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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/254/2021_2022__E7_BD_91_E4_B8_8A_E8_8C_83_E6_c67_254256.htm idea:小孩子的个性是

后天培养还是先天生成的(给出观点分析原因型)后天培养1.医学角度2.论述环境的作用3.父母行为的影响 范文:Nowhere in

the world has the issue of children ' s education been so much debated as in our society. Nowadays, many parents let their children attend all kinds of courses that will help children to get a better future. therefore, some people think that the postnatal nurture is more important than the congenital factors for personal growth and progress. The above point is certainly true. this essay will outline three reasons. The main reason is that success of a child would not be separated from right teaching and personal effort. Currently, lots of famous scientists and politicians gain huge success in the world, as they are long-term to hard work. Moreover, the main reason why plenty of developing countries 0drop behind is their poor education. Another reason is that if people do not work hard but only depend on their high intellect, they will be far from successful. For instance, the little Bronte was quite clever during his childhood. he was particularly adept at writing. But he was so satisfied with his superior intellect that he did not study carefully. Finally, he became an idle person. However, his sisters became famous authors as a result of their hard study. They are Charlotte Bronte and Emily Bronte.

Charlotte wrote “ Jane Eyre “ , “ Wuthering Heights ” was written by Emily. Last but not the least reason is the advantages of natural

factors that are more and more similar. Plenty of advanced technological products are invented and widely used. They can supply people's gaps. In the past, the difference of mathematical ability was remarkable. With the invention of the calculator, people can hardly find out the difference. In conclusion, scientific and proper teaching is the most significant factor for personal growth and development. If people are satisfied with their advantages, they will become the biggest failures.

写作思路(推荐)后天理由

Difference between children's education

IN certain respects, children are the same all over the world. But many factors affect the development of children, both parental support and education being major influences. There are vast differences between schooling styles, and parental attitudes towards children, in China and the West. Some of these differences have obvious causes, for example, the "Little Emperor" syndrome in China. Parents everywhere have dreams for their offspring. However, the concentration of energy invested into planning for a child's future is noticeable in China, as it is not diluted by the presence of siblings. This adoration can be seen in other ways. One of the most common is spoiling children, giving them everything they want. Some of the time this is a reward for good work, although there are children who receive all they want merely because they demand it from their parents. Hard work?

Parents also have this tendency to spoil children in the West. If a child does start to see itself as the all-deserving star of the Universe, usually its siblings will tease and bully the child until it stops feeling self-important. Another contrast between the upbringing of children

in China and the West is in schooling. Without a doubt, Chinese children work harder than their European and American counterparts. Their industriousness is admirable, and in comparison, Western students are lazy. In European countries, teenagers will often have a Saturday job, or holiday job, to supplement their allowance. This is rare in China, where education is considered of paramount importance, and time working detracts from study. The same contrast is true of romantic relationships between teenagers. I spoke to Han Li, a 16-year old student in Huhhot, about boyfriends. She said: "I have no time for a boyfriend, even if I did want one. I must study hard, there is a lot of pressure on me to get good grades and go to university." The style of teaching is very different in China from in the West. The notion of "repeating after a teacher ' ' ' seems old-fashioned and redundant in America and Europe. Large class sizes may be the reason for the popularity of this teaching method. In England, any class over 30 is considered large enough to impair learning. However, I have noticed that this parrot-style of learning is being replaced with more progressive methods of education in many Chinese schools. The perfect solution would be to combine Western and Chinese education methods. Combat the laziness and apathy of Western students. encourage initiative within Chinese students, by expecting independent thought as opposed to mindless repetition. As for spoiled kids anywhere, some of these children would benefit from a smack on the bum. Genevieve Roberts graduated from Leeds University, England. She has spent the last eight months teaching in China. Anyone with unusual cultural or social experiences who

wants to share them with us here at 21st Century can send a copy to
elt@21stcentury.com.cn. By Genevieve Roberts, SPECIAL TO 21ST
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