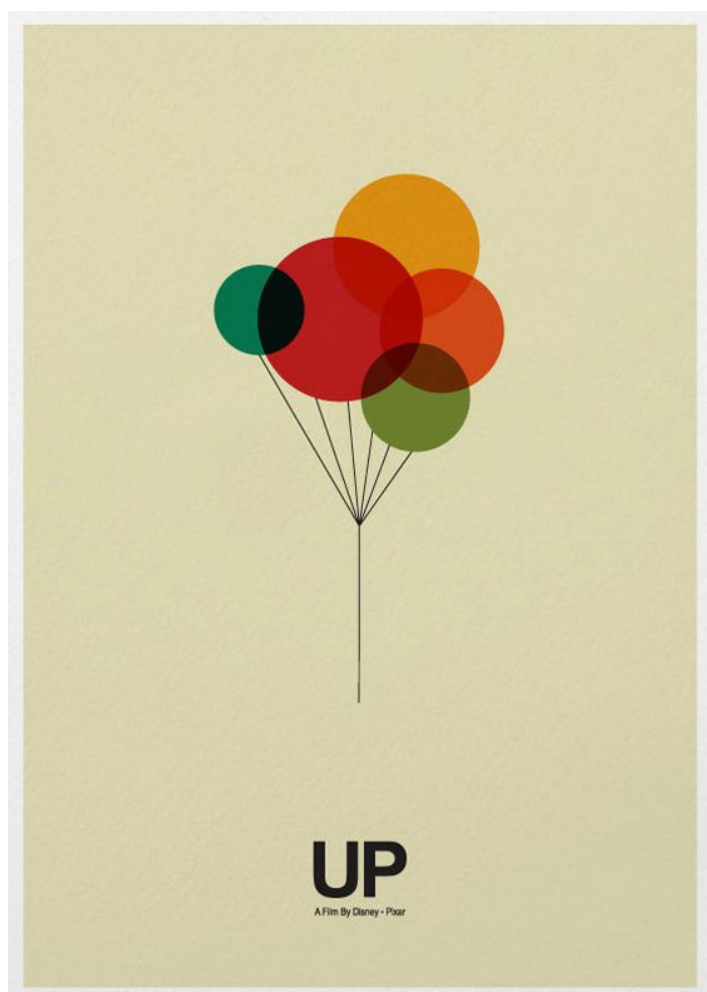


线上325协约营Issue (6月班)



逍客教育（逍客GRE）

This page contains the Issue topics for the Analytical Writing section of the GRE® revised General Test. When you take the test, you will be presented with one Issue topic from this pool. Each Issue topic consists of an issue statement or statements followed by specific task instructions that tell you how to respond to the issue. The wording of some topics in the test might vary slightly from what is presented here. Also, because there may be multiple versions of some topics with similar or identical wording but with different task instructions, it is very important to read your test topic and its specific task directions carefully and respond to the wording as it appears in the actual test.

1 As people rely more and more on technology to solve problems, the ability of humans to think for themselves will surely deteriorate.

当人们越来越依赖技术去解决问题，人类独立思考能力却退化。

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

要想了解一个社会最重要的特征，人们必须研究这个社会主要的城市。

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

教育机构有责任劝阻学生不要从事不太可能成功的科学研究。

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

丑闻是有裨益的，因为它们让人们注意到一些问题，任何演说家和改革家都无法做到的。

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.

结论：政府需要给社会主要城市提供财政支持，来保证其繁荣发展。

原因：一个国家的文化传统主要是在城市中得以传承和发展。

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

在进行大学教育以前，国家应该要求所有的学生学习统一的国家课程。

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.

有些人认为政府对艺术的资助是有必要的，资助能够保证艺术繁荣发展，并且让所有人享受艺术。也有人认为政府对艺术的资助会威胁到艺术的完整性。

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.

结论: 如商业、政治、教育、政府, 在任何领域中的掌权者应该在五年后就让位。

原因: 对于任何机构, 最可靠的成功途径是通过新领导阶层带来革新。

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.

任何研究领域, 如果不首先接受该领域中过去成就的影响, 就不可能会有意义重大的成功。

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.

国家应该通过法令保护任何存留的原生态地区保持原状, 即便这些地区可以用作商业开发。

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

人们的行为多是被外界力量所左右, 难以被自己控制。

12 Governments should offer a free university education to any student who has been admitted to a university but who cannot afford the tuition.

对任何被大学录取但无法承担学费的学生, 政府应该为他们提供免费大学教育。

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

大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

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

在进行大学教育以前, 国家应该要求所有的学生学习统一的国家课程。

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

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择那些为将来高收入工作铺路的研究领域。

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.

有些人认为, 为了保证效力, 政治领袖一定要屈从民众意见, 为妥协而放弃原则。也有人认为, 有效力的领导者一定具备持续

坚定自己原则和目标的能力。

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

正规教育往往遏制学生的思维和精神, 而不是解放思维和精神。

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

当很多人都质疑权威时, 社会才会繁荣昌盛。

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

政府应该把更多的精力放在解决当务之急上，而不是试图解决未来预期问题上。

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.

有些人认为大学生应该根据自己的才能和兴趣选择研究领域。也有人认为大学生应该选择那些容易找到工作的研究领域。

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

法律应该根据不同的环境、时期和地点而足够灵活。

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.

结论：了解一个社会特点的最好方法是，考察这个社会标榜的英雄人物和模范榜样的特点。

原因：英雄人物和模范榜样揭示了一个社会的最高理念。

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

政府应该尽量不去限制科学研究和发展。

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

教育的最佳方式是赞扬积极的行为，忽视消极的行为。

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

政府应该为所有的学生提供免费的大学教育。

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

现代生活的奢华和便利，让人们无法成为真正强大、独立的个体。

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

在所有的研究领域中，新手要比专家更有可能获得重要的发现。

28 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.

一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上，而不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

29 The best way to teach—whether as an educator, employer, or parent—is to praise positive actions and ignore negative ones.

无论是教育工作者、雇主，还是父母，教育的最佳方法是赞扬积极的行为，忽视消极的行

为。

30 Teachers' salaries should be based on their students' academic performance.
教师的薪水应该基于学生的学业成绩。

31 Society should make efforts to save endangered species only if the potential extinction of those species is the result of human activities.
社会应该努力拯救濒危物种, 只要这些物种的灭绝是人类活动的结果。

32 College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.
大学生应该选择那些就业前景好的研究领域。

33 As we acquire more knowledge, things do not become more comprehensible, but more complex and mysterious.
当人们获得越来越多的知识时, 事情非但没有变得更加透彻, 反而更加复杂神秘。

34 In any situation, progress requires discussion among people who have contrasting points of view.
在任何情况下, 持有不同意见的人讨论过程中才会有进步。

35 Educational institutions should dissuade students from pursuing fields of study in which they are unlikely to succeed.
教育机构有责任劝阻学生不要从事不太可能成功的科学研究。

36 Governments should not fund any scientific research whose consequences are unclear.
政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究。

37 Society should identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents.
社会应该甄别那些天资聪颖的孩子, 并且年幼的时候就开始提供训练培养它们的才能。

38 It is primarily through our identification with social groups that we define ourselves.
我们主要通过认同社会群体来定位自己。

39 College students should be encouraged to pursue subjects that interest them rather than the courses that seem most likely to lead to jobs.
应该鼓励大学生选择自己感兴趣的课程, 而不是那些容易找到工作的课程。

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.

结论: 在编制教学课程时, 教育工作者应该考虑学生的兴趣和建议。

原因: 当学生对所学的内容感兴趣时, 他们学习的动力更强。

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

个人的伟大是由后来人评判, 不是由同时代的人来评判。

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

学生应该质疑所学的知识, 而不是被动的接受。

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

如今节奏日益加快的生活解决的问题, 远不及带来的麻烦。

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.

结论: 当今任何社会已经不再可能将任何在世的人标榜为英雄人物。

原因: 任何人遭受媒体的监察, 必定会声名扫地。

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

追求高分严重地限制各阶段的学习质量。

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

大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

47 Educators should find out what students want included in the curriculum and then offer it to them.

教育工作者应该发掘学生对课程的需求, 并满足他们。

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

学生应该先学习有助于解释知识的理念、趋势和概念后, 教育工作者再教学生知识。

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.

结论: 相比意见不同的人来说, 通常, 我们从意见相同的人那里学的更多。

原因: 意见不统一会导致压力, 阻碍学习。

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

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断做决定, 而不是不假思索地遵从大众的意愿。

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

应该鼓励年轻人追寻长期的、现实的目标, 而不是寻求短期的声名。

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

教育的最佳方式是赞扬积极的行为, 忽视消极的行为。

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

只要值得, 不择手段达到目的是合理的。

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.

为了成为全面发展的个体, 应该要求所有的大学生选择可以阅读诗歌、小说、神话等想象力文学的课程。

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.

若是任何艺术作品(例如, 电影、文学、雕塑或者歌曲)存在价值, 都必须易于大多数人理解。

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.

很多重要的发现或创造都是偶然的: 通常, 人们为一个问题寻求答案时, 通常获得其他问题的答案。

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.

研究历史的最大益处在于打破这样的幻想: 现代人和历史上的人有很大不同。

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

从根本上讲, 教育是个人的事情。学校不可能单方面激励学生。

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

科学家和科研人员应该研究更容易造福大众的领域。

60 Politicians should pursue common ground and reasonable consensus rather than elusive ideals.

政治家应该寻求共同点和理性的一致, 而不是深奥的理想。

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

人们在从事危险活动之前应该认真地考虑一下后果。

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

领导者主要是由身负的责任所造就的。

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.

特别是考虑到花费代价和精力, 对于任何社会, 投入巨大的努力拯救濒危的动植物是不合理的。

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

人类智慧终将优于机器, 因为机器只是人类智慧的工具。

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

每个社会成员都有责任遵守公正的法律, 违抗不公平的法律。

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

对于一种想法或者政策最忠实的人往往是那些对其最严厉的人。

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.

有些人认为, 社会应该拯救所有濒危的动植物, 尽管花费人类的精力、时间和资金。也有人认为, 社会没有必要拯救濒危物种, 特别是需要花费大量的资金和精力。

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.

有些人认为教育的目的是解放思维和精神。也有人认为正规教育往往遏制学生的思维和精神, 而不是解放它们。

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.

有些人认为政治领导向大众隐瞒信息是有必要的, 甚至是有益的。也有人认为公众有知情权利。

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.

结论: 大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

原因: 接受真正的教育的最佳途径是获得各种学科知识。

71 Young people should be encouraged to pursue long-term, realistic goals rather than seek

immediate fame and recognition.

应该鼓励年轻人追求长期的、现实的目标，而不是寻求短期的声名。

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

政府不应该资助任何后果不明的科学研究。

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

学院和大学应该要求所有的教员拿出时间，参与学术界以外与教学科目相关的领域工作。

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

了解过去不能帮助人们在现在做重要的决定。

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.

在这个媒体无孔不入的时代，当今任何社会已经不再可能将任何在世的人标榜为英雄人物。

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

相比意见不同的人来说，通常，我们从意见相同的人那里学的更多。

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

了解当代文化最有效的方式是分析当代年轻人的潮流。

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

人们的态度更多是由即时环境决定，而不是社会整体环境。

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.

结论：最能说明辩论效果的是，让持有相反观点的人信服。

原因：面对疑问和他人相反的观点，只有一个人某观点辩护时，他才能发现某观点的价值所在。

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

当有公民为饥饿和失业所困时，政府需要中止对艺术的资助。

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

所有的家长都必须无偿地为子女的学校花费时间。

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

学院或大学应该要求学生在海外至少留学一个学期。

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

教师的薪水应该基于学生的学业成绩。

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

当今任何社会已经不再可能将任何在世的人标榜为英雄人物。

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.

有些人认为,为了保证社会繁荣,相比个体民众的安乐,社会整体的成功更为重要。也有人认为,一个社会的繁荣,只能通过社会民众的安乐来衡量。

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.

有些人认为政府官员应该遵从大众的意愿。也有人认为政府官员依靠自己的判断做决定。

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.

结论: 任何被称作事实的信息都应该被怀疑,因为它们很可能在将来被证明是错误的。

原因: 很多被人们称作是事实的信息结果是错误的。

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.

结论: 当有公民为饥饿和失业所困时,政府需要中止对艺术的资助。

原因: 当人们的基本需求得不到保障时,使用公共资源扶持艺术是不合适的,甚至是残忍的。

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.

结论: 现代社会的很多问题不能通过司法途径解决。

原因: 法律无法改变人们的感情和思想。

90 Educators should take students' interests into account when planning the content of the courses they teach.

在编制教学内容时,教育工作者应该考虑学生的兴趣。

91 The primary goal of technological advancement should be to increase people's efficiency so

that they have more leisure time.

技术进步的首要目的是增加人们的效率, 以便大家有更多闲暇的时间。

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.

在评估学生的学习情况时, 教育工作者应该关注学生是否能够解释所学知识阐明的思想、趋势和概念, 而不是是否牢记知识。

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

很不幸, 在当代社会, 打造一个引人入胜的外表已经变得比外表下的内容更加重要。

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

国家领导工作效能最好通过国民的安乐来评判。

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

所有的家长都必须无偿地为子女的学校花费时间。

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

在进行大学教育以前, 国家应该要求所有的学生学习统一的国家课程。

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

学院或大学应该要求学生在国外至少学习一个学期。

98 Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该鼓励大学生选择那些就业前景好的研究领域。

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

人们的行为多是被外界力量所左右, 难以被自己控制。

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

学院或大学应该要求学生在国外至少学习一个学期。

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.

尽管诸如电视、电脑和互联网等发明似乎给学校教育提供改良的手段, 但是这些技术往往是在偏离真正的学习。

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

大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。

103 The best ideas arise from a passionate interest in commonplace things.

带着炙热的兴趣，最好的主意往往来自平凡的事情。

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

想成为一名有效力的领导则，政府官员必须坚守最高的伦理和道德标准。

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.

结论：相比经验，想象力是更重要的财富。

原因：缺乏经验的人更容易放飞想象，而不受既定的习惯和态度所禁锢。

106 In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.

在任何职业或学术领域，想象力比知识重要。

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

想成为一名有效力的领导者，政府官员必须坚守最高的伦理和道德标准。

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

批判性的判断在任何领域当中都是没什么用处的，除非判断来自于该领域专家。

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.

有些人认为，科学发现让人们更清楚地认识周围的世界。也有人认为，科学展现给人们一个比我们想象的复杂的多的世界。

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

批判性的判断在任何领域当中都是没什么用处的，除非判断来自于该领域专家。

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

如商业、政治、教育、政府，在任何领域中的掌权者应该在五年后就让位。

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.

让每个大学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科, 是接受真正的教育的最佳途径。

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.

结论: 一个国家的伟大不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

原因: 一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上。

114 Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little.

若是短期地、轻易地被民众的意见所左右, 任何领导必定一事无成。

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

政府官员应该依靠自己的判断做决定, 而不是不假思索地遵从大众的意愿。

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

在进行大学教育以前, 国家应该要求所有的学生学习统一的国家课程。

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

一个国家的文化传统主要是在城市中得以传承和发展。

118 We can learn much more from people whose views we share than from people whose views contradict our own.

相比意见不同的人来说, 我们从意见相同的人那里学的更多。

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.

当现代规划者认为历史建筑物所在地可以用作现代开发时, 相比历史建筑的保护, 现代开发应该放在首位。

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.

结论: 一个国家的伟大体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

原因: 统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就保证了大部分国民的生活安乐。

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.

有些人认为, 一个国家的伟大不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。也有人认为,

一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上。

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.

了解一个社会特点的最好方法是，考察这个社会标榜的英雄人物和模范榜样的特点。

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.

社会培养年轻一代胜任政府、工业等领域的领导职位，最佳途径是灌输合作精神，而不是竞争精神。

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

学院或大学应该要求学生在国外至少学习一个学期。

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.

有些人认为，国家应该通过法令保护任何存留的原生态地区保持原状。也有人认为，这些地区应该用作商业开发。

126 In most professions and academic fields, imagination is more important than knowledge.

在任何职业或学术领域，想象力比知识重要。

127 The surest indicator of a great nation is not the achievements of its rulers, artists, or scientists, but the general well-being of all its people.

一个国家的伟大体现在国民的安乐上，而不是体现在统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上。

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.

有些人认为，政府、工业或其他领域的成功领导者一定是具有极强的竞争精神的。也有人认为，为了成功，领导者必须情愿并且有能力与他人合作。

129 College students should base their choice of a field of study on the availability of jobs in that field.

大学生应该选择那些容易找到工作的研究领域。

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.

有人认为，公司有责任促进所在社会的福祉和环境。也有人认为，公司唯一的责任就是，在

不违反法律的前提下多赚钱。

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.

结论: 科研人员不应该仅仅将研究工作限制在容易在短期内有实际应用的领域。

原因: 不可能肯定地预测一系列研究带来的结果。

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.

有些人认为, 推陈出新的技术应用减少了人们相互交流的机会。也有人认为, 技术给人们带来全新的、更好的交流方式。

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.

结论: 了解过去不能帮助人们在现在做重要的决定。

原因: 相比刚刚发生的过去, 今天的世界已经变得更加复杂。

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.

结论: 了解过去不能帮助人们在现在做重要的决定。

原因: 人们尚且不能联系过去和现在的事情, 除非两者都以成为历史。

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

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择那些为将来高收入工作铺路的研究领域。

136 Educational institutions should actively encourage their students to choose fields of study in which jobs are plentiful.

教育机构应该积极鼓励学生选择那些就业前景好的研究领域。

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

教育机构有责任劝阻学生不要从事不太可能成功的科学研究。

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.

有些人认为, 追求高分促进学生课堂表现优秀。也有人认为, 这样的竞争只会限制学习的质量。

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.

结论: 主要的政策问题应该交给政治家和其他政府专家决策。

原因: 政治家和其他政府专家比普通百姓见多识广, 而且有更好的判断力和洞察力。

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.

有些人认为大学应该要求每个学生选修自己专业以外的各种学科。也有人认为大学不应该强迫学生学习任何课程, 除非这些课

程有利于学生在所选的领域就业。

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

折衷自己的信仰比坚持信仰要有害。

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.

结论: 为了给学生提供一个明确的方向, 学院和大学应该指定所有的必修课程, 移除选修课程。原因: 和大众一样, 大学生更喜欢按部就班, 不喜欢自己做决定。

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

在任何研究领域, 除非有该领域之外的人引进他们的知识和经验, 否则该领域就很难获得巨大的发展。

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

真正的成功只能通过自己设定的目标来衡量。

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.

相比统治者、艺术家或科学家的成就上, 国民的安乐更能体现一个国家的伟大。

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

最能说明辩论效果的是, 让持有相反观点的人信服。

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

国家领导工作效能最好通过国民的安乐来评判。

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

国家应该通过法令保护任何存留的原生态地区保持原状。

149 In any field—business, politics, education, government—those in power should be required to step down after five years.

如商业、政治、教育、政府, 在任何领域中的掌权者应该在五年后就让位。