**37) Society should identify those children who have special talents and provide training for them at an early age to develop their talents.**

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. 特殊教育施展才能。有些神童的确 是在小时候开始 培养的。某些领域 需要从小开 始积累，以后才可能有所成就，比如音乐，例如莫扎特 Mozart 和贝多芬 Beethoven都是从小开始练习的。 体育,比如体操，小时候身体条件适合练习和培养，长大了就错过时机了。

2. 选择没有标准(standard);有天赋学生的选拔很有问题，所谓的天赋更多在于人为。异类的作者以加拿大冰球队的选手为例，分析了这些选手的出生时间，发现大多数选手都是出生在前三个月，为什么出生在前三个月的人能成功优秀的冰球选手呢？这主要是因为加拿大冰球队按年龄分组的分界线是1月1日，同一年龄的选手，出生在1月份的比出生在12月份的选手发育的时间更长，球员之间在生理成熟度上表现出巨大的差异，因此在冰球选拔时具有更大的优势，而当出生在1月份的选手被选入冰球队后，能获得更优秀的辅导，进行的训练比没选拔上的12月份的人更多， 两者差距越来越大。这种情况主要是3种制度共通作用的结果：筛选、分组和区别训练。美国的棒球队，英国足球队都有类似的现象。

3. Moreover，才能不一定从小体现;比如 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，兴趣是会随着时间改变的，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

Is that true that if a talent spends more time to train, they might become more successful? … that society should inspire so-called talents to study at an early age? … ‘elitism’ and ‘fairness’ … regard finding and developing elite is the most significant goal of a society… all students have the equal rights to study … society should not be haste to determine which child is a talent and provide more opportunities for them.

… argue that some special fields need to foster a talent at an early age. A good case in hand is Gymnastics, a sport that requires balance, strength, flexibility, agility, endurance and control. USA Gymnastics recommends that children under 3 years old take class with a parent or caregiver and that gymnastics classes use activities that are developmentally appropriate for each age group. They encourage children to start classes during the preschool years, since their body would be more suppleness. Moreover, some prodigies indeed begin their training in childhood. For example, Mozart and Beethoven showed prodigious ability from his earliest childhood and was taught by his teacher or father. In sum, society should pay more attention to special talents and inspire them to start training early.

…cite some serious drawbacks. Even though pedagogy, psychology and other related subjects are making progress, educational institutions can’t make sure whether a child is talent. In fact, those supposed talents might not really have a gift, they just spend more time on training. In “Outliers: The Story of Success”, Malcolm Gladwell examines why the majority of Canadian ice hockey players are born in the first few months of the calendar year. He found out the eligibility cutoff for age-class hockey programs is Jan. 1 in Canada and coaches start streaming the best hockey players into elite programs, where they practice more and play more games and get better coaching. Hence, those so-called talents are just lucky to born nearest the cut-off date, who can be as much as almost a year older than kids born at the other end of the cut-off date. Ultimately, the key to achieving world-class expertise in any skill, is, to a large extent, a matter of practicing the correct way. It’s unfair for other children who might be a real talent but lose his opportunity to get better train.

Furthermore, 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. Moreover, 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. In sum,