Teach to motivate

Success factors in fostering the study of modern languages in Romania's education system

1. ENSURING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- two foreign languages during compulsory education;
- a competence-based curriculum developed in line with the set of key competences promoted at European level;
- compulsory study of two foreign languages as the national pre-university education curriculum provides;
- different foreign language study programs;
- student's decision based curriculum broadens foreign language education;
- compulsory assessment of language proficiency.

2. NATIONAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULUM

- Compulsory curriculum
- Primary school curriculum L1 A1
- Lower secondary school curriculum L1 A2/ L2 A1
- Upper secondary school curriculum L1 B2/L2 B1

• Elective curriculum

- the second modern language primary school;
- the third foreign language lower and upper secondary school;
- development of CLIL studies;
- a third foreign language, as an elective subject, selected from the national curricular offer;
- CLIL as elective studies;
- annually each school inspectorate endorses the syllabi of these new subjects designed and put forth by each school.

• LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY MOTHER TONGUE INSTRUCTION

- Students belonging to the nationally recognized minorities can choose to study in their mother tongue.
- 14 officially recognized minority languages: Bulgarian/Croatian/Czech/German/Greek/Hungarian/Italian/Polish/Romany/Russian/Serbian/Slovak/Turkish/Ukrainian;
- Textbooks developed in accordance with these syllabi are also made available free of charge to pupils and teachers, in printed and digital form (<u>https://www.manuale.edu.ro/</u>);
- the implementation of the project Competence and Efficiency in Teaching Romanian to Children and Pupils belonging to National Minorities in Romania.

2. NATIONAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULUM

- English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, modern Turkish, and modern Hebrew.

L1 - first modern language

- English- studied by 2.017.108 students;
- French– studied by 188.153 students;
- German studied by 34.082 students;
- Spanish (4.482 students), Italian (2.032 students), Portuguese (171 students), Chinese (170 students), Japanese (119 students), Turkey (73 students), and Russian (60 students).

L2 - second modern language

- French– studied by 947.205 students;
- German studied by 144.013 students;
- English- studied by 132.637 students;
- Spanish (8.296 students), Italian (7.092 students), Turkey (2.572 students), Russian (920 students), Japanese (101 students), and Chinese (91 students).

UPPER SECONDARY COMPLETION ASSESSMENT

2. NATIONAL FOREIGN LANGUAGE CURRICULUM

Acknowledgment of students' linguistic proficiency

- A linguistic competence attestation
- A language proficiency certificate
- Francophone baccalaureate diploma
- Spanish baccalaureate diploma

Capitalizing on the opportunities offered by the EU's Erasmus+

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

3. TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Academic training
- In-service training

The Ministry of Education has employed different strategies to support teachers' professional development, such as:

- implementation of the didactic mentoring program;
- providing teacher training in the field of new curriculum implementation through national programs, such as *Relevant Curriculum, Open Education for All*

Are you superstitious? 5th grade

- facilitating teachers' participation in Erasmus+ projects, training workshops, seminars, as well as summer schools
 offered by specialized institutions abroad;
- granting didactic career incentives for purchasing IT equipment, educational softwares, and training courses.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN ROMANIAN PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOSTERING COLLABORATION

4. COOPERATION

- Cooperation with ECML
- Relating language curricula, tests and examinations to the Common European Framework of Reference Programme
- Content and Language Integrated Learning Programme
- Collaboration with various governamenatal organisations and institutions specialized in linguistic education:
 - French and Spanish bilingual intergovernmental memoranda;
 - The French Institute, Cervantes Institute, Goethe Institute;
 - Embassy of Spain;
 - U.S. Embassy, Embassy of France, Embassy of Spain, Embassy of Italy, Romanian U.S. Fulbright Commission;
 - Embassy of Spain, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, U.S. Embassy.

Thank you!