Is that true that some fields, like Computer Science, are more lucrative nowadays? I’ll bet your answer is yes. Then do you agree college students should be inspired to choose those fields? People's opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tag them as the 'personal interest' oriented and the 'job marked' oriented. The 'personal interest' believers regard developing interest as the most significant gold of higher education. Meanwhile, the 'job market' supporters assert finding a good job is the first and foremost thing for college students hence students should resign a curriculum to match the job requirement and prepare themselves for a position in the vast job markets. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. However, personally, I would suggests take courses only interest to them regardless of the job market.

1. 软件领域优势

The 'job market' may argue that some field’s jobs are plentiful owning to their market requirements. Thus, it’s understandable that college students are directed to choose a lucrative field and look for a well-paid job. Here is an example, computer science, now is a smoking hot field, needs contribution from lots of talents. Job market demand for computer science major is high and a software engineering earns an average salary of $76,205 per year, according to PayScale website, the world’s largest database of individual salary profiles. In sum, it’s beneficial for the college students to choose the curriculums fit into the job market demand.

1. 兴趣

Nevertheless, no doubt that some field are beneficial, whereas 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. During his childhood, Gates took an interest in programming the GE system in BASIC, a kind of programming languages, and was fascinated by the machine and how it would always execute software code perfectly. While a student at Harvard, he did not have a definite study plan and spent a lot of time using the school's computers. In order to pursue his own interest, he gave up the opportunity to study at Harvard, and started his own computer software company. In short, finding job is not the ultimate and sole goal of higher education, and college students should persist their interests.

1. 领域变化

Furthermore, no one can guarantee the field you choose today will be same and easy to find a job after four year’s collage study. With the fast technology innovation nowadays, new mythology or new electronic products can emerge within years. Take my study field Computer Science as an example to illustrate how fast the innovation can be. When I entered the college, Cloud Computing and Big Data was the fashion in computer science and even a catchy phrase in mass culture. Four years later, when I graduated to apply jobs in market, experience with machine learning, a computational model was the hit with the win of Alpha Go over 9-dan professional, was on every job requirement. In summary, the job markets demand is on constant change; the market favorite discipline and your chosen field may totally phase out. Moreover, even if your chosen field happens to be in high demand and the situation lasts for years, it is possible you are facing fierce competitions when so many students with same skills as yours enter the job market as a result of choosing the “right” field or major as you do. To summarize, choosing college courses according to the current job market demand could put your career in risk because the market focus changes fast over time.

Thus, there is no doubt that some fields are beneficial, but it doesn’t mean students should be encouraged to study those fields of study that are easy to find a job. As a student, the most salient thing is to find out what they are really interested in, not just pursue mundane success.

Is that true that individuals who attain more knowledge are likely to succeed? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree to require all students to take multifarious courses just for enriching their knowledge? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘personal interest’ oriented and the ‘integrated development’ oriented. The ‘integrated development’ supporters assert that every course may become useful in the future, thus, universities should encourage them to learn more. Meanwhile, the ‘personal interest’ believers insist that students should focus on one field of study in universities. Both sides justify themselves with sound reason. However, personally, I would suggest students should not be recommended by universities to take too many courses outside their field of study.

1. 领域交叉

The essence of true education is far beyond gaining certain scientific facts from textbook or mastering marketable skills for a student. College students should be cautious to narrow down to a field, since a variety of courses are helpful to establishing a system of knowledge, and further, to promote comprehensive development. Here is an example, John F. Nash’s achievement on mathematician and economics suggests that mathematical knowledge is conducive to a deeper understanding of economics. It is emphasized that disciplines are not independent but interdependent. For instance, philosophy is the foundation of all disciplines. And philosophy trainings can greatly benefit students in critical thinking and problem solving which is the prerequisite of every discipline. In sum, Universities, of course, are not vocational schools. Their primary goals are to educate, to help students develop their critical faculties, and to broaden their intellectual horizons.

1. 时间紧迫

Nevertheless, becoming truly educated also requires great amount of time practice in one field. Time management or allocation is critical for a person to become master in his or her field. 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. In the limited four years of undergraduate study, if a student register too many courses outside his or her field will inevitably squeeze time spending on their major. Another good example is the Beatles' success owns to their unremitting practice in music. The Beatles performed live in Hamburg, Germany over 1,200 times from 1960 to 1964, it was estimated they accumulated over 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. By suggesting students scatter their attention is not helpful to time management.

1. 兴趣

Furthermore, even if there are benefits in taking unrelated courses, they still could not coerce them to do what they might not interest in.

Is that true that professors could benefit from practical work? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree all faculty should be obliged to involved in non-academic work? People’s opinions vary. The attitude falls into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘practical training’ oriented and the ‘academic training’ oriented. The ‘academic training’ supporters assert that professors should focus on the campus, teaching and doing research. Meanwhile, the ‘practical training’ believers insist that off-campus practice such as technical advisor in industry could put the engineers at the forefront of technology renovation and ignite new research idea. Both sides justify themselves with sound reason. From my perspective, I would suggest colleges and universities should avoid forcing all researchers to work outside academic even the work is relevant to the subject they teach.

1. 工业界

The ‘practical training’ may argue that working experience in relevant professions enables college and university faculty to offer practical instruction to students. By keeping abreast with the changing industrial development, faculty who are actively engaged in their fields come to class with fresh insights and excitement about the issue at hand. Here is an example, Google, an American multinational technology company specializing in Internet-related services and products, owns nine data centers across the U.S. and dominates many fields such as online advertising technologies, search and cloud computing. Since AlphaGo beats Lee Sedol in a five-game match, Google demonstrates that in some specific area industry might be doing better than academic world. More and more computer scientist, like Yoshua Bengio, most noted for his work on artificial neural networks and deep learning, are associated with Google AI research group to follow the the trend. In sum, experience in the field can help a professor find appropriate subjects for research and publication.

1. 老师不尽职

Nevertheless, academic world is not the ultimate and sole goal of a professor, and they should help students who decide to go to colleges and universities to develop themselves. Working outside might requires great amount of time, which could significantly squeeze professor’s time in teaching and result in the ignorance of teaching. A great case in hand is that computer science, now is a smoking hot field, needs contribution from lots of talents. Job market demand for computer science major is high and a software engineering earns an average salary of $76,205 per year, according to PayScale website, the world’s largest database of individual salary profiles. Some teachers work outside for lucrative careers and cope with the training program. In short, by suggesting faculty scatter their attention may not be a good news to students taking their class.

1. 学科没办法找工作

Furthermore, the lecturer in theoretical science such as mathematics, physics, etc., may find it difficult to combine their teaching with relevant professional fields. Philosophy is quite unlike any other field. If a philosophy didn’t receive any specific training, it’s a little bit hard for him to find non-academic job which is also conducive to his academic world. Moreover, most professional astronomers might be more focused on a specific mission or telescope, and might include administrative or logistical components as well as pure research. It will be unfairly to require them find a job outside the academic world. To sum up, not all faculty need to work outside.

Thus, there is no doubt that working outside has some benefits but it doesn’t mean all faculty should be encouraged to do that.

1. 文学的好

The essence of true education is far beyond gaining certain scientific facts from textbook or, mastering marketable skills for a student . College students should be cautious to narrow down to a field, since a variety of courses are helpful to establishing a system of knowledge, and further, to promote comprehensive development. According the studies by Raymond Mar, a psychologist at York University in Canada, and Keith Oatley, a professor emeritus of cognitive psychology at the University of Toronto, their findings suggest that those "who often read fiction appear to be better able to understand other people, empathize with them and view the world from their perspective." It's the kind of thing writer Joyce Carol Oates is talking about when she says, "Reading is the sole means by which we slip, involuntarily, often helplessly, into another's skin, another's voice, another's soul." In sum, great literature makes us better.

下降：reduce; decline; diminish; decrease; down; fallen; drop

上升：

证明：demonstrate; justify; substantiate; illustrate; exemplify; reveal; cites

因为：

所以：since; as; in view of the fact that; owing to the fact that; seeing that/as

举例：namely; that is to say; to be specific; specifically; one example is that; A great case in hand is

说: argue; imply; emphasize; assert; cites; conclude; insist; recommend; exerts;

结论：in sum; in short; to sum up; in conclusion; Ultimately,

有利于: contribute to; be conducive to; beneficial; opportune to

可能: might; likely; probably;

要求: require; demand; compel; force; oblige; recommend; advocate; endorse; advise; exhort; persuade; dissuade;

必需/重要: essential; crucial; indispensable; paramount; fundamental; elemental; inevitable; significant; consequential;

大量: a majority of; a variety of

满意: satisfy; cater to; satiate; gratify; fulfill; conform to;

对于谁来说：For; From the point of view of

尤其/特别: especially; specially; specifically; particularly;

地区/领域: area; district; regions; domain; field

不同: different; dissimilar; divergent;

相同:

即使: Even if

不合适: inappropriate; impassible；

抑制：dampen; inhibit; restrain; curb