频题; (++)

### 第三个 5 天计划:

1. 每天 3 篇 Issue (高频) + 3 篇 Argu (高频) (1+2)
2. 反复熟悉自己的提纲, 参考近两月的机井, 很有用; (+++)
3. 整理、复习所有自己写过的作文; (+++)

## 计划说明:

1. “( )”中的“+”表示推荐, “-”是我没有完成的, 所以也不清楚有多大用处!
2. 以上计划强度很大, 基本不可能全部完成, 但计划是一个导向, 如果它能让自己的准备得更充分更充实, 那么它就起到应有的作用的。我本打算 15 天按计划可以写完 5+10+15=20 篇 issue, 而事实上, 每天准备从早上 8 点到夜里 12 点, 不断写提纲、充实论据、加上模考和修改作文, 基本没时间也没精力写 2 篇 Issue;

每天练习固然必不可少，但一定要讲究质量，修改要及时+反复，三篇一回顾，五篇一回顾，7 篇一回顾，十篇再回顾，反复总结，并在练习中不断发挥自己的优点，避免以前错误的重复出现。当有十篇修改到近乎完美的习作，那么以后你的练习方法、你的文章必然自成体系，这时你已经是写作高手了！

3. 习作时间上，前三篇可以延长时间，往后一定要尽量压缩时间，issue 压到 42min，argument 压到 28min。这样在真正的考试的时间比平时练习时间多，方能临阵不乱，得到较好的发挥！

## 附 2: GRE 作文高分秘诀

### 一、 高分词汇

GRE 作文不需要红宝书上的词，你没有必要用到那么高级的词汇，GRE 作文的话题是适合所有专业学生的，你只要用你熟悉的表达方式把你要说的表达清楚就行了，而不必要搞出太晦涩的东西来。如果你的六级词汇掌握很好，那么，GRE 写作在词汇上绝对没有问题；如果你四级词汇应用自如，那么，同样，在对付 GRE 作文方面，你已经没有词汇障碍。个人认为，四级词汇足矣。而 GRE 作文之所以为 GRE 作文，关键在于他强调逻辑，和你对于复杂句式的把握。你要用你有限的词汇把你要表达的逻辑关系剖析清楚，这就 OK 了！

下面摘录了一些很常用的词汇，不记得从哪里摘的了，的确很有用，有助于给文章增色！

1. 情态动词: could, should, would, might, may, will, can,

2. 程度副词:

肯定: certainly  
surely  
naturally  
obviously  
understandably  
unboubtedly  
plainly=surely  
可能: probably  
possibly  
potentially  
likely  
presumably  
perhaps

3. 分析性词:

in the case  
In this sense, ...  
So is ...  
However, ...  
True, ...  
Following this trend, ...  
Ironically, ...  
No wonder that ...  
Given that, ...  
Granted that 姑且承认

almost  
actually  
literally=almost+actually  
as a matter of fact  
admittedly  
Even if/though  
No matter ...  
to some extent  
In the last analysis, ...  
on balance  
In light of this, ...

## 二、句式变化

- a. 使用不同的句子结构;
- b. 变换相邻句子的开头、结尾结构;

## 三、复杂句式/长句

- 1.倒装;
- 2.设问;
- 3.反问;
- 4.一般疑问句;
- 5.插入语;
- 6.同位语（及同位语从句）;
- 7.定语从句;
- 8.现在分词的各种用法;
- 9.连接相邻的短句。

# ARGUMENT 部分

## ARGUMENT 备考概述

Argument 要我们先看一篇短文，然后抨击其中存在的逻辑错误。那么，什么是逻辑错误？其实它就有点像小孩玩的脑筋急转弯，但是比脑筋急转弯还简单很多。比如，他说，M 城市在 10 年前经济低谷时期推出了政策 P 以后经济状况迅速回升了，现在 N 市也陷入经济低迷时期，因此 N 市也应该推行政策 P。该推理中存在三个明显的逻辑错误：首先，他把 N 市等同于 M 市，默认为两个城市经济低谷情形相同，其实可能存在很多差异，根本不可同日而语；另外，他还认为政策 P 在今天会和 10 年前一样起作用，这又犯了认为事物一层不变的错误；最后，他没有考虑并排除其他更好的途径来解决 N 市的经济问题，可能有更好的解决方案。通过这个例子，基本可以了解 Argument 的逻辑错误了。把上面的三个错误分三段写出来，举出反驳的例子，再加上开头、结尾段，就成了一篇 Argu 作文。

其实，A 的准备相对 I 要简单得多，因此准备 GRE 作文不妨就从 A 下手。推荐北美范文的 A 部分，确实写得不错（不推荐看它的 Issue）。因为 A 的模板性很强，可以直接学习北美上的文章结构，句式稍作修改就可以挪为己用了，一般不会被判为雷同。直接开始 A 的方法就是，从十来篇 A 范文中找出 A 的写作思路与文章结构，学习常用的抨击句式，然后可以开始尝试写 A，不写就不知道自己的弱点，就没有办法提高，最忌讳的是怕动手写。可能开始是一两篇会用时很长，但是写到三五篇熟悉了思路就开始顺畅起来。写到十篇就可以比较自己写出来的文章，当然以开始的文章可能不堪入目，但后来几篇就基本成形了，需要回顾并总结出自己的优点，修改自己的不足。总结写作思路，如何读题，如何组织几个主要错误，如何抨击这些错误，有什么固定套路，有什么特定句式等等。

此外，每天模考两篇（至少 1 篇）Argu 很有必要，并且及时做修改，准备 A 提纲时遇到一些自己认为比较难的题目，就看看北美范文（如果上面有该题范文的话），借此拓宽思路，比较出自己距离范文的差距，总结如何提高。每天两篇 A，从你开始做到的那天就要一直坚持下去，直到考前最后一天！坚持就是胜利！

# ARGUMENT 逻辑与提纲

对于 A 的提纲的准备, 不同的人有很多不同的说法; 有人赞成 A 的分析思路更重要, 有人则以为多熟悉题目更重要。我的观点是, 思路是重点, 通过一定的题目练习思路是首要的; 其次, 在充分掌握思路的基础上熟悉更多的题目未尝不可, 对于时间充裕的考生来说完全可以做到看完机经覆盖到的全部题目, 这样可以增加自信, 得到更好的发挥。

## 一、主要逻辑错误类型:

### 【1】Survey/Study

调查是否可信值得怀疑, 调查对象覆盖面是否足够广, 人数基数是否足够大, 所占比例是否足够大, 调查对象的回答是否反映了真是意愿等等。

### 【2】False Analogy

两者之间的错误类比, 可能存在很错不同之处。

### 【3】他因

某现象可能由其他原因引起, 而非文中所提到的原因, 或者文中的原因虽然有影响, 但是与别的某些原因相比显得微不足道。

### 【4】Post hoc, Ergo propter hoc

时间先后不代表因果关系。A 发生了, 后来 B 发生了, 文章中就认为 B 的发生是由 A 引起的, 然后除了发生的时间存在先后关系, 作者没有提供其他证据表明 A 引起了 B, 作者忽略了其他很多可能引起 B 发生的因素。

### 【5】解决途径

解决途径是否唯一, 是否最好? 作者没有考虑其他更可行的方案, 在作者没有排除其他各种方案可行性之前, 我们不能接受他的方案是最好的解决途径。

### 【6】局部结论用于整体

例如: A 地某工程成功了, 因此要推向全国/全球。

### 【7】整体规律用于个体或局部

例如: 一项全国调查显示, 某食品受到越来越多的人的欢迎, 因此我们决定

在 B 市和 C 市扩大该食品的商店。

### 【8】盈利问题

是否盈利涉及很多方面因素，投入产出比作者没有提供。例如：我们城市越来越多的人喜欢吃海鲜，我们开一家海鲜餐馆一定会受欢迎，因此一定会盈利。作者没有考虑市场因素，可能有很大竞争等等。

### 【9】认为一切永恒不变

多年前的事物，拿过来用在今天的事物上。如：A 市 20 年前实施某项目，后来，A 市吸引了很多投资商；因此，我们市现在也应该实施相似的项目。（其实，这里明显首先有个 Post hoc, Ergo propter hoc）

### 【10】非此即彼

例如：我们已经证实某事发生不是由于 A 引起的，所以它一定是由 B 引起的，所以应该针对 B 采取措施。

### 【11】对比实验问题

- ①要么初态不确定
- ②要么实验过程有其他干扰因素

### 【12】其他

- 攻击后果
- 调查信息不完整
- 缺乏比较的错误
- 自相矛盾

## 二、Argument 审题与提纲准备

### 【要点 1】看清结构，找准结论与论据。

有些 GRE 作文老师认为只能花 1min 迅速扫过题目，然后就开始写；然而，我并不赞成这一观点。欲速则不达，文章也有长短，看得太快理不清题目的结构，将使得整个写作过程缓慢而艰难，往往容易犯大错。建议把文章结构看清楚再开始写作，可以花 2min，千万不要慌，要镇定、从容！

看下面的例子：

**ARGUMENT221 - The following appeared in the editorial section of a student newspaper.**

**"In a recent survey, most students who were studying beginning Russian gave higher course-evaluation ratings to classes taught by non-native Russian speakers than to classes taught by native Russian speakers. The reason that the non-native speakers were better teachers of Russian is easy to see: the non-native speakers learned Russian later in life themselves, and so they have a better understanding of how the language can be taught effectively. Therefore, in order to improve instruction for all languages and also save money, our university should hire non-native speakers as language instructors instead of trying to find and recruit native speakers."**

**结论: Our university should hire non-native speakers as language instructors instead of trying to find and recruit native speakers, in order to improve instruction for all languages and also save money.**

**论据 1: In a recent survey, most students who were studying beginning Russian gave higher course-evaluation ratings to classes taught by non-native Russian speakers than to classes taught by native Russian speakers.**

**论据 2: The non-native speakers learned Russian later in life themselves, and so they have a better understanding of how the language can be taught effectively.**

**【要点 2】**找出三个主要逻辑错误。

一般情况下,通常可以找到三个主要逻辑错误(大于三个时把同类错误合并,或者舍弃不重要的错误;也有的题目可能只有两个错误)。

上面的例子中,可以分别针对两个论据各指出一个主要逻辑错误,然后针对结论再指出一个错误,这样三个错误各有所指,而且覆盖比较全面:

错误 1: Survey;

错误 2: Non-native speakers do not necessarily teach effectively;

错误 3: Hiring non-native speakers as language instructors would not necessarily improve instruction for all languages and also save money.

**【要点 3】**把几个逻辑错误进行逻辑排序。

按重要性排序;

按推理过程排序；

按文中出现顺序排序。

**【要点 4】找出每个逻辑错误的反驳例子。**

如果没有准备过某个题目，那么写该题时举反驳的例子将是最耗费时间的工作，时间太少很可能举的例子不够合适，难以具备相应的说服力；因此，准备好反驳例子是提纲准备时的重要工作。

上面的例子中：

错误 1：Survey 可以像其他很多题目中的 Survey 一样进行攻击，结合题目本身对 Survey 中的攻击点稍作变动即可；而错误 2 和 3 就需要举出合适的例子。

错误 2：可能其他很多方面影响语言老师的教学水平，比如对某语言的文化背景的理解程度，本土老师有更深刻的理解，可以让学生对所学语言更加了解。

错误 3：就算 Russian 语言是非本土老师教得好，其他语言不一定，可能本土没有人精通德语；就算所有语言的非本土老师都教得更好，不一定节约钱可能呢些非本土老师仗着自己教得更好，就要求更高的工资。

# ARGUMENT 写作模板

所谓的模板，就是自己的写作套路，开头结尾怎么构成，哪些常用的连接词，中间三段的抨击如何展开，常见的错误用哪些句型，怎么举例子，句子之间如何转承连接等等。说得通俗点，就是自己反复用的句式，反复用的机构。

每个人都要有自己的模板！为什么要强调这一点呢？虽然 A 的模板性很强，基本不会被判为抄袭（但是，不能因此而搞出千篇一律的填空式作文来）。然而，倘若没有模板，临场确实难以发挥（超牛人除外），因此，建立自己的写作模板很有必要。

A 的模板包括开头、结尾的固定格式，再加上常见错误的抨击句式、段落展开。开头、结尾在《北美范围》中比较固定，就是完全程式化的东西，从中选择自己喜欢的表达方式，然后作一些微小的修改就可以当作自己的开头与结尾模板。在练习中反复使用开头结尾的模板，最终的要求是，开头结尾的句子在最短的时间内打出来，这样给中间的抨击段落留出更多的时间。

而中间三段则需要花一些时间，每一种错误准备 2-3 种抨击方式，写成段子，经常修改回顾；这样，最终把可以合并的段子进行合并，就可以得到比较精简的几种抨击模板分别针对几种不同的错误。很多句式可以在抨击不同的错误时派上用场，因此，在写模板前先熟悉 10+ 篇《北美范文》上的 Argu 很有必要，并学习它的抨击句式，择出 20 个句子反复熟悉并练习使用，这是基础。

读者可以通过学习《北美范文》开始实践。

## 附 3: jaytarring 的 ARGUMENT 模板

### 1. 开头

- In this argument the author comes to the conclusion that ...
- To justify the claim, the author points out that...
- The author also cites that ... .
- Close scrutiny of this argument reveals that it is unconvincing in several aspects.

### 2. 中间三段过渡词

- First and foremost, ...
- In addition, ...
- Finally, ...

### 3. 结尾

- In sum, the conclusion reached in this argument is invalid and misleading.
- To make it logically acceptable, the arguer would have to substantiate that ... and that ... .
- Moreover, I would suspend my judgment about the credibility of this argument until the author can provide more information about (why... and whether...) .

### 4. survey

- The survey must be showed to be **reliable before I can accept** any conclusion the author reaches based upon it.
- However, the arguer fails to prove that the **responses** are accurate or that the **respondents** are statistically significant in number.
- Additionally, whether the sample is **representative enough** to reflect the overall attitudes in terms of ... deserves to doubt.
- **Without evidence of the survey's reliability**, it is impossible to draw any firm conclusion about ... based on the survey.

### 5. false analogy

- Even assuming that (别的)...are/is attributed to the implementation of ... , the author **commits a false analogy in assuming** that by the same means AAA will achieve the same result as BBB dose.
- The arguer **fails to consider possible differences** between AAA and BBB, which might help to bring about a different result for AAA.
- In fact, it is entirely possible that ...
- Perhaps ... Or perhaps ...
- **Without accounting for these and other possible dissimilarities** any analogy between the two ... is premature and the arguer can not assume

that ... would bring about the same result in XX as ... did.

### 6. 他因

- The argument **unfairly claims that AAA is the result of BBB-rather than some other phenomenon.**
- The arguer **ignores a host of other possible reasons** for AAA.
- Perhaps CCC. Or perhaps DDD.
- In short, **without ruling out all other possible explanations for AAA,** the author **cannot convince me that** by xBBB ... -let alone ...
- 或者 Since the article fails to account for this alternative explanation for AAA, the article's author cannot make any sound inference (recommendations to ... ) based on AAA.

### 7. Post hoc, ergo propter hoc

- **The author commits a fallacy of "Post (Cum) hoc, ergo propter hoc" in assuming that BBB is the very cause of AAA.**
- Although BBB **occurred before (at the same time with) AAA, the only evidence is insufficient** to prove a causal relationship.
- **In order to establish a general causal relationship** between BBB and AAA, **other factors** that might lead to AAA should be **considered and eliminated.**
- For example, CCC or DDD.
- The author's **failure to investigate or even take into account** other possible reasons for AAA renders the conclusion based upon it highly suspect.

### 8.解决途径

- Even if that ... may **to some extent help to solve the problems,** there is **still another problem with the argument** that the author unfairly assumes that ... is **the only means of achieving the desired result.**
- The article's author **overlooks other possible means** of ensuring that ... -such as ... , ... , and so forth.
- **Without weighing the proposal against and ruling out alternative means** of achieving the same goal, the author cannot convince me that ... is needed.

### 9.局部结论用于整体

- The argument assumes that the AAA reflects (are representative of) the general trend upon which the argument relies.
- Yet the author fails to give any evidence to justify this assumption.
- Perhaps ... Or perhaps ...
- In short, lacking evidence that AAA are typical in terms of ... the author cannot convince me that ...

### 10.整体规律用于个体或局部

- **The nationwide study showing clear trends** among two-income families toward dining out and eating healthily **does not necessarily apply specifically to Bay City.**
- **It is quite possible that** Bay City's two-income families **do not follow these general trends.**
- **For that matter,** in Bay City **the trend might be just the opposite.**
- **Thus, the nationwide trends that the argument cites amount to scant evidence that** Bay City residents in particular would frequent a new seafood restaurant in their city.

### 11.盈利问题

- **Even if** Bay City families flock to the new seafood restaurant, the restaurant **would not necessarily be profitable as a result.**
- **Profitability is a function of both revenue and expense.**
- **Thus, it is entirely possible that** the restaurant's **costs** of obtaining high-quality, healthful seafood, or of promoting the new restaurant, **might render it unprofitable despite its popularity.**
- **In short, without more information about supply, demand, production costs and revenue, it is impossible to determine whether the company can earn a profit from ...**

### 12.认为一切永恒不变

- The author's inference rests on the poor assumption that during ... the ... has remained unchanged.
- However, the arguer shows no evidence to support this assumption.
- It is entirely possible that ... or that ...
- Indeed, the fact that ... might actually portend failure for ... , which might need to ...

### 13.非此即彼

- **The argument suffers from “either-or” reasoning.**
- **Based on the fact that** Monroe town residents are opposed to Brown's proposed tax cut, **the author unfairly concludes that** they must be in favor of Green's proposal.
- **However, the author overlooks the possibility that** Monroe town residents are not in favor of either proposal.

### 14.对比实验问题

①要么初态不确定

②要么实验过程有其他干扰因素

## 15.其他

- 攻击后果
- 调查信息不完整
- 缺乏比较的错误
- 自相矛盾

# ARGUMENT 练习与模考

## 一、段落安排：

建议中间写三段，因为 30min 没有足够的时间去展开四段甚至更多！与其每段都不够充分，还不如把你能写充实的尽量写充实，在你已有的时间内把你的长处发挥出来，让老外看到，这就是你的亮点！而不是每段都平平常常的，虽然堆了好多段！为什么有人没有完篇也能得满分，就是他写出来的部分已经证明他的写作能力很强，当然我们不建议冒险，学那些高手不完篇，完篇是有必要的；我们要做的是在完篇的基础上尽量把你的各段论证写得更有说服力。说服力怎么提高，一是逻辑严密，而是内容充实，三是句式变换！

看下面这个例子里，是怎么合并逻辑错误的：

ARGUMENT38 - The following memo appeared in the newsletter of the West Meria Public Health Council.

"An innovative treatment has come to our attention that promises to significantly reduce absenteeism in our schools and workplaces. A study reports that in nearby East Meria, where fish consumption is very high, people visit the doctor only once or twice per year for the treatment of colds. Clearly, eating a substantial amount of fish can prevent colds. Since colds are the reason most frequently given for absences from school and work, we recommend the daily use of Ichthaid, a nutritional supplement derived from fish oil, as a good way to prevent colds and lower absenteeism."

题干中出现了四个明显的错误：

1. The reliability of the study.
2. the relationship between the consumption of fish and less colds.( other uses of the fish, other factors such as a higher level of medical and health care, a more scientific habit of eating)
3. the efficiency of Ichthaid.
4. the real reason for people to be absence.

如果分为四段抨击，很容易由于段落太多而使每一段的内容显得空洞。可以作如下安排，将 3、4 合并：

- ⊙ study 可单开一段，分两三个层次！
- ⊙ 然后，第二段因果关系，他因可联想较多，也可充实！
- ⊙ 第三段可以说就算上面两个错误都没有，那么这篇 A 还有另外两个严重错

误! First, 就算吃鱼好, 不一定那个 Ichthaid 就好。Second, 就算 Ichthaid 也有效, 身体好了就不一定不缺席, 可能缺席主要原因根本实际上就不是感冒发烧, 借口罢了!

从上面的例子, 可以看出, 在准备每篇提纲的时候, 需要考虑你找出的几种错误怎么安排成具有逻辑联系得三段, 逐步去抨击! 每一步攻击一段可以分为几个层次, 当然这样的段内层次以两层就够了, 有时是三段中某一段分层次, 两个层次一说该段就肯定超 100 字, 其他两段就一层, 内部不再分开, 用例子和句式的变化去充实内容。这样三段中分层次的那段很容易就展开了, 5min 内搞定; 另外两段就要靠临场发挥, 想出多种不同的例子去反驳, 再加上你平时积累的句式协助你的论证, 也不会花太久, 你要保证你开始写敲 Argu 就不能停下来想, 必须是一气呵成的! 一停就浪费时间! 就可能来不及展开!

如果说来不及写完, 那说明你对这个写作方式还不够熟悉, 你对 A 的写作思路还不够活, 这在接下来的准备中要重点训练, 拿到一篇 A 以后, 不要急着敲, 一开始就敲, 你会发现敲了几下, 然后下面不知道说什么了, 就停下来再去看看原文, 这很浪费时间; 好的做法是, 拿到题, 很冷静地去看题, 一次看清他的结构和论据, 一定要看清楚可以花 2min, 磨刀不误砍柴功, 心里很清楚然后开始动手敲开头段, 这时因为你清楚了题目的结构和论据, 所以概括起来容易, 开头段敲好了, 基本几种错误都看出来, 迅速分为三段, 把三段开头敲出来, 敲好了三段开头, 结尾就顺着敲出来了! 然后展开, 此时每段的开头便于展开, 如果一段段往下写, 不先写开头那么你把上段论证好了写下段时, 一时懵了不知道下面该写什么了又要去看材料或者开头, 浪费时间! 敲好开头想得最清楚的时候迅速敲出来不是更好!

## 二、时间设置

### 开始 2-3 篇不限时

把自己需要用的资料都放在手边, 一边翻一边练习写作, 比如要抨击某个错误类型, 但是还不是很熟悉, 那么就在《北美范文》里找到相同的错误抨击段落, 学习它的抨击方式, 然后当场学习运用到手头的题目中来; 也可以照着模板进行抨击。

### 写到 4-5 篇就应该开始提速

在限时情况下常常发现文章水平直线下降, 这是很正常的, 有充足的时间大家都可以得满分。那么, 接下来的准备过程中, 限时练习会越来越重要。时间少, 就要求思维快, 至少要快于打字速度 (当然打字速度存在问题的朋友还是要好好练的, 提高会很快), 而且对于文章的各个部分的展开提出了限制, 你必须把中间最终要的三部分写得最好, 同时开头结尾不可马虎。

### 以后 35min 为限制进行模考

再然后 30min 模考

到考前 5 天 28-29min 模考

这时发现，28min 也可以完成，那么考试时用 2min 认真审题又有何不可呢！

### 三、文章展开顺序

为了最大程度地为中间三个主体段落留出更多的时间，文章的展开顺序需要作调整，而不可以一段段依次写。那么，对于 30min，应该如何规划呢？

#### ①1-2min 审题

必须冷静地看清题目内容结构，结论、论据清晰把握。然后才能开始写，开始写作以后绝不可出现对内容不熟悉，又停下来看题目论据是什么。

#### ②3-4min 开头

审题完毕，题目结构了然于胸，此时，开始敲开头，因为全是模板，把你看到的结论与论据直接套入即可，该过程应该很快完成，并且可以想到有哪些错误。

#### ③3-5min 中间三段每段主题句

开头敲好以后，此时，对于文章的论点论据又巩固了一遍，三个主要错误应该呈现，迅速排序，将中间三段每段开头句写出来，这样不会浪费时间，因为此时很清楚三个错误。为什么中间三段不是一段完全展开写完了再写下一段，就是担心写其中一段时可能太专注于该段导致写下一段时忘了下一个错误是哪个，那么又需要回顾开头段，或者回顾原文，浪费很多时间，而且影响心情，影响发挥。如果一开始就将三个分论点都敲好，那么写完一段，看到下一段的开头句，就立刻近入状态，接着往下展开。

#### ④1min 结尾模板

结尾的模板比较长，中间只需插入几个短语或从句就可以了，敲出来就比较放心，就算时间不怎么够也可以很快补好结尾；而插入的短语或从句在中间各段展开以后可以概括得更加完整，因此暂时只敲出模板。

#### ⑤5min+5min+5min：中间三段展开

中间三段的时间分配可以临时把握，最重点的那段可以用更长的时间来抨击，而次重要的段落则可以少些笔墨，通常最重要的段落出现在前两段中的一段。

⑥2min: 结尾补充完整

# ARGUMENT 修改与提高

一、逻辑安排

二、段内句子分布、衔接

三、更合理的反驳例子★

四、更换重复的短语、句型★

## 附 4: jaytarring 的部分 ARGUMENT 习作

说明: 黑体标出的部分为作者写作时的相对固定句型或结构。每位同学在准备写作时都应该总结出自己的固定句型或结构, 以节省更多时间去充实文章。

**TOPIC: ARGUMENT221 - The following appeared in the editorial section of a student newspaper.**

**"In a recent survey, most students who were studying beginning Russian gave higher course-evaluation ratings to classes taught by non-native Russian speakers than to classes taught by native Russian speakers. The reason that the non-native speakers were better teachers of Russian is easy to see: the non-native speakers learned Russian later in life themselves, and so they have a better understanding of how the language can be taught effectively. Therefore, in order to improve instruction for all languages and also save money, our university should hire non-native speakers as language instructors instead of trying to find and recruit native speakers."**

**WORDS: 495**

**TIME: 0:29:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-10**

**In this argument the arguer comes to the conclusion that** by hiring non-native speakers rather than native ones as language instructors, their university will improve instruction for all languages and save money. **To justify the conclusion, the author cites a recent survey that** most students in beginning Russian gave higher course-evaluation ratings to classes taught by non-native Russian speakers than to classes taught by native Russian speakers. **The author also points out that** non-native speakers have a better understanding of how to teach the language effectively. **However, close scrutiny of this argument reveals that it is unconvincing in several aspects.**

**To begin with, the survey must be showed to be reliable before I can accept any conclusion the author arrives at based on it. However, the author shows no information about the number of students participated in the survey. Moreover, since** the survey only covers students from beginning Russian classes, **it is entirely possible that** they are **in fact** not representative of all those students learning Russian, **which renders the inference based upon it highly suspect.**

**In addition, the author fails to take into account other factors that may have an influence on** the speakers' instruction. **It might be sure that** non-native speakers learned Russian later in life themselves and thus knew how to learn it more effectively, yet perhaps they could only teach how to start the learning of Russian. **Common sense tells us that** native speakers have a

more in-depth comprehension of the culture of their language, which plays an important role in learning a language in high levels. **Thus, students might not accept the nonnative speakers at all.**

**Finally, the author unfairly claims that** the implementation of hiring more non-native speakers will improve instruction for all languages and save money for their university. **First, even if that** non-native Russian speakers can give better instruction than native Russian speakers, **the author tend to assume that all languages** are the same with Russian. **Yet the arguer fails to prove this poor assumption. Second, the author gives no information about** how much salaries of each non-native speakers and native speakers, **and it is quite possible that** they these speakers do have the same salaries or that some non-native speakers may charge more money than native speakers as a result of the author's recommendation. **For that matter,** hiring more non-native speakers **will not save money at all.**

**In sum, the conclusion reached in the argument is invalid and misleading. To make it logically acceptable, the author should have to demonstrate that** the survey in the argument is reliable and the learning of Russian is really the same with other foreign languages. **Moreover, I would suspend my judgment about the credibility of this argument until the arguer can provide more information about** whether all students from both beginning classes and high-level classes will find such a recommendation exciting and whether the implementation of hiring more non-native speakers rather than native speakers will save money for their university.

**TOPIC: ARGUMENT137 - The following appeared in an editorial in the Mason City newspaper.**

**"At present, Mason City residents seldom use the nearby Mason River for any kind of recreational activity, even though surveys of the region's residents consistently rank water sports (swimming, fishing, and boating) as a favorite form of recreation. Since there have been complaints about the quality of the water in the river, residents must be avoiding the river because they think that it is not clean enough. But that situation is about to change: the agency responsible for rivers in our region has announced plans to clean up Mason River. Therefore, recreational use of the river is likely to increase, so the Mason City council will need to increase its budget for improvements to the publicly owned lands along the Mason River."**

**WORDS: 584**

**TIME: 0:29:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-10**

**In this argument the author comes to the conclusion that** the Mason River

will change to be clean and the Mason City council will need to increase its budget for improvements to the publicly owned lands along the Mason River. **To justify the conclusion, the author points out that** residents complaint about th4e quality of water in the river and they seldom use it. **The author also points out that** plans to clean up Mason River have been announced by the agency responsible for rivers in their region. **Close scrutiny of this argument reveals that it is unconvincing in several aspects.**

**To begin with, the author unfairly assumes that** people in Mason City rarely use the Mason River is due to that they think the water in the river is not clean. **The only evidence the author gives is that** there have been complaints about the quality of the water in the river, **yet it is insufficient to prove his poor assumption. It is quite possible that** only a small percent of residents there complain about the water quality, but the majority of people are satisfied about it or pay no attention to it at all. **Perhaps due to some other reasons, such as** that they consider it dangerous to do water sports in the river for it is too deep, they seldom use the Mason River. **Without ruling out all other reasons that may lead to** the rare use of the river, **the author cannot convince me that** after the river is cleaned up people will tend to use if for recreational activity.

**In addition, the author claims that** plans to clean up Mason River has been announced, **but this fact contribute little to support that** recreational use of the river will increase. **First,** the plan has not yet been put into practice and it is entirely possible that it will never been put into practice for some other more urgent social problems that the city need to solve. **Second, even if that** water in the river can become clean in the future, **it is not necessary that** residents in Mason City will use the river more often. **Perhaps** they do not have enough time to play on the river although they expect to, for some reasons about their work or something else; **or perhaps** they are not interested in recreational use of the river at all.

**Finally, even if that all the foregoing assumptions are justified, the argument still suffers from claiming that** the city need to increase its budget for improvements to the publicly owned lands along the Mason River. **The arguer shows no evidence that** people use the river for recreational activities will to some extent complain about the lands along the river. **Perhaps** the lands is of enough high quality already. **Lacking evidence that** the lands need to be improved, **I can not accept that** increasing its budget for the lands **is a must.**

**In sum, the conclusion reached in this argument is invalid and misleading. To make it logically acceptable, the arguer should have to demonstrate that** most people complain about the quality of the water in

Mason River and that the plans to clean up the river will soon be put into practice, leading to higher quality of water in the river. **Moreover, I would suspend my judgment about the credibility of this argument until the author can provide more evidence about** whether the lands of the river is of poor quality and need to be improved.

## 附 5: ARGUMENT 全国高频前 100 题号

(随时间会有变化, 但大部分不变)

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 147  | 26. 216 | 51. 153 | 76. 202 |
| 2. 17   | 27. 237 | 52. 168 | 77. 227 |
| 3. 51   | 28. 48  | 53. 142 | 78. 228 |
| 4. 2    | 29. 57  | 54. 162 | 79. 234 |
| 5. 47   | 30. 71  | 55. 159 | 80. 20  |
| 6. 140  | 31. 179 | 56. 230 | 81. 56  |
| 7. 65   | 32. 232 | 57. 238 | 82. 127 |
| 8. 117  | 33. 25  | 58. 239 | 83. 156 |
| 9. 177  | 34. 97  | 59. 36  | 84. 192 |
| 10. 38  | 35. 165 | 60. 61  | 85. 209 |
| 11. 200 | 36. 235 | 61. 160 | 86. 35  |
| 12. 53  | 37. 99  | 62. 186 | 87. 129 |
| 13. 137 | 38. 214 | 63. 205 | 88. 151 |
| 14. 45  | 39. 46  | 64. 10  | 89. 208 |
| 15. 143 | 40. 141 | 65. 111 | 90. 89  |
| 16. 131 | 41. 167 | 66. 120 | 91. 98  |
| 17. 145 | 42. 203 | 67. 210 | 92. 166 |
| 18. 170 | 43. 9   | 68. 11  | 93. 21  |
| 19. 180 | 44. 34  | 69. 161 | 94. 88  |
| 20. 67  | 45. 76  | 70. 217 | 95. 119 |
| 21. 220 | 46. 169 | 71. 4   | 96. 154 |
| 22. 26  | 47. 242 | 72. 100 | 97. 178 |
| 23. 163 | 48. 109 | 73. 133 | 98. 201 |
| 24. 42  | 49. 190 | 74. 150 | 99. 213 |
| 25. 174 | 50. 39  | 75. 185 | 100.59  |

# ISSUE 部分

## ISSUE 备考概述

Issue 题目本身就某个方面发表了一两句话的观点，要求考生就该方面发表自己的见解。总的来说，Issue 更像是**话题作文**。但是，毕竟不是我们中高考时的话题作文那么宽的话题，Issue 的话题是更具体的。比如，这样一个题目“政府不应该支持那些不能给社会上大部分人带来好处的研究”，他就规定了考生应该就该不该支持发表观点，考生可以认为应该支持，可以认为不该支持，也可以分情况讨论什么时候该支持、什么时候不该支持，给出具体的论证；同时，考生在分论点中也可以先说那些能够给大多数人带来好处的研究是没有疑问的确实应该支持，在另一个分论点中再说某些不能给大多数人带来好处的研究也应该支持，因为是知识探索的需要，是人类发展的需要等等。只要文章主体没有偏离题目就好。

Issue 的写作相对于 Argument 来说，变得更加灵活，也正因为此，很多考生觉得难以对付。事实上，Issue 也是可以寻出**规律**的。Issue 题目的分析方法、分析思路，自己的开头方式、结尾方式，不同论证方法的论证句型，段落展开的规律，起承转合的常用短语等等，都可以总结出来。

另外，Issue 与 Argument 的共同点在于，都强调**逻辑思维**。也就是说虽然不同的考生对于一个话题的观点可以不同，但是在考生表达自己观点的时候必须体现出考生思考该话题的逻辑过程，中间几段的段与段之间衔接必须紧密，存在内在的逻辑关系。这是 Issue 准备过程中的一大关键之处，因为 AW 考的就是“逻辑写作”，要通过文章展示出你的逻辑思维。

那么，所谓的**逻辑关系**，具体是什么呢？它就是通常所说的，段与段之间的并列、递进、转折、让步等等的关系。但是，在 AW 中最好避免任何两端之间有完全并列关系，因为写出这样的逻辑关系容易被认为是思维能力缺乏，未得出更确切的关系；Case by case 就是一种论证方式，但是，个人不偏向于写成 case by case，因为 case by case 式的文章段与段之间几乎完全并列，这样的写法体现不出你的逻辑分析能力！（但有的题目只能写成 case by case 式，比如那个科学是为了让人 reassure，艺术是让人 upset，就只能写：有时科学 reassure，有时科学 upset，有时艺术 upset，有时艺术 reassure。）通常，中间写三段，可以先写一段让步，然后转折一段，最后再递进一段，或者给一段一般观点，然后递进给出特殊情况观点，最后让步一段写另一些少数情况。

综上所述，Issue 的备考包括逻辑分析思维的建立、常用论证方法的建立、提纲的准备和练习模考。

# ISSUE 逻辑与提纲

## 一、逻辑

*用中文的思维组织你的逻辑，用英文的词汇表达你的观点！*

### 1.全面的观点为主（涉及让步转折）

一般来说，题干就某话题发表的观点是偏向一方的；对于大多数考生来说，为了展示出全面的严密的逻辑思维，不应该只偏向一方，而应该全面考虑，得到综合的观点。

那么，总的观点是同意的话就用一个小段讲不同意的情况，这样的文章结构是大正小负；反之为大负小正。在同意与不同意之间必然存在让步/转折关系。而在大正小负的文章中，两段正面段落之间又得引入递进关系。这样，通过递进、转折/让步关系，把三个段落联系起来，就形成了总观点。

有时，题目有两句话，看上去是两句话，事实上其中一句是另一句的论据。这时不能把整篇文章停留在其中一句话上，而忽略另一句的存在。看下面的例子：

●ISSUE147 - “Tradition and modernization are incompatible. One must choose between them.”

题干中的两句很短的话，后面一句更短；但是后面一句却是题干的结论，它的论据是前面一句；“因为不和谐，所以必须选其一”。我们组织观点不可以遗漏两句中的任何一句，有的考生看到前半句就开始写了，结果中间扯了四段却发现自己丝毫没有提到选择的问题，一直在谈是否和谐。正确的做法是，用两段谈对是否和谐的看法，用一段谈是否一定要选择；或者反过来一段谈是否和谐，两段谈如何选择；这样的文章才是对题干的有效回应。

### 2.题干分析（如何设计三个分论点）

准备提纲时需要注意，考试的时候通常写成三个分论点，文章的大逻辑就是你如何分布这三段！开头的中心论点一般格式是“诚然 A，但是 B，而且 C”或“诚然 A，有时甚至 B，但是 C”；中间三段的顺序应该与中心论点对应，第一段为诚然后的内容 A，第二段为 B，第三段 C！举例说明：

●ISSUE147 - “Tradition and modernization are incompatible. One must choose between them.”

题目说：1.传统与现代化相矛盾；2.我们只能取其一。

考生观点：1.少数时候矛盾；2.大多数时候一致；3.我们应该把好传统与现代化结合起来，摒弃坏传统。

观点组织与展开：

⊙诚然，不和谐是存在的，然而只是少数。比如。。。

⊙但是，我们不难发现，更多的时候，传统与现代化是不矛盾的，而且，还很可能是很和谐，有机结合。举例，。。。

⊙对于我们个人而言，不可能完全脱离其中任何一个，不可能完全没有传统也不可能完全生活在过去；我们要做的是，在各个方面正确认识传统与现代化的关系。很多时候需要将两者结合起来，举例。。。；但偶尔也会要求我们作出取舍，比如。。。

这样分析，段与段之间的逻辑关系就很明确，自己是在表达自己的观点，而不会觉得自己在罗列观点和例子堆字数；

而且，这样不会遗漏题目中的**重要信息**。

能够这样做的前提是你必须学会分析一个题目在讲什么！本题有两方面，一个是认识论（传统与现代化相矛盾）、一个是方法论（我们只能取其一）。其实，前者是后者的理由，因为他认为有矛盾，所以他觉得应该只选其一。在组织自己三个分论点的时候要兼顾这两个方面，同时将其中一个方面拆开，写两段，另一方面写一段，足够了。然后就是如何安排三段之间的关系，这用中文的逻辑思维去安排吧，中英文在逻辑上是相通的。

●**ISSUE 48-** The study of history places too much emphasis on individuals. The most significant events and trends in history were made possible not by the famous few, but by groups of people whose identities have long been forgotten. 历史研究过于关注个人。历史上最有意义的事件和潮流能够成为可能不是因为几个少数的名人而是一些身份早就被淡忘的人群。

题干的观点是：**历史研究过于强调个人，忽视了群体**（那些正真在重要历史事件中发挥作用的人）！（他的观点往往不够完美但也不全错！你的观点要更全面、严密！）

考生的观点是：**承认群体作用，但也不忽略个人，并支持历史研究关注个人**。总论点就是：首先你得承认群体在决定历史这方面贡献的力量不可或缺；其次，但少数重要个人同样发挥重大作用，不可忽视；第三，**what's more**，历史的研究并不是过于强调了个人而忽视了群体的作用。

那么如何把中间三段安排下来呢：

⊙承认群体在决定历史这方面贡献的力量不可或缺：说理（想象一下没有群体的力量，个人再杰出也难以改变整个社会和世界）+ 举例（某历史事件中群体发挥了重大力量，这种力量甚至是决定性因素）。

⊙但少数重要个人同样发挥重大作用，不可忽视：说理（大多数群众的思想与时代同步，而具有超越时代的先进思想、并具有杰出领导能力的毕竟是少数人，只有通过他们把先进思想传给普通大众，并由他们的正确领导，才能改变整个时代与社会）+举例（……）

⊙其实历史的研究并不是过于强调了个人而忽视了群体的作用：说理（一方面，个人的思想往往通过群体推动了整个社会，因此研究他们的思想就可以预见历史时代特征与发展方向；另一方面，研究个人较多并没有忽视群体的作用，没有哪个国家的哪个时间段的历史不强调群体的力量；事实上，个人的资料比普通大众更容易获得，这往往也是研究个人多于群体的客观原因，并不能说历史研究不重视群体的力量！）

中心论点首段要点出来，就是把 1、2、3 三个分论点用让步/转折连接起来，注意顺序要和 1、2、3 这三个分论点段落出现的顺序相同；Admittedly, 1. However, 2 and 3.

最后一段 in summarize 后面再重申中心论点，就是把开头的中心论点换个说法，再说一遍。如：2 and 3, Although 1.

●ISSUE119 - "When research priorities are being set for science, education, or any other area, the most important question to consider is: How many people's lives will be improved if the results are successful?"

题干说，最重要的是考虑多少人受益。分论点展开如下：

⊙首先承认，考虑多少人受益有现实意义，能使更多人直接从中受益的研究更能得到群众的支持，效益好研究者更有热情，比如某科研项目的成果直接是某常见疾病的治疗获得突破，比如某教学技术的开发直接使全国的学生学习效率得到飞跃，一定程度改善学习生活、学习条件。

⊙但是，并不可能让所有的研究都直接使很多人从中受益，很多研究并看不出能给人们直接带来带来好处，而这些研究却是必不可少的。其实，很多像这样的研究给人们带来益处是间接的，比如一些基础研究，像元素周期率的发现过程是通过很多世代的知识积累，才能体现出它们的价值，或者有些研究虽然本身不能使人们直接受益，但它的成果可以为那些能直接使很多人受益的研究提供帮助或指导。当然，也有少数一些研究永远不能使大众受益，完全是出于研究者个人兴趣，比如纯粹数学。

⊙第三，需要在社会需求与个人喜好之间做出一个平衡。一味追求直接的社

会效益不行.....完全不顾社会需求也不行.....

●ISSUE114 - "Humanity has made little real progress over the past century or so. Technological innovations have taken place, but the overall condition of humanity is no better. War, violence, and poverty are still with us. Technology cannot change the condition of humanity."

总论点: humanity 降低是表面现象, 从总体上看还是进步的。

⊙虽然, 有些方面看来 humanity 变坏了, 如核战争、生化武器、恐怖组织;  
⊙但是, 主体并非如此, 我们的交流更多了更深了, 文化冲突少了;  
⊙而且, 科技的巨大进步极大地该少了人类的处境, 生活水平、医疗水平、国际合作共同抵抗疾病等等无不反应出 humanity 的巨大进步。

◆可以看出, 所说强调的全面的观点是这样的: 首先, 你应该部分肯定题目中的某些观点是对的, 然后对于它说得片面的地方加以纠正, 说出你的观点。

●ISSUE159 - "The human mind will always be superior to machines because machines are only tools of human minds."

考生的总论点是基本赞同, 但不完全赞同; 可以写成大正小负, 分三段展开:

⊙第一段承认, 普遍情况下人高于机器, 可以举出很多普通的例子;  
⊙第二段递进, 就算在某些特殊情况下貌似机器很强其实还是受人控制的;  
⊙第三段转折, 然而, 并不能保证未来还是如此, 以后可能会出现智能机器人, 超越人类!

●ISSUE153 - "Students should bring a certain skepticism to whatever they study. They should question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively."

⊙首先, 怀疑是学习的基础应该鼓励;  
⊙而且, 很多时候怀疑甚至是创新的起点;  
⊙然而, 怀疑也该有度, 不能盲目纵容怀疑。

●ISSUE11 - "All nations should help support the development of a global university designed to engage students in the process of solving the world's most persistent social problems."

⊙虽然, 建立这样一个大学有必要,  
⊙并且, 如果有这样一个大学确实可以解决一些问题;  
⊙但是, 事实上在执行过程中却会遇到各种难以应付的困难, 而导致这样一个计划失败!

### 3.具体论据的准备（文章不能空洞，要具体的例子！）

具体例子中的关键词如何表达！

积累素材的途径：

- ⊙百度、Google 等
- ⊙金山词霸、在线翻译
- ⊙阅读材料

### 4. 机经

Issue 提纲，准备最近 1-2 年的全国机经前 100 题足够了。考前 1-2 月的当地机经也要多多关注。

# ISSUE 写作模板

## 一、开头：

1. 背景 ↑
2. 设问
3. 故事
4. 开门见山
5. 其他

## 二、结尾：

### 1. 结构：

**In sum** + 中心论点 + 适当延伸。

### 2. 延伸方法：

⊙世界观 → 方法论

⊙结论 → 进一步结果

⊙其他方式……

⊙不作延伸。

## 三、论证方法：

1. 举例论证★
2. 排比论证
3. 比喻论证
4. 引用论证

#### 四、精彩句式：

1. In light of this, competition exists and results in progress in almost every aspect and no one could deny the importance of competition, neither could they afford the disappearance of competition in any aspect.

2. Competition is demanded and cannot be obviated. In light of this, competition exists and results in progress in almost every aspect and no one could deny the importance of competition, neither could they afford the disappearance of competition in any aspect.

3. Needless to say, no one could deny the priorities of video camera on these occasions nor could they afford the damage of all the video cameras in the world.

4. Written records is demanded and cannot be obviated. No wonder that written records is still one of the major documentation forms in contemporary life.

5. The more useful and interesting a student finds a course, the more time and efforts he/she is willing to devote; the more time and efforts he/she devotes, the more progress he/she is likely to make in the course; the more progress he/she make in a course, the more interested he/she is in the course.

6. Therefore, needs and interests serve a vital part, as expected in the studying progress, as ink is to a pen or wheels are to a car.

7. Were it removed from our educational system, how can you imagine our students are forced to recite a number of disciplines every day which they cannot find any interest in? How can you imagine test-takers forget everything as soon as the examination is over? How can you imagine our teachers' feeling when they see their pupils just doodle the class away?

8. We should first help our students find their real needs and interests and then offer an environment involving optional courses, wonderful tutors as well as libraries and laboratories where students can best develop their interests and pursue their needs.

9. It is the ideas of the independence and suspicions of authority that make America a place, that is the birth place of creativity, that are changing the world.

10. As the acceleration of technology development, technology has become the first labor power and has saturated into every corner of the society.

11. All the species having their right to live, it is high time that we begin to protect, or at least, not to eliminate them by man-made destructions. It would be too late to protect them when they have already been on the point of extinction.

## 附 6: 《英语写作 200 句》

1. According to a recent survey, four million people die each year from diseases linked to smoking.
2. The latest surveys show that quite a few children have unpleasant associations with homework.
3. No invention has received more praise and abuse than Internet.
4. People seem to fail to take into account the fact that education does not end with graduation.
5. An increasing number of people are beginning to realize that education is not complete with graduation.
6. When it comes to education, the majority of people believe that education is a lifetime study.
7. Many experts point out that physical exercise contributes directly to a person's physical fitness.
8. Proper measures must be taken to limit the number of foreign tourists and the great efforts should be made to protect local environment and history from the harmful effects of international tourism.
9. An increasing number of experts believe that migrants will exert positive effects on construction of city. However, this opinion is now being questioned by more and more city residents, who complain that the migrants have brought many serious problems like crime and prostitution.
10. Many city residents complain that it is so few buses in their city that they have to spend much more time waiting for a bus, which is usually crowded with a large number of passengers.
11. There is no denying the fact that air pollution is an extremely serious problem: the city authorities should take strong measures to deal with it.
12. An investigation shows that female workers tend to have a favorable attitude toward retirement.
- 12a. A proper part-time job does not occupy students' too much time. In fact, it is unhealthy for them to spend all of time on their study. As an old saying goes: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
14. Any government, which is blind to this point, may pay a heavy price.
15. Nowadays, many students always go into raptures at the mere mention of the coming life of high school or college they will begin. Unfortunately, for most young people, it is not pleasant experience on their first day on campus.
16. In view of the seriousness of this problem, effective measures should be taken before things get worse.
17. The majority of students believe that part-time job will provide them with more opportunities to develop their interpersonal skills, which may put them in a favorable position in the future job markets.
18. It is indisputable that there are millions of people who still have a miserable life and have to face the dangers of starvation and exposure.
19. Although this view is wildly held, this is little evidence that education can be

obtained at any age and at any place.

20. No one can deny the fact that a person's education is the most important aspect of his life.

21. People equate success in life with the ability of operating computer.

22. In the last decades, advances in medical technology have made it possible for people to live longer than in the past.

23. In fact, we have to admit the fact that the quality of life is as important as life itself.

24. We should spare no effort to beautify our environment.

25. People believe that computer skills will enhance their job opportunities or promotion opportunities.

26. The information I've collected over last few years leads me to believe that this knowledge may be less useful than most people think.

27. Now, it is generally accepted that no college or university can educate its students by the time they graduation.

28. This is a matter of life and death--a matter no country can afford to ignore.

29. For my part, I agree with the latter opinion for the following reasons:

30. Before giving my opinion, I think it is important to look at the arguments on both sides.

31. This view is now being questioned by more and more people.

32. Although many people claim that, along with the rapidly economic development, the number of people who use bicycle are decreasing and bicycle is bound to die out. The information I've collected over the recent years leads me to believe that bicycle will continue to play extremely important roles in modern society.

33. Environmental experts point out that increasing pollution not only causes serious problems such as global warming but also could threaten to end human life on our planet.

34. In view of such serious situation, environmental tools of transportation like bicycle are more important than any time before.

35. Using bicycle contributes greatly to people's physical fitness as well as easing traffic jams.

36. Despite many obvious advantages of bicycle, it is not without its problem.

37. Bicycle can't be compared with other means of transportation like car and train for speed and comfort.

38. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that advantages of bicycle far outweigh its disadvantages and it will still play essential roles in modern society.

39. There is a general discussion these days over education in many colleges and institutes. One of the questions under debate is whether education is a lifetime study.

40. This issue has caused wide public concern.

41. It must be noted that learning must be done by a person himself.

42. A large number of people tend to live under the illusion that they had completed their education when they finished their schooling. Obviously, they seem to fail to take into account the basic fact that a person's education is a most important aspect of

his life.

43. As for me, I'm in favor of the opinion that education is not complete with graduation, for the following reasons:

44. It is commonly accepted that no college or university can educate its students by the time they graduate.

possible graduate needs to continue learning before she or he becomes an educated person.

46. It is commonly thought that our society had dramatically changed by modern science and technology, and human had made extraordinary progress in knowledge and technology over the recent decades.

47. Now people in growing numbers are beginning to believe that learning new skills and knowledge contributes directly to enhancing their job opportunities or promotion opportunities.

48. An investigation shows that many older people express a strong desire to continue studying in university or college.

49. For the majority of people, reading or learning a new skill has become the focus of their lives and the source of their happiness and contentment after their retirement.

50. For people who want to adopt a healthy and meaningful life style, it is important to find time to learn certain new knowledge. Just as an old saying goes: it is never too late to learn.

51. There is a general debate on the campus today over the phenomenon of college or high school students' doing a part-time job.

52. By taking a major-related part-job, students can not only improve their academic studies, but gain much experience, experience they will never be able to get from the textbooks.

53. Although people's lives have been dramatically changed over the last decades, it must be admitted that, shortage of funds is still the one of the biggest questions that students nowadays have to face because that tuition fees and prices of books are soaring by the day.

54. Consequently, the extra money obtained from part-time job will strongly support students to continue to their study life.

55. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw a conclusion that part-time job can produce a far-reaching impact on students and they should be encouraged to take part-time job, which will benefit students and their family, even the society as a whole.

56. These days, people in growing numbers are beginning to complain that work is more stressful and less leisurely than in past. Many experts point out that, along with the development of modern society, it is an inevitable result and there is no way to avoid it.

57. It is widely acknowledged that computer and other machines have become an indispensable part of our society, which make our life and work more comfortable and less laborious.

58. At the same time, along with the benefits of such machines, employees must study knowledge involved in such machines so that they are able to control them.

59. No one can deny the basic fact that it is impossible for average workers to master those high-technology skills easily.
60. In the second place, there seem to be too many people without job and not enough job position.
61. Millions of people have to spend more time and energy on studying new skills and technology so that they can keep a favorable position in job market.
62. According to a recent survey, a growing number of people express a strong desire to take another job or spend more time on their job in order to get more money to support their family.
63. From what has been discussed above, I am fully convinced that the leisure life-style is undergoing a decline with the progress of modern society, it is not necessary a bad thing.
64. The problem of international tourism has caused wide public concern over the recent years.
65. Many people believe that international tourism produce positive effects on economic growth and local government should be encouraged to promote international tourism.
66. But what these people fail to see is that international tourism may bring about a disastrous impact on our environment and local history.
67. As for me, I'm firmly convinced that the number of foreign tourists should be limited, for the following reasons:
68. In addition, in order to attract tourists, a lot of artificial facilities have been built, which have certain unfavorable effects on the environment.
69. For lack of distinct culture, some places will not attract tourists any more. Consequently, the fast rise in number of foreign tourists may eventually lead to the decline of local tourism.
70. There is a growing tendency for parents to ask their children to accept extra educational programs over the recent years.
71. This phenomenon has caused wide public concern in many places of world.
72. Many parents believe that additional educational activities enjoy obvious advantage. By extra studies, they maintain, their children are able to obtain many kinds of practical skills and useful knowledge, which will put them in a beneficial position in the future job markets when they grow up.
73. In the first place, extra studies bring about unhealthy impacts on physical growth of children. Educational experts point out that, it is equally important to take some sport activities instead of extra studies when children have spent the whole day in a boring classroom.
74. Children are undergoing fast physical development; lack of physical exercise may produce disastrous influence on their later life.
75. In the second place, from psychological aspect, the majority of children seem to tend to have an unfavorable attitude toward additional educational activities.
76. It is hard to imagine a student focusing their energy on textbook while other children are playing.
77. Moreover, children will have less time to play and communicate with their peers

due to extra studies, consequently, it is difficult to develop and cultivate their character and interpersonal skills. They may become more solitary and even suffer from certain mental illness.

78. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that, although extra studies indeed enjoy many obvious advantages, its disadvantages shouldn't be ignored and far outweigh its advantages. It is absurd to force children to take extra studies after school.

79. Any parents should place considerable emphasis on their children to keep the balance between play and study. As an old saying goes: All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

80. There is a growing tendency for parent these days to stay at home to look after their children instead of returning to work earlier.

81. Parents are firmly convinced that, to send their child to kindergartens or nursery schools will have an unfavorable influence on the growth of children.

82. However, this idea is now being questioned by more and more experts, who point out that it is unhealthy for children who always stay with their parents at home.

83. Although parent would be able to devote much more time and energy to their children, it must be admitted that, parent has less experience and knowledge about how to educate and supervise children, when compared with professional teachers working in kindergartens or nursery schools.

84. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw a conclusion that, although the parents' desire to look after children by themselves is understandable, its disadvantages far outweigh the advantages.

85. Parents should be encouraged to send their children to nursery schools, which will bring about profound impacts on children and families, and even the society as a whole.

86. Many leaders of government always go into raptures at the mere mention of artistic and cultural projects. They are forever talking about the nice parks, the smart sculptures in central city and the art galleries with various valuable rarities. Nothing, they maintain, is more essential than such projects in the economic growth.

87. But is it really the case? The information I've collected over last few years leads me to believe that artistic and cultural projects may be less useful than many governments think. In fact, basic infrastructure projects are playing extremely important role and should be given priority.

88. Those who are in favor of artistic and cultural projects advocate that cultural environment will attract more tourists, which will bring huge profits to local residents. Some people even equate the build of such projects with the improving of economic construction.

89. Unfortunately, there is very few evidence that big companies are willing to invest a huge sums of money in a place without sufficient basic projects, such as supplies of electricity and water.

90. From what has been discussed above, it would be reasonable to believe that basic projects play far more important role than artistic and cultural projects in people's life and economic growth.

91. Those urban planners who are blind to this point will pay a heavy price, which they cannot afford it.
92. There is a growing tendency these days for many people who live in rural areas to come into and work in city. This problem has caused wide public concern in most cities all over the world.
93. An investigation shows that many emigrants think that working at city provide them with not only a higher salary but also the opportunity of learning new skills.
94. It must be noted that improvement in agriculture seems to not be able to catch up with the increase in population of rural areas and there are millions of peasants who still live a miserable life and have to face the dangers of exposure and starvation.
95. Although rural emigrants contribute greatly to the economic growth of the cities, they may inevitably bring about many negative impacts.
96. Many sociologists point out that rural emigrants are putting pressure on population control and social order; that they are threatening to take already scarce city jobs; and that they have worsened traffic and public health problems.
97. It is suggested that governments ought to make efforts to reduce the increasing gap between cities and countryside. They ought to set aside an appropriate fund for improvement of the standard of peasants' lives. They ought to invite some experts in agriculture to share their experiences, information and knowledge with peasants, which will contribute directly to the economic growth of rural areas.
98. In conclusion, we must take into account this problem rationally and place more emphases on peasants' lives. Any government that is blind to this point will pay a heavy price.
99. Although many experts from universities and institutes consistently maintain that it is an inevitable part of an independent life, parents in growing numbers are starting to realize that people, including teachers and experts in education, should pay considerable attention to this problem.
100. As for me, it is essential to know, at first, what kind of problems young students possible would encounter on campus.
101. In addition to the obvious problem--loneliness, another major obstacle, in my opinion, is the alien environment of campus.
102. Freshmen often get lost on campus; fail to find the way to dormitory or library.
103. Most important of all, apart from their hometown and parents, students couldn't catch sight of any familiar face and have to suffer from homelessness, which can cause certain serious mental disease.
104. In the first place, school authorities should provide far more services to help freshmen to get used to the new life as soon as possible.
105. The senior and junior students could share their own experience about how to overcome the difficulty they have ever met, how to adjust to the new environment with the new students.
106. At the same time, young people should be encouraged to communicate with their peers and develop their interpersonal skills, which may help them greatly to reduce dependence on their parents and are essential in the maintenance of healthy mental condition.

107. In conclusion, we must lay emphasis on this problem and make our maximum contribution to help them spend their first day on campus smoothly.

108. There is a general discussion over fashion in recent years. One of the questions under debate is whether a person should choose comfortable clothes, which he or she likes, regardless of fashion.

109. This issue is becoming a matter of concern for more and more people, especially for parents and experts in education.

110. Many young people always go into raptures at the merely mention of buying fashion clothes. And they seem to be attracted by colorful material, various styles of fashion clothes. There is nothing, they maintain, that can't be compared with fashion clothes. In fact, fashion clothes had become indispensable part of youngster's life.

111. Many people seem to overlook the basic fact: the major function of clothing is to keep us warm and comfortable.

112. Furthermore, people who addict to fashion clothes have to spend more time going shopping and pay more attention to the impression they make on others. As a result, it is impossible to devote enough time and energy in their study and job.

112a. No one can doubt the essential fact that the traffic problem over the last years has caused wide public concern all over the world. Experts in increasing numbers are beginning to believe that such situation would produce unfavorable effects on economic growth of local areas.

114. There are several reasons for this problem. One of the main reasons is that the number of vehicles is increasing much more rapidly than building of roads. Another primary reason is that there seem to be too many private cars and not enough public buses.

115. Meanwhile, the numbers of people, who have access to their own cars, have risen sharply in the recent years.

116. Moreover, many people, including drivers and cyclists, do not obey the traffic rules properly, especially at busy intersections. And this undoubtedly worsens the already grave situation.

117. The number of private cars in urban areas should be limited while the number of public buses should be increased.

118. When asked what kind of school they are willing to send their children to attend, many parents say they would choose a boarding school rather than day schools for their children.

119. Many survey show that people in increasing numbers are beginning to recognize that boarding school provides better environment and facilities for children.

120. At the same time, there are still many people who live under the traditional ideas that day schools play an extremely important role in children's study.

121. On the one hand, it is indisputable that boarding schools are exerting a growing important effect, especially in last few years.

122. Students attend a boarding school would cultivate their independence as apart from their parents.

123. What's more, living in school can save them a great deal of time on the way between home and school everyday, so they would be able to concentrate more time

and energy on their academic work.

124. On the other hand, the contribution of day schools can't be ignored.

125. Due to high tuition fee, most of ordinary families cannot afford to send their children to boarding schools.

126. Since it is unnecessary to consider student's routine life, day school can lay stress on teaching instead of other aspects, such as management of dormitory and cafeteria.

127. Furthermore, students living in their own home would have access to a comfortable life and have more opportunities to communicate with their parents, which have beneficial impact on development of their personal character.

128. From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that both of day schools and boarding schools are important to train young students for our society.

129. There is much discussion over science and technology. One of the questions under debate is whether traditional technology and methods are bound to die out when a country begins to develop modern science and technology.

130. As for me, the declining of traditional technology and methods is not a bad thing; it is the natural result of progress of society.

131. In the first place, some aspects of the traditional technology and methods are harmful and hampering the development of modern technology science.

132. Although modern science and technology have proved that such methods are absurd, there are still millions of people use such methods in many remote places nowadays.

133. In the second place, many values of traditional technology are out of date and should be replaced by modern science.

134. Although many people tend to live under the illusion that traditional technology and methods are still playing extremely important role in people's life, an increasing evidences show that it is less useful than many people think.

135. From what has been discussed above, I firmly believe that time will prove that traditional technology and methods would die out with the development of modern science and technology. The maintenance of the traditional technology and methods is futile.

136. At the time when technology means ever more harmful carbon in the air we breathe, we need these forests now more than ever.

137. Nothing is more important than to receive education.

138. We cannot emphasize the importance of protecting our eyes too much.

139. There is no denying that the qualities of our living have gone from bad to worse.

140. It is universally acknowledged that trees are indispensable to us.

141. There is no doubt that our educational system leaves something to be desired.

142. An advantage of using the solar energy is that it won't create any pollution.

143. The reason why we have to grow trees is that they can supply fresh air for us.

144. So precious is time that we can't afford to waste it.

145. Rich as our country is, the qualities of our living are by no means satisfactory.

146. The harder you work, the more progress you make.

147. The more books we read, the more learned we become.

148. To average people, they often tend to live under the illusion that English often means a good opportunity for one's career, is this really the case?
149. By taking exercise, we can always stay healthy.
150. Listening to music enables us to feel relaxed.
151. On no account can we ignore the value of knowledge.
152. It is time the authorities concerned took proper steps to solve the traffic problems.
153. Those who violate traffic regulations should be punished.
154. There is no one but longs to go to college.
155. Since the examination is around the corner, I am compelled to give up doing sports.
156. It is conceivable that knowledge plays an important role in our life.
157. Summer is sultry. That's the reason why I don't like it.
158. The progress of the society is based on harmony.
159. We should bring home to people the value of working hard.
160. Taking exercise is closely related to health.
161. We should get into the habit of keeping good hours.
162. The condition of our traffic leaves much to be desired.
163. Smoking has a great influence on our health.
164. Reading does good to our mind.
165. Overwork does harm to health.
166. Pollution poses a great threat to our existence.
167. We should do our best to achieve our goal in life.
168. Whether a large family is a good thing or not is a very popular topic, which is often talked about not only by city residents but by farmers as well.
169. As is known to all, fake and inferior commodities harm the interests of consumers.
170. Today an increasing number of people have realized that law education is of great importance. In order to keep law and order, every one of us is supposed to get a law education.
171. From what I have mentioned above, we can see clearly that violence on TV has great influence on youngsters' behavior.
172. There are two reasons for the improvement in people's living conditions. In the first place, we have been carrying out the reform and opening-up policy. Secondly, there has been a rapid expansion of our national economy. Furthermore, the birth rate has been put under control.
173. My suggestions to deal with the problem are as follows. To begin with, it is urgent to create nature reserves. Secondly, certain rare wild animals that are going to be extinct should be collected, fed and reproduced artificially. Finally, those who hunter them must be punished severely.
174. People differ in their attitudes towards failure. Faced with it, some of them can stand up to it, draw useful lessons from it and try hard to fulfill what they are determined to do. Others, however, lose heart and give in.
175. It is desirable to build more hospitals, shopping centers, recreation centers, cinemas and other public facilities to meet the growing needs of people.

176. As a popular saying goes, "everything has two sides." Now the public are benefiting more and more from scientific and technological inventions. On the other hand, the progress of science and technology is bringing us a lot of trouble. People in many countries are suffering from public hazards.

177. Let's take cars for example. They not only pollute the air in cities, but make them crowded. Furthermore, they are responsible for a lot of traffic accidents. The noise made by cars disturbs the residents living on both sides of streets all day and night.

178. It is generally believed that the chief reason for the increase in population in developed countries is not so much the rise in birth rates as the decline in death rates as a result of the improvement in medical care.

179. There is no doubt that the increase in demand caused the rise in prices.

180. Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements-themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport.

181. With the opening and reform policy being carried out, thousands upon thousands of foreign visitors are crowding into our country. They are eager to see this old mysterious land with a splendid culture of more than 5,000 years.

182. Tourism brings China a lot of benefits. First, it enables the Chinese people to know more about the outside world and promotes friendship and understanding. Second, it is financially beneficial to China, which needs more foreign currencies for its modernization program.

183. Tourism, however, gives rise to a number of problems. For instance, it becomes a burden to inefficient transportation system.

184. Besides, the living standard of the average Chinese is still not high enough to be able to afford the many different sorts of expenses during long distance travels.

185. As for me, with the development of our national economy, all these problems will certainly be solved step by step.

186. A much better and brighter future awaits us.

187. When an opportunity comes, it brings a promise but never realizes it on its own.

188. If you want to achieve something or intend to fulfill one of your ambitions, you must work hard, make efforts and get prepared. Otherwise, you will take no advantage of opportunities when they come to visit you.

189. The difference between a man who succeeds and one who does not lies only in the way each treats opportunities. The successful person always makes adequate preparations to meet opportunities as they duly arrive. The unsuccessful person, on the other hand, works little and just waits to see pass by.

190. In my opinion, there are plenty of opportunities for everyone in our society, but only those who are prepared adequately and qualified highly can make use of them to achieve purpose.

191. Anthropologists have discovered that fear, happiness, sadness, and surprise are universally reflected in facial expressions.

192. The greater the population there is in a locality, the greater the need there is for water, transportation, and disposal of refuse.

193. Long before children are able to speak or understand a language, they

communicate through facial expressions and by making noises.

194. Children with parents whose guidance is firm, consistent, and rational are inclined to possess high levels of self-confidence.

195. Television, the most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies, marked by rapid change and growth, is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication and versatility, which promises to reshape our lives and our world.

196. Television is more than just an electronic appliance; it is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

197. I am always amazed when I heard people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common peoples of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield.

198. One of the great early writers wrote that: Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind. If this is true, then the present situation should make us wonder whether the measure that the average worker is obliged to retire at the age of 50 is reasonable.

199. "The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them, make them." Such is the remark made by Bernard Shaw, a great writer. This view has been shared now by more and more people.

200. Adler is correct in this assertion that education does not end with graduation.

## 附 7: jaytarring 的 Issue 模板

(每个人都要有自己的模板!)

说明: 本模板是个人在写作准备过程中, 由自己学习和使用的论证方法以及个别同学的经典论证方法而来, 例子中用加粗标出了结构特点, 这些段子都是经过反复修改的经典段落, 因为来自自己的习作和身边同学的习作, 个人认为没有什么晦涩的语句(词汇量在四级水平, 主要优势是对长句的把握), 可以作为学习使用不同论证方法的材料, 因此特向朋友们推荐, 通过学习与练习同学们也能从自己的习作中总结出自己的模板来。“+”表示推荐指数!

1. 开头: 背景陈述+When 转入主题(万能句)+反问+自己立场(让步+转折)

1.1

**Explosive development of science and technology has been made during the past one hundred years or so. When it comes to** progress of the condition of humanity all over the world, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals from different areas. **Have**, you may wonder, the technology developments or innovations contributed to promoting our humanity? **Admittedly**, most people would consider that there are still so many troubles with us such as poverty, violence, conflicts and even wars. **However**, as a whole effect in general, technology progress has in fact, tend to lead to a significant promotion of the overall condition of humanity in the world.

1.2

**With the explosive development of science and technology, people tend to spend more time and energy dealing with their present works, in order to better live in the modern society. When it comes to** the value of the study of history, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals. **Does** the study of history have value only to the extent that it is relevant to our lives? **Admittedly**, some people may claim that history is only history itself, which has nothing to do with our daily life nowadays. **However**, any kind of history is in fact, more or less, relevant to our daily life and can benefit us a lot. **Even if** those histories that seems of sense to our real life, are literally of considerable significance to human beings.

1.3

**Due to explosive development of science and technology, so much is new and complex in our modern society. When it comes to** the relationship between the socialization of children and the destiny of society, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals in different fields. **Admittedly**, how children are socialized today determines, to some extent, the destiny of our society, and as a matter of fact, we have already been trying our best to raise children to help bring about a better society. **However**, the socialization of children

is not necessarily the only factor that contributes to better construction of our society.

## 2. 结尾: in sum+让步+转折+延伸

### 2.1

**In sum, even though** that wars, conflicts, violence, and poverty are still with us, **yet** only in a small number of areas in the world. **Actually**, technology development has contributed a large part to the promotion of the overall condition of humanity. **As a result**, the present humanity conditions are far better than any other period in the past.

### 2.2

**In sum**, the explosive development of science and technology has more or less brought about some new challenges and problems that people cannot solve using only knowledge from the history. **As a matter of fact**, for most individuals, the study of history is to some extent relevant to their daily lives and can help them accomplish their goals more successfully in modern society. **Even** some history seemingly of no relevance to our daily lives, **may actually** plays significant roles in the development process of human beings.

### 2.3

**In sum, even though** that how children are socialized to some extent determines the destiny of our society, **yet** it is not the only factor. **Literally**, we have tried so much energy to socialize our children, **and in order to** raise children who can help bring about a better society, many other factors, such as healthiness, morality, special skills, etc., **should** also be taken into account.

## 3. 从一般到特殊论证法

### 3.1 一般性举例 => 特殊名人事例 (+++)

Beyond this concession, however, I cannot totally agree with the statement because it seems to recommend that every student is quite aware of their needs and interests all the time without exception. **Consider, for example, a pupil who** once wrote in his/her diary that his/her dream is to be an eminent composer like Beethoven, is very likely to find afterward himself/herself really interested in literature but not in music at all. **Even celebrities like Pasteur**, who was a chemist at the very start, then had extreme interest in microorganism and made more contributions in biology rather than in chemistry. **In short**, people's interests and needs are not invariable. **Consequently**, if we force our education to trace everyone's satisfaction in a headless way, it will surely fall into confusion. **Additionally**, consider a naughty boy who claims that his favorite and real dream is playing computer games day and night, can our education be "specifically designed" to meet such "needs and interests"? (from Lily)

### 3.2 事物一般抽象原理 => 具体事例 (+++)

However, even though competition serves as a double-edged sword, it has more of a positive than a negative effect in most occasions. **In fact, everything in general has a limit itself. If people break the limit, some damage may occur, and when people act below the limit, they benefit from it. Admittedly, some people may go to extremes to compete by lawless means, leading to competition chaos or other social problems that harm our societies. But most participants in a competition still comply with the competition rules, because the lawless competitors will fail in the long run after all. Viewed in this fashion,** most people choose to compete in a licit and proper way, and a licit and proper competition will benefit more than harm the society in general.

#### 4. 类比、比喻论证

##### 4.1 类比 (++)

特征词: **Analogy** 类比

**similarly**

**likewise**

**in the same way**

**in the same manner**

However, as a double-edged sword, competition also causes in general a host of problems that may harm the societies. **For example, in colleges and universities, competition for higher grades** may stimulate to urge students' ambition in the process of study, but such competition increasingly exposes its negative effects on the quality of learning. Pursuing higher grades, students may pay too much attention to the score of tests or examinations which are still the main methods to check the outcome of learning, and as a result of it, they fail to practise their real ability of learning or solving problems. Moreover, heating competition for higher grades may cause extremely mental and psychological problems which will seriously undermine students' interests and learning ability. **It is more or less the same with competition in other aspects in societies.**

##### 4.2 比喻 (+++)

However, although creating appealing images is beneficial in the short term, the reality or truth behind these images reveals itself in the long run. **It is just like the case of a gift with beautiful wrappers. No matter how amazing is the wrapper outside, the wrapper is destined to be torn away to show the gift inside. So is the case with appealing images.** It is agreed upon that one is judged not according to his/her apparent features, but instead, according to the content of his/her character. **Viewed in this fashion, charming images can function as the ticket into the world that one craves for. But one's performance is evaluated by their genuine competence and capability instead of their appearances, which are more convincing than mere beautiful appearances.** (from the Internet)

## 5. 排比论证 (+++)

### 5.1

To begin with, competition contributes to the progress in most societies; filled with competition everywhere, the societies develop faster and better. **Competition makes factories promote manufacturing efficiency; competition gives workers a higher spirit to work; competition accelerates the pace of everyday life. It is through competition that outstanding people come out of a campaign; it is through competition that higher efficiency substitutes the lower one. Competition is demanded and cannot be obviated. In light of this,** competition exists and results in progress in almost every aspect and no one could deny the importance of competition, and neither could they afford the disappearance of competition in any aspect.

### 5.2

Contemporary life calls for a lot of different forms of documentation; providing vivid colorful pictures with original sound, the video camera has become increasingly popular in many aspects in our life. **A journalist chooses to report most of the news through video camera; A student may use a video camera to record his/her school life and bring it home to his/her parents and friends; A professor may record his lectures with video camera and thus all the students could have the opportunity to "attend" it even if they were in fact absent from the lecture when the professor gave it.** Video cameras can serve us wherever you are, whenever you are. No one could deny the increasingly popularity of video cameras in our society.

### 5.3

As for the basic freedom, everybody has the right to pursue it. **You can choose your hairstyle, the color of your shirt; you can decide which restaurant to have lunch and what kind of laptop you will buy. And women should have their right to care about dress and to go to work, as well as children should have their right to play together and to go to the same school.** For all black people, as Martin Luther King, the great black civil rights leader said, the basic freedom to choose to stop all discrimination should not be deprived. History is always replete with such examples. Actually, in a democratic society, no one could deny your pursuit of your basic freedom of choice in your life.

### 5.3

It's true that the speaker's assertion that education catering to individual needs and interests has many merits. Needs and interests are part-and-parcel of the studying progress. They two are always referred to as the best teachers. **The more useful and interesting a student finds a course, the more time and efforts he/she is willing to devote; the more time and efforts he/she devotes, the more progress he/she is likely to make in the course; the more progress he/she make in a course, the more interested he/she is in**

**the course.** Therefore, needs and interests serve a vital part, as expected in the studying progress, **as ink is to a pen or wheels are to a car(类比/比喻).** Were it removed from our educational system, **how can you imagine that our students would learn by heart a number of disciplines every day which they cannot find any interest in; how can you imagine that test-takers would remember everything they have recited after the examination is over; and how can you imagine that our teachers' feelings would not be hurt when they see their pupils just doodle the class away?** (from lily)

#### 5.4

The root cause behind this social phenomenon can be traced back to the long-held belief that “Seeing is believing”; Featured by the fast pace of our contemporary society, there is literally no chance for people to get to know other people or things over the long term. **Employers have to decide who to recruit after ten minutes' interview; voters have to decide who to vote (to vote whom) after each candidate's ten-minute speech; consumers have to decide which product to buy via comparing the colorful packages.** Quick decisions are demanded. No wonder that appealing first impression plays a crucial role in this process. In light of this, no one could deny the importance of good images, and neither could they afford the damage of public images. (from the Internet)

### 6. 举例论证(+++)

#### 6.1

In addition, in some areas, the significant progress of technology not only has resulted in little promotion in humanity, but also tends to, in the opposite direction, put the condition of humanity to an even worse level. **As is known to all,** cultural and political conflicts or even wars have never stopped; **the problems of nuclear weapons and biochemical weapons,** that severely threaten all the people in the world and concern a large number of countries become increasingly sophisticate; **and terroristic raids** are far more horrible and violent than ever before, due to which perhaps no American individuals would forget the day of Sep. 11 in 2001 when the highest two buildings on the Earth were damaged by terrorists, leaving all people in the USA with horrible feelings. No one could deny that all of these problems are to a large extent connected with technological innovations.

#### 6.2

However, as a matter of fact, those inharmonies of humanity conditions are only within a small part in the whole world, and the overall condition of humanity has literally improved at the same pace with the development of technology. **Just consider the conditions of disabled individuals, for example,** and you will find that, those who have lost one of his/her legs or even both his/her two legs are still able to lead a common individual's life without that difficulty, due to a significant development of medicine technology.

**Also, because of the progress of space technology and computer science,** it becomes increasingly convenient for different individuals from all over the world to **communicate** with each other more directly, deeply and thoughtfully, which to some extent, avoids some mutual cultural misunderstanding and culture conflicts, even wars. **Besides, with the improvement of scientific research and medicine,** people all over the world are able to **strike together with severe illnesses such as SARS and Bird Flu,** both of which are new widespread infectious diseases in the first several years of the 20st century. **All the above shows** considerably better condition of humanity resulted from the development of technology.

7. 引用论证法

**Professor ... , a famous scientist of Nanjing University, said that, "..."**  
**Just as ... said, ...**

8. 假设

**Were there no ... , ...**

# ISSUE 模考练习与修改提高

取得进步的最有效途径永远是实践！

**自己的修改远比别人的修改重要！**因为自己对自己写的更熟悉，修改文章是重要的一部分！

自己发现的错误，别人指出来的错误，要认真对待，及时改正，**最大程度地避免犯重复的错误。**

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## 附 8: jaytarring 的 Issue 习作 (12+3 篇)

说明: 其中有三篇为lily同学所作, 可以从文章行文风格看出来, 虽然lily只有三篇, 但个人认为其中有不少值得学习的经典段落, 因此也收录近来。习作中, **黑体部分**标出的是作者反复用到的句型或短语, 下划线标出的是作者引用例子的常用方法。在准备AW时, 要在作文修改与完善中不断总结这类自己熟悉的常用句型、论证方法, 不断修改提高!

**TOPIC: ISSUE114 - "Humanity has made little real progress over the past century or so. Technological innovations have taken place, but the overall condition of humanity is no better. War, violence, and poverty are still with us. Technology cannot change the condition of humanity."**

**WORDS: 611**

**TIME: 0:48:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-5**

Explosive development of science and technology has been made during the past one hundred years or so. **When it comes to progress of the condition of humanity all over the world, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals from different areas. Have, you may wonder, the technology developments or innovations contributed to promoting our humanity? Admittedly, most people would consider that there are still so many troubles with us such as poverty, violence, conflicts and even wars. However,** as a whole effect in general, technology progress has in fact, tend to lead to a significant promotion of the overall condition of humanity in the world.

**Actually, on the one hand,** considerable advances have been made by people in all aspects of technology, which usually take people to associate with a variety of development in fields such as space technology, medicine, information technology etc. **On the other hand,** the fact that in many areas of the world the condition of humanity is seemly no better than ever before despite so many technological progresses, may give people such impression that they are still suffering from a myriad of conflicts, terrorism, reign of terror, etc. It seems that the development of technology has done nothing to help improve the condition of humanity.

**In addition,** in some areas, the significant progress of technology not only has resulted in little promotion in humanity, but also tends to, in the opposite direction, put the condition of humanity to an even worse level. **As is known to all, cultural and political conflicts or even wars have never stopped; the problems of nuclear weapons and biochemical**

weapons, that severely threaten all the people in the world and concern a large number of countries become increasingly sophisticate; and terroristic raids are far more horrible and violent than ever before, due to which perhaps no American individuals would forget the day of Sep. 11 in 2001 when the highest two buildings on the Earth were damaged by terrorists, leaving all people in the USA with horrible feelings. **No one could deny that** all of these problems are **to a large extent** connected with technological innovations.

**However, as a matter of fact,** those inharmonies of humanity conditions are only within a small part in the whole world, and the overall condition of humanity has literally improved at the same pace with the development of technology. **Just consider the conditions of disabled individuals, for example,** and you will find that, those who have lost one of his/her legs or even both his/her two legs are still able to lead a common individual's life without that difficulty, due to a significant development of medicine technology. **Also, because of the progress of space technology and computer science,** it becomes increasingly convenient for different individuals from all over the world to communicate with each other more directly, deeply and thoughtfully, which to some extent, avoids some mutual cultural misunderstanding and culture conflicts, even wars. **Besides, with the improvement of scientific research and medicine,** people all over the world are able to strike together with severe illnesses such as SARS and Bird Flu, both of which are new widespread infectious diseases in the first several years of the 20st century. **All the above shows** considerably better condition of humanity resulted from the development of technology.

In sum, even though that wars, conflicts, violence, and poverty are still with us, yet only in a small number of areas in the world. Actually, technology development has contributed a large part to the promotion of the overall condition of humanity. As a result, the present humanity conditions are far more better than any other period in the past.

**TOPIC: ISSUE103 - "The study of history has value only to the extent that it is relevant to our daily lives."**

**WORDS: 717**

**TIME: 1:30:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-3**

**With the explosive development of science and technology,** people tend to spend more time and energy dealing with their present works, in order to better live in the modern society. **When it comes to value of the study of history, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals. Does the study of history have value**

**only to the extent that it is relevant to our lives?** Admittedly, some people may claim that history is only history itself, which has nothing to do with our daily life nowadays. **However**, any kind of history is in fact, more or less, relevant to our daily life and can benefit us a lot. **Even if** those histories that seems of sense to our real life, are literally of considerable significance to human beings.

**As is well known that**, the swift development of science and technology has to some extent bring to human a myriad of new challenges and problems that people have never met in the history. As more new communication methods and more transportation vehicles come into being all over the world, the earth has become increasingly small and as a result, people from different cultures have more direct, in-depth and thoughtful communication, which may cause people to give doubt to the traditional notions and values of their own. Another example concerns the technology of clone, which makes it entirely possible for human to manufacture human organs or even human beings in factories. Yet using such a technology to clone human beings severely contradicts with human traditional ethics and social moralities. **In light of** this, lots of individuals may tend to refuse to the study of history.

**As a matter of fact**, for most individuals, the study of history is more or less relevant to their daily life and can help them accomplish their goals more successfully in modern society. Consider a child, for example; from the history story of an outstanding leader, the child may learn to establish his life goal, which serves as a light on the way to success in his early life. For scientific researchers, the formers' research achievements are even much more important and were there no research by Newlands from British, how can you imagine that Mendeleev, the famous Russian Chemist would have made his great discovery of Periodic System of Elements. Additionally, everyone has his/her own history, which gives him/her experience and teaches him/her how to avoid repeating mistakes time and times again. **Viewed in this fashion, no one could deny** the importance of the study of history in individual's life.

Although some history is seemingly of no relevance to our daily lives, they actually play significant roles in the development process of human beings. The history of World War I and II that had taken such disasters to human beings, to some extent facilitates the maintenance of world peace. According to the history of the global warming, it is greenhouse gas, mostly carbon dioxide that leads to the increase of average temperature of the earth, further results in the polar deglaciation and the rise of sea level all over the world. In order to prevent the damage such as the disappearance of most of the littoral cities that the global warming

would bring about in the future, we learn from the history of the global warming that to reduce the emitting of greenhouse gas, especially carbon dioxide, is the primary means. It's true that we now live in a world generally in peace, and it's also true that the present world is far away from the disasters resulted from the global warming. However, without investigating the history of global warming, perhaps human would have already been troubled in the damage of the earth ecosystem beyond retrieval, which would severely threaten human's survival.

**In summary**, the explosive development of science and technology has more or less brought about some new challenges and problems that people cannot solve using only knowledge from the history. **As a matter of fact**, for most individuals, the study of history is to some extent relevant to their daily lives and can help them accomplish their goals more successfully in modern society. **Even** some history seemingly of no relevance to our daily lives, **may** actually plays significant roles in the development process of human beings.

**TOPIC: ISSUE5 - "A nation should require all its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college rather than allow schools in different parts of the nation to determine which academic courses to offer."**

**WORDS: 594**

**TIME: 0:45:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-1**

**With explosive development of science and technology, people devoted in education, a permanent subject in human society, are always being seeking for a higher quality of instruction for students. When it comes to curriculum, which might plays one of the most important roles in the process of education, a host of different ideas are held by different educators in different disciplines. Should a nation require all its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college? Admittedly, the national curriculum will benefit most of students over the country. However, perhaps not all districts of the nation should be required to use the national curriculum.**

**To begin with**, under the national curriculum, a higher quality of education will be gained. The national curriculum as it is, it must be built by the most authoritative persons from the country so as to ensure that the curriculum is scientific enough that it can benefit the most students from different districts of the nation. **Besides**, the national curriculum ensures that all students have opportunities to learn the traditional values and experience that have been accumulated and examined by

our ancestors during the long history. **In light of this**, most students will receive better education resulted from the national curriculum.

**In addition**, requiring all the students to study the same national curriculum will provide an impartial learning environment for all students all over the country, no matter they are pupils, middle school students or college students. Studying the same national curriculum, students in all primary schools and middle schools have the same education experience until they go to university or college. **Because of this**, it becomes much easier for college instructors and faculties to build curriculum and select education materials for the freshmen based on the same level of their education experience before. **Thus**, no one in college will complain that his/her curriculum in college is much above or below his level. **Viewed in this fashion, it seems a fact that** all students are sure to benefit from the national curriculum.

**Nevertheless**, while students from most parts of the nation may benefit a lot from the national curriculum, perhaps it cannot always gain the desired result in every district of the country, especially in some minority areas. As a matter of fact, some peoples in minority areas have their own traditions and customs that are totally different from those in any other district of the nation. For example, perhaps most people in the nation insist on antitheism but for Muslims, they believe in Allah. Thus a national curriculum might not be able to accord with they cultures and social values, or even totally goes against their traditional moralities or ethics and such a national curriculum will bring about severe damage to their education and cultures.

**Besides**, the national curriculum might not necessarily meet the needs and interests of all the students all over the country. While demanding most of districts in the country use the same national curriculum, we should allow different schools to provide different extra programs specially designed to meet the needs and interests of their students, which will benefit much more for students.

**In summary**, to some extent, most of students who have not yet entered college will benefit a lot from the national curriculum. **However**, as for some minority areas where the national curriculum cannot meet the general needs for students, the nation should allow schools there to determine which courses to offer. **After all**, what the nation is seeking for is to gain a higher quality of education all over the country.

**TOPIC: ISSUE234 - "Most people prefer restrictions and regulations**

to absolute freedom of choice, although they would probably deny such a preference."

WORDS: 550

TIME: 0:45:00

DATE: 2007-7-31

Freedom, one of the nicest 70 English words, always suggests a right of everyone in a democratic society. **When it comes to the freedom of choice, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals in different fields. Do most people prefer restrictions and regulations to absolute freedom of choice? Admittedly,** every person is willing to have the right to pursue his/her basic freedom, which reflects the nature of a democratic society. **However,** on many occasions people tend to one can never expect absolute freedom of choice without a single restriction or regulation. **In fact,** freedom is a relative concept and we should pursue freedom of choice with certain limits that cannot be obviated.

As for the basic freedom, everybody has the right to pursue it. You can choose your hairstyle, the color of your shirt; you can decide which restaurant to have lunch and what kind of laptop you will buy. And women should have their right to care about dress and to go to work, as well as children should have their right to play together and to go to the same school. For all black people, as Martin Luther King, the great black civil rights leader said, the basic freedom to choose to stop all discrimination should not be deprived. History is always replete with such examples. Actually, in a democratic society, **no one could deny** your pursuit of your basic freedom of choice in your life.

**However,** nowadays everything in every aspect is new and complex; modern societies tend to have been making it increasingly difficult to make choices. Consider that you are in a supermarket, in front of a host of commodities that are all colorfully wrapped and as a result, and you find that it is too hard to decide which to buy; another question makes you at a loss when you think over which school you should send your children to study in; and still, even when you do not feel quiet yourself, you may have to take into account that which hospital you should go to. **All kinds of difficult choices are all around us** that we need something to help make better choices. **No wonder that** most people prefer restrictions and regulations to absolute freedom of choice.

Indeed, absolute freedom of choice might lead to chaos to our democratic societies. Without certain restrictions and regulations, how can you imagine that every person would behave himself/herself and there would not be any malefaction and how can you imagine that all the organizations of society would operate smoothly and normally? As a

matter of fact, even in the most democratic countries nowadays, laws and other restrictions are part and parcel of the society **and even** under so many laws and regulations there are still a large number of crimes such as thefts, plunders and so forth. **Actually, absolute freedom can never exist. In light of this, it would be regarded absurd to hold the proposal that there should not be any restrictions or regulations in a democratic society.**

**In summary**, to pursue the basic freedom usually suggests a right that should be enjoyed by everyone in democratic societies. **However**, even in the most democratic society absolute freedom, **as a matter of fact**, can never exist, let alone in any other society. **Wise people** should enjoy their right of pursuing the basic freedom of choice, yet they should act within certain restrictions and regulations that can never be ignored.

**TOPIC: ISSUE37 - "In most societies, competition generally has more of a negative than a positive effect."**

**WORDS: 535**

**TIME: 1:30:00**

**DATE: 2007-7-27**

Competition exists almost everywhere in most societies. **When it comes to the effect of competition, there are always a host of different opinions held by different people in different fields. Does competition has more of a negative than a positive effect in most societies?** As is concerned in every aspect, competition has both a positive effect and a negative one, and in fact, competition serves as a double-edged sword in general. **However**, in most societies, competition has more of a positive than a negative effect.

**To begin with**, competition contributes to the progress in most societies; filled with competition everywhere, the societies develop faster and better. **Examples are all around us.** Competition makes factories promote manufacturing efficiency; competition gives workers a higher spirit to work; competition accelerates the pace of everyday life. It is through competition that outstanding people come out of a campaign; it is through competition that higher efficiency substitutes the lower one. Even in the process of scientific research, were there no competition among Watson, Crick, Pauling, Franklin and Wilkins, etc. how can you imagine that the double helix of DNA structure could be discovered during that a short time period? **Competition is demanded and cannot be obviated. In light of this, no one could deny the importance of competition; neither could they afford the disappearance of competition in any aspect.**

**While** as a double-edged sword, **competition** also causes in general a host of problems that may harm the societies. For example, in colleges and universities, competition for higher grades may stimulate to urge students' ambition in the process of study, but such competition increasingly exposes its negative effects on the quality of learning. Pursuing higher grades, students may pay too much attention to the score of tests or examinations which are still the main methods to check the outcome of learning, and as a result of it, they fail to practise their real ability of learning or solving problems. Moreover, heating competition for higher grades may cause extremely mental and psychological problems which will seriously undermine students' interests and learning ability. It is more or less the same with competition in other aspects in societies.

**However**, even though competition serves as a **double-edged sword**, it has more of a positive than a negative effect under most circumstances. In fact, everything in general has a limit itself. If people break the limit, some damage may occur, and when people act below the limit, they benefit from it. Admittedly, some people may go to extremes to compete by lawless means, leading to competition chaos or other social problems that harm our societies. But most participants in a competition still comply with the competition rules, because **the lawless competitors will fail in the long run after all.** Viewed in this fashion, most people will choose to compete in a licit and proper way, which will benefit more than harm the society in general.

**In summary**, while competition has not only a positive effect but also a negative one in many aspects in societies, it benefits more. **Every able man with genuine competence and capability should** make use of the positive effect of competition, and at the same time limit the negative influence of it.

**TOPIC: ISSUE69 - "Government should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development"**

**WORDS: 357 (610) TIME: 00:42:00 DATE: 2007-8-9 10:30:50**

People usually associate scientific research with government's support or restrictions no matter what fields those researches belong to. **When it comes to government's influence on scientific research and development, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals in different fields. Should government place too many restrictions on scientific research? Admittedly,**

government should not involve too much into the development of scientific research, and sometimes government's supports to researches in different respects are required and indispensable. **However**, as for researches in some controversial fields, certain restrictions and regulations should be placed on them.

**To begin with, on most occasions, the less involvement into scientific research government makes, the better development of research will be gained.** **Firstly**, the goals that government seeks for is not necessarily the same with what scientists pursue, for government usually pays much more attention to whether an immediate effect of research will be gained and whether the result of it, if successful, can to some extent promote people's daily lives. **Secondly**, government's values on research usually do not accord with the needs of the development of scientific research, which may have a negative influence on different scientists in different fields, if too much involvement of government was made.

**In addition**, government should supply enough funds for most scientific researches so as to ensure that the development of science would not be prevented by some exterior reasons that are evitable/ avoidable. **As for some large programs that require a vast investment of both materials and human resources, were there no enough funds from government, it is impossible to achieve any expected goal. Consider, for example, the Human Genome Project, a large scientific research on a global scale that has a worth of three billion dollars, concerning scientists from six different countries, including America, British, France, Germany, Japan and China, and how can you imagine that such a large project could have been put into practice without governments' supports in economy. Besides, sometimes government should also provide some policies, for instance, to promote cooperation between scientists from different nations to supply more opportunities for the development of scientific research. **Were such policies established earlier between British and America last century, perhaps the double helix of DNA structure would be found much earlier.****

**Nevertheless**, when it comes to researches in those controversial fields, indispensable restrictions and regulations should be placed on them. For instance, clone, the newly developed scientific technology in the 20th century, has attracted so much attention by people all over the world as it allows people to manufacture any kind of organisms or even human beings in factories, but it is in fact a double-edged sword. On the one hand people will benefit a lot when clone is used in fields such as stock

raising and gene therapy; while on the other hand, how can you imagine that what will happen if we clone a person like Hitler? And even if we clone a common individual, a variety of ethical problems will still occur. In light of this, as for those researches about the cloning of human organisms or human beings, some restrictions should be made by government and at least the researches of cloning human should be prohibited for the present time. Also, the development of nuclear weapons and biochemical weapons that might lead to a severe threat to the security of all human beings over the world should be restricted by government.

**In summary**, under most circumstances government should not only involve little into the scientific research and development, but also provide necessary supports sometimes. **However**, in those aspects where many live issues still exist, certain restrictions and regulations should be placed on those scientific researches.

**7. "The video camera provides such an accurate and convincing record of contemporary life that it has become a more important form of documentation than written records."**

**WORDS: 551**

**TIME: 45:00**

**DATE: 2007-7-29**

The video camera has to some extent witnessed the diversity of everyday life nowadays. Anytime and anywhere, you might turn to a video camera to record accurately and vividly what happens in your life. **When it comes to whether the video camera has become a more important document than written records, a host of different opinions are held by different individuals. Has the video become a more important record of contemporary life than records? Admittedly**, the video camera, as a modern form of documentation, has already played such a crucial role in our daily life nowadays. **However**, written records, the traditional form of documentation, still has its priorities in some aspects and serves human beings as important as before.

**Contemporary life calls for a lot of different forms of documentation; providing vivid colorful pictures with original sound, the video camera has become increasingly popular in many aspects in our life.** A journalist chooses to report most of the news through video camera; A student may use a video camera to record his/her school life and bring it home to his/her parents and friends; A professor may record his lectures with video camera and thus all the students could have the opportunity to attend it even if they are in fact absent from the lecture when the professor gave it. Video cameras serve us everywhere and

whoever we are.

**At some moments of considerable importance, the video camera can serve as the best witness, where written records might not gain the same effect.** When I came to university for the first time with my parents two years ago, we chose video camera to record the significant day. When people all over the world expected to record the last sun fall of the twentieth century, they chose video camera to document the history. **Needless to say, no one could deny** the priorities of video camera on these special occasions **nor could they afford** the damage of all the video cameras in the world.

**Nevertheless**, what the video camera does is only to record everything as it is or as it seems to be, besides which it can do nothing. But written records can not only reflect what the author saw, but also reveal what the author thought. **Examples are all around us.** You may prefer to watch a TV play rather than read the novel based upon which the play was directed. Yet you can never hold the opinion that the TV play has totally reflected what the author wrote and indeed, any film or TV play developed from novels more or less misrepresents the original works. **Also, when it comes to scientific research,** many people may find that it is rather difficult to express their ideas through only a figure without any note. **Written records are demanded and cannot be obviated. No wonder that written records are still one of the major documentation forms in contemporary life.**

**In summary**, the video camera, a modern form of documentation, is increasingly popular in our life, especially at some important moments. **However**, traditional written records still have its priorities, as important as the video camera, and serve us everywhere. **While the video camera tells us what there is or there seems to be, written records tell us the contents and the feelings behind the video.**

**TOPIC: ISSUE130 - "How children are socialized today determines the destiny of society. Unfortunately, we have not yet learned how to raise children who can help bring about a better society."**

**WORDS: 515**

**TIME: 0:45:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-7**

**Due to explosive development of science and technology, so much is new and complex in our modern society. When it comes to the relationship between the socialization of children and the destiny of society, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals in different fields. Admittedly, how children are socialized today determines, to some extent, the destiny of our society,**

and as a matter of fact, we have already been trying our best to raise children to help bring about a better society. **However**, the socialization of children is not necessarily the only factor that contributes to better construction of our society.

**To begin with, it's true that** well socialization of our children will lead to better development of the society. **Only when** an individual has well developed his skills for living in a society, **can** he have the competence to make some contributions to benefit our society. **It is generally agreed that**, significant social projects **call for** those who have enough social skills, and those who are willing to cooperate with others. **Consider that if a young man is always enjoying staying at home on his own, just ashamed of intercommunication with others, how can you imagine that he will some day play an instrumental role in the development of an educational system with a higher quality, in the establishment of a more democratic society or in the settlement of some social problems?**

**Although nowadays children are not so well socialized as we have expected, we have in fact already spent much time and energy on raising children so as to help bring about a better society.** For instance, you cannot even find a single high school without enough lectures or programs about vocational instruction and training, and at present almost every school is replete with student unions, student councils and all kinds of other student leagues or associations, where our children develop most of their social skills.

**Nevertheless**, children's socialization is in fact not the only factor to determine the destiny of our society and a myriad of other factors such as their expertise, morality, healthiness, etc. should be considered. Moreover, among those factors, how our children are socialized is not the most important one at all. Perhaps the professional skills in one's own field play a much more important role in benefiting the development of our society. **Also**, no one can overlook the healthiness or the morality of our children that may determine the destiny of our society **in nature**. **Indeed**, every aspect should be considered and we should call for a balance to these factors that lead to a better society. **Perhaps** it is the whole effect that determines the destiny of our society.

**In summary**, even though that how children are socialized to some extent determines the destiny of our society, yet it is not the only factor. **Literally**, we have tried so much energy to socialize our children, and in order to raise children who can help bring about a better society, many other factors, such as healthiness, morality, special skills, etc., should also be taken into account.

**TOPIC: ISSUE144 - "It is the artist, not the critic,\* who gives society something of lasting value." \*a person who evaluates works of art, such as novels, films, music, paintings, etc.**

**WORDS: 564**

**TIME: 1:00:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-4**

**Artists and critics are always the two primary kinds of people both dealing with the art, no matter novels, films, music, paintings, etc. When it comes to the masterpieces of everlasting value, there are always a host of different ideas held by different people in different fields,** but the majority of people are more likely to associate only with artists such as Monet, Leonardo da Vinci, Beethoven, and so forth, rather than some critics in history. Why, you may wonder, do people rarely remember those critics? **Actually,** most of comments critics gave would **fade away during the history,** although those comments might be to some extent, if they were, of value to the development of art. **After all,** it is the artist, not the critic, who gives society something of lasting value.

**To begin with, it true that** Critics who have a **more insightful and comprehensive view of the art,** may **give more valuable comments** on artworks than common individuals do, which might lead general people to a fresh way to **appreciate** artworks. **In addition,** critics tend to establish **criteria**s of judging an artwork, so that they are seemingly bringing about a more widespread appreciation of art. **Besides,** salutary **constructive perspectives and viewpoints** critics made, if accepted by the artist, would **promote the level of art** effectively and efficiently. All of these facts seem to show that critics have slightly /somewhat/to some extent contributed to the development of the art.

**However, on more occasions,** the comments of critics on arts are **misleading** and always so different from one another, which prevents common people from appreciating art works in their own views. As for the comments for Dream of the Red Chamber, some critics consider it a love story; other critics hold the opinion that it is something about a family's destiny; still other critics comment that it is actually about some young persons' friendship. Yet, as a matter of fact, when reading such a novel, the most important for a common reader is no other than their own feelings about the story, which is mostly damaged by those comments critics made before.

**In addition,** during the history, **a lot of artists' creations were so excellent and beyond the comprehension of most critics** and as a

result, many great works or even the artist who made them were rejected by people, mostly due to the misunderstanding and misleading **criticism** by most critics, and **subsequently** by the common individuals who were misled by those critics. **History is always replete with such examples.** It was that a pity that Most of the novels of Franz Kafka, the famous European expressionistic writer, were not accepted by people until his death and it was also that a pity that Vincent van Gogh, one of the greatest three postimpressionistic painters, died without his paintings being appreciated by people. However, after the examination of history, both Kafka's novels and Gogh's paintings are regarded as high-level artworks by people all over the world today.

**In summary, even though** those critics might have done slightly contributions to the development of art, they are not the very persons that provide the society with something of lasting value. With the passage of time, critics' comments obtain increasingly less attention and people tend to remember only the artists rather than critics. **After all**, it is the artist who gives people something of eternal value.

**TOPIC: ISSUE36 - "The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries."**

**WORDS: 430(644)**

**TIME: 0:43:00**

**DATE:**

**2007-8-10**

**People usually try to decide the greatness of individuals, who lived before them and in the same time with them. When it comes to the decision of the greatness of individuals, there are always a host of different opinions held by different people in different fields. Should the greatness of individuals be decided by those who live after them or by their contemporaries? Admittedly,** mostly their contemporaries may not be able to decide it for some social influence. **However,** even those who live after them may also make mistakes when deciding their greatness.

**To begin with,** people live in the same time period with individuals whose greatness they want to decide, usually have a biased attitude toward those individuals, not only because of the media, but also due to those people's ability to understand them. Common people always tend to be influenced by others' points of view as well as some social phenomenon. And many great individuals in history had such high competence and genuine capability that they surpassed the society of their time. For example, Monet, one of the greatest novelists in history, wrote a large number of novels during his life, but unfortunately almost not a single of those novels was published by people in his time, for his

novels could not be accepted by most critics, considered as the most insightful readers, let alone other common persons. Another example concerns Gogh, one of the greatest three post-impressionistic painters in history. As is well known that his paintings such as Sunflower and starry light that represented the most outstanding impressionistic works and are acknowledged by people all over the world today, were refused by all people of his time and Gogh was under such pressure, which drove him mad and committed suicide. History is replete with such examples. In light of this, on many occasions, it is rather difficult for people to decide the greatness of an individual in the same time of them.

**However,** even people living after those individuals may still come to unjust conclusions when decide the greatness of them. **Sometimes** an individual's image has been described in an exaggerated way that leads to a hallowed image of the individual. Consider, for example, Mao Zedong, the Chinese political leader, who led Chinese Communist Party victory against Kuomintang in the Chinese Civil War, and the People's Republic of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976, and most Chinese regard him as the greatest revolutionary military, political leader, poet, calligrapher and writer, to whom they think the establishment of People's Republic of China can be attributed. Yet, common sense tells us that there is no real person without even a single a flaw in an otherwise perfect character.

**In fact,** no one can decide the greatness of individuals totally object, no matter people who live in the same time period or those who live after them and perhaps only time could tell and decide an individual's greatness. **It is impossible for** someone to consider all the factors that **may have an effect on** the individual's greatness and should not be ignored while evaluating the greatness of an individual. **How can you be entirely** familiar with the social environment in a historical time period since you could never be on the scene for yourself? **How can you be unacted on** all the social traditions, the social values and the comments on the individual's greatness that you try to decide? **Anyway,** we can only gradually approach the real greatness of an individual.

**In summary,** due to some exterior reasons, individuals' contemporaries often can not give an objective decision on the greatness of them. **Yet, even people who live after them still cannot decide their greatness totally correctly, as they can never take into account all of circumstances of history. Only time will tell us about the greatness of individuals.**

**TOPIC: ISSUE78 - "Schools should be required to teach the essential**

interconnectedness of all human beings and thus help eliminate wars, cultural clashes, and other forms of conflict."

WORDS: 570(607)

TIME: 0:45:00

DATE: 2007-8-11

With explosive development of science and technology, a lot of problems that human has never met during the past arise. When comes to the settlement of those international problems, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals in different fields. Should all schools, you may wonder, be required to help eliminate those problems? Admittedly, there are great needs for schools to participate in the solution of international problems. Yet, perhaps more other means should be taken in order to allay these problems.

To begin with, it is true that for our children's education, that to a large extent determines the destiny of our societies, we should consider it a responsibility to teach students the essential interconnectedness of all human beings so as to help solve or eliminate severe problems such as cultural conflicts, wars, terrorism, and so forth. After all, many social problems are shared by people from different countries in the world. The most persuasive problem concerns all kinds of wars and conflicts that have never stopped on our Earth. And a lot of countries other than the five licit nuclear weapons-owning nations are developing antipersonnel weapons such as nuclear weapons and biochemical weapons. Another severe problem is terrorism and perhaps no American individuals will forget the day of Sep. 11, 2001 when the highest two buildings in the world was damaged by terrorists, leaving all people in the USA with horrible feelings. In light of this, it is rather necessary for our schools to involve in the settlement of these international problems.

However, to help allay international problems between different countries is not the main purchase of our school, for which to help students learn more knowledge and master professional skills is much more important. While schools cannot reject the responsibility to inform students of the interconnectedness of all human beings on the Earth, schools should not regard it as the primary goal, as the high quality of a school lies in the students' academic performance. Only with a higher quality of education, can our schools provide more excellent graduates who will determine the future of the world and up to whom all those international problems will primarily be solved. How can you imagine that graduates with low levels of professional skill will make any contribution to our societies? Viewed in this fashion, the most important goals of all schools should still be an increasingly higher education quality.

In fact, during the process of the settling of severe international problems, the involvement of schools is not the most important at all and many other

respects should be considered to help solve those problems more effectively and efficiently. For instance, with the swift development of space technology and computer science, the Internet should be made the best use to provide opportunities for individuals from different countries to communicate more directly, more deeply and more thoughtfully, so as to promote understanding between them and more or less prevent some avoidable cultural conflicts or even wars. **As for those** urgent problems that call for in time settlements, different forms of international seminars should be held periodically. **In short,** the most important means to help promote the conditions of humanity are not requiring all schools to teach interconnectedness of all human beings, but other approaches.

**In summary, even though** that it is responsible for all school to teach essential interconnectedness of all human beings so as to eliminate international problems, **yet** it is not the primary goal for schools to do so. **Actually,** many other approaches should also be taken into account to help solve those international problems shared by people all over the world.

**TOPIC: ISSUE70 - "In any profession-business, politics, education, government-those in power should step down after five years. The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership."**

**WORDS: 609**

**TIME: 0:45:00**

**DATE: 2007-8-7**

According to the title of the statement, if a profession want to gain success it must obtain revitalization through a five-year change in leadership, without exception either from business to politics or from education to government. Undeniably, it is quite appealing staying at a normative position, and I consent insofar as regularly changing leaders can surely bring in enterprise revitalization. Nevertheless, whether to change leaders every rigid five years should be discussed before a case-by-case analysis.

It's true that the speaker's assertion that letting those in power step down after a period of time can bring progression to every profession has many merits. Actually, many countries have already set certain regulations for regularly changing potentates no in the realm of politics or in other organizations. Sir Acton once said: "Absolute power will surely lead to absolute corruption." Consider in a corporation or in a prestigious university, only if its leaders be changed regularly, can problems such as abusing power, appropriating money or setting up strategies irresponsibly be avoided. Also, in the realm of politics, autarchy will come out when there is not limitations on a leader's power. A case in point lies in Napoleon, a hero who **emancipated** the French from the shackle of feudalism and **defended** them from the invasion of neighboring countries, but it is also his absolute power that entrapped France in the war with Russia and brought the French total pandemonium after the collapse of the empire of France. In the contrary, President George Washington refused to run for the third term as the president for the USA exactly because he feared to

bring autarchy. Such regulations benefit both the country and the mass public, for their freedom is ensured. In addition, new leadership can bring in revitalization and creativity. The fact that person can be elected indicates he/she possesses certain ability or at least potential to lead such a group and he/she will surely bring in some new ideas and interpretations which ...

Beyond this concession, however, I still cannot totally agree on the statement because it seems to recommend that every profession must strictly obey this "five-year" rule, at any time, or else it will suffer failure. But this is not always the case. **Firstly**, a five-year time frame is not necessarily fit for any enterprise. The election for president in America is held every 4 years, which fit the United State quite well; a private coal mine in our province (Shanxi) has changed 3 executives only in 4 years, which is acknowledged as a dramatic success. Therefore, how long should a potentate stand in power should vary in different professions. **What's more**, this rule should be flexible when some special events come out. For example, we should reelect our president but a war sets up; we plan to change the leader of our research group next week but the old one just get an significant subject and its fund; we will meet our new executive tomorrow but he/she suddenly suffer an accident ... Should we determine our changing routine? Apparently not.

To sum up, I concede the speaker's claim that the surest path to success for any profession is revitalization through new leadership and thus those in power should step down after a proper time span. Nonetheless, the speaker rigidly claims that those potentates must be changed every five years. In the final analysis, the appropriate attitude towards this issue, in my appreciation, should be a balanced one that each profession must has its own regulations for the period one leader in power and this decision should be made before an through investigation of the character of the enterprise itself and the status in quo. (from lily)

**TOPIC: ISSUE185 - "Scandals-whether in politics, academia, or other areas-can be useful. They focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could."**

**WORDS: 661**

**TIME: 0:45:00**

**DATE: 2007-7-29**

According to the title of the statement, scandals are useful in certain areas by calling our attention to some problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could. Undeniably, it is quite appealing staying at a normative position, and I consent insofar as scandals do have positive effect. Nevertheless, scandals can sometimes distract our attention from more important things and thus reflect their negative side.

It's true that the speaker's assertion that scandals can be useful in politics, academia or other areas has many merits. Scandals are incontrovertibly part and parcel in uncovering some significant societal problems which usually are neglected by people. A case in point lies in the notorious sexual scandal of President Clinton. It was the demand of the mass public that forced the related department to investigate the matter immediately and thoroughly. And the end

result was the start of a new campaign-finance reform which benefited the society at last. Another example lies in the realm of academia: South Korea stem cell scandal. It turned out that the once proclaimed great advancement in stem cell research was merely a lie woven by data forgery, exaggerated experimental progress and even morally dubious cloning-needed way eggs coming from several young female scientists. Can you imagine the anger, disgust and frustration of the whole scientific world? Have you noticed the quite efficient series of measures taken by the authority to correct the mistakes? Still do you feel the change in the mass public that they no longer take in certain proclamation that easily? Not for the scandal, such fatal problems might still have not be discovered, let alone solved. Therefore, scandals serve a vital part, as expected in digging out some deeply hidden truth, as a sensitive nose is to a gundog or sharp eyes are to an eagle.

Beyond this concession, however, I still cannot totally agree on this statement because it seems to recommend that scandals can force us to pay attention to problems in ways that even speaker and reformer can not, so they are spotless and useful at all time. But experiences as human beings inform us that sometimes scandals draw undue attentions and resulting in a series meaningless effects. Consider, for example, a singer in our country, who claimed to compose and write words himself, once received the extreme popularity among the mass population. Four years ago, a scandal threw stones at him claiming that 60% of lyric in one of his song was the same as one of a best-selling writer's poems. What's more, the singer and the writer were known as "good friends" by the public. Things in succession were the ruthless accusing from the writer and her supporters, the ardent justification from the singer and his true-blue fans, and the endless dispute between the two groups of people. Ridiculously enough, whether the scandal is true or not is still unknown today. But one thing sure is that people who wanted to get some information about education or insurance in newspaper must go to the second page during that period. Apparently, scandals sometimes ruin our lives instead of helping us to solve societal problems.

Finally, and perhaps the most importantly, the author unjustly puts forward the viewpoint that scandals are useful, neglecting their negative influences. Paying attention to scandals, we can discover and then solve many societal problems; paying too much attention however can produce other societal problems for ourselves. But can you imagine the picture of a society which can solve its problems according to scandals but avoid its negative influence?

To sum up, I concede the speaker's claim that scandals can be useful in those areas he/she cited by focusing people's attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could. Nonetheless, to some extent, it overrates the weightiness of scandals. In the final analysis, the appropriate attitude, in my appreciation, should be a balanced one that trying to benefit from scandals but not paying undue attention to them. (from lily)

**TOPIC: ISSUE51 - "Education will be truly effective only when it is specifically designed to meet the individual needs and interests of each**

student."

**WORDS: 593**

**TIME: 0:45:00**

**DATE: 2007-7-26**

According to the title of the statement, education will not be regarded as truly effective until it is specifically designed to match the individual needs and interests. **Undeniably**, it is quite appealing staying at a normative position, and I consent insofar as education could be quite effective if each student's needs and interests have been satisfied. **Nevertheless**, not all the students know their real needs and interests all the time. In addition, we can't just try hard to fulfill the goal of making everyone content but do not care for an appropriate method.

**It's true that the speaker's assertion that education catering to individual needs and interests has many merits.** Needs and interests are part-and-parcel of the studying progress. They two are always referred to as the best instructors. The more useful and interesting a student finds a course, the more time and efforts he/she is willing to devote; the more time and efforts he/she devotes, the more progress he/she is likely to make in the course; the more progress he/she makes in a course, the more interested he/she is in the course. Therefore, needs and interests serve a vital part, as expected in the studying progress, as ink is to a pen or wheels are to a car. Were they removed from our educational system, how can you imagine that our students would learn by heart a number of disciplines every day which they cannot find any interest in; how can you imagine that test-takers would remember everything they have recited after the examination is over; and how can you imagine that our teachers' feelings would not be hurt when they see their pupils just doodle the class away?

**Beyond this concession, however, I cannot totally agree with the statement because it seems to recommend that every student are quite aware of their needs and interests all the time and without exception.** Consider, for example, a **pupil** once wrote in his/her diary that his/her dream is to be an eminent composer like Beethoven but is very likely to find afterward himself/herself really interested in literature but not in music at all. Even celebrities may not be so sure about their interests, like **Pasteur**, who was a chemist at the very start, then had extreme interest in microorganism and made more contributions in biology rather than in chemistry. **In short**, people's interests and needs are not invariable. **Consequently**, if we force our education to trace everyone's satisfaction in a headless way, it will surely get into confusion. **Additionally**, consider a **naughty** boy who claims that his favorite and real dream is playing computer games day and night, can our education be "specifically designed" to meet such "needs and interests"?

**Finally, and perhaps the most importantly, to make our education truly**

**effective, we should follow an optimal method.** We should first help our students find their real needs and interests and then offer an environment involving optional courses, wonderful tutors as well as libraries and laboratories where students can best develop their interests and pursue their needs. Now take the above-mentioned pupil who was first interested in music can have the access to literature when he/she find his/her real needs himself/herself or under the instruction of tutors.

**To sum up,** I concede the speaker's claim that education will be truly effective when it match individual needs and interests. **Nonetheless,** it overrates the weightiness of needs and interests. In the final analysis, the truly effective education, in my appreciation, should be designed to first let students find and then best develop their needs and interests. (from lily)

**TOPIC: ISSUE176 - "The function of science is to reassure; the purpose of art is to upset. Therein lies the value of each."**

**WORDS: 478**

**TIME: 0:42:39**

**DATE: 2007-8-12**

说明:该题被很多同学称为最变态最抽象的难题之一;因为个人在艺术方面积累的素材太少,导致练习时没能充分展开,后来迫于时间紧急,本文没有进一步充实。虽然本篇习作没有完篇,但我还是放在这里了,还是希望写出来的部分能对大家有一点点价值。

**Science and art are the two major aspects of civilization of our society. When it comes to the function of science or art, there are always a host of different opinions held by different individuals in different fields.** Is the function of science to reassure and the purpose of art to upset? **Admittedly,** to some extent, science could be used to reassure and art to upset. **However,** it is not always the case and both science and art are double-edged swords.

**To begin with, it's true that** the primary function of science is to reassure, but do science bring us only benefits? Of course not. As is well known that although science has resulted in such progress in almost every respect in our societies, yet a lot of problems arise as byproducts of the development of science. As a matter of fact, science does sometimes bring about unexpected results that may upset human beings in many aspects, especially in modern societies with explosive development of science and technology. For instance, as the swift and great progress in computer science and space technology goes on, people from different countries have more opportunities to communicate with each other more directly, deeply and thoughtfully. While on the one hand it may make people from different nations to understand the cultures of each other and thus prevent some avoidable cultural conflicts or even wars, on the other it also leads people to give doubt to their own traditional value systems, ethics and customs, which to a large extent contributes to chaos of social moralities. Another example concerns the bio-technology clone developed during the past century which attracted the attention of most people over the world because such a science technology would allow to manufacture all kinds of organisms even human beings in factories. Undeniably, clone will benefit us a lot when used in stock raising or genetic therapy. Yet, how can you imagine what would happen if we clone a

person like Hitler? And even if we clone a common individual, a myriad of ethical problems may still occur.

In addition, while at times the purpose of art is to upset, art could also lead people to reassure. If you regard all those novels that written by Monet, the great expressionistic writer, were to upset people in his time, then you cannot deny the benefits that the artworks Mona Lisa, painted by Vinci, had brought to people all over the world. In fact, history is replete with such examples. **(not complete yet)**

In summary, even though in many occasions science is developed to reassure and the art seems to be upset. However, either of them may cause results in the opposite direction. Everything in the world acts more or less as a double edged sword, and what we should do is to make the best use of the beneficial aspect of it while preventing the harmful effect it may put on human beings.

## 附 9: ISSUE 全国高频前 100 题号

(随时间会有一些变化, 但大体不变)

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