

托福满分作文素材集锦

艺术

To find examples one need look no further than the success of fantasy film "The Lord of The Rings", one of the most renowned films in the year 2004. This outstanding film, which won all 11 Oscar awards that it was nominated, is understandable to most people as a tale about an imaginative alliance of good souls battling against a frightful evil, and may be further interpreted as struggle of humans with industrialization and war. The success of "The Lord of The Rings" is no doubt the representative of such great artistic works.(容易被接受; 反应现实)

康德

It's extremely hard and obscure. This is because its ideas are radical and difficult, and because Kant is a careful philosopher.

recognize this book as what it is - one of the most important contributions to a scholarly field ever. They're for specialists and scholars, and are written in a language that is appropriately technical to that task.(简介)

Kant, the founder of classical mentalism, wrote his great work The Critique of Pure Reason quite obscurely, and even the most outstanding contemporary philosophers would not be able to understand it. However, the book is now acknowledged as the prerequisite books for those who major in philosophy. (难懂的作品也会得到承认)

莫奈

Monet's famous work "Impression: Sunrise" was not understood initially, since it seems peculiar for a large amount of blue was used as the major color for sunlight. However, this work eventually earned its reputation and had led to the name for impressionism.(难懂的作品也会得到承认) Monet did not find acclaim and wealth to later in his life and at times suffered through extreme poverty. Success also allowed him some degree of freedom in his work.(艺术家很贫穷)

达芬奇

Leonardo da Vinci trained as a painter during the Renaissance and became a true master of the craft. His amazing powers of observation and skill as an illustrator enabled him to notice and recreate the effects he saw in nature, and added a special liveliness to his portraits.(简介)

He had a keen eye and quick mind that led him to make important scientific discoveries, yet he never published his ideas.

He was a gentle vegetarian who loved animals and despised war, yet he worked as a military engineer to invent advanced and deadly weapons.

He was one of the greatest painters of the Italian Renaissance, yet he left only a handful of completed paintings.(通才)

All in all, Leonardo believed that the artist must know not just the rules of perspective, but all the laws of nature. The eye, he believed, was the perfect instrument for learning these laws, and the artist the perfect person to illustrate them.(艺术家创造的源泉)

Even a master like Leonardo was forced to sell out in order to support himself(也有穷的时候)

贝多芬

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, composer to ever live. Most people are familiar with a few of his works, if nothing more than the beginning of the Fifth Symphony, the Finale of the Ninth Symphony and the "Moonlight" Sonata.(简介)

Beethoven, the German Composer, began to lose his hearing in 1801 and was entirely deaf by 1819. However, this obstacle could not keep him from becoming one of the most famous and prolific composers in art history. His music, including 9 symphonies, 5 piano concertos, several sonatas and so on, forms a transition from classical to romantic composition.(耳朵失聪坚持创作) The fourth movement of his Ninth Symphony is a setting of Schiller's poem Ode to Joy, an optimistic hymn championing the brotherhood of humanity.

Beethoven, one of the greatest composers and musicians, created many symphonies. Astonishingly, he produced his most famous symphony, Chorus, with complete deafness. How could he manage it? It must be the prominent imagination that stimulated him to struggle and thrive, thus he can even listen in spite of no hearings.(兴趣的作用)

When his finale of Ninth Symphonies, Chorus, was played, the audience were deeply moved and clapped for his greatness for five times until the police stopped them.*(被承认)

When Beethoven had no idea about the finale of his symphonies, he was suddenly struck by the

"Ode to Joy" by Schiller. Inspired from the hymn championing the brotherhood of humanity, Beethoven's heart was fraught of passion and courage, regardless of his entire deafness. Eventually, when Beethoven completed his great works, Chorus, and had it played in the concert, all the audience were completely attracted and moved by the striking and passionate symphony, and acclaimed even five times in reverence of Beethoven.(交叉的作用)

文艺复兴(the Renaissance) (中世纪: the Middle Ages)

During the era well-known as the Renaissance, Europe emerged from the economic stagnation of the Middle Ages and experienced a time of financial growth. Also, and perhaps most importantly, the Renaissance was an age in which artistic, social, scientific, and political thought turned in new directions.

艺术的 function

Perhaps the oldest definition of the function of the arts is that they provide pleasure. They offer sheer entertainment. We like stories, as in short fiction and TV specials and popular movies. We enjoy being reminded of the familiar, as in musical patterns we have heard since childhood, and we are pleased by arrangements of color, form, sound, and process that remove us from our everyday cares.

Another is that they present us with insight into what is eternal and universal. Traditionally, this has been called the theory of imitation. Behind every profound work of art, this point of view proposes, is a set of principles about humanity that always prevails. A Renaissance painting of a Madonna and child, for many viewers, is somehow a revelation of transcendent spirituality; a Beethoven symphony is the last word on human endurance.

To these may be added a third function. The arts are didactic -- they teach us. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, for instance, teaches us that inordinate ambition is pernicious. Ingemar Bergman's films urge us not to miss the unspoken and the delicately nuanced. All the narrative arts, in fact, instruct us to some extent. When we watch a play that is deeply moral, we see ourselves in the characters, we recognize our own destinies in the plot, and we find the moral dilemma of the action to be representative of problems in all human relationships.

This function of the arts can be denoted as "expressionism" -- the artist's use of a medium to express unique passion and insight. Poets such as Emily Dickinson and Theodore Roethke, painters such as the American sea painter Winslow Homer, the black folk artist Horace Pippin, and musicians like blues artist Clarence Leadbelly used the arts to express their deepest private feelings and their vision of the universe. What they created were not works that expressed an official or institutional point of view. They elevated the personal to a level of all-consuming importance.

A second kind of expressionism also developed in the 19th century. This one was much more offensive. In societies undergoing tremendous change, artists began to use art to agitate for social change.

Photographer Sherry Levine has used grotesque images of women to protest the oppression of the female gender by American advertising, law, and social custom. This form of expressionism we can call cultural criticism. That is, artists take a stand against certain practices in the society that they consider to be unjust.

One can well understand that these most recent functions of art -- the expression of private feelings and the criticism of society -- are seen as grave threats by citizens who want entertainment, or beauty, or peace.

Beethoven's early listeners, accustomed to the predictable harmonies and melodic lengths of Haydn, dismissed his symphonies as literally causing their ears to hurt.

Van Gogh, two of whose still life paintings have recently broken all records in selling for \$50 million, sold only one of his paintings in his entire career. Government , Market and the Arts

Who Should Support the Arts?

Ask who should support the arts, and the free-market answer should be obvious. The arts should be supported by people using voluntary, peaceful means and processes. At the same time, governments should maintain the same neutrality toward the arts that they're supposed to show toward religion and the press.

In that same spirit, however, we should not be moving in the opposite direction by making support of the arts a function of government. It's true that we have been on that road for a long time now. One major turning point was the establishment of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) in 1965. That has become a \$180-million industry with Federal support.

government support of the arts is also unlikely to do much for art and for artists over the long term.

These individuals and groups shrewdly base their arguments on points that attempt to place all forms of art in the public interest. One idea is that culture makes us a better society; Federal support is needed to prevent our decline into cultural barbarism. Another idea is that the free market fails to provide outlets for the higher forms of art. A third idea is that the United States has been deficient by lagging behind European governments which support the arts as a matter of course. There is also the myth of the starving artist - if we neglect to support the arts, we will be condemning another van Gogh or Mozart to a wretched existence. It is also generally recognized that many highly talented artists lack commercial aptitude, and this leads to an argument that the public has a responsibility to support them. (以上论点可以用来支持政府赞助艺术)

以下是对上一段的驳论:

We should be careful about buying into any of these arguments. Improving society? Nobody can really show a connection between the higher forms of art and a better society. Market failure? The free market, though scorned by many artists, actually provides handsome opportunities for talented people. Support in Europe? The same European governments that support the arts have been regarded as discriminatory by many groups. Starving artists? We feel guilty about artists who were ignored in their own time, but they could continue to fall through the cracks in a system of Federal support. The personal problems that beset van

Gogh and Mozart, for example, would get them in trouble with the government bureaus who administer support to artists today. The artist's lack of commercial aptitude? Well, many of us are deficient in this respect - but we cover these deficiencies by joining forces with others who possess marketing and administrative skills.

以下是重点:

What are some of the problems inherent in government support of the arts? In most respects, the problems are similar to those of excessive government involvement in other activities that ought to be left to voluntary processes. Here are comments about a few of them:

1) Government support of the arts must always be politicized and bureaucratized. One of the curious contradictions of those who demand government support is that they also demand absolute freedom of expression for the artist. They abhor political controls and anything that seems to smack of government oppression. They are also likely to be free spirits who hate following procedures and obeying cumbersome rules. Even the need to prepare the necessary paperwork and compliance forms is often bitterly criticized and resented, though such procedures are a necessity under any bureaucratized system.

The artists who have expectations of support without controls do not really understand the basic nature of government as organized force. Any government, whether communist or democratic, represents political and coercive forces. All the resources and powers of the government tend to be deployed to serve the interests of the political group in control and also to deal with things that threaten the very survival of the state. This is as true of the United States as it is of the Soviet Union. Either type of government must also establish bureaus and procedures for any of its activities, whether it's running the army or supporting artists. Any decision to make something a government activity is also a decision to place it under bureaucratic management with various controls and reporting methods for measurement of results.

Control is Logical

Artists chafe under this type of political control, but it's unavoidable if support is to come from the government. 下面是个经典的例子 Soviet leaders have been denounced for their heavy-handed control of artists in the past, but it has been entirely logical and proper from their point of view. The Soviet government is criticized for expecting artists and writers to follow the party line in their work. This must always be necessary, even if the party line begins to soften in the eyes of Western observers. But even elected governments must impose "party lines" on artists who receive government support. This control in a democratic society may be hidden and indirect, but it is control nevertheless. One way it is exercised, for example, is in showing a bias for or against certain types of art or expression. Right now, for example, government support of the arts in the U. S. is supposed to favor

groups considered to be disadvantaged. Laudable as this aim seems to be, it is a political response, not an objective artistic one. 这一段很有用！

Captive to Elitists

2) Government support for the arts must be captive to elite groups. 这句话的意思是说政府所支持的艺术的标准之一是要迎合精英阶层的口味。作者是对这点持否定态度。以下的证明是用了归谬法。One of the arguments for Federal subsidies is that the higher forms of arts do not usually have mass appeal. Why is there no mass appeal? Well, since much art is related to entertainment, this often comes down to what each of us likes to see, read, and hear while we're being entertained. The American public is often berated because many people are apparently willing to help country singers and romance writers become popular while displaying some indifference toward opera stars and serious writers. This indifference is not absolute, however, and some opera singers and serious writers do acquire a strong following.

One reason country singers and romance writers are popular is that they try harder to please their audiences. But creative and performing people in the so-called "higher" forms of art often convey the idea that nothing can be good if it is popular. Their work is of such high quality and meaning, they feel, that only a few people have the good sense and taste to appreciate it.

These groups of people with elitist ideas are most likely to control government programs for support of the arts. They are the ones most likely to have the required credentials and interests. The artists who have found a good market are more likely to be too busy with their own work to become involved in subsidized programs. The result is that the general public eventually is drawn to support the cultural aims and values of a small group of people.归谬

Sometimes this group seizes control by appearing to defend the artists' freedom. The National Endowment for the Arts, for example, has "peer panels" which make grant-making decisions to take the purse strings "out of Big Brother's hands," Douglas Davis noted approvingly in The New York Times (October 16, 1987). But what does this do except give the peer panel members the power to become Big Brothers in their own way? Given the jealousies and rivalries among artists, there is no peer panel anywhere that can deal fairly and objectively with all groups in dispensing

Federal grants. 否定同行鉴定的可靠性

The Problem of Defining Art

4) Government programs must define who is an artist.

But under government systems, judgments have to be made.

In making these judgments, we quickly discover that it is no easy task to define who is an artist, and whose talents or potential merit aid.

Who should receive help? The truth is, we have people in every society who are capable of artistic expressions.

Does the market ignore fine artists? The fact is, there are always markets for many talented people at various pay levels. A more serious problem is that fine artists and their supporters ignore the market, or supply their services with such cost inefficiencies that it becomes impossible to attract the right amount of voluntary support.

(可以不看 It has long been known, for example, that militant pressure by musicians' unions has driven up costs for symphony orchestras in the United States. The result is that admission prices no longer cover costs for most symphony productions and private patrons are balking at further increases in support. Far from taking responsibility for this "market failure," musicians and their advocates demand increased public support to cover the cost gap! In the fall of 1987, for instance, the Detroit Symphony Orchestra became locked in a bitter labor dispute which resulted in cancelled performances. Musicians had sought a pay increase, but management insisted that orchestra survival required an 11 per cent cut in musicians' salaries which, for 91 of the 101 musicians, were higher than the minimum \$47,320.) 2

Highly trained and talented though we may be, the value of our services is finally decided by what people will pay for them.

Turning Back Is Unlikely

作者认为市场应该起主导作用，艺术家可以自谋生路。

We should keep in mind, however, that conditions of liberty are most likely to bring the greatest advances in art and artistic expressions. Artists also are more likely to thrive and produce in a society where free-market conditions are active. Though some artists resent the demands and requirements of the marketplace, the best opportunities for real improvements in the arts are provided by a wholly free market.

One of the best examples has been the high employment rate for talented people in the United States. The "starving artist" has been pitied, but the truth is that America offers much well-paid employment for people in various artistic professions.

Another important point is that the technological advances of a market-driven economy also benefit the artist. Thanks to many developments, artists now have materials and processes that simply did not exist 100 years ago.

The free market also gives artists the opportunity to follow their own aspirations in seeking full expression. The diversity that characterizes the art fields is also a strength. The artist, in order to survive and become recognized, usually needs only the opportunity to seek out a small number of allies and supporters. For a painter, this might mean only a group of local admirers who are willing to buy his work. For a writer, it might mean only a few small

magazines who will publish his material or perhaps a shoestring publisher who will risk the money it takes to produce and market a book. For a creative professional person like an architect, all that's required is one client who is looking for an unusual idea.

Who should support the arts? The arts should be supported by people using voluntary, peaceful means. All of us help support the arts when we're seeking entertainment, buying well-designed products, attending a performance, or choosing a book. It's all part of our human existence - and the best expressions of art are yet to come. The highest and finest expressions will be produced by artists who have the freedom to develop their own gifts as they will.

个人主义

Individualism holds that every person is an end in himself and that no person should be sacrificed for the sake of another. Collectivism holds that the needs and goals of the individual are subordinate to those of the larger group and should be sacrificed when the collective good so requires.

Individualism holds that the individual is the unit of achievement. While not denying that one person can build on the achievements of others, individualism points out that achievement goes beyond what has already been done; it is something new that is created by the individual. Collectivism, on the other hand, holds that achievement is a product of society. In this view, an individual is a temporary spokesman for the underlying, collective process of progress.

In fact, the concept of individualism does not make sense in the absence of other human beings. Individualism and collectivism are contrasting views of the relationship between the individual and the group. Individualism is called "individualism" not because it exhorts the individual to seek a life apart from others, but because it asserts that the individual, and not the group, is the primary constituent of society.

Egoism vs. altruism

A true individualist wants the best for himself, so he seeks out the best, no matter who is the source.

To the individualist, the truth is more important than any authority, including himself.

The first confusion is to confound altruism with kindness, generosity, and helping other people. Altruism demands more than kindness: it demands sacrifice. The billionaire who contributes \$50,000 to a scholarship fund is not acting altruistically; altruism goes beyond simple charity. Altruism is the grocery bagger who contributes \$50,000 to the fund, foregoing his own college education so that others may go. Parents who spend a fortune to save their dying child are helping another person, but true altruism would demand that the

parents spend their money to save ten other children, sacrificing their own child so that others may live.

We are taught that "selfishness" consists of dishonesty, theft, even bloodshed, usually for the sake of the whim of the moment.

Reason is individualistic. No person can think for another; thought is an attribute of the individual. One can start with the ideas of another, but each new discovery, each creative step beyond the already known, is a product of the individual. And when an individual does build on the work and ideas of others, he is building on the work of other individuals, not on the ideas of "society."

成功和失败

Winners & Losers

The word "winner" and "loser" have many meanings. When we refer to a person as a winner, we do not mean one who makes someone else lose. To us, a winner is one who responds authentically by being credible, trustworthy, responsive, and genuine, both as an individual and as a member of a society.

Winners do not dedicate their lives to a concept of what they imagine they should be; rather, they are themselves and as such do not use their energy putting on a performance, maintaining pretence and manipulating others. They are aware that there is a difference between being loving and acting loving, between being stupid and acting stupid, between being knowledgeable and acting knowledgeable. Winners do not need to hide behind a mask.

Winners are not afraid to do their own thinking and to use their own knowledge. They can separate facts from opinions and don't pretend to have all the answers. They listen to others; evaluate what they say, but come to their own conclusions. Although winners can admire and respect other people, they are not totally defined, demolished, bound or awed by them.

Winners do not play "helpless", nor do they play the blaming game. Instead, they assume responsibility for their own lives.

If you want to learn the secrets of success, it seems perfectly reasonable to study successful people and organizations, but studying successes without also looking at failures tends to create a misleading — if not entirely wrong — picture of what it takes to succeed.

But the performance of any given firm is influenced by many random events beyond the control of managers

AIDS 艾滋病问题(可以用于法律)

Africa and the developing world are facing an HIV/AIDS crisis equated by the U.S. surgeon amounts to the plague that decimated Europe in the fourteenth century.

As available pharmaceuticals are quite expensive, it is impossible for millions of infected people in developing countries to accept existing AIDS treatments, and thus they are sentenced to preventable deaths.

The U.S. should cancel the foreign debts of the poorest countries, give up the intellectual property rights, and give a license to WTO to produce the essential medicines and distribute them widely to those in need in the developing world.

Finally, it should be reiterated that although access to essential medicines is of critical importance, much more must also be done to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and to improve treatment of those infected.

NBA 总决赛

The Lakers left the court in pieces. Karl Malone kept his head down, Shaquille O'Neal absently slapped a few high-fives and Kobe Bryant jogged in late, encased in his own thoughts. The Detroit Pistons defeat the Los Angeles Lakers to win the NBA Finals this year. The stunning victory is the triumph of teamwork over talent and collaboration over celebrity.

乌托邦

Sir Thomas More wrote Utopia in 1516. The work was written in Latin and it was published in Louvain (present-day Belgium). Utopia is a work of satire, indirectly criticizing Europe's political corruption and religious hypocrisy.

Aristotle's ideas of aesthetics, justice and harmony are present in the Utopian's philosophy.(简介)

In the 1800s, the rise of urban industrialization triggered the proliferation of Utopian projects (agricultural communes), all of which failed.(尝试过，失败了)

Utopia became the project of creating an ideal society apart from the demoralizing city. These Utopian projects were especially popular in Britain, France, and New England. The Utopian celebration of common property and dependence upon extensive state planning are the groundwork for communism and socialism as presented in Marx and Engels' written works.

剽窃

For example, students might attempt to paraphrase to convey information obtained from research but fail to cite their sources. Or they might fail to identify passages as quotations when they are conducting research for a writing project and later treat the passage as though it were a paraphrase. In still other cases, students will knowingly attempt to pass off the work of other writers as their own.(剽窃的类型)

Students often feel the need to cheat or plagiarize when they don't understand an assignment or concept or when they don't have the time to adequately prepare for turning in an assignment. Offering ample time in class for questions or doing one-on-one conferences outside of class with students can help alleviate this feeling. However, students often cheat and plagiarize because it's easy or they think they won't get caught. (剽窃的原因)

环境关键词: 热带雨林: tropical rain forest 沙漠化: desertification 森林砍伐
Deforestation 臭氧空洞 depletion of ozone layer 滥捕滥杀 kill excessively 中医学
traditional Chinese medicine 基因库 gene pool

生物净化(作用), 生物淘汰 biological elimination

Deforestation caused by indulgent cutting, animal extinction due to endless hunting can only be forestalled by public education on the importance of these areas.

For instance, the depletion of atmospheric ozone, which has waned the Earth to the point that it threatens the very survival of the human species. Also, we are now learning that dearly-cutting the world's rainforests can set into motion a chain of animal extinction that threatens the delicate balance upon which all animals--including humans--depend.

科技

科技对人们生活的改变

Obviously, nowadays we can never imagine living in a world that there is no cars for traveling to offices, no televisions for watching TV shows, no cellular phones for communications with our family, and so forth. Technological advancement has knitted the world to be a seamless web of information and phone lines, in which people are able to get the requisites much more easily than ever before. When we are at work, we surf the internet for suggestions and information; when we are hungry, we call an express delivery service; when we feel tired, we book an airplane ticket to Hawaii for weekends.

It seems a paradox that our efficiencies are much higher than ever before while our leisure time is increasingly diminishing, but it is actually the reality. The greater our mobility, the more our destinations each day; the more time-saving facilities we use, the more activities we try to attend each day; with more convenient access to information, we try to assimilate more of it each day. Nowadays we are forced to do more by the superiors, the competitors, or even by ourselves. Fortunately, we have more opportunities and choices than our predecessors, but at the same time, unfortunately, we have to confront with much more challenges and suffer from much more pressure. Therefore, people may be not able to enjoy their leisure time much in such an increasingly competitive society, consequently resulting in some serious social problems, such as unemployment, resentment, high suicide rate, anti-social behaviors, and so forth.

美国的火星车

The twin robot geologists, the Mars Exploration Rovers, has successfully launched on the surface of Mars this year. The rovers have started their mission of looking for signs of past water, which would be helpful for further determination whether life ever arose on Mars.

哈勃望远镜

With the help of the Hubble space telescope, we can get more close to the universe and observe the stars, planets, nebulae, galaxies much more conveniently.

伦琴发现 X 射线

In 1895, when Wilhelm Roentgen was working in darkened room, trying to determine the penetrating power of cathode rays, he noticed that a faint light appeared. These rays had special penetrating power to pass through various substances, and they are the very X-rays which comprehensively utilized in medical services and scientific researches.

二战中利用人来做实验

Although scientific research has produced substantial social benefits, it has also posed several troubling ethical problems. Public attention was drawn to reported abuses of human subjects in biomedical experiments, especially during the Second World War. The physicians and scientists who had conducted biomedical experiments on concentration camp prisoners were judged guilty in trials.(科技和道德)

penicillin 的发现

In 1928, Alexander Fleming left some unwashed plates containing some bacteria in his lab while he was on holiday. When he came back, he found that a mold was all over the plate and all the bacteria were dead. This amazing mold, Penicillin, could inhibit the growth of many deathful bacteria, and was later comprehensively used in medical treatment.

3M 公司的偶然发现

A researcher working for 3M, a materials company, had planned to make the world greatest glue. However, in the research he found the world's worst glue, a sticky substance that never sticks.

This glue is one of the best things 3M ever invented.

1. Computer in Education

Many public schools in the United States have acquired computers and CAI programs to run on them. School districts are establishing computer resource centers and special training programs to help teachers use computers. In addition, some colleges and universities are beginning to establish computer literacy requirements for graduation. 计算机教学

2. Computer Make the Workplace Less Friendly

BankAmerica, for example, paid \$1million in 1985 to install a computer system for rating the 3,500 employees in the credit card division on 200 specific work criteria. "I measure everything thatmoves," the senior vicepresidentinchargeddeclared. Workersarelessenthusiastic. "I'd

leave work every day with a terrible headache and pain in my neck and shoulders." 电脑造成工作无激情

3. Solar Energy

For one thing, the technology is getting better and cheaper. The price ofthephotovoltaiccellsthatconvertsunlighttoelectricityhasfallen sharply from \$500 a watt in the 1960s to about \$4 today. 太阳能大减价

InMexicothereare28millionpeoplewithoutelectricity,andMexicohas themostambitiousolarelectrificationprogramintheworld."Elsewhere, IndiaandZimbabwareareusingWorldBankfinancingtolightupremotearias with solar power; India is installing photovoltaic systems in 38,000 villages, and Zimbabwe is bringing sun power to 2,500 villages. 太阳能用得广

4. Micro machines

In the past, one of the biggest disadvantages of machines has been their inability to work on a micro (or tiny) scale. For example, doctors did not have devices allowing them to go inside the human body to identify health problems or to perform delicate surgery. 无小仪器不便

Automobile manufacturers soon will begin using tiny devices that run on static electricity to sense when to release an airbag and how to keep enginesandbreaksoperatingefficiently.Machineslikethesearelikely to appear in airplanes and even space vehicles by the beginning of the next century. Some futurists envision micro machines also being used to explore the deep sea in small submarine, or even to launch finger sized rockets packed with micro miniature instruments. 小仪器用处多

5. Environmental Stress

Pollution is the most common form of environment stress, but it is not the only one. 污染是造成环境压力的祸首

Heavy snowmobile (雪地车/雪橇) use on a lake compacts the snow, thereby reducing the amount of sunlight filtering through the ice and interfering with photosynthesis by aquatic plants. As the plant life dies, its decomposition further reduces the amount of oxygen in the water. The fish then die of asphyxiation. The fish-plant-oxygen relationship is a natural ecological system. The snowmobile is a technological innovation with a variety of potential uses.光少, 植物少, 氧气少, 鱼少

The poor, minorities, and workers and their families in industrial regions are exposed to higher levels of air, water, and solid-waste pollution than more affluent people. 污染严重区

Technology can be both a blessing and a curse

The risk of cancer caused by the inhalation of asbestos particles, the possibility of large-scale industries accidents, the ethical issues raised by the use of life-prolonging technologies, and the ever-present danger of nuclear holocaust are as much a part of the modern era as space travel, miracle drugs, and computers that can operate whole factories. 危害和利益同在

6. High Technology and Employment

The rapid growth of employment in industrial regions like California's "Silicon Valley," Route 128 outside Boston, and the "Silicon Prairie" in the Dallas Fort Worth area, as well as in hundred of industrial parks throughout the United States, is viewed as one of the benefits of investment in high-technology industries. 科技带来就业

Employment in occupations like drafting and industrial drawing in engineering and architecture, for example, is threatened by the

accelerating use of computer design and graphics programs. 科技减少就

业

It has increased the safety of certain production tasks and led to improved product quality in many cases. But it has also replaced thousands of manual workers with machines, and significant numbers of those workers find themselves unemployed and lacking the skills required by the high-tech occupations of postindustrial society. 科技带来便宜但减少就业

7. The Effects of Technology

Events like the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear-powerplant in 1979; the toxic gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people in Bhopal, India, in 1984; and the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear-powerplant in the Soviet Union in 1986 seem to indicate that human beings cannot control the technologies they have created. 科技的危害；人无法控制

Sociologists who have studied this issue point out that the problem is not one of humans being dominated by machines but, rather, one of depending on technology to meet a wide and growing range of human needs. The Three Mile Island power plant provided electricity for thousands of homes and businesses; the Bhopal facility produced a pesticide that made possible larger harvests of much needed grain. 反对上述观点

8. Technology and Social Change

For example, techniques that improve crop yields or permit long-term storage of food surpluses make it possible to support a larger population with a given amount of

farmland. And improvement in military technology (e.g., the use of horses in warfare, the invention of gunpowder, and the development of the armored tank) have had dramatic effects on the conduct of war and hence on population size. 科技改变生活

9. The Quest for Energy

The problem of oil depletion is only the most recent in a series of energy crises that began with the depletion of the supply of game animals through hunting in Paleolithic times. The shortage of meat created conditions that spurred the development of agriculture. Later, in the waning years of the Roman Empire, a shortage of labor power to grind flour encouraged the use of water power. The industrial revolution had its origins in the depletion of the supply of wood during the Renaissance. Coal was plentiful, and experiments with its use as an energy source led to the development of new techniques for producing energy and new machinery and processes for manufacturing goods. Today, as supplies of oil and coal diminish, the search for new energy sources continues. 各种能源危机

10. Technology in Everyday Life

A case in point is the growing incidence of computer crimes and the use of home antenna dishes to tap into satellite video transmissions. 坏影响

响

But other studies suggested that the automobile was increasing church

attendance, especially among more isolated people who found it easier to get to church on Sunday. 好影响

11. Science, Technology and Society: The Case of Medical Technology

Throughout most of human history, limitations on food production, together with lack of medical knowledge, have placed limits on the size of population. In England the plague, known as the Black Death, was responsible for a drastic drop in the population in 1348 and for the lack of population growth in the seventeenth century. 可怕的疾病

Until relatively recently physicians were powerless either to check the progress of disease or to prolong life. In fact, they often did more harm than good—their remedies were more harmful than

the illnesses they were intended to cure. 不能有效治疗

Suddenly rates of infant mortality decreased dramatically, births began to outnumber deaths, and life expectancy increased. 婴儿死亡率降低

12. Scientific Institutions

Some of the most famous scientific revolutions have occurred in physics, for example, in the shift from Newtonian physics to Einstein's theory of relativity and quantum theory and most recently in the discovery of the existence of subatomic particles. 推翻旧理论

One effect of the presence of such institutes is a large proportion of Americans among the winners of Nobel prizes in the sciences 某做法利于

科学进步

Rather than spending their time testing and refuting existing hypotheses in order to establish new, more valid ones, they often take it for granted that existing theories are valid and use them in their efforts to solve specific problems. In other words, the researcher uses existing theories and methods as a paradigm, or model, to guide future research. 利用老规律而非创新

13. The Norms of Science

And consider the case of the Russian genetics Trofim D. Lysenko, who, on the basis of some extremely unscientific research on plant genetics, claimed that acquired characteristics of plants could be inherited by the next generation. This claim seemed to offer hope for improvement of the Soviet Union's faltering agricultural production. It also fit well with Soviet ideology, which held that better human beings could be created through adherence to the ideals of the revolution. To Stalin and his advisers, science seemed to have proved the value of the Soviet culture and social system. Lysenko was granted a virtual dictatorship over biological research in the Soviet Union, and hundreds of geneticists lost their jobs. Lysenko was deposed during the Khrushchev era, but the damage done to Soviet agriculture and biological research in the name of ideology lasted many

years longer. 要对科学结论负责任 不要对人类过分自信 科学不能由某一科学家专政

Those findings are a result of collaboration and hence are not the property of any individual, although in some cases they may bear the name of the person who first published them, as in "Darwin's theory of evolution" or "Einstein's theory of relativity". 科研成果不属于个人 当然也有例外

There is continual controversy over who discovered the differential calculus, Newton or Leibniz, but there are no limitations on the use of that calculus. 科研成果不属于个人 不管是谁发明/现的 只要能利用就行

Secrecy is out of place in science. 科学没有秘密 要共享

However, because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the case of J. Robert Oppenheimer's sympathy

leaders in the development of the atomic bomb during World War II. Although Oppenheimer's sympathy for certain radical causes were well known, he was given a full security clearance both during and after the war, when he continued his pioneering research on the applications of nuclear physics. But when he publicly stated his support of international sharing of findings in nuclear physics, and opposed the development of a nuclear bomb, his opponents brought up the old charge that he was a subversive and could not be trusted with scientific secrets. In 1953 President Dwight D. Eisenhower ruled that Oppenheimer was to be denied access to secret scientific information, which meant that he would also be denied access to the laboratories where the most important research in nuclear physics was being conducted.

科学也要有秘密

Recently, for example, the Monsanto Chemical Corporation gave \$23.5 million to Washington University for biological research and a West German pharmaceutical company invested \$40 million in research at Harvard Medical School. 科研要钱

The cold-fusion apparatus (Great Britain, 1989) was also kept secret for a time so that the scientists and their universities could apply for patents and enlist the support of major corporations for further research. These actions made scientists suspicious. Before too long the results were found to be incorrect, an outcome perhaps of too much hopes for profit and not enough careful measurement. 利益熏心 科学研究质量不好

14. Technology in Modern Societies

The acceptance of a particular technological innovation may depend on prior changes in other aspects of a society. Thus, television might not have had as great an impact if it had been invented in the nineteenth century, when working people had far less leisure time than they do today. Other innovations have failed to gain acceptance because they appeared too soon. An example is the Sony Corporation's unsuccessful attempt to introduce tape recorders in Japan in 1950. Japanese consumers did not perceive a need or use for them, and they went unsold. 科技产品要符合社会需求才卖的出去

15. Galileo and the Inquisition

The first person to use a telescope to study the skies was Galileo. His observations convinced him that the earth revolved around the sun. Up to that time it had been taken for granted that the earth was the center of the universe, and this belief was strongly entrenched in the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Galileo's views were so radical that he was tried by the Inquisition, ordered to deny what he knew to be the truth, and forced to spend the last eight years of his life under house arrest. 伽利略和

日心说

16. Technology and People

mechanical automation 机械自动化

In my point of view, in some respects humans serve machines, while in other respects machines

serve us by enhancing our lives. 科技和人，谁为谁服务

Consider first mechanical automation, particularly assembly-line manufacturing. With automation came a loss of pride in and alienation from one's work. In this sense, automation both diminished our quality of life and rendered us slaves to machines in our inability to reverse "progress." 科技打

击人类自信 下岗

Computer automation, and especially the Internet, breeds information overload and steals our time and attention away from family, community, and coworkers. In these respects, digital automation tends to diminish our quality of life and create its own legion of human slaves. 电脑、网络使人们疏远

On the other hand, by relegating repetitive tasks to computers, digital technology has spawned great advances in medicine and physics, helping us to better understand the world, to enhance our health, and to prolong our lives. Digital automation has also emancipated architects, artists, designers, and musicians, by opening up creative possibilities and by saving time. 数字化、信息

化的好处

While mechanical automation may have created a society of slaves to modern conveniences and unfulfilling work, digital automation holds more promise for improving our lives without enslaving us to the technology. 利大于弊

媒体

1. Propaganda Techniques in Today's Advertising

Advertisers lean heavily on propaganda to sell their products, whether the "products" are a brand of toothpaste, a candidate for office, or a particular political viewpoint. 广告宣传些啥

Americans, adults and children alike, are being seduced. They are being brainwashed. And few of us protest. Why? Because the seducers and the brainwashers are the advertisers we willingly invite into our homes. We are victims, content—even eager—to be victimized. 广告对人影响

One study reports that each of us, during an average day, is exposed to over five hundred advertising claims of various types. This saturation may even increase in the future 广告如此多

For example, a political advertisement may label an opposing candidate a “loser,” “fence-sitter,” or “warmonger” . 宣传负面东西

Ads for consumer goods are also sprinkled with glittering generalities. Product names, for instance, are supposed to evoke good feelings: Product slogans lean heavily on vague but comforting phrases: Kinney is “The Great American Shoe Store,” General Electric “brings good things to life,” 宣传正面东西

Thus a person we’ ll take two or three drinks at the end of the day not merely for the pleasure drinking provides, but also because he “doesn’ t feel normal” without them. 习惯→欲望（瘾）

The television experience allows the participant to blot out the real world and enter into a pleasurable and passive mental state. TV→幻想 上瘾原因

The television habit distorts the sense of time. It renders other experiences vague and curiously unreal while taking on a greater reality for itself. It weakens relationships by reducing and sometimes eliminating normal opportunities for talking, for communicating. 害处

历史

历史观点

A universal view of history and the perception of present situation mutually sustain one another. As when we see the totality of the past, so we experience the present. The deeper understanding we acquire in the past, the more sagacious decisions we make in the present. (history)

德国对二战的教训：

In world war two, the chauvinism in Germany led to great disaster not only to the Germans but also to the people of whole Europe. Fortunately, the government of Germany learnt from the history that chauvinism would be harmful, and thus takes effective actions to restrict the resurgence of Naziism in all of the aspects of society.

以色列复国。

In the reestablishment of Israel, the Bible played a crucial role.

Why study history

The importance of history in explaining and understanding change in human behavior is no mere abstraction. Take an important human phenomenon such as alcoholism. Through

biological experiments scientists have identified specific genes that seem to cause a proclivity toward alcohol addiction in some individuals. This is a notable advance. But alcoholism, as a social reality, has a

history: rates of alcoholism have risen and fallen, and they have varied from one group to the next.

Attitudes and policies about alcoholism have also changed and varied. History is indispensable to understanding why such changes occur. And in many ways historical analysis is a more

challenging kind of exploration than genetic experimentation. Historians have in fact greatly contributed in recent decades to our understanding of trends (or patterns of change) in alcoholism

and to our grasp of the dimensions of addiction as an evolving social problem. 解释人类行为

(个人)

One of the leading concerns of contemporary American politics is low voter turnout, even for major elections. A historical analysis of changes in voter turnout can help us begin to understand

the problem we face today. What were turnouts in the past? When did the decline set in? Once we determine when the trend began, we can try to identify which of the factors present at the time

combined to set the trend in motion. Do the same factors sustain the trend still, or are there new ingredients that have contributed to it in more recent decades? A purely contemporary analysis may shed some light on the problem, but a historical assessment is clearly fundamental—and

essential for anyone concerned about American political health today. 解释当代难题(社会)

The Importance of History in Our Own Lives

These two fundamental reasons for studying history underlie more specific and quite diverse uses of history in our own lives. History well told is beautiful. Many of the historians who most appeal to the general reading public know the importance of dramatic and skillful writing—as well as of accuracy. Biography and military history appeal in part because of the tales they contain. History as art and entertainment serves a real purpose, on aesthetic grounds but also on the level of human understanding. Stories well done are stories that reveal how people and societies have actually functioned, and they prompt thoughts about the human experience in other times and places. The same aesthetic and humanistic goals inspire people to immerse themselves in efforts to reconstruct quite remote pasts, far

removed from immediate, present-day utility. Exploring what historians sometimes call the "pastness of the past"—the ways people in distant ages constructed their lives—involves a sense of beauty and excitement, and ultimately another perspective on human

life and society. 美的享受，回到过去美好时光

History Contributes to Moral Understanding

History also provides a terrain for moral contemplation. Studying the stories of individuals and situations in the past allows a student of history to test his or her own moral sense, to hone it against some of the real complexities individuals have faced in difficult settings. People who have weathered adversity not just in some work of fiction, but in real, historical circumstances can provide inspiration. "History teaching by example" is one phrase that describes this use of a study of the past—a study not only of certifiable heroes, the great men and women of history who successfully worked through moral dilemmas, but also of more ordinary people who provide lessons in courage, diligence, or constructive protest. 精神文明建设

History Provides Identity

Histories that tell the national story, emphasizing distinctive features of the national experience, are meant to drive home an understanding of national values and a commitment to national loyalty. 了解国家，爱国

Studying History Is Essential for Good Citizenship

History provides data about the emergence of national institutions, problems, and values—it's the only significant storehouse of such data available.

POOH 百宝箱历史类之二

Preservation of Historic Buildings Why Preserve?

Who Benefits from Preservation -- and How?

Appearance 美观

A flat-faced modern office block or an elegantly detailed pre-war commercial building?

A McMansion with a huge garage or a Victorian with a wraparound porch?

The style and variety of historic places make communities much better to look at, as the examples below show:

Economics 节约又创收

makes good financial sense.

Community Partners

Rehabilitation and adaptive use of historic buildings creates profits as well as appealing places to live and work.

Heritage Tourism

Towns and cities that protect their historic areas attract more visitors, and those people stay longer and spend more.

History and Culture 思想文化溯源

Historic places tell a community where it came from -- what previous generations achieved, what they believed, what they hoped to be. By protecting these reminders of the past, preservation also builds the present and the future, since it saves valuable resources and recalls a community's goals and dreams,

Preservation actually involves every aspect of America's past. Preservation cares about the homes of the rich and the poor, industrial sites and downtown commercial districts, schools and colleges, religious sites and governmental buildings, parks and other places for recreation, rural landscapes and structures -- just about any place that helps tell America's story.

Good preservation does have costs -- but not preserving costs even more. Demolition has significant expenses: workers who tear down a historic place and carry away the debris must be paid, ugly landfills must be provided to receive construction materials. Additional costs appear if a "replacement" goes in an undeveloped area, since building on open spaces requires creating and maintaining services like roads and sewers.

Destroying our past has costs that extend far beyond money. Lost is the work of talented craftsmen who created beautiful, lasting buildings. Lost are the memories and pride that a community took in one of its landmarks. And lost is the opportunity for future generations to enjoy and to learn from the places that help us understand and appreciate where we came from.

政治

购买阿拉斯加

Purchase of Alaska

March 30, 1867

In 1867, Seward, Secretary of U.S., agreed to purchase Alaska from Russia for \$7 million. At the time, the public thought Seward was crazy to spend so much on a piece of land that was mostly unexplored. Ultimately, buying Alaska proved to be a very good move. The discovery of gold and petroleum in Alaska ended people's debate.

马丁路德金和种族歧视

Martin Luther King's contributions to our history place him in this inimitable position. In his short life, Martin Luther King was instrumental in helping us realize and rectify those unspeakable flaws which were tarnishing the name of America.

In those days American Blacks were confined to positions of second class citizenship by restrictive laws and customs. To break these laws would mean subjugation and humiliation by the police and the legal system. Beatings, imprisonment and sometimes death were waiting for those who defied the System.

Hope in America was waning on the part of many Black Americans, but Martin Luther King, Jr. provided a candle along with a light.

Today Black Americans have federal legislation which provides access and legal protection in the areas of public accommodations, housing, voting rights, schools, and transportation.

On December 10, 1964, Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway.

水门事件

Consider also less egregious examples, such as President Nixon's withholding of information about his active role in the Watergate cover-up. His behavior demonstrated a concern for selfinterest above the broader interests of the democratic system that granted his political authority in the first place.

克林顿性丑闻

The sexual scandal of President Clinton and Monica Lewinsky is not only a shame of them, but also in defiance of the societal moral standards based on love, honor, honesty, and duty.

Clinton's reckless and immoral behavior and its public dissemination had reinforced the publication of sexual acts over the internet, radio, and television, and would inextricably aggravate the wrongdoings of the adolescence.

法西斯制度

In an autocratic society, people are not only encouraged but actually coerced into suppressing individual personality; and indeed these people are afraid to think and behave differently—not for fear of being excluded but rather for fear of punishment and persecution by the state. The modern Communist and Fascist regimes are fitting examples.

Every society has its own bundle of values, customs, and mores which most of its members share.

Why Do We Need the Law?

Law serves a variety of functions. Laws against crimes, for example, help to maintain a peaceful, orderly, relatively stable society. Courts contribute to social stability by resolving disputes in a civilized fashion. Property and contract laws facilitate business activities and

private planning. Laws limiting the powers of government help to provide some degree of freedom that would not otherwise be possible. Law has also been used as a mechanism for social change; for instance, at various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and to improve the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.

Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law -- whether you like that law or not -- you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people -- to live in society -- laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in Canada states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives.

Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

Goals of the Law

In our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university.

Another goal of the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals.

However, despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society like Canada, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society. In a democracy, anyone who feels that a particular law is flawed has the right to speak out publicly and to seek to change the law by lawful means.

Introduction to the United States Federal System

The Constitution creates a federal government be comprised of three separate and equal branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch, Congress, has the authority to make laws. The executive branch, the President and cabinet, has administrative and regulatory power. The judiciary interprets the laws. The government is designed to provide a system of "checks and balances," in which each branch has oversight powers over the others. For example, the President may veto legislation passed by Congress. For most legal research, the judicial review of legislation is most substantial. Although Congress has the authority to modify prospectively a judgment of the Supreme Court, in practice, the Court is considered to have the "last word" in United States law.

(1) democracy. 1787, the first Constitution was born, instead of being fixed, 1791 ten amendments were added to the Constituion to ensure human rights. Until now, there has been twenty-severn amendments, much more words than the initial Constitution.美国在 1787 年制定

了《美利坚合众国宪法》，1791 年就作出了史称“人权法案”的 10 条宪法修正案，迄今为止，美国宪法修正案已经有 27 条，超过正文三倍之多

(2) the blacks. During the Civial war, Lincoln enacted the laws that entitled the equal rights to the blackes with the whites.

◆ Business world:法律随着出现的经济问题而发展，不断完善，确保市场的稳定和繁荣。

(1)antitrust and anti-dumping laws

(2)enron, a prime beneficiary of the relaxed regulatory climate of the 1990s, finally dissolved into bankruptcy due to its accounting, tax and stock fraud. Enron took advantage of the most arcane accounting and legal technicalities to turn debt into equity, loans into cash flow and tax-deductions into earnings. The excesses of Enron have turned government regulators into reformers and render them to take actions to investigate and punish accounting violations. What is more , energy and securities regulators are engaing in reforms in accounting rules and relevant laws, which are expected to better satisfy the needs of investors.

◆ However, Laws should also have a relative stability.

(1)Within a country , a period of time , laws should stay relatively stable, which doesn't means fixed or stationary ,but keep a consistency in spirit of laws. Without such coherence, people will be confused and distrust laws and legal system.

(2)Ever-changing laws are so elusive that makes them hard to be respected and carried out by lawman.

补充:

如何正确认识和处理宪法的稳定性和权威性的关系，是修宪活动的重要课题。宪法的稳定性是指宪法的基本内容和基本原则的稳定。宪法的稳定性的基础是国家政权的稳定。宪法稳定性包括两个方面，一是宪法所确立的根本制度、基本精神、根本原则以及领土范围不得成为修宪的对象。二是修宪的时间和频率的稳定。有的国家宪法规定在宪法颁布实施或者修改后的若干年内不得修改，有的明确规定宪法应当定期修改，有的是依照国家工作和经济社会发展的阶段定期修宪。宪法的权威性的基本内涵有两点，一是指宪法在国家法律体系中地位最高，即宪法是国家的根本大法，是国家的根本活动准则，是一切立法的基础；二是指宪法效力最高，任何法律必须以宪法为依据，而决不能与它相抵触，否则就会失去法律效力，任何违宪行为，即使是国家元首，都是无效的，并要受到专门机关的查处甚至审判。

修宪是保持宪法的稳定性与权威性统一的治国方法。宪法的权威性是宪政的基础和灵魂，是依法治国的精髓，依法治国就是依宪治国。宪法的稳定性是宪法的权威性的基础。如果改变了宪法所规定的国家根本制度和根本原则，宪法的权威性就会受到致命的损害，甚至无从谈起。如果宪法的修改过于频繁或者脱离了法定程序，也会伤及宪法的权威性。但是，对宪法的稳定性不能做片面的理解，尤其不能把宪法的稳定理解成宪法的固定性，认为保持宪法的稳定性就是宪法要一成不变。如果是这样，就会使宪法与现实的社会发展相脱离，造成宪法规定与社会发展现实的抵触。这样反而会使宪法不能充分发挥对经济基础和社会发展成果的保护和调节功能，从而根本丧失权威性。在国家政权性质和制宪权根源没有发生变化的条件下，保持宪法的稳定性与权威性的一致性，化解宪法的稳定性与权威性的矛盾的有效途径就是适应经济基础和社会生活的发展，依据法定程序对宪法进行相应的修改

POOH 百宝箱政治类之二—Leaders, Politics and Morality

MORALITY AND POLITICS IN A CHANGING WORLD

Both morality and politics serve to regulate or direct human behavior. They differ, however, in the strength of their regulation and demand different, though related, personal qualities. Groups, classes and separate persons are interrelated morally. Depending on the concrete historical political peculiarities of this interrelation, some moral qualities of a politician can be easily developed, while others, which concretely and historically conflict with his policy and political goals, could cease to develop and become rudimentary and opposite qualities. As a regulator, morality is directed towards the other: it concerns interpersonal relations and interrelations between the person and group. In contrast to morality, politics regulates mainly relations between the groups and the state and between the different socio-political organizations; directly or indirectly these are connected with the function of state power.

Therefore, the boundaries between the spheres of morality and politics are very flexible. In some periods particular relations can be regulated by moral mechanisms, which in other periods are ruled by political ones. The interaction between those mechanisms depends on the particular social contradictions and the objective possibilities of achieving class, national

and state goals by acting in accordance with, or neglecting, respective moral values and norms.

The moralization of politics consists in disregarding the specific character of the political sphere and the tendency to use morality to explain political goals and to solve political problems although this remains objectively impossible for a given historical stage or definite social group. The politization of morality consists in the introduction of political principles and criteria for the regulation of the relations between persons and between groups and persons through a replacement of morality by politics.

When political theory, ideology and practice come into sharp contradiction with the morality of the people, they lose their efficacy and in the end are doomed to failure. Therefore, every political theory, ideology and practice seeks moral justification and arguments in order to be accepted by the masses.

The moral feelings of the popular masses are the most direct early indicators of whether the actions of the political system are justified. That most people begin to accept certain political actions and organizations as discordant with their moral feelings indicates an emerging crisis in the society.

Politicians Are Not And Should Not Be Moral Leaders

Yet even a cursory review of the private lives of past Presidents reveals substantial evidence that Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson and John Kennedy had extramarital affairs. Thomas Jefferson, many believe, fathered children by one of his slaves. And Grover Cleveland confessed to having an illegitimate child.

Much of the press and most of Mr. Clinton's most ardent detractors expressed amazement that through the worst of the Monica Lewinsky charges, he maintained extraordinarily high approval ratings for the job he was doing as President.

A politician's job is to build, maintain, and expand the wealth, prosperity and political influence of his nation, district, county, state or what have you. This is his or her primary concern. Many more times than you and I would like to think, realizing those goals require them to make choices that are outside the bounds of morality.

Moral leaders think in terms of a deontological approach to ethics and morals while the political leader thinks in terms of consequences or a utilitarian approaches to ethics and morality.

Business leaders should be moral

In every business, including small businesses and dot.coms, a focus on traditional ethical values will not only provide some stability and consistency, in the face of a world of accelerating change, but will also enable those businesses to command greater trust from their stakeholders and to become more successful.

A business that doesn't invest in building trust will, over time, be rejected by the markets, by investors, by its customers and above all by its own people - its employees.

社会:

Problems (社会、教育和科技问题)

Social Problem Overview

Problems of Poverty and Work

Structural arrangements, such as official unemployment and the stipulation of a poverty line, have the effect of limiting opportunities and justifying social inequality. Problems of Economic and Political Inequality

Imbalances in the distribution of power can lead to a lack of political representation in government for some groups, the creation of power elites, the loss of personal freedoms and civil liberties, and abuses of authority, of which genocide is an extreme example. Imbalances in the distribution of wealth can lead to the loss of economic opportunity and social mobility, the creation of a permanent underclass, and conditions of illiteracy, unemployment, homelessness, hunger, and disease. The social problems caused by economic and political inequality are a threat to global security.

Gender Inequality included the workplace, occupations, wages, income, housing, banking, health care, toys, school, education, employment, consumer marketplace, military, media, religious organizations, and home. Despite a century of social change stimulated by the feminist movement, gender inequality persists, for example, in problems of sexual violence and exploitation and in issues surrounding gender orientation and homosexuality. Aging Society and Inequalities of Age

The so-called "graying of America" has called attention to inequalities of age and the difficulties of caring for growing numbers of elderly in American society. Age is a source of social problems because the very young and the very old may be more vulnerable than other age groups in society. Problems of the elderly, for example, can include poverty, financial insecurity, dependency, isolation, social and political inequality, victimization, and lack of access to adequate housing and health care.

Problems of Racial and Ethnic Inequality

Social contexts for prejudice and discrimination include beliefs about racial purity or superiority, ethnocentric views, stereotyping and labeling, physical and social segregation, economic competition and exploitation in a split-labor market, and institutionalized inequality. Problems of racism persist despite a civil rights movement of more than 50 years and major social change. Other issues in pluralistic societies such as the U.S. relate to the question of giving greater emphasis to diversity or to the assimilation of diverse groups.

Crime, Violence, Drugs, and the Criminal Justice System the availability of guns, alcohol, and drugs; poverty, unemployment, and lack of economic opportunity; racism; family instability and domestic violence; school failure; and the influence of mass media.

Problems of Families and Family Violence

Some of these issues include family instability, divorce and child custody,

For example, economic conditions that force both parents to work full time outside the home without affordable child care can lead to child neglect and a host of subsequent social problems.

Problems of Health, Illness, and Health Care Delivery

The bioethics of transplants, genetic screening, gene therapies, reproductive technologies, physician-assisted suicide, and euthanasia are among the many issues of health and medicine today.

Problems of Education

In the U.S. today, problems of education relate to funding, teacher quality and the status of the teaching profession, student academic performance and standardized testing, racial imbalances and equal educational opportunity, and the curriculum in relation to labor force needs and global competition. New problems, such as teacher shortages, overcrowded and unsafe schools and unequal access to educational technology join other perennial issues in education such as gender bias and the bilingual education debate. The educational system as a social institution and individuals' educational experiences and levels of attainment are key factors in addressing other social problems.

Environmental Quality as a Social Problem the use--and abuse--of land, energy resources, and natural resources such as plants and animals, as well as the quality of soil, water, and air. Top problems of environmental quality today include deforestation, global warming, biodiversity loss, and hazardous waste.

Problems of Population, Immigration, and Urbanization

Population problems are defined by the numbers and distributions of people within a physical area and by the movements of people within and between areas. For example, overpopulation of an area can contribute to food shortages, and migrations between areas can lead to inter-group conflicts. Demographers relate population statistics to sociological variables such as age, gender race and ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, and sociologists use this information to study the effects of population problems and policies. In the U.S. problems include, for example, the decline of cities, segregated neighborhoods, homelessness, and illegal immigration.

Problems of Social Change: Media and Technology

Social problems of technological change range from unemployment and the loss of personal privacy and control, from ethical dilemmas to social inequality, and from cultural lag to cultural colonialism. What new social transformation awaits even a postmodern world?

Global Warming

Global warming refers to an average increase in the Earth's temperature, which in turn causes changes in climate. A warmer Earth may lead to changes in rainfall patterns, a rise in sea level, and a wide range of impacts on plants, wildlife, and humans. When scientists talk about the issue of climate change, their concern is about global warming caused by human activities.

Ozone hole

Rising greenhouse gas emissions account for all or part of the water vapor increase, which causes stratospheric ozone destruction.

Earth-Altering Accidents Three Mile Island

1979, Pennsylvania, U.S.

On March 28, 1979, the worst accident in U.S. nuclear-reactor history occurred at the Three Mile Island power station, mechanical failure and human error. Bhopal chemical leak

December 1984, Bhopal, India

An explosion in the Union Carbide chemical plant in Bhopal, India, released a deadly gas called methyl isocyanate, which is used to make pesticides. The gas formed a cloud that killed 2,500 people; another 50,000-100,000 people became ill. Trees and plants in the area became yellow and brittle. The explosion was caused by a mechanical failure that was not noticed in time to stop it.

Energy and the Earth fossil fuels, including coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which are found in the earth. These natural resources are not renewable—that is, once they are used up, they are gone forever.

Combustion causes the release of various pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide, which pose health risks and may contribute to acid rain and global warming.

Nuclear energy is created at power plants through a scientific process

While nuclear power is a useful source of energy, the radiation that it produces can be harmful to people if they are exposed to high levels of it.

The Opposition to Human Cloning it is neither morally or ethically right to clone humans.

An ethical issue of great importance on cloning is what will be the consequences of it if it was actually successful.

Many of these wrongs would involve the denial to give the human clones the right of an open future.

Another way in which a clone could be denied an open future is if the parents limited the cloned child's opportunities for growth and development. A child cloned from a basketball player might be denied to pursue other activities that would not increase his basketball ability. Another issue could be the thought that the child is only a copy of something already existing, and that he is not an "original." The child's sense of self-worth or individuality could then be in question. it will devalue human life.

If a perfect human clone were created, the value for real humans would diminish because someone superior to them could just be fabricated millions of times. Problems With Society unemployment, violence, and pollution.

Many people today are either unemployed or underemployed.

Today, there are many violence in the streets, some schools, and also in the media.

Many things these days cause pollution such as cars, air conditioners, refrigerators, factories, CFC cans, etc..

Teen Social Issues

Every year thousands of teens die in the United States, not from cancer or car accidents, but by their own hand; they make the choice that they want to die, and they take their life.

Suicide is the fastest growing killer of youth in America

Genetic Engineering

Many people are afraid that somebody will clone Hitler or some evil person, but that is far from the fact. Genetic engineering can be used to make many aspects of human life better, including saving lives.

to improve the quality of life for the people of this planet. improvement of the world's agricultural techniques. worldwide famine and starvation. in the field of medical development and study. gene therapy, to cure diseases at the DNA level.

POOH 百宝箱社会类之二

Competition & Cooperation

Any one who is not interested in competition or cooperation will be left out and left behind.

Competition is a way of life in today's world. The capitalist society encourages competition. Individuals and companies alike, for the sake of survival in competition, must continue to improve their services and products, and as a result, the entire society prospers, at least economically. Cooperation in the form of monopoly or price-fixing is illegal in the capitalist world as it kills the spirit of competition. American people do not allow their governments to

operate any business as they believe that the government-run business will be ineffective due to lack of competition. China has certainly experienced the vitality of this competitiveness in the past decade since her adoption of the "Reform and Opening Up" policy.

In the past decade, we have seen computers shrinking in size, increasing in power, and declining in price. We have also seen a rapid expansion of telecommunications networking at a reducing price. All of these good things happen only because of competition.

We witness competition not only in business alone. Competition appears in many forms. The Olympic Games is a form of competition, and so are college or university entrance examinations and presidential elections. Although competition advances human civilization, it also separates winners from losers. It can not, and does not produce win-win situation. (双赢的结果) As a result of competition, some are happy and others sad.

Competition is not always a good thing to have. As we all know, competition in the form of arms race among powers is a waste of limited resources that we have on this planet, and will bring massive destruction to humankind. Sibling rivalry is another form of competition that is not healthy. It will inscribe damaging scars in the heart of family members.

Competition is necessary only when there is not enough room for everybody to be a winner.

Now we all know that life isn't pure competition. If it were, the stress would kill us at an early age. We design airplanes, build roads and play basketball in teams. We gladly help others to win because we know that when they win, we win too. How could a basketball team ever win a game if every player who got the ball hogged it to themselves and took whatever shot they could? No, it's the team score at the end that matters and determines who wins the game.

The thinking is this: In this super-modern world, tasks are more complex and there are more specialists:

Why Teamwork is important

- No man is an island and no employee can work without a team.
- Increase productivity by reducing man-hours lost to employee conflicts.
- Reduce employee turnover by creating a better work environment. Show employees the importance of working as a team to achieve goals.

POOH 百宝箱社会类之三

American Values

I would certainly agree that to be "individual" seems almost to be a moral imperative in our society. Let me suggest, however, that individualism is an extremely complicated concept --

a trait that in practice is anything but completely flattering.(好句型: anything but..决不是...) 这个

句子是可以作为典型的 issue 的 thesis

The demands and opportunities of settlement across a vast land meant that many Americans worked alone, helped by and helping others nearby only on occasion. This aloneness was heightened by the two circumstances that made American society unique -- economic democracy, which meant economic opportunity for most people, and the abandonment of the most obvious elements of class divisions that marked European society. On American soil, each person, theoretically, was a social equal.

Practicality, like individualism, seems a laudable trait, but on examination it proves to be deeply problematic.(这个句型让我想起 argument 的开头, 要背过哦!)

The belief that in America one could determine one's destiny by hard work and freedom was an

article of faith,

. Intellectual work takes a very long time. It calls for the exaltation of emotions and ideas, neither of which are definable in terms of dollars, or specific value as commodities. Above all, it challenges the status quo. As a consequence, intellectuals are often labeled with every quality that is anathema to utilitarians.

In a Capitalist Order

"price"-are the signals which communicate to producers what they need to produce, and at what cost, if they are to attract customers and stay in business.

Entrepreneurs then seek to reorganize scarce factors of production so efficiently that they can offer a good that consumers want at a price which they are willing to pay, and still end up with a profit.

That's the thing about tradeoffs. They're unavoidable. If you don't make your own tradeoffs, they will be made for you by nature, by chance, or by other people. And it's a sure bet that when you abdicate your ability to choose how your tradeoffs are made, the ways that nature, chance, or other people make them for you will displease you.

Make whatever choices you wish, constrained only by your respect for the rights of others to make whatever choices they wish.

My inability to know your aspirations and circumstances inevitably would cause me to foist on you too much of some things and to deny you too much of others. Your life would be imbalanced.

it's true that even the most prudent amongst us sometimes make poor choices. It's also true that some of us persistently react childishly rather than choose wisely.

If I produce a \$200 computer that has all of the features and reliability of a model that costs \$2,000, I prosper. If, in contrast, I use resources to produce chocolate-covered pickles, I lose money. Likewise, if I use my energy and time to acquire productive skills and knowledge, I prosper. If, in contrast, I squander my energy and time pursuing nothing other than my own immediate gratifications, I personally pay the price.

we need more honest men in government, or stricter laws, or more Congressional control.

. But the simple reason why so many businessmen are involved in politics is that politics is so involved in business.

It is inevitable, as government becomes more and more powerful and controls more and more aspects of our lives that Americans will seek to influence that government through campaign contributions and other forms of reward. It is similarly inevitable that men in political life, with such enormous power at their disposal, will be tempted to accept such bribery.

If Americans seek to restore honesty and integrity to government, the first step in the proper direction would be to begin divesting government of its power over the nation's economy, its schools, and its farms.

POOH 百宝箱社会类之四

Progress

How can we measure this? Here are some ways.

- The total number of different occupations.
- The reduced correlation between a person's occupation and that of his or her father or mother.
- The increase in the number of available hobbies.
- The increased choice in where to live. Grown children often live, by choice, very far from their parents.
- Increased public tolerance of different lifestyles.)
- More opportunity to enjoy both culture and nature.
- Cleaner environment.

Q. What if the population increases?

A. There is certainly a limit to the population the earth can support, and migration into space can only occur very slowly at the present level of technology. The limiting factor may be food,

World Progress

Here are some aspects of recent world material progress that we expect to continue.

1. Larger quantity and variety of available food. I
2. Better health. Almost all countries are experiencing an increase in lifespan and a reduction in the fraction of their time people spend ill.
- 3 The elimination of child labor. It is hard for us to imagine the evil of putting children to work in the coal mines at age six.
4. Shorter work time. Increased productivity has permitted this. The improvement is both in freehours per week and increased years available for education and retirement.
5. Improved housing. More space and more privacy.
6. Individual mobility from the automobile.
7. Increased availabilty of material goods of all kinds.
8. Increased independence of old people.
9. Increased personal mobility.
10. Increased equality. This is often disputed, but it can be verified looking at the changes in expected length of life in different groups in the population.
11. Privacy: One family homes; Individual rooms.;Personal transportation. Most of us drive to work in our own cars.

Government of law - not of men.

That even the highest officials of government are subject to the law is a recent idea.

It is only since the 18th century that a person would experience enough progress in his lifetime to regard continued progress as a normal state of society.

POOH 百宝箱社会类之五

Morality in America

in his book Democracy in America: "There is no country in the world where the Christian religion retains a greater influence over the souls of men than America."

Law and morality are not entirely unconnected. Law must have a normative basis if it is ultimately to have authority, and so the attempt to make law entirely independent from

morality is a mistake. But it is also a mistake to reduce the moral concepts that underlie law to those moral concepts which provide individuals guidance in the conduct of their lives.

There is a fundamental difference between the concerns of morality and law, and an examination of the character of human moral well-being will reveal the basis for this difference.

A successful moral life is by its very nature something that is highly personal. This, of course, is not to say that any choice one makes is as good as the next, but it is to say that the choice must be one's own and involve considerations that are unique to the individual. One person's moral well-being cannot be exchanged with another's. The good-for-me is not, and cannot be, the good-for-you. Human moral well-being is something objective, self-directed, and highly personal. It is not something abstract, collectively determined, or impersonal.

Law, on the other hand, is neither concerned with determining the appropriate course of conduct for an individual in a specific circumstance nor with teaching him what he ought to do. Rather, law is concerned with the protection of the self-directedness or autonomy of individuals when they live among others.

When senior party officials dedicated a long awaited, badly needed tractor-repair plant last year, "Pravda" (which means "Truth") extolled it as "not a factory (but) a beautiful work of art," and the responsible comrades awarded each other the usual round of medals. No such factory existed.

教育

1. Proverbs

Graduation ceremony commencement speaker

2. The primary purpose of a liberal education is to make one's mind a pleasant place in which to

spend one's time. 教育的目的——心灵上

3. Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained. 教育的重要性

7. Lifelong education doesn't answer questions; it provokes them. 教育方式

2. Damaging Research 缺点

The Wisconsin study revealed that when children enter the first grade, 80 percent of them feel pretty good themselves, but by the time they get to the sixth grade, only 10 percent of them have good self-images.

3. Education and Citizenship 目的——适应社会

An important aspect of education in the United States is the relationship between education and citizenship. Throughout its history this nation has emphasized public education as a means of transmitting democratic values, creating equality of opportunity, and preparing new generations of citizens to function in society.

4. The Teacher's Role 老师的任务

11. A great teacher never strives to explain his vision—he simply invites you to stand beside him and see for yourself. 启发非灌输

Socrates never said, “I know, learn from me.” He said, rather, “Look out your own selves and find the spark of truth that God has put into every heart, and that only you can kindle to a flame.” 启发 In the dialogue called the “Meno”, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of schooling, and proves to the amazed observers that the boy really “knows” geometry—because the principles and axioms of geometry are already in his mind, waiting to be called out. 启发

5. Education Philosophy 目的——适应社会

American schools are very enthusiastic about teaching “life skills” —logical thinking, analysis, creative problem--solving. The actual content of the lessons is secondary to the process, which is supposed to train the child to be able to handle whatever life may present, including all the unknowns of the future.

6. Student Life 竞争

What American schools do effectively teach is the competitive method. In innumerable ways children are pitted against each other—whether in classroom discussion, spelling bees, reading groups, or tests.

8. Moral Relativism in American 道德

Starting in the early seventies, “values clarification” programs started turning up in schools all over America. The “values clarification” movement didn’t clarify values; it clarified wants and desires. This form of moral relativism said, in effect, that no set of values was right or wrong;

everybody had an equal right to his own values. 价值观

The truth of the real world is that without standards and judgments, there can be no progress. 公正

9. Schools Should Teach Values 价值观

If we want our children to know about honesty, we should teach them about Abe Lincoln walking three miles to return six cents 诚实

If we want them to know about persistence in the face of adversity, they should know about the voyages of Columbus and the character of Washington during the Civil War 困境面前要坚持

If we want them to know about respect for the law, they should understand why Socrates told Crito: “No, I must submit to the decree of Athens.” 守法

If we want our children to respect the rights of others, they should read the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Gettysburg Address, and Martin Luther King, Jr.’

“Letter from Birmingham jail.” 尊敬他人

10. College Pressures 大学压力

I see four kinds of pressure working on college students today: economic pressure, parental pressure, peer pressure, and self-induced pressure. It is easy to look around for villains—to blame the colleges for charging too much money, the professors for assigning too much work, the parents for pushing their children too far, and the students for driving themselves too hard. But there are no villains: only victims. 四种压力&学生怨言

Ultimately it will be the students’ own business to break the circles in which they are trapped. They are too young to be prisoners of their parents’ dreams and their classmates’ fears. They must be jolted into believing into themselves as unique men and women who have the power to shape their own future. 摆脱压力

I tell students that there is no one “right” way to get ahead—that each of them is a different person, starting from a different point and bound for a different destination. 学习目标

11. To Err Is Wrong

Most people consider success and failure as opposites, but they are actually both products of the same process. As Yaz suggest, an activity that produces a hit may also produce a miss. 成败不可分

From this we learn to be right as often as possible and to keep our mistakes to a minimum. We learn, in other words, that “to err is wrong”. 尽量避免失败

Most of us have learned not to make mistakes in public. As a result, we remove ourselves from many learning experience except for those occurring in the most private of circumstances. 不敢冒险—— play it safe

As Yaz would put it, “if you want the hits, be prepared for the misses.” That’s the way the game of life goes. 有得必有失

The whole history of discovery is filed with people who used erroneous assumptions and failed ideas as stepping-stones to new ideas. Columbus thought he was finding a shorter route to India.

And, Thomas Edison knew 1800 ways not to build a light bulb. 失败是成功之母

Often it is when things or people fail to do their job that they get over attention. 失败, 修正目标
After the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor in 1979—many procedures and safety standards were changed. 修正目标

Thomas J. Watson, the founder of IBM, has similar words: “The way to succeed is to double your failure rate.” 失败, 思考, 成功

13. The Liberal Arts Degree Is Marketable

Taste is acquired or learned, and the liberal arts major could certainly learn this skill on the job.

人文修养

The liberal arts background equips one with thinking skills; and others, coupled with the desire to learn, are the best preparation for career and life that any of us can possess.

文学艺术重要性

17. The Future of Universities

I believe that the universities will be able to enjoy a very bright future as intellectual power centers in a world in which society is calling out increasingly loudly for more knowledge.

美好明天

18. Teaching and Learning: Strategies for the 21st Century

The colleges and universities of the 21st century will need to be able to work effectively in an interdependent society having a worldwide scope. They will be less inward looking and more connected to issues outside that involve problems plaguing society. They will be more collaborative with corporations, other universities and among faculty across units within the institution. 未来教育——要合作

20. Education and Training

Just as the baseball recruit gets rid of excess weight and tightens his muscles at the baseball camp and thereby profits even if he does not make the team, so the law student sharpens his mind and broadens his understanding, even if he subsequently fails the bar exam and goes on to make his living in an entirely different kind of work. His study of law gives him an understanding of the rules under which our society functions and his practice in solving legal problems gives him an understanding of fine distinctions. 不成功也成仁

21. Knowledge and Wisdom

It is by no means uncommon to find men whose knowledge is wide but whose feelings are narrow. Such men lack what I am calling wisdom. 知识≠智

慧

Abraham Lincoln conducted a great war without ever departing from what

I have been calling wisdom. 做事要用头脑