

Unit 6

The Education Systems

Education system หรือระบบการศึกษาของแต่ละประเทศอาจมีความแตกต่างกันบ้าง หรือ เหมือนกันบ้าง ซึ่งก็ขึ้นอยู่กับนโยบายของแต่ละประเทศนั่นเอง ระบบการศึกษาโดยทั่วไปที่คล้ายกันก็คือ มี 3 ระดับ ได้แก่ ประถม มัธยม และอุดมศึกษา หรือมหาวิทยาลัย ส่วนรายละเอียดอื่นๆก็จะต่างกันออกไป อย่างไรก็ตาม ในฐานะนักการศึกษาก็ดี หรือในฐานะของผู้ที่จะไปศึกษาต่อต่างประเทศก็ดี การอ่านระบบการศึกษาของประเทศนั้นๆจึงเป็นสิ่งที่จะต้องจำเป็นและน่าสนใจศึกษาไว้เป็นความรู้ ดังนั้นในบทนี้ผู้เขียนจึงได้นำระบบการศึกษาของประเทศออสเตรเลีย และของอเมริกาโดยย่อมาให้นักศึกษาได้ทดลองอ่าน นักศึกษาควรอ่านเปรียบเทียบระบบการศึกษาของทั้งสองประเทศนี้ว่ามีความแตกต่างหรือเหมือนกันอย่างไร และหากจะต้องไปศึกษาต่อ ณ ต่างประเทศ นักศึกษาควรรู้จักความรู้และประสบการณ์เหล่านี้มาใช้เพื่อเป็นแนวทางในการอ่านระบบการศึกษาของประเทศอื่นๆต่อไป

READING 1

(Reading passages about the Australia Education Systems รวมทั้งแผนภูมิการศึกษา หน้า 79 ได้คัดมาจากหนังสือคู่มือชื่อ *Student Survival Kit: an information diary for international students*, International Students Services Australia (a subsidiary of IDP Education Australia), Sydney NSW 2000, p.13-15)

UNIVERSITIES

Australian universities offer diplomas, bachelor, master and doctoral degrees. They provide courses and conduct research into a wide range of professional and academic disciplines. Undergraduate university life is a mixture

of lectures, tutorials and seminars, plus individual work in laboratories and libraries. In the more technical fields, such as engineering, medicine and science, students spend most of their time in lectures, tutorials and practical classes. Humanities and social sciences students spend most of their time doing individual reading and research. Universities are all set up and financed by the government, with the exception of Australia's two universities—Bond University and the University of Notre Dame.

Word Study

diploma (n)	= a qualification which a student may be awarded by a college or a university
bachelor (n)	= a first degree
master (n)	= a university degree higher than a first degree
doctoral (adj.)	= relating to a doctor degree
conduct (v)	= organize and carry out
range (n)	= a number of different things
professional (adj.)	= relating to a profession (opp. of amateur)
academic (adj.)	= relating to schools, colleges, and universities
discipline (n)	= the quality of being to behave and work in a controlled way
mixture (n)	= things put together
tutorial (n)	= a regular meeting between a tutor and students
seminar (n)	= a meeting where a group of people discuss a problem
finance (v)	= to supply the money

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION (TAFE)

TAFE is a nationally recognized government system of vocational education and training. TAFE courses provide initial and further education at professional, trade and operative levels. Courses are developed in close collaboration with industry and the community. Some typical areas of study include administration and business studies, animal production, architecture, hotel and catering, information and library science, graphic design, automotive mechanic, panel beating, and printing.

Word Study

vocational (adj.)	= of training, education, intended to prepare one for an occupation
provide (v)	= to supply someone with something
initial (adj.)	= of the beginning
further (adj.)	= additional; more
operative (adj.)	= working; in operation
collaboration (n)	= working together with another
catering (n)	= the study of food and drink for a large people
panel beating (n)	= repairing the body of a car

VOCATIONAL AND BUSINESS COLLEGES

Vocational and business colleges are private, and are designed to equip students with practical skills for business and the workforce in general. Typical areas of study include: accounting, aviation, business management, secretarial studies, hospitality and tourism, hair and beauty therapy and marketing. Colleges may be very small (taking in only 50 full-time students). Some colleges offer ELICOS courses (English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students) and some offer courses which give credit towards some university degrees.

- Australia has 37 universities with a total student population of 62,000.
- There are approximately 43,000 overseas students currently undertaking higher education courses in Australia.
- About 1 million students are enrolled at TAFE institutions nationwide.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS

University
IELTS 6.5
TOEFL 550

Tafe/ Business college
IELTS 5.0 – 6.0
TOEFL 500 – 550

Secondary School
IELTS 5.0 – 6.0
TOEFL 500 – 550

(IELTS = International English
Language Test System)

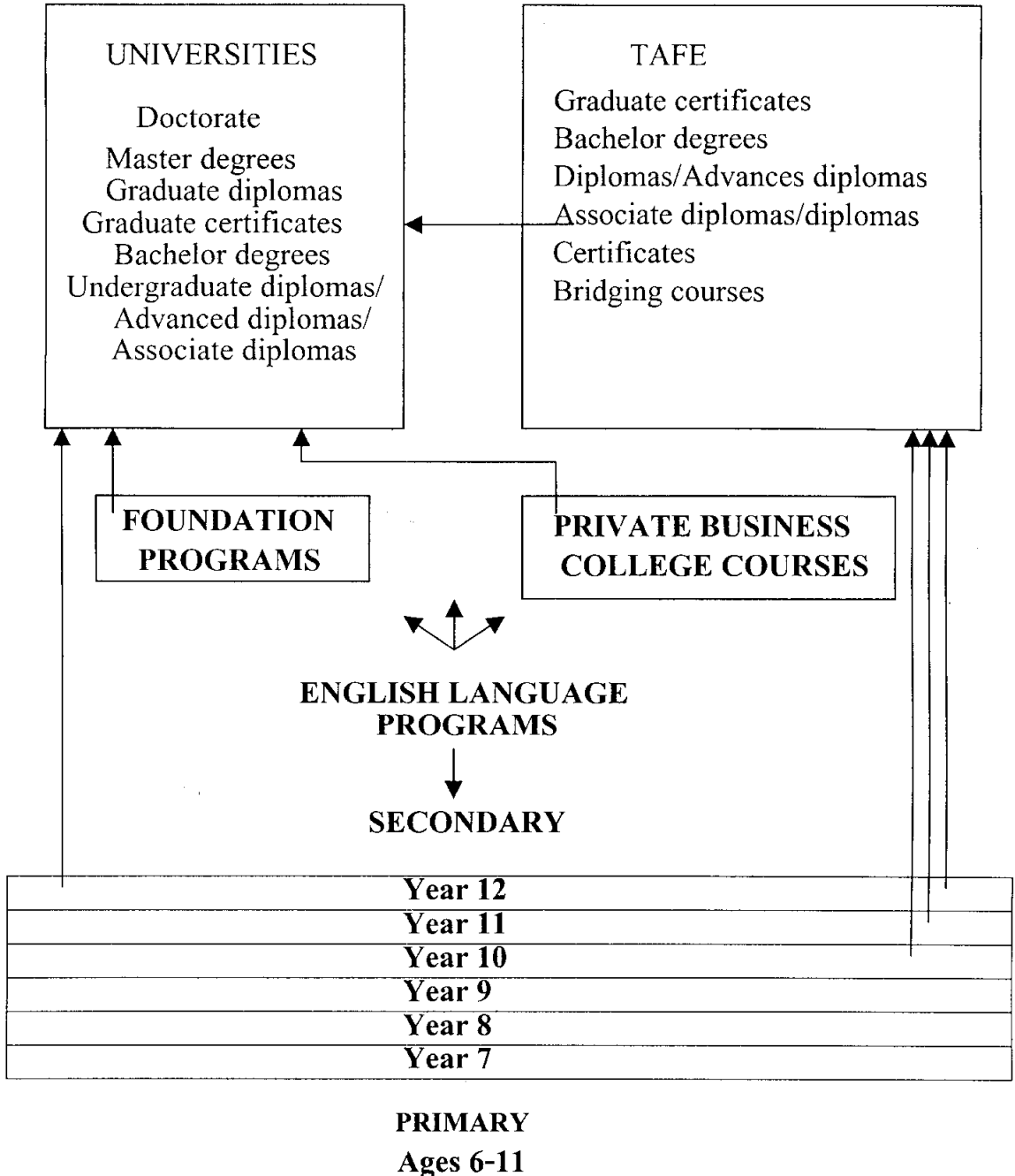
(TOEFL = Test of English
Foreign Language)

NOTE

- English Language requirements for individual courses may vary
- Some courses or institutions may require scores higher than the above minimums.

THE AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

TERTIARY



ENGLISH COLLEGES

English colleges can be privately owned, or attached to a university. They run ELICOS courses. ELICOS courses attract the largest number of students to Australia. Students may be aiming to improve their English for professional and educational purposes or for holiday and social purposes. ELICOS courses fall into four general categories: General English, English for Special Purposes (eg. academic/business). Vacation courses, and Examination Preparation (eg. IELTS and TOEFL). ELICOS courses comprise at least 25 hours of study each week. About 20 hours spent in the classroom and the rest is allocated to supervised study.

FOUNDATION STUDIES

Foundation Studies courses last one year. They introduce students who have completed their secondary education overseas to the Australian style of education. In particular, Foundation Studies prepares international students for degree and diploma courses at university. Courses are divided into streams, for example business studies and sciences studies. There are various compulsory and elective subjects. Universities allocate provisional places in undergraduate programs for students who achieve the prescribed grades.

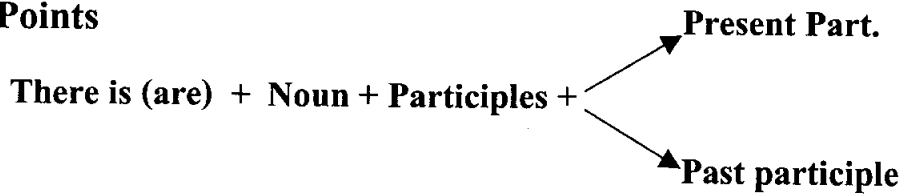
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Most schools are government-run (public). About one quarter of schools are independent (private), and many of these are linked to religious institutions. Most Australian children live at home with their parents and travel to school each day, but many independent schools offer boarding facilities, where students live-in during the school term.

Word Study

attach (v)	= stick to, join, fasten	} vocab. for English Colleges
overseas (adj.)	= of, from, to countries across the sea; foreign	
category (n)	= a group in a particular way	
comprise (v)	= consist of	
allocate (v)	= fix, locate, distribute	
last (v)	= continue to happen	} vocab. For Foundation Studies
stream (n)	= a section, a continue series	
compulsory (adj.)	= required, that must be done	
achieve (v)	= do successfully, reach by effort	
prescribe (v)	= set down as a rule	
government-run	= manage by government	} vocab. for Primary and Secondary Ed.
boarding facilities	= houses where students get rooms, meals	

Grammar Points



Participles คือ กริยาที่ลงท้ายด้วย -ing หรือ -ed และกริยาช่อง 3 ทำหน้าที่ขยายคำนาม เหมือนคำคุณศัพท์ โดยที่ V-ing จะแสดงความหมาย active voice ส่วน V-3 จะแสดงความหมาย passive voice

นอกจาก participles จะใช้ขยายคำนามโดยทั่วไปแล้ว ยังนำมาใช้ขยายคำนามในประโยคที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย There is (are, was, were has been , have been) อีกด้วย ตัวอย่างประโยคที่แสดงอยู่ในเรื่องที่เราอ่านได้แก่

There are approximately 43,000 overseas students currently understanding higher education courses in Australia.

Activity 1

Rewrite the following sentences using "There is (are)" as the pattern above.

1. Many books are improved to be more interesting.

2. A lot of students studied English in her class.

3. Seats were reserved for a big group of students yesterday.

4. Some children are playing the guitar in the field.

5. No money was left in your pocket.

READING 2

Education in the United States comprises three basic levels: elementary, secondary and higher education. Vocational training, adult education, schools or classes for special types of children, and kindergarten also are part of the program in most states.

Parents may choose whether to send their children to their local free public schools, or private schools which charge fees. The organization and curricula of private schools and colleges are similar to those of public schools although the administration differs. Through the transfer of students and other contacts, public and private schools maintain many cooperative links.

The vast majority of students at the primary and secondary levels go to public schools. Most of those who attend private schools attend church sponsored parochial schools.

Word Study

elementary (n)	= the beginning or first stage (the same as primary)
secondary (n)	= level below the first, second
curricula (n.pl)	= a fixed series of studies required in schools
cooperative (adj.)	= having to do with co-operation
link (n)	= connection
vast (adj.)	= great, huge
parochial (adj.)	= relating to church

Word Building

คำกริยาบางตัวสามารถเปลี่ยนเป็นคำนามได้ด้วยการเติม suffixes: -ion, -ance, -or, -er

Vocabulary Exercise:

Give the correct form of noun from the given verbs, using suffixes you have studied before

VERB	NOUN
educate	_____
organize	_____
administrate	_____
maintain	_____
cooperate	_____
attend	_____

Comprehension Questions

1. Which is not include in three basic levels of Education in the United States?

- a. elementary education
- b. adult education
- c. secondary education
- d. higher education

2. Parents may choose to send their children to _____.

- a. public schools
- b. private schools
- c. church sponsored schools
- d. All are correct

3. According to the passage _____.
- a. public schools or private schools are the same
 - b. the students in private schools don't have to pay fees
 - c. public schools are free of charge
 - d. church sponsored schools cost a lot of money
4. The organization and curricula of _____ are similar.
- a. private schools
 - b. colleges
 - c. public schools
 - d. All are correct.
5. Which is correct?
- a. Public and private schools work together cooperatively.
 - b. Students in private schools cannot transfer to public schools
 - c. Private and public schools have telephone links.
 - d. Public and private schools compete with each other.
6. Which level of students go to public schools?
- a. primary
 - b. secondary
 - c. tertiary
 - d. a & b are correct.

READING 3

The school year is usually nine months, from early September to mid-June. The common pattern of organization, referred to as the 6-3-3 plan, includes elementary school in grade 1 through 6, junior high school in grade 7 through 9 and senior high school in grade 10 through 12. The older 8-4 plan, however, in which grade 1 through 8 were the elementary school and 9 through 12 the high school, continues in many localities. There is also a 6-6 plan, grades 1 through 6

in elementary school and 7 through 12 in the secondary school. Today, unified systems operating both elementary and secondary schools most commonly use the 6-3-3 or a 6-2-4 variation. However, many variations on patterns exist in the United States.

Word Study

junior (adj.)	= younger; of lower rank or position
senior (adj.)	= higher in rank or position
localities (n)	= regions, neighborhood
unified (adj.)	= joined together
variation (n)	= a change or slight difference
exist (v)	= have actual being, be real

Comprehension Questions

Choose the best answer of the statements.

1. The schools in the United States ends about _____.
 - a. September
 - b. June
 - c. May
 - d. nine months
2. The number 6 in the 6-3-3 plan indicates the _____ level.
 - a. junior high
 - b. elementary
 - c. senior high
 - d. university

3. Which is correct?

- a. The 6-3-3 plan is the only organization plan in every school.
- b. The 6-3-3 plan is the new organization plan.
- c. The 8-4 plan is the newest one.
- d. The 8-4 plan is not used anymore.

4. The common pattern of organization of school systems in the U.S.A. includes _____.

- a. the 6-3-3 plan
- b. the 8-4 plan
- c. the 6-6 plan
- d. All are correct.

5. “variations” in line 9 means _____.

- a. similarities
- b. exactly the same
- c. total difference
- d. slight difference

Grammar Points

Comparison with **be similar to**, **like**, **alike**, and **different**

“be similar to” “like”, “alike” มีความหมายว่า “เหมือน” ส่วน “be different from” มีความหมายว่า “แตกต่าง” คำทั้งหมด ใช้ในการเปรียบเทียบของสองอย่างที่เหมือนกัน และแตกต่างกัน มีวิธีใช้ดังนี้

Type I

That man is	like	my brother.	OR	A college is	like	a high
	similar to				similar to	
	different from				different from	

Type II

That man and my brother are	alike.	OR	A college and A high school are	alike.
	similar.			similar.
	different.			different.

Activity 2

Practice changing these comparisons from Type I to Type II. The first one has been done as an example.

1. Virginia is like her mother in many ways.

She and her mother are alike in many ways.

2. His new coat is similar to his father's.

3. The customs of one Latin-American country are much like those of another.

4. American customs are often different from European customs.

5. A Bachelor of Arts degree is different from a law degree.

6. A high school diploma is not like a college diploma.

7. A separate liberal arts college is like the corresponding college of a university.

8. Your telephone number is similar to ours.

9. This application blank is like that one.

10. The schools in one state are similar to the schools in another state.
