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

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

注意题目是要求 设想自己相反的观点并给予回应

1、对方观点，有利于个人成功。由于教育机构 要培养对于社会有用的人才， 这样的劝阻有助于学生在擅长的领域发挥才智(talent)。通过劝阻学生，可以使学生避免在 自己弱势的领域耗费精力 ;作家格拉德威尔在《异类》一书中指出：“人们眼中的天才之所以卓越非凡，并非天资超人一等，而是付出了持续不断的努力。1万小时的锤炼是任何人从平凡变成世界级大师的必要条件。”要成为某个领域的专家，需要10000小时，按比例计算就是：如果每天工作八个小时，一周工作五天，那么成为一个领域的专家至少需要五年。因此学校劝学生在优势领域学习可以帮助他们集中精力更有利于个人成功。

2、我的观点，尽管教育学(pedagogy)、 心理学(psychology)和其它学科在不断发展，教育机构对于学生能否成功的判断仍然无法保证准确(而且，很多人的才能在学生时代表现不出来。举例， Einstein 小时候别人 就认为他是个普通的小孩，读大学前人们也没看出什么优点，但是没有人否认他是 20 世 纪最伟大的物理学家。而且有些领域如果小孩没有接触到，是不可能发现他有这方面天赋的，比如音乐。而且小孩子所谓的天赋也许只是一时的兴趣造成的， 也许天赋在其他方面，比如 Broglie 小时候在文学 literature 方面有天赋，但是后来确是在物理上有更大的成就

3、就算我们知道学生可能成功的领域，但这个领域学生也不一定感兴趣

Is that true that same fields, like Computer Science, are more lucrative and likely to succeed? I’ll bet your answer is yes. Then do you agree to encourage all students to study those fields? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tag them as the ‘personal interest’ oriented and the ‘success’ oriented. The ‘personal interest’ believers regard developing interest as the more significant goal of education. Meanwhile, the ‘success’ supporters insist that success is the first and foremost thing for a student. However, personally, I would suggest student choose courses only interest them regardless of the possibility of success.

They might argue that educational institutions are responsible for cultivating talent for society. Therefore, encouraging students to choose fields that interest them in probably help them avoid consuming their precious and limited time, and likely conducive to maximize their potential. As Malcolm Gladwell said in “Outliers: The Story of Success”, the key to achieving world-class expertise in any skill, is, to a large extent, a matter of practicing the correct way, for a total of around 10,000 hours. Take The Beatles' musical talents as example, The Beatles performed live in Hamburg, Germany over 1,200 times from 1960 to 1964, amassing more than 10,000 hours of playing time, therefore meeting the 10,000-Hour Rule. Gladwell asserts that all of the time The Beatles spent performing shaped their talent. Exhort students to forsake some fields which they might be successful is probably conduce to seize their time and focus on their area of expertise.

Nevertheless, even though pedagogy, psychology and other related subjects are making progress, educational institutions can’t make sure whether a student could success and which field they should choose. Besides, not all children could show their talent as a student. For instance, Einstein wasn’t exceptional when he was a child, but no one could deny his influence on the philosophy of science. Furthermore, if child didn’t get in touch with some areas like music, it’s impossible to find that whether he has talent in this areas. Last but last least, those so-called talents might be just curiosity. For example, Louis de Broglie applied himself first to literary studies, whereas when he turned his attention toward mathematics and physics, he found a more attractive area and won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1929.

Furthermore, even if education institutions know which fields students could be success, they still could not coerce them to do what they might not interest in. Empirical evidence suggests that young people are more likely to succeed in a career that interests them. As Albert Einstein once stated, interest is the best teacher. A great case in hand is the founder of the CEO and the chief software architect of Microsoft, Bill Gates. He was fascinated by programming since his childhood. While a student at Harvard, he did not take courses to just meet credits requirement. Instead, he spent days and nights soaking himself in the university’s lab and playing with computers, continuing his exploring on the things interest him. Eventually, he quitted school to pursuing his dream, starting his own computer software company. Following one’s own interest, Bill Gates found his career, far more than a job. In conclusion, finding job is not the ultimate and sole goal of higher education, and college students should persist on their interests.

Thus, there is no doubt that educational institutions should pay attention to the development of their students and encourage students pursuing their success, but it doesn’t mean all students should be required to study those fields of study that are easy to success. As a student, the most salient thing is to find out what you really want to do, not just pursue mundane success. Educational institutions should disseminate the true meaning of success, that is happiness not just paper or your future wage.

35 Educational institutions have a responsibility to dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.

Write a response in which you discuss your views on the policy and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider the possible consequences of implementing the policy and explain how these consequences shape your position.

题目要求是讨论实施后的好结果和坏结果

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

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

题目要求是case by case 分类讨论。