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Vocabulary: society 词汇: 社会

We all know the importance of education. Everyone **aspires** to have a good one, but its quality and availability is not the same for all. This situation changes as **social**, economic and political conditions change and technological development provides new benefits and threats.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which promotes policies that will improve the economic and social **well-being** of people around the world, has been looking at the future of global education. Its head of education, Andreas Schleicher, has been talking to the BBC about some major international trends affecting education systems around the world.

One threat is the widening gap between rich and poor, with more intense pockets of extreme **privilege** and **deprivation**. In OECD countries, the richest 10% have incomes 10 times greater than the poorest 10%. This **inequality** is a challenge for schools who want to offer equal and fair access to education for everyone.

Another trend is the rising **affluence** in Asia. It's suggested that a large rise in the middle-classes in China and India will increase demand for university places. Andreas Schleicher asks the question "What **values** will these newly wealthy **consumers** want from their schools?"

Increasing **migration** will also have an impact on education systems. **Mobility** results in more culturally diverse students eager to learn and develop a good life for themselves. But that can be a challenge, too, as Andreas Schleicher asks: "How should schools support pupils arriving from around the world? What questions does it raise about **identity** and **integration**? Will schools have a bigger role in teaching about shared values?"

**Funding** pressure is another issue: as our demand and expectation for education rises and more people go to university, who's going to pay for it all? The rise in **dependency** on technology is another concern. What should students learn when many of their talents can be replicated by machines? And how reliant should we be on learning from the internet?

These are just some of the issues the OECD is highlighting. But they remain irrelevant for hundreds of millions of the world's poorest children who don't even have access to school

places or receive such low-quality education that they leave without the most basic **literacy** or **numeracy**.

## 词汇表

<b>aspire</b>	渴望, 向往
<b>social</b>	社会的
<b>well-being</b>	幸福, 安康
<b>privilege</b>	特权
<b>deprivation</b>	贫困, 匮乏
<b>inequality</b>	不均等
<b>affluence</b>	富裕, 富足
<b>values</b>	价值观
<b>consumer</b>	消费者
<b>migration</b>	移居
<b>mobility</b>	(社会) 流动性
<b>identity</b>	身份
<b>integration</b>	(不同群体的) 融合
<b>funding</b>	资助
<b>dependency</b>	依赖
<b>literacy</b>	识字能力
<b>numeracy</b>	算数能力

## 测验与练习

### 1. 阅读课文并回答问题。

1. What do policies promoted by the OECD hope to improve?
2. True or false? *Schools everywhere want to offer fair inequality to all students.*
3. Why is there likely to be a rise in demand for university places globally?
4. What will increase the rise in culturally diverse students in a school classroom?
5. Who is going to pay for the rise in demand and expectation for education?

### 2. 请在不参考课文的情况下完成下列练习。选择一个意思合适的单词填入句子的空格处。

1. Jake assumes he's going to Cambridge because he's from a \_\_\_\_\_ background – I'm not so sure!

deprived	privileged	affluence	literacy
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2. Unemployment and poor health are some of the \_\_\_\_\_ problems that the government are trying to put an end to.

consumer	numeracy	social	identity
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3. My elderly mother is very \_\_\_\_\_ on me – I have to do everything for her.

dependent	dependency	depending	independent
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4. To improve my \_\_\_\_\_, I go for a run on the beach every day.

values	mobility	well-being	identity
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5. Since he started at his new school, he's done really well to \_\_\_\_\_ with the rest of the class.

integration	integrating	integrated	integrate
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## 答案

### 1. 阅读课文并回答问题。

1. What do policies promoted by the OECD hope to improve?

**The OECD promotes policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world.**

2. True or false? *Schools everywhere want to offer fair inequality to all students.*

**False. The inequality in the world is a challenge for schools who want to offer equal and fair access to education for everyone.**

3. Why is there likely to be a rise in demand for university places globally?

**It's suggested that a large rise in the middle-class in China and India will put an increase in demand for university places.**

4. What will increase the rise in culturally diverse students in a school classroom?

**Increased migration and mobility results in more culturally diverse students in schools.**

5. Who is going to pay for the rise in demand and expectation for education?

**The answer is not given but a question is asked: Who's going to pay for it all?**

### 2. 请在不参考课文的情况下完成下列练习。选择一个意思合适的单词填入句子的空格处。

1. Jake assumes he's going to Cambridge because he's from a **privileged** background – I'm not so sure!

2. Unemployment and poor health are some of the **social** problems that the government are trying to put an end to.

3. My elderly mother is very **dependent** on me – I have to do everything for her.

4. To improve my **well-being**, I go for a run on the beach every day.

5. Since he started at his new school, he's done really well to **integrate** with the rest of the class.