

Apprendistato ENI- ITI BALDINI

Anni scolastici 2016-17

2017-18

Pianificazione curricolare

20 contratti di apprendistato, studenti di elettrotecnica

Principali apprendimenti/attività:

- pianificazione attività di manutenzione
- consuntivazione attività di manutenzione e controllo costi
- supervisione lavori svolti da ditte terze

Contenuti trasversali:

- Il passaggio dal mondo della scuola a quello del lavoro: la struttura di un'azienda e i comportamenti efficaci
- La sicurezza dei lavoratori sul luogo di lavoro, la valutazione dei rischi connessi a lavorazioni e prodotti, le misure di prevenzione e protezione

La predisposizione del piano formativo per ciascuno dei due anni è stata preventivamente concordata con il tutor scolastico, valutando poi in itinere eventuali modifiche o aggiunte

Lo schema orario

4° anno scolastico

FORMAZIONE INTERNA (372 ore)

PRESTAZIONE DI LAVORO (185 ore)

19.09.2016 – 05.06.2017 (192 ore)

Lunedì

12.06.2017 - 24.07.2017 (180 ore)

dal Lunedì al Venerdì

25.07.2017-22.08.2017 (*Ferie*) (100 ore)

23.08.2017 - 14.09.2017 (85 ore)

dal Lunedì al Venerdì

5° anno scolastico
FORMAZIONE INTERNA (371 ore)

Periodi cumulativi distribuiti dentro l'anno scolastico (126 ore)

Lunedì e Martedì

11.12.2017 – 04.06.2018 (245 ore)

Lunedì

26.06.2018 - 23.07.2018 (Ferie)

the 1990s, the number of people who are employed in the service sector has increased in all countries. The increase is most pronounced in the United States, where the service sector has become the dominant sector of the economy. In the Netherlands, the service sector has also become the dominant sector, but the increase is less pronounced than in the United States.

The increase in the service sector has led to a decrease in the number of people who are employed in the manufacturing sector. This is true for all countries. The decrease is most pronounced in the United States, where the manufacturing sector has become the second largest sector of the economy. In the Netherlands, the manufacturing sector has also become the second largest sector, but the decrease is less pronounced than in the United States.

The increase in the service sector and the decrease in the manufacturing sector have led to a change in the composition of the labor force. The labor force is now more service-oriented than in the past. This is true for all countries. The change is most pronounced in the United States, where the service sector now employs more than 70% of the labor force. In the Netherlands, the service sector now employs about 60% of the labor force.

The change in the composition of the labor force has led to a change in the demand for skills. The demand for high skills has increased, while the demand for low skills has decreased. This is true for all countries. The increase in the demand for high skills is most pronounced in the United States, where the demand for high skills has increased significantly. In the Netherlands, the demand for high skills has also increased, but the increase is less pronounced than in the United States.

The change in the demand for skills has led to a change in the distribution of income. The income distribution is now more unequal than in the past. This is true for all countries. The increase in income inequality is most pronounced in the United States, where the income distribution is now more unequal than in the past. In the Netherlands, the income distribution is also more unequal, but the increase is less pronounced than in the United States.

The change in the distribution of income has led to a change in the demand for social services. The demand for social services has increased, while the demand for private services has decreased. This is true for all countries. The increase in the demand for social services is most pronounced in the United States, where the demand for social services has increased significantly. In the Netherlands, the demand for social services has also increased, but the increase is less pronounced than in the United States.

The change in the demand for social services has led to a change in the composition of government spending. Government spending is now more social-oriented than in the past. This is true for all countries. The increase in social-oriented government spending is most pronounced in the United States, where social-oriented government spending has increased significantly. In the Netherlands, social-oriented government spending has also increased, but the increase is less pronounced than in the United States.

The change in the composition of government spending has led to a change in the distribution of income. The income distribution is now more equal than in the past. This is true for all countries. The decrease in income inequality is most pronounced in the United States, where the income distribution is now more equal than in the past. In the Netherlands, the income distribution is also more equal, but the decrease is less pronounced than in the United States.

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