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路莎老师

## Issue 2021 版题库公式匹配

内附公式拆分思路

真经 GRE

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## 资料使用说明

本资料将 2021 版 Issue 题库中 153 题按照 5 大公式进行分类匹配，方便大家快速梳理所有 issue 题目的答题思路。

Issue 题目本身相对灵活，因此有些题目可能会匹配到 2 个公式，大家在考试中，只要能保自己的思路合理，可以展开充分论述即可。

本资料中，所有重复题目都仅出现一遍。

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## N>M (共 16 题)

### 公式拆分思路概述

在  $N>M$  这种公式下，我们重点是要比较  $N$  和  $M$  的优劣，采用的方法是领域拆分，即在某一领域内，比较  $N$  和  $M$  那个更好，哪个更具影响力  
常见的领域拆分为：政治、经济、文化、教育、医疗  
所有不符合以上常见领域拆分题目，老师都在题目下方备注具体的拆分思路

#### Issue 7

Governments should focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future.

#### Issue 15

In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important contributions.

#### Issue 16/105/128

The surest indicator of a great nation is represented not by the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but by the general welfare of its people.

这道题目建议采用  $N=M$  的求证思路，具体解题过程见直播四

#### Issue 31

The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves

这道题目需要注意的是，我们要在每一个领域内比较，是解决的问题多，还是创作的问题多；  
言外之意，解决的问题和创造的问题都要提及，只不过的数量上有差异

#### Issue 37/62/102

Claim: We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from those whose views contradict our own.

Reason: Disagreement can cause stress and inhibit learning.

按 learning 的内容进行拆分，知识和能力

和不同观点的人交流，可以加深我们对知识的理解

同时，还可以提升我们的交流和团队合作能力

#### Issue 52

The human mind will always be superior to machines because machines are only tools of human minds.

人有情感，机器没有。情感可以促进社会进步

人有分析能力，机器没有。分析能力可以解决社会问题

让步：机器在某些方面比人优秀，但是这些好处都是人给的

#### Issue 70

Some people believe that in order to thrive, a society must put its own overall success before the well-being of its individual citizens.

Others believe that the well-being of a society can only be measured by the general welfare of all its people.

在不同领域比较是社会整体的成功更重要，还是公众的福利更中重要

#### Issue 77

Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become more important than the reality or truth behind that image.

#### Issue 89/90

Claim: Imagination is a more valuable asset than experience.

Reason: People who lack experience are free to imagine what is possible without the constraints of established habits and attitudes.

#### Issue 92/94

Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field.

Work 不一定仅仅是文艺作品，也可以是政治政策等等

对于艺术作品来讲，观众的感觉往往比专业人士的更重要

对于政治决策来讲，公众的评价更需要被采纳

#### Issue 124

It is more harmful to compromise one's own beliefs than to adhere to them.

这个可以是  $N > M$ ，也可以是  $N$  应该做某事（人们应该坚持自己的意见）

在不同的领域，比较是坚持好，还是妥协好

#### Issue 135

We learn our most valuable lessons in life from struggling with our limitations rather than from enjoying our successes.

依然是对 learn 的内容进行拆分，然后讨论 struggling with limitations or success 哪个可以让我们学到更多的知识，进一步提升综合能力

#### Issue 142

Scandals are useful because they focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could.

把 problems 按领域拆分，然后讨论不同领域的问题人们是通过 scandal 知道的，还是通过 speaker 知道的

#### Issue 150

Claim: In any situation, the best way to persuade other people is to present them with facts and statistics rather than with emotional arguments.

Reason: Facts are objective, so they are more persuasive than subjective appeals.

把 situation 拆成经济，政治，文化等，然后讨论在以上领域说服别人主要通过什么

比如：

在经济领域，facts 更重要。只有通过 visualized 方式，才可以证明自己的 business idea 是正确的，可行的。尤其是在当代社会，industries 之间有各种各样复杂的关系，只有数据分析才可以体现它们之间的关系，从而进一步佐证自己的商业设想。这些是 emotion 做不到的

#### Issue 151

Some people believe that success in creative fields, such as painting, fiction writing, and filmmaking, primarily requires hard work and perseverance.

Others believe that such success mainly requires innate talents that cannot be learned.

Creative fields 不等于艺术创作，任何需要 creativity 的都算，比如商业，科技等等

比如

对于科技创新来讲，不断的在实验室验证自己的想法，不断的调试是成功的关键，这个和天赋无关

#### Issue 153

Claim: Group assignments that students must work together to complete should replace a substantial amount of traditional lecture-based instruction in college and university courses.

Reason: It is vital for students to gain experience collaborating with peers to study a topic and to achieve a common goal.

因为是对学生，所以还是比较学到的东西，我们就讨论在知识习得和能力培养方面，到底是 group assignments 重要，还是 lecture-based instruction 更重要

### N 应该对 M 做某事 （共 9 题）

#### 公式拆分思路概述

N：政府和学校的责任是促进社会发展，解决社会问题，培养人才

M：对学生的学习和未来发展有好处

V：钱、权有没有

#### Issue 1/34/57/86/96/123

Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study.

#### Issue 2/80/100

A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college.

#### Issue 3/82/118/119

Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers.

Issue 13/149

Governments should offer college and university education free of charge to all students.

Issue 23/120/141

Educational institutions should dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

Issue 25

Society should identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents.

Issue 67/81/84/107

Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country.

Issue 76

Educators should base their assessment of students' learning not on students' grasp of facts but on the ability to explain the ideas, trends, and concepts that those facts illustrate.

Issue 125

Claim: Colleges and universities should specify all required courses and eliminate elective courses in order to provide clear guidance for students.

Reason: College students — like people in general — prefer to follow directions rather than make their own decisions.

N 对 M 有影响 (共 30 题)

公式拆分思路概述

找到 N 和 M，然后对 M 进行领域拆分，常见领域为政治，经济，文化

Issue 6

The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority.

N 是 question authority M 是 well-being of a society

那我们就把社会的不同领域拆分，讨论每个领域的 well-being 和质疑的关系

Issue 10/106

Claim: The best way to understand the character of a society is to examine the character of the men and women that the society chooses as its heroes or its role models.

Reason: Heroes and role models reveal a society's highest ideals.

N 是 role models M 是 the character of a society  
把 society 按照领域拆分

#### Issue 14

The luxuries and conveniences of contemporary life prevent people from developing into truly strong and independent individuals.

N 是 luxuries and conveniences M 是 strong and independent individuals

这道题目我们按照 M 形成的条件拆分

Strong 的条件是有强大的内容，当代生活给人们造成很大的心理压力，让他们更加 strong

Independent 的条件是自己完成各项事情，当代的科技设备足以使一个人独自生活的很好

所以我们整体的观点是不同意

#### Issue 22

In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view.

N 是 discussion, M 是 progress, 讨论不同领域的进步和 discussion 的关系

比如：

政治领域的进步和 discussion 有紧密的关系。正是通过和政见不同的人进行讨论，policymakers 才能制定出最合理的政策，快速地解决相应的社会问题

#### Issue 26

It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves.

N 是 identification, M 是 define ourselves

具体思路见直播四，对 define 的内容进行拆分

#### Issue 29

The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries.

N 是 people who live after them, M 是 greatness of individuals



对不同领域人们的伟大进行拆分，详细思路见直播三

Issue 32/61/69

Claim: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

Reason: The reputation of anyone who is subjected to media scrutiny will eventually be diminished.

N 是 media scrutiny, M 是 hero

对 hero 进行领域拆分，讨论不同领域的英雄是变多了还是变少了

重点是 Claim, 因此 media scrutiny 不用每段都说到，具体思路见直播三

Issue 33/121

Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education.

N 是 Competition, M 是 quality of learning

对 learning 的内容进行拆分，讨论不同学习内容和 competition 的关系，详细内容见直播三

Issue 42

In order to become well-rounded individuals, all college students should be required to take courses in which they read poetry, novels, mythology, and other types of imaginative literature.

N 是 courses, M 是 well-rounded individuals

对 M 形成的条件进行拆分，想成为一个全面的人，需要知识和能力，那么上这些课程可以让我们拥有全面的知识吗（可能不太行），可以提升我们的综合能力吗（也不太行），所以整体不同意

最后让步，这样的课程可以鼓励学生创新，提升 reading skills，可以去学习；只是学完也不一定能成为 well-rounded 的人

Issue 43

In order for any work of art — for example, a film, a novel, a poem, or a song — to

have merit, it must be understandable to most people.

N 是 understandable to most people, M 是 merit

把文学作品的价值进行领域拆分，然后讨论和公众理解的关系。详细思路见录播

#### Issue 45

The main benefit of the study of history is to dispel the illusion that people living now are significantly different from people who lived in earlier times.

N 是 study of history, M 是 illusion

Illusion 拆不开，that 是同位语，所以可以拆从句的内容——people 具体思路见直播四

#### Issue 50

Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them.

N 是 demand, M 是 leaders

把 leaders 进行领域拆分，讨论不同领域领导人的出现和当时的社会需求之间的关系，详细思路见录播

#### Issue 60/116/117

Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today.

N 是 knowing about the past, M 是 decision

对 decision 进行领域拆分

#### Issue 61

In this age of intensive media coverage, it is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero.

N 是 media coverage, M 是 hero

思路和 32 极其相似，可以参考

#### Issue 63

The most effective way to understand contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth.

N 是 trends of youth, M 是 contemporary culture

对 culture 在不同领域的具体表现进行领域拆分，详细思路见录播

Issue 64

People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by society as a whole.

N 是 immediate situation or surroundings, M 是 people's attitudes

把人们的态度进行领域拆分，然后讨论这些态度和他们周围环境的影响

比如：

人们对待学习的态度和父母及社会的竞争程度有很大关系。原来的人认为学习不是重要，但是现在从很小的孩子开始，就强调了学习的重要性。最大的变化来自于对女孩子学习的态度，这个完全是由于社会的进步导致的

Issue 73

Claim: Many problems of modern society cannot be solved by laws and the legal system.

Reason: Laws cannot change what is in people's hearts or minds.

N 是 laws , M 是 problems

把问题进行领域拆分，然后讨论这些问题可不可以被法律解决

比如：

防止 COVID-19，就需要通过立法来规定人们不能瞒报行程

Issue 78/130

The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens.

N 是 well-being, M 是 effectiveness of leaders

把 leaders 进行领域拆分，讨论这个领域的领导人，他们的工作效率可不可以被 well-being 所衡量

Issue 83/148

People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making.

N 是 forces, M 是 behavior 详细思路见直播三

## Issue 85

Although innovations such as video, computers, and the Internet seem to offer schools improved methods for instructing students, these technologies all too often distract from real learning.

N 是 technology, M 是 learning 详细思路见直播四

## Issue 115

Some people believe that our ever-increasing use of technology significantly reduces our opportunities for human interaction. Other people believe that technology provides us with new and better ways to communicate and connect with one another.

N 是 use of technology, M 是 human interaction

我们需要对 human interaction 进行条件拆分, 比如共同话题, 沟通媒介, 等等

## Issue 126

No field of study can advance significantly unless it incorporates knowledge and experience from outside that field.

N 是 knowledge from outside that field, M 是 advance

讨论不同领域的进步和其他领域知识的关系

比如

教育的领域和高科技有密切的关系。

## Issue 127

True success can be measured primarily in terms of the goals one sets for oneself

N goals, M 是 true success

对 true success 进行领域拆分

比如

在社会领域, 真正的成功和一个人实现自己的目标没有关系

## Issue 129

The best test of an argument is the argument's ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint.

N 是 convince some, M 是 the test of an argument

把 argument 进行领域拆分，讨论这些领域的争论都是通过什么来衡量的

比如

政治领域的争论就和能不能说服别人没关系，而是看争论对社会的影响

#### Issue 134

The best way to solve environmental problems caused by consumer-generated waste is for towns and cities to impose strict limits on the amount of trash they will accept from each household.

N 是 limits on the amount of trash, M 是 problems

对 problems 产生的条件进行拆分，具体思路见录播

#### Issue 138

Claim: Though often considered an objective pursuit, learning about the historical past requires creativity.

Reason: Because we can never know the past directly, we must reconstruct it by imaginatively interpreting historical accounts, documents, and artifacts.

N 是 creativity, M 是 learning about the historical past

对 learning 的条件进行拆分，需要知识（creativity）带不来，需要严谨的推演过程（creativity）也带不来，所以整体不同意

虽然确实需要想象，但是也能天马行空的想，需要基于已经掌握的资料

#### Issue 139

Claim: No act is done purely for the benefit of others.

Reason: All actions — even those that seem to be done for other people — are based on self-interest.

N 是 self-interest, M 是 act

把人们的行为拆开，然后讨论和自己利益的关系

#### Issue 140

To understand the most important characteristics of a society, one must study its major cities.

N 是 major cities, M 是 characteristics of a society

把社会特点拆开，然后讨论这些特点能不能通过了解大城市知道

#### Issue 143

Claim: Governments must ensure that their major cities receive the financial support they need in order to thrive.

Reason: It is primarily in cities that a nation's cultural traditions are preserved and generated.

N 是 financial support, M 是 thrive

我们对 thrive 的条件进行拆分，比如城市的繁荣需要丰富的经济活动，提升的教育水平，然后讨论这些和 financial support 的关系

#### Issue 144

Some people believe that government funding of the arts is necessary to ensure that the arts can flourish and be available to all people. Others believe that government funding of the arts threatens the integrity of the arts.

N 是 government funding, M 是 flourish and available to all people

对 M 进行条件拆分，比如公众的兴趣（需要钱），和艺术家专心创作（也需要钱）

#### Issue 146

In any field of endeavor, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field.

N 是 past achievements, M 是 contribution

思路和 issue126 很类似，可以参考

N 应该做某事 （共 30 题）

### 公式拆分思路概述

这个公式虽然题目较多，但是拆分思路非常固定，基本没有例外，都是讨论影响

可能的影响对象有：leaders, students, teachers, parents, society, industry

对 leader 的影响只可能是 2 个（我们二选一）：创立民主社会和解决社会问题

对学生的影响：学到更多的东西，促进个人发展

对 Teachers/parents 的影响：帮助学生取得进步，自我水平的提升

**Society/industry: 促进社会/行业发展, 解决社会/行业问题**

*所以这个公式下面的题目我们没有给大家列举具体的大纲, 因为整体相似度比较高, 具体的思路可以参考我们直播三讲的重点题目*

#### Issue 4

Some people believe that in order to be effective, political leaders must yield to public opinion and abandon principle for the sake of compromise.

Others believe that the most essential quality of an effective leader is the ability to remain consistently committed to particular principles and objectives.

#### Issue 5/55

Formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free.

#### Issue 8/20/112

Some people believe that college students should consider only their own talents and interests when choosing a field of study.

Others believe that college students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

#### Issue 9

Laws should be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places.

#### Issue 11

Governments should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development.

#### Issue 12/17/40

The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

#### Issue 18/68

Teachers' salaries should be based on their students' academic performance.

#### Issue 19/51/54

Society should make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities.

#### Issue 24/59

Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.

#### Issue 27

College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than the courses that seem most likely to lead to jobs.

Issue 28/35

Claim: When planning courses, educators should take into account the interests and suggestions of their students.

Reason: Students are more motivated to learn when they are interested in what they are studying.

Issue 30

Students should always question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively.

Issue 36

Educators should teach facts only after their students have studied the ideas, trends, and concepts that help explain those facts.

Issue 38/99

Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people they serve.

Issue 39/58

Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition.

Issue 41

If a goal is worthy, then any means taken to attain it are justifiable.

Issue 47

Scientists and other researchers should focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people.

Issue 49

People should undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences.

Issue 56

Some people believe it is often necessary, even desirable, for political leaders to withhold information from the public.

Others believe that the public has a right to be fully informed.

Issue 65/72

Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed.

Issue 66/79

All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools.



Issue 71

Claim: Any piece of information referred to as a fact should be mistrusted, since it may well be proven false in the future.

Reason: Much of the information that people assume is factual actually turns out to be inaccurate.

Issue 88/91

To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards.

Issue 95/132/145

In any profession — business, politics, education, government — those in power should step down after five years.

Issue 108/131/147

Some people claim that a nation's government should preserve its wilderness areas in their natural state. Others argue that these areas should be developed for potential economic gain.

Issue 111

Some people argue that successful leaders in government, industry, or other fields must be highly competitive. Other people claim that in order to be successful, a leader must be willing and able to cooperate with others.

Issue 114

Claim: Researchers should not limit their investigations to only those areas in which they expect to discover something that has an immediate, practical application.

Reason: It is impossible to predict the outcome of a line of research with any certainty.

Issue 122

Claim: Major policy decisions should always be left to politicians and other government experts.

Reason: Politicians and other government experts are more informed and thus have better judgment and perspective than do members of the general public.

Issue 137

Some people believe that the most important qualities of an effective teacher are understanding and empathy.

Others believe that it is more important for teachers to be rigorous and demanding in their expectations for students.

Issue 152

In business, education, and government, it is always appropriate to remain skeptical of new leaders until those leaders show that they are worthy of trust.

## N 是 M （共 6 题）

### 拆分公式思路概述

全部都对 N 进行领域拆分

Issue 21/93/

As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious.

N 是 things, M 是 more comprehensive or complex

对事物进行领域拆分，讨论不同领域的事物是变简单了，还是变复杂了

比如：天文，教育，经济，等等

Issue 44

Many important discoveries or creations are accidental: it is usually while seeking the answer to one question that we come across the answer to another.

N 是 discoveries or creations, M 是 accidental

对发明创造进行领域拆分，详细思路见直播三

Issue 46

Learning is primarily a matter of personal discipline; students cannot be motivated by school or college alone.

N 是 learning, M 是 personal discipline

对 learning 的内容进行拆分

讨论理论学习和能力培养是不是学生自己的个人事情，能不能被学校激励

Issue 53

People who are the most deeply committed to an idea or policy are also the most critical of it.

N 是 people, M 是 critical

把人进行领域拆分，讨论在不同领域中的人，是不是都是对这些想法和观点要求

很高的人

比如

在电影领域，人们可能是对自己的想法要求最为苛刻。导演质疑自己的拍摄手法是否吸引人，演员不断提升自己的演技也需要对自己的表达方式进行自我批评 (critical)。

Issue 75

The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that they have more leisure time.

N 是 goal, M 是 increase people's efficiency

讨论不同领域科技进步的目的是不是提升人们的工作效率，从而让他们有使用更多的闲暇实践

比如

医学领域的科技进步就不是为了医生的效率，而是为了更大程度的治愈疾病，减少人们的痛苦。

Issue 136

Claim: While boredom is often expressed with a sense of self-satisfaction, it should really be a source of embarrassment.

Reason: Boredom arises from a lack of imagination and self-motivation.

N 是 boredom, M 是 embarrassment

拆分不同领域的“无聊”是不是尴尬的来源

比如：

学术领域的无聊确实很尴尬。以为自己的理论最为先进，但是却被现实打脸（爱迪生和特斯拉——这个是人不是车）