**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

4. 拔苗助长，talents may be burn out if too much training at an early age. 中国的伤仲永，找一个美国版的例子。

可以调整下段落叙述的顺序：先说天才的早期训练有必要，然后是让步，可能只是在某些特定的领域，如上一段所说的音乐领域、体育，（其实总的是艺术和体育领域）。有一个大的反面教材就是，Einstein , 第三段再说，还有一种另外的可能，talents 并非talents，再只不过是在制度、筛选上的作用导致了“天才”。最后一段说早期训练太多可能导致适得其反。天才的发展还有很多因素的影响，比如情商。这种正反观点都有，还有理有据的比较受阅卷老师的青睐。

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.

… we do witness lots of gifted individuals reveals their exception at an earlier age particularly in arts such as painting, dance and music. With proper practice at the ealierst time , these genius will produce amazing works and creates a genre on his/her own. A great example is two crucial figures in western art music, Ludwig van Beethoven. The prodigy showed exceptional talents at hisvearly childhood. After practicing and instruction from his teacher or father, He achieves unprecedented music in their career and becomes the most famous and influential of all composers.

The same situation in the sports. We found numerous talents being recongnized at age 4, or 5. And certain amount of training will put them on the hall of fame. A good case in hand is Gymnastics, a sport that requires balance, strength, flexibility, agility, endurance and body control. USA Gymnastics recommends that children under 3 years old can take class with a parent or caregiver. Why the set the year at three? because the high requirement on the gynatic;s body ask for a early start. It is quick to draw the conclude from the talents’s performance and influence in art and sports that gifted individual if properly trained at an early stage could become a superstar in his/her field.

However, not all talents reveal itself at childhood. For instance, Albert Einstein, the world’s was a regular boy in elementary school, but later his contributions to physics, and the most influencial physicist, was merely a regular student when his was in elementary school. It was not until XXX he discovers mass–energy equivalence formula that his talents in physics was recongainzed. Now his name is synomy to genius, but his gift won’t shown until college time.

In fact, those supposed talents might not really have a gift, they just spend more time on training according to Malcolm Gladwell, the author of “Outliers: The Story of Success”, he thinks success, or seemly talented kid may just be a result of a lucky birthday and a national election system . In this book, Malcolm examines why most 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.

what’s most concerning to me is that, too much training at a stage when the child is not mentally strong put them at high risk of burning out. 自己在补充一点例子。

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Even there is aptitude test which can detecting children’s talent at earlier stage, educational institutions can’t dictate which field a student should choose. In addition, the talents may not lead to future success in the career. First, not all children show their talent as a student. For instance, Einstein was a regular school boy in elementary school, but later his contributions to physics, and the influence in science is exceptional. Furthermore, if a child didn’t have access to certain field, say musical instruments, it’s impossible to find that whether he or she has talent in playing piano, guitar or violin. Last but least, those so-called talents might be just out of curiosity. For example, Louis de Broglie, a French physicist made groundbreaking contribution to quantum theory, first found himself interested in literature when he was young. However only when he shifted toward mathematics and physics, he found the magic which drawn all his time and efforts. I bet the literature study won’t bring him the Nobel Prize.