

导读:继高考之后,自主招生考试拉开帷幕。这一考试本身是为农村学生提供更为公平教育设立的,可是很多人指出,自主招生考试助长了城市学生的特权。



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The independent recruitment system was established in 2003, and allows certain universities to recruit students using their own standards. All students still must take the gaokao, but if they pass the independent exams, this helps their chances of getting into a prestigious school if their gaokao score is low.

???????2003??

Some education experts said the independent tests are a significant reform that will change the fact that "one test decides your future." Others criticized the system for intensifying education inequality, despite government requirements that say the test questions should favor students who come from disadvantaged areas.

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Such accusations were fueled in 2015 when Renmin University asked candidates to conduct an experiment or describe their feelings about visiting a museum. Parents of rural students complained this was unfair to those who never had a chance to visit a museum or a laboratory. It sparked public uproar, with many slamming the process, which claims to promote equity, for reinforcing the privileges of urban students.

?2015??
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After checking recruitment lists for Tsinghua and Peking University in 2016, the Global Times found the number of rural students was much lower than that of urban students.

2016??

Many rural students and teachers interviewed by the Global Times said that they did not even know about the independent recruitment system and were also unwilling to take the exam due to the inequity of education resources.

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"To pass an independent recruitment test, students would have needed quality education from a young age. Urban students have the money to take training courses, but in rural areas, they have to bend over backwards to improve their scores," a middle school teacher in Longchuan county, Guangdong Province was quoted by Outlook magazine, as saying.

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"The future direction of China's gaokao reform should emphasize developing independent recruitment tests. "

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"However, to truly promote education equality, the government should delegate the power to universities, allowing them to formulate their standards to select students, instead of delimiting the admission point for them," said Chu Zhaohui, a research fellow at the National Institute of Educational Sciences.

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"The basic requirement for gaokao scores does not change, so it's still unfair to rural students," Chu said, despite the independent tests advocating taking other talents into consideration.

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