

# 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：

本集新聞將介紹法國根據最新訂定的反歧視法，學校可以用「家長 1」和「家長 2」取代父親和母親的稱謂，這項修正案的目的是在於透過法律維持兒童在學校行政層面的家庭多樣性，雖然我們無法準確預測修正案的結果，但相信法國政府已正致力於營造反歧視與尊重多樣性的環境。此外，法國政府將改革高中畢業會考制度，新的考試形式會包含四個紙筆考試與一個口說考試，使法國公立大學 200 多年來第一次擁有自主權，然而此項改革雖讓大學變得更有競爭力，但是也使很多弱勢移民家庭的學生感到不安，因為屬於中下階層家庭的學生，可能會沒有辦法得到原本應有的教育機會。

### ● 教育新聞英文摘錄：

Irene: today we are going to share two reformations in French educational system. Let's start with an interesting news. According to Independent news on 2019.02.18, French Schools Could Replace 'Mother' And 'Father' With 'Parent 1' And 'Parent 2' Under New Anti-Discrimination Law. 今天要分享兩則法國教育相關的新聞，首先分享比較前衛的新聞：根據最新訂定的反歧視法，法國學校可以用家長 1 和家長 2 取代母親和父親。

Anny: France's National Assembly has passed a law that will see the removal of the labels "mother" and "father" from forms used in the country's schools. The amendment (a minor change in a document) made to the nation's School of Trust Bill would see the terms be replaced with "parent 1" and "parent 2" in a move designed to avoid discriminating against same-sex parents. 為了避免歧視同性父母，母親和父親將會被家長 1 和家長 2 取代。

Irene: The decision was widely supported by the majority La République en Marche Party, which was founded by French President Emmanuel Macron. Valérie Petit, an MP (Member of Parliament) who tabled the amendment, claiming that the previous law did not take into

account the existence of same-sex parents said "This amendment aims to root in law children' s family diversity in administrative forms submitted in school." 這項修正案的目的是在於，透過法律維持兒童在學校行政層面的家庭多樣性。She also mentioned "We have families who find themselves faced with tick boxes stuck in rather old-fashioned social and family models. For us, this article is a measurement of social equality." Well, this change seems plausible and really works.

Anny: Not really...some French conservative MPs disagree with the principle of the ruling. Some MP described the amendment as a "frightening ideology," and the concept of abolishing "mother" and "father" labels is "dehumanizing." People also queried how parents would decide who was number one and who was number two. So it' s really controversial right now. 一些法國保守派議員不同意這一項的原則裁決。一些議員將修正案描述為可怕的意識形態，而且廢除母親和父親標籤的概念是非人化。除此之外，還有人好奇父母如何決定誰是家長 1，誰是家長 2。

Irene: The amendment says: "To prevent discrimination, school enrolment, class registers, parental authorizations and all other official forms involving children must mention only Parent 1 and Parent 2." It was first mentioned by French government officials in 2013, when same-sex marriage was legalized in the country. The amendment could still be rejected by the French Senate, but would then go back to the National Assembly for a final reading. Although we can' t precisely predict the result of the amendment, we are sure that French government is dedicated to creating an anti-discrimination environment. 此項修正案的內容是：為了防止歧視，凡是入學、班級登記、父母授權和涉及兒童的所有其他官方表格都只能以父母 1 和父母 2 稱呼。這項修正案早在 2013 年就被提及，而當時正值法國的同性婚姻合法化。雖然我們無法準確預測修正案的結果，但我們相信法國政府正致力於營造反歧視與尊重多樣性的環境。

Anny: I think this is a very proactive legislation. Recently, in Taiwan, the government and school system are also trying to improve the teaching environment and create a anti-discrimination because this generation is full of diversity.

I: Totally agree with you. And next, as we know, there are many countries working on educational reformation, and we have talked about the educational reformation in Singapore. So today, let's talk about the latest one in France.

Anny: Based on National Academy of Educational Research(國家教育研究院) and Radio France Internationale (法國國際廣播電台), the news in 2018 Feb showed that French Government unveils major reform of final exam for French school students. The French government has unveiled the new format of its reformed baccalaureate exam – the so-called 'Bac' - the exam that French students sit before graduating from secondary school. The new format will include four written exams and an oral exam. 高中畢業會考這個制度是拿破崙在 1808 年推出的，考過的學生可以得到高中文憑，申請就讀大學。而法國政府將改革這項傳統，新的考試形式包含四個紙筆考試與一個口說考試。

Irene: Reform of the so-called 'Bac' was one of Emmanuel Macron's campaign promises. The new format, which students currently in their third year of secondary school will be the first to sit in 2021, will consist of four written tests: French first, two specialty tests after the spring break in Terminale, and philosophy in late June. An expanded oral exam, lasting 20 or 30 minutes, will focus on a project derived from one of the main subjects chosen by the student. 目前是國中三年的學生將會是 2021 年會考正式上路後的第一屆應考生。考試的內容包含：第一個登場的法文考試、兩個專門科目、以及壓軸的哲學考試。而延伸的口說考試則會著重於學生選擇的主要科目。

Anny: The four written tests and oral maturity exam will account for 60 percent of the average bac. The remaining 40 percent will come from semi-annual "partial" exams, which students will sit in the two years prior to the main exam (30 percent) and 10 percent based on their grades from the last two years in school. 四項紙筆考試與口說考試佔會考成績的 6 成，剩下的四成則是來自高二和高三的部分考試與在校成績。針對未來高中會考成績可能會將平時成績納入考量，調查顯示，雖然高達 71% 的高中生支持這項決定，但他們對此決定的實質影響卻

有不同認知：一方面，88%的學生認為這可以激勵他們在平時多用功，但另一方面達 58%的學生擔憂平時成績會進一步深化成績優與成績差學生之間的不平等。

Irene: 而究竟為什麼法國政府要做出這項改革呢？我們知道法國以自由、平等和博愛著稱，但根據 OECD 經濟合作暨發展組織的研究分析發現，法國學生脫離原生社經地位的機會，比其他 71 個參與評鑑的國家的人都還要小；所以為了減少社會的不平等，法國總統馬克宏決定從教育開始改變，除了剛剛提到的高中會考改革，他也計畫了一連串的教改，包括把義務教育的年齡，從六歲變成三歲；國小一年級實行小班制教學等。以往的大學入學制度是主要是依照地區性做篩選，也就是說，在改革之前，很多高中生會就讀他們家鄉所在地的大學。雖然也可以選擇家鄉以外的大學，但是錄取機會相當低。這和台灣學制不同，法國的大學制度讓考生什麼都可以選，學校也不照成績及能力審查，每位考生都有機會錄取，但隨著法國人口越來越多...其實在這樣的制度下搞不好去龍山寺拜拜更有用，因為運氣比才能更重要呢～。

Anny: 因此法國公立大學 200 多年來第一次有自主權，可以選擇接受或拒絕申請入學的學生。雖然這麼做也讓大學變得更有競爭力，但是卻讓很多弱勢移民家庭的學生感到不安。一些住在郊區、屬於勞工階級家庭的學生，說不定會沒有辦法得到他們原本想要的教育機會。所以這個法案目前還是很有爭議的。其實這就和台灣的教改面臨的問題一樣。台灣的大學入學方式也是不斷修改，從以前的一試定終身的聯考，到中期的學測、指考，再來最近的多元入學方案，其實都是希望不再以一張答案卷檢視一個學生的能力。像是單科特優或有特殊表現，以及身處不利地區仍奮發向上的學生，可以透過繁星推薦與特殊選才的方式被看見。

Irene: 當初改為甄試、指考等多元入學便是希望學生有更多空間適性發展，讓學生的生活不是只有課業，這樣才有開拓更多可能性的機會，但是仍有許多問題待解決，像是有學生為了不想去考指考或是擔憂全軍覆沒，陷入「只看分數不看喜好」的困境，以及申請入學的備審資料是否會因為都市或偏鄉而有懸殊的差異...等，這些問題都在在強調，目前的大學招生制度並非完美。而大學招生委員會也承諾今年考季結束後，將邀請相關單位與表達意見的團體討論分析，尋求最佳做法，漸進地調整考招制度。

Anny: People have different perspectives and ideas of education, and it' s extremely difficult to meet everyone' s needs. Therefore, regardless of this difficulty, most importantly, education system should be kept up with the times!