

Part2 美丽的城市 补充 part3 部分

Part3:

1. What are the differences between modern towns and modern cities?

Modern cities are larger and densely populated. And without a doubt, they are more convenient in terms of public services; they offer more job opportunities and entertainment options; there are plenty of amenities like shopping centers, big cinemas, sports centers, and big hospitals. Whereas modern towns are usually smaller in terms of size and population. There aren't too many things going on (没有什么活动), sometimes it can seem to be a little bit boring and sleepy (无聊的、使人犯困的). But people know each other in small towns. There's for sure a much stronger sense of community. (分头讨论)

2. Why do some people like to visit historical sites?

People in general have the curiosity of the past, of our history. Because our history is our root and heritage (根源和文化遗产). It tells us where we come from, who our ancestors (祖先) are, how they lived their lives. We're constantly trying to connect with the past and understand the past. Therefore, historical sites are like time machines (时间飞船) that can transport us back in time, you know? When you see those ancient walls that have been standing there for hundreds or even thousands of years, witnessing the entire human history (上千年站在那里, 见证整个人类文明的古墙), you feel amazed and astonished. It's like you're talking to the history directly. I think it's this feeling of curiosity and appreciation for history that excites people a lot. (原因)

3. How can people preserve historic cities and historic buildings?

I think people and the government should always work together to preserve historic cities and buildings. It always takes two to tango (两个人才能跳探戈, 表示“一个巴掌拍不响”), right? From the government's

perspective, it is important to pass laws and regulations (通过法律法规) that make it illegal to tear down (推倒) historic buildings and harm historic towns. Public education (公共教育) is key as well. The government should help citizens raise awareness (提升意识) of the importance of preserving historic cities and buildings by imparting knowledge (传输知识) about their historical significance (历史重要性). This way (通过这样的方式), we can all work together and foster a sense of responsibility (建立责任感) within the community. The government can also provide incentives (奖赏) to citizens or private organizations who are interested in fixing up (修复) old buildings and keeping them in good shape (保持好的状态). From the citizens' perspective, we need to start small (从小事做起). No more graffiti (城市涂鸦), no more surface damage. Then, we can volunteer our time (做志愿者) to organize community services to clean up and protect the buildings. If we all pitch in (每个人都做自己的部分), we can ensure that these historical spots will survive for future generations. (特殊分群体讨论)

(当然, 也可以只讲回答的后半段, **people** 的部分)

4. Is it the government's responsibility to preserve historic cities and historic buildings?

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5. Does historic preservation contradict economic development?

I don't think so. Actually, I think it could be quite the opposite/ the other way around (正好相反): historic preservation and economic development can go hand in hand (可以肩并肩, 齐头并进). Because, if you do it right and successfully protect a historic area, for sure it can boost the local tourism, attract businesses and investments, and create more jobs. (原因)

6. What do you think will happen to historic places or buildings in the future? And why?

It's really hard to predict. On one hand, I do see a growing awareness among people of the significance of historic places and buildings, and more efforts are being made to preserve them. And I believe that, with the help of technology, it's going to be easier to do it. But on the flip side (转折), I also see cities growing and expanding, running out of space (没有空间). I guess, it really depends on how well the government, local communities and citizens balance between the need for urban development and the importance of preserving history. (分头讨论, 现在看未来)

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