



Schools in England 英國學校

**A Welcome Pack for Hong
Kong Families**
給香港家庭的歡迎小冊子

Whether you've just moved to the UK, your child is joining a new school, or you've lived here for years and want to check your information is up-to-date for friends and family, this welcome pack has the right resources for you.

無論你是剛搬到英國，孩子正要入讀一所新學校，還是你已經在英國生活多年，希望為朋友或家人尋找最新的信息，這本歡迎小冊子都十分合適你。

Hong Kong and England have many similarities in their education systems, but there are enough minor differences to make anyone confused. This pack has been put together by educators from both Hong Kong and the UK, all of whom have lived in both places. We've compiled our core list of information to help Hong Kong families feel at home in English schools.

香港和英國的教育制度有很多相似之處，但也有不少細微的差異，足以讓人感到困惑。這本歡迎小冊子由曾於香港和英國兩地生活的教育工作者編寫。它所提供的信息的主要目的是希望幫助香港家庭在入讀英國* 學校時，有賓至如歸的感覺。

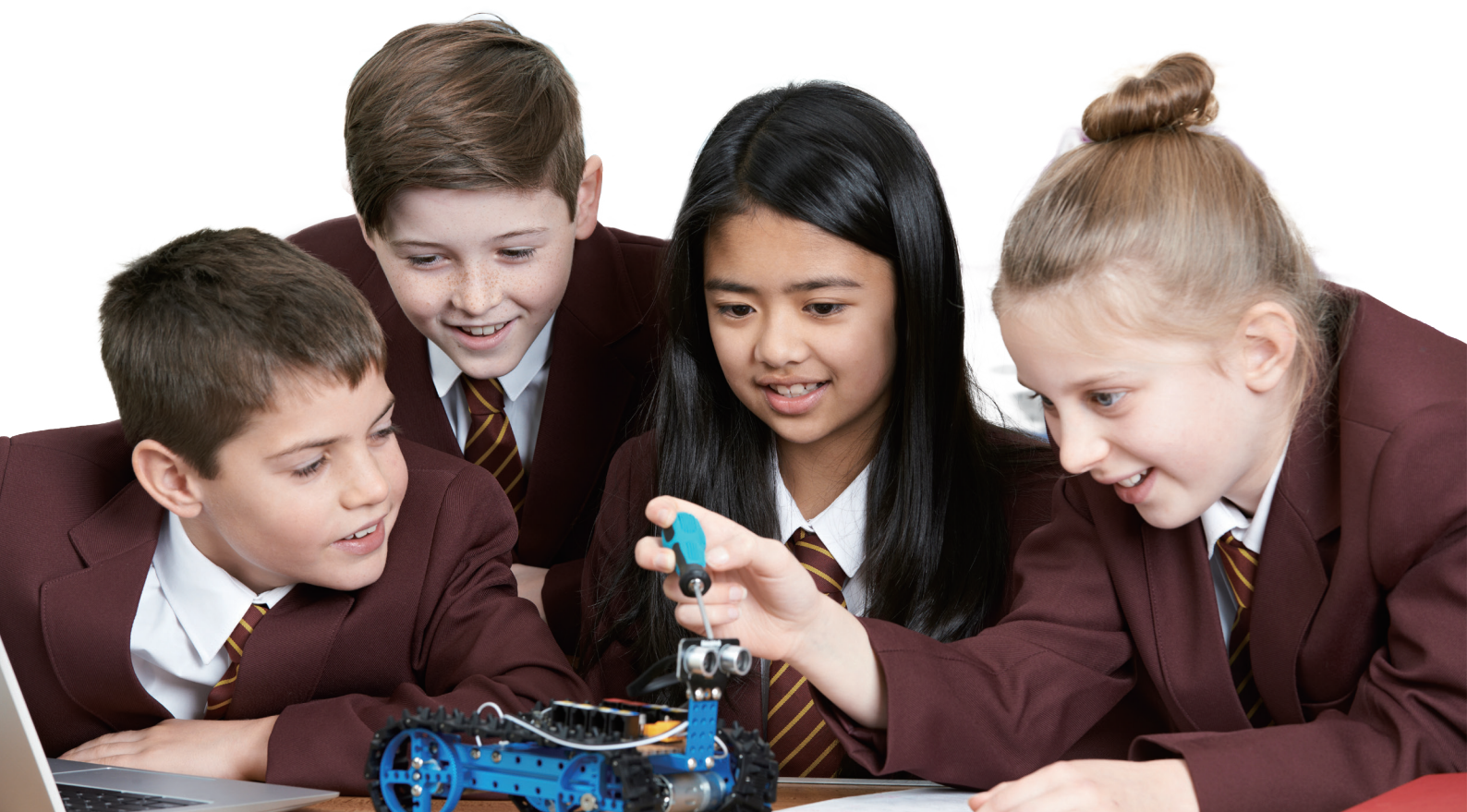
This pack is intended as a general guide. Not all schools do things the same way. **Your child's school office is the best place to ask for more specific information.**

這本歡迎小冊子旨在作為一般指南，請留意各學校的做法不盡相同。如需**獲得個別學校的信息，直接諮詢你小朋友就讀的學校的辦公室是最佳途徑。**

Note: Underlined words are defined and translated at the end of this document along with other education-related terms.

注意：帶下劃線的詞語會與其他教育相關術語一起在小冊子的最後作出定義和翻譯。

* 本小冊子內容不包括蘇格蘭、威爾士及北愛爾蘭。這些地區的教育制度與英格蘭並不完全相同。



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本小冊子由英國七泉教育與香港智愛學教育中心及智愛學網上學習平台合作編寫。

Education System Comparison

教育系統對照

	England 英國 *	Hong Kong 香港 **
Early Years 幼兒教育	Early Years institutions (pre-school or <u>nursery</u>) age 3-5 為 3-5 歲而設的早教機構（學前或託兒所）	Kindergarten age 3-6 為 3-6 歲而設的幼稚園
Primary Education 小學教育	<u>Reception</u> + Year 1 to 6 早教及 1 至 6 年級 School is compulsory from age 5, but many children start in Reception aged 4 義務教育從 5 歲開始，但大多英國的兒童 4 歲開始入讀早教班 KS1 = Year 1 - Year 2 KS2 = Year 3 - Year 6 學習階段一 (KS1) = 1 年級至 2 年級 學習階段二 (KS2) = 3 年級至 6 年級	P1 to P6 小一至小六 Children typically attend primary school from age 6 兒童通常從 6 歲開始上小學 KS1 = P1 - P3 KS2 = P4 - P6 學習階段一 (KS1) = 小一至小三 學習階段二 (KS2) = 小四至小六
Secondary Education 中學教育	Year 7 to 11 7 至 11 年級 This stage of education lasts for five years, from the age of 11 to 16 中學教育共五年，從 11 歲到 16 歲 KS3 = Year 7 - Year 9 KS4 = Year 10 - Year 11 學習階段三 (KS3) = 7 年級至 9 年級 學習階段四 (KS4) = 10 年級至 11 年級	S1 to S6 中一至中六 This stage of education lasts for six years, from 12 to 18 中學教育共六年，從 12 歲到 18 歲 KS3 = S1 - S3 KS4 = S4 - S6 學習階段三 (KS3) = 中一至中三 學習階段四 (KS4) = 中四至中六

	England 英國 *	Hong Kong 香港 **
Further Education 擴充教育	<p>Year 12 to 13 12 至 13 年級</p> <p>Some form of education / training is mandatory from 16 to 18. This can include A Levels, IB, apprenticeships and BTEC diplomas 16 到 18 歲的青少年必須接受某種形式的教育 / 培訓，包括普通教育高級程度證書 (A Levels)、國際文憑大學預科課程 (IB)、學徒制 (apprenticeships) 和英國商業學高等國立文憑 (BTEC diplomas) 等</p> <p>KS5 = Year 12 - Year 13 KS5 = 12 年級至 13 年級</p>	
Higher Education 高等教育	<p>3 years for most university undergraduate programmes 大部分大學本科課程為 3 年</p>	<p>4 years for most university undergraduate programmes 大部分大學本科課程為 4 年</p>

* ages are calculated based on academic years (i.e. the oldest students are born in September)
年齡根據學年計算 (即年齡最大的學生出生於 9 月)

** ages are calculated based on calendar years (i.e. the oldest students are born in January)
年齡是根據曆年計算的 (即年齡最大的學生在一月份出生)

For more details: <https://oes.i-learner.edu.hk/eng/uk-schools.php>
更多詳情可參閱: <https://oes.i-learner.edu.hk/chi/uk-schools.php>



A Guide to the UK
Education System
(and Comparison with
Hong Kong)



英國教育制度概要
(及與香港的比較)

The English Education System

英語教育體系

The Curriculum

課程

The Department for Education (DfE) is like the Hong Kong EDB, and it sets a National Curriculum for all Key Stages. You can find details of this on the Gov.UK website (www.gov.uk/) by searching for '**National Curriculum**' or on this overview page www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum.

英國教育部（DfE）就像香港教育局，為所有學習階段制定**國家課程**。家長可以在英國政府網站 (www.gov.uk/) 上搜索「國家課程」或在此概覽頁面 www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum 上找到詳細信息。

Some subjects are taught similarly in Hong Kong and England, the closest being Maths, which you can see from this comparison chart (<https://bit.ly/MathsComparison>) is only slightly different at most ages. Other subjects, such as Geography and History, are taught in a similar way but have a more European focus in their content. Even **primary**-level Science has lots of English-specific content (e.g. local plants and animals), and your child may need some help catching up. At **secondary** level, students will study a modern foreign language, and your child may not have a choice in the language they take.

在香港和英國，有些科目的教學方式十分相似，最接近的是數學科。你可以從這張對照表 (<https://bit.ly/MathsComparison>) 中看到，在大多數年齡段，兩地的數學科的課程是大同小異的。而其他科目，如地理和歷史，也以類似的方式教授，但英國課程的內容上更加偏重歐洲方面。即使是**小學**的科學也有很多英國相關的內容（例如當地的植物和動物），你的孩子可能需要一些額外幫助才可以跟上課程。在**中學**階段，學生將學習一門現代外語，你的孩子未必能夠自由選擇所學的額外語言。

The subject that is most different between England and Hong Kong is English. Unless your child studied at an international school or a top EMI school, they will likely need help catching up to first-language English lessons. In England, students don't focus as much on grammar and vocabulary. Students who have recently moved may struggle with their lessons' focus on creative expression and analysis. Reading more English books is a great help with this, and the school and local libraries will have plenty of options.

英國和香港差異最大的科目是英語。除非你的孩子在香港的國際學校或最好的英文中學學習，否則他們大多都需要額外幫助，才能趕上作為母語要求的英語課程。在英國，學生不太關注語法和詞彙。最近移居英國的學生可能會因課程更重視自由表達和分析而苦惱。閱讀更多的英文書籍是一個良方，學校和當地圖書館有不少書籍可供選擇。

One other important aspect of the English education system is 'British Values'. You will see a page about this on most school websites, and it refers to a collection of values that all schools must promote. These values include: democracy, rule of law, respect, tolerance, and individual liberty.

英國教育制度的另一個重要方面是「英國價值觀」。你會在大多數學校網站上看到一個相關的頁面，當中包括所有學校必須宣傳的所有價值觀，即是：民主、法治、尊重、寬容和個人自由。

Exams 考試

In **Primary Schools**, end of year tests are not common. Gradual ongoing assessment of learning is the preferred approach (but it is much less intensive than in Hong Kong). The main exception to this is a set of exams taken at the end of Key Stage 2 (Year 6) called SATs (pronounced as one word: sats). These function similarly to the TSA - they are standardised assessments that tell schools and the government how the whole population of students is doing. There are 6 papers taken over 4 days, covering Reading (Comprehension), Maths (Arithmetic and 2 x Mathematical Reasoning), Punctuation and Grammar, and Spelling. They are marked using a scaled score, and the result is more important to the school than to your child - it isn't used in secondary-school applications, though it may be used to decide their Year 7 sets (see below).

在**小學**，期終考試並不常見。循序漸進的學習評估是首選方法（但它的密集程度仍遠低於香港）。主要的例外是在第二學習階段（6年級）結束時進行的一組考試，稱為英國國家課程評量（SATS）（發音為一個字：sats）。它的功能類似於全港性系統評估（TSA）——它們都是標準化的評估，告訴學校和政府整個學生群體的表現如何。學生要在4天內完成6份考卷，涵蓋閱讀（理解）、數學（算術和2次數學推理）、標點和語法以及拼寫。它們會使用調整比例的分數進行記錄，所得結果對學校比對你孩子更為重要 - 儘管它可能用於決定個別學生入讀7年級後的分組，但它不會用於中學學位分配（見下文）。

In **Secondary Schools**, students may sit end-of-year exams to track their progress, set targets, and determine their set or stream for the following year. Sets or streams are classes that are levelled for ability. They are very common in English schools, and they decide the speed and complexity at which subjects are taught. A child's set can determine whether students can take foundation or higher level papers at GCSE (see the next page), and parents / guardians should ask teachers about the plans for their child's set. Their first very important exams are GCSEs, which are taken in Year 11, but which students start studying for in Year 9 / 10. Common exams in English schools are:

在中學，學生可能需要參加期終考試以了解學習進度、設定目標並確定下一年的學術或能力分組。學術或能力分組指按能力編班。它們在英國學校很常見，用以決定教學時的速度和要求。學生的學術或能力分組可以決定他們在英國會考課程（GCSE）中選報基礎還是高級的考卷（見下文）。家長或監護人應該向老師詳細查詢他們孩子的學術或能力分組。學生第一個非常重要的考試是在 11 年級參加的英國會考（GCSE）。他們會在 9 年級或 10 年級開始備考。英國學校的常見考試是：

- GCSEs, sat in Year 11, are graded on a scale of 9-1 (9 is the highest). Students can take foundation or higher papers, which offer study at different levels and lead to different grade options (like papers B1 and B2 in the HKDSE). There are several main exam boards (e.g. AQA, Edexcel, OCR), which are chosen by the school. Most Year 11 students take 8-10 subjects at GCSE.
- 11 年級別應考的英國會考（GCSEs），成績按 9 至 1 的等級評分（9 是最高的）。學生可以報考基礎或高級的考卷。這些考卷會提供不同層次的學習內容，並影響最終的評分（如香港中學文憑考試的 B1 和 B2 卷）。GCSE 有幾個主要的考試委員會，如英國資格評估與認證聯合會（AQA）、愛德思（Edexcel）及牛津、劍橋及 RSA 考試局（OCR），他們都提供 GCSE 考試。學校可以選擇替學生報考哪個考試委員會的考試。大部分 11 年級學生會在英國會考課程（GCSE）報考 8 到 10 門科目。
- BTECs, which are specialist work-related qualifications that combine practical and theoretical elements. Level 2 BTECs are a similar standard to GCSEs, and Level 3 BTECs are a similar standard to A Levels.
- 英國商業與技術教育委員會課程（BTECs）是與職業相關的專業資格，結合實踐和理論元素。第 2 級的英國商業與技術教育委員會課程（BTECs）類似於英國會考課程（GCSEs）的標準，第 3 級英國商業與技術教育委員會課程（BTECs）則類似於普通教育高級程度證書（A Levels）的標準。
- A Levels, which are academic qualifications taken at the end of Year 13 and are graded from A* to U. A Levels and Level 3 BTECs can be used to gain entry to university. Most students take 3-4 A Levels. Many take an additional subject in Year 12 and receive an AS Level at the end of that year.
- 普通教育高級程度證書（A Levels）是在 13 年級結束時要考的公開試，等級從 A* 到 U。A Levels 和第 3 級英國商業與技術教育委員會課程（BTECs）的成績都可用於報讀大學。大部分學生參加 3 到 4 科普通教育高級程度（A Levels）考試。許多學生也會在 12 年級時，選修一門額外的科目，並在當年年底應考高級補充程度會考（AS Level）。

Staff Organisation and School Communication

學校架構及與學校的溝通

School Staff

學校職工

English **Primary Schools** are usually much smaller than those in Hong Kong. Children typically live within walking distance of the school, and there is a close-knit, community feeling. The staff organisation is similar to that in Hong Kong, with some differences in their names.

英國**小學**的規模通常比香港的小得多。學生通常住在學校的步行距離之內，有如在一個緊密聯繫的社區，而學校的架構與香港的類似，只是名稱有所不同。

Administrative staff / office staff are the main contact for reporting absence, sickness, or any other day-to-day issues. You will communicate with them quite often, typically by phone.

行政人員 / 辦公室人員是報告缺席、生病或任何其他日常問題的主要聯絡人。你會經常與他們交流，通常是透過電話聯絡。

Teaching assistants (TA) / support staff may provide general class support or one-to-one interventions with students in areas of difficulty, such as those with SEND or behavioural issues.

助教 (TA) / 支援人員可以為有特殊困難的學生，例如有特殊教育需要 / 殘疾 (SEND)或行為問題的學生提供一般課堂輔助或一對一支援。

Class teachers are the main point of contact for most information about your child: their learning, progress, wellbeing etc. This teacher stays with your child for most of the day, typically teaching all the subjects.

班主任是獲取有關你孩子的大部分信息的主要聯絡人：他們的學習情況、進度、情緒等信息。這位老師一天中的大部分時間都會與你的孩子在一起，通常會教授所有科目。

Heads of Key Stage oversee the teachers and students in the key stage. They are like subject Panel Heads in Hong Kong.

學習階段負責人負責監督該學習階段的所有師生，就像香港的年級負責人。

SENDCos are special educational needs and/or disabilities coordinators. Every school has one of these, and you will interact with them if your child has additional needs.

SENDCos 指特殊教育需要 / 殘疾協調員。每所學校最少有其中一個，如果你的孩子有相關需求，你會與他們有較多聯絡。

Senior Leadership Teams (SLT) are made up of senior teaching staff, including Heads of Key Stage, Assistant / Deputy Heads and Head Teachers. They make the big decisions for schools as a team.

高級領導團隊 (SLT) 由高級教學人員組成，包括學習階段負責人、助理 / 副主任教師和主任老師。他們會作為一個團隊為學校做出重大決定。

Assistant / Deputy Head Teachers and Head Teachers run the school, but as English schools are small, you will often have more contact with them than you would do in Hong Kong. Head Teachers are sometimes called Principals, but it is less common than in Hong Kong.

助理 / 副首席教師和首席教師負責管理學校，但由於英國的學校規模較小，你與他們的聯繫往往比在香港更為緊密。首席老師 (Head Teachers) 有時也會被稱為校長 (Principals)，但不像香港那麼普遍。

Executive Head Teachers work in some schools and often link a few schools together. They are less involved in day-to-day work, so you may not be in contact with them.

行政首席教師在幾間學校工作，並經常將幾所學校聯繫在一起。他們較少參與日常工作，因此你未必會與他們聯繫。

English **Secondary Schools** are bigger than Primary Schools. They are about the same size as Hong Kong Secondary Schools. They have a few extra roles on top of the ones listed above.

英國**中學**的規模比小學大。它們的規模與香港中學差不多。除了上面列出的教職工之外，他們還有一些額外的職位。

Form Tutors are the general overseers of your child's school life, like class teachers are in Primary School. They are the main point of contact for your child's general well being and progress, and they see your child every day.

年級導師是你孩子的學校生活的總監督者，就像小學的班主任。他們每天都會看到你的孩子，是了解你孩子的整體健康和發展的主要聯絡人。

Heads of Year oversee several forms, and you will usually only communicate with them on more serious matters, such as ongoing behaviour issues.

年級負責人監督幾個級別，你通常只會在遇到相當嚴重的問題才與他們溝通，例如孩子有持續的行為問題。

Subject Teachers deliver lessons in their specialist areas. They can provide you with information on your child's progress and attitude in different subjects.

學科教師會在他們的專業領域授課。他們可以為你提供有關你孩子在不同科目中的進度和學習情況的信息。



Communicating with Schools

與學校溝通

Daily communication is done with the school office. You should call here if your child will be late or absent. It is also where you should call if you need to contact your child during the day or have a general question or concern. When you call, there may be different lines (with explanations only in English); if you don't know which number to press, staying on the line or pressing 1 will usually get through to the main office.

日常溝通大多與學校辦公室進行。如果你的孩子將會遲到或缺席，你應該致電到學校辦公室。如果你需要在白天聯繫你的孩子或有一般問題或疑慮，也可以致電他們。當你打電話時，可能會有不同的線路（只有英文說明）；如果你不知道該按哪個號碼，可以保持在線或按 1 字，這樣通常會接向總辦公室。

If you are contacting the school to report absence due to sickness, you don't need to provide a doctor's note. You self report the sickness instead. If you are contacting to request leave during term time, this is granted for medical appointments but not for holidays (with the exception of days off for religious observance, e.g. celebrating Chinese New Year if your family is Buddhist). Parents / guardians can be fined and prosecuted for unauthorised non-attendance at school.

如果你聯繫學校替孩子請病假，毋需提供醫生證明，只需說明病情。如果你在學期期間要求請假，只可是由於有醫療預約，而不適用於節假日（宗教儀式休假除外；例如，如果你的家人是佛教徒可能需要因慶祝農曆新年而請假）。家長 / 監護人可能會因孩子未經授權擅自缺課而被罰款和起訴。

You can often get lots of useful information (e.g. school term dates) on the school's **website**. If you look at this in Chrome, Google will translate the page for you. You may also be given an **email address** for a teacher or a general school email to get in contact with members of staff.

你通常可以在學校的**網站**上獲得很多有用的信息（例如學校校曆）。如果你在 Chrome 網路瀏覽器中查看相關內容，谷歌（Google）將為你翻譯該頁面。你也可能會找到教師的電子郵件地址或學校的一般電郵地址，以便與教職工取得聯繫。

Other parents / guardians are a great source of information about the school. Meeting them can help you feel more settled in the school community and give you another way to find things out. Parents / guardians typically meet:

其他家長 / 監護人是獲得學校信息的重要來源。與他們會面可以幫助你在學校社區中感到更安心，並為你提供另一渠道了解情況。家長 / 監護人們通常可以通過以下渠道會面：

- By joining the PTA (Parent Teacher Association)
 - During school pick up and drop off times
 - At school events - sports days, school plays, social evenings
 - Group chats / online / social media
 - Through community support groups / churches / Hongkonger associations
-
- 加入 PTA（家長教師協會）
 - 在學校接送時間
 - 在學校活動中 - 運動日、學校戲劇、社交晚會
 - 群聊 / 在線 / 社交媒體
 - 透過社區支援團體 / 教會 / 香港人協會

You can also find lots of helpful parents / guardians from across the country on a forum called Mumsnet (<https://www.mumsnet.com/>). The School Run (www.theschoolrun.com) also answers lots of the questions parents / guardians of **Primary School** students might have.

你還可以在名為 Mumsnet (<https://www.mumsnet.com/>) 的論壇上找到來自全國各地的許多樂於助人的父母 / 監護人。School Run (www.theschoolrun.com) 也可以解答許多**小學生**家長 / 監護人可能遇到的問題。

Parents' evenings (parent-teacher meetings) are a regular opportunity for you to speak with all the key people in your child's school life. Schools often hold two parents' evenings per year, which at least one parent / guardian is expected to attend. The first one is typically in autumn term (at the start of the year) to inform you how your child is settling in. The second is usually held in summer term, after any tests or assessments, and the discussions are about those results and plans for your child's future. Parents / guardians will be asked to book a time slot in advance, and these meetings may happen online or in person. Schools may send out a detailed written report in place of the second parents' evening and invite you to arrange a meeting if you have any concerns.

家長晚會（家長教師會面）是你定期與孩子在學校生活中所有關鍵人物交談的機會。學校通常每學年會舉辦兩次**家長晚會**，每個學生至少要有一名家長 / 監護人參加。第一次會面通常在秋季學期（學年初），用以告訴你，孩子在學校安頓得如何。第二次通常在夏季學期舉行，在測試或評估之後舉行，討論你孩子在測試或評估的成績和為孩子的未來訂定計劃。家長 / 監護人需要預約時間，以在線或在學校面談。如果你有任何疑慮，學校可能會發出詳細的書面**報告**來代替第二次家長會，並邀請你安排會面。

Parents' evenings can be challenging for non-native English speakers, but the school will do everything it can to help if you ask them in advance. To aid communication, a school may:

家長晚會對於母語非英語的人士來說可能有一定困難，但如果你提前詢問，學校會盡其所能提供幫助。為了幫助溝通，學校可以：

- Arrange a bilingual interpreter
 - Ask the student to attend and interpret
 - Prepare translated documents in advance
 - Use Google translate speech to text
-
- 安排雙語翻譯
 - 要求學生出席並翻譯
 - 提前準備翻譯文件
 - 使用 Google 的語音翻譯成文字功能

Be aware that British English conventions require users to be very polite with people they don't know well, especially when they need to express something negative. This can be difficult to interpret when compared to more straightforward Cantonese expressions. English speakers may use phrases that seem positive but are actually intended to politely suggest there is a problem.

請注意，英式英語慣例要求說話者對他們不熟悉的人非常有禮貌，尤其是當他們需要表達負面情緒時。與較為直接的粵語相比，這可能難以翻譯。英語使用者可能會使用看似積極但實際上是為了禮貌地暗示存在問題的表達方式，家長需要多加留意。

Because of this, you may be unsure how your child is really doing. Please feel free to ask direct questions about your child's performance and progress, for example:

有見及此，你可能未能確定你的孩子的實際情況。請隨時直接詢問有關你孩子的表現和進度的問題，例如：

- Has my child caught up with their peers?
- Is my child making the progress you expect them to?
- Does my child behave well in lessons and complete homework to a high standard?
- What can I do to help my child improve?
- Is my child struggling with anything specific in lessons?

- 我的孩子能夠跟上同學的進度嗎？
- 我的孩子是否取得了你期望的進步？
- 我的孩子在課堂上是否表現良好，並以較高的標準完成作業？
- 我能做甚麼來幫助我的孩子改進？
- 我的孩子有沒有在課堂中遇到甚麼具體的問題？

Schools may also request additional meetings to discuss any behaviour, safeguarding, or academic concerns. Parents / guardians are able to request a meeting with a member of staff to discuss any questions or concerns they may have.

學校還可以要求召開額外會議，與家長討論任何行為、兒童保護或學業問題。家長 / 監護人也可以要求與教職員會面，討論任何問題或擔憂。



Daily Life in School

學校的日常生活

School terms are usually split into half terms, each of which is 6-8 weeks, with a week's break before the second half. The term dates should be on the school's website, and they will often be sent home in letters as well. Generally, they will be as follows:

學校的各個學期通常分為上下半學期，每個學期為 6-8 週，每半個學期之間有一周的休息時間。學期的日曆一般會放在學校網站，以及用信件形式寄到學生家中。通常，它們將如下所示：

- Autumn term 秋季學期
 - starts beginning September
 - half-term holiday mid-late October (1 week)
 - Christmas holiday late December - early January (2 weeks)

 - 從九月開始
 - 十月中下旬為學期中假期（1 週）
 - 聖誕假期十二月下旬 - 一月初（2 週）

- Spring term 春季學期
 - starts early January
 - half-term holiday mid-late February (1 week)
 - Easter holiday (in line with Easter bank holidays, falling between late March and late April) (2 weeks)

 - 一月初開始
 - 二月中下旬為學期中假期（1 週）
 - 復活節假期（與復活節銀行假期一致，在三月下旬至四月下旬之間）（2 週）

- Summer term 夏季學期
 - starts mid-late April
 - half-term holiday (Whitsun holiday) late May / early June (1-2 weeks)
 - Summer holiday late July (6 weeks)

 - 四月中下旬開始
 - 五月下旬 / 六月上旬（1-2 週）為學期中假期（聖靈降臨節假期）
 - 七月下旬暑假（6 週）

There will also be days off during the school year for bank holidays and inset days. It is important to note that Chinese New Year is not a bank holiday in England. You can request leave for this with the school, but they may not grant it.

在學年期間，銀行假期和在職培訓日是學校假期。需要注意的是，農曆新年不是英國的銀行假日，你可以向學校申請請假，但他們未必會批准。

Schools can set their own **start and end times**, but most schools start between 08:30 and 08:50 in the morning and finish between 15:00 and 16:00 in the afternoon. Some **Primary Schools** may have an earlier finish on a Friday, but this is not common. Primary Schools will often have two short break times and a longer lunch time in the middle of the day, whereas **Secondary Schools** will likely have lunchtime and a morning break. Students can't leave the school grounds during any of these breaks, though some students in Years 12 and 13 may be permitted to do so (see below).

學校可以自定上學和放學時間，但大多數學校從早上 08:30 到 08:50 開始，下午 15:00 到 16:00 結束。一些**小學**可能會在周五提前放學，但這並不常見。小學通常有兩個較短的小息時間和較長的午餐時間，而**中學**則可能有午餐時間和上午休息時間。學生在這些休息期間都不能離開校園，但部分學校可能允許 12 年級和 13 年級的一些學生在午休時間離開學校（見下文）。

Travelling to and from school usually needs more planning than it does in Hong Kong, as public transport is not as fast, safe or reliable in England. Your local council can often help pay for transport costs - see here for more information: <https://www.gov.uk/free-school-transport>. Most students attend a **Primary School** in their local area and may take public transport, walk, cycle or be driven to school. Many Primary Schools have a policy or rule about the age a student has to be before they can travel to school unaccompanied. It is more common for **Secondary School** students to travel independently or with friends. They may have longer journeys and take trains, buses or school-organised coaches. Secondary School students travelling unaccompanied should be advised on personal safety, especially when travelling with expensive electronic devices, and they may need alternative arrangements in winter as it is dark late into the morning and from late afternoon.

往返學校的交通通常比在香港需要更多的計劃，因為公共交通在英國並不那麼快捷、安全或可靠。當地的地區議會一般可以幫助你支付交通費用 - 請參閱此網頁以了解更多信息：<https://www.gov.uk/free-school-transport>。大多數學生就讀於附近的**小學**，可能會乘坐公共交通工具、步行、騎自行車或由家人開車送去上學。許多小學都有規定，學生必須達到一定年齡才能毋須他無人陪伴上學。**中學生**獨自或與朋友一起上學則較常見。他們上學的旅程可能需要乘坐火車、公共汽車或學校組織的校巴，需時較長。無人陪伴的中學生應更注意人身安全，尤其是他們很多會攜帶昂貴的電子設備。冬天早上和傍晚天色較早就已經很黑了，家長可能需要為孩子的交通作更穩妥的安排。

Lunch preparations may also be different for your child than they were in Hong Kong. Most schools do not allow students to leave the premises during the school day, including at lunchtime. This means students must either bring a packed lunch or buy school dinners. When preparing packed lunches, please note that schools may have rules about healthy lunches or ingredients to avoid for allergy reasons. Many schools have catering facilities on site to provide healthy hot and cold lunches. Your school may require you to sign up for these in advance or set up a cashless payment system.

你孩子的**午餐安排**也可能與在香港時不同。大多數學校不允許學生在上課期間離開校園，包括午餐時間。因此學生必須自備午餐或在**學校訂餐**。自備午餐時，要注意學校或許會有關於健康午餐或食物成分的規定，以避免食物過敏。許多學校在校內設有餐飲設施，提供健康的冷熱午餐。學校可能會要求你提前註冊或安排電子支付。

Homework is often the biggest change for students arriving from Hong Kong. Schools may set no compulsory homework, and this should not be seen as a sign of a bad school - it is very common. Typically, **Primary School** students may be set 0-2 hours per week, and these will be short, simple assignments such as spelling lists, reading, times tables, numeracy exercises, and comprehensions. Longer projects are more common over school holidays. **Secondary School** students may be set 1-5 hours per week, including 'finishing off' work, maths exercises, research tasks, extensions of lesson work, and essays. Homework will be set in most subjects, but schools often have a timetable to limit the amount set per week. Students close to GCSEs or A Levels are expected to complete additional revision study.

對於從香港來的學生，**作業**通常是最大的變化。學校未必會設置必須完成的作業，但這不等如學校不負責任——這其實很常見。通常，**小學生**每周可能只需要用 0-2 小時完成簡短及簡單的作業，例如拼寫表、閱讀、時間表、算術練習和閱讀理解。需時較長的功課則更常見於學校假期。**中學生**每周可能只需安排 1-5 小時，包括完成待未結尾的作業、數學練習、研究任務、課堂工作延伸和論文寫作。大多數科目都會佈置作業，但學校通常有一個時間表來限制每週佈置作業的數量。快要應考英國會考課程（GCSE）或高級程度證書（A Levels）的學生一般需要額外溫習時間。

School uniforms are worn in all schools, with the exception of Sixth Form Colleges, which are only for students in Years 12 and 13. As in Hong Kong, every school has its own uniform with school-specific colours and branding. The school will be able to advise you on where you can buy items of uniform. Many schools advise parents / guardians to buy uniforms from common high street shops or supermarkets in the correct colours for a cheaper option (e.g. Marks and Spencer, John Lewis, Asda, Tesco, Sainsbury's), and this is a good-value option to look into.

所有學校都要穿著**校服**，除了預科學院——這些學院只供 12 年級和 13 年級的學生報讀。與香港一樣，每所學校都有自己的校服，校服帶有學校特定的顏色和校徽。學校會告訴你在哪裡可以買到校服。許多學校建議家長 / 監護人從普通的大街商店或超市購買顏色正確的校服以節省開支，例如馬莎百貨（Marks and Spencer）、約翰路易斯（John Lewis）、阿斯達（Asda）、樂購（Tesco）及森寶利（Sainsbury's）等等。這些都是物超所值的選擇。

For more insight into student experiences at different types of schools, check out these videos of English school students: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLog0DjkARFsdD0wxUXV_AE1TolMT9vSZ

如要更深入了解不同類型學校的學生體驗，請觀看這些英國學校學生的訪問影片：
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLog0DjkARFsdD0wxUXV_AE1TolMT9vSZ



Education Beyond the Classroom

課堂之外的學習

Additional tuition outside of school is generally less common in England than Hong Kong. Some schools may offer in-school tuition through the National Tutoring Programme, which is free to parents. **Primary School** students most commonly take tuition to catch up in specific subjects or to prepare for entrance exams to grammar or independent schools. Tuition is more common for **Secondary School** students, with research from 2019¹ showing 27% of 11-16 year olds had received private tuition (41% in London). It is likely that these figures have risen since the pandemic. Families often seek tuition with a specific goal in mind, for example, getting top marks in the 11+ exam for grammar school entrance or to catch up with subject-specific and/or language skills when moving to England from another country.

在英國，校外**補習**一般不如香港普遍。一些學校可能會通過國家輔導計劃資助提供校內額外補課，使家長不用交額外費用。**小學生**最常見的補習項目是為了趕上某些科目的進度，或者備考入讀文法中學或獨立學校的入學考試。**中學生**的補習較為普遍。2019 年的研究顯示，27% 的 11-16 歲學生接受過私人補習（倫敦更達到了 41%）。因疫情肆虐，這些數字很可能已經上升不少。家長找補習時通常會有特定目標，例如，希望在重點中學入學的 11+ 考試中獲得最高分，或者因為從另一個國家搬到英國，希望趕上特定學科的進度，或者提升語言能力。

Extracurricular activities are common and encouraged by schools at all stages of a student's academic career. They are also significant for university applications. Schools encourage a balance between homework and other activities. Common afterschool / lunchtime activities include:

在學生學習生涯的各個階段，學校都鼓勵他們參與課外活動。這些**課外活動**對於大學申請也很重要。學校鼓勵學生在學業和參與課外活動之間取得平衡。常見的課後 / 午餐時間活動包括：

- Sports e.g. football, netball, rugby, badminton, running
- Arts & craft club
- Drama, dance, performance clubs
- Choir
- Gardening club
- Subject clubs e.g. astronomy, chess, spelling
- 足球、籃網球、橄欖球、羽毛球及跑步等運動項目
- 美術及手工社
- 戲劇、舞蹈及表演社
- 唱詩班
- 園藝社
- 各種主題式學會，例如 天文學、國際象棋及拼寫等

¹ <https://www.suttontrust.com/our-research/private-tuition-polling-2019/>

Some clubs and activities may be free, if organised through the school, or they may require a small donation or subscription fee. External extracurriculars can be more expensive.

如果由學校組織，這些社團和活動可能是免費的，或者可能只需要小額捐款或參加費用，但外部組織的課外活動則可能較為昂貴。

Although there may be less homework and tuition, students are expected to keep up regular reading in English to improve their vocabulary, grammar, and literary knowledge. Your child's class teacher / English teacher will be able to recommend books at the appropriate level. England's local library system is similar to the one in Hong Kong, and many libraries have a free audiobook borrowing service. There are also plenty of online educational resources, with the most popular being the Bitesize website from the BBC: www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize

雖然作業和學費較少，但學校預期學生保持良好的英語閱讀習慣，以提高他們的詞彙量、語法和文學知識。你孩子的班主任 / 英語老師可以推薦適當各級別的書籍。英國本地的圖書館系統與香港類似，不少圖書館提供免費有聲讀物借閱服務，還有很多在線教育資源，其中廣受歡迎的是英國廣播公司（BBC）的短視頻學習網站：www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize

Before- and after-school support is much more common in England than in Hong Kong and provides additional support for working parents / guardians. This 'wraparound childcare' is more common in **Primary Schools** than **Secondary Schools**.

英國的**課前課後支援**比香港更為普遍，能夠為在職父母 / 監護人提供額外支援。這種「全方位托兒服務」在**小學**較**中學**普遍。

- Breakfast clubs, common in **Primary Schools**, are a safe, secure environment before school in which students have breakfast with their friends. They often start about an hour before the school day and provide breakfast and activities for students. Around 85% of Primary Schools have breakfast clubs, which may be free, have a small daily charge, or a higher termly fee.
- 早餐俱樂部在**小學**很常見，提供一個安全、有保障的環境，讓學生在上學前與朋友共進早餐。它們通常在上課前一小時左右開始，為學生提供早餐和活動。大約 85% 的小學設有早餐俱樂部，這些俱樂部可能是免費的，或者每日收取少量費用，或者每學期收取略高的費用。
- After-school clubs are often situated on the school site, or may be hosted by a nearby school. Schools may run these themselves, but they are more often run by external companies who charge a weekly or termly fee to attend. Clubs provide after-school care (around 3-6pm), snacks or a light meal, games and activities, and

socialisation. These clubs are often very popular, and you must sign up in advance. They are not a source of homework assistance or tuition.

- 課後俱樂部通常位於校園，或者可能由附近的學校主辦。學校可以自行經營，但他們一般都會外判予其他公司。這些外判公司收取每週或每學期的費用，提供課後看護（大約為下午 3 點至 6 點）、小吃或便餐，以及遊戲、活動和社交機會。這些俱樂部通常很受歡迎，你必須提前報名。他們不提供輔導作業或補習服務。
- Holiday clubs / camps are often accessible through schools and are typically run by external childcare companies, churches, charities, or sports associations. They provide daytime childcare and activities for parts of school holidays.
- 假日俱樂部 / 營地通常可以通過學校報名。它們大多由外部托兒公司、教堂、慈善機構或體育協會運營，在一些學校假期提供日間托兒服務和活動。

Community spirit and extended learning are promoted in schools through regular fun activities. Schools hold special **charity or celebration days**, which most often occur at the end of term. Students may be allowed to wear their own clothes, wear fancy dress (costumes), or bring in a special item. There may also be themed activities on these days. It is expected that all students will participate in the fun, and there may be a small charitable donation required. **Primary School** students will also typically go on 1 to 3 **school trips** a year, which take them to local places of interest to support their classroom learning. As they get older, and particularly in **Secondary School**, they may be invited on residential trips for several nights or even abroad. Things to know:

學校通過定期的趣味活動倡導社區精神和延伸學習。學校通常在學期末舉行特殊的慈善或慶祝日。學生或許可以穿便服、正裝例如舞會裙子，或攜帶道具。這幾天還可能有一些主題活動。一般所有學生都會參與其中，他們可能需要作小量的慈善捐款。**小學生**通常每年還會參加 1 到 3 次的學校旅行，一般是參觀當地的名勝古蹟，作為課堂學習的延伸。隨著他們年齡的增長，尤其是在**中學**階段，他們可能獲邀在當地住宿數天甚至出國旅行。以下是一些相關的資訊：

- Schools may charge a small fee for transportation, and longer residential trips can cost more
- Students may need a packed lunch
- Parents / guardians must sign a permission slip
- Parents / guardians may be asked to accompany / chaperone the event
- 學校可能會收取少量入場費或交通費，而更長的住宿旅行可能會收取更高的費用
- 學生可能需要自備午餐
- 父母 / 監護人必須簽署同意書
- 可能會要求父母 / 監護人陪同 / 擔任陪護參與活動

School Applications

申請學校

Families arriving in England via the BN(O) scheme can find more detailed information on school applications in the UK government's Hong Kong BN(O) welcome pack (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/welcome-a-guide-for-hong-kong-british-national-overseas-visa-holders-in-the-uk>). A brief overview of school application processes is given below.

通過英國國民（海外）BN(O) 計劃來到英國的家庭可以在英國政府的香港 BN(O) 歡迎小冊子 (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/welcome-a-guide-for-hong-kong-british-national-overseas-visa-holders-in-the-uk>) 中找到有關申請學校的更多詳細信息。以下是申請學校的簡要流程。

Applying for **Primary Schools** to start in **Reception**

申請小學學位

If you are arriving with children who will be aged 4 by the following September, then you should apply for a **Reception** place with your local authority (<https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-primary-school-place>) by the national closing date for state-funded Primary Schools (mid-January). For example, if your child's birthdate is 1st March 2019 (turning 4 in 2023), you should apply for a **Reception** place in January 2023 to start school in September 2023. You can appeal (<https://www.gov.uk/schools-admissions/appealing-a-schools-decision>) the state-funded place decision if the allocated school is not suitable.

如果你的孩子將在下一個 9 月之前年滿 4 歲，那麼你應該在全國報名限期（1 月中旬）之前向當地政府 (<https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-primary-school-place>) 申請國家資助小學的學位。例如，如果你的孩子的出生日期是 2019 年 3 月 1 日（2023 年 9 月將滿 4 歲），你應該在 2023 年 1 月申請學位，以在 2023 年 9 月開始上學。如果對所分配的學校不滿意，你可以提出上訴 (<https://www.gov.uk/schools-admissions/appealing-a-schools-decision>)。

Applying for **Secondary Schools** to start in **Year 7**

申請入讀中學 7 年級

You should apply via their local authority (<https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-secondary-school-place>) for a Secondary School place when your child is aged 10 (in the autumn term of Year 6) for a place in Year 7 the following September. For example, if the child's birthdate is 1st March 2013 (turning 10 in 2023), you should apply for a Year 7 place in October 2023 to start Secondary School in September 2024. If you are considering a grammar school, there are additional deadlines, usually at the end of Year 5, for 11+ exams and school applications; you should ask your local authority for this information. School place allocations for September are released in early March, and you should accept your child's place as soon as possible. You can appeal (<https://www.gov.uk/schools-admissions/appealing-a-schools-decision>) the state-funded place decision if the allocated school is not suitable.

當你的孩子年滿 10 歲時（在 6 年級的秋季學期），你應該通過當地政府 (<https://www.gov.uk/apply-for-secondary-school-place>) 申請中學學位，以便孩子在次年 9 月入讀 7 年級。例如，如果孩子的生日是 2013 年 3 月 1 日（2023 年 9 月滿 10 歲），你應該在 2023 年 10 月申請次年入讀 7 年級，以便在 2024 年 9 月開始中學課程。如果你正在希望入讀文法中學，則有額外的截止日期，並通常需要在 5 年級結束時申請，並在 6 年級開始時參加 11+ 考試；你應該向當地有關機構詢問詳細的信息。每年的中學派位結果會在當年的 3 月初發布，你應該盡快確定孩子的學額。如果對所分配的學校不滿意，你可以提出上訴 (<https://www.gov.uk/schools-admissions/appealing-a-schools-decision>)。

Applying for school places outside of these deadlines / ages 在這些截止日期 / 年齡之外申請學校名額

If you arrive in England with children who are not about to start Primary or Secondary School, or after the school place application deadlines have passed, then you should contact your local authority about the availability of school places. If you are applying 'in year' (i.e. after the school year has started in September), then you can apply directly to the school itself and they are obliged to give you a place providing they have space and you meet their admissions criteria. Please be aware that if you are applying outside the normal timescales, places at popular schools are likely to be limited. It is recommended that you contact the local authority of an area you are considering settling in before you move there in order to find out the availability of school places.

如果你帶著還沒開始上小學或中學的孩子到英國，或者已經錯過了學校申請截止日期，你應該聯繫地區政府了解有那些學校有學額。如果你是「當年」申請（即在 9 月學年開始之後），那麼你可以直接向學校申請，只要他們有學位並且你符合他們的錄取標準，他們就有義務錄取你的孩子。要注意的是如果你在正常入學收生的時間之外申請，一些受歡迎的學校可能會已滿額或者只有少量名額。建議你在搬到當地之前先聯繫當地有關部門，了解學額情況。



Applying for independent / private schools 申請獨立 / 私立學校

Independent schools (including private day-schools and boarding schools) set their own admissions criteria and deadlines. Admissions are entirely managed by the school and you should apply directly to the school. School websites often hold information about applications and admissions processes. You can apply to both state and independent schools at the same time.

獨立學校（包括私立走讀學校和寄宿學校）有自己的錄取標準和截止日期，招生完全由學校管理，你應該直接向學校申請。有關申請和錄取過程的資料一般會放在學校網站。你可以同時申請公立和私立學校。

You can find out more about the types of schools in England in this article:
你可以在本文中找到有關英國學校類型的更多資訊：

English 英語：

<https://www.i-learner.edu.hk/2020/11/what-are-the-differences-between-independent-grammar-and-state-schools/>



Cantonese 廣東話：

<https://www.i-learner.edu.hk/zh/2020/11/what-are-the-differences-between-independent-grammar-and-state-schools/>



Support for Students

學生支援

Gifted and Talented (G&T) programmes are a common way to identify and support highly able students. They may offer things such as the option to take GCSEs a year early, to take extra GCSEs / qualifications, and to participate in academic activities (e.g. visit universities, attend talks / workshops).

資優（G&T）計劃是識別和支援高能力學生的常用渠道。他們可能會提供各種支援和額外選擇，例如提前一年參加英國會考課程（GCSE）的選擇，參加額外的英國會考課程（GCSE）/ 資格證書的選擇，以及提供參加學術活動（例如訪問大學、參加講座／研討會）等機會。

SEND support is provided at all state schools by law. This means that schools must meet the needs of students with SEND, which includes identifying their needs, planning and coordinating support, and monitoring the impact of this support. This work is led by the SENDCo (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Coordinator), who is a key contact for a parent / guardian of a student with SEND. There are four broad areas of need and support:

所有公立學校均有法定責任提供**特殊教育需要 / 殘疾（SEND）** 支援，所以所有學校必須盡量滿足特殊教育需要 / 殘疾（SEND）學生的需求，其中包括確定他們的需求、規劃和協調支援以及監控相關支援的後續影響。這項工作由 SENDCo（特殊教育需要和殘疾協調員）領導，他們是特殊教育需要 / 殘疾（SEND）學生家長 / 監護人的主要聯絡人。他們會從以下四大需要和支持領域提供協助：

- Communication and interaction (this does not include EAL)
 - Cognition and learning
 - Social, emotional and mental health
 - Sensory and/or physical needs
-
- 溝通和互動（不包括對以英語為第二語言（EAL）學生的支援）
 - 認知與學習
 - 社會、情感和心理健康
 - 感官和 / 或身體需求

You should notify your child's school as soon as possible if SEND support is required. 如果你孩子需要**特殊教育需要 / 殘疾（SEND）** 支援，家長應該盡快通知校方。

EAL support is part of a school's legal duty to ensure education is available for all children and to promote equality of opportunity. This means that students with English as an Additional Language should receive specific support to help them meet expected standards of attainment at school. This support could include:

對母語非英語學生的支援是學校確保所有兒童都能接受教育並促進教育機會均等的法定責任之一。這是指英語非母語的學生應該得到特定支援，以幫助他們達到預期的學校成績標準。這種支援可能包括：

- Having time out of class for small-group or 1-to-1 language intervention
- Being set different / catch-up work in class
- Being set different / extra homework
- Language assessments
- 課外時間提供小組或一對一英語學習輔助
- 在課堂上設置跟其他學生不同 / 額外用作追趕進度的課業
- 為學生設置跟其他學生不同 / 額外的作業
- 語言評估

Schools also have access to heavily subsidised tuition from EAL experts such as Seven Springs Education, i-Learner Education Centre's sister organisation in the UK, through the National Tutoring Programme.

學校還可以使用國家輔導計劃的資助為學生提供以英語為第二語言 (EAL) 專家的輔導。例如 i-Learner 教育中心在英國的姊妹組織七泉教育中心 (Seven Springs Education) 就提供這種服務。

Safeguarding measures ensure that schools carefully monitor and take care of the physical and mental wellbeing of every child under their care. Every school has a safeguarding policy on their website, which tells you their procedures for protecting children. A specific member of staff, the Designated Safeguarding Lead, oversees work and makes sure all members of staff are trained to protect students and keep schools safe. Schools are a safe place for students or parents / guardians, to talk about anything that is making a child feel unsafe at school or at home.

保護兒童措施確保學校仔細監控和照料他們負責照顧的每個孩子的身心健康。每所學校的網站上都有該校的保護兒童政策，告訴家長他們保護兒童的程序。一名學校指定的工作人員，即指定的兒童保護負責人會監督相關工作，並確保所有工作人員都接受過保護學生和保證學校安全的培訓。學校是學生或家長 / 監護人的避風港，你可以跟他們談論任何讓孩子在學校或家中感到不安全的事情。

Important Education Vocabulary

重點教育詞彙

Key Stage	One of the fixed stages of education in the UK. Often abbreviated to KS	學習階段	英國教育的固定階段之一。通常縮寫為 KS
PSHE	Physical, Social, Health and Economic Education	個人、社會和健康及經濟教育 (PSHE)	個人、社會和健康及經濟教育
RS/RE	Religious Studies / Religious Education - parents / guardians can opt out of this standard subject, but it is not common to do so	宗教研究 / 宗教教育 (RS/RE)	宗教研究 / 宗教教育 - 父母 / 監護人可以選擇退出此標準科目，但這並不常見
Nursery	The Early Years stage before students enter Reception; from the age of age 2/3 to 4	託兒所	學生進入早教之前的幼兒階段；從 2/3 歲到 4 歲
Reception	1. The first year group in school for students aged 4-5 2. Another word for the school office	早教	1. 4-5 歲在校的一年級 2. 學校辦公室的另一種說法
Infants	The year groups of Reception to Year 2 (KS1). Some primary schools are separated into infant and junior schools on different sites	幼兒	由早教到 2 年級 (KS1) 的年級組別。一些小學把早教年級及中高年級分開設在不同地點
Juniors	The year groups of Year 3 to Year 6 (KS2). Some primary schools are separated into infant and junior schools on different sites	中高年級	由 3 年級到 6 年級 (KS2) 的年級組別。一些小學把早教年級及中高年級分開設在不同地點，並分為幼兒園和小學

Set / stream	The academic / ability group a student is in	學術 / 能力組別	學生所在的學術或能力組別
Drop off	The action of bringing students to school. Schools may have a 'drop off point' (place to bring students at the start of the day) and a 'drop off policy' (rules for bringing students to school)	送上學	送學生上學的行動。學校可能有一個「下車點」（在上學時讓學生等待的地方）和一個「下車政策」（帶學生上學的規則）
Pick up	The action of taking students home after the school day. There may be a 'pick up point' (place to meet students from at the end of the day). Parents / guardians will also need to tell schools which adults can collect their child	接放學	放學後帶學生回家的行動。可能有一個「接送點」（在放學時接回學生的地方）。家長 / 監護人需要告訴學校哪些成年人可以負責接回孩子
PTA	Parent Teacher Association - a group of parents / guardians and teachers who discuss matters relating to the school and raise money	家長教師協會 (PTA)	家長教師協會 - 由一群家長 / 監護人和老師所組成，他們會討論與學校有關的事務並籌集資金
Governor	The overseers of a school responsible for driving development and raising standards. Some governors are parents / guardians of children at the school	校監	負責推動學校發展和提高標準的監督者，他們部分是學校學生的父母 / 監護人
TA	Teaching assistants that support teachers in the classroom and provide extra support to students	助教 (TA)	在課堂上為教師提供支援並為學生提供額外支援的助教
SENDCo	Special Educational Needs Coordinator - a member of staff responsible for coordinating and overseeing SEND provision	特殊教育需要 / 殘疾協調員	特殊教育需要協調員 - 負責協調和監督特殊教育需要 / 殘疾規定的工作人員

SEND or SEN	Special Educational Needs / Disabilities	特殊教育需要 / 殘疾 (SEND or SEN)	特殊教育需要 / 殘疾
Special school	A type of school specialising in support for students with SEND	特殊學校	專門為特殊教育需要 / 殘疾 (SEND) 學生提供教育的學校
EAL	English as an Additional Language (used interchangeably with ESL)	英語作為附加語言 (EAL)	英語作為附加語言 (可與 ESL——英文作為第二語言——互換使用)
ESL	English as a Second Language (used interchangeably with EAL)	英語作為第二語言 (ESL)	英語作為第二語言 (可與 EAL 互換使用)
Safeguarding	The practice of keeping children safe in education and protecting them from harm at school and at home	保護兒童	確保兒童安全地接受教育並保護他們在學校和家中免受傷害的做法
Inset day	A 'teacher training day' during which students do not attend school	教師培訓日	學生不用上學的「教師培訓日」
Half term	A break (usually for 1 week) in the middle of each term	半學期	每學期中間的休息時間 (通常為 1 週)
Summer holiday	Summer vacation	暑假	暑期假期
Bank holiday	Public holiday - in England, they are all statutory	銀行假期	公共假期 - 在英國，它們都是法定假期
Sports day	A day or half day off the usual timetable to enjoy sports and competition. All students are often expected to participate	運動日	在平日時間表以外，用一天或半天讓學生享受運動和參與比賽。一般所有學生都會參加

Remembrance Day	11th November (not a public holiday) - a national day to remember the lives lost in war. Schools may have special activities or encourage students to wear poppies as a symbol	和平紀念日	11月11日（非公眾假期）- 紀念在戰爭中犧牲的軍人與平民的紀念日。學校可能會舉辦特殊活動或鼓勵學生佩戴罌粟花作為象徵
Bonfire Night / Guy Fawkes	5th November (not a public holiday) - a day remembering a historical event. Firework displays and bonfires are common	篝火之夜 / 蓋伊福克斯之夜	11月5日（非公眾假期）- 紀念歷史事件的一天。當天一般會有煙花表演和篝火
School fair	A big event all students and often parents / guardians are expected to attend. It can be specific, e.g. book fair (usually just students - a great chance to buy cheap books), Christmas, or summer	學校博覽會	一般所有學生以及家長 / 監護人都會參加的大型活動，例如書展（通常只有學生參與——是購買廉價書籍的好機會）、聖誕節活動日或夏日活動日
Open day / evening	An opportunity for new / prospective parents / guardians to look around a school	開放日 / 晚會	新 / 準父母 / 監護人有機會參觀學校
Red Nose Day	The day celebrating Comic Relief / Sports Relief (national charitable events). Schools may allow students to wear their own clothes, fun hairstyles, or a 'red nose' for charity	紅鼻子日	慶祝喜劇救濟 / 體育救濟（國家慈善活動）的日子。學校可能允許學生穿便服、換上有趣的髮型或「紅鼻子」裝飾以支持慈善
School play	School drama performance; at Christmas, schools may perform a nativity	學校話劇	學校話劇表演；在聖誕節，學校可能會有耶穌降生的話劇表演
Parents' evening	A scheduled meeting between class / subject teachers and parents / guardians to discuss a student's progress and attainment	家長晚會	班級 / 學科教師和家長 / 監護人之間的預約會議，討論學生的進度和成績

School dinner	Lunch bought from the school canteen	學校餐點	從學校食堂買的午餐
Netball	A ball sport similar to basketball	籃網球	一種類似於籃球的球類運動
Rounders	A summer sport played with a bat, similar to baseball	繞圈球	一種用球棒進行的夏季運動，類似於棒球
Club	A group taking part in an extracurricular activity e.g. chess club	社團 / 學會 / 俱樂部	參加課外活動的小組，例如棋類俱樂部
Assembly	Daily or weekly gathering of students (sometimes whole school) to share news, hear talks, or worship	早會	每天或每週的學生聚會（有時是全校參與），分享新聞、聽演講或敬拜
Permission slip	Letters / emails that parents / guardians need to sign to authorise a child's participation in certain activities	同意書	父母 / 監護人需要簽署以授權孩子參與某些活動的信件 / 電子郵件
Report	A written evaluation of a student's progress, attendance, and behaviour, usually given at least once per year	報告	對學生的進度、出勤和行為的書面評估，通常每年至少進行一次
Record book / diary	A book to record student's work, homework or behaviour progress	記錄本 / 日記	一本記錄學生作業、家庭作業或行為進步的簿



Useful Contact Information

有用的聯絡資料

- Police 報警 (999 / 101)
- NHS 英國國民保健系統 (111)
- Youngminds (children's mental health charity with services for children and parents / guardians) 青年心理健康 (為兒童和父母 / 監護人提供服務的兒童心理健康慈善機構) - <https://www.youngminds.org.uk/about-us/contact-us/>
- Samaritans (emotional support service) 撒馬利亞慈善諮詢中心 (情感支援服務) - 116 123 / jo@samaritans.org
- <https://www.hkbrits.com/>
- <https://www.hkbrits.com/12ukwelcomehubs>
- <https://network.ukhk.org/>
- Seven Springs Education 七泉教育中心 - 07392013379 / school@seven-springs.co.uk / <https://seven-springs.co.uk/>





Don't hesitate to get in touch for further help. Seven Springs Education advises families on every stage of a child's education journey and provides tutoring to ensure they meet their potential.

七泉教育中心為孩子教育路途上各個階段提供專業建議，並提供專業補習服務，以確保他們得以盡展潛能。家長可以隨時聯絡我們，以了解更多有關我們的專業服務。

We also work with parents and guardians. Those planning to settle in the UK must take an English proficiency test within 2 years of their citizenship application, and we have plenty of resources to help. Get in touch using the details below to talk to a member of our team in English or Cantonese (text only).

我們亦為父母和監護人提供服務。如有計劃在英國定居，必須在申請公民身份後的2年內參加英語水平測試，我們有大量資源幫助家長準備有關測試。請參閱下方詳細信息，與我們的團隊成員以英語或中文（只限文字訊息）聯絡。



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