

Education system in Poland

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

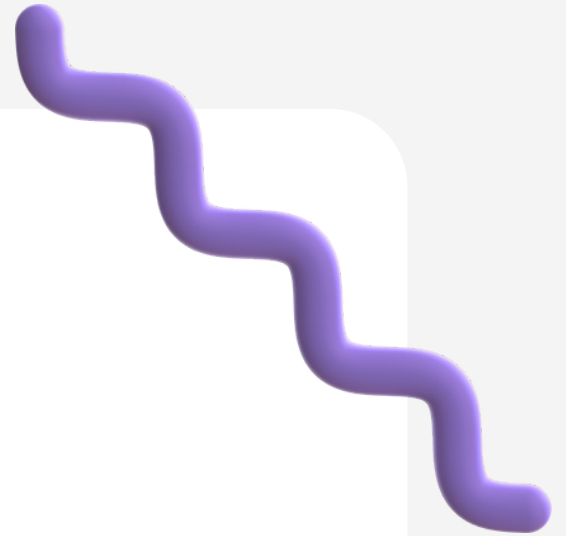
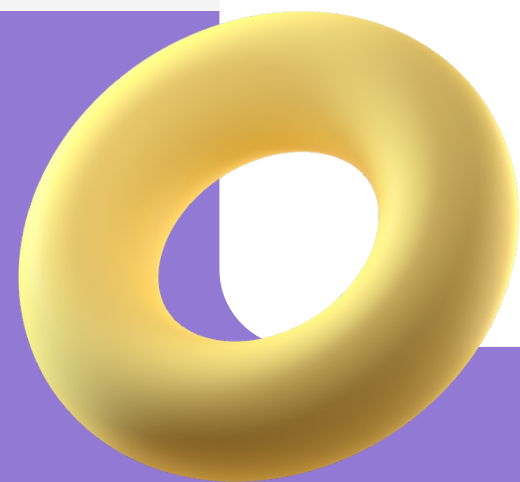


Aniela Błaszczak,
Joanna Mioduszevska,
Zuzanna Piwko,
Marika Sujewicz,
Maria Tudor



Participants of 2019-1-PL01-KA229-064893 project publish content under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license

A table of contents



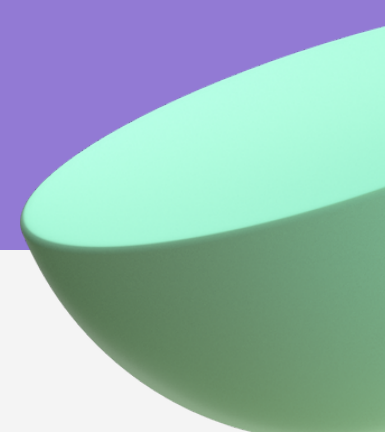
1. Education system structure
2. Pre-school kindergarten
3. Primary school
4. 'Egzamin ósmoklasisty'
5. Secondary school
6. Matura exam
7. University's in Poland
8. Adult education
9. Interesting facts
10. Bibliography



Education system structure

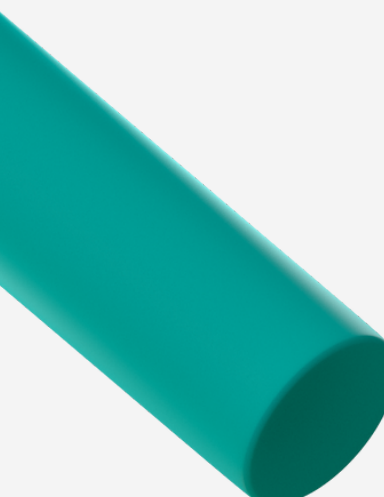


How long do we go to schools in Poland?



The structure of education includes: **How long does it last?**

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| • kindergartens, pre-school education, | at least 1 year |
| • primary schools, | 8 years |
| • secondary schools. | 3-5 years |

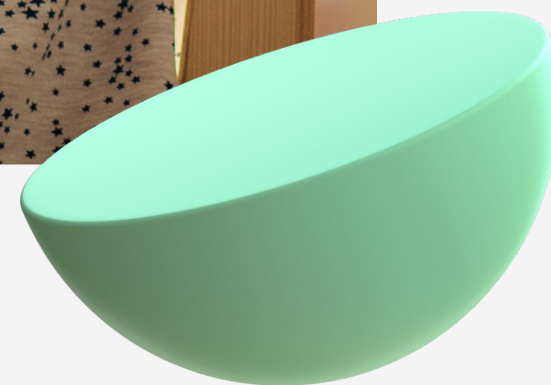
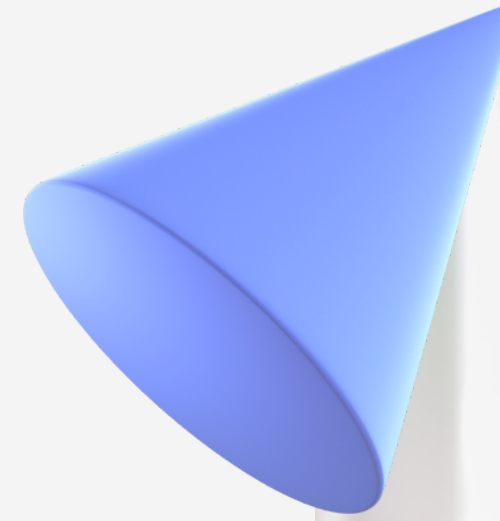


*There are also art schools and an option of homeschooling in Poland.

≡ Pre-school kindergarten

Pre-school education is for children aged 3 to 6. It can be in public and non-public kindergartens, pre-school units in primary schools, as well as kindergarten points or pre-school education complexes.

Every 6-year-old child must take a one-year pre-school preparation. During this time children develop their social skills, learn to write, read, count, the basics of a foreign language, as well as music and rhythmic.



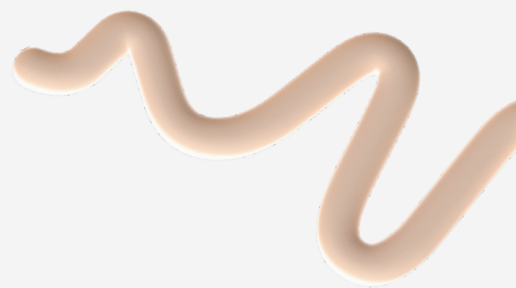
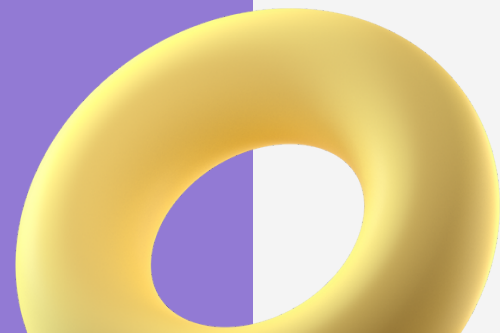
Primary school



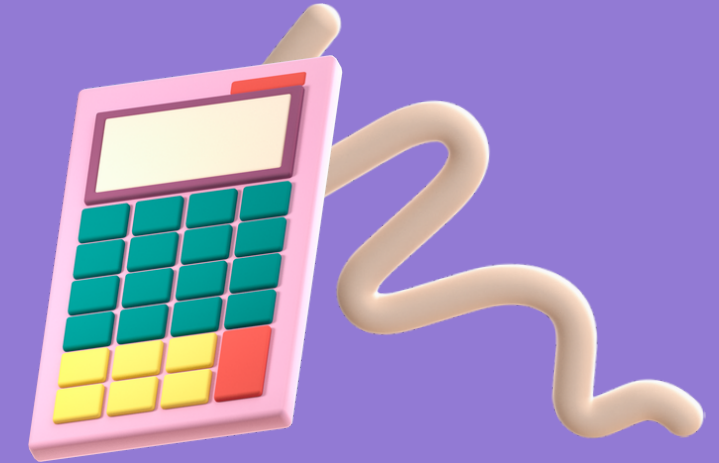
Before the education reform of 2017, it lasted 6 years. Since 2017 we have primary schools that last 8-years, which was in Poland before 1999 and now covers children aged 7 to 15.

The first three years of education are integrated classes. Children have classes in: Polish language education, social education, nature science, mathematics, technical classes, foreign language, music, art, PE and computer classes.

In grades 4-8 children learn Polish, two foreign languages, history, social studies, art, music, nature, geography, biology, physics, chemistry, mathematics, computer science, technology, safety education and PE. Schools also organize religion classes and ethics which are attended by willing students.



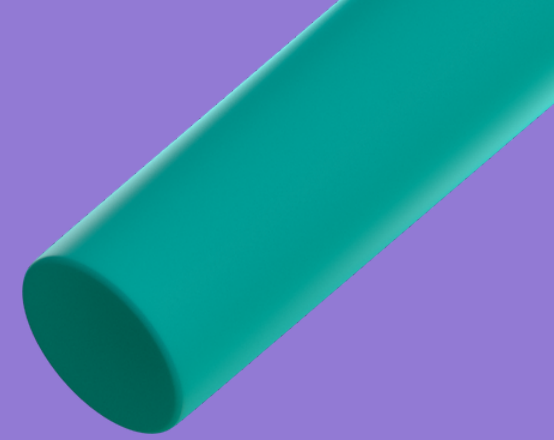
'Egzamin ósmoklasisty'



From 2019, at the end of primary school education, students write an exam - the 'Egzamin ósmoklasisty'. This exam covers three subjects: **Polish, Mathematics and foreign language**. The results of this exam are very important for recruitment to high school.

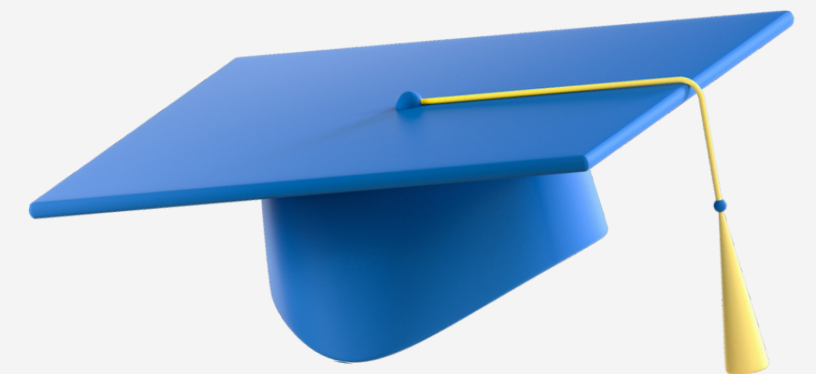
- The Polish language exam consists in checking the knowledge of reading, as well as the level of the student's mastery of reading comprehension, interpretation and creation of written statements.
- The math exam checks math skills, knowledge of geometry and arithmetic and other activities
- A foreign language exam checks the knowledge of a selected foreign language: English, German, Russian, French, Spanish or Italian

Secondary School



From 2019, after completing primary school, students choose:

- **4-year high school** (preparing for the matura exam)
- **5-year technical secondary school** (preparing for the matura exam and vocational examination)
- **3-year 1st degree industry school** (preparing for a vocational exam)
- **2-year second-cycle industry school** (continuation of education in a 3-year first-cycle industry school, allows you to take the matriculation examination and vocational exam)



I graduated secondary school, what now?




Studying

Studies might last from 3 to even 12 years but usually it takes 5 years. No matter what you study, if you choose this option, you'll learn how to use available sources, organize yourself and work with other people.

Working

People usually choose this option because they want to make some money on their own and become financially independent. Taking a job is a prospect of self-development, social advancement and gaining money.

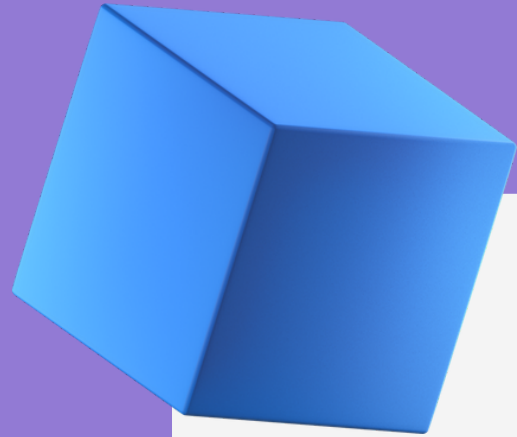
Taking a gap year



Gap year is a good idea for someone who feels overwhelmed or don't know if decide on studying or working. Such a break is a great chance to learn new language, follow hobbies or travel.



Studies structure in Poland

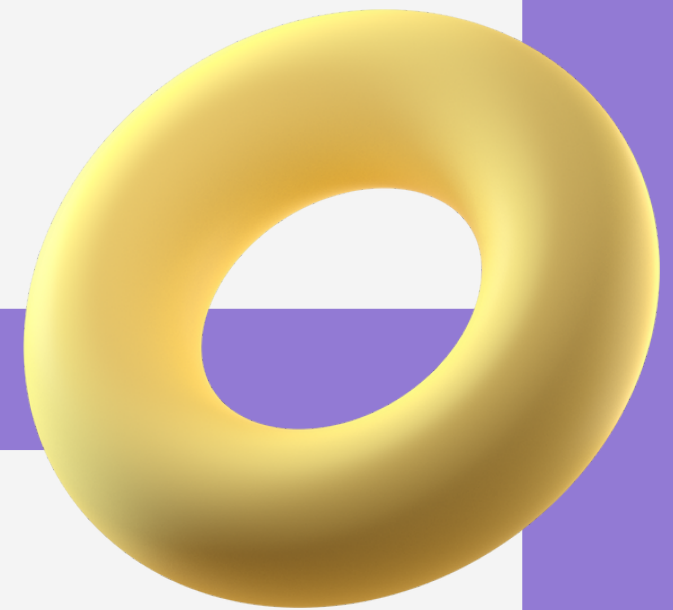


First degree studies

- licenciate studies - bachelor's degree
- engineering studies - engineer degree

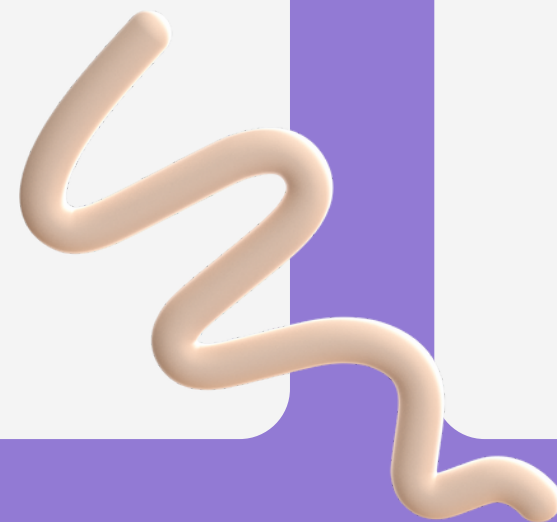
Second degree studies

- master's degree



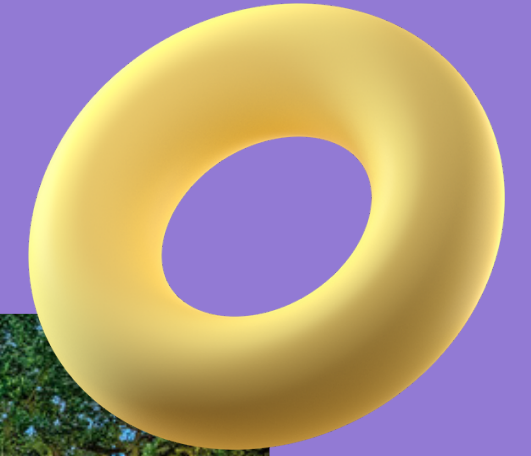
Master's studies:

- first and second



Doctoral school

- prepare to receive (**it is not certain!!**) doctoral degree

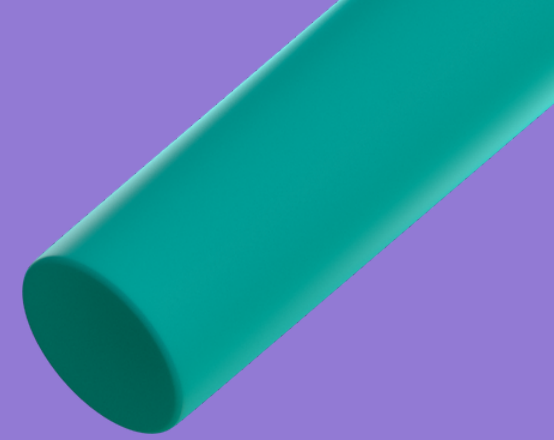


**Uniwersytet im.
Adama Mickiewicza
w Poznaniu (UAM)**

**Uniwersytet
Jagielloński (UJ)**



Adult education

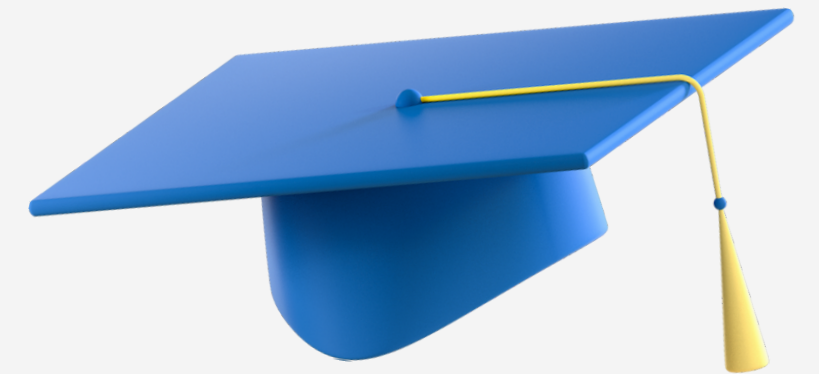


Adult education is open to adults who wish to complete school education on primary and secondary level or acquire new vocational qualifications and skills for professional or personal reasons.

It is organised, in school and non-school settings, by:

- continuing education institutions
- practical training institutions
- in-service training centres
- HEIs as non-degree postgraduate programmes.

Training is offered also to the unemployed and to certain categories of people searching for a job.



Interesting facts



1. There are no age limits to enter university in Poland. Do not be surprised, if a part of your group mates would be older than 35 years;
2. You can instigate into matura how many times you want;
3. Most of the postgraduate students are women. Postgraduate studies in the 2019/20 academic year were undertaken by 152 200 people. Women accounted for as much as 70.5% of this number;
4. Matura is called a maturity exam;
5. Polish Ministry of Education established by King Stanisław August Poniatowski in 1773 was the first ministry of education in the world, and the tradition continue;
6. The first university in Poland, Kraków's Jagiellonian University, was established in 1364 by Casimir III the Great in Kraków. It is the second oldest university in Central Europe (after Prague University) and one of the oldest universities in the world.

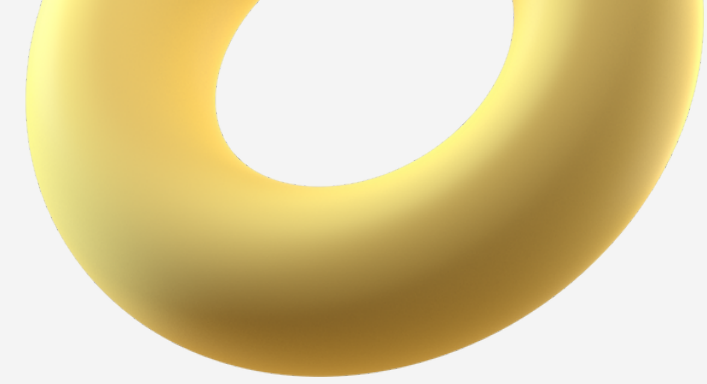
Resources



https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/organisation-education-system-and-its-structure-56_pl

<https://wenr.wes.org/2021/10/education-in-poland>

<https://policealna.gowork.pl/blog/jak-wyglada-system-szkolnictwa-w-polsce-etapy-charakterystyka/>



Thank you for listening!



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

