Types of school in UK  
  
In the UK, the term "public school" traditionally refers to fee-paying independent schools that are privately owned and operated. These schools are often prestigious and have a long history of providing education to the elite. Public schools are not funded or controlled by the government, and they have their own admissions processes, curricula, and policies.

Faith schools are state-funded schools in the UK that have a religious affiliation, such as Christianity, Islam, Judaism, or Hinduism. These schools are either maintained by the state or are academies or free schools, which receive funding from the government but are independent of local authority control. Faith schools often provide education with a religious ethos, and they may incorporate religious teachings and practices into their curriculum and daily activities.

State schools, also known as maintained schools, are publicly funded educational institutions in the UK that are overseen and funded by the government. These schools are open to all children and are free to attend, with funding provided by the government through local authorities or academy trusts. State schools must follow the national curriculum set by the government and adhere to certain standards and regulations regarding admissions, teaching, and assessment.

In summary, public schools in the UK are fee-paying independent schools, while faith schools are state-funded institutions with a religious affiliation, and state schools are publicly funded educational institutions overseen by the government.

Types of school in Malaysia

Public or national schools in Malaysia are government-funded educational institutions that provide education to Malaysian citizens. These schools follow the national curriculum set by the Ministry of Education Malaysia (MOE) and adhere to government regulations and standards. Public schools are open to all Malaysian citizens and offer education at primary and secondary levels, typically following the Malaysian education system. The language of instruction in public schools is usually Malay, although English is also taught as a second language.

Private schools in Malaysia are privately owned and operated educational institutions that charge tuition fees for enrollment. These schools may follow either the national curriculum set by the MOE or international curricula such as the Cambridge International Curriculum or the International Baccalaureate (IB) program. Private schools often offer a variety of educational programs and may cater to specific educational philosophies, religious affiliations, or academic specialties. The language of instruction in private schools may vary depending on the school's curriculum and the preferences of the students and parents.

International schools in Malaysia cater to both Malaysian and expatriate students and follow international curricula such as the International Baccalaureate (IB) program, the British National Curriculum, or the American Curriculum. These schools often offer a multicultural learning environment and may provide instruction in English or other languages such as Mandarin or Arabic. International schools typically charge higher tuition fees compared to public and private schools and may offer a wider range of extracurricular activities and facilities.

Vernacular schools in Malaysia are primary schools that provide education in Chinese or Tamil languages, in addition to Malay and English. These schools serve Malaysia's Chinese and Indian communities, respectively, and are officially recognized by the government. Vernacular schools follow the national curriculum set by the MOE but also include instruction in the Chinese or Tamil language and culture. Admission to vernacular schools is open to all Malaysian citizens, regardless of ethnicity, although the majority of students belong to the Chinese or Indian communities.

In summary, public/national schools are government-funded institutions, private schools are privately owned and charge tuition fees, international schools follow international curricula and cater to both Malaysian and expatriate students, and vernacular schools provide education in Chinese or Tamil languages alongside the national curriculum.