

# Examination Guide

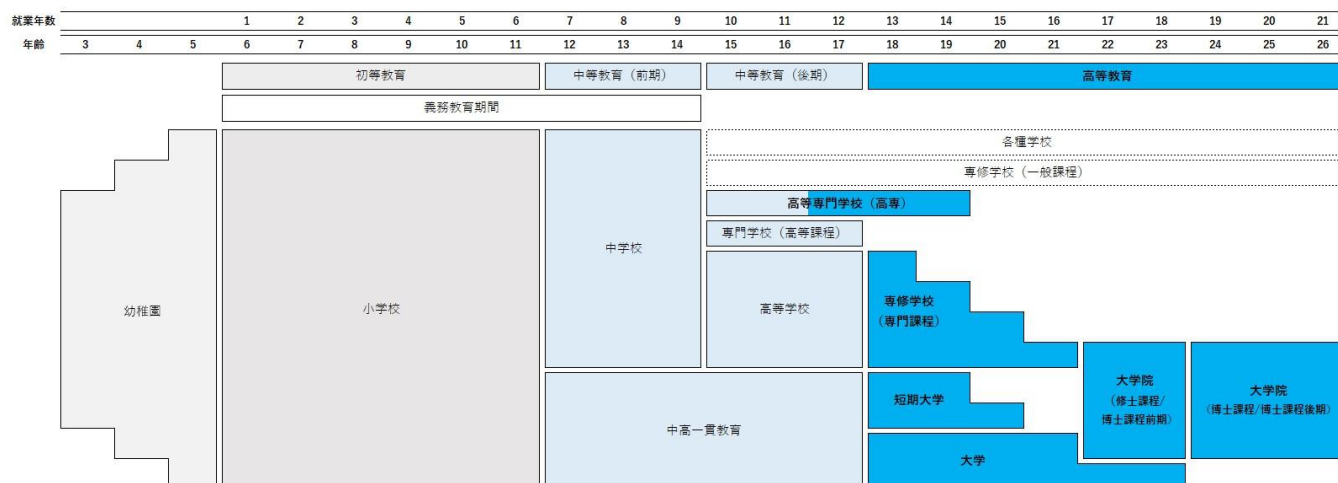


## 留学生を受け入れている日本の高等教育機関(英)

### Japanese higher education institutions accepting international students

There are seven types of higher education institutions that accept international students in Japan. Educational goals and career after graduation vary from school to school. Let's check the school type you want to go on here.

There are seven types of higher education institutions in Japan that accept foreign students: "graduate school" "university" "junior college" "professional college university" "professional college" "Professional Training College" "Professional Training College". Both schools are schools where you can acquire "College Student" status of residence. Since each degree that can be obtained, the term of study, the entrance qualifications, the features, and the costs are different, choose a school that suits your purpose.



#### ● Japan's "education system" and "types of higher education institutions"

Higher education in Japan begins after completing 12 years of primary education for 6 years and 3 years in the previous term and secondary education in the latter 3 years.

Schools classified as higher education institutions in Japan are "graduate school", "university" "junior college" "Professional Training College", "high Professional Training College", and "new professionals University" and "Professional Junior College". Depending on the school type, there are "national" established by the country, "public" established by local public bodies, "private" schools established by other school corporations and corporations etc. In Japan, many of them are private schools.

One of the differences between national, public and private schools is "cost".

The cost of entering school such as entrance fee and tuition fee is set comparatively cheaply because there are standard values set by the country etc. in the case of national and public schools, but in the case of private schools, the school to enroll And the field you will learn.

For this reason, at first glance private schools seem very expensive, but many schools have scholarships, Tuition exemption, tax exemption system and other systems to support expenses, so the school you want to go to is decided Let's examine the support system such as scholarship.

Not limited to higher education institutions, most of the Japanese educational institutions are graduated from April to March of the next year in the first grade. Therefore, the Entrance Examination will start around September.

The test method may carry out a common test in part of the university, but mainly the exams unique to the school such as the written exam and the interview test. Since the content and subjects of exams vary from school to school, let's examine the exam subjects and contents of the school as soon as the school is decided.

What is distinctive in Japanese higher education institutions is that you need to decide which major to learn at the stage of filing.

Although there are schools that can change the major after enrollment, there are limitations in major majors that can be changed, or even if you change, it is almost time to conduct a test etc.

Whichever school you go to, you need to study the school before enrollment becomes very important, so take advantage of the school which you want to learn by using the internet or a briefing session for studying abroad Let's investigate thoroughly.

### ● Features of "Graduate School" in Japan

It is a research institution established under the undergraduate (undergraduate course) of the university or independently and there are national, public and private schools.

What is characteristic of the graduate school system in Japan is that the "Doctoral Course" is divided into two categories: the former course and the latter term at many schools. If you complete only by doctoral program (previous term) you will be considered equivalent to master's course.

The standards for admission vary from school to school, but "master's course", "doctoral course (previous term)" and "professional degree degree" are equivalent to university graduation (bachelor degree acquisition), "doctoral course (late term)" is the doctoral course The previous academic year) or the academic ability equivalent to the master's course completion is required.

There are three processes, "master's course" and "doctoral course", and "professional degree degree (master course)" aiming to train advanced professional human resources, each of which has a master's degree for 2 years, 2 to 3 years in the degree program and 3 years in the doctoral course are common.

### ● Features of "Japanese universities"

There are national, public, private schools, many of which are private universities.

The period of regular course is 4 years, medical, dentistry, veterinary medicine, some pharmacology, etc. are aimed to acquire professional national qualifications, etc. are 6 years.

In either case, if you graduate after satisfying the conditions such as the term of study and the number of credits, you will receive a "bachelor" degree.

In some schools, we have set up "International Student Division (Japanese Department)" for foreign students who wish to go on to graduate school or university, preparatory institutions to conduct Japanese language education etc. There are universities and undergraduate departments that can graduate only in English, but in the case of Japanese universities, those who are uneasy about Japanese ability because there are many classes in Japanese, let us consider using foreign student departments .

Although there are detailed conditions such as years of school years and age, it is a condition of admission that you mainly have the ability to correspond to the completion of senior high school.

### ● Features of "Junior College" in Japan

There are public and private schools, mostly private private colleges. Currently, there is no national junior college.

Compared to universities, the term of study is short, as short as 2 or 3 years, as well as emphasis on education to acquire skills and knowledge that go out to society rather than academic research, and to train professional vocational personnel , Educational institutions aiming to train human resources that are the foundation of local communities, training human resources with cultural elements, and a place of lifelong learning.

Graduation after satisfying the conditions such as the term of work and the number of credits gives a degree of "junior

college degree", and the junior college degree can apply for entering in the middle year of the university. Also, there are schools that have attached students' departments (Japanese departments) as well as universities.

● **Features of "professional college / specialized junior college" in Japan**

It is a new higher education institution in Japan newly established since FY 2019, and it is all private school.

We will educate people with skills and abilities that can be practiced in a society that can be acquired by Professional Training College, along with high academic sophistication and education like studying at university.

The term of study is 4 years at a professional university, 2 years or 3 years at a professional junior college. We will practice at 30 ~ 40% of graduation credits at companies etc. After graduation, you can earn degrees of "Bachelor (Professional)" "Junior College Bachelor (Professional)" equivalent to university, junior college.

● **Features of " Professional Training College " in Japan**

Formally, it is aimed at acquiring professional knowledge and skills for acquiring future occupations and qualifications at higher education institutions called vocational schools (special courses). There are national, public and private schools, but most are private schools. Although the term of study is mainstream for 2 years, there are schools for 3 years or 4 years for high expertise areas.

Professional Training College is characterized by various schools, departments, courses, depending on the aims and skills you want to acquire.

Broadly speaking, there are eight fields of "industrial" "agriculture" "medical" "satellite" "education and social welfare" "commercial practice" "clothing and housekeeping" "culture and education".

Graduating from the department admitted by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology when it meets the conditions such as the term of study and certification of completion, it is given the title of "professional" or "advanced professional", and the specialist is transferred to a Japanese university, There are also departments that are entitled to graduate school in Japan for advanced professionals.

After graduation, it is desirable to choose a school with a long-term perspective whether you would like to study in the acquired technical book and work in Japan.

● **Features of "Higher Education Professional Training College" in Japan**

It is a higher education institution with a 5-year period of study including secondary education (late stage) (5 years and 6 months only for the department of merchant ship), aiming to train engineers with advanced skills. There are national, public, private schools, many are national schools.

In the case of a foreign international student, it is not admission from the first year, but entrance to the 4th or 3rd year which requires academic ability of high school graduation degree.

After graduation, you can acquire a "Associate Degree" degree and you can enroll in the third year of the university. (If you go to the two-year department, you will be eligible for admission to the postgraduate master's course and doctor's course earlier You can get it).

Since there are various types of schools, let's choose the school which suits your desired academic ability and what you want to do in the future.

## 自分にあった学校」を探すための3つのポイント(英) Three points to find a “school that suits you”

To make your dream come true, you need to choose the school that is right for you. Here are three tips that can help foreign students choose Japanese schools.

### ● Point 1 Find a school of your interest

People who are still suffering from course decisions should first think about what they are interested in and want to learn. If you find something that interests you, let's examine what kind of Japanese you should search for schools, faculties and courses of interest.

For example, if you want to study business at university, you can search for universities by keywords such as "Commerce", "Economics", "Business Administration". When you want to learn about design, there are keywords such as "art", "art", "art", but their meanings are slightly different. Searching for schools with the correct keywords is a shortcut to better course selection.

Also, depending on the field you want to learn, you need to choose a higher education institution suitable for your needs, such as "graduate school" "university" " Professional Training College ". Take into account the number of years before graduation and the qualifications that you can obtain after graduation, and find a school that suits your purpose.

### ● Point 2 Whether it meets the conditions necessary for admission

In order to enter the school, it is necessary to meet the conditions of "academic achievement" " Tuition " "entrance qualification". Let's choose the school you wish to consider, depending on whether the three conditions are right for you.

#### <Academic ability>

The type and level of academic ability required by the school are different. In addition to the score of Entrance Examination, you may be required to have communication skills in Japanese and the attendance rate of Japanese language institutions. Let's discuss with the school of your choice in advance what kind of academic ability is required. It is also recommended that you take the EJU (EJU) or Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) before the examination year and grasp your current score. Due to the recent increase in foreign students, the passing score may be higher than the previous year. Just to be sure, the school you are going to do is not one school, but please pick up multiple schools and prepare for application and examination.

#### < Tuition >

If enrollment is decided, such as enrollment fee and tuition fee, facility use fee and textbook fee, you will need a set amount of money. Let's plan ahead of time in order not to make it so that payment of enrollment fee will not make it in time even if you pass the exam all the way. Let's continue working part-time in a range where study is not negligible and calculate whether you can save the necessary Tuition. Depending on the school, Payment of Tuition in Installments is possible, and there are cases where you have funding assistance such as your own scholarship and reduction or exemption. If you need to move out, including expenses for moving to school, including expenses for moving, it is a good idea to first list up and check in advance when and how much money is needed.

#### <Entrance qualification>

In order to enroll in a Japanese university (undergraduate) · junior college · professional university · Professional Training College , in principle it is necessary to have completed 12 years of formal school education. Since there are cases where school unique requirements are sometimes required, if you are not sure whether you are entrance qualified, be sure to contact the school of your choice.

### ● Point 3 Think about whether the learning environment and support for foreign students are in place

The system to support studying and living for foreign students including school dormitory presence, class for foreign students, tutor system, etc. varies from school to school. Let's check not only when you are in your school, but also whether you are finished with support for your career after graduation, such as employment support and graduate employment record.

Besides that, various schools are undertaking various activities, such as universities with programs to acquire degrees only through English lessons, and Professional Training College with transferring courses to universities. Whether you can receive the support you need is also an important point in choosing your school.

Please refer to the above points when reading school information or listening to a story at a briefing session.

You can also search for schools by setting detailed conditions such as the field you can learn and the characteristics of the school. Please do use it by all means to choose your school.

## 学 問 一 覧 Search by subject

ぶん けい  
**文 系**

### Humanities

ぶんがく  
文学(文化を通して人間と人間社会の本質に迫る)

**Literature (Approaching humanity and human society through the study of culture.)**

にほんぶんがく 日本文学 Japanese Literature	文学を通して、日本を知る Understanding Japan through studying its literature.
がいこくぶんがく 外国文学 Foreign Literature	文学を通して、その国や地域を知る Understanding countries and regions through studying their literature.
ちりがく 地理学 Geography	歴史と自然と人間生活のかかわりを考える Considering the relationships between history, nature, and daily life.
てつがく りんり しゅうぎょう 哲学・倫理・宗教 Philosophy, Ethics, Religion	過去の様々な事象を系統的、総合的にとらえる Approaching notable events of the past systematically and comprehensively.
しんりがく 心理学 Psychology	心のメカニズムを科学する Studying the scientific mechanisms of the mind.
ぶんががく 文化学 Cultural Studies	さまざまな文化と創造的思考の源を学ぶ Learning about cultures and the origins of creative thinking.
れきし 歴史 History	各地、各時代の社会を検証して現代の社会に生かす Examining societies of different times and places to apply their lessons to our modern society.
こうこがく ぶんかざいがく 考古学・文化財学 Archaeology, Cultural Properties	“人間とその世界” についての研究を行う Conducting research on human beings and their world.

こがく  
語学(国際理解のために諸外国の言語と文化を学ぶ)

**Language (Studying the languages and cultures of foreign countries to gain international understanding.)**

がいこくこがく 外国語学 Foreign Languages	国際理解のため、外国の言語と文化を学ぶ Studying the languages and cultures of other countries towards international understanding.
にほんこがく 日本語学 Japanese Language	正確で幅広い日本語の知識と表現能力の習得をめざす Aiming to achieve extensive, accurate knowledge and expressive ability of the Japanese language.
げんこがく 言語学 Linguistics	特定の言語の理論、構造と社会的・文化的側面からの研究を目的とする For the research of the theory and structure of particular languages, including from their social and cultural aspects.

ほうがく  
法学(社会の秩序をつくり、人間の幸福を追求する)

**Law (Creating social order and pursuing the happiness of human beings.)**

ほうがく 法学 Law	社会を豊かに発展させるルールを研究 Researching rules for the beneficial development of societies.
せいじがく 政治学 Political Science	よりよい生活を求め、政治の動きを明らかにする Examining political movements to find a better way of life.

けいざい けいえい しょうがく  
経済・経営・商学(モノとカネの流れを通して社会動向を探る)

**Economics, Management, Commerce (Exploring social trends through studying the flow of goods and money.)**

けいざいがく 経済学 Economics	お金と人間、社会との関係の本質を探る Exploring the relationships between money, human beings, and society.
けいえい しょうがく 経営・商学 Management, Commerce	経済学の理論を、現実の社会に応用する Applying theories of economics to the real world.
けいえいじょうほうがく 経営情報学 Management Information Science	企業経営における「情報の活用」を研究する Studying the utilization of information within the field of corporate management.

しゃかいがく  
社会学(個人から国家まであらゆる社会現象が対象)

**Sociology (Studying all social phenomena, from individuals to nations.)**

しゃかいがく 社会学	人間社会における秩序、しくみに注目する
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Sociology	Focusing on the order and mechanisms of human society
しゃかいふくし がく 社会福祉学 Social Welfare	一人ひとりの幸せ、人類全体の幸せを追求する Pursuing the happiness of individuals as well as humanity as a whole.
かんこうがく 観光学 Tourism Studies	様々な学問分野の観点から観光を研究する Studying tourism from various disciplinary perspectives.
マスコミがく マスコミ学 Media Studies	多様化するマスコミとマスメディアを研究しそのあるべき姿を探る Finding the essence of diverse mass communication and mass media through research.

こくさいかんけいがく  
**国際関係学(世界平和をめざし、国際問題を研究する)**

**International Relations (Studying international issues with the goal of attaining world peace.)**

こくさいかんけいがく 国際関係学 International Relations	国と国が相互理解できる世界をめざす Studying international issues with the goal of attaining world peace.
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り けい  
**理 系**

**Science**

かんご ほけんがく  
**看護・保健学(病気の予防と健康の増進を研究)**

**Nursing and Health Sciences (Studying the promotion of health and the prevention of diseases.)**

かんごがく 看護学 Nursing Science	身体の痛みと心の悩みをトータルにケアする Caring for both physical and mental pain comprehensively.
いりょうきじゆつ 医療技術 Medical Technology	検査とリハビリの面から医療に貢献する Contributing to medical care from the perspectives of diagnosis and rehabilitation.
ほけんがく 保健学 Health Sciences	社会と環境と“人間の健康”を考える Considering societies, environments, and human health.
たいいく けんこうがく 体育・健康科学 Physical Education, Health Science	“運動”を科学的に研究する Researching human exercise scientifically.

い し がく  
**医・歯学(医師となるための知識・技術を得る)**

**Medical and Dental Sciences (Obtaining the knowledge and skills to become a doctor.)**

いがく 医学 Medicine	“生命”を治療や予防の観点から追究する Pursuing life from the perspective of treatment and prevention.
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やくがく  
**薬学(薬剤師の資格取得をめざし、薬の処方学ぶ)**

**Pharmacy (Studying the administering of medicine towards obtaining qualification as a pharmacist.)**

やくがく 薬学 Pharmacy	医学などと協同し、薬の可能性を追究する Pursuing the potential of drugs in cooperation with medical science and other disciplines.
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りがく  
**理学(技術開発の基礎となる自然界の物質を探る)**

**Physical Science (Exploring the natural substances that are the basis of technological developments.)**

すうがく 数学 Mathematics	他分野の発展にも貢献する“数”の基礎研究 Basic research of numbers which can also contribute to other fields.
ぶつりがく 物理学 Physics	実験を通して、物質の本質と特性を解明する Clarifying the nature and characteristics of substances through experiments.
かがく 化学 Chemistry	物質に起こる変化や反応を、積極的に研究する Actively researching changes and reactions which occur in materials.
せいぶつがく 生物学 Biology	ミクロからマクロまで、生命の本質を追究する Pursuing the essence of life, from micro to macro scales.
ちきゅうがく 地球科学 Geoscience	自然現象を解明し、21世紀の地球を守る Clarifying natural phenomena to protect the Earth in the 21st century.
じょうほうがく 情報科学 Information Science	コンピュータを利用して情報の活用法を研究する Studying methods of utilizing information by using computers.

そうごうりがく <b>総合理学</b> General Science	理学各分野の関連性を見いだす学問 The study of deducing the relevance of each academic field of Science.
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こうがく  
**工学(自然界の法則を利用し、人に役立つ技術を開発)**

**Engineering (Utilizing the laws of nature to develop technology that helps people.)**

きかいこうがく <b>機械工学</b> Mechanical Engineering	人間と地球に優しい機械を考える Considering human- and earth-friendly machines.
でんき でんし つうしんこうがく <b>電気・電子・通信工学</b> Electrical, Electronic, and Communication Engineering	エネルギーと情報伝達手段の電気に注目する Focusing on electricity as energy and as a means of information transmission.
じょうほうこうがく <b>情報工学</b> Information Engineering	コンピュータのハード、ソフトを研究 Studying the hardware and software of computers.
けんちく どぼく かんきょうこうがく <b>建築・土木・環境工学</b> Architecture, Civil and Environmental Engineering	人間と自然と建物との共生を考える Considering the symbiosis of human beings, nature, and buildings.
おうようかがく <b>応用化学</b> Applied Chemistry	化学の理論で技術開発を進めていく Advancing developments of technology through the theories of chemistry.
おうようぶつりがく <b>応用物理学</b> Applied Physics	物理学の理論を技術開発に生かす Applying the theories of physics to developments in technology.
しげん とうがく <b>資源・エネルギー工学</b> Resource and Energy Engineering	地球内部の地下資源が研究対象に Researching the underground resources of the Earth's interior.
きんぞく ざいりょうこうがく <b>金属・材料工学</b> Metallurgical and Material Engineering	人に、そして環境に優しい材料を研究する Studying materials friendly to humans and the environment.
しょうせんがく <b>商船学</b> Merchant Marine Science	海から地球へ、広がる輸送技術を考える Considering the development of transportation technologies that span the oceans and the Earth.
せんぱく かいようこうがく <b>船舶・海洋工学</b> Shipping/Marine Engineering	船と海で、最新技術を展開する Deploying the latest technology on ships and at the sea.
こうくう うちゅうこう <b>航空・宇宙工</b> Aerospace Engineering	空と宇宙を舞台に、夢の技術を実現させる Realizing the amazing technologies that take us into the sky and outer space.
けいえいこうがく <b>経営工学</b> Management Engineering	組織を工学的な視点でバックアップしていく Supporting organizations from an engineering viewpoint.
せいぶつこうがく <b>生物工学</b> Biotechnology	生命の科学を、人間の暮らしに生かす Applying life sciences the to lives of human beings.
こうぎょう <b>工業デザイン</b> Industrial Design	人間と工学との接点をデザインする Designing points of interface between human beings and engineering.

のう すいざんがく  
**農・水産学(安全で安定した供給をめざし、食料を研究)**

**Agricultural and Fisheries Sciences (Researching food to realize a safe and stable supply.)**

のうがく <b>農学</b> Agriculture	農業の発展をあらゆる面から考える Considering all aspects of the development of agriculture.
しんりんかがく <b>森林科学</b> Forest Science	森林と豊かな人間生活の関係を考える( ) Considering the relationship between forests and comfortable daily life.
のうけいかがく <b>農芸化学</b> Agricultural Chemistry	農業発展のために、技術と薬品を開発する Developing technology and drugs for the growth of agriculture.
のうぎょうこうがく <b>農業工学</b> Agricultural Engineering	農業をシステム・設備面からサポートする Supporting agriculture from the perspective of systems and facilities.
じゅういがく <b>獣医学</b> Veterinary Medicine	動物の治療と健康を考える Considering the treatment and health of animals.
のうぎょうけいざいがく <b>農業経済学</b>	農業を通じて、消費者の生活向上に貢献する



Agricultural Economics	Contributing to improving the lives of consumers through agriculture.
ずいさんかく 水産学 Fisheries Science	水産資源の有効利用を科学的に追究する Pursuing the utilization of marine resources scientifically.
ちくさんかく 畜産学 Animal Science	動物を通して、人間が得られるものを追求する Pursuing progress for humans through the study of animals.

ぶん り けい  
**文 理 系**

**Humanities & Science**

きょういんようせい きょういくがく  
教員養成・教育学(人間の成長を助ける教育の在り方と手法を学ぶ)

Teacher training, Education Science (Learning about the essence of education as well as method for helping students grow.)

きょういんようせい 教員養成系 Teacher Training System	質の高い教育ができる人材の養成が目的 Aiming to develop of skilled individuals that can provide high-quality education.
た きょういくがく その他教育学 Other kinds of Education	幅広い知識を身につけ教員以外の道を目指す教育者を養成する Acquiring an extensive range of knowledge for the pursuit of educational fields other than teaching.
きょういくがく 教育学 Pedagogy	“教育”のあり方を、本質的な部分から探る Exploring the concept of education through its essential parts

せいかつかがく  
生活科学(生活を多方面から分析し、豊かな暮らしを実現)

Life Sciences (Analyzing various aspects of daily life to realize better living.)

せいかつかがく 生活科学 Life Sciences	快適な人間の“生活”をトータルに追求する Pursuing the comfortable daily lives of humans comprehensively.
しょくもつ えいようがく 食物・栄養学 Food and Nutritional Science	栄養バランスのとれたおいしい食を追求する Pursuing delicious food with balanced nutrition.
ひふくがく 被服学 Fashion	科学と文化の両面から被服を考える Considering fashion from both sides of science and culture.
じどうがく 児童学 Children Study	環境の変化を踏まえて子供の成長を支援する Supporting the growth of children through environmental changes.
じゅうきょがく 住居学 Living Environment	よりよい生活のデザインと住環境を提案する Proposing designs and living environments for better living.

げいじゅつがく  
芸術学(感性と技術を磨き、表現力を高める)

Arts (Cultivating one's sensibilities and enhancing expressive abilities.)

びじゅつ 美術・デザイン Art and Design	「表現したい」という欲求を形にする Nurturing the desire of self-expression.
げいじゅつりろん 芸術理論 Art Theory	芸術の理論と技術を社会に生かす Applying the theories and technologies art to society.
おんがく 音楽 Music	演奏、教育、歴史から“音楽”にアプローチする Approaching music from perspectives of performance, education, and history.
た げいじゅつ その他芸術 Other Arts	美術、音楽以外の芸術的表現を究める In-depth investigation of art forms other than painting and music.

そうごうがく  
総合科学(自由な発想で社会問題に迫る)

Integrated Science (Approaching social problems by thinking free from restraints.)

にんげんがく 人間科学 Human Science	“人間”そのものをさまざまな角度から分析する Analyzing what it means to be human from various angles.
そうごうじょうほうがく 総合情報学 Integrated Informatics	情報をツールとしてあらゆる範囲の問題を考える Using information as a tool for considering a range of issues.
そうごうがく 総合科学 Integrated Science	一つの事象に、多角的に迫る目を養う Cultivating the ability to view issues from multiple perspectives.

## 留学生のための「大学院」進学基本情報(英) For graduate students "Graduate school" admission information

It is Basic information for foreign international students to advance to "graduate school". Let's prepare for graduate school advance by checking the characteristics of the graduate school in Japan, main application conditions, entrance examination method, cost etc.

### ● Features of "Graduate School" in Japan

The graduate schools in Japan have different courses that are set up by the school, but there are three types of "master's course", "doctoral course" and "professional degree degree (master course)". Many of them are graduate school entrance in April, some graduate school entrance from September to October, too.

What is distinctive in Japanese graduate schools is the "doctoral course" classification.

There is a categorization school that is divided into a five-year coherent school, a two-year "doctoral course (previous term)" and a three-year "doctoral course (late)". In the case of graduate schools in Japan, there are few schools with integrated doctoral courses, many of which are categorical schools. If you finish by "Doctoral Course (previous term)" only, we consider it as completion of master's course. "Professional degree program (master's course)" is a curriculum which aims to train professionals who have advanced professional abilities and are active in leadership in social and economic fields.

There is a "professional graduate school" as a place to conduct research specializing in acquiring a professional degree program (master course), typical examples of which include a law school which trains professional persons concerning laws, a teaching graduate school of teacher training . In addition, there are professional graduate schools in fields such as management, accounting, management of technology (MOT), public policy, public health, intellectual property, clinical psychology etc.

In addition, there is a system called "research student (study abroad)" that allows you to attend graduate school while being a non-regular student at a graduate school in Japan.

Students are not enrolled in a degree but are enrolled for short-term research activities, those who are enrolled as short-term international students under the inter-university exchange agreement, as preparatory organizations for admission to the graduate school regular process There are many schools that are enrolled and able to obtain admission only by screening documents.

Depending on the graduate school, some graduate schools have said that it is desirable to go through the process of research students before entering the graduate school regular process. In order to obtain the status of residence of "study abroad" as a research student (visa), it is necessary to attend more than 10 hours per week.

In addition, there are schools that have established a system called "auditorium" that allows students to take credits by taking specific courses and acquiring credits, while attending certain courses but not acquiring credits.

### ● Conditions necessary to enroll in "master's course / doctoral course (previous term)"

It is necessary to meet one of the following conditions equivalent to the bachelor's degree.

- 1: One who graduated from a Japanese university
- 2: Person who was awarded a bachelor's degree by the National Institute of Reform Assistance / Degree Awards Organization (NIAD-QE)
- 3: Those who completed a 16-year course in school education in a foreign country
- 4: Those who received a degree equivalent to a bachelor's degree by completing a process of a foreign university, a university equivalent of a school located in a foreign country, a term of over 3 years
- 5: Person who completed 16 years of educational institution designated as having a foreign university course in Japan
- 6: Person who completed designated vocational school
- 7: A graduate student who has acknowledged the academic ability equal to or higher than those who graduated from university by individual examination for entrance eligibility, and who has reached 22 years of age

### ● Conditions necessary for entering "Doctoral Course (Late)"

It is necessary to meet one of the following conditions equivalent to the master's degree.

- 1: Masters degree or Japanese professional degree in Japan
- 2: A person who has been awarded a degree equivalent to a master's degree or a professional degree in a foreign country
- 3: Those who have completed a course designated as having a degree in a foreign graduate school in Japan, awarded a degree equivalent to a master's degree or a professional degree
- 4: I graduate from a university and have engaged in research in universities, research institutes (including foreign universities / laboratories etc.) for 2 years or more, and I acknowledge that there is a level of academic ability equal to those of a master's degree at a graduate school Person
- 5: At graduate school, those who have acknowledged that they have equal academic ability equal to or higher than those who have a master's degree or professional degree by individual examination for entrance eligibility, those who have reached 24 years of age

Among doctoral courses, the following conditions apply to "medical science", "dentistry", "some pharmacology", "veterinary medicine".

- 1: Those who have completed undergraduate course (6 years) in Japanese university medicine, dentistry, pharmacy or veterinary medicine
- 2: Those who have a master's degree or professional degree in Japan
- 3: Those who have completed 18 years of school education in a foreign country
- 4: Person who completed 18 years of educational institution designated as having a foreign university course in Japan
- 5: At graduate school, those who have acknowledged the academic ability equal to or higher than those who graduated from university by individual entrance examination, those who reached 24 years old

● **Conditions for graduate school graduation and completion**

It depends on the graduate school and course you enroll. Please contact each graduate school and confirm it.

	Length of study	Acquisition unit	Other	Acquired degree
Master's Course	Standard 2 years	30 units or more	Pass the master's thesis examination and exam	Master's degree
Professional degree degree(Master's Course)	2 - 3 years or more	30 units or more(Depending on graduate school)	-	Master's degree(Profession)
Doctoral course	Standard 5 years	30 units or more	Pass the examination and the examination of the doctoral dissertation	Doctor

● **Expenses for going to graduate school**

The table below is the average amount of money to be paid in the first year of a graduate school in Japan (Japanese student).

The first year delivery amount is the expenses for entering the entrance including entrance fee, tuition fee, facility and facility fee etc., and the amount displayed here is the cost before applying scholarship etc.

■ **Master's course**

National		¥ 817,800
public		¥ 901,603
private	art	¥ 1,418,466
	engineering	¥ 1,179,083
	Health	¥ 1,128,053
	Science	¥ 1,069,686
	Agricultural / veterinary medicine	¥ 1,016,628

	Pharmacy	¥ 1,026,211
	Family affairs	¥ 964,087
	Culture	¥ 939,167
	Social science	¥ 919,398
	Humanities	¥ 852,526
	Medical science	¥ 867,683

■ **Doctoral course**

	National	¥ 817,800
	public	¥ 901,603
private	art	¥ 1,304,179
	engineering	¥ 1,002,508
	Health	¥ 1,046,670
	Science	¥ 990,668
	Agricultural / veterinary medicine	¥ 1,017,207
	Pharmacy	¥ 897,208
	Family affairs	¥ 961,218
	Culture	¥ 901,551
	Social science	¥ 821,148
	Humanities	¥ 799,788
	Medical science	¥ 699,625

Source: MEXT / JASSO (2018-2019 Student Guide to Japan)

Apart from these first-year payments, you can apply for the entrance examination fee at the time of application, travel expenses and staying expenses if you are going to take an exam from Japan overseas, travel if you are living near the graduate school you enroll Expenses for moving in will be required. Although it seems to cost a lot, there are various scholarships and reductions of various scholarships and Tuition by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), local governments, various organizations and graduate schools enrolled There is also a system that supports Tuition burden in Japan such as the system (30% to full amount of tuition fee), so please check the website of each school for details or ask the graduate school of your choice Please contact.

Depending on the type of scholarship, some scholarships are paid after admission. In addition to the amount of money to be put in the school, it is a good idea to investigate when and how much and how much it will cost, from when to use the support system can be used for what purpose.

● **Documents necessary for graduate school applications**

Required documents to be submitted vary by each school. If the school of your choice is decided, please be sure to confirm necessary documents by application guidelines, website, direct inquiries etc.

Documents generally required for many graduate entrance exams are as follows. Documents that take time to publish and the time it takes for postings vary from region to region, so let's prepare with a margin.

- 1: Application for admission (predetermined graduate school)
- 2: Certificate of graduation (expected) of undergraduate department
- 3: Master's Degree Acquisition (Expected) Certificate \* For Doctoral Course
- 4: Transcripts of the final school
- 5: Letter of recommendation
- 6: Research (graduation) thesis at the university of origin and its summary
- 7: Research plan
- 8: Other

Depending on the graduate school, there are graduate studies / majors whose lecture language is "Japanese only" or "mainly Japanese". Therefore, it may be necessary to submit a Japanese proficiency certificate such as EJU (EJU) or JLPT (JLPT).

Depending on the Graduate School, you need to find yourself as an academic advisor (such as a university professor, a faculty who will guide studies planning and research) before applying, and obtain an acceptance of acceptance.

The supervisor can get information from academic advisors from your home university, obtain information from academic journal reports, former international students, researchers from home country, etc., and send a research post on the graduate school website "researchmap (Web of National Institute of Informatics Site) " " J-GLOBAL (Website of the Japan Science and Technology Agency) ", etc. Let's find an academic advisor that suits your research field.

If you find a supervising teacher, please attach a sentence that concretely specifies your research results so far, future research plan, reasons for choosing the faculty, and recommendation letters etc of your supervisor's supervisor etc. if possible It is desirable to send by e-mail etc. Since it may not be answered immediately, let's find a department or major that you wish to have with time.

#### ● Contents of graduate school Entrance Examination

The exam content differs for each graduate school, but in many cases, it will be done in combination with some of the following.

1: Document examination (application documents)

2: Academic ability test (written examination of major or designated subject)

3: Interview (direct or online)

4: Essay and Writing

5: Oral examinations on major courses (direct or online, telephone)

(3) Interview, (5) Oral examination on Major subjects are many schools that carry out a two-stage selection method, which is carried out only by successful applicants such as (1) document examination and (2) scholastic ability test.

In that case, since the examination date may span several days, if you apply from outside Japan, let's check the exam schedule and contents beforehand so that you can stay during the period including the second exam.

#### ● Graduate school search utilizing advanced educational briefings and websites

For each graduate school you go to graduate school, its conditions and preparations are different.

It is important to determine what kind of research you want to do early and to find a graduate school or academic advisor to study and contact them. If you can not find the department or faculty you wish to pursue immediately, you can find a graduate school, graduate school, major, supervisor, or other instructor that suits you by consulting with your faculty in charge at your university or graduate school I do not think so.

Searching for a graduate school is something that takes more time than finding a university. Let's proceed with looking for schools that have plenty of time.

To find a graduate school, it is also recommended to utilize a " Schools Guidance for International Students " where multiple schools gather in one place.

To find a graduate school, it is also recommended to utilize a " Schools Guidance for International Students " where multiple schools gather in one place.

Since I can talk with the person in charge of the school directly, I can know the things you want to know in detail on the spot without having to interact with the school many times by e-mail etc.

When choosing an aspiring school, let's try using a briefing session for admission to university or a website for admission to university.



## 留学生のための「大学」進学基本情報(英) "University" for International Students

It is Basic information for foreign international students to advance to "university". Let's get ready for going to university by roughly checking the characteristics of Japanese universities, main application conditions, entrance examination method, cost etc.

### ● Features of "Japanese universities"

There are three types of universities in Japan: "national" established by the country, "public" established by local governments, etc., school corporation or "private" established by the corporation.

In Japan, about 80% of them are private universities. In addition, although some universities enter September to October, most of the schools are universities entrance in April.

Although the period of study is four years in principle, it is six years in the case of medicine, dentistry, some pharmacology, and veterinary medicine whose goal is to acquire professional national qualifications etc.

Among several higher education institutions, universities are positioned as academic centers, as a place to acquire high education and professional competence.

In educational course education at Japanese universities, it is necessary to include "1) knowledge and understanding on multiculturalism, society, nature, 2) intellectual activities such as communication skills and problem solving skills, and" general purpose technology "required for occupation and social life, "Attitude / directionality" such as self-management ability and teamwork, and (4) "comprehensive learning experience and creative thinking ability" that can make comprehensive use of these are recommended. .

There are a number of educational institutions in Japan that are very similar in name to universities. One of the things we see often is "Large School" and "Junior College School". The primary school is a different educational institution from the university, and it is often used in education and training facilities. The name of the university is not regulated by law, and any organization can freely use it. For that reason, some institutions can not acquire any title, such as professional, bachelor, master's degree, or degree.

Similarly, "graduate school university" is a name similar to university, but this is a graduate school that does not have a university (undergraduate course).

Both have very similar names to university so let's examine them properly to see if they can learn according to your purpose.

In Japan, it is mainly conducted at a graduate school, but some university faculties also have schools that accept "foreign students". If you wish to enroll at undergraduate research students, you can contact the faculty who wish to receive guidance in advance at the university accepting undergraduate research students, and you can do research at the desired university only by screening documents if you get inquiries.

### ● Conditions necessary for entering university

In order to enter the university, it is necessary to satisfy one of the following conditions.

- 1: Those who completed a 12-year course in school education in a foreign country
- 2: Those who passed the academic ability test equivalent to the completion of 12 years in a foreign country and reached the age of 18
- 3: In Japan, those who have completed a foreign school designated as foreign high school equivalent and have reached 18 years of age
- 4: Those who completed a course designated as Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for more than 11 years in a foreign country
- 5: Holds the International Baccalaureate, Abitur, French Baccalaureate qualifications, or those who have reached the age of 18 who satisfy the results individually determined by the school on the GCEA level test

- 6: Those who completed the 12-year course of educational facilities accredited by international evaluation groups (WASC, CIS, ACSI) and reached 18 years of age
- 7: Those who passed the high school graduation degree certification exam and reached 18 years old
- 8: Participating qualifications other than the above specified by the School Education Law satisfy any condition
- 9: Those who have reached 18 years of age who have acknowledged the academic ability equal to or higher than those who graduated from high school by individual examination of entrance qualification at school

In case of courses less than 12 years for ※ 1 ~ 3, and if you have not completed the designated course in a foreign country, it is necessary to further complete the specified preparatory curriculum or the training facility of the training facility etc You might.

**● Conditions for university graduation and completion**

Those who graduate after satisfying the following conditions will be awarded a "bachelor's degree".

	Length of study	Acquisition unit
General Faculty	4years	More than 124 units
School of Pharmacy (4 years system)	4 years	188 units or more
School of Medicine / School of Dentistry	6 years	188 units or more
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	6 years	182 units or more
Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences (6 years)	6 years	186 units or more

Acquisition units include compulsory courses designated by faculties or departments.

In addition, the Faculty of Pharmacy has a four-year department and a six-year department, but in order to acquire qualification for a pharmacist national exam it is necessary to go on to a six-year department. Depending on the type of qualifications, including pharmacists, administrative nutritionists, doctors, etc., some graduates alone can not obtain qualifications and only qualifications for national qualifications can be obtained. When going on to enter the school for the purpose of acquiring qualifications, let's investigate what kind of steps are available before obtaining qualifications.

**● Expenses for entering university**

The list below is the average amount of Japanese university 's first year payment (Japanese student). The first year delivery amount is the expenses for entering the entrance including entrance fee, tuition fee, facility and facility fee etc, and the amount displayed here is the cost before applying scholarship etc.

National		¥ 817,800
public		¥ 932,519
private	Medical science	¥ 5,096,305
	Dentistry	¥ 4,289,239
	Pharmacy	¥ 2,082,020
	Art science	¥ 1,651,260
	Health Science	¥ 1,507,010
	Science and engineering	¥ 1,432,394
	Agriculture · Veterinary medicine	¥ 1,360,046
Physical education		¥ 1,276,559

Home economics	¥ 1,250,145
Literature / Pedagogy	¥ 1,173,433
Sociology and welfare science	¥ 1,149,000
Legal ・ Commerce ・ Economics	¥ 1,122,199
Theology / Buddhism studies	¥ 1,099,235
International Student Department (1 year course)	¥ 400,000 ~ ¥ 850,000
International Student Department (1 year and half course)	¥ 642,000 ~ ¥ 1,075,000
International Student Department (2 years course))	¥ 932,000 ~ ¥ 1,280,000

Source: MEXT / JASSO (2018-2019 Student Guide to Japan)

Apart from those first-year payments, there are entrance examination fees at the time of application, travel expenses and staying expenses when coming to Japan from overseas, moving if you live near a Professional Training College you enroll And expenses for moving in are required.

In addition, in the case of university entrance examination, there are various entrance examination methods such as " Special Selection for International Students examination" "general admission examination" "recommendation entrance examination" "AO entrance examination". Depending on the entrance examination method, the exam date, the announcement date of acceptance, etc., the delivery deadline of the enrollment fee will differ. If the payment can not be made by the delivery deadline, the acceptance may be canceled. Please note that you may have to pay the enrollment fee to schools that did not finally enter the school depending on the schedule of the entrance examination when taking multiple schools.

Although it seems to cost quite a lot of money to enter the university, it is likely that a considerable amount of expenses will be incurred, but various organizations, including the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), various scholarships and Tuition reductions (30% There is also a system that supports Tuition burden, such as ~ full amount). Please check the website of each school for details or contact the university of your choice.

Some scholarships can only be used for a specific purpose, so when you examine what and when and how much it costs other than the amount you will pay to the school, and when you can see how much money you can use for the cost support system It will be good.

#### ● Documents necessary for university application

Required documents to be submitted vary by each school. If the school is decided, please be sure to confirm necessary documents by application guidelines, website, direct inquiries etc.

Documents generally required for many university entrance exams are as follows. Documents that take time to publish and the time it takes for postings vary from region to region, so let's prepare with a margin.

- 1: Application for admission (designated by the school)
- 2: Certificate of graduation (prospective) of senior high school in your country
- 3: Transcript of academic records of your upper secondary school or final school
- 4: Letter of recommendation from the principal or faculty member of the senior high school
- 5: Japanese language ability or English proficiency certificate
- 6: Others (Documents concerning Guarantor etc.)

As a certificate of Japanese proficiency, the results of "TOEFL®", "TOEIC®", "IELTS", etc. as a certificate of English proficiency such as "EJU Examination for EJU" (JLPT) Submission is often required.

There are universities and undergraduate departments that can graduate in English only, but many Japanese universities will give lectures in Japanese only. If you are worried about Japanese, it is also a good idea to consider enrolling in a Japanese language institution attached to the university "Department of International Student (Department of Japanese Studies)" before taking the undergraduate exam.

### ● Contents of university Entrance Examination

Although it is also possible to take the same exams as Japanese examinees, many universities conduct special tests for international students.

Although the contents of the examination vary depending on the university, in many cases, a combination of the following will be done.

- 1: Document examination (application documents)
- 2: Academic ability test (written examination of designated subjects)
- 3: Interview (direct or online)
- 4: Essay and Writing
- 5: Inspection concerning other abilities and aptitude etc.
- 6: University examination center exam

(3) There are schools that conduct a two-step selection method that only those who passed such as (1) document examination and (2) scholastic ability examination are implemented. In that case, the examination date may span several days, so if you apply from outside Japan and take the examination in Japan, please prepare the exam schedule and details so that you can stay during the period including the second exam. Let's check well.

For Japanese university entrance examination, there are multiple examination methods available. One of them is to decide pass / fail based on the result of common test (6) There is a method called university entrance examination exam. In the case of national and public universities, the University Entrance Examination Examination is often used as the first stage examination before taking individual exams at each university. In the case of a private university, you can apply to multiple universities in this one exam.

There are also universities that do not have much, but are conducting the designated Japanese language school recommendation entrance examination.

This is a very special test that only college-designated Japanese language school students can take. Although there are limitations on the number of people who can take an exam from each Japanese language school, and the conditions for filing are often strictly set, this is a test method with a high pass rate. If you are enrolled in a Japanese language school, you may want to check if the designated school recommendation is coming.

### ● University search using university briefings and websites

Japanese universities need to decide the desired departments and departments at the time of application. Although you may be able to transfer to another undergraduate department or department after enrollment, it is very difficult that you need to take an exam for incorporation, or you have decided which faculties or departments you can transfer.

Compare the departments and departments where you want to learn from early, what school you can learn, what school you can learn, and whether the support system for international students such as Scholarship Program and dormitory are substantial. It is important to check firmly whether it will be possible to continue through for 4 or 6 years.

When studying what kind of school there is, of course it is important to consult with the teacher of the school that you are going to or the people you know, but by specifying conditions on the website like "アクセス日本留学" Let's participate in "Schools Guidance for International Students" that you can try or talk to the person in charge of the university directly.

And, if you find some schools you care about, join the "Open Campus" etc. as much as possible and take a look at your own eyes. By actually going to school, you may see another appeal.

## 留学生のための「短期大学」進学基本情報(英)

### Information for admission to "Junior College" for international students

It is Basic information for foreign international students to advance to "junior college". Let's get ready for junior college education by roughly checking the characteristics of Japanese junior college, main application conditions, entrance examination method, cost etc.

#### ● Features of "Junior College" in Japan

There are two types of junior colleges in Japan: "public" established by local governments, etc., school corporation or "private" established by a corporation. Currently, there are no national schools, mostly private schools.

The term of study is two years in principle, but in the case of a school that aims to acquire professional national qualifications such as medical technology and nursing, it will be three years.

Junior college is a familiar higher education institution in the region, and is an educational institution in which education to be acquired at the university and professional education based on it are conducted in a short period of time.

Since its founding, junior college in Japan has played a role as a place for women's popularization of higher education and practical vocational education. Therefore, about 30% of schools are currently female Junior College. There are many junior colleges in various fields, but there are many schools that train kindergarten teachers, nursery teachers, nutritionists, and care workers who have many female workers because there are many women.

There are schools named "junior college department" in part of the school where the university is located, but "junior college" is also named "junior college department", not one department that is in line with the faculties of the university Every school will be the same junior college.

The difference between junior college and university is its guidance policy. Characteristic features of the guidance policy of junior colleges are: (1) "Small Group Education" with fewer students and more precise education and guidance, (2) reinforcement of basic academic abilities for students who plan to enter the university and adaptation to student life "Education education " that supports not only academic subjects but also "homeroom teacher system" to support each and every student's life, ④ "coaching guidance" widely ranging from liberal arts education, professional education, vocational education to qualification acquisition and employment support I will.

#### ● Difference between junior college and Professional Training College

Although it is a junior college that seems to be playing a role close to a Professional Training College , such as a term of study and a qualification that can be acquired, the following are the merits of junior colleges.

1: Establishment of "major department"

The major is a curriculum which can only set "university", "junior college" and " Professional Training College college" among higher education institutions.

It is a curriculum that enables deeper research on graduates or those with equal academic ability as graduates, and the number of years of employment is one year or more. Whether it is installed or not depends on each school.



Furthermore, after completing a major department that is certified to have a level equivalent to university education called "certified department", you can also obtain a bachelor's degree equivalent to university graduation after the examination .

## 2: Broad course after graduation

In the case of Professional Training College, after graduation it is mostly a job directly linked to the content learned, but in the case of a junior college, there are plenty of choices, such as entering the university or going to major in the major in case of a junior college .

In fact, about 10% of junior college graduates go on to higher education. Approximately 50% of university entrants are transfer studies from junior colleges. This is because there are many junior colleges attached to the university, and it is in an environment that is easy to enter.

## 3: Educational institution closely tied to the area

One of the educational objectives of junior college is "training personnel who will become the foundation of local community".

As junior college students go on to high school enrollment rates in their own prefecture, junior college aims "to learn from local students and contribute to local business". Therefore, there are many job offers from companies in the region with strong relationships with the region.

It can be said that it is a great merit for international students who are considering going to a certain area in Japan and going to work.

### ● Conditions necessary to enter junior college

One of the following conditions must be satisfied.

- 1: Those who completed a 12-year course in school education in a foreign country
- 2: Those who have passed the academic ability certification test equivalent to the completion of 12 years in a foreign country and have reached the age of 18
- 3: In Japan, those who have completed a foreign school designated as foreign high school equivalent and have reached 18 years of age
- 4: Those who completed a course designated as Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for more than 11 years in a foreign country
- 5: Holds the International Baccalaureate, Abitur, French Baccalaureate qualifications, or those who have reached the age of 18 who satisfy the results individually determined by the school on the GCEA level test
- 6: Those who completed the 12-year course of educational facilities accredited by international evaluation groups (WASC, CIS, ACSI) and reached 18 years of age
- 7: Those who passed the high school graduation degree certification exam and reached 18 years old
- 8: School Education Law Sound Definition A person who meets any of the conditions for admission other than the above
- 9: Those who have acknowledged that there is equal or higher academic ability than those who graduated from high school by individual examination of entrance qualification at school, those who reached 18 years of age

For ※ 1 to 3, in the case of a school curriculum less than 12 years, and in a foreign country, if you have not completed the designated course, you will be able to complete the specified preparatory curriculum or the training facility of the training facility etc. It may be necessary.

● **Conditions for graduation and completion of junior college**

For those who graduate that satisfy the following conditions, you can earn a "junior college degree" degree.

	Acquisition unit
2 years course	More than 62 credits
3 years course	93 units or more

Required courses designated by department are included in acquisition units. In addition, you may need to take a certain period of practical training to acquire qualifications.

● **Expenses for entering junior college**

The list below is the average amount of Japanese first-year delivered money (Japanese student) of Junior College in Japan.

The first year delivery amount is the expenses for entering the entrance including entrance fee, tuition fee, facility and facility fee etc. and the amount displayed here is the cost before applying scholarship etc.

	public	¥ 604,973
private	Art science	¥ 1,349,001
	engineering	¥ 1,244,692
	Science and science	¥ 1,131,515
	Humanities	¥ 1,094,436
	Education and child care	¥ 1,101,093
	Home economics	¥ 1,098,724
	Legal ・ Commerce ・ Economics ・ Sociology	¥ 1,080,987
	Physical education	¥ 1,043,429

Source: MEXT / JASSO (2018-2019 Student Guide to Japan)

Apart from those first-year payments, there are application fee fees that apply at the time of application, travel expenses and staying expenses if you are going to take an exam from Japan abroad, travel expenses if you are going to live near a junior college you enroll And expenses for moving in are required.

Some scholarships can not be used for these, so you may want to examine what when and how much you will spend in addition to what you can put in school, and when and how much you can use the cost support system.

● **Documents necessary for application at Junior College**

Required documents to be submitted vary by each school. If the school is decided, please be sure to confirm necessary documents by application guidelines, website, direct inquiries etc.

Documents generally required for many junior college entrance examination are as follows. Documents that take time to publish and the time it takes for postings vary from region to region, so let's prepare with a margin.

1: Application for admission (designated by the school)

- 2: Certificate of graduation (prospective) of senior high school in your country
- 3: Transcript of academic records of your upper secondary school or final school
- 4: Letter of recommendation from the principal or faculty member of the high school from your home country
- 5: Japanese language ability or English proficiency certificate

As a certificate of Japanese proficiency, the results of "TOEFL®", "TOEIC®", "IELTS", etc. as a certificate of English proficiency such as "EJU Examination for EJU" (JLPT) Submission is often required.

There are junior colleges and departments where you can graduate in English only, but many Japanese colleges will give lectures in Japanese only. If you are worried about Japanese language, it is also a good idea to consider enrolling in "Department of International Student (Department of Japanese Studies)" attached to Junior College before taking the exam.

#### ● Contents of Junior College Entrance Examination

Although it is also possible to take the same exams as Japanese examinees, most of the schools conduct special tests for international students.

Although the contents of the examination differ for each junior college, in many cases, a combination of the following is done.

- 1: Document examination (application documents)
- 2: Academic ability test (written examination of designated subjects)
- 3: Interview (direct or online)
- 4: Essay and Writing
- 5: Inspection concerning other abilities and aptitude etc.
- 6: University examination center exam
- 7: Practical skill (depends on department such as piano and drawing)

#### ● Junior College Education Exploring Entrance Examination Sites and Web Sites

For junior colleges in Japan, it is necessary to decide the desired faculties and departments at the time of application.

Although it may be possible to transfer to another department or course after enrollment, it is very difficult that you need to take an exam for incorporation, or you have decided which faculties or departments you can transfer.

From early on, what kind of departments and departments do you want to learn, what kind of school you can learn, what kind of school you can learn, Scholarship Program, presence of dormitory etc, support system for international students It is important to compare whether it is fulfilling or not and see if it is likely to be able to continue through 2 years or 3 years.

When studying what kind of school there is, it is important, as well as consulting with the teacher of the school that you are going to and the person you know, but you can search the school by specifying the conditions on the website like " アクセス日本留学 " Let's participate in the " Schools Guidance for International Students " where you can talk with the person in charge of direct junior college.

And, if you find some schools you care about, join the "Open Campus" etc. as much as possible and take a look at your own eyes. By actually going to school, you may see another appeal.

## 留学生のための「専門職大学」進学情報(英)

### Information on entering “Japanese professional college” for international students

It is Basic information for foreign international students to advance to "professional university". Let 's get ready to go on to professional college by roughly checking the characteristics of Japanese professional colleges and universities, main application conditions, entrance examination method, cost etc.

#### ● Features of "Japanese professional college"

"Professional university (specialized junior college)" is a new higher education institution in Japan that is newly established from fiscal 2019.

Although two words "specialty" and "university" are used, it is a school type that does not belong to either, and is a new higher education institution that is awarded a "bachelor degree (professional)" degree when you graduate.

Unlike the education of universities and junior colleges who emphasize education and academic research, in the era of rapid change, "Practical ability to utilize technology and knowledge that can be active as an immediate fighting force" "Creative power" that creates new things and services without being bound by existing ideas ". The goal of education is to nurture personnel who have both of them.

Education of a professional university is the biggest feature to do in a close environment with the industry.

With the cooperation of engineers and stakeholders who are engaged in professionals requiring expertise, we will conduct education that cooperates with each industry. Therefore, there are provisions such that more than 3 to 40% of graduation credits are taken for practical training and other subjects, corporate training, etc. are taken at more than 10 credits at junior colleges and more than 20 credits at university.

Furthermore, it is one of the features of professional college universities that it is a policy to aggressively accept various students such as working people compared to general universities. Depending on the school, you can select a flexible learning style such as being able to get a job once after completing the previous course and then re-enrolling as a social person into the second term course.

There are various fields specialized for each school, but it can be set up as a professional college university in any field other than medicine, dentistry, six-year pharmacy, veterinary medicine . Currently, only three schools are planned to be opened, but there are several schools that are scheduled to open after the following year, there are also backgrounds of newly created educational institutions as requested by each industry, so in the future It is expected that professional colleges and universities on tourism, food, agriculture, IT and so on, and specialized universities on strengthening industries in Japan will increase.

#### ●Differences between professional universities and universities, Professional Training College

1: "University" to study broadly, "professional college" to learn deeply

The major difference with general universities is the educational goal and research area.

General universities are positioned as a place to acquire high education and professional competence. Especially in undergraduate course, we aim to accept comprehensive capacity to accept various cultures and environments and to engage with various people. Therefore, we do specialized research on undergraduate departments and departments, but also general liberal arts education.

On the other hand, professional universities will educate themselves to acquire high knowledge and ability specialized in specific industries with the aim of developing human resources who will lead the field in a specific industry.

Professional colleges have limited research areas, so at the same time, career selection after graduation is also limited to some extent has a big difference. It can be said that it is a perfect educational institution for those who want to play an active role as a specialist within the industry, which has already decided on the industry that they

want to advance after graduation.

2: Difference between title and degree

The biggest difference from the Professional Training College is the difference in degree and title that can be obtained after completion.

The research area of the professional college is close to Professional Training College, but the treatment after graduation is different because the installation classification is different. After completing Professional Training College you can earn "title" of "professional" "advanced professional", and upon completion of a professional college you will be awarded a "degree" of "bachelor (professional)".

There is a difference between "title" and "degree", and "title" and "degree" are regarded as equivalent in Japan, but only internationally accepted degrees.

For example, an "advanced professional" who acquires advanced skills at a Professional Training College with a term of over 4 years or more and a "bachelor" awarded after completing a 4th (or 6th) university are all Although it is possible to enroll in the graduate school, it is not always possible to go to graduate school outside Japan.

●Conditions necessary for enrolling in a professional university

Because it is classified as the same as university by law, it is necessary to satisfy one of the following conditions as with university as well.

- 1: Those who completed a 12-year course in school education in a foreign country
- 2: Those who passed the academic ability test equivalent to the completion of 12 years in a foreign country and reached the age of 18
- 3: In Japan, those who have completed a foreign school designated as foreign high school equivalent and have reached 18 years of age
- 4: Those who completed a course designated as Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for more than 11 years in a foreign country
- 5: Holds the International Baccalaureate, Abitur, French Baccalaureate qualifications, or those who have reached the age of 18 who satisfy the results individually determined by the school on the GCEA level test
- 6: Those who completed the 12-year course of educational facilities accredited by international evaluation groups (WASC, CIS, ACSI) and reached 18 years of age
- 7: Those who passed the high school graduation degree certification exam and reached 18 years old
- 8: Participating qualifications other than the above specified by the School Education Law satisfy any condition
- 9: Those who have reached 18 years of age who have acknowledged the academic ability equal to or higher than those who graduated from high school by individual examination of entrance qualification at school

In case of courses less than 12 years for ※ 1 ~ 3, and if you have not completed the designated course in a foreign country, it is necessary to further complete the specified preparatory curriculum or the training facility of the training facility etc You might.

● Conditions for graduation and completion of professional university

For those who graduate that satisfy the following conditions, you will be awarded a "Bachelor (Professional)" "Junior College Bachelor (Professional)" degree.

	Acquisition unit	Professional Junior College
degree	Bachelor (professional)	Junior college professional (professional)
Working Duration	4 years	2 years
Acquisition unit	More than 124 units	More than 62 credits



Of those subjects such as practical training	About 38 to 50 units or more	18 units- 25 units or more
Of these,	40 units	20 units

● Expenses for entering a professional university

The list below is the average amount of Japanese university 's first year payment (Japanese student).

The first year delivery amount is the expenses for entering the entrance including entrance fee, tuition fee, facility and facility fee etc, and the amount displayed here is the cost before applying scholarship etc. .

Although the tendency of the overall Tuition is still unknown although the number of schools is still small and the field is limited yet, professional college universities use the latest facilities and equipment to learn expert knowledge, so general It is expected that Tuition will increase by 20 to 30% compared with the Tuition of the university.

Although it seems that the Tuition will be rather large, you can use scholarships such as the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) as well as universities, and for each school, you can apply for various scholarships and Tuition reduction (tuition fee There is also a system to support Tuition Japan such as 30% ~ full price etc. Please check the website of each school for details or contact the professional university of your choice.

private	General college	Professional college(Forecast)
Art science	¥ 1,651,260	¥ 1,980,000 ~ 2,140,000
Health Science	¥ 1,507,010	¥ 1,800,000 ~ 1,950,000
Science and engineering	¥ 1,432,394	¥ 1,710,000 ~ 1,850,000
Agriculture · Veterinary medicine	¥ 1,360,046	¥1,630,000 ~ 1,760,000
Physical education	¥ 1,276,559	¥ 1,520,000 ~ 1,650,000
Home economics	¥ 1,250,145	¥ 1,500,000 ~ 1,620,000
Literature / Pedagogy	¥ 1,173,433	¥ 1,400,000 ~ 1,520,000
Sociology and welfare science	¥ 1,149,000	¥ 1,380,000 ~ 1,490,000
Legal · Commerce · Economics	¥ 1,122,199	¥ 1,340,000 ~ 1,450,000
Theology / Buddhism studies	¥ 1,099,235	¥ 1,320,000 ~ 1,430,000

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology / JASSO (2018-2019 Student Guide to Japan)  
Professional College School Tuition : ACCESS LEAD Co., Ltd.

Besides these first-year payments, if you are going to live by your entrance examination fee at the time of application, travel expenses and staying expenses when you come to Japan from overseas, living near a professional university you enroll It will cost expenses for moving or moving in.

Some scholarships can not be used for these, so you may want to examine what when and how much you will spend in addition to what you pay to school and when and how much you can use the cost support system.

●Documents necessary for application of professional university

Like applicant qualifications, it is expected that the same document submission as university will be required as well. Required documents to be submitted vary by each school. If the school is decided, please be sure to confirm necessary documents by application guidelines, website, direct inquiries etc.

Documents generally required for university entrance examination are as follows. Documents that take time to publish and the time it takes for postings vary from region to region, so let's prepare with a margin.

- 1: Application for admission (designated by the school)
- 2: Certificate of graduation (prospective) of senior high school in your country
- 3: Transcript of academic records of your upper secondary school or final school

4: Letter of recommendation from the principal or faculty member of the senior high school

5: Japanese language ability or English proficiency certificate

6: Others (Documents concerning Guarantor etc.)

As a certificate of Japanese proficiency, the results of "TOEFL®", "TOEIC®", "IELTS", etc. as a certificate of English proficiency such as "EJU Examination for EJU" (JLPT) Submission is often required.

● Contents of Entrance Examination for professional universities

It is expected to be the same contents as university here.

Although it is also possible to take the same exam as a Japanese examinee in the case of a general university, there are cases where a special exam for international students is carried out. Also, the content of the exam varies from school to school, but in many cases, a combination of the following will be done.

1: Document examination (application documents)

2: Academic ability test (written examination of designated subjects)

3: Interview (direct or online)

4: Essay and Writing

5: Inspection concerning other abilities and aptitude etc.

6: University examination center exam

(3) There are schools that conduct a two-step selection method that only the successful applicants such as (4) document examination and (2) scholastic ability examination are carried out. In that case, since the examination date may span several days, if you apply from outside of Japan and take the examination in Japan, please prepare the exam schedule and content so that you can stay during the period including the second examination in advance Let's check well.

It is expected that professional universities will be more interested in learning motivation in the field because of their specialization in specific fields. Why did you decide to advance to that field, what kind of knowledge and technology you would like to learn after admission, what kind of new approach you would like to do in that field after graduation, etc. It is important to keep it organized.

● Professional college search using advanced seminars and websites

Japanese professional colleges need to decide the department or course desired at the time of application.

In particular, professional universities conduct "specialized research in specific fields", so from the earliest so that it is not different from the learning contents I thought, ... the field I would like to learn It is likely to be able to continue to compare whether the support system for international students is full such as what department or department has, what school to learn, Scholarship Program , presence of dormitory etc It is important to check whether or not.

When studying what kind of school there is, it is important, as well as consulting with the teacher of the school that you are going to and the person you know, but you can search the school by specifying the conditions on the website like " アクセス日本留学 " Let's participate in the " Schools Guidance for International Students " where you can talk with the person in charge of the professional college directly.

Then, if you find some schools you care about, you should take part in "Experience Enrollment" or "Open Campus" as much as possible and take a look at your own eyes. By actually going to school, you may see another appeal.

## 留学生のための「専門学校」進学基本情報(英)

### Information for entrance into a " Professional Training College " for international students

It is Basic information for foreign international students to advance to " Professional Training College ". Let's start preparing for Professional Training College education by roughly checking the characteristics of Japanese Professional Training College , main application conditions, entrance examination method, cost etc.

#### ● Features of " Professional Training College " in Japan

There are three types of Professional Training College in Japan: "National" established by the country, "public" established by local governments, etc., school corporation or "private" established by the corporation. Most Professional Training College Japan are private schools. The term of study is two years in principle, but in the case of a school that aims to acquire professional national qualifications such as medical technology and nursing, it will be three to four years.

Also, in the course where you can acquire the title of "advanced professional" to acquire advanced vocational skills, the term of study will be over 4 years.

Professional Training College is properly a higher-education institution called "vocational school specialty course" with the aim of nurturing the skills necessary for occupation or actual life, or improving cultural heritage. Specifically, we provide education to acquire qualifications and skills directly connected with occupations.

Each Professional Training College Japan is divided into eight areas, each of which is classified as follows.

Field	Academic details
Industrial field	Construction · Construction · Automobile · Machine · Robot · Electric · Game · Computer
Agriculture field	Agriculture · Landscaping · Flower business · Biotechnology · Biotechnology · Animal management
Medical field	Nursing · physical therapy · occupational therapy · rehabilitation · dental hygiene · clinical examination
Hygiene field	Nutrition · Cooking · Confection · Bakery · Barber · Beauty · Make · Esthetic · Nail
Education and social welfare fields	Nursing care welfare · social welfare · senior citizen · child care · early childhood education
Commercial practice area	Business · management · bookkeeping · accounting · accounting · trade · travel · sightseeing · hotel
Clothing / domestic affairs field	Fashion · Kimono · Knitting · Handicraft · Stylist
Culture / education field	Manga · Anime · Voice Actor · Music · Design · Photography · Interpreter · Pet

Although foreign students tend to relax the status of residence (visa) so that they can easily find employment in Japan after learning at a higher education institution in Japan, depending on the field, it corresponds to the occupation directly connected to learning. Some occupations have no status of residence yet.

When deciding to go to university, it is good to imagine how you want to acquire skills and knowledge in your home country or want to get a job in Japan or how to work after graduation.

#### ● Approved schools and unlicensed schools

When choosing a Professional Training College to take the exam, let's check whether the school is an accredited school ( Professional Training College ) or an unlicensed school.

The difference between accredited schools and unlicensed schools is whether they are approved by public authorities. Because unlicensed schools are not Japanese higher education institutions, we can not acquire the title of "professional" "advanced professional".

Professional Training College is a school that meets certain criteria determined by Japanese law and is approved by the prefectural governor, the Board of Education, and the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Therefore, it is also called "authorized school".

Also, the name " Professional Training College " can be named only by an accredited school. However, because " Professional Training College " is not necessarily a name that must be attached, even a Professional Training College may be the name of a school such as ○ ○ academy or ○ ○ gakuen.

Therefore, although the name is one of criteria for knowing whether it is an authorized school or not, please be careful as it can not be judged only by that.

As for the other differences, in the case of unlicensed schools, you can not use public scholarships, commuting regular school days, using student discounts, transferring to universities, entering graduate schools, etc.

However, because it is an accredited school, it is not a bad school because it is a good school, unlicensed school. There are schools that do high standards education even at unlicensed schools. As an advantage of being an unlicensed school, there is no restraint by the law concerning class hours, the number of instructors, achievements, school building etc, so we can prepare a free curriculum and learning environment.

### ● Professional Training College and professional college (professional junior college) · Difference from junior college

Professional Training College and professional colleges (specialized junior colleges) and junior colleges are very similar in that they conduct specialized education that emphasizes practicality, but the merits of Professional Training College are as follows I will.

#### 1: Flexible curriculum tailored to the times

For professional colleges and junior colleges whose installation standards are strictly set at the same level as universities, the attraction of Professional Training College is a flexible curriculum structure due to the high degree of freedom of institutions. It is relatively easy to change according to what the times demands, so you can acquire state-of-the-art technology and develop practical education.

#### 2: Educational environment to which immediate fighting skills

In the case of Professional Training College, specialized education and practical training account for most of the lessons. In addition, guidance is mainly engineers who are experienced in practice and active in active service. Therefore, in terms of learning immediate fight among various higher education institutions, there is nothing better than Professional Training College. A strong connection with each industry via a leader closer to the site is also attractive.

#### 3: Corporate collaboration by "professional practice specialized course"

In some departments at Professional Training College, there is a department that the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has accredited as a "vocational practice specialized course".

The vocational practice specialized course is not the name of the department, but the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology that certifies to existing departments. Departments that are accredited in professional practice specialized courses work in cooperation with companies, etc., as well as demonstrations and practical training, as well as training on teaching practice not only for students, school evaluation by companies and others. By being evaluated from the outside, always a

high level of education is practiced, and furthermore, from the viewpoint of the company side, we can do "training human resources wanted in the field". Please refer to one of the school choices as to whether there is a vocational practice specialized course.

**● Conditions necessary for enrolling in a Professional Training College**

One of the following conditions must be satisfied.

- 1: Those who completed a 12-year course in school education in a foreign country
- 2: Those who have passed the academic ability certification test equivalent to the completion of 12 years in a foreign country and have reached the age of 18
- 3: In Japan, those who have completed a foreign school designated as foreign high school equivalent and have reached 18 years of age
- 4: Hold the Baccalaureate qualification of International Baccalaureate, Abitur, France, or who have reached the age of 18, who satisfy the results individually determined by the school on the GCEA level test
- 5: Those who have completed the 12-year course of educational facilities accredited by international evaluation groups (WASC, CIS, ACSI) and have reached the age of 18
- 6: Those who passed the high school degree of graduation degree examination and reached 18 years of age
- 7: Those who have acknowledged that there is equal academic ability equal to or higher than those who graduated from high school by individual examination of entrance qualification at school, those who reached 18 years of age
- 8: Any person who meets any of the conditions for admission other than those stated in the School Education Law

In case of courses less than 12 years for ※ 1 ~ 3, and if you have not completed the designated course in a foreign country, it is necessary to further complete the specified preparatory curriculum or the training facility of the training facility etc You might.

**● Conditions for Professional Training College graduation and completion**

Those who graduated after satisfying the following conditions are awarded the title "professional" or "advanced professional".

	Expert	Advanced specialist
Working Duration	Over 2 years	Over 4 years
class time	Over 1,700 hours	Over 3,400 hours
Certificate completion	Evaluate grades by examination etc. and certify completion of course	
Curriculum formation	-	The curriculum is organized systematically
After completion	In the case of obtaining "specialist", admission to university is permitted	In the case of obtaining "advanced professional", qualification for admission to graduate school is admitted

In addition to the academic ability test and the graduation production, attendance days etc. tend to be emphasized.

**● Expenses for entering a Professional Training College**

The table below is the average amount of Japanese-language Professional Training College 's first-year deliveries (Japanese students).

The first year delivery amount is the expenses for entering the entrance including entrance fee, tuition fee, facility and facility fee etc, and the amount displayed here is the cost before applying scholarship etc. .

Professional Training College for each, various scholarships and Tuition , such as in Japan exemptions of (30% to about full amount of tuition) Tuition because there is a system to support the burden, for more information check the web site of each school or, aspiring of Professional Training College please contact the.

private	Industrial field	¥ 1,262,667
	Agriculture field	¥ 1,221,000
	Medical field	¥ 1,372,143
	Hygiene field	¥ 1,487,250
	Education and social welfare fields	¥ 1,159,500
	Commercial practice area	¥ 1,142,972
	Clothing / domestic affairs field	¥ 1,042,000
	Culture / education field	¥ 1,142,667

Source: MEXT / JASSO (2018-2019 Student Guide to Japan)

Apart from those first-year payments, there are entrance examination fees at the time of application, travel expenses and staying expenses when coming to Japan from overseas, moving if you live near a Professional Training College you enroll And expenses for moving in are required.

Some scholarships can not be used for these, so you may want to examine what when and how much you will spend in addition to what you can put in school, and when and how much you can use the cost support system.

In addition, schools that allow joint application with universities and junior colleges are increasing. Since you may be able to deliver enrollment procedures and enrollment fees after waiting for a university or junior college to announce the acceptance, be sure to check the due date of payment.

● Documents necessary for Professional Training College application

Required documents to be submitted vary by each school. If the school is decided, please be sure to confirm necessary documents by application guidelines, website, direct inquiries etc.

Documents generally required for many Professional Training College entrance examinations are as follows. Documents that take time to publish and the time it takes for postings vary from region to region, so let's prepare with a margin.

- 1: Application for admission (designated by the school)
- 2: Certificate of graduation (prospective) of senior high school in your country
- 3: Transcript of the transcript of the final school in your country
- 4: Japanese Language Institution Attendance Rate / Transcripts (in the case of living in Japan)
- 5: Japanese Language Proficiency Certificate (in case of living abroad)

There is a tendency toward tolerance of Japanese language ability compared to other higher education institutions.

There are many Professional Training College that have the academic ability of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) N2 (2nd grade) or more as conditions for filing applications, but some schools offer Japanese language support after enrolling even if they are N3 or less at the time of filing. If you



are concerned about Japanese language ability, you may want to try searching for a school that is actively supporting such support.

There are many uses of AO entrance examinations and recommendation entrance examinations as characteristics of entrance examination of a Professional Training College . In the case of the AO entrance examination, participation in the open campus or the entrance examination should participate beforehand because advance participation in the open campus and the entrance examination is sometimes considered as the condition of the application (entrance examination entry).

#### ● Contents of Entrance Examination at Professional Training College

Although it is also possible to take the same exam as Japanese examinees, there are cases where special exams for international students are carried out. Also, the content of the exam varies from school to school, but in many cases, a combination of the following will be done.

- 1: Document examination (application documents)
- 2: Achievement test
- 3: Interview
- 4: Writing
- 5: Aptitude test
- 6: Practical examination
- 7: Japanese Language Test

Every examination tends to be judged mainly about 'purpose consciousness', 'Japanese language ability and academic ability to be able to go about the class after enrollment' and 'motivation to study'.

#### ● Search for Professional Training College that utilize educational seminars and websites

Japanese Professional Training College need to decide the department or course desired at the time of application. Especially, the Professional Training College will learn specialized to the contents of the department and course, so that it is different from the learning content I thought ... .. so that I do not want to learn earlier from the field I would like to learn Compare whether the support system for international students is full, such as the department and course, what school to go to, what Scholarship Program and whether or not there is a dormitory, whether it is likely to be able to continue through It is important to investigate whether or not.

When studying what kind of school there is, it is important, as well as consulting with the teacher of the school that you are going to and the person you know, but you can search the school by specifying the conditions on the website like " アクセス日本留学 " Let's participate in the " Schools Guidance for International Students " where you can talk with the staff of the Professional Training College directly.

Then, if you find some schools you care about, you should take part in "Experience Enrollment" or "Open Campus" as much as possible and take a look at your own eyes. By actually going to school, you may see another appeal.

Every examination tends to be judged mainly about 'purpose consciousness', 'Japanese language ability and academic ability to be able to go about the class after enrollment' and 'motivation to study'.

「日本留学試験(EJU)」を受験する前に知っておきたいこと(英)

**Things to know before taking the EJU**

The Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) is a test conducted by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) to measure the Japanese language proficiency and basic scholastic ability (science, general subjects, and mathematics) of those who wish to study in Japanese schools. Many schools in Japan use EJU to test for international students to enter school. In addition, it is also used as a guide to Japanese language skills necessary for understanding classes after enrollment, and to select those who will receive scholarships.

● **Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (2025)**

**Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (1st)**

Application period: February 10th to March 6th

Examination date: June 15th

Results announcement date: July 23th (scheduled)

**Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (2nd)**

Application period: July 7th to July 31th

Examination date: November 9th

Results announcement date: December 17th (scheduled)

\*If taking the exam in Japan

● **Schools using the EJU**

More than half of Japanese universities use EJU scores to enter schools.

In national universities, almost all schools use it. Most Professional Training College also refer to the results of the EJU or JLPT for Japanese language proficiency.

Number of schools using the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) (as of February 2022)

	National	public	private	total
University	79	56	345	479
Junior college	-	9	94	103
Graduate School	7	14	53	74
College of Professional Training College	51	0	0	51
Professional Training College	0	2	190	192

※ Study by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

● **Subjects and content**

**Question Subject**

You can take the exam by selecting 1 to 3 subjects from 4 subjects of "Japanese" and "Comprehensive subjects", "Mathematics" and "Science" which measure basic academic ability.

"Comprehensive subjects", "Mathematics" and "Science" are based on the Japanese high school curriculum guidelines.

It is not possible to select both "General Course" and "Science" at the same time. Different schools,

departments, and courses use different subjects for exams to enter school. So be sure to check the subjects that the school you want to enroll have designated before taking the EJU exam.

Test subject		Questionnaire
Japanese		Japanese
Basic academic ability	General subject	Japanese Or English (Choice)
	Mathematics	
	Science	

### <Japanese>

We will measure Japanese ability (Academic · Japanese) that can respond to studies at universities in Japan.

[Question content] The questions consist of three areas: writing, reading comprehension, and listening comprehension/listening and reading comprehension. Time and scoring are “Description (writing problem)” 30 minutes (50 points), “Reading comprehension (reading and understanding problems)” 40 minutes (200 points), and “Listening and listening comprehension (listening and understanding problems)” 55 Minutes (200 points) give a total of 400 points.

"Writing questions" selects one of two or more themes and answers the question with the specified number of characters. Reading comprehension, listening comprehension, and listening comprehension questions are all in the form of mark sheets.

"Reading Comprehension Questions" is written in Japanese with answers to be chosen as writing questions.

Listening comprehension questions answer questions that are spoken while watching what is written in the book on which the questions are written. In listening, all questions and answers are spoken.

### <Comprehensive subjects>

Measures basic academic skills in humanities in 80 minutes (out of 200 points).

[Contents] This is a comprehensive course combining "Citizenship", "Geography", and "History" studied in Japanese high schools. Citizens are subjects related to politics, economy, and society in general.

### <Math>

Measure your basic math skills in 80 minutes (out of 200 points).

[Contents] Either “Course 1” (basic, Basic) for science departments that do not require much math or mathematics, or “Course 2” (advanced, advanced) for undergraduates that require high math Choose

### <Science>

In 80 minutes (out of 200 points), you measure the basic academic ability of science (physics, chemistry, biology) required for studying at the Faculty of Science.

【Content of questions】 Take 2 exams from 3 subjects of physics, chemistry and biology.

Other than the Japanese test, you can choose the language you want to take from Japanese and English. However, some schools only allow Japanese language examinations to be applied. Therefore, be sure to check the exam requirements of the school you want (the one that describes what is important when you take the Entrance Examination at a university or Professional Training College).

Examination questions from 2010 are published on the EJU website. Other exam questions can be purchased at major bookstores in Japan. Be prepared for the exam.

\* Learning at higher education institutions is roughly divided into humanities and sciences. New disciplines tailored to the general discipline and current society require learning that goes beyond the boundaries of the humanities and sciences. When taking the EJU, check the subjects specified by the school you want to go to.

Liberal arts: academic lineage that mainly studies human activities such as law school, sociology department, international relations department

Science: A scholarly system that mainly studies the natural world as a faculty of engineering, science, faculty of medicine and dentistry

● **Method of test measures**

**1: Apply for the Japanese Language School's "EJU Preparation Course"**

Many Japanese language schools are preparing for the EJU. Some schools have only EJU preparation courses, while others have EJU preparation courses for university entrance exams. Find out if there is a course you want.

**2: Buy a question book**

There are many books about EJU sold in large bookstores and online shopping. Books are divided for each subject, and you can buy them for around 2,000 yen per book. You may find some sample pages on the web, so use the sample pages as a reference to find the ones that are right for you.

**3: Take a practice test**

We recommend that you take the "mock test" assuming the actual production by the day of the test. It is also very important to understand the time used to solve the problem and the feeling of the place on the day of the test.

You can choose any method, but when you study, do not make sure that the answer is correct, but rather check why you made the mistake and make sure It is important to understand. Don't leave problems you don't understand.

● **Implementation overview and flow**

Held twice a year. The first is in June and the second is in November.

	1st	Part 2
application	February to March	July
Receipt of an admission ticket	May	October
test day	June	November
Acceptance notice receipt	July	December

**Test location**

It is implemented in 17 cities in Japan and 17 cities overseas. (As of September 2025)

<Japan>

Hokkaido, Miyagi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Ishikawa Prefecture (or Fukui Prefecture), Shizuoka Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture, Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, Hyogo Prefecture, Okayama Prefecture (or Hiroshima Prefecture) , Kochi Prefecture, Fukuoka Prefecture, Okinawa Prefecture

<overseas>

India (New Delhi), Indonesia (Jakarta, Surabaya), South Korea (Seoul, Busan), Singapore, Sri Lanka (Colombo), Thailand (Bangkok, Chiang Mai), Taiwan (Taipei), Philippines (Manila), Vietnam (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City), Hong Kong, Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Myanmar (Yangon), Mongolia (Ulaanbaatar)

### **application**

"Application" means applying for the exam. You can choose from two types: "online application" and "postal application". The application period is set at least three months before the examination date. Remember to apply and pay for the exam. Please note that the application method and exam fee that can be selected differ depending on the location.

### **Receipt of admission ticket**

Regardless of the application method (when taking an examination in Japan), an admission ticket will be sent to the Street address where you applied by simple registered mail. Get it directly from the delivery person.

### **Receipt of grade report**

Regardless of the application method, you will receive a "Result Report" at the Street address you applied for by registered mail. If you submit your application online, you can check your grade online. Your grades will be helpful when choosing your preferred school.

When you take the exam to enter school, this grade will be provided directly to the university or Professional Training College by the JASSO, which is taking the EJU exam.

Each schedule varies depending on the venue and year. Be sure to check the guidelines (the ones that describe important things about the exam). It takes about 5 months to apply, take the exam, and receive a grade report. Be sure to check your schedule to make sure you are ready for the exam you want to take.

### **● Examination costs**

The exam fees for 2025 are as follows. Be sure to check the new implementation guidelines and contact the implementing agency.

#### **<Japan>**

(1 subject only) 10,000 yen (tax included) / (2 or more subjects) 18,000 yen (tax included)

#### **<overseas>**

- Indian rupee 1,300
- Indonesia 110,000 rupiah
- Korea (1 subject only) 50,000 won / (2 or more subjects) 80,000 won
- Singapore 65 SGD
- Sri Lanka 1,850 Sri Lankan rupees
- Thailand 400 baht
- Taiwan (1 subject only) TWD 1,500 / (2 or more subjects) 2,000 TWD
- Philippines 750 pesos
- Vietnam 275,000 dong
- Hong Kong (1 subject only) HK \$ 500 / (2 or more subjects) 950 HKD
- Malaysia RM 90
- Myanmar 20 USD
- Mongolia 50,000 Tugrik

- **Effective period of grades and usage**

The EJU scores are valid for the previous four exams (two years). There is no limit to the number of attempts. If there are multiple grades that can be used for the entrance exam, choose which grade to give to school. Please send the exam number to the school where you want to enroll. The EJU grades received with the issued exam number will be provided by JASSO to the school of your choice.

Different schools have different exam deadlines. Some schools can use all four tests so far, while others can only accept grades for the past one year, so be sure to check with your preferred school.

- **Admission before school before school**

Some schools have an "Entrance to school admission system" that uses the EJU. This system allows you to apply from the country or region where you live before you come to Japan and receive test results for admission.

You do not need to go to Japan at least once before you enter because you will take the EJU in your own country, and the results of the examination will be determined by documentary examination such as the grade and high school grade. Some schools do their own exams in that location, besides document screening.

Schools that use the EJU to implement the "Permission to enroll before arrival" can be found on the JASSO website. In addition, some schools have announced the criteria for passing admission before arrival in Japan. Please refer to each school for more information on the EJU score as a guide only.

- **Reservation system for international student acceptance promotion program (Excellent Examination Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students)**

You can apply for a scholarship reservation when applying for the EJU. You need to have a good grade in EJU. This system is for privately funded international students who are newly enrolled as regular students at Japanese universities (undergraduate schools), junior colleges, colleges of Professional Training College(3rd year or above) or Professional Training College.

Under this system, students who have received a scholarship award will be enrolled as regular students within the specified period. You can receive scholarships (scholarships) through regular procedures through your school.

The EJU exam is a very important exam for international students to take a Japanese school. If you take the exam more than once, you will be able to choose the one you think is best during the period. Do your best every day to get a better score than the second one. Also, knowing your score in advance will help you to select your desired school. If you have room, take the exam twice or more.



「日本語能力試験 (JLPT)」を受験する前に知っておきたいこと(英)

**Things to know before taking the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT)**

The Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) is an examination that measures and certifies the Japanese language proficiency of non-native Japanese, which is jointly conducted by the Japan International Education Support Association (JEES) and the Japan Foundation.

● **Japanese Language Proficiency Test in 2025 (Reiwa 7)**

**Japanese Language Proficiency Test (1st)**

Application period: March 18th to April 8th

Exam date: July 6th

Results announcement date: mid-September

**Japanese Language Proficiency Test (2nd)**

Application period: August 18th to September 8th

Exam date: December 7th

Results announcement date: mid-February

● **About the December 2022 exam**

The application period for the December 2020 exam has already ended, and the exam admission ticket is scheduled to be sent in mid-November.

**Evaluation criteria**

There are five levels in the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT). N1 is the most difficult, N5 is the easiest level.

**N1**

I can understand Japanese used in a wide range of situations

**N2**

In addition to understanding Japanese used in daily scenes, we can understand Japanese to a certain extent in a wider range of scenes

**N3**

Can understand Japanese to be used in daily scene to a certain extent

**N4**

I can understand basic Japanese

**N5**

Can understand basic Japanese to some extent

● **Question contents**

All answers are done by mark sheet method. Since the content of the exam is different at all levels from N1 to N5, please carefully decide which level you will take the examination with reference to the exercises of the official website and the opinions of the teachers who are going now.

level	Test subject	
N1	Language knowledge (letters / vocabulary / grammar) / reading comprehension (110 minutes)	Comprehension(55 minutes)

N2	Language knowledge (letters / vocabulary / grammar) / reading comprehension (105 minutes)	Comprehension(50 minutes)
N3	Language knowledge (letters / vocabulary) (30 minutes) / linguistic knowledge (grammar) / reading comprehension (70 minutes)	Comprehension(40 minutes)
N4	Language knowledge (letters/vocabulary) (25 minutes)/Language knowledge (grammar)/Reading (55 minutes)	Comprehension(35 minutes)
N5	Language knowledge (letters/vocabulary) (20 minutes)/Language knowledge (grammar)/Reading (40 minutes)	Comprehension(Half an hour)

\*From the December 2022 exam, the exam time for N1 "Listening Comprehension" has changed.

In the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT), pass / fail judgment is made with two points, a total score and a reference point for each examination subject.

There are acceptance points and reference points for each level from N 1 to N 5. In order to pass each level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT), it is necessary that the total score is over the passing score and that language knowledge / · It is necessary for both the score of each subject of listening to be over the reference point.

Regardless of how high the overall score is, if there is even one subject not exceeding the reference point, it will be rejected. Let's take a firm countermeasure so that one of linguistic knowledge, reading comprehension and listening comprehension does not become a weak field.

● **Implementation timing**

It is conducted twice every year, and the first round will be held in July and the second will be held in December.

	Part 1	Part 2
A question	Late March - late April	Late August to late September
Receipt of an admission ticket	June	November
test day	July	December
Acceptance notice receipt	September	January February

Notes

\* Application for taking an exam is by registering / applying "MyJLPT" from the website of the Japan International Education Association Association and paying the exam fee and filling in the necessary information on the examination information (application form) obtained at the bookstore etc · Entry fee Payment, there is a way to mail it to the reception center.

※ If you apply at the website, you can check the admission ticket and the academic notice on the "MyJLPT" screen. If you apply by post, you will be sent an admission ticket to the registered Street address . In the case of mailing the academic report, it costs additional fee.

Each schedule varies depending on the place of implementation and year. Be sure to check the implementation guidelines. It takes about five months to receive grades from the application. Let's carefully check the schedule as to whether you will be in time for your desired school exam.

● **Location**

In addition to all prefectures in Japan, it will be implemented in 92 countries and regions (scheduled for 2022). Depending on the country/region, only the 1st and 2nd exams may be conducted. For details, please contact the implementing agency in each country/region.

The countries/regions scheduled for implementation in 2022 are as follows (as of September 2022).

**<Domestic>**

47 prefectures

**<Overseas>**

East Asia (Korea, China, Mongolia, Taiwan)

Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Cambodia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Brunei, Vietnam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos)

South Asia (India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Boudin, Maldives)

Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Marshall Islands)

North America (Canada, USA)

Latin America (Costa Rica, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador, El Salvador, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Paraguay, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia)

Western Europe (Ireland, Italy, UK, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, France, Belgium, Portugal)

Eastern Europe (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Slovenia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Czech Republic, Turkmenistan, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Romania)

Middle East (Israel, Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey)

North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco)

Africa (Ghana, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Benin, Madagascar, South Africa)

● **Testing fee**

The test fee is 7,500 yen (including tax) for all domestic examinations. (As of September 2022)

Please contact the executing agency of each country / region for exam fees abroad.

● **Effective period of grades and usage**

There is no expiration date for the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) certification. The results of past exams will not be invalidated, but some schools may set deadlines for exams that can be used, so please check the expiration date individually in the exam guidelines. The place to apply for the issuance of the transcript depends on where you took the test. For those who took the test in Japan, the "MyJLPT" screen registered on the website. Apply from your transcript application ID.

For those who took the exam overseas, please contact the Japan Foundation or the implementation period of the examination place.

A transcript issuance fee of 1,000 yen per copy will be charged. Also, when sending overseas, 1,000 yen is required as an international express delivery (EMS) fee.

It takes time to issue and receive transcripts. Consider the deadline for submission to the school and let me apply with a margin to the schedule.

● **Addition to advanced personnel point system**

Since 2012, we are promoting acceptance by setting foreign researchers who are expected to innovate and develop professionally and technologically in Japan from "advanced foreign talent" in Japan. Points of various capability items such as research results and qualifications are pointed out, and if it exceeds 70 points in total, it will be certified as an advanced foreign talent and receive preferential treatment for immigration control. The Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) also applies to this item, and 15 points are accepted for N1 and 10 points for N2 candidates are added.

● **To take the national exam**

In order for a license holder such as a doctor acquired in a country other than Japan to take a national exam such as a doctor in Japan, it is necessary to certify the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) N1.

Other national exams for which the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) N1 certification is entitled examination are as follows.

Dentist, nurse, pharmacist, public health nurse, midwife, medical radiology technician, dental hygienist, dental technician, clinical laboratory technician, physical therapist, occupational therapist, vision trainer, clinical engineer, prosthetic knee , Emergency care physician, speech hearing aid, veterinarian  
For details, please check the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare website.

In addition, N1 certification is also required for those who have graduated from overseas nurse training schools and want to take the Japanese assistant nurse examination.

The Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) is highly likely to become important not only for examining Japanese higher education institutions but also for living in Japan after graduation. Since we do not conduct tests only twice a year, it is important which level of exam is taken.

