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

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the recommendation and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, describe specific circumstances in which adopting the recommendation would or would not be advantageous and explain how these examples shape your position.

1. 在接受高等教育(tertiary education)之前，学习统一的课程有许多优点: 由于全国 学习同样课程，有利于保证教育公平（举例，在发展中国家，比如中国，教育资源发展，比如师资力量、教学环境，不平衡(not evenly distributed)，开展统一课程可以尽量避免不同教育水平地区差距拉大(widen the disparity between)）; 维护统一，利于开展一致的国民教育，普遍地提高国民素质(the quality of all the people)（举例，1986年中国立法普及九年义务教育以后，年轻人（15-24岁）的识字率已从1990年的89%上升到2005年的96% ）
2. 但是，这样也有很大的弊端(serious drawbacks):从个体差异来看，不同学生有不同 特长，要求全国统一课程 必然难以包含所 有的方面，显然 不利于学生的个性发展。举例，全国统一课程最多能涵盖一些基础教育类课程，比如语📖数外科学，但是有些学生更擅长音乐、美术；即使涵盖了所有课程，不同的学生水平不一样，统一的课程可能不适合一些水平特别高／特别低的学生。
3. 不同地区有独特文化，尤其在许多文化多样(diverse culture)的国家，不同地区学生接 受同样课程可能造成地区文化的流失(gradually fade away)。举例，中国是个多民族国家，不同民族有自己的语言和文化，强行要求所有地区用相同的课本，学习相同的课程，会导致各个民族渐渐失去自己的特点。

Is that true that all students should be required to learn some fundamental courses before they enter college? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree that those fundamental courses need to be the same in a nation? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories and I tagged them as the ‘unifying curriculum’ oriented and the ‘saving characteristic’ oriented. The ‘unifying curriculum’ supporters assert that a nation should persuade students study the same course to make sure the equity of education. Meanwhile, the ‘saving characteristic’ believers insist that we need to preserve the characteristic of different area. Both sides justify themselves with sound reason. From my perspective, in most cases, I suggest a nation not to recommend all students study the same curriculum before college.

The ‘unifying curriculum’ supporters may argue that there are many advantages if student study the same national curriculums before receiving tertiary education. First, it would be conducive to ensure every student have reached to the same level to continue his higher education. Here is an example, educational resources like teachers and teaching environment of China are not evenly distributed. Unifying the curriculum could avoid widening the disparity in education between different regions. Second, consistent national education would contribute to heighten the quality of all the people. In sum, the ‘unifying curriculum’ supporters are right considering the impartial education.

Nevertheless, the ‘saving characteristic’ believers could also cite some serious drawbacks. To be specific, a nation who endorses unifying curriculum probably inevitably facing the question: which fundamental courses are essential for every student and play a significant role in all field a student might study in college? For those students who are eager to be a dancer, is it still indispensable to compel them to study mathematics and physics? Even if the curriculum they made could satisfy a majority of students, they might not be the same level in those subjects. Especially for students with particularly high or low levels, it’s unfair to demand them study the same national courses. In short, from the point of view of individual discrepancy, distinct students have different characteristic and it’s not opportune to oblige all students learn the same curriculum.

Furthermore, since different regions have their unique culture, specially in same countries which have diverse culture, forcing all students learn the same courses might result in the regions’ culture gradually fade away. A good case in hand is China, as a typical developing and multi-ethic country, divergent district has their own dialect. It’s impassible to require all students using the same textbook and learn the same courses. Even if they advise the standard Chinese to be the elemental language, as the dominant ethnic group in China is known as the Han nationality, it might produce those national minorities lose their features. In conclusion, National minorities should be encouraged to preserve and develop their own cultures, languages and customs.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.