

Q.What questions come to mind after reading the title?

Ans: The caption is eye catching while giving a good idea of what the essay might be about. As the title plainly says, the essay might be about how schools used different methods to motivate their student. Also, using the word "Bribe" right before "student" will clearly hook most readers, who happen to glance at the title.

Q. Vocabulary

1. Incentive: aim or goal
2. Crucial: important
3. Intrinsic motivation: being motivated by one's natural curiosity
4. Queasiness: something that is entirely positive or certain
5. Mercenary: people who take on dangerous missions in return for money
6. Add-on: additional

Q1. Why do you think that the writer says that the achievement was not surprising?

Ans: Here the writer hinting at the fact that when the students were required to achieve a task which can get influenced by multiple factors the improvement is not significant. Whereas, if the task is short and simple and have less factors affecting it, the advancement in the students skills are noticeable.

In the first scenario the student were rewarded because of their grades. Now, grades depend on multiple factors such as the students own diligence and eagerness to learn, the teacher's ability to teach, the capability to learn before the due date, weather the student has anyone to help them at home, their home environment, etc. Likewise, the incentives regarding good behaviour, regular attendance and timely homework submission share the same factors. Whereas, the completion of simple task with no time limit, so, that the students can complete them as they truly go through and understand the material helps to negate some of the factors mentioned above. Thus, reducing the number of variables affecting the desired outcome and making the task more straight forward.

Q2. Do you think it is a good idea to pay children for getting an education? Give reasons for answer.

Ans: I don't think it is a good idea to pay *children* for education instead the family should get paid instead. This way the parents have an increased incentive for their child to do better at school. Moreover, they will be willing to have a proactive role in their child's education or the very least make the home environment study friendly and free from distractions. This kind of programs are already set in motion in Bangladesh where families in rural areas are incentivised to send their children, specially female, to school. It can also be argued that children don't have concrete understanding of money so letting the parents get involved can be beneficial .

Q3.Why do you think the students were unable to say how they could get better grades next time?

Ans: Like I said in my previous answer, grades depend on a lot of factors, like: the students own diligence and eagerness to learn, the teacher's ability to teach, the capability to learn before the due date, weather the student has anyone to help them at home, their home environment, etc. By only providing a monetary incentive one does not teach a child how to get better at studying. It only deals with one of the many factors, not the problem as a whole. Thus, it is natural for the child to not know how to get better at studying.

Q4. This research was conducted in a first-world country. Do you think the results might have been different if it took place in a third world country like Bangladesh? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans: Yes, one of the main reasons there is low literacy is due to the fact that many families in the rural area don't see the benefit of sending their child to school rather than sending them to work. For them the immediate need for money for food and shelter is much more important than their children's education. Thus, providing a monetary incentive will make it economically sensible for them to send the children to school.

Q5. Do you agree with Professor Slavin's opinion? Share your reasons. (Reflecting on challenges to beliefs)

Ans: Yes, it makes sense that students in rich countries would only get motivated if the monetary incentive was life altering. Thus, targeting children from lower income families is the only way to achieve this. At the same time this will only work in poor countries if the teaching capability of the schools are subpar in the first place, even then the whole endeavour is costly and unsustainable. So, it is much more logical to invest in the entire education system as a whole so that even future students can reap the benefits from this investment.

Q6. What kinds of incentives do you think will work best for the children of our country, apart from the ones discussed in this text? (Inference)

Ans: Other incentives could include scholarships for higher education. Like we see in BRAC, many universities provide scholarship to their first semester students on their previous academic results. These scholarships can be 50% and higher. In addition to that primary and secondary schools can be free of charge for public schools. We can also build more public universities like BUET where eligible students can pursue higher education with little to no tuition fees.

Q7. What would be a suitable alternative title for this article? (Skimming)

Ans: "Should students be bribed or not?"