A stylized profile of the French national symbol, Marianne, facing right. The image is split vertically: the left side is blue and the right side is red. Marianne's head and neck are white, with a grey eye. She is wearing a white garment with blue and white stripes. The background is a solid red color.

Marianne : is a national symbol of the French Republic,  
an allegory of liberty and reason,  
and a portrayal of the Goddess of Liberty.

Our motto :

*Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité*

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**RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE**

# France



- Number of inhabitants : 63 million.
- Size : 544 000 km<sup>2</sup>.
- 95 departments & 6 DOM-TOM (islands and territories outside of mainland France)
- Biggest cities : Paris, Lyon, Marseille & Bordeaux.
- Founding member of the European Union in 1957.

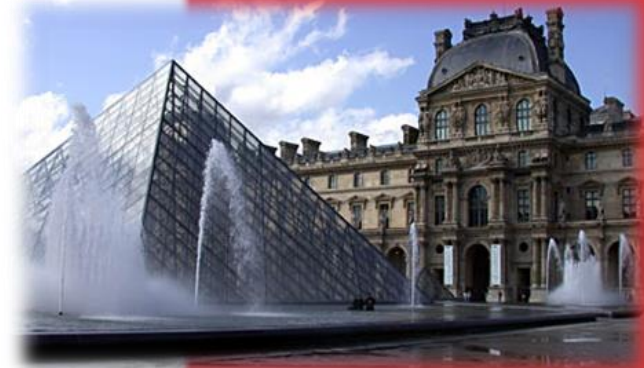
# Capital City : Paris



The most famous  
monuments:

- Notre Dame de Paris,
- Tour Eiffel,
- Le Louvre,
- Le Château de Versailles,
- Basilique du Sacré cœur,
- Champs Elysées (the most beautiful avenue in the world).

# Notre Dame de Paris Le Louvre

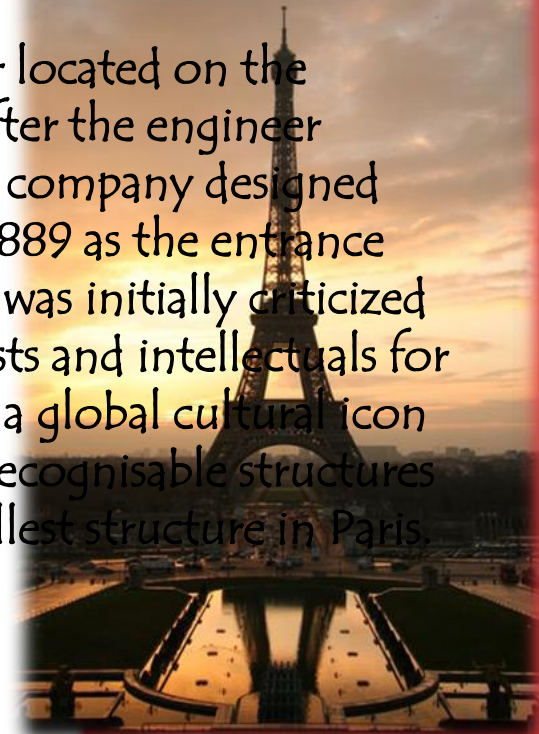


Notre Dame de Paris: a historic Catholic cathedral on the eastern half of the Île de la Cité. The cathedral is widely considered to be one of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture, and it is among the largest and most well-known church buildings in the world.

The Louvre Museum— The museum is housed in the Louvre Palace, originally built as a fortress in the late 12th century. Nearly 35,000 objects from prehistory to the 21st century are exhibited. More than 9 million people visit the museum each year.

# Tour Eiffel

The Tour Eiffel is an iron tower located on the Champ de Mars. It was named after the engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889 as the entrance arch to the 1889 World's Fair, it was initially criticized by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris.

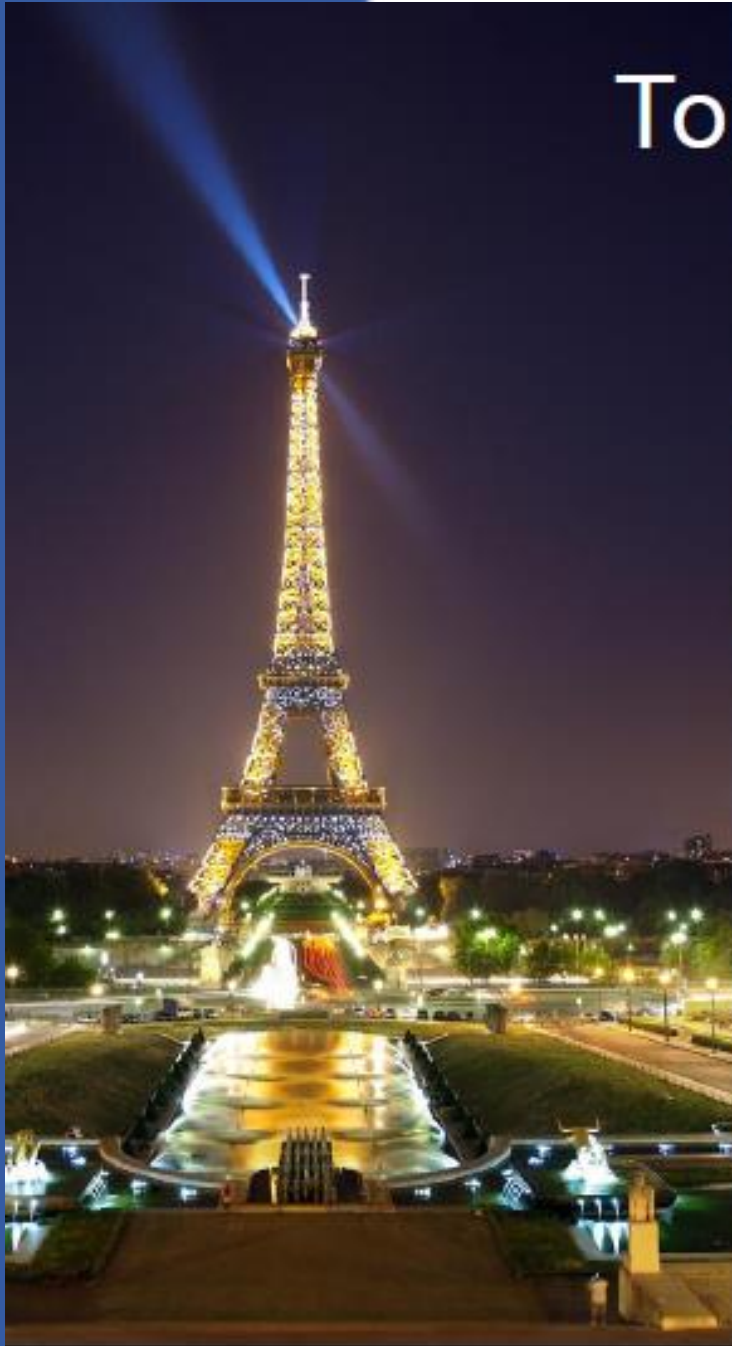


# Sacré Coeur

The Sacré-Cœur Basilica is a Roman Catholic church and basilica, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Paris, France. It is located at the summit of the butte Montmartre, the highest point in the city. Its construction began in 1875 and ended in 1914. It was consecrated after the end of World War I in 1919.



# Tour Eiffel



# Basilique du Sacré coeur



# Château de Versailles



The construction began in 1668. It is near Paris and was the residence of the Kings of France from 1682. The palace was extended by Louis XIV with a magnificent garden. It is the most wonderful work of French classicism and the baroque.





# Château de Versailles



# Champs Élysées

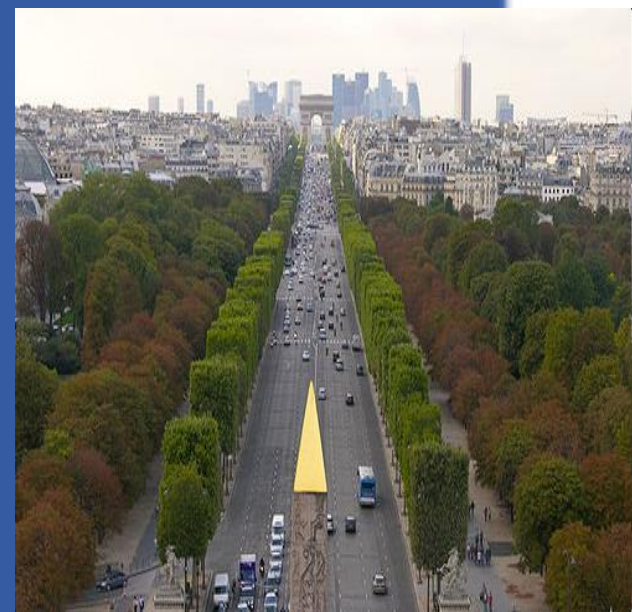


*The most beautiful avenue in the world*

1.9 kilometres (1.2 mi) long and 70 metres (230 ft) wide, the avenue runs between the Place de la Concorde and the Place Charles de Gaulle, where the Arc de Triomphe is located.

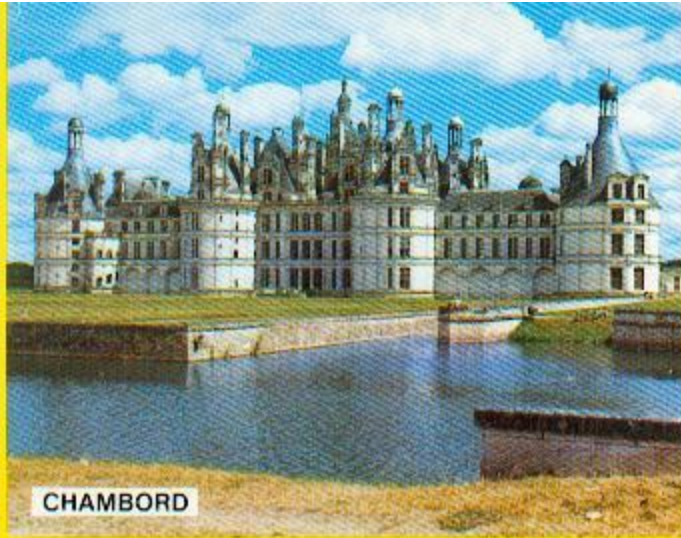
It is known for its theatres, cafés and luxury shops, and for the military parade that takes place each year on the avenue on 14 July to celebrate Bastille Day.

It is named after the Elysian Fields, the paradise for dead heroes in Greek mythology.





PARIS



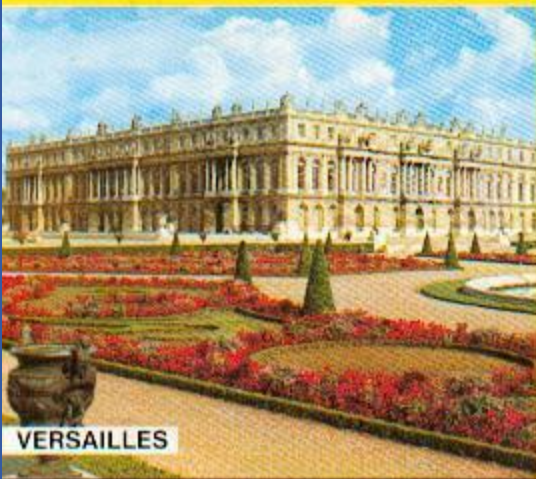
CHAMBORD



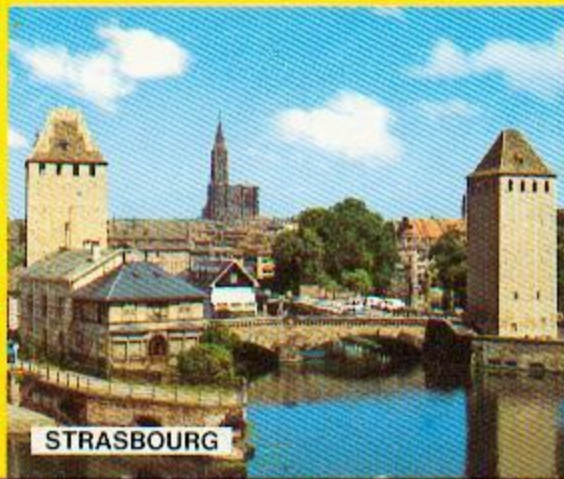
CHARTRES



# FRANCE



VERSAILLES



STRASBOURG



MONT-SAINT-MICHEL

# French

# food and drinks



*A consommer avec modération*



# Baguette



# Cassoulet



# Coq au vin



# Choucroute



# Gratin dauphinois



# Escargots



# Foie gras



# Blanquette de veau Veal stew



# Boeuf bourguignon



# Eclairs



# Macarons Religieuses



# St Honoré



# Ile flottante



# Vacherin



# Champagne



# Vin rouge



# Vin blanc



# Vin rosé



# Rhum



# Café





RÉGION

CHAMPAGNE

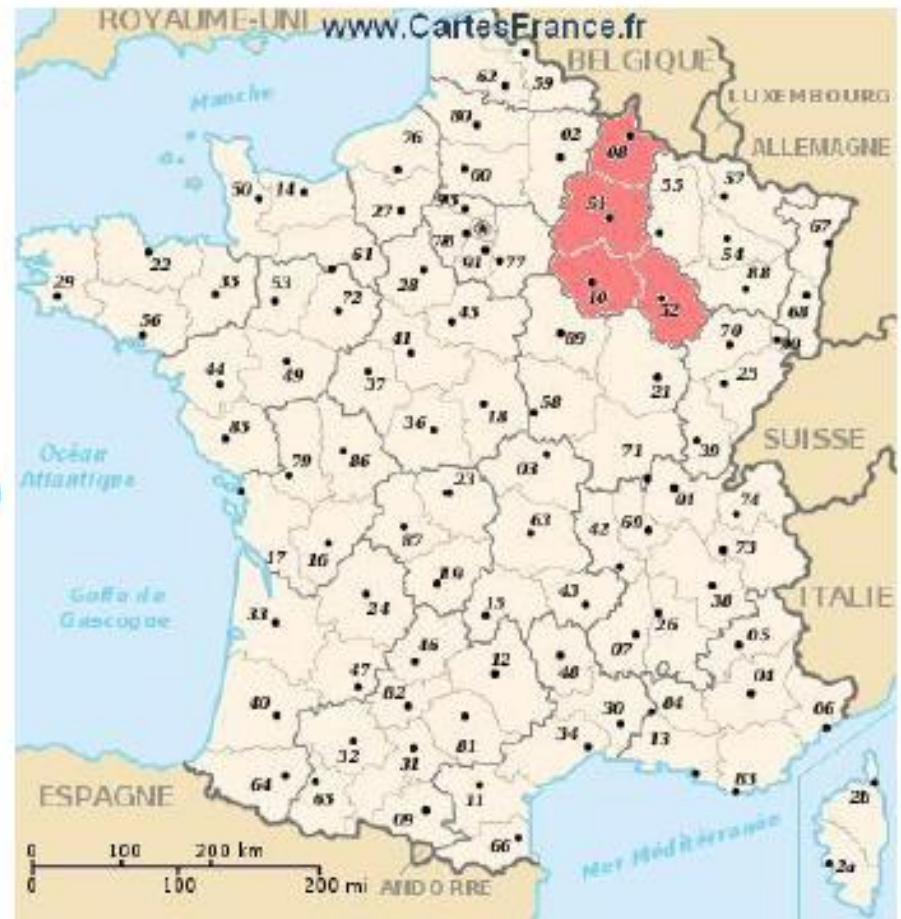


ARDENNE



# Figures in Champagne Ardenne

- Inhabitants : 1,336,000
- Maincities :
  1. Reims (187,181 hbts)
  2. Troyes (60,903 hbts)
  3. Charleville-Mézières (55,481 hbts)
  4. Châlons en Champagne (47,338 hbts)
  5. Saint Dizier (30,836 hbts)
- Agriculture :
  - 3,050,000 acres of land
  - 1,681,000 acres of forest



# Vineyards of Champagne



## Typical houses in Champagne



# The Champagne sparkling wine



- The Champagne production started in antiquity.
- There are 31,000 hectares of vineyards and the grape is only harvested by hand in September.
- Champagne is a registered trademark only to be produced in the Champagne area



We owe a lot to Dom Pérignon, a Benedictine monk who, in 1688, was appointed treasurer at the Abbey of Hautvillers, near Epernay.

Included in Dom Pérignon's duties was the management of the cellars and wine making.

The bubbles in the wine are a natural process arising from Champagne's cold climate and short growing season.





Cathédrale de Reims

# The monuments



Monument aux morts



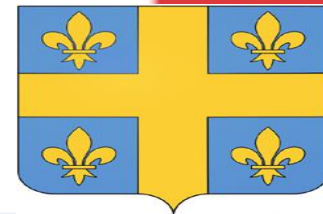
Moulin de Valmy

# Châlons-en-Champagne



Number of inhabitants in 2012 : 46 500

Size : 26,05 km<sup>2</sup>



Cathédrale Saint-Etienne



Eglise Notre-Dame en Vaux



La Comète, théâtre



Le jard, parc public



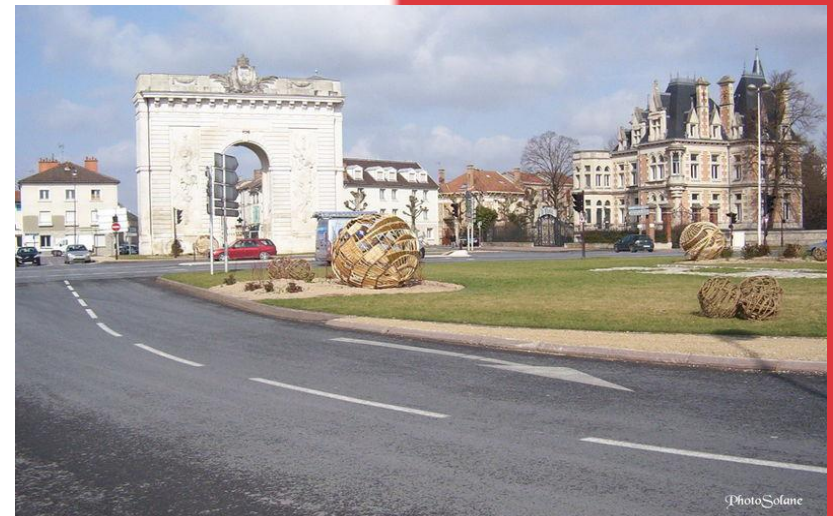
Place de la République



Ecole Nationale des Arts du Cirque



Porte Ste Croix





# LYCEE OEHMICHEN

Lycée  
Professionnel  
Etienne Oehmichen

Intermarché

Centre Auto  
Point S

*Lycées Etienne Oehmichen*  
*8 avenue du Mont Fléry*  
*51037 CHÂLONS EN CHAMPAGNE*

Genarm  
Nationale

Clair Logis

Rue Georges Danton  
Rue Jean-Baptiste

1945

The lycée is extended on 9 ha.

There are

- ❖ 153 teachers
- ❖ 573 pupils in general education
- ❖ 594 pupils in vocational education

Creation of the lycée in 1959

# Main entrance







Arts exhibition



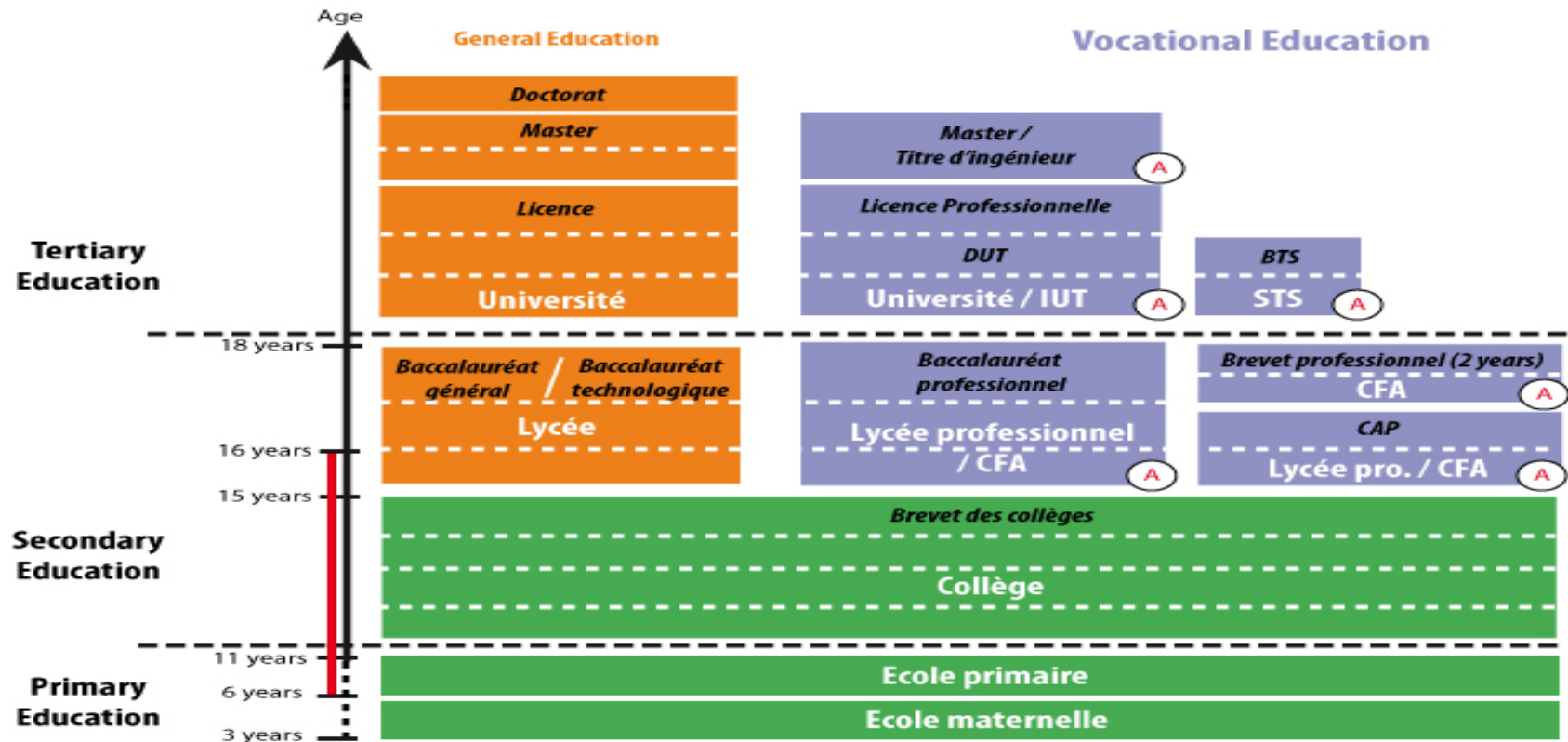
Basketball ground





# French education system

## French Education System



### Key :

Compulsory Education  
 Apprenticeship-based qualifications

Basic Education  
 General Education

Vocational Education

# Ecole Maternelle

## *Kindergarten / Pre-school*

Age : 2 ½ to 6

The French école maternelle is more than just a playschool; the curriculum includes reading and writing, numeracy and even sometimes a foreign language, as well as artistic and creative activities.





# Ecole Elémentaire – Ecole Primaire

## *Primary school / Grade school*

**Age : 6 to 11**

The primary school curriculum in France is similar to that in other countries, and includes literacy and numeracy, with classes in French, arithmetic, but also geography and history, the arts, and more and more frequently a foreign language, usually English.

The five classes are CP, CE1, CE2, CM1, and CM2.

A typical school day :

- morning 8:30 to 12:00
- afternoon 13:30 to 16:30



# Collège

## Middle school

Age : 11 to 14

All pupils go to collège, usually at age 11, but sometimes at an older age, if they have been made to repeat a year in primary school.

The collège is designed to provide all pupils with a fundamental secondary education.

The programme includes French, maths, history, geography, technical education, art/music, physical education, civic education, science, and two foreign languages.

The four classes, corresponding to grades 6 to 9, are called sixième, cinquième, quatrième and troisième.

After four years they take an exam called *Brevet des Collèges*.



A typical school day :

- morning 8:00 to 12:00
- afternoon 14:00 to 17:00



# Lycée général et technologique

## *High school*

**Age : 15 to 18**

The traditional French lycée covers the last three years of secondary education.

There are two main types of traditional lycée : the lycée général and the lycée technologique.

The main function of the lycée is to prepare pupils to take the baccalauréat (or bac) exam, the equivalent of British A levels, following a national curriculum.

The three classes (grades 10 to 12) are known as seconde, première and terminale.

Classes in a traditional lycée cover the same range as in collège, with the addition of philosophy (for all) in the final year.

**Lycée général** : students sit for the theory-oriented baccalauréat général which is divided into three streams of study, called séries. The série scientifique (S) is concerned with the natural sciences, physical sciences and mathematics, the série économique et sociale (ES) with economics, social sciences and mathematics, and the série littéraire (L) focuses on French, foreign languages, philosophy history-geography and the arts (as an option)

**Lycée technologique** : this diploma is based on specific technical skills. The technology bac series include Science and Industrial (STI), Science and Laboratory (STL), Health and Social Sciences (STSS), Science and Management (STG), Music and Dance (TMD), Agronomy (STAV) and Hotel Management.



A typical school day :

- morning 8:00 to 12:00

- afternoon 13:00 or 14:00 to 18:00

# Lycée Professionnel

## *Vocational High school*

Age : 15 to 18

They provide a syllabus for young people intending to work in manual or clerical jobs.

The qualifications are the baccalauréat professionnel (bac pro), CAP (certificat d'aptitude professionnel) and BEP (Brevet d'enseignement professionnel), which focus on one of four fields: social/health, driving/transport, catering/hotels, and optics.

Lycées du bâtiment and lycées agricoles specialise in building trades and agriculture.

The professional baccalaureate requires three years of study and certifies the student to work in a qualified professional activity.



A typical school day :

- morning 8:00 to 12:00
- afternoon 13:00 or 14:00 to 18:00



# Lycée Etienne Oehmichen

## Lycée Général et technologique:

- Engineering
- Biology
- Health and Social Care
- Industrial Science and Technology

## Lycée professionnel :

- Hospitality / catering / cooking / restaurant service
- Mechanics
- Truck driving
- Logistics
- Machining technician

## Higher education :      **BTS (Brevet de technicien supérieur)** **two years after the baccalaureat**

- IMP (industrial production)
- TPL (transportation and logistics)
- SP3S (health and social care)



The end :)

