

Name: _____

AoW 13 Directions:

1. Read and thoroughly annotate the text (20 points)
2. Complete the summary (4-6 sentences) of the text. Your summary should include 5 words that use your WWW roots. Underline them. (10 points for summary, 2 points for each vocab word)
3. Circle 5 words that contain a WWW root in the article. Annotate what the root means and what the word means, based on context. (4 points each for word)
4. Correctly answer the multiple choice questions in class and attach to the article before you turn it in. (5 points for each question)

Opinion: As world changes, education must also change

By Project Syndicate, adapted by Newsela staff 01.12.16

PARIS, France — Until the Industrial Revolution swept the world in the 1700s and 1800s, a majority of people were unaffected by formal schooling or new technology. It was mostly the wealthy who benefited from education and new inventions. But the Revolution changed society. It allowed everyone to use and experience new tools. However, the education system failed to keep up, which left many people without the training needed to adapt to the new world. Technology sped up, but access to education slowed down.

It took about a hundred years for the idea of universal access to schooling to catch on. With universal access, everyone is entitled to an education. And in the last few decades, big strides have been made in achieving that ambitious goal around the world. Still, there is more to be done. Once again, technology is outpacing education. Lawmakers and education leaders must refocus on providing everyone with the opportunity to learn and must ensure that the education system is preparing students for the workforce.

Over the years, more and more people around the world have gained access to an education. The world is no longer as divided between rich, well-educated countries and poor, badly educated ones as it was once. The quality of schooling can cause a country to be rich or poor over the long term. In fact, many low-income countries have started to spend more money on education as a tool to improve their economies and create new jobs and businesses.

Countries Should Invest In People

But work remains in bringing education to everyone — even in high-income countries. Some wealthy countries have succeeded in using their wealth to build roads and buildings and create things for people to buy. While they are flourishing in that regard, these countries have focused less on building up the skills of their people. They are not building a strong education system. These countries might be even richer if they tried to develop the skills and abilities of their people.

The quality of a nation's education system can have a wide effect on its economy, the system of buying and selling goods and creating jobs. In fact, education is a factor of the human development index. The index uses different factors to rank countries. According to the index, the ability to read contributes to the quality of life. Adults with lower literacy skills are far more likely to report poor health, have less trust in others, and not feel like they influence politics. For countries that fail to equip their residents with the proper skills, technological

progress is unlikely to lead to a growing economy. Uneducated citizens are less likely to be able to contribute to their countries.

Graduates Must Be Ready For Jobs

It is not enough just to make sure that everyone has access to school. It is just as important to teach students the skills they actually need. In many economies, graduates struggle to find jobs. At the same time, employers are looking for candidates to fill empty jobs at their companies. The graduates are educated, but do not have the skills companies need. Lawmakers must make sure that the education system trains students with the skills they need to thrive in a rapidly changing world and ultimately get a job.

In the past, education was about gaining knowledge but today, it is about providing students with tools. Economies reward workers for what they can do with what they know. Since services like Google make it easy to find information, successful people must know how to use this information.

Educators used to teach students by breaking problems into smaller pieces and then giving techniques to solve them. But in the workplace today, workers often must take many separate bits of information and see patterns among them. Valuable workers are also curious and open-minded, and have the ability to make connections between seemingly unrelated ideas.

Ability To Work With Others Is Important

The ability to work with others is also becoming increasingly important. Today, new products and big ideas rarely come from individuals working on their own. Instead, they usually come from sharing and working together. School programs need to inspire students to work with one another and be open to new options.

One way to make the education system better around the world is to focus on what happens after school. Teachers should prepare kids to succeed in the workforce, not just in the classroom. This would help students develop professional skills and "soft skills" such as teamwork, communication and negotiation. There are also ways to better connect classrooms and jobs so students can make the move into the working world more easily. Policies that could help include counseling, job-search assistance, money for companies to hire youths with low skills, and income support for young people actively searching for work.

Transforming education for the modern economy is an ambitious goal. Governments will have to design smart ways of providing money so that businesses and schools will be willing to help fix education. Education systems will have to start inspiring entrepreneurship and better job training. Employers will have to invest money in training their workforces.

Education is increasingly a global system. As technology changes around us, education and curriculum must adapt quickly. Ultimately, however, the future of education depends on students. In order to transform our world, individuals must be willing to take advantage of learning opportunities and build their own futures.

Summary:

Change in Education Questions

1. Why does the author mention the Industrial Revolution?
 - A. to give an example of how different technology is today
 - B. to give an example of how people have benefited from technology
 - C. to give an example of why education needed to change in the past
 - D. to give an example of what kinds of changes need to be made to education

2. With which of the following statements would the author most likely AGREE?
 - A. Good education is the foundation of a successful nation.
 - B. Improving the education system is an easily achievable goal.
 - C. Creating jobs is the most important result of increased education.
 - D. The main goal of good education is technological advancement around the globe.

3. Select the sentence that contains the author's argument in the section "Graduates Must Be Ready For Jobs."
 - A. At the same time, employers are looking for candidates to fill empty jobs at their companies.
 - B. Lawmakers must make sure that the education system trains students with the skills they need to thrive in a rapidly changing world and ultimately get a job.
 - C. Educators used to teach students by breaking problems into smaller pieces and then giving techniques to solve them.
 - D. But in the workplace today, workers often must take many separate bits of information and see patterns among them.

4. Which of the following details is the STRONGEST supporting evidence for the claim that education increases quality of life?
 - A. In fact, education is a factor of the human development index.
 - B. Adults with lower literacy skills are far more likely to report poor health, have less trust in others, and not feel like they influence politics.
 - C. For countries that fail to equip their residents with the proper skills, technological progress is unlikely to lead to a growing economy.
 - D. Uneducated citizens are less likely to be able to contribute to their countries.