

## L'excellence française qui prépare les futurs citoyens au monde

L'unique établissement français des Philippines homologué par le Ministère de l'éducation nationale française

## GOING TO THE LFM

The Lycée Français de Manilles is in Parañaque, in a quiet neighborhood halfway between Makati and Alabang. With the skyway and the SLEX (South Luzon Expressway) the travel time to the school is significantly reduced.


Some examples of travel time based on different cities around Metro Manila:

* From Makati 30 minutes via the skyway (13 KM)

4 From Alabang 32 minutes via South Luzon Expressway (SLEX) (14 KM)
4 From Bonifacio Global City (BGC) 35 minutes via C5 (14 KM)

* From Quezon city 1 hour via the skyway (40 KM)
* From Antipolo 1 hour via C5 (28 KM)



## SCHOOLING AT LFM

## A. Schooling according to the French educational program

The Lycée Français de Manille is part of the network of French schools of the Agence pour l'Enseignement Français à l'Etranger (AEFE). It is certified by the French Ministry of Education as conforming to the programs, pedagogical objectives, and fundamental principles of public education in France.

## B. The curriculum in the French education system

Schooling begins at the age of 2 and ends at the age of 18 with the baccalaureate, a diploma for entry into higher education.
CYCLE 1 TPS-PS-MS-GS
CYCLE 2 Apprentissages premiers
CP-CE1-CE2
CYCLE 3 Apprentissages fondamentaux
CM1-CM2-6ème
Consolidation
C. Equivalence with other educational systems

To help you decide which class to enroll your child in, here is a summary chart that compares class levels to the American, English, and Filipino systems.

D. The fluidity of studies

For any student coming from an approved school, the schooling continues without any entrance requirements. If your child comes from an educational system other than the French system, he or she will have to take a placement test to determine his or her level and possible needs for support in French as a foreign language.


## THE FACILITIES

Located on a site of more than 2 hectares ( $20,000 \mathrm{~m} 2$ ), the Lycée Français de Manille has numerous facilities, some of which are shared with the German European School Manila (GESM). Our two independent schools are thus sharing together the grounds of the "Eurocampus".

## A. Educational spaces

The LFM has:
4 24 air-conditioned classrooms, most of them equipped with interactive digital screens, with furniture adapted to the age of each student.

* An art and music education room.
* Two science rooms and their adjoining laboratory.
* A motor room and a kindergarten courtyard reserved for kindergarten and allowing students to develop motor activities.
* A shared cultural space where students have access to the resources of both schools, in French, English and German.
* A shared computer rooms.
* A shared auditorium.



## B. Sports equipment

The two schools share several sports facilities:

* The sports field.
- A race tracks.
* The gymnasium and its equipment
* The swimming pool with its two pools used from Nursery School to Senior School


## C. Dedicated services



The LFM has a nurse and a school psychologist. Each one has a specific space:

* An infirmary
* An office respecting confidentiality and a rest room

A dedicated canteen area allows students to eat their lunch.


ELFM

## THE SCHOOL CALENDAR

The calendar respects the number of compulsory school days in the French National Education and is as close as possible to the French school system rhythm. It considers certain Filipino holidays.

It is discussed by the members of the educational community and voted on by the school council.
The next school year for students will begin on Monday, September 4, 2023.
Teachers will start on Thursday, August 31, 2023.

| 2023 |  |  |  |  |  | 2024 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Août | Sept | tembre | Octobre | Novembre | Décembre | Janvier | Février | Mars | Avril | Mai | Juin | Juillet |
| 1 Ma | 1 Ve | , | 1 Di | 1 Me nisuma ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 Ve | 1 Lu nimeresosp | 1 Je | 1 Ve | 1 Lu |  | 1 Sa | 1 Lu |
| 2 Me | 2 Sa |  | 2 Lu | 2 Je nisation | 2 Sa * | 2 Ma | 2 Ve | 2 Sa | 2 Ma | 2 Je | 2 Di | 2 Ma |
|  |  |  | 3 Ma | 3 Ve | 3 Di | 3 Me | 3 Sa | 3 Di | 3 Me | 3 Ve | 3 Lu | 3 Me |
|  | 4 Lu | RENTRÉE | 4 Me | 4 Sa | 4 Lu | 4 Je | 4 Di | 4 Lu | 4 Je | 4 Sa | 4 Ma | 4 Je |
| 5 Sa | 5 Ma |  | 5 Je | 5 Di | 5 Ma | 5 Ve | 5 Lu | 5 Ma | 5 Ve | 5 Di | 5 Me | 5 Ve SORTIE |
| 6 Di | 6 Me |  | 6 Ve | 6 Lu | 6 Me | 6 Sa | 6 Ma | 6 Me | 6 Sa | 6 Lu | 6 Je | 6 Sa |
| 7 Lu | 7 Je |  | 7 Sa | 7 Ma | 7 Je | 7 Di | 7 Me | 7 Je | 7 Di | 7 Ma | 7 Ve | 7 Di |
| 8 Ma | 8 Ve |  | 8 Di | 8 Me | 8 Ve | 8 Lu | 8 Je | 8 Ve | 8 Lu | 8 Me | 8 Sa | 8 Lu |
| 9 Me | 9 Sa |  | 9 Lu | 9 Je | 9 Sa | 9 Ma | 9 Ve | 9 Sa | 9 Ma degavies | 9 Je | 9 Di | 9 Ma |
| 10 Je | 10 Di |  | 10 Ma | 10 Ve | 10 Di | 10 Me |  | 10 Di | 10 Me eaifa | 10 Ve | 10 Lu | 10 Me |
| 11 Ve | 11 Lu |  | 11 Me | 11 Sa | 11 Lu | 11 Je | 11 Di | 11 Lu | 11 Je | 11 Sa | 11 Ma | 11 Je |
| 12 Sa | 12 Ma |  | 12 Je | 12 Di | 12 Ma | 12 Ve | 12 Lu | 12 Ma | 12 Ve | 12 Di | 12 Me , | 12 Ve |
| 13 Di | 13 Me |  | 13 Ve | 13 Lu | 13 Me | 13 Sa | 13 Ma | 13 Me | 13 Sa | 13 Lu | 13 Je | 13 Sa |
| 14 Lu | 14 Je |  | 14 Sa | 14 Ma | 14 Je | 14 Di | 14 Me | 14 Je | 14 Di | 14 Ma | 14 Ve | 14 Di |
| 15 Ma | 15 Ve |  | 15 Di | 15 Me | 15 Ve | 15 Lu | 15 Je | 15 Ve | 15 Lu | 15 Me | 15 Sa * | 15 Lu |
| 16 Me | 16 Sa |  | 16 Lu | 16 Je | 16 Sa | 16 Ma | 16 Ve | 16 Sa | 16 Ma | 16 Je | 16 Di | 16 Ma |
| 17 Je | 17 Di |  | 17 Ma | 17 Ve | 17 Di | 17 Me | 17 Sa | 17 Di | 17 Me | 17 Ve | 17 Lu | 17 Me |
| 18 Ve | 18 Lu |  | 18 Me | 18 Sa | 18 Lu | 18 Je | 18 Di | 18 Lu | 18 Je | 18 Sa | 18 Ma | 18 Je |
| 19 Sa | 19 Ma |  | 19 Je | 19 Di | 19 Ma | 19 Ve | 19 Lu | 19 Ma | 19 Ve | 19 Di | 19 Me | 19 Ve |
| 20 Di | 20 Me |  | 20 Ve | 20 Lu | 20 Me | 20 Sa | 20 Ma | 20 Me | 20 Sa | 20 Lu | 20 Je | 20 Sa |
| 21 Lu | 21 Je |  | 21 Sa | 21 Ma | 21 Je | 21 Di | 21 Me | 21 Je | 21 Di | 21 Ma | 21 Ve | 21 Di |
| 22 Ma | 22 Ve |  | 22 Di | 22 Me | 22 Ve | 22 Lu | 22 Je | 22 Ve | 22 Lu | 22 Me | 22 Sa | 22 Lu |
| 23 Me | 23 Sa |  | 23 Lu | 23 Je | 23 Sa | 23 Ma | 23 Ve | 23 Sa | 23 Ma | 23 Je | 23 Di | 23 Ma |
| 24 Je | 24 Di |  | 24 Ma | 24 Ve | 24 Di | 24 Me | 24 Sa | 24 Di | 24 Me | 24 Ve | 24 Lu | 24 Me |
| 25 Ve | 25 Lu |  | 25 Me | 25 Sa | 25 Lu ambun ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | 25 Je | 25 Di | 25 Lu | 25 Je | 25 Sa | 25 Ma | 25 Je |
| 26 Sa | 26 Ma |  | 26 Je | 26 Di | 26 Ma | 26 Ve | 26 Lu | 26 Ma | 26 Ve | 26 Di | 26 Me | 26 Ve |
| 27 Di | 27 Me |  | 27 Ve | 27 Lu anmeom | 27 Me | 27 Sa | 27 Ma | 27 Me | 27 Sa | 27 Lu | 27 Je | 27 Sa |
| 28 Lu | 28 Je |  | 28 Sa | 28 Ma | 28 Je | 28 Di | 28 Me | 28 Je Hay mat | 28 Di | 28 Ma | 28 Ve | 28 Di |
| 29 Ma | 29 Ve |  | 29 Di | 29 Me | 29 Ve | 29 Lu | 29 Je | 29 Ve natma | 29 Lu | 29 Me | 29 Sa | 29 Lu |
| 30 Me | 30 Sa |  | 30 Lu | 30 Je | 30 Sa max ond | 30 Ma |  | 30 Sa emetimity | 30 Ma | 30 Je | 30 Di | 30 Ma |
| $31 \mathrm{Je} \underset{\substack{\text { maxem } \\ \text { maza }}}{ }$ |  |  | 31 Ma |  | 31 Di semreasteo | 31 Me |  | 31 Di tem |  | 31 Ve |  | 31 Me |

Week-ends

31 août \& 1er septembre Pré-rentrée des ENSEIGNANTS SLEVES Vendredi 5 juillet 2024 Sortie des ÉLĖVES



Attention Samedis Travaillés:

* Samedi 2 décembre 2023 : en remplacement de la journée de cours du jeudi 21 décembre 2023 * Samedi 15 juin 2024 : en remplacement de la juurnee de cours du vendredi 22 deecembre 2023

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Mardi 9 avilil Day of Valor Mercredi 10 aviril Eidul Fitr Mercredi 12 juin |Independence Day
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## THE TIMETABLE

## A. Class schedules

All students begin their school day at 7:30 am.
Elementary school students end their day at 2:00 pm. After 2:00 pm. They can participate in the extracurricular activities offered or also go to the daycare while waiting to go home.

At the college and at the high school, depending on the options chosen, class schedules may end at 3:30 or 5:25 pm.

The start and end of the day schedules are synchronized with school transportation.

| Maternelle |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| durée | heure début | heure de fin |
| 45 | 7 h 30 | 8 h 15 |
| 45 | 8 h 15 | 9 h |
| 30 | 9 h | 9 h 30 |
| 45 | 9 h 30 | 10 h 15 |
| 45 | 10 h 15 | 11 h 00 |
| 30 | 11 h | 11 h 30 |
| 30 | 11 h 30 | 12 h 30 |
| 45 | 12 h 30 | 13 h 15 |
| 45 | 13 h 15 | 14 h 00 |
| fin de journée | 14 h 00 |  |


| Elémentaire |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| durée | heure début | heure de fin |
| 45 | 7 h 30 | 8 h 15 |
| 45 | 8 h 15 | 9 h |
| 20 | 9 h | 9 h 20 |
| 50 | 9 h 20 | 10 h 10 |
| 50 | 10 h 10 | 11 h |
| 30 | 11 h | 11 h 30 |
| 20 | 11 h 30 | 12 h 20 |
| 50 | 12 h 20 | 13 h 10 |
| 50 | 13 h 10 | 14 h 00 |
| fin de journée | 14 h 00 |  |

Déjeuner
Pause
(Les activtés pédagogiques complémentaires ont lieu sur ce temps de pause)

B. Lunch Break:

The kindergarten meal is served at 11:00 a.m. in the kindergarten area.
The elementary students' meal is served at 11:00 am in the canteen.
Lunch for middle and high school students is served starting at 11:35 a.m. on a rotating schedule.

## C. Extracurricular activity schedules

After-school activities are offered from 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. for elementary school students and from 3:30 to 5:25 p.m. for high school students.


## THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

A. Students with special educational needs

The notion of "students with special educational needs" is a relatively recent concept in the French educational system. This term concerns a vast population of students: students with disabilities, intellectually precocious, illiterate, dysphasic, dyslexic, ADD, ADD/ADHD, etc. Students with occasional or long-lasting academic difficulties, difficulties adapting to life, and social difficulties can also be considered under this heading.

## B. The LFM school population and care abroad

Like all French schools abroad, the composition of the student body is extremely rich and varied: 32 nationalities, a high level of student mobility (regular arrivals and departures), a wide variety of language issues, and sometimes difficulties for parents to find the right specialists to provide the necessary assistance to their children.
C. The programs put in place

Several programs can be offered to students depending on their particularities.
\# The PPRE: educational success project
\# The PAP: personalized reception project
The PPS: personalized schooling project
D. A multidisciplinary team of the EBEP:

The teachers are stakeholders in the support of the students since they implement the recommendations.
Qualified personnel accompany the implementation of the devices:
\# The school nurse

* The school psychologist

4 The EBEP referent

## THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF ALLOPHONES STUDENTS

The Lycée Français de Manille welcomes all students who wish to study in the french educational system, regardless of their nationality. Specific support is provided from the moment the student arrives to enable him or her to make rapid progress in french.

## A. What is the FLE program at the Lycée Français de Manille?

French as a Foreign Language (FLE) courses are quite distinct from French as a mother tongue courses.
The teaching method in FLE courses is communicative and the aim of the courses is not only to learn the basic rules (constructing a simple sentence, knowing the spelling rules, conjugations etc.) but also and above all to practice the language and acquire vocabulary.

The emphasis is on oral practice, using images, games, and conversation aids.

## B. Who is the target audience for FLE teaching?

FLE is for students:

* with French as a second language (for example, one Filipino parent and one French parent)

4 Allophones: who do not yet speak French and are not exposed to French at home.
The mission of the EFL teacher in the LFM is divided into 3 steps:

* 1st step: meeting the students.
* 2nd step: positioning of students with an individual diagnosis.
* 3rd step: grouping by level.
C. The particularity of the LFM is to form small groups.

This is for two reasons:

* The first is to be able to create courses according to the needs of each student. This makes it easier to customize courses.
* The second reason is that in small groups, children are more comfortable expressing themselves orally, which is the goal!


## FINANCIAL AID

## A. The LFM solidarity fund

Tuition costs are significant and for some families, adding extra fees for educational activities can be difficult. The school has a solidarity fund. Everyone can contribute to the solidarity fund on a voluntary basis.

The objective is to allow all students in a class to participate in an educational activity such as school trips.
B. Financial aid for French students

* School grants

The French government provides financial aid to enable the children of French nationals to attend schools in the AEFE network. These scholarships are managed by the consular service of the French Embassy.

* Student grants

French students in the AEFE network are eligible for university scholarships, depending on their family's income. These grants allow future students in France to facilitate their university education.

## C. Financial aid for future students in France

The excellence major scholarship allows foreign high school students with excellent results to benefit from financial aid for their studies in higher education in France.

## SERVICES TO FAMILIES

## A. School Canteen

A private company, the Institute of Culinary Management oversees the canteen service and catering at the school. They offer balanced and varied meals that meet the nutritional requirements of children. An online platform is available for booking and ordering meals. Middle and high school students can serve themselves at the self-service area.

## B. School transportation

Two transportation companies provide door-to-door transportation service to families on behalf of the school. The areas covered include the cities of Makati, Taguig, Pasig, Muntinlupa, Alabang and Parañaque. Registration and payment for school transportation is done directly with the providers, through a service contract concluded directly between the interested families and the company. The bus driver is accompanied by a " bus attendant" who manages the students from the very youngest age, both for the reception of the student on the bus and for the pick-up at the school exit.

## C. The daycare

The school provides a daycare service for primary students staying on school grounds from 2:00 to 5:30 pm. If there are no educational or sports activities, students must be registered to the daycare service. There is a fee, and it is mandatory if the student does not leave by 2:00 pm.

## D. Extracurricular Activities

After school, students from kindergarten through 12th grade can enjoy paid extracurricular activities.
This year, 13 exciting and entertaining activities in sports, performing arts and creative activities were offered. They run from mid-September to the end of June, Monday through Thursday and from:

* 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. for the elementary school
* From 3:30 to 5:25 pm for the secondary school.


## THE ROLE OF PARENTS

## A. The Parents' Association (APE)

Anyone who enroll their children at the LFM and is up to date with their payment dues is a member of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA).
The General Assembly of the Association meets twice a year in ordinary session, once during the first trimester of the school year.

The Ordinary General Assembly of the first trimester of the school year, if possible is held between five and seven weeks after the start of the school year:

* hears the moral report of the President of the Management Committee and the report of the headmaster.
* takes note of the financial report for the past year presented by the Treasurer.
* elects the new members of the Management Committee, according to the procedures defined in paragraph 11.1.4.

The second Ordinary General Assembly of the school year:

* hears and approves, according to the modalities defined in paragraph 11.1.4., the moral report on the past school year presented by the Management Committee.
* takes cognizance of and approves, in the manner defined in paragraph 11.1.4., the draft budget for the following school year and/or the investments presented by the Treasurer.
* elects the new members of the Management Committee, according to the procedures defined in paragraph 11.1.4.
Seven parent representatives are elected for three years within the Parents' Association and meet monthly within the Management Committee (composed of its representatives, the cultural advisor of the French Embassy, the administrator, and the headmaster).


## B. The missions of the Management Committee (MC)

The role of the Management Committee is to

* to ensure the proper functioning of the school to guarantee the quality of teaching in accordance with the official French programs and the provisions of the texts in force.
* Facilitate close collaboration between parents, management, faculty and the French, Filipino and international communities to promote the development of the LFM within the Eurocampus.
* hire and pay locally recruited staff, after proposal and advice from the head of the school.
* manage the school financially.
C. The role of parents in everyday life

Parents participate in the various school bodies: Establishment Council, School Council, Class Council. Through their expertise or their voluntary work, they contribute to improving the conditions of reception of the students and to facilitating the pedagogical actions set up.

## THE KINDERGARTEN

## A. Kindergarten or the first learning cycle

One of the specificities of the French system is to provide instruction and education to children from the age of two. This is the first cycle of elementary school: the cycle of first learning, which consists of :
\# The very young section (TPS) (first year),

* The small section (PS) (second year),
* Middle section (MS) (third grade),
\# Kindergarten (GS) (fourth and final year).
B. The major objectives of this cycle are:

To provide a living environment and organization that encourages autonomy and first experiences.
\# Putting the student in specific discovery situations that will lead him/her to build new ways of acting on his/her environment, essentially through play, verbalization, experimentation with group living, independent research, sensory and motor experience according to his/her own path.
\# Encourage work in directed, semi-directed or free workshops that will alternate during the day according to the learning objectives set by the teacher.
\# Socialization and discovery of the world that form the basis of these future acquisitions.
C. Five priority areas of activity:

* Mobilize language in all its dimensions,
* Act, express themselves, understand through physical activity,
\# Act, express themselves, understand through artistic activities,
* To build the first tools to structure one's thinking,
\& Explore the world.

For each of these areas, competencies must be acquired by the end of the year. They are acquired in successive stages, with the level of requirement increasing progressively from kindergarten to the end of the school year.


## THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

## A. Cycle 2: the cycle of fundamental learning

The cycle of fundamental learning begins in CP (grade 1) and continues in CE1 (grade 2) and CE2 (grade 3). Cycle 2 programs promote continuity with kindergarten by organizing lessons into major areas of activity:

* The French
* Mathematics
* Modern languages
* Physical education and sports

4 Artistic education

* Questioning the world
* Moral and civic education

Learning at school means questioning the world. It also means acquiring specific languages, acquisitions for which the simple fact of growing up is not enough. Cycle 2 now covers the period from CP to CE2, thus offering the necessary duration and coherence for progressive and demanding learning. In cycle 2, all the lessons question the world. The mastery of languages, and in particular the French language, is the priority.

## B. Cycle 3: the consolidation cycle

Cycle 3 includes the classes of CM1 (grade 4), CM2 (grade 5) and 6ème (grade 6). The learning areas are based on the following subjects:

* The French
* Mathematics
* Modern languages
* Physical education and sports
* Plastic arts
* Music education
* The history of the arts
* History and geography
* Science and Technology
* Moral and civic education


## C. A transition from elementary to middle school

Cycle 3 now links the last two years of elementary school and the first year of secondary school, with a reinforced concern for pedagogical continuity and coherence of learning in the service of the acquisition of the Common Base of Knowledge, Skills and Culture. This cycle has a double responsibility: to consolidate the fundamental learning that was initiated in cycle 2 and that conditions further learning; to allow a better transition between primary and secondary school by ensuring continuity and progressiveness between the three years of the cycle.

## THE MIDDLE SCHOOL

## A. Middle school: entry into secondary education

The middle school marks the entry of students into secondary education, and its mission is to provide all students with a standard curriculum. In the continuity of elementary school, the middle school allows students to acquire the fundamental knowledge and skills that make up a common culture and are evaluated by the "brevet" (French diploma), to offer optional courses that allow students to express their tastes and talents, and to prepare students for the studies choices available at the end of the middle school.

It is organized in four levels from the $6^{\text {th }}$ to the $9^{\text {th }}$ grade and structured in educational cycles. There are four levels in the middle school:

* The 6th grade which corresponds to the end of cycle 3 of consolidation (cycle 3 being composed of CM1 or grade 4, CM2 or grade 5 and 6th grade)
* The 7th, 8th and 9th grades correspond to the 4th cycle of in-depth study.
B. The teaching at the college is structured in disciplines:

Each subject is taught by a different teacher. Students learn to adapt to different organizations and operations. Students are evaluated by competencies according to a nationally defined program.

* French
* Mathematics
* History-Geography
* Moral and civic education
* Modern languages
* Life and Earth Sciences

4 Physics and Chemistry

* Technology
* Physical and Sports Education
* Arts
- Music Education


## C. The National Diploma of Brevet (DNB)

At the end of the third grade, an important step in schooling awaits the student: the Diplôme National du Brevet (DNB). The diploma is awarded based on the cumulative points obtained in the assessment of the core curriculum (continuous assessment) and the final exams.


## THE LANGUAGE COURSES IN MIDDLE SCHOOL

## A. Foreign language courses

The language of instruction is French. However, the students receive foreign language courses from the sixth grade onwards.

The modern language program is identical in English, German and Spanish. This allows students to work on cross-curricular themes. Students are evaluated according to their own language level according to the "Common European Framework of Reference for Languages" (CECRL), a framework used for certain certifications such as Cambridge.

The CEFR has 6 levels of certification: $A 1, A 2, B 1, B 2, C 1, C 2$.
A first compulsory foreign language: English
Starting in the sixth grade, all students take English, known as modern language 1 or A. The level expected at the end of the $3^{\text {ème }}$ in France is A1. At the LFM, students at the end of the curriculum generally reach level B1 or have already surpassed it.

A second compulsory foreign language: Spanish or German
Beginning in the sixth grade, students are introduced to a second modern language: Spanish and German in the first two terms.

In the third trimester, they choose the second language that they will study until their senior year.

## B. Two language paths for a multilingual education

The high school offers two paths for strengthening English:

## The PARLE section: Adapted and Reinforced Foreign Language Courses

Students study another subject in English, such as history and geography or mathematics. They also study the history and culture of the Philippines in English.
\# The American International Section, the SI
Admission to SI is by application and placement tests. Students study North American literature and culture for 4 hours a week and take half of their history and geography classes in English.

The level of requirement in English is higher.

## C. Teaching Latin at the middle school

Beginning in the seventh grade, students can take Latin. In the introductory year of seventh grade, students can choose whether to pursue this course, which focuses on the discovery of ancient civilization, the legacy of this ancient language today and its influence on modern languages.



## HIGH SCHOOL

High school consists of three years of study, "seconde" (grade 10), "première" (grade 11) and "terminale" (grade 12).
A. The second year of general and technological studies: a year of determination

In grade 10, students follow the same compulsory courses: French, Mathematics, History, Geography, English, Life and Earth Sciences, Physical Sciences, Economic and Social Sciences, Numerical Sciences and Technology, Physical and Sports Education and a second language, German or Spanish. They are accompanied for one hour per week to build their orientation and training project.

At the end of grade 10, they can choose to go into première générale (or première technologique, which is taught only in France). Students can also choose to start a new foreign language through the CNED (distance learning course).

The LFM offers two options for 2 to 3 hours per week from the second to the last year of high school:

- Plastic arts
- Latin


## B. The terminal cycle; two years of preparation for higher education and the baccalaureate.

Beginning in first grade, students benefit from:
4 a broad base of common culture, humanistic and scientific, open to the challenges of the future;

* Specialty subjects chosen by the student with significant hours allowing for ambitious programs and giving students time to learn.

Students study three specialties in Première for 12 hours per week and two in Terminale for 12 hours per week. These choices of specialties allow the student to train for the higher education studies he or she plans to pursue. Each student defines his or her own path.

Specialties offered in high school among the 12 existing ones: Mathematics, Physics-Chemistry, Life and Earth Sciences, Economic and Social Sciences, History-Geography-Geopolitics-Political Science, Languages-Foreign Literature and Culture-English.

In addition, optional courses will allow students to complete their studies in the first or last year of high school.
One hour per week of guidance and counseling allows students to build their higher education plans.



## THE LANGUAGE COURSES IN HIGH SCHOOL

Two language courses are offered in high school:

* The European section - English
* The American International Section and the French International Baccalaureate


## A. The European section - English

From the second year onwards, English is taught for one hour more than in the general section. Students benefit from one hour of non-linguistic subjects (DNL): history, geography or mathematics in addition to the compulsory courses.

In the final year of high school, students take an oral exam in front of the English teacher and the DNL teacher on topics defined at the academic level. The grade obtained allows the student to obtain the mention "European Section English" on their diploma.

This additional investment in training promotes a place in the student's academic program.

## A. The American English Section (SI) and the French International Baccalaureate (BFI)

Admission to the American section or the French International Baccalaureate is based on an application and entrance tests. A minimum level of English B2 is necessary to be able to follow the specific courses. A good command of French is also necessary as the workload is heavy.

In 10th grade, in addition to the 3 hours of required English, students take 4 hours of North American literature and culture. Half of the history and geography classes are taught in English.

From the first year of BFI, students follow 3 specific courses: Cultural and linguistic deepening, Knowledge of the world and History Geography in English.

In the final year, students take additional tests in these three subjects. A minimum level of C 1 is required at the end of the cycle.

Obtaining the BFI makes it even easier to get a place in the student's college program and specific schools. It also makes it easier for students to continue their studies in the United States.





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