

Elementary School in Saskatchewan

Information for Parents / Swahili



Funded by:



Immigration, Refugees
and Citizenship Canada

Financé par :

Immigration, Réfugiés
et Citoyenneté Canada

Elementary School in Saskatchewan

brought to you by:
Saskatchewan Settlement Workers in Schools

Shule za Msingi Saskatchewan
Imeletwa kwako na:
Idara ya Wafanyikazi wa Makazi wa
Shule za Saskatchewan

www.swissask.ca



Elementary School in Saskatchewan

Starting life in a new country can be difficult. For families with children, one of the challenges is adjusting to a new school system. Fortunately, there are a number of people who can help newcomer students and their families. These people include teachers and other staff members in the schools, as well as the people who work for settlement providing organizations across the province.

In some schools in Saskatchewan, there are people called Settlement Workers In Schools (SWIS) who help newcomer students and their families settle into school and their new lives. SWIS is a program sponsored jointly by local school divisions, service provider organizations and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).

We hope that the SWIS workers' support, combined with the information in this guide, will help make school a positive experience for your child and your family. During your first few months in Saskatchewan, SWIS workers will help connect you to schools, services, and activities such as sports and music, both in the schools and in the community. These workers can also refer you and your family to employment services, English classes and other ways to learn about life in Canada. They have the knowledge and experience to help you, so please share your questions and concerns with them



Shule za Msingi za Saskatchewan

Kuanza maisha kwenye nchi mpya kwaweza kuwa na changamoto. Familia zenye watoto hupata changamoto za kuzoea mazingira mapya ya shule. Wako watu ambao wanaweza kuwasaidia wanafunzi wapya na familia zao. Watu hawa ni pamoja na walimu na wafanyikazi wa shule, pamoja na wafanyikazi wa idara za uhamiaji kwenye mkoa.

Kwenye baadhi ya shule Saskatchewan, kuna wale watu wa idara za uhamiaji za shule (Settlement Workers in Schools-SWIS) wanaosaidia wanafunzi wapya na familia zao watulie kwenye shule zao na maisha yao mapya. SWIS ni mfumo ambao umefadhiliwa kwa muungano wa shule za mtaani na wanaoleta huduma na uhamiaji wa wakimbizi na wananchi wa Canada. (Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada-IRCC).

Tunatumai kwamba kupitia usaidizi wa wafanyikazi wa SWIS, pamoja na ujumbe kwenye mwongozo huu utasaidia shule iwe kielelezo chema cha mtoto na familia yako. Kwa miezi yako ya kwanza mkoani Saskatchewan, wafanyikazi wa SWIS watakuunganisha na shule, huduma, na shughuli kama michezo na muziki shuleni na mitaani. Wafanyikazi hawa pia wanaweza kuunganisha wewe na familia yako kwa kampuni za ajira, darasa za Kiingereza, na njia nyingine za kujizoeshia maisha nchini Canada. Wana ujuzi na uzoefu wa kukusaidia, kwa hivyo unaombwa kuuliza maswali na kuwashirikisha kwenye mambo yote utakayokuwa na wasiwasi nayo.





School Divisions and School Boards

In Saskatchewan, children who have reached seven years of age must attend school until they reach the age of 16. Most children start school the year they turn five years old. Youth usually finish high school at age 17 or 18, but may continue to attend school up to the age of 22.

The province of Saskatchewan is divided into geographical areas called school divisions. Larger cities have their own school divisions. In rural areas, school divisions can cover a large area and include many small towns. The major school divisions in Saskatchewan are either Public (secular) or Roman Catholic; public and Catholic school divisions may overlap in area. School divisions are funded by the government.

School divisions are run by school boards. A school board is a group of elected officials, called Trustees, who make important decisions within the school division.

School Staff

Teachers

Teachers are responsible for planning and teaching lessons; supporting and evaluating student learning; monitoring and guiding and student behavior, and disciplining students when necessary; and communicating with families. Some teachers specialize in certain subject areas, while others teach all subject areas.



Maeneo ya Shule na Halmashauri za Shule

Mkoani Saskatchewan, watoto waliofikisha umri wa miaka saba lazima waende shuleni hadi wafikishe umri wa miaka kumi na sita (16). Vijana huwa wanahitimu shule ya upili wakiwa na umri wa miaka 17 ama 18, lakini wanawza endelea kuhudhuria shule hadi umri wa miaka 22.

Mkoa wa Saskatchewan umegawanywa kwenye maeneo ya kijiografia yaitwayo maeneo ya shule. Majiji makubwa yana maeneo yao ya shule. Kwenye vijiji, maeneo ya shule yanaweza kuwa ya upana mkubwa na kujumuisha miji mingi midogo. Maeneo makuu ya shule mkoani Saskatchewan ni ya umma (jumuiya) ama ya Katoliki ya Roma; maeneo ya shule za umma na yale ya Katoliki yanaweza kuwa kwenye eneo moja. Maeneo ya shule hufadhiliwa na serikali.

Maeneo ya shule huendeshwa na halmashauri za shule. Halmashauri ya shule ni kundi la viongozi waliopigiwa kura, wanaoitwa Wadhamini, ambao hufanya maamuzi ya maana kwenye eneo la shule.

Wafanyikazi wa Shule

Walimu

Walimu huwajibika kwa kupanga na kufunza masomo; kusaidia na kutathmini wanafunzi; kufuatilia na kuongoza tabia za wanafunzi, na kuwaadhibu panapobidi; na kuzungumza na familia zao. Walimu wengine ni wataalam wa somo fulani ilhali wengine hufunza masomo yote.





Principals and Vice-Principals

Principals are responsible for the management of the school, staff and students. They act as leaders and supervisors for the staff; they also deal with student discipline. Some schools have a vice-principal, who assists the principal with these responsibilities.

Other Staff

Schools have many other staff members as well. Administrative assistants (secretaries), educational assistants, and custodians are also essential to school functioning. Other staff members may work at more than one school. These staff members include speech and language pathologists, counsellors, occupational therapists, psychologists, etc.

Language Choices

Canada has two official languages: English and French. School programming is offered in both languages. In most schools in Saskatchewan, instruction is primarily in English. Children will receive a limited amount of French language instruction, learning some basic words and phrases.

Some schools within each school division offer French Immersion. French Immersion classes, instruction is primarily in French. Most students who enter French Immersion programs do not speak French at home.



Walimu wakuu na Naibu wao

Walimu wakuu huwajibika kwa usimamizi wa shule, wafanyikazi na wanafunzi. Wao ni viongozi na wasimamizi wa wafanyikazi; na wanahusika na nidhamu pia. Shule zingine zina naibu wa mwalimu mkuu ambaye husaidia mwalimu mkuu kwa majukumu haya.

Wafanyikazi Wengine

Shule zina wafanyikazi wengine wengi pia. Wasaidizi wa utawala (makatibu), wasaidizi wa elimu, na watetezi wa wanafunzi ni muhimu ili shule ifanye kazi. Wafanyikazi wengine wanaweza fanya kazi kwenye shule tofauti. Hawa ni pamoja na wataalamu wa lugha, washauri, wataalam wa saikolojia, na wengineo.

Chaguo la Lugha

Canada ina lugha mbili rasmi: Kiingereza na Kifaransa. Ratiba za shule huwa kwenye lugha zote mbili. Kwenye shule nyingi mkoani Saskatchewan, watoto hufunzwa kutumia Kiingereza. Watoto hupokea masomo machache ya Kifaransa, wasome majina na maneno ya msingi.

Shule nyinginezo katika eneo shule hupatia wanafunzi Kifaransa cha kuchovya. Kifaransa cha kuchovya ni pale ambapo masomo mengine yatakuwa kwenye Kifaransa. Wanafunzi wengi kwenye mfumo wa Kifaransa cha kuchovya hwazungumzi Kifaransa nyumbani.





Curriculum Areas

Teachers follow provincial guidelines, called curriculum, to make sure that learning is consistent across the province. The curriculum is divided into subject areas. The subject areas that are taught in elementary schools in Saskatchewan include:

- English and French
- Mathematics
- Science
- Social Studies
- Health
- Physical Education
- Arts
- First Nations/Aboriginal Studies

The curriculum provides learning objectives for each grade level in each subject area.

Fees and Learning Materials

Students do not have to pay fees or tuition to attend elementary school, except in the case of certain private schools. Many learning materials are provided at school for student use at no cost, including library books, text books, access to computers and other technology. Most schools provide a list of school supplies that children are expected to bring to school, such as pencils, notebooks, glue, and crayons. These supply lists vary by school, grade level, and teacher, so be sure to ask your child's teacher for a list.

Fees may be charged for some optional programming. For example, the teacher may plan a "field trip" to a museum, park or some other site away from the school, and a fee may be required for programming and transportation.



Yanayohusu Mtaala

Walimu hufuata mwongozo wa masomo uitwao mtaala, ili kuhakikisha masomo yanafanana katika maeneo yote ya mkoa. Mtaala umegawanywa kwa masomo tofauti. Masomo haya yanayofunzwa katika shule za msingi mkoani Saskatchewan ni pamoja na:

- Kiingereza na Kifaransa
- Hesabu
- Sayansi
- Masomo ya kijamii
- Afya
- Michezo na Mazoezi
- Sanaa
- Masomo ya wazawa wa kwanza

Mtaala hutoa malengo ya masomo katika kila darasa kwenye kila somo.

Karo na Vifaa vya Kujifunza

Wanafunzi hawahitaji kulipa karo au malipo ya mafunzo ili wapokee elimu kwenye shule za msingi isipokuwa kwenye shule fulani za kibinafsi. Shule hutoa vifaa vingi vya kujifunza ili wanafunzi wavitumie, bila kuwalipisha, pamoja na vitabu vya maktaba, vitabu vya kusoma, tarakilishi na teknolojia nyinginezo. Shule nyingi hutoa orodha ya vitu ambavyo wanafunzi wanafaa kuleta kutoka nyumbani kama vile penseli, vitabu vya kuandikia, gundi, na kalamu za kuchora. Orodha hizi ni tofauti kulingana na shule, darasa la mtoto, na mwalimu, kwa hivyo hakikisha umeuliza kutoka kwa mwalimu wa mtoto wako kabla kununua.

Karo yaweza tozwa kwa baadhi ya masomo ya ziada. Kwa mfano, mwalimu anaweza panga safari kutembelea jumba la makumbusho, bustani, ama mahali pengine mbali na shule, malipo yanaweza tozwa ili kupanga na kusafirisha wanafunzi.





Classrooms and Grade Levels

Children in elementary school are assigned to a specific classroom with other students in the same grade. In some cases, students may be in a split grade classroom, which includes students in different grades. Grade level is typically determined by a child's age as of December 31 of that school year. Children are eligible for kindergarten the year they turn five, grade 1 the year they turn six, etc.

Elementary schools typically include programming for kindergarten through grade 8. In some areas, children will enter a new school, called middle school, when they begin grade 7. Some schools include prekindergarten programming for younger children.

School Year and Hours

A school year in Saskatchewan runs from the beginning of September to the end of June. There are short school holidays, or breaks, during the school year.

School hours vary somewhat by school division. Classes generally begin between 8:30 and 9:00 AM each day. Children are given a lunch break of about 45 minutes to an hour. Classes end between 3:30 and 4:00 PM. Children are typically given two 15-minute recess breaks per day. During this time, students will usually play outdoors, under the supervision of school staff.



Madarasa na Viwango vya Darasa

Watoto katika shule za msingi huwekwa katika darasa lililoteuliwa ambalo lina wanfunzi wenzao wa darasa hilo. Wakati mwingine, wanafunzi wanaweza wekwa kwenye darasa linalo wanafunzi wa madarasa tofauti. Umri wa mtoto ndio huamua darasa la mtoto, hii ni kuanzia Disemba 31 ya mwaka huo wa shule. Watoto hawajahitimu darasa la chekechea mwaka wanaofikisha miaka mitano, darasa la kwanza mwaka wanaofikisha miaka sita, na kadhalika.

Shule za msingi huhusisha masomo kutoka chekechea hadi darasa la nane. Kwenye maeneo mengine, watoto wataingia kwenye shule mpya iitwayo shule ya kati, ambapo huanza darasa la 7. Shule zingine zina mfumo wa kabla chekechea kwa watoto wachanga.

Mwaka wa Shule na Saa

Mwaka wa shule mkoani Saskatchewan huanza mwanzo wa Septemba hadi mwisho wa Juni. Kuna likizo fupi, ama wakati wa mapumziko wakati wa mwaka wa shule.

Saa za shule huwa tofauti kulingana na maeneo ya shule. Kwa wakati mwingi, darasa huanza kati ya saa mbili na nusu na saa tatu asubuhi kila siku. Watoto hupewa wakati wa mapumziko wakati wa chakula cha mchana wa muda kati ya dakika 45 na saa moja. Darasa hukamilika kati ya saa tisa na nusu hadi saa kumi jioni. Watoto hupewa wakati wa mapumziko wa hadi dakika 15 kila siku. Kwa wakati huu, watoto hucheza nje, wakiwa na usimamizi wa wafanyikazi wa shule.





How do I register my child at school?

To register a child for school, families need to find out which school attendance area their home is located in. This information may be found online or by contacting the school division office. Registration forms can usually be picked up at the school. Families will need to gather the required documents for registration, which may include a birth certificate, health card, and/or immigration documents. In some districts, families may be required to visit a newcomer welcome/settlement centre prior to school registration. Staff at these centres will make sure that all documents are in order and may help to fill out registration forms.

Transportation

School bus transportation may be available, depending on the distance between home and school. In some cases, transportation is provided due to special needs or other circumstances. Transportation policies differ between school divisions, so families should ask about transportation before registering. There is usually no charge for transportation if a child is eligible. Children who ride the school bus to and from school will need to be at their stop prior to their scheduled pick-up time.

Nitasajili aje mtoto wangu shuleni?

Kusajili mtoto shuleni, familia inafaa kujua eneo la shule wanayonuia iko wapi. Ujumbe huu unaweza patikana kwenye mtandao ama kwa kuuliza kwenye ofisi ya eneo la shule. Fomu za shule zaweza kuchukuliwa shuleni. Familia zitahitajika kukusanya hati zinazohitajika, ambazo ni kama cheti cha kuzaliwa, kadi ya afya, na/ama hati za ukimbizi. Kwenye kata nyinginezo, familia zitahitajika kutembelea kituo cha wanafunzi wapya/kituo cha makazi kabla ya kusajiliwa shuleni. Wafanyikazi kwenye vituo hivi watahakikisha kuwa vyeti vyote viko sawa na wanaweza saidia kujaza fomu za usajili.

Usafiri

Usafiri kwa basi la shule waweza kuwepo, kulingana na umbali kati ya shule na nyumbani. Wakati mwingine, usafiri waweza kupeanwa kwa ajili ya mahitaji maalum ama mahitaji mengineyo. Sera za usafiri huwa tofauti kulingana na maeneo ya shule, kwa hivyo familia zitahitajika kuuliza kuhusu usafiri kabla ya kumsajili mtoto. Huwa hakuna ada ya usafiri ikiwa mtoto anastahiki. Watoto watakaotumia usafiri wa shule itabidi wawe kwenye mahala pa kuchukuliwa kabla ya wakati uliotengwa.





Snacks & Lunch

Children may be required to bring a snack and/or lunch to school. In most schools, children will not be able to heat their lunch. Due to common and severe allergies, many schools do not allow nuts, peanuts or products containing nuts or peanuts. Families should ask their children's school about specific food policies. Aside from these guidelines, there are no rules about what children can bring for snacks or lunch. They may bring food that they are accustomed to eating at home. A healthy and nutritious lunch will provide a student with the energy needed to learn well at school. Foods and drinks that are high in added sugar (such as pop) are discouraged.

Dressing for School

Students in Saskatchewan schools do not wear uniforms to school. Most students wear casual, comfortable clothing. Schools have a dress code or policy that states what students may or may not wear to school. Students are usually required to keep a pair of clean gym shoes at school to wear indoors. It is important that children wear outdoor clothing that is appropriate for the weather as outdoor play is a part of daily school routines.

Recess

Most schools include two 15-minute recess breaks during the school day. Recess is a period of supervised outdoor play in the schoolyard. Supervision may also be available on school grounds for a period of time before school or during the lunch hour.



Vitafunio na chakula cha mchana

Watoto watawezahitajika kuleta vitafunio na/ama chakula cha mchana shuleni. Kwenye shule nyingi, watoto hawataweza kukipasha moto chakula chao. Kwa sababu ya mizio kali na ya mara kwa mara, shule nyingi hazikubali nazi, njugu karanga, ama vyakula vilivyo na nazi ama njugu karanga. Familia zitafaa kuuliza shule ya mtoto kuhusu sera za aina za chakula. Mbali na miongozo hii, hakuna sheria kuhusiana na chakula kipi mtoto anachoweza kubeba hadi shuleni. Wanaweza kuleta chakula ambacho wamekizoea nyumbani. Chakula chenye afya na virutubisho kitampatia mwanafunzi nguvu anayohitaji kusoma vyema shuleni. Vyakula na vinywaji vyenye sukari nyingi (kama vile pop) havipendelewi.

Mavazi Shuleni

Wanafunzi mkoani Saskatchewan hawavalii sare kwenda shuleni. Wanafunzi wengi huvalia nguo za kawaida zilizo starehe. Shule huwa na sera za mavazi ya shuleni ambazo husema nini mtoto anaweza na asichoweza kuvalia shuleni. Wanafunzi huhitajika kuwa na viatu safi vya michezo na mazoezi shuleni. Ni muhimu kwa watoto kuvalia nguo zinazofaa kulingana na hali ya hewa kwani kucheza nje ni jambo la kawaida shuleni.

Mapumziko

Shule nyingi huwa na wakati wa mapunzimko kwenye siku ya shule wa hadi dakika 15. Huu ni wakati wa watoto kucheza nje panapo usimamizi, nje ya madarasa. Usamimizi unaweza kuwepo kwenye nyanja za shule kwa wakati fulani kabla ya shule ama wakati wa chakula cha mchana.





Field Trips

Teachers often supplement classroom learning by planning trips to community locations outside of the school. Families will be informed of these trips in advance and required to complete a permission form, which will need to be returned to school with the child. A fee may be charged for field trips. If a family is not able to afford the fee, they should speak to the teacher about this as early as possible. Teachers often ask for parent volunteers to assist with supervision on field trips. Parents who are interested in helping on a field trip should speak to the teacher in advance. Most field trips take place within school hours, with occasional exceptions.

Fundraising

Schools and Parent/Community Councils may organize fundraisers to raise money for projects that are not funded through school divisions. Donations and participation are voluntary. Families may choose to donate if they are able to and wish to.

Attendance & Absences

Children learn best when they attend school every day. Students should arrive on time each morning and should only miss school when absolutely necessary. Parents who pick up their young children when school is over should arrive on time as well.

If a child is ill, they should be kept home to avoid spreading germs to other children and staff. Children may also need to miss school occasionally for medical appointments. If your child will not be at school, it is important that you inform the school before the beginning of the school day. This often requires phoning the school, but parents may be able to email as well.



Safari za nje ya shule

Kwa wakati fulani, walimu hutumia safari za nje kuongeza kwa masomo ya darasani kwenye maeneo ya mitaa iliyo nje ya shule. Familia zitajulishwa kuhusu safari hizi mapema na watahitajika kujaza fomu za ruhusa ambazo zitarudishwa shuleni na mtoto. Ikiwa familia haitoweza kugharamia malipo ya safari, wafaa kujulisha mwalimu kuhusu jambo hilo mapema iwezekanavyo. Mara nyingi, walimu huongea na wazazi wanaoweza kujitolea kusimamia watoto wakati wa safari hizi. Wazazi watakaoweza kusimamia wakati wa safari hizi wafaa kuongea na mwalimu mhusika mapema iwezekanavyo. Safari nyingi hufanyika kwa wakati wa shule, isipokuwa kwa mara nyingine inapokuwa tofauti.

Kuchanga

Shule na Baraza za Wazazi/Jumuiya wanaweza kupanga michango ya kutafuta pesa za miradi ambayo haifadhiliwi na maeneo ya shule. Utoaji msaada na kuhusika ni kwa hiari ya kila mtu. Familia zaweza toa msaada kama zingependa kufanya hivyo.

Kuhudhuria na Kukosa Shuleni

Watoto huelimika vyema wanapohudhuria shule kila siku. Wanafunzi wanafaa kufika shuleni mapema kila siku na wanafaa kutohudhuria shule panapobidi pekee. Wazazi wanaowachukua watoto wao shuleni shule inapokamilika wafaa wafike wakati unaofaa pia.

Kama mtoto ni mgonjwa, anafaa akae nyumbani ili kuzuia kusambaza viini kwa watoto wengine na wafanyikazi wa shule. Watoto wataweza kulazimika kukosa shule ili waone daktari. Ikiwa mtoto wako hatakuwa shuleni, ni muhimu kujulisha shule kabla ya kuanza kwa siku ya shule. Hii itakuhitaji kupiga simu shuleni, lakini wazazi wanaweza tuma barua pepe pia.





Progress Reports and Conferences

Starting life in a new country can be difficult. For families with children, one of the challenges is adjusting to a new school system. Fortunately, there are a number of people who can help newcomer students and their families. These people include teachers and other staff members in the schools, as well as the people who work for settlement providing organizations across the province.

In some schools in Saskatchewan, there are people called Settlement Workers In Schools (SWIS) who help newcomer students and their families settle into school and their new lives. SWIS is a program sponsored jointly by local school divisions, service provider organizations and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).

We hope that the SWIS workers' support, combined with the information in this guide, will help make school a positive experience for your child and your family. During your first few months in Saskatchewan, SWIS workers will help connect you to schools, services, and activities such as sports and music, both in the schools and in the community. These workers can also refer you and your family to employment services, English classes and other ways to learn about life in Canada. They have the knowledge and experience to help you, so please share your questions and concerns with them.

Ripoti za Mitihani na Mikutano ya Shule

Kuanza maisha kwenye nchi mpya kwaweza kuwa na changamoto. Familia zenye watoto hupata changamoto za kuzoea mazingira mapya ya shule. Wako watu ambao wanaweza kuwasaidia wanafunzi wapya na familia zao. Watu hawa ni pamoja na walimu na wafanyikazi wa shule, pamoja na wafanyikazi wa idara za uhamiaji kwenye mkoa.

Kwenye baadhi ya shule Saskatchewan, kuna wale watu wa idara za uhamiaji za shule (Settlement Workers in Schools-SWIS) wanaosaidia wanafunzi wapya na familia zao watulie kwenye shule zao na maisha yao mapya. SWIS ni mfumo ambao umefadhiliwa kwa muungano wa shule za mtaani na wanaoleta huduma na uhamiaji wa wakimbizi na wananchi wa Canada. (Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada-IRCC).

Tunatumai kwamba kupitia usaidizi wa wafanyikazi wa SWIS, pamoja na ujumbe kwenye mwongozo huu utasaidia shule iwe kielelezo chema cha mtoto na familia yako. Kwa miezi yako ya kwanza mkoani Saskatchewan, wafanyikazi wa SWIS watakuunganisha na shule, huduma, na shughuli kama michezo na muziki shuleni na mitaani. Wafanyikazi hawa pia wanaweza kuunganisha wewe na familia yako kwa kampuni za ajira, darasa za Kiingereza, na njia nyingine za kujizoeshia maisha nchini Canada. Wana ujuzi na uzoefu wa kukusaidia, kwa hivyo unaombwa kuuliza maswali na kuwashirikisha kwenye mambo yote utakayokuwa na wasiwasi nayo.





How I can Communicate with the Teacher & Principal?

Parents are encouraged to discuss any questions or concerns with the teacher or principal at any point in the school year. Communication will be the most useful if it is positive and respectful. It may be more difficult to communicate if a parent is still learning English. Teachers and principals are sensitive to this and appreciate the effort parents make. It may be helpful to bring an adult friend or family member who is able to translate, to use technology to translate (such as Google Translate), or to arrange for an interpreter if possible.

Teachers and schools will often send home written notes. It is important that families read all communication that comes home with their child. Children often forget to give these notes to their parents, so it may be necessary to ask if they have any notes from school each day. Some schools also send information by email. Forms that need to be signed should be returned as soon as possible. If families have difficulty reading notes from school, a friend or family member may be able to help. Translation apps may be of use. Parents can also ask the teacher to explain anything that they do not understand.



Nawezaje Zungumza na Mwalimu na Mwalimu Mkuu?

Wazazi wanahimizwa kujadili na kuuliza maswali yoyote kwa mwalimu au mwalimu mkuu wakati wowote wa mwaka wa shule. Mazungumzo yatakuwa njia nzuri ikiwa yatakua yakufaa na yenye heshima. Itakuwa vigumu kuzungumza kama mzazi bado anajifunza Kiingereza. Walimu na walimu wakuu hufuatilia mambo kama haya kwa makini na huridhishwa na wazazi wanaozungumza nao. Inaweza kuwa muhimu kama utaleta rafiki ama mwanafamilia mzima atakayeweza kutafsiri, kutumia teknolojia ya kutafsiri (kama vile Google Translate), ama kupanga kuwa na mkalimani kama itawezekana.

Kwa mara nyingi, walimu na shule itatuma maagizo yaliyoandikwa hadi nyumbani. Ni muhimu kwa familia kusoma jumbe zote ambazo mtoto ataleta. Wakati mwingi, watoto husahau kuwapa wazazi maagizo haya, kwa hivyo itakuwa muhimu kwa mzazi kuuliza kama mtoto amepewa maagizo yoyote kutoka shuleni. Shule nyingine pia hutuma jumbe kupitia barua pepe. Fomu zinazohitaji kupigwa sahihi zafaa zirudishwe shuleni haraka iwezekanavyo. Kama familia itakumbwa na shida ya kusoma na kuelewa maagizo haya, rafiki ama mtu kwenye familia anaweza saidia. Wanaweza pia kutumia app za kutafsiri. Wazazi wanaweza pia kumuuliza mwalimu aeleze iwapo hawajaelewa.





Safety, Behavior, Discipline

Teachers and principals are responsible for the safety of all students at school. Any safety concerns should be brought to their attention as soon as possible.

Behavior that goes against school rules and policies will be dealt with by the teacher and/or principal. Discipline may include a verbal warning, written warning, removal of privileges (such as keeping the student indoors for recess), or suspension. Physical punishment is not used in schools. The level and method of discipline will depend on the actions of the student, their age, and their understanding of the consequences.

Schools in Saskatchewan should be welcoming and inclusive environments. All staff and students should be treated with respect regardless of their race, gender, religion, abilities, and sexual orientation. Bullying, harassment and violence are not acceptable under any circumstances. Parents who feel their child is being bullied or harassed should contact the teacher or principal to discuss their concerns.

Parents play an important role in dealing with their children's behavior. Teachers and principals may contact a parent if there are concerns about a child's behavior. Some behavior challenges can be attributed to a child's anxiety about starting at a new school. Parents can help by listening to their child's concerns, talking to their child about their behavior, suggesting positive behaviors that their child may use, and acting as a role model by demonstrating positive behaviors themselves.



Usalama, Tabia Nidhamu

Walimu na walimu wakuu huzingatia usalama wa wanafunzi wote shuleni. Kama kuna wasiwasi wowote wa usalama, yafaa walimu na walimu wajulishwe haraka iwezekanavyo.

Tabia zinazokiuka kanuni na sheria za shule zitashughulikiwa na walimu ama/na mwalimu mkuu. Kurekebisha kunaweza kuwa kwa njia ya kuonya, kuandikiwa maagizo, kusitishwa kwa fadhila fulani (kama kumzuilia mtoto darasani wakati wa mapumziko), ama kumsitisha kuja shuleni kwa muda fulani. Shule haziruhusu watoto kupigwa viboko. Makali na kiasi cha adhabu kitategemea na utovu wa mwanafunzi, umri wake, na kuelewa mbona ameadhibiwa.

Shule mkoani Saskatchewan zafaa ziwe na mazingira yanayokaribisha bila kubagua. Wanafunzi na wafanyikazi wote wafaa kuhudumiwa bila kujali kabila, jinsia, dini, uwezo, na mwelekeo wa kijinsia. Uonevu, uhalifu, na ukatili hazikubaliwi kwa vyovyote. Wazazi wanaohisi kwamba mtoto wao anaonewa ama kuteswa afaa apige ripoti kwa mwalimu au mwalimu mkuu ili kujadili hisia zake.

Wazazi wana wajibu muhimu kuhusiana na tabia za mtoto wao. Walimu na walimu wakuu wanaweza kuzungumza na mzazi kama kuna wasiwasi na tabia za mtoto wao. Changamoto zingine katika tabia za mtoto zaweza sababishwa na wasiwasi wa kuingia shule mpya. Wazazi wanaweza saidia kwa kusikiza hisia za watoto wao, kuongea nao kuhusu tabia zao, kupendekeza tabia njema, na kuwa kielelezo chema kwa kufanya tabia njema wao wenyewe.

