

Treball de Recerca

Educational systems in Ukraine and Catalonia: differences and similarities

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Abstract:

This project research is about differences in the educational systems of Ukraine and Catalonia. Here I collected the most important information to see the differences between them. I used different resources of information such as documentaries and the internet to learn more about it. I made this work to create a new educational system for everyone to improve knowledge in the world. The main idea was to choose the best from them and give an example of New Education of the world. In conclusion, I understood that creating a system will not be so easy and for this I need help from other students all over the world.

Resumen:

Aquest projecte de recerca tracta sobre les diferències en els sistemes educatius d'Ucraïna i Catalunya. Aquí he recollit la informació més important per veure les diferències entre ells. He utilitzat diferents recursos d'informació com ara documentals i internet per aprendre'n més. He fet aquest treball per crear un nou sistema educatiu per a tothom per millorar el coneixement del món. La idea principal era triar el millor d'ells i donar un exemple de la Nova Educació del món. En conclusió, he entès que crear un sistema no serà tan fàcil i per això necessito l'ajuda d'altres estudiants d'arreu del món.

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0. Introduction:

In this research project, I have learned and collected the most important information about two educational systems of two different countries: Ukraine and Catalonia. With this work students can learn more about both educational systems. In the end, we will compare both systems and make a conclusion.

The reason why I decided to write about educational systems is because education is a very important part of human's life. Education is completely necessary everywhere and people have to pay a lot of attention to this. Studying sometimes is not very easy and interesting, even though some educational systems have found ways to make it better and each country has their own special explanations. So I decided to compare and pick the best from Ukraine and Catalonia to create the idea of a new and better educational system. I'm doing this with a purpose. I think that the educational system right now is too old and needs some innovations. For this I want to propose to all people the idea to share more information about their education system and write it as a work. Like this, after all educational systems will be described, we (society) can choose the best from all of them and create a completely different system which increases the knowledge of everyone in the world.

My goal was to choose the parts that have the biggest influence on the educational process. In addition, I tried to make it understandable for students and fair for teachers.

Work is based on information from official websites of education in different countries, laws and some interviews with teachers.

Introducció:

En aquest projecte de recerca he après i recollit la informació més important sobre dos sistemes educatius de dos països diferents: Ucraïna i Catalunya. Amb aquest treball els alumnes poden aprendre més sobre ambdós sistemes educatius. Al final, compararem ambdós sistemes i traurem una conclusió.

El motiu pel qual vaig decidir escriure sobre sistemes educatius és perquè l'educació és una part molt important de la vida humana. L'educació és completament necessària a tot arreu i la gent ha de parlar-hi molta atenció. Estudiar de vegades no és molt fàcil i interessant, tot i que alguns sistemes educatius han trobat maneres de millorar-ho i cada país té les seves explicacions especials. Així que vaig decidir comparar i triar el millor d'Ucraïna i Catalunya per crear la idea d'un nou i millor sistema educatiu. Ho faig amb un propòsit. Crec que el sistema educatiu ara mateix és massa antic i necessita algunes innovacions. Per això vull proposar a totes les persones la idea de compartir més informació sobre el seu sistema educatiu i escriure-la com a obra. Així, després de descriure tots els sistemes

educatius, nosaltres (la societat) podem triar el millor de tots i crear un sistema completament diferent que augmenti el coneixement de tothom al món.

El meu objectiu era triar les parts que tenen més influència en el procés educatiu. A més, he intentat que sigui entenedor per als alumnes i just per als professors.

El treball es basa en informació de webs oficials d'educació de diferents països, lleis i algunes entrevistes amb professors.

1. The educational system in Ukraine

The educational system in Ukraine is built on state standards. These standards are necessary to check all necessities for students to study and to get results after secondary education.

These documents contain all the numbers of lessons and activities for students during school, the characteristics of information, and the main rules for the organization of the educational process.

Documents are based on the old and new way of education around the world taking into account the necessities of students.

The main goal of the educational system is to create the right necessities for students to live successfully in society with other people. To this abilities are included:

- Fluency in the country's language;
- To communicate in native and foreign languages;
- Mathematical competence;
- Competence in the field of natural sciences, engineering and technology;
- Environmental competence;
- Information and communication competence;
- Lifelong learning;
- Cultural competence;
- Other competencies provided for by the education standard.

These and other abilities are written in the Clause 3 of the Article 12 of the Law “On Education”.

Furthermore, according to document Clause 3 of the Article 12 of the Law “On Education” full general secondary education has three levels of education:

- Primary education
- Basic secondary education
- Specialized secondary education.

All of the above is discussed and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The discussions are repeated every 10 years. To reach all the goals the government wrote all the instructions in the state document which is accepted by schools:

- Basic curriculum;
- Typical educational programs;
- Typical educational plan;
- Educational program;
- The working curriculum of the educational institution.

That's the all goals which the government is trying to achieve.

1.1 Teachers

Currently, there are about 388,000 teachers in general secondary education in Ukraine.

The main requirement for becoming a teacher is being graduated in any high educational institution with the specialty of "Secondary Education".

The specialty and subjects that a person will study depend on them. The list includes the following subjects:

- Ukrainian language and literature
- Foreign language and literature
- History
- Mathematics
- Biology and human health
- Chemistry
- Geography
- Physics
- Computer Science
- Labor training and technologies
- Physical Education
- Art
- Musical art
- Natural Sciences

Teachers can teach more than one subject at their own request. For example: an Information Technology (IT) teacher must be knowledgeable in such subjects as Mathematics, Physics and English. In this case, according to the law of the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine dated 12.20.2011 No. 1473 "On Approval of Amendments to the Standard Regulation on Certification of Pedagogical Workers" teachers who teach several subjects have to be certificated in the subject they teach as the specialty. In this case, all work which will be done on both subjects will count to their main qualification.

In such cases, when several teachers can teach the same subject, different ways to explain materials are possible. In this case, the Ministry of Education of Ukraine indicated that at New Ukrainian School (NUS) every teacher can explain any material as they like. That is, there are no certain standards in explaining materials for children.

For example: One of the Mathematics teachers wanted to hear all the rules as they wrote in the book. This way of explanation is very hard and scientific.

Other teachers can use more informal explanations. These explanations can contain comparisons with real life. Let's take as an example the explanation of a projection. One teacher can explain it as an Image of spatial objects on a plane or any other surface. It sounds very complicated and not

understandable for 13 year old students. So another teacher explains this as a shadow which is created by an object. Just by saying that, all students will understand what a projection is. Of course, it totally depends on the teacher. There is no wrong way to explain if even one person understands it. Even so, this does not exclude the obligation of teachers to take special courses to check and improve the level of qualifications and/or in working with children with special educational needs (inclusive education).

1.2 Lessons

The school year is divided into 2 semesters. The first semester starts on the 1st of September and finishes on the 31st of December. At the end of the term students have to have control works (exams) from each subject. The second starts in the middle of January and finishes at the end of May (31).

All subjects are established in a 12 mark system that is divided into 4 levels:

- Primary level (1-3)
- Medium level (4-6)
- Enough level (7-9)
- High level (10-12)

At the end of the last year in school, students can get a medal depending on how good their marks are. If all marks are High level (10-12) and maximum 2 marks are Enough level (7-9) the student gets the Silver medal. And if a student gets a high level (10-12) in all marks he will be rewarded with the Golden medal.



Lessons last 45 minutes long, after each lesson students have a 10-20 minute break. Order in which students are placed depend on the teacher.

1.3 Subjects

According to instructions from the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 23/11/2011 №1392 (State standards) which was given to explain the main rules of the work, these are all the subjects that students have to learn:

- Ukrainian Language
- Ukrainian Literature
- World Literature
- Foreign Language
- Language and Literature of different culture
- History of Ukraine and the World
- Civil education
- Mathematics
- Natural sciences
 - Physics and Astronomy
 - Biology and Ecology
 - Chemistry
 - Geography
 - Physical Education
 - National Defense

Some of them are named Profile subjects, that are one or some subjects which students will learn in a more intensive way. The choice is based on the region where the school is placed, on the regional culture of people etc. During classes like Christian Education, students who have another religion can skip this lesson. For subjects of the profile level they have prepared special books with more difficult exercises and themes. The total number of hours for students is equal to 1330 hours a year. All hours are written in the Educational plan, created by the school and teachers. They have 2 possibilities on how to divide this amount of lessons among the weeks:

1- An Educational plan which contains all subjects mixed.

2- An Educational plan where some weeks will be focused on special subjects (One week they study mostly languages and nature and another week most of the lessons will be like Physics, Math etc.)

- Subjects like Physics and Astronomy or Language and Literature of different cultures can be taught like one subject with mixed explanations of material or divided into 2 different subjects.
- Subjects like Computer Science, Technology or Art are optional. Students have to choose one of them or both. If someone chooses both subjects the number of hours will be divided.

In addition, in school a Special course can be created which is aimed to get a deeper understanding of the material which is connected with the subject. It happens in situations where this knowledge will help students with their future or work. It has to be suggested by parents of the student and school.

1.3.1 Basic subjects

Subjects	Number of hour per week[*]
Basic Subjects¹	23,5(25,5) hours
Ukrainian Language	2 hours
Ukrainian Literature	2 hours
World Literature	1 hour
Foreign Language ²	2 hours
Language and Literature of different cultures ³	2 hours
History:Ukraine and the world	3 hours
Civil Education	2 hours
Mathematics(Algebra and Basic Geometry)	3 hours
Natural Sciences(Physics and Astronomy...)	4 hours
Physical Education	3 hours
National defense	1,5 hours
Profile subjects and special courses¹	9(7) Hours
Choosing-Necessary(IT,Art,Technology)	3 hours
Bonus hours for special courses or additional lessons	2,5 hours
Maximum possible number of lessons	33 hours
Totally financed	38 hours

*- Number of hours per week can be different, because each school changes it depending on their necessities.

The information was taken from the official document №408 by the Ministry of Education of Ukraine.

1- In the parenthesis is written the number of hours without counting Language and Literature of different cultures, because not all schools have students from different cultures.

2- The school can increase the number of lessons by using Bonus hours.

3- In some schools, these hours will be used for students with different cultures. For example, additional lessons of language for students from abroad or extra necessary information about Ukrainian culture. In other cases, these hours will be used as Bonus ones for other subjects.

1.4 Exams

The main exams in Ukraine happen only 3 times during the educational period.

- In the 4th grade, called State Final Examination (SFE)
- In the 9th grade with the same name (State Final Examination).
- The last one and the most important exam happens by the end of the 11th grade and it's named Independent External Evaluation (IEE)

1.4.1 State Final Examination (SFE)

State Final Examination (4th grade)

At this time, SFE it's just an instrument to monitor the quality of education in primary schools. The results of this exam can't be used in the rank system. The exam is going to be taken in the same school where the student was studying and by the same teacher who taught him/her before. Examination is obligatory from Ukrainian Language (test questions, rewriting the text, writing the mini-story) and Mathematics (test questions, qualities and problems).

State Final Examination (9th grade)

In the secondary school exam, students have to pass 3 different subjects:

- Ukrainian Language
- Mathematics
- Chosen by the student

-Ukrainian Language- the exam contains a dictation which has around 157-168 words;

-Mathematics- the exam contains test questions, exercises with short answers and one question which requires an explanation from the student. All parts are divided into four levels of difficulty. The fourth level is only for schools where Mathematics is a profile subject;

-Subjects to choose from:

- Geography

- Biology
- Foreign Language
- Other subjects

-Geography- test questions, make pairs, make chains, open question and work with the map;

-Biology- test questions and describing an open question;

-Foreign language- Oral (Speaking-Describe a situation) and Writing (Work with text, grammar exercise and writing a mini-story)

-Other subjects- Oral work with tickets or Writing with a textbook (For subjects like Informational Technology it can be a creative work)

1.4.2 Independent External Evaluation

Independent External Evaluation (11th grade)

It is the same type of exam as SFE. Before, it was named External Testing (ET) or SFE for high school. This exam contains one subject more than the SFE in secondary school. The subjects which are compulsory are:

- Ukrainian Language and Literature
- Mathematics
- History of Ukraine or Foreign Language
- Subject to choose from
- Only if it necessary for University

-Ukrainian Language and Literature- can be written only in Ukrainian Language depending on the profile subject;

-Mathematics- Standard level or profile depend on which level the student did in their classes;

-History of Ukraine or Foreign Language- Students have to choose one of them. If for them both subjects are necessary another one can be chosen as a fourth subject.

-History of Ukraine- Test about history during an exact period of time (from 1914 until the start of the XXI century). It contains mostly test questions with some pair and chain questions.

-Foreign Language- Students have to choose between English, German, French or Spanish. The level of difficulty depends if one of these subjects was the profile one. The exam is divided into four parts:

- Use of English
- Reading
- Listening
- Writing

For all of this students have 150 minutes.

-Subject to choose from- It can be any other subject that the student chooses:

- Biology
- Geography
- Physics
- Chemistry
- History of Ukraine (If the subject wasn't chosen as a 3rd subject)
- Foreign Language (If the subject wasn't chosen as a 3rd subject)

-Only if it is necessary for University- If a student needs one additional subject for an acceptance to the University, they could choose another subject, but it is not obligatory.

In addition, Students who are finishing full secondary education in the language of another culture can ask for writing the exam in his/her native language (Only if parents or another legal guardian ask for it and the educational school group accepts it).

-Biology- Happens since 2007 as another subject with test and open questions

-Geography- Happens from 2008. It contains the test questions, working with different types of maps and open questions.

-Physics- Happens from 2007. It contains 3 types of questions: Test questions, Make pairs and Solve the problem.

-Chemistry- Happens from 2006. Contain the same types of questions as Physics (Tests, Pairs, Problems)

-History of Ukraine and Foreign Languages- were described before.

1.5 New Ukrainian school

From 2016, Ukraine started a new reform which is trying to change the old school and make a new one with all modern standards. A fundamental reform is trying to stop negative trends. This will turn the Ukrainian school into a new level of social equality, which will help economic development and competitiveness of Ukraine.

In theory everything has to be finished by 2029.

As we can see the reform is divided into 5 parts:

- Quality of education
 - Sistem of statistics and analysis (2018-PISA)
 - 2022- Internal assurance of the quality of education in school
 - Regional centers for providing education.
- New technology and Methods
 - Debureaucratization,
 - 2017- Pilot launch of the e-platform
 - 2019- Full launch of the e-platform
 - School of the new book

- Teacher's Status
 - Improving the qualification primary schools' teachers(тести для перевірки баба)
 - New professional standards
 - Network of independent certification institutions
- New structure
 - 2017- 100-150 supporting schools.
 - Formation network of supporting schools
 - Inventory of the network of schools
 - 2025- Creation network of school III level
- New content
 - Modernization of books of 1st grade schools
 - New standards of primary schools
 - 2019- New standard of education of secondary schools
 - 2023- New standards of education of high schools.

1.5.1 E-platform:

The special website (or better to say the full platform) where all information will be placed and educational lessons, video lessons, etc. They want to change the modern educational environment. The main goal is to change the organization of space in the class, and put new ICT (Information and communications technology) into Education. The educational environment of New School (Ukrainian) will not be limited by a building (School). In addition, they want to put modern libraries into all schools around the country. Children with special needs will be prepared with all the conditions to study with their peers.

The main start was done in 2018 when 1st grade students will be the first ones who finished New Ukrainian school. In 2022 they have to start seeing the new Secondary school. In 2027, the high school and already in 2029 they will start the first in Ukraine 12th grade in the new education system. 2030 has to be the year when new Ukrainian students finish their education.

Here is the link of a website where will be all new information about this project:

<https://nus.org.ua/about/>

2. The educational system in Catalonia

Catalonia after some diplomatic speaking got some changes in the Educational system compared to the rest of Spain. These differences can be very important for a lot of people, especially for someone who only heard about Catalonia as a region.

2.1 Basic knowledge about the system

All boys and girls who are living in Catalonia have to attend to the school. Visiting is obligatory from 6 to 16 years old. It depends on the economic, social or national situation of the person.

The Educational system of Catalonia is free in the centers which are financed by governmental money.

These centers are named Governmental Educational Centers (*Centres Educatius Públics*) and Agreed Private Educational Centers (*Centres Educatius Privats Concertats*).

Educational programs of all schools (governmental or private) are the same because they are controlled by the Educational Law, which was created and right now is controlled by the Department of Education of Catalonia (*Departament d'Ensenyament de la Generalitat de Catalunya*).

Education in Catalonia has a mixed type of education. Girls and boys are in the same class and learn the same thing. But there are some public and half private-half government schools where boys and girls are studying separately.

The main Language of communication (*llengua vehicular*) is Catalan. In this language all exams (Writing and Oral) are written, as well as all books and other materials.

Students who are registered into a new school will be mixed with children of the same age. If for some reason a student doesn't know Catalan he/she will be prepared with additional lessons of Catalan (*aula d'acollida*). During these hours students will get basic knowledge which should help them to work in the lessons without problems.

2.2 Lessons

The school year in Spain is divided into 3 terms. At the end of each term students have to pass exams from each subject. If they have failed more than 2 subjects they have a chance to stay for another year. The mark system is from 1 to 10.

For lessons like Music each student has to have a flute. In addition, if the program included Religion as a lesson, parents have the possibility to choose another subject for this hour if they have another religion. The subject which replaces religion depends on the student and his/her parents.

An important part of the communication between students is creating skills of communication by changing and mixing the groups. In this case, children are taught how to communicate in society, create friends and learn something new.

2.3 Schools

Schools in Catalonia have a lot of types. Basically they can be divided by:

- Type of the school (Governmental, Half Governmental, Private)
- Level of the School (Primary, Secondary, High)
- Boarding schools
- Segregational Schools

2.3.1 Types of Schools

There are 3 types of school in Catalonia:

1. Governmental (colegios públicos)- it is free and for all types of people, but parents have to buy all books and equipment during the year;
2. Half Governmental (colegios concertados)- particularly financed by the government or church. Even in this case childrens get only Secular Education (without any religion);
3. Private (colegio privados)- Financed only by parents of the students. The most popular among emigrants;

2.3.1.1 Private School

Private schools are built differently compared to public schools. They have better equipment, discipline and they are more comfortable because of their very big cost. Some of these schools are:

- Grilos International School
- French College
- Benjamin Franklin School
- Swans School
- Others

Most of the students are foreigners. For each of them, school prepared a special way of studying for improving not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills too.

2.3.2 Primary School

The primary school is prepared for children who are from 6 to 12 years old. During this period, students will have only one teacher who will explain all classes like: Catalan, Spanish, Mathematics,

Natural, Music, etc. The educational day is divided into 2 parts. In the morning, children will spend 2-3 hours, in the afternoon they spend another 2-3 hours. Between these parts children have dinner.

They could go home and eat or stay at school and eat there.

2.3.3 Secondary School

Secondary schools education are going from 12 to 16 years old, in Catalonia this stage named ESO (*Educació Secundària Obligatoria*) and presenting by Secondary Educational Schools.

In this stage, students are learning how to be autonomous and how to work in society. All of these are made for creating a student's personality.

During this period of time, the explanation will be done by different teachers. In addition, the variety of subjects also increases. At this stage, the student has to understand in which way he/she wants to work. The schools propose possibilities like:

- Art
- Natural Sciences
 - Physics
 - Chemistry
- Humanitarian science
 - Geography
 - Philosophy
 - Literature
- Others

2.3.4 High School

In the high schools students are learning from 16 to 18 years old. Another name for these 2 years is Batxillerat. This stage isn't obligatory, but if a student wants to study in the university he/she has to do it. Batxillerat include 6 possible ways:

- Art
- Stage skill
- Economic
- Social Sciences
- Technology
- Natural Sciences

On this stage learning languages is required. The main ones' are English, Spanish and Catalan.

In addition, each student has to choose two subjects which are necessary to pass to the University.

2.3.5 Boarding schools

-Boarding schools is one of possibilities where students can learn something. Compared to other schools the main feature of these schools is that their students not only learn everything at very high levels but also live in very comfortable and totally prepared places of residence. These schools can be divided into 2 types:

1- Total Boarding school

2- Particular Boarding school

-The main difference between them is that in particular schools, students are living in residences just a few days a week and then going back home, for a holiday or just weekends.

Main number of students in this type of school are foreigners as in private schools. Here students are more focused on Religion, Sport and Language Education. The system and educational plan can be different from each other because all boarding schools are mostly prepared for foreigners. In this case schools can use the British, Spanish or American system of education.

2.3.6 Segregational Schools

-Specific kind of school which is different from others is segregational. In these schools pupils are studying separately by gender. Boys study only with boys and girls only with girls. The most popular schools in Girona are Bell-lloc for boys and Les Alzines for girls.

Nevertheless, in October of 2022, the prime minister of education Pilar Alegria said that schools with segregation shouldn't exist:

– *“In 21 century there can't be any school, which is working on government's money, that continue working with separated girls and boys”*

– *“Al segle XXI no hi pot haver cap escola que amb finançament públic continuï separant nens i nenes a les aules”*

2.4 Subjects

In Catalonia, students learn something new with a purpose to use this knowledge in the future. In school students learn how everything that they learn can be useful in real life situations.

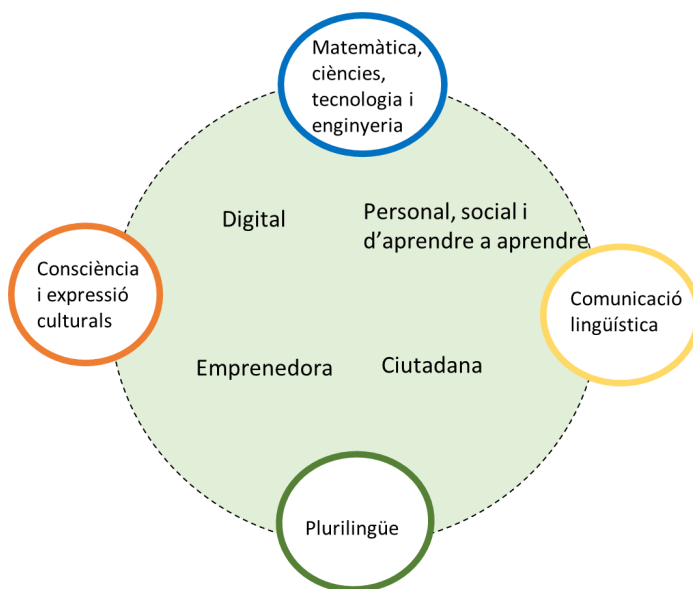
2.4.1 Basic Subjects

During 1-4 ESO students have to learn these amount of subjects:

- Biology and Geology
- Social Sciences: Geography and History
- Physical Education
- Physics and Chemistry

- Spanish language and Literature
- Catalan Language and Literature
- Foreign Language
 - English
 - French
- Mathematics
- Music
- Technology

2.4.1.1. Abilities and purpose of basic education



-All of them we can combine in 4 different groups. All of them have the same purpose, to teach people how to live in society. Basically we can present it like this:

1. Mathematics, sciences, technology and engineering
2. Communication
3. Languages
4. Culture and self expression

All 4 parts of school are necessary to create a personality who is ready to

compensate. And this competence is divided into 4 parts:

- Competence personal, social and intellectual
 - Self regulation in studying
 - Self-marking
 - Emotional richness
 - Cooperation
 - Work in group
- Digital competence
 - Digital and technical abilities
 - Digital identity and new habits in society
- Civil Competence
 - Citizenship and existing in society
 - Global Knowledge
 - Solution global problems

- Competence in the work
 - Personal initiative
 - Critical mindset
 - Creative thinking
 - Researching and problem solving
 - Management of information

2.4.2 Basic subjects in Batxillerat

Subjects	1st Batxillerat	2nd Batxillerat
Spanish Language and Literature	X	X
Catalan Language and Literature	X	X
Foreign Language	X	X
Physical Education	X	-
Philosophy	X	-
History of Philosophy		X
History		X
Tutoring	X	X
Treball de Recerca		(^)
Modal Subject ¹ obligatory	X	X
Modal Subject ¹ 1	X	X
Modal Subject ¹ 2	X	X
Facultative ² for a year (group 1)	X	
Facultative ² for trimester (group 2)	X	

Facultative ² for trimester (group 3)	X	
Facultative ² of all development (SDG)		X
Total	30	30

(^)- Not a full year lesson

All tables was taken from  Segona sessió instituts

Tables are written in Catalan because with translation the meaning of the subjects can be destroyed or changed.

1-Modal subjects which students choose for studying to pass to the university.

- Art

Art: arts plàstiques, imatge i disseny	1r	2n
Cultura Audiovisual	X	
Dibuix Tècnic Aplicat a les Arts Plàstiques i el Disseny I i II	X	X
Projectes artístics	X	
Volum	X	
Disseny		X
Fonaments Artístics		X
Tècniques d'Expressió Gràficoplàstica		X

- Musical analysis

Art: música i arts escèniques	1r	2n
Anàlisi Musical I i II	X	X
Arts Escèniques I i II	X	X
Cor i Tècnica Vocal I i II	X	X
Cultura Audiovisual	X	
Llenguatge i Pràctica Musical	X	
Història de la Música i de la Dansa		X
Literatura Dramàtica		X

- Sciences and Technology

Ciències i tecnologia	1r	2r
Biologia I i II	X	X
Dibuix Tècnic I i II	X	X
Física I i II	X	X
Geologia i Ciències Ambientals I i II	X	X
Química I i II	X	X
Tecnologia i Enginyeria I i II	X	X

- Social sciences

Humanitats i ciències socials	1r	2n
Economia	X	
Història del Món Contemporani	X	
Literatura Universal	X	
Llengua i Cultura Gregues I i II	X	X
Llengua i Cultura Llatines I i II*	X	X
Matemàtiques CS I i II*	X	X
Empresa i Disseny de Models de Negoci		X
Geografia		X
Hisòria de l'Art		X
Literatura Castellana		X
Literatura Catalana		X

- General (in construction)

General (en fase pilot)	1r	2n
Economia, Emprenedoria i Activitat Empresarial	X	
Altra matèria de qualsevol modalitat	X	
Moviments Culturals i Artístics		X
Altra matèria de qualsevol modalitat		X

*-If the subjects doesn't count as obligatory of modality

2-Facultative- necessary to study subjects during 1st-2nd Batxillerat

- Subjects for the 1st course
 - Years ones (group 1)

Annuaus de 1r curs (franja 1)
Totes les modalitats
Biomedicina
Formació i Orientació Personal i Professional
Funcionament de l'Empresa
Món Clàssic
Programació
Psicologia
Segona Lengua Estrangera
Arts
Creació fotogràfica i Cinema
Llenguatges Artístics Contemporanis
Projecte de Comissariat d'Exposicions

- Trimester's ones (group 2)

Trimestrals de 1r curs (franja 2)
Totes les modalitats
Creació Literària
Matemàtica Aplicada
Problemàtiques Socials
Reptes Científics Actuals (Biologia i Geologia)
Altres opcions (Batxibac, EOI, FP...)
Arts
Música i Comunicació
Publicitat

- Trimester's ones (group 3)

Trimestrals de 1r curs (franja 3)
Totes les modalitats
Ciutadania, Política i Dret
Comunicació Audiovisual
Reptes Científics Actuals (Física i Química)
Robòtica
Altres opcions (Batxibac, EOI, FP...)
Arts
Disseny en 2D i 3D
Taller de Creació Escènica

- Optional subjects for the 2nd course

Trimestrals de 2n curs (ODS)
Totes les modalitats
Entorn Sostenible
Pau, Justícia i Corresponsabilitat
Població i Prosperitat
Anuals de 2n curs
Batxibac
EOI
Segona Llengua estrangera
Altres

2.5 Exams

Exams are a very important part of education in Catalonia. Based on marks which got the student will count his final mark for entering the university. Basically the most important exams are in batxillerats and selectivitats.

2.5.1 The university entrance test (PAU) (Selectivitats)

The entering exam to University (PAU) , also named as selectivitat, is an obligatory exam for all students who are finishing school. The exam is built of 2 stages:

- General stage (La fase general)
- Specific stage (La fase específica)

-General stage- everyone, who is studying in the secondary school, has to pass this part which based on 5 exams (tests):

- Catalan Language and Literature
- Spanish Language and Literature
- Foreign language (It can be English, German, French, Italian)
- History
- Facultative subject
 - Latin
 - Mathematics
 - Mathematic for social sciences
 - Basics of Art

-Specific stage- is not necessary to do and is used only to improve the mark. You can choose a maximum of three subjects as a modal subjects, which is the best for you. It can be any of this subjects:

- Music analysis
- Biology
- Science about Earth
- Audiovisual culture
- Art
- Technical Art
- Design
- Economic
- Physics
- Geography
- Greek
- History of Philosophy
- Spanish Literature
- Catalan Literature
- Latin
- Mathematics
- Chemistry

The exams last around one and a half hours. In some exams from subjects like Physics, Chemistry students have to have special equipment and materials, such as calculator or dictionary. For students with special needs some adaptations are prepared for giving everyone the same possibilities. At the end of all exams, students will get the mark which gives them the possibility to calculate their final mark, which will be used when they will try to pass to university.

The Formula that counts the final mark is:

- For Batxillerat students is

The access mark = $0,4 \times \text{qualification of general stage} + 0,6 \times \text{medium mark of Batxillerat}$.

Basically, was counted that for passing and getting a mark enough to get at least 4 from each subject.

- For students who finished cycle of high education *(Cicle formatiu de grau superior)*

The mark for them is counted only by the medium mark which they got during education on the cycles but the minimum mark for them is 5.

The Final mark to pass to University is counting by another formula:

- The Final Mark = The access mark + (A x Qualifying subject 1) + (B x Qualifying subject 2)

-The access mark- mark based on the general stage and *Batxillerat*

- A and B are coefficients which are named by the university for different subjects.

-Qualifying subject- subject which is necessary to pass to university. In this case the final mark can be from 5 to 14 depending on the coefficient of the qualifying subject.

3. Practical part

Now that we know more about both systems we can easily compare both of them. This part can be helpful for teachers who are looking for some tips and new ways of explaining materials.

3.1. Comparison between both systems

Comparison is built on comparing subjects which are taught in one country but not in another. Furthermore, we will compare basic subjects and there will be some interviews from the teachers. Their opinions about the educational system at all and about their subject separately.

3.1.1 Lessons which exist and don't between both countries

The amount of lessons in both countries is huge and probably because of different cultures there are some completely different subjects. Of course, there will not be comparisons of native languages or special kinds of mathematics etc. The best way to show everything is the table:

Ukraine	Spain
World Literature	Biomedicine
Language and Literature of different culture	Robotics
Astronomy	Philosophy
National Defense	History of Philosophy
History of the World	Research project
Civil Education	Engineering
	History of Art
	Economy
	Psychology
	Reception class

3.1.2 Compare Official languages

Before making all the interviews I sent to all teachers a small resume where I explained the main part of education of their subjects. In this case they could understand how their lessons are in Ukraine. The questions were focused on their opinion and what they like and dislike in the education of lessons in other country.

Catalonia: To compare the official language I was speaking with 3 Catalan teachers and one from Ukraine. I was speaking with Anna Prat (Catalan), Natàlia Sánchez Hernández (Spanish) teacher and Pol Fragueras Agustí who is a teacher of Catalan and Reception class.

-Anna Prat and Natalia Sánchez:

Their opinion was very simple. They think that Ukrainian education is more traditional than Catalanian. The number of lessons and the importance of Language was very interesting. In their opinion, when students study language every or almost everyday, it helps them in studying other languages.

They would like to have more hours in classes like Batxillerat because in this case they can explain more for students who really need to know more about their native language. All of this is for giving them the possibility to express themselves better.

-Pol Fragueras Agustí:

Pol thinks that a huge amount of language classes is very important. He thinks that it's perfect that during some exams like History you make some mistakes and it influences your mark. This can be very useful in Catalanian education. Students will learn how to express their ideas better.

Ukraine: In the opinion of Ukrainian teachers, it is very interesting that in Catalonia the most important part is the personality of students. Their opinion, ideas and independence of society. In addition, the way in Spain students are learning literature was loved by Ukrainian teacher. In their opinion it is much better to learn 2-3 texts during the course than reading 20 but very fast and shorter. The role of teacher is different in both countries. That why for ukrainian teacher very interesting was the information that the work of teacher is just to explain the material and help with it. However, other parts like motivation, which shouldn't depend on the teacher, are now the work of students.

3.1.3 Compare Mathematics

For this comparison I was speaking with Maths teachers Rubén Rodríguez and Daniel Sans.

In their opinion, the system is more or less the same. They both agree on that.

In addition, we were speaking about a situation when Algebra and Geometry are separated, teachers think that this separation can be but it doesn't change a lot. Furthermore, if the teacher of Maths is the

same, it doesn't change anything at all because in this case the teacher can explain both subjects as he/she wants.

A very important part of education in Spain is calculators and in Ukraine they don't use them. So, Ruben said that in his opinion it is better to use both systems, sometimes use calculators, for example on exams, to not lose time. And in some other cases, practice mind calculations.

Dani thinks a little bit differently. In his opinion, there is no reason not to use it and spend so much time calculating on paper or in head. It doesn't mean that we don't have to forget to calculate something in head, because it trains brain muscles.

In the last part of our interview we agreed that basically if we take all students in Ukraine and Spain or whenever over the World all students are more or less the same on the basic knowledge.

3.1.4 Compare English

Comparison of English (Catalonia) I have made with two English teachers: Marta Bardé and Montse Rissech. They think that Ukrainian education is more strict than in Catalonia and not based on communication, it is based on memorizing words and information. The way that Ukrainian students have to memorize so many words was very surprising because Ukrainian language is completely different to English.

Nevertheless, they were surprised that students are not very interested in learning language. Even though a lot of stuff right now is more in English, teachers were interested in the way some teachers explain different times in Ukraine. In addition, they think that for them can be hard to explain some grammar constructions to foreign students who are speaking another language in which some structures do not exist. For example gerund which doesn't exist in Ukrainian.

3.1.5 Compare Natural Sciences

Catalonia: For the Natural Sciences I was speaking with teachers of Physics and Chemistry. Both agree that the way students are studying is the same. In their opinion, there is no difference in what way student do the exercise. If the way in the corner is good there is no problem to use it as a possibility. Also these Sciences and others are connected between each other. So there is no problem if some themes are taught in other subjects as well.

Nevertheless, in the opinion of the teachers the education in Ukraine is better in the way that students are more disciplined and more quiet. The level of discipline is completely different in both countries. This gives teachers more possibilities to work with students and don't spend time making silence in the class. In addition, they think that sciences like Physics, Chemistry and other Natural subjects have to be taught for older students. In their opinion, it is almost impossible to teach something to a 12 years old students who have no idea what Physics or Chemistry is. The perfect age for studying is around 14 years old when pupils become more organized and less childish.

Furthermore, the discipline of students totally depends on the primary schools. In the opinion of teachers, all respect has to be shown in the primary school or even kindergarten. In this way students will understand the importance of teachers in their lives. As a result, if this discipline will be created in the students brain, studying will be much better and easier for everyone. Basically for them, it is not very important how students are doing the exercises and which way they use. It is most important to teach respect and discipline at least a little bit to give them an understanding of the importance of education in life.

Ukraine: In the opinion of a Ukrainian teacher, the education in Catalonia has a lot of disadvantages and weaknesses. They think that studying Physics and/or Chemistry has to be more practical. To see everything in real life: more experiments, tests of physics laws etc. There is no need to know the theory of something if you can't use it. So basically she thinks that the Ukrainian system is much better in that way. Of course the theory part is the same so they are more or less the same in both educations. In addition, there are some parts which are better in Catalonia. The constructions of exams. She liked that there are only around 4 exercises about everything they learn. The changing of units. It's a new way of teaching by working with units and it can be useful for explaining it for some students who can't understand the first way.

In conclusion, she said that the Ukrainian education system of Natural science, specifically Physics, is better in Ukraine than in Catalonia. But there are a lot of features which can be shared between both education systems.

3.1.6 Compare Physical Education

For Physical Education teachers, the education in Ukraine is much more strict than in Catalonia. There is much more discipline and control. Of course in his opinion each country has different types of education based on their history, culture, etc. Based on this, each system has their positive and negative parts. There is no bad system at all, each can be used in different situations.

The education of foreign students is a different experience for him but it doesn't give an understanding of how Ukrainian people are. For the teacher, it was very impressive to have a Ukrainian student because it's a new experience and knowledge about education. It can be useful to use some part of the Ukrainian system in Catalanian education.

In conclusion the teacher said that the Ukrainian system of Physical Education is good if students just want to improve their abilities in volleyball, basketball and football because we are learning only these subjects. In addition, they are learning more about discipline and being more responsible to orders. The Catalanian system in their opinion is to teach students about the importance of Physical Education in life and give them the possibility to try new kinds of sport. All of these were made in a way to have a chance that in the future old students will remind lessons of Physical Education and will do some exercises just because they want to.

3.1.7 Relationship between teachers and students

The relationship between teachers and students is very important during studying. By my own experience I can say that this part is very different in both countries.

- In Spain relationships are more similar to word friend. When pupils are speaking with teachers they use the form “you” (“Tu”) which is not a formal variant. Like this the respect which has to be shown disappears. So basically teachers here are just friends to whom you can speak as you wish.
- In Ukraine right now relationships are more similar to old variants. Teacher is not a friend for students, is a mentor whose responsibility and job is to teach students. The most important part is respect which has to be shown to teachers. In most of the schools at the start of the lesson all students have to be in their places and be ready to say “Good morning/afternoon” to the teacher. When another teacher comes during the class everyone also has to stand up to say Good morning already to this teacher. Like this, students are taught how to be respectful to older and more clever pupils.
- But this system is going to change in the future. One of the purposes of NUS (New Ukrainian School) is to destroy these old stereotypes in education and replace them with new ones. Probably in 10 or less years, the relationships between teachers and students in Ukraine and Spain will be the same.

3.2 Comparison table

In this part, I would like to compare the main parts of educational systems, in a table form. I chose exactly these parts because they have the biggest influence in the educational process. All information was gotten from different resources: websites, interviews, etc. Nevertheless, this part is only comparing both systems without creating an idea of a new one. With this table everyone can choose the best parts of each system and create new ideas for their own system of education. Some information here is collected by interviews with teachers.

Differencies	Ukraine	Catalunya
Environment	More Strict	More Relaxed
Ways of Development	All sides Education	Students choose their ways

Number of lessons per week	Each day around 7-8 lessons	Everyday 6 lessons
Mark system	Marks form 1 to 12	Marks from 1 to 10
Length of lessons	Lessons are going 45 minutes	Lessons are going 1 hour
Number of terms per year	The year divided into 2 semesters	The year divided into 3 trimesters
Number of years	From 1rs to 11th grade	Primero- 6 years, ESO- 4 years, Batxillerat- 2 years Totally- 12 years
Exams	Three final exams: SFE(4th and 9th grade) and IEE	One big final Exam: Selectivitat
Reforms	Building NUS (New Ukrainian School)	Not have new big reforms
First year of education	The first year can be started at 5, 6 or 7 years. Studying for 11 years.	Studying from 6 to 16 years old
Start of the year	First day of the educational years start at 1st of September	First day start at the closest Monday to the 15th
Different types of schools	Just regular school or pension school	A lot types of school
Relationships with teachers	Teachers are mentors	Teachers are like friends
Students have to be	Students are more disciplined but with bad expression of opinion	Students express their opinion better but less disciplined

Schools with focus on some subjects	School with profile subjects	All schools are the same
Types of works during education	More focused in the work in group and cooperation	Mixed of cooperation works and singles

3.3 Conclusion :

As we can see, education is very different even in European countries which are connected. There are a lot of differences and some of them are better in one country than in another. The goal of my project research was to choose the best from both systems but in reality it is impossible to say what is better. Everyone has their own opinion and vision of perfect education. So I decided to post my research on a website, where people can read it and maybe get inspired by my idea of a new educational system. This work can be very useful for a lot of students and teachers around the world. Here people can find new ways of learning things and ways to teach something. Nevertheless, this idea of my work and this work by itself is not finished. I compared only 2 educational systems out of hundreds. Everyone else who experienced others can explain how their educational system works. In this way people can choose more good parts from different systems. After this research I have learned how different education systems can be in different countries and this let me understand that the education system can be changed and improve the methodology and benefit the students.

In addition, I would like to say thank you to all the teachers who participated in the interviews and separately to my friend-programmer from Ukraine who helped me with the web-site.

Conclusió

Com podem veure, l'educació és molt diferent fins i tot als països europeus que estan connectats. Hi ha moltes diferències i algunes d'elles són millors en un país que en un altre. L'objectiu del meu projecte de recerca era triar el millor d'ambdós sistemes, però en realitat és impossible dir què és millor. Cadascú té la seva opinió i visió de l'educació perfecta. Així que vaig decidir publicar la meua recerca en un lloc web, on la gent la pugui llegir i potser inspirar-se en la meua idea d'un nou sistema educatiu. Aquest treball pot ser molt útil per a molts estudiants i professors d'arreu del món. Aquí la gent pot trobar noves maneres d'aprendre coses i maneres d'ensenyar alguna cosa. No obstant això, aquesta idea de la meua obra i aquesta obra per si sola no està acabada. Només he comparat 2 sistemes educatius de centenars. Tothom que hagi experimentat altres persones pot explicar com funciona el seu sistema educatiu. D'aquesta manera la gent pot triar més peces bones de diferents sistemes.

Després d'aquesta investigació he après com poden ser els diferents sistemes educatius en diferents països i això em va fer entendre que el sistema educatiu es pot canviar i millorar la metodologia i beneficiar els estudiants.

A més, m'agradaria donar les gràcies a tots els professors que van participar en les entrevistes i per separat al meu amic programador d'Ucraïna que em va ajudar amb el lloc web.

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5. Annexes

5.1 Interview questions

- Spanish-Catalan (Natàlia Sánchez Hernández, Anna Prat)
 1. What surprised you the most about Ukrainian education?
 2. Do you think where is harder to teach me?(On base of my words)
 3. Do you have any problems with education students from abroad?
 4. Which parts do you like more in their system than in yours?
 5. Was it hard to study a new language for students abroad?
- English (Marta Barbe, Montse Rissech)
 1. What do you think about the educational system of Ukraine?
 2. Do Ukrainian students have enough English?
 3. Which part of English is the worst and the best in their education?
 4. Would you like to bring something from their system to yours?
 5. Was it hard to communicate with Ukrainian students?
- Sciences (Physics-Química)(Josep Martí, Monica Bogatell)
 1. Was something that impressed you the most?
 2. The knowledge of Ukrainian students is good compare to Spanish?
 3. Which part of education was the hardest, in your opinion?
 4. Do you see the difference between these systems? If yes, tell some of them.
 5. Do you want to take something from their system and start using it here?
- Maths (Rubén Rodríguez, Daniel Sans)
 1. Is the explanation in Ukraine the same as here?
 2. Is it good to separate algebra and Geometry in 2 different lessons
 3. What do you think about calculators here in Ukraine? Is it really necessary?
 4. Do you think calculation in mind is good?
 5. Ukrainian students are better at Maths than Spanish? Or are they more or less the same?
- Physical Education (Tito)
 1. What was your first thought when you heard that you will teach someone from Ukraine?

2. What surprised you about these students?
 3. Did you have any problems with them?
 4. Tell your opinion about the Ukrainian system of education and students.
 5. Do you think that students from Ukraine are weaker or stronger compared to Spanish students?
- Language (Paul)
 1. Is it hard for you to be the only teacher of new students(Aule de Aculida)(I don't know the writing)?
 2. What's your opinion about Ukrainian students as students at all?
 3. Would you like to create special schools or days only for learning languages?
 4. Do you think that English is enough for you to study? Would you like to learn another language?
 5. What would you like to use from Ukrainian Education here in Spain?

5.2 Pre Interview resume

Interview

- Spanish-Catalan (Natàlia Sánchez Hernández, Anna Prat)

In Ukraine students have to learn at least 2 languages. Ukrainian and English. In some schools other languages like German or Spanish. The Ukrainian language is very hard so in schools the teacher of Ukrainian is a very important person. results of their work are available to see in all subjects. Because of this in schools, the number of classes is bigger. Around 10 hours a week. Some of them go for literature, more or less 3 hours, sometimes 4 if the teacher needs it. Mostly the teacher of Ukrainian language and literature is the same. During classes a very big part is the work of students. Every hour students have to go to the blackboard and write some sentences in the way to see their mistakes and correct them. On base this teacher puts marks almost everyday. So it's very easy to fix your mark if you got 2. During 6 years from 5 to 11 grades. Students have to understand all parts of the language. Furthermore, we all get mark for calligraphy. In literature very often we have to memorize poetry of famous Ukrainian writers. During one year they learn around 20 big stories (about the size of half of Don Quixote,depending on the text) and some small texts.
- English (Marta Barbe, Montse Rissech)

English in Ukraine is gradually becoming more popular in schools. Students are not very interested in learning it because English and Ukrainian are completely different languages. In my opinion the way teachers teach is bad. From the first year the teacher just told us to

memorize the word. Later in secondary and high school everything changed. Teachers give us around 10 words everyday for studying and with this we had to do a lot of grammar and vocabulary. Sadly but speaking wasn't so good. When we had an exam (Speaking) We just had to remember the text which she said to us and forget about it. But It's possible to understand them when mostly for students, even writing becomes hard. In the end of school students are going to take an exam and English can be one of them. For those who decided to do it, schools choose special hours with teachers. In this hour they are working in all parts of language. In a week we have around 3 hours of english. But right now in Ukraine, the government wants to put a law which gives the possibility to teach lessons in English for all subjects.

- Sciences (Physics-Quimica) (Josep Marti, Monica Bogatell)

Physics and Chemistry are obligatory for all students. They start studying it from 7th grade (2 ESO) until the end. During this time we learn all parts of both sciences.

Physics: All types of motion (Direct, circular, accelerated and non-accelerated), work, electric current, heat, optics, radiation, molecular motion, humidity, surface tension of water, atomic structure, quantum physics.

Chemistry: Relative molecular mass, combination reactions, chemical properties of oxygen, classification of chemical reactions, combustion and oxidation, electric current in electrolytes, activity series of metals, interaction of acids with metals, Mendeleev's periodic laws and system of chemical elements, basic inorganic compounds, mass fraction of a substance in a compound , redox reactions, carbohydrates and organic substances, chemistry in industry.

Everything I wrote we learn in this order. In Chemistry lessons we always have to have a Periodic table around us and we have to use it during exams. Except this we also have some tables in which we have some unmemorable stuff. For example, if salt is created if we mix one metal with another or not. In physics we often have lab works where all students can see all the laws which they studied.

- Maths (Rubén Rodríguez, Dani)

Maths is the second most important subject in Ukraine. We are studying it from 1st grade until 11. During the first 5 years it's called Maths as here, but starting from 6th grade this lesson is divided into 2: Algebra and Geometry. Mostly the number of lessons is around 5 hours a week. Teacher is the same for both so which lessons will be the next one he/she decides. Most teachers try to explain everything as a game or by giving examples where and when this knowledge can be used in real life. During lessons we made small breaks for jokes or lessons of real life which very often connected with something that happened in the class. For example when a student was caught while he drank a coca, the teacher did not argue with him. In the opposite way she just explains the bad effects of this, and after that you don't want to buy it anymore at all. Algebra is a more boring or hard lesson for all students. So teachers

are trying to find a way to explain it in a very easy way and not making hard combinations. Often they create a list of steps which you have to do. In this way students can understand what he/she has to do.

Interesting part is that in Ukraine students can use calculator only in 2 lessons Physics and Chemistry. During math students do calculations on the paper or in mind. Some students upgrade this ability and have the possibility to multiply a double digit number in head. Teacher explain how to do it, rest depends on the students.

- Physical Education (Tito)

In Ukraine all PE lessons also start at the gym but with very big differences. For the start, they should stay in line.

They should stay from the highest one to the lowest. First going boys than girls. They have one student who is the leader of the group. He/she should each lesson check if all students are in the class. He/she has a register with all names to check if all are here. They are doing this in case to compare children to each other with the purpose to show the possible improvement and that you can be better. And making this line teach you to be responsible. Because, if you did something wrong the leader could say to repeat everything again. That wastes a lot of time. Each year they have more or less the same system of education. In autumn-early winter we are playing volleyball. Most of winter they are learning basketball. And in spring most part is Football. Of course sometimes they mix them to refresh our minds.