

READING EXERCISE 2

It is commonly believed in the United States 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 distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no **bounds**. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished 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 are engaged in 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 **an integral** 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 approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject 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 communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

1. *What is the main idea of the passage?*

- A. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
- B. A wide range of subjects are taught by the best schools.
- C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and assignments.
- D. The better their education is, the more years students have to go to school.

2. *What does the author probably mean by using the expression “**children interrupt their education to go to school**” in lines 2?*

- A. Schools and education are two different fields.

- B. All of life is an education.
C. Summer school makes the school year too long.
D. School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
3. The word "**bounds**" in line 6 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. fences
B. limits
C. experience
D. exceptions
4. The word "**chance**" in line 11 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. lively
B. casual
C. lengthy
D. unplanned
5. The word "**an integral**" in line 15 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. an essential
B. a profitable
C. a pleasant
D. an equitable
6. The word "**they**" in line 16 refers to _____.
- A. boundaries
B. similar textbooks
C. slices of reality
D. seats
7. The phrase "**For example,**" line 18, introduces a sentence that gives examples of _____.
- A. different textbooks
B. the boundaries of classroom subjects
C. the workings of an administration
D. the results of education
8. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
- A. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
B. Education systems need to be precisely reformed.
C. People would remain ignorant without education.
D. Education involves many years of training for a profession.

9. *The passage is organized by* _____.

- A. stating examples of different kinds of schools.
- B. rating and discussing a series of educational problems.
- C. narrating a story about excellent teacher.
- D. contrasting the meanings of two related words.

10. *The writer seems to agree that...*

- A. Schooling is more important and more education
- B. Education is not as important as schooling
- C. Schooling is unlimited and more informal
- D. Education is more influential than schooling