Welcome! You have just enrolled your child in a school in District scolaire francophone Sud. By doing so, you are not only ensuring that your child learns both of Canada's official languages, you are also providing your child the opportunity to reach his or her full potential as part of New Brunswick's Acadian and Francophone community.

Attending a Francophone school will allow your child to benefit from a quality education in French while also taking part in cultural activities in the classroom and in extracurricular settings.

The purpose of this guide is to provide information about the French-language public education system along with advice that we hope will assist you in becoming part of your new community. Happy reading!

The District scolaire francophone Sud team

MESSAGE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DISTRICT SCOLAIRE FRANCOPHONE SUD

Here in District scolaire francophone Sud, we are proud to offer all our students learning environments that are open to the world and respectful of differences. We sincerely believe you will find your place here and will want to participate in your child’s education. Your commitment is critical to your child’s success. We encourage you to become involved in school life; by giving some of your time, you’ll be able to interact with other families and feel at home in your new environment even sooner. I am confident that you will soon see how friendly and hospitable the Acadian people are and look forward to being part of this beautiful, welcoming and vibrant community.

Welcome to District scolaire francophone Sud!

- Monique Boudreau, Superintendent.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF CAFI

CAFI, a Francophone centre for welcoming and supporting immigrants to southeastern New Brunswick, is pleased to present this Welcome to School! kit. We encourage you to use this tool to better understand the Canadian school system, which your child is about to enter. We suggest that you read the kit once in its entirety and then come back to it as needed.

CAFI is a non-profit association dedicated to ensuring the full integration of French-speaking immigrants into southeastern New Brunswick. Should you have any questions about settling and integrating into communities in this region, feel free to contact us; we will be most happy to assist and guide you.

Enjoy your reading!

The CAFI team
ROLE OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Each school district has a district education council (DEC), which is responsible for:

• establishing the policies and priorities of the school district
• making decisions regarding the administrative operation of the district and its schools.

DECs are made up of publicly elected local members.

Each school may be assisted in its work by a parent school support committee (PSSC).

A parents’ committee may also be formed to support the school’s initiatives.

SCHOOL CALENDAR

Classes run from September through June as part of a school year 195 days in length. The calendar for the upcoming school year is distributed to parents each year in June. Schools are closed when any of the following are noted on the calendar:

• Statutory holiday, Christmas break, March break
• Days combining parent-teacher meetings and professional development activities
• In-service / administrative / AEFNB (Association des enseignantes et des enseignants francophones du Nouveau-Brunswick) days.
In Canada, education is the responsibility of each province’s government. In the province of New Brunswick, the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) is responsible for prescribing school curricula. Serving New Brunswick, the country’s only officially bilingual province, the Department offers two parallel but separate systems: the Francophone sector and the Anglophone sector. **Schooling is mandatory for children from ages 5 (as of December 31) to 18 or until graduation (up to a maximum age of 21).**

**Schools are divided into two levels:**
- Elementary School: kindergarten to grade 8  
  (French term: *primaire*)
- High School or Secondary: grades 9 to 12  
  (French term: *secondaire*)

**DISTRICT SCOLAIRE FRANCOPHONE SUD**

District scolaire francophone Sud is one of three francophone school districts in the province. As shown on the map below, the district’s territory covers the southern part of the province.

**MAP OF FRANCOPHONE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK**

*District scolaire francophone Sud serves 21 towns and villages.*
Parents or guardians are responsible for enrolling the children in their care at school. Some regions have welcoming organizations like CAFI that are able to assist you with the enrolment process. If you wish to enrol your child in a school other than the one that serves your neighbourhood, you need to apply for permission from the district superintendent’s office. If your application is approved, you are responsible for providing your child transportation to and from the school since it is located outside of the designated area in which you reside.

At the District scolaire francophone Sud, school registrations can be done online at francophonesud.nbed.nb.ca or in person at your local school. In either case, a visit to the school must take place once registration is completed. Make sure you have the following documents on hand during the visit:

- Child’s proof of immunization (health record)
- Copy of official document indicating child’s immigration status including date of birth
- Copies of any other documents considered relevant to the child’s education (report cards, passport, birth certificate, etc.)

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

Please visit the District scolaire francophone Sud website at francophonesud.nbed.nb.ca to see contact information for individual schools.

**SCHOOL VISIT**

To assist you in understanding your child’s reality, your school will schedule a visit a few days before the first day of class. You, your child, the school principal and other recently arrived families will tour the school together. During this time, you will have the opportunity to ask questions and to get to know the staff.

1. To find a welcoming organization for immigrants in your region, please see the list of organizations under “Appendices” in this guide.
2. Some cases may be referred to the District scolaire francophone Sud superintendent.
ENROLLING AT SCHOOL

SCHOOL FEE

To cover the cost of various cultural and educational activities throughout the year, a fee must be paid at the start of the school year. The fee may vary from $30.00 to $50.00 per child depending on the school's activities. If finances are a concern, please feel free to contact your school's administration.

EDUCATIONAL PLACEMENT

During the days following enrolment, your child will be evaluated in a number of subjects. The purpose of these evaluations is to determine the best placement for your child. The school will do its best to place your child in the grade level that is most appropriate for him or her. The school staff will work closely with parent and child to create the best possible environment for the student’s integration.

Whenever possible, it is very useful to bring a report card from the last school that your child attended. This can assist teachers in better understanding your child's academic achievement to date.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SUBJECTS

In elementary school, the instructional system incorporates a range of subjects that must be offered to students in order to comply with the requirements of New Brunswick’s Department of Education and Early Childhood Development. These subjects are as follows: French, social studies, art education (including visual arts and music), personal and social development, physical education, mathematics, science, technology and English as a second language.

Should you have any questions about the school curriculum, please visit the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development website at www.gnb.ca/0000 or contact your child’s school.
In high school, the instructional system incorporates a total of 30 credits from grade 10 to grade 12, excluding grade 9 which is a transitional year between elementary and high school. Each course from grades 10 through 12 consisting of 93.5 hours is equivalent to 1 credit. Most courses are offered on a semester basis (93.5 hours = 1 credit), while others are offered for the entire school year (187 hours = 2 credits). Your child must have a minimum mark of 55% to pass a course. To earn a high school diploma in this province, a student must accumulate a minimum of 24 credits, 17 from compulsory courses and 7 from elective courses. Compulsory courses are as follows:

**French**

- **5 compulsory credits**
  - French 10231 or 10232 (full-year course = 2 credits)
  - French 10331* or 10332 (full-year course = 2 credits)
  - French 10411 or 10412 (1 semester course = 1 credit)

* Students earning a mark of 85% or higher on the provincial examination for French course 10331 have the option to substitute a French course of their choice for French course 10411.

**Second language and foreign languages**

- **2 compulsory credits**
  - English 21211* or 22211* (1 semester course = 1 credit)
  - English 21311* or 22311 (1 semester course = 1 credit)

* Students demonstrating an advanced level in the language interview administered for English courses 21211 and 22211 have the option to substitute an English course of their choice for English course 21311 or 22311.
As of September 2012, a new pathway model in mathematics is being offered to students starting in Grade 10. Each of the following pathways involves specific math content that meets the needs and interests of students based on their work-life goals.

**PATHWAY A**
This pathway is for students who want to pursue post-secondary education (university or college) where a general understanding of mathematics is required or who want direct access to the work force.

**PATHWAY B**
This pathway is for students who want to pursue post-secondary education (university or college) where more technical knowledge of mathematics is required. This pathway offers a more systematic approach and a focus on problem-solving.

**PATHWAY C**
This pathway is for students seeking admission into post-secondary programs (university or college) that require in-depth knowledge of theoretical mathematics. Students will have the opportunity to develop the skills required for abstraction and mathematical modeling. This pathway is geared toward problem-solving, with a specific focus on algebra and geometry.
SCHOOL SYSTEM COMPARISON
Here is a comparative table of the school systems in various countries to assist you in understanding the Canadian school system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>MINIMUM AGE</th>
<th>CANADA</th>
<th>New Brunswick¹ (School district)</th>
<th>French system (Académie)</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Belgium (School district)</th>
<th>Switzerland (Canton)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elementary school</td>
<td>High school</td>
<td>CP CE1 CE2 CM1 CM2</td>
<td>1ère 2e 3e 4e 5e 6e</td>
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<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 PS² PS</td>
<td>Primaire (Elementary school)</td>
<td>Collège (Middle school)</td>
<td>Lycée (High school)</td>
<td>Primaire Transition Sec. degré 1 Sec. degré 2 (gymnase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elementary school</td>
<td>High school</td>
<td>Grundschule (Elementary school)</td>
<td>Gymnasium or Gesamtschule (High school)</td>
<td>PS</td>
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<td>1 ère 2e 3e 4e 5e 6e</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In New Brunswick, school starts at age 5 with kindergarten.
2. PS: Postsecondary education (university, college or other institution).

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE
The International Baccalaureate (IB) Program is a rigorous two-year program for students aged 16 to 19 that culminates in final examinations (internal and external assessments). The International Baccalaureate offers a continuum of international education. Its programs encourage both academic and personal achievement, challenging students to excel in their studies and in their personal development. Unlike national education programs, IB programs use best practices from a variety of pedagogical frameworks and curricula. IB programs develop internationally minded students who learn to think beyond their immediate environment. At the District scolaire francophone Sud, the IB program is offered exclusively at École Mathieu-Martin in Dieppe and École Sainte-Anne in Fredericton, but is open to students from other high schools in the district.
SCHOOL SUPPLIES

In elementary school, you receive a detailed list each year of the school supplies that your child will need. At the high school level, teachers inform students during the first few days of class about the supplies they will need. School supplies are available at almost any department store. Don't forget to mark your child's name on his or her supplies so that they can be returned if they are misplaced. This is easily done with a permanent marker.

Various textbooks are given out to students at the start of every school year. These textbooks belong to the school and are only lent to students. Textbooks must be returned at the end of the year in elementary school (on completing each course in high school) in the same condition in which they were distributed.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The school staff plan various extracurricular activities (sports, theatre, improvisation, etc.) during and after the school day to assist children in developing their skills while having fun and expanding their social network. The children are expected to follow the same rules of conduct during these activities as they do in school. The school reserves the right to ask for financial contributions towards these activities. Should you find yourself in a difficult financial situation, please contact your school office.

In elementary school, parents are asked to give their written consent to having their child take part in any activities. If an activity takes place during the school day, the school will provide transportation. If the activity is scheduled to take place after school, you are responsible for your child's transportation.
CLOTHING

Your child is expected to come to school wearing suitable clothing in terms of decency, cleanliness and general school requirements. Children often spend time outdoors in the morning, at noon and in the afternoon. For your child's comfort, his or her clothes should be appropriate for the weather conditions.

* Winter:
  winter coat and pants, hat/toque, gloves, scarf, winter boots.

* Rainy days:
  raincoat or umbrella and rain (waterproof) boots.

* Sunny days:
  light clothes providing protection from the sun's rays, a summer hat and sunscreen. If a student is unable to apply sunscreen alone, it is recommended that parents apply it before their child leaves for school.

* Physical education:
  t-shirt, shorts, tracksuit or sweat pants, running shoes and, for teenagers, deodorant.

Storage areas are provided to all students. We suggest that elementary school students bring a change of clothes (indoor clothing) that they can leave at school. Lockers are made available to students in some schools.

SCENT-FREE ENVIRONMENT

Many people are very sensitive or even allergic to certain scents. As a result, many places in Canada follow a “scent-free” policy. Out of respect for others, it is important to maintain good personal hygiene, avoid using fragrances and use scent-free deodorants. These products are just as effective as scented products and available at any drug store.
HOMEWORK

When your child comes home from school, he or she may have been given schoolwork to do at home. Parents or guardians are responsible for ensuring that their children do their homework.

ADVICE ABOUT HOMEWORK

Here is some advice for the time your child spends doing homework.

Preparation:

When doing their homework, children need to be able to concentrate. It is therefore best to choose a quiet and well-lit space. We also recommend setting aside a specific time for homework in order to establish a routine. During that time, ensure that your child has the appropriate items at hand (pencils, paper, dictionaries, etc.).

PRACTICAL TIP

CAFI also offers a homework assistance service. Other organizations in charge of welcoming newcomers may offer similar services. For more details, contact your local organization.
While doing homework:
Children should generally be left alone to do their homework. However, it is important that you be available to help in case your child has questions or problems.

After doing homework:
After your child has finished his or her homework, you may check to make sure all assignments have been completed. You may also want to ask your child questions to ensure understanding of the subject at hand. If your child was unable to finish part of the homework, try to determine why. You can always contact your child’s teacher the next day to talk about any homework difficulties.

LIBRARY
Every school has a library. When children go to the library, they must follow certain rules, such as being quiet and respecting others. Students are invited to read books they are interested in or to borrow books they need to complete class projects.

INFORMATION IN STUDENT PLANNERS
Each year, your child will be given a planner for keeping track of important events and assigned homework. It also contains your child’s class timetable and plenty of handy tips to set him or her up for learning success.

INFORMATION SESSION
At the start of the school year, schools hold an information session one evening. This gives parents an opportunity to meet the teachers, become familiar with how the school operates and learn more about the curriculum in place for the new school year.

IMPORTANT
Please note that classes always end one hour earlier on Wednesdays. Your child will therefore arrive at home or daycare one hour earlier. This practice allows the school district’s learning professionals to meet and share ideas to ensure they have the greatest possible impact on every students’ success.
PARENT-TEACHER MEETINGS

You will be invited to parent-teacher meetings twice a year (the dates are indicated on the school calendar) so that you can discuss your child’s strengths and challenges. Please note that you can also arrange a different time to meet with the teacher if necessary. These meetings provide an ideal opportunity to get to know your child’s teacher and ask any questions you may have about your child’s learning progress. During the school year, it is every parent’s right to consult, in a reasonable manner, members of the school’s teaching staff or administration about their child’s instruction.
ACTIVE PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

In Canada, schools encourage parents to get involved in their children’s school life. In addition to helping you create your own social network, this helps you to better understand your child’s school experience and provides you opportunities to make your opinions heard.

There are many ways to take part in your child’s education. First, we invite you to volunteer at the library, during recess, helping students with their reading, etc. To find out more about volunteering opportunities at your child’s school, simply call the school or speak to your child’s teacher.

Many schools plan educational outings, referred to as field trips, each year. Teachers always welcome the help of parents in organizing special activities of this nature. We encourage you to take advantage of any opportunity to participate in activities organized by the school; this is an excellent way to support your child’s education while also interacting with other parents or guardians.

To ensure children’s success and integration in their new country, it is also important to encourage them in their efforts at school. Parents and guardians play a key role in students’ academic success. Your child needs to be able to rely on your support in facing any challenges that may arise. This makes it essential for parents, students, teachers and the community to work together.

PRACTICAL TIPS

Children should be taught from an early age to never:

- Talk to a stranger unless a trusted adult is present
- Get into a stranger’s car
- Accept candy or gifts from strangers

Children should always:

- Walk in groups whenever possible
- Know their full name
- Know their phone number
- Know their home address
- Know their parents’ or guardians’ full names
- Know where to go in case of an emergency
- Know to dial 911 in case of an emergency
POSITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Every school establishes a code of conduct to ensure the safety of students and foster a positive learning environment within its walls. These guidelines can be found in your child’s planner.

STUDENT BEHAVIOUR

Each year, your child’s teacher will take time to establish classroom rules with the students. Failure to follow these rules has possible consequences. The notions of respect and non-violence are just as important at school as they are elsewhere in Canada. The school staff work actively to keep intimidation, discrimination, bullying and other forms of violence out of school. If your child is going through any of these situations, it is important to talk about it with his or her teacher and, if necessary, the school principal.

PRACTICAL TIPS

Before the first day of school, consider having a conversation with your child to explain the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviours. For example, you might explain that students raise their hand to go to the bathroom, do not talk loudly inside the school, do not roughhouse with classmates, never run in the hallways, etc.
**PROHIBITED ITEMS AT SCHOOL**

The use of cellular phones or other electronic devices (e.g., MP3 players, video games, etc.) is prohibited in classrooms.

*It is strictly forbidden for students to consume or be under the influence of alcohol or drugs at school. Schools are smoke-free environments, meaning that it is prohibited to smoke inside a school or on school property. Your child’s failure to comply with this law could lead to consequences up to and including suspension.*

**ATTENDANCE**

In order to make the most of children's learning time, it is important that they attend classes and take part in classroom and school activities. If your child will be absent, you need to call the school office to let someone know. District scolaire francophone Sud places great importance on attendance, as this is a key component of academic success.

**IF YOUR CHILD GETS SICK AT SCHOOL**

If your child becomes sick or has an accident at school, a member of the school staff will call you at the telephone numbers we have on file. You, or another designated emergency contact, will have to come pick up the student as soon as possible. If the accident or illness is considered serious, the school will arrange for your child be taken to the hospital by ambulance, and a school staff member will contact you. Please note that in this situation, parents are responsible for any ambulance fees.

To enable the school to contact you as quickly as possible, it is extremely important that you inform the school office promptly of any change to your phone number or address.

**PRACTICAL TIPS**

*Here is an example of a message you might leave when you call the school: “This is (your name). My child (name of your child) is sick today and will not be able to attend school. Please inform his or her teacher (name of teacher). Thank you.”*

*Some schools require that students bring a note on their next day at school explaining the reason for their absence. If your child has to leave school during the day, a note must be provided to the child’s teacher. In the interest of student safety, it is important that the school be advised of all absences. Students are not allowed to leave school without your consent.*
MEALS

Every morning before leaving the house, your child should have a nutritious breakfast of items such as bread, cereal, fresh fruit, milk or yogurt (see appendix for Canada’s Food Guide). You may also give your child a healthy snack to eat at school during morning or afternoon recess.

LUNCH

Your child will eat his or her lunch in the school cafeteria each day. Your child has two options in this regard:

• Purchase a meal from the varied offerings of the cafeteria service
  or
• Bring to school a meal prepared at home (lunch box).

LUNCH BOX

Children generally carry their lunch to school in a lunch box. Food items should be placed in sealed containers that are cleaned daily.

According to Canada’s Food Guide, a child’s meal should have items from all four food groups. For instance, you might make a sandwich accompanied by fruit or a dessert and a beverage like milk, fruit juice or water. Canada’s Food Guide is available in 12 different languages at the Health Canada website at www.hc-sc.gc.ca.

Some schools have microwave ovens for students to use to heat their meals.

Feel free to ask your school if this option is available.
MEALS

LUNCH BOX (CONT.)
Below are examples of typical lunch boxes:

And here are some examples of containers used to store food items:

RECESS AND NUTRITION BREAKS
Recess and breaks are free time provided to students at set times during the day. They are an ideal opportunity for your child to make friends and have fun in the schoolyard. Breaks each day are supervised by a school staff member or volunteer parent.

A loud, clear bell rings at the end of each recess. This is your child’s signal to return to the classroom. Students have to take off their footwear and outdoor clothing before going back into the classroom.

PRACTICAL TIPS
The following tips may be useful to you in preparing lunches and snacks:
- To save money, make a grocery list of food items on sale as featured in the grocery store flyers that come in the mail.
- Don’t forget to put utensils in your child’s lunch box.
- Use fruits and vegetables.
- Use whole-grain products such as whole-wheat bread, brown rice, oats, etc.
- Proteins play an essential role in children’s growth. They occur mainly in meat as well as legumes and beans.
- Avoid food items that are overly sweet, like candy and chocolate, which are not good for your child’s health.
- Avoid sending nuts or seafood to school. Other students may have a very strong allergy to these products, and coming into contact with them could have serious consequences. A list of products to avoid due to risk of allergies among other students will be given to all parents by the school.
SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION

The District scolaire francophone Sud's transportation policy aims to ensure student safety, optimizes the transportation system's **efficiency** and **operating costs**, and ensures that students spend the shortest possible time on the bus. This policy is pursuant to the *New Brunswick Education Act*.

**ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

To be eligible for school transportation services, students must:

- live within their school catchment area and:
  - Over 1 km from their school (for students from Kindergarten to Grade 5);
  - Over 1.5 km from their school (for students Grades 6 to 12);
- live in an area identified by the school district as unsafe to walk to school;
- have health-related special needs (a medical certificate may be required).

**FOR THE SYSTEM TO OPERATE SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY, PLEASE BE AWARE THAT:**

- buses do not stop at all addresses;
- there are central bus stop locations where several students get on or off the bus at the same time. Where possible, these stops are generally located on public property;
- bus stops are located such that most students do not have to walk more than 300m (Kindergarten to Grade 5 students) and 500m (Grade 6 to 12 students) from the stop to home (up to 900m for students living on a lane or side road);
- buses do not enter private streets or private level crossings;
- bus drivers do not wait for late students;
- bus drivers are not authorized to drop off students at an unplanned address unless a note has been issued by the school principal (parent notes are not accepted);
- the District scolaire will not accept any requests to change bus stops if existing stops comply with school transportation policy criteria on safety and walking distance.
REQUESTING A BUS STOP CHANGE

Requests to change bus stops must be made using the form provided on our website. While a request is under review, students must continue to report to their assigned stop until the change has been confirmed.

The District scolaire francophone Sud does not process bus stop change requests that are filed for the following reasons:

• no sidewalk;
• weather or road conditions;
• too much traffic or high speeds;
• cars parked along the street;
• child must cross the street;
• child is alone at the stop;
• child is the only one to use the stop;
• number of students attending the stop;
• an adult is unable to accompany a child to the stop (including daycare);
• a bus drives right past the residence;
• parent wants the bus to pick up or drop off the child in front of the house.

The only two eligibility criteria for a request are:

• walking distance does not meet school district standards;
• location of the stop does not meet safety requirements.
PARENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION

The safety of students in transit is a shared responsibility. Everyone, including parents, must work together to ensure optimal school transportation safety. Among other things, parents must:

• ensure their child is safe at all times – including travelling to the bus stop, waiting at the stop, and returning home from the stop;

• ensure their child is at the bus stop no later than five minutes before the planned transit time;

• review the school transportation rules of conduct and safety measures with their child;

• notify the school principal as soon as possible (at least five days in advance) of any changes to the primary or secondary address of the student to avoid delays in transportation service.

Kindergarten to Grade 2 students will be driven back to the school if they do not have written permission from parents allowing them to be dropped off at a bus stop where no adult is in attendance to pick them up. Parents are then responsible for picking children up at the school.

It is important to note that the school district’s responsibility for safety begins when the student gets on the bus and ends when the student gets off the bus at the end of the day. Parents are responsible for keeping their child safe at all times – including travelling to the bus stop from home, waiting at the stop, and returning home from the stop.

If a parent is concerned about their child’s safety while walking to the bus or back home, they are responsible for ensuring that the child is accompanied at those times.
STUDENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION

In order to for students to maintain their right to school transportation, they must at all times:

• comply with regulations and instructions;
• be respectful of other students and the driver;
• respect private property and the school bus, or otherwise be held responsible for reimbursing any damages to the bus or the property of others on the bus, or at the stop itself.

For more information on school transportation, visit the TERMINUS section of our website at http://www.monterminus.ca
# APPENDIX

## GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>CANADIAN DEFINITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunch box</td>
<td>A container for carrying a cold meal (whether or not requiring reheating) for one person. Your child’s school may encourage you to prepare a lunch for your child to take to school in this manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter boots</td>
<td>Footwear coming up to at least the ankle that typically protects against the cold. Boots are worn in the winter for outdoor activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stapler</td>
<td>Small device used to attach documents together in a specific order using a metal fastener.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report card</td>
<td>Document used to indicate your child’s academic performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpooling</td>
<td>Parents’ sharing of one vehicle to travel to a common destination for activities taking place outside of school or after regular classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Culotte)</td>
<td>In Canada, culotte means trousers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>The meal eaten in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>The meal eaten around noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot lunch</td>
<td>Meal option offered to children in some schools at lunch time whereby the children can purchase a meal prepared by cafeteria employees for a modest cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gym clothes</td>
<td>Clothes your child must wear during physical education class. These clothes should be made of light material and not be too warm (e.g., t-shirt, shorts).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memo</td>
<td>Written message distributed by a school staff member or committee to provide important information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mittens</td>
<td>Coverings for the hands with a separate section for the thumb only; used during cold weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent-teacher meeting</td>
<td>Parent-teacher meetings take place twice a year on predetermined dates. These meetings provide you the opportunity to meet your child’s teacher and discuss your child’s progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supper</td>
<td>The meal eaten in late afternoon or early evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toque</td>
<td>Wool hat sometimes decorated with a pompom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School zone</td>
<td>Geographic zone served by a school.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>