

にほんご ぼご こ おや
日本語を母語としない子どもと親のための
しんろ みやぎ
進路ガイドブック 宮城

MIYAGI Career Guidebook for Children & parents
who are Non-native Japanese Speakers

2015



へんしゅう にほんご ぼご こ おや
編集：日本語を母語としない子どもと親のための

しんろ が い だ ん す じっこういいんかい
進路ガイダンス実行委員会

English

「日本語を母語としない子どもと親のための進路ガイダンス実行委員会」は、毎年「日本語を母語としない子どもと親のための進路ガイダンス 宮城」を開催しています。詳しい内容は、実行委員会のホームページをご覧ください。

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<http://shinro-miyagi.jimdo.com/>

This career guidebook is published in several languages.

You can download it from the Executive Committee's website or receive it by post. If you would like it sent by post, send your request to the following address:

1) Miyagi International Association (MIA), Planning Section

Miyagi, Sendai Godo Chosha 7F, 4-17 Tsutsumidori Amamiyamachi, Aoba-ku Sendai 981-0914

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せい と と う か あ
生徒のみなさん、お父さん、お母さんへ

しょうらい か ん が え て し り ょ う つ く
将来のことを考えているみなさんのために、この資料を作りました。

なか
この中には、

⑤ こうこう し ゅ る い
高校は、どんな種類がありますか

⑤ か ね
どのくらい お金がかかりますか

⑤ こうこう し け ん う
高校の試験は どうやって受けますか

などが書いてあります。

しょうらい か ん が じ ょ う ほう ひ つ よ う
将来のことを考えるとき、いろいろな情報が必要です。

よ が っ こ う せ ん せ い せ ん ば い は な し き
これを読んで、それから、学校の先生や先輩の話も聞きましょう。

と う か あ は な あ
そして、お父さん、お母さんといっしょに話し合ってください。

わ た し お う え ん
私たちは、みなさんを応援しています。

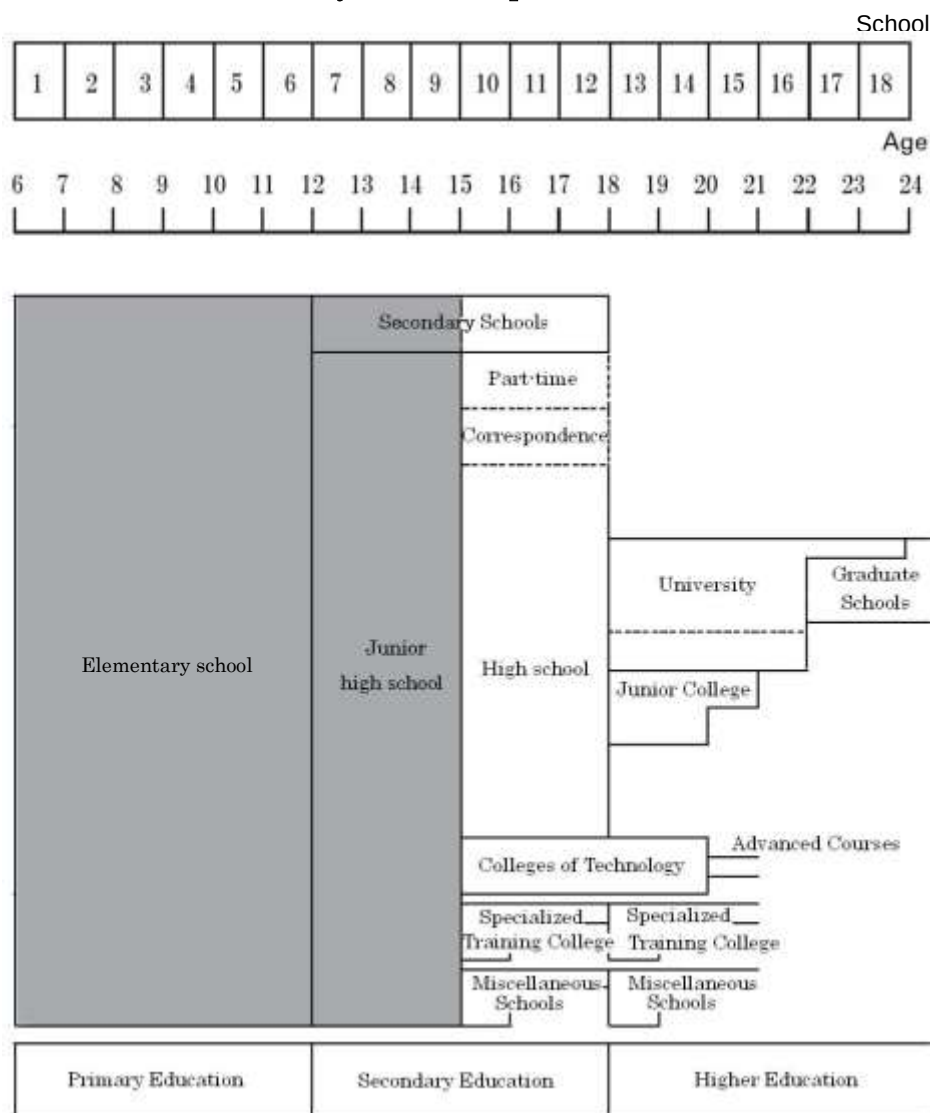
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日本語を母語としない子どもと親のための進路ガイダンス実行委員会一同

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1. School Education System in Japan Elementary and junior high school education is compulsory in Japan



* 1 Secondary School (Please see page 3 for Six-Year High School)

Secondary school consists of six years study. The first three years are equivalent to junior high school, and the second three years are equivalent to senior high school. Entrance examinations are conducted for admission to junior high school.

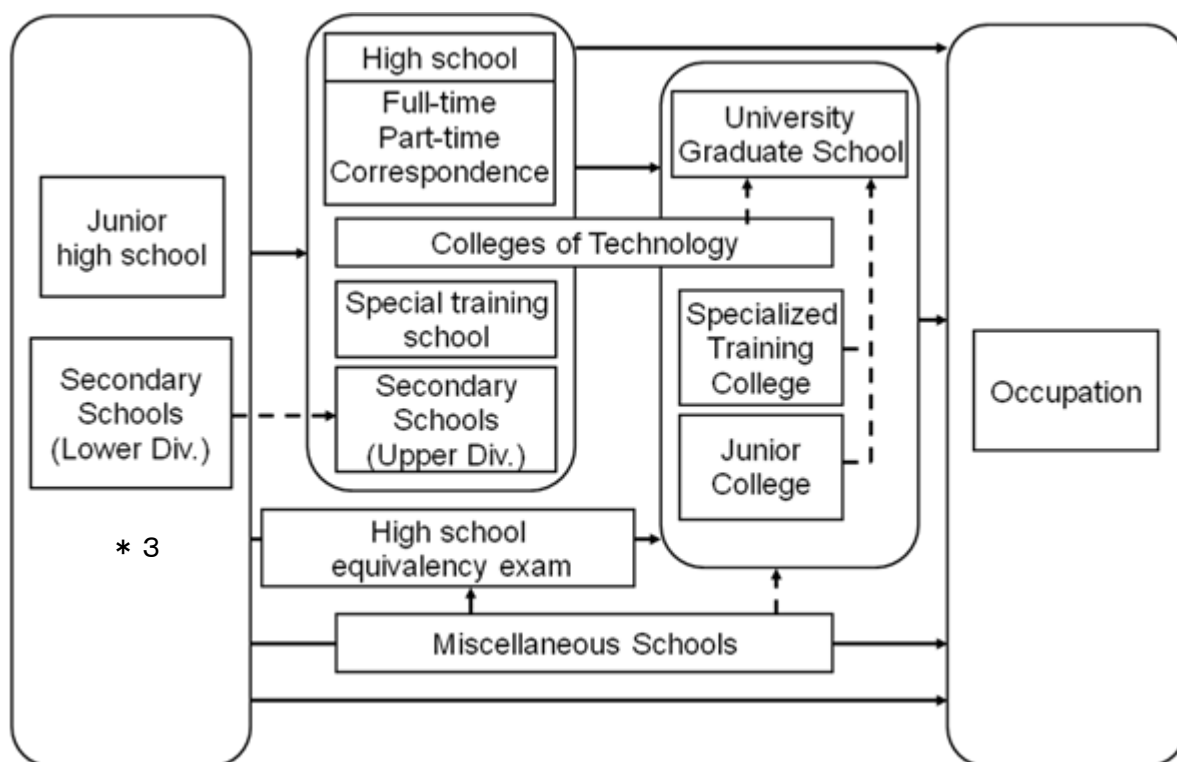
In Miyagi Prefecture, there are two secondary schools; one is public, Seiryō Secondary School, and the other is private, Shuko Secondary School.

* 2 College of Technology

A technical college consists of five years of study. After these five years, there is an additional two years of advanced coursework. Students study subjects mainly related to engineering or technology with the aim of becoming practicing engineers. After graduation, some students enter the workforce, some go on to study in advanced programs, and some enter universities. In Miyagi, there is one college of technology, Sendai College of Technology.

2. After Graduating Junior High School

Once students graduate from junior high school, they can choose to go to a senior high school, a college of technology, a *senshu-gakko* (special training school), or a *kakushu-gakko* (miscellaneous school). For those who would like to study while working, part-time and correspondence courses are also available. Please consult with your teachers for more details.



(1) Differences Between Junior and Senior High School

Since junior high school education is compulsory, everyone is promoted to the next grade every year. However, for high schools, there is the possibility of not being promoted nor being able to graduate if students perform poorly in their studies or have low class attendance (school regulations are different from school to school).

(2) Entrance Exam for Senior High School

Persons aged 15 or above on March 31 of the year of application who have graduated from a junior high school in Japan, or received nine years of education overseas, are able to take the senior high school entrance exam.

Those who have only received eight years of education overseas need to:

- ① Study one more year in an educational institution of Japan.

or

- ② Persons aged 15 or above on March 31 of the year of application must pass the *chugakko sotsugyo nintei shiken* (High School Equivalency Examination) which is held in late October every year.

*3 Six-Year High School

This is a new school education system established in 1999. Students can study systematically and continuously at the same school for six years.

There are three types.

Secondary School :

Does not distinguish between junior high school and senior high school.

- ・ 仙台市立仙台青陵中等教育学校 (Seiryō Secondary School)
- ・ 私立秀光中等教育学校 (Shukō Secondary School)

Connected Style:

Students can enter a senior high school from a connected junior high school without taking an entrance examination. Students from unconnected junior high schools can also enter the senior high school after passing an entrance examination.

- ・ 宮城県古川黎明高等学校 (Reimei High School)
- ・ 仙台二華高等学校 (Nika High School)

Cooperative Style:

Municipal junior high schools and prefectural senior high schools cooperate on curriculum development as well as exchanging teachers and students.

- ・ 宮城県志津川高等学校 (Shizugawa High School) and three junior high schools



You will receive a high school guidebook from your school in October. Please read it carefully with your teachers and parents.

1. Differences Between Public and Private Senior High Schools

There are both public and private senior high schools in Miyagi prefecture.

Public high schools	Established by the prefecture and municipality. Compared to private schools, school fees are less expensive. People residing in Miyagi Prefecture may enroll. There are 79 prefectural high schools, seven Sendai municipal schools and one Ishinomaki municipal school.
Private high schools	Established by private organizations. Each school has its own curriculum based on its educational policies. Some schools have policies based on a specific religion. There are 18 private high schools.

○ Private High School Entrance Exam

You can apply to two or more private schools as long as there is no conflict of exam dates. There are various ways that you can apply to private high schools: *sengan* (exclusive application)*, a recommendation (*suisen*) from your junior high school, or a self-recommendation. There are also private schools that wait for the public high school exam result announcement before starting their admission procedure.

As each school system is different, please check with the schools you are interested in before applying.

*** *Sengan* (Exclusive Application)**

It is easier to enter through exclusive application than ordinary application. When you apply to a private school by exclusive application, that school must be your first choice. If you are successful at entering a private school by exclusive application, you must go to that school and not sit any other public school exams.



2. Zennichi-sei (Full-Time Courses), Teiji-sei (Part-Time Courses), Tsushin-sei (Correspondence Courses)

As each school has its own system, please refer to the school pamphlet for more details.

	Days, Time	Study Hours	Years required to graduate	Courses
<i>Zennichi-sei</i> (Full-time) (Day)	Monday - Friday 8:30 am - 3:30 pm	Morning-afternoon Six lessons	Three years School-year system or credit system	<i>Futsu-ka</i> (General) <i>Senmon</i> (Specialized) <i>Sogo</i> (Comprehensive)
<i>Teiji-sei</i> (Part-time) (Day)	Monday - Friday	Morning-afternoon Students make their own schedule	Three or four years School-year system or credit system	<i>Futsu-ka</i> (General) <i>Senmon</i> (Specialized) <i>Sogo</i> (Comprehensive)
<i>Teiji-sei</i> (Part-time) (Night)	Monday - Friday	5:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. for workers. Some schools offer other times	Three or four years School-year system or credit system	<i>Futsu-ka</i> (General) <i>Senmon</i> (Specialized) <i>Sogo</i> (Comprehensive)
<i>Tsushin-sei</i> (Correspondence)	Lessons held at school 24 times per year	Students are required to study at home. They are expected to write reports using textbooks and send them to school.	Three years+	<i>Futsu-ka</i> (General) <i>Shogyo-ka</i> (Commerce) etc.

○ School Year (*Gakunen*) System and Credit (*Tan-i*) System

School Year System	Most of the subjects are set based on grade level.
Credit System	There are no grade divisions. Students may graduate when the necessary credits have been earned. Studying a one hour/week subject for a year makes one credit.



3. Courses

(1) Types of Courses

There are three types: *futsu-ka* (general), *senmon* (specialized), and *sogo* (comprehensive).

Courses vary depending on the school and it is difficult to change courses after enrollment.

When making your decision on which school or course to enroll in, please take into consideration your interests and future plans and consult with your parents and teachers.

○ Public High School Courses

<i>Futsu-ka</i> (General course)	General subjects, such as Japanese, mathematics, social studies, science and English are studied in this course. (53 full-time schools, 12 part-time schools, one correspondence school) There are five full-time schools where specialized fields are mainly studied. (General, gardening, liberal arts, international, science, culture, academic, business, agriculture). This course is suitable for those who want to study subjects learned at junior high school.
<i>Sogo</i> (Comprehensive course)	Students study subjects taught in both general and specialized courses. They can choose subjects that match their interests or future plans. A credit system is adopted instead of a school year system. Students may graduate when the necessary credits have been earned in three years. (Seven full-time schools)
<i>Senmon</i> (Specialized course)	Students study specialized fields such as agriculture, industry, commerce, fisheries, homemaking, nursing, science, English, physical education, and the arts. This course is appropriate for students who have a clear idea of what they would like to do in the future. (42 full-time schools, three part-time schools) Vocational courses Agriculture Industry Commerce Fisheries Home Economics Nursing Other courses Mathematics Physical Education Arts English

(2) Features of Each Course

General course	Students can deepen their studies of Japanese, geography, history, civics, mathematics, science, English, etc., and obtain a general education over a broad area. After graduation, students begin employment, go to vocational schools to obtain certifications, or continue to university or college for a more technical education.
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Comprehensive course	There are “integrated elective subject groups” such as natural science, social science, information science, human environment, etc. Students can choose subjects from the integrated elective subject groups according to their interests or certifications they plan on obtaining and make their own timetable. Hence, students can attend fulfilling classes with low class sizes and a high density of content. Suitable for people with a clear career goal. After graduation, students pursue various careers.
Agriculture-related courses	Intended for learning basic knowledge and skills for agriculture or related fields such as horticulture, food chemistry, and agricultural machinery. The courses include experiments and training. After graduation, students work in agriculture or go to agricultural-related universities, but there are also students who pursue careers unrelated to agriculture.
Industry-related courses	Intended for learning the basic knowledge and skills for manufacturing-related fields such as machines, electricity, electronic engineering, interior design, civil engineering, etc. Students learn the basics of technology and practical skills in accordance with technological advancement. After graduation, students may use the knowledge, skills and certifications acquired in high school to pursue a career or continue to university, college, or technical-vocational schools.
Commerce-related courses	Intended for learning the basic knowledge and skills for commerce-related fields such as accounting, information systems, distribution management, and business. Students can obtain commerce-related certifications. After graduation, students may continue to university or college, or get jobs related to economics or industry such as financial services, transportation and information.
Fisheries-related courses	Intended for studying specialized subjects in fisheries-related fields such as fishing, navigation, ship machinery, radio operation, fish farming, aquatic food production, etc. Students can also obtain certifications to be a ship navigator, radio operator, etc. After graduation, students may pursue jobs in fishing, aquatic food production, etc., or enroll in universities related to fisheries.
Home economics-related courses	Intended for learning basic knowledge and skills for work related to food, clothing and shelter, family and child care, home care and welfare. Students can pursue clothing, food or child care courses aimed at reaching career goals or getting certifications. After graduation, students may use their acquired knowledge to begin employment, or may enroll in a university, college or technical-vocational school.
Nursing-related courses	Intended for acquiring basic technical knowledge related to nursing. This is the shortest path to obtaining a nurse’s certification. After graduation, most students pursue a two-year specialization, after which they can take the National Nursing Examination. After the two-year specialization, some students enroll in public health nursing schools or midwife schools.

Mathematics-related courses	Intended for developing scientific and mathematical faculties by studying mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, etc. After graduation, students may enroll in universities in the science or engineering faculties.
English-related courses	Intended for developing conversation ability in English by studying English comprehension, English expression, English for everyday use, current English, computers and LL practice, etc. After graduation, students may enroll in language, literature, or international studies universities, colleges, universities or vocational schools with liberal arts or interdisciplinary faculties, or begin employment.
Physical education-related courses	Intended for learning the basic knowledge and advanced motor skills related to sports and physical education. Specialized subjects, such as theory of physical education and specialized practical skills are available, and students can experience various sports. After graduation, students may attend a physical education university or continue to universities, colleges or technical-vocational schools with different specializations, or begin employment.
Arts-related courses	Students can take specialized art subjects, such as art history, sketching, painting, sculpture, visual media expression, visual design, etc. After graduation, students may continue on to universities that have a faculty for arts. However, there are also students who enroll in faculties unrelated to arts.

- Some private high schools offer music and licensed cooking courses.

(3) Subjects taken in each course

General course	Specialized course	Comprehensive course
<General subjects> Japanese Geography / History Civics Math Science Health & Physical education Art Foreign languages Home economics Information	<Specialized subjects> Subjects related to the specialized field of each department	Subjects selected from a wide set of choices
		Subjects selected from a limited set of choices
		Industrial society & human beings
	<General subjects>	<Compulsory subjects>
Integrated study	Task study	Integrated study

1. Fees

	Public School (Prefectural School)			Private Senior High School
	Full-time	Part-time	Correspondence	Full-time
Examination Fee	2,200 yen	950 yen (except credit-based)	200 yen	11,000 yen- 16,000 yen
How to pay	At the time of submitting an application form (Paste a revenue stamp equivalent to the fee on the form.)			
Admission Fee	5,650 yen	2,100 yen (except credit-based)	500 yen	Admission fee + facilities fee 140,000 yen- 215,000 yen (Fee can be paid separately after results have been announced for the private school entrance exam and again after results have been announced for the public school entrance exam.)
How to pay	Within 15 days once the school gives permission for enrollment (Paste a revenue stamp equivalent to the fee on the affidavit.)			
Tuition (Annual) (*1)	118,800 yen	32,400 yen	820 yen/sub 336 yen/credit	240,000 yen- 400,000 yen
	Households paying less than ¥304,200 in municipal income tax are eligible for high school curriculum fee assistance from the Tuition Support Fund. Students or guardians will not receive funds directly.			
Miscellaneous (Annual) (*2)	Varies by school: 70,000-80,000 yen/year	About 40,000-80,000 yen/year	About 23,500 yen/year	180,000 yen- 520,000 yen
Total (*1+*2)	50,000 yen upon entering school 100,000 yen- 180,000 yen/year	Day course: (*1+*2) About 40,000 yen-80,000 yen Night course: (*1+*2+lunch) About 110,000 yen-150,000 yen	About 24,000 yen (No uniform) (School excursions are voluntary)	460,000 yen- 860,000 yen Subsidized by High School Enrollment Support Fund System (118,000-237,600 yen/year)
	Tuition support (118,800 yen/year) will be provided in the form of the high school curriculum fee.			

※ **Full-time course**

You will also need to pay: textbook fees (about 6,000-7,000 yen), traffic fees, and club activity fees (varies by club). School uniform (about 50,000 yen), sports uniform and indoor shoes (about 15,000-20,000 yen), and study tour fees are also required for freshmen.

※ **Part-time course**

You will also need to pay: textbook fees (about 6,000-7,000 yen) and traffic fees. Some schools include textbook fees in miscellaneous fees. Indoor shoes (about 3,000-4,000 yen) are required for freshmen at some schools.

For night courses only, meal fees range from 35,000-70,000 yen/year.

2. Reduction of and Exemption from School Fees (Private high schools)

- For students who have difficulty paying tuition fees:
 - There is a system in place to exempt from or partially reduce school fees.
 - Conditions apply to the state of the finances of families who wish to use this system.
 - Please contact the school office or your teacher for more details.

- Scholarship System (*tokutaisei*)

It is possible to receive a scholarship if a student has excellent grades or has excelled in a particular sport, etc. Enrollment fees, facilities fees, and tuition will be eliminated or reduced.

3. Scholarship System (Public high schools, private high schools)

- For students who have difficulty continuing their studies due to financial reasons:
 - There are financial support systems (interest-free loans) available that provide the money necessary to continue studies.
 - Most scholarships require repayment.
 - Certain conditions must be met to qualify for financial support (e.g. family's financial situation).
 - Please contact the school for more details.
- Information about the scholarship system is provided by your junior high school.
 - The Miyagi Prefectural Government accepts applications during the summer vacation when students are in their third year of junior high school.
 - Junior high school students will receive a pamphlet from their teacher.



1. Public School Entrance Examination System

- (1) There are two general examinations: a first examination and a second examination. There is no recommended examination.

First examination (前期/*zenki*) in February

Second examination (後期/*kouki*) in early March

Second application (第二次募集/*dai niji boshu*) in late March

- ☆Application and ★selection methods vary between examinations.
○ Please consult early with your junior high school teachers.

	Application	Selection
First examination (前期/ <i>zenki</i>)	☆ Each high school will announce its application requirements. These include the student's desires, priorities, purpose for applying, etc. Students who meet the requirements may apply. • Some schools may also consider the efforts that were made to learn Japanese and adapt to Japanese school life, and awards received in the student's home country in sports, cultural or volunteer activities. • It is also helpful to have certifications such as the Test in Practical English Proficiency, the Japanese Kanji Aptitude Test, the Global Mathematics Certification, and the Japanese Language Proficiency Test.	★ Interview, practical test and composition scores (vary for each school). • Evaluation report (225 points). • Academic test for three main subjects (Japanese, math, English) (75-300 points). • Test for that specific school (varies for each school) (75-300 points). The total score is 400-675 points. General courses (<i>futsu-ka</i>) will only accept 10-30% of applicants. (<i>Sogo</i> and <i>senmon</i> courses have a different acceptance rate).
Second examination (後期/ <i>kouki</i>)	☆Application requirements: Students can apply to any high school.	★Evaluation report and academic test for five main subjects (Japanese, math, English, science, and social studies). ★Some schools request that students have an interview and practical test.
Second application (第二次募集/ <i>dai niji boshu</i>)	☆Schools that don't fill their quota after the first and second examinations will recruit again.	★ Evaluation report, interview, practical test, composition and academic test (varies for each school).

- Detailed information about entrance examinations is available on the Education Committee website (please turn to page 16).
○ Your evaluation report will show all subject grades throughout your three years of junior high school.
※ For more information regarding evaluation reports, please turn to page 12.
※ If you cannot get an evaluation report from a Japanese school, it may be possible to take into consideration the evaluation records from your junior high school in another country.

2. Entering High School

① Study hard

In order to pass the entrance exam, you must study hard. Not only is your exam important, but your grades from junior high school are also submitted to the high school as an evaluation report*. They both have a big effect on your admission to high school, so it is vital for you to study hard every day.

*** Evaluation Report**

This report contains the following:

<Records of each subject studied>

- *Hyotei* (evaluation): Year 1 to year 3 records. Each subject is scored on a five point basis, five being the highest. (※1)
- References: Any notes on excellent academic performance are recorded here.

<Record of attendance> (※2)

- Dates absent from year 1 to year 3.
- Attendance for year 3 is recorded up until the end of January.
Attendance for private school is recorded until the end of December.

<Record of special activities> (※2)

- If the student has had any notable participation in activities such as student council, class council, school events, club activities, extra-curricular activities, or volunteer work, it is recorded here.

(※1) The evaluation is calculated as follows. Please consult with your junior high school teacher for more details.

Evaluation for the first examination (maximum score: 225 points):

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Total score of three core subjects (Japanese, math, English) over 3 years} \\ &\quad + \text{total score of other subjects} \times 2 \\ &\quad (\text{Other subjects are social studies, science, health \& physical education,} \\ &\quad \text{art, home economics, and music}) \end{aligned}$$

Evaluation for the second examination (maximum score: 195 points):

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Total score of five core subjects (Japanese, math, English, science, and social studies)} \\ &\quad + \text{total score of other subjects} \times 2 \\ &\quad (\text{Other subjects are health \& physical education, art, home economics, and} \\ &\quad \text{music}) \end{aligned}$$

(※2) In Japanese schools, besides the evaluation of studies, the evaluation of daily habits (attendance, etc.) is important too.

② Please consult with your junior high school teacher

If you are attending junior high school, you can always consult with your homeroom teacher. If you do consult with your homeroom teacher, please express your wishes clearly.

③ Decide on your desired high school at an early stage

In order for you to set goals and study hard, you should decide on your desired high school at least 6 months before the entrance exam.

3. Entrance Examination Schedule

June	Bi-semester: 1st Term Mid-Term Test Open Campus Day will be held. Please be aware that Open Campus Days vary depending on the school.	
July	Three-Way Interview (Meeting among teacher, parent and student) Tri-semester: 1st Term Final Test	
September	Bi-semester: 1st Term Final Test Ability Test	
October	Tri-semester: 2nd Term Mid-Term Test Ability Test	
November	Bi-semester: 2nd Term Mid-Term Test Tri-semester: 2nd Term Final Test Ability Test	
December	Evaluation Report Three-way interview. (Consultation to choose a high school.)	
January	<u>Public High Schools</u> First exam (Full-time, part-time) *Submit application: From mid-January	<u>Private schools</u> Recommended exam Application, interview, results General exam Application, exam, results <u>College of Technology</u> Recommended exam Application, interview, results General exam Application
February	<u>Public High Schools</u> First exam (Full-time, part-time, Shizugawa H.S.※) *Exam: Early February *Announcement of results: Mid-February Second exam (Full-time, part-time) *Application: From mid-February Correspondence course exam *Application: From mid-February *Announcement of results: Late March Admission decisions are made based on submitted papers.	<u>Private schools</u> General exam Application, exam, results <u>College of Technology.</u> General exam Exam, results
March	<u>Public High Schools</u> Second exam (Full-time, part-time) *Exam: Early March *Announcement of results: Mid-March Second application (Full-time, part-time) *Application: From mid-March Subjects and time of exam differ by school	<u>College of Technology</u> Second application <u>Private schools</u> Second application
April	Enrollment	

※ Shizugawa H.S. follows the Six-Year High School Education System (→P.3)

4. Public School Entrance Exam

(1) First examination

Early Feb.

Time	Schedule
8:30	Registration, explanation
9:05-9:55	(1) Japanese
10:15-11:05	(2) Math
11:25-12:15	(3) English
12:15-13:00	Lunch break
13:00-Finish time varies for each school	(4) School test

(2) Second examination

Early Mar.

Time	Schedule
8:30	Registration, explanation
9:05-9:55	(1) Japanese
10:15-11:05	(2) Math
11:25-12:15	(3) Social studies
12:15-13:00	Lunch break
13:00-13:50	(4) English
14:10-15:00	(5) Science

(3) For students who lack Japanese ability

- Students who lack Japanese ability can be granted special measures for general entrance exams. If permission is granted, the number of subjects can be reduced or test time can be extended. In order to make use of these measures, the junior high school must submit a request to the senior high school before submitting admission application forms. Please consult early with your junior high school teachers. The principal of your junior high school will then consult with the principal of the senior high school, and the senior high school will consider the best way for you to take the entrance examination.

(4) Eligibility for Applicants

Full-time high school examination	◆ Persons 15 years old and over on March 31 of the year of application ◆ Persons who have graduated or will have graduated from junior high school by March 31 of the year of application ◆ Persons who have been residing in Miyagi with their guardians, or will move to Miyagi before April 1 of the year of application (you will need to submit proof to your high school)
Part-time high school examination	◆ Persons 15 years old and over on March 31 of the year of application ◆ Persons who have graduated or will have graduated from a junior high school by March 31 of the year of application ◆ Persons who have been residing in Miyagi with their guardians, or

	will move to Miyagi before April 1 of the year of application (you will need to submit proof to your high school) (You will be eligible if your workplace is in Miyagi.)
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(5) Application Documents

First examination	
1 Application form	
2 Examination fee	Full-time: 2,200 yen Part-time: 950 yen A revenue stamp must be affixed to the application form for a prefectural high school.
3 Evaluation report	From your junior high school.
4 Letter explaining the reasons for application	

Second examination	
1 Application form	
2 Examination fee	Full-time: 2,200 yen Part-time: 950 yen A revenue stamp must be affixed to the application form for a prefectural high school.
3 Evaluation report	From your junior high school.

You cannot change the school of your choice after you have applied. Take some time to think about your decision.

※Once you pass a high school's first examination, you must attend that school. You are not allowed to take a second examination for another school.

※If you don't pass the first examination, you can apply for the second examination of the same school.

※Detailed information about the entrance examinations in public high schools is available on the Miyagi Education Committee, High School Education Division website.

<http://www.pref.miyagi.jp/soshiki/koukyou/>



A Message for Test-Takers from Teachers



I . From a Junior High School Teacher

◎Understanding the correct procedures to enter high school

- (1) Decide on a high school you want to enter. If you can't decide on one, ask for your teacher's advice early. Pay attention to the different types of high schools. There are private, public, and national high schools.
 - (2) The number of subjects for the examination is different for each school. For public high schools, you have to sit three subjects (Japanese, math, and English) at the first examination (*zenki*), and five subjects (Japanese, math, social studies, English, and science) at the second examination (*kouki*). If you don't understand Japanese very well, please consult with your teacher and ask him/her to inform the school principal about your situation.
 - (3) Your junior high school principal will consult with the principal of the senior high school to ask for consideration of your situation. The principal will properly explain your situation, such as only being in Japan for a short amount of time, whether you have had Japanese lessons, whether you need to take exams in a separate room from the other Japanese students at school, or any situation of the sort.
 - (4) It is best to make an appointment for an interview at a senior high school and to go with your teacher. Please consult about whether:
 - ① You can take the exam in a separate room and have more time than usual.
 - ② You will be exempt from some subjects of the exam.
 - ※ For example, you may be exempt from social studies or science exams.
 - ※ However, this is not possible for all high schools.
 - (5) After the principals and teachers have discussed your situation, your teacher will send a Form P (*hairyoshinsei-sho*) to request special measures for the entrance exam on your behalf.
 - (6) Your junior high school will receive a Form Q from the senior high school which explains the special measures you will be granted on the examination day.
 - (7) All you have to do is try your best on the day of the examination.
- ※You can see the High School Equivalency Examination (*chugakkou sotsugyo ninntei shiken*) from past years on the website of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

URL: http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/shotou/sotugyo/1263187.htm

There you can find tests and answers from the last 4 years.

Please download them and test yourself as they will be very beneficial to your study.

II From a High School Teacher

1. Key points to choosing a high school

(1) When deciding on a high school, it is important to take the following points into consideration:

- ① What kind of job you want to do in the future. Even if you don't have a clear idea about what you want to do, it is best to have a few ideas. You should think about what kind of jobs you are interested in now.
- ② What kind of qualifications you need. Whether you need to go to university or technical school.
- ③ What you want to do at high school besides studying, e.g. sports, etc.

(2) Once you have considered ①-③, discuss with your teacher to see what high school he/she thinks will be suitable for you.

(3) While you are in discussion with your teacher, it is also a good idea to research high schools yourself. An explanation of each public school can be found on the Miyagi Prefectural Board of Education's website. Private schools have their own websites. If you cannot read or understand Japanese, please have someone translate for you.

(4) Make sure you also consider the commute time to school.

If your high school is too far away, you may have to wake up early to commute, return home late due to club activities, etc., and have to spend a lot of money on transport costs.

(5) Visit schools you would like to enter.

It is important to visit schools that interest you. This can be done at open school days and school festivals. If you are unable to attend open school days or school festivals, some schools allow you to visit them on your own time. If there are any schools that you would like to visit, you should ask your teacher to help you make an appointment.

2. High schools will choose students based on their: (A) High school entrance examination score
(B) Junior high school evaluation report.

*At some high schools, you will be required to have an interview. A practical skills test is necessary if you are applying for an art course or physical education course.

3. What you can do before the entrance examination

- (1) In order to get a good score on the entrance examination, use the following points as a guide to help you study.
 - ① Test yourself by attempting examinations from previous years (your junior high school should be able to provide you with these). Examination content is generally the same each year so you can adapt your method of study to past examinations.
 - ② Identify how much you understand and what types of questions you find difficult.
 - ③ You now need to decide what the best way for you to study is. Remember that you have to finish one subject in 50 minutes, so time allocation is important.
 - ④ The high school entrance examination is made up of material that was covered at junior high school, therefore it is recommended to review your textbooks. Practice tests and textbooks are sold at bookstores.
 - ⑤ If you are required to have an interview, ask your teacher to practice with you over and over to build your confidence. All senior high schools are more than happy to support students who want to try their hardest, so if you are frequently absent or late to school, it is best to give an explanation during your interview.
- (2) In order to receive a good evaluation report from your junior high school, take the following points into consideration.
 - ① Study hard to get a good score on your junior high school regular examination.
 - ② It is important to show your intention of going to high school to your homeroom teacher and subject area teachers. Your homeroom teacher will write your evaluation report, which is then submitted to the high school. Evaluation reports also report on your school life. To show your enthusiasm, you should not be absent or late and should hand in your assignments on time.



Advice from Students



I A-kun

A-kun is originally from China and gained admission to a public junior high school in October of his third year. The following March, he took the high school entrance exam and passed. After graduating from high school, he went on to enter a private university in Miyagi Prefecture.

When I first came to Japan I didn't understand Japanese at all, so I attended Japanese class. Studying Japanese is not sufficient preparation for entrance examinations, so I studied school subjects for two to three hours in addition to studying Japanese for two hours every day. I studied for the entrance examination by reviewing textbooks and workbooks over and over again. I was confident with English and math, but I didn't understand Japanese, science and social studies, so I tried to study those subjects as much as I could to get the best possible score.

Even after entering high school, I had a lot of trouble with understanding Japanese. I would listen carefully to what the teacher was saying during class and if there was something that I didn't understand, I would borrow my friends' notes or ask the teacher to explain it again. As I wanted to go to university after graduating, I put in a lot of time to study not only for class but also for examinations. I was hoping to become eligible for admission on recommendation by gaining good scores in school examinations. In order to receive a recommendation, it is important to attend every class and test.

Although studying is important, I think that it is also essential to make friends. Not only did they help me when I didn't understand, but I think my Japanese became better by speaking to them.

It is most important to make an effort when working towards entering high school. If you work hard, then your efforts will surely be rewarded and people will acknowledge that. Entering high school allows you to make a new start. I hope you will find your goals at senior high school and give your best effort towards them.

II B-kun

B-kun is originally from China and transferred to a public junior high school from his second year. During his third year, he sat the public high school entrance examination and passed.

Advice from me on how to study correctly at junior high school: (1) Make sure you take notes in each class. (2) Make sure you submit reports on time. (3) Make sure you listen to what the teacher says. (4) Make sure you review lessons after school. It is important to ask your teacher if there is something that you do not understand. I also think it is important to learn about Japanese culture and history from T.V. and comic books, etc.

If you participate in club activities, it is not only easier to make new friends, but you might actually find something you really want to try, and exercise can also help with concentration. On the other hand, it can be a lot of work studying and participating in a club at the same time, so be sure that you can give them both equal time before joining.

There is a mock examination called Miyagi Moshi※ that I recommend to help gauge your own ability and how that differs from others.

Foreigners are allowed extra time for the entrance examination. I spoke with my homeroom teacher about it, and was allowed 10 minutes more than usual in Japanese, social studies and science.

My last piece of advice would be to stay healthy and don't catch a cold!

※*Mogi shiken (Moshi)*, Mock examination:

Mock examinations are different from regular examinations conducted at school. They are organized by private companies and a fee is charged. You can get an idea of your academic level within Miyagi Prefecture as students from other schools sit the test. Shin Miyagi Moshi is a popular examination which is similar to the public high school entrance examination.

III C-Kun

C-Kun is originally from South Korea and entered senior high school directly from South Korea. In October of his first year, C-Kun moved to Japan. He studied Japanese at a Japanese language school in the daytime and in the evening he received Japanese lessons. The following March, he took the high school entrance exam and passed without going to a junior high school in Japan.

In every case, the beginning is the most important! It is natural that everything including study and school life is hard work for everyone.

Please set your goals first and think about what you can do now to accomplish them. You should then try to do your best.

There is no hurry; it's all right to go slowly. The important thing is to move forward little by little every day. But more important is to become accustomed to Japanese society.

If you cannot adapt to where you live, or your school, studying will not be easy. Make friends and have fun with them too! This will bring you more confidence! Working and studying in this situation will allow you to believe that anything can be done.

In order to adapt, you must observe the students around you and imitate what they do. Imitating is the first and best step. However, do not imitate anything that you think doesn't portray the real you. Finally, believe in yourself! Your efforts will bring you a happy future, even if your present situation is hard. Have confidence in yourself! Do your best! That's all you can do!



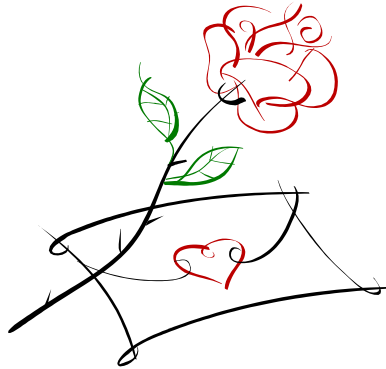
Advice from Parents

During the high school entrance examination process, above all else, my son and I felt that if we began preparations early, we would have our choice of schools. When he took his exams, I remember we felt that all of the effort he had put into his studies and extracurricular activities from his first year of junior high school had paid off. Actually, when they enter their third year of junior high school, some children study more than five hours a day. The school itself advises students to study for a number of hours equal to twice their year in school, so this isn't unusually long. They spend their days completing practice exams and reviewing, but the foundation for this was laid in the first and second years. For children who came to Japan not knowing any Japanese, language study gets added to all of this. They have to go to school, and even when they get home they have to study. I think there are days when they would like to give up. When my son wasn't studying, I would get nervous and say terrible things like, "You'll fail if you're doing that!" In the second half of the third year, parents and children get irritable, so at times like that, students, imagine yourself having a good time at your first-choice high school, and keep working. That effort will become the root of your self-confidence in life.

My husband is Chinese. He doesn't know much of the Japanese school system, so he's been "out of the picture" during exam preparation time. I think a Japanese mother can gather information on high schools and give advice on studying, but when the mother or both parents are foreigners, they need someone to go to for advice. In addition to checking the school's website and other reference materials, parents, try talking to your child's teachers and classmates' mothers. If you ask "What is X High School like?" they should tell you a lot. Above all, even for mothers and fathers who don't know the school and examination system well, I think it is important to advise your child on the important matter of choosing a high school with a college and career in mind. It's easier to choose a high school by tracing backward from who you want to become in the future. In addition, I recommend specializing in at least one subject as early as possible. It's fun to study a subject that one knows a lot about, and it takes less time, which can then be devoted to other subjects.

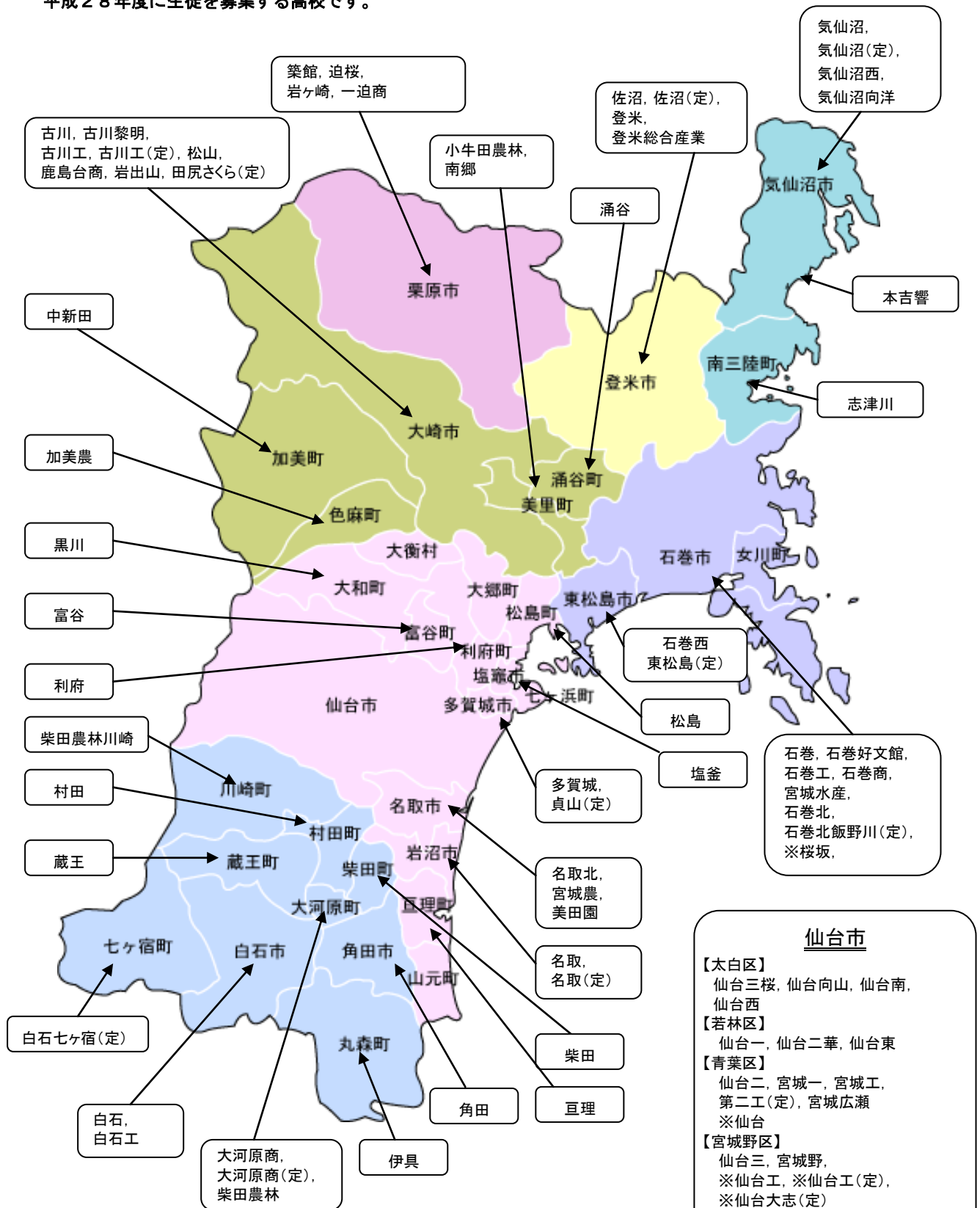
First-year junior high school students have their hands full just getting used to school life and clubs, so students start to take notice of high school entrance exams in their second year, and really go into exam mode around summer vacation in their third year. However, since the examination system changed this year, I see more students going to cram school--even first-years. High schools now have an even more rigorous examination system involving a mid-term exam, and it seems parents want to make sure their children are prepared. Parents, if your child is in elementary school now and seems to be adjusting well to the Japanese language and school, I think it would be a good idea to start saying, "Let's study hard starting in your first year of junior high school."

Japan's economy is stagnant right now, so it's hard to find work without a high school diploma. Even if studying is tough, students, remember that if you don't get into high school you'll have a hard time later on, and do your best. Lastly, many high schools also consider a student's attitude, responsibility, ability to cooperate, club activities, and participation in school government. Even if you need the help of your teachers and friends, try running for student offices and participating in club activities. It will be a chance to make friends and have a meaningful school life outside of studying!



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	〃（鶯沢）	〃（うぐいすざわ）	0228(55)2051	989-5402	栗原市鶯沢南郷下新反田 1－1
	一迫商業	いちばざましようぎよう	0228(52)4112	987-2308	栗原市一迫真坂字町東 1 3 3
	迫桜	はくおう	0228(35)1818	989-5502	栗原市若柳字川南戸ノ西 1 8 4
	築館	つきだて	0228(22)3126	987-2203	栗原市築館字下宮野町浦 2 2
とめし 登米市	佐沼	さぬま	0220(22)2022	987-0511	登米市迫町佐沼字末広 1
	〃（定時制）	〃（ていじせい）	0220(22)2024	987-0511	登米市迫町佐沼字末広 1
	登米	とめ	0220(52)2670	987-0702	登米市登米町寺池桜小路 3
	登米総合産業	とめそうごうさんぎよう	0220(34)2127	987-0602	登米市中田町上沼字要害 9 4
いしのまきし 石巻市	石巻	いしのまき	0225(93)8022	986-0838	石巻市大手町 3－1 5
	石巻好文館	いしのまきこうぶんかん	0225(22)9161	986-0851	石巻市貞山 3－4－1
	石巻商業	いしのまきしょうぎよう	0225(22)9188	986-0031	石巻市南境字大樋 2 0
	石巻工業	いしのまきこうぎよう	0225(22)6338	986-0851	石巻市貞山 5－1－1
	宮城水産	みやぎすいさん	0225(24)0404	986-2113	石巻市宇田川町 1－2 4
	石巻北	いしのまききた	0225(74)2211	986-1111	石巻市鹿又字用水向 1 2 6
	石巻北飯野川 （定時制）	いしのまききたいいのがわ （ていじせい）	0225(62)3065	986-0101	石巻市相野谷字五味前上 4 0
ひがしまつしまし 東松島市	石巻西	いしのまきにし	0225(83)3311	981-0501	東松島市赤井字七反谷地 2 7
	東松島（定時制）	ひがしまつしま（ていじせい）	0225(82)9211	981-0503	東松島市矢本上河戸 1 6
けせんぬまし 気仙沼市	気仙沼向洋	けせんぬまこうよう	0226(22)1131	988-0064	気仙沼市九条 2 1 3－3（気仙沼高 校第二運動場内（仮校舎）
				988-0246	気仙沼市字波路上瀬向 9－1
	気仙沼西	けせんぬまにし	0226(24)1414	988-0171	気仙沼市字赤岩牧沢 1 5 5－1
	気仙沼	けせんぬま	0226(24)3400	988-0051	気仙沼市字常楽 1 3 0
	〃（定時制）	〃（ていじせい）	0226(22)7134	988-0051	気仙沼市字常楽 1 3 0
	本吉響	もとよしひびき	0226(42)2627	988-0341	気仙沼市本吉町津谷桜子 2－2 4
みなみさんりくちよう 南三陸町	志津川	しづがわ	0226(46)3643	986-0775	南三陸町志津川字廻館 9 2－2
	市立	（しりつ）			
せんだいし 仙台市	仙台	せんだい	022(271)4471	981-8502	仙台市青葉区国見 6－5 2－1
	仙台商業	せんだいしょうぎよう	022(218)3141	981-3131	仙台市泉区七北田字古内 7 5
	仙台工業	せんだいこうぎよう	022(237)5341	983-8543	仙台市宮城野区東宮城野 3－1
	〃（定時制）	〃（ていじせい）	022(237)534	983-8543	仙台市宮城野区東宮城野 3－1
	仙台大志（定時 制）	せんだいたいし（ていじせ い）	022(257)0986	983-0842	仙台市宮城野区五輪 1－4－1 0
	仙台青陵 中等教育学校	せんだいせいりよう ちゅうとうきょういくがっこう	022(303)5551	989-3201	仙台市青葉区国見ヶ丘 7－1 4 4
いしのまきし 石巻市	桜坂	さくらざか	0225(22)4421	986-0833	石巻市日和が丘 2－1 1－8
	私立	（しりつ）			
せんだいし 仙台市	東北学院	とうほくがくいん	022(786)1231	983-8565	仙台市宮城野区小鶴字高野 1 2 3－1
	聖和学園	せいわがくえん	022(257)7777	984-0047	仙台市若林区木ノ下 3－4－1
	宮城学院	みやぎがくいん	022(279)1331	981-8557	仙台市青葉区桜ヶ丘 9－1－1
	仙 台 白 百 合 学	せんだいしらゆりがくえん	022(777)5777	981-3205	仙台市泉区紫山 1－2－1
	尚綱学院	しょうけいがくいん	022(264)588	980-0873	仙台市青葉区広瀬町 9－1
	常盤木学園	ときわぎがくえん	022(263)1751	980-0003	仙台市青葉区小田原 4－3－2 0
	仙台育英学園	せんだいいくえいがくえん	022(256)4141	983-0045	仙台市宮城野区宮城野 2－4－1
	明成	めいせい	022(278)6131	981-8570	仙台市青葉区川平 2－2 6－1
	東北	とうほく	022(234)6361	981-8543	仙台市青葉区小松島 4－3－1
	東北生活文化大学	とうほくせいかつぶんかだいがく	022(272)7511	981-8585	仙台市泉区虹の丘 1－1 8
	聖ウルスラ学院	せいうるすがくいんえいち	022(286)3557	984-0828	仙台市若林区一本杉町 1－2
	英智				
	聖ドミニコ学院	せいどみにこがくいん	022(222)6337	980-0874	仙台市青葉区角五郎 2－2－1 4
	仙台北南	せんだいじょうなん	022(305)211	982-0836	仙台市太白区八木山松波町 5－1
	東北学院榴ヶ岡	とうほくがくいんつつじがおか	022(372)6611	981-3105	仙台市泉区天神沢 2－2－1
しちかしゆくまち 七ヶ宿町	西山学院	にしやまがくいん	0224(37)2131	989-0533	七ヶ宿町字矢失平 4－5
おおさきし 大崎市	古川学園	ふるかわがくえん	0229(22)2545	989-6143	大崎市古川中里 6－2－8
	大崎中央	おおさきちゅうおう	0229(22)2030	989-6105	大崎市古川福沼 1－2 7－1
けせんぬまし 気仙沼市	東陵	とうりょう	0226(23)3100	988-0812	気仙沼市字大峠山 1－1

しょうがくきんせいど
奨学金制度

こうとうがっこうとういぐえいしょうがくしきんかしつけ

1 高等学校等育英奨学資金貸付

「高等学校等育英奨学資金貸付」は、これまで「日本育英会」が行ってきた高校奨学金の地方移管を受け宮城県が新しく創設した奨学資金貸付制度です。

- ① 対象者：保護者が宮城県内に住所を有し、高等学校等（高等学校・中等教育学校の後期課程・特別支援学校の高等部・専修学校の高等課程）に入学（進学）した、優れた生徒で経済的理由により修学に困難がある方。
- ② 貸付月額：自宅通学者 18,000円
自宅外通学者 23,000円
- ③ 貸付期間：奨学生として採用された月（通常は4月）から学校を卒業する月（正規の修業年限の終わる月）までです。正規の修業年限を超える貸付は行いません。
- ④ 募集：全て在学する学校を通じて行います。

くぶん 区分	ないよう 内容	ぼしゅうきかん 募集期間
よやく 予約	中学3年生を対象に次年度の高等学校等入学を条件に奨学生として内定を行います。 ※入学後、本採用の手続きが必要となります。	8月
ざいがく 在学	高等学校等在学者を対象に毎年一回定期採用を行います。	4月
きんきゅう 緊急	保護者の失職や災害等により家計状況が悪化した場合に緊急に採用を行います。	随時

- ⑤ 償還：貸付満了後、6ヶ月経過後から年賦、月賦、月賦＋半年賦（併用）により償還することになります。
- ⑥ 利息：無利息です。ただし、期限までに返還されなかったときは、違約金が増加されます。

こうとうがっこう ていじせいかていおよびつうしんせいかていしゅうがくしきんかしつけ

2 高等学校の定時制課程及び通信制課程修学資金貸付

- ① 対象者：経済的理由により著しく修学に困難がある生徒で次に掲げる生徒。
県内の高等学校の定時制課程及び通信制課程に在学する勤労青少年又は広域通信過程に在学し、かつ、県内に住所を有する勤労青少年。
- ② 貸付月額：14,000円 ※卒業による償還免除制度有り。

進路ガイドブックの中の単語(しんろが이드ぶっくの なかの たんご)

* 「ページ」の項は、単語が最初に出ているページと 単語の説明があるページです。

	単語	よみかた	対訳	ページ
基本の単語 (きほんの たんご)				
	進路	しんろ	career	
	宮城県教育委員会	みやぎけん きょういくいいんかい	Moyagi Prefecturel Board of Education	
	仙台市教育委員会	せんだいし きょういくいいんかい	Sendai City Board of Education	
	石巻市教育委員会	いしのまきし きょういくいいんかい	Ishinomaki City Bord of Education	
	登米市教育委員会	とめし きょういくいいんかい	Tome City Bord of Education	
進路ガイドブックの中の単語 (しんろが이드ぶっくの なかの たんご)				
1	委員	いいん	committee	12
2	一般入試	いっぱんにゆうし	ordinary examination	4
3	英語	えいご	english	6
4	オープンキャンパス	おーぷんきゃんぱす	Open Day	14
5	音楽	おんがく	music	6
6	学習の記録	がくしゅうの きろく	record of each subject	12
7	各種学校	かくしゅがっこう	miscellaneous school	2
8	学年制	がくねんせい	school-year system	5
9	学力検査点	がくりよくけんさてん	academic test	11
10	学科	がつか	course	6
11	学級会	がっきゅうかい	class council	12
12	学校行事	がっこうぎょうじ	school event	12
13	学校推薦	がっこうすいせん	recommendation from school	4
14	学校制度	がっこうせいど	school education system	1
15	学校独自検査	がっこうどくじけんさ	original school test	11, 15
16	家庭	かてい	home economics	6
17	看護	かんご	nursing	6

18	願書	がんしょ	admission application	15, 16
19	期末テスト	きまつてすと	final Test	14
20	義務教育	ぎむきょういく	compulsory education	1
21	給食費	きゅうしょくひ	school lunch fee	9
22	教育の方針	きょういくの ほうしん	educational policy	4
23	教科	きょうか	subject	11
24	教科書代	きょうかしょだい	textbook fee	10
25	欠席	けっせき	absence	2, 12
26	欠席日数	けっせきにっすう	date absent	12
27	検定資格	けんていしかく	certification	11
28	県立高校	けんりつこうこう	prefectural senior high school	4
29	合格	ごうかく	successful	4
30	後期選抜	こうきせんばつ	second examination	11, 15
31	工業	こうぎょう	industry	6
32	高校入試	こうこうにゅうし	senior high school entrance examination	11
33	交通費	こうつうひ	traffic fee	10
34	高等学校等就学支援金	こうとうがっこうとう しゅうがくしえんきん	High school enrollment support fund system	9
35	高等教育	こうとうきょういく	higher education	1
36	高等専門学校	こうとうせんもんがっこう	colleges of technology	1
37	公立高校	こうりつこうこう	public senior high school	4
38	国語	こくご	Japanese	6
39	作文	さくぶん	composition	11
40	3期制	さんきせい	Tri-semester	14
41	参考事項	さんこうじこう	reference	12
42	三者面談	さんしゃめんだん	3-way interview	14
43	資格を取る	しかくを とる	obtain a certification	7
44	志願理由書	しがんりゆうしょ	letter explaining the reasons for application	16

45	自己推薦	じこすいせん	self-recommendation	4
46	市町村民所得割額	しちょうそんみんしょとく	municipal income tax	9
47	実技	じつぎ	practical Test	11
48	実用英語検定	じつようえいごけんてい	Practical English Proficiency	11
49	実用数学技能検定	じつようすうがくぎのうけんてい	the Global Mathematics Certification	11
50	実力テスト	じつりょくてすと	ability Test	14
51	志望校	しぼうこう	one's desired school	13
52	社会	しゃかい	social studies	6
53	宗教	しゅうきょう	religion	4
54	就職する	しゅうしょくする	enter employment	7
55	収入証紙	しゅうにゅうしょうし	a revenue stamp	9, 16
56	授業料	じゅぎょうりょう	tuition	9
57	授業料等の減免	じゅぎょうりょうとうのげんめん	reduction and exemption of school fee	10
58	受験	じゅけん	entrance examination	2
59	受験の資格	じゅけんの しかく	eligibility for applicants	15
60	受験料	じゅけんりょう	examination fee	16
61	出願	しゅつがん	application	11, 14
62	出願できる条件	しゅつがんできるじょうけ	application conditions	11
63	出欠の記録	しゅっけつの きろく	record of attendance	12
64	出席	しゅっせき	attendance	12
65	奨学金制度	しょうがくきんせいど	scholarship system	10
66	商業	しょうぎょう	commerce	6
67	職業	しよくぎょう	occupation	2
68	諸経費	しよけいひ	miscellaneous	9
69	初等教育	しよとうきょういく	primary education	1
70	私立高校	しりつこうこう	private senior high school	4
71	市立高校	しりつこうこう	municipal senior high school	4

72	進学する	しんがくする	enroll in university	7
73	進級	しんきゅう	promote	2
74	申請する	しんせいする	apply	15
75	水産	すいさん	fisheries	6
76	推薦入試	すいせんにゅうし	recommended examination	14
77	数学	すうがく	mathematic	6
78	成績	せいせき	mark	2, 12
79	生徒会	せいとかい	student council	12
80	制服代	せいふくだい	school uniform fee	10
81	専願	せんがん	exclusive application	4
82	前期選抜	ぜんきせんばつ	first examination	11, 15
83	専修学校	せんしゅうがっこう	specialized training college	2
84	選択する	せんたくする	pursue careers	7
85	全日制	ぜんにちせい	full-time school	5
86	専門学科	せんもんがつか	specialized course	6
87	総合学科	そうごうがつか	comprehensive course	6
88	卒業	そつぎょう	graduacion	2
89	体育	たいいく	physical	6
90	大学	だいがく	University	1
91	単位	たんい	credit	5
92	単位制	たんいせい	credit system	5
93	短大	たんだい	Junior college	1
94	担任の先生	たんにんの せんせい	homeroom teacher	13
95	中学校卒業認定試験	ちゅうがっこうそつぎょう にんていしけん	High school Equivalency Examination	2, 18
96	中間テスト	ちゅうかんとすと	Mid-Term test	14
97	中高一貫教育校	ちゅうこういっかん きょういুকこう	6-year Senior high school	3
98	中等教育	ちゅうとうきょういুক	secondary education	1

99	中等教育学校	ちゅうとうきょうい くがっこう	secondary school	1
100	調査書	ちょうさしよ	evaluation report	11, 12
101	調査書点	ちょうさしよてん	evaluation report score	11, 12
102	通学時間	つうがくじかん	commute time	10
103	通信制	つうしんせい	correspondence	5
104	定員	ていいん	capacity	11
105	定時制	ていじせい	part-time school (<i>teiji-sei</i>)	5
106	特別活動	とくべつかつどう	special activity	12
107	2 期制	にきせい	Bi-semester	14
108	二次募集	にじぼしゅう	second application	11, 14
109	日本漢字能力検定	にっはんかんじのつり よくけんてい	the Kanji Aptitude Test	11
110	日本語能力試験	にほんごのうりよくしけん	the Japanese Language Proficiency Test	11
111	入学願書	にゅうがくがんしよ	application form	16
112	入学金	にゅうがくきん	admission fee	9
113	入学試験	にゅうがくしけん	entrance examination	4, 11
114	入学選考手数料	にゅうがくせんこう てすうりょう	examination fee	9
115	入学手続き	にゅうがくてつづき	admission procedure	4
116	入試制度	にゅうしせいど	entrance examination system	11
117	農業	のうぎょう	agriculture	6
118	配点	はいてん	score	11
119	配慮	はいりょ	special measure	15, 17
120	発表	はっぴょう	announcement	4, 14
121	評定	ひょうてい	evaluation	11
122	昼間定時制	ひるまていじせい	day part-time school	5
123	部活動	ぶかつどう	club activity	10, 12
124	不合格	ふごうかく	unsuccessful	4
125	普通科	ふつうか	general course	6

126	保健体育	ほけんたいいく	health & physical	6
127	保護者	ほごしゃ	guardian	15
128	募集	ぼしゅう	recruitment	11
129	募集定員（定員）	ぼしゅうていいん	capacity	11
130	満点	まんてん	maximum score	12
131	面接	めんせつ	interview	11
132	夜間定時制	やかんていじせい	night part-time school	5
133	理科	りか	science	6
134	理数	りすう	mathematics	6
135	連携型入試	れんけいがたにゅうし	connected-type examination	14
その他の単語 （そのほかの たんご）				
136	学年主任の先生	がくねんしゅにんの せん	head teacher	18
137	過去問題（過去問）	かこもんだい（かこもん）	examination from previous years	
138	家庭教師	かていきょうし	tutor	
139	教頭先生	きょうとうせんせい	vice-principal	
140	校長先生	こうちょうせんせい	principal	
141	国際学級（教室）	こくさいがつきゅう （きょうしつ）	international class	
142	児童（小学生）	じどう（しょうがくせい）	child	
143	指導協力者	しどうきょうりよくしゃ	Japanese supporter	
144	塾	じゅく	cram school（ <i>Jyuku</i> ）	
145	受験勉強	じゅけんべんきょう	studying for an entrance examination	
146	生徒（中学生、高校生）	せいと（ちゅうがくせい、 こうこうせい）	pupils	
147	保育所	ほいくしょ	nursery school	
148	模擬試験（模試）	もぎしけん（もし）	mock examination	
149	幼稚園	ようちえん	kindergarten	
150	予備校	よびこう	cramming school	

We, Career Guidance Executive Committee for Children and Parents who are Non-native Japanese Speakers, have held Career Guidance every year.

In holding this Career Guidance, we obtained the name support of Sendai City Board of Education, Education in Miyagi Prefecture, Research Center for Education International Understanding (Miyagi University of Education), Sendai China Cultural Exchange Association(仙台中国文化交流協会). We cooperated with Inka Chinese School (インカ中文学校), Foreign Residents' Child Support Group, Aoba-ku Chuo Shimin Center (SAT Nihongo Club), OASIS (Open Assist & Support In Sendai). In renewal of the contents concerning with the entrance examination system change, we received advice of Education in Miyagi Prefecture.

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If our Career Guidance and Guidebook would be useful help for the children who aim at the future, it is our great honor.

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