

Unit 3: CUSTOMS AND CULTURE
LESSON 3G: SPEAKING**Exercise: Read the passage then answer the questions below:**

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important. Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

Question 1: This passage is mainly aimed at _____.

- A. giving examples of different schools
- B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
- C. listing and discussing several educational problems
- D. telling a story about excellent teachers

Question 2: In the passage, the expression "children interrupt their education to go to school" mostly implies that _____.

- A. education is totally ruined by schooling
- B. all of life is an education
- C. schooling takes place everywhere
- D. schooling prevents people discovering things

Question 3: The word "all-inclusive" in the passage mostly means _____.

- A. going in many directions
- B. involving many school subjects
- C. allowing no exceptions
- D. including everything or everyone

Question 4: According to the passage, the doers of education are _____.

- A. mostly famous scientists
- B. mainly politicians
- C. only respected grandparents
- D. almost all people

Question 5: What does the writer mean by saying "education quite often produces surprises"?

- A. Educators often produce surprises.
- B. It's surprising that we know little about other religions.
- C. Success of informal learning is predictable.
- D. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.

Question 6: Which of the following would the writer support?

- A. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.
- B. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
- C. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
- D. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

Question 7: The word "they" in the last paragraph refers to _____.

- A. workings of governments
- B. political problems
- C. newest filmmakers
- D. high school students

Question 8: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____.

- A. do similar things
- B. have the same abilities
- C. are taught by the same teachers
- D. have similar study conditions

Question 9: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher _____.

- A. is free to choose anything to teach
- B. is not allowed to teach political issues
- C. has to teach social issues to all classes
- D. is bound to teach programmed subjects

Question 10: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.
- B. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
- C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
- D. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.