

2009年12月英语六级重点词汇大全英语六级考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_2009_E5_B9_B412_E6_c84_645391.htm 只说写作。在11月上我强化班、考前点题班的学生，或者参考了博客上关于12月份预测的朋友，看到12号这道考题之后，是否发现是我讲的原题？我在考前点题的时候，重点强调了：最后一次考试需要注意职业发展类和科技类的考题，而这次的题目不正是我点出的两种话题的综合吗？来源：www.examda.com Using modern technology to work at home benefits workers only, but not employers. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 这道题目实际上是一道“骨灰级”的考题的语义扩大，以前见过的“是否同意在家办公”或者“在家办公的利弊”就是这道考题的原型，只是这道题目加上了“高科技手段”这样一些限定字眼，其实完全可以具体化到“computers, the Internet, telecommunicating”等常见的科技类型。这篇文章如果按照中庸的方式去写，会比较容易构思一些，也就是主体加让步的方式。下面提供一些思路，供大家参考。

- 1.在家工作的员工的生活方式首先将会改变。可以灵活支配自己的时间flexible time allocation，不再需要朝九晚五的生活nine-to-five routine，能腾出时间照顾老人陪伴小孩。
- 2.在家工作改善了生活质量，创造了更多的生产力productivity，空闲的时间，提供了更多的教育和更少的污染。
- 3.管理者可以看到好处：病假sick leave的减少，年假annual leave的减少，工人补偿减低以及办公成本的节省
- 4.远程办公的灵活性是未来的趋势

1.在家办公的人面临着被社交圈抛弃的危险：may face the risk that they will be left out of the

communication loop. 2.在家办公可能不会受到来自同事的干扰，但是却要面临电视、家务和家庭成员的干扰。 3.在家办公意味着没有支援，也不能在紧要关头得到指导和帮助。 4.雇主需要担心职员是否足够自律。

阅读 There are few more sobering online activities than entering data into college-tuition calculators and gasping as the Web spits back a six-figure sum. But economists say families about to go into debt to fund four years of partying, as well as studying, can console themselves with the knowledge that college is an investment that, unlike many bank stocks, should yield huge dividends. A 2008 study by two Harvard economists notes that the “labor-market premium to skill” or the amount college graduates earned that’s greater than what high-school graduate earned decreased for much of the 20th century, but has come back with a vengeance (报复性地) since the 1980s. In 2005, The typical full-time year-round U.S. worker with a four-year college degree earned \$50,900, 62% more than the \$31,500 earned by a worker with only a high-school diploma. There’s no question that going to college is a smart economic choice. But a look at the strange variations in tuition reveals that the choice about which college to attend doesn’t come down merely to dollars and cents. Does going to Columbia University (tuition, room and board \$49,260 in 2007-08) yield a 40% greater return than attending the University of Colorado at Boulder as an out-of-state student (\$35,542)? Probably not. Does being an out-of-state student at the University of Colorado at Boulder yield twice the amount of income as being an in-state student (\$17,380) there? Not likely. No, in this

consumerist age, most buyers aren't evaluating college as an investment, but rather as a consumer product like a car or clothes or a house. And with such purchases, price is only one of many crucial factors to consider. As with automobiles, consumers in today's college marketplace have vast choices, and people search for the one that gives them the most comfort and satisfaction in line with their budgets. This accounts for the willingness of people to pay more for different types of experiences (such as attending a private liberal-arts college or going to an out-of-state public school that has a great marine-biology program). And just as two auto purchasers might spend an equal amount of money on very different cars, college students (or, more accurately, their parents) often show a willingness to pay essentially the same price for vastly different products. So which is it? Is college an investment product like a stock or a consumer product like a car? In keeping with the automotive world's hottest consumer trend, maybe it's best to characterize it as a hybrid (混合动力汽车). an expensive consumer product that, over time, will pay rich dividends. 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