

Français	Anglais	Définition	Col/lyc
Acide	Acid	Substance which in solution gives a pH lower than seven. We obtain an acidic solution	C
Acide chlorhydrique	Hydrochloric acid	Acid solution of hydrogen chloride in water	C
Air	Air	Gas principally composed of nitrogen and oxygen.	C
Aluminium	Aluminium	Metallic element, symbol Al, atomic number 13	C
Ampoule à décanter	Separating funnel	Glassware with the shape of a bulb, having a tap downwards allowing the separation of two immiscible liquids.	C
Anhydre	Anhydrous	Not containing water	C
Aqueux	Aqueous	Describing a solution in water	C
Arôme	Aroma	Chemical compound responsible for the smell or for the taste of a substance.	C
Atmosphère	Atmosphere	Gaseous envelope principally composed of nitrogen and oxygen, which surrounds the globe of the Earth.	C
Atome	Atom	Smallest unit into which matter can be divided and still retain the characteristic properties of an element	C
Azote	Nitrogen	Element, chemical symbol N, atomic number 7	C
Ballon	Round-bottomed flask	Spherical glassware	C
Bar	Bar	Unit of pressure.	C
Base	Base/Alkali	Substance which in solution gives a pH higher than seven. Any of various water-soluble compounds capable of turning litmus blue and reacting with an acid to form a salt and water.	C
Bec Bunsen	Bunsen burner	Used to provide heat for chemical reaction.	C
Bécher	Beaker	A wide cylindrical glass vessel with a pouring lip, used as a laboratory container and mixing jar.	C
Brouillard	Smog	A mixture of smoke, fog, and chemical fumes	C

Buée	Vapour	A substance that is in a gaseous state at a temperature below its boiling point	C
Butane	Butane	Combustible gas : chemical formula C ₄ H ₁₀	C
Carbonate de calcium	Calcium carbonate	White crystalline salt occurring in limestone, chalk, marble, calcite, coral, and pearl: used in the production of lime and cement. Formula: CaCO ₃	C
Carbone	Carbon	Element, chemical symbol C, atomic number 6	C
Celsius	Celsius	Unit of temperature	C
Centrifugation	Centrifuging	The process of separating different particles in suspension in a liquid or a gas by a movement of very quick rotation.	C
Changement d'état	Change of state	Change from one state (solid, liquid or gas) to another state.	C
Charge électrique	Electrical charge	A form of charge, designated positive, negative, or zero, found on the elementary particles that make up all known matter.	C
Chauffage à reflux	Reflux condenser	When a liquid mixture is heated, certain chemical compounds vaporise and become gaseous in a vertical column where they are cooled down by circulation of water and liquify falling back into the liquid mixture again.	C
Chauffe-ballon	Round-bottomed flask heater	Electrical apparatus that heats a round-bottomed flask	C
Chlorure de sodium	sodium chloride	Chemical name for salt, composed of sodium and chloride, NaCl.	C
Chromatographie	Chromatography	Technology of separation of chemical components in solution in a homogeneous mixture, which uses the difference in the rates of migration of components carried by a solvent on a support.	C
Colorant	Colourant	A dye or similar reagent	C
Comburant	Oxidizer	A substance that oxidizes another substance, especially one that supports the combustion of fuel. A substance that enters into a combination with oxygen or becomes converted into an oxide	C
combustible	Fuel	Substance which undergoes combustion	C

Combustion	Combustion	A chemical process in which two compounds react together to produce heat and light.	C
Compact	Compact	Closely and firmly united or packed together	C
Compressible	Compressible	A substance for which the volume can be reduced without changing the quantity.	C
Compression	Compression	The volume decreases as the pressure increases at constant temperature	C
Concentration massique	Mass concentration	Mass of solute dissolved per litre of solution, g/L	C
Condensation	Condensation	Change of state from gas to liquid or solid.	C
Conservation des atomes	Conservation of atoms	During a chemical reaction, the reacting atoms are conserved when the products are formed.	C
Corps pur	pure substance	Substance constituted by identical molecules.	C
Corrosif	Corrosive	Responsible for corrosion	C
Corrosion	Corrosion	Reaction between metal and the gas in air, the metal is oxidized to form an oxide layer on surface.	C
Cortège électronique	Electron shell	A grouping of electrons surrounding the nucleus of the atom	C
Cristallisoir	Crystallizer	Glassware used to form or cause to form crystals	C
Cuivre	Copper	Metallic element, chemical symbol Cu, atomic number 29	C
Cycle de l'eau	Water cycle	The circulation of the water through the air, seas, rivers and soil	C
Décantation	Decanting	The process of separating a liquid away from a solid that has settled.	C
Dégazage	Degassing	To extract the gas dissolved in a solution	C
Deshydratation	Dehydration	An action which consists of extracting water from a substance .The process of losing or removing water or moisture	C
Détendeur	Regulator	Device which lowers the pressure of compressed gas at ambient pressure.	C
Diazote	Nitrogen (gas or liquid)	N ₂ , molecule composed of two atoms of nitrogen (chemical element, symbol N, atomic number 7)	C
Diffusion	Diffusion	Permanent excitement of molecules in the liquid or gaseous state.	C

Dihydrogène	Hydrogen (gas or liquid hydrogen)	H ₂ , molecule composed of two atoms of hydrogen (chemical element, symbol H, atomic number 1)	C
Diluer	To dilute	Decrease the concentration of a solution by adding solvent.	C
Dioxyde de carbone	Carbon dioxide	CO ₂ , molecule composed of two oxygen atoms and one carbon atom.	C
Dispersé	Dispersed	Distributed throughout the whole of the volume.	C
Dissolution	Dissolving	The action of obtaining a homogeneous solution by stirring a solid, a liquid or a gas in a solvent	C
Dissoudre	To dissolve	The substance (solute) added to a solvent becomes evenly dispersed	C
Distillat	Distillate	The liquid obtained by distillation (see distillation)	C
Distillation	Distillation	The process of separating a mixture of liquids by heating, the vapour of the liquid with the lowest boiling point comes off first and is condensed back to a liquid in a condenser.	C
Divisé	Divided	To become separated into components or parts	C
Ebullition	Boiling	A change of state from liquid to gaseous (vapour) at a temperature called the boiling point. It occurs by the formation of bubbles throughout the liquid.	C
Eau de chaux	Limewater	Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH) ₂ or slaked lime) : white solid which dissolves slightly in water to form limewater. This is weakly alkaline and is used to test for carbon dioxide.	C
Eau distillée	Distilled water	Water which has had salts removed by distillation. It is done by distillation or ion exchange.	C
Effervescence	Effervescence	The formation of gaseous bubbles in a liquid by chemical reaction.	C
Electrode	Electrode	A piece of metal or graphite placed in a electrolyte via which current enters or leaves.	C
Electron	Electron	Basic particle of negative load which orbits around the nucleus of the atom	C
Electron libre	Free electron	It has broken loose from an atom of metal, and circulates in the structure. With other electrons of conduction, it constitutes electric current.	C

Eluant	Eluent	Liquid used during a chromatography, in which the bottom of the support is submerged.	C
Emulsion	Emulsion	Formed when fine droplets of one liquid are in suspension in another liquid. The two liquids are not miscible.	C
Energie chimique	Chemical energy	During a chemical reaction, energy appears: in the form of warmth, or light. There can be movement or an explosion.	C
Eprouvette	Measuring cylinder	Flask calibrated by cylindrical form, used for measuring the volume of a liquid	C
Equation de réaction	Equation of reaction	Symbolic writing of chemical reaction	C
Equilibrer une réaction	To equilibrate (to balance) a reaction	Put coefficients in front of chemical expressions of the reactive and products to respect the law of conservation of atoms	C
Erlenmeyer	Erlenmeyer	Cone-shaped container used in chemistry	C
Evaporation	Evaporation	Slow transformation of a liquid into vapour from the surface.	C
Evaporer (s')	To evaporate	Be slowly transformed into steam.	C
Fer	Iron	Dark grey metal, attracted by a magnet, and becoming covered with rust after exposure to humid air. Chemical expression: Fe	C
Filtrat	Filtrate	Product resulting from filtering	C
Filtration	Filtration, filtering	Separation of the solid particles in suspension in a heterogeneous mixture often with the aid of filter paper.	C
Fiole jaugée	Volumetric flask	Used when mixing accurate concentrations of solutions. Each flask has a volume marking which is very exact and a stopper so that it can be shaken to mix the solution.	C
Floculation	Floculation	Gathering in form of small flakes, of very fine solid particles in suspension in water	C
Fondre	To melt	Pass from the solid state to the liquid state	C
Fumée	Smoke	Mixture of fine solid particles in suspension in a gas	C
Fusion	Melting, fusion	Passage from the solid state to the liquid state	C
Gaz	Gas	Compressible and expansible formless material	C

Gaz carbonique	Carbon dioxide	Gas produced during all processes of combustion. Chemical expression: CO ₂ . It is responsible for the greenhouse effect	C
Givre	Frost	Ice deposited on objects, acquired by solidification of a mist	C
Glace	Ice	Solid form of water	C
Goutte (goutte à goutte)	Drop (drop by drop)	Small quantity of a liquid in a round form.	C
Graphique	Graph	Graphic presentation of the variations of a measurable greatness	C
Grêle	Hail	Solid haste constituted of small mass of ice	C
GPL	GLP	Gas of liquefied oil. Fuel used for car motors. It is a mixture of propane and butane.	C
Hélium	Helium	Very light, not inflammable gas. It is used in sounding balloon, and to accomplish very low temperatures.	C
Hétérogène	Heterogeneous	A blend of several constituents which can be differentiated by the naked eye	C
Homogène	Homogeneous	A blend of several constituents which can not be differentiated by the naked eye	C
Horizontal	Horizontal	Perpendicular direction in the vertical direction given by a thread with lead	C
Hydrate	Hydrate	A salt that contains water of crystallization. (It is hydrated). The salt becomes an anhydrate if the water is removed.	C
Hydraté	Hydrous	Substance that contains water	C
Hydrogène	Hydrogen	Very light, inflammable, uncolored and scentless gas. It is the most abounding element in the world, particularly in stars and interstellar material.	C
Incandescence	Incandescence	State of a chemical component which issues light when strongly heated	C
Insoluble	Insoluble	Which does not dissolve in a given solvent	C
Introduire	To put in	To introduce	C
Ion	Ion	Holder of load in a solution, resulting from an atom or a group of atoms having lost or gained one or several electrons	C

Limpide	Limpid	Which is perfectly transparent	C
Liquéfaction	Liquefaction	Passage from the gaseous state to the liquid state	C
Liquide	Liquid	State of the material not having a clear form, and the volume of which is invariable	C
Masse	Mass	Quantity of material measuring scales	C
Masse volumique	Volumic mass	Mass of the unit of volume	C
Mélange	Mixture, mix	Which contains several substances.	C
Mélange homogène	Homogeneous mixture	Blend the different constituents of which they cannot differentiate in the bare eye	C
mélange hétérogène	Heterogeneous mixture	Blend two constituents of which they can differentiate at least in the bare eye	C
Mélange réfrigérant	freezing mixture	Mixture of ice and certain substances, for instance ice and marine salt, which produces a big cold.	C
Ménisque (le bas du -, le haut du -)	Meniscus (the foot of-, the top of-)	Surface bent by some liquid in contact with air	C
Métal	Metal	It is a class of materials. These are elements, drivers of electricity.	C
Méthane	Methane	Gas used as fuel (city gas) . The molecule has as expression CH ₄ .	C
Miscible	Mixible	Two liquids are miscible when they form a homogeneous mixture	C
Moléculaire	Molecular	Which belongs to a molecule	C
Molécule	Molecule	Grouping of atoms linked between them	C
Monoxyde de carbone	Carbon monoxide	Scentsless, uncolored, very toxic gas. It is produced during incomplete combustion	C
Motif élémentaire	Elementary motif, basic motif	Party of the graphic presentation of the évolution in the course of the time of a periodical phenomenon	C
Non miscible	Immiscible	Incapable of being mixed or blended together. Immiscible liquids that are shaken together eventually separate into layers. Oil and water are immiscible	C

Nuage	Cloud	A visible body of very fine water droplets or ice particles suspended in the atmosphere at altitudes ranging up to several miles above sea level	C
Opaque	Opaque	Does not allow any light to pass through	C
Palier de température	Temperature dwell	Time during which a temperature does not change	C
Pollué	Polluted	Made unclean or impure; contaminated	C
Potable	Drinkable (potable)	It can be drunk without any damage to health	C
Précipité	Precipitate	A solid separated from a solution	C
Réfrigérant	Condenser	A piece of laboratory glassware used to cool hot vapours or liquids	C
Recueillir un gaz par déplacement d'eau	Collecting gas over water	Technique for extracting a gas dissolved in a liquid by collecting it in a container previously filled with water : the gas progressively replaces the water in the container	C
Résidu	Residue	Matter remaining after completion of a chemical or physical process, such as evaporation, combustion, distillation, or filtration.	C
Rosée	Dew	Droplets of water deposited on grass in the morning due to the condensation of atmospheric moisture	C
Salin	Saline	Containing salt	C
Solution saline	Saline solution	Solution containing salt	C
Saturé	saturated (see saturated solution)	A solution that contains the maximum amount of solute that the solvent can dissolve at a given temperature	C
Saumure	Brine	Very salty water	C
Solide	Solid	A state of matter. A substance having a definite shape and volume; one that is neither liquid nor gaseous	C
Solidification	Solidification	The process of becoming hard or solid by cooling or drying or crystallization	C
Soluté	Solute	A substance that is dissolved in another substance (a solvent), forming a solution	C
Solution	Solution	The dissolution of a solute into a solvent forms a solution	C
Solution aqueuse	Aqueous solution	In an aqueous solution the solvent is water	C

Solution saturée	Saturated solution	A solution in which it is not possible to dissolve more solute	C
Solvant	Solvent	A substance, usually a liquid, in which another substance is dissolved, forming a solution.	C
Sublimation	Sublimation	The process of changing from a solid to a gas without passing through an intermediate liquid phase	C
Sulfate de cuivre anhydre	Anhydrous Copper (II) Sulphate	Grey-white powder used to identify the presence of water in a substance. When water is detected the colour of the powder changes to blue.	C
Surface libre	Free surface	A boundary between two homogeneous fluids.	C
Suspension	Suspension	A dispersion of fine solid or liquid particles in a fluid. Particles in a suspension precipitate if the suspension is allowed to stand undisturbed.	C
Symbole chimique	Chemical Symbol	Letter or group of letters representing a chemical element	C
Température	Temperature	Physical property that is measured with a thermometer. The unit often employed is the Degree Celsius (°C). The SI unit is the Kelvin (0 °C = 273.16 K)	C
Thermomètre	Thermometer	Device allowing temperature measurement	C
Transparent	Transparent	A substance or object that allows all the light to pass through.	C
Trompe à eau	Water aspirator	An instrument or apparatus that utilizes a vacuum to draw up gases or granular materials.	C
Vapeur d'eau	Steam	Gaseous form of water	C
Vaporisation	Vaporisation (or vaporization)	Transition from liquid state to gas state	C
Volume	Volume	The volume of an object is the space that this object occupies	C

Français	Anglais	Définition	Col/lyc
Alimentation - Générateurs	electric power supply- Generators	Source of electrical energy.	C
Alternateur	Alternator	Device which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.	C
Ampère (A)	Ampere or amp (A)	The SI unit of current. 1 A = 1 C/s.	C
Ampèremètre	Ammeter	An instrument that measures the strength of an electric current, in amperes	C
Ampèremètre	Ammeter	An instrument that measures electrical current in amperes,	C
Ampoule en verre	glass bulb	An incandescent lamp or its glass housing	C
Appareils ménagers	Household appliances	Machines made for a particular purpose	C
Approvisionner	To supply	To make available for use; provide	C
Armatures du condensateur	Plates of the capacitor	Simple capacitors consist of two plates made of an electrically conducting material	L
Batterie	Battery	a combination of two or more cells electrically connected to work together to produce electric energy.	C
Bobine	Coil	A number of turns of current-carrying wire, produced by wrapping the wire around a shaped piece of material (a former).	L
Bobine plate	Flat coil	A coil of wires whose length is small in comparison with its diameter.	L
Calibrer, étalonner	To calibrate	To check, adjust, or determine by comparison with a standard	C
Capacité d'un condensateur	Capacitance of a capacitor	Capacitance (symbol C) is a measure of a capacitor's ability to store charge	L
Caractéristique d'un dipôle	Characteristic of a dipole	The current I which flows through the component is plotted along the x-axis, and the potential difference between the terminals of the component along the y-axis.	L
Carburant/ combustible	fuel	A substance that produces useful energy when it undergoes a chemical or nuclear reaction	C
Carburants fossile	fossil fuels	Hydrocarbon deposits derived from living matter of a previous geological time and used as fuel	C
Centrale électrique	Power station	An electrical generating station. Produces electricity for domestic and industrial use thanks to large generators.	C

Centrale hydraulique	Hydro-electric power station	The place where electricity is produced by falling water driving a turbine	C
Centrale thermique	Thermal power station	A power station that is operated by burning coal, oil or gas	C
Champ électrique E	Electric field E	A region of space characterized by the existence of a force F generated by electric charge q	L
Charbon	Coal	Fossil fuel consisting of carbonized vegetable matter deposited in the Carboniferous period	C
Charge électrique q	Electric charge q	The symbol q is often used to denote a quantity of electricity or charge	C puis L
Circuit	Circuit	A conductive loop along which electricity passes	C
Circuit fermé	Closed circuit (loop)	a complete electrical circuit around which current flows or a signal circulates	C
Circuit ouvert	Open(broken) circuit.	An electrical circuit that has a break preventing current from flowing through.	C
Compagnie de l'électricité	Electrical power utility	Electric utilities are tied together by transmission lines into large systems called power grids	C
Composant électrique	Electrical component (element)	A device that uses or produces electricity and is used in electrical circuits.	C
Compteur électrique	Electricity meter	An electricity meter or energy meter is a device that measures the amount of electrical energy supplied to or produced by a residence, business or machine	C
Condensateur	Capacitor	A device that stores charge: It often consists of two conductors separated by an insulator or dielectric.	L
Condensateurs branchés en dérivation	Capacitors in parallel	When capacitors are connected in parallel we can add their capacitances.	L
Condensateurs branchés en série	Capacitors in series	When capacitors are connected in series we can add the inverse of their capacitances.	L
Conducteur ohmique	Resistor	An electrical component designed to introduce a known value of resistance into a circuit.	C
Conductor	Conductor	A material containing a large number of charges (electrons) which are free to move: it can therefore conduct electricity. For example: aluminium, copper, gold.	C
Connecter des fils	To connect wires	To join, link, or fasten together	C

Conservation de la charge	Conservation of charge	A principle stating that the total electric charge of an isolated system remains constant regardless of changes within the system.	L
Coulomb C	Coulomb C	The SI unit of electric charge.	L
Coupure de courant	Power failure (cut)	Equipment failure resulting when the supply of power fails	C
Courant alternatif i	Alternating current i (AC)	An electric current that repeatedly changes its direction or strength, usually at a certain frequency or range of frequencies,	C
Courant continu I	Direct current I (DC)	Electrical current which flows in one direction only, and doesn't depend on time.	C
Courant dérivé	Shunt current	A low-resistance connection between two points in an electric circuit that forms an alternative path for a portion of the current	
Court-circuit	short circuit	A component is short-circuited when its two terminals are connected by a wire.	C
Court-circuiter	To short circuit	A low-resistance connection established by accident or intention between two points in an electric circuit	C
Décrire une chaîne énergétique	To describe an energy chain	Translation	C
DEL (diode électroluminescente)	LED (Light Emitting Diode)	A diode with a higher resistance than normal, in which light is produced instead of heat.	C
Dérivation (en parallèle)	Shunt	A conductor having low resistance in parallel with another device to divert a fraction of the current	
Développement durable	Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	C
Différence de potentiel ou tension (entre 2 points) $U_{AB} = V_B - V_A$	Potential difference (p.d) or voltage (between two points)	The potential difference between two points A and B is the work done against electrical forces in carrying a <i>unit</i> positive charge from A to B. As the work, it's a scalar quantity which can be positive or negative	C
Diode	Diode	Diodes have two active electrodes between which the signal of interest may flow. The most common function of a diode is to allow an electric current to pass in one direction (called the forward biased condition) and to block it in the opposite direction (the reverse biased condition).	C
Disjoncteur	Circuit breaker	Safety device in domestic electric installations which stops the circuit if the current is too large.	C
Energie stockée dans un condensateur	Energy stored in a capacitor	Energy stored in a capacitor is reversibly reconvertible into some other form, The energy (measured in joules) stored in a capacitor is equal to the work done to charge it	L

Energies renouvelables	Renewable energies	energy generated from natural resources--such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat--which are renewable	C
Enroulement de fils/ bobine	Coil	a coil is formed when a conductor (usually an insulated solid copper wire) is wound around a core or form to create an inductor or electromagnet	
Eolienne	Windmill	A turbine that is powered by the wind	C
Etalonnage	Calibration	the act of checking or adjusting (by comparison with a standard) the accuracy of a measuring instrument	C
Etre branché à du 220 V	To be connected across 220 V.		
Exploiter l'énergie	To harness energy	Energy brought under control and put to use	C
Faisceau d'électrons	A beam of electrons	A narrow stream of electrons moving in the same direction, all having about the same velocity	
Farads (F)	Farad (F)	The SI unit of capacitance	L
Fil de connection (en cuivre)	Connection (copper) wire	Copper wire used to join, link, or fasten together	C
Filament	Filament	A fine wire that gives off radiation when an electric current is passed through it, usually to provide light, as in an incandescent bulb, or to provide heat, as in a vacuum tube	C
Fournir de l'énergie	To provide energy, to power	To provide energy so that work is done	C
Fréquence	Frequency	The number of oscillations which occur in one second.	C
Fusible	Fuse	Electric device which melts in order to break the circuit if the current through it becomes too large	C
Galvanomètre	Galvanometer	An instrument used to detect, measure, and determine the direction of small electric currents by means of mechanical effects produced by a current-carrying coil in a magnetic field	
Herz (Hz)	Herz(Hz)	The SI unit of frequency. $1 \text{ Hz} = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$.	C
Interrupteur	Switch	A device, normally mechanical, which is used to close or open (break) a circuit.	C
Isolant	Insulator	A material with very few or no charges (electrons) free to move.	C
Joule (J)	Joule (J)	The SI unit of energy.	C

La charge élémentaire e	The quantum of charge e	The magnitude of the smallest charge ever measured is denoted by e (the quantum of charge)	L
La charge est quantifiée	Charge is quantized	All free charges are integer multiples of e	L
La circulation des charges	The flow of charges	If two charged bodies of different potential are connected using a conductor, a flow of charges takes place. Charges will flow as long as there is potential difference between the two bodies. This rate of flow of electric charge is called 'electric current'	C
La force électromotrice (fem)	The electromotive force (emf)	A source of energy that can cause a current to flow in an electrical circuit or device	C
La lampe éclaire	The lamp lights up	The device that produces illumination will give off light.	C
La loi de Coulomb	Coulomb's law	The fundamental law of electrostatics stating that the force between two charged particles is directly proportional to the product of their charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.	L
La loi d'Ohm	Ohm's law	The law stating that the direct current flowing in a conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference between its ends. It is usually formulated as $V = IR$, where V is the potential difference, or voltage, I is the current, and R is the resistance of the conductor	C
La neutre	Neutral	A grounded current carrying wire in an electrical system	C
La phase	Live	The live wire in an AC electrical circuit refers to the wire (in a single-phase system) which carries an oscillating voltage with respect to the earth	C
La puissance dissipée par effet Joule dans une résistance	The power loss in a resistor by Joule effect	The Joule effect is a thermal effect and the dissipated power is given by the formula : $P=UI=RI^2=U^2/R$	L
La puissance électrique	Electrical power (P)	The power delivered by an energy source as it carries a charge q through a potential rise U in a period of time Δt is: $P = W/\Delta t = q \times U/\Delta t = UI$	L
La résistance R du conducteur ohmique	The resistance R of the resistor	It represents the ability of an object to resist the flow of current. The resistance R is given by Ohm's Law: $R=U/I$	C
La terre	Earth wire	A wire which is connected to the earth terminal in an electrical device.	C
Lampe	Lamp	A device that produces light	C

L'ampèremètre affiche une intensité de 0,5 ampère (par exemple).	The ammeter shows an intensity of 0.5 amps.	An ammeter is an instrument that measures electric current in amperes, for example, 0.5 amps	C
L'ampèremètre doit être branché en série	An ammeter must be connected in series	The ammeter is connected in the circuit in series because it has low resistance and the voltage is connected in parallel because it has high resistance	C
Le multimètre	Multimeter	An instrument designed to measure electrical quantities. A typical multimeter can measure alternating- and direct-current potential differences (voltages), current, and resistance, with several full-scale ranges provided for each quantity.	C
Le courant circule	The current flows	The current flows in a circuit which is a closed loop, consisting of a source of potential difference and one or more components.	C
Le courant circule dans le récepteur	The current flows through the receiver		C
Le courant délivré par le générateur	The current drawn by the power supply	Electrical current is a measure of the amount of electrical charge transferred per unit time. It represents the flow of electrons through a conductive material from the power source	C
Le courant du secteur	Mains electricity	Electricity supplied to our homes from the National Grid	C
Le voltmètre doit être branché en dérivation	The voltmeter must be connected in parallel (across the terminals of the component)		C
L'effet Joule	the Joule effect	When current flows through a component which has a resistance, the component heats up.	C
L'énergie électrique	Electrical work (W)	The work required to transfer a charge q through a potential difference U is given by: W (in J) = q (in C) x U (in V)	L
Les bornes d'un dipôle	the terminals (or the ends) of a component		C
Les circuits sont construits de manière à connecter chaque appareil ménager en parallèle.	House circuits are so constructed that each device is connected in parallel with the others		

Ligne de transmission de haute tension	Transmission lines (cables)	Process of transferring electric energy from one point to another in an electrical power system	C
L'intensité I du courant électrique	Intensity I (amperage) of the electric current	If a charge q is transported through a given cross section of the wire in a period of time Δt : $I = q/\Delta t$. It's the rate of flow of electric charge.	C
Loi des mailles (seconde loi de Kirchhoff)	Kirchhoff's loop (or circuit) rule (Kirchhoff's second law)	The algebraic sum of the voltages in a loop (closed circuit) is equal to zero.	
Loi des nœuds (première loi de Kirchhoff)	Kirchhoff's node (or junction) rule (Kirchhoff's first law)	The sum of all the current coming into a node must equal the sum of all the current leaving that node.	C
Maille	Loop	A closed circuit.	C
Mesurer la tension à ses bornes	To measure the potential difference between its terminals.		C
Montage	Circuitry	Unbroken path along which an electric current exists or is intended or able to flow	C
Moteur	Motor	A machine that converts other forms of energy into mechanical energy and so imparts motion	C
Multimètre	Multimeter	A galvanometer combined with the shunts and multipliers necessary to measure current I and potential differences.	C
Nœud	Node (or junction)	A point where three or more current-carrying wires or branches meet.	C
Ohm (Ω)	Ohm (Ω)	The SI unit for resistance, symbol Ω (Greek omega).	C
Ohmmètre	Ohmmeter	Device used to measure the resistance of a resistor.	C
Oscilloscope	Oscilloscope	Instrument with a fluorescent screen used to visualize the tension between the terminals of a component versus time.	C
Panneaux solaires	Solar panels	An electrical device consisting of a large array of connected solar cells	C
Pertes d'énergie par effet Joule	Power losses by Joule effect	Resistance in a circuit converts electric energy into heat energy. The amount of heat per second that develops in a wire carrying a current is proportional to the electrical resistance of the wire and the square of the current. The heat evolved per second is equivalent to the electrical power absorbed, or the power loss.	L

Pétrole	Crude oil	The common name for the alkane hydrocarbons with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}	C
Photopile	Solar cell	Device which directly converts light into electric current.	C
Pile	Cell	Two plates of different metals separated by a electrolyte	C
Point de fonctionnement	Operating point	This point corresponds to particular values of U and I in a circuit when the current flows.	C
Potentiel absolu (en un point A): V_A	Absolute potential (at a point A): V_A	The absolute potential in a point A is the work done against electrical forces in carrying a <i>unit</i> positive charge from infinity to A.	L
Protégé contre les courts-circuits	Short-circuit-proof		C
Réglage fin	Accurate adjustment	The act of checking or adjusting (by comparison with a standard) the accuracy of a measuring instrument	C
Réglage grossier	Coarse adjustment	Adjustment without great accuracy	C
Réseau de distribution d'électricité	Distribution network of electricity	A system of cables which deliver electric power from its point of generation to the end users	C
Résistance équivalente	Equivalent resistance	The equivalent resistance is called R_{eq} .	L
Résistances en dérivation	Resistors in parallel	The formula is given as : $1/R_{eq}=1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + 1/R_3$ The equivalent resistance in parallel is always less than the smallest of the individual resistances.	L
Résistances en séries	Resistors in series	The formula is given as : $R_{eq}=R_1+R_2+R_3+...$ in a series combination (it is assumed that all connection wires are effectively resistanceless). The equivalent resistance in parallel is always greater than the largest of the individual resistances.	L
Sens du courant I	Direction of the current I	By custom, the direction of the current I is taken to be in the direction of flow of positive charge, the opposite direction of the flow of electrons. The direction of the current I outside the generator, in the circuit, is from high potential (positive terminal +) to low potential (negative terminal -). The direction of the flow of electrons is contrary to the above.	C
Sensibilité	Deflection sensitivity	The displacement of the electron beam at the target or screen of a cathode-ray tube per unit of change in the deflection field	C
Solénoïde	Solenoid	A coil whose length is large in comparison to its diameter.	L
Stockage de l'énergie	Energy storage	The general method and specific techniques for storing energy derived from some primary source in a form convenient for use at a later time.	C

Tension alternative sinusoïdale	Alternating sinusoidal tension		C
Transformateur	Transformers	They increase or decrease potential differences.	L
Un canon à électron dans un téléviseur	An electron gun in a TV set	The part of an electron tube, esp. a cathode-ray tube, that emits, accelerates, and controls a beam of electrons	
Un circuit en dérivation	A circuit in parallel	A closed electrical circuit in which the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit.	C
Un circuit série	A series circuit	An electric circuit connected so that current passes through each circuit element in turn without branching.	C
Un conducteur ohmique à résistance variable	A variable resistor	A device whose resistance can be changed mechanically.	C
Un potentiomètre	A potentiometer	1, A mechanical variable resistor, or 2, an instrument for measuring an unknown voltage by comparison with a known voltage, such as that of a generator.	L
Un rheostat	A rheostat	A continuously variable electrical resistor used to regulate current.	C
Usine	Factory	A building or group of buildings with facilities for the manufacture of goods	C
Valeur efficace	Root-mean-square (rms) value	This is the most common mathematical method of defining the effective voltage or current of an AC wave.	L
Valeur moyenne	Mean value	An average of n numbers computed by adding some function of the numbers and dividing by some function of n	L
Valeur nominale	Nominal value	The value of some property (such as resistance, capacitance, or impedance) of a device at which it is supposed to operate, under normal conditions, as opposed to actual value	C
Volt	Volt	The SI unit of potential difference U (from the Italian physician Volta) $1 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ J/C}$	C
Voltmètre	Voltmeter	Device used to measure the potential difference U (it has a high-resistance)	C
Voltmètre	Voltmeter	An instrument for measuring potential differences in volts	C
Watt (W)	Watt (W)	The SI unit of power.	C
2 charges électriques de même signe se repoussent	2 charges which have the same sign repel each other	two electric charges having the same sign repel one another	L

2 charges électriques de signe opposé s'attirent

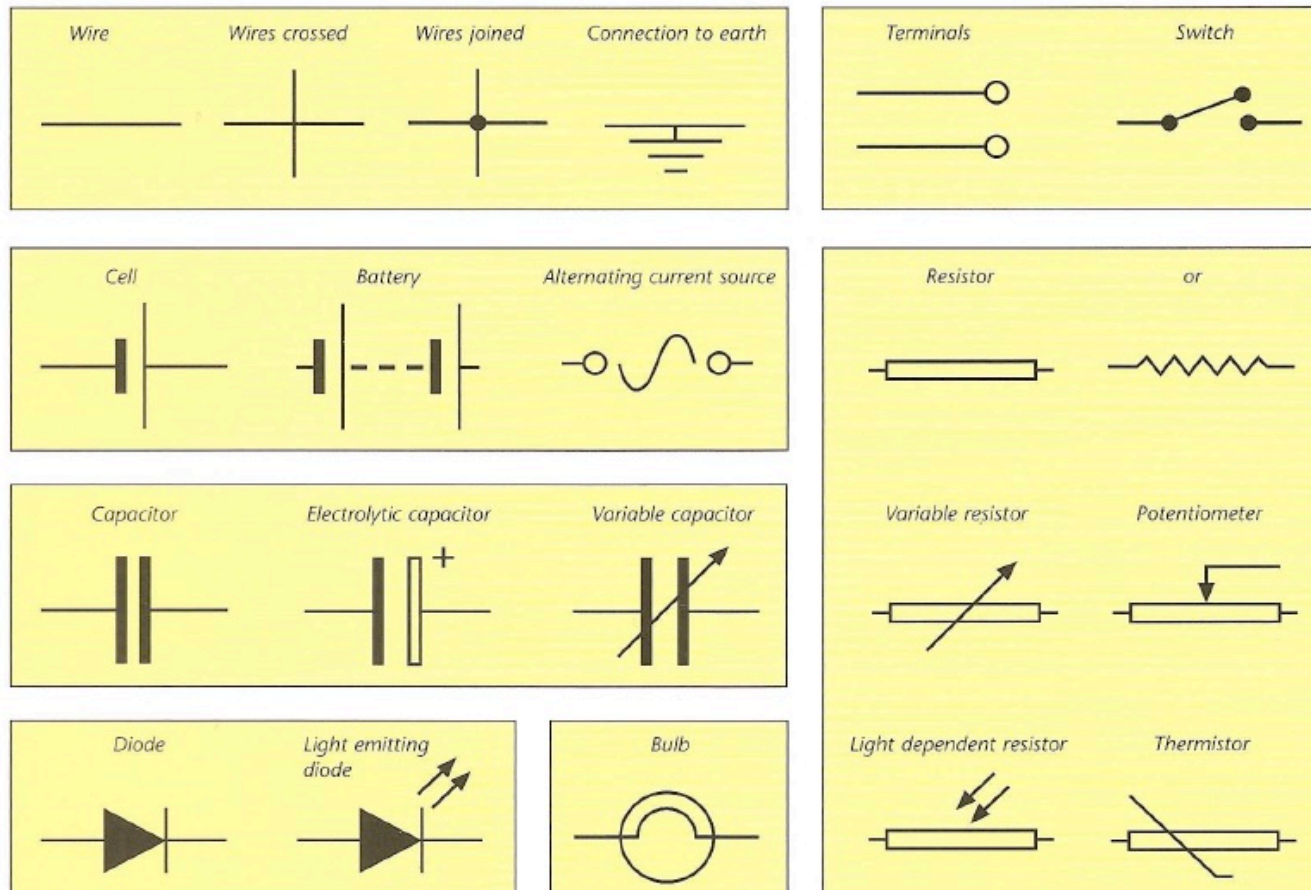
2 charges which have opposite signs attract each other

two electric charges having opposite signs attract one another

L

CIRCUIT SYMBOLS

This table shows the main symbols used to represent the various components used in electric circuits (see also pages 60-65).



Français	Anglais	Définition	Col/lyc
absorber	to absorb	To take in and retain (light)	C
absorption	absorption	The process of absorbing	C
aligné	aligned	The adjustment of an object in relation with other objects	C
année de lumière	light year	The distance travelled by light in a vacuum in one year	C
arc-en-ciel	rainbow	An optical and meteorological phenomena that cause a spectrum of light to appear in the sky when the Sun shines onto droplets of moisture in the Earth's atmosphere	C
astre	celestial body	Any natural object in space	C
axe de rotation	rotation axis	The centre around which something rotates	C
axe optique	optical axis	A direction along which there is some degree of rotational symmetry	C
bleu	blue	Blue colour or pigment	C
calendrier grégorien	Gregorian calendar	The internationally accepted civil calendar. It was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII, after whom the calendar was named	C
calendrier Julien	Julian calendar	The solar calendar introduced in Rome in 46 b.c. by Julius Caesar establishing the 12-month year of 365 days	C
carton	cardboard	A stiff moderately thick paper	C
cerveau	brain	That part of the central nervous system that is located within the cranium (skull). The brain functions as the primary receiver, organizer and distributor of information for the body	C
chambre noire	camera obscura	A darkened enclosure in which images of outside objects are projected through a small aperture or lens onto a facing surface	C
ciel	sky	The expanse of air over any given point on the earth; the upper atmosphere as seen from the earth's surface	C
circulaire	circular	Round: having a circular shape	C
composée	made up from/composed of	Made up from/composed of	C
cône d'ombre	shadow cone	Umbra and penumbra. The area shadowed behind an object	C
cornée	cornea	The transparent membrane over the front of the eyeball, covering the iris and pupil	C

couleurs	colours	An attribute of things that results from the light they reflect, transmit, or emit in so far as this light causes a visual sensation that depends on its wavelengths	C
cristallin	crystalline lens	The biconvex transparent elastic structure in the eye situated behind the iris	C
croissant de Lune	crescent moon	A crescent moon is part way between a half moon and a new moon	C
cyan	cyan	A greenish blue, one of the subtractive primary colours	C
décomposition de la lumière blanche	dispersion of light	Separation of visible light into colours by refraction or diffraction	C
défaut de l'œil	eye impediment	An organic defect preventing clear vision	C
dernier croissant de Lune	waning crescent moon	The biconcave shape of the moon in its first or last quarters	C
déviation de la lumière	deflection of light	Light is deflected	C
dévier	to deflect	To turn or cause to turn aside from a course. Change orientation or direction	C
diamètre	diameter	The length of a straight line passing through the centre of a circle and connecting two points on the circumference	C
diffuser	to diffuse	To spread or cause to spread in all directions.	C
diffusion	diffusion	The process of diffusing	C
dioptrie	dioptr	The unit of measure used to define eye correction or the refractive power of a lens	C
distance focale	focal distance	The distance from a lens to its focus	C
éclair	spark	A momentary flash of light produced by an electrical discharge through the air	C
éclairé	lighted	Exposed to light	C
éclairer	to light	To expose to light	C
éclipse annulaire	ring-shaped eclipse/ annular eclipse	A solar eclipse in which the moon covers all but a bright ring around the circumference of the sun.	C
éclipse de Lune	lunar eclipse	The earth interrupts light shining on the moon	C
éclipse de Soleil	solar eclipse	The moon interrupts light from the sun	C
éclipse partielle	partial eclipse	An eclipse in which the eclipsed body is only partially obscured	C

éclipse totale	total eclipse	An eclipse in which the entire surface of a celestial body is obscured	C
écran	screen	A white or silvered surface where pictures can be projected for viewing	C
elliptique	elliptic	In the form of an ellipse	C
éloigner	to move away	Move away	C
etoile	star	A celestial body of hot gases that radiates energy derived from thermonuclear reactions in the interior	C
face cachée	hidden face	The part that is not seen	C
face de la Lune	face of the Moon	The side of the Moon that faces Earth	C
faisceau de lumière	beam of light	A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body	C
fente	slot	A narrow opening; a groove or slit	C
filtre	filter	An optical device that blocks radiations of certain frequencies	C
flamme	flame	The zone of burning gases associated with rapid combustion; a hot, glowing mass of burning gas or vapour	C
foyer d'une lentille	focus of a lens	Point of convergence of light	C
fumée	smoke	A cloud of fine particles suspended in a gas	C
galaxie	galaxy	A collection of stars, gas, and dust bound together by gravity	C
gouttelettes d'eau	droplets of water	Droplets of water	C
gouttes d'eau	drops of water	Drops of water	C
humour aqueuse	aqueous humor	The watery fluid within the eyeball between the cornea and the lens	C
humour vitrée	vitreous humor	Transparent gelatinous substance that fills the interior of the eyeball between the lens and the retina	C
hypermétrope	farsighted	Able to see distant objects better than objects at close range. Suffering from hyperopia	C
hypermétropie	hyperopia	An abnormal condition of the eye in which vision is better for distant objects than for near objects. It results from the eyeball being too short from front to back, causing images to be focused behind the retina	C
image	image	A physical likeness or representation of something made visible	C
image floue	hazy image	Indistinct or hazy in outline	C
image nette	neat image	A sharp, clearly defined image	C

inclinaison	incline	To deviate from the horizontal or vertical	C
indigo	indigo	A shade of blue	C
iris	iris	The coloured muscular diaphragm that surrounds and controls the size of the pupil	C
jaune	yellow	The colour of the visible spectrum between orange and green	C
Jupiter	Jupiter	The largest planet and the 5th from the sun	C
la Terre	Earth	The third planet from the Sun	C
la Voie Lactée	Milky Way	The galaxy containing the solar system, visible as a broad band of faint light in the night sky	C
laisser passer	to let pass	To let pass	C
lampe de poche	torch	A light usually carried in the hand	C
lentille	lens	A piece of glass or other transparent material, used to converge or diverge transmitted light and form optical images	C
lentille convergente	convex lens	Piece of glass used to converge transmitted light	C
lentille divergente	divergent lens	Piece of glass used to diverge transmitted light	C
l'espace	Space	The region beyond the earth's atmosphere containing the other planets of the solar system, stars, galaxies, etc	C
lignes droites	straight lines	Lines traced from a point travelling in a constant direction, with no curvature	C
loupe	magnifying glass	A lens or combination of lenses that enlarges the image of an object	C
lumière de la lune	moonlit	Lighted by light reflected from the surface of the moon	C
lunaison	lunar month	The period between new moons or full moons (29,531 days)	C
Lune	Moon	The natural satellite of the Earth	C
Lune descendante	waning moon	The moon at any time after full moon and before new moon	C
Lune gibbeuse	gibbous moon	The moon when it is more than half but less than fully illuminated	C
Lune montante	waxing moon	The moon at any time after new moon and before full moon, so called because its illuminated area is increasing	C
Lune rousse	April moon		C
lunette astronomique	astronomical glass	Optical glass used for astronomy	C
magenta	magenta	A dark purple-red colour	C

Mars	Mars	The fourth planet from the Sun	C
masquer	to hide	To hide	C
matériaux	materials	Substances	C
Mercure	Mercury	The planet closest to the Sun	C
météorite	meteor	Any of the small solid extraterrestrial bodies that hits the earth's atmosphere	C
milieu homogène	homogeneous environment	Uniform in structure or composition throughout	C
miroir	mirror	A surface capable of reflecting sufficient undiffused light to form an image of an object placed in front of it.	C
mouvement de rotation	rotational motion	Rotation around a fixed axis	C
myope	shortsighted	Unable to see distant objects clearly. Suffering from myopia.	C
myopie	myopia	The inability to see distance objects clearly. A visual defect in which distant objects appear blurred because their images are focused in front of the retina rather than on it; nearsightedness. Also called short sight.	C
Neptune	Neptune	The eighth planet from the Sun	C
nerf optique	optic nerve	Either of the second pair of cranial nerves, which carry sensory information relating to vision from the retina of the eye to the brain.	C
Nouvelle Lune	new moon	Phase of the moon occurring when it lies between the earth and the sun	C
objet clair	light object		C
objet diffusant	diffusing object		C
objet réfléchissant	reflecting object	Promotes the change in direction of a wave, such as a light or sound wave, away from a boundary the wave encounters	C
objet sombre	dark object		C
obscurité	darkness	Having little or no light	C
œil de l'observateur	eye of observer	Seen from the perspective of the person observing	C
ombre portée	shadow	An area that is not or is only partially irradiated or illuminated because of the interception of radiation by an opaque object between the area and the source of radiation	C

opaque	opaque	Not transmitting or reflecting light or radiant energy	C
optique	optics	The branch of physics that studies the physical properties of light	C
orbite lunaire	moon orbit	The path followed by the Moon around the Earth	C
orbite terrestre	earth orbit	The path followed by the Earth around the Sun	C
pénombre	feeble light	Lacking in force, strength	C
phases de Lune	phases of moon	One of the recurring shapes of the portion of the Moon illuminated by the Sun	C
plan de l'écliptique	ecliptic plane	The plane of the Earth's orbit around the Sun	C
planète	planet	Any celestial body (other than comets or satellites) that revolves around a star	C
planète gazeuse	gaseous planet	Planets with a composition largely made up of gaseous material	C
planète tellurique	terrestrial planet	Planets that are similar to Earth, with bodies largely composed of rock	C
Pleine Lune	full moon	The phase of the moon occurring when the Earth lies between the Sun and the Moon	C
Pluton	Pluto	A dwarf planet that until 2006 was classified as the ninth planet in our solar system	C
poussière	dust	Fine particles of solid material	C
poussière de craie	chalk dust	Dust resulting from writing with a piece of chalk	C
presbyte	longsighted	Abnormal condition in which vision for distant objects is better than for near objects	C
presbytie	presbyopia	A reduced ability to focus on near objects caused by loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens	C
prisme	prism	A transparent polygonal solid for dispersing light into a spectrum light	C
propagation rectiligne	rectilinear/ straight propagation	In a homogenous transparent medium light travels in a straight line	C
pupille	pupil	The contractile aperture in the centre of the iris of the eye	C
quart de Lune	quarter-moon	Either of the intermediate stages between the new and full moons	C
quartier de Lune	crescent moon	A phase of the Moon just before and after the new moon, when only a thin curved section is lighted by the Sun	C
rayon de lumière	ray of light	A thin line or narrow beam of light or other radiant energy	C
renversé	turned upside down	So that the upper or right side is down	C

réseau de diffraction	diffraction grating	An optical component with a regular pattern, which splits and diffracts light into several beams travelling in different directions	C
rétine	retina	The innermost light-sensitive membrane covering the back wall of the eyeball	C
révolution d'une planète	revolution of a planet	The motion of a planet in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point	C
rotation	rotation	The act or process of turning around a centre or an axis	C
rouge	red	Red colour or pigment	C
satellite	satellite	Any celestial body orbiting around a planet or star, or man-made equipment that orbits around the Earth	C
Saturne	Saturn	The 6th planet from the sun	C
Soleil	Sun	The star that is the source of light and heat for the planets in the solar system	C
source de lumière primaire	primary light source	A source of light in which the light is produced by a transformation of energy	C
source de lumière secondaire	secondary light source	Light that is a source of artificial illumination	C
spectre lumineux	spectrum of light	The distribution of colours produced when light is dispersed by a prism or diffraction grating	C
spectroscope	spectroscope	An instrument for producing and observing spectra	C
sphère	sphere	A three-dimensional closed surface such that every point on the surface is equidistant from the centre	C
superposer	superimpose	To place on something else	C
superposition	superimposition	The placing of one image on top of another	C
synthèse additive	additive synthesis	A synthesis method that builds complex waveforms by combining sine waves whose frequencies and amplitudes are independently variable	C
synthèse soustractive	subtractive synthesis	A method of subtracting harmonic content from a sound via sound synthesis, characterised by the application of an audio filter to an audio signal	C
système solaire	solar system	The sun together with the eight planets and all other celestial bodies that orbit the sun	C
télescope	telescope	An arrangement of lenses or mirrors or both that gathers visible light, permitting direct observation of distant objects	C

trajet de la lumière	light path	The path taken between two points by a ray of light	C
transmettre	to transmit	To pass from one place to another	C
transmise	transmitted (light)	Light that has been transmitted through a transparent medium	C
transparent	transparent	Permitting the uninterrupted passage of light	C
trous	holes	Openings into or through something	C
Univers	Universe	All matter and energy, including the earth, the galaxies, and the contents of intergalactic space, regarded as a whole	C
Uranus	Uranus	The planet seventh in order of distance from the Sun	C
Venus	Venus	The planet second in order of distance from the Sun	C
vergence	vergence	The inward or outward turning movement of the eyes in convergence or divergence	C
verre	glass	Transparent or translucent noncrystalline solid, consisting of metal silicates compounds	C
vert	green	Green colour or pigment	C
viser	to aim at	To direct toward an intended target	C
visibilité	visibility	The condition or fact of being visible	C
visible	visible	Capable of being perceived by the eye	C
zone d'ombre	dark area	A dark area has limited light sources, making things hard to see	C
Opaque	opaque	Does not allow any light to pass through	C

Français	Anglais	Définition
Accélération	Acceleration	Increase of speed or velocity
Accélérer	To accelerate	To increase the speed of. To move or act faster
Acquérir de l'énergie	To gain energy	An increase in energy as a result of physical or chemical change
action réciproque	reciprocal action	A relation of mutual dependence
Agir	To act	The process of doing
Agir (sur)	To act on.	To have an effect on
altitude	altitude	The height of a thing above a reference level, especially above sea level or above the earth's surface
astéroïde	minor planet (asteroid)	Small celestial body that moves around a sun
astronaute	astronaut	A person trained to travel in a spacecraft
astronome	astronomer	A physicist who studies astronomy
attirer	to attract	To cause to draw near or adhere by physical force
Augmentation (de)	Increase (in)	Greater or larger
Augmenter	To increase.	To become greater or larger
balance	scale	A system of ordered marks at fixed intervals used as a reference standard in measurement
Barrage	Weir	A low dam built across a stream to raise its level or divert its flow
Centre de gravité	Centre of gravity	Point through which the Earth's gravitational force acts on the object.
Centre de masse	Centre of mass	The point at which the mass of a system could be concentrated without affecting the behaviour of the system under the action of external linear forces

champ de gravitation	gravitational field	The field of force surrounding a body of finite mass in which another body would experience an attractive force that is proportional to the product of the masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them
chute	fall	To drop or come down freely under the influence of gravity
Chute d'eau	Waterfall	A steep descent of water from a height; a cascade
chute libre	freefall	The fall of a body within the atmosphere without a drag-producing device such as a parachute
Cinématique	Kinematics	Study of the motion of points.
comète	comet	A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit
Composante d'une force	Component of a force.	One of a number of forces into which a single force may be resolved
Conversion d'énergie	Energy conversion.	Changing energy from one form to another
cratère	crater	A bowl-shaped depression formed by the impact of a meteorite
Dangers de la vitesse	Dangers of speed.	The risks involved when something moves or travels at a fast rate
Dépendre de	To depend on.	To rely upon, to be sure of
Diminuer	To decrease.	To reduce in size, number, speed, etc
Diminution (de)	Decrease (in)	A reduction
distance d'arrêt	stopping distance	The distance required for a vehicle moving at a specified velocity to come to a complete stop after its brakes have been activated
distance de freinage	braking distance	The distance required for a vehicle moving at a specified velocity to come to a complete stop after its brakes have been activated
Distance de freinage	Braking distance	The distance required for a vehicle moving at a specified velocity to come to a complete stop after its brakes have been activated
distance de réaction	reaction distance	The distance a moving vehicle travels between the time the driver perceives a hazard and the time the body initiates a responsive action

Dynamique	Dynamics	Study of the relationship between the motion of an object and the forces acting on it.
dynamomètre	dynamometer	Any of several instruments used to measure mechanical power
Dynamomètre	Dynamometer	Device which is used to measure a force.
En fonction de	According to	In relation to
Energie	Energy	Usable heat or power. The SI unit is the joule.
Energie cinétique	Kinetic energy	The energy of motion of a body, equal to the work it would do if it were brought to rest
énergie cinétique	kinetic energy	The energy of motion, observable as the movement of an object, particle, or set of particles
énergie de position	energy of position	Potential energy, which is stored energy, or the energy of position
Energie mécanique	Mechanical energy	Power that is produced by some force of motion, such as water power, wind power, gas power, or human power
énergie mécanique	mechanical energy	Power that is produced by some force of motion, such as water power, wind power, gas power, or human power
Energie potentielle	Potential energy	The mechanical energy that a body has by virtue of its position; stored energy
énergie thermique	heat energy	A form of energy that is transferred by a difference in temperature
Equation	Equation	A mathematical statement that two expressions are equal
Etoile	Star	Any of the luminous celestial objects seen as points of light in the sky
Etre en orbite autour de	To be in orbit around	The curved path, usually elliptical, described by a planet, satellite, spaceship, etc., around a celestial body
Etre proportionnel à	To be proportional to	Properly related in size, degree, or other measurable characteristics. Increasing or decreasing together, and with a constant ratio
Exprimer (une force)	To express (a force)	To produce an effect
Force	Force	The capacity to do work or cause physical change; energy, strength, or active power

Force exercée par A sur B	Force exerted by A on B.	A exerts a force upon B
Force gravitationnelle	Gravitational force or gravity	Force of attraction between any two objects which have mass. This force acts between all objects in the Universe. It depends on the masses of the objects and the distance between them.
Force gravitationnelle terrestre	Earth's gravitational force	The natural force of attraction exerted by the Earth, upon objects at or near its surface, tending to draw them toward its centre.
Formule	Formula	A general relationship, principle or rule stated, often as an equation, in the form of symbols
freinage	braking	A brake is a device that decelerates a moving object such as a machine or vehicle by converting its kinetic energy into another form of energy
fronde	catapult	A machine that stores energy then quickly releases this energy to fire a projectile
Fusée	Rocket	A vehicle propelled by a rocket, or a self-propelling engine device
Galaxie	Galaxy	A star system held together by gravitational attraction in a spiral or elliptical form
Graphique	Graph	A drawing depicting the relationship between a series of numbers or quantities by means of a series of lines, dots, points, etc,
gravitation	gravitation	To move in response to the force of gravity
gravitation universelle	universal gravitation	Two bodies attract each other with equal and opposite forces; the magnitude of this force is proportional to the product of the two masses and is also proportional to the inverse square of the distance between the centres of mass of the two bodies
gravité	gravity	The force of attraction between all masses in the universe
Graviter autour de la Terre	To revolve around the Earth or to orbit the Earth.	To travel around the Earth under the influence of gravitation
Graviter autour du soleil	To revolve around the sun or to orbit the sun.	To travel around the Sun under the influence of its gravity

Intensité de la pesanteur (g)	Value of acceleration due to gravity	Acceleration produced by the gravitational force of attraction. Its value is the same for any mass at a given place. It is about 9,8 m.s ⁻² on the Earth's surface, and decreases above the surface.
Interaction gravitationnelle	Gravitational interaction	See gravitational force.
Intervalle de temps	Time interval	The period of time between two events
Joule	Joule	The SI unit of electrical, mechanical, and thermal energy. One joule is the work done when a force of 1 newton acts through a distance of 1 metre.
lancer de marteau	hammer throw	An athletic competition in which a heavy metal ball that is attached to a flexible wire is hurled as far as possible
L'énergie de position est transformée en énergie cinétique quand l'eau tombe	Energy of position (potential energy) is transformed into kinetic energy when water falls	
L'énergie mécanique se conserve.	The mechanical energy remains constant.	Mechanical energy is constant in a system that experiences no dissipative forces such as friction or air resistance
Loi de conservation de l'énergie	Law of conservation of energy	The fundamental principle of physics that the total energy of an isolated system is constant despite internal changes
marée	ocean tide	Periodic rise and fall of the ocean level induced by gravitational attraction between the earth and moon in combination with earth rotation
masse	mass	The property of a body that causes it to have weight in a gravitational field
Mesurer	To measure	The act of determining the amount, extent, or quantity of something
Module lunaire	Lunar module	A spacecraft that carries astronauts from the command module to the surface of the moon and back
Mouvement	Motion or movement.	Change in position and orientation of an object

Mouvement	Motion	The process of continual change of position of an object; movement
Mouvement de rotation	Rotational motion.	Movement around the centre of mass of the object.
Mouvement de translation	Translation motion.	Movement of the centre of mass from one place to another
Mouvement rectiligne	Rectilinear or linear motion.	Movement in a straight line.
mutuellement	mutually	In a mutual or shared manner
Newton	Newton	The SI unit of force required to accelerate a mass of one kilogram one metre per second per second
Orbite géostationnaire	Geo-stationary or parking orbit.	A geosynchronous orbit that is fixed with respect to a position on the Earth
Pesanteur	Gravity	See value of acceleration due to gravity.
phénomène	phenomenon	Any event, circumstance, or experience that is apparent to the senses and that can be scientifically described
Planète	Planet	A celestial body that orbits around a sun
poids	weight	The vertical force exerted by a mass as a result of gravity
Poids d'un corps	Weight of an object	Gravitational force between an object and the Earth (or a planet), which pulls the object downwards. It depends on the distance from, and mass of the planet. The unit is the newton.
Position d'un objet	Position of an object	The particular space occupied by something
proportionnalité	proportionality	A ratio of two quantities that is constant
Rapidement	Quickly	With rapid movement
Relation entre poids et masse	Relation (or relationship) between weight and mass.	The weight W of an object is related to its mass m by the equation $W = mg$
Satellite	Satellite	A celestial body that orbits around a sun or planet, or an artificial man-made orbiting device
Sécurité routière	Road safety	Care on the road while travelling

sécurité routière	road safety	Freedom from danger, risk, or injury on the road
Solide	Rigid object / solid	A substance in a physical state where the molecules are in fixed positions and the substance resists change in shape and size
Somme	Sum	The result of the addition of numbers, quantities, objects, etc
Système solaire	Solar system	A sun with the celestial bodies that revolve around it in its gravitational field
temps de réaction	reaction time	The interval of time between application of a stimulus and detection of a response.
Trajectoire	Trajectory	The path followed by an object moving through space
Transformation d'énergie	Energy transformation.	Any process of transforming one form of energy to another. Energy of fossil fuels, solar radiation, or nuclear fuels can be converted into other energy forms such as electrical, propulsive, or heating that are more useful to us.
Variable	Variable	A quantity or function which can assume a number of values
Variations (de)	Variations (of)	Something which deviates from a standard or norm
vecteur-vitesse	Velocity	A measure of the rate of motion of a body, or its change of position, The SI unit is metres per second, m/s.
Vitesse	Speed	Distance, d, travelled per unit of time, t. The SI unit is m.s ⁻¹ .
vitesse	speed	Distance travelled per unit time
Vitesse instantanée	Instantaneous speed	Speed at any given moment.
Vitesse moyenne	Average speed	Distance travelled by the object divided by the time interval.
Vitesse uniforme	Uniform speed	It is said if the speed of an object is constant.