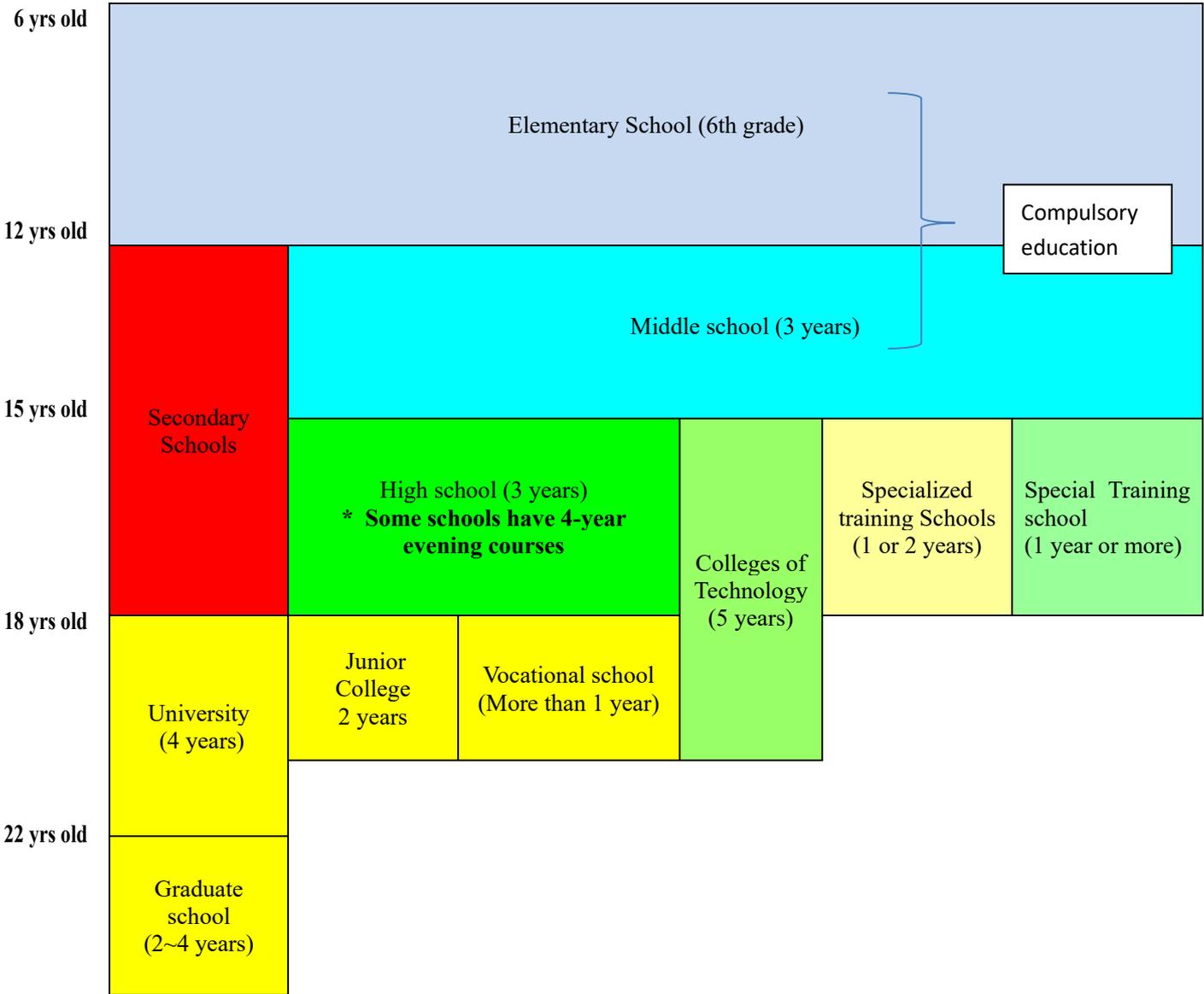




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01 The Japanese Educational System [TOP](#)



02 What is Elementary School Like? (School Life) [TOP](#)

In Osaka public elementary schools, the following are set guidelines. These differ from school to school, so please consult further with your child's school teachers.

◆ Going to school

1 School route

In order to safely travel to and from school, there are set routes. These are called *tsuugakuro* (school route). These routes were chosen to be the safest way to school so make sure to use them.

2 Ways to go to school

○ In groups

Children in the same area go to school together. Make sure to arrive at the designated meeting place on time.

○ Individually

A child goes to school either on his/her own or with other children in the same neighborhood.

◆ Start of classes

School starts at 8:25am or 8:30am. Make sure to come to school around 10 minutes before then. Arriving in school past the designated time for start of class marks the student as tardy. The school must be informed if the child is going to be late or absent due to sickness or other reasons.

◆ School time

The number of classes and dismissal time differ according to day and year level. In the 6th grades, classes start at 8:30 am with 4 class periods in the morning (each period lasts for 45 minutes). After lunch (either school-prepared meals or packed lunches) there are 2 more periods. In most schools, the total classes per day are 5 or 6 periods. The homeroom teacher mainly teaches most subjects.

◆ School-prepared lunch (*kyushoku*) and home-prepared packed lunch (*bentou*)

Almost all elementary schools in Osaka have lunch provided by the school. The children take turns in distributing the lunch by themselves and in cleaning up after. This is called being the "*kyushoku touban*."

There are days when no lunch will be provided, such as at the first day of the term and during special events. In such occasions, bringing a packed lunch will be necessary. The school will inform you in advance should that be the case.

If there are certain foods that cannot be eaten due to religious reasons or food allergies please consult with the homeroom teacher on what can be done.

The school-prepared lunch must be paid for by the parent/ guardian. It costs around 4,000 yen to 5,000 yen monthly.

◆ Cleaning time

There is a time set aside each day for cleaning. In elementary school this is done after lunch time. The children clean the classroom, the stairways, the corridor, the toilets, et cetera. Everyone cleans their school together.

◆ Dismissal time

Students take the same route they took coming to school in going homeward. Dismissal time differs by year level and day of the week. It is also different on days when there are special events. You will be informed by the school in advance should that be the case.

◆ School wear

Most schools allow the student to wear whatever they want. However, there are also schools that have their own prescribed uniforms.

During P.E. students must change to P. E. uniforms that will allow freedom of movement. Apart from the indoor shoes, there are schools that require that another set of shoes be worn only in the gymnasium.

If a student is designated as in charge of distributing school lunches for the day, it is necessary for him/her to wear an apron, mask, and cap. The mask must only be for personal use.

During swimming classes in summer a swimsuit and swimming cap is required, and again, both must only be for personal use. Students must write their name on their belongings. For further details, please consult the school.

◆The class

The homeroom teacher is in charge of a class made up of 35 children or fewer. Although the class is centered on the instruction of the homeroom teacher, depending on the year level and school, another teacher may be called in to instruct on the arts and crafts, music, or home economics subjects. Sometimes multiple teachers teach subjects.

*Each school has its own policies for covering each subject, and each class has its policies about activities at the start and end of the class and various school events. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to ask the homeroom teacher as soon as you can.

◆Subject matter

These are the subjects covered in school.

Grades 1-2

Language (Japanese), Arithmetic, Living Environment Studies, Music, Arts and Crafts, Physical Education, and the Special Subject "Moral Education"

Grades 3-4

Language (Japanese), Arithmetic, Social Studies, Science, Music, Arts and Crafts, Physical Education, the Special Subject "Moral Education", and Foreign Language Activities

Grades 5-6

Language (Japanese), Arithmetic, Social Studies, Science, Music, Arts and Crafts, Physical Education, Home Economics, the Special Subject "Moral Education", and Foreign Language Activities

※Apart from these, there are Special Activities (classroom activities, student council, club activities, and school events) and the Period for Integrated Studies. Like student council, Special Activities are students' voluntary activities with an aim to enhance their school lives.

◆Classroom tools

Textbooks are free of charge. Necessary materials other than textbooks must be prepared at home. Some classes require the student to bring their own equipment.

Language (Japanese) → Writing Brush, Ink, etc.

Music → Keyboard Harmonica, Recorder, etc.

Arts and Crafts → Water Color Set, Crayons, Pastel Crayons etc.

Home Economics → Sewing Kit, etc.

Depending on the subject, the school may collect money to pay for materials the school prescribes and purchases for all students.

◆Interpreters

Some schools can provide interpreters to enable parents/guardians and children who are not proficient in Japanese to communicate better with the school staff or classroom teachers. Please consult the teachers for further information.

◆Medical exams

【Medical exams】

Schools in Japan consider the medical exam important. There are several types of medical exams.

- Health survey (taking of medical history, examining the current state of health)
- Height and weight measurements, internal examination (abdominal), eye exam, ear and nose exam, dental check-up, eyesight exam (vision acuity test), hearing test
- Tuberculosis test
- Cardiac test (ECG) - all first graders must undergo this.
- Urine test

※There are also times when a medical exam must be undertaken before strenuous activities such as swimming class, marathons or mountain climbing, and overnight excursions.

◆Report card (Tsuuchiyou)

The child's grades and performance in school activities are recorded here. It is received on the day of the closing ceremony, which is the last day of the term. After showing it to the parents or guardians, it is handed back to the homeroom teacher on the day of the opening ceremony, on the first day of the next term.

03 What is Elementary School Like? (Events) [TOP](#)

A Year at Elementary School

School starts every year in April and ends in March the following year. The school year is divided into either two or three terms. Various events take place in school. Some events require the attendance of the parent or guardian and others require some financial outlay. The school itself will provide further details. Although the name of the events and the scheduled activities differ from school to school and the locality where you are residing, they share similar features, and here is an example of a school with a trimester system.

[First term \(April-July\)](#)

●Opening ceremony

This is held on the first day of school. The entire student body is usually assembled.

●Entrance ceremony

This is to celebrate the first grade students entering the school. Parents and guardians also attend.

●Medical examination

A physician checks if the students' health is in good condition.

●Height and weight measurements

The students' height and weight are measured.

●Home visit

The homeroom teacher visits the children's home to discuss home life with their parents or guardians.

●Excursion

Topics that cannot be covered inside the classroom are studied outside. These may touch on topics such as nature, history, culture, and the like.

●Classroom visit

Parents and guardians may visit the classroom to learn what their children experience in school.

●Parent-teacher conference

Parents and guardians meet once every term with the homeroom teacher to talk about studies, school, and the home life of their children.

●Class conference (in a group)

Parents and guardians come to class to discuss with the homeroom teacher about the children.

●Parent-teacher-child conference (individual)

Parents/guardians and their child(ren) discuss school and home life with the homeroom teacher (three or more people in total). This usually occurs at the end of each term.

●Swimming Classes

Most schools have swimming pools. Swimming classes are held from mid-June through July.

●Closing ceremony

This is held on the last day of each term. The entire student body is usually assembled.

●Summer break (end of July to end of August)

This is a long break that lasts around 30 to 40 days. During this period there are days in which the students may have to come to school for swimming class, club activities, and the like.

Second Term (September-December)

•Sports festival

This event makes physical activity fun through competitions such as foot races, relay races, dances, and cheering. Depending on the school, the students' family may be asked to participate. In elementary school this event is generally called "undoukai" (literally "exercise meet"). Some schools schedule this event for the first term.

•School excursion (shuugaku ryokou)

All of the year six students take an overnight excursion together. Some schools schedule this event for the first term.

•Culture festival, Students' exhibit, Arts fair

Students display their work in arts, crafts, and home economics; exhibit their reports in social studies and science; perform musical instruments or choral singing, plays, and the like. Parents or guardians usually also attend.

•Winter break (end of December to first week of January)

This break lasts around 2 weeks.

Third Term (January-March)

•Graduation ceremony

This event is when successful graduates are recognized and diplomas are awarded.

•Closing ceremony

This event is held on the closing day of the school year. Usually students of all the grades attend this ceremony.

•Spring break (end of March to early April)

Spring break begins after the closing ceremony. At the end of this break students advance to the next grade level and a new school year begins in April.

04 What is Middle School Like? (School Life) [TOP](#)

In Osaka public middle schools, the following are set guidelines. These differ from school to school, so please consult further with your child's school teachers.

◆Going to school

1 School route

In order to safely travel to and from school, there are set routes. These are called tsuugakuro (school route). These routes were chosen to be the safest way to school so make sure to use them.

2 Ways to go to school

A child goes to school either on his/her own or with other children in the same neighborhood. Most middle school students go to school on their own.

◆Start of classes

School starts at 8:25am or 8:30am. Make sure to come to school around 10 minutes before then. Arriving in school past the designated time for start of class marks the student as tardy. The school must be informed if the child is going to be late or absent due to sickness or other reasons.

◆School time

The number of classes, dismissal time, etc. are the same in all grades. Classes start at 8:30 am with 4 periods in the morning (each period lasts for 50 minutes). After lunch (either school-prepared meal or packed lunch) there are 2 more periods. In most schools, the total classes per day are 5 or 6 periods. There are different teachers for each subject.

◆Home-prepared packed lunch (bentou)

In middle school, whether they provide school lunch or not depends on the school. Some schools provide school lunch to all students, while other schools provide lunch to those who have made an order in advance. If your school does not provide school lunches, please bring a packed lunch. Students will be eating lunch on school premises (and may not go home for lunch). If you are unable to bring lunch, you may buy some lunch e.g. bread (pastries and sandwiches) and bring it to school. At some schools bread (pastries and sandwiches) is sold on the premises.

At schools that serve school lunches, the students take turns in distributing the lunches themselves and in cleaning up after. This is called being the "kyushoku touban."

There are days when no lunch will be provided, such as on the first day of the term and during special events. In such occasions, bringing a packed lunch will be necessary. The school will inform you in advance should that be the case.

If there are certain foods that cannot be eaten due to religious reasons or food allergies please consult with the homeroom teacher on what can be done.

The school-prepared lunch must be paid for by the parent or guardian. It costs around 4,500 yen to 6,000 yen monthly.

◆ Cleaning time

Before going home, there is time set aside for cleaning the school. The children clean the classroom, stairways, corridors, toilet, and other rooms. Everyone cleans their school together.

◆ Club activities

After regular school hours, students can join activities that relate to the sport that they excel in, or one related to culture.

◆ Dismissal time

Students take the same route they took coming to school in going homeward. Dismissal time differs by year level and day of the week. It is also different on days when there are special events. You will be informed by the school in advance should that be the case.

◆ School wear

Most middle schools have their own prescribed uniforms. Students come to school wearing them (one set for summer and another for winter).

During P.E. students must change to P.E. uniforms that will allow freedom of movement. Apart from the indoor shoes, there are schools that require that another set of shoes be worn only in the gymnasium.

During swimming classes in summer a swimsuit and swimming cap is required, and again, both must only be for personal use. Students must write their names on their belongings. For further details, please consult the school.

◆ The class

The homeroom teacher is in charge of a class made up of 40 students or fewer. The homeroom teacher may also have an assistant. There is a different teacher for each subject.

※Each school has its own policies for covering each subject, and each class has its policies about activities at the start and end of the class and various school events. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to ask the homeroom teacher as soon as you can.

◆ Subject matter

Language (Japanese), Math, Social Studies, Science, Music, Art, Health and Physical Education, Technology, Home Economics, Foreign Language (English) , and the Special Subject "Moral Education"

※Apart from these, there are Special Activities (classroom activities, student council, club activities, and school events) and the Period for Integrated Studies.

◆ Classroom tools

Textbooks are free of charge. Other necessary materials must be prepared at home. Some classes require the student to bring their own equipment.

Language (Japanese) → Writing Brush, Ink etc.

Technology and Home Economics → Sewing Kit etc.

Depending on the subject, the school may collect money to pay for materials the school prescribes and purchases for all students.

◆ Interpreters

Some schools can provide interpreters to enable parents/guardians and children who are not proficient in Japanese to communicate better with the school staff or classroom teachers. Please consult the teachers for further information.

◆ Medical exams

【Medical exams】

Schools in Japan consider the medical exam important. There are several types of medical exams.

- Health survey (medical history, examining the current state of health)
- Height and weight measurements, internal examination (abdominal), eye exam, ear and nose exam, dental check-up, eyesight exam (vision acuity test), hearing test
- Tuberculosis test
- Cardiac test (ECG)
All first year students must undergo this.
- Urine test

※There are also times when a medical exam must be undertaken before strenuous activities such as swimming class, marathons or mountain climbing, and overnight excursions.

◆ Periodic tests

In middle school there are 5 to 6 periodic tests in a year (the midterms and the finals). There are some subjects that only require 1 test per term, some 2, others give no test at all, basing the student's grade on classroom performance alone. Periodic exams are usually held in 2 to 3 days. There are some schools that give take-home exams or evaluation exams. Please ask the teachers for further details.

◆ Report card (Tsuuchiyou)

The child's grades and performance in school activities are recorded here. It is received on the day of the closing ceremony, which is the last day of the term. After showing it to the parents or guardians, it is handed back to the homeroom teacher on the day of the opening ceremony, on the first day of the next term.

05 What is Middle School Like? (Events) [TOP](#)

A Year at Middle School

School starts every year in April and ends in March the following year. Most schools have the school year divided into either two (semester) or three terms (trimester). Various events take place in school. Some events require the attendance of the parent or guardian and others require some financial outlay. The school itself will provide further details. Although the name of the events and the scheduled activities differ from school to school and the locality where you are residing, they share similar features, and here is an example of a school with a trimester system.

[First term \(April-July\)](#)

●Opening ceremony

This is held on the first day of school. The entire student body is usually assembled.

●Entrance ceremony

This is to celebrate the first year students entering the school. Parents and guardians also attend.

●Medical examination

A physician checks if the students' health is in good condition.

●Height and weight measurements

The students' height and weight are measured.

●Home visit

The homeroom teacher visits the children's home to discuss home life with their parents or guardians.

●Excursion

Topics that cannot be covered inside the classroom are studied outside. These may touch on topics such as nature, history, culture, and the like.

●Classroom visit

Parents and guardians may visit the classroom to learn what their children experience in school.

●Parent-teacher conference

Parents and guardians meet once every term with the homeroom teacher to talk about studies, school, and the home life of their children.

●Class conference (in a group)

Parents and guardians come to class to discuss with the homeroom teacher about the children.

●Parent-teacher-child conference (individual)

Parents/guardians with their children discuss school and home life with the homeroom teacher (at least 3 people). This usually occurs at the end of each term.

●Class overnight excursion

All third year students go on an overnight excursion together. This usually happens during the first term.

●Swimming Classes

Most schools have swimming pools. Swimming classes are held from mid-June through July.

●Closing ceremony

This is held on the last day of each term. The entire student body is usually assembled.

●Summer break (end of July to end of August)

This is a long break that lasts around 30 to 40 days. During this period there are days in which the students may have to come to school for swimming class, club activities, and the like.

Second Term (September-December)

•Sports festival

This event makes physical activity fun through competitions such as short distance running, relay races, dances, and cheering. Depending on the school, the students' family may be asked to participate. In middle school it is called "taiikutaikai" (literally "physical education meet") or "taiikusai" (literally "physical education festival"). Some schools schedule this event for the first term.

•Culture festival, Students' exhibit, Arts fair

Students display their work in arts, crafts, technology and home economics; exhibit their reports in social studies and the sciences; perform musical instruments or choral singing; stage plays and the like. Parents or guardians usually also attend.

•Winter break (end of December to first week of January)

This break lasts around 2 weeks.

Third Term (January-March)

•Graduation ceremony

This event is when successful graduates are recognized and diplomas are awarded.

•Closing ceremony

This event is held on the closing day of the school year. Usually students of all the grades attend this ceremony.

•Spring break (end of March to early April)

Spring break begins after the closing ceremony. At the end of this break students advance to the next grade level and a new school year begins in April.

06 What is High School Like? [TOP](#)

High School Life

In Osaka public high schools, the following are set guidelines. These differ from school to school, so please consult further with your child's school teachers.

◆School levels

High schools may be classified into two types, those with a school year system and those with a credit system. In the school year system, each year has a prescribed set of subjects (some subjects are electives). Many absences, failure to submit requirements, and failure to achieve the required grades in tests will result in failure to advance to the next level, and the student will have to repeat the entire year. In the credit system there is no school year and no repeating of levels. In order to graduate, there are a fixed number of necessary subjects. Passing these subjects earns the student units. Getting the necessary number of units enables the student to graduate.

◆Units

An official unit is the number of class hours in a week. For example, if the math class meets 4 hours in 1 week, then that class is equivalent to 4 units. In most high schools, after studying for one year, if a certain score (marks) is obtained in tests, etc. it is considered that the required units for that subject have been achieved

◆Start of classes

School starts at 8:25am or 8:30am.

◆Tardiness

A student is tardy when he or she hasn't entered the classroom by the time each class begins. There are cases when being tardy often is equivalent to being absent from class and could prevent a student from earning credit for the class. The school must be informed if a student will be late or absent due to sickness or other reasons.

◆School time

Classes start at 8:30am with 4 periods in the morning (each period lasts for 50 minutes). After lunch (either school-prepared meal or packed lunch) there are 2 or 3 periods. The total classes per day are 6 or 7 periods. There are different teachers for each subject.

◆Home-prepared packed lunch (bentou)

High schools in Osaka do not provide school-prepared lunches. Please bring a packed lunch from home, or buy some lunch e.g. bread (pastries and sandwiches) and bring it to school. Some high schools have school canteens.

◆Cleaning time

After classes end, there is time set aside for cleaning the school. The students clean the classroom, stairways, corridors, toilet, and other rooms. Everyone cleans their school together.

◆Club activities

The time for extracurricular activities after regular school hours is called "houkago". During this time, students can join activities that relate to the sport that they excel in, or one related to culture.

◆ School wear

Most high schools have their own prescribed uniforms. Students come to school wearing them (one set for summer and another for winter).

During P.E. students must change to P.E. uniforms that will allow freedom of movement. Apart from the indoor shoes, there are schools that require that another set of shoes be worn only in the gymnasium. Each high school decides on what PE uniforms students should wear.

During swimming classes in summer a swimsuit and swimming cap are required, and again, both must only be for personal use. Students must write their names on their belongings. For further details, please consult the school.

◆ The class

The homeroom teacher is in charge of a class made up of 40 students or fewer. The homeroom teacher may also have an assistant. There is different teacher per subject.

※ Each school has its own policies for covering each subject, and each class has its policies about activities at the start and end of the class and various school events. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to ask the homeroom teacher as soon as you can.

◆ Subject matter

In high school there are Language (Japanese Literature and Language and Culture), Geography and History (Comprehensive Geography, Comprehensive History, etc.) Civics (Public and others), Math, Science (Physics, Biology, Chemistry etc.), Health and Physical Education, Arts (Art and Design, Calligraphy, Music etc.), Foreign Languages, Home Economics, Information Studies and other subjects. Some high schools have their own special subjects.

※ Apart from these, there are Moral Education classes, Special Activities (classroom activities, student council, and school events.), and Periods for Inquiry-Based Cross-Disciplinary Study.

◆ Classroom tools

All materials required for study, including textbooks, are not free.

In art and other subjects it is required that the students bring their own equipment.

◆ Interpreters

Schools can provide interpreters to enable parents/guardians and children who are not proficient in Japanese to communicate better with the school staff or classroom teachers. Please consult the teachers for further information.

◆ Medical exams

<Medical exams>

Schools in Japan hold regular medical exams. There are several types of medical exams.

- Health survey (medical history, examining the current state of health)
- Height and weight measurements, internal examination (abdominal), eye exam, ear and nose exam, dental check-up, eyesight exam (vision acuity test), hearing test
- Tuberculosis test (X-ray) All first year students must undergo this.
- Cardiac test (ECG) All first year students must undergo this.
- Urine test

※ There are also times when a medical exam must be undertaken before strenuous activities such as swimming class, marathons or mountain climbing, and overnight excursions.

◆ Periodic tests

In high school there are 5 to 6 periodic tests in a year (the midterm and the finals). There are some subjects that only require 1 test per term, some 2, others give no test at all, and some base the student's grade on daily classroom performance alone. Periodical exams are usually held in 3 to 5 days. There are some schools that give take-home exams or evaluation exams. Please ask the teachers for further details.

◆ Report card (Tsuuchiyou)

The student's grades and performance in various school activities (attendance, absences etc.) are recorded here. It is received on the day of the closing ceremony. After showing it to the parents or guardians, it is handed back to the homeroom teacher on the day of the opening ceremony, on the first day of the next term.

What is a school year in High School Like?

School starts in April and ends in March. There are 2 types of high schools, one using the school year system and the other using the credit system. There are schools that operate under a trimester system and schools that have two semesters. High schools have various events. Some events require the attendance of the parent or guardian and others require some financial outlay. In such cases, the school will inform parents/guardians in advance. Although the names of the events and the scheduled activities differ from school to school, they share similar features. Below is an example of a school with a trimester system.

First term (April-July)

● Opening ceremony

This is held on the first day of school. The entire student body is usually assembled.

● Entrance ceremony

This is to celebrate first year students entering the school. Parents and guardians also attend.

● Medical examination

A physician checks if the students' health is in good condition.

● Height and weight measurements

The students' height and weight are measured.

● Excursion

Topics that cannot be covered inside the classroom are studied outside. These may touch on topics such as nature, history, culture, and the like.

● Parent-teacher-student conference

Parents/guardians with their children discuss school and home life with the homeroom teacher (at least 3 people).

● Swimming Classes

Most schools have swimming pools. Swimming classes are held from mid-June through July.

● Closing ceremony

This is held on the last day of each term. The entire student body is usually assembled.

● Summer break (end of July to end of August)

This is a long break that lasts around 30 to 40 days.

During this period there are days in which the students may have to come to school for swimming class, club activities, and the like.

Second Term (September- December)

•Sports festival

This event makes physical activity fun through competitions such as short and long distance races, relay races, dances, and cheering. Depending on the school, the students' family may be asked to participate. In general in elementary school this event is called "undoukai" (literally "exercise meet") while in middle and high school it is called "taiikutaikai" (literally "physical education meet").

•Culture festival, Students' exhibit

Students display their work in arts, crafts, and home economics; exhibit their reports in social studies and science; perform musical instruments or choral singing, plays, and the like. Parents or guardians usually also attend.

•Winter break (end of December to first week of January)

This break lasts around 2 weeks.

Third Term (January-March)

•School excursion (shuugaku ryokou)

In public high schools, second year students take an overnight excursion together. This is usually done during the second or third term.

•Graduation ceremony

This event is for successful graduates (those who have earned the required credits) and diplomas are awarded.

•Closing ceremony

This event is held on the closing day of the school year. Usually students of all the grades attend this ceremony.

•Spring break (end of March to early April)

Spring break begins after the closing ceremony.

07 High School Entrance Examination System [TOP](#)

- In Japan 90% of middle school graduates go on to high school.

Those who wish to take entrance exams for high school, vocational schools etc., are encouraged to plan a strategy and prepare in advance.

- Choose the school you want to enter **as soon as possible**

→ You should choose the school you want to go to at least 6 months prior to the entrance exams.

You will learn a lot by going to the "Multilingual Career Guidance" (Tagengo Shinro Gaidansu). It is annually held around October. One-on-one consultations are available at this event. Contact a teacher at the school for more details.

- Take a tour of the school

→ Visit the school before deciding that is where you want to enroll. In most high schools, this is what is called "trial admission" (taiken nyuugaku). You can go to the school and take a look at the classrooms, the gym etc, and can even join in on classes. An interpreter may be provided, so speak to the homeroom teacher.

- Study hard

→ The entrance exam covers a wide range of topics. Research them well and study methodically. Ask your middle school teacher for advice on the most effective way to study.

- Consult your teachers, parents or guardians thoroughly

→ Although the choice of a high school is yours, your teachers, parents or guardians can give you invaluable advice.

Also, your middle school is required to contact public high schools etc. to discuss "special considerations" for entrance exams so that you will be able to take advantage of them.

- Apply to the high school of your choice

→ After talking with your middle school teachers, submit your application forms via the online application system to the high school during the prescribed application period.

- Take the test

→ Go to the school you applied to on the test date and take the entrance exam (admission screening).

08 Things Needed for School [TOP](#)

Equipment	Description
Writing implements	Used for language (Japanese) and calligraphy classes. The brush is used to write characters.
Ruler (in centimeters)	Used for math and arithmetic classes. Measures the length of objects.
Triangle	Used for math and arithmetic classes.
Compass	Used for math, arithmetic, art, and design classes. Used to draw circles.
Protractor	Used for math and arithmetic classes. Measures the degrees of angles.
Harmonica	Used primarily for music classes in the lower elementary levels.
Castanets	Mainly used during music classes in the lower elementary levels.
Keyboard harmonica	Mainly used during music classes in the lower elementary levels.
Recorder (Flute)	Used during music class.
Equipment case	To store personal scissors, glue etc. in (elementary level).
Scissors	For arts and crafts class.
Glue	For arts and crafts class.
Scotch tape	For arts and crafts class.
Pastel Crayons	For arts and crafts class.
Colored pencils	For arts and crafts class.
Water color set	For arts and crafts class.
Chisel	For arts and crafts class.
Sewing kit	For home economics class. Includes needle, thread, sewing scissors, etc.
Skip rope	Mainly used during P.E.
School uniform (summer and winter)	This is the prescribed daily school-wear. Some schools do not require students to wear uniforms.
Indoor slippers	For indoor use. Bring them home once a week to clean. A bag to put them in would also be useful.
Bag, extra bag	Elementary schools use knapsacks (randoseru). Middle and high schools also have their own prescribed bag type.
P.E. uniform (summer and winter)	Used during P.E. classes to allow freedom of movement. Most schools have their own prescribed design.
P.E. shoes	Worn inside the gym.
Swimsuit, swim cap	These are worn during the yearly summer swimming classes. Schools have a prescribed swimsuit and swimming cap.
Bath towel	Used during P.E. swimming classes.
Swimsuit bag	A plastic handbag to carry the wet towel and swimsuit.
Drinking flask	Bring during hot summer days and excursions. Put tea inside. (Do not put juice or sweetened tea inside.) You can bring your own drinks to stay hydrated at school. You can put tea in the drinking flask, but please ask the school if you can put other drinks in it.
Chopsticks	Used during lunch.
Apron, cap, mask	In elementary school, these are worn during lunchtime when students take turns handing out everyone's school-prepared lunches and during home economics classes. Middle and high schoolers also wear them during their home economics classes.
Toothbrush, cup	Used after lunch, when everybody brushes their teeth. Mainly for elementary school students.

09 List of International Schools [TOP](#)

Miscellaneous Schools (As of September 1, 2025)

School Name	Address	Telephone No.
(Osaka Chūka Gakkō) Osaka Chinese School	〒556-0012 1-8-13 Shikitsu Higashi, Naniwa-ku, Ōsaka-shi	06-6649-6849
(Osaka Chōsen Cyū Kōkyū Gakkō) Osaka Korean Middle and High School	3-17-6 Higashinakamoto, Higashinari-ku, Ōsaka-shi 〒537-0021	06-4309-7915
(Kita Osaka Chōsen Shochūkyū Gakkō) North Osaka Korean Elementary School	〒533-0015 1-5-19 Ōsumi, Higashiyodogawa-ku, Ōsaka-shi	06-6328-6794
(Minami Osaka Chōsen Shokyū Gakkō) South Osaka Korean Elementary School	〒559-0011 1-11-1 Kitakagaya, Suminoe-ku, Ōsaka-shi	06-6685-6505
(Higashi Osaka Chōsen Shokyū Gakkō) East Osaka Korean Elementary School	〒577-0845 2-4-22 Teramae-chō, Higashiōsaka-shi	06-6728-4202
(Osaka Chōsen Shokyū Gakkō) Osaka Korean Elementary School	〒544-0012 3-14-16 Tatsuminishi, Ikuno-ku, Ōsaka-shi	06-6758-0848
Kwansei Gakuen Osaka International School https://www.senri.ed.jp/	〒562-0032 4-4-16 Onoharanishi, Minoo-shi	072-727-5050
Korea International School Junior & Senior High School https://www.kiskorea.ed.jp	〒567-0057 2-13-35 Toyokawa, Ibaraki-shi	072-643-4200
Osaka YMCA International School https://oyis.org	〒531-0071 6-7-34 Nakatsu, Kita-ku, Ōsaka-shi	06-6345-1661

School Education Act Article 1

School Name	Address	Telephone No.
(Kongo Gakuen Sho/Chū/Kōtō Gakkō) Osaka Kongo International Elementary-Middle-High School https://www.kongogakuen.ed.jp/	〒559-0034 10-6-2 Nankoukita Suminoe-ku, Ōsaka-shi	06-4703-1780
(Hakutou Gakuin Kenkoku Yō/Sho/Chū/Kōtō Gakkō) Educational Foundation Baekdu Hagwon Kindergarten/Elementary/Middle/High School https://www.keonguk.ac.jp	〒558-0032 2-3-13 Oriono, Sumiyoshi-ku, Ōsaka-shi	06-6691-1231

10 Japanese Language Classes Held in Schools and Local Communities [TOP](#)

In elementary and middle schools, there are areas where Japanese language classes are available for children who wish to learn. All sorts of classes are available. However, most can be found in elementary and middle schools. During subjects that become difficult to comprehend due to insufficient grasp of the Japanese language (such as language class [Japanese] or social studies), students who have difficulty can transfer to another classroom (or in some cases, to another school) for that subject's period only and study the Japanese language with others in the same grade.

In areas where these Japanese language classes are not offered, during language class (Japanese) or any other difficult subject, students are transferred to another classroom where they are taught slowly so that they may understand by another teacher. There are cases where this is done after regular classes or during holidays.

Please take note that the content and frequency of these Japanese language classes vary from area to area, or from school to school, therefore it would be advisable to consult the school's teachers first.

As a general rule, Japanese language classes are not offered in high schools.

Local Japanese Language Classes

In each area in Osaka, it's possible to attend Japanese language classes sponsored by International Exchange Associations and the like.

For more information on literacy classes, please check the following website:



Center for Adult Learning, Literacy & Japanese as a Second Language, Osaka
<https://call-jsl.jp/>

11 Job-placement Agencies (“Hello Work” list) [TOP](#)

"Hello Work" introduces work to those who are looking for jobs.

Osaka Prefecture has the following public employment agencies.

Name	Phone Number	Postal Code	Address
Hello Work Osaka Higashi (East)	06-6942-4771	540-0011	1, 2 & 3F, Pippu Bldg., 2-1-36 Nouninbashi, Chūō-ku, Ōsaka-shi
Hello Work Umeda	06-6344-8609	530-0001	16F, Osaka Ekimae Dai-2 Bldg., 1-2-2 Umeda, Kita-ku, Ōsaka-shi
Hello Work Osaka Nishi (West)	06-6582-5271	552-0011	1-2-34 Minami Ichioka, Minato-ku, Ōsaka-shi
Hello Work Abeno	06-4399-6007	545-0004	1-4-2 Fuminosato, Abeno-ku, Ōsaka shi
Hello Work Abeno Lucias Bldg. Office	06-6631-1675	545-0052	8F, Abeno Lucias Bldg. – Office Bldg., 1-5-1 Abenosuji, Abeno-ku, Ōsaka-shi
Hello Work Yodogawa	06-6302-4771	532-0024	3-4-11 Jūsō-honmachi, Yodogawa-ku, Ōsaka-shi
Hello Work Fuse	06-6782-4221	577-0056	4F, Aeon Fuse Ekimae Store, 1-8-37 Chōdō, Higashi Ōsaka-shi
Hello Work Sakai	072-238-8301	590-0078	1, 2 & 3F, Sakai Municipal Government Office Complex, 2-29 Minamikawara-machi, Sakai-ku, Sakai-shi
Hello Work SAKAI Sakai Higashi Ekimae Office	072-340-0944	590-0028	9F, Takashimaya Sakai Department Store, 59 Mikunigaoka Miyukidori, Sakai-ku, Sakai-shi
Hello Work Kishiwada	072-431-5541	596-0826	1264 Zakuzai-chō, Kishiwada-shi
Hello Work Ikeda	072-751-2595	563-0058	12-9 Sakae-honmachi, Ikeda-shi
Hello Work Izumiōtsu	0725-32-5181	595-0025	2F, TEXPIA OSAKA 22-45 Asahi-chō, Izumiōtsu-shi
Hello Work Fujiidera	072-955-2570	583-0027	3F, DH Fujiidera Ekimae Bldg., 2-10-18 Oka, Fujiidera-shi
Hello Work Hirakata	072-841-3363	573-0031	6F, VIE. ORNER Hirakata Store, 7-1 Okamoto-chō, Hirakata-shi
Hello Work Izumisano	072-463-0565	598-0007	2-1-20 Ue-machi, Izumisano-shi
Hello Work Ibaraki	072-623-2551	567-0885	1-12 Higashichūjō-chō, Ibaraki-shi
Hello Work Kawachinagano	0721-53-3081	586-0025	7-2 Shōei-chō, Kawachinagano-shi
Hello Work Kadoma	06-6906-6831	571-0045	2F, Moriguchi Kadoma Society of Commerce and Industry, 6-4 Tonoshima-chō, Kadoma-shi
Osaka Employment Service Center for Foreigners	06-7709-9465	530-0017	16F, Hankyu Grand Bldg., 8-47 Kakuda-cho, Kita-ku, Ōsaka-shi

12 Schools of Specialized Knowledge and Skills (Acquiring Skills to Get a Job) [TOP](#)

Apart from general subjects in high school, there are schools that provide specialized knowledge and skills training.

◆Special Training Schools (Koutou Shokugyou Gijutsu Senmonkou)

At institutions that offer various work-related training and in a short span of 6 months to 2 years, one may be able to acquire specialized knowledge and skills. One may apply through the public job placement agency (Hello Work).

In Osaka, there are 6 such schools, including the Osaka Work Skills Development School for the Disabled.

Techno Center Kita (North) Osaka	072-808-2151
Techno Center Higashi (East) Osaka	072-964-8836
Techno Center Minami (South) Osaka	0725-53-3005
Techno Center Yuuhigaoka	06-6776-9900
Work Skills Development School for the Disabled	072-296-8311

※For more information, please consult your homeroom teacher or guidance counselor.

◆Colleges of Technology (Koutou Senmon Gakkou)

These are schools that aimed to develop the skills necessary in the workplace through comprehensive courses. They specialize in technical courses. In 5 years' time graduates can work as professional engineers or enter a university.

In Osaka there is the Osaka Metropolitan University College of Technology (Osaka Kouritsu Daigaku Kougyou Koutou Senmon Gakkou), which has a 5-year school program.

◆Miscellaneous and Special Technical Schools

○ Miscellaneous Schools (Kakushu Gakkou)

These are educational institutions wherein the skills and qualifications necessary to become a productive member of society can be obtained in a short period. The courses usually last for only a year.

Courses: cosmetology and hairstyling, culinary arts, etc.

○ Special Technical Schools (Senshuu Gakkou)

There are also schools where middle school graduates enroll and follow a standard high school curriculum with regular high school subjects as well as specialized classes. They incorporate skills training, and tie-ups with high schools enable students to obtain high school diplomas.

Courses: computer skills training, cosmetology and hairstyling, home economics, foreign languages, automotive repair, etc.