

Education

People all around the world value education because a good education means a better life. However, people in different countries want their schools to teach different things. Each culture has its own values, and people want their schools to teach the values of their culture. In other words, children learn the culture values of their country in school. In some countries, everyone has the opportunity to have free education and governments pay for public schools. There also privet schools. People in privets schools have to pay tuition. In this way, people have a chance to go to school. They need a good education to be good citizens in their countries. In fact, the purpose of the educational systems is to build a strong society.

Discuss your answers to these questions with your classmates.

1. How important is education for most people in the world?
2. How important is education for most people in your country?
3. How does your society respect educated people?
4. Does everyone in your country have the opportunity to go to school?
5. Do all families send their children to schools and universities? Why?
6. How many people in your country are educated? How many are illiterate?
7. Do people prefer to send their children to privet or public schools in your country?
8. What are the differences between state and private schools in your country?
9. Would the subjects offered at schools be useful for children's future life?
10. Are the schools in your country sexually segregated?
11. Are most children interested in school subjects?
12. Do women in your country have the opportunity to get a good education?
13. Are there good colleges and universities in your country?
14. What are the standards of entering universities? Are they reasonable?
15. What are some important factors in determining which college or university to attend?
16. What is the cost of a good education?
17. Are there any subjects you wanted to study but they weren't available at your college?
18. What is your major? Are you interested in it?
19. How do most university students decide on their majors?
20. Do students get enough information about their majors before entering universities?

21. Do most students choose their majors considering their talents?
22. What are the most common fields of study in your country? Why?
23. What are the good and bad points of your educational system?
24. Would you consider studying abroad? Why?
25. Would you consider distance study / e –learning?
26. Is it difficult for people without a college education to get good jobs?
27. Can a person have prosperous life without education?
28. Can a society develop without increasing its citizens' academic knowledge?
29. Talk about the system of higher education and campus facilities and services in your country.
30. How does educational system reflect a society's culture?
31. Are there foreign students in your universities and colleges? From where?

Suggested words to be used in your discussion:

Verbs	
Acquire: to get or gain something: The college acquired a reputation for very high standards. 2. To gain knowledge or learn a skill: He spent years acquiring his skills as a surgeon.	Drill: To teach students, sports players etc by making them repeat the same lesson, exercise etc many times. Drill somebody in something: she was drilling the class in the forms of the past tense.
Enroll: To officially arrange to join a school, university, or course, or to arrange for someone else to do this; enroll on/ for (British English) I decided to enroll for 'Art for Beginners.'	Graduate: to obtain a degree, especially a first degree, from a college or university; graduate from: Kate graduated from medical school last year.
Memorize: to learn words, music etc so that you know them perfectly	Qualify: to pass an examination or finish a course of study that you need in order to do something; qualify as: I finally qualified as a pilot. After qualifying, doctors spend at least two years working in hospitals.
Research: to study a subject in detail, especially in order to discover new facts or test new ideas: he has been researching material for a documentary.	
Nouns	

Academic: (US -academician) a teacher in a college or university	Campus: the land and building of a university or college, including the buildings where students live. A beautiful campus in New England
Certificate: an official paper stating that you have completed a course of study or passed an examination: a degree certificate	College: a school for advanced education, especially in particular profession or skill. A teacher training college
Course: a) a series of lessons in a particular subject. Do a course or take a course: Andy's doing a one –year journalism course. Take/ follow a course: students following the Honors course are expected to study Islamic History	Diploma: a document showing that a student has successfully completed their high school or university education; high school/ college diploma
Field: a subject that people study or an area of activity that they are involved in as part of their work; field of: her work in the field of human rights	Grade: 1. A mark that a student is given for their work or for an examination: He got a grade A in math. Tim worked hard and got good grade. 2. One of the 12 years that students are at school in the American school system or the students in a particular year; second/eleventh etc grade.
Grasp: your ability to understand a complicated idea, situation, or subject; grasp of: he grasp of the issues was impressive.	Knowledge: the information, skills, and understanding that you have gained through learning or experience: The year studying in the Us gives students personal knowledge of American culture.
Major: the main subject that a student studies at college or university: her major is history.	Mark: a letter or number given by a teacher to show how good a student's work is (=grade American English) good/high mark: The highest mark was a B.
Postgraduate: someone who is studying at a university to get a master's degree or a PhD (= graduate student American English)	Quiz: a short test that a teacher gives to a class
Scholarship: an amount of money that is given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education; scholarship to: she won a scholarship to Iowa State university.	Semester: one of the two periods of time that a year at high schools and universities is divided into. The fall semester
Tuition or tuition fees: the money you pay for being taught. When I started college, tuition was \$350 a quarter.	Undergraduate: a student at college or university, who is working for their first degree: second –year undergraduate; undergraduate student/ course/ degree etc
Wisdom: knowledge gained over a long period of time through learning or experience: the collected wisdom of many centuries.	

Adjectives	
Bilingual: written or spoken in two languages:	Bright: intelligent and able to learn things quickly: He was an exceptionally bright child.
Brilliant: Extremely clever or skilful: I think that's a brilliant idea. A brilliant performance.	Clever: able to learn and understand things quickly (= intelligent; smart) A clever man; Very/ extremely/ quite/ pretty etc clever;
Compulsory: something that is compulsory must be done because it is the law or because someone in authority orders you to; compulsory schooling/education: 11 years of compulsory education	Ignorant: not knowing facts or information that you ought to know: an ignorant and uneducated man
Illiterate: someone who is illiterate has not learned to read or write	Knowledgeable about: He is knowledgeable about wines.
Sophisticated: having a lot of experience of life, and good judgment about socially important things such as art, fashion etc: a sophisticated, witty American	Talented: having a natural ability to do something well: A talented actor
Vocational: teaching or relating to the skills you need to do a particular job: Vocational qualifications	Well –educated: someone who is well – educated has had a lot of education and has a lot of knowledge about many different things
Well –informed: (about) someone who is well –informed knows a lot about one particular subject or about many subjects. Many people are not well –informed about the disease.	Wise: someone who is wise makes good decisions, gives good advice etc, especially because they have a lot of experience of life: a wise old man
Idioms related to the topic	
Against the clock: if you do sth against the clock, you do it fast in order to finish before a particular time	Around/round the clock: all day and all night without stopping
Come through with flying colors: be successful	Have your nose in sth: (informal) to be reading sth and giving it all your attention
At the top of the tree: in the highest position or rank in a profession or career	In black and white: in writing or in print
Put your back in to sth: to use a lot of effort and energy on a particular task	Stick to sth: to continue doing sth in spite of difficulties
A will of iron: to be very strong	