

(Ti naslovi za eseje so se pojavljali v prejšnjih maturah iz angleščine. Ne pravim, da so naslednji eseji dobro napisani, vendar kakšna ideja za pisanje se mogoče vendarle lahko izlušči iz njih. Vso srečo!)

1. The aim of education should be to teach us how to think, rather than what to think.

School plays an important part in our lives. Critical mind develops around the age of 6. That is why they start attending Primary school around that age. Children can learn at earlier stage of their life, but they couldn't develop their personal view on the things they learn. Curriculum is constructed according to development of children brain. That is why they learn physics and chemistry around the age of their puberty, when their brain is mature enough to comprehend this kind of knowledge.

There are many other psychology rules, that school obeys. However there is still plenty of criticism about the content of the school subjects. Some say, that when people finish school they still aren't capable to handle a job. They claim that school subjects aren't practical enough. But there is a reason for this. If school was orientated on practice alone, then children knowledge could be obsolete when they finish school. But if children know general principles, they can transfer them in practice using their mental effort. How much mental effort do they have to use varies on how experienced they are on this field. School can prepare them for that. If children have to solve a lot of different exercises with their logic then they learn how to solve problems with less mental effort.

I think, there should be a school subject just for teaching children how to learn and how to think in the most optimal way. They could use this knowledge in their field of work as well as their private lives.

Namen izobraževanja bi moral biti učenje načina razmišljanja in ne vsebine razmišljanja.

Šola igra veliko vlogo v naših življenjih. Otrokova kritična pamet se razvije okoli šestega leta starosti. To je tudi razlog, zakaj se šola začne ravno okoli te starosti. Otroci se lahko učijo tudi ko so mlajši, vendar ne bi mogli razviti svojih osebnih pogledov na snov, ki se jo učijo. Učni katalog je sestavljen glede na razvoj otrokovih možganov. Zato se učijo fiziko in kemijo v času pubertete, ko so njihovi možgani že dovolj dozoreli, da lahko razumejo tovrstno znanje.

Šola sledi veliko psihološkim pravilom. Vendar je kljub temu še vedno veliko kritike o vsebini učnih predmetov. Nekateri trdijo, da ljudje, ki končajo šolanje niso sposobni opravljati svojih nalog v službi. Pravijo tudi, da šolski predmeti niso dovolj praktični. Vendar je za trenutno stanje razlog. Če bi bila šola orientirana samo na prakso, bi bilo lahko otrokovo znanje zastarelo, ko bi s šolanjem končal. Vendar če otroci poznajo splošne principe, jih lahko preslikajo v prakso z mentalnim naporom. Koliko mentalnega napora morajo uporabiti je odvisno od tega, kako izkušeni so na tem področju. Šola jih lahko na to pripravi. Če morajo otroci reševati veliko različnih nalog z svojo logiko, se naučijo, kako reševati probleme z manj mentalnega napora.

Mislím da bi moral obstajati šolski predmet samo za učenje otrok, kako se učiti in kako razmišljati na najbolj optimalen način. To znanje bi lahko uporabili tako na področju svojega dela, kot tudi v privatnem življenju.

2. We do not judge the people we love.

I've had all sorts of friends. Skinny ones, fat ones, successful ones, not-so-successful ones, lazy ones, active ones, friends with half a dozen kids, friends with no kids.. but what are their similarities and differences? It has absolutely nothing to do with what I listed above.

If you fell connected with someone, it doesn't matter what his physical appearance is like. The connection is the most important similarity two people can share. Especially, if this connection is love. When you love someone you accept the person without judging. If you don't it means, that you don't love that person, but a better made up version that will never exist. If you experience that, then your love is corrupted. You try to change that person in something else. And usually someone gets hurt in the process. No love is better than a corrupted love full of judgements.

Of course people notice many different things about each other. But noticing something is different from judging it. By judging a feature you don't just state your opinion of it. You proclaim it as wrong. Usually that comes from lack of tolerance.

I think, that love toward other people is too beautiful to be destroyed by judgements. That is why, we should never judge the people we love.

Ne smemo soditi ljudi, ki jih ljubimo.

Imela sem že vse sorte prijateljev. Suhe, debele, uspešne, ne tako uspešne, lene, aktivne, prijatelje z pol ducati otroki, prijatelje brez otrok... ampak kaj so njihove podobnosti in razlike? Te nimajo nič povezave z zgornjim seznamom.

Če se čutiš povezanega z nekom, potem ni pomembno, kakšen je njegov izgled. Povezava je najpomembnejša podobnost, ki si jo dva človeka lahko delita. Še posebno, če je ta povezava ljubezen. Ko nekoga ljubiš ga sprejmeš brez sodbe. Če ga ne, to pomeni, da je tvoja ljubezen izrojena. Hočeš osebo v nekaj drugega. Običajno v tem procesu nekdo nastrada. Nič ljubezni je bolje, kot pokvarjena ljubezen, polna sodb.

Seveda ljudje opazijo veliko različnih stvari drug o drugem. Vendar je opažanje nekaj drugega kot sodba. Z sodbo lastnosti ne poveš samo svojega mnenja o stvari. Označiš jo za napačno. Običajno pride do tega zaradi pomanjkanje tolerance.

Mislím, da je ljubezen do drugih ljudi prelepa, da bi se jo uničevalo z sodbami. Zaradi tega nikoli ne smemo soditi ljudi, ki jih ljubimo.

3. People of different cultures will never understand each other.

As long as there are different cultures in the world, there shall be misunderstanding present.

Different cultures use different language. If two people from different cultural background come together they can't verbally communicate if they don't speak the same language. They can help themselves with universal sign language, but there is bound to be a misunderstanding in the process.

Also, people have a tendency to be afraid of the unknown. But because they don't like that feeling they start to hate it and they connect this hate to people of other cultures.

People also tend to consider themselves and their »team« as the best in the world. They have a hard time accepting, that they are inferior to some. If by chance they realise that, they usually want to correct this by improving themselves and even more often by destroying the people of different cultures.

Difference of cultures is the cause of all wars on the world. I hope that with advance of globalisation there shall be no more reason for wars and all people shall finally be at peace.

Ljudje iz različnih kultur se ne bodo nikoli razumeli

Dokler bodo na svetu ljudje iz različnih kultur bodo prisotni nesporazumi.

Različne kulture uporabljajo različne jezike. Če dva človeka iz različnega kulturnega ozadja prideta skupaj, ne moreta verbalno komunicirati, če ne govorita istega jezika. Lahko si pomagata z uporabo univerzalnega znakovnega jezika vendar bo v tem procesu sigurno prišlo do nesporazuma.

Poleg tega imajo ljudje tendenco, da se bojijo nepoznanega. Ker tega občutka ne marajo ga začnejo sovražiti in povežejo to sovražnost z ljudmi iz drugih kultur.

Ljudje in njihov »klub« se imajo večkrat za najboljše na svetu. Le s težavo sprejmejo, da so manjvredni od nekaterih. Če slučajno to vendarle spoznajo hočejo to popraviti s samoizboljševanjem, še pogostejše pa z uničenjem ljudi iz drugih kultur.

Razlika v kulturah je vzrok za vse vojne na svetu. Upam, da z napredkom globalizma ne bo več razloga za vojne in bojo ljudje končno lahko živeli v miru.

4. Media create our way of thinking

Media is a great way of controlling people. All the countries in the world try to use media to their advantage.

We are told by people in the media industry that news bias is unavoidable. They say that distortions and inaccuracies that are found in the news are caused by deadline pressures, human misjudgment, limited print space, scarce air time, budgetary restraints, and the difficulty of reducing a complex story into a short report. Furthermore, the argument goes, no communication system can hope to report everything. Selectivity is needed, and some members of the public are bound to be dissatisfied.

News that we watch on TV or listen on the radio reflect the dominant class ideology. At the same time, these media leave the impression that they are free and independent, capable of balanced coverage and objective commentary. Usually in totalitarian systems there is also censorship present.

People have a false feeling that they can learn the truth about the world from TV. However, the truth is much more complex than they present on TV.

With a false sense of truth, people are misled to think in a given way. That is why I think, that it is important, to understand, that information that we got from TV can be wrong. We should try to think with our own minds as much as possible and only resort to information given by media if no alternative is present.

Mediji ustvarjajo naš način razmišljanja

Mediji so zelo dober način za kontroliranje ljudi. Vse države na svetu uporabljajo medije v svoj prid.

Ljudje, ki delajo v medijih stalno govorijo, da je pristranskost pri novicah neizogibna. Pravijo da so razlogi za izkrivljanje in nepravilnosti, ki jih lahko najdemo v poročilih zakrivljene iz strani pritiskov časovnih rokov, človeških faktorjev, omejenem prostoru za objavo, kratek čas za oddajo, premajhna sredstva in problemu skrajševanja kompleksne zgodbe v kratko novico. Poleg tega uporabljajo argument, da noben komunikacijski sistem ne more poročati vsega. Selekcija je potrebna in razočaranje nekaterih članov publike je neizogibna.

Novice, ki jih gledamo po TV ali jih poslušamo po radiju odražajo ideologijo dominantnega razreda. Hkrati dajejo mediji občutek, da so svobodni in neodvisni ter zmožni uravnoteženega poročanja.

Ljudje imajo zgrešen občutek, da lahko iz TV izvedo resnico o svetu. Dejansko je resnica veliko bolj kompleksna kot jo prikazujejo na TV.

Z lažnim občutkom resnice so ljudje zavedeni, da mislijo na dan način. Ravno zato jaz mislim, da je pomembno razumeti, da je lahko informacija, ki jo dobimo od TV lahko napačna. Vedno bi morali misliti s svojo pametjo kolikor se le da in se zatekati k informacijam, ki jih podajajo mediji samo če nimamo druge alternative.

5. Modern man lives increasingly in the future and neglects the present.

People usually have their interests in which they enjoy. These interests are usually unproductive for a broad society. But in order for society to exist, people have to be productive. They have to learn and work which sometimes isn't very pleasant experience. Society gives people a promise of a better future if they sacrifice their present.

As society grows in complexity so does the need for better education and ability to work. The need for sacrificing the present and a promise of a better future is therefore bigger than ever before. This is all achieved through money. People tend to believe, that money can buy them happiness. Money can indeed help you achieve happiness and enjoyment at the present time. However it is wrong to believe, that happiness can only be achieved through money.

People should learn, that they can enjoy even the things that they don't own and that can't be bought. Even if they fight for a better future, they should take some time every now and then to enjoy the present.

If you work for better future all your life, then you will miss the present. It is healthy to balance the time we spend for future, with time we enjoy the present.

Moderni človek živi vedno bolj v prihodnosti in zanemarja sedanjost.

Ljudje imajo običajno svoje interese v katerih uživajo. Ti interesi so običajno neproduktivni za širšo družbo. Vendar ljudje morajo kljub temu biti produktivni, da družba lahko obstaja. Morajo se učiti in delati, kar včasih ni prijetna izkušnja. Družba daje ljudem obljubo za boljšo prihodnost, če ti žrtvujejo svojo sedanjost.

Ob večanju kompleksnosti družbe se povečuje tudi potreba po boljši izobrazbi in zmožnosti za delo. Potreba po žrtvovanju sedanjosti za obljubo boljše prihodnosti je zato večja kot kadarkoli popreje. Vse to je doseženo z denarjem. Ljudje običajno mislijo, da jim lahko denar kupi srečo. Denar ti lahko dejansko pomaga pri doseganju sreče in uživanju v sedanjosti. Vendar pa je napačno razmišljanje, da je sreča dosegljiva samo z denarjem.

Ljudje bi morali spoznati, da lahko uživajo tudi v stvareh, ki si jih ne lastijo in jih ne morejo kupiti. Tudi če se borijo za boljšo prihodnost bi si morali vsake toliko vzeti čas za uživanje sedanjosti.

Če celo življenje delaš za prihodnost, ti bo sedanjost ušla. Zdravo je uravnotežiti čas, ki ga porabimo za prihodnost s časom ko uživamo sedanjost.

6. Even in the presence of others we are completely alone.

Everybody is responsible for his own life. Nobody can get rid of that responsibility, that is why you can never completely put your life in the hands of others.

People usually try to help each other if they can. But they usually don't sacrifice themselves for others. They always take care of themselves before they attempt to help others. That is because people are egoists. There is egoism in everything they do. Even if people give money to a homeless it's because they feel better about themselves for it. When they help others they do it for the selfish reasons.

You can never be sure, that people will aid you when you need help. That is why you can only truly trust yourself. It is better to avoid situations, that you could not resolve yourself and would need help from other people. You always have to understand, that the only one that lives your life is you.

Although I live only my own life I still like the company of others. I sometimes feel alone even in the presence of my friends. But I do learn from their good and bad experiences, how to live my life even better.

Tudi v prisotnosti drugih smo popolnoma sami.

Vsi smo odgovorni za lastna življenja. Nihče se ne more otresiti te odgovornosti, zato nikoli ne moramo svojega življenja povsem prepustiti drugim.

Ljudje običajno pomagajo drug drugemu, če le lahko. Vendar se običajno za druge ne žrtvujejo. Vedno najprej poskrbijo zase, predno poskušajo pomagati drugim. To je zato, ker so ljudje egoisti. Prav v vsem kar delajo je prisoten egoizem. Tudi če ljudje če brezdomcu darujejo denar se zato sami bolje počutijo. Ko pomagajo drugim, delajo to iz sebičnih razlogov.

Nikoli ne moraš biti prepričan, da bodo ljudje prišli, ko boš potreboval njihovo pomoč. Zato lahko zaupaš samo sebi. Bolje se je izogibati situacijam, ki jih ne bi mogel sam razrešiti in bi potreboval pomoč od drugih. Vedno moraš razumeti, da si ti edini, ki živiš svoje življenje.

Kljub temu, da živim samo svoje življenje sem vseeno rada v družbi drugih. Včasih počutim samo tudi med svojimi prijatelji. Vendar se vsaj naučim iz njihovih dobrih in slabih izkušenj kako lahko živim svoje življenje še boljše.

7. BEING DIFFERENT IS BEING UNPOPULAR

There is no compromise in today's world; people either follow society's norms or they are labeled as different. The question is, whether this means they are unpopular.

In small social groups, such as a class or family, being different could be dangerous. You stand out rather quick and can easily be banished.

There is a bunch of subcultures today, where »different« can find friends. Furthermore you can be rejected and treated as unpopular by the majority of population – this is probably inevitable, but there is surely a group of people that shares same interests as you do. And in that, sometimes very narrow circle of people you are not treated as unpopular, but rather popular.

On the other hand, being different is just the thing that can assure you popularity. We have a lot of examples in popular culture: many stars are popular because they are different, because they are doing unusual things – they appear in newspapers for it and gain even more popularity. And it is the same thing in private life. We can get interested in someone just because he is different and he caught our attention. Different people are more talked about, but it could be positive or negative.

My personal opinion is that being different surely comes with some popularity that can either be a blessing or a curse.

Če si drugačen si nepopularen

V današnjem svetu ljudje sledijo normam družbe ali pa so označeni kot drugačni. Vprašanje pa je ali to tudi pomeni, da so nepopularni.

V majhnih socialnih skupinah kot so razred ali družina je lahko drugačnost nevarna. Kaj hitro lahko izstopaš in si zaradi tega izgnan.

V svetu je veliko subkultur, kjer drugačni lahko najdejo prijatelje. Lahko si zavrnen in obravnavan kot nepopularen iz strani večinske populacije – to je verjetno neizogibno, vendar je gotovo kje skupina ljudi, ki goji enake interese kot ti. In v tem oskernem krogu ljudi nisi obravnavan kot nepopularen ampak kot popularen.

Po drugi strani je drugačnost lahko ravno tista stvar, ki ti zagotovi popularnost. Imamo veliko primerov iz pop kulture: veliko zvezd je popularnih zato, ker so drugačne, ker delajo neobičajne stvari – pojavljajo se v časopisih zaradi tega in s tem pridobijo še dodatno popularnost. Enako je v zasebnem življenju. Lahko nas interesira nekdo samo zaradi tega, ker je drugačen in smo nanj postali pozorni. O drugačnih ljudeh se vsekakor več govori. To je lahko pozitivno ali negativno.

Moje osebno mnenje je, da z drugačnostjo vedno pridobimo tudi popularnost, ki pa je lahko blagoslov ali prekledstvo.