

Many countries spend a lot of money in the arts. Some people think investment in the arts is necessary, but others say money is better spent on public services and facilities. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

介绍段

背景句	1. 人们对政府赞助艺术有不同的看法，特别在国家遇到预算问题的时候。（用 6 句型）
阐述立场	2. 我觉得我们应该注重艺术品，虽然基础设施也重要。（用 11 句型）

主体部分第一段

中心句	3. 很多人支持艺术的投资认为艺术可以让我们的城市更加地漂亮和吸引人。（用 6 句型）
原因	4. 艺术作品譬如说雕塑，绘画，塑像，可以让我们的公共场所，譬如说图书馆、地铁站、甚至城市的广场都非常地漂亮。（用 16 句型）
结果	5. 我们可以更好地享受城市的生活，因为我们可以选择有空的时候和家人去逛这些地方。（用 9 句型）
拓展的结果	6. 接触艺术让我们减少压力，也会让我们心情更好。（用 3 句型）

主体部分第二段

中心句 (经济和社会)	7. 然而，其他人觉得有必要增加公共设施的投资因为公共设施和人们的生活标准直接相关。（用 1, 8 句型）
解释	8. 普通公民对公共设施(譬如说，水电供应，学校，图书馆，道路)更感兴趣,这些设施对他们生活质量有直接的影响。（用 1 句型）
举例	9. 好的卫生条件和获得干净水对大众的健康有利和可以减少疾病，而学校和图书馆可以普及知识，提高人们的工作前景。（用 4 句型）
对比	10. 相比之下，大部分不能从雕塑、绘画或者歌剧那里获益，那些都是奢侈品。（用 12 句型）

主体部分第三段

中心句 (经济)	11. 我自己的看法是艺术的投资对一个城市的经济也是重要的，只要城市有了基本的设施。 (用 4 句型)
解释	12. 一个漂亮的城市，譬如说有艺术馆或者好的地标，往往有可能成为旅游胜地。(用 9 句型)
结果	13. 旅游收入可以提高人们的生活标准。(用 13 句型)
对比	14. 与此同时，收入也可以让城市有可能提升基础设施，譬如说道路。(用 7 句型)

介绍段

背景句	Some people do not think it is appropriate for a country to spend money on public art, especially when the government has budget deficits. (用 6 句型)
阐述立场	2.I think that we should pay attention to the spending on art, although infrastructure is also important. (用 11 句型)

主体部分第一段

中心句	3.Many people tend to support the investment in the arts because the arts can make our cities more beautiful and attractive. (用 6 句型)
原因	4.One reason is that some artworks, such as sculptures, paintings, statues, can make our public places, like libraries, metro stations and city squares, more beautiful. (用 16 句型)
原因 2	5.We are more likely to enjoy city life, as we may choose to visit these places in our spare time with our family. (用 9 句型)
拓展的结果	6.Exposure to artistic creations enables us to reduce our pressure and lightens our mood. (用 3 句型)

主体部分第二段

中心句 (经济和社会)	7. However, other people consider it necessary to increase the spending on public facilities and services because it has a direct impact on the standard of living of the public. (用 1, 8 句型)
解释	8. Ordinary people are more interested in public facilities (such as infrastructure for water supply, schools, libraries and roads), because those facilities have a huge impact on the standard of living. (用 1 句型)
举例	9. The access to clean water is beneficial to people's health and can prevent diseases; meanwhile, schools and libraries can spread knowledge and improve young people's job prospects. (用 4 句型)
对比	10. In contrast, most people can hardly benefit from the investment in sculptures, paintings or statues, which are luxury items,. (用 12 句型)

主体部分第三段

中心句 (经济)	11. In my view, the investment in the arts is also essential to a city's economy, as long as the infrastructure of the city is sufficient to meet basic needs. (用 4 句型)
解释	12. A beautiful city, for example, with art galleries and famous landmarks, is likely to become a destination for tourists. (用 9 句型)
结果	13. The increase in tourism revenue can lead to an improvement of the standard of living. (用 13 句型)
对比	14. Meanwhile, the tourism boom makes it possible for a city to upgrade infrastructures, such as roads. (用 7 句型)