



# The education system in Germany

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# The educational system

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graph TD; A[The educational system] --> B[Preschool education]; A --> C[Secondary education]; A --> D[Higher education]
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Preschool  
education

Secondary  
education

Higher education

# Preschool education

Most German children attend preschool (Kindergarten) at the age of 3 years. Some kindergartens operate a crèche (Kinderkrippe) which take children from six months of age, but to hit them hard enough. The most common place in the nursery gets children from single-parent families.

Classes in German preschools are only in the form of a game. During children they teach to find a common language with their peers. In addition, pay great attention to the development of speech and figurative thinking.

# Secondary education

In Germany, the law on compulsory secondary education, according to which all children older than 6 and younger than 18 years of age must attend educational institutions. Skipping lessons without a valid reason often entails the imposition of an administrative fine on parents of delinquent child.

In Germany there is no uniform start dates. Each year the local authority to re-determine the first day of school. He usually falls at the end of August or beginning of September.

# Secondary education

Secondary education consists of three stages:

- initial;
- medium;
- older.

Education at state schools of any level for free. Children with disabilities are taught in integrative classes in mainstream institutions or in special schools (Sonderschule).



# The initial stage

In 6 years, all German children go to primary school (Grundschule). Before that, they pass the Commission evaluates the willingness of future first-graders to learn. Children who showed an insufficient level of psychological or physical maturity in the first year of high school to attend preparatory classes (Schulkindergarten or Vorklassen).

During the first and second classes all subjects are taught in the complex. In its framework, with the kids classes on German language, mathematics, local history, religion, music, and physical education.

# The initial stage

In the third grade in the curriculum are introduced the lessons of natural Sciences and English language. At the same time, children begin to first on a six-point rating system where 1 means excellent and 6 is unsatisfactory. Report cards students are issued to parents at the end of each semester.

After graduating from elementary school children pass exams in mathematics and German language. Their results have a big impact on the choice of educational institution to continue education.

# The middle step

The rules of enrolment secondary level according to local authorities.

Today in Germany there are 4 types of middle schools:

- Primary or full primary school (Hauptschule)
- Real school (Realschule)
- Junior high school (Unter - and Mittelstufe des Gymnasiums)
- Combined or common schools (Gesamtschulen)



# The older stage

Secondary education the final stage of the German teenagers receive high school gymnasium (gymnasiale Oberstufe). They can enroll after the tenth class of a grammar school or a combined school. The duration of training at this stage is set by local authorities.

To obtain the certificate of maturity (Abitur), entitling to admission to any University in the country, the students must pass three required written exams in German, English and mathematics, as well as one spoken in your chosen subject.

# The system of professional education

Graduates of primary schools most often enroll in vocational schools (Berufsschule). They can receive humanitarian and technical professions not requiring special qualification. Vocational school lasts 3 years. Graduates of professional schools to pass an exam proving mastery of the specialty.

# Higher education

In Germany there are two main types of higher education institutions:

- \* classical universities (Universitaet) and institutions (Hochschule);
- \* institutions of applied Sciences (Fachhochschule).

In most universities the course is divided into two stages: Elementary (3-4 semesters) and Primary (4-6 semesters). Teaching students who have chosen the legal, medical and teaching professions, lasts 6-8 years. The main difference between the institutions of applied Sciences is more practical oriented education. Training period at the institutes of applied Sciences is normally four years, one of which goes into mandatory practices.