

がっこうだい

学校大すき!

We love school!
~ Understanding schools in Shizuoka City ~

English
〔英語版〕



静岡市教育委員会学校教育課・静岡大学教育学部

Shizuoka Municipal Board of Education, School Division
Shizuoka University, Faculty of Education

1 An Introduction to Shizuoka City

Welcome to Shizuoka City.



Riverwell Ikawa Ski Resort



Shimizu Port Festival
(Minato Kappore Dance)



Shizuoka Street Performers' World Cup



Shizuoka Oden

Shizuoka City is located in the central part of Japan. It is the seat of the prefectural government and a center of prefectural administration, economy, culture, and education. In 2005 the city was officially designated one of several large metropolises in Japan by government ordinance. Shizuoka City consists of three wards, Aoi Ward, Suruga Ward, and Shimizu Ward. The city has abundant natural beauty. The 3,000 meter-high Japan Alps stretch out to the north of the city, while Suruga Bay and the Pacific Ocean spread out to the south.

The Abe and Okitsu Rivers provide the city with clean delicious drinking water. Winters in Shizuoka are warm with hardly any snowfall, making the climate suitable for cultivating strawberries, flowers, and vegetables. Because of the mild climate and abundant nature, the food here is delicious.

Shizuoka *oden* and many other well-known products and delicacies use vegetables and fish produced here (the most famous are cherry shrimp from Suruga Bay and *shirasu* or fish roe). The area also boasts top class production of green tea, satsuma oranges, Japanese horseradish (wasabi), and strawberries, among others. Shizuoka City has beautiful view of Mount Fuji, which attracts many tourists to Miho Beach and the Nihondaira Plateau.

Shizuoka Green Tea



Cherry Shrimp



Major Events and Festivals in Shizuoka City
 April: Shizuoka Matsuri
 July: Shimizu Tanabata Festival
 Abekawa Fireworks Show
 Shimizu Port Festival
 November: Shizuoka Street Performers' World Cup

Shizuoka City Access
 JR Shinkansen (from Shizuoka Station)
 : about 1 hour to Tokyo or Nagoya.
 Tomei Expressway (from Shizuoka Interchange):
 about 3 hours to Tokyo or Nagoya.
 Mount Fuji Shizuoka Airport (from Shizuoka
 Station): about 40 minutes by car.



Mt. Fuji as seen from Miho



2 Schools in Japan

(1) The Japanese Educational System

① Japan's School System

	Matriculation Period	April	April	April	April
Age	4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15	16 17 18	19 20 21 22
School	Kindergarten (Day care)	Elementary School (6 years)	Middle School (3 years)	High School	University
		Compulsory Education (9 years)			

- a. Compulsory education is for nine years from April after the child turns 6 through March of age 15. Before compulsory education, most children attend kindergarten or day care. Also, over 97% of children advance to high school (see p. 8).
- b. Japanese schools are of two types: public schools established by national, prefectural and city authorities, and private schools.
- c. During compulsory education (9 years), no tuition is charged for classes. However, it is necessary to pay various fees (such as school lunch fees). Public kindergartens, day care, high schools and universities each charge their own tuition and other fees. Private schools also charge tuition.
- d. For elementary and middle school, students attend the designated school in their area.
 - ✂ This is called a school district (*gakku* or *tsuugakku*).
 - ✂ Except under special circumstances, a student's school district cannot be changed.
- e. In elementary school, teachers at each grade level teach most or all subjects. Middle schools use a subject system (with teachers who specialize in each subject area).

The School Year for Shizuoka City Elementary and Middle Schools

Month												
Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	
Students enter school and change grade levels				Summer Vacation					Winter Vacation		Grade level advancement	Spring Vacation
											Graduation	
First Term							Second Term					

- f. The school year begins in April and ends in March. Schools in Shizuoka City follow a two-term system consisting of a first term (*zenki*) and second term (*kouki*). The spring term lasts until mid-October and includes the summer break, while the fall term lasts from mid-October through March, including the winter break.
- g. At the end of both spring and fall term, each child is given a report card (*tsuushinhyou*) from the school. The report card notes the child's performance in school (progress, behavior). Performance is evaluated based on three grade levels (five levels for middle school; see p. 28).

② School Fees

Public schools do not charge tuition, but they do require parents to pay various fees as explained below.

Required Fees

※These examples are for elementary and middle school. The amount and name of each fee will vary from school to school.

PTA Member Fee	···funds the activities of school committees led mainly by parents, such as the safety committee, the health committee, and the adult education committee.
Annual Fee	···covers the cost of materials used at school.
Children's Fee (elementary school) / Student Fee (middle school)	···funds the activities of student committees (such as the greenery committee, and the bulletin committee).
Lunch Fee	···covers the cost of meals that students eat at school.
Grade Level Fund	···helps cover the cost of school trips and outings.

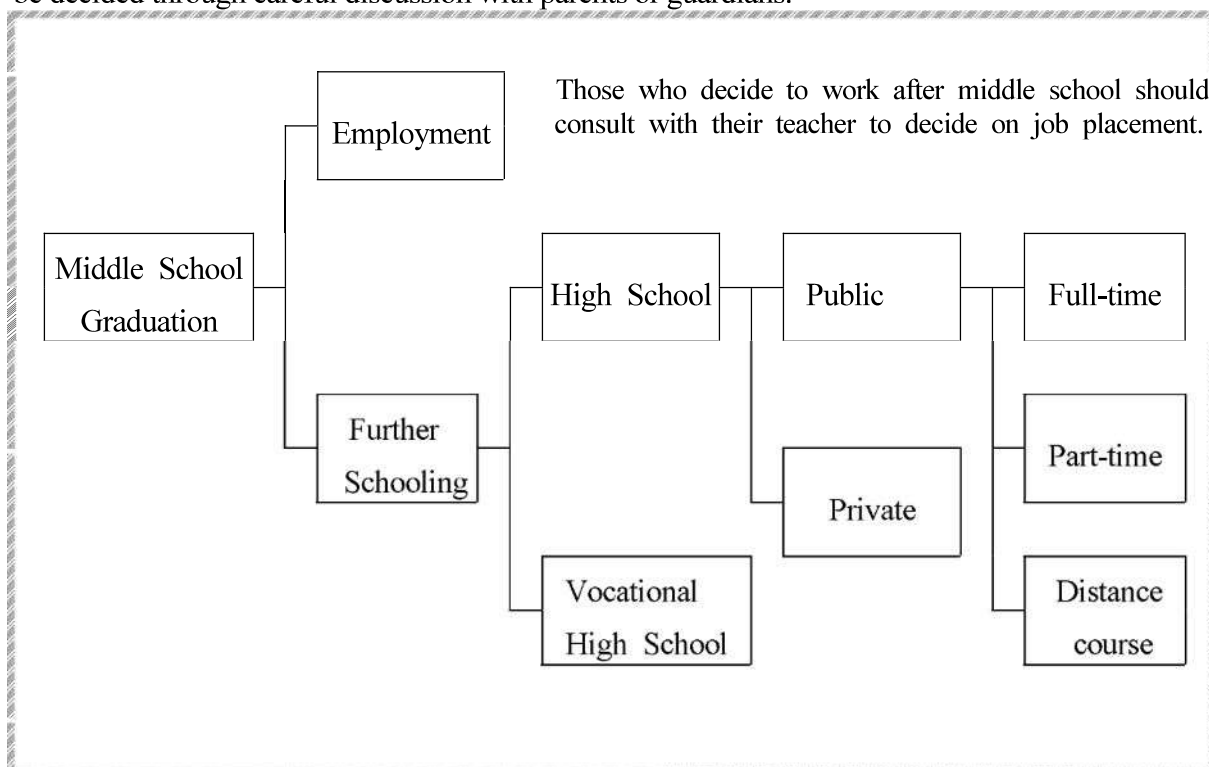
Collection of Fees

This will vary from school to school, but most schools use one of the following methods:

- An account is opened at a bank specified by the school, and fees are withdrawn every three or six months;
- Moneys are put in a special envelope and given to children to take to school.

③ After Compulsory Education

Compulsory education ends with graduation from middle school. A child's course after this should be decided through careful discussion with parents or guardians.



※Distance course: Studies are primarily completed independently at home using textbooks and other materials. Students attend school to submit papers and take tests. After 3 years of study, students who have earned enough credits are awarded a diploma. In Shizuoka City, a distance course is available through Shizuoka Prefectural Chuo High School.

High School Types

Public High School···Shizuoka Prefectural or Municipal high schools

Private High School···privately established high schools

High schools have various courses of study.

- General course···High schools which continue subjects studied in middle school.

Within Shizuoka City there are 9 prefectural schools, 1 municipal school, and 13 private schools (as of 2009).

- Specialized courses···Commercial (for example, Shizuoka Prefectural Commercial High School)
Agricultural (Shizuoka Prefectural Agricultural High School)
Industrial (Shizuoka Prefectural Technological High School)
Others (English course, science course, welfare course, home economics course, information course, etc.): Each school provides instruction based on specialized content.

Information about each high school can be obtained through the student's middle school homeroom teacher. Public high schools hold one-day school visits (only for 3rd-year middle school students) around the middle of August. Private high schools usually hold several information sessions for prospective students and their parents.

【Differences between full-time and part-time schools】 ※General Examples

Full-time···From about 8:30 am to 4pm.

There are usually six 50-minute class periods per day.

Students graduate in three years.

Part-time···Students can attend school while working.

Three-year course of studies:

Six 45-minute class periods per day, meeting from around 4 to 9pm.

Four-year course of studies:

Four 45-minute class periods per day, meeting from around 6 to 9pm.

Part-time schools in Shizuoka City (as of 2008)

Shimizu Higashi High School Regular Course

Shizuoka High School Regular Course

Shizuoka Municipal High School Regular Course

Technological High School Industrial Engineering Course

Vocational High Schools

These schools offer vocational studies in manufacturing, commerce, cooking, cosmetology, and so on. Students graduate in one to three years. Some schools qualify students to continue on to university.

Entering High School

Students take entrance exams to advance to high school (held in February for private schools and in March for public schools). Entrance exams consist of a written exam and an interview. Additionally, reports on students' grades, general demeanor, and club activities are submitted to the high school and eligibility is determined based on an overall review.

Middle schools have materials about each school and its entrance exam system. Students and parents should consult with the third-year homeroom teacher.

Compared with public schools, private and vocational high schools charge higher fees.

2 日本にほんの学校がっこうについて

(1) 日本にほんの教育きょういく制度せいど

① 日本にほんの学校がっこう制度

	にゅうがくじき 入学時期	4月	4月	4月	4月		
ねんれい 年齢		4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22		
学校	ようちえん 幼稚園 ほいくえん (保育園)	小 学 校 ねんかん 〔6年間〕			中学校 〔3年間〕	こうとうがっこう 高等学校	だいがく 大 学
		ぎむきょういく 義務教育〔9年間〕					

a. 日本にほんの義務教育ぎむきょういくは6歳さいになった4月がつから、15歳さいの3月がつまでの9年間ねんかんです。
義務教育ぎむきょういくの前に、大部分たいていぶんの子どもは幼稚園ようちえんまたは保育園ほいくえんに通かよいます。
また、高等学校こうとうがっこうに進すすむ子どもも97%以上いじょうになっています。→P7へ

b. 日本にほんの学校がっこうは、国くにや県けんや市しなどが設置せっちする公立学校こうりつと、民間みんかんが設置せっちする私立学校しりつの2種類しゆるいに分わかれます。

c. 義務教育ぎむきょういくの期間きかんちゆう中ちゆう（9年間ねんかん）、公立こうりつの小中学校しょうじゅうがっこうは授業料じゆぎょうりようをとりませんが、諸経費しよけいひ（給食費きゅうしょくひなど）が必要ひつようです。
公立こうりつの幼稚園ようちえん（保育園ほいくえん）、高等学校こうとうがっこう、大学だいがくは、それぞれ授業料じゆぎょうりよう（保育料等ほいくりよう）が必要ひつようとなります。私立しりつの学校がっこうは、授業料じゆぎょうりようが必要ひつようとなります。

d. 小中学校しょうじゅうがっこうでは、地区ちくごとに定められた学校がっこうに通学つうがくすることになっています。
※これを「学区がくく（通学区つうがくく）」といいます。
※特別な事情とくべつがない限りじじょう、学区がくくの変更かぎはできません。

e. 小学校しょうがっこうは、学級担任がっきゅうたんがほとんどの教科きょうかを指導しどうします。
中学校ちゅうがっこうは、教科担任制きょうかたん（教科がくごと専門せんもんの教員きょういんが指導しどうする）をとっています。

しずおかしのしょうちゅうがっこうのいちねん
静岡市の小中学校の1年

月	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
	にゅうがく 入 学 しんきゅう 進 級				なつやす 夏 休 み					ふゆやす 冬 休 み		しんきゅう 進 級 そつぎょう 卒 業	はる 春 休 み
	ぜん 前 期						こう 後 期						

f. 新しい学年は4月に始まり、3月に終わります。

静岡市の小中学校は前期、後期の2学期制をとっています。

途中で夏休みをはさみ、10月中旬 旬までが前期、以後、冬休みをはさんで3月までが後期です。

g. 前期と後期の終わりに、学校から子ども一人一人に「通信表」が渡されます。通信表には、お子さんの学校でのようす（学習の状況、行動のあらわれ）などが記されています。学習の状況は3段階（小学校）、と5段階（中学校）で評価されています。〔P27をみてください。〕

②学校でかかる費用

公立の小中学校は授業料はいりませんが、下のような様々な費用が必要です。

〔必要な費用〕

※小学校・中学校の例です。費用の名前や金額は学校によって違います。

P T A会費…各学校の保護者が中心となって活動する環境整備委員会、健全育成委員会、成人教育委員会などの活動費用などになります。

学年費 …子どもの教材費などに使います。

児童会費（小学校）・生徒会費（中学校）
…子どもたちの委員会活動（緑化委員会、掲示委員会など）の費用などになります。

給食費 …子どもたちが食べる給食の代金です。

学年積み立て費…修学旅行や遠足などの費用を積み立てるためのお金です。

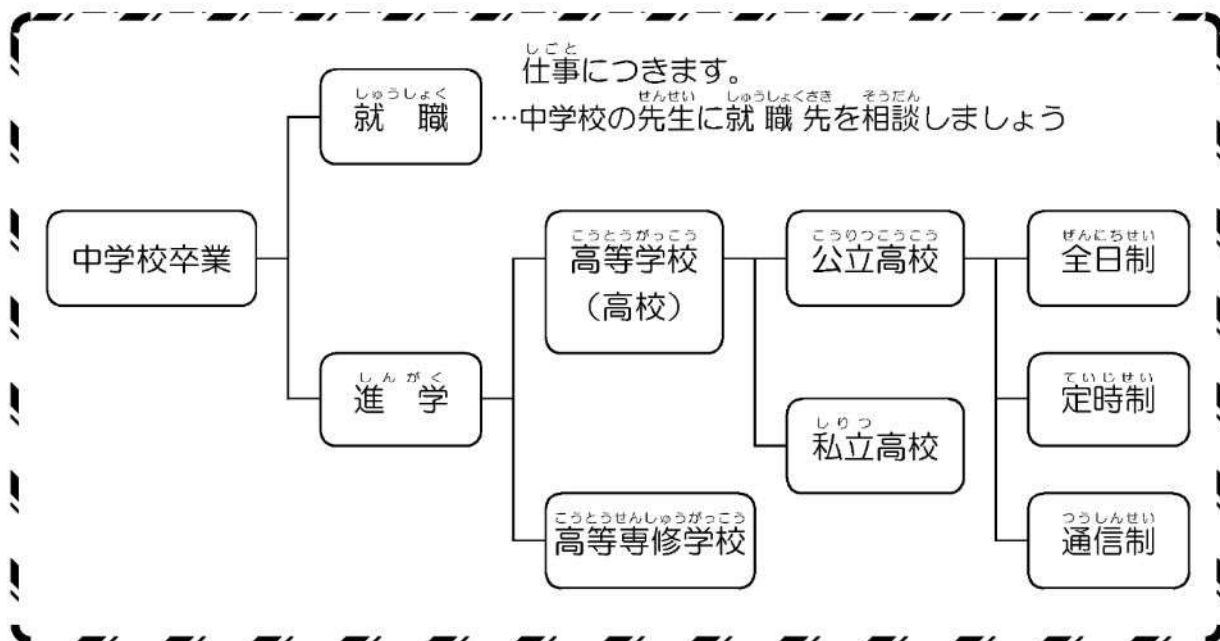
〔集金方法〕

学校によってちがいますが、次の2つの方法のどちらかをとる学校が多いです。

- ・学校指定の銀行口座をつくり、毎月または、3か月や半年に一度引き落とす。
- ・学校指定の日に集金袋にお金を入れ、子どもに持たせる。

③義務教育後の進路

中学校を卒業すると義務教育は終了します。この後の進路は、子どもと保護者とよく話し合っ決めてみましょう。



※通信制：家庭での自主学習が基本です。教材をもとに学習し、レポート提出、スクーリングへの出席、テスト受験を続けていきます。3年間以上続け、必要な単位をとれば卒業が認定されます。静岡市には静岡県立静岡中央高等学校に通信制の課程があります。

高等学校 (高校) の種類は？

高等学校 公立高校…静岡県立の高校または静岡市立の高校
私立高校…民間が設置した高校

高校には、いろいろな科があります。

- ・普通科…中学校での学習がさらに高度になります。

静岡市内には県立高校9校、市立高校1校、私立高校13校あります。 ※平成21年現在

- ・専門学科…商業 (県立静岡商業高校など)

農業 (県立静岡農業高校)

工業 (県立科学技術高校)

その他 (英数科、理数科、福祉科、家政科、情報科など)

それぞれの学校の専門的な内容を中心に学習します。

中学校の担任の先生から、各高校の資料をもらうことができます。
公立高校は8月中旬に1日体験入学を行っています。(中学3年生のみ)
私立高校は学校説明会を保護者向け、生徒向けに何回か行っています。

【全日制と定時制の違い】※以下一般的な例

全日制…8時30分ころ～16時頃まで。

授業は50分間で、1日6時間の授業があります。

3年間で卒業します。

定時制…働きながら高校へ通うことができます。

3年間で卒業するコース

16時ころ～21時ころまで 45分間の授業で1日6時間授業

4年間で卒業するコース

18時ころ～21時ころまで 45分間の授業で1日4時間授業

静岡市内の定時制高校（平成20年度現在）

清水東高校普通科

静岡高校普通科

静岡市立高校普通科

科学技術高校工業技術科

高等専修学校とは？

工業、商業実務、調理、理容・美容など専門的な学習を行います。1年間～3年間の学習で卒業します。高校と同じように大学入学資格が得られる学校もあります。

高校へ進学するためには？

高校へ進学するためには、入学試験を受けます。(私立2月、公立3月)

入学試験は、筆記試験と面接が行われます。

また、中学校での教科の成績、生活の様子、部活動などの実績が資料として高校へ提出され、総合的に見た上で合格・不合格を決めます。

中学校には、高校についての資料や入学試験制度についての資料がありますので学級担任の先生と相談して進路を決めてください。

私立高校、高等専修学校は、公立高校に比べて学費が多くかかります。

2 日本にほんの学校がっこうについて

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④ The Elementary and Middle School Curriculum

A. Subjects taught in elementary school

Grade Level	Subjects Taught
1 st and 2 nd Grade	Language Arts (Japanese) Arithmetic Life Skills Music Arts and Crafts Physical Education (PE)
3 rd and 4 th Grade	Language Arts (Japanese) Arithmetic Social Studies Science Music Arts and Crafts PE
5 th and 6 th Grade	Language Arts (Japanese) Arithmetic Social Studies Science Music Arts and Crafts PE Home Economics

B. Subjects taught in middle school

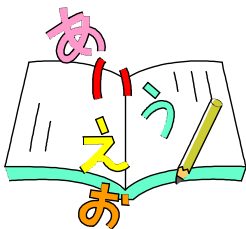
1 st through 3 rd Year	Language Arts (Japanese) Social Studies Math Science Music Art Health & PE Crafts/Home Economics Foreign Language (English)
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C. Other topics taught in elementary and middle school

Elementary and middle school	Moral Education (how human beings live their lives) Special activities (school functions, school committees, club activities, children's club, student body activities, grade-level activities) General studies (from 3 rd year of elementary school)
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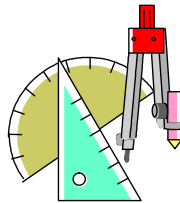
Examples (please ask a teacher or another student for specifics)

Language Arts



Japanese, narrative and expository writing, poetry, *tanka*, penmanship, classics, etc.

Arithmetic/Math



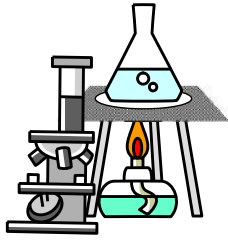
numbers and addition, graphs amounts and measurements, etc.

Social Studies



Japanese and world geography, Japanese history, politics, economy, global society, etc.

Science



biology, chemistry
physics, astronomy
meteorology, etc.

Music



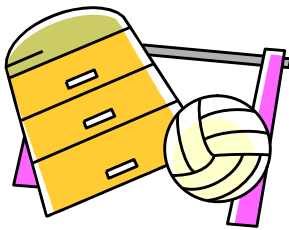
chorus, instrumental
performance, music
appreciation, etc.

Arts and Crafts



painting, crafts
sculpture, design, etc.

PE & Health Education



calisthenics, track and field
ball sports, swimming
contact sports, etc.

Technical Skills



※middle school only
woodworking, metal-
working, electricity,
using machines,
computers, etc.

Home Economics



sewing, cooking
nutrition, environment,
home, etc.

Foreign Language (English)



※middle school only
speaking, grammar
writing, etc.

Lifestyles



※1st-2nd year of
elementary school only
commuting to school,
family, observing nature,
growing plants, etc.

General Studies



students choose problems
and learn how to solve
them, international under-
standing, environment,
welfare, careers,
workplace observations, etc.

※Foreign language activities are also held in elementary school grades 5 and 6.

※In middle school (usually during students' 2nd year), workplace observations are held in which students spend three days away from school visiting workplaces.

(2) Enrolling in and Changing Schools

① Enrolling in a Japanese school (procedures for changing schools)

- A. At the ward office for the ward in which you live, go to the alien registration counter and register as a resident alien.



- B. Go to the Shizuoka City Board of Education, School Affairs Division (Shizuoka City Office, Shimizu Branch, 9th Floor). You will be asked about your child's age and schooling in your home country.



※In Japan, all children whose birthdays fall between April 2 of one year and April 1 of the following year are in the same school year.



- C. Public elementary and middle schools are all within designated school districts, and children are expected to attend the school in whose district they live. At the School Affairs Division, you will be told which school your child should attend. Then you should decide upon a day to visit your child's school.
- D. You will receive the necessary enrollment forms at the School Affairs Division. If your child does not speak Japanese, please check with the Japanese Instruction Center below for assistance.

Shizuoka City Japanese Language Instruction Center (Japanese Language Classes) (See p.41-44)

The center teaches Japanese to children who need it.

- ①Regular classes: children come to the center for classes once or twice a week.
- ②School visits: an instructor from the center visits the child's school to teach Japanese (10 visits).
- ③Counseling: a person who speaks the child's native language visits the school to support the child's school life. (Available in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, Thai).



- F. Visit your designated school on the appointed day. During your visit, you will meet with the principle and your child's teacher for an interview to decide the child's year in school, and to receive an orientation to the school. If you have any questions, please ask.


② Procedures for changing schools in Japan

If you need to change schools, please inform your child's current school (or homeroom teacher) as soon as possible. The school-change process will be completed by the school.

(3) School Supplies and Clothing

① Items necessary for both elementary and middle school

※ Typical examples: In principle these should be purchased by each family. Please ask your child's school for specifics.

<p>Pencils</p> 	<p>Textbooks</p>  <p>※ The school will supply these.</p>	<p>Notebooks</p> 	<p>Indoor Shoes</p> 
<p>Handkerchief, Tissues</p> 	<p>Colored Pencils Paint Set</p> 	<p>Ruler, Triangle, Compass, Protractor</p> 	<p>Name Tag</p> 
<p>Gym Clothes and Exercise Shoes</p> 	<p>Hat for Gym Class</p>  <p>Gym Shoes</p> <p>※ Only at certain schools</p>	<p>Swimsuit</p> 	<p>Jump Rope</p> 
<p>Sewing Kit</p>  <p>scissors, needles, thread, measuring tape, etc.</p>		<p>Calligraphy Set</p>  <p>brush, inkwell, paperweight, writing cloth, etc.</p>	
<p>Lunch Set</p> 	<p>Dust Cloth</p> 	<p>Chisel</p> 	<p>Protective Hood (in case of emergency)</p> 

※ Please write your child's name on each item.

② Items necessary for elementary school (typical examples)

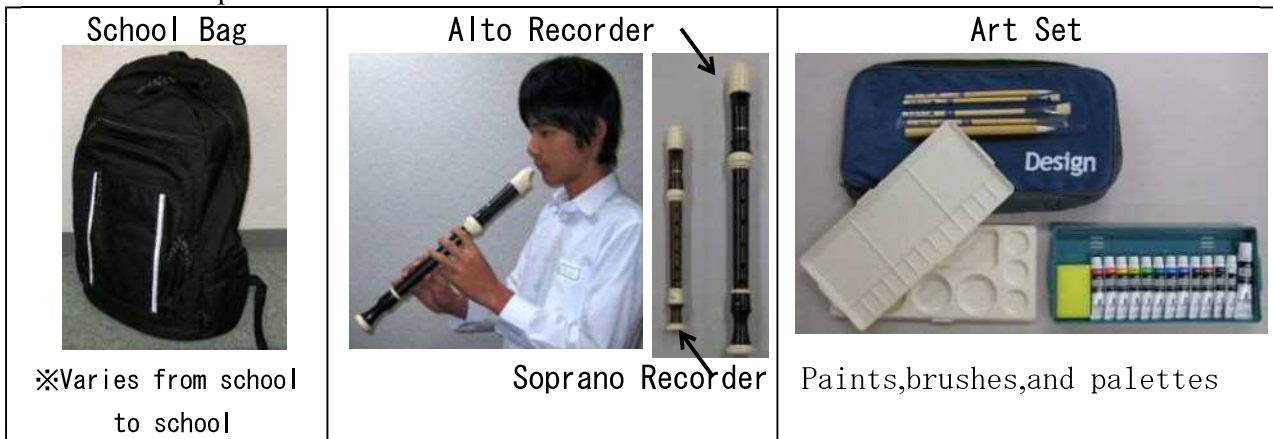


③ Clothing for elementary school

Special clothing is not required. Please ask your child's school for specifics.

④ Items necessary for middle School

※ Typical examples: In principle these should be purchased by each family. Please ask the school for specifics.



⑤ Clothing for middle school

Each school has its own uniform.

[Boys' Uniforms]

Schools use a banded collar (pictured on the right) or blazer, and trousers.

[Girls' Uniforms]

Schools use a sailor uniform (pictured on the right) or blazer, and skirt.

[Jacket]

Each school has a designated overcoat.



A Boys' Uniform

A Girls' Uniform

⑥ Illnesses that mean a child may not attend school until treated

- Children who contract one of the following illnesses are not allowed to attend school until they receive a permission form [toukou kyokasho] from the doctor. This is not referred to as “absence” from school, but as a form of “suspension.”

influenza whooping cough measles infectious glandular inflammation
(mumps) rubella (German measles) chicken pox pharyngeal conjunctivitis

※When your child has

Form B(Suspension Notice/Permission to Attend School)

recovered, have the doctor fill out the permission form on the right (toukou kyokasho, available from school) and submit it to the school.

(A-様式1) 平成 年 月 日
 保護者様
 年 組 氏名 _____
 学校(園)長名 _____

学校伝染病による出席停止のお知らせ

お子様は、下記の疾病(○印)にかかっているか、またはその疑いがあります。つきましては、学校保健法第12条の規定により、出席停止をしてください。なお、病気が治りましたら、下の登校(園)許可証明書に医師に記入してもらい、学級担任へご提出ください。

記

種	○印	伝 染 病 名	出席停止の期間の基準 (ただし、疾病により医師が伝染のおそれがないと認めるときは、この限りではない)
1		病名()	治癒するまで。
2		インフルエンザ	解熱した後2日を経過するまで。
		百日咳	特有の咳(せき)が消失するまで。
		麻疹(はしか)	解熱した後3日を経過するまで。
		流行性耳下腺炎(おたふくかぜ)	耳下腺の腫脹が消失するまで。
		風疹	発疹が消失するまで。
		水痘(水疱瘡)	すべての発疹が痂皮化するまで。
		咽頭結膜熱	主要症状が消退した後2日を経過するまで。
3		結核	症状により医師が伝染のおそれがないとみとめるまで。
		コレラ	症状により医師が伝染のおそれがないとみとめるまで。
		細菌性赤痢	
		腸管出血性大腸菌感染症	
		腸チフス	
		パラチフス	
		流行性角結膜炎	
		急性出血性結膜炎	
	その他の伝染病 ()		

※ 学校保健法12条には、「校長は、伝染病にかかっており、かかっている疑いがあり、又はかかるおそれのある児童、生徒、学生又は幼児があるときは、政令で定めるところにより、出席を停止させることができる。」と定められています。

登校(園)許可証明書

学校(園)長 様 _____
 年 組 氏名 _____
 (保護者記入)

1 病名を記入または、○で囲んでください。

第一種	病名()
第二種	インフルエンザ 百日咳 麻疹 流行性耳下腺炎 風疹 水痘 咽頭結膜熱 結核
第三種	コレラ 細菌性赤痢 腸管出血性大腸菌感染症 腸チフス パラチフス 流行性角結膜炎 急性出血性結膜炎 その他の伝染病()

2 停止期間 月 日から 月 日まで

上記の者の病気は伝染する恐れがなくなりましたので、登校(園)しても差し支えないものと認めます。

平成 年 月 日 医師名 _____ 印 _____
(19.4.12)

Are you subscribed to national health insurance?

Foreign nationals who do not have health insurance through their employer, are registered aliens, and whose period of stay in Japan as determined by the immigration law when they enter the country is more than one year, must subscribe to national health insurance. The procedure should be completed within 14 days.

What does national health insurance provide?

Patients who show proof of national health insurance at hospitals and clinics bear 30% of the insured portion of medical fees for diagnosis and treatment. (This also applies to their children when they have to go to the hospital because of illness or injury.)

National health insurance fees (and taxes)

Each household subscribes to national health insurance, and fees and taxes are determined according to the size of the family and income. The fees and taxes for one year beginning in April and ending in March the following year are paid 10 times from June of that year through the following March.

※Inquire at the insurance desk of the insurance/pension section for each ward.

Aoi Ward: TEL 054-221-1070 FAX 054-254-2216

Suruga Ward: TEL 054-287-8621 FAX 054-287-8705

Shimizu Ward: TEL 054-354-2141 FAX 054-353-7520

Haibara Office, Citizen Life Desk: TEL 054-385-7780

Yui Branch: TEL 054-376-0118

⑦ General Safety Rules

- Don't run out into the street



- Don't run in the halls



- Stay out of unsafe areas.



- Keep away from suspicious persons. If you feel threatened, yell loudly and run away.



※It's a good idea for children to keep a "crime prevention alarm" attached to their school backpack.

(5) Reading Your Child's Report Card

Elementary and middle schools in Shizuoka distribute report cards to parents and guardians at the end of each school term. The report card notifies parents about their child's studies and activities at school. Please acknowledge and praise your child's efforts, and offer advice and encouragement in areas that need improvement.

① Grades in each subject

Evaluative grades of students' daily work (not just test scores) are assigned in each subject area based on specified criteria.

※Examples of evaluation points

- shows a desire to learn
- shows development of thinking skills and self-expression
- works accurately and safely
- acquires necessary knowledge from studies, etc.

} A grade is assigned for each point.

② Grades for each point

In each subject area, each point is evaluated in comparison with a "satisfactory level of achievement," and students' academic progress is graded using one of three marks, as follows.

Report Card Marks ※The actual marks used vary from school to school.

A	···	Quite Satisfactory
B	···	Generally Satisfactory
C	···	More Effort Required

Since anyone can achieve an A grade, marks help spur children's desire to learn.

③ Evaluation of each subject area

For each subject area, marks for specific evaluation points are summarized using one of the following marks.

※The actual marks used vary from school to school.

Elementary School
Grades

3	···	Quite Satisfactory
2	···	Generally Satisfactory
1	···	More Effort Required

Middle School Grades

5	···	Quite Satisfactory/Demonstrates High Ability
4	···	Quite Satisfactory
3	···	Generally Satisfactory
2	···	More Effort Required
1	···	Much More Effort Required

④ Behavior

Each school evaluates children's behavior, especially positive examples, using marks such as the following.

Ex. A, ◎, etc.	···	Quite Satisfactory
B, ○, etc.	···	Generally Satisfactory
C, blank, etc.	···	More Effort Required




3 School Life

(1) Daily Life at School

① A typical day at elementary school

Punctuality is expected in Japanese schools.

※Check with your child's school and write in the usual time for each activity.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Arrival</p>  <p>Children walk to school along designated routes (<i>tsuugakuro</i>) and change shoes at school.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Morning Meeting</p>  <p>Children sing songs, have their health checked, and so on. Teachers make announcements.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Classes Begin</p>  <p>Classes begin. One period is 45 minutes, and there are usually 4 periods in the morning.</p>
--	--	---

※Be sure to inform the school if your child must be absent or late, or must leave school early due to illness or other reasons.

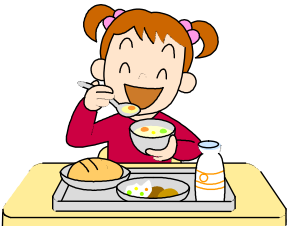


→Use the message form on p. 49 to communicate with the school.
(This can be sent to school along with a sibling or friend).



Children walking to school

※Each school designates the arrival time. Children should leave home so as to arrive about 5 minutes early.

※Once or twice each month, school assemblies are held in the gymnasium or on the school ground. Students listen to talks, sing songs, play games, and so forth.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Lunch</p>  <p>Children all enjoy lunch together in the classroom, and each child takes a turn at "lunch duty."</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Lunch Break</p>  <p>Children can play outside on the school ground, read books in the library, and so forth.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Cleanup</p>  <p>Children divide up the tasks for cleanup and everyone works hard to make the school clean.</p>
---	---	---

※There are also break periods between classes. After the second period, some schools have a twenty minute break.

※For “lunch duty,” children wear a white smock to carry and distribute lunch trays. On Fridays, children bring their lunch duty clothes home to be washed and returned on Monday (see p. 34).

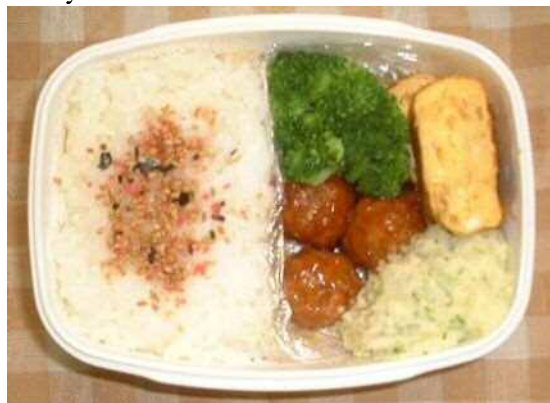
※Before and after long vacations and during school events, there are days when no lunch is provided by the school. At these times the school will make an announcement asking children to bring a box lunch from home.



White smock and mask

A Typical Box Lunch




※The contents of the lunch box are up to each family.



※A box lunch usually consists of staple foods (rice, rice balls, bread, sandwiches, etc.) and side dishes (meat, vegetables, fruit) packed into a lunch box (whose size can vary depending on the child’s age and appetite).

※Children often compare box lunches while they are eating, so families are advised to try to provide their children with a box lunch that they will be happy with.

※Except on the days when children need to bring their own lunch, food (box lunches, candy, etc.) is not allowed at school. During a typical school day children are not allowed to snack during break times.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Afternoon Classes</p>  <p>5th period begins. There are one or two periods in the afternoon.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>End-of-the-Day Meeting, Committee activities</p>  <p>Teachers confirm the next day’s schedule, which children write in their notebooks. 5th- and 6th-graders may also have school committee activities.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">:</div> <p>Departure</p>  <p>Children return home, and should be sure to complete all homework and get the things ready that they need to bring to school the following day.</p>
--	---	---

※Together with their child, parents should check their child’s notebook for homework and any items that need to be brought to school the next day.

※5th- and 6th-graders may have school committee activities (for example, health committee, library committee) in the morning, during the midday break, and after school. These vary from school to school.



※An example of a library committee activity

② A typical day at middle school

□ : □ Arrival



Punctuality is expected at schools in Japan.

※Check with your child's school and write in the usual time for each activity.

Students arrive punctually at school wearing their school's uniform (see p. 20). Travel to and from school is on foot.

※ If your child must be absent or late, or must leave school early, please inform the school. (see p. 30)

※ Depending on the school, students who live far from school may be allowed to use a bicycle. Students who commute by bicycle are expected to wear a helmet and ride safely.

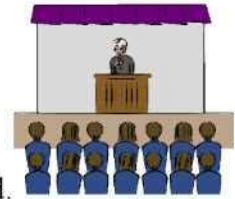
□ : □ Classes begin



1 period is 50 minutes, and 1 day consists of 5-6 periods, with 4 periods in the morning.

Morning Meeting: daily announcements and messages from supervising teachers. Students take turns chairing the meeting.

Several times a month morning assemblies and meetings of various student bodies are held.



Morning Greetings

There is a ten-minute break between classes. This is to get ready for the next class and to move to special classrooms (such as those for science, cooking, and computers). Students may also use the toilet at this time.

□ : □ Lunch

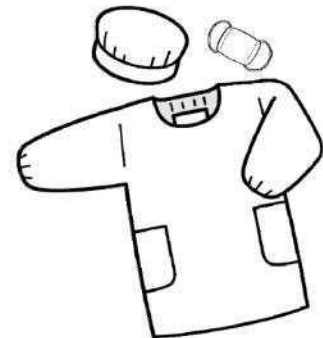


The lunch system varies by school and area. Please check with your child's school.

Schools in Aoi and Suruga Wards and part of Shimizu Ward serve lunch to all students, and those in most of Shimizu Ward serve lunch only to those who need it.

※ Lunch fee: around 4500 yen (month)

Schools that serve lunch have a lunch duty rotation in which students wear a mask and white robe to carry and distribute lunch trays. On Fridays, students bring their lunch duty clothes home to be washed and brought back on Monday.



White smock and mask

※Varies from school to school.

Box lunches from home are occasionally required. See p. 32.

□ : □ Cleaning



□ : □ Afternoon classes begin.



: Afternoon Meeting

※Only on days with 5 class periods.

The day's studies, materials, and homework are confirmed and noted in students' daily journals. Supervising teachers make announcements.

※On days with 6 periods, club activities begin at: :

After school students participate in club activities. Students may also choose not to join a club. After-school assemblies, student body meetings and committee activities are held several times a month.

Club activities end at different times depending on the time of year. Check with your child's school for details.

【Examples of Clubs】 ※ These vary from school to school.

[Sports Clubs]

- Baseball (boys) Soccer (boys)
- Basketball (boys and girls separate) Volleyball (boys and girls separate)
- Tennis (boys and girls separate) Table Tennis (boys and girls separate)
- Track and Field Swimming Judo Kendo (Japanese fencing)
- Softball (girls)



[Examples of cultural clubs]

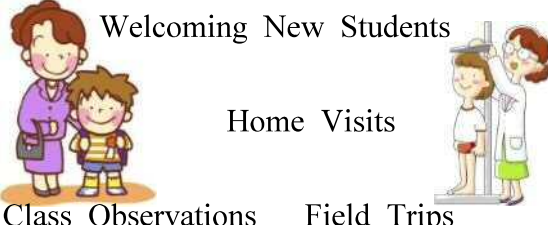



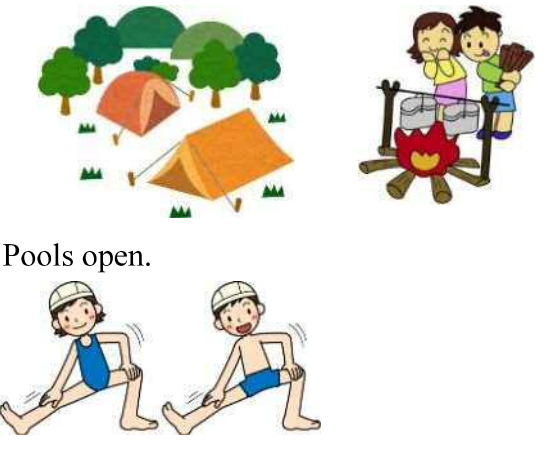
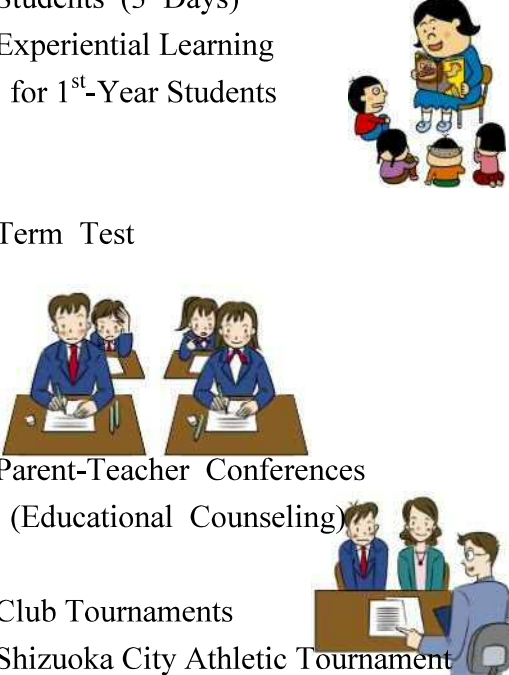
- Band Art Computers Natural Science

The purpose of club activities is not only to win at competitions, but also for club members to extend their skills and learn how to work with people of different ages.

No club activities are held on Monday and, for some schools, Thursday.



(2) Annual School Activities (examples)

	Elementary School	Middle School
April	<p>Entrance Ceremony/First Term Opening Ceremony</p> <p>Welcoming New Students</p> <p>Home Visits</p> <p>Class Observations</p> <p>Field Trips</p> 	<p>Entrance Ceremony/First Term Opening Ceremony</p> <p>Physical Exam</p> <p>Welcoming New Students</p> <p>Class Observations</p> 
May	<p>PTA General Meeting</p> <p>Sports Festival</p> <p>Traffic Safety Lessons</p> <p>Overnight Activities (Camping Trips)</p> 	<p>Club Orientation and Trial Membership 1st-year students officially choose a club.</p> <p>PTA General Meeting</p> <p>Home Visits</p> <p>School Trip for 3rd-Year Students</p> <p>Workplace Observations for 2nd-Year Students (3 Days)</p> <p>Experiential Learning for 1st-Year Students</p> 
June	<p>Pools open.</p> 	<p>Term Test</p> <p>Parent-Teacher Conferences (Educational Counseling)</p> <p>Club Tournaments</p> <p>Shizuoka City Athletic Tournament (athletic meet for all middle schools in the city)</p> <p>Summer vacation begins.</p> 
July	<p>Parent-Teacher Conferences</p> <p>Summer vacation begins.</p>	<p>Summer vacation begins.</p>

Students in their final year (elementary school 6th graders and 3rd-year middle school students) go on a school trip.

Many of the activities that schools hold, such as athletic festivals, choral concerts, and so on, involve students working together.

	Elementary School	Middle School
August		Club Tournament Prefectural Tournament Contests (band, etc.)
September	Summer vacation ends. Emergency Drill Pools close.	Summer vacation ends. Emergency Drill Test on Summer Vacation Homework Shizuoka Prefecture Scholastic Achievement Test(3 rd -yearstudents;twice a year) Athletic Festival
October	First Term Closing Ceremony/Second Term Opening Ceremony School Trip (6 th Year Students)	First Term Closing Ceremony/Second Term Opening Ceremony Physical Exam
November	Music Concerts Physical Exam	Choral Contest
December	Parent-Teacher Conferences	Term Test Shizuoka Prefecture Scholastic Achievement Test (3 rd -year students) Parent-Teacher Conferences (Educational Counseling) Winter vacation begins. Winter vacation ends.
January	Winter vacation begins. Winter vacation ends. Calligraphy Contest Achievement Test (Japanese, Math)	Calligraphy Contest Shizuoka Prefecture Scholastic Achievement Test (1 st - and 2 nd -year students)
February		Private High School Entrance Exams --Announcement of
March	Long-Distance Running Meet Farewell Party for 6 th -Year Students Closing Ceremony Graduation Ceremony Spring vacation begins.	Term Test Public High School Entrance Exams --Announcement of Results Farewell Party for 3 rd -Year Students Closing Ceremony Graduation Ceremony Spring vacation begins.



※Schedules vary from school to school. Please check with the school for more information.

4 The Japanese Language Instruction Center

*Japanese language classes for children

1 What the Japanese Language Instruction Center does

The center teaches language skills necessary for daily life to elementary and middle school students who are returnees or the children of foreign nationals living in Shizuoka City. The center also provides support as needed for students in school. This support consists mainly of counseling to help children deal with problems at school, advice for parents, and acting as a liaison with supervising teachers.

2 Where the Center is located

Morishita Municipal Elementary School Center For elementary school students in Suruga and Aoi Wards	Shizuoka Ken Kyoiku Kaikan Center For middle school students in Suruga and Aoi Wards	Shimizu Municipal Uto Daiichi Elementary School Center For elementary and middle school students in Shimizu Ward
--	---	---

3 How many children of foreign parents are taking classes at the Center

Although enrollment varies as students enter and leave, the three centers together have around 50 children taking classes.

4 What types of instruction are offered

Two types of instruction are offered: regular classes and school visits. Counseling is also provided as needed.

<p style="text-align: center;">Regular Classes</p> <p>Children who take classes once a week at the Center are formed into groups according to their Japanese language abilities and taught by one of several teachers. One class is two hours long. Children in Aoi and Suruga Wards are divided into groups, one of which has classes on Wednesday, and the other on Thursday. Children in Shimizu Ward are divided into those taking classes on Thursday (middle school students), and those taking class on Tuesday and Wednesday (elementary school students).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">School Visits</p> <p>School visits are to teach Japanese to children with no Japanese ability at all, and consist of 10 visits to the child's school during the year. During one visit, elementary students are taught for 45 minutes, and middle school students for 50 minutes. Visit days are decided in consultation with the child's school. The number of visits per week varies from school to school.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Counseling</p> <p>Counseling consists of a school visit to teach children about school rules and language necessary for daily life. Center staff also talk with children about any problems that they are having at school. Visits are usually held three times a year.</p>

5 Demonstration classes for parents and guardians.

Demonstration classes are held once each year in May. Information is provided through children's supervising teachers at school. Parents are encouraged to come and see their children learning Japanese. Instructors are available afterwards for consultation about children's learning and daily life.

6 How Japanese language classes are scheduled

【Regular Classes】

Classes on all days follow the same schedule.

Students arrive between 1:30 and 1:50 pm (2pm at the Morishita Center)

Students should arrive at the centers in plenty of time for class.

- Please walk or use the bus.
- Children are not allowed to commute by bicycle, and should be accompanied by a parent or guardian if possible.
- Instructors take attendance after children arrive for class.
- If your child must be absent or leave class early, please inform your child's teacher at school and have him or her contact the Center.
- During this time, Center instructors hold conferences and counseling sessions with children and parents regarding any problems at school.

* After it is decided that a child will take classes at the Center, a conference is held with the child and a parent or guardian. The child's Japanese listening and writing ability will be checked at this time.

1st Period 13:50 -14:35 Japanese class (14:00-14:50 at the Morishita center)

2nd Period 14:50-15:35 Japanese class (15:00-15:45 at the Morishita center)

Prepare to leave 15:35-15:50 Departure is at 15:50 (15:45-16:00 at the Morishita center).

7 How to apply for Japanese language classes

Please fill out the form and submit it to your child's school. The form can be downloaded from the homepage of the Schools Division of Shizuoka City Board of Education. The form is also available in Portuguese, Spanish, Tagalog, and Chinese. Application is made through your child's school, which will inform you of the date for the first class.

Shizuoka City Board of Education, Schools Division, Office of Planning and Management
Homepage <http://www.gakkyo.shizuoka.ednet.jp/>

5 Support Services

Q1.

I would like to register as a resident alien and receive an alien registration card.

A : Go to the resident registration division (*tosekijuuminka*) of the ward office of the ward that you live in.

Shizuoka City Office OPEN Monday-Fri day 8:30-17:15 CLOSED Saturday, Sunday, Holidays	Aoi Ward Office	Resident Registration Division	Ote-machi 5-1, Aoi-ku 〒420-8602 Phone: (054) 221-1061 Email: aoi-koseki@city.shizuoka.jp
	Suruga Ward Office	Resident Registration Division	Yahata-cho 10-40, Suruga-ku 〒422-8550 Phone: (054)287-8611 Email: srg-koseki@city.shizuoka.jp
	Shimizu Ward Office	Resident Registration Division	Asahi-cho 6-8, Shimizu-ku 〒424-8701 Phone: (054)354-2126 Email: smz-koseki@city.shizuoka.jp

Q2. I have questions about my child's education

【How do I enroll my child in school?】 【How can I find out about school districts?】

【How do I change my child's school?】

A : Inquire at Shizuoka City Board of Education, Schools Division.

Shizuoka City Board of Education, Schools Division School Affairs Desk	Shizuoka City Office, Shimizu Branch, 9 th Floor Asahi-cho 6-8, Shimizu-ku 〒424-8701 Phone: (054) 354-2377 (School Affairs Desk) Email: gakuji@city.shizuoka.jp OPEN Monday-Friday, 8:30-17:15 CLOSED Saturday, Sunday, Holidays
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【I want my child to be taught Japanese.】

A : Inquire at the Shizuoka City Board of Education, School Education Division.

Children can take classes at the Shizuoka Japanese Language Instruction Center.

Children who are unable to take classes at the Center can receive instruction through school visits.

Shizuoka City Board of Education, School Education Division Office of Planning and Management	Shizuoka City Office, Shimizu Branch, 8 th Floor Asahi-cho 6-8, Shimizu-ku 〒424-8701 Phone: (054) 354-2533 Email: gakkyo@city.shizuoka.jp URL: http://www.gakkyo.shizuoka.ednet.jp/ OPEN Monday-Friday, 8:30-17:15 CLOSED Saturday, Sunday, Holidays
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Shizuoka City Japanese Language Instruction Center	Middle School Students, Aoi and Suruga Wards Shizuoka Ken Kyoiku Kaikan Center	Sunpu-cho 1-12, Aoi-ku (Basement Meeting Room C) Phone: (054)252-1163 Inquiries: Wed. & Thurs., 12:30-13:50
	Elementary School Students, Aoi and Suruga Wards Morishita Elementary School Center	Morishita-cho 2-1, Suruga-ku (Clubhouse, 2 nd Floor) Phone: (054)285-3077 Inquiries: Wed. & Thurs., 12:30-13:50
	Elementary and Middle School Students, Shimizu Ward Shimizu Uto Daiichi Elementary School Center	Uto Honcho 3-1, Shimizu-ku (4 th Floor) Phone: (054)346-8040 Inquiries: Tues., Wed., Thurs., 12:30-13:50

※See pp. 42-44.

【How can I get information in my native language?】

A : Contact the Shizuoka City Association for Multicultural Exchange (SAME).

Shizuoka City Association for Multicultural Exchange (SAME) URL: http://www.samenet.jp/	Shizuoka Head Office	Ote-machi 4-16 (Floor CCC1), Aoi-ku 〒420-0853 Phone: (054)273-5931 FAX:(054)273-6474 OPEN Monday-Friday, 8:30-17:15 CLOSED Saturday, Sunday, Holidays
	Shimizu Branch	Shimizu Ward Office, 2 nd Floor Asahi-cho 6-8, Shimizu-ku 〒424-8701 Phone: (054)354-2009 FAX:(054)352-0334 OPEN Monday-Friday, 8:30-17:15 CLOSED Saturday, Sunday, Holidays

【Where can I take a Japanese language course (private schools and classes)?】

A : Contact the Shizuoka City Association for Multicultural Exchange (SAME), which has a list of Japanese language classes in Shizuoka City.

6 Message Forms to Communicate with School

※Please copy this page for your own use.

※The upper (Japanese) and lower (English) forms contain the same contents.

【日本語版】

学 校 へ の 連 絡 1

_____ 月 _____ 日

今日は、学校を休みます。

遅刻します。

早退します。

体育の授業を見学します。

理 由

かぜをひきました。

けがをしました。

けがの場所 { _____ }

熱があります。 [_____ °C]

病院へ行きます。

頭痛がします。

腹痛がします。

気分が悪いです。

家の都合です。

その他 { _____ }

_____ 年 _____ 組 名前 _____

【English】

Message to School 1

Date: _____

Today my child will:

be absent from school

be late

leave early

not be able to participate in PE class

Reason:

has a cold

has an injury

location: { _____ }

has a fever [_____ °C]

has to go to the hospital

has a headache

has a stomachache

feels ill

family business

other { _____ }

_____ Year: _____ Class: _____ Name: _____

※Please copy this page for your own use.

※The upper (Japanese) and lower (English) forms contain the same contents.

【日本語版】

学 校 へ の 連 絡 2

月 日

先生に相談したいことがあります。

相談の内容

子どもの教育について

わからないことがあります

家庭について

転出します

言葉について

持ち物のこと

面接・家庭訪問日時について

集金について

その他 []

年 組 名前

【English】

Message to School 2

Date: _____

I would like to talk with my child's teacher

Reason:

about my child's education about something I don't understand

about family issues about changing schools

about language issues about materials needed for school

about the schedule for home visits or parent-teacher conferences about collection of school fees

other []

Year: _____ Class: _____ Name: _____

※Please copy this page for your own use.

※The upper (Japanese) and lower (English) forms contain the same contents.

【日本語版】

学 校 か ら 家 庭 へ 1 月 日

_____様

() 月分の諸会費の銀行口座からの引き落としができませんでした。

金額 [] 円

() 月 () 日までに口座に入金してください。

() 月 () 日までに学校にお金を持ってきてください。

静岡市立 _____ 学校

【English】

Message from School 1

Date: _____

Mr./Ms. _____

We were unable to withdraw the required fees from your bank account for the month of ().

Amount: ¥ []

Please deposit the required amount by [Month: Day:]

Please bring the required amount to school by [Month: Day:]

School: _____

※Please copy this page for your own use.

※The upper (Japanese) and lower (English) forms contain the same contents.

【日本語版】

学 校 か ら 家 庭 へ 2 月 日

月 日 (1日のみ) 月 日～ 月 日

- 学校はお休みです。 学級閉鎖をします。
 給食はありません。 時 分 ころ下校です。
 休日ですが授業があります。 時 分 に始業です。
 今から家庭に帰します。

【理由】

- 行事の振り替え休日のため 行事のため
行事名 ()
 日課変更のため 集団かぜのため
 気象警報発令のため ()

【English】

Message from School 2

On the following day(s): _____
 (1 day only) from _____ to _____

- there will be no school grade level closure
 school lunch will not be provided school will finish at _____
 class will be held on a holiday school will begin at _____
 students will be sent home immediately

【Reason】

- compensation holiday for a school event school event
event name ()
 schedule change illness outbreak
 severe weather warning ()

Home/School Message Card contact information

This information will help the school to understand your child and his/her home circumstances so as to provide appropriate guidance to the child. Please fill it out and give it to your child's homeroom teacher at school. The information provided on this form will not be used for anything other than educational purposes, and will be destroyed when the child graduates.

<i>hiragana</i> spelling				Date of Birth
Student's Name				Year: Month: Day:
Address				
<i>hiragana</i> spelling				Telephone Number
Name of Parent or Guardian				
People to Contact in Case of Emergency		Name of Contact Person	Relationship to Child	Telephone Number
	②			
Household ※Please write the names of all persons living with the child.	Names of Family Members		Relationship to Child	Place of Work or School
Please write anything you would like your child's supervising teacher to be aware of (family circumstances, medical history, allergies, hobbies, special skills, relationships with others, etc.).				

Emergency Contact Card

This card will be used to provide an appropriate response and to contact the child's parents or guardians as quickly as possible in case of injury, or illness. Please fill out the form and give to your child's homeroom teacher at school. The information provided on this form will not be used for anything other than educational purposes, and will be destroyed when the child graduates.

School Year	Class	Number

<i>hiragana</i> spelling			Date of Birth	
Student's Name			Year:	Month: Day:
Address				
<i>hiragana</i> spelling			Telephone Number	
Name of Parent or Guardian				
People to Contact in Case of Emergency		Name of Contact Person	Relationship to Child	Telephone Number
	①			
	②			
Please write the names of any siblings attending the same school.	Names of Siblings		Relationship to Child	Year in School/Class
				Year: Class:
				Year: Class:
Please write any details about your child's physical condition and medical history that you would like the school and supervising teacher to be aware of (major illnesses, food allergies, physical condition, name of preferred hospital, etc.).				

Information from Insurance Card

Insurance Card Name (Type)				
Insurance Card Code and Number	Code		Number	
Union Name				
Number of Insurer		Name of Insurer		

※If any of your information changes, please re-submit the form to your child's supervising teacher.

