



Au Secours! FSL 911



How do I help my child
experience success in French
Immersion?



HOW CAN PARENTS HELP?

It's easy to support the activities that are already happening in the classroom ...





- Show interest in your child's work.

- Be an audience for your child as he or she rehearses for oral presentations.



- Invest in a good French/English dictionary.

Reinforce their learning in their first language:

- Choose books, movies, T.V. shows that correspond to themes and units of study for Social Studies in English to develop their background knowledge and enhance their comprehension.

Comment aider??

- Share what you know about the topics in English and validate what they are learning in French.
- Ask them questions about what they have learned ie. How do you say <<castle>> in French? Kids love to play the role of the teacher and share their knowledge with others.

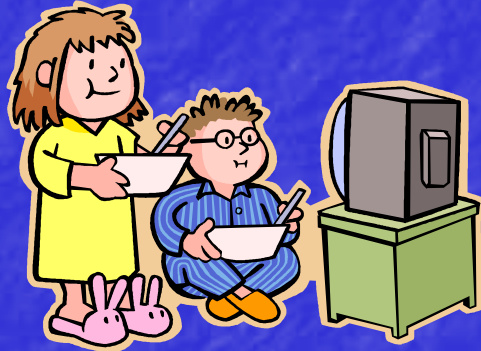
- Celebrate your child's successes in French and support their overall learning!



WHAT ABOUT FRENCH LEARNING OUTSIDE OF THE CLASSROOM?

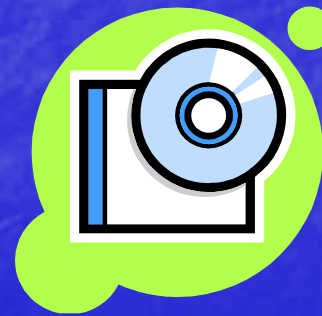


- Encourage your child to notice French in the community.



- Try watching French television shows.

- Many DVDs include translations in French.





- Listen to a French radio station and try to decipher a weather report or news story.

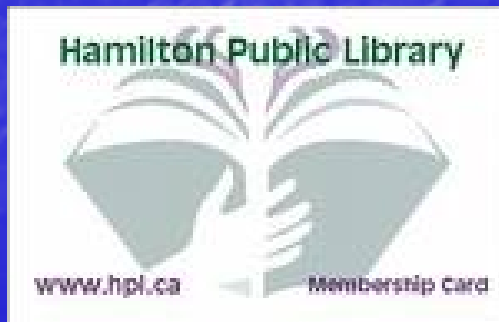
- Encourage your child to participate in the annual Oral Speaking Contest sponsored by *Canadian Parents for French*.



- Investigate exchange opportunities.

How can I help?

- Communicate with the classroom teacher and ask what themes or units are coming up and visit your local library



HOW CAN I HELP?

- Share what you know about the topics in English and validate what they are learning in French.
- Ask them questions about what they have learned. Ex. How do you say <<castle>> in French? Kids love to play the role of the teacher and share their knowledge with others.

How can I help?

- Visit local museums and art galleries and ask for the guided tour in French
- Encourage your child to read and view various texts in French
- Have them visit French educational websites
- French translations of Wikipedia are available

How can I help

- Try having a French dinner each week where everyone tries to speak in French about their day.
- Enhance your own French communication skills by taking a refresher course through the school board, community college or university. Share your love of learning with your child.

ENCOURAGING PARENT INVOLVEMENT



- Look for French language resources at the local public library.



- Ask parent council to donate resources to your school library.

- Create student-made books to share at home.



- Volunteer to help organize or support French activities at school.

Cafés...



Magic shows ...



Plays...

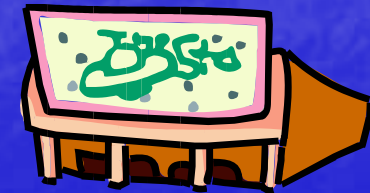
- Parents can also help at school-wide French events.

○ Ask about a Home Reading programme.

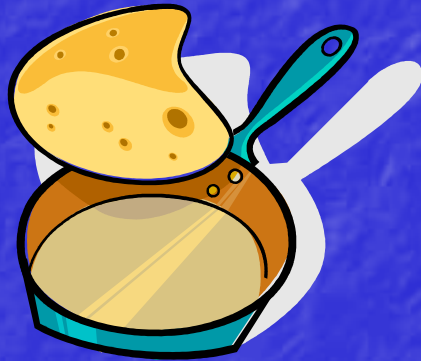


○ What about a Take-Home game?

○ Host a French Film Festival at the school and invite families.



- Have a French Film (or TV) Night at home.



- Volunteer to help with classroom activities, like making crêpes.

- Act as supervisors French field trips.



- French language classes for adults. These may be offered by local community colleges or adult education centres.



- Students can play online language games at home to reinforce classroom learning.



RESOURCES TO PROMOTE FRENCH

The following agencies will happily and generously support you in promoting the French language. Many thanks to them for providing resources and materials!

- Canadian Parents for French www.cpf.ca
- TFO www.tfo.org
- Centre franco-ontarien de ressources pédagogiques
www.cforp.on.ca
- CASLT www.caslt.org

FRENCH IS ALL AROUND
US ...





They all speak *le français* !

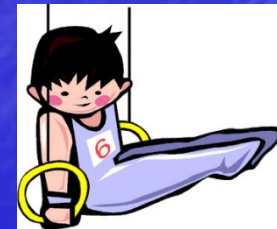
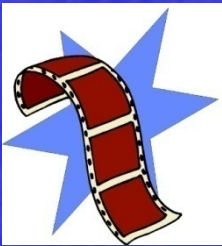
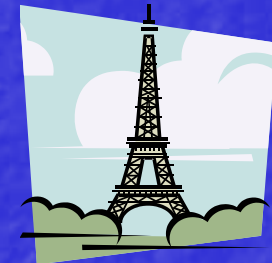


Parfait –
which means “perfect” in English

Why Learn French?

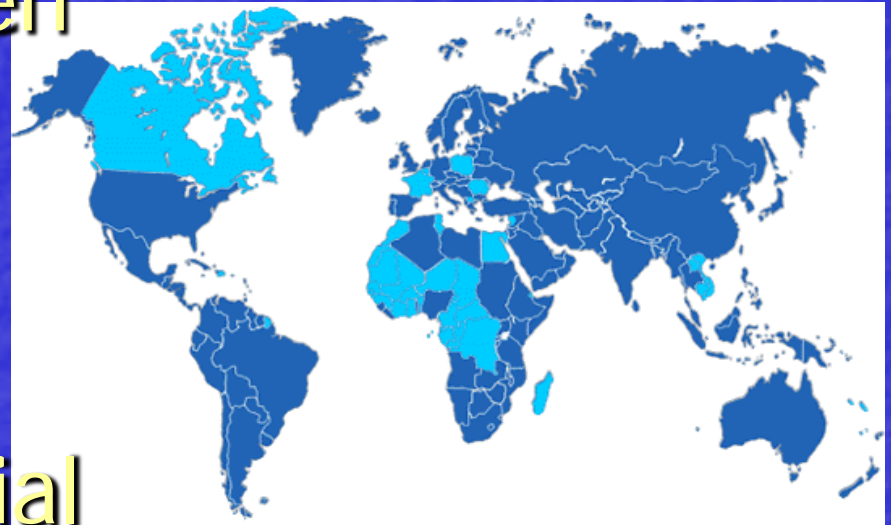


10 compelling reasons why your child will benefit from studying the French language



FRENCH AS A WORLD-WIDE LANGUAGE

- French is the 11th most widely-spoken language in the world.



- French is the official language of 33 countries in the world

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARE THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF

- The United Nations
- UNESCO
- NATO
- The International Monetary Fund
- The International Red Cross
- The International Olympic Committee



FRENCH IS THE LANGUAGE OF CULTURE

Cinema



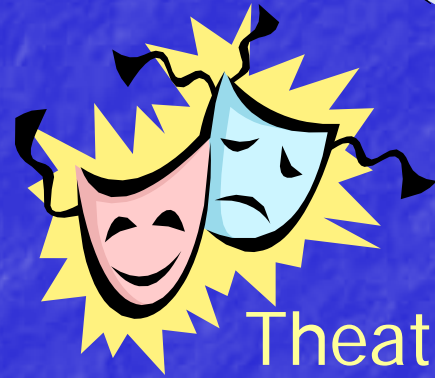
Cuisine



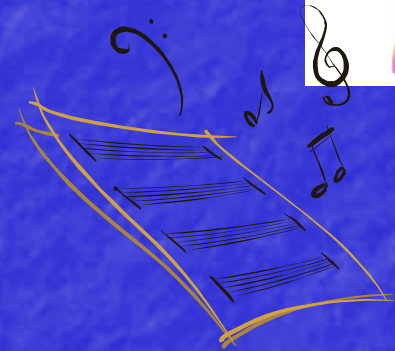
Dance



Fashion



Theatre



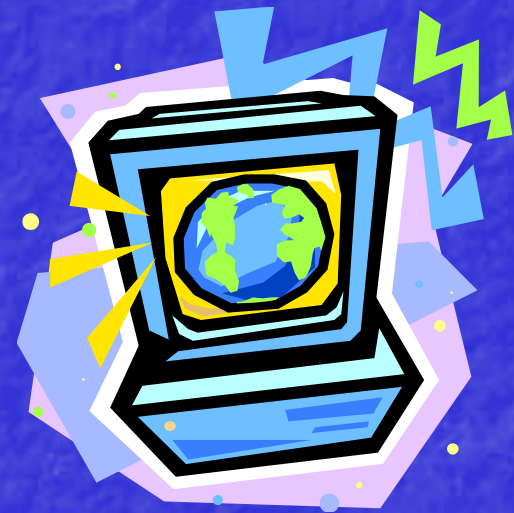
Music



Literature

FRENCH ON THE INTERNET

- French is the 2nd most widely-used language on the Internet.



FRENCH MAKES YOU WEALTHIER!

- In Canada, people who are bilingual can earn a higher salary than those who are unilingual.
- Many government jobs demand a knowledge of both official languages.



YOU GET MONEY FOR STUDYING FRENCH AT UNIVERSITY!

- The government of Ontario currently pays \$1500 in the Fellowships for Studying in French.



- Many individual universities also offer grants and bursaries to students who study part or all of their program in French.

FRENCH HELPS YOU TO INCREASE YOUR ENGLISH VOCABULARY

- Over 20,000 English words have their origins in French.



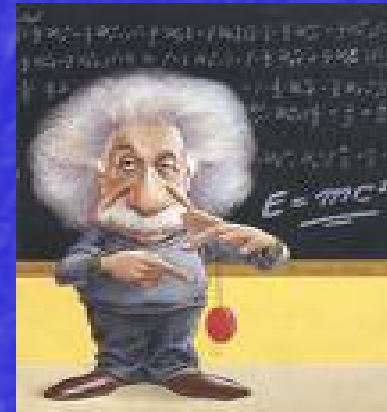
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BILINGUALISM MAKES YOU SMARTER!

- Scientific research has proven that learning a second language early in life enhances a child's cognitive skills.
 - Learning French also improves memory, self-discipline and self-esteem.



CAREERS WITH FRENCH

- Prime Minister of Canada
- International Diplomacy
- Travel and Tourism
- Teaching
- Translator or Interpreter
- Journalism
- International Movie Star
- Sports and Athletics



French Pronunciation Guide



L'alphabet français

A (ah)	J (zjee)	S (ess)
B (bay)	K (ka)	T (tay)
C (say)	L (el)	U (ewe)
D (day)	M (emma)	V (vay)
E (uh)	N (enna)	W (doublavay)
F (ef)	O (oh)	X (eeks)
G (zjay)	P (pay)	Y (igrek)
H (osh)	Q (cu)	Z (zed)
I (ee)	R (air)	

Les chiffres

1	un	11	onze	21	vingt et un	40	quarante
2	deux	12	douze	22	vingt-deux	50	cinquante
3	trois	13	treize	23	vingt-trois	60	soixante
4	quatre	14	quatorze	24	vingt-quatre	70	soixante-dix
5	cinq	15	quinze	25	vingt-cinq	80	quatre-vingt
6	six	16	seize	26	vingt-six	90	quatre-vingt-dix
7	sept	17	dix-sept	27	vingt-sept	100	cent
8	huit	18	dix-huit	28	vingt-huit	1000	mille
9	neuf	19	dix-neuf	29	vingt-neuf		million
10	dix	20	vingt	30	trente		billion milliard

Les jours de la semaine

lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday

Les mois de l'année

janvier	January	juillet	July
février	February	août	August
mars	March	septembre	September
avril	April	octobre	October
mai	May	novembre	November
juin	June	décembre	December

General Guidance

- Accent is usually on last syllable
- Many letters at the end of words are not pronounced

é, er, ez

- Same as 'say' or 'cake'

Examples:

- é: bébé, découpe, année, égal
- er: aller, téléphoner, parler, marcher
- ez: nez, chez, avez

Canadian, eh?



e, è, ê, et, ai

- Same as eh as in 'pet'

Examples:

e: belle, avec, telle

è: mère, crème, mène, règle

ê: tête, fenêtre, pêche

et: jouet, robinet (at end of word)

ai: balai, mais, lait, mitaine

eu, e

- Sound similar to 'put'
- Technically 3 different sounds but very similar
- Examples:
 - bleu, peu, deux, milieu
 - fleur, cheveux, jeune
 - de, le, petite, premier

u, û

- Most difficult sound for anglophones to pronounce
- No English equivalent!!
- Round lips as if to whistle & say 'ewe'
- Chin needs to move forward

- Examples:
 - plus, lune, au jus, mur, mesure

ou, où

- Same as 'oo' as in 'soon' or 'moon'



- Examples:

- Nous, vous, poubelle, ou, où

o, ô, au, eau (open syllable)

- Sounds like 'oh' (long o sound) as in 'so' or 'snow'
- Examples:
 - o, ô: mot, ovale, yoyo, ô la la!
 - au: autour, faux pas, saute
 - eau: beau, eau de toilette, cadeau, traîneau



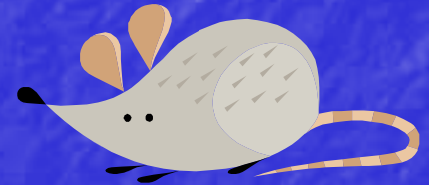
O, Ô (closed syllable)

- Short 'o' as in 'dot' or 'stop'
- Examples:
 - colle, globe, école, pomme, côte



i, î, y (when used as a vowel)

- Sounds like 'ee' as in 'bee'
(or what you might say if saw a mouse!)



Examples:

- lit, souvenir, vite, fini, midi
- stylo, bicyclette

No such thing as short 'i'
in French – as in pig



a, à, â

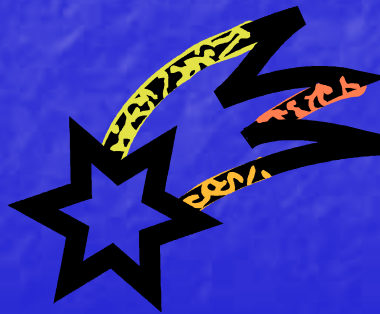
- Same sound as in 'bat' or 'cat'
- Examples:
 - table, balle, la, là, voilà, château



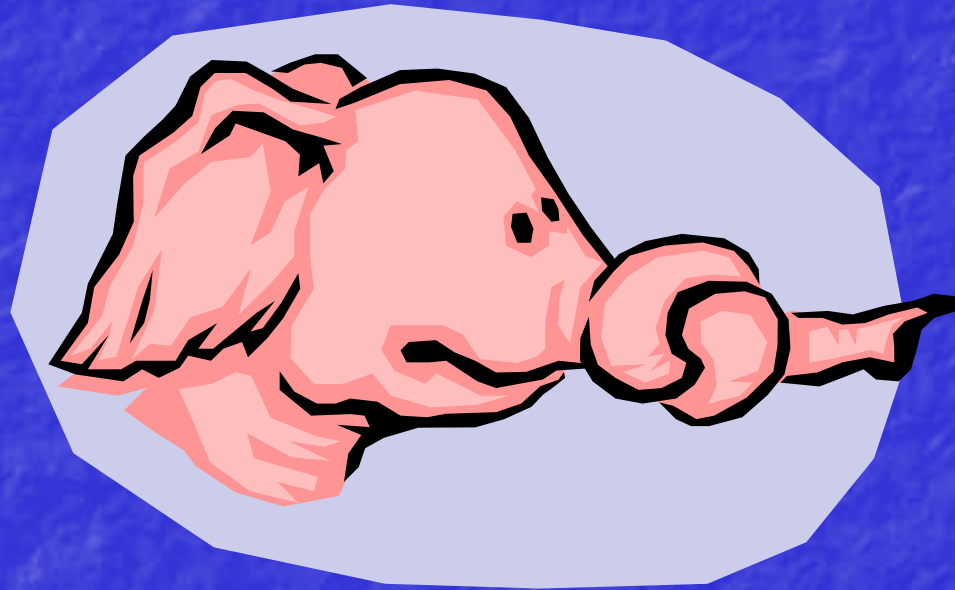
oi

Sounds like 'wa' as in 'was' or 'what'

- Examples:
 - moi, oiseau, étoile, pourquoi, voiture



Nasalized Vowels



No English Equivalents

- BUT some good examples of French words used in English

- encore!
- ensuite (bathroom)
- rendez-vous
- fiancée
- bon voyage
- Moulin Rouge



en, em, an, am

- Sounds like the British version of 'chance'
- Examples:
 - en: dent, enfant, vent, menton
 - em: temps, rempli
 - an: blanc, grand, écran, branche
 - am: lampe, tambour, bambou, champ

in, im, ain, ein, aim

■ Examples:

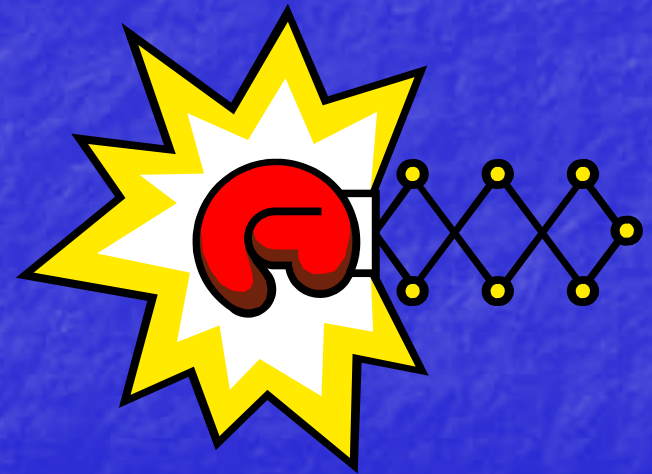
- in: vin, lapin, linge, sapin, matin
- im: important, simple, impôts
- ain: pain, demain
- ein: plein, peinture
- aim: faim



un, um

- Examples:
 - brun, lundi, aucun, parfum

Sound as if being punched
in the stomach



on, om

- Examples:
 - mon, bonbon, c'est bon, long, savon
 - tomber, trombone, comptoir, ombre

Consonants

- Will cover only those that are different from English

rrrrrrrrr

- Most difficult consonant for Anglophones
- R is rolled; sound is in back of throat, as in 'k' sound
- Examples:
 - rue, soir, route, rose, retard



Soft g, j

- G followed by e, i or y
- Examples:
 - From English: rouge, luge, genre
 - ge: genou, léger, neige, nuage
 - gi: giraffe, bougie
 - gy: gymnase
 - j: je, jour, jambe, jeudi, jardin

ch

- Sounds like 'sh' as in 'ship'



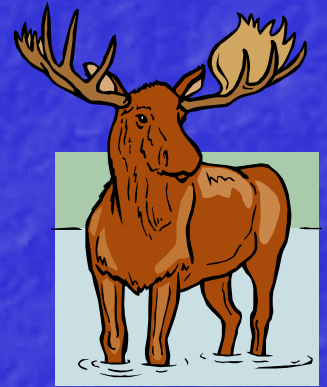
- Examples:
 - Chat, chic, gauche, chaise, attaché

h

- The h is silent in French
- Examples:
 - hibou, hôtel, hiver, haut, homme, cahier

gn

- Sounds like 'canyon'
- Examples:
 - Ligne, gagner, vigne, oignon, original

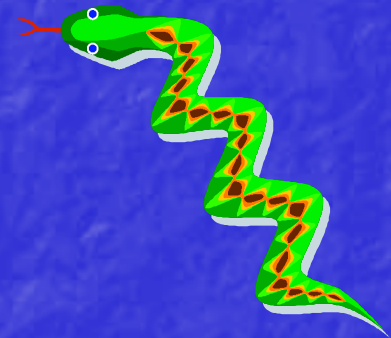


ille, il (at end of word)

- Sounds like consonant 'y' in 'yell'
- Examples:
 - travailler, fille, feuille, paille, mouillé
 - soleil, oeil, orteil

Soft c, ç

- C followed by e, i or y
(same as English rules)
- Sounds like 's' as in sale
- Examples:
 - ce: cent, balance, trace
 - ci: cinéma, ceci, ici
 - cy: cycle
 - ç: ça, garçon, leçon, façade



Practice Words

- é pou van tail (scarecrow)
- ré fri gé ra teur (refrigerator)
- nour ri ture (food)
- or di na teur (computer)

Practice Sentences I

- J'aime parler français! (I like to speak French!)
- Il va à l'école. (He goes to school.)
- Où est mon petit bébé? (Where is my little baby?)
- Ça coûte combien? (How much does that cost?)