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GRE 官方写作题库 40-90

When planning courses, educators should take into account the interests and suggestions of their students because students are more motivated to learn when they are interested in what they are studying.

范文

These days individuality plays a more vital role than it once had. People appreciate and celebrate unique characteristics and skills. The emphasis that we're not placing on individuality has some people considering new ways to educate students. The argument above asserts that educators should take suggestions from students when planning course content because students know best what they are interested in and learn better when they are interested in a subject. While I agree with the speaker, this kind of education presents some potential problems.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	前三句话分析了与题目有关的背景,谈到了个人特征和教育的关
		系。第四句复述了题目,最后一句提出了作者的观点。他/她同意题
		目的 claim,但指出这种主张有潜在问题。
	此段功能	文章首段,梳理背景,分析题目,提出观点。

Every individual is competing with peers all around the world. If one receives a general education by means of a course prepared solely on one's interest, one may never reach a truly competitive level in the field. And so, with respect to school education, a standardized set of criterion must be met before a teacher considers a student's individual suggestions. That being said, if it is possible for a teacher to teach to a student's interest and meet the criterion required to produce a top level graduate, the argument that educators should take student suggestions into account could be a valid one.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	前两句话指出完全因兴趣施教容易让人失去竞争力。第三句提出学校
		教育考虑学生兴趣的前提是须有一套标准化的准则。第四句继续说如
		果有一套标准可以在按照学生兴趣教学的情况下保证教出高水平的学
		生,那么题中出来 claim 是有效的。
	此段功能	论述了论点的第一方面:因兴趣施教成立的条件。

Nevertheless, the concept of individualized education has potential problems. Firstly, it may be an impossible task for teachers to prepare a curriculum suitable for every student in class. Even if they could, teachers could not possibly be expected to meet the demand in cases where students number more than 10 or 12. These days, teachers are expected to teacher up to 200 students at one time. It's hard to imagine that, for so many students, a teacher would have enough time in the day to perform such a task. And, for arguments sake, if there were enough time to complete such a task, it would be unlikely that the teacher would perform such a task for so little pay.



	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	总分结构。第一句提出个别化教育存在潜在问题,第二句指出了第一
		点问题。接下来的内容解释了个别化教育实现起来会有怎样的难度。
		因为每个教师需要面对的学生很多,进行针对每个人的教学会费时费
		力;哪怕有时间去为每个学生提供个性化教学,教师也不太可能那样
		去做,因为得不到相应的回报。
	此段功能	论述个别化教育的潜在问题之一:为每个人准备符合其个性的课程几
		乎不可能。

Secondly, too much emphasis on individualized education may breed an exaggerated sense of self-importance in students causing them to disregard the importance of the basics. Take high school education as an example. In China, we encourage students to learn a wide range of basic disciplines, such as mathematics, literature, physics, chemistry, philosophy, to ensure that they absorb adequate knowledge from all different subjects. That provides them the best chances at developing a general background required to sense or explore their own potential and later develop their own interests. If a student interested in literature is encouraged to plunge into literature and overlook other subjects from high school.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	段首句提出因兴趣施教的第二个潜在问题:这容易令学生产生自大
		感,导致其不重视基础。段中余下内容用中国的课程设置举例,说
		明统一的全面的课程设置给了学生了解各个基础学科,并更好认清
		个人兴趣的机会。
	此段功能	论述个别化教育存在的问题之二:容易令学生自我膨胀并且忽略基
		础。

Finally, specialized education sets up many obstacles in evaluating student learning outcomes. Not only would it be difficult to design, it would be hard to assess. No unified criteria could be created to assess student learning. In such a case, the question of examination becomes problematic. It is conceivable that the educational system could be separated into a number of tracks, each represented a similar group of interests, but again, the question of resources gets raised.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	作者在这一段首先说道,因兴趣施教很难评判学生的学习成果。既然
		同意的标准不好制定,那么考试也变得成问题。哪怕真的实施了个别
		化教育,教育会以兴趣为中心分化成很多方向,但是资源问题(教师
		数量和薪酬等)还是没有消除。
	此段功能	论述个别化教育的潜在问题之三:难以制定学习成果的评价标准。

In order to meet the needs of special interests I recommend that parents and private tutors accept



that responsibility. It is more efficient because, generally, parents know best about their children's needs and they have every motivation to explore their children's potentials. It is far too burdensome and difficult for our public education institutions to take those responsibilities.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	第一句提出了本段核心:父母和私人教师应该承担满足符合个人兴趣
		的教学的责任。随后解释道父母最了解孩子的爱好,而且对开发孩子
		的潜能最有动力。然而把此重任交给教育机构有些负担过重了。
	此段功能	补充了作者对个人兴趣和教育方式问题的一个观点,即父母和私人教
		师承担责任更佳。

In conclusion, while I agree with the speaker's point, that education can better occur in situations where there is high interest, gauging the interest of every student simply may not be possible given the practical set of constraints faced when addressing the problem.

	内容	详细条目
段落	此段结构	一句话总结作者观点,先是同意兴趣有利于学习,然后指出因为很多现
		实问题,因兴趣施教难以实现。
	此段功能	总结全文, 重申作者观点。

满分要素剖析

语言表达

这篇作文语言的最大亮点便是词汇和短语的使用。语法方面表现平稳,整体行文流畅。

The emphasis that we're not placing on individuality has some people considering new ways to educate students. 这一句中的 that we're...individuality 是同位语从句,表示 the emphasis 的具体内容。Has some people considering...使用了 have somebody doing 的结构,表示让某人一直做某事。

That being said, if it is possible for a teacher to teach to a student's interest and meet the criterion required to produce a top level graduate...... 句首的 that being said 是固定搭配,是"话虽如此"的意思。可见它的前面已经阐述了一些内容,而其后要表达的信息会与之相反,起到了一定的转折作用。

And, for arguments sake, if there were enough time to complete such a task, it would be unlikely that the teacher would perform such a task for so little pay. 本句中的 for argument's sake 也有另一种说法, for the sake of argument, 意思是为了便于讨论,通常是说话人接下来提到的内容



是供讨论的。

…and they have every motivation to explore their children's potentials. 这句话中的限定词 every 是所有可能的、完全的之意,等于 all possible 或 the utmost,放在名词前用于强调。这里可以理解为父母是最有开发孩子潜能的动机的人,强调实施兴趣主导的个别化教育的主体应该是父母。

逻辑结构

作者针对本题提出的观点是,学生的兴趣对教学很有指导意义,但个别化地因兴趣施教存在一些潜在问题。因此,严谨的文章应该围绕着这两方面完整地进行论述。在全文总分总的构架下,作者先提出了学校中的因兴趣施教在遵循一套标准化准则的情况下是可行的,也就是同意了兴趣对教学有一定积极作用;后又论述了学校教育中若实行兴趣主导的个别化教育的三个潜在问题(教学资源有限不可能针对每一个人;容易导致学生自大并忽视基础;不好评判学习成果);最后补充道既然学校教育不可以,那个别化教育应该如何实现,作者认为家长和私人教师可以用在此处。以上的论述包含了作者论点的全部。



