

CPES COURS EDUCATION
Part 2 Fiche Traduction

Phrase 1

Basic skills:

numeracy = the capacity to count

literacy ≠ illiteracy

to be literate ≠ to be illiterate

-> to be able to read and write fluently ≠ to be unable to read and write fluently

10% of people are illiterate in France; this comes in contradiction with the principle of free and compulsory // mandatory education for all **which** compels // obliges children to go to school up to the age of 16.

to compel sby to do sthg

to oblige sby to ...

to force sby to ...

Mots de liaison: **yet / however / nevertheless / still**

- School is compulsory for all children up to the age of 16 and **yet // however// nevertheless // still**, there are 10% of illiterate adults in France today.

Attention **STILL** a 2 sens; ne pas confondre avec « encore » ; de même entre ce « yet » et le « not ... yet » ci-dessous :

Ex : Where is Paul ?

He's **still** sleeping OR He has **not** arrived **yet**.

Phrase 2

a survey : une enquête

a study: une étude

a poll: un sondage

to be concerned **BY** sthg = to be interested **IN** = to be involved **IN**

to be concerned **ABOUT** = to be worried **ABOUT** = to be preoccupied **BY**

Donc il faut faire attention à la préposition qui accompagne l'expression car elle en modifie le sens.

school leavers = young people who have decided to get a job just after school, either at 16 or at the end of high school; so not necessarily drop-outs but young people who don't want to enter higher education // who don't want to go on with their studies.

to leave school

to drop out of school

a drop-out (pluriel: drop-outs)= un décrocheur

a pupil (for young schoolchildren)

a student (for high school or university students)

Exams:

At the end of middle school : the GCSE = the General Certificate of Secondary Education (equivalent du Brevet des collèges)

At the end of high school: the A-levels (GB)// a high school degree (equivalent du Baccalauréat)

You take an exam -> either you pass your exam
-> or you fail your exam

Phrase 3

almost = presque

to lack Ø sthg (verb); ex: to lack Ø money – to lack Ø time (attention à la construction par rapport au français)

a lack of (money; time; etc) (noun)

a plant : une usine

a factory: une usine

a company: une entreprise

GRAMMAR

“He is 17 years old” expression de l’âge que vous connaissez tous

-> He is a **17-year-old boy** // He is a nice boy -> l’élément souligné est **un adjectif**, au même titre que ‘nice’. Donc tirets obligatoires pour fabriquer 1 seul et unique mot + absence de ‘s’ puisque les adjectifs sont INVARIABLES en anglais.

-> **17-year-olds** should be able to read fluently: ici on a fabriqué **un nom** à partir de l’expression de l’âge, donc là aussi des tirets mais cette fois comme c’est un nom pluriel, il prend un ‘s’ à la fin comme tous les noms au pluriel.

Phrase 4

to improve = to make better = to upgrade (pour une machine, un appareil)
an improvement // an upgrade

to increase ≠ to decrease

an increase ≠ a decrease

a rate

a percentage ; 10 percent

Rappel: college = university

a lower-income family ≠ a higher-income family

low ≠ high

to have a low-paid job ≠ to have a well-paid job

to get paid for your work = to receive a wage // a salary

to earn money

income = wage + other sources of revenue

Phrase 5

School absenteeism

to skip a lesson / to skip school = to choose not to go to a specific lesson or to school for a day, two days or more

to miss school = not to go to school because you are sick or for any other good and valid reason

truancy = school absenteeism

to play truant = to miss school deliberately

a truant = a pupil who practices truancy = an absentee pupil

a drop-out = a pupil who ends up not going to school anymore after playing truant too much

dramatic (adjective)/ dramatically (adverb) FAUX-AMIS

a dramatic increase = a spectacular increase

Ex: the price of petrol has dramatically increased these last few years

Ex: there has been a dramatic increase in the price of petrol these last few years.

a figure: un chiffre

figures = statistics

Rappel: a state school = a state-funded school = a non-private school

Phrase 6

to prosecute sby = to sue sby (poursuivre en justice). A ne pas confondre avec 'to persecute'.

a prosecution = a lawsuit

a fine = a sum of money you have to pay to the state or to the police when you do not respect a law or a regulation

to fine sby = to give sby a fine

child benefit (les allocations familiales)

to deprive sby of sthg = priver qn de qch

Phrase 7

tuition fees = university fees (cf cours d'ouverture)

to let sby do sthg = to allow sby to do qthg

The British government voted a measure // a law that allows British universities to set their own fees // that lets universities free to set their own fees. As a consequence, the most selective and most prestigious universities raised those fees // increased those fees to up to 12,000 pounds = £12,000

Attention ponctuation inversée!

Fr: 3,5% = Br: 3.5%

Fr: 3500 = Br: 3,500