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# CPF *Canadian Parents for French*



## Toolbox for Parents



***Helping you help your child***

Welcome to the  
Canadian Parents for French  
Toolbox for Parents

This user-friendly kit enables you, in a few words and steps, to briefly communicate in French with your child and to be able to offer help and support with homework and their French learning experience as a whole.

We hope the Toolbox will help you and your child communicate in French about French .

**Bienvenue à la boîte à outils!**

Cette trousse conviviale devrait vous aider, en quelques mots et étapes, de communiqué brièvement en français avec votre enfant et de lui apporter l'aide et le soutien dont il a besoin pour son devoir, mais aussi pour son apprentissage de la langue française en général. Nous espérons que cet outil vous aidera vous et votre enfant dans votre expérience de la langue français.

*We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of  
Canada through the Department of Canadian Heritage*

*Nous reconnaissons l'appui financier du gouvernement du Canada par  
l'entremise du ministère du Patrimoine canadien*

**Canada**



Thank you to the PEI Department of Acadian and Francophone Affairs for the use of the template from the original "Toolbox".

Canadian Parents for French

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**How can I help my children learn?**

1. Read to your child everyday. (any language)
2. Look for opportunities to include French in family outings.
3. Hire a French Immersion student as a babysitter and ask them to speak French to your child.
4. Buy French books with CD's, check out books and videos at your local library, Subscribe to French magazines, change the language setting on DVD movies, turn to the French channels on the TV.
5. Enroll your child in summer French programs.
6. Encourage your child to participate in exchange programs in French speaking provinces/cities.
7. Encourage your child to work/volunteer in French.
8. **Stay** positive.
9. Make homework a top priority at home. Provide the necessary supplies and a quiet homework environment, set aside a time everyday when homework should be done, and provide praise and support.
10. Communicate with the school/teachers and administration.



**Online Bookstores**

<http://www.livres-disques.ca/livresdisques/home/index.cfm>

CPF members are entitled to a 10% discount on quality French language books recordings and educational tools from Canada and around the world. Use the electronic catalogue to get quick access to hundreds of products for all age groups.

**Oui for Kids** - a children's French on-line bookstore in British Columbia is pleased to offer all CPF members a 10% discount on all products on their website. To take advantage of this offer, please identify yourself as CPF members and include your membership number when placing an order. This can be done in the comments section of the on-line order form. Please visit [www.ouiforkids.com](http://www.ouiforkids.com)

**e-4kids** - provides educational, recreational, and informative resources for children in grades Jr. k to 8. When ordering, please enter your Membership number in the comments box to receive a 10% discount on any French or English item.

[www.e-4kids.com](http://www.e-4kids.com)

**Firefly Books** - publishes and/or distributes hundreds of French language calendars and children's books. They are offering CPF Members the following terms: per "ship to" address: 25 assorted books = 40% discount off retail price. Additional charges for shipping & GST.

Please contact:

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e-mail [parisa@fireflybooks.com](mailto:parisa@fireflybooks.com)

[www.fireflybooks.com](http://www.fireflybooks.com)

**Basic Expressions**

English	Français	Pronunciation
Hi!	Salut!	(SA LOU!)
How are you?	Comment ça va?	(COMAN SA VA?)
Good!	Bien!	(BEE-AIN!)
So-so!	Comme ci, comme ça!	(COMSI-COMSA!)
Are you OK?	Ça va?	(SA VA?)
Yes-No	Oui-Non	(WI-NON)
May I help you?	Je peux t'aider?	(JE PEH TAYDAY?)
Yes, please.	Oui, s'il te plait.	(WI SEEL TEH PLAY)
No, thanks.	Non, merci.	(NON MARE-SEE)
Do you understand?	Tu comprends?	(TU COMPRON?)
I don't understand.	Je ne comprends pas	(JE NEH COMPRON PA)
It's easy!	C'est facile!	(SAY FASEEL!)
It's difficult!	C'est difficile!	(SAY DIFFISEEL!)
Don't worry!	Ce n'est pas grave!	(SE NAY PA GRAV!)
Try again!	Essaie encore!	(ESSAY ONCOR!)
Good!	Bien!	(BEE-AIN!)
Well done!	Bravo!	(BRAVO!)

**Punctuation Tips**

<b>English</b>	<b>Français</b>
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**Numbers**

\$1,343.57

**Nombres**

1 343,57 \$

A **space** replaces the **comma** and a **comma** replaces the **period**

A **space after the number followed by the dollar sign**

2,000,500 people

2 000 500 personnes

\$5 million

5 millions de dollars

**Time**

3.30 p.m.

15 h 30

A **space on both sides of the h.**

Uses a **24 hour clock**

**Quotation marks**

"The sky is blue."

« Le ciel est bleu. »

One **space after opening quotation marks** and one **space before closing**

**Colon**

The following is a list: paper,  
notebook...

**Deux-points**

Vous trouverez la liste ci-dessous : papier, notes...

One **space before** and one **space after** the colon

**French Resources Websites****Learning French**

**Tell Me More** is an online, interactive program that uses speech recognition and fun themes to help teens and adults build French vocabulary and conversation skills. CPF members pay only \$60.00 (instead of \$120.00) for a one-year license!

To order call 1-800-667-0594 or go to <http://www.cpfont.on.ca>

This site has fun and interesting exercises/lessons for all levels. It includes videos, pronunciation exercises, grammar, lesson plans based on BBC articles, etc...

Recommended for adults, self-starters, or learners who want to brush up their French and improve particular skills. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/french/>

You can discover and learn new vocabulary just by clicking on the picture. For each word, you can hear the pronunciation. Vocabulary is divided into themes. For each theme, there's a test. You can work online or download the section you want. Also available, games, stories, etc. <http://lexiquefle.free.fr/>

For intermediate to advanced learners, this site offers crosswords, quizzes, dictation exercises, as well as online TV broadcasts with lesson plans. It's a great site to get informed about the Francophone current news, while practising your French.

<http://www.tv5.ca/>

**Other French sites**

<http://www.frenchforlife.ca>

<http://www.hello-world.com>

[www.cpf.ca](http://www.cpf.ca)

**Dictionaries**

<http://www.wordreference.com/enfr/>

<http://www.french-linguistics.co.uk/dictionary/>



**Pronunciation General Guidelines**

While there are significant differences between the sounds of the vowels in the two languages, the consonants are usually the same.

**h** is always silent in French

**s** at the end of a word to indicate the plural is silent

**qu** sounds like K (not like kw as in quick)

**th** is pronounced T

**ch** is pronounced like the English sh

**Accents**

They change the sound of the letter **e** but not of other vowels.

**Stress**

Words are usually stressed on the last syllable, unlike English words.

**Alphabet**

<b>A</b> — ah	<b>N</b> — en
<b>B</b> — beh	<b>O</b> — oh
<b>C</b> — seh	<b>P</b> — peh
<b>D</b> — deh	<b>Q</b> — cue
<b>E</b> — uh	<b>R</b> — air
<b>F</b> — eff	<b>S</b> — ess
<b>G</b> — jeh	<b>T</b> — teh
<b>H</b> — ash	<b>U</b> — ü
<b>I</b> — ee	<b>V</b> — veh
<b>J</b> — jee	<b>W</b> — doo-ble-veh
<b>K</b> — ka	<b>X</b> — eeks
<b>L</b> — el	<b>Y</b> — ee-grec
<b>M</b> — em	<b>Z</b> — zed

**Punctuation Tips continued****Semi Colon**

She works hard; she wants to pass her exam.

No space before and one space after the semi-colon.

**Point-virgule**

Elle travaille fort; elle veut réussir son examen.

**Period**

She went to the post office.

No space before and one space after the period.

**Point**

Elle est allée bureau de poste.

**Question mark**

Do you need two copies of the document? Yes.

No space before and one space after the question mark

**Point d'interrogation**

Avez-vous besoin de deux copies du document? Oui.

**Exclamation mark**

Excellent job! You deserve a raise.

No space before and one space after the exclamation mark

**Point d'exclamation**

Excellent travail! Vous méritez une augmentation de salaire.

**Diacritics**

Many words in the French language require diacritics (**special marks**). **Accents** (as in **mère**), **dieresis** (as in **Noël**) and the **cedilla** (as in **français**) affect the pronunciation of words. In the case of accents, however, they can also change the meaning of the word.

The following examples demonstrate how important it is to use accents:

**montant dû** (amount **due**)    **du pain** (**some** bread)

**passe la balle** (pass the ball)    **le passé** (the past)

**il était là** (he was there)    **la fleur** (the flower)

Diacritics are used with **vowels** as well as with the letter **c**. French diacritics are required on **upper case** letters just as they would be on **lower case letters**.

(ex: **ministère**/**MINISTÈRE**)

In most word processing software, lower and upper case diacritics can be **achieved** under **Insert/Symbol**. However, another easy way of producing diacritics is to **use the ALT key** along with your keypad.

Follow these simple steps to create a diacritic:

1. **Use** the **enclosed Diacritics Table** found on the keyboard belt enclosed to select the appropriate combination of letter/diacritic and corresponding number.
2. **Press and hold down** the **ALT key** and then compose the **corresponding number** from the number keypad (ensure that the **Num Lock is on**).
3. **Release** and your character will appear.

**Phonetics**

Here are a few tips and guidelines that should help you and your child with French pronunciation. However, soon enough, your child will have no difficulties in pronouncing French words and should be able to correct and assist you.

**l** pronounced like the long English E (bee)

**y** sounds like yes, even at the end of a word

**ou** sounds like group (not out)

**oy** and **oi** sound like the “wa” in water

**au** and eau have the long O sound (so)

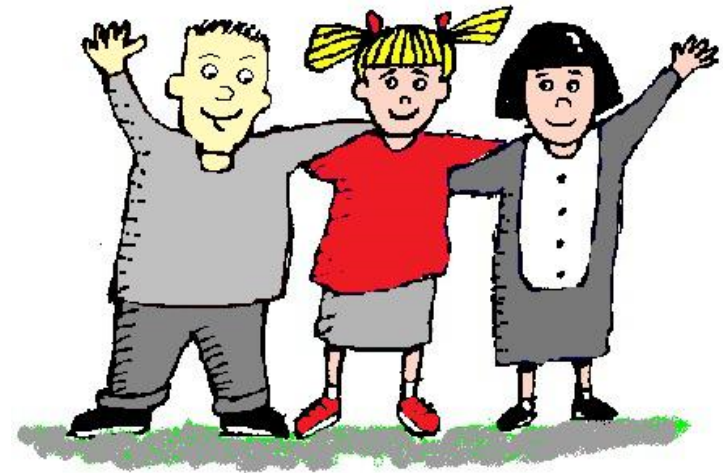
**ez** has the long a sound (hay)

Accents change the sounds of vowels: **e** sounds much like the short English e (heck) while **é** has the long a sound in (hay)

Stress falls on the last sounded syllable (**ami** sounds like am-ee)

When a word begins with a vowel (or a silent h), it is usually joined with the last consonant of the preceding word, it will sound as though your child is reading one word instead of two.

Ex.: **C'est ici** (SAY-TEE-SEE)                      It's here.





**Salutations**

Merry Christmas  
 Happy Easter  
 Happy Thanksgiving  
 Happy Birthday  
 Happy Anniversary  
 Happy New Year  
 Have a great vacation  
 Happy Mothers Day  
 Happy Fathers Day

**Salutations**

Joyeux Noël  
 Joyeuse pâques  
 Joyeuse action de grâces  
 Bonne fête  
 Bon anniversaire  
 Bonne année  
 Bonne vacance  
 Joyeuse fête des mères  
 Joyeuse fête des pères

**Provinces/territories**

British Colombia  
 Alberta  
 Saskatchewan  
 Manitoba  
 Ontario  
 Québec  
 New Brunswick  
 Nova Scotia  
 Prince Edward Island  
 Newfoundland\Labrador  
 Yukon  
 Northwest Territories  
 Nunavut

**Les Provinces/territories**

La Colombie-Britannique  
 L'Alberta  
 La Saskatchewan  
 La Manitoba  
 L'Ontario  
 L'Québec  
 Le Nouveau-Brunswick  
 La Nouvelle-Écosse  
 L'île-du-Prince-Édouard  
 Terre-Neuve et Labrador  
 Le Yukon  
 Le Territoires du Nord-Ouest  
 Le Nunavut

**Punctuation and Diacritics**

The following is a list of diacritics in use in French:

é	acute accent	accent aigu
è	grave accent	accent grave
ê	circumflex accent	accent circonflexe
ë	dieresis	tréma
ç	cedilla	cédille

« » French quotation marks

**Note:** When French words contain **œ** and **æ** such as **œuvre, œuf, œil, vœux, curriculum vitæ**, etc., the **oe** and **ae** are **together**. Although this usage is not mandatory, it is highly recommended when writing in French. To achieve these styles, use the **following ALT keys**.

Æ—alt 145    œ—alt 146    œ—alt 0156    Œ—alt 0140

This toolbox also contains a template to use with standard keyboards.

**Adjectives**

Big  
 Small, short  
 Beautiful  
 New  
 Young  
 Good  
 Bad  
 Big, fat  
 Pretty  
 Old

**Adjectifs**

grand/grande  
 petit/petite  
 beau/belle  
 nouveau/nouvelle  
 jeune  
 bon/bonne  
 mauvais/mauvaise  
 gros/grosse  
 joli/jolie  
 vieux/vielle



**Capitalization in French****Nationality**

When referring to **one's nationality** or citizenship, **capitalization is required** in French. However, when this same word is used as an **adjective**, it is **not capitalized**.

**Ex.: Les Canadiens aiment l'hiver**

(Canadians like winter.)

**Le peuple canadien aime l'hiver.**

(The Canadian people like winter.)

**Languages**

In French, **languages are not capitalized**.

**Ex.: Les langues française et anglaise sont très différentes.**

(The French and English languages are very different.)

**Proper nouns and titles**

Proper nouns are capitalized, however titles are generally not capitalized in French.

**EX.:** Mr. David Lalonde, Executive Director of the Communications Branch

**M. David Lalonde, directeur general de la division des communications**

and Mrs. Rolande Duval, Unit Manager becomes

**Mme. Rolande Duval, chef de service.**

**Geographic names**

Geographic **names** are always **capitalized** in French.

**Ex.: La province de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.**

(The province of Prince Edward Island.)

**Dates and days of the week**

**Months** and **days** of the week are **never capitalized** in French.

**Ex.: J'ai reçu votre lettre du mardi 6 mars 2005.**

(I received your letter on Tuesday, March 6, 2005).

**Cardinal points**

**Cardinal points** are **capitalized** in French when they refer to the name of a geographical region, when they are part of an electoral district and when they are part of an address.

**Ex.: L'Ouest canadien** (Western Canada)

**York-Sud** (York-South)

**33, rue King Sud** (33 King South.)

When the cardinal point **refers to a direction**, it is **not capitalized**.

**Ex.: L'édifice fait face au nord.**

(The building faces the north.)

**Expressions**

I don't know.

I don't understand.

How do you say?

What is that?

How old are you?

I am hurt.

I am six years old.

I am sick.

Look out!

I am cold.

I am lost.

I am hot.

I need

to the right

to the left

next to

I am hungry.

I am tired.

I am finished

I am thirsty.

Did you finish your homework?

**Expressions**

**Je ne sais pas.**

**Je ne comprends pas.**

**Comment dit-on?**

**Qu'est-ce que c'est?**

**Quel âge as-tu?**

**J'ai mal.**

**J'ai six ans.**

**Je suis malade.**

**Attention!**

**J'ai froid.**

**Je me suis perdu(e).**

**J'ai chaud.**

**J'ai besoin de**

**à droite**

**à gauche**

**à côté de**

**J'ai faim.**

**Je suis fatigué.**

**J'ai fini.**

**J'ai soif.**

**Est-ce que tu as fait tes devoirs?**



**O Canada**

Our home and native land

True patriot love in all thy sons command

With glowing hearts

We see thee rise

The true north strong and free

From far and wide

O Canada

We stand on guard for thee

God keep our land

Glorious and free

O Canada we stand on guard for thee

O Canada we stand on guard for thee

**Ô Canada**

Terre de nos aïeux.

Ton front est ceint,

De fleurons glorieux.

Car ton bras

Sait porter l'épée,

Il sait porter la croix.

Ton histoire est une épopée,

des plus brillants exploits.

Et ta valeur,

de foi trempée,

protègera nos foyers et nos droits

protègera nos foyers et nos droits



**Months**

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

**Days of the Week**

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

**Mois**

janvier

février

mars

avril

mai

juin

juillet

août

septembre

octobre

novembre

décembre

**Jours de la semaine**

dimanche

lundi

mardi

mercredi

jeudi

vendredi

samedi

**Abréviations**

janv.

fevr.

mars

avr.

mai

juin

juill.

août

sept.

oct.

nov.

déc.

**Seasons**

Spring

Summer

Fall

Winter

**Saisons**

printemps

été

automne

hiver



Dates	Dates	Dates	Dates
1.	le premier	25.	le vingt-cinq
2.	le deux	26.	le vingt-six
3.	le trois	27.	le vingt-sept
4.	le quatre	28.	le vingt-huit
5.	le cinq	29.	le vingt-neuf
6.	le six	30.	le trente
7.	le sept	31.	le trente et un
8.	le huit		
9.	le neuf		
Numbers	Chiffres		
10.	le dix	1	un
11.	le onze	31	trente et un
12.	le douze	54	cinquante-quatre
13.	le treize	70	soixante-dix
14.	le quatorze	80	quatre-vingts
15.	le quinze	90	quatre-vingt-dix
16.	le seize	95	quatre-vingt-quinze
17.	le dix-sept	100	cent
18.	le dix-huit	150	cent cinquante
19.	le dix-neuf	200	deux cents
20.	le vingt	220	deux cent vingt
21.	le vingt et un	1 000	mille
22.	le vingt-deux	10 000	dix mille
23.	le vingt-trois	200 000	deux cent mille
24.	le vingt-quatre		

**Defining Parental Involvement** Parent engagement in education is a broad concept that encompasses many types of involvement. The following list is adapted from one developed by the Ontario School Council Support Centre (based in turn on work at Harvard University), and identifies eight forms of parental involvement:

**Parenting:** supporting the healthy emotional, social, and physical development of their children as they grow up.

**Communicating:** being in touch with their child's teacher to know how their child is doing, overcome difficulties, develop the full potential of the child, and advise the teacher of any challenges that the child is facing outside the classroom.

**Learning at home:** helping children with their homework, embedding learning of all kinds in day-to-day activities, having a clear understanding of the curriculum and the expectations for outcomes, and assisting children to make decisions about career and program selection.

**Participating in school events:** attending school events such as parent teacher interviews, assemblies, plays, science fair nights, and concerts, thus reinforcing to the child that what the child does every day is important to that parent.

**Fundraising:** securing resources to help make the child's school a better learning environment and to offer enrichment opportunities to children.

**Volunteering in the school:** supporting the school through such activities as assisting in the classroom, reading to children, supervising field trips, helping with extracurricular and social events, running safe arrival programs, providing nutritious meals and snacks, and many other activities.

**Advising and advocating:** through parent bodies such as Canadian Parents for French, Home & School, and school advisory councils, interacting with the school administration and with educational decision makers at all levels to identify and address education issues, needs, opportunities, and priorities.

**Partnering:** through collaboration with other community organizations, employers, etc., bringing resources and supports into the school or the education system.

**Creating new family habits and routines.** Building an identity, piece by piece, day by day, means forming new habits that are consistent with wanting to make French meaningful and important in your family’s everyday life. As in all other situations, developing a new habit requires time and patience. Give your family a chance to form new habits, one step at a time.

**Here is a list of simple things your partner or you can do:** Decide on one thing that you see yourself doing in French with your family.

- Record the greeting on your answering machine in French or in both languages
- Go to the library on Sunday afternoons with the family to find French resources
- Read a French book together two times a week
- Write your grocery list in French
- Read the French side of the cereal box with your child
- Watch cartoons in French with your child
- Listen to French music
- Once a week, have a Family Fun Night to play games in French
- Go to a restaurant where your family can order their food in French
- Your family has a new pet? Give it a French name

**Find tools and support:**

- Find ways for your spouse and other family members to support you. Ask them to teach you basic words and help you use them. Look at picture books together and get your child to teach you.
- Make a list of what you should remember.
- Write out posters with positive words.
- **Have fun. You are not entering a competition; you are simply looking for ways to create the family life you want for your child.**



A.M.	Matin/avant-midi	P.M.	Après-midi/soir
1 o'clock	1 h une heure	1 o'clock	13 h treize heures une heure de l'après—midi
2 o'clock	2 h deux heures	2 o'clock	14 h quatorze heures
2:10	2 h 10 deux heures dix	2:35	14 h 35 quatorze heure trente-cinq / trois heures moins vingt cinq
3 o'clock	3 h trois heures	3 o'clock	15 h quinze heures
3:15	3 h 15 trois heures quinze/trois heures et quart	4 o'clock	16 h seize heures
4 o'clock	4 h quatre heures	5 o'clock	17 h dix-sept heures
5 o'clock	5 h cinq heures	6 o'clock	18 h dix-huit heures
5:20	5 h 20 cinq heures vingt	6:55	18 h 55 dix-huit heures cinquante-cinq /sept heures moins cinq
6 o'clock	6 h six heures	7 o'clock	19 h dix-neuf heures
6:30	6 h 30 six heures trente/six heures et demi	8 o'clock	20 h vingt heures
7 o'clock	7 h sept heures	9 o'clock	21 h vingt et une heures
8 o'clock	8 h huit heures	10 o'clock	22 h vingt-deux heures
9 o'clock	9 h neuf heures	11 o'clock	23 h vingt-trois heures
10 o'clock	10 h dix heures	midnight	minuit
11 o'clock	11 h onze heures		
12 o'clock	12 h douze heures		
12 noon	midi		

**Time**

**Le temps**

Today	aujourd'hui
A second	une seconde
Hour	une heure
Half an hour	une demi-heure
Quarter hour	un quart d'heure
Noon	midi
Evening	le soir
Yesterday	hier
Tomorrow	demain
A watch	une montre
Morning	le matin
Night	la nuit
Afternoon	l'après midi



**Classroom**

**Salle de classe**

ruler	un règle
pencil	un crayon
book	un livre
notebook	un cahier
desk	une pupitre
chair	une chaise
door	une porte
window	une fenêtre
a pencil sharpener	un taille-crayon
garbage can	une poubelle
chalk	une craie
scissors	des ciseaux



**Math and Science**

**Math et Science**

**Math and Science**

**Math et Science**

rectangular	rectangulaire	bigger than	plus grande
cylinder	un cylindre	guess	deviner
triangle	triangle	rounding off	arrondir
square	carré	change	la monnaie
surface	une surface	product/answer	un produit
cube	un cube	bar graph	un graphique à bandes
shape	forme	horizontally	horizontalement
sphere	une sphere	vertically	verticalement
circle	cercle	length	la longueur
remainder	le reste	parallel line	ligne parallèle
even	pair	edge	le bord
equal	égal	to slide	le glissement
average	une moyenne	curved line	ligne courbé
half of	la moitié de	diagonal	diagonal
sum	la somme	symbol	un symbole
digit	un chiffre	decimals	décimaux
half	demi	numerator	le numérateur
closest	au plus près	data	des données
estimate	estimer	odd number	un nombre impair
difference	une difference	prime number	un nombre prime
smaller than	plus petit que	weight	la masse
result	un résultat	scale	un échelle
odd	impair	height	la hauteur
more than	plus que	set	un ensemble