Educational Reception in Rotterdam and Barcelona
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Glossary of terms and acronyms

Allochtoon: In Dutch, a person born abroad. In the Netherlands this term is used to refer to persons of immigrant origin, either from first or second generation. Allochtoon is anybody born outside the Netherlands or with at least one parent born abroad (CBS 2003).

Autochtoon: Person born in the Netherlands from (both) Dutch parents.

Autonomía (or Comunidad Autónoma): Each of the 17 regions in which the Spanish federal system is divided.

Bachillerato: In Spain, Senior General Education, the academic track after obligatory secondary education.

BOOR (Bestuur Openbaar Onderwijs Rotterdam): Board of governors of the public schools in the municipality of Rotterdam.

Bridge class (brugklas): Class combining students with different tracking advice, normally during the first year of secondary education, until teachers make a definitive decision about which track each student must go.

BUP (Bachillerato Unido Polivalente): Until 1990 BUP was the academic track of secondary education, Secondary General Education, comprised of three courses between ages 15 and 17. The vocational alternative was FP (Formación Profesional). Presently the BUP has been replaced by ‘Bachillerato’ and the vocational track by ‘Ciclos Formativos’ (CFGM).

Ciclos Formativos (or CFGM): In Spain, vocational education. It comprises a Junior level and a Senior Level.


CIU (Convergencia i Unio): Conservative-nationalistic party of Catalonia.

Charter school (‘concertada’): In Spain, a privately owned publicly funded school. Charter schools are private schools which sign a covenant (‘concierto’) with the public administration in order to obtain public subsidies.

CED (Center for Educational Consulting): A semi-private institution that provides pedagogical advice to schools, supporting them in the implementation of the educational priority policy, reception, and teaching of Dutch as a second language.

Cito test: A school achievement test taken in Dutch schools at the end of primary education, around age 11 or 12. Based on their scores, pupils receive advice for a particular track of secondary education. Although the Cito test is not the official national standard its use is widespread among schools.

CUMI funds: General funds from the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science to fight educational disadvantage, specifically earmarked for ethnic minority students. Later substituted by Leerplusarrangement VO.

DSO (Dienst Stedelijk Onderwijs): Department of Education of the Municipality of Rotterdam. Later substituted by JOS (Youth, Education and Society).

ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya): Republican Party of Catalonia, that stands for a progressive nationalist approach.

ESO (Educación Secundaria Obligatoria): Obligatory secondary education in Spain. It comprises four courses from 12 to 16 year old. After completion students can proceed to post-obligatory
secondary education, having to choose between the academic track (Bachillerato) or the professional track (Ciclos Formativos).

**Estado de las Autonomías**: Spanish federal state.

**GRECO programme** (Programa Global de Regulación y Coordinación de la Extranjería y la Inmigración en España): National programme for the integration of immigrants in Spain issued within the framework of the Law 8/2000. In 2006 it was substituted by the programme PECI.

**Flexible tracking** (Agrupamientos flexibles): Schools' tracking strategy that streams students into groups according to their level for some subjects only. Typically it is applied to mathematics or to language lessons.

**HAVO** (Hoger Algemeen Voortgezet Onderwijs): In the Netherlands, Senior General Education, one of the tracks of secondary education.

**HBO** (Hoger Beroepsonderwijs): Senior Vocational Education in the Netherlands, the professional equivalent to university.

**ICV** (Iniciativa per Catalunya Verds): Ecologist-socialist party of Catalonia.

**IES** (Instituto de Enseñanza Secundaria): In Spain, high school or school for secondary education.

**ISK** (Internationale schakelklassen): In the Netherlands programme for educational reception of newcomer students between the ages of 12 and 16.

**KWT** (Keuze Werktijd): Free-choice working time, that is, lessons in which the pupils may choose the activities that they want to do.

**LCVOA** (Landelijk Commissie Voortgezet Onderwijs Allochtonen): A national organisation that coordinates and represents all secondary schools receiving immigrant students.


**LINC** (Learning in New Contexts): Initiative launched in school Vermeer (Rotterdam) to teach content-area subjects using self-learning methodologies.

**LMC**: Body of governors of a large Christian-Catholic group of schools in Rotterdam.

**LOE**: Fourth Spanish educational law (2006), formulated by the Labour Party (PSOE).

**LOCE**: Third Spanish educational law (2002), enacted by the Conservative Party (PP).

**LODE**: First Spanish educational law (1980) following the transition to democracy.

**LOGSE**: Second Spanish educational law (1990), enacted by the Labour Party (PSOE).

**LCVOA** (Landelijke Commissie voor het Voortgezet Onderwijs en Anderstaligen): National Commission for Secondary Education and Non-Dutch Speakers. Organisation created to represent the interests of schools that teach newcomer children with other mother tongues than Dutch.

**MAVO** (Middelbaar Algemeen Voortgezet Onderwijs): In the Netherlands, Junior General Education one of the tracks of secondary education.

**MBO** (Middelbaar beroepsonderwijs): In the Netherlands, senior vocational education; one of the tracks of secondary education.
PEC (Programa de Educación Compensatoria): In Spain, Compensatory Education Programme, launched in 1983 to give preferential attention to disadvantaged students.


PRISMA: Reception programme for students aged 6-11 years of age (primary education) in Rotterdam.

PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español): Labour Party of Spain.


RAVEN test: Intelligence test applied in Dutch schools.

ROAP (Rotterdam Onderwijsachterstand Plan): Plan of educational opportunities of Rotterdam.

ROC (Regionaal opleidingcentrum): Teaching centres in charge of delivering vocational training of intermediate level (between junior, VMBO level, and senior, HBO level) and adult education in the Netherlands.

Second phase (Tweede fase): Last year(s) of secondary education in higher tracks (HAVO and VWO).

SEDEC: Within the Education Department of Catalonia, a unit dealing with the ‘normalisation’ or mainstreaming of the Catalan language, aiming to solve its disadvantage with respect to Castilian.

SOLT (Subject Oriented Language Teaching): Teaching methodology for teaching a foreign language during ordinary classes of content-area subjects. In Dutch known as “vakgericht taalonderwijs”.

STER programme: Programme applying a common reception curriculum and teaching methodology for all schools providing reception to immigrant students in Rotterdam.


VMBO (Voorbereidend Middelbaar Beroepsonderwijs): Preparatory vocational education.

VWO (Voorbereidend Wetenschappelijk Onderwijs): University preparatory education, one of the tracks of secondary education in the Netherlands.