**1. Accueil et introduction**

**Ces phrases vous aideront à bien démarrer une session.**

1. **Welcome and introductions :**
   * **“Good morning, everyone! Let’s get started.”**
   * **“Today, we are going to learn about [topic].”**
   * **“If you have any questions, feel free to ask.”**
   * **“Let’s do a quick recap of what we learned last time.”**
2. **Simplifier et expliquer :**
   * **“Let me explain this step by step.”**
   * **“This concept might seem difficult, but I will make it simple.”**
   * **“For example, imagine you are [use a metaphor or story].”**
3. **Encourager l’interaction :**
   * **“Can someone explain this in their own words?”**
   * **“What do you think about this example?”**
   * **“Does this make sense to everyone?”**

**2. Donner des explications techniques**

**Apprenez à expliquer des concepts informatiques simplement.**

1. **Pour les bases :**
   * **“A computer is a machine that processes data. It takes input, processes it, and gives output.”**
   * **“Think of the CPU as the brain of the computer.”**
   * **“RAM is like a workspace where the computer keeps data it is currently using.”**
2. **Pour les instructions pratiques :**
   * **“Click on this icon to open the application.”**
   * **“Right-click and select ‘Properties’ from the menu.”**
   * **“Type the command in the terminal and press Enter.”**
   * **“Save your work by clicking on ‘File’ and then ‘Save.’”**
3. **Comparaisons et métaphores utiles :**
   * **“Think of a database as a digital filing cabinet.”**
   * **“An algorithm is like a recipe; it tells the computer what steps to follow.”**
   * **“The internet is like a huge library where you can find any information you need.”**

**3. Simplifier en ajoutant des explications en arabe**

**Vous pouvez mélanger anglais et arabe pour aider vos étudiants à comprendre.**

1. **Mélange linguistique :**
   * **“Let me explain this in Arabic for clarity: [explain in Arabic]. Now back to English.”**
   * **“In Arabic, this means [translate term].”**
2. **Exemple pour un concept :**
   * **“When I say loop, it’s like repeating a task: في البرمجة, هذا يعني التكرار عدة مرات.”**
   * **“The word debug means to find and fix errors. نفس الفكرة كإيجاد وتصحيح الأخطاء.”**

**4. Donner des consignes pour les exercices**

1. **Lancer un exercice :**
   * **“Let’s try a practical example.”**
   * **“Follow these steps carefully.”**
   * **“Work in pairs if you need help.”**
   * **“I’ll give you 10 minutes to complete this.”**
2. **Encourager l’autonomie :**
   * **“Try solving this problem on your own first.”**
   * **“If you’re stuck, raise your hand, and I’ll help you.”**
   * **“Check your work before moving to the next step.”**
3. **Donner du feedback :**
   * **“Good job! That’s exactly right.”**
   * **“You’re on the right track, but check this part again.”**
   * **“Don’t worry about mistakes; they are part of learning.”**

**5. Finir une session et donner des devoirs**

1. **Conclure une leçon :**
   * **“Let’s summarize what we learned today.”**
   * **“Today, we covered [list topics].”**
   * **“If you didn’t understand something, don’t hesitate to ask me next time.”**
2. **Donner des devoirs :**
   * **“For homework, I’d like you to complete this exercise.”**
   * **“Please review today’s lesson and prepare for a short quiz next time.”**
   * **“Try to practice this at home. It will make the next class easier for you.”**
3. **Encourager pour la suite :**
   * **“You all did great today. Keep up the good work!”**
   * **“I’m really proud of your progress.”**
   * **“See you next time, and don’t forget to practice!”**

**6. Pratique quotidienne pour améliorer votre vocabulaire et prononciation**

* **Répétez ces phrases à voix haute tous les jours pour qu’elles deviennent naturelles.**
* **Enregistrez-vous en expliquant une leçon et écoutez pour ajuster votre prononciation.**
* **Apprenez des mots techniques liés à l’informatique (exemple : hardware, software, algorithm).**

**Introduction du cours**

* **You:** “Good morning, everyone! Are you ready for today’s session?”
* **Student:** "Yes, we are!"
* **You:** “Great! Today, we are going to learn about computer hardware. Does anyone know what hardware means?”
* **Student:** "No, not really."
* **You:** “No problem! Let me explain. Hardware refers to the physical parts of a computer, like the CPU, keyboard, and mouse. For example, the keyboard you are using is hardware.”

**Encouragement à poser des questions**

* **You:** “If anything is unclear, don’t hesitate to ask. I’m here to help.”
* **Student:** "Okay, thank you!"
* **You:** “Alright, let’s move on. We’ll start with an easy question: Can you name other examples of hardware?”

**Exercice pratique : explication d’une tâche**

Imagine que vous expliquez comment ouvrir un fichier dans un logiciel.  
Répétez les phrases ci-dessous en articulant bien chaque mot.

1. “First, locate the icon for the program on your desktop.”
2. “Double-click on the icon to open it.”
3. “Once the program is open, go to the top menu and click on ‘File.’”
4. “From the drop-down menu, select ‘Open.’”
5. “Browse for your file, select it, and click ‘Open.’”
6. “Now you can see your file. Let’s edit it together.”

**Astuce** : Répétez ces instructions devant un miroir ou enregistrez-vous pour travailler sur votre intonation.

**Exercice d'interaction : poser des questions et guider vos étudiants**

1. Posez une question pour vérifier leur compréhension.
   * **You:** “Can someone explain the steps to open a file in their own words?”
   * **Student:** “First, you open the program, then you click on ‘File’ and choose ‘Open.’”
   * **You:** “Excellent! That’s exactly right.”
2. Si un étudiant se trompe :
   * **You:** “Not quite. Let’s review the steps together.”
   * (Reprenez calmement chaque étape en expliquant pourquoi elle est importante.)

**Jeu de rôle : dialogue avec un étudiant en difficulté**

Apprenez à rassurer vos étudiants tout en les aidant.

**Dialogue simulé**

* **Student:** "I don’t understand how to use the terminal."
* **You:** “That’s okay. The terminal can be tricky at first. Let me show you.”
* **Student:** "Thank you. What do I type to see the files in a folder?"
* **You:** “Good question! In the terminal, you can type ls to list the files.”
* **Student:** "Ah, I see now. But what if I want to change folders?"
* **You:** “To change folders, you can type cd followed by the folder name. For example: cd Documents.”

**Jeu de vocabulaire technique : associer des mots avec leurs définitions**

Répétez ces mots et leurs significations.

1. **CPU (Central Processing Unit):** The brain of the computer that processes instructions.
2. **RAM (Random Access Memory):** Temporary memory used by the computer to store data it is actively using.
3. **Hard Drive:** A device that stores all your files and data permanently.
4. **Algorithm:** A step-by-step set of instructions for solving a problem.
5. **Bug:** An error in the code or program that causes it to malfunction.