

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

In Italy free state education is available to children of all nationalities. Children attending the Italian education system can start with pre-school or Kindergarten in Italian Scuola dell'Infanzia (or Scuola Materna), which is non-compulsory, from the age of three. There is also nursery school (asilo nido) which is for babies until they are 3 years old. At the age of six, children start their formal, compulsory education in Primary school “Scuola Primaria” (also known as Scuola Elementare). It is possible to enter the Scuola Primaria at the age of five and a half. At Scuola Primaria children learn how to read, write and study different subjects including English. At the age of eleven they begin the Secondary education. At the Scuola Secondaria di Primo Grado (junior high school) pupils attend at least thirty hours of formal lessons per week. At the end of the third year, pupils sit for a written exam in the subjects of Italian, mathematics and foreign languages then there is an oral examination including all the subjects. They then move onto the Scuola Secondaria di Secondo Grado – high school.

There are three types of high school: the Lycée, which is foreseen a more academic study, technical school and vocational school. For the first two years the pupils have more or less the same subjects with some differences according to the specific kind of school. In fact there are no optional subjects. Once you have chosen the school, the subjects are fixed. The only option is Religion. For the lycée there are different courses (classical studies, scientific, social-sciences, modern languages etc....) Specialised courses, called 'Indirizzi' begin in the third year. When young people reach the age of 16 they can leave school and start working. There is not any leaving certificate. At the end of the 5 year course pupils sit for the final examination to get the diploma. They have three written tests and an oral test including 5 or 6 subjects. The first two written tests are the same all over Italy, the third written and the oral test depends on the course. The commission examining the pupils is made up of some teachers of the class and three teachers from other schools. Pupils of vocational schools have an exam at the end of the first three years, then they can decide either to leave the school or to go on and attend two more years at high school. Any student with a five-year diploma can enter university. Italy has 61 state universities and 15 private ones. Structurally, they all follow what is considered the now standardized European model, with a primary course of three years to obtain a bachelor degree (diploma di laurea), a further two years to specialize with a Master's degree (laurea magistrale) and, finally, the possibility to obtain a PhD (dottorato di ricerca).

Exercices

1) Answer the questions.

- Which school is non-compulsory?
- When do the "indirizzi" start and what are they?
- How many state universities are there in Italy?

2) Complete.

- The Liceo is a more school while the Istituto is a school.
- At the end of the third year, students sit a exam in the subjects of Italian, and then there is an examination.
- After other three years of Scuola di Secondo Grado all the students are examined with different
- After the Scuola Secondaria di Grado everyone can to every Italy has 61 universities and 15 private.

3) Link:

Scuola dell'Infanzia or

Scuola Elementare

Scuola Primaria or

Scuola Materna

I'm attending the Scuola Secondaria di Secondo Grado specialized in modern languages.

<http://www.lifeinitaly.com/moving/school-system.asp>

https://www.google.it/search?q=liceo+linguistico+alessandro+da+imola&biw=1120&bih=577&source=Inms&tbm=isch&sa=X&sqi=2&ved=0ahUKEwi58rvBtqPPAhXCFsAKHTvCD64Q_AUICCGD#tbm=isch&q=liceo+alessandro+da+imola&imgc=PrtNFKIRfEys8M%3A

<http://www.slideshare.net/msanch43/school-system-in-italy>

<http://www.italymagazine.com/featured-story/back-school-10-things-you-should-know-about-italian-school-system>

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