



# The Austrian school system

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## I. General educating school

This type of school start for kids from the age of 11 - 14 - 'lower level' (in german language: 'Unterstufe') and continues for kids from the age of 15 – 18 'upper level' (in german 'Oberstufe') Goal of u.m. schools is to provide thorough general knowlegde finishing with graduation (a-level) in the highest class. Students who choose this school types very often decide to study at the University after graduation.  
All subjects are evaluated with five grades 1-5, one being the best grade.

### 1. the Gymnasium

including Latin, Greek and a modern language (i.e. French, Spanish, Italian, etc...) special emphasis on modern language

Some schools further focus on

- a) Music
- b) Sports

Here's an example for subjects of a typical Gymnasium:

Subjects	Hours p/week
Religion	2
German	4
English	3
French	3
History	2
Geography	2
Mathematics	3
Biology	3
Chemistry	2
Music	2
Arts	2
Physical Education	3
<b>TOTAL HOURS</b>	<b>31</b>

### 2. Realgymnasium

including Latin, and a modern language (i.e. French, Spanish, Italian, etc...), additional: geometry, more mathematics and natural science subjects

### 3. Economic Gymnasium

incl. Latin OR a modern language,  
additional: more chemistry, economy, pychology, philospie



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## II. Vocational schools

for students of the age of 15 – 19 all finishing with graduation

Goal of under-mentioned schools is to provide students with thorough preparation for many professions in the field of

1. Economy
2. Technique
3. Arts
4. Social professions
5. Agriculture

Students who choose this school type very often start working after graduation.

In both school types most of the subjects are obligatory, there are a few subjects they can choose, for instance, between several second languages. Lunches are usually taken after school.

*into* Schüleraustausch usually seeks spaces in schools from type I. as the vocational schools often are too difficult for an exchange student.