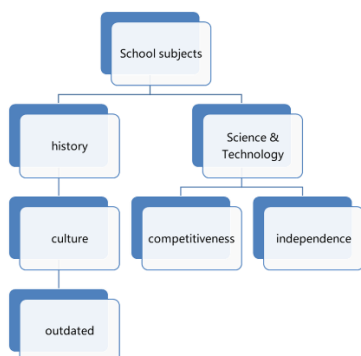**Some people say History is one of the most important school subjects. Other people think that, in todays' world, subjects like Science and Technology are more important than History.**

**Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.**



It is now widely debated whether History is one of the most important subjects for students to learn at school. Some claim that History is more significant than practical subjects like Science and Technology. However, I do not agree with the statement for the following reasons.

Admittedly, it is true that students can become familiar with traditional culture by learning History at school. This is because children may be proud of being a member of their mother country after they know what the nation has achieved in the past, and school education of history provides the best opportunity for doing this. Nonetheless, what happened many years ago is totally different from nowadays, so traditional culture may be outdated from young people's perspectives. To be specific, if the society judges a teenager according to the criteria in the Medieval period, the person may be classified as a crazy one because he or she does not believe in God.
诚然，确实是通过在学校学习历史，学生们能够熟悉传统文化。这是因为在他们知道过去这个民族已经取得过什么成就之后，孩子们也许会骄傲于作为他们祖国的一分子，而学校历史教育为他们提供了最好的机会。然而，多年以前发生的事情和今天完全不同，所以从年轻人的观点看传统文化也许是过时的。具体而言，如果这个社会以中世纪时期的标准评价一个十几岁的人，那么这个人也许被归类为一个疯子因为他或她不信仰上帝。

On the other hand, learning Science and Technology at school can make students have advantage when they are hunting jobs in today's competitive employment market. For example, a graduate who majors in information technology is likely to find a decent job with a high salary at Huawei, Tencent or Baidu. In contrast, it is almost impossible for a graduate who studies History to enter those companies, even if he graduates from a famous university. In addition, by promoting more students to receive education of Science and Technology at school, the whole nation can maintain its independence of technology, avoiding the awkwardness that other countries stop providing some core technologies when they are in fierce competition. According to a report from Chinese government, China is still short of high technologies in at least ten fields like chips in cellphones, although there are millions of science major students who graduate from college every year. As a result, what the government needs to do is to strengthen Science and Technology education even from primary schooling in order to reduce the serious dependence of technology.
另一方面，在学校学习科学技术能够使学生们有优势，当他们在今天竞争激烈的就业市场上

求职时。例如，一个专业是信息技术的毕业生有可能在华为、腾讯或百度找到一份高薪的体面工作。反之，即使他毕业于一个名牌大学，但是对于一个学习历史的学生而言，进入那些公司是几乎不可能的。此外，通过促使更多学生在学校接受科学和技术教育，整个民族能够保持它的技术独立性，避免那种尴尬，也就是当他们在激烈竞争中时，其他国家停止提供一些核心技术。根据来自于中国政府的一份报告，中国仍然在像手机芯片等至少十个领域缺少高级技术，虽然每年有数百万科学专业的学生从大学毕业。结果是，这个政府需要做的就是甚至从小学教育阶段开始强化科学和技术教育，为的就是减少严重的技术依赖。

Therefore, although learning history in school can make students familiar with traditional culture, it is more important to encourage more students to learn science and technology. By doing so, we can ensure that students are more competitive in employment, and the whole nation can maintain its independence of technology in the meantime.

因此，虽然在学校学习历史可以让学生熟悉传统文化，但更重要的是鼓励更多的学生学习科学技术。通过这样做，我们可以确保学生在就业方面更具竞争力，同时整个国家可以保持其技术的独立性。