

LUNDE 10-ÅRIGE SKOLE in NORWAY

We come from the southern part of Norway, from the Canal Borough NOME. Nome has approx. 6700 residents and is situated in the heart of Telemark. There are two built up areas in Nome, LUNDE and Ulefoss. Ulefoss is the municipality centre with the town house. Lunde is a bit smaller, but we have got smaller and bigger factories, a fantastic nature and short way if we want to go to the sea (about 50 km) or into the mountains (about 40 km).

The beautiful Telemark Canal is one of the prettiest tourist attractions in Norway as it threads its way through our municipality and we have train and bus connections to the Oslo. The distance Oslo - Lunde is approx. 170 km.

Lunde 10-årige skole

We belong to Lunde 10-årige skole, a combined primary and a lower secondary school. The pupils are from 6 to 16 years old, grades 1-10.

Grades 8-10 have excellent renewed or new buildings, and we hope to start renewing the rest of the buildings this year.

Pupils and Employees

Lunde 10-årige skole has 339 pupils divided into 17 classes. Each class has 2 form teachers.

Grades 1-7: 231 pupils

Grades 8-10: 108 pupils

Only grades 1-7 is part of this Comenius project.

We are approx 50 Employees:

Head teacher:

Nils Rune Midtbøen

Deputy Head/Department leader grades 1-7:

Trine Amundsen

Department leader grades 8-10:

Jarl Håvard Borgen

The School Day

Grades 1 to 4 do 18,5 hours a week.

Grades 5 to 7 do 20,25 hours a week.

Grades 8-10 do 22,5 hours a week.

The pupils go to school 190 days a year.

The Norwegian School System

Education for all is a basic percept of Norwegian policy. **Children and young people must have an equal right to education, regardless of where they live, gender social and cultural background or any special needs.**

All public education in Norway is free of charge, while kindergartens have parental fee.

Kindergartens

The Government has the overall responsibility for quality development, management and financing of the kindergarten sector, and allocates earmarked funds for the running.

The Kindergarten Act governs kindergarten activities in Norway.

Kindergartens provide education as well as offering supervision and care.

The objectives of the Norwegian Kindergarten Promotion are: Kindergarten places for all children whose parents so wish, high quality and low prices.

Primary and Secondary Education and training

The state bears the overall responsibility for the Education Act with regulations, contents and financing of primary and secondary education and training.

The municipalities are responsible for operating and administering primary and lower secondary schools, whereas the county authorities are responsible for the upper secondary education and training. Legislation and regulations, including the National Curriculum, form a binding framework, but within this framework the municipal and county authorities, schools and teachers can influence the implementation of education and training.

Each school has a head teacher and various boards, councils and committees.

Facts

Compulsory primary and lower secondary schooling in Norway lasts for ten year and children start school the year they become six.

Primary school, "Barneskole", grades 1-7, age 6-13.

Lower secondary school, "Ungdomsskole", grades 8-10, age 13-16.

Students almost always have to change school when they enter lower secondary school and upper secondary school, as most schools only offer one of the levels.

Private schools have private ownership and are approved in accordance with the Private Education Act. These schools receive 85 of the operating costs of publicly owned schools.

The education is founded on the principle of equity and the education is based on our National Curriculum. All pupils are to share a common foundation of knowledge, culture and values. The subject curricula include competence aims for the pupils after certain grades. All the subjects have aims after grades 4, 7 and 10. (Some also have after grade 2).

The Directorate is responsible for preparing examinations, national tests and diagnostic tests.

English is a compulsory foreign language from year 1. In the lower secondary school pupils can in addition choose between another foreign language and in-depth studies in Norwegian, English or Sami.

Day Care Facilities for School Children ("SFO")

From 1 January 1999 all municipalities have been legally obliged to provide day care facilities before and after school for children in grades 1-4. These facilities are to allow the children to play and have cultural and leisure activities suited for their age, functional level and interests.

They are to provide good conditions for development for children with disabilities.

Children, Pupils and Students with Special Needs

Kindergartens are educationally important for children with disabilities. A child with disabilities has first priority for admission to kindergarten if a place is deemed to be of use for him or her.

In schools pupils who do not, or cannot, achieve a satisfactory learning yield from the ordinary teaching, has right to special needs education. Special needs education is as far as possible to be planned in collaboration with the pupil and parents. Pupils receiving special education should have an individual learning plan

Home – School

The National Parents' Committee for Primary and Lower Secondary Education (FUG) acts as an independent advisory body in questions concerning home-school cooperation. It is especially responsible to stimulating the dialogue between homes and schools.

Higher Education

The state is responsible for the universities and university colleges. Each institution has a board which is responsible for the direction and organisation of operations.

The topic of equal opportunities is just as important as in lower education. The universities and Colleges Act states that "Universities and university colleges are to work actively, purposefully and systematically to achieve gender equality for all job categories at the institution."

