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**Lesson: 09**

Students' attitudes toward teachers vary significantly between Western and Oriental countries.

In Western countries, such as the United States and parts of Europe, education emphasizes collaboration, individualism, and critical thinking. Students are encouraged to question ideas, express their opinions, and engage in discussions. Teachers are seen as facilitators of learning, and the relationship is typically informal and egalitarian. This allows students to feel more comfortable with their teachers, often addressing them by first names and engaging in open dialogue.

In contrast, in Oriental countries like China, Japan, and South Korea, the teacher-student relationship is more formal and hierarchical. Cultural values, such as respect for authority and Confucian traditions, shape the way students view their teachers. Teachers are seen as figures of wisdom and authority, and students show great respect through formal address and behavior. The focus is often on discipline, rote memorization, and passive learning rather than critical thinking or open discussion.

These differences stem from cultural influences: Western countries prioritize individualism and democratic values, while Oriental cultures emphasize respect for authority and academic rigor. Despite these differences, students in both regions respect their teachers, though the nature of that respect and how it is expressed differ significantly.

In conclusion, while Western students have a more interactive and egalitarian relationship with teachers, students in Oriental countries maintain a formal, respectful dynamic shaped by cultural traditions. Both approaches highlight diverse global perspectives on learning and respect.