

Information package for students and parents

with migration experience

Secondary Education

1. How do I choose a secondary school for my child? Types of secondary schools

After primary school, students can choose one of the following:

- General secondary school (4 years)
- Technical college (5 years)
- Trade school I grade (3 years)

The leaflet of the Youth Vocational Counseling Center in Poznań will help in choosing the right school.

Most secondary schools in Poznań recruit using one electronic system. However, there are schools that do not participate in electronic recruitment and which have their own recruitment rules.

2. How to enroll a child in a secondary school if they graduated primary school in Poland?

Children who graduated primary school in Poland and attended the primary school final exam take part in the enrolment to secondary schools on the same terms as Polish students.

3. What if my child did not attend the primary school final exam in Poland and graduated primary school in his country of origin?

The headteacher of the selected secondary school, who decides on admission to the school, should be contacted directly. The required documents should be presented to the head teacher.

4. What documents are required to enroll a child in secondary school?

EACH STUDENT:

1. application for admission to a secondary school,
2. primary school graduation certificate, certificate or other document confirming graduation or completing another stage of education abroad,
3. certificate of the results obtained in the primary school final exam (if the student completed eighth grade in Poland),

STUDENTS TO WHOM IT APPLIES:

4. certificate of the school superintendent about obtaining the title of laureate or finalist,
5. diplomas of achievements included on the primary school graduation certificate,
6. medical certificate and trainer's evaluation (applies to applicants for admission to sports classes and sports championships),
7. medical certificate - from an occupational medicine doctor (applies to applicants for admission to schools providing vocational training),
8. certificate of practice (for young employees),
9. opinion of the Psychological and Pedagogical Clinic (PPP) (applies to students who want to continue their studies in the therapeutic class),
10. opinion of the public psychological and pedagogical counseling center about health problems limiting the possibility of choosing the direction of education,

11. documents confirming the possibility of exercising the rights arising from statutory (differential) criteria, i.e.

- multi-child family (3 children and more),
- student, parent or sibling disability (medical certificate required),
- single parent parenthood in the family (a family court judgment and single parenthood certificate are required),
- foster care over a child.

Bilingual schools additionally require a positive result of the language competence test or language predisposition test.

In all cases, the head teacher may admit a student only if the school has free places.

5. What is a school with preparatory departments? Is it obligatory?

A preparatory unit is created for students who do not know Polish or do not know it at a level insufficient to undertake education at the post-primary school stage. Such a department enables learning in smaller groups (up to 15 students).

The school period in the preparatory department lasts no more than one school year. If the student has mastered the language competence, he can also move to a regular school during the school year.

Preparation branches are not compulsory. After completing the course, the student may continue his education in any secondary school.

6. Are there any secondary schools in Poznań with preparatory departments for foreigners?

From September 2020 it is planned to open preparatory departments in three general high schools in Poznań:

- XIV High School, os. Piastowskie 106 <http://czternastelo.pl/>
- IX High School, ul. Warzywna 24 <http://9lopoznan.pl/>
- XI High School, ul. Ściegiennego 134 <http://lo11.pl/>

Enrolment to branches will take place directly in schools.

7. Will my child receive support in learning Polish at school? What possibilities does it offer?

Every child arriving from abroad who does not speak Polish or does not know it at a sufficient level to have access to education has the right to additional free Polish language lessons organized at school, for not less than two lessons per week (in Poland, a lesson is considered 45 minutes). The weekly timetable and their number are determined by the school head teacher. These classes can have an individual or group form depending on the situation at the school. The total amount of additional free Polish language classes and compensatory classes in other subjects cannot be higher than five hours per week per student.

In the preparatory departments, students have at least 3 additional Polish lessons per week.

8. Are religion lessons mandatory? Does the school organize ethics lessons? Will the religion / ethics grade be included in the school report?

In public secondary schools, religion and ethics are organized at the parents' request (a statement should be written). Upon coming of age, students decide to receive religious instruction and ethics.

Attendance in religion and ethics lessons is not compulsory. However, if the child participates in these lessons, the grade is included in the school report and is included in the average grade.

Representatives of other religions can also organize lessons for children. Non-Catholic Churches organize the education of their religion outside school so as to gather in catechesis all children of a given religion attending different schools in a given area.

9. Are there any facilities for students who do not know Polish, take the eight-grader exam and the matriculation examination?

A student whose limited knowledge of the Polish language makes it difficult to understand text, may take the exams (eighth-grader and matriculation examination) in conditions adapted to his educational needs on the basis of a favorable opinion of the teaching council.

Such adjustments include: extended time for conducting the exam, taking the exam in a separate room, the possibility of using a bilingual dictionary, the application of detailed assessment rules provided by the Regional Examination Board (OKE).

10. Can a foreign student choose their native language (e.g. Russian or Ukrainian) at the eighth-grader or matriculation examination?

A foreign language exam (written) must be passed **at the eight-grader exam**. You can choose from English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Ukrainian or Italian. However, the student can only choose the language learned by him at school as part of compulsory educational activities.

A foreign language exam (oral and written) must be passed **at the matriculation examination**. The graduate may attend the matriculation examination in the following foreign languages: English, French, Spanish, German, Russian and Italian. Unlike the eighth-grader exam, the Russian language exam can be taken as a foreign language exam (oral and written), regardless of whether it was taught at school.

11. Whom can I contact if I have questions?

If you have questions about the situation of foreigners in Poland, please contact the Migrant Info Point office@migrant.poznan.pl

If you are a head teacher or teacher and have questions about foreign students at school, please contact the Specialist for immigrant students at the Teacher Training Center in Poznań izabela.czerniejewska@odnpoznan.pl

All presentations about the education and recruitment system can be found in a special tab in the Youth Counseling Center

<http://www.cdzdm.pl/PL-H427/dla-uczniow-szkol-podstawowych.html>