

For alien children ・ parents

がいこくじんようじ ほごしゃむ
外国人 幼児・保護者向け

「Guidebook for Elementary school」

しょうがっこうにゆうがく せつめい
小学校入学のための説明

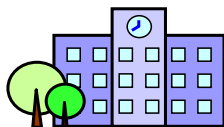
～for enjoyable school life～

たの がっこうせいかつ おく
～楽しい学校生活を送るために～



すずかしきょういくいいんかい
鈴鹿市教育委員会

Suzuka Board of Education



がっこう きょういくせいど
学校の教育制度

Educational system

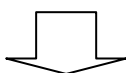
ぎむきょういく
義務教育について Compulsory Education

The period of compulsory education is for nine years; from six to fifteen years old
Children will enter the elementary school in the first April after they become six years old.

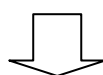
※ To enter the elementary school, parents have to submit the application form to Board of Education.

Elementary School (6 years) Compulsory Education

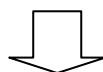
Junior High School (3 years) Compulsory Education



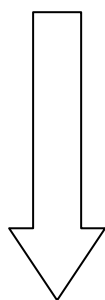
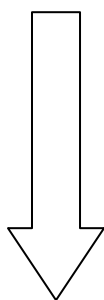
High School (3 years)



University, Junior College



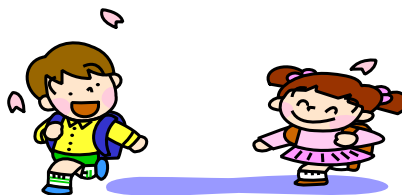
Start to work





しょうがっこう いちにち
小学校の1日

daily Schedule



Time is different according to the school

Coming to school	8 : 0 0 ~	Children go to school together with the friends of neighborhood.
Morning Homeroom	8 : 3 0 ~	Check the schedule of today
1 st period	8 : 4 5 ~	
2 nd period	9 : 4 0 ~	
Break time	1 0 : 2 5 ~	Between 2 nd and 3 rd period, there is a long break time.
3 rd period	1 0 : 4 5 ~	
4 th period	1 1 : 4 0 ~	
Lunch time	1 2 : 2 5 ~	Have lunch together with the classmates
After lunch break	1 3 : 0 0 ~	
Cleaning time	1 3 : 2 0 ~	Clean the classroom and other part of the school with classmates
5 th period	1 3 : 4 5 ~	
Afternoon Homeroom	1 4 : 3 0 ~	Prepare for tomorrow and confirm tomorrow's schedule
Leave school	1 4 : 5 0 ~	Go home with friends

※ 1st grader's class is finished mostly by 4th or 5th period



どうこう
登校

Coming to school

Please let your children leave home not to be late for the school. Children go to school by using the school zone. In some area, children come to school in a group. That is; children of neighborhood will gather at one place and go to school together. The member of the group, the gathering place and the gathering time has been decided.

けっせき ちこく そうたい ほあい
欠席や遅刻・早退の場合

In case of absence, being late, leave early

ちこく
遅刻

Being late

If the child will be late or absence, parents have to inform the school by phone or write in the communication note and hand it to the friends. If there is no information from you, homeroom teacher will be worrying and the teacher may call your home.

ぞうたい
早退

Leave early

If the child will leave school earlier than the regulated time, the child has to get the teacher's permission. In case of being sick or special reason, the homeroom teacher has to contact with his/her parents and ask them to take the child to home.



がっこう
学校にいたら

When you arrive at school...

Change the shoes.

Put your textbooks, stationaries and other things in your desk and locker.

あさ かい
朝の会

Morning homeroom

At the beginning of the day, the homeroom teacher will give information of today and give a speech to the class. That is called "Asa no Kai". Then teacher will check the attendance and absence and children's condition.





がく しゅう 学 習

Studying



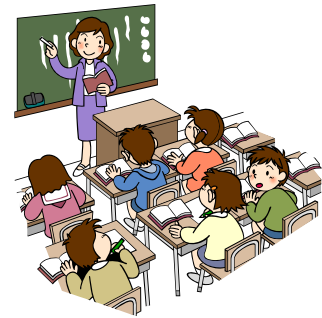
The time of the class in elementary school is 45 minutes. There is a ten-minutes-break before the next class. The chime rings at the beginning and ending.

The children take a lesson in the classroom mainly.

The homeroom teacher leads the studying.

Each lesson is done according to the schedule.

When it is time to start the studying, children have to sit down



きょう か 教 科

Subjects



The subjects of elementary school is ; Japanese, social studies, mathematics, science, life studies, music, art, house keeping and physical education. We also have the class of ; moral, special activity and general studies.

※Subjects for 1st grader are; Japanese, mathematics, life studies, music, art. If there is a physical education class, children have to bring the training wear.

やす じ かん
休み時間 brak time



Break time is for; going to the bath room, playing with the friends, and preparing for the next class.



きゅうしょくじ かん
給食時間



lunch time

Children are served a school lunch from Monday to Friday. (When they have a outside class, they have to bring a lunch by themselves) Children have lunch with their classmates and teachers. The menu varies every day. Dietitians thinking about the children's growth and organizing the menu. Milk is served every day. If your child can not drink milk or there is any other problems with foods, please tell your homeroom teacher. In Japan, it is not allowed to bring any snacks or juice. Please don't let your children bring these snacks and juice. During summer season, please let your children bring the water or tea in a bottle.

そうじ じ かん
掃除の時間

Cleaning time



Children clean their school after the lunch break or after school. It is an important educational activity to clean their places with their friends. They are divided into groups and each group cleans the classrooms, corridors and stairs. At the end of every semester, there is more longer cleaning time for cleaning thoroughly. Some school will ask you to bring the duster at the beginnng of the year(April).

ごご がくしゅう 午後の学習

Classes of the afternoon

The afternoon classes will be done according to the class schedule.

かえ かい 帰りの会

afternoon homeroom



After all the classes of the day are finished, an afternoon homeroom will be held. Teachers will give messages about the next day and make sure about the homeworks and matters that children will have to inform their parents. Especially, in case of lower grader(1st ,2nd ,3rd grader), teachers will write a message in the communication note . Please check the communication note carefully.



げこう 下校

leaving school

Children leave school and back to their home with their friends. The time of leaving school is different from each school.

いえ かえ 家に帰ってから

after going back to home

Let's think back of what you have learned today.

Doing your homeworks.

Checking the tomorrow's class schedule and preparing the things for tomorrow.

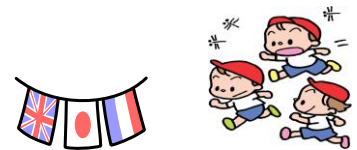
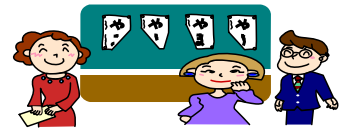
※Parents shall listen to the children's talkings and do the homeworks together.



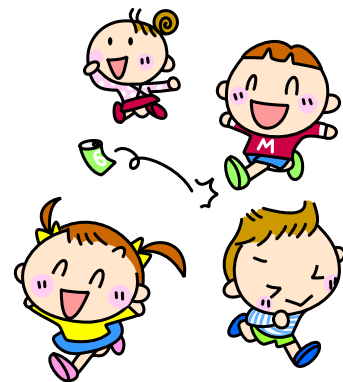
しょうがっこう いちねんかん
小学校の1年間

Yearly schedule

1st semester	April	Entrance celemony Welcome and cerebrate the New 1 st grader Opening celemony State that 1 st semester has started
	May	Physical chekup • Seasonal health checkup Check the height, weight and height of sitting down Check the condition of the growth
	June	School trip 6 th grader will go to two-day-trip. Excurtion To learn and to be familiar with the nature, histry and culture, going out from school. (bring lunch)
	July	Classroom visitations • Parents' meeting Parents observe the children in their classroom and talk with the homeroom teacher about the children's at home life. Closing celemony State that 1 st semester has ended.
summer vacations	July	Long vacation about 30 ~ 40 days.
	August	
2nd semester	September	Opening celemony State that the 2 nd semester has started. Sports festival Enjoy the short distance race, relay, dance.
	October	Cheer up the classmates, friends.



	November	
	December	Closing celemony State that the 2 nd semester has ended.
winter vacations		About two weeks holidays
	January	Opening celemony State that the 3 rd semester has started
3 rd semester	February	
	March	Graduation celemony 6 th grade students will graduate Closing celemony Ending the school year
spring vacations		After this holidays would be finished, children will promote to the next senior grade.



ほごしゃ かんけい ふか ぎょうじ 保護者と関係の深い行事



Events that deeply related to the parents

In Japanese schools, there is a chance that parents can talk with the teachers about their childrens.(educational consultation) Parents can consult about the school life of their children. For example, bullying, truancy, their course.

The educational consultation is divided into as follows;

1. ^{かていほうもん}家庭訪問 Home visit

Homeroom teacher will visit the every students' home in April or May. Then teacher and parents talk about the children's life in school and at home.This is a good chance to be an acquaintance each other and parents can ask the teacher about the children in school. The time is about 10 minutes. Some school do not carry out every year.

2. ^{じぎょうさかん}授業参観 Class visitation

There is a class visitation time that parents can observe the class. This is a good chance to see how children learn, how children share the time with their classmates and so on. You can check the date and time by the handout from the school.

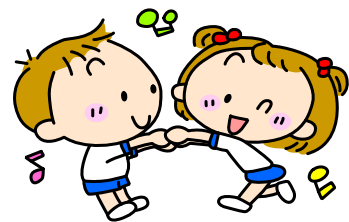
3. ^{ほごしゃかい}保護者会 Parents' meeting

Parents go to school and talk with the homeroom teacher about the children's school life and studyings. This will be held once per 1 semester, after the class visitation.

4. ^{こじんこんだんかい}個人懇談会 Individual Meeting

This usually means the talking and consultant with their homeroom teacher. It is a good chance to talk with the personal troubles. The schedule of this individual meeting will be decided by the homeroom teacher and the teacher will inform you in advance. If parents will say the convenient time, some school may adjust the schedule for the parents. And some school has an interpreter.

※If you need an interpreter, please ask the homeroom teacher in advance.



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