

# [Informative speech no child left behind act](https://assignbuster.com/informative-speech-no-child-left-behind-act/)

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Today a battle rages in the American public school systems, and it has nothing to do with guns! In fact, according to (add source here), The No Child Left Behind Act has left principals of all school districts trying to cope with a serious dilemma, to comply or to educate. Although this piece of legislation was born on solid principles and concepts and has some support still, the fact of the matter is that it has not held up to the standards that Americans want and need for our children and our future. An article posted by US Liberals on (add date) states that “ in 2003 US 15-year olds ranked 24th out of 29 developed nations in math literacy and problem solving. " In order to inform ourselves about the current status of No Child Left behind it is important to go back to school ourselves and do our homework as citizens. In order to do this, we will first address the main topics within the No Child Left Behind Act, second, examine some current statistical information concerning the implemented act, and finally, review the costs, benefits and future ramifications of this pivotal legislation One of the key elements of the No child left behind act is that it makes the states and school districts develop accountability sytems. This requires testing in reading and math every year from grade 3 through 8. In 2007 science was also added to the required testing. Schools are also required to use practices and methods that are “ scientifically based. " According to education world. com as of (add date) the Dept of edu. Has made its preference clear for teaching reading, but has not scheduled a template for other subjects. Lastly schools are required to have highly qualified teachers —certified and teaching in their fields–by 2005. The four main pillars, or goals, of NCLB are “ accountability for results, an emphasis on scientific study, greater parental involvement , and improved local influence"(education. com) Con- if students fail consistently schools risk losing federal money — those that meet and exceed will get extra funding. Of course children who are at low performing schools must be allowed to transfer to a higher performing school at the district expense.