

國立教育廣播電台 英語奇育記

教育新聞中英對照參考

● 教育新聞中文摘要：

脫歐後的英國教育會面臨到什麼樣的影響及想留英臺灣學生又會產生什麼樣的想法。英國在今年 1 月 31 日退出歐盟，從當地學校的晚餐選項、外籍教師無法自由流動下的語言學習困難、歐盟學生享有的學費優惠、以及歐洲優秀學生之間的教育合作計畫都在脫歐後產生新的變化。對於計畫留英的臺灣學生，英國脫歐對他們的影響，主要是擔心英國大學排名會受影響繼而導致申請意願降低，除此之外，英國悠久的歷史、文化底蘊依舊吸引著臺灣的優秀學生前往深造。

● 教育新聞英文摘錄：

Anny: Today's news is to see what may influence education in UK after Brexit and Taiwanese students studying in Britain. Brexit is the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU). Following a UK-wide referendum in June 2016, in which 52% voted to leave and 48% voted to remain in the EU, the British government formally announced the country's withdrawal in March 2017, beginning the Brexit process and until 31 January 2020, the UK left the EU.

Vivian: The impact of Brexit on education will vary. In some parts of the education system - like schools - things will carry on much as usual.

Anny: But in higher education, Britain's withdrawal from the EU will have profound consequences for universities. That's talk about the influence of schools. Back in 2019 - when a no-deal Brexit seemed a real possibility - the Government published all sorts of worrying contingency plans about how schools should prepare themselves. Disruption to food imports could result in schools having to "adapt" school dinner menus.

Vivian: Next is about language. One area where Brexit will have an outsized impact is on languages. Language learning is already fragile, with exam entries far below where they were at the turn of the century. The Government's pledge to end free movement could

further weaken teaching, because UK schools currently recruit a substantial number of language teachers from Europe (Spanish teachers in particular).

Anny: Of course, if the UK does regain full control of its immigration policy, it could give extra priority to language teachers if it wanted to.

Vivian: Erasmus this program' s future is also keenly watched during the next stage of Brexit negotiations. Erasmus is an EU scheme that helps students study in other countries - currently over half of UK students who study abroad do so through Erasmus. The program applies to both further education and universities.

Anny: Britain will remain in Erasmus until 2020, but whether it participates in the next cycle of the program (from 2021 to 2027) is a matter for negotiation. The Government has said that if access to Erasmus is lost then it will launch its own student exchange program.

Vivian: As previously mentioned, Brexit is likely to have a huge impact on UK higher education. And anyone who paid attention during the EU referendum campaign will know that universities were overwhelmingly opposed to Brexit.

Anny: As well as worries over the continuation of EU schemes like Erasmus, the repercussions for foreign students was a top concern for universities.

EU students applying for a place at a UK university in 2020-21 will continue to be eligible for "home fee status" , which means they are charged the same tuition fees as UK students.

Vivian: In future, it is likely that EU students will face the higher fees currently charged to those from other countries. However, the Government has made a serious statement of intent that it wants Britain to be the go-to destination for international students.

Vivian: There' s currently about 485,000 international students enrolled in UK universities, but the Government has said it wants to increase this to 600,000 by 2030.

Anny: Another huge headache for universities is that Brexit could result in the UK being prised out of European research networks.

Vivian: Horizon 2020 is the EU' s research and innovation program, with nearly £70bn of funding made available between 2014 and 2020. Under the Withdrawal Agreement the UK will continue to participate in programs funded by Horizon 2020 until their closure.