

新 GRE Issue 题库分类 和 重点题

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【步骤】

- 1, 分类, 小类, 大类 (ok)
- 2, 标注重点练习题 (ok)
- 3, 准备素材和论证思路, 熟练并快速练习 (25min 是最终目标)
- 4, 养成良好的习惯, 看到题目立马构思, 尽量一次拼写成功, 留有时间检查拼写错误

一共 149 道题

第一步, 根据李建林《新 GRE 写作 5.5》整理, 有部分调整, 分为 24 个类别+16 个单题

拿到一道题目, 判断是否属于哪个题型, 可以采用: 因果类—建议类—是非类—定义类—事实类, 这样的顺序, 当然有的题目属于几类合成的, 比如套叠式多角度分析和平行式多角度分析。

然后按照《拯救我的新 GRE-Issue》分为成长学习教育、科技生活时代、政治法律社会、思想方法行为、历史文化传播五个大类, 将上述题目整理进来 (部分内容可能会有交叉, 那么我们可以从多个领域视角分析)

第二步, 结合类别分别用红体和紫体标注 (红色是出现多次的题目选择其中之一, 紫色是特别的题目和有难度的题目); 在题库中出现频次(参考《2012 年新 GRE Issue 高频》, 详见附录 2, 某些题号后括号内的数字, 如 32(9) 表示 32 题出现了 9 次)、考试中出现频次 (参考《新 GRE 真实的作文出现频率》, 详见附录 3, 某些题后方括号内的数字, 如 39【3】表示 39 题在实际题目中出现了 3 次), 综合上述汇总重点题目 (用黄底和灰底表示), 作为练习

归结出的重点题目在下文中标注 (其中虽然有些题目在真题中出现, 但认为较容易展开, 就没有列入范围内)
黄底 (重中之重) $8+3+5+5+4=25$, 灰底 (辅助练习) $4+7+3+5+0=19$

五大类:

(一) 成长学习教育 (相关题量最多了)

C3: 3,13,15,20,32,35,39,46,70, 98,102, 112, 129,135,136,137,140; 54; 73 课程或专业选择: 领域的成功和失败 (3)
+就业和兴趣 (6) +领域内和领域外 (8) +文学类课程 (1) +老师拥有相关领域工作经验 (1) = (19)

领域的成功和失败 (3):

3, 137: Educational institutions have a **responsibility** to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed. 建议类

35: Educational institutions **should** dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed. 建议类, 可完全借鉴 3

领域内和领域外 (6):

13, 46【2】, 102【2】: Universities **should** require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study. 建议类

70: Claim: Universities **should** require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's major field of study. Reason: Acquiring knowledge of various academic disciplines is **the best way** to become truly educated. 套叠式多角度分析题, 因果类+建议类, 参考 112 但分析的角度还是略有区别的,

112: Requiring university students to take a variety of courses outside their major fields of study is **the best way** to ensure that students become truly educated. 单纯性是非题, 仔细体会, P163,

140: Some people believe that universities **should** require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study. Others believe that universities **should not** force students to take any courses other than those that will help prepare them for jobs in their chosen fields. 建议类 (两个极端)

就业和兴趣 (8):

15, 135: Educational institutions **should** actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for lucrative careers. 建议类, 与 32、98、136、129 非常类似---**就业优先**

32(9): College students **should** base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field. 建议类, 与 15、98、136、129 非常类似

98, 136: Educational institutions **should** actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful. 建议类, 与 15、32、129 非常类似

129: College students **should** base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field. 建议类, 与 15、32、98、136 非常类似

39【3】: College students **should** be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than the courses that seem most likely to lead to jobs. 建议类---**兴趣优先**

20: 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. 建议类 (两个极端)

要求选文学类课程 (1)

54(1): 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. 建议类

要求老师有课程相关的工作经验 (1)

73【2】: Colleges and universities **should** require all faculty to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach. 建议类 P18

C4: 6, 14,96,116 课程全国统一, 4 个题目的内容完全一样较简单 (4)

6, 14, 96, 116: A nation **should** require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college. 建议类

C10: 12,25 高等教育免费, 2 个题目略有不同 (2)

12(2)【6】: Governments **should** offer a free university education to any student **who** has been admitted to a university but who cannot afford the tuition. 建议类, 多一个对 students 的修饰界定, 说法就没有那么极端了

25: Governments **should** offer college and university education free of charge to all students. 建议类

C11: 17,42,48,68,92; 24,29,52 教育的功能: 解放 or 限制人的思想 (2) +对概念的把握 (2) +惩恶扬善 (3) +质疑而非接受 (1) = (8)

解放 or 限制人的思想 (2)

17【1】: Formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free. 套叠式多角度分析, 事实类和结合式定义类----对 restrain our minds and spirits 进行明确定义, P91 书中的观点还蛮过激的

68【2】: Some people believe that the purpose of education is to free the mind and the spirit. Others believe that formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free. 套叠式多角度分析, 事实类和结合式定义类----对 purpose of education 和 restrain our minds and spirits 的含义进行探讨和界定

对概念的把握 (2) ---有难度

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

92【1】: 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. 建议类, 可以参考 48

惩恶扬善 (3)

24(1), 52: The **best way** to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones. 平行式多角度分析题, 可归入建议、是非、事实, 从建议好展开, 较简单

29: The **best way** to teach — whether as an educator, employer, or parent — is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones. 平行式多角度分析题, 可完全借鉴 24

质疑而非接受 (1)

42: Students **should** always question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively. 建议类

C 14: 30,83 教师工资的判断标准 (2)

30【4】: Teachers' salaries **should** be based on their students' academic performance. 建议类, P102

83: Teachers' salaries **should** be based on the academic performance of their students. 可完全借鉴 83

C17: 37,40,47,58,90,142 教育: 早教 (1) +大学教育 (5) = (6)

早教 (1)

37【2】: Society **should** identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents. 建议类

大学教育 (5)

40(1): 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. 套叠式多角度分析题, 整体因果, 结果部分是一个建议, P110

47: Educators **should** find out what students **want** included in the curriculum and then offer it to them. 建议类, 参考 40

58(3): Learning is primarily a matter of personal discipline; students cannot be motivated by school or college alone. 因果类, P124

90: Educators **should** take students' interests into account when planning the content of the courses they teach. 建议类, 参考 40

142: 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. 套叠式多角度分析题, 整体因果, 结果部分是一个建议, P186

C18: 45,138 教育中的竞争 (2)

45(2)【3】: Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education. 事实类

138: Some people believe that competition for high grades motivates students to excel in the classroom. **Others** believe that such competition seriously limits the quality of real learning. 事实类 (两个极端), P182

C21: 81,95 家长介入学校教育 (2)

81(2)【2】 ,95: All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools. 建议类

C22: 82,97,100, 124 在国外学习 (4)

82 (4)【5】 ,97,100: Colleges and universities **should** require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country. 建议类

124【1】: All college and university students would benefit from spending at least one semester studying in a foreign country. 事实类 P172

(二) 科技生活时代

C1: 1,26,64 人与现代技术 (3) + 技术进步带来的社会问题 (4) = (7)

人与技术的关系 (3)

1【1】: As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate. 思考能力降低, 事实类

26(3): The luxuries and conveniences of contemporary life prevent people from developing into truly strong and

independent individuals. 阻碍独立个体的发展，事实类

64: The human mind will always **be superior** to machines **because** machines are only tools of human minds. 人脑占优，是非结合类，可以转事实类

技术进步带来的社会问题（4）

43【3】: The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves. 事实类—较简单

91【2】: The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that they have more leisure time. 定义类--- The primary goal of technological advancement, 较简单, P150

101(4)【1】: 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. 分散实际学习，事实类+结合式定义类，P156

132: 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. 对人交流的影响，事实类 P178

C7: 10,31,63,67,119,125,148 保护：自然（3）+濒临灭绝的动物（3）+古建筑（1）=（7）

自然（3）---也可以分到（三）中

10: Nations **should** pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state, even if these areas could be developed for economic gain. 建议类---过分保护自然，隔绝人类影响

125: 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. 建议类（两个极端）

148: Nations **should** pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state. 建议类

濒临灭绝的动物（3）---也可以分到（三）中

31（4）【5】: Society **should** make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities. 建议类—如何界定是人类造成的

63【1】: There is little justification for society to make extraordinary efforts—especially at a great cost in money and jobs—to save endangered animal or plant species. 单纯是非类 P63

67: Some people believe that society **should** try to save every plant and animal species, despite the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being. Others believe that society **need not** make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species. 建议类（两个极端）

古建筑（1）---也可以分到（五）中

119: When old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes, modern development **should** be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings. 建议类，城市开发在历史和现代之间

C12: 18,27, 50,86,108,110, 115, 139 权威（精英、专家）和普通人：质疑权威（1）+政府（精英）与普通百姓（4）+专家和普通人（3）=（8）

质疑权威（1）

18(2)【2】: The well-being of a society is enhanced when many of its people question authority. 事实类

政府（精英）与普通百姓（4）---也可以分到（三）政治法律社会中分析

50（4）【3】，115: Government officials **should** rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people they serve. 建议类---推出制度最可靠

86 【1】: Some people believe that government officials **must** carry out the will of the people they serve. Others believe that officials **should** base their decisions on their own judgment. 建议类（两个极端） 参考 50

139 【2】: **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. 套叠式多角度分析题，因果类和建议类，P182

专家和普通人（3）

27 【3】: In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important contributions. 事实类---新手视角，P100

108 (5) 【2】， 110: Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field. 事实类---专家视角 P160

C20: 56, 59,131 科学研究发现（3）

56: 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. 因果类，因是部分情况，因无法推果

59(2): Scientists and other researchers **should** focus their research on areas that are likely to benefit the greatest number of people. 建议类，

131: **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. 套叠式多角度分析题，整体因果，结果部分是一个建议，P177---有难度

C25: 单题为1类，一共（3/17）

对前人科学成就的集成，只有1题（1）

9(1): In any field of endeavor, it is impossible to make a significant contribution without first being strongly influenced by past achievements within that field. 事实类

外表与实在（1）

93 (1) 【2】: Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become **more important** than the reality or truth behind that image. 单纯性是非题 P151

吸收外来知识促本领域发展（1）

143【2】: No field of study can advance significantly **unless** it incorporates knowledge and experience from outside that field. 建议类，P16

（三）政治法律社会

C5: 7, 80,88 ; 23,36,72 政府对艺术的投入（3）+政府对科研（3）=（6）

政府对艺术的投入（3）

7: 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. 建议类

80: Nations **should** suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed. 建议类, 取了 88 的一部分 参见 P140

88: Claim: Nations **should** suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed. **Reason:** It is inappropriate—and, perhaps, even cruel—to use public resources to fund the arts when people's basic needs are not being met. 套叠式多角度分析题, 因果类和建议 (先分析原因, 再分析推导结果——>转到建议的分析中, 类 88), 参见 P147

政府对科研 (3)

23: Governments **should** place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development. 建议类—较简单

36(2) 【2】、72: Governments **should** not fund any scientific research whose consequences are **unclear**. 建议类, P107

C6: 8,16, 62, 69,94, 111, 114,123,128,147, 149 领导人: 五年任期 (3) +坚持与妥协 (2) +时势造英雄 (1) +信息公开 (1) +从国民福利评判领导人 (2) +竞争与合作 (2) +道德要求 (2) = (13)

五年任期 (3)

8 【1】: Claim: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years. Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership. 因果类

111 【1】 ,149(3) 【2】: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should be required to step down after five years. 建议类, 参考 8

坚持与妥协 (2)

16 【1】: 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. 单纯定义类 P24

114: Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little. 事实类, 类 16

时势造英雄 (1)

62(2) 【3】: Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them. 事实类 P128

信息公开 (1)

69: 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. 单纯是非类 P134

从国民福利评判领导人 (2)

94 【2】 , 147 【2】: The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens. 单纯是非类 P152

竞争与合作 (2)

123: The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition. 建议类

128: 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. 建议类 (两个极端)

道德要求 (2)

104(3) 【4】 ,107 【1】: To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards. 建

C13: 28,85,113,120,121,127,145 统治者 or 全体公民→伟大国家 (7) --政治类, 感觉难

28【1】、127: 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. 事实类---全体国民

113(7)【2】: **Claim:** The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. **Reason:** The surest indicator of a great nation is actually the welfare of all its people. 因果类, 参考 28

145【1】: The general welfare of a nation's people is **a better** indication of that nation's greatness than are the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. 是非类, P189, 参考 28

120【1】: **Claim:** The surest indicator of a great nation must be the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. **Reason:** Great achievements by a nation's rulers, artists, or scientists will ensure a good life for the majority of that nation's people. 因果类, 和 113 刚好相反—统治者

85: 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. 建议类 (两个极端) P85

121: Some people claim that you can tell whether a nation is great by looking at the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Others argue that the surest indicator of a great nation is, in fact, the general welfare of all its people. 事实类 (两个极端)

C25: 单题为 1 类, 一共 (7/17)

丑闻, 只有 1 题 (1) 但是有一些出现频次

4【2】: Scandals are **useful because** they focus our attention on problems in ways that no speaker or reformer ever could. 套叠式多角度分析题, 因果类和单纯是非类, 详解见 P80, 很有启发

政府眼前与未来, 只有 1 题 (1)

19【1】: Governments **should** focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future. ---建议类, 简单

法律的灵活性, 只有 1 题 (1)

21: Laws **should** be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places. ---建议类, P94

政治理想与共识 (1)

60: Politicians **should** pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals. 建议类, 政治-难, P126

遵守正义法律和违背非正义法律的责任 (1)

65(2): Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and to disobey and resist unjust laws. 建议类 P130

法律不能改变道德—许多问题无法通过法律解决 (1)

89【7】: **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. 因果类 P149

企业的责任 (1)

130: Some people **believe** that corporations have a responsibility to promote the well-being of the societies and environments in which they operate. Others **believe** that the only responsibility of corporations, provided they operate within the law, is to make as much money as possible. 建议类, P176

(四) 思想方法行为

C8: 11, 99 行为受社会环境影响, 2 个题目的内容完全一样 (2)

11【2】, 99: People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making. 事实类

C9: 38,78 社会 or 周围定位自己, 两题观点刚好反向趋势 (2)

38【3】: It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves. 事实类, P108

78(1)【2】: People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by society as a whole. 事实类, P26

C15: 33,57,74,109,133,134 认知: 科学角度, 历史角度 (6)

科学 (2) --可以划分到 (二)

33: As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious. 事实类, P105

109: Some people believe that scientific discoveries have given us a much better understanding of the world around us. Others believe that science has revealed to us that the world is infinitely more complex than we ever realized. 事实类+结合式定义类----对 a much better understanding 的解释, P160

历史 (4) --可以放到 (五) 历史文化传播中分析

57(3)【1】: 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. 单纯性定义类, P123

74: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today. 事实类

133: Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today. **Reason:** The world today is significantly more complex than it was even in the relatively recent past. 因果类, 参考 74

134: Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today. **Reason:** We are not able to make connections between current events and past events until we have some distance from both. 因果类, 参考 74

C16: 34,49, 76,118 观点相同与不同 (4) +评价 argu 的标准 (2) = (6)

观点相同与不同 (4)

34: In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view. 可以改为 To make progress in any situation, one should discuss with those who have contrasting points of view. 所以是建议类, 与 49 观点刚好相反

49【2】: 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. 因果类, P14

76、118: We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own. 事实类, 参考 49

评价 **argu** 的标准 (2)

79 (6): **Claim**: The best test of an argument is its ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint. **Reason**: Only by being forced to defend an idea against the doubts and contrasting views of others does one really discover the value of that idea. 因果类 P139

146: The **best** test of an argument is the argument's ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint. 是非类, 参考 79

C19: 51,71 长期目标与短期名声 (2)

51(1)【1】、71: Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition. 建议类 P119

C24: 53,144 目标与手段, 成功的界定 (2)

53(3)【2】: If a goal is worthy, then any **means** taken to attain it are justifiable. 事实类

144: True success can be measured primarily in terms of the goals one sets for **oneself**. 事实类

C23: 105,106,126 经验知识与想象力 (3)

105: **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. 因果类+结合式是非类

106,126: In most professions and academic fields, imagination is **more important** than knowledge. 单纯是非类 P159

C25: 单题为 1 类, 一共 (5/17)

深思熟虑后再做有风险的事 (1)

61(4): People **should** undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences. 建议类 P128

忠诚导致批判 (1)

66: People who are the most deeply **committed to** an idea or policy are also the most **critical** of it. 事实类 P131

信息的不准确理解 (1)

87: **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. 因果类

思想从平常事物中来 (1)

103: The best ideas arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things. 事实类, P157

信仰妥协比信仰坚持更有害 (1) ---难

141(2)【1】: It is **more harmful** to compromise one's own beliefs than to adhere to them. -难, 单纯性是非类, P184

（五）历史文化传播

C2: 2,5,117; 77; 22,44,75,84,124 城市和一国文化（3）+年青人潮流和当代文化（1）+理解社会：英雄主义（5）=（9）

城市和一国文化（3）

2(1): To understand the most important characteristics of a society, one **must** study its major cities. 建议类

5【5】: **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. 因果类和建议类

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

年青人潮流和当代文化（1）

77(1)【1】: The most effective way to understand contemporary culture is to analyze the trends of its youth.

理解社会：英雄主义（5）

22(3)【1】: **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. 套叠式多角度分析题，因果类和建议，P96---选择英雄

122: 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. 建议类，参考 22

44(3)【3】: **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. 因果类+结合定义类—英雄主义不存

75: 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. 因果类，可转为 44

84: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero. 事实类，P143

C25: 单题为 1 类，一共（2/17）

个人伟大成就的判断，只有 1 题（1）

41（4）【2】: The greatness of individuals can be decided only by those who live after them, not by their contemporaries. 事实类

艺术及其可理解性（1）

55(1)【3】: 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. 建议类

附录 1: 原始未分五大类的题目 (按小类别划分)

C1: 1,26,64 人与现代技术 (3) + 技术进步带来的社会问题 (4) = (7)

人与技术的关系 (3)

1: As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate. 思考能力降低, 事实类

26: The luxuries and conveniences of contemporary life prevent people from developing into truly strong and independent individuals. 阻碍独立个体的发展, 事实类

64: The human mind will always be superior to machines because machines are only tools of human minds. 人脑占优, 是非结合类, 可以转事实类

技术进步带来的社会问题 (4)

43: The increasingly rapid pace of life today causes more problems than it solves. 事实类—较简单

91: The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so that they have more leisure time. 定义类--- The primary goal of technological advancement, 较简单, P150

101: 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. 分散实际学习, 事实类+结合式定义类, P156

132: 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. 对人交流的影响, 事实类 P178

C2: 2,5,117; 77; 22,44,75,84,124 城市和一国文化 (3) + 年青人潮流和当代文化 (1) + 理解社会: 英雄主义 (5) = (9)

城市和一国文化 (3)

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

5: 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. 因果类和建议类

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

年青人潮流和当代文化 (1)

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

理解社会: 英雄主义 (5)

22: 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. 套叠式多角度分析题, 因果类和建议, P96

44: 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. 因果类+结合定义类

75: 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. 因果类, 可转为 44

84: It is no longer possible for a society to regard any living man or woman as a hero. 事实类, P143

122: 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. 建议类, 参考 22

C3: 3,13,15,20,32,35,39,46,70, 98,102, 112, 129,135,136,137,140; 54; 73 课程或专业选择: 领域的成功和失败(3)
+就业和兴趣(6)+领域内和领域外(8)+文学类课程(1)+老师拥有相关领域工作经验(1)=(19)

领域的成功和失败(3):

3, 137: Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed. 建议类

35: Educational institutions should dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed. 建议类, 可完全借鉴 3

领域内和领域外(6):

13, 46, 102: Universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study. 建议类

70: Claim: Universities **should** require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's major field of study.

Reason: Acquiring knowledge of various academic disciplines is **the best way** to become truly educated. 套叠式多角度分析题, 因果类+建议类, 参考 112 但分析的角度还是略有区别的,

112: Requiring university students to take a variety of courses outside their major fields of study is **the best way** to ensure that students become truly educated. 单纯性是非题, 仔细体会, P163,

140: Some people believe that universities should require every student to take a variety of courses outside the student's field of study. Others believe that universities should not force students to take any courses other than those that will help prepare them for jobs in their chosen fields. 建议类(两个极端)

就业和兴趣(8):

15, 135: Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study that will prepare them for **lucrative careers**. 建议类, 与 32、98、136、129 非常类似----**就业优先**

32: College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field. 建议类, 与 15、98、136、129 非常类似

98, 136: Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful. 建议类, 与 15、32、129 非常类似

129: College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field. 建议类, 与 15、32、98、136 非常类似

39: College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than the courses that seem most likely to lead to jobs. 建议类----**兴趣优先**

20: 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. 建议类(两个极端)

要求选文学类课程(1)

54: 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. 建议类

要求老师有课程相关的工作经验(1)

73: Colleges and universities should require all faculty to spend time working outside the academic world in professions relevant to the courses they teach. 建议类 P18

C4: 6, 14,96,116 课程全国统一, 4 个题目的内容完全一样较简单 (4)

6, 14, 96, 116: A nation should require all of its students to study the same national curriculum until they enter college. 建议类

C5: 7, 80,88 ; 23,36,72 政府对艺术的投入 (3) +政府对科研 (3) = (6)

政府对艺术的投入 (3)

7: 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. 建议类

80: Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed. 建议类, 取了 88 的一部分 参见 P140

88: Claim: Nations should suspend government funding for the arts when significant numbers of their citizens are hungry or unemployed. Reason: It is inappropriate—and, perhaps, even cruel—to use public resources to fund the arts when people's basic needs are not being met. 套叠式多角度分析题, 因果类和建议 (先分析原因, 再分析推导结果——>转到建议的分析中, 类 88), 参见 P147

政府对科研 (3)

23: Governments should place few, if any, restrictions on scientific research and development. 建议类—较简单

36、72: Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear. 建议类, P107

C6: 8,16, 62, 69,94, 111, 114,123,128,147, 149 领导人: 五年任期 (3) +坚持与妥协 (2) +时势造英雄 (1) +信息公开 (1) +从国民福利评判领导人 (2) +竞争与合作 (2) +道德要求 (2) = (13)

五年任期 (3)

8: Claim: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should step down after five years. Reason: The surest path to success for any enterprise is revitalization through new leadership. 因果类

111,149: In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should be required to step down after five years. 建议类, 参考 8

坚持与妥协 (2)

16: 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. 单纯定义类 P24

114: Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little. 事实类, 类 16

时势造英雄 (1)

62: Leaders are created by the demands that are placed on them. 事实类 P128

信息公开 (1)

69: 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. 单纯是非类 P134

从国民福利评判领导人 (2)

94, 147: The effectiveness of a country's leaders is best measured by examining the well-being of that country's citizens. 单纯是非类 P152

竞争与合作 (2)

123: The best way for a society to prepare its young people for leadership in government, industry, or other fields is by instilling in them a sense of cooperation, not competition. 建议类

128: 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. 建议类 (两个极端)

道德要求 (2)

104,107: To be an effective leader, a public official must maintain the highest ethical and moral standards. 建议类

C7: 10,31,63,67,119,125,148 保护: 自然 (3) + 濒临灭绝的动物 (3) + 古建筑 (1) = (7)

自然 (3)

10: Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state, even if these areas could be developed for economic gain. 建议类---过分保护自然, 隔绝人类影响

125: 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. 建议类 (两个极端)

148: Nations should pass laws to preserve any remaining wilderness areas in their natural state. 建议类

濒临灭绝的动物 (3)

31: Society should make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities. 建议类—如何界定是人类造成的

63: There is little justification for society to make extraordinary efforts—especially at a great cost in money and jobs—to save endangered animal or plant species. 单纯是非类 P63

67: Some people believe that society should try to save every plant and animal species, despite the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being. Others believe that society need not make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species. 建议类 (两个极端)

古建筑 (1)

119: When old buildings stand on ground that modern planners feel could be better used for modern purposes, modern development should be given precedence over the preservation of historic buildings. 建议类, 城市开发在历史和现代之间

C8: 11, 99 行为受社会环境影响, 2 个题目的内容完全一样 (2)

11, 99: People's behavior is largely determined by forces not of their own making. 事实类

C9: 38,78 社会 or 周围定位自己, 两题观点刚好反向趋势 (2)

38: It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves. 事实类, P108

78: People's attitudes are determined more by their immediate situation or surroundings than by society as a whole. 事实类, P26

C10: 12,25 高等教育免费, 2 个题目略有不同 (2)

12: Governments should offer a free university education to any student **who** has been admitted to a university but who cannot afford the tuition. 建议类, 多一个对 students 的修饰界定, 说法就没有那么极端了

25: Governments should offer college and university education free of charge to all students. 建议类

C11: 17,42,48,68,92; 24,29,52 教育的功能: 解放 or 限制人的思想 (2) +对概念的把握 (2) +惩恶扬善 (3) +质疑而非接受 (1) = (8)

解放 or 限制人的思想 (2)

17: Formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free. 套叠式多角度分析, 事实类和结合式定义类----对 *restrain our minds and spirits* 进行明确定义, P91 书中的观点还蛮过激的

68: Some people believe that the purpose of education is to free the mind and the spirit. Others believe that formal education tends to restrain our minds and spirits rather than set them free. 套叠式多角度分析, 事实类和结合式定义类----对 *purpose of education* 和 *restrain our minds and spirits* 的含义进行探讨和界定

对概念的把握 (2)

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

92: 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. 建议类, 可以参考 48

惩恶扬善 (3)

24, 52: The best way to teach is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones. 平行式多角度分析题, 可归入建议、是非、事实, 从建议好展开, 较简单

29: The best way to teach — whether as an educator, employer, or parent — is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones. 平行式多角度分析题, 可完全借鉴 24

质疑而非接受 (1)

42: Students should always question what they are taught instead of accepting it passively. 建议类

C12: 18,27, 50,86,108,110, 115, 139 权威 (精英、专家) 和普通人: 质疑权威 (1) +政府 (精英) 与普通百姓 (4) +专家和普通人 (3) = (8)

质疑权威 (1)

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

政府 (精英) 与普通百姓 (4)

50,115: Government officials should rely on their own judgment rather than unquestioningly carry out the will of the people they serve. 建议类---推出制度最可靠

86: Some people believe that government officials must carry out the will of the people they serve. Others believe that officials should base their decisions on their own judgment. 建议类 (两个极端) 参考 50

139: 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. 套叠式多角度分析题, 因果类和建议类, P182

专家和普通人 (3)

27: In any field of inquiry, the beginner is more likely than the expert to make important contributions. 事实类, P100

108, 110: Critical judgment of work in any given field has little value unless it comes from someone who is an expert in that field. 事实类 P160

C13: 28,85,113,120,121,127,145 统治者 or 全体公民→伟大国家 (7) ---政治类, 感觉难

28、127: 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. 事实类

85: 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. 建议类（两个极端）P85

113: Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Reason: The surest indicator of a great nation is actually the welfare of all its people. 因果类，参考 28

120: Claim: The surest indicator of a great nation must be the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Reason: Great achievements by a nation's rulers, artists, or scientists will ensure a good life for the majority of that nation's people. 因果类，和 113 刚好相反

121: Some people claim that you can tell whether a nation is great by looking at the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. Others argue that the surest indicator of a great nation is, in fact, the general welfare of all its people. 事实类（两个极端）

145: The general welfare of a nation's people is **a better** indication of that nation's greatness than are the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists. 是非类，P189，参考 28

C 14: 30,83 教师工资的判断标准（2）

30: Teachers' salaries should be based on their students' academic performance. 建议类，P102

83: Teachers' salaries should be based on the academic performance of their students. 可完全借鉴 83

C15: 33,57,74,109,133,134 认知：科学角度，历史角度（6）

科学（2）

33: As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious. 事实类，P105

109: Some people believe that scientific discoveries have given us a much better understanding of the world around us. Others believe that science has revealed to us that the world is infinitely more complex than we ever realized. 事实类+结合式定义类-----对 a much better understanding 的解释，P160

历史（4）

57: 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. 单纯性定义类，P123

74: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today. 事实类

133: Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today. Reason: The world today is significantly more complex than it was even in the relatively recent past. 因果类，参考 74

134: Claim: Knowing about the past cannot help people to make important decisions today .Reason: We are not able to make connections between current events and past events until we have some distance from both. 因果类，参考 74

C16: 34,49, 76,118 观点相同与不同（4）+评价 argu 的标准（2）=（6）

观点相同与不同（4）

34: In **any** situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view. 可以改为 To make progress in any situation, one should discuss with those who have contrasting points of view. 所以是建议类，与 49 观点刚好相反

49: 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. 因果类，P14

76、118: We can usually learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own. 事实类, 参考 49

评价 **argu** 的标准 (2)

79: Claim: The best test of an argument is its ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint. Reason: Only by being forced to defend an idea against the doubts and contrasting views of others does one really discover the value of that idea. 因果类 P139

146: The **best** test of an argument is the argument's ability to convince someone with an opposing viewpoint. 是非类, 参考 79

C17: 37,40,47,58,90,142 教育: 早教 (1) + 大学教育 (5) = (6)

早教 (1)

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

大学教育 (5)

40: 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. 套叠式多角度分析题, 整体因果, 结果部分是一个建议, P110

47: Educators should find out what students **want** included in the curriculum and then offer it to them. 建议类, 参考 40

58: Learning is primarily a matter of personal discipline; students cannot be motivated by school or college alone. 因果类, P124

90: Educators should take students' interests into account when planning the content of the courses they teach. 建议类, 参考 40

142: 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. 套叠式多角度分析题, 整体因果, 结果部分是一个建议, P186

C18: 45,138 教育中的竞争 (2)

45: Competition for high grades seriously limits the quality of learning at all levels of education. 事实类

138: Some people believe that competition for high grades motivates students to excel in the classroom. Others believe that such competition seriously limits the quality of real learning. 事实类 (两个极端), P182

C19: 51,71 长期目标与短期名声 (2)

51、71: Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek immediate fame and recognition. 建议类 P119

C20: 56, 59,131 科学研究发现 (3)

56: 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. 因果类, 因是部分情况, 因无法推果

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

131: 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. 套叠式多角度分析题，整体因果，结果部分是一个建议，P177

C21: 81,95 家长介入学校教育 (2)

81,95: All parents should be required to volunteer time to their children's schools. 建议类

C22: 82,97,100, 124 在国外学习 (4)

82,97,100: Colleges and universities should require their students to spend at least one semester studying in a foreign country. 建议类

124: All college and university students would benefit from spending at least one semester studying in a foreign country. 事实类 P172

C23: 105,106,126 经验知识与想象力 (3)

105: 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. 因果类+结合式是非类

106,126: In most professions and academic fields, imagination is **more important** than knowledge. 单纯是非类 P159

C24: 53,144 目标与手段，成功的界定 (2)

53: If a goal is worthy, then any **means** taken to attain it are justifiable. 事实类

144: True success can be measured primarily in terms of the goals one sets for **oneself**. 事实类

C25: 单题为1类，一共 (17)

丑闻，只有1题 (1) 但是有一些出现频次

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

套叠式多角度分析题，因果类和单纯是非类，详解见 P80，很有启发

对前人科学成就的集成，只有1题 (1)

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

政府眼前与未来，只有1题 (1)

19: Governments should focus on solving the immediate problems of today rather than on trying to solve the anticipated problems of the future. ---建议类，简单

法律的灵活性，只有1题 (1)

21: Laws should be flexible enough to take account of various circumstances, times, and places. ---建议类，P94

个人伟大成就的判断，只有1题 (1)

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

艺术及其可理解性 (1)

55: 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. 建议类

政治理想与共识 (1)

60: Politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals. 建议类, 政治-难, P126

深思熟虑后再做有风险的事 (1)

61: People should undertake risky action only after they have carefully considered its consequences. 建议类 P128

遵守正义法律和违背非正义法律的责任 (1)

65: Every individual in a society has a responsibility to obey just laws and to disobey and resist unjust laws. 建议类 P130

熟悉导致批判 (1)

66: People who are the most deeply committed to an idea or policy are also the most critical of it. 事实类 P131

信息的不准确理解 (1)

87: 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. 因果类

法律不能改变道德—许多问题无法通过法律解决 (1)

89: 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. 因果类 P149

外表与实在 (1)

93: Unfortunately, in contemporary society, creating an appealing image has become **more important** than the reality or truth behind that image. 单纯性是非题 P151

思想从平常事物中来 (1)

103: The best ideas arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things. 事实类, P157

企业的责任 (1)

130: Some people believe that corporations have a responsibility to promote the well-being of the societies and environments in which they operate. Others believe that the only responsibility of corporations, provided they operate within the law, is to make as much money as possible. 建议类, P176

信仰妥协比信仰坚持更有害 (1)

141: It is **more harmful** to compromise one's own beliefs than to adhere to them. -难, 单纯性是非类, P184

吸收外来知识促本领域发展 (1)

143: No field of study can advance significantly **unless** it incorporates knowledge and experience from outside that field. 建议类, P16

附录 2：题库中出现频次

【在题库中出现频次参考了百度文库《2012 年新 GRE_Issue 高频》：不过个人感觉没有本分类分得准确，权作参考

出现 9 次：32

出现 7 次：113

出现 6 次：79

出现 5 次：108

出现 4 次：31、50、82、41、101、61、44、57、53、26、149、58、22、104

出现 2 次：59、12、45、62、18、36、141、81、65

出现 1 次：2、93、9、78、40、54、51、55、77、24、91、54、143】

附录 3：考试中出现频次

【考试中出现频次参考了《新 GRE 真实的作文出现频率》，文档来路不明，也是权作参考

出现 7 次：89

出现 6 次：12

出现 5 次：5、31、82

出现 4 次：30、104

出现 3 次：27、38、39、43、44、45、50、55、62

出现 2 次：4、11、18、36、37、41、46、49、53、68、73、78、81、91、93、94、102、108、113、139、143、147、149

出现 1 次：1、8、16、17、19、22、28、51、57、63、77、86、92、101、107、111、120、124、141、145

（一共是 59 道题）】