

# How it works: the school in Spain

Maria Danilovna three children

In the Spanish school my three children: 3 years, 6 years and 11 years. A school here called all institutions for children from 3 years.

We live in the suburbs of Barcelona, children attend a semi-private school. There are three kinds of schools: Publico (public), concertat (semi-private ^ 150 per month) and private. We wanted to the public, but there were no seats, so the children were sent to semi-private. In such schools the administration more autonomy.

Beginning of the school year here is not the first of September and the 12th. But also learn to 20 June, and the last week of study held in the camps.

So look nursery classes for children.

First day of school is no different from the second or the thirtieth day. Children gather in the yard, take to classes and all classes are from 9 to 13, break for a Siesta from 13 to 15:30 continuation of sessions from 15:30 to 17:30. Attributes of the Russian "Day of knowledge": neither of the deputies with welcoming words, no songs from loudspeakers in the school yard, no lines. By the way, in Lithuania, which has positioned itself as a European country and where we lived before moving to Barcelona, preserved a tradition school lines.

## Form

The Finnish school through the eyes of Russian mom

School uniform in our school, no. There is a sports uniform with the school emblem, which must wear on trips. The children in the class dress up is quite simple and the same: jeans, sweatshirts, t-shirts, sneakers.

Teachers, too, wear clothes in casual style: the same jeans, sweaters, shirts. Some of the teachers have tattoos, have a homeroom teacher of my daughter in sixth grade piercing in the nose.

The Director occupies a very small area (approximately 2 by 3 meters). There are still people working in all the papers. This is all the school administration .

## Languages

In school can speak three languages: Catalan, Spanish and English.

With the main language of communication is not very clear. We live in Catalonia, which wants to secede from Spain, so the main language here is Catalan [economics homework](#). Tutorials and documentation are written on it. But children among themselves communicate in Spanish.

Physical education teacher, for example, explains the rules of the game in English. Notice that they think teaching English is very weak, as the teacher speaks with a strong accent, and the training itself does not go beyond the textbook.

## Lessons

Individual items are much smaller, because many of the United.

What we still wonder is the lessons in the Junior classes almost without interruption. Of course, the range of subjects (writing, drawing, sports, etc.), but the son said that he didn't have time to play at school. The school has a big change — 30 min, when all the children go outside.

Photos of different schools of Barcelona .

Every three days in the class put their desks in different ways. Today, they face South and tomorrow teacher's Desk went to the North, and so on. And this in all classes, regardless of the age of the students.

## It might be interesting:

Education in contemporary Japan: how it works?

**Math lesson** . The teacher explains a new topic. Children taking notes in free form (in a notebook you can draw whatever you want, that's your business). Very often the teacher sits on the Desk, explaining something. In students who don't listen can throw a pencil. Daughter says that this is happening in a joking manner, and after the lesson, the students are the teacher, scattered pencils.

The lesson lasts an hour and a half without a break, but anyone can go out and come back.

**Drawing lesson.** Give the children paint the paper, they go outside and draw. You can listen to music in headphones. The lessons entitled "Inventing" (Inventem), too it is possible to listen to music. The youngest son is a first grader said that English classes often include music, and they perform under it jobs.

**The lesson is Inventem.** The combination of physics, chemistry and creativity.

**The lesson is copper.** A combination of history, natural history and social science.

**Exercise.** In Spain, like sports and gymnastics is interesting here: the lesson is two hours. The first hour of the game which comes up with the teacher, the second part is the equipment. There are classes in the pool. The younger classes as physical education classes, sometimes dance classes. Children seated in a bus and driven to dance class, where the teacher shows them the ballet steps. On a regular exercise they have a lot of lying on the floor, depicting turtles, caterpillars etc.

**Gardening.** At the school flower garden, where children learn to plant trees and care for them. In addition, a month in the beginning of the year, first graders talked about how to use grapes and make wine. The class traveled to the vineyards in the estate and watched the process live.

## Discipline

Homework no. Estimates either, only for control tests. Tests are conducted every week. Highest score — 10.

In Diaries here diaries form. The youngest son had not even started it, so it is clean. The eldest daughter, rarely it is also. In the diaries parents to sign don't ask, but on the leaves with the control tests put a signature — like, saw the rating.

Electronic diaries, unfortunately, in our school, no. But teachers often write an email or WhatsApp and.

Left — control test; on the right an excerpt of the synopsis sixth grader over there.

All based on the fact that the studies need you, not the teacher. No one will ask you to do the job, no one will wait for you if you have not learned. Will check how carefully you keep a notebook or diary. Form is not important (same as appearance), the main thing — the content.

Students (regardless of age) call teachers by their names: Marius, Raquel, Clara, etc. by the Way, the Director's name called too .

## Vacation

The main holidays are Christmas (from December 23 to January 8) and Easter (from 8 to 17 April). Still a lot of holiday weekends, the Spaniards love to celebrate and relax. For example, on October 31 and November 1 — weekend in honor of all saints Day; from 6 to 9 December will also be the weekend. Plus all the Spanish holidays and Catalan separately. But the autumn holidays there, as in Russia.

## Parents

One day of life outside of school

The parent Committee of the class doesn't exist here. This is Not: "let's collect money for a gift to the teacher" (here is not made something to give to teachers).

Collection there is No money for gifts for students, no paper medals from the store with the inscription "farewell, school!" or "farewell to elementary school!".

Is the Parents Association of the School (dump of a specific org). Parents pay annual fees there (15 euros) and for that, discount buy textbooks, sports uniforms, excursions and the like. You need to pay for each child (for example, if I have three, I pay 45 euros).

In summary, I want to say that in the Spanish education system has its pros and cons. Of the benefits is the lack of emphasis on subordination "teacher – student", introduction to school is equal to informal relations between teachers and students. Freedom and respect for students. The lack of control over them. The emphasis on discipline No. A lot of creativity.

Of the minuses — not a very convenient schedule associated with the Siesta. But this is Spain, you will have to get used to. Little breaks between lessons.

Children weaned only a month and a half, so complicated to objectively judge. The quality of education may be better in Russia than in Spain. But it is now a very important aspect related to the understanding of pupils as individuals. And most importantly: no matter what school you studied, independent work is always necessary.