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学 生 生 活

有益处的 [ˌbeniˈfiʃ əl] *adj.* beneficial ☐☐☐

Living on the campus is **beneficial** to the students not only academically but also psychologically. 住在校园里对学生而言不仅在学术上, 而且在心理上都有益处。

教育 [edjuːˈkeɪʃ ən] *n.* education ☐☐☐

This materialistic outlook has seriously influenced **education**. 这种物欲观严重地影响了教育。

方向 [diˈrekʃ ən] *n.* direction ☐☐☐

Growing up in changed culture and society, children see almost everything in the **directions** different from their parents.

孩子们在变化了的文化和社会环境下长大, 他们几乎看待每件事物的角度和父母都不同。

考虑 [kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃ ən] *n.* consideration ☐☐☐

After careful **consideration**, however, I finally decided it was worthwhile to attend college. 在仔细考虑后, 我最后觉得上大学还是值得的。

抱怨 [kəmˈpleɪnt] *n.* complaint ☐☐☐

Educationalists say that generation gap is a source of **complaints** from both parents and children.

教育家们说父母们和孩子们都在抱怨“代沟”现象。

情况, 环境 [ˈsə:kəmstəns] *n.* circumstance ☐☐☐

Under this **circumstance**, we should not criticize parents if their children behave badly. 在这种情况下, 如果孩子表现差我们不应批评父母。

机会 [tʃɑːns] *n.* chance ☐☐☐

We also should give the kids some chances to earn money, by which means we can show that earning money is not easy, and they should spend the money carefully. 我们还可以给孩子提供挣钱的机会, 这可以告诉他们挣钱是不容易的, 应当节俭。

性格 [ˈkærɪktə] n. character

Growing older, they'll show some anti-social **characters** such as smoking, taking drugs or engaging in gang fights. 长大后, 他们会有一些反社会的行为, 如抽烟、吸毒或打群架。

能力 [əˈbɪlɪti] n. ability

Examinations are unable to evaluate one's true **ability**. 考试并不能衡量一个人的真正能力。

目标, 目的 [eɪm] n. aim

It seems that the **aim** of school education is to achieve the tameness of students for society rather than to cultivate the unique minds for the individuals. 学校教育似乎是为了给社会培养听话的学生, 而不是培养有独立思想的个体。

途径, 方法 [əˈpreʊtʃ] n. approach

Learning foreign languages just offers us such a good **approach**. 学习外语不失为一种很好的途径。

评估方法 [əˈsesmənt] n. assessment

Some schools have tried using other forms of **assessment**. 一些学校已经尝试使用其他的评估形式。

大气, 气氛, 气息 [ˈætməsfiə] n. atmosphere

By contrast, the classroom lesson organized in an enjoyable, entertaining **atmosphere** usually offers students more than what they have expected. 相反, 学生们在趣味性的课堂上上课学的东西通常比他们期望的多。

行为 [biˈheɪvjə] n. behaviour

In a word, we should consider different situations and make objective decisions, for many factors might result in bad **behaviour** of children. 总而言之, 我们应该区别对待不同的情况, 作出客观的决定。因为导致孩子们表现不好的因素很多。

好处 [ˈbenɪfɪt] n. benefit

Living on the campus brings us great **benefits**. 住在校园里给我们带来很大的好处。

预算 [ˈbʌdʒɪt] n. budget

With the limited **budget**, the government is unable to invest much money in education. 由于预算有限, 政府不能在教育上投资很多钱。

负担 [ˈbʌdən] n. burden

Students who have part-time jobs can relieve, to some extent, the economic **burdens** of their parents. 有兼职工作的学生能在某种程度上减轻他们父母的经济负担。

校园	['kæmpəs] <i>n.</i>	campus	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
These days we often hear people on campus talk about the educational application of computers called Computer-Assisted Instruction, or CAI. 这些日子, 我们在校园里经常听到人们谈论计算机辅助教学 (CAI) 的教育应用。			
候选人	['kændidit] <i>n.</i>	candidate	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Without formal examinations, it will be hard for universities to select qualified candidates . 若没有考试, 大学很难选择合适的候选人。			
事业	[kə'riə] <i>n.</i>	career	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
When one finishes his study abroad, he will have more opportunities for his future career . 当一个人完成留学时, 他将有更多的机会开拓未来的事业。			
案例	[keis] <i>n.</i>	case	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Students in education, sociology, and psychology classes, for example, are often required to solve problems in groups, design projects, make presentations, and examine case studies . 例如, 学教育学、社会学和心理学的学生常被要求小组讨论解决问题、设计项目、作演讲、研究案例。			
文章	['ɑ: tikl] <i>n.</i>	article	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
I hit upon an article in which some people hold that students should wear uniforms every day. 我偶然看到一篇文章, 其中说道一些人认为学生应该每天都穿校服。			
发展	[di'veləpmənt] <i>n.</i>	development	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
If the students are forced to wear uniforms every day, how can they develop their individuality and creativity? 如果学生们被迫每天都穿校服, 他们怎样发展个性和创造力呢?			
支持	[sə'pɔ:t] <i>v.</i>	support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Nevertheless, there are more reasons why university students should support themselves for the full tuition of their tertiary education. 然而, 有更多的原因可以说明为什么大学生应当自己支付他们的高等教育费用。			
赚钱	[ə:n] <i>v.</i>	earn	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Some students have become dropouts because through part-time jobs they have found that the more education they have, the less money they earn . 一些学生退学了, 因为他们通过兼职工作发现, 他们受的教育越多, 赚的钱就越少。			
覆盖	['kʌvə] <i>v.</i>	cover	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Compared with the elementary and secondary education, the			

college education is operating in a quite different system, which **covers** a great variety of researching fields and involves numerous distinguished professors and projects. 与小学、中学相比,大学教育的体制是一个完全不同的系统,它覆盖了很多不同的研究领域,包括很多著名的教授和课程。

现在 [ˈnaʊədeɪz] *n.* **nowadays** ☐☐☐

Nowadays there are more and more young people going abroad for study. 现在越来越多的年轻人出国留学。

考试 [ɪɡˌzæmɪˈneɪʃən] *n.* **examination** ☐☐☐

From elementary schools to universities, students have to take many **examinations**. 从小学到大学,学生们需要参加很多的考试。

程度 [dɪˈɡri:] *n.* **degree** ☐☐☐

A professor's teaching style is another factor that determines the **degree** and type of student participation. 一个教授的教学风格是决定学生参与形式和参与程度的另一个因素。

设施 [fəˈsɪlɪti] *n.* **facility** ☐☐☐

In kindergartens, there are many educational **facilities** from which children can benefit. 幼儿园有很多教育设施,孩子们可以从中受益。

舒适的 [ˈkʌmfətəbl] *adj.* **comfortable** ☐☐☐

For another, many students do not want to return to their native country after graduation because most of them want to seek a more **comfortable** life overseas. 另外,很多学生毕业后不想回到祖国,因为他们中的绝大多数人想在国外追求更加舒适的生活。

可靠的 [rɪˈlaɪəbl] *adj.* **reliable** ☐☐☐

However, testing a person by examinations is still regarded as the only **reliable** and feasible method to measure one's knowledge and ability. 然而,用考试来测试一个人仍旧被认为是唯一可靠和可行的衡量一个人知识和能力的办法。

热情 [ɪnˈθju:ziæzəm] *n.* **enthusiasm** ☐☐☐

A crack of joke may inspire students' interest and **enthusiasm** and then what they learn leaves on them an impression not easily forgotten. 一席妙语可以激发学生的兴趣和热情,这样一来,他们就会将课堂上学的东西牢记在心。

幼儿园 [ˈkɪndəɡɑ:tɪn] *n.* **kindergarten** ☐☐☐

Many people, however, argue that children should be looked after in the **kindergarten**.

然而，很多人认为儿童应该在幼儿园被照看。

几乎没有，很少的，小的 ['lɪtl] *adj.* little

Besides, students are expected to learn only what the teacher tells them, and have **little** chance to take advantage of others' ideas. 在这种课堂上，学生们只被期望学会老师教给他们的东西，没有机会利用其他同学的想法。

交流 [kə.mju:ni'keɪʃən] *n.* communication

Foreign languages are **communication** tools for human beings. 外语是人类进行沟通的工具。

自由 ['fri:dəm] *n.* freedom

Psychologists warn the parents to respect children's **freedom** and rights. 心理学家警告家长们应尊重孩子们的自由和权利。

影响 ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* influence

We must give them **positive influence** during their childhoods. 在童年时代，我们一定要给他们好的影响。

创新，改革 [ɪnə'veɪʃən] *n.* innovation

On the contrary, their creativity and **innovation** should be encouraged. 相反地，对他们的创造能力和创新精神应该给予鼓励。

兴趣 ['ɪntrɪst] *n.* interest

The obvious problem with it is that few students link their **interests** to their final success. 由此带来的问题是，很少有学生把自己的兴趣与最终的成功联系起来。

文学 ['lɪtərɪtʃəl] *n.* literature

It can certainly be expected that more boys are interested in engineering, and more girls intend to choose **literature** or education when they grow up.

当然我们可以预期，当他们长大的时候，更多的男孩会对工程学感兴趣，更多的女孩往往选择文学或者是教育。

主人 ['mɑ: stə] *n.* master

First of all, I can be a **master** of myself in learning. 首先，我可以做自我学习的主人。

组织，单位 [ˌɔ:ɡənai'zeɪʃən] *n.* organization

I would play in musical groups, take part in sports, and join campus **organizations**. 我可以加入乐队、参加运动项目和加入校园各种团体。

参与 [pɑ:ˌtɪsi'peɪʃən] *n.* participation

Participation in the classroom is not only accepted but also expected of students in many courses.

课堂参与对学生来说不仅是接受的，而且是他们所期望的，这在许多课程中都是如此。

快乐 [pleʒə] n. pleasure ☐☐☐

In this kind of classes, in which heated debates are conducted, students often find out they are motivated by the **pleasure** of study. 在这种课上，由于学生们进行的热烈的讨论，所以他们经常发现自己受到愉快学习气氛的激励。

潜力 [pə'tenʃəl] n. potential ☐☐☐

Strengthening the study of foreign languages is helpful for us to increase the ability of thinking in images and explore the **potential** of our left-brain. 加强语言的学习，可以帮助我们更有效地提高形象思维能力，更大限度地开发左脑所具有的潜能。

压力 [preʃə] n. pressure ☐☐☐

Besides indoor games such as playing chess or cards, other hobbies like stamp-collecting can help us escape from the **pressure** of daily studies. 除此之外，一些室内游戏如下棋、打扑克，还有像集邮之类的爱好，都可以帮助我们减轻每天学习的压力。

问题 ['prɒbləm] n. problem ☐☐☐

What we should do is to tell children how to solve these **problems** properly. 我们应该做的是告诉孩子们如何正确地解决这些问题。

过程 ['prəʊses] n. process ☐☐☐

It will do harm to the whole **process** of their growth.
这对他们的成长是有害的。

惩罚 ['pʌnɪʃmənt] n. punishment ☐☐☐

A good old-fashioned corporal **punishment** is out of the question. 那种传统意义上的好办法——体罚是根本行不通的。

证据 ['pru:f] n. proof ☐☐☐

To many English learners, English is such a useful tool that they must focus their efforts on a **proof** of their English proficiency through exams. 在许多英语学习者看来，英语是一个有用的工具，为了使其“有用”，他们必须尽力通过能证明自己水平的考试。

方面 [ris'pekt] n. respect ☐☐☐

By contrast, intellectual development can be beneficial to us in this **respect**.
相反，智力的发展在这方面能为我们带来很多益处。

责任 [ris.pɒnsə'biliti] n. responsibility ☐☐☐

However, we cannot think that parents should accept **responsibility** and be punished if their children behave badly. 不过, 如果孩子们表现不好, 我们不能认为父母应承担责任或接受惩罚。

扩展, 扩散, 传播 [spred] *n.*

spread

The **spread** of juvenile delinquency in our own age is largely due to parental laxity. 当今时代, 青少年犯罪的日益猖獗在相当大的程度上是由于父母管教不力所致。

学科 [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] *n.*

subject

You will probably say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, geography, geometry, history, science and all the other **subjects**. 你可能会说是为了让他们学习母语和其他语言、数学、几何、地理、历史、科学及其他学科。

成功 [sək'ses] *n.*

success

It is not difficult to see that what our teachers have done is for the purpose of students' academic **success**. 不难看出, 老师们所做的是为了学生在学业上有所成就。

视力, 视野 ['vɪʒən] *n.*

vision

First of all, it can broaden the students' **vision**. 首先, 它可以拓宽学生的眼界。

假期 [və'keɪʃən] *n.*

vacation

The **vacation** is so short that I cannot even complete one thing. 这个假期是那么短, 以至于我都不能完成一件事。

抛弃, 放弃 [ə'bændən] *v.*

abandon

More importantly, relatives, neighbours and his teachers should give the very kid as much love as possible to make him feel least **abandoned**. 更重要的是, 亲戚、邻居以及他的老师应尽可能多地爱这个孩子, 尽量使他感觉到自己没有抛弃。

获得 [ə'kwaɪə] *v.*

acquire

To be fair, the serious way of lecture allows us to **acquire** much information in class. 说句公道话, 严肃性的课堂教学可使我们学到很多知识。

提供, 供应得起 [ə'fɔ:d] *v.*

afford

Physical recreation **affords** us the opportunities to strengthen our bodies. 体育锻炼可使我们有机会强健体魄。

表现, 举止 [bi'heɪv] *v.*

behave

However, there are still children who **behave** badly. 然而, 还

有表现不好的孩子。

挑战 [tʃælɪndʒ] v. challenge ☐☐☐

Many professors encourage students to question and **challenge** their ideas. 许多教授鼓励学生对自己的观点提问并发出挑战。

完成 [kəm'pli:t] v. complete ☐☐☐

I not only **complete** my homework, but also spend time with my friends. 我不只完成了作业，还能有时间跟朋友相处。

祝贺 [kən'grætʃuleit] v. congratulate ☐☐☐

Now I am here at college and I seem to have more reasons to **congratulate** myself on my right decision. 现在我在上大学，似乎有更多的理由庆幸自己作出了正确的选择。

反对 [kɒntrə'dikt] v. contradict ☐☐☐

Students who make assertions that **contradict** the professor's point of view should be prepared to substantiate their positions. 那些提出与教授相反意见的学生应该作好充分的准备来证实自己的论点。

继续 [kən'tɪnju:] v. continue ☐☐☐

We go to school, above all, to learn how to learn, so that, when we have left school, we can **continue** to learn.

首先，我们上学是为了学会如何学习，这样，当我们离开学校时，我们能继续学习。

批评 ['kritisaɪz] v. criticize ☐☐☐

Some people think that, in order to improve the quality of education, students should be encouraged to evaluate and **criticize** their teachers.

一些人认为，要提高教学质量，学生们应该积极地评价和批评他们的老师。

决定 [di'saɪd] v. decide ☐☐☐

Sometimes the future of a person may be **decided** by a single examination. 有时一个人的未来也许只是由一次考试来决定。

不鼓励，打击 [dis'kʌrɪdʒ] v. discourage ☐☐☐

Wearing uniforms, to some extent, **discourages** individuality and hinders the development of creativity. 在某种程度上，穿校服压制个性，阻碍创造力的发展。

出现 [i'meɪdʒ] v. emerge ☐☐☐

However, new educational trends have **emerged** in the humanities and social sciences in the past two decades. 然而，在过去 20 年中，在人文科学和社会科学的教学出现了新

的教学趋势。

强调 ['emfəsaɪz] v. **emphasize** ☐☐☐

What they **emphasize** is that formal examinations are harmful to students' creativity. 他们强调的是正规的考试对学生的创造力有害。

进入 ['entə] v. **enter** ☐☐☐

For example, in China, only half of high school graduates were admitted to colleges and universities in 1997, but in 2001 two thirds of them **entered** colleges. 例如, 在中国, 1997 年仅有一半的高中毕业生可以进入大学, 但是在 2001 年 2/3 的高中毕业生都可以进入大学。

建立 [is'tæblɪʃ] v. **establish** ☐☐☐

Attending lectures is very essential for students whose ability of independent learning is not fully **established**. 听课对自学能力还没完全形成的学生来说是十分重要的。

体验 [iks'piəriəns] v. **experience** ☐☐☐

Students can get opportunities to **experience** a totally different culture. 学生们有机会体验一种完全不同的文化。

引导 [gaɪd] v. **guide** ☐☐☐

Some professors prefer to control discussion, while others prefer to **guide** the class without dominating it. 一些教授喜欢控制讨论, 而其他一些教授则喜欢引导学生讨论, 而不是控制。

完成 ['fɪnɪʃ] v. **finish** ☐☐☐

Thirdly, when they **finish** their study abroad, they will have more choices for their future career. 第三, 当他们完成了在国外的学习生活后, 他们对未来的事业也会有更多的选择。

判断 [dʒʌdʒ] v. **judge** ☐☐☐

Whether young people should study abroad should be left to individuals to **judge**. 年轻人是否应该出国留学, 这应该留给个人去判断。

教导 [ɪn'strʌkt] v. **instruct** ☐☐☐

From the first day children go to school, they are repeatedly **instructed** to respect their teachers and to be good students in various academic performances.

从进校门的第一天开始, 学生就不断地被教导: 要尊敬老师, 做一个全面发展的好学生。

提到 ['menʃən] v. **mention** ☐☐☐

From what I have **mentioned** above, it is not difficult to get the conclusion that students should go abroad to study. 从上

面我所提到的，不难得出这样一个结论：学生应该出国留学。

忽略

[ni'glekt] v.

neglect

□□□

Though they offer best life to their children, they **neglect** to teach their children how to think properly. 虽然他们给子女提供最充裕的生活条件，但他们忽略了应教给孩子们如何正确地思考。

参与

[pa:'tisipeit] v.

participate

□□□

But by this means students frequently fail to **participate** in class actively. 但用这种方式上课，学生们经常无法积极参与课堂活动。

准备

[pri'peə] v.

prepare

□□□

We send our children to school to **prepare** them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. 我们送孩子上学是为了让他们为自己长大后的工作作准备。

提出

[prə'pəuz] v.

propose

□□□

Therefore, some people **propose** a suggestion that universities should accept equal numbers of men and women to study in every subject. 因此，一些人提出建议，大学每一个学科招收的男女同学数量都应该相等。

接受

[ri'si:v] v.

receive

□□□

Most of them have **received** formal education in university, where they acquired abundant knowledge and experience, which are quite essential to their future career.

他们绝大多数都受到大学的正式教育，在大学里他们获得了丰富的知识和经验，那些知识和经验对他们未来的职业是十分必要的。

反应

[ri'ækt] v.

react

□□□

At least this will help them to develop vigorous views of their own and give them something positive to **react** against.

至少，这有助于他们培养他们自己鲜明的观点，并且给他们提供了一些积极的事情让他们作出反应。

表明，揭示

[ri'vi:l] v.

reveal

□□□

Researches **reveal** that students who suffer from corporal punishment tend to resort to violence in their future life.

研究表明遭受过肉体惩罚的孩子倾向于在他们以后的人生中使用暴力。

强调

[stres] v.

stress

□□□

Since some college or university courses are “applied” rather than theoretical, they **stress** “doing” and involvement.

由于一些大学的课程是应用型的，而非理论型的，他们强调的是“动手”和参与。

倾向于 [tend] v. **tend**

Students **tend** to lay emphasis on the content which will be tested. 学生们容易只重视那些将要被考到的内容。

穿 [weə] v. **wear**

How dull and monotonous it is that all the students are **wearing** the same uniforms. 所有学生穿同样的校服是多么的单调和无趣。

学术的 [ækə'demik] adj. **academic**

Meanwhile, college graduates should spend more time on their learning to improve their **academic** performance. They also need to have a moderate salary requirement. 同时，大学毕业生应该花更多的时间在学习上以提高学习成绩，并且有一个适度的薪金要求。

可得到的 [ə'veiləbl] adj. **available**

As we know, our textbooks remain unchanged for ages while the up-to-date software on various subjects is easily **available** anywhere, say, on the Internet, thus stirring up my curiosity about more knowledge. 众所周知，我们的教材是多年不变的，而各学科的新软件在任何地方都很容易弄到，例如从因特网上下载。这样一来，就激起了我对更多知识的好奇心。

主要的 [tʃi:f] adj. **chief**

One of the **chief** aims of education is to equip future citizens with all they require to take their place in adult society. 教育的主要目的之一是，用以一切必要的东西来装备我们未来的公民，使他们以后能够在成人的社会里立足。

清楚的 [kliə] adj. **clear**

They also provide a **clear** objective standard by which the students can assess themselves and teachers can know what they should do next. 同时它们也提供了一个清晰、客观的标准来让学生们进行自我评估，也让老师明白下一步该怎么做。

单调的 [dʌl] adj. **dull**

It is obvious that wearing the uniforms would make school life **dull** and monotonous. 很显然，穿校服会使学校生活乏味单调。

令人愉快的 [in'dʒɔiəbl] adj. **enjoyable**

It is quite obvious that, in an **enjoyable** classroom lesson, not only do we learn the knowledge in books but we also acquire

some spiritual things brought about by the teacher's personality. 很明显,在趣味性的课堂上,我们不仅学会了书本知识,而且还获得了由老师个性带来的精神食粮。

最喜欢的

['feivərɪt] adj.

favourite

☐☐☐

Activities such as reading a novel at midnight, listening to a favourite record between classes are looked upon as a kind of private pleasure because they are necessary nourishment for growth of psychological well-being. 像在夜间读小说、课间欣赏一张自己最喜欢的唱片之类的活动都被视做一种个人乐趣,因为它们对心理健康都是必需的营养品。

有利的,有帮助的

['helpfəl] adj.

helpful

☐☐☐

This is especially helpful to new students. 这对新生而言特别有帮助。

独立的

[ɪndɪ'pendənt] adj.

independent

☐☐☐

Secondly, the process of writing evaluations will help the students think in their own way independently. 第二,写评估的过程可以帮助学生们以他们自己的方式独立思考。

非正式的

[ɪn'fɔ:ml] adj.

informal

☐☐☐

Although there are formal lectures during which the student has a passive role (i.e., listening and taking notes), many courses are organized around classroom discussions, student questions, and informal lectures. 尽管在一些正式的讲座中,学生扮演一个被动的角色(如听讲和做笔记),但在许多课程中,教师也采用课堂讨论、学生提问和非正式演讲等形式。

渴望的,激烈的

[ki:n] adj.

keen

☐☐☐

Firstly, because I was always hungry for knowledge and keen on learning, while in high school, I became more and more interested in such subjects as math, physics and chemistry. 首先,因为我一直渴慕知识,乐于学习。在中学时,我对数学、物理、化学等学科越来越感兴趣。

最新的

['leitɪst] adj.

latest

☐☐☐

The professors are aware of all the latest development in their fields. 教授了解本学科最新的发展情况。

懒惰的

['leɪzi] adj.

lazy

☐☐☐

In this way, children will become very lazy and unwilling to use their mind. 这样一来,他们就会变得很懒惰并且不愿意动脑。

合法的

['li:gəl] adj.

legal

☐☐☐

In the first place, it seriously violates the legal rights and

interests for children. 首先, 它严重侵犯了孩子们的合法权益。

空闲 [ˈleɪzə] *n.* leisure ☐☐☐

Physical recreation and intellectual development are the two basic ways in which we college students engage ourselves in our **leisure** time. 身体锻炼和智力活动是我们大学生的两种基本的业余活动方式。

显然的 [ˈɒbvɪəs] *adj.* obvious ☐☐☐

In my opinion, while overseas study has its drawbacks, the advantages are **obvious**. 依我看来, 虽然去国外学习有缺点, 但是优势也是很明显的。

开放的 [ˈəʊpənˈmaɪndɪd] *adj.* open-minded ☐☐☐

The knowledge of social customs acquired in the other countries helps them to become more **open-minded**. 在国外学习到的有关社会风俗的知识使他们的思想更开明。

实际的, 实用的 [ˈpræktɪkl] *adj.* practical ☐☐☐

Nearly everything they study at school has some **practical** use in their life, but is that the only reason why they go to school? 几乎在学校里学的一切在他们的日常生活中都有实际的用处, 但这就是他们上学的唯一理由吗?

社会的 [ˈsəʊʃəl] *adj.* social ☐☐☐

Solving problems in the dorm will enrich their **social** experience. 解决宿舍里的问题将丰富他们的社会经验。

成功的 [səkˈsesfəl] *adj.* successful ☐☐☐

A man who really knows how to learn will always be **successful**, because whenever he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way. 一个真正懂得学习的人终将是一个有成就的人, 因为不管他何时做以前从未做过的事, 他都会教自己如何以最好的办法来做。

艰苦的, 强硬的 [tʌf] *adj.* tough ☐☐☐

How do they respond in these **tough** situations — can they be creative with their answers? 在这样严峻的情况下, 他们如何回答问题——他们的答案会不会有创造力呢?

不愿意的 [ʌnˈwɪlɪŋ] *adj.* unwilling ☐☐☐

In this way, children will become **unwilling** to use their mind. 这样一来, 他们就会变得不愿意动脑。

完全地 [kəmˈpli:tli] *adv.* completely ☐☐☐

Since foreign languages have already been used as a tool in our daily life and machines cannot help us communicate

completely, why do we give up studying foreign languages?
既然外语已作为一种工具为我们日常所需要, 既然机器无法帮助我们最大限度地实现沟通, 我们还有什么理由放弃外语学习呢?

完全地 [ˈfʊli] *adv.* **fully**

When the time comes for the pupils to leave school, they are **fully** prepared to enter society as well-adjusted adults. 当学生离校的时候, 他们已经作好了进入成人世界的一切准备。

确实 [inˈdiːd] *adv.* **indeed**

Indeed, the issue whether or not corporal punishment should be abolished has aroused a heated discussion among people. 关于肉体惩罚是否应该被废止的问题确实在人群中引起了一场激烈的讨论。

只是, 正 [dʒʌst] *adv.* **just**

That is **just** the reason for us to learn foreign languages. 这正是我们学习外语的原因所在。

逻辑地 [ˈlɒdʒɪkəli] *adv.* **logically**

If they do have good communication skills, they will be able to do this **logically** and succinctly.

若他们确实有良好的交际能力, 他们就能做到逻辑分明、简洁清晰地回答问题。

同时 [ˈmin.waɪl] *adv.* **meanwhile**

Meanwhile, college graduates should spend more time on their learning to improve their academic performance. They also need to have a moderate salary requirement.

同时, 大学毕业生应该花更多的时间在学习上以提高学习成绩, 并且有一个适度的薪金要求。

几乎 [ˈniəli] *adv.* **nearly**

However, after the examination, most children forget **nearly** all the information and facts they stuff into their heads.

然而, 在考试结束后, 绝大部分的孩子都忘记了几乎所有塞进他们脑子的那些信息和事实。

快速地 [ˈræpidli] *adv.* **rapidly**

They can only test memory or the skill of working **rapidly** under pressure. 他们只能测试记忆力或在压力面前迅速完成工作的技巧。

确实 [ˈriəli] *adv.* **really**

But I think it is **really** neither a sagacious nor a practical method. 但我认为, 这确实是一个既没远见又不切实际的方法。

因此	[ðəəfo:] <i>adv.</i>	therefore	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Therefore, foreign languages build up a bridge to help people all around the world with communication. 因此, 外语为我们更好地与世人交流架起了一座桥梁。			
因此	[ðʌs] <i>adv.</i>	thus	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Thus, we needn't look into those thick and heavy dictionaries any more and some people think that it is not necessary for students to study foreign languages from then on. 因此, 人们不再需要翻阅厚重的词典。有人认为学生自此不再需要学习外语。			
只要		as long as	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Therefore, as long as it is financially feasible, an overseas education may do a person more good than harm. 因此, 只要在经济上允许, 出国留学还是利大于弊的。			
根本		at all	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
We should give a little money to the kids and tell them what money is at all. 我们应该给孩子们一点钱并告诉他们钱到底是什么。			
基于		base...on	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Some professors base part of the final grade on the student's oral participation. 一些教授把学生课堂上做的口头发言作为期末成绩的一部分。			
可以, 能		be able to	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Second, children in big cities are supposed to be able to receive an education with a higher quality compared with their counterparts who live in the countryside. 第二点, 大城市的孩子有望能够比居住在乡下的孩子受到更高质量的教育。			
对……负责		be responsible for	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Some think that the school should be more responsible for children's education compared with the parents. 一些人认为, 与父母相比, 学校更应为孩子的教育负责。			
习惯于		be used to	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Many students are not used to taking care of themselves. 很多学生不习惯于自己照顾自己。			
得到		come to	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
It is hard to come to an absolute conclusion. 要得到一个绝对的结论是困难的。			
相互		each other	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Thus, the gap between each other will find itself bridged. 这			

样,“代沟”之上自然就会架起一座桥梁。

不是……就是

either...or

□□□

The uneducated person, on the other hand, is **either** unable to do something new, **or** does it badly.

相反地,一个未受过教育的人不是无法做好新事情,就是做得很糟。

从事

engage in

□□□

I can usually tell about these qualities from the way the person presents himself or herself and some of the activities they have **engaged in**. 通常我可以通过看他们如何展示自己及一些他们参加过的活动来判断他们是否具有这种品质。

未能

fail to

□□□

But by this means students frequently **fail to** participate in class actively. 但用这种方式上课,学生们经常无法积极参与课堂活动。

落后

fall behind

□□□

Some **fall behind** others of their classes in school work and others often cut classes. 有些人学习成绩下降,有些人则经常逃学。

为了

for the purpose of

□□□

It is not difficult to see that what our teachers have done is **for the purpose of** students' academic success. 不难看出,老师们所做的是为了学生在学业上有所成就。

为了

for the sake of

□□□

So one thing is clear enough: **for the sake of** our students' prospects, teachers should also be called on to respect students and add more attention to enlightening the individuality of the students. 所以,这一点是很明确的:为了学生的前程,老师也应该尊重学生,把更多的注意力放在激励学生的个性发展上。

而不是

instead of

□□□

Firstly, students are not old enough to resist the temptation of spending time in such an easy way **instead of** being forced to hit textbooks. 首先,由于学生们年龄小,难以抵挡这种轻松度时而无须被迫去读书的方式。

众所周知的是

It is well-known that...

□□□

It is well-known that language is a kind of thinking in images. 众所周知,语言是一种形象思维。

一方面

on one hand

□□□