

C 5.2 A WEEK IN MY LIFE



C 5.2.4.

We explore the typical educational path followed by a Maltese student

Educational material adapted from the article L-EDUKAZZJONI, written by the teachers of year 6 Santa Venera B, published as a book L-AMBJENT UMAN, publ. Curriculum Department, 2005

A. Read this. The Education System

Education starts at home. When a couple has a child they immediately start teaching the child to develop. However this is not enough.

Hence the creation of schools to help parents in the education of their children.



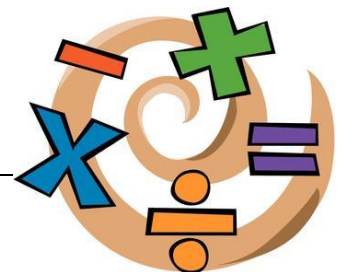
1. When children are three years old, they start to attend the **Kindergarten**. Here they meet children of their own age and learn to play together, and to share with one another.
2. At the age of five they go to **Primary school**, and they spend six years there. They learn Maltese, English, Religion, Mathematics, and cultural subjects such as History, Geography, Art and Music. In the primary school, step by step, the children learn to read and write well.
3. The Kindergarten and the Primary school are found in every town and village in Malta and Gozo.

4. At eleven years of age, the children attend **Secondary school**, where they are taught more subjects. For every subject they will have a different teacher. In these schools we find Science laboratories, art rooms and in many gymnasiums too.
5. Schools today are divided into ten colleges, nine of which are in Malta, and one in Gozo. Every college is run by a Principal.
6. After secondary school there are youths who start working. Many others attend post-secondary schools. Many also go to the **Junior College** and afterwards to **MCAST** or to **University**.
7. Education is very important not only to enable us to find the work we wish to do, but also to become better Citizens.

B. Through EDUCATION we learn how to view people in a holistic manner.

Through every activity and subject taught we learn how to communicate better, and think and become responsible citizens. Everything leads us towards the workplace and towards social life, meaning life with others.

1. The teaching of languages helps us to learn how to think, how to verbalize our ideas and to talk sensibly and not randomly. The written and spoken language helps us throughout our lives. Reading helps us understand other viewpoints and recognise the diverse number of books available.



2. Through Mathematics we learn how to think, reason especially where numbers are concerned and reach conclusions.



3. Religion and Social Studies teach us about belief and culture. Through these we learn about acceptable rules of behaviour within society.

4. Drama, Art and Music teach us to appreciate better the beauty in life and the beautiful qualities of humanity. We learn to appreciate and respect cultures and the ways of life of other peoples.

5. Sports activities help us grow in a healthy manner and teach us how to work with others. Through games we learn:

- ❖ how to socialise with our friends
- ❖ become independent
- ❖ we learn how to compete through a sense of friendship, and celebrating with the winners
- ❖ we learn how to accept a failure and we learn through our own mistakes
- ❖ we learn to be persistent and not easily give up
- ❖ we are not lazy
- ❖ we learn discipline
- ❖ we get used to sharing our ideas, giving in and planning together
- ❖ we get used to organising our free time

6. When children work together, they learn how to share ideas, become tolerant by accepting others and this helps them later on at the workplace where they

might one day find themselves working on a project with colleagues around the same table.

C. Answer by filling in the blanks with the words provided.

Social Studies	the running	skills	subjects
citizens	distract	studying	The duty



1. Many people work in the school. Everyone has an important role to play. _____ of the school is the duty of the Head of School. To help him there are the Assistant heads.

2. Teachers are very important in every school. They have the responsibility to teach the students a number of _____ such as English, Mathematics, Maltese, Religion, _____ and Science.

3. Students, on the other hand, have _____ to cooperate with their teachers by paying attention during lessons and _____. They should never _____ the teachers from their duties.

4. In school we are not only taught the subjects we mentioned. In school we also develop all our _____ so that in the future we find ourselves in the workplace and we also become good _____.

D. Mark the right answer.

1. Our education starts

- a) in school.
- b) in church.
- c) in the family.
- d) through friends.



2. Primary school is

- a) between the age of 2 and 5.
- b) after 11 years.
- c) before the age of 5.
- d) between the age of 5 and 11.

3. After primary school, children attend

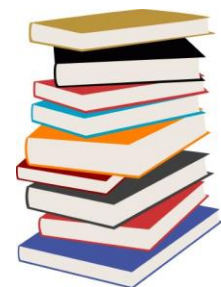
- a) secondary school
- b) university
- c) they attend the school of music
- d) they attend private school.

4. Schools in Malta are

- a) All state schools.
- b) All church schools.
- c) State and church.
- d) Run by the government, the church, and parent's federations.

5. Lessons about the environment and Maltese culture are mostly taught:

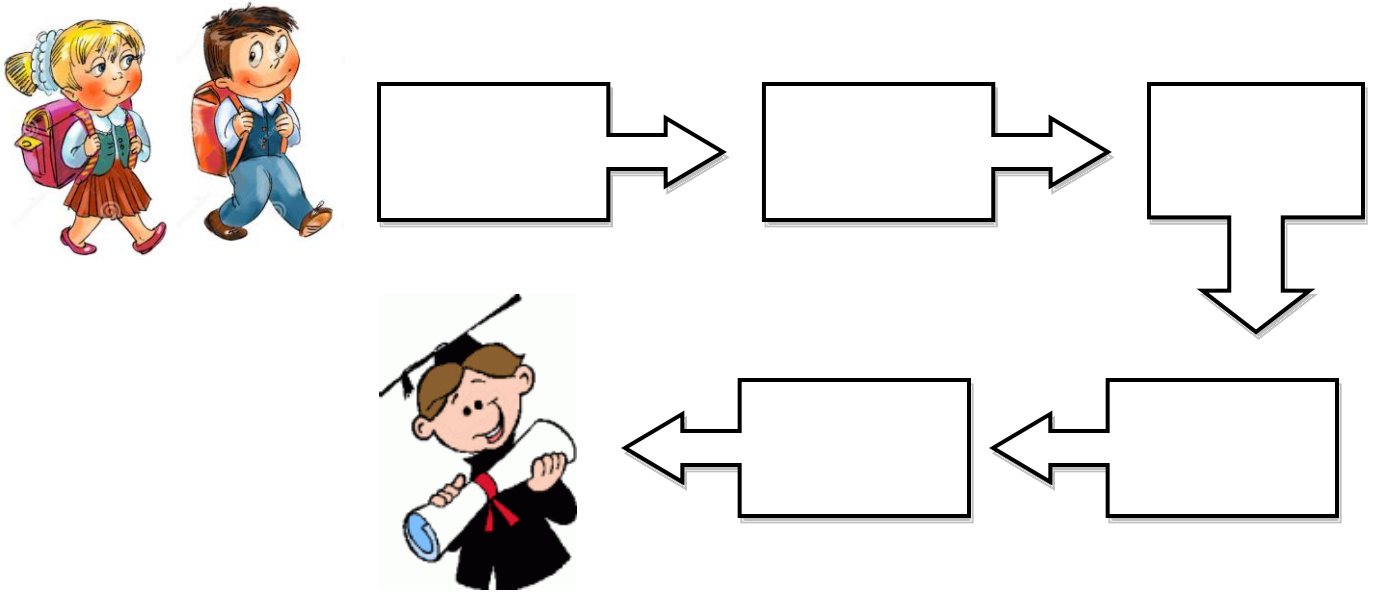
- a) In Mathematics.
- b) In Religion.
- c) In PE.
- d) In Social Studies.



E. My Path through School.

Place these after each other according to the path followed in school.

Junior College University Kindergarten Primary school Secondary school



F. Which of these lead to your total development as a student?

Draw only the right boxes.

sports	discussion groups	reading of newspapers
gallivanting	interest in the news	working well in a group
encouragement	bad results	working in class
long hours watching television	gossiping	little or no studying