

國立教育廣播電台 英語奇育記

教育單元中英對照參考

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- 教育單元中文摘要：今天要介紹的國家是新加坡，新加坡一直都是以雙語教育為名，這次除了會介紹他們著名的雙語教育以外，還會詳細介紹他們不同的學制跟學習環境喔！
- 教育單元英文摘錄：

H: Hey May, we just learned a lot about different education systems around the world, and I'm really curious about Singapore. I've heard it's quite unique and highly regarded. Can you tell me more about it?

M: Absolutely! Singapore's education system is often praised for its high standards and strong emphasis on academic excellence.

H: That sounds impressive. Can you break down the structure of the education system for me?

M: Sure! The system is divided into several stages: preschool, primary, secondary, post-secondary, and tertiary education.

H: Let's start with preschool education. What is it like in Singapore?

M: Preschool education in Singapore caters to children aged 3 to 6 years. It's not compulsory, but many parents enroll their children to give them a head start.

H: What do preschools focus on?

M: Preschools in Singapore focus on holistic development, including social, emotional, cognitive, and motor skills.

H: How about primary education? What's the structure there?

M: Primary education is compulsory and starts at age 7. It lasts for six years and is divided into two stages: 也就是小一到小四的四年奠基階段 (Foundation Stage), 以及小五、小六的兩年定向階段 (Orientation Stage)

H: What subjects are covered in primary school?

M: The primary school curriculum includes subjects like English, Mother Tongue, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies.

H: I see. What happens after primary school?

M: After primary school, students take the Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) 也就是小六會考 to determine their secondary school placement.

H: Can you explain the different streams in secondary education?

M: Sure! Secondary education in Singapore has three main streams: 快捷課程(Express)、普通學術課程(Normal Academic)和普通技術課程(Normal Technical).

H: Sounds not really interesting. What distinguishes these streams from each other?

M: The streams are tailored to different academic abilities and interests, with the Express stream being more academically rigorous, and the Normal streams focusing more on practical and technical skills.

H: What comes after secondary education?

M: After secondary education, students move on to post-secondary education, 包括為期兩年的初級學院 (Junior Colleges), 兩年的初級學院, 以及為期三到五年的理工學院 (ITE).

H: What do Junior Colleges offer?

M: Junior Colleges offer a two-year course leading to the GCE A-Level exams, which is a pathway to university.

H: What about Polytechnics and ITEs?

M: Polytechnics and ITEs focus on vocational and technical skills, providing practical training for various industries.

H: Can you tell me about the tertiary education options in Singapore?

M: Tertiary education includes universities and specialized institutes offering undergraduate and postgraduate degrees.

H: So, What makes the education system in Singapore so successful?

M: Several factors contribute to its success, including a strong emphasis on bilingualism也就是雙語教育, rigorous teacher training, and a culture that values education highly.

H: How does bilingualism play a role in the education system?

M: Students are required to learn both English and their Mother Tongue, which can be Chinese, Malay, or Tamil, ensuring they are proficient in at least two languages.

H: And I am quite curious about how teachers are trained in Singapore?

M: Teachers undergo rigorous training at the National Institute of Education, ensuring they are well-prepared and highly qualified.

H: What kind of support does the government provide for education?

M: The government invests heavily in education, providing substantial funding and resources to schools and institutions.

H: How does streaming work in primary schools?

M: In primary schools, streaming happens after the PSLE, where students are placed in secondary school streams based on their exam performance.

M: Hey, Howard, How does the system address the needs of students with different learning abilities?

H: There are specialized schools and programs for students with special educational needs, ensuring they receive the support they need.

M: What about extracurricular activities? How important are they in Singapore?

H: Extracurricular activities are highly encouraged, with schools offering a wide range of options to help students develop holistically.

M: How does the education system prepare students for the future?

H: The system emphasizes critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills, preparing students for the demands of the global economy.

M: How do parents and the community contribute to the education system?

H: Parents and the community are actively involved through various programs and partnerships with schools, enhancing the learning experience.

M: How does technology integrate into the education system?

H: Technology is widely integrated, with schools using digital tools and platforms to enhance teaching and learning.

M: Are there any recent reforms or initiatives in the education system?

H: Recent initiatives focus on reducing the emphasis on rote learning and exams, promoting holistic education, and incorporating more project-based learning.

M: What can other countries learn from Singapore's education system?

H: Other countries can learn from Singapore's focus on teacher quality, continuous assessment, bilingual education, and the integration of technology in classrooms.

M: What do you think is the biggest strength of the Singaporean education system?

H: Its adaptability and responsiveness to changing educational needs and global trends, ensuring that students are well-prepared for the future.

M: It's fascinating to see how comprehensive and well-structured the Singaporean education system is.

H: You're welcome, May! It truly is a remarkable system that balances academic excellence with holistic development.

- 資料來源：

新加坡教育制度

<https://teric.naer.edu.tw/wSite/PDFReader?xmlId=1804449&fileName=1402131700293&format=pdf>

[Singapore's education system aims to bring out the best in every child. We seek to nurture the whole child and develop them into](#)