

It is important to ensure that children with a wide range of abilities and from a variety of social backgrounds mix with each other at school. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reason for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

The beneficial way of raising children and supporting them to become rounded as adults has sparked a heated debate among researchers some of whom assume that the authorities should not separate ordinary children who are from lower strata of society from the more talented ones. Some others, however, assert vice versa. I, personally, agree with this way of treating them, and studying together. This short essay will elaborate on this contentious issue.

First and foremost, opponents frowning upon this idea opine that students enjoying the higher pace of learning intellectual skills may consider a class which is mixed with other children a boring and unbearable one. This idea may lead to them becoming less eager to study hard. Further and even more importantly, by allocating certain classes to the more gifted children, we, in fact, transform their otherwise wasted time on some repetitive subjects to a more beneficial occasion. For example, they can allot the same time to some extracurricular activities such as playing musical instruments or swimming to name just a few.

On the other hand, proponents claim that not only **does** separating under-aged generations to some groups based on their abilities and social backgrounds make less gifted ones disappointed and demotivated, but it also may be considered an unfair way of behaving toward them. What is more, being presented in the same venue with higher qualified children, the lower talented may be encouraged to work hard and gain remarkable achievements in the class in the hope that they will have a higher position in society during adulthood.

By way of conclusion, I once again reaffirm my position regarding the adverse effects of making a distinction between students with different social backgrounds.

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50



The given table provides information in regard to the underground railway systems in six different cities.

It can be seen that the rail way in London is the oldest and the longest among all. It, however, has the lower number of passengers per year comparing to Paris and Tokyo.

In Paris, underground trains are highly populated, 1191millions per year. In addition, its routes are the second longest one. The greatest number of passengers is allocated to Tokyo, representing 1927millions over a year. The opening date of railways in Tokyo dates back to more than 94 years ago. Considering Washington Dc, it was established over 1976 and includes roughly 126 kilometer of routes with transferring approximately 144 individuals per year. Underground trains were opened in fewer than two decades ago in Los Angeles. That is why, the number of railways is highly lower than others, 28 kilometers, and it has just 50 million passengers over a year.

On the whole, Kyoto has the lowest amount of routes which is merely 11 kilometers with just 45million passengers during one year. It has published in 1981.