

导航2007年考研英语写作辅导讲义王轶群主讲1(6) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/110/2021_2022__E5_AF_BC_E8_88_AA2007_c73_110960.htm

4. Cultures-National and International (8分) From this picture we can see an American girl who was wearing a Chinese costume. This girl may be a foreign student or a traveller. She seems to like this costume very much. This picture shows a common phenomenon in China even in the whole world. The phenomenon is that the culture becomes international. The phenomenon is not only in China but also in many other countries. Many people begin to go to many different countries and learn different national cultures. As far as I am concerned, I think this phenomenon is good to us. Firstly, we can learn some good cultures from other countries, and also can make our good culture confront the world. The international trend of culture can promote our cultures proceed. Secondly, the cultures become international, which can make more people know our country'. So many people will come to our country to have a journal. That can rise our travel economy income. Finally, if the culture becomes international it can contact the people of whole world. That will make the world better. In a word, the phenomenon of the culture-international can benefit to us. That is a good phenomenon.

5. Cultures-National and International (5分) From the picture, we can see that a beautiful American girl in traditional Chinese costume is smiling, as if she was asking us "Am I like Chinese" and speaking "I wish Chinese people happy like me." Which shows that with the wide pace of

globalization, cultures differences are shrinking. In the past, we are stranged to see a person in other countries ' costume while now we are very familiar with this. The result is brought up by the shrinkage of cultures differences between national and international. With the development of economy, people in all over the world interact deeply. So cultures differences is also shrinking slowly, which attributes to improve the friendship of world people, which helps build a peaceful and stable international environment. In my opinion, I agree with the interaction of cultures --- national and international, I wish I could see many foreign people in traditional Chinese costume. SECTION SEVEN 历年翻译真题 来源

: www.examda.com 1994 According to the new school of scientists, technology is an overlooked force in expanding the horizons of scientific knowledge. 71) Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools. 72) "In short", a leader of the new school contends, "the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of a series of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions." 73) Over the years, tools and technology themselves as a source of fundamental innovation have largely been ignored by historians and philosophers of science. The modern school that hails technology argues that such masters as Galileo, Newton, Maxwell, Einstein, and inventors such as Edison attached great importance to. and derived great benefit from, craft information and technological devices of different kinds that were usable in scientific experiments.

The centerpiece of the argument of a technology-yes, genius-no advocate was an analysis of Galileo's role at the start of the scientific revolution. The wisdom of the day was derived from Ptolemy, an astronomer of the second century, whose elaborate system of the sky put Earth at the center of all heavenly motions. 74) Galileo's greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth. But the real hero of the story, according to the new school of scientists, was the long evolution in the improvement of machinery for making eyeglasses. Federal policy is necessarily involved in the technology vs. genius dispute. 75) Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force. 1995 The standardized educational or psychological tests that are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in congress. 71) The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified conditions. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user. All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance: school grades

research productive, sales records, or whatever is appropriate. 72) How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error. Standardized tests should be considered in this context. They provide a quick, objective method of getting some kinds of information about what a person learned, the skills he has developed, or the kinds of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. 73) Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as cost and availability. 74) In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted can not be well defined. Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized, but there are many things, they do not do. 75) For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances. 100Test

下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问

www.100test.com