

THEME: Education in the UK and in the US (Unit23)**Phono: révisions des sons correspondants à "oo/u" (u:/ ʊ surtout) différent de ^****1) Vocabulary (Ch 1, 2, 12): Childhood and Education/ + Conflict**

French	English	French	English
L'année scolaire	The school [u:] year	Une journée de cours	a school [u:] day
Un trimestre	A term	Les années d'école	School days [u:]
Un emploi du temps	A timetable [ai]	Une séance (de cours)	a period, a class [i]
Une heure de permanence	A free period [i]	Une pause, une recreation	a break [ei]
La pause déjeuner	The lunch break [ei]	Les vacances scolaires	a school [u:] holiday
Des petites vacances	half-term holiday	Les vacances d'hiver	The winter break [ei]
Les vacances de printemps	The spring break [ei]	Fréquenter une école	(to) attend a school [u:]
Aller à l'école	(to) go to school [u:]	Avoir cours (d'histoire)	(to) have a (History) class
Faire une pause/ une récréation	(to) take a break [ei] / a break/ recess [i/s]	Être en vacances	(to) be on holiday (uk)/ on vacation (us) [ei][ch]
Une crèche, une garderie	a daycare [ei] centre/center [er]	Les études	⊖ education/ studies [eichn] [^]
Une école maternelle	a nursery school [u:]	L'instruction scolaire	⊖ schooling [u:]
Une crèche sur le lieu de travail	a workplace nursery	L'âge scolaire	⊖ school [u:] age
Aller à la maternelle	(to) go to nursery school [u:]	L'enseignement à la maison/ la scolarisation à domicile	⊖ homeschooling [u:]
La scolarité obligatoire	⊖ compulsory [ə/e] schooling [u:]	L'apprentissage en ligne	⊖ e-learning
L'enseignement	⊖ teaching [i:]	Cours en ligne (ou FLOTS: formation ouverte à tous)	MOOCs (massive online open courses)
Une école publique	a public school [u:] (US)	Une école privée	a private/independent [ai][e] school [u:]
Une école de garçons	a boys' school [u:] [z]	Une école de filles	a girls' school [u:] [z]
Un lycée professionnel	a vocational school [u:] (US) [ei]	Un internat	a boarding school [u:]
Un interne	a boarder	Obligatoire	compulsory, mandatory [E]
Confessionnel, religieux	denominational [ei] [ô]	Laique	Non-denominational [ol] [ei]
Mixte	Mixed, co-educational [t] [ei][jə/l]	Géré par l'Etat	State-run
Payant	Fee-paying [i:]	La formation continue	Further education [eichn]
Un centre de formation continue	A college of further education [ei][shən]	Un I.U.T	a polytechnic
Une université	a state [ei]/ private [ai][e]	Une école de commerce	a business school [u:]

d'Etat/privée	un <u>iversity</u>		[iz]
Une école d'ingénieur	an <u>engineering</u> school [u:]	Une faculté de droit	a <u>law</u> school [u:]
Une faculté de méd.	a <u>medical</u> school [u:]	Se spécialiser en	(to) <u>major in</u> (US)
Une université de 3ème cycle	a <u>graduate</u> school [u:] (US)	L'expérience professionnelle	⊖ <u>work experience</u> [i]
Une bourse d'études	a <u>grant</u>	Une discipline, un domaine	a <u>field</u> [i:]
Un stagiaire	a <u>trainee</u> [ei/ i:]	une berceuse	a <u>lullaby</u> [ʌ][ai]
Former, se former	(to) <u>train</u>	obéir à qqn	(to) obey to sb
L'éducation	⊖ <u>upbringing</u>	Un modèle	a <u>role</u> <u>model</u>
L'autorité parentale	<u>parental</u> <u>authority</u>	Une jeune fille au-pair	an au-pair
Un précepteur	a <u>private</u> <u>tutor</u> [ai] [e]	Le bizutage	⊖ <u>hazing</u> [ei]
La douceur, la bonté	⊖ <u>gentleness</u> [dj]	La sévérité, la dureté	⊖ <u>harshness</u> , <u>severity</u>
La faiblesse	⊖ <u>weakness</u> [i:]	La privation	⊖ <u>deprivation</u> [ai] [ei] [ch]
La punition, le châtiment	<u>Punishment</u> [ʌ]	Eduquer	(to) give an <u>education</u> [eichn]
Elever	(to) <u>bring up</u> , <u>raise</u> [ei], <u>rear</u>	Encourager	(to) <u>encourage</u>
Guider	(to) <u>guide</u> [ai], <u>direct</u>	Chouchouter/ le chouchou (du prof ☺)	(to) <u>pet</u> / the teacher's <u>pet</u>
Gâter	(to) <u>spoil</u> [oi]	Poli	<u>polite</u> [ai]
Impoli, grossier	<u>Rude</u> [u:]	Indulgent	<u>lenient</u> , <u>indulgent</u> [i:] [dj] [t]
Complaisant	<u>overindulgent</u> [e]	un frère jumeau	a <u>twin</u> brother
la cellule familiale	the <u>family</u> <u>cell</u>	Un foyer	a household
les parents adoptifs	the <u>foster</u> <u>parents</u>	un bulletin scolaire	a <u>school</u> [u:] report [i]
beau-père/belle-mère	<u>step-father</u> / <u>mother</u>	un rat de bibliothèque	a <u>bookworm</u> [ʊ]
célibataire	Single [eL]	Un système élitiste	An <u>elitist</u> <u>system</u>
parrain/marraine	<u>godfather</u> / <u>godmother</u>	L'élitisme	⊖ <u>elitism</u> [izm]
les proches	<u>Relatives</u> [ə]	Les frais de scolarité	<u>the</u> (tuition) <u>fees</u> [tu:-ichn]
Un enfant unique	an <u>only</u> child	Un système inégalitaire	an <u>unequal</u> <u>system</u>
cours particulier	<u>individual</u> <u>tuition</u> [tu:-ichən]	La mobilité sociale	⊖ <u>social</u> <u>mobility</u> [chol]
arrêter ses études (en cours)	(to) <u>drop out</u>	La panne de l'ascenseur social	<u>The</u> <u>breakdown</u> in <u>social</u> <u>mobility</u>
passer un examen	(to) <u>take</u> an <u>exam</u>	Atteindre le sommet	(to) <u>make it to the top</u>
réussir un examen	(to) <u>pass</u> an <u>exam</u>	Mettre un plafond aux frais de scolarité	(to) <u>cap</u> <u>tuition</u> <u>fees</u> [tu:-ichn]
une bonne/mauv. note	a <u>good</u> [ʊ]/ <u>bad</u> <u>mark/grade</u>	bourse	<u>grant</u> /[sk] <u>scholarship</u>
un diplômé	a <u>graduate</u> [ʊ]	autodidacte	<u>self-taught</u> / <u>self-made</u>
un cancre	a <u>dunce</u> [e]	Young people not in education, employment or training	<u>NEETs</u>
illétrisme	⊖ <u>illiteracy</u>	compétence	<u>skill</u>
faire l'école buissonnière	(to) <u>play</u> <u>truant</u> [u:]	Une confrérie (association)	a <u>fraternity</u>

		d'étudiants)	
Conflict	(conflits à l'école : discriminations, incidents...)/ cf unit2+19		
La ségrégation	⊖ segregation cf unit2	Un bouc-émissaire	A scapegoat cf unit2
L'intolérance	⊖ intolerance	Léser qqun	(to) <u>wrong</u> someone
Rejeter, exclure	(to) <u>expel</u> , ban	la barrière raciale	The <u>col(o)ur</u> bar cf unit2
Le sexisme	⊖ <u>sexism</u> [izm]	Un défilé	A <u>march</u>
La foule	The <u>crowd</u> [kraʊd] (as in <u>crowdsourcing</u> cf unit3)	Un kamikaze	A <u>suicide</u> bomber
Le pillage	<u>Looting</u> [u:]	Une émeute	A riot [raɪ]
Déclencher	(to) <u>trigger</u>	Prendre d'assaut	(to) <u>take by storm</u> cf unit19
Un attentat	A <u>terrorist attack</u>	Saccager	(to) wreck, vandalize [ai]
Lyncher	(to) <u>lynch</u>	Provocateur	Provocative
Explosif	<u>Explosive</u>	tuerie à l'école	<u>school shootings</u> [u:] cf unit19

2) Grammar : rappels/ révisions sur quelques **modaux** :

Must = l'obligation

You must go now. Tu dois t'en aller maintenant.

Must et le passé

-On n'emploie pas *Must* pour exprimer l'obligation au passé ; on emploie *have to* au préréréit :

He had to leave early. Il a dû partir tôt.

-Le seul cas où l'on trouve *must* dans un contexte passé est le style indirect.

He felt he must leave. Il sentit qu'il devait partir.

Need (fort besoin)

Le verbe *need* signifie « avoir besoin de ». Il peut être suivi d'un infinitive en *to*.

Do you need my typewriter? As-tu besoin de ma machine à écrire ?

I need to make efforts (je dois faire des efforts)

Need auxiliaire

On l'emploie surtout à la forme interrogative et négative. Il exprime une prise de position de celui qui parle, qui peut ainsi nier une obligation exprimée pas *must*.

-He must tell me.

-Il doit me le dire.

-No, he needn't tell you what you already know.

-Non, il n'a pas besoin de te dire ce que tu sais déjà.

+structures 'be allowed to' vs 'be forbidden to'

voir cours

3) Cultural references and necessary background to have a better grasp of the theme under study :

- **The American educational system:** The school in the United States is segmented in this way: Pre-School or Nursery School (3 to 5 years old), Elementary School (6 to 10), Middle School (11 to 13), High school (14 to 17-18) and College or University (2, 3, 4 or more years).

The federal government is not really in charge of education, it is **only responsible for about 8% of educational operating budgets** (45% of expenditures of public institutions), the rest being **the responsibility of the states and local authorities (decentralization = cf federal system, EC1)**. The system of primary school to university is generalized but there are significant **differences** between states as for the duration of study in elementary or middle school.

This system aims to give general education but also to favor moral construction, patriotic learning and development in **extracurricular activities** (photography, theater, music, football, basketball ...)

Many parents choose to place their children in **private schools** (11% of student attend them and 1/4 of schools are private) and often religious, 85% of students who go to private schools go to religious schools and half of them are Catholics.

The admission to **university** is **highly selective**, both academically and economically because school fees are very high so it is often necessary to get scholarships (bourse) to continue.

- **The British educational system:** The school in Great Britain is organized this way:

Primary school (5 to 10), Secondary school (11 to 17) and University (18 years old)

The Thatcher government imposed a **compulsory curriculum with a national control of education**. At 16, students get their General Certificate studies and can stop if they want but in 2010 the Department for Education confirmed its intention to raise the school-leaving age: from 2013 onwards, all young people must stay in the education or training system till the age of 17 and from 2015 onwards till the age of 18.

In Great Britain the criteria for admission to the **university** are very strict.

And Great Britain is known for its renowned **private schools** where school fees are very high (ex: Eton's fees in 2010 = 34000€) and also very strict criteria. **Most students wear a compulsory school uniform and schools are not co-ed** (pas mixtes)

GREAT BRITAIN			AGE	THE USA		
Form	Type of school	Exam		Grade	Type of school	Exam
	University	MA/MSc* BA/BSc*	22 21 20	senior junior	University	Master's Degree BA/BS
upper 6th	College of further education	GCE* (A level)	19 18	sophomore (2nd year) freshman (1st year)	College for undergraduate students	Associate Degree
lower 6th	Pupils between 11 and 16 can go to different categories of secondary schools, depending on the country or the region: • grammar school, • comprehensive school, • secondary modern school, • high school (in Wales or Scotland) • "public school" (private)	GCSE*	17	12th	Senior High School	High School Diploma (graduation)
5 th (Year 11)			16	11th		
4th (Year 10)			15	10th		
3rd (Year 9)			14	9th	Middle School, or Junior High School	
2nd (Year 8)			13	8th		
1st (Year 7)	12	7th				
Year 6	Junior or Primary Schools		11	6th		
Year 5			10	5th		
Year 4			9	4th		
Year 3	Infant School		8	3rd		
Year 2			7	2nd		
Year 1			6	1st		
	Nursery School		5		Kindergarten	
			4		Nursery School	
			3			

The grey "age" box corresponds to the limit for compulsory school.
* GCSE: General Certificate of Secondary Education
* GCE: General Certificate of Education

MA / MSc: Master of Arts / Master of Science
BA / BSc: Bachelor of Arts / Bachelor of Science
Ph.D: Doctor of Philosophy, after the Master's Degree

- **"Affirmative action":** In the USA many measures have been put in place to **help minorities** and victims of discrimination to correct imbalances. In 1866 **the first Civil Rights Act** declared that **all persons born in the US were citizens**, whatever their race, color, or previous conditions. But with the racist Ku Klux Klan group and some non-agreement states, the law was never applied.

The term "affirmative action" was used in 1961 by President **Kennedy** to order companies to **stop all forms of discrimination**. But in 1964 after the civil movement for equality, after the "I Have A Dream" speech and the March on Washington, there was **the 1964 Civil Rights Act: it outlawed discrimination** in public accommodation and employment and also canceled the discriminatory Jim Crow Laws. In **1972** there were also in **the Equal Opportunity Act** which prohibited discrimination in hiring. Affirmative action increased the percentage of black who graduated from college from 5.4 to 15.4 percent and imposed quotas in companies and universities But 3 out of 4 Americans **opposed** affirmative action and half of all African American are opposed this to because they want to deserve their place in society and succeed by themselves. Though statistics prove how beneficial affirmative action was, it remains a highly **complex issue**. It is also **controversial** because it is a kind of discrimination against "white" people. **Cf unit2/ Unit20**