

第四章 英美教育

随堂测试、习题与思考讨论展示材料题等

1. UK education-1 pre-test 判断题 (共 5 题, 100 分)
 - 1、 In Britain, all children enjoy a nine-year compulsory education.
 - 2、 Public schools in England are usually attended by children whose parents are relatively poor.
 - 3、 Britain's most famous universities are Oxford and Cambridge.
 - 4、 Eton is a public school and is very expensive to attend.
 - 5、 Public schools are mainly supported by taxpayers in the UK.

2. UK 义务教育-1-连线 (共 1 题, 100 分) match the information in two groups properly
 - 第一组数据: 1、 the Three Rs are
 - 2、 education in England is
 - 3、 children are legally to attend school
 - 4、 Eton College is one of four
 - 5、 Public schools are
 - 第二组数据: A、 from age of 5 to 16.
 - B、 single-sex boys' boarding public schools in UK.
 - C、 independent fee-paying schools in contrast to fee-free state schools.
 - D、 reading, writing and arithmetic
 - E、 overseen by the country's Department for Education.

3. UK 义务教育-2-单选 (共 5 题, 100 分)
 - 1、 a pupil aged 6 will attend ____
A、 key stage 1 B、 key stage 2 C、 key stage 3
 - 2、 a pupil aged 10 will attend ____
A、 primary school B、 secondary school C、 grammar school
 - 3、 a pupil aged 11 will sit ____
A、 GCSE B、 11+ exam C、 GNVQ
 - 4、 History is the ____ course
A、 core B、 foundation C、 elective
 - 5、 a pupil showing academic potential would be admitted to attend ____ school.
A、 state B、 grammar C、 technical

4. UK 教育-3 连线 (共 2 题, 100 分) match the following segments of statements correctly.

Task-1 . 第一组数据: 1、 Pupils planning to go to colleges or universities

 - 2、 A-levels courses will be taken
 - 3、 University of Oxford
 - 4、 Most undergraduate degree programs
 - 5、 Pupils could be admitted by colleges

第二组数据: A、 by attaining certain grades in GNVQs or A-levels.

- B、 is a member of G5 in UK.
- C、 must complete further education.
- D、 take three years to finish.
- E、 in Six-Form schools or colleges.

Task-2 . 第一组数据: 1、 Sandwich course

- 2、 Open University
- 3、 Studies in Open University
- 4、 Education is what remains
- 5、 The skills of learning

第二组数据: A、 after one has forgotten what one has learned in school.

- B、 takes four years to finish.
- C、 is a life-enhancing learning.
- D、 will be something you cherish forever.
- E、 is the UK's largest academic institution.

5. USA 教育 1-前测 (共 6 题, 100 分)

- 1、 In 1636, Harvard was founded for the training of higher educated people.
- 2、 Diversity is considered to be an outstanding characteristic of American education.
- 3、 United States has a national system of education.
- 4、 Elementary and secondary education are free in America.
- 5、 Higher education in America is now considered to be something for the elite.
- 6、 In America, some careers such as law, medicine, engineering, a college education is a must.

6. USA 教育 1-习题

一、单选题 (共 3 题, 49.8 分)

- 1、 Formal education in the United States consists of____, secondary and higher education.
 - A、 kindergarten B、 public C、 elementary D、 private
- 2、 Higher education in the United States began with the founding of _____.
 - A、 Yale University B、 Princeton University
 - C、 New York University D、 Harvard University
- 3、 Of the following subjects, _____ are NOT offered to elementary school students.
 - A、 mathematics and languages B、 politics and business education
 - C、 science and social studies D、 music and physical education

二、判断题 (共 3 题, 50.2 分)

- 1、 Education is governed by state and local government instead of the national government in America.
- 2、 All American children are offered 12 years of compulsory public education.
- 3、 After 12 years of schooling, American students receive a bachelor's degree upon graduation.

7. USA 教育 2 连线题 (共 1 题, 100 分) match the segments together to make

meaningful statements

第一组数据: 1、 The three functions of the system of higher education in the United States are

2、 Students may enter many professions or may transfer to four-year colleges or universities from

3、 American universities organize Orientation Week to help freshmen

4、 football, baseball and basketball

5、 Ivy League consists of

第二组数据: A、 two-year community college

B、 7 universities and 1 college.

C、 are the Top three most popular university sports.

D、 teaching, research and public service.

E、 get to know the school quickly and integrate into campus life.

8 . Education review-词汇连线 (共 1 题, 100 分)

match the items in the first group with its meaning in the second group

第一组数据:

1、 Board of Education

2、 SAT

3、 11-plus

4、 grammar school

5、 Harvard

6、 technical training institution

7、 Oxford

8、 Open University

9、 comprehensive schools

10、 Eton

第二组数据: A、 the most famous public school in the UK

B、 vocation-oriented college

C、 the oldest college in US

D、 entrance exam to college

E、 examination system for secondary education in the UK

F、 schools for students who show academic potential

G、 non-residential university requiring no entrance exams

H、 secondary schools without reference to students' academic abilities

I、 the most famous university in the UK

J、 basic unit of education administration for compulsory education

9 . questions for discussion

prepare your answers to the following questions:

1. What are the common and different characteristics of the education in the UK and the USA?

2. What are grammar schools and comprehensive schools? What do you think about this system of education? Make a comparison of the grammar schools in these

two countries and the key schools in China.

3. What are Open Universities? Do we have this kind of universities in China?

10 . group presentation: make an oral report and comparison of the education in the UK, the USA and China

提交小组作业“中英美教育体制对比”文档（word 或 ppt）,每位同学在提交时，可补充或强调小组主题下你的观点

11 . Case study:

Case 1: read the case and prepare for questions

The economic recession of the 1970s and 1980s and accompanying high levels of unemployment brought a greater concern to strengthen links between education and economy. These ideas were formulated into policies during the 1980s. At first, they were aimed particularly at the 14-18-year age group and the lower 2/3 of the ability range. The aim was to train young people in terms of skills in work, as well as their attitudes towards it and expectations of it. One important programme established then is the Youth Training Scheme (YTS), which was to give a training opportunity to all school-leavers who did not get a job or go on to college or university.

Julie was one who benefited from this programme. She couldn't wait to leave when she was in her fifth year at school. Now at 17 years old she feels she is "thick" and "educationally no good". Originally, she wanted to work with the disabled and she enrolled in a community care course at a local college, but found the experience too similar to school and dropped out after six months. She felt she was "not the factory type" and rather than become unemployed. She joined a YTS scheme specializing in clothing. She was placed in a small Asian-owned shop which sold clothing, jewelry and accessories. Before long her practical skills and warm personality was recognized and she was running the jewelry department. She had performed almost every job in the shop and was even left on her own in charge of the store. On the off-the-job training component of her YTS she was one of the managing directors of a simulated company. For the first time she could see the linkage between learning something, applying it and moving towards a tangible end, i.e. a job. She talks about the new trainees as "still young and going against the system". Her job satisfaction is in the successful image she can project, like the goods for sale.

Questions:

- ♦ What do you think of the vocation-oriented education in the West? is this kind of education important for students in China? why(not)?
- ♦ Is it a good idea for students to give up college education for vocational training? why(not)?

Case 2: read the case and prepare for questions

Most of American's high schools have the following comprehensive list as their general goals:

- a) fundamental scholastic achievement to acquire knowledge and share in the traditionally-accepted academic fundamentals to develop the ability to make decisions, to solve problems, to reason independently, and to accept responsibility for self-evaluation and continuing self-improvement;
- b) career and economic competence;
- c) citizenship and civil responsibility;
- d) competence in human and social relations;
- e) moral and ethical values;
- f) self-realization and mental and physical health;
- g) aesthetic awareness; and
- h) cultural diversity.

For decades, if no generations, Americans agree on these goals for their high schools

Questions:

- ♦ **What do you think of the goal statements of the American students?**
- ♦ **How do you define your goal as a college student?**
- ♦ **What do you think of the higher education in China? what education problems are we facing and what do we need to learn from the education in the USA?**