

英语范文疯狂背诵60篇

曾宇涛 主 编

- 专家编审 权威可靠
- 精彩单元 话题各异
- 各类英语考试适用
- 不同起点学生必备

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英语范文疯狂背诵60篇

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- IELTS、TOEFL、GRE、GMAT
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前言

英语写作在国内外各类英语考试中都占据重要地位。国内英语考试中写作部分一般占总分的15%，共计15分。要求考生在30至40分钟的时间内根据所给的图表、情景或提纲紧扣主题构思选材、布局谋篇、遣词造句，进行多角度的逻辑分析与论证，完成一篇120词或150词以上的英语短文。英语写作部分重点考查学生英语写作的三方面能力：第一、根据题目形成观点的能力；第二、运用得体的事实材料进行逻辑论证的能力；第三、英语语言表达的能力。

在备战英语作文期间，有的考生只注重篇章结构或写作模版，很少留意语言表述能力的基本训练；有的考生虽然英语基础较好，但却苦于无话可说；还有的考生虽然文思敏捷、具有较强的分析能力，却被贫乏的词汇和薄弱的语法所困。鉴于上述情况，本书编者结合丰厚的教学与辅导实践，特为考生编著了这本英语写作快速突破专项用书，主要特色包括：

- **权威性与实战性强**：本书各单元是编者结合历年大学英语四、六级、研究生入学考试、MBA入学考试、雅思及托福考试等英语作文的考题重点和热点精心筛选而成。由多年从事专业学位入学考试的命题研究和考前辅导的名师亲自主笔，并经资深外籍专家 Gerrit Van Nieuwenhuizen 修改、润色和审订，语言时尚生动、实用地道，紧扣时代脉搏和最新考试动态。
- **体例新颖、针对性强**：鉴于英语作文以论说文为主的趋势，本书编者特为考生量身定做了六十篇精品美文，并按主题分为经济、教育、文化、科技、环保、法律、犯罪等十二单元，每单元包含相关主题的200词左右的短文各五篇，短小精悍、字字珠玑、有理有据、人情入理。每篇文章都辅以编者精辟的“评头论足”，范文的长处优点跃然纸上。再加上对单词及短语的详解、“联想”等实用词汇素材的“释疑解惑”，非常有利于考生全方位地赏析、借鉴和背诵。
- **启发性与临摹性强**：本书的独特之处在于每篇文章都附有激发写作创意的“相关链接”，即从正反两方立场出发的主题句和支撑素材。这常常是考生想写但又倍感力不从心的、令人豁然开朗、爱不释手的观点句和论证论据，从而帮助考生开启想象的门扉，活跃文思、充实语汇，既节省时间，又避免雷同。本书的文风、构思与技巧虽然迥异，但均贴近考生的英语写作实际，在丰富翔实的写作素材的支撑下，可临摹性极强，并不是阳春白雪、曲高和寡。
- **专项突破、有利自学自练**：本书各篇灵活运用了诸如疑问式、引语式、故事式等多种开头方法；举例子、打比方、列数据等多种摆事实讲道理的论证手段以及概括式、建议式、展望式等不同结尾技巧，非常有助于广大考生在短期内强化英语写作能力和应试技巧。附录一收集了大量关键、经典的从开篇到结尾的英文写作套句。附录二则收录了常用的成语、谚语、名人名言等，令考生一书在手，成竹在胸。

我们相信在使用了本书之后，考生一定可以在英语写作词汇、句式、布局和技巧等方面获得显著提高，但我们决不鼓励考生只是死记硬背某页某篇，而是提倡兼收并蓄，在背诵的基础上大量开展写作实践。

本书适用于参加大学英语四、六级考试，研究生入学考试，MBA、MPA 入学考试，同等学力、PETS、雅思、托福等各类英语等级考试的考生，相信对广大应试者在短期内迅速提高英语写作能力、顺利越过写作难关大有裨益。

本书由从事硕士入学考试研究和辅导多年的曾宇涛老师担任主编，编委包括时华和郭伟老师。本书的编写工作得到了外籍专家 Gerrit Van Nieuwenhuizen 以及张光波、赵芳、刘丽娜、顾玉莲、林红、于琰、王莉莉老师的热情帮助，在此表示由衷的感谢。

由于编者水平和编写时间有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

2004 年 5 月

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UNIT ONE

ON BUSINESS

Passage One Foreign Investment

【开卷狂读】

Foreign investment, as proved repeatedly, has many merits; it boosts the local economy; increases the government revenue; speeds up the technical innovations and helps maintain a smooth money flow. Without the help of foreign capital, we couldn't accelerate the pace of economic development in West China.

Thanks to the foreign investment, China has witnessed significant changes in the past decades. High-tech enterprises have been established, old manufacturers revitalized and the living standard of our people greatly improved as well.

The question is not whether we need foreign investment or not. Instead, the question is how we can attract more foreign capital?

First of all, continuous efforts must be made to maintain our country's stability to guarantee a favorable investment environment. Meanwhile, more preferential policies need shaping to convince foreign entrepreneurs that it does pay to invest in China. The more currencies we could obtain from overseas, the more flourishing our local economy will become, and the better outlook will be embraced in the future.

All in all, the importance of foreign investment cannot be overemphasized. In no case should we cease our efforts for more international funds and capital. (189 words)

【评头论足】

开篇点题，直接谈及外商投资的好处，节约了很多笔墨。结尾处转向讨论吸引外资的方法，不显空洞。另外标点符号的使用是此文的又一长处。

【释疑解惑】

1. merit/'merit/*n.* 优点, 长处 (可用以代替 advantage)
2. boost/bu:st/ *v.* 推进, 促进
3. speed up 加速
4. innovation/:'inə'veiʃən/ *n.* 革新

【联想】invention *n.* 发明

initiative *n.* 主动权, 主动性

creativity *n.* 创造力

5. enterprise/'entəpraiz/ *n.* 企业

【联想】company, corporation, firm, agency, plant 等均可用来表达“公司”之意。

6. high-tech/'haitek/*n.* 高科技, 即 high-technology 另有 sci-tech 表示“科技”之意。
7. manufacturer/:'mænjə'fæktʃərə/ *n.* 制造厂, 制造商
8. revitalize/ri:'vaitəlaiz/*v.* 使新生, 使恢复元气
9. preferential/:'prefə'renʃəl/*adj.* 优惠的, 优先的
10. entrepreneur/'ɒntɹəprənə:/ *n.* 企业家, 创业者
11. flourishing/'flʌrɪʃɪŋ/*adj.* 繁荣的

【相关链接】

- 2 1. 作为发展中国家, 中国急需大量的外部资金。

▲ As a developing country, China is in urgent need of huge amount of foreign capital.

2. 外商投资对我国经济发展的重要性就如同空气对于人的重要性一样。

Foreign investment to our economy is as important as is air to our life.

3. 世界银行的统计表明, 中国是全球吸引外资最多的发展中国家。

China is the developing country attracting most of the international investments in the past years, according to the latest statistics by World Bank.

4. 若没有充足的外商投资, 中国的经济改革和发展势必会遇到更多的困难。

Without continuously affluent foreign investment, we could have encountered more problems and difficulties in our economic reform and development.

5. 与美国相比, 外商在中国的投资占全国总投资的份额仍然很低。

Compared with the situation in the USA, the percentage of the foreign funds among the total national investment remains at a pretty low level.

6. 据中国商务部透露: 在过去五年中, 外商在华投资为我国 GDP 的增长做出了很大的贡献。

It is reported by Ministry of Commerce of P. R China that foreign investment in China has made great contributions to the soaring of Chinese GDP in the past five years.

7. 外商投资企业为当地的老百姓以及外来务工人员提供了数不清的就业良机。因此, 在很大程度上减轻了下岗工人的压力。

Foreign-invested enterprises provide numerous job opportunities to the locals as well as the migrant workers, which, in turn, relieves the pressure of layoffs to a considerable extent.

8. 毋庸置疑, 人们从直接或间接的外商投资中获益匪浅。

It goes without saying that people benefit a great deal from the direct and indirect foreign funds and capital.

9. 中国自从 1979 年向世界开放, 已经在吸收外资方面获得了惊人的成绩。

Since its opening to the outside world in 1979, China has made remarkable achievements in attracting foreign investment.

Passage Two On Leadership

【开卷狂读】

Do you think leaders are important for a successful business? What are the essential traits of a good administrator in your mind? Intelligence? Resourcefulness? Or courage? As for me, the most important attributes for a company executive are his integrity, broad-mindedness and profound concern for his company.

Integrity is always the No. 1 quality. There is no shortage of examples of corrupted officials who misused their power and seriously damaged our economy and international reputation. Leaders at all levels can never overemphasize the importance of being honest.

Secondly, a manager must be liberal-minded enough to accept new ideas and put himself in others' shoes. Broadmindedness is especially valuable when negotiations between different companies or between a company and its clients occur.

Thirdly, a good supervisor should also have genuine concern for his company and the well-being of his investors and staff. Only when he truly understands others and shares with them a common vision can he lead them effectively and creatively. (161 words)

【评头论足】

以排比式疑问句或设问句开头是一种拉近与读者的距离、启发读者思考的很好的开头方式, 值得借鉴。

【释疑解惑】

1. leader/'li:də/n. 领导人, 领导者

【派生】leadership *n.* 领导者之职位

【联想】administrator, manager, executive, boss 和 supervisor 均有管理者之意

2. trait/treit/*n.* 特有的品质

【联想】quality *n.* 素质, 品格

attribute *n.* 品质

3. resourcefulness/ri'sɔ:sfʊlnis/ *n.* 足智多谋

【联想】versatile *adj.* 多才多艺的

4. profound/prə'faund/ *adj.* 深切的, 深刻的

5. corrupted *adj.* 腐败的

【派生】corruption *n.* 腐败

6. ...can never/not overemphasize... 怎么强调也不为过。

7. liberal-minded *adj.* 心胸开阔的, 与 broad-minded 同义

【联想】narrow-minded *adj.* 心胸狭窄的

8. put sb. in others' shoes 替别人考虑

9. well-being/wel'bi:ɪŋ/ *n.* 福祉, 康乐

【相关链接】

1. 好的领导人可以给公司带来更多经济或精神效益。

A good leader could bring his/her company more benefits, either financial or spiritual.

2. 好的公司领导可以带领大家实现更多目标。

A qualified leader is likely to lead the whole company to more achievements.

3. 公司主要领导的素质对于整个公司的重要性是不言而喻的。

It is crystal clear that the chief leaders and their personal qualities have extremely significant influences on the company.

4. 高素质的公司领导有利于激发公司员工的士气和工作热情。

A highly-qualified top leader is definitely beneficial to the morale and enthusiasm of the staff.

5. 没有高素质的高层领导, 就不会有高质量的产品, 就不会有良好的信誉, 也不会有长久的繁荣兴旺。

Without a highly-qualified top management, there will be neither good-quality products, nor enjoyable popularity, or ever-lasting prosperity of the business and operation.

6. 糟糕的领导对公司的损害是多方面的。

A bad leader will harm his/her company in many different ways.

7. 正如一名作家指出, 一个好领导应具备四种基本素质: 适应能力; 说服别人共同支持一种理念或一种蓝图的能力; 与众不同、富有说服力的口才以及正义感。

As an author puts it, the four essential qualities of a good leader are: adaptive capacity; an ability to engage others through shared meaning or a common vision; a distinctive and compelling voice and a sense of integrity.

8. 做领导的压力很大, 不论他表现得是好是坏, 受到的批评似乎总是比夸奖多。

Being a leader is stressful. It seems that leaders attract more blame than credit, no matter how they perform.

9. 一位好的管理者应具备多个鲜明的特质: 能下达清楚明确的指示; 同员工进行坦率的双向沟通; 懂得夸奖员工, 并以身作则, 从而激发员工的干劲。

A good supervisor has several distinct qualities, including being able to give clear and explicit instructions, maintaining an open and two-way channel of communication and being

able to motivate and inspire by praise and personal example.

10. 成功的管理者必须是乐观主义者。他们不是采取手足无措的方式面对挫折，而是千方百计寻求走出逆境的途径，并始终保持着乐观的态度。

A successful executive must be an optimist. Instead of reacting to any setback by assuming there is nothing they can do, they leave no stone untouched in finding the way out of every adversity and laugh through it.

11. 悲观主义者从每次机遇中看到是困难，而乐观主义者在每一个困难里觅到的却是契机。The pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity and the optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.

Passage Three Advertisement

【开卷狂读】

With the growing influence of mass media, we are all exposed to and to some extent drowned by advertisements. While it is true that some adverts do provide useful information about up-to-date products, I believe that their primary effect is to spur people to buy things that they don't really need.

First of all, most commercials do not intend to force us to buy a brand-new product. Instead, they are designed to persuade buyers that one company's product is superior to that of another. According to a latest report by American Consumers Association (ACA), 80 percent of the total consumers surveyed admit that they buy on the basis of comparisons they obtained from different advertisements of differentiated commodities they are offered in one form or another.

Furthermore, advertising is often intended to create a demand for a new item. In other words, its ultimate goal is to convince potential buyers that this new product is really necessary, whether it actually is or not.

Therefore, although adverts are helpful to consumers who prefer to compare different brands, in view of their genuine purpose, they can only serve as our decision-making assistant rather than any authorized spokesman. (194 words)

【评头论足】

此文为采用逐层展开式开头，水到渠成式结尾，中间的论证论据比较充分。且用词和句式多有变化。

【释疑解惑】

1. advertisement/əd'vɜ:təismənt/n. 广告, 可简写成 ad 或 advert

2. spur/spɜ:/ v. 刺激, 鼓舞

3. commercial/kə'mɜ:fəl/ n. 特指电视广告

4. brand-new product n. 全新的产品

【联想】second-hand adj. 二手的

5. consumer/kən'sju:mə/ n. 消费者

【联想】customer 顾客

client 客户

buyer/purchaser 买家

shopper 购物者

6. superior/sju:'piəriə/ adj. 优于 n. 上司

【词组】direct superior 顶头上司

【联想】be inferior to 劣于

7. demand/di'mænd/ n. 需求

【词组】suit/meet/fulfill one's need/demand/expectation 满足需求

【联想】expectation 期望

need 需求

requirement 要求

8. potential/pəu'tenʃəl/ adj. 潜在的

【词组】potential customer 潜在客户

potential talent 潜能

potential market 潜在市场

9. in view of 考虑到

10. authorized spokesman 官方发言人, 代言人

【相关链接】

1. 广告浪费我们的宝贵时间。

Precious time is wasted while watching the junk adverts.

2. 长期受广告的误导, 青少年很可能会盲目追逐时尚, 甚至形成了不良的生活习气。

Youngsters who are frequently exposed to misleading ads might be led to follow some fashion blindly or even be tempted into an unhealthy lifestyle.

3. 沿街派发的广告宣传单撒落一地, 污染环境, 是城市景观的污点。

Some leaflets and handouts are scattered here and there, polluting the environment. They are a blemish on the landscape of the city.

4. 众所周知, 天使与邪恶势不两立, 而广告却将它们完美地集于一身。

As is known to all, angels and evils are poles apart. But advertisements combine them perfectly.

5. 只要我们打开电视、浏览报纸、查看邮箱或是上网冲浪, 广告便立即映入眼帘。

Whenever we turn on the TV, look through a newspaper, open the mailbox, or surf on the Internet, advertisements would immediately jump into our sight.

6. 广告中充斥着太多虚假信息，令人怀疑、误导视听。

Adverts are packed with so much fake and exaggerated information that they are deceptive and misleading.

7. 产品质量不可靠无疑会动摇消费者对产品的信心。审慎的购买者会减少选购商品的次数，这就会缩小贸易额，进而削弱整体经济。

The unreliability of the goods would no doubt shatter consumer confidence. Wary buyers would shop much less, thus decreasing the volume of trade and leading to a weakened overall economy.

8. 政府应该加大对虚假广告，尤其是虚假药品广告和虚假食品广告的打击力度。

It is absolutely necessary that government take even harsher measures to punish more severely the cheating adverts, especially those for food and pharmacy.

9. 广告营造更加公平的商业竞争环境，并且有助于厂家抓住机遇，抢得市场先机。

Adverts create a fairer environment for commercial competition and help the manufacturers seize the opportunity and compete for the share of market

10. 有些广告画面生动活泼、语言机智诙谐，具有极高的艺术价值和创意，给生活增添色彩。

With artistic photography and witty slogan, some ads are of high artistic value and originality; therefore, they add to the beauty of our lives.

11. 广告不仅为我们的电视节目付账，还为拍电影、出杂志、印报纸出资。

Advertising not only pays for our TV programs, but it also subsidizes the cost of producing movies, publishing magazines and printing newspapers.

12. 或许每个人都应更谨慎、更老练地看待广告中的内容。

Perhaps everyone should be more cautious and worldly-wise about what are asserted in the commercials.

13. 广告的优点还是多于缺点，毕竟它们使我们了解到提高生活质量的新产品。

It is more helpful than hurtful and it does succeed in helping us to learn about new products that may improve our lives.

14. 没有广告的生活对现代人来说难以想象。

A life without advertisements is inconceivable to a modern man.
I can't imagine what life would be like without advertising.



Passage Four Big Company VS. Small Company

【开卷狂读】

Despite all the popular advantages like better training chances and higher salaries with the giant companies like IBM or GE, I would still prefer to work for a small company for the following reasons.

First, small companies are more flexible than the giants, while it can be argued that larger corporations seem to have well-established markets and are, therefore, more stable. However, in today's competitive society, smaller firms are often more capable of weathering changes in the marketplace. With their smaller scale and less investment, it is easier and faster for medium and small-sized businesses to change their track whenever the market demands it.

In the second place, you do learn in small companies. Although a smaller firm may not offer the same level of training and support that a big firm does, new employees are usually given more responsibilities and opportunities to grow.

Furthermore, in a company with a small staff, everyone has greater possibilities to get more attention from the senior managers and have more opportunities to demonstrate his skills and advantages, thus accumulating more precious experience which makes him appealing to potential employers even though he loses his job in the firm.

In conclusion, anyone who favors taking risks and seeking learning experiences needs to start from a small company. (213 words)

8 【评头论足】

▲ 开头似乎是在说大公司的诸多好处，实则从语气中表达了作者自己与此相反的观点。文章脉络清晰，分段合理，整体的逻辑性较强。

【释疑解惑】

1. prefer/'pri:fə:/v. (两者相比) 更喜欢 prefer... to... ; prefer to do sth.
2. flexible/'fleksəbl/adj. 灵活的
【派生】flexibility n. 灵活性, 机动性
【联想】elastic adj. 适应性强的, 灵活的
3. giant/'dʒaɪənt/n. 巨人 此处引申为巨型大公司
【联想】startup 初成立的公司
4. competitive/kəm'petitiv/adj. 竞争激烈的
【派生】competition n. 竞争
competitor n. 竞争者, 与 rival, component 同义。
5. senior/'si:njə/adj. 高级的; 年长的; 高层的
【词组】senior middle school (英国英语) 高中
senior citizen 长者 (即高龄公民)
senior management 高层管理
6. demonstrate/'demənstreit/v. 展示 常简写为 Demo.
【联想】presentation n. 演示
promotion n. 促销

7. accumulate/ə'kju:mjuleit/v. 积累

【相关链接】

1. 大公司往往能提供更加优厚的待遇。

Big companies usually could offer far better salaries, allowances, bonuses and other benefits.

2. 其次，在大公司的发展前景更为广阔一些。

Besides, you could embrace a better outlook and a brighter future if you work with a big company.

3. 大公司是一个更大的舞台，你可以充分展示自己的才华并得到相应的报酬。

A large company is actually a bigger arena, where you could play to the full and get rewarded in return.

4. 大多数小公司都有比较亲近的人际关系，令员工感觉放松而愉快。

In the vast majority of small businesses, you could find a closer interpersonal relationship that makes everyone feel easy, happy and cheerful.

5. 大公司里人才济济，智力平平的人很难出人头地。

A large company is a deep river gathering talented swimmers, preventing the people of average intelligence from standing out and excelling themselves.

6. 为小公司做事可以为将来自己的事业积累一些宝贵经验。

To work for a small company owned by others is to learn to manage a company of your own in the future.

7. 小公司虽然缺少资金和现金储备，但它没有什么好损失的，可以在新技术上赌一把，而大公司却不敢就此冒险。

Although lacking the funding and cash reserves, smaller companies have less to lose and thus can afford the gamble on new technologies that larger companies consider too risky to devote themselves to.

8. 大公司经过一批批员工的努力奋斗，已经积累了丰富的经验和知识。

Based on contributions from many generations of employees, large companies have already accumulated a pool of experience and knowledge.

9. 大公司通常提供医疗保险和退休金等福利，这都是重要的长远报酬。

Large companies usually offer benefits such as medical insurance and retirement plans, which are both important long-term considerations.

10. 大公司有研发中心，频繁从事研发活动，以占据市场首位、开拓新一代高科产品。

Large companies have busy research and development centers to stay on top of the market and develop the next generation of hi-tech products.