

# Education in Lithuania

A series of horizontal lines in teal and light blue colors, with varying lengths and slight offsets, creating a modern, layered effect across the middle of the slide.

**We have two types of schools : private and state.  
Education is compulsory from the age of 6 or 7 to  
16 years.**



Our education system takes care of ethnic minorities, and we have several schools with Russian or Polish teaching languages.



We also have international schools with English and French teaching languages.

# **Pre-tertiary education is organized in 4 main cycles:**

- Pre-school education (until age 5 or 6)
- Primary education (4 years, between age 6-11)
- Basic education (6 years, between age 10-17, ends on a "basic education certificate")
- Upper secondary education (two years, between age 16-19)

# Pre – school education



## ***Pre-school education***

- Children of pre-school age, if their parents wish, are educated in nurseries (up to 3 years) and kindergartens (up to 6-7 years). Orphans and homeless children are educated in children's homes.
- Child's play is essential in her/his development and learning process.



# There are many activities, education programs

- Art;
- Music;
- Dance;
- Sport;
- Inter- cultural education;
- Other languages lessons;
- Education programs (Reggio Emilia, M. Montessori, R.Steiner (Valdorf) etc.)



# Games are one of the main activity for children





Games are very big part of children's life.  
When they are playing with some objects and friends

- they know environment in which they live;
- they develop thinking's, communication's, creativity's skills



- they do a lot of movement's and develop their's bodies;
- they do experiments with all objects which they can touch, taste, knead



- they find a new friends;
- have fun and feel happiness!



# Kindergarten environment in Lithuania





# Kindergarten plan



**KITCHEN**



**LIBRARY**



**REST  
AREA**



**DRAWING  
AND  
EXPERIMENT  
ZONE**



**CARPET FOR  
DIFFERENT  
ACTIVITIES**



**BEDROOM**



**SPORTS  
ZONE**



**PLACE FOR  
DIFFERENT  
THINGS**

# Primary school education





# ***Primary school education (7-10 years old)***



- During the first years of their schooling life children starts to learn the basics of mathematics, native language, arts, sports, moral educations, gets some knowledge of the world;
- One of the main methods of teaching in primary school are games, that helps to better absorb different kind of information, exercises memory, maintains concentration.

# Primary school teaches:

- native language;
- other languages;
- mathematics;
- arts;
- sports;
- moral education;
- a little bit of biology, physics, geography...



A child starts attending the first grade of primary education in the calendar year when she/he turns seven years of age.

Upon the parents request, primary education may begin earlier if a child has achieved the maturity required for this kind of education.



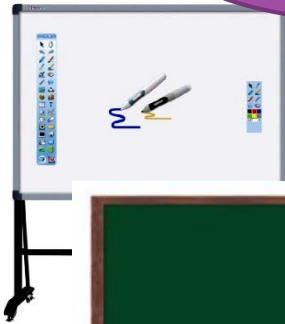
# Primary school class plan



**COMPUTER**



**REST AREA**



**BOARD**



**DESKS**



**TEACHER'S  
DESK**



**BOARD  
GAME SHELF**



# Basic education

Students begin to learn the basic education program, which lasts for 6 years




# The basic education program is implemented:

- Basic;
- Youth;
- Vocational schools;
- Pro-gymnasium;
- Gymnasium.



- After completing basic education program students must hold Lithuanian, mathematics and elective native language basic education achievements



Education may take place outside the school:

- Museums;
- Parks;
- Trips etc.

The adjustment of the educational process

# Inclusive education



# Most important aspects of social inclusion

- In the kindergarten kids should start learn to study with kids different from them.
- Change the opinion not only of kids but also adults about children who have special needs for studying.
- Teachers should teach kids who are different from others to communicate and collaborate with peers.

# Situation in Lithuania

- In every school there is a certain commission which contains special educator, speech therapist, psychologists, teacher representatives and they suppose to take care of different children their parents and teachers.

# Main aspects of education

- Combine help from different specialists – team work
- More attention to education individualisation and complexity
- Parents help
- Teacher must know all the individual problems of kids