

1: Holdings : An English-French glossary of educational terminology / | York University Libraries

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An on-campus advisor who helps students select courses or programs that match their interests, career plans and academic qualifications. The time during which classes are taught. For example, in most Canadian universities the academic year starts in September and ends in May and is divided into two semesters. The academic year may vary slightly from school to school. A process of quality assurance. Accreditation means that the standards of education established by professional authorities have been met. Programs and schools that target students over the age of 18. Adult education may be for literacy, language, technical or professional skills, personal interest and more. Advanced placement courses at the secondary school level may count as introductory or first-year level courses at a post-secondary institution. The waiving of the requirement to complete a course, or unit of coursework, allowing the student to move on to higher level courses. Formal credit for this coursework is not usually given. A workplace-based training program involving both in-school studies and supervised on-the-job training. Some occupations such as electrician may require a term of apprenticeship as a condition of licensing. A degree granted by many community colleges on completion of a two-year program. Often used as a transfer degree. An undergraduate degree offered by universities, normally requiring three or four years of full-time study, or a set number of credits acquired in part-time study. A monetary award to help students pay for their university education. Students do not repay bursaries, and they are awarded on the basis of financial need and academic achievement. An annual university publication listing key dates in the academic year, admission requirements, program requirements, rules and regulations, and course descriptions. The undergraduate calendar can be obtained from the university registrar; the graduate studies office distributes the graduate calendar. The grounds and buildings of a school. A vocational school, providing education in trades and other career-oriented skills. Career colleges have a less academic focus than community colleges and universities. A post-secondary institution unique to Quebec. CEGEPs are the equivalent of grades 12 and 13, and prepare students for either technical or university programs. A qualification awarded upon successful completion of a post-secondary program which is usually 12 weeks to one year in duration. It may be a career college or a community college. Courses designed to be taken by students--usually adults or mature students over 18 --looking to complete a certificate or diploma program as well as those who are recreational learners. Many universities have Continuing Studies or Continuing Education departments. These departments often provide language courses and programs, among others. A program allowing a student to combine academic study with work experience by spending one term on campus followed by another term working full-time at a job related to their field of study. A unit attached to individual courses meant to measure learning or courses completed. Courses may provide one or more credits. There is a certain number of credits required for a certificate, diploma or degree. A course which provides one or more credits towards a chosen degree. The program of study in a course or at a school. An administrator in charge of a division of a university or college. Each faculty of study will have its own dean ex: Dean of Fine Arts. A qualification awarded to a student by a university or college. Institutions must be given the authority to grant degrees by government authorities. A department is the basic organizational unit in a higher education institution, and is responsible for the academic functions in a field of study. May also be called the Foreign Student Fee. Differential fees are charged to international undergraduate and graduate students in addition to regular tuition fees and is why international students studying in Canada pay more than local Canadian students. An academic credential awarded by Canadian colleges, universities and grad schools. It usually signifies the completion of a 1- to 2-year program. Diploma is also the name for the credential awarded at the end of high school in Canada. Involves the physical separation of teacher and student. Students and teachers communicate with each other by such means as correspondence courses, audiotapes, computer links, cable television broadcasts or satellite hook-ups. Online programs are one example. The most common doctorate is

the PhD Doctor of Philosophy which can be awarded for original research in any subject not just philosophy. Doctoral degrees usually involve researching, writing, presenting and defending a dissertation, in addition to course work. Outside of the normal course of academic study. May describe clubs, sports or other activities. This term has two usages. It is used to refer to the teaching staff of a post-secondary institution for example: It is also used to refer to an academic subdivision of a university which is normally a larger unit than a department. For example, a Faculty of Arts might include the departments of medieval studies, classics and history. Federated, affiliated, constituent institution: A university or college may be associated with another university, often called a parent university, as a federated, affiliated, or constituent institution. A federated institution is responsible for its own administration usually and has the power to grant degrees, but during the term of federation agreement it may suspend some or all of its degree-granting powers. An affiliated institution is responsible for its own administration but does not have the power to grant degrees. In both cases the parent university oversees instruction in the programs covered by the federation or affiliation agreement, and grants degrees to the students who successfully complete those programs. A constituent institution is an integral part of the parent university with respect to both administrative and academic matters. A financial award to assist a graduate student with the costs of study. It is like a scholarship and does not need to be repaid. The general degree also called a pass degree is without a concentration in a particular field. The honours program is often a year longer, requires a higher standing for admission and for the maintenance of honours status and the student specializes in a particular field. Grade point average GPA: Letter grades A, A-, B, C etc. Your GPA is calculated by adding up these numbers from your grades and dividing it by the number of courses you took. Students in graduate programs are called graduate students. An arrangement wherein a student stays in the home of a local family, receiving either just a room or room and board in exchange for a small fee. Some honours degrees require the student to write a thesis and dissertation. International Baccalaureate IB programs at the high school level are designed to provide high school students with an international standard of education for entrance into post-secondary institutions world-wide. The program includes a diploma exam that is often recognized by colleges and universities. Supervised practical training period for a student or recent graduate. A break between terms which generally serves as a vacation but in which accelerated full courses may also be offered. Demonstrated ability to speak a required language. Teaching method wherein the teacher or professor presents information orally to the students who take notes and ask questions. A type of degree program; a major indicates specialization with a number of courses drawn from one particular subject area; a minor indicates a lesser degree of specialization, with only a few courses drawn from one particular area. Most residences and some homestay programs come with a meal plan, where two to three meals a day are provided at a fixed rate as part of the larger accommodation. A university official empowered to investigate grievances. A program offered to new students at the beginning of the academic year to familiarize them with the campus. A technical school offering instruction in many industrial arts and applied sciences. Courses that must be successfully completed before taking specific higher level courses. The head administrator of a primary, middle or secondary school. A program of study, e. A program covers a period of one or more, usually three or more years and culminates in a particular academic credential. A limit, upper or lower, on the number of students, or of a particular kind of student, permitted in a course or program of study. A university official concerned with keeping academic records, approving course selections, and sometimes, counselling. On-campus housing provided and administered by the educational institution. Residences may be in dormitory style, offering single or double-occupancy rooms on a floor with shared bathrooms or common areas, or they may be in a more apartment or house-based style. They may be sex segregated or co-ed. A financial award to help students finance their studies. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of outstanding academic achievement and do not need to be repaid. The administrative area of a town or part of a city, which administers the schools within it. Half the academic year usually lasting between 15 and 18 weeks. A small discussion group made up of students and a tutor or professor who meet regularly.

2: A glossary of UK educational terms from www.enganchecubano.com

Glossary of Education Terms This page explains the terms and acronyms used in California's education system. To find a specific word or phrase, enter it in the search box below.

Campus novel A novel whose main action is set in and around the campus of a university. The genre, dating back to the late 19th century, is popular because it allows the author to show the quirks of human nature, and reactions to pressure for exams etc.

Chemistry education An active area of research within both the disciplines of chemistry and education. The main focus of research is on learning and teaching of chemistry in schools, colleges and universities. The practice of chemical education is teaching chemistry to students and the training of teachers to teach chemistry. The research aspect deals with how to teach and how to improve learning outcomes. Depending on context it may mean someone who is not yet an adult, or someone who has not yet reached puberty someone who is prepubescent.

Child is also a counterpart of parent: Pavlovian conditioning respondent conditioning A type of associative learning. These associations are formed by pairing two stimuli – what Ivan Pavlov described as the learning of conditioned behavior – to condition an animal to give a certain response. The simplest form of classical conditioning is reminiscent of what Aristotle would have called the law of contiguity which states that: Classroom management A term used by many teachers to describe the process of ensuring lessons run smoothly without disruptive behaviour by students. It is possibly the most difficult aspect of teaching for many teachers and indeed experiencing problems in this area causes many people to leave teaching altogether. It is closely linked to issues of motivation, discipline and respect.

Coaching A coach is a person who teaches and directs another person via encouragement and advice. This use of the term "coaching" appears to have origins in English traditional university "cramming" in the mid-19th century. The name allegedly recalls the multitasking skills associated with controlling the team of a horse-drawn stagecoach. By the 1920s American college sports teams had – in addition to managers -- coaches. Some time in the 20th century, non-sporting coaches emerged: Coeducation The integrated education of men and women at the same school facilities; co-ed is a shortened adjectival form of co-educational. Before the 19th century, many private institutions of higher education restricted their enrollment to a single sex. Indeed, most institutions of higher education – regardless of being public or private – restricted their enrollment to a single sex at some point in their history. As they have been studied in various fields of science, these mental models are often referred to, variously, as cognitive maps, scripts, schemata, and frames of reference.

3: Glossary | UNESCO UIS

Glossary Glossary of Cognates. English / French THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, NY The use of cognates allows English language learners to use.

Glossary of Common Education Terms Below are common acronyms for education. Accountability The notion that people e. Adequate yearly progress is the minimum level of improvement that states, school districts, and schools must achieve each year, according to federal No Child Left Behind NCLB legislation. This progress is determined by a collection of performance measures that a state, its school districts, and subpopulations of students within its schools are supposed to meet if the state receives Title I federal funding. Advanced Placement AP A series of voluntary exams based on college-level courses taken in high school. High school students who do well on one or more of these exams have the opportunity to earn credit, advanced placement, or both for college. Alternative assessments Ways other than standardized tests to get information about what students know and where they need help, such as oral reports, projects, performances, experiments, and class participation. At-risk student Students may be labeled at risk if they are not succeeding in school based on information gathered from test scores, attendance, or discipline problems. Benchmarks A detailed description of a specific level of student achievement expected of students at particular ages, grades, or developmental levels; academic goals set for each grade level. The goal is for the child to gain knowledge and be literate in two languages. Block scheduling Instead of traditional to minute periods, block scheduling allows for periods of an hour or more so that teachers can accomplish more during a class session. It also allows for teamwork across subject areas in some schools. For example, a math and science teacher may teach a physics lesson that includes both math and physics concepts. Bond measure A method of borrowing used by school districts to pay for construction or renovation projects. A bond measure requires a 55 percent majority to pass. The principal and interest are repaid by local property owners through an increase in property taxes. Categorical aid Funds from the state or federal government granted to qualifying schools or districts for specific children with special needs, certain programs such as class size reduction, or special purposes such as transportation. In general, schools or districts must spend the money for the specific purpose. All districts receive categorical aid in varying amounts. This aid is in addition to the funding schools received for their general education program. Charter schools Publicly funded schools that are exempt from many state laws and regulations for school districts. Classified employees School employees who are not required to hold teaching credentials, such as bus drivers, secretaries, custodians, instructional aides, and some management personnel. Content standards Standards that describe what students should know and be able to do in core academic subjects at each grade level. Cooperative learning A teaching method in which students of differing abilities work together on an assignment. Each student has a specific responsibility within the group. Students complete assignments together and receive a common grade. Differentiated instruction This is also referred to as "individualized" or "customized" instruction. For example, different teaching methods for students with learning disabilities. Disaggregated data The presentation of data broken into segments of the student population instead of the entire enrollment. Typical segments include students who are economically disadvantaged, from racial or ethnic minority groups, have disabilities, or have limited English fluency. Disaggregated data allows parents and teachers to see how each student group is performing in a school. English as a Second Language Classes or support programs for students whose native language is not English. Enrichment Additional courses outside those required for graduation. General fund Accounting term used by the state and school districts to differentiate general revenues and expenditures from funds for specific uses, such as a Cafeteria Fund. Gifted and Talented Education GATE A program that offers supplemental, differentiated, challenging curriculum and instruction for students identified as being intellectually gifted or talented. Immersion education A program that teaches children to speak, read, and write in a second language by surrounding them with conversation and instruction in that language. Note that English immersion may differ from other immersion programs. Inclusion The practice of placing students with disabilities in regular classrooms. Also known as mainstreaming. Independent study Specially designed instruction in courses taught

through a variety of delivery methods that complement traditional high school curricula and provide an accredited diploma. The IEP should be reviewed at least once a year. Instructional minutes Refers to the amount of time the state requires teachers to spend providing instruction in each subject area. Integrated curriculum Refers to the practice of using a single theme to teach a variety of subjects. It also refers to an interdisciplinary curriculum, which combines several school subjects into one project. International Baccalaureate IB A rigorous college preparation course of study that leads to examinations for highly motivated high school students. Students can earn college credit from many universities if their exam scores are high enough. Job shadowing A program that takes students into the workplace to learn about careers through one-day orientations or more extensive internships to see how the skills learned in school relate to the workplace. Least restrictive environment Federal laws require that disabled students be educated to the maximum extent possible with non-disabled students. Magnet school A school that focuses on a particular discipline, such as science, mathematics, arts, or computer science. It is designed to recruit students from other parts of the school district. It mandates annual student testing, includes guidelines for underperforming schools, and requires states to train all teachers and assistants to be "highly qualified. Peer Assistance and Review Program PAR A program that encourages designated consulting teachers to assist other teachers who need help in developing their subject matter knowledge, teaching strategies, or both. They also help teachers to meet the standards for proficient teaching. Percentile ranks One way to compare a given child, class, school, or district to a national norm. Professional development Programs that allow teachers or administrators to acquire the knowledge and skills they need to perform their jobs successfully. Proficiency Mastery or ability to do something at grade level. California students receive scores on the California Standards Tests CST that range from "far below basic" to "advanced. Pupil-teacher ratio The total student enrollment divided by the number of full-time equivalent teachers. The pupil-teacher ratio is the most common statistic for comparing data across states; it is usually smaller than average class size because some teachers work outside the classroom. Resource specialists Specially credentialed teachers who work with special education students by assisting them in regular classes or pulling them out of class for extra help. Resource teacher A teacher who instructs children with various learning differences. Most often these teachers use small group and individual instruction. Children are assigned to resource teachers after undergoing testing and receiving an IEP. Rubric Refers to a grading or scoring system. A rubric is a scoring tool that lists the criteria to be met in a piece of work. A rubric also describes levels of quality for each of the criteria. These levels of performance may be written as different ratings e. Scores can be compared to state and national averages of seniors graduating from any public or private school. Standardized test A test that is in the same format for all who take it. It often relies on multiple-choice questions and the testing conditions—including instructions, time limits and scoring rubrics—are the same for all students; sometimes accommodations on time limits and instructions are made for disabled students. Team teaching Teaching method in which two or more teachers teach the same subjects or theme; teachers may alternate teaching the entire group or divide the group into sections or classes that rotate between the teachers. Tenure A system of due process and employment guarantee for teachers. After serving a two-year probationary period, teachers are assured continued employment in the school district unless carefully defined procedures for dismissal or layoff are successfully followed. Thematic units A unit of study that has lessons focused on a specific theme, sometimes covering all core subject areas. It is often used as an alternative approach to teaching history or social studies chronologically. Title I A federal program that provides funds to improve the academic achievement for educationally disadvantaged students who score below the 50th percentile on standardized tests, including the children of migrant workers. Title IX Of the Education Amendments of 1972 Provision provides that "no person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal assistance Tracking allows a teacher to provide the same level of instruction to the entire group.

4: Business dictionary | English French | Business terms

Dictionnaire encyclopédique de l'Éducation et de la formation / Philippe Champy et Christiane Etévé, directeurs de la rédaction ; Claude Durand-Prinborgne, Jean Hassenforder, François de Singly, conseillers scientifiques.

A student who has been properly evaluated in accordance with regulations who is found to have a disability which results in the need for special education and related services. This related service is for students with disabilities who require developmental or corrective instruction. Independent Administrative Law Judges who preside over special education due process hearings in California. The responsible local education agency where the SELPA office is located and where the state and federal funding is allocated. This must be addressed by the IEP team prior to the student reaching age 3. An infant or child who has a high probability of exhibiting delays in development or of developing a disability. ADR is an informal process for resolving conflicts between districts and parents of students with disabilities. This act prohibits discrimination of individuals based on disability. It requires public transportation services to be accessible to individuals with disabilities and prohibits discrimination in employment of qualified individuals with disabilities. The design, implementation, and evaluation of systematic environmental modifications for the purpose of producing socially significant improvements in and understanding of human behavior based on the principles of behavior identified through the experimental analysis of behavior. It includes the identification of functional relationships between behavior and environments. It uses direct observation and measurement of behavior and environment. Contextual factors, establishing operations, antecedent stimuli, positive reinforcers, and other consequences are used, based on identified functional relationships with the environment, in order to produce practical behavior change. Any item, piece of equipment, or product system that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of a child with a disability. Agency which provides medically necessary physical and occupational therapy for students eligible under CCS criteria. A longitudinal data system used to maintain individual-level data including student demographics, course data, discipline, assessments, staff assignments, and other data for state and federal reporting. For example, math, sequencing, travel, and social skills may all be developed in a trip to the grocery store. A committee composed of parents of students with disabilities appointed by each district board. Complaint filed with the California Department of Education by a person who feels that a special education law has been violated. Most common would be a service as specified in an IEP that is not being implemented. DRDP Assessment System is used for preschool school children and includes the process of making naturalistic observations, maintaining documentation, rating the DRDP instruments, and reporting data. The DRDP focuses on 4 areas: A method of breaking down functions into single steps which are rewarded on a trial-by-trial basis. Procedural safeguards to ensure the protection of the rights of the parent, guardian and the student under IDEA and related state and federal laws and regulations. Early identification and special education and related services that are provided to children ages 3-5. It will consist of two separate ELP assessments: Expedited Due Process Hearing: A hearing that results in a written decision being mailed to the parties within 45 days of the request for the hearing, without exceptions or extensions. Special education and related services that are provided to a child with a disability; b Beyond the normal school year; c In accordance with the child's IEP; and, d Meets the standard of the State Educational Agency. A facilitated IEP is developed by a collaborative team whose members share responsibility for the meeting process and results. Decision making is managed through the use of essential facilitation skills. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act is a Federal law that protects the privacy of student education records. They are responsible for coordinating all monitoring and technical assistance activities for the districts and Special Education Local Plan Areas in their assigned counties, providing information, and facilitating access to technical assistance related to program monitoring and program implementation. Regional centers are nonprofit private corporations that have offices throughout California to provide a local resource to help find and access the many services available to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. This is a medical privacy act that established national standards to protect the privacy of personal health information. It involves bringing the support services to the child rather than moving the child to the services.

Federal law that ensures that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet the unique needs and prepare them for employment and independent living. The Act was reauthorized in An annual-reviewed record of program and service needs provided by the Regional Center i. Inclusion is educating each child, to the maximum extent appropriate, in the school and classroom he or she would otherwise attend. It involves bringing the support services to the child rather than moving the child to the services and requires only that the child will benefit from being in the class rather than having to keep up with the other students. An evaluation conducted by a qualified examiner who is not employed by the district responsible for the education of the child. The plan that is used for students who are enrolled in private schools by their parents that describes the specific special education and related services that the LEA will provide to the child. Each eligible infant or toddler has an IFSP. The individual family service plan is in place of the IEP. AESs are intended to serve short-term, transitional purposes. In accordance with State and Federal law students with disabilities will be provided special education and related services in a setting which promotes interaction with the general school population, to a degree appropriate to the needs of both. The concept of LRE includes a variety of options designed and available to meet the diverse and changing needs of students. The least restrictive environment is determined by the IEP team on an individual student basis. The principle of LRE is intended to ensure that child with a disability is served in a setting where the child can be educated successfully. Severe disability with an expected incidence of less than one percent of the total statewide enrollment. The conditions are hearing impairment, vision impairment, severe orthopedic impairment, or any combination thereof. Maintenance of Effort MOE: The general rule under MOE requirements is that districts must spend the same level of state and local funds or local funds only on special education as in the prior year, either in terms of total or per-pupil expenditures. Space provided by local educational agencies for the provision of medically necessary occupational and physical therapy provided by CCS therapists. A private, nonsectarian establishment certified by the CDE that provides contracted, related services to students with disabilities. Notice of Insufficiency NOI: If a due process hearing request notice is not does not meet all of the requirements as specified in IDEA, the district may file a notice of insufficiency with OAH so that the issues of the complaint are more specific. Services provided by a qualified occupational therapist that includes improving ability to perform tasks for independent functioning. The Office of Administrative Hearings is the public agency that handles due process hearings in California. Agency that ensures equal opportunity and accessibility for users of programs and services that receive federal funding. Services provided by qualified personnel to students who are blind or have a visual impairment to enable those students to attain systematic orientation to and safe movement within their environments in school, home and community. Department of Education ED. The pupil exhibits a pattern of strengths and weaknesses in performance, achievement, or both, relative to age, State-approved grade-level standards, or intellectual development, that is determined by the group to be relevant to the identification of a specific learning disability, using appropriate assessments, consistent with 34 C. A form of alternative and augmentative communication AAC that uses pictures instead of words to help children communicate. PECS was designed especially for children with autism who have delays in speech and language development. This is the unit in special education division of the CDE that handle complaints. A written notice that must be given to the parents of a child with a disability a reasonable time before an LEA a Proposes to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of the child or a the provision of FAPE to the child; or b Refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of a child or the provision of F APE to the child. This division of the California Department of Education, Special Education Division provides technical assistance information and resources for parents, school districts, advocates, agencies and others of procedural safeguards regarding students between ages 3 and 21 with disabilities and their educational rights. This is also known as Parent Rights. Procedural Safeguards must be given to the parents of child with a disability at a minimum a Upon initial referral for evaluation; b Upon each notification of an IEP meeting; c Upon reevaluation of a child; and d Upon receipt of a request for due process. A specialist who holds a valid special education credential and has advanced training and related experience in the education of students with disabilities. Transportation and such

developmental, corrective and other supportive services as are required to assist the child with a disability to benefit from special education, and to include and not limited to: Response to Intervention RtI2: Section is a component of the Rehabilitation Act of It is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs and activities, public and private, that receive federal financial assistance. Any person is protected who 1 has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, 2 has a record of such an impairment, or 3 is regarded as having such an impairment. Major life activities include walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, working, caring for oneself, and performing manual tasks. Active and systematic involvement by the educational community to locate children who may need special education services beyond the regular curriculum and program options. Specifically designed instruction, at no cost to parents, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability. This is provided to students upon graduating with a diploma or aging out. Supplementary Aids and Services: Aids, services and other supports that are provided in general education classes or other education-related settings to enable children with disabilities to be educated with typically developing peers to the maximum extent appropriate. These aids and services must be noted on the IEP. Individual who is assigned by the SELPA to act as a surrogate for the parents, when no parent can be identified and the district, after reasonable efforts, cannot discover the whereabouts of a parent, or the child is a ward of the state under the laws of that state. The surrogate may represent the child in all matters relating to the identification evaluation, and educational placement and the provision of a free appropriate public education to the child. Individual district, group of districts, or districts and County Office of Education which forms a consortium to ensure that a full continuum of special education services is available to all eligible students within its boundaries. Specialized Physical Health Care Services: Designated providers are appropriately trained and supervised as defined in Ed code. During the pendency of a hearing a child with a disability must remain in his or her current educational placement unless the parents of the child agree otherwise. Process of preparing a student to function in future environments and emphasizing movement from one educational program to another e. A coordinated set of activities for a student with a disability that 1 is designed with outcome-oriented process, that promotes movement from school to post-school activities. When a parent removes their child from a public educational placement into a private placement outside the IEP process.

5: English-French Glossary for Medical Learners, Doctors and Nurses

Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP): The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) is a component of the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS), which is one of the principal components of the U.S. Department of Education (ED). OSEP's mission and organization focus on the free appropriate public education of.

6: UIS - Glossary > Home

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7: Glossary of Education Terminology

Use the search bar to look for terms in all glossaries, dictionaries, articles and other resources simultaneously
INTRODUCTION The glossary includes the database studied and its commentaries.

8: English-Spanish Education and Assessment Glossary - Assessment Information (CA Dept of Education)

R everso offers you the best tool for learning French, the English French dictionary containing commonly used words and expressions, along with thousands of English entries and their French translation, added in the dictionary by our users.

9: An English-French glossary of educational terminology in SearchWorks catalog

The UIS Glossary includes statistical terms related to education, science, technology and innovation, culture, and communication & information. Some of the entries contain translations in one or more of the following languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Survivors guide to business travel Sheldon Jacobs Guide to Successful No-Load Fund Investing Conflict resolution theory and practice Bibliography (p. 117-120) Mispillion Church, 1783-1848 The Next Religious Establishment The vegan stoner cookbook Vol. 1. A Theban archive of the reign of Ptolemy I, Soter, by S.R.K. Glanville. Trading our common heritage? The debate over water rights transfers in Canada Randy Christensen, Anastasi Happy wife happy life book Applications of calculus New dictionary of modern sculpture. Memorial History of Mulanje Mission. Church of Central Africa Presbyterian in Malawi Tcna handbook 2017 A Database Library The Bible And Radiocarbon Dating Front end developer interview questions Recommendations for research and strategy. The Halloween Joker (Wishbone Super Mysteries) Archaeology in Northumberland National Park Astronaut (This Is What I Want to Be) 5. GPO films and modern design Sturgeon, T. Helix the cat. Bumpy road to poverty Give them a real scare this Halloween Vision y Voz Student Text The intellectual and ideological context of American government: American political culture and ideology Sardaru BALHARI: The Worship of Narsing in Kangra. [Notes and Queries . p. 176 The tigers of subtopia, and other stories Sap simple finance certification The wheels on the car Guyton and hall question book Microsoft Office Access 2003 Inside Track Writing business letters and memos Engineering physics 2 10 Cheshire cycle tours. Searching for the Emperor Teach yourself stamp collecting Guru of Gwalior : Bade Muhammad Khan Shop-Built Jigs and Fixtures (Custom Woodworking)