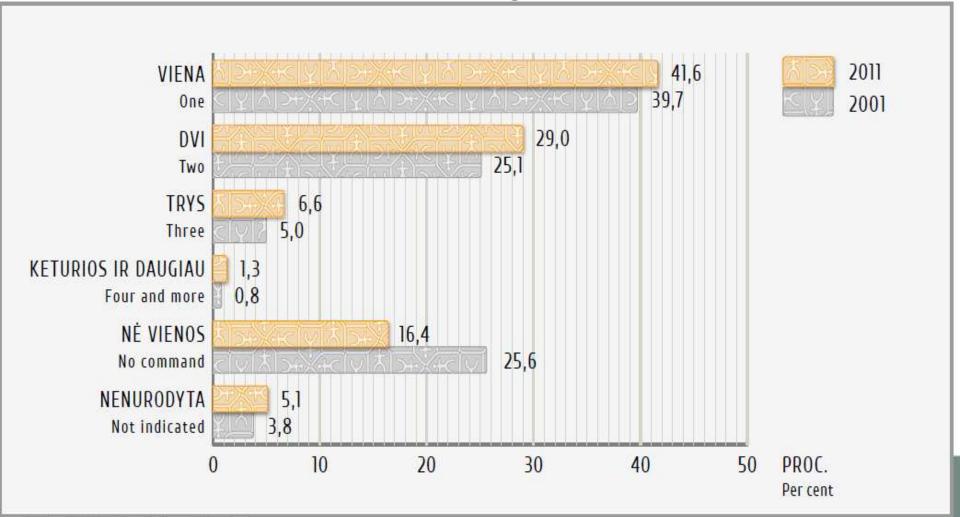
Language Teaching Policy: Lithuania

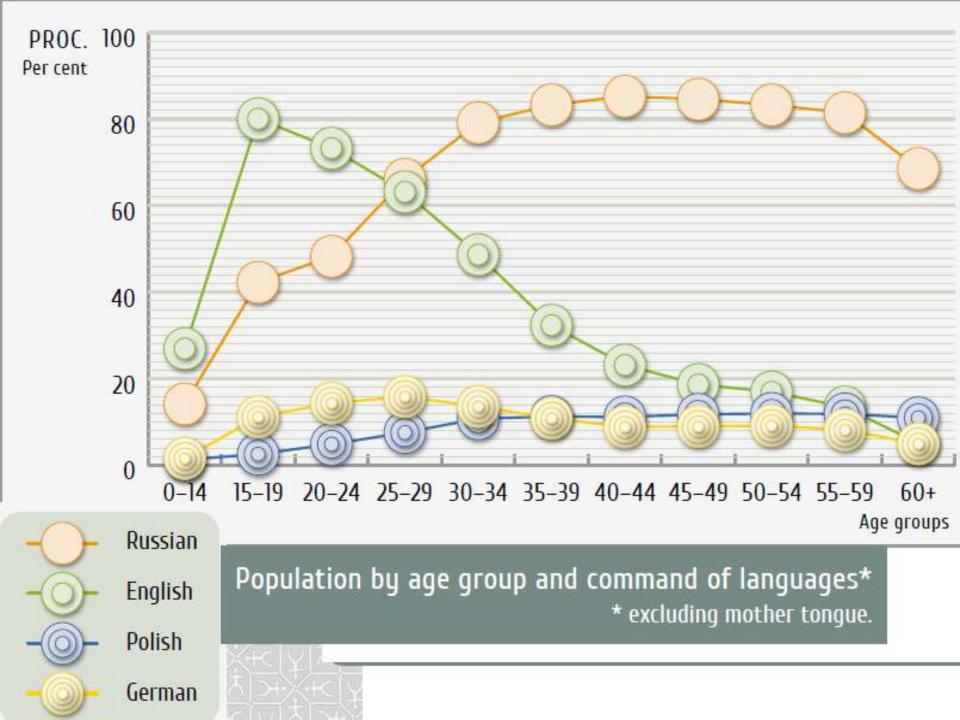
Vilma Bačkiūtė May 31, 2013



Population Census 2001 / 2011 www.stat.gov.lt

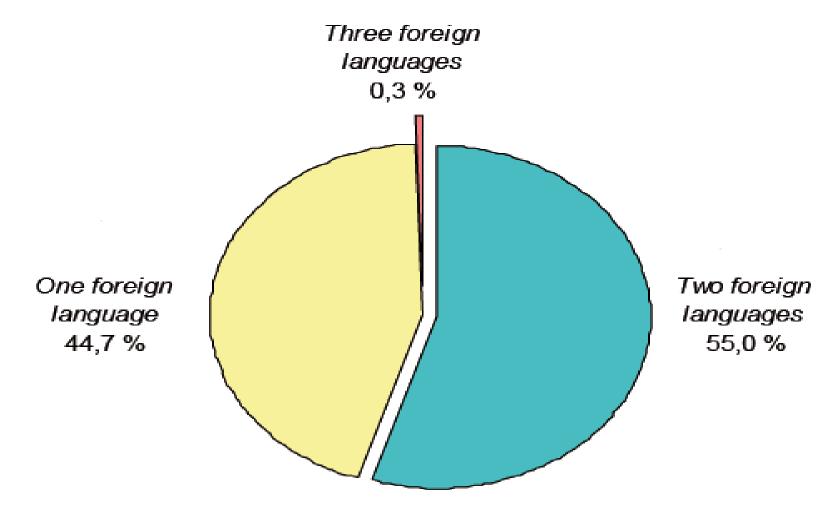


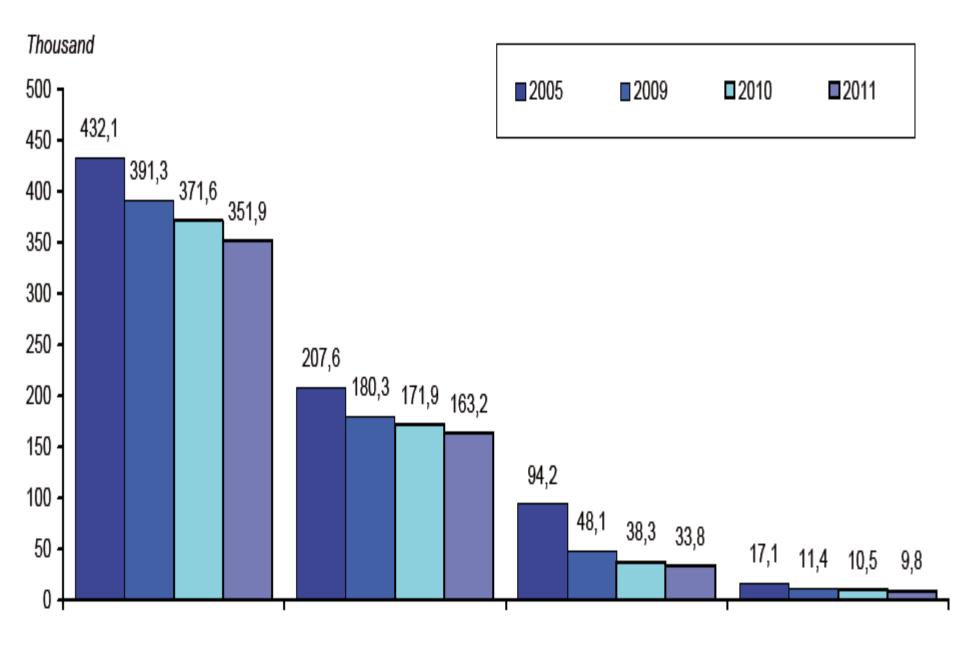
Population by command of languages* * excluding mother tongue.



Students studying foreign languages compared to the total number of students, 2011–2012

by the Educational and Cultural Statistics Division. Lithuania





English

Russian

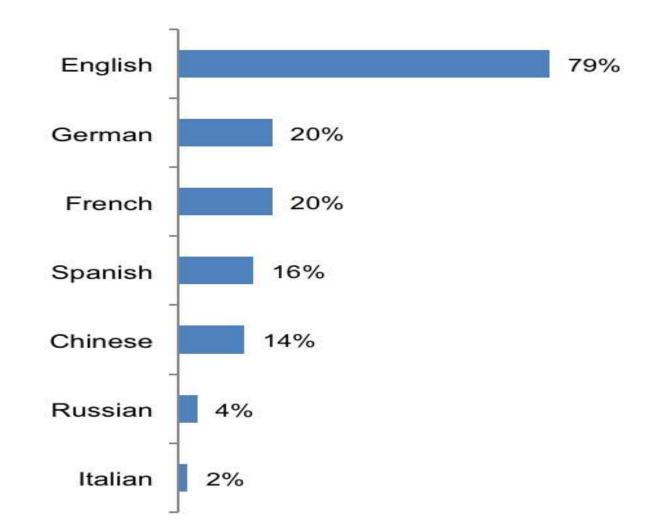
German

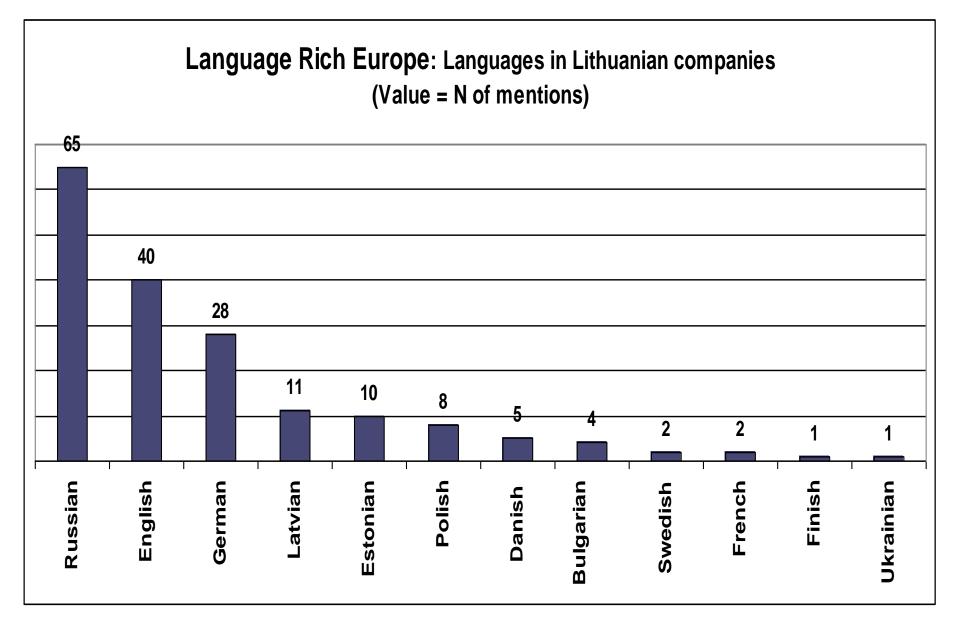
French

Eurobarometer 2012

QE1b And for children to learn for their future?

answers: languages with more than 3%





www.language-rich.eu

Language Education Policy

IN PLACE

- Early language learning: English, German or French as the first foreign language
- Lower secondary school: two foreign languages compulsory
- Upper secondary school: one foreign language is compulsory
- University entry: International language exams accepted (B1 and higher)

Language Education Policy

IN PROGRESS

- Criteria-referenced evaluation: CEFR levels for foreign languages
- B1 [B2] level or higher is compulsory: one EU language for state-funded university entry
- Language requirements for all teachers: one foreign (EU) language at B1 level or higher
- Lithuanian Language Exam for national minority students

Language Education Policy

GAPS

- Upper secondary school: one foreign language is enough
- Limited language offer: English, German, French, and Russian
- Language Demand by labour market: English, Russian, Nordic
- **Pre-service teacher training:** one-language teachers, only the traditional four languages
- Administrative restrains: lack of flexibility in teacher recruitment, fixed learners' groups, choice of languages, timetable, etc.

Ačiū už dėmesį.

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