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# The Romanian National Education System



Programul Educație Școlară – nr. 2023-1-RO01-KA121-SCH-000120290

# Early education (0-6 years old)

- Early education (0-6 years old) is structured as follows:
- pre-preschool level (0—3 years old)
- pre-school education (3—6 years old) with the following levels:
  - small group
  - middle group
  - big group.

# Primary school (6-10 years old)

- Primary school has the following levels:
- the preparatory school year (a transition year between pre-school and primary school)
- grades I—IV.
- Going from primary school to secondary school (gymnasium) only requires the children to promote primary school.

# Lower-secondary school or Gymnasium (11-14 years old)

- Lower-secondary school or gymnasium is formed of grades V-VIII.
- In order to move on to Secondary School (High School), the children must pass a national exam and, according to their marks, will be assigned to certain secondary schools.

# Secondary School or High School (15-18 years old)

- The Romanian secondary education system includes:
- standard high school, grades IX-XII/XIII, with the following programmes:
  - theoretical
  - vocational
- technical

# Grading systems

- During the four years of school (primary school), children receive what is known as ``*calificative*`` (similar to the E-S-N-U system). These are: FB (*Foarte Bine*) - Very Good; B (*Bine*) - Good; S (*Satisfăcător*) - Satisfactory or Barely passing; I (*Insuficient*) - Failed.
- For the Lower-Secondary School and High School years, the grading system uses marks from 1-10, with 10 being the biggest mark, 1 the lowest one and 5 as the minimum mark to pass. If one student receives an annual average lower than 5 at three or more subject, he/she must repeat the entire school year.

# The curriculum for primary and secondary education

- The national curriculum for primary and secondary education is based on 8 fields of key-competences (skills) which determine the student's formation:
  - competences in communicating in Romanian and in the mother tongue, for national minorities;
  - competences in communicating in foreign languages;
  - main competences in Mathematics, Science and Technology;
  - competences in using digital technology as learning instruments;
  - social and civic competences;
  - entrepreneurship competences;
  - sensitizing and cultural expression competences;
  - competences in learning how to learn.