

LEXIQUE GENERAL SUR L'EDUCATION

LE SYSTEME SCOLAIRE	THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM	Spécificités
l'enseignement	Education	
Recevoir une bonne éducation	To get a good education	
Faire des études	To study	
La scolarité	Schooling	
La scolarité obligatoire	Compulsory education	
Un enfant d'âge scolaire	A school-age child	
L'âge de fin de scolarité	The school-leaving age	
L'académie	The local education authority	
Un établissement mixte	A coeducational school	
Un établissement privé	A private school	
Un établissement public	A state school	En GB a public school = un lycée privé
Une école confessionnelle	A denominational school	
Une crèche	A crèche (GB)	A child care center (US)
Un jardin d'enfants	A playschool / kindergarten	
Une école maternelle	A nursery school : infant school	
Une école primaire	A primary school	
Une école élémentaire	An elementary school	A grade school (US)
Une école primaire privée	A prep school	Aux US a prep school = lycée privé
Le collège	A secondary school	Junior high school (US)
Un lycée		Hgh school (US)
Un lycée technique	A technical school	
Un pensionnat, un internat	A boarding school	
Un interne, un pensionnaire	A boarder	
Les frais de scolarité	School fees	
Une bourse	A grant (en fonction des revenus)	a scholarship (en fonction des résultats scolaires)
Les enseignants	teachers	
Le corps enseignant	The teaching profession	
Maitre d'école	A schoolmaster	
Maitresse d'école	A schoolmistress	
Maîtresse !	Miss!	
Un PE	A primary school teacher	A grade school teacher (US)
Un prof remplaçant	A supply teacher	A substitute teacher (US)
Un enseignant stagiaire	A trainee teacher	
Enseigner quelque chose à quelqu'un	To teach somebody something To teach something to somebody	
Enseigner le piano à quelqu'un	To teach somebody the piano	
Former quelqu'un à faire quelque chose	To train somebody to do something	
Une formation	A training	
Des cours particuliers	Private tuition	
Enseignement à distance	Distance learning	
téléenseignement	Television teaching	

Enseignement par correspondance	Postal tuition	
Les methods pédagogiques	Educational methods	
Un inspecteur	An inspector of schools	An accreditation officer (US)
Le recteur d'académie	The director of education	The commissioner of education (US)
Le principal, le proviseur	The headmaster	The principal (US)
Le principal adjoint	The deputy headmaster	The vice-principal (US)
L'intendant	The bursar	
Le conseiller d'éducation	The year head	The dean (US)
A L'ECOLE	AT SCHOOL	
Une salle de classe	A classroom	
La cour de récréation	The playground	
Le gymnase	The gym	
Le terrain de sport	The sports field	
Le vestiaire	The cloakroom	
L'infirmier	The sickroom	
Le réfectoire	The refectory : dining hall	
La cantine	The canteen	
Le dortoir	The dormitory	
Une table	A desk	
Un tableau blanc	A whiteboard	
Un feutre	A marker	
Un tableau noir	The blackboard	
La craie	Chalk / A piece of chalk	
Le tableau d'affichage	The notice board	The bulletin board (US)
Le materiel pédagogique	Teaching aids	
Les supports audiovisuels	Audio-visual aids	
Un rétroprojecteur	A overhead projector	
L'ELEVE	THE PUPIL	
Un écolier	A schoolboy	
Une écolière	A schoolgirl	
Les écoliers	schoolchildren	
Un élève	A pupil	
Une camarade de classe	A schoolmate	
Une année d'étude – une classe	A year	A grade (US)
un délégué de classe	A class representative	
Aller à l'école	To go to school	
Arriver en retard à l'école	To be late for school	
Le register d'absence	The register	
Faire l'appel	To call the register – to call the roll	
Un absent	An absentee	
La presence, l'assiduité	The attendance	
L'absentéisme scolaire	truancy	
Quitter l'école	To leave school	
Un élève en fin de scolarité	A school-leaver	

LE TRAVAIL SCOLAIRE	SCHOOL WORK	
L'année scolaire	The school year	
Un trimestre	A term	
Un semestre	A semester	
Avoir le mercredi libre	To have Wednesdays off	
Une sortie scolaire	A school visit – a school outing	
Les vacances scolaires	The school holidays	The school vacation (US)
Les grandes vacances	The summer holidays	The summer vacation (US)
Les vacances de Noël / de Pâques	The Christmas / Easter holidays	
Les vacances de milieu de trimestre	Half term holidays	
Etre en vacances à partir du 20 mars	To break up on 20th March	
Reprendre l'école	To go back to school	
Promotions "rentrée des classes"	Back-to-school offers	
L'emploi du temps	timetable	
Une heure de cours	A period	
Une leçon	A lesson	
Une leçon d'histoire	A history lesson - A history class	
Un cours/stage sur plusieurs séances	A course	A program (US)
Suivre un cours de quelque chose	To take a course in sth	
Le programme (pour une classe)	The curriculum	
Le programme (pour une matière)	The syllabus	
Les œuvres du programme	The books on the syllabus	
Le tronc commun	The core curriculum	
Une heure de libre	A free period	
La récréation	break	Recess (US)
Apprendre quelque chose par coeur	To learn sth by heart	
Avoir une bonne/mauvaise mémoire	To have a good/bad memory	
Mémoriser, retenir	To memorize	
Revoir une leçon	To go over a lesson	
Les devoirs	homework	
Un exercice	An exercise	
Une dictée	A dictation	
Prendre des notes facultatif	To take notes optional	
Les travaux pratiques	Practical work (sing.)	
LES DISCIPLINES SCOLAIRES	SCHOOL SUBJECTS	
Une matière, une discipline	A subject	
La lecture	reading	
L'écriture	writing	
Le calcul, les maths	arithmetic	
Les mathématiques	Mathematics / maths	
Lecture, écriture, calcul	The 3 Rs	

Lecture et calcul	Literacy and numeracy	
Faire de l'histoire	To do history	
grammaire	grammar	
orthographe	spelling	
littérature	literature	
Instruction religieuse	Religious education	
Langues vivantes LVE	Modern languages MFL Modern foreign languages	
Education sanitaire et sociale	PSHE personal social & health education	
algèbre	algebra	
géométrie	geometry	
L'informatique	ICT Information & communication technology / computer science / computing	
Les sciences	science	
E.P.S.	P.E. Physical Education	
La gymnastique	gymnastics	
La musique	music	
Le chant	singing	
La danse	dancing	
Le dessin	Art and design	
La peinture	painting	
LES RESULTATS SCOLAIRES	ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE	
L'aptitude	ability	
Passer dans une classe supérieure	To move up a class	
Sauter une classe	To skip a class	
redoubler	To be kept down	To be held back (US)
Être bon en qch.	To be good at sth.	
intelligent	Clever, intelligent	
Eveillé	bright	
vif	sharp	
doué	gifted	
Doué pour les études	Academically able	
Peu doué pour les études	non academic	
Echec scolaire	Academic failure	
Le rattrapage scolaire	Remedial teaching	
L'éducation spécialisée	Special education	
Travail soigné/peu soigné	Tidy/untidy work	
Faire qch avec soin	To take care over sth / with sth	
Se donner du mal pour qch	To take pains over sth	
conscientieux	Conscientious	
travailleur	Hard-working	
La motivation	Motivation	
Être très motivé	To be highly motivated	
Compétent en qch	Proficient in sth	
La competence en qch	Proficiency in sth	
paresseux	Lazy	

Bâcler qch	To botch sth up	
Abandonner une matière	To drop a subject	
EVALUATION	ASSESSMENT	
Le contrôle continu	Continuous assessment	
Les appréciations du professeur	The teacher's assessment	
corriger	to correct	
Une note	A mark	A grade (US)
noter	To mark	To grade (US)
6 sur 10	6 out of 10	
Une relevé de notes	A mark sheet	A grade sheet
Le dossier scolaire	The school record	The student file (US)
Un examen	The examination / an exam (parlé)	
Un examen blanc	A mock exam	A practice test (US)
Une interrogation écrite	A written paper	
Une question à choix multiple	A multiple-choice question	
Passer son brevet	To do one's GCSE's General Certificate of Secondary Education (GB)	
Le baccalauréat	A levels (plur.)	The high school diploma (US)
<p>Jusqu'en 1988, les O levels en GB correspondaient au Brevet des collèges. Maintenant c'est le GCE, General Certificate of Education, pour lequel on se présente à plusieurs disciplines à choix appelées A levels (advanced levels)</p> <p>To have five A levels = avoir le bac dans 5 matières</p> <p>To tke A level French = prendre le français comme matière du bac</p>		
Un diplôme de qch	A diploma in sth.	
Avoir des diplômes	To have qualifications	
Un concours	A competitive examination	
Le concours d'entrée	The entrance examination	
Passer un examen	To sit/take an exam	
Se représenter à un examen	To resit an exam	
La session	The session	
Avoir la moyenne	To get a pass	
Echouer à un examen en maths	To fail an exam in maths	
Recaler un candidat	To fail a candidate	To flunk a candidate (US)
Réussir de justesse	To scrape through	

LEXIQUE GENERAL SUR L'ECOLE

LEXIQUE SPECIFIQUE

ASH – COMPETENCES GENERALES

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD): A severe difficulty focusing and maintaining attention. This disorder does not include the symptom of hyperactivity. Other symptoms include disorganization, forgetfulness, as well as difficulty managing focus.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD): A severe difficulty focusing and maintaining attention, in addition to various combinations of poor attention, poor impulse control, and hyperactivity.

PRE Plan d'enseignement individualisé Individualized Education Plan (IEP): A plan developed for a specific child that outlines what that child needs in a specified period of time and what special services need to be provided based on the child's ability. The IEP process is a way for you and the school to talk about your child's needs and to create a plan to meet those needs.

Learning Styles: by following verbal instructions (**auditory learning**) / by physically manipulating objects (**kinesthetic learning**) / by using graphic organizers, images and maps (**visual learners**).

Motricité fine Fine Motor Skills: Using small movements of hands, wrists, and fingers, or using the small muscles of the fingers to pick up or hold little objects. Examples of using fine motor skills include using utensils, tweezers, scissors, pencils, paintbrushes and various other items to write, or using items such as play dough to create.

Motricité (globale) Gross Motor Skills: Using large muscles for activities such as crawling, running, jumping and throwing.

EVALUATION

Tronc commun / Socle commun Common Core Standards: A set of educational standards that describe what students should know and be able to do in English Language Arts and math in each grade from kindergarten through 12th grade.

Programme Curriculum: A course of study offered by a publisher or created by an instructor. These are detailed outlines (**grandes lignes**) of all the content that must be covered in those grade levels.

Evaluation Assessment: Another name for a **test**. An assessment can also be a system for testing and evaluating students.

Evaluation formative Formative Assessment: A formative assessment is a quick review of a lesson just taught. For example, if you taught a lesson about the sound for "b" you might provide the child with several words (ball, balloon, pink, tall, basket) and ask the child to tell which of these words begin with /b/ (b-sound). This formative assessment would indicate if the child could discriminate the b-sound from other sounds.

LECTURE - READING

Principe alphabétique Alphabetic Principle: Recognizing the relationship between speech sounds and letter forms. For example, Pp stands for the /p/ sound.

Décodage Blending: The ability to build words by blending individual sounds together in sequence. For example, /b/ /a/ /t/ = bat.

Consonant Vowel

Déchiffrable Decodable: Words that can be sounded out. For example, "c-a-t" or "t-a-k-e".

Décodage Decoding: The process of reading words in text. When a child reads the words, "The cat is big," it is necessary for the child to understand what the letters and their sounds are and how they blend together to create words.

Encodage Encode: The process of using the knowledge the child has about letters and sounds to write. For a child to be able to write the sentence, "The cat is big," he or she needs to recall the sounds and the letters in each word and how those letters and sounds work together to form the words.

Lecteur débutant Emergent Reading: Readers who are beginning to grasp the basic concepts of books and print. They are beginning to recognize and name upper and lowercase letters and are developing many phonological awareness skills such as recognizing phonemes, syllables, and rhyme. Emergent readers are also beginning to learn sound/symbol relationships, starting with consonants and short vowels (consonant vowel consonant or CVC words such as cat), as well as recognizing some high frequency or sight words.

Conte Fairy Tale: A work of fiction, often geared toward children. It usually includes fanciful characters and magic. For example, *The Elf and the Shoemaker* is a common fairy tale taught in kindergarten.

Conte populaire Folk Tale: A narrative that has been retold and is well known within a specific culture. *The Little Red Hen* is a folk tale typically taught in kindergarten.

Aisance à lire/écrire Fluency: Spoken or written with ease. For example, if a child reads fluently, he or she does not struggle recognizing the words in a text.

Mots de haute fréquence High Frequency Words: Words emergent readers see frequently in print and can recognize easily. They are sometimes referred to as sight words. For example, the, would, and said are high frequency words.

Phonétique Phonics: A method of teaching children to read and pronounce words by teaching them the sounds of letters, letter groups, and syllables. Phonics enable readers to decode written words by sounding them out, or blending the sound-spelling patterns.

Conscience phonologique Phonological Awareness: The ability to identify, hear, and manipulate the smallest speech sounds without print. It involves using the ears only.

Segmentation Segmenting: Breaking apart words into individual syllables or sounds. It is the opposite of blending sounds or syllables to form words. For example, the child breaks the word "run" into individual sounds - r, u, and n.

Reconnaissance globale de mots Sight Words: Commonly used words that young children are encouraged to memorize so they may easily recognize them in print rather than rely on strategies to decode them. They are sometimes referred to as high frequency words. Sight words are critical to reading since many of them cannot be easily decoded or sounded out, and they are so frequently used. For example, the, said, and what are sight words.

Reconnaissance des mots Word Recognition: The ability to see and understand a word quickly without having to sound it out.

MATHEMATIQUES

Décomposer Decomposing: Breaking a number apart. For example, $7 = 5 + 2$, $10 = 4 + 6$, $34 = 30 + 4$, or $15 = 5 + 5 + 5$.

Manipulations Manipulatives: Physical objects children can touch and move (manipulate) to solve math problems. For example, cubes, blocks, counters, or tiles.

Compréhension / construction des nombres Number Sense: The ability to use and understand numbers.

Correspondance un à un One-to-One Correspondence: The ability to match one thing to another, such as moving ahead two spaces on a game board or matching the number 5 to five fingers.

Numération - numération

Valeur de position Place Value: Place value helps us determine the value of numbers. Our number system contains numerals (or digits) from 0 through 9, but we often need to use numbers greater than 9. We show numbers greater than 9 by using place value, which means that the value of a numeral or digit is determined by its place in the number. For example, in the number 48, the 4 represents four sets of 10 and the 8 represents eight ones.

Compréhension en lecture Reading Comprehension: A process in which readers construct meaning by interacting with text through the combination of prior knowledge and previous experience, information in the text, and the stance the reader takes in relationship to the text. Comprehending what we read is the purpose for reading.

Regroupement Regroup: The process of creating groups of ones into tens to make adding and subtracting easier. This is another name for carrying and borrowing.

Comptage par bonds Skip Counting: Adding a number other than one to get the next number. For example, skip counting by twos means adding two to get the next number (2, 4, 6, 8, 10) and skip counting by fives means adding five to get the next number (5, 10, 15, 20, 25).