# Schools of the Air

## Mastery 2B – unit 15
## Reading – page 112

Language Center

# How do you think that this student is having classes?





# Watch the video. What is the Australia's educational system like?

Name of the video:
C. Australia's Education System wide_2



/rɪˈmoʊt/



# Remote

far away in distance.

Australia is large, and remote from the great centers of population of the world.




/ˈhedˌkwɔːr.tə̬z/




# Headquarter

the main offices of an organization such as the army, the police, or a business company.

The company's headquarters is/are in Amsterdam.



# /ɪnˈroʊl/



# Enroll

to put yourself or someone else onto the official list of members of a course, college, or group.

Is it too late to enroll at the college?

# Summary

It's 7:30 a.m. and it's time for the principal to talk to the students at this Australian school before they start the day's classes. But this principal is speaking into a video camera, and all the students are at home.

Australia has several different Schools of the Air to teach children who live too far away to attend the nearest school. If this program hadn't started, many Australians in these remote areas would not have access to education in their own homes today.

Until 1960, children living in remote communities had to attend a boarding school, or complete their classes by mail. If it hadn't been for Schools of the Air, they would still use this method today. Schools of the Air used to deliver classes via radio air waves. Now classes can be delivered via satellite, the Internet, and teleconferencing. Students use high-frequency radio transmitters which allow the user to send and receive messages. This means that students can talk to each other as well as to the teacher during classes.

Students really look forward to the classes because that is often the only time they are able to talk to other children, too. To help them socialize, there are residential camps and activity days at the school's headquarters, and these are also opportunities for students and teachers to interact face-to-face.

High school students receive at least one half-hour class per week for each subject in which they are enrolled. The rest of the day is spent working at home with their parents, and students' work is sent back to the school by mail.

Technology has made communication between students and teachers much easier and faster. Teachers can now use video cameras and electronic whiteboards, and students can watch classes via webcam. Students can e-mail teachers and each other, and use interactive technology to participate in group discussions with other students, as well as answer questions on the whiteboard. If it hadn't been for the Internet, this wouldn't be possible. Thanks to technology, the future of Schools of the Air looks very promising.

# Analyze the text

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# Speaking

1- How much do you know about schools around the world?
2- How many days do students go to school in your country?
3- How do you describe the differences between morning & afternoon classes?
4- What would you find unusual if you had gone to school in a different country?

# Speaking

1. What did you find the most surprising thing about the school system in your country?
2. What are the major characteristics you think a teacher should have?
3. Do you have to wear a uniform to your school? (Did you have to...)Do you like wearing a uniform?
4. Do you think school uniform is a good idea? Why/Why not?
5. Are the clothes you wear to school important?

# Homework

Make a presentation about pros and cons of online education.