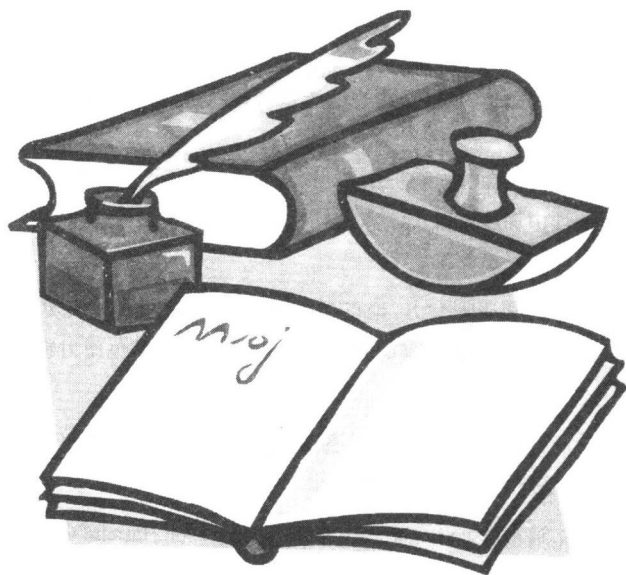


CHAPTER

1

ARGUMENTATIVE COMPOSITION



议论文

怎样写议论文

Argumentation

意义 议论又称论说，有别于描写、叙述与说明。议论有两个重要的步骤，就是说服（convincing）和劝导（persuading）。我们说服一个人是用辩证的方法，令他放弃自己的意见来接受我们的意见。劝导是利用感情、利益、公德等来打动他，令他照我们的意见来实行。

步骤：我们的议论能否成功，往往视思想的清楚与否而定。合乎论理的思维可分为三个步骤。

1. 寻出本题正面反面的一切理由。
2. 将正反面理由加以比较及评估。
3. 依论理学方式寻出结论。

要求：议论文的文字必须清晰有力，论点必须合理中肯，并且要有充分的论据来支持自己的论点，使之具有说服力。在议论文中，要避免使用感情用事的词句。

技巧：把所要驳斥的论点放在开头，然后逐步提出自己的论点。把最有力的论点放在最后，那样可以发挥更大的作用。

方法 议论文的写法，通常以第一段为引言。例如“Is Television Harmful to Children”这个题目，首先就必须指出电视对儿童的影响好坏皆有，但坏的影响居多。

本文：接下去的内容就可以依人大肆发挥了，譬如做父母的如何滥用电视节目来安抚子女，儿童多么容易模仿卡通片里的暴力行为与粗俗短剧里的口头禅。

结论：典型的议论文必须从正反两面反复加以辩论，作者始终强调自己所持的观点，明确指出电视对儿童弊大于利。

Morality and Education

It is recognized by everybody that the strength of a country depends upon its education. The higher the educational standard, the stronger the country becomes. That is true indeed.

But my opinion is that, in order to make a country strong, education alone is not sufficient. It should go side by side with morality.

Morality and education are the foundation of a country. The absence of either makes success impossible. Education without morality is dangerous. Morality without education is also harmful.

道德与教育

每个人都承认一个国家的国力要视其教育而定。教育水准越高，国家就会越强。这是千真万确的。

但我的意见是，为了使国家强盛，单靠教育是不够的。它应该和道德相辅相成。

道德与教育是一个国家的根基。缺少其中一样就不可能成功。没有道德的教育是危险的，而没有教育的道德也是有害的。

recognize ('rekəɡnaɪz) v. 承认 认识

side by side 肩并肩地 相等地

harmful ('hɑ:mful) a. 有害的

Broadcasting and Education

Radio broadcasting is one of the privileges that we of the twentieth century can enjoy.

Broadcasting makes it possible for one person to teach a large number of persons sitting in their own homes, thus saving a great deal of money and time. Education will become far more generally accessible if broadcasting is made more use of.

When I speak of education, *however*, I do not mean mere school education. *By means of* broadcasting, news of all kinds is quickly announced to the people, to those who cannot read newspapers as well as those who can. Music and songs are of educational value, and these are also capable of being broadcast.

广播和教育

无线电广播是生在 20 世纪的我们所能享受的特权之一。

广播使一个人给许多坐在自己家里的人讲课变成可能，于是省下许多金钱与时间。假使广播能被多加利用，教育将更易广泛地普及。

然而，我提到的教育并不只是指学校教育而已。通过广播，人们可以迅速地收听到各种新闻，不管他们会不会读报。音乐及歌曲也充满教育价值，而这也都能被播放出去。

broadcasting ('brɔːd,kɑːstɪŋ) *n.* 广播

accessible (ək'sesəbl) *a.* 可接近的 容易得到的

by means of 用 依靠 announce (ə'naʊns) *v.* 宣布 宣告 显示

Studying Abroad

Lately, the government's decision to allow high school graduates to pursue a college education abroad has taken off a lot of pressure on students to pass the college entrance examination (CEE).

Surely, there will still be a lot of problems for those who want to study abroad. **The biggest problem will no doubt** be fluency in the language of the country they are going to. Then, expenses will also be a big consideration.

Although this is so, students do not have to be despondent anymore as regards their chances of passing the CEE.

出国留学

最近，政府允许高中生出国上大学的决定已减轻许多学生对于通过高考所承受的压力。

当然，对于那些想出国读书的人，仍然存在许多问题。毫无疑问，最大的问题是把他们要去留学的那个国家的语言说得流利。其次，费用也会是一大考虑点。

虽然如此 至于通过高考的胜算有多少 学生不再需要意志消沉。

fluency ('flu:ənsi) *n.* 流利 流畅

consideration (kən'sɪdə'reɪʃən) *n.* 要考虑的事

despondent (dɪ'spɒndənt) *a.* 沮丧的 失望的 **as regards** 至于

dreaded ('dredɪd) *a.* 可怕的

Compulsory Education

Compulsory education means that parents are obliged to send their children to school. ***The reason for this*** is to give everybody a chance to be educated and to become a good citizen.

Some fathers think they are too poor to send their children to school. Others think that because they have wealth their children do not need to learn arithmetic and history. ***But the people who make the laws know that*** neither ignorant poor boys nor ignorant rich boys ever become very useful and successful.

Most nations now have laws requiring parents to send their children to either public or private schools.

义务教育

义务教育是指父母必须送子女上学念书。理由是给予每个人受教育和成为好公民的机会。

有些父亲认为自己太穷，以致于无法送孩子们去上学。还有些人则觉得他们有钱，所以孩子不需要学算术和历史。然而制定法律的人知道不管是无知的穷人家孩子，或者是无知的富家子弟，都可以变得非常能干和成功

大多数的国家现在都有要求父母送孩子上公立或私立学校的法律

Whether High School Students Should Wear Uniforms

I disagree with the rule that students must wear uniforms. Our elders think that uniforms will make us look clean. I don't think so because when I wear the same uniform for a week without washing it, I look very grubby.

Uniforms also make us look foolish. *School isn't the army*. Why should we all dress the same? *If* we can wear different clothes we can express our individuality. I have a bunch of beautiful clothes in my closet which I can only wear on weekends. My classmates at school never see me in them. *For these reasons*, I think the rule on uniforms must be repealed.

中学生是否该穿校服

我不赞成学生必须穿校服的规定。我们的长辈认为校服会使我们看起来干干净净的。我不这样认为，因为当我把同样的校服穿了一个星期而没有洗时，看起来非常肮脏。

校服也让我们看起来蠢蠢的。学校不是军队，为什么我们都该穿一样的衣服呢？如果我们能穿着不同的衣服，就可以把我们的个性表现出来。我的衣橱里有一大堆漂亮的衣服只能在周末穿。我的同学从来没有看我穿过那些衣服。基于这些理由，我认为穿校服的规定必须废止。

disagree (ˌdɪsə'ɡri:) v. 意见不合 grubby ('grʌbi) a. 肮脏的 邋遢的
individuality ('ɪndɪvɪdʒu'æləti) n. 个性
repeal (ri'pi:l) v. 撤销；废止。

Respect for Our Teachers

A teacher is a person who puts his heart, mind and soul into teaching. A teacher will therefore give *a great deal* of time to his students.

A teacher's job is to teach. They possess knowledge and wisdom. The students' job is to obtain knowledge and wisdom from the teacher.

I think that except for parents, teachers are the people who love you the most. That's a good reason to respect our teachers.

尊 师

老师是贡献他的热诚、精神与心力于教学上的人。因此，老师将大部分的时间给了他的学生。

老师的工作就是教学。他们拥有知识和智慧。学生的任务就是从老师那里获得知识和智慧。

我想除了父母，老师就是最爱你的人了。那是尊敬老师的一个好理由。

My Views on Confucius

In my opinion, Confucius ranks as one of the greatest philosophers and teachers of all time. He not only personally taught a large number of students in China, but his teachings have become deeply respected by *the whole of* mankind.

Confucius laid much *emphasis on* “kindness” and “love.” He taught young people to respect their elders and encouraged the older people to set a good example for the younger generation.

Although in our modern technological society some people may think Confucius is out of date, those of us who are true Chinese will esteem him forever.

我对孔子的看法

以我的观点来看，孔子一直名列最伟大的哲学家和教师之一。在中国，他不仅亲自教导很多学生，而且他的教学更深受全人类的尊敬。

孔子非常强调“仁”和“爱”。他教导年轻人尊敬长者，鼓励长者作年轻一辈的好楷模。

虽然在我们现代的科技社会中，有些人认为孔子落伍了，但是真正的中国人会永远尊敬他。

If I Were the Education Minister

If I were the Education Minister, I would do many things to improve our education system.

First, I would replace the college entrance examination with a better one. Then students would ***no longer*** have to spend all their time learning things by rote and could ***devote*** more time ***to*** extracurricular activities. Secondly, I Would revise our textbooks immediately. I would design the books so that they help students to think and not just read.

If I were the Education Minister, I would do my best to put my ideals into practice without delay.

如果我是教育部长

假如我是教育部长，我会做很多事情来改善我们的教育体制。

首先，我会将高考换一个比较好的方式。那时候学生就不必再花所有的时间通过死记硬背来学东西，而可以投注更多时间在课外活动上。其次，我会很快修订我们的教科书。我将设计一些教科书来帮助学生思考，而不只是阅读。

假如我是教育部长，我会毫不迟疑地尽我最大的努力，将我的理想付诸实行。

improve (im'pru:v) v. 改善 增进

by rote 背诵 强记

extracurricular (,ekstre'kʁikjulə) a. 课外的 业余的

Campus Security

Due to the growing number of incidents on our nation's campuses in recent years, the importance of campus security has come to the attention of the authorities, parents and students. If we do not take the proper action, everyone will be harmed.

What can be done? First, there should be more security guards posted around the schools to help the students **in case there is trouble**. Second, the campus should be **well lit** during the night. Lastly, students should not walk alone at night.

By doing these things and keeping alert for trouble we can improve our campus security.

校 园 安 全

近几年来，由于我国校园意外事件的数目逐渐增加，校园安全的重要性因而受到了管理部门、父母以及学生们的关注。如果我们不采取适当的行动，每个人都将受到伤害。

我们能做什么呢？首先，校园应该多派驻安全警卫，以便在学生有麻烦时能够帮助他们。第二，校园晚上的时候应该充分照明。最后，学生晚上不应该单独行走。

能做到以上三点，而且对危险保持警觉，我们就能促进我们的校园安全。

harm(hɑ:m) v. 伤害

post(peʊst) v. 安置 驻扎

alert(e'le:t) a. 警觉的

Student Hair Regulations Removed

Now that the hair regulations have been removed at our schools, some students go to a lot of trouble over their appearance. They spend a great deal of time and money on their looks, and they enjoy this personal freedom.

Educators have said that this will lead to *comparison among the students*, and turn their attention away from their studies.

In a democratic society *personal expression* is important. Removing the hair code gives the student an identity. *Furthermore*, a good student will concentrate more on his studies than on what he looks like.

发 禁 开 放

现在我们学校的发禁已经开放了，有一些学生对他们的外表产生了一些烦恼。他们花了很多时间和金钱在他们的长相上面，而且他们喜欢这样的个人自由。

教育工作者说这将导致学生之间的攀比，并将他们的注意力从功课上移开。

在民主社会里，个人的表现是很重要的。开放发禁还给学生一个本来面目。此外，一位好学生将会比注意自己的长相更注意自己的功课。

expression (ik'spreʃən) *n.* 表现 表露

code (kəʊd) *n.* 法规

identity (ai'dentəti) *n.* 本身

furthermore ('fɜ:ðəmə:) *ad.* 此外

On Patriotism

Nationalism can mean a blind and arrogant loyalty to a country. Patriotism is a more reasonable, sensible and subdued sort of loyalty.

Patriotism means ***taking pride in*** your country when it is up and helping her when she is down. Nationalism, ***on the other hand***, simply takes chauvinistic pride in the country whether the country is right or wrong.

We should encourage people to be patriotic ***instead of*** being nationalistic. Patriotism means appreciating the country that has nurtured you.

谈爱国

国家主义意味着对国家盲目和自大的一种忠诚。爱国心则是一种较为合理、明智以及冷静的忠诚。

爱国心是指当国家兴盛时能以它为骄傲，衰败时能伸出援手。而从另一方面来说，国家主义则不论国家对错，都只一味地盲目排外，始终以国家为傲。

我们应当鼓励人们拥有爱国心而不要抱持国家主义。爱国心就是指感激养育你的国家。

nationalism ('næʃənəlɪzəm) *n.* 国家主义

arrogant ('æregənt) *a.* 自大的 傲慢的

loyalty ('lɔɪəlti) *n.* 忠诚

patriotism ('pætriətɪzəm) *n.* 爱国心

sensible ('senseəbl) *a.* 明智的

subdued ('səb'dju:d) *a.* 暖和的 冷静的

chauvinistic (,ʃəuvi'nɪstɪk) *a.* 本民族第一主义的

My Nation

My country is called the People's Republic of China. If you have the opportunity you should visit her. Our scenery is big and breathtaking. The people here are always friendly and our food is delicious.

If you are lost or are in trouble, do not be afraid.
There are many people here who will help you. If you like Chinese food, our restaurants offer some of the best quality food in the world.

My country is a free and democratic country where her people are happy and healthy.

我的国家

我的国家是中华人民共和国。如果你有机会，应该来这里访问。我们这里景色壮观，美得令人喘不过气来。这里的人们很友善，而且食物很可口。

如果你迷路了或是有了麻烦，不用害怕，这里有很多人会帮助你。如果你喜欢中国菜，我们的餐厅提供了全世界最高品质的食物。

我的国家是自由和民主的国家，每个国民都很快乐、健康。

democratic (,deme'krætɪk) a. 民主的

healthy ('helθi) a. 健康的

The Relation Between the Nation and the Family

The relation between the nation and the family ***goes hand in hand***. If a nation is destroyed, then the families' lives in the nation are also destroyed. If the family is strong then the nation is strong.

Here in China we have a strong and prosperous nation. We have developed our industries and our defense. Within this nation our families live well. All of them have food, clothing and shelter.

In this strong nation our families make her even stronger. ***So you see***, it is a very important relationship.

国与家的关系

国和家的关系是携手并进的。如果国家被毁，那么住在这个国家的家庭也被毁了。如果家庭强盛，那么国家也会强盛。

在中国，我们有一个强大繁荣的国家。我们的工业和国防都已经发展起来。在这个国家里，我们的家庭生活得很好，所有家庭都有食物、衣服和住所。

在这强盛的国家里，我们的家庭使她更强壮。所以你明白了，这样的关系非常重要。

go hand in hand 携手并进

shelter (ˈʃeltə) *n.* 庇护所（房子）

The Nation and the Individual

No man can live safely and happily without his nation. Every man's family, business and safety **depend upon** the protection from the nation. The stronger the nation, the more opportunities for the individual to develop.

What should the individual do for his nation? I think everyone should **do his best** in his career to develop the strength of the country. Also, everyone must obey the rules of the country to make it safe.

Most of all, all the people should cooperate to protect and defend the nation against foreign aggression.

国家与个人

没有国家就没有人能生活得安全而且快乐。每个人的家庭、事业和安全都必须依赖国家的保护。国家越强盛，个人发展的机会也就越多。

个人应该为国家做些什么呢？我认为每个人在他的工作岗位上，应该尽最大的努力，来促进国家富强。每个人也必须遵守国家的法令，以保障国家安全。

最重要的是所有的人民都应该共同努力以保护和防御国家不受外国的侵略。

Freedom and Laws

In democratic countries, *like* ours, there is a need for both freedom and laws. Laws bind the people together and promise each person freedom. Laws also stop some people from taking freedoms away from others.

If we lacked freedoms, then people could not say what they felt. They would be controlled by others.

On the other hand, if we lacked laws then society would be disorderly and violent. Life would be controlled by fear. Therefore, it is important to have both freedom and laws.

自由与法治

在民主国家中，就像我国，自由与法治都是同样需要的。法律把人民约束在一起，并且允诺了每个人的自由。法律也阻止了一些人剥夺他人的自由。

如果没有自由，那么人们不能说出他们的感受。他们将被其他人所控制。

而另一方面，如果没有法律，社会将变得混乱而且充满暴力。生活将被恐惧所支配。所以，自由与法治并存是非常重要的。

democratic (,dema'krætik) *a.* 民主的

disorderly (dis'ɔ:dəli) *a.* 混乱的