



Learning in Quebec

QLWG
Individual Life Skills
Unit 27

QLWG Skills for Life

Acknowledgements

Published by: Quebec Literacy Working Group:

Central Québec School Board:	Patti L. Moore
Eastern Shores School Board:	Debrah Adams
Eastern Townships School Board:	Ilze Epnors
English Montreal School Board:	Mario Pasteris and Mary Gouskos
Kativik School Board:	Carmelle Castonguay
Lester B. Pearson School Board:	Denise Llewellyn
Littoral School Board:	David Roberts
New Frontiers School Board:	Maria Gudzio
Riverside School Board:	Linda Martin
Sir Wilfrid Laurier School Board:	Darlene Brown
Western Québec School Board:	Warren Halligan

Project Coordinator:

Patti L. Moore

Author:

Vicki-Ann Huegli

Project Supervisor:

PROCEDE (Provincial Organization of Continuing Education Directors – English)

Proofreading:

Vérification Anglaise: Karen Ingalls

Cover Design:

Creative Solutions Créatives: Vilnis Epnors

Additional Expertise:

Teachers, Tutors, Students and Local Animators from the following groups who field-tested the units:

Central Québec School Board	Littoral School Board
Chateauguay Valley Literacy Council	Lester B. Pearson School Board
Eastern Shores School Board	New Frontiers School Board
Eastern Townships School Board	Quebec City Reading Council
English Montreal School Board	Riverside School Board
Gaspésie Literacy Council	Sir Wilfrid Laurier School Board
Kativik School Board	South Shore Reading Council
Laurentian Literacy Council	Western Quebec Literacy Council
The Learning Exchange	Western Québec School Board
Literacy in Action	Yamaska Literacy Council
Literacy Unlimited	

ISBN Number: 978-0-9812349-0-8

© Copyright **QLWG Skills for Life Series, 2008**

QLWG Skills for Life Series

THEMATIC UNITS

Competency-based learning meets the needs of all learners. It is important to keep in mind, however, that all learners are different. In order to address the needs and interests of all learners, units have been divided by *Essential Life Skills* and *Individual Life Skills*.

Essential Life Skills are important for everyone, while *Individual Life Skills* address the needs and interests of different learners. Once learners have completed the “Essential” units, they may choose a unit that is applicable to their interests and lifestyle.

Essential Life Skills Units	Individual Life Skills Units
1. Orientation Unit 2. Around the Home 3. My Community 4. Being a Canadian Citizen 5. What’s for Dinner? 6. Managing My Money 7. Smart Shopping 8. My Health 9. All About Me 10. Communication Skills 11. Living in Quebec 12. Strategies for Reading 13. Strategies for Writing 14. Strategies for Grammar 15. Strategies for Numbers 1: Understanding Numbers 16. Strategies for Numbers 2: Adding & Subtracting 17. Strategies for Numbers 3: Multiplying, Dividing & Fractions	18. My Hobbies and Leisure Time 19. Employment Skills 20. On the Job 21. My Family 22. Entertainment (music and film) 23. Fitness and the Great Outdoors 24. Getting Around (travel and transportation) 25. Career Exploration 26. Getting My Driver’s Licence 27. Learning in Quebec 28. Living Green 29. Handling Legal Concerns 30. The Retirement Years

QLWG *Skills for Life Series*

Learning in Quebec

Unit # 27

Table of Contents

	page
WELCOME LEARNER!.....	(i)
Introduction.....	1
What I Already Know	2
Education Words.....	3
The Purpose of Education.....	6
Why We Value Education	7
The Education System in Canada	8
Education in Quebec	10
School Search.....	13
How are you doing?	18
Learning Throughout Life (article).....	20
Setting Educational Goals.....	22
Applying to School	26
Recreational Classes	28
Learning and Me	32
What I Know Now	35
Learning in Quebec: Learning Checklist	37
Sample Application Form (filled in).....	39
Sample Application Form (blank)	40

WELCOME LEARNER!

This workbook is meant to help you develop important life skills. As you work on different activities, try to see the purpose in what you are doing, stay motivated and enjoy!

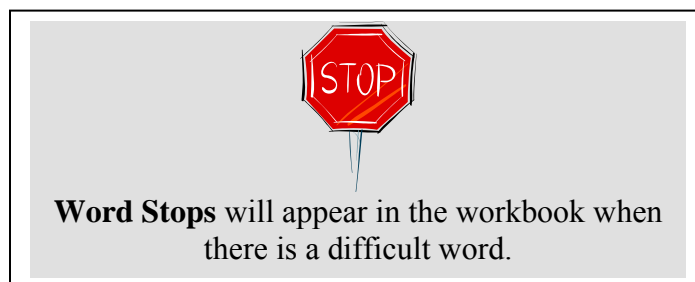
Things to Look for:

Checkpoints

You will finish every unit of study with a Checkpoint (in blue). Once you have completed the Checkpoint questionnaire, you will send this document to your distance education tutor. Make sure you fill in the **date, your name, your phone number** and the **distance education tutor's name** on the cover of this document.

Word Stops

Word Stops will explain more difficult words. Look for words in bold print (example: **bold**). A **Word Stop** will follow to tell you what that word means.



If you do not understand, follow these steps:

1. Look at titles and pictures. Do they tell you anything?
2. Try to find the general meaning.
3. Look for Word Stops.
4. Use a dictionary.
5. If you still do not understand, contact your distance education tutor.

Before you contact your distance education tutor:

1. Prepare your questions. What do you want to ask?
2. Give the page number and section title to your tutor so they know where you are.



“Act the part; walk and talk exactly as if you were already the person you want to be.”

~Brian Tracy

Learning in Quebec

“Education is for improving the lives of others and for leaving your community and world better than you found it.” ~Marian Wright Edelman



Introduction:

Education is an important part of the Quebec way-of-life. The education system in Quebec includes a variety of schools for learners with different needs. Education standards are high in Quebec, like the rest of Canada. This unit will make clear how education works in Canada and in Quebec.

In this unit, you will:

- review education words.
- consider the purpose of education.
- learn about education in Canada.
- learn about education in Quebec.
- find out about an educational program that interests you.
- set educational goals.
- practice applying to a school.
- find out about recreational classes offered in your community.

Education Words:

Words appear in **alphabetical** order.

The following is a list of education words that apply to Canadian schools. Take your time to review this list to prepare for the rest of the unit.



1. **bachelor:** The first degree awarded at a university.
2. **career college:** A private, post-secondary school that offers certificates and diplomas. (See “p” for the meaning of post-secondary.)
3. **Cégep:** A public college in Quebec that offers diplomas and/or pre-university training. The word Cégep is the short form of the French title which means “College of General and Vocational Education”.
4. **certificate:** An official document that proves educational success.
5. **college:** A public post-secondary school that offers certificate and diploma programs. While colleges are publicly funded, students must still pay some tuition fees.



WORD STOP

1. **alphabetical** (al-fuh-bet-ik-ul): in the order of the alphabet (A to Z)

6. **continuing education:** Programs for adults who want to build upon their skills or develop new ones. Certificates are usually awarded for completing a continuing education program.



7. **degree:** Official recognition awarded by a university or college upon completion of a period of study and/or research.

8. **diploma:** A certificate given by a high school, college, university or professional organization that proves educational success.

9. **distance education:** A teaching and learning experience where the student does not have to be in a classroom with a teacher.

10. **doctorate or PhD:** Highest degree given at a university.

11. **kindergarten (or pre-school):** Children (ages four to five) go to kindergarten. This is where they start their formal education.

12. **language school:** A private school that teaches students a second language.

13. **master or master's:** Students may enter a master's program only after completing a bachelor's degree.



14. **nursery school:** A cross between a daycare and kindergarten. Children in nursery schools play and learn basic things about colours, letters and numbers.
15. **post-secondary:** Education *after* secondary school (or high school).
16. **primary (or elementary) school:** After kindergarten, students must start elementary school, which runs from grade 1 to grade 6.
17. **private school:** A school that is funded privately (usually by charging tuition fees).
18. **public school:** A school that is funded by the government.
19. **secondary school (or high school):** A public or private school for students between the ages of 12 – 18. Students receive a diploma when they finish secondary school.
20. **tuition:** A sum charged for studying at a school.
21. **university:** A post-secondary school with degree programs, like bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees. Most universities in Canada are publicly funded, but students must still pay some tuition fees.
22. **university college:** A public post-secondary school that offers both university degrees and college diploma programs.

"Education is not the answer to the question.
Education is the means to the answer to all questions."

~ William Allin

The Purpose of Education

REFLECTION:

Reflect on the purpose and effects of education to answer the following questions.

1. What does education do for a person?

2. What does education do for society?

3. Do you think it is important to promote education in Quebec? Why or why not?

Why We Value Education


Education is valued in Canadian society for many reasons. Look at the list below and then add two more things that education does for a person or for society.

1. Education helps a person have the job and lifestyle they wish.
2. Education helps Canadian citizens to be free thinkers, which is important in a **democratic** nation.
3. Education helps our society to move forward. It ensures that people have jobs that support the Canadian **economy**.



4. _____

5. _____



WORD STOP

1. **democratic** (dem-oh-cratt-ik): having free and equal participation in a country's decision-making.
2. **economy** (uh-kon-oh-mee): the handling of the resources of a community or country.

The Education System in Canada

In Canada, there are ten provinces and three territories. While each has their own way of handling education, there are some common elements in Canadian education.

In each province, you can expect to find:

1. A provincial Ministry of Education
2. School boards (divided by school district)
3. Individual schools

The ministries of education oversee the school boards. School boards oversee individual schools in their district. Both public and private schools must work within the standards for education set by the Ministry of Education.

Other Similarities:

- Most children attend publicly-funded schools which are overseen by a ministry.
- Some children are taught at home by parents or tutors. The Ministry sets the guidelines for these “home-schooled” children.



Education Across Canada

Level	Description
<p>Primary (or Elementary) Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In general, Canadian children go to kindergarten for one or two years at the age of four or five. All children will then begin elementary school (grades one through six). ➤ The school year usually runs from September to June.
<p>Secondary Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Once a student has completed six years of elementary school, they go on to secondary school. Depending on the province, secondary school ends with grade eleven or twelve. ➤ In Quebec, we count the grades as "secondary one, two, three, four and five". ➤ The school year usually runs from September to June.
<p>Post-Secondary Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ After high school, students can go to university or college. ➤ In Quebec, students can go to a Cégep. ➤ A school session usually lasts 15 weeks.
<p>Private Colleges or Language Schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adults may attend private colleges or language schools at any point in their lives. ➤ Tuition fees vary. ➤ Session length varies.

Education in Quebec

The Quebec education system is run by the *Ministère de l'Éducation, loisir et sport du Québec* (the Ministry of Education, Leisure and Sports of Quebec). There are several important differences in the Quebec education system than those in the other provinces. In this section, you will find out about these differences.



Elementary (or Primary) Education:



The first twelve years of education are a lot like those in the rest of Canada. After kindergarten, children go to elementary (or primary) school from grades one to six.

Secondary Education:



Secondary School in Quebec has five grades. It begins with Secondary One and ends with Secondary Five. Students who complete Secondary Five receive the governmental diploma in secondary education.



"There is no greater crime than to stand between a man and his development."

~Henry Ward Beecher

Languages in Quebec Schools:

In 1977, the government of Quebec made a charter to protect French in the province. Under the charter, all students in Quebec must go to French-language schools. Only children with the following backgrounds can go to public English-language schools:

1. Children who have done most of their elementary or secondary studies in English anywhere in Canada.
2. Children who have a parent whose elementary studies were in English anywhere in Canada.
3. Children (of Canadian citizens) whose brother or sister did or is doing his or her elementary or secondary studies in English anywhere in Canada.

Private Schools:

Quebec has the highest number of children who go to private schools in North America. Tuition fees are lower than in other areas because the government of Quebec gives funds to the private schools that meet their standards.

Most private schools are secondary schools. Private secondary schools usually select students by having them do exams and by reviewing their primary school records.



"It takes a village to raise a child."

~African Proverb

Cégeps:

After secondary school, many students go to Cégep. Quebec has both public and private Cégeps. Students who go to Cégeps can take **vocational** or pre-university courses. The term of study at Cégep is usually two years for a pre-university program and three years for a vocational diploma.



WORD STOP

1. **vocational** (voh-kay-shun-ul): education that provides skills for a particular job or career

Universities:

Most university bachelor degrees in Quebec are three years in length for students who have a Cégep diploma. Universities in Quebec are a lot like those in the rest of Canada. Most are private, but the government has several universities (called the *Université du Québec*) in some Quebec cities.

The province of Quebec helps to fund university education. In fact, Quebec is known for its low tuition fees. Despite this, tuition fees are not the same for everybody. There are three levels of tuition:

1. Quebec residents pay the lowest level of tuition.
2. Canadian residents from other provinces pay tuition that is at the Canadian average.
3. Students from other countries pay the highest level of tuition.

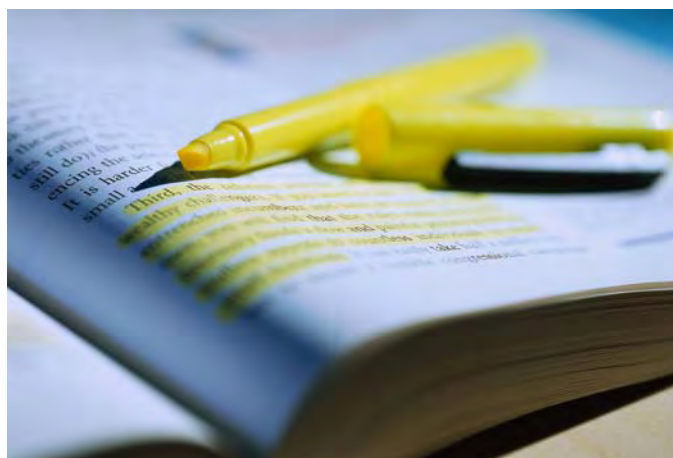
School Search

ACTIVITY (Part 1):

Find the names and contact information of the schools nearest to you.

STEP 1:

Review the chart on the next page to see what you have to do.



STEP 2:

Find information on the schools (of different levels) that are nearest to you. If you do not have all the types of schools in your area, you will have to look in nearby towns or cities. You can find out about schools by:

- Looking in the Yellow Pages™ (under “schools” or “colleges”).
- Checking online.
- Going to the library.
- Asking around.

STEP 3:

Fill in the chart on the next page.

REFLECTION:

This activity will help you to know your area a little better. You will have this information if you (or someone you know) plan to take courses.

“The main part of intellectual education is not the acquisition of facts but learning how to make facts live.”

~Oliver Wendell Holmes

The Schools Nearest to Me

Find the name and location of the nearest school to you. Look in the right-hand column to see what type of school you need to find.

Type of School	Name of the nearest school to me	Contact Information (address and telephone number of this school)
Kindergarten School		
Primary School		
Secondary School		
Cégep		
University		
Language School		
Other: <i>(If you found a different type of school while searching.)</i>		

ACTIVITY (Part 2):

Find specific details about one of the schools near you.

STEP 1:

Review the chart with the names of schools nearest to you. Choose one school that you would like to learn more about.

STEP 2:

Review the questionnaire on the next page to see what you need to find out about the school you selected.

STEP 3:

Do some research to find out more about the school you selected. To find this information, you can do any of the following:

- Call the school and ask them to send you some information.
- Find the school online.
- Visit your local library to see if they have information on schools in the area.

STEP 4:

Complete the “My School Research” questionnaire on the next page.

PURPOSE:

Knowing how to find details about schools is a skill that will help you pursue future educational goals.



My School Research

Find the information about the school and write your answers in the “Answer” column below.

Question	Answer
What is the name of the school?	
What type of school is it?	
What level of education is offered at this school?	
What programs of study are offered at this school?	
What certificates, diplomas or degrees can you get at this school?	
How much is tuition for a course at this school?	
What is your general feeling of the school?	

REFLECTION:

1. Why did you want to find out about the school you researched?

2. Were you surprised by what you learned about this school? Why or why not?

3. How did you find the information about this school?

4. What would you most like to study at this school? Explain.

How are you doing?



Complete the questionnaire to keep track of your learning.

1. Have you completed all reading and activities to this point? (*Circle your answer.*)

Yes

No

2. If you answered “No”, explain what you did not complete and why.

3. What was easy and why?

4. What was difficult and why?

5. General comments. (*Do you have any comments on the work that you have done?*)

Daily Times

Learning Throughout Life

by Victoria Wolfe



Alvin Toffler has described the illiterate of the 21st century as someone “who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn.” But what does it really mean to learn? And why is it so important anyway?

Most of us think desks in a row and dusty chalkboards when we think about learning. We associate learning with memories (good or bad) of our days in the classroom. But learning is so much more.

According to Karla O’Conner, a high school teacher, “learning can never be unlearned”. She explains, “When we truly learn something, it stays with us for ever”. O’Conner’s experiences in the classroom have taught her that learning is not limited to the classroom. “I have observed that true learning, wherever it takes place, expands the mind. And once the mind is expanded, it can never go back. That’s the beauty of learning.”

Shayla Hughes, a single mother of three has her own special view of learning – one that everyone can appreciate: “I remember the first day I learned to tie my shoe laces. I like to think about this memory when I am learning something new. It reminds me that when something is truly learned, it is never forgotten. I take it with me wherever I go. I will never forget how to tie my shoes!”

While a great deal of learning can take place in the classroom, it is not limited to such a setting. It can take place anywhere and at anytime. The only thing a person needs in order to learn is the desire and will to do so.

So what happens after we learn something? “Well, ideally we will use what we learn as a building block for future learning,” says O’Conner. According to studies, learning enables us to better function in the world around us. It gives us new abilities and new confidence. With such skills, we can move forward and take on new challenges.

The great thing is that there are many ways to take on new learning challenges. If you prefer usual ways of learning, for example, you can register for a course or program of study. Nowadays, you can even learn at home through distance education courses. If you want to try something that will inspire your creative side, you can enroll in a music, cooking, oil-painting, sculpting, or even a dancing class! Or, if you prefer, you can merely pick up a book and start learning. The point is that you *learn*, which is a gift that will follow you wherever you go.



REFLECTING ON READING:

1. What did you learn from this article?

2. According to Karla O’Conner, what is “true learning”?

3. Where is the best place for a person to learn?

4. Do you think it’s important to always learn? Why or why not?

5. Make a list of five new or difficult words in this article.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Setting Educational Goals

Setting educational goals is the first step a person makes towards educational success. Writing your goals down will help you to know where you want to go and how you're going to get there.

ACTIVITY:

Make a list of your educational goals.

STEP 1:

Review what you know about education and learning in Quebec.



STEP 2:

Think about what you want to happen with your education in the future. Remember, learning should be a life-long process. Set goals for your immediate future as well as the distant future.

STEP 3:

Set educational goals for your future and consider how you will reach those goals.

STEP 4:

Complete the charts on the next two pages with your goals and how you plan to reach them.

PURPOSE:

This activity will help you to set concrete goals that will move you closer to educational success.

"I believe that education is the fundamental method of social progress and reform."

~John Dewey

My Educational Goals

My Educational Goals	How I Will Make This Happen
EXAMPLE: I want to get a certificate in computer technology.	I will finish the required course work to get into the computer technology program at the college. I will stay up-to-date on computer technology in the meantime.
Educational Goal 1:	
Educational Goal 2:	
Educational Goal 3:	
Educational Goal 4:	
Educational Goal 5:	

FOLLOW-UP:

Review your educational goals and then put them in **order of priority**. Then, explain how long it will take you to achieve each goal.

My Educational Goals	How I Will Make This Happen
EXAMPLE: To get a certificate in computer technology.	This goal will take me 2 years to achieve.
Educational Goal 1:	
Educational Goal 2:	
Educational Goal 3:	
Educational Goal 4:	
Educational Goal 5:	

**WORD STOP**

1. **order of priority** (or-dur uv pry-awr-it-ee): from the most important to the least important.

Applying to School

Finding out about schools and setting educational goals are the first steps to getting the training you want. Once you have chosen a school or a program of study, you will most likely have to go through an **application** process.

The application process involves the following steps:

1. Choosing a program of study.
2. Choosing a school(s) you wish to attend.
3. Finding out about school admissions (how and when you must apply).
4. Filling out school application forms.
5. Making sure the schools gets the completed forms on time.



WORD STOP

1. **application** (ap-luh-kay-shun): a formal request for something (often a job or admission to a school).
2. **admission** (ad-mih-shun): the right to enter - school admissions accept students to their school.

ACTIVITY:

Practice completing a school application form.

STEP 1:

You have two choices:

- a. Get an application form from the school you wish to attend and fill it out.

OR

- b. Fill out the practice application form (page 40).

STEP 2:

Examine the sample application form (page 39) to get an idea of what you have to do.

STEP 3:

Fill out your own application form.

STEP 4:

Go over your application form to make sure you correctly filled in each section.



Send your practice application with the Checkpoint at the end of this unit.

PURPOSE:

This activity will help you to successfully complete the application process to get into the school (or program) you want.



Recreational Classes

There are a lot of different reasons to learn. People often take classes to upgrade their skills for work, but they also do it for personal enjoyment.

Most communities offer different recreational classes. These recreational classes give community members a chance to get out and try something new.

Where to Find Recreational Classes:

- Community centres
- Learning centres
- Churches
- Schools
- Libraries
- Gyms
- Studios

Examples of Recreational Classes:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| ● Yoga | ● Cooking |
| ● Boxing | ● Drama |
| ● Sewing | ● Aerobics |
| ● Carpentry | ● Wine tasting |
| ● Computer training | ● Dance |
| ● Gardening | ● Singing |
| ● Reading | ● Language |
| ● Mechanics | ● Antique collecting |
| ● Baking | |



WORD STOP

1. **recreational** (rek-ruh-ay-shun-ul):
done for pleasure, rather than work.

ACTIVITY (Part 1):

Find out about three different recreational classes offered in your community.

STEP 1:

Look at the sample exercise on the next page to get an idea of what you have to find out.

STEP 2:

Decide how you want to find out about the recreational class.

Where you can find information:

- Ask at your local library.
- Visit your local college.
- Check local papers.
- Look at announcements on bulletin boards.
- Check with your local community centre.
- Look in the phone book (and call).
- Look online.







**STEP 3:**

Complete the chart on the next page.

PURPOSE:

This activity will not only allow you to work on your research skills, it will also help you to find out what activities are offered where you live.

Recreational Classes in My Community

Write information about recreational classes in your community in the columns below.

Class	Where it is offered	When it is offered
SAMPLE: Italian Cooking Class	It is offered at the local community centre	It is offered in the fall of this year on Mondays from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
1.		
2.		
3.		

REFLECTION:

1. What kind of recreational classes would you enjoy? Explain.

2. Will you join a recreational class this year? Why or why not?

3. What do you think are the benefits to taking recreational classes?



Visit your local library (or use the Internet) to find out about different recreational activities.

Learning and Me

You are now ready to think about how learning affects your everyday life.

ACTIVITY:

Pay close attention to the world around you to find examples of how learning affects your life and the lives of people around you.

STEP 1:

Reflect on what you know about learning.

STEP 2:

Observe the world around you for several days and take note of how your learning affects your life and the lives of people around you.

STEP 3:

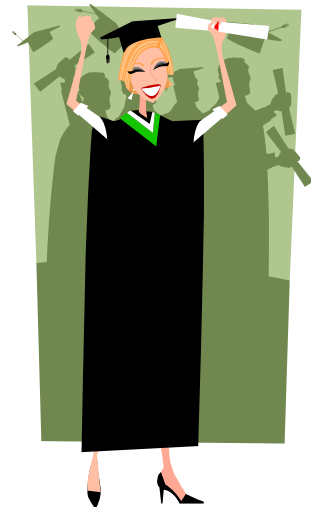
Answer the questions on the following page. Provide solid examples of what you observe.

PURPOSE:

Learning is most valuable when you can apply it to your own life.

Where to find real-life examples:

1. Look at the people around you. How does learning affect their lives?
2. Watch TV to see what kind of messages popular programs share about learning and education.
3. Look at your family and consider how education and learning affect them.
4. Read the newspaper or listen to the news to keep track of any changes in our education system.
5. Observe how and what you learn.



Learning in Quebec

Learning Checklist

Check off each item on this list that you can do as “ACHIEVED”. If you feel that you have to improve on something, check “IN PROGRESS”. Review your Learning Checklist with your tutor.

COMPETENCIES What I can do.	IN PROGRESS	ACHIEVED
1. I can explain different education words like “bachelor”, “college”, etc.		
2. I can share my opinions on education.		
3. I can think about what education does for society.		
4. I can say why education is valued in Canada.		
5. I can explain how the education system works in Canada.		
6. I can explain how the education system works in Quebec.		
7. I can explain the different levels of education in Quebec.		
8. I can explain the differences between a public and a private school.		
9. I can explain what a Cégep is.		
10. I can explain what a university is.		
11. I can say what tuition is.		
12. I can find the names and contact information of the schools near me.		

COMPETENCIES What I can do.	IN PROGRESS	ACHIEVED
13. I can find specific details on schools.		
14. I can read an article on learning.		
15. I can reflect on what I know about a topic to prepare for reading.		
16. I can keep track of new words that I learn.		
17. I can set educational goals.		
18. I can think of ways to achieve my goals.		
19. I can list my goals in order of priority.		
20. I can follow the steps to apply to a school.		
21. I can fill out a school application form.		
22. I can say what a recreational class is.		
23. I can say where to find recreational classes.		
24. I can find out about educational classes in my community.		
25. I can connect what I learned to my life.		
26. I can look around for examples of what I have learned.		
27. I can observe how learning affects my life.		
28. I can write about what I observed.		
29. I can keep track of my learning in a journal.		
30. I can use what I learned in the future.		

JOLY COLLEGE

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR OR SUMMER SESSIONS



APPLICATION DEADLINE & FEES

- Applications for Spring/Summer, May 5 - August 20 should be received before April 1. Include application fee of \$25.00.
- All applications for regular academic year must be received before August 1. Include application fee of \$35.00.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Manderez Surname Emanuel First Name P. Middle Name
n/a Previous Name (if applicable) 10 / 02 / 1972 Birth date (yyyy/mm/dd) Female Male
 Social Insurance Number: 123 - 456 - 789 (provide only if applying for provincial student loan/grant funding)
 First Language: English Other, list: Spanish
 Canadian Citizen Permanent Resident/Landed Immigrant Student Visa Other Outside Canada Other Visa
 Date of entry into Canada: (mm) _____ (yyyy) _____ Country of Citizenship: _____
To declare you are an Aboriginal person please specify: Status Indian/First Nations Non-status Indian/First Nations Métis Inuit
Do you require services offered to students with disabilities or medical needs? No Yes
 If yes, describe _____

CONTACT INFORMATION

123 Smooth Street Street/Avenue/Box (418) 555-8976 Home Telephone Number
Learnen Town Town / City QC Province n/a Business Telephone Number n/a Cellphone Number
G3V 6H3 Postal Code Canada Country smrty@topmail.ca Email Address
Alternate Contact:
Beilinda Manderez Full Name of Contact Person mother Relationship (418) 555-9876 Home Telephone Number _____ Business Telephone Number

Are you interested in Joly College athletics? Volleyball Baseball Curling Hockey Golf

PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Program Name: Information Technology
 I am applying to begin studies: (mm) 09 (yyyy) 2010 Full-time studies Part-time studies
 Have you attended Joly College in the past? Yes No If yes, what program _____ year _____?
High School Information:
Happy Town High Last High School attended
Happy Town Town/City:
Quebec Province:
 Last grade completed (in progress): Sec 5 Year: 1995
 Transcript is: Enclosed Forthcoming

Other Educational Information:
n/a Last College, University or Technical Institution attended
 Town/City: _____ Province: _____
 Years attended: From (yyyy) _____ to (yyyy) _____
 Program of Study: _____
 Received: Certificate Diploma Degree

DECLARATION

I hereby certify that I have read and understood the instructions and information on this application form and all statements made in connection with this application are true and complete.

Date: June 5, 2010 Signature of Applicant: Emanuel Manderez

NOT A REAL APPLICATION FORM

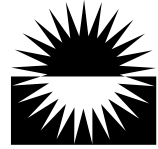
SAMPLE APPLICATION FOR INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT: LEARNING IN QUEBEC

Sample Application: Learning in Quebec

JOLY COLLEGE

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR OR SUMMER SESSIONS



APPLICATION DEADLINE & FEES

- Applications for Spring/Summer, May 5 - August 20 should be received before April 1. Include application fee of \$25.00.
- All applications for regular academic year must be received before August 1. Include application fee of \$35.00.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Surname _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____
 _____ / _____ / _____ Female Male
 Previous Name (if applicable) _____ Birth date (yyyy/mm/dd) _____
 Social Insurance Number: _____ - _____ - _____ (provide only if applying for provincial student loan/grant funding)
 First Language: English Other, list: _____
 Canadian Citizen Permanent Resident/Landed Immigrant Student Visa Other Outside Canada Other Visa
 Date of entry into Canada: (mm) _____ (yyyy) _____ Country of Citizenship: _____
To declare you are an Aboriginal person please specify: Status Indian/First Nations Non-status Indian/First Nations Métis Inuit
Do you require services offered to students with disabilities or medical needs? No Yes
 If yes, describe _____

CONTACT INFORMATION

Street / Avenue / Box _____ Home Telephone Number _____
 Town/City _____ Province _____ Business Telephone Number _____ Cellphone Number _____
 Postal Code _____ Country _____ Email Address _____
Alternate Contact:
 Full Name of Contact Person _____ Relationship _____ Home Telephone Number _____ Business Telephone Number _____

Are you interested in Joly College athletics? Volleyball Baseball Curling Hockey Golf

PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Program Name: _____
 I am applying to begin studies: (mm) _____ (yyyy) _____ Full-time studies Part-time studies
 Have you attended Joly College in the past? Yes No If yes, what program _____ year _____?

High School Information:

Last High School attended _____
 Town/City: _____
 Province: _____
 Last grade completed (in progress): _____ Year: _____
 Transcript is: Enclosed Forthcoming

Other Educational Information:

Last College, University or Technical Institution attended _____
 Town/City: _____ Province: _____
 Years attended: From (yyyy) _____ to (yyyy) _____
 Program of Study: _____
 Received: Certificate Diploma Degree

DECLARATION

I hereby certify that I have read and understood the instructions and information on this application form and all statements made in connection with this application are true and complete.

Date: _____ **Signature of Applicant:** _____

NOT A REAL APPLICATION FORM

SAMPLE APPLICATION FOR INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT: LEARNING IN QUEBEC

The

QLWG Skills for Life Series

was made possible through funding from a joint
IFPCA funding initiative of the

Office of Literacy and Essential Skills

and the

Direction de l'éducation des adultes et de l'action communautaire

with the collaboration of



A production of



PROCEDE

Provincial Organisation of Continuing Education Directors – English