

2018년 1월 16일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 유치원 영어수업 금지

<광고>



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일상회화 편 2 출간

총 6권 완간(完刊)

전체	영어만

Summary

The government's recent announcement to ban English education for nursery, kindergartener, first and second graders in elementary school **has triggered controversy**. The reasoning behind the ban is that programs for these young children should be more focused on childcare and non-academic extracurricular activities rather than studying. The announcement **was met with strong opposition** by many parents. They point out **it's not equitable** for the government to ban English programs in regular kindergartens while more expensive, so-called English-dedicated private kindergartens are allowed to continue with their programs. Parents are also concerned that the ban will eventually **drive children out to private academies** which **charge more for a similar level of education**. They say the government's decision will eventually **place a heavier financial burden on parents**.

Whether the government will **stick with or take back the decision**, the bigger question remains: when is the right time for our children to start studying English? Some believe the earlier the better, while others say no one has two first languages and therefore children don't need to **rush to learn another language**. The ability to learn English as a second language can develop after a child has sufficiently understood his or her native language. This seems to be a kind of **topic that the most renowned linguists can't easily agree upon**, so the decision of when and how to start children's English education **should be practically made by the parents depending on their own philosophy**. **That being said, how much should the government be involved in families deciding the beginning of English education?**

해석

1. has triggered controversy 논쟁을 불러일으키다
2. The reasoning behind the ban 이런 금지 조치를 시행하게 된 배경은, 금지하는 논리는
3. was met with strong opposition 강한 반발에 직면하다
4. it's not equitable 공정하지 않다
5. drive children out to private academies 학생들을 학원으로 내몬다
6. charge more for a similar level of education 비슷한 수준의 교육에 더 많은 비용을 청구하다

7. place a heavier financial burden on parents 부모에게 더 큰 재정적 부담을 지운다
8. stick with or take back the decision 결정을 고수하든 아니면 철회하든
9. rush to learn another language 다른 언어를 서둘러 배우다
10. topic that the most renowned linguists can't easily agree upon 저명한 언어학자들도 합의하기 힘든 주제
11. should be practically made by the parents depending on their own philosophy 현실적으로, 각자 철학에 따라 부모 스스로 결정한다
12. That being said 그러므로, 그러나, 그럼에도 (문맥에 따라 해석)
13. how much should the government be involved in families deciding the beginning of English education? 각 가정에서 언제 영어교육을 시작할지 정하는 일에 정부가 어느정도 관여해야 하는가

Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 방과후 과정은 영어 교육이 아닌 놀이나 돌봄 중심으로 이뤄져야 한다. After-school programs should be focused more on fun activities and child care. It should not be for learning English. / Children should not be put in stressful learning environments at a young age. They should be able to play and enjoy themselves. / English education should not be forced upon children. They should be focused on other activities for development.
2. 현행 프로그램은 놀이 위주로 흥미를 느끼게 잘 짜여 있고 비용도 저렴하다. 학부모의 만족도도 높다. Current after-school English programs focus on learning through fun tools, and the cost is very affordable. Parents are satisfied with the current programs. / Parents love the costs and the teaching style of the current after-school English program. / The current after-school English program is not stressful and has great value for money.
3. 학부모들이 느끼는 영어교육의 필요성이 그대로이므로 영어 프로그램을 없애면 결국 더 비싼 사교육에 의존할 수밖에 없다. Even after the ban takes effect, most parents will find English education equally important. They will inevitably depend on private education, which is usually more expensive. / Parents understand the importance of English education. If the ban is implemented, parents may choose private English education institutions. This option would be costlier. / Many parents think English education is so important in this modern society. The ban may drive parents to spend more money on private education.
4. 모국어를 넘어서는 외국어 구사 능력을 지니는 사람은 없다. 모국어 능력을 끌어올리는 게 중요하며, 무작정 영어를 일찍 시작한다고 성인이 되어서도 남들보다 앞선다는 보장은 없다. No one can speak a second language better than their first language. That's why being good at one's native language is very important. Learning only the basics of English earlier than their peers doesn't guarantee better English skills when the children become an adult. / One's native tongue will always be more fluent than a second or third language. Early language education may not lead to fluency later in life. Everyone learns at a different pace. / Starting language education at an earlier age may not lead to better language skills when children grow older. Children should master their first language and then have the option to learn a second language.
5. 어릴 때부터 일관되게 두 개의 언어를 익히면 두 언어 모두 잘 구사하는 사람이 된다. 영어의 현실적인 중요성을 인정하고 아이들에게 최대한 많은 기회를 제공해야 한다. If you're exposed to two languages

coherently since childhood, you will become good at both languages. We should acknowledge the importance of English language in the modern world and give children as many opportunities as possible to be exposed to English. / It's possible for children to grow up bi-lingual. Children who know two or more languages will have more opportunities in this global society. / Many other countries have early bilingual education. Knowing two languages will give people an upper hand when they start their careers. Banning affordable English education will put some at a disadvantage.