

November

简要新闻：

长城交流中心参加芬兰儿童教育大会 **Monikulttuurisuus ja koulutus –teemaryhmä**

长城交流中心组织了儿童教育问题讨论

重要通知：

1. 在芬创业咨询会 28.11.2009 Suvantokatu 13
2. Pikkujoulu
3. 流感疫苗已经大面积开始接种

信息介绍： 芬兰基础教育 Finnish basic education



长城交流中心参加芬兰儿童教育大会

作为在芬华人的社团组织，长城交流中心一直



非常关注和致力于在芬中国儿童和青少年教育问题。在过去的工作实践中，我们发现了一些在这些小移民身上存在的一些普遍问题。针对这种情况，我们开展了一些有助于解决这些问题的活动。希望通过这些努力帮助这些小移民解除在双重文化环境下的一些困惑，使他们健康成长。恰逢本月 26 日到 27 日关于儿童教育的芬兰全国教育会议---'换一种角度观察成长' 在坦佩雷大学教育系举行，芬中长城交流中心将自身的研究和探索总结成一篇文章，提交给大会组委会并荣幸地获得机会在 27 日的大会上宣读。

We aim to improve the situation of those young immigrants in Finland. We try to solve the problems which they have in different aspects, for instants, in education, multi-culture and environmental adaptation. During 26.11 and 27.11, Finland plan to hold an education conference "kasvatus toisin silmin" at Education department in University of Tampere. Greatwall Ry submits a thesis which based on our own experience and research. It will be presented on 27.11.

Monikulttuurisuus ja koulutus -teemaryhmä

26.11 and 27.11

Klo 14.00-15.30

Greatwall Ry "Promoting native culture for young immigrants- Chinese children as a study example"

长城交流中心组织了儿童教育问题讨论

为了帮助当地中国人家庭更好地了解芬兰教育体系，解答他们在孩子教育方面的一

些疑问。芬中长城交流中心在第 43 周和 44 周 (19.10-30.10), 通过聚会交流和网上参与两种途径开展了一次有关芬兰基础教育的大讨论。最后我们把大家所关心的问题汇集起来, 提交给坦佩雷市政府的基础教育处。他们已经承诺会在 12 月中旬组织一场咨询会, 邀请一些学校的领导和教育部门的负责人来面对面回答大家的问题。

目前我们收集到的问题主要集中在以下方面:

🚩 相关学校报名问题:

- 从学前班升到小学的流程以及表格
- 如何报读英文学校 (如果不想上就近的芬兰小学); 是否拥有择校权
- 如果英文学校没有考上, 如何申请其他学校
- 英文学校是否会扩招

🚩 学校费用问题:

- 上学车票的报销, 如何区分 50% 优惠和 100% 优惠
- 英文幼儿园学费的收费是怎么样的

🚩 升学问题:

- 小学升初中能否择校? 小学成绩是否影响升学? (卫星城市的学生是否有权利择校)
- 中文课成绩是否计算在内?
- 每个中学 (初中, 高中) 的特色教学是什么? 如何查找各个学校的基本信息, 如何申请这些学校?

🚩 相关权利问题:

- 芬兰籍学生和非芬兰籍学生 (少数群体) 的待遇是否同等? (健康疫苗等)
- 没有芬兰国际的学生 (但是长居在芬兰的外国籍人员) 申请国外大学是否能拿到同等于芬兰籍学生一样的补贴。
- 学校是否有保护少数群体的措施? (针对外籍学生受歧视, 通过何种途径解决)

🚩 相关学校活动问题:

- 外国学生是否能得到学生议会的相关信息, 并有权利参与此类活动?
- 宗教课程 (尤其是高中) 是否是必修课?

We collected problems in different aspects of education which Chinese parents wondered during 19.10-30.10. The Tampere city promised to hold a meeting for Chinese immigrants and try to answer those questions by face to face interview. They also invite some masters and experts from schools and education department.

A. School enrollment

1. What is the generic process to apply for a school (including the primary school, secondary school and high school)? Should every applicant fill in the application form online?
2. Can pupil select his favorite secondary school when he graduates from the primary school? Will the study records affect the school selection/application? In another words, what are the generic requirements to apply for a secondary school?
3. Can applicants in Nokia, Ylöjärvi, Kangasala, or Pirkkala apply for schools in Tampere?
4. How to apply for an English school?
5. If our child does not want to study in the school in his own district, can he apply for schools in other districts or in Tampere downtown? Is it possible for him to apply for the school in the district which is close to his parents' working place?
6. If our child is not accepted by an English school, does he still have a chance to apply



for the local Finnish primary school? If yes, how to do it?

7. Does the English primary schools plan to enlarge the number of enrollment in the near future?

B. Study and school related issues

1. What are the characteristics of every secondary and high school in Tampere? How to find every school's information? How to apply for these schools?
2. Will the mother tongue (Chinese) study be counted as a part of primary school study, and effect the school application? Can the Chinese language classes provided by the Tampere city office be arranged in the weekend, which is more convenient to parents to send and pick their children to the Chinese language lessons.
3. Is it a good idea that our local Chinese association, e.g. Greatwall Ry, is involved in collecting, maintaining, and managing the information of local children's Chinese teaching and learning process?
4. Is the religious course a compulsory one in high school?
When our child comes to Finland with his parents for a short term, how can he apply for school? Which school can he apply for?
5. Will the non-Finnish students, as a minority group which might be relatively weak, be treated the same as local Finnish students? Is there any special way for school to protect the minority group proactively? In case if our child is complained to be insulted by other children at school or after school, how should parents to deal with it?
6. What are an effective means for non-Finnish speaking parents to keep close contact with children's school and their teachers, when the parents meeting and notes from schools are all in Finnish?
7. If a foreign student (with a permanent visa) gets a position to study abroad, can he get

the same subsidies as a Finnish student?

C. School Activities

1. What are the traditional activities organized by every primary, secondary, and high school? When they are typically organized?
2. Can a foreign student get a position in the local student board? How can he get the information and participate in such activities?

D. Schooling cost

1. Can our child get the reimbursement of his bus tickets between home and the school?
Can our child get the reimbursement of his bus tickets between home and the hobby school/club?
2. How does an English daycare (a private daycare) charge the fee? Is there a standard for the fee charging? How much compensation can a family get from the Kela Office?

重要通知:

1. 11月28日举行在芬创业咨询会(information day)

本月28日(星期六)15.00---17.00, 在 Suvantokatu 13, 芬中长城交流中心举办在芬创业咨询会。主要回答有关公司注册, 芬兰企业的税务政策, 以及雇佣劳动力的问题。欢迎大家参加。

Greatwall hold an information day to introduce how to establish private companies in Finland. Also we will offer some explanations about tax and employees in Finland.

Time: 28.11 Saturday 15:00—17:00

Place: Suvantokatu 13 second floor room1

2.12月1日举行小圣诞聚会 (Pikku joulu)

在圣诞节即将来临之际，芬中长城交流中心和坦佩雷大学的中文俱乐部合作，共同举办圣诞聚会。在此活动中大家可以领略到传统芬兰圣诞节的氛围，同时通过礼物交换和语言交流增进中芬学生之间的友谊。时间暂定在12月5日。如有变化，我们会通过电子信箱及时通知。



Before the Christmas, Chinese language group from University of Tampere and Greatwall Ry hold a Pikkujoulu party together.

Time: 01.12 Tuesday 17:00-22:00

Place: Suvantokatu 13 second floor

3. 流感疫苗已经大面积开始接种 (H1N1)

进入11月以来，H1N1流感在芬兰大面积爆发。从学校到幼儿园都出现了很多感染人群。为了控制流感的蔓延，芬兰政府已经订购了大量疫苗，芬兰居住的每个人都可以在不同时间免费接种疫苗。有慢性疾病的和孕妇以及儿童属于优先人群。对正常儿童的接种日是从下周一(11月23日)开始。望各位家长及时与当地的儿童健康中心联系，为自己的孩子接种疫苗。

信息介绍

芬兰的基础教育

芬兰的九年基础教育为整个年龄组（现为约60,000名儿童）提供了免费的普及教育。在完成基础教育课程的年轻人不会授予任何资格证书，但他们享有所有



高中教育和培训的资格。义务教育是从七岁开始，直至完成基础教育课程或至十七岁左右。

基础教育是由地方和政府资助

教育网络覆盖全国。地方当局有法定的职责为在其地区的适龄儿童提供义务教育。教学语言主要是芬兰语或瑞典语，而且萨米人，罗姆人或手语都可以使用。

芬兰大约有15,000名适龄儿童具有移民背景，他们在许多方面得到不同的支持。

学生福利

学生福利服务意味着以学生的学习，身心健康和社会福利为中心的不同形式的支持。

在学前教育 and 基础教育，学生的福利服务围绕着教学服务，包括在课程安排及支持，根据公众卫生健康法下的健康体检，及儿童福利法下的各类儿童成长的支持。

特殊需要教育

有轻微的学习和适应问题的学生有权获得与正规教育并行的辅导教学。

由于残疾，疾病，或某些其他原因不能参加及跟从基础教育的学生可以转移到特殊需要教育。只要有可能，特殊需要教育可附加在正规基础教育之上。每个有特殊教育需要的学生更具个人情况制定教学和学习计划。

附加基础教育

已完成义务基础教育的年轻人可以选择延长一年的基础教育。这种自愿选择的目的是帮助和鼓励年轻人继续在高中程度的课程。芬兰每年有大约百分之三的学生选择这一可能性。

Finnish basic education

Basic education is free general education provided for the whole age group (currently c. 60,000 children). After completing the basic education syllabus young people have finished their compulsory schooling. It does not lead to any qualification but gives eligibility for all upper secondary education and training.

Compulsory schooling starts in the year when children turn seven and ends after the basic education syllabus has been completed or after ten years.

Basic education is co-financed by local authorities and government

The network of comprehensive schools covers the whole country. Local authorities have a statutory duty to provide education for children of compulsory school age living in their areas. The language of instruction is mostly Finnish or Swedish, but also the Sami, Roma or sign language may be used.

There are around 15,000 school-age children with immigrant background, whose integration is supported in many ways.

Pupil welfare

Pupil welfare services mean different forms of support to pupils' learning, mental and physical health and social well-being.

In pre-primary and basic education, pupils are entitled to the welfare services they need to be able to follow teaching. These include services recorded in the curriculum, health care under the Public Health Act, and support to child-rearing under the Child Welfare Act.

Special-needs education

A pupil/student who has minor learning or adjustment problems is entitled to remedial teaching alongside regular education.

A pupil who cannot follow education owing to a disability, illness, delayed development or some other reason can be admitted or transferred to special-needs education. Whenever possible, special-needs education is integrated into or given in a special class attached to regular education. Each pupil with special learning needs has an individual teaching and learning plan.

Additional basic education

Young people who have completed their compulsory schooling can opt for one extra year. This voluntary education is intended to help and encourage young people to continue their studies at the upper secondary level. About three per cent of students avail themselves of this possibility.

Source:

http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Koulutus/yleissivistavae_koulutus/perusopetus/?lang=en