A Candidate-Selective Scoring Method of College Entrance Examination

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Abstract. A candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination means the candidates can choose the scores of m courses in total n subjects as the final result of the college entrance examination, where m is less than n or equal to n, n minus m is not greater than 2. The advantage of this scoring method is to make the way that the university enroll new students more flexible, this method can not only select the students who do well in all courses, but also can find out the genius with special talent although their performance are terrible in some courses. It can also improve the enrollment rate of the rural candidates, and reduce the psychological pressure of candidates in the exam.

Introduction

As we all knows, Einstein was terrible in some subjects in high school. His physics and chemistry was very good, but his language classes were very poor. Einstein scored high scores in physics and mathematics when he took his first college entrance examination, but due to the failure of the total score, he was not accepted. He got full scores in many courses when he took the college entrance examination in the second time, but French, drawing, and geography courses were not good, he could only enter the federal technology school in Zurich. Although Einstein had some inadequacies in some subjects, but because of his great interest in physics, he achieved outstanding achievements and became one of the greatest scientists of mankind[1] in his life. Edison's learning career was not long, but he had great interest in the field of electrical and electronics, and about two thousand creative inventions, such as electric light, telephone, telegraph and phonograph, were completed by him, which had made great contributions to the progress of human civilization[2]. A famous scientist in our country, who was the creator of the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb and the satellite, named Qian Weichang. His physical scores only scored 5 points in college entrance exams, maths and chemistry scores put together only 20 points in total. In English, he only scored 0 points. However, he was admitted by Tsinghua University for his exceptional talent in literature and history[3]. Because of the patriotism, he wanted to build aircraft and cannon for his motherland. So he went to physics department every day, and finally he became the founder of Chinese mechanics. The first Nobel prize Chinese winner, Mo Yan, whose science grades were very poor in the college entrance examination. But with his outstanding achievements in literature and history, he was accepted by the literature department of the PLA Academy of Art. Finally, he became a Chinese literary master by virtue of his hard work and talent. When we see these masters who favor some fields finally achieve outstanding achievements, we cannot help but reflect that how many partial geniuses have not been discovered in the current college entrance examination scoring and admission mode?

In western developed countries, special attention was paid to the cultivation of students' personalities and interests. In Germany, there was a very large number of vocational and technical schools, which specially trained top talent and engineers in a field. The United States reduced the difficulty of university entrance exams, and at the same time made student hobbies as part of the student's score. They were fully aware that everyone was a unique individual, everyone had his own unique specialty, and how to find and continue to train everyone's expertise was crucial. The entrance examination of a university or vocational technical school must serve this matter. Our
current university entrance examination scoring system was too mechanized, there was a lack of change in China's college entrance examination, which not good to discover and protect talents.

In the Qing Dynasty, Gu Sixie's "Za Xing" said: "a good horse can walk through difficult and dangerous places, but it was not as good as cattle to plough the fields, a strong car can carry heavy things, but crossing the river was no better than ship. Abandoning their strengths and their advantages, they were required to play a role in areas where they were not good enough. When we used people, we should avoid their weaknesses and not ask them too much. The poem vividly told people that every man had his strong point. The key was to give full play to the strengths of people. In June 2013, Xi Jinping quoted Gu Sixie's poem at the national organization working conference. It explained the importance of scientific and rational use of cadres in the meantime. Mr. Xi stressed that we had to set up a strong sense of talent, we needed to look for talents urgently, we should treat talent as a treasure, the way to recommend a person does not follow the same rule. The talents were able to do their best. Only in this way can a large number of good cadres emerged continuously and made everyone's intelligence and wisdom fully releasing [4]. This idea of respecting the uniqueness of talents should also be used for reference in the enrolment of universities.

Preliminary Proposal of Scoring Method for the Candidate-Selective Scoring Method of College Entrance Examination

There was such a sentence in Gong Zizheng's "Yi Hai Poetry": I advise the heavenly public to be in high energy, and not to restrict talent. The talent was not the same, therefore, the way of selecting talents should also be flexible. So how can we choose talent flexibly? First of all, it is impossible for our country to copy foreign ways to select talents. Because the way that universities take the college entrance examination scores as the criteria to recruit students is deeply rooted in the hearts of the masses. It is also impossible to let the university recruit students independently, which will breed some admissions corruption. Here is a proposal that candidates can choose their own scoring system for college entrance examination. A candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination means the candidates can choose the scores of m courses in total n subjects as the final result of the college entrance examination, where m is less than n or equal to n, n minus m is not greater than 2. The advantage of this way is that the way of college admission is more flexible. Candidates can choose \( \binom{n}{m} (n\times(n-1)... (n-m+1) /m!) \) ways of scoring as a college entrance examination. Of course, generally candidates will choose the m courses with higher scores of the n course for their scores. For those partial students who have bad grades in some one or two courses and good grades in other subjects, this college entrance examination scoring system is more suitable.

In the specific operation, we need to separate integrated science course into 3 courses: physics, chemistry and biology. And the scores of all subjects are equal to those of mathematics, Chinese and English. Candidates can choose 5 of the scores in the 6 exam results( There are 6 choices. Candidates generally choose the highest score) add them to the final results of the college entrance examination (The rest of the results serve as a reference and play a role in the same situation scores). First of all, the above comprehensive resolution improves the importance of physics, chemistry and biology. It improves students' return rate in their favorite subjects. Moreover, it can effectively prevent some students from being rejected because of poor grades in a certain course. Once reminding the senior high school class teacher, he said: "you can't have any subjects that you not good at, because 5-1=0." On the other hand, it can prevent some candidates from having too much psychological pressure. Some candidates directly influence the examination and do some extreme behaviors because they fail to get a good test in a certain course.

There is another solution: candidates can choose 4 of the 6 exam results (there are 15 choices, and generally, the highest total score one will be chosen), add the final results of the college entrance examination. Compared to the above scheme, this program is more likely to select talented people who are partial courses. However, the examination of candidates' knowledge may not be
comprehensive. The liberal arts examination is similar to the science examination. If we only score college entrance exams in the above manner, it seems that students who are good for each course are not fair. And it will affect the enthusiasm of students for learning each lesson. This shows that the candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination mentioned above is flawed. So how to improve the candidates' scoring method in the college entrance examination? How can we make the scorecard of the examinees choose the talents who are good at every subject, and can select those talents with partial characteristics?

Examinee Selection Style Improvement of College Entrance Examination Scoring

In order to make this method able to select outstanding talents from different disciplines, it can also select talents with partial characteristics. We will improve the scoring system of candidates-selective college entrance examination. First, the enrollment quota of the university is divided into two halves. Half of the admission criteria are based on the total score of n courses (the equivalent of m=n). The admission criteria for the other places are based on the total score of m courses in n courses (m<n, n minus m is not greater than 2). In this way, students who are good at all courses can be elected, and those who are good at partial subjects can be selected. The choice is more flexible. One of the two criteria can be chosen by examinees as their scoring method in the college entrance examination. Through this way of selection, the training of students in Colleges and universities is more targeted: we can identify which students can be trained to be all talents who are good at all courses, and which students can develop into some special talents in some fields. Of course, there is no complete definition here. All-rounders also have his special field. Partial talents can also acquire broad knowledge through university studies. Of course, there is no complete definition here. All-rounders also have his special field. Partial talents can also acquire broad knowledge through university studies. There are two arrangements for the selection of the two admission criteria. The first is to select two admission criteria in chronological order. The other is the simultaneous selection of two admission criteria in time. If the selection of the two admission criteria has priority in time, it is generally accepted by the total score of n class first. Then, according to the total score of the M course selected by the candidates, the admission steps are taken. One of the two standards of admission can be chosen by the students. If the selection of the two admission criteria is carried out synchronously, repetition may occur in the admission list of a university (it is not possible for the same candidate to be admitted two times at the same university), which will be supplemented by a relatively backward ranking person. Candidates can also choose one of the two admission criteria.

Of course, it is impossible to transition from the current college entrance examination scoring system to candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination scoring system. There must be a gradual process. The gradual process is as follows: in the first year, 70% of the admission quota is based on the total score of n courses. The 30% admission criteria are based on the total score of m courses selected by candidates. It is that candidates choose the m courses in n course to count the total score of the college entrance examination (n minus m is not more than 2). In the next year, the admission standard of 60% is based on the total score of n courses. The other 40% admission criteria are based on the total score of m courses selected by candidates. In the third year, 50% of the admission criteria is based on the total score of n courses. The other 50% admission criteria are based on the total score of m courses selected by candidates. The reason for the three-year transition is that the whole high school time is usually 3 years. This will give the students and teachers of high school more time to adapt.

The Social Significance of Candidates' Scoring System in Selective College Entrance Examination

The proportion of students from rural areas in China's key universities is much smaller than that come from urban students [5-6]. However, the rural population accounts for more than 50% of China's total population (the sixth national census). This is an unreasonable phenomenon. Social
mobility is not smooth[7]. The teaching conditions in the countryside are relatively poor. Rural students are generally partial. In the current college entrance examination scoring system, candidates do not allow partial subjects. Therefore, the examinees from rural areas are very vulnerable, which has led to the fact that rural candidates are less likely to be admitted to China's top universities. Some rural students can achieve excellent results when they enter university. This shows that the potential of rural candidates after entering the university is very great. For example, Ma Yun participated in the 3 times college entrance examination, after entering the university through diligent study and achieved good results, and then became president of the student council, When he graduated, he was made outstanding achievements, founded the Alibaba group company, Taobao and Alipay, it is great convenience to the masses of everyday life. The candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination can help the students with the characteristics of partial division to enter a better university, which will increase the admission rate of the rural candidates to be accepted by the first class universities in China and increase the mobility of the society.

Some students left school after graduating from junior high school, and even a few students did not graduate from junior high school. Many students in this part of the students do not have a subject that they do not like and be good at, but because one or two courses are poor. So many examples will be found around us. Then candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination gives the students some hope, which will help them build their confidence, and the confidence bring them the motivation to continue their study. The candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination will bring more talents that be buried with the hope and opportunity to enter the university.

Further Discussion on the Candidate-Selective Scoring Method of College Entrance Examination

The candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination can not only select all the good talents in each course, but also select and discover the talents who are particularly prominent and partial in some fields. Of course, there should be corresponding measures for universities. Some colleges and special specialties in universities should also have some reasonable and distinctive criteria for selecting candidates. For example, the school of physics needs to select students who have better physical performance. The school of chemistry needs to select students who are better in chemistry. The aviation academy needs to select students who are better in physics and mathematics. Foreign languages colleges need to select students who are good at English and Chinese. The student that be selected must have higher scores in English and Chinese. Of course, students in physics colleges also need other knowledge. During the University, students in the physics institute can continue to expand their other knowledge too. Universities can set up a set of corresponding training programs for those students with partial characteristics.

Summary

If we select the diversity of talents, recognize the diversity of talents, respect the diversity of talents, and select talents, more and more people will be able to play their own strengths and the creativity of the country will become stronger and stronger. In candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination has increased the diversity of talent selection methods, the candidates are divided into two parts: half of the admission criteria are based on the total score of n courses (the equivalent of m=n). The admission criteria for the other places are based on the total score of m courses in n courses (m<n, n minus m is not more than 2). The candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination has increased the diversity of talent selection methods. It can not only select all those talents who are good at every course, but also select and discover those talents who are outstanding and more partial in some fields effectively. In addition, it can reduce the psychological pressure of examinees before and during examinations. At the same time, the candidate-selective scoring method of college entrance examination can bring people more hope
and motivation to study, and it can improve the enrollment rate of the rural students to be accepted by the first class universities in our country. Now our state is vigorously promoting public innovation, educational reform, and the reform of the scoring system in the college entrance examination, which is a valuable reform point. If the way of selection is flexible, the ability of creativity will be more active.

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Reference


