

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：

本集新聞將介紹宏都拉斯公立學校首次開設跆拳道課程，雖然墨西哥和阿根廷等國家曾經為政府機構和民眾設立跆拳道課程，但與當地政府合作於公立學校開設跆拳道的正規課程，是全新的課程規劃。另外，宏都拉斯當地受教率相對低，很多社會底層人民無法接受教育，但當地的私立學校開始幫助低社經地位的學生進行雙語學習，因此為低社經家庭帶來了新希望，讓學生能就讀法律與醫學系，且在畢業後幫助弱勢學童、回饋社會。

- 教育新聞英文摘錄：

Anny: Today's two pieces of news are about education in Honduras. First, do you know that Taekwondo adopted as part of regular school curriculum in Honduras? According to The Korean Herald, Taekwondo, a Korean martial art, has been adopted as a part of the regular curriculum at public elementary schools in Honduras. 你知道嗎？宏都拉斯吹韓風啦！因為跆拳道被納入公立小學正式課程囉。

Irene: A ceremony was held at an elementary school in the capital of Honduras, on Tuesday to celebrate the launch of the first regular taekwondo class in Latin America. The regular taekwondo classes will be held for about 1,800 pupils at 15 elementary schools. The taekwondo education at Honduran public schools is not elective but mandatory and is taught by Honduran masters, not Korean teachers. Second- and third-grade students attend the taekwondo class twice a week. 這是拉丁美洲地區公立學校首次正規開設跆拳道課程。以後宏都拉斯的 15 所小學的 1800 名學生將上跆拳道課，特別是二、三年級學生，每週上兩次跆拳道課。

Anny: Taekwondo classes have been held for officials and citizens in Mexico, Argentina and other Latin American countries. But it is the first time in Latin America that public schools have adopted the Korean martial art as part of the regular curriculum. 墨西哥和阿

根廷等國家曾經針對政府機構和民眾開設過跆拳道課程，但像這樣與當地政府合作，在公立學校開設跆拳道的正規課程，真的是史上第一次。

Irene: South Korean Ambassador said: "The inclusion of taekwondo in public Honduran schools' curriculum will pave the ground for increasing the world's taekwondo population," and they expect the taekwondo public education will spread in other Latin American countries as well.

Anny: 南韓駐宏都拉斯大使指出，透過在國外公立學校開設跆拳道課，能夠增加全球學習跆拳道的人口。最一開始的跆拳道推廣活動是在 1976 年，南韓籍教練宋峰京最先在宏都拉斯推廣跆拳道。而 2009 年，旅美韓國人柳永俊在教堂、俱樂部等地開設跆拳道課，為普及跆拳道做出貢獻。終於在 2012 年，國技院正式派遣教練赴宏都拉斯，為宏都拉斯國立大學、國立教育大學的學生上課。

Irene: In Honduras, where 9 million people live on a land slightly bigger than South Korea's, taekwondo is recognized as the second most popular sport after football. And most surprisingly, Porfirio Lobo Sosa, who served as president of Honduras from 2010 to 2014, has a third-degree black belt in taekwondo and was awarded an honorary ninth-degree certificate from the World Taekwondo Federation during his visit to South Korea in 2011. 除了最夯的足球外，跆拳道也已經被認為第二受歡迎的運動了。而最令人驚訝的，宏都拉斯前總統羅博也有學過跆拳道，而且還獲頒黑帶 3 段！

Anny: That' s so cool! Generally, in Taiwan, we can only learn taekwondo at private institutes or clubs in the university. Take me as an example, I only knew how to play basketball, baseball, and badminton before entering the university. So happy for Honduran students!

Irene: Yes! However, I' ve heard that education in Honduras is not that prevalent as in Taiwan, not many families can afford the tuition, though it' s common that parents from high Social-Economic status always have their children attend international schools to learn Spanish and English. Hopefully, according to CBS News on May 21, 2019, private school in Honduras aims to lift students out of poverty. 其實宏都拉斯當地受教率低，很多社

會底層的人是唸不起書的，但當地很流行雙語教育，經濟能力佳的家庭，會讓孩子從小學習西語和英語，當地比較好的幼兒園，一個月學費要價台幣 1 萬元，但人民平均月薪才 500 美元，相當於 1 萬 5 千元台幣，可想而知讓小孩接受好的教育，口袋得有多深才行。但是幸運的是，宏都拉斯當地的私立學校開始幫助低社經地位的學生了！

Anny: Students at the Honduran Independence Bilingual School, or HIBS, study reading, math and English, not to prepare them for futures in the U.S., but rather in the hope that they will stay in their homeland and turn this poor country around. The concept that children who learn English will stay here to help others is unproven. Unless you look at Vivian Claros, who founded HIBS. She learned English and became a teacher to escape poverty.宏都拉斯私立雙語學校的學生並不是單純為了得到知識而上學，而是為了改善自己的家園。

Irene: It all started with Glen and Karen Evans' s efforts, who set out to help the people of Honduras. They decided to help Hondurans help themselves, encouraging education and free enterprise, which they believed would be self-sustaining. For example, their new charity — Art For Humanity — initially paid Hondurans for arts and crafts to be sold in the U.S. But over the years, it has evolved and expanded into a group of enterprises both big and small.

Anny: HIBS opened in 2006 with some 25 students in pre-school, first and second grades. Today there are about 125 students with plans to increase both the number of students, and the number of grades. Students come from all economic backgrounds. About 12 students are on full scholarships; another 50 with partial scholarships, paid by Art for Humanity donors. 2006 年成立初期只有 25 位學生，而現在已經擴展為 125 位來自不同社經背景的學生，其中有 12 位學生得到全額獎學金、50 位學生得到部分獎學金。

Irene: The school is modest, with cinder block construction and a corrugated steel roof. But the classrooms are colorful and the atmosphere is lively. The students arrive in fresh, private-school uniforms. The girls squeal with delight, and hug each other in the morning.

The younger children play on the seesaws and sliding boards. Older ones organize soccer matches at every opportunity.

Anny: The teachers and staff wears shirts emblazoned with the school's motto: "Educating the Future Leaders of Honduras."

雖然學校設備老舊，但是學校仍保有活潑、有朝氣的學習風氣。而且老師和員工都穿著寫有教學理念的衣服，而他們的理念就是「教育宏都拉斯未來的領導者」。

Irene: The schools are giving families something in short supply in Honduras – hope. The founder can point to some "successes," including a student who recently graduated from law school and another currently in medical school, and both want to help poor children. 這些學校已經為低社經家庭帶給帶來了希望，讓學生能就讀法律與醫學系，且在畢業後幫助弱勢學童、回饋社會。

Anny: It' s really delightful to see the positive influences on these students. Although we have a better learning environment than in Honduras, like the enrollment rate of compulsory education in Taiwan is about 97%, there are still some children from low socioeconomic status families have learning difficulties. Thankfully, ministry of education and many other organizations have set up scholarships and teaching programs, such as remedial teaching, to improve students' learning condition.

Irene: 雖然我們台灣的就學率高於宏都拉斯，有 97%的學生就學，但仍有尚未就學或是已經就學，但因為家境或學習方式而有學習困難的學生。幸好教育部以及其他的民間團體都有設立獎學金或是教學輔助計畫，讓這些學生可以改善學習狀況。像是台師大就有媒合師資生前往有需要的國中、國小進行課後輔導，同時也有遠距教學的計畫，希望能藉由進步的科技來協助學生學習。

Anny: 對耶，Irene 你是不是也有擔任過課後輔導的老師啊？可以分享一下心得嗎？

Irene: 沒錯，我大概有四年的課後輔導經驗！除了家庭背景的因素，學生需要的就是學習動力，如果可以用有趣的方式上課，學生通常都會喜歡啦～Based on my experience of after-school tutoring, if the teacher teach students with an interesting way, students would be strongly motivated. And with all these improvements, students can eventually fulfill their dreams. Therefore, we still look forward to a brighter and better future of education.