



afterwards. 33 people attended from a wide range of fields including university and vocational school staff in charge of international students, administrative staff and personnel from international associations.

Prof. Suematsu talked about the situation after the disaster and the analysis of a survey result regarding the mindset and activity patterns of the international students. Furthermore, she gave a substantial and easy to understand explanation about the "International Risk Management Handbook at the Event of a Disaster", which is being considered in collaboration with other universities.

There was good feedback from the participants who said they were happy to hear precious talk based on actual experience, such as talk about fictitious chain mail about support for international students to return to their countries, resulting in many students gathering at the airport, how a large group of international students suddenly appear at evacuation centers and frictions starts, and how they realized the importance of the day-to-day exchange with the community.

During the opinion exchange, there was an active exchange of ideas regarding the current status and problems/solutions of how to check the safety of people and disaster prevention trainings. Participants remarked that it was a meaningful being able to listen to different talks, but on the other hand, time was too short, which would be a task for the future.

OPIX will continue to advance collaboration with other related institutions and strive to create an environment for foreigners, including international students. We ask for your support and cooperation with our endeavors.

#### ■ Tondabayashi Community Interpreter Volunteer Training

A training to develop community interpreters who will become bridges of communication was co-hosted with Tondabayashi Intercultural Communication Center as part of creating a safer environment for foreigners who live in Minami Kawachi area such as Tondabayashi. About 20 volunteers of 5 languages participated in the training.

Aside from learning about the attitude of a community interpreter and training methods for interpreting skills, native speakers of each language were invited to help conduct a role play of situations in areas of maternal and child health or School Education.

It was a very meaningful training and participants gave comments like "It was an encouraging training for future activities" "It was a precious opportunity" and "I'm glad I could study about different things I don't know".

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## 【02】 Special Series on Foreign Child/Student Education

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### ■ Consideration for Foreign Children who Need Japanese Language Instruction Secretariat of the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education Municipal Education Office Elementary and Junior High School Division

#### 1 Introduction

As of May 1, 2013, the number of children needing Japanese language instruction in Elementary and Junior High Schools in Osaka Prefecture, including designated cities, is 1869 and this is increasing each year. Also, the native language of these children totals 36 languages showing an advancement of multilingualization.

In recent years, cases of students, who need Japanese language instruction, transferring to Elementary and Junior High Schools that have never admitted such students and cases of students entering high school, but have not studied in a Japanese Junior High School are also increasing.

## 2 Support for Japanese Language Instruction in Elementary and Junior High Schools

When admitting students needing Japanese language instruction, it is important to support them so they can get used to school life as soon as possible. The Osaka Prefectural Board of Education has created and distributed the 2 manuals below. These manuals are used at Elementary Schools and Junior High Schools within the Prefecture to enhance the admission system of students who need Japanese language instruction and for the implementation of the preliminary instruction Japanese. These manuals can be downloaded from the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education WEB page.

- “Welcome to Osaka  
—International Students Admission Manual—”
- “Welcome to Osaka Part II  
—Japanese Language Support Idea Book—”

## 3 Support for Elementary and Junior High Schools in Osaka Prefecture, and Parents/Guardians

### ○ Multilingual Education Guidance

With the help of high school teachers and education board of the municipalities, international associations and personnel of related institutions, a high school admission education guidance is held at 7 venues within the Prefecture every year for students who need Japanese language instruction and their parents/guardians.

Explanations about the high school entrance examination system, introduction of high schools by the teachers, talks by senior students about their experience and individual consultation is conducted in various languages with the help of an interpreter. Participants commented that “we were able to get useful information”, and “we feel relieved to know about the different high schools, so we’ ll do our best”

### ○ School Life Support Information for Returnees and Foreign Students

Information on high school admission, as well as the Japanese education system and school life, is provided on the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education WEB page “School Life Support Information for Returnees and Foreign Students” and is available in 8 languages, including Japanese (English, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, Spanish and Portuguese).

<http://www.pref.osaka.jp/jidoseitoshien/toniti/index.html>

### ○ Implementation of High School Life Orientation

Every year in March, an orientation is held to provide international students and their parents/guardians necessary information on high school life.

## 4 Support for Guardians and Students of Public High Schools in Osaka Prefecture

### ○ Dispatch of Education Supporter

Students that require Japanese language instruction are provided with the necessary interpreters (education supporters) during classes and meetings in order for the student to be at ease, lead a meaningful school life and achieve his/her chosen career. In the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education’ s “Education Supporter Bank”, there are currently about 400 supporters registered. We are also conducting training for the education supporters for exchange and the improvement of their skills.

## 5 Conclusion

In the future, together with enhancing the school life support given to students who need Japanese language instruction, we will also strive to raise children with a wide perception, understanding other cultures, accepting

difference as richness, and having a mind for living together accepting one another.

■ 2014 Osaka Public High School Student Selection  
 Secretariat of the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education  
 Education Promotion Office Senior High School Division

◎ Qualification-requirements examination  
 “Among the graduates (including candidates for graduation. Same as below) of schools overseas equivalent to a junior high school, students and their parents who would surely be living in Osaka by the day of admission” must take an examination for qualification before submitting the application form.

Details of the Qualification Examination is posted on the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education Web page.

[http://www.pref.osaka.jp/kotogakko/gakuji-g3/h26\\_ohbo.html](http://www.pref.osaka.jp/kotogakko/gakuji-g3/h26_ohbo.html)

◎ Admission Application Form  
 The Forms are included in the “Osaka Prefecture High School Admission Selection Application” (hereinafter, “Admission Application”).

The Admission Application will be given at the Qualification Examination, but these are also on the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education Web page.

[http://www.pref.osaka.jp/kotogakko/gakuji-g3/h26\\_yoko.html](http://www.pref.osaka.jp/kotogakko/gakuji-g3/h26_yoko.html)

◎ School District  
 From 2014, the school district will be the Osaka Prefecture districts.

○1st Admission Selection (The Academic Test is in 3 Subjects: Japanese, Math and English)

Subject	Examination aside from Academic Test	Schedule
General Education (Among the schools with only Full time • General Education and schools with Special Subjects Osaka Prefectural, Yuhigaoka High School and Higashi Sumiyoshi High School)	Short Essay	Application Period Feb. 14 (Fri.), 17 (Mon.)  Academic Test, etc.* Feb. 20 (Thurs) *Practical test for some subjects will be conducted on Feb. 16 (Sun.) and 21 (Fri.)
General Education General Selection System (Full time • Prefectural High School)		Release of Results Feb. 27 (Thurs)
General Education General Selection System (Full time • Nisshin Senior High School)	Interview	
General Education Credit-based System (Full time)	Short Essay	
Osaka Prefectural Education Center High School	Information Utilization Test	
Specialized Course (Full time)	Short Essay or Practical	

	Test
Comprehensive Course (Including Full time/ Dual Comprehensive Course, excluding Creative School)	Short Essay
Comprehensive Course (Full time・Creative School)	Short Essay
Multi-course system Credit-based System I・II (Creative School)	Interview

○Admission Selection of Returnee Students from Overseas  
(Same schedule as the 1st Admission Selection)

- ◆Conducted in the English Course, International Education Course, International Culture Course, Global Course and Comprehensive Course
- ◆As a rule, applicable for students who have resided overseas for 2 consecutive years or more and has been in Japan no more than 2 years after their return
- ◆Academic test (Math and English) and essay (for Global Studies, writing in English is possible. For other courses, writing in a foreign language is possible)

○Returnees from China and Foreign Student Admission Selection  
(Same schedule as the 1st Admission Selection)

- ◆Implementing Schools and Implemented Courses  
Kadoma Namihaya High school (General Education General Selection System), Fuse Kita High school (General Education and Dual Comprehensive Course), Narumi High school (General Education General Selection System), Nagayoshi High school (General Education Credit-based System High school), Yao Kita High school (Comprehensive Course)
- ◆As a rule, applicable only for Returnees from China or foreign nationals who have transferred to a school in Japan from Grade 4 or above
- ◆Academic Test (Math and English) and Essay (can be written in a foreign language)

○2nd Admission Selection

Subject	Academic Test, etc.	Schedule
General Education (Full time)	Japanese Language, Social Studies, Math, Science, English	Application Period March 5 (Wed.), 6 (Thurs)
General Education General Selection System (Full time)		Academic Test, etc. March 12 (Wed.)
Comprehensive Course (Full time・ Creative School) Credit-based System I・II (Creative School)		
Part-time Course (Including Creative School) Credit-based System III (Creative School)	Japanese Language, Math, English	
Correspondence Course	Interview	Application Period March 2 (Sun.),

		5 (Wed.), 6 (Thurs)
		Interview Any of these days: March 9 (Sun.), 10 (Mon.), 11 (Tue.)
		Release of Results March 19 (Wed.)

※Inquiries: Education Promotion Office Senior High School  
Division Education Group Tel. 06-6944-6887 (Direct Line)

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### [03] Osaka Information Service for Foreign Residents

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#### ■ Osaka Prefecture High School Scholarship System

The Osaka Information Service for Foreign Residents receives many inquiries from foreign parents about their children's education and career plan. One of them is about the education fees after compulsory education.

Through the "Free High School Education Law", tuition for public high school nationwide had been made free from 2010. In the same year, some private schools in Osaka Prefecture have made their tuition free to those that are of or fall below a certain income. However, admission and uniform fees of both public and private high schools are still needed. There are various scholarships for students who find it difficult to get education due to financial reasons. A common scholarship is the Osaka Prefecture Ikuei Scholarship. There are also scholarship systems in each municipality. Foreign residents can also avail of this, but the conditions regarding residential status, address, income, time of application, etc. for each scholarship are different. Please inquire with the school, institutions, or municipalities in your area.

©Osaka Information Service for Foreign Residents  
(Mon-Fri, not open on weekends and national holidays)  
(Hours 9:00-17:30)  
Tel (direct line) 06-6941-2297  
E-mail: [jouhou-c@ofix.or.jp](mailto:jouhou-c@ofix.or.jp)  
Languages: English, Chinese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish,  
Vietnamese, Filipino, Thai, Japanese

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### [04] OFIX Coordinator for International Relations Report

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#### ■ Philippine Food Culture

Hello! This is your International Relations Coordinator Alvin. It has now become winter. Is everyone alright? I don't like winter. I'm really a person from a Southern country. Well, this month, I'll be talking about Philippine food culture.

What comes to mind when you say "Philippine food"? Philippine food is not that famous, so Japanese would know little about it. The representative food is "Adobo", which is stewed chicken or pork. Another representative food is a soup called "sinigang", which tastes like Tom Yang Kun, but not that spicy. Both these foods are being made and eaten at any household.

Philippine food, unlike food of other countries, is a mix of different cultures. First of all, before the Spaniards came, the Philippines was not a unified country. So, depending on the area, the food is different.

For example, in one area, chili is often used and their food is spicy. In other areas, since they live near the sea, they have many seafood dishes. From 1565 for 333 years the

