

PARENT INFORMATION

INTENSIVE FRENCH



School District #39, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Vancouver School Board

SCHOOL DISTRICT # 39 (Vancouver)

For further information:

VSB Modern Languages
1580 West Broadway
V6J 5K8
Tel.:604 713 5228
madrien@vsb.bc.ca

Valerie Overgaard, Associate Superintendent
Learning Services

What exactly is Intensive French?

Intensive French is a second language teaching approach in which French is taught intensively for most of the day during five months during Grade 6. The students in the program receive about 80% of their instruction in French during the first half of the year and 20% during the second half; the rest of the curriculum (except for Mathematics) is “compressed” into the second half of the year.

The key ingredients for IF success are:

- **Intensity of French instruction**

Students and teacher speak only French during the first half of the year (80% of the day). The focus is on learning to communicate in French and not on other content learning in particular. To this end students focus on topics which are grouped into relevant and motivating themes. Real-life projects within these themes help students to see the practical value of what they are learning. Instruction concentrates on the oral as well as the writing and reading skills.

- **Time of concentrated exposure**

It has been shown that the most efficient way to learn another language is to spend concentrated time with it. Higher results are achieved with 60 hours concentrated into three weeks with four hours a day than with 60 hours spread over three months with one hour a day, even though the number of hours are the same.

- **Enriched communicative FSL methodology**

In order to make optimum use of the increased time of French, an enriched curriculum is required. This enrichment is provided through expanding the content of the curriculum, increasing the depth of exploration of topics and adopting a whole language approach to the teaching of French. The curriculum is cognitively demanding and increases in complexity of language use, tasks and knowledge base during the five months. It integrates some information from other subject areas, such as Science (environmental issues), Social Studies (Canadian and world geography, Canadian and world history) and Health (rules for good nutrition)

- **Interactive pedagogy**

Regular use of an interactive pedagogy, such as cooperative learning (working in pairs and small groups) and project-based learning is an essential part of IF. Projects permit students to use language in many different contexts, enabling them to use more types of language functions (explaining, gathering information, asking questions, negotiating meaning) as well as integrating knowledge from different sources using complex language structures. It contributes significantly to the development of cognitive, social and personal capacities as well as the organizational skills of the learner.

What is the Difference?

Elementary Core French: is a basic second language program intended to enable students to communicate purposefully in French and develop an openness to cultural diversity. The program is available in elementary schools at the Grade 5-7 level offering, on average, 90 minutes of instruction per week.

Intensive French: is an intensive French language acquisition program involving a period of intensive exposure to French (80 % of one half of the Grade 6 year and 20% for the remaining half). The program continues with strong French instruction in the following years.

French Immersion: is an intensive French language acquisition program with the goal of developing functionally bilingual students through teaching most of the curriculum with French as the language of instruction. The program is offered beginning in Kindergarten (Early French Immersion) or in Grade 6 (Late French Immersion).

Intensive French Model for Vancouver

Entry level: Grade 6

September to January:

- Intensive French semester
- 80% Intensive French Language instruction
- 20% instruction in English (Mathematics will be taught in English throughout the whole year)

February to June:

- Compacted curriculum semester with instruction in English.
- 20% (or 60 minutes per day) French instruction

What do we mean by “compacting the curriculum”?

Basically it means compressing the curricula of the different subjects in grade 6 (e.g., Science, Social Studies, English Language Arts) into the second half of the year. Simply put, all the subject matter learning outcomes will be maintained, but the number of resources used to achieve these goals will be reduced. This is possible because a lot of the learning outcomes (especially the process ones) can be met effectively during the Intensive French part. Students will not have to do “extra work” to meet all the required learning outcomes.

There is a theoretical basis for compacting the curriculum, called the “transdisciplinary approach” to second language instruction. Since there is a common underlying proficiency in first and second languages, many of the objectives of the English Language Arts curriculum can be met in the learning of French. In addition, there are many underlying learning outcomes that actually overlap the different subject areas.

These can easily be identified and, by eliminating needless redundancy, the time of instruction can be reduced.

After grade 6:

- Grade 7: students continue with 60 minutes of French instruction per day.
- Secondary school follow-up:
 - Various models depending on the number of students:
 - Intensive French students grouped together in one advanced French class in Grade 8
 - follow up to occur in Gr. 11 or Gr. 12 with possible Advanced Placement courses

Appendix 1

Why would Vancouver offer this program?

Increasing literacy levels

Research has shown over and over that learning a second language increases the literacy competency of students. In the IF program, specific anecdotal research suggests that even weak students improved their ability to write in English. Thus, the experience left many students with great gains in communicative fluency in another language while improving their achievement in writing and reading in general.

Increasing diversity of learning experiences and choice for ALL students

This is a powerful enrichment of the curriculum. Anecdotal evidence shows that students in the IF program demonstrated increased self-esteem and confidence. They exhibited greater initiative and responsibility. Furthermore, teachers commented that the students were more willing to use dictionaries, reference works, and the Internet to find information, and that they were more autonomous in their work habits than would be expected for the completion of the regular curriculum.

Increasing the number of functionally bilingual students

There is a considerable contrast between the communicative ability of immersion students and of those in the regular Core French program; yet the vast majority of students (over 90%) are presently in the Core French program. This is another avenue for more students to become communicatively fluent in French and, as a result, to be able to take advantage of the opportunities that a bilingual Canada offers.

Appendix 2

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. *As parents, do we have to know French?*

NO, you do not have to know French. This is a program designed for children whose families do not necessarily speak French. The best way to help your child is to support and encourage him or her in the study of French: watching TV in French, listening to a small book the student would like to read to you, etc. If you do not speak French, your child may become a more autonomous learner because he or she will have to call upon friends or look for other sources of help if there are problems with homework or assignments.

2. *Will the teacher speak French all the time?*

YES. The use of the English language by the teacher will only occur for a very short period of time at the beginning of the Intensive French program. During the 80% French part of the day, it is essential that students be completely immersed in the language for maximum learning.

3. *What happens to the skill level in English?*

As the three-year pilot project in Newfoundland has shown, there will be absolutely no negative effect on the level of skills in English. This is because learning a second language, such as French, is an overall literacy experience. In the teaching of Intensive French a language arts approach is adopted. Skills in the areas of speaking, listening, reading and writing are all taught. All the processes involved in the study of these skills in French are transferred into English during the last five months of the school year. In effect, there is an increase in instructional time for language arts and as a result more time is devoted to actual literacy development.

4. *What happens to other subjects?*

Since many processes in the learning of subjects such as Science and Social Studies are the same as the ones used and developed in the learning of French (generalizing, making hypotheses, etc.), it is not necessary to relearn these processes. These skills will transfer into the different subject areas so that, even if time is reduced in these subjects, student success can be the same. This was shown in practice during the three-year pilot project in Newfoundland.

5. *Do students have extra work to do?*

NO. Students will not be expected to “do extra work” in order to “cover the curriculum”. The curriculum for the year will be carefully structured to cover all the learning outcomes without increasing the workload. This can be achieved by “compacting” the overlapping learning outcomes, reducing the number activities used to attain the same learning outcome and focusing on skill transference from one subject to another.

6. *What happens to Mathematics?*

There will be no change in the learning of Mathematics. Students will receive the same number of hours in Math as those in the regular program. It will be taught throughout the year in English.

7. *How is Intensive French different from Immersion?*

In French immersion, students learn subjects, such as Mathematics, Science or Social Studies, in French. Students learn French while learning a subject.

In Intensive French, the focus is on learning the French language. Students develop their communication skills, both oral and written, by working on themes. These themes are drawn from topics relevant to the students' lives. No specific school subject is taught in the second language. However, many of these themes link well with areas in the grade 6 curriculum. As a result, a large number of the grade 6 process learning outcomes are covered during the intensive French period.

8. *How is Intensive French different from the regular Core French program?*

Core French is taught following a curriculum that emphasizes the ability to communicate in French through the use of themes and projects centered around the everyday experiences of students. It is the increase in intensity and in instructional time in French which will allow students to acquire skills in speaking, listening, reading and writing which go beyond the skills acquired in a regular Core French program.

Research shows that students in Intensive French develop spontaneous oral communication skills equivalent to that of grade 11 Core French students and written skills equivalent to grade 3 francophone students.

9. *What will a student be able to do in French by the end of grade 6 in IF?*

At the end of the school year, where Intensive French is offered, students should, among other things, be able to:

- carry on a general conversation on specific topics;
- write with a reasonable degree of accuracy: for instance, write or reply to a letter from a friend, write messages to people of their own age;
- ask relatively simple questions;
- read a short, simple novel in French, grasping the general idea;
- read simple articles in a newspaper or magazine at an appropriate age and interest level.

The focus of Intensive French is on the learning of French as a means of communication, and not as an academic subject of study.

10. *What happens if a student cannot keep up with the French?*

French is taught as a means of communication, and not as an object of study. Because curriculum in Intensive French is based mainly on the everyday experiences of students, they learn how to speak about things of interest to them. They become motivated and interested, talking about themselves, their families, their favorite animals, sports they like, films, etc. Anecdotal reports from parents and students show that even students who struggle in academic areas gain more self-confidence and actually improve their literacy skills generally.

11. *What will happen to the student with learning difficulties?*

The Intensive French program should provide a positive learning experience in literacy for ALL students. In the three-year experience in Newfoundland, it has been noted that some students who found learning more of a challenge made tremendous progress not only in French but also in English. Furthermore, with the increased time in French, these students were able to see themselves as “successful” students, at least compared to other students in French at the same grade level. This contributed to a significant increase in self-esteem and self-confidence, important factors for success in learning. In fact, in some cases, performance in English Language Arts improved significantly. One hypothesis for this phenomenon is the fact that students get a “second chance” to learn emergent and beginner level literacy strategies they may have missed in their primary years.

12. *What will happen to Intensive French students after grade 6?*

To maintain students’ gains in French, schools will be offering a follow-up program at the grade 7 level as well as the secondary level. Students will be experiencing an enriched French curriculum and will thus be in a position to successfully complete grade 12 Core French (with the provincial exam) in a timely fashion leaving them openings for more electives during the graduation years. At the very least, they will have a definite advantage in completing their language requirement with grade 12 French.

Appendix 3

Why Learn Another Language?

- **Increased marketability:**

Our world is fast becoming a global village where economic growth is related to the number of languages in which business is conducted. Knowing more than one language is a great advantage in making oneself more marketable in the business community.

We live in an age of rapid technological advancement. Many of the skills required for such advancement, like the ability to perceive patterns, solve problems and grasp meaning from a limited number of clues, are enhanced by second language study.

Needless to say, knowing another language will increase employment opportunities in every sector of the economy, from retail to technology, from public service to tourism, from teaching to research.

- **Enhanced cognitive ability:**

Recent development in cognitive psychology shows that skills associated with science & mathematics, such as problem solving and hypothesis testing, are also enhanced by studying a second language.

- **Increased creativity:**

Those who have studied another language tend to be less rigid in their perceptions of the world and its problems. They tend to think more originally and see new and different patterns in the world.

- **Enhanced cross-cultural capacity:**

Those who have studied another language learn to communicate with others and participate in another culture. As a result they are less likely to stereotype both intellectually and personally and are better able to appreciate their own individuality.

- **Improved literacy skills:**

Research has shown that learning another language increases the literacy competency of students.

- **Improved foreign language acquisition skills:**

Learning a second language makes the acquisition of any third or fourth language easier.

- **Psychological advantages:**

When learning another language, the learner is encouraged to take risks and overcome feelings of insecurity when faced with the unknown or ambiguous. Repeated success in communicating, despite difficulties, enhances self-esteem.

Why Learn French?

- **To connect with the world:**

Other than English, French is the only language widely spoken on all 5 continents and spoken in over 43 countries in the world. French is a principal language of world diplomacy. It's also an official language of the United Nations, the European Community and the International Olympic Movement. Knowing French will connect students to this world. They can have unique opportunities and adventures, meet new friends and appreciate other cultures. They can also explore books, music and films provided in this major world language.

- **To connect with the rest of Canada:**

Canada is a bilingual country. French is Canada's second language and more than 8 million Canadians speak French. Learning this language would enable students to become familiar with French Canadian culture, history and lifestyle and be able to communicate with French Canadians.

- **To enhance English skills:**

Since French and English are both derived from Latin, learning French can increase one's English skills, vocabulary, and make one more aware of the nuances of language. Over 20,000 English words are almost identical to the French equivalent.

- **To participate in many government-sponsored programs:**

Students learning French are eligible for many existing exchange programs and work experience opportunities in French speaking provinces.

- **To improve employment options:**

In Canada, all federal government jobs require bilingualism. French is a major language of high tech and business in the world. French is also a strong asset in the teaching profession and media-related careers.

ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING FRENCH

- ❖ makes you more marketable in any career choice
- ❖ opens doors to more career options
- ❖ enhances cognitive ability
- ❖ increases creativity and problem-solving abilities
- ❖ enhances cross-cultural capacity and understanding
- ❖ develops communication skills (e.g., listening, reading, writing)
- ❖ improves literacy skills and competencies
- ❖ increases abilities to learn further languages
- ❖ develops risk-taking, perseverance and self-esteem

Did you know?

French is the only language spoken in all 5 continents of the world. It is spoken in over 43 countries and one of the official languages in more than 25 countries.

French is the principal language of world diplomacy. French is an official language of the United Nations, the European Community and the International Olympic Community.

Of international jobs recently listed and distributed by the US State Department, French came out on top:

- 82 required or preferred French
- 43 required a UN language (English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Spanish)
- 37 required Spanish
- 11 required Russian
- 5 required Arabic
- 3 required Chinese
- 3 required German

Overall, the French export more per capita than the Japanese and more than twice as much as the Americans. France is, overall, the fourth largest exporting nation in the world.

Articles and Research

A NEW LOOK AT CORE FRENCH: INTENSIVE FRENCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR¹

Joan Netten, Project Director,
Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN)

Claude Germain, Co-Researcher,
Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)

Intensive French is a three-year research project, now in its third year, which has been undertaken in two school districts, one rural and one urban of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. It has been undertaken with the support of the provincial Department of Education and is funded by the federal Department of Canadian Heritage. It is a new approach aimed at improving the communicative competence of the regular Core French student. Participants in the urban school district are volunteers, but represent a wide variety of ability levels; those in the rural district include all the students in the class.

Intensive French: How did it begin?

There is a considerable contrast between the communicative ability of immersion students and those in Core French, yet 94 percent of the students studying French in Newfoundland and Labrador, and in Canada for that matter, are in the Core French program. Therefore, throughout Canada people have been looking for ways to improve the teaching of Core French. The introduction of the communicative approach and the multidimensional curriculum has done much to help Core French become more effective, but French in the core classroom for the majority of students does not really become a language of communication. Research has indicated that, in order to learn to communicate in French, students have to use French in authentic communicative exchanges and use it in this way for extended periods of time. There are two factors, authentic language use and extended language use, are the essential conditions for learning to communicate in French. They are present in the French Immersion program; the challenge is to find a way to bring them into the Core French program.

¹ A longer version of this paper was presented at the Conference of the Modern Language Council of the Newfoundland and Labrador Teachers' Association, October 2000. Published in *Mosaic*.

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- The following is an excerpt taken from:

Transdisciplinary approach and intensity in second language learning/teaching.

by: Joan Netten, Memorial University
Claude Germain, Université du Québec à Montréal

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Evaluation of Intensive French Project in Newfoundland and Labrador

The assessment of the effectiveness of Intensive French suggests that nearly all students in the Intensive French program were able “to show some spontaneity in language production and to initiate and sustain simple dialogue” (Level 3 descriptor, French 3200 oral interview protocol developed by the Department of Education of Newfoundland and Labrador). About 80% of the students, after five months of Intensive French, were able to engage in a conversation with their teacher in approximately the same way as can Core French students in the Province who are finishing high school. Results for written production indicated that students were able to write in French at the same average level as native francophones in Quebec in grade 3. Eighty percent of the 13 criteria used were attained by the Intensive French students as compared to Quebec students at the grade 4 level (for further discussion on the evaluation, see Netten, Germain and Séguin, forthcoming).

At this point no quantitative measures of the effect of the Intensive French program on the development of English language skills have been undertaken. However, anecdotal evidence from teachers and principals suggests that no negative effects are indicated. A comparison of year-end marks in English language arts for grade 6 for the Intensive French students with their year-end marks in grade 5 does not show any noticeable deviation. Anecdotal evidence from teachers and parents also suggests that students who were considered to be weak in English language skills have, in many cases, not only learned to communicate in French, but have also improved their ability to write in English. A study to determine factors affecting this development is currently in progress (Tobin, in progress).

No empirical study of the effects of Intensive French on the learning of other subjects has been undertaken, but anecdotal evidence from teachers suggests that no negative effects have been perceived. A comparison of year-end marks in other subject areas for the Intensive French students does not indicate any major differences in subject matter attainment.

Furthermore, principals, parents and teachers have commented on the increased self-esteem and confidence of students. Students who were unwilling to take part in public performances are now willing to do so. Students who felt themselves to be weaker students now feel that they are successful students. Principals have also commented on the increased initiative and responsibility of students participating in the program. They will undertake to organize and supervise events with other students more often and more willingly than students who have not participated in the program. Teachers have also commented that students are more willing to use dictionaries, reference works and the Internet to find information, and that they are more autonomous, undertaking more independent work than would be expected for the completion of the regular curriculum.

Overall, the effects of Intensive French appear to be more positive than anticipated. In ability to communicate in the second language, anticipated goals were to reach the same level as students in grade 9; these goals have been reached or surpassed. In addition, many other effects of the program which were not originally anticipated have been noted. Thus, through the reorientation of the French curriculum which occurs in intensive French as conceived for Newfoundland and Labrador, learners have the opportunity to develop increased knowledge of French, increased communicative skills in French and also to enhance many aspects of their intellectual, social, personal and organizational development.

Lower performing students

In general, lower performing students profit from participating in an IF program. There are no negative effects on the students' performance in English language arts and, in some cases, performance in English Language Arts improves. There are four possible explanations for these results:

1. *Time factor.* More time devoted to language arts. In the IF program, with the time devoted to ICP plus the time in English, students have overall 20% more time for language literacy development. This may be seen in the table below.

Percentage of time devoted to the development of literacy skills					
	Intensive Semester (%)	Non-intensive Semester (%)	Year Average (%)	Year average Recommended By Dept. of Education (%)	% increase
FSL	72	7	40	10	+30
English	-	28	14	24	-10
FSL + English	72	35	54	34	+20

For lower performing students, the increase in time devoted to literacy development is very important as often lower performing students need more time to reach levels of language development similar to those of other students. This is why it is important to give sufficient time to IF (e.g., 72% of the school day, as in the example given above, or 80%). The more time given to IF, the more lower performing students will be able to improve their language literacy development.

However, the percentage of time is not the only factor as is indicated by the reasons given below.

2. *“Second chance” hypothesis.* In IF, students are taught to read and to write in French. For lower performing students, this procedure gives them the opportunity to learn to read and write a second time. In doing this, they are often able to learn strategies more effectively than they did the first time.

It is important to realize that when students learn to read and write in French, it gives them a new experience. They are not doing the same thing that they have been doing for years that has been associated for them with lack of success.

3. *Psychological factors.* In IF, lower performing students are not so different from the other students in the classrooms. They are all beginners in learning French. As a result, lower performing students are not perceived by the others in the class or themselves as being less able to succeed.

This situation creates a more positive learning situation for the lower performing students and also assists them in developing a higher level of self-esteem or self-confidence which, in turn, enables them to learn more effectively.

4. *Interactive teaching strategies.* In IF, the use of group work and cooperative learning is encouraged. The use of these types of strategies is helpful to the lower performing students. They are not as isolated in their learning as they are part of a group. Other group members take a certain responsibility for helping them to learn. Also, often the explanations or assistance of peers is more effective than that of the teacher.

These are some of the reasons why lower performing students can be included in IF and succeed not only in learning French but also in improving their performance in English and their attitude towards school.

Joan Netten, project director
Claude Germain, co-researcher

Our Children And Their Future
The Value of French

by: Joan Netten

“Knowledge of one language is unlikely to be enough for many of our children.”

“Students of a second language have also been shown to have increased creativity.”

The economy, jobs, and the education system, are major topics of conversation these days. Emphasis is being placed on the “education equals jobs” equation, despite the fact that the equation is not quite as simple as presented. Much has been said of the role which Science, Mathematics and Technology play in our lives and the need to increase the proportion of the curriculum devoted to these areas. There’s an underlying assumption that skills in these areas will ensure employment for our children. This view is, however, an oversimplification of a much more complex problem.

Employment cannot really be ensured for any high school graduate, or groups of graduates, possessing certain skills. The precise skills that will be required in the market place in five or ten years’ time cannot be predicted with any great degree of accuracy. Furthermore, there is quite simply no way of knowing what career opportunities will present themselves to a particular graduate as he or she enters the job market. This uncertainty raises important questions about the aims of public schooling. What experiences should we ensure all our children have, and what skills should we ensure they possess, in order to interact successfully with whatever vicissitudes they will encounter in their lives.

It is possible to argue that exposure to a wide variety of subject areas in the elementary and secondary school is the most effective preparation for post-secondary education and subsequent employment. Certainly, an understanding of our human nature is as essential to success in life as the ability to manipulate a computer. It is these considerations that require us to reflect carefully about the totality of the curriculum to which our children are exposed. To do this effectively we must look beneath the obvious subject divisions. Benefits of instruction in any academic area may be greater than we realize. This is particularly so for second language study. Science and Mathematics, for example, teach problem solving and hypothesis-testing skills. Recent developments in cognitive psychology have shown that these same skills are also enhanced by studying a second language.

What is the role of French in the curriculum? Are there benefits to studying French throughout the school years? Given the current unstable political situation in Canada, is the study of French really relevant to education for the year 2001 and beyond? Much more so than we might at first think!

More and more it can be seen that our world is becoming a global village. Knowledge of one language is unlikely to be enough for many of our children. Economic growth is related to the number of languages in which business can be conducted. English is not the only language of communication and multi-lingualism is an advantage in doing business. Anyone who travels out of the province, and particularly North America, is struck by the multicultural nature of the

world. The Japanese speak the languages of the countries they deal with, and the European countries are rapidly expanding and improving their second language programs. Canadian businesspeople are already indicating they want employees who can understand, speak and write effectively in the languages in which business is conducted. To be effective participants of the 21st century, our children need the opportunity to learn a second language.

In Newfoundland, because of its status as a province in Canada, the most useful second language for all students to study is French. However, second language study does not need to be restricted to the study of French. Students in schools are already becoming familiar with the existence of many other languages through the numbers of foreign students who are learning English as a second language. Schools elsewhere regularly offer instruction in German and Italian, among other languages, and interest in Spanish is rapidly increasing in North America as trade with Mexico expands. Learning any second language makes the learning of a third or a fourth language easier, no matter what the second language is or at what age it's learned. When we realize that most countries will probably have free trade by the year 2000, the need for such an ability becomes increasingly apparent.

Not only is a second language useful in business, but the study of another language develops mental capacities which tie in with the technological age. Business managers say that when they are looking for someone to run a computer centre or oversee a project, they will often select language majors because they are able to manipulate systems of thought. The ability to perceive patterns, solve problems, and grasp meaning from a limited number of clues, are skills which are required for technological advancement. These skills are enhanced by second language study.

Students of a second language have also been shown to have increased creativity. The need to solve problems of how to express a thought in another language increases divergent thinking skills. Monolinguals tend to be somewhat rigid in their perception of the world and its problems. Those who have studied a second language tend to think more originally, to see new and different patterns in their world, and thus develop innovative ways of solving problems. They are more likely to be flexible thinkers. This is why they are often sought after in business, politics, and to initiate technological advancement.

In addition, a second language is learned by making guesses and hypotheses, about how the language works. These guesses are then tested, and confirmed, rejected or modified. This practice increases considerably the learner's ability to develop and evaluate hypotheses.

A more personal advantage of second language study is the ability to resist stereotyping, both intellectually and personally. Students of a second language are better able to develop strategies for assessing human behavior, separating it from language and cultural stereotypes. They are also better able to appreciate their own individuality and thus resist excessive pressure to conform.

Perhaps most important in a world where the fast pace of change makes it difficult to predict the future are the psychological advantages. Studying French increases coping skills. Second language learners develop strategies to overcome feelings of insecurity when faced with the unknown or the ambiguous. Furthermore, they are encouraged to take risks with language and thus risk-taking behaviors are encouraged. Repeated success in communicating despite difficulties also increases self-confidence.

In addition, those who study a second language, such as French, learn to communicate with other people and participate in another culture. This accomplishment in itself is exciting and stimulating. Not only can this skill contribute to successful business opportunities, but to an enriched lifestyle, increased personal friendships, and a fuller participation in many facts of life. There are further social advantages. Not only does the second language learner become more aware of the many cultures in our world, but also more tolerant of different viewpoints. However, what is even more important, the second language learner is more able to perceive the essential similarities in human nature. This increased awareness of people, and of the characteristics of our human nature, contributes to increased interpersonal communication skills, an advantage in all aspects of life.

Learning French can also contribute to the enhancement of English language ability. Vocabulary is increased, and more attention is paid to the nuances of language, increasing the possibilities of effective and accurate communication in English.

It is to be noted, of course, that these advantages of second language study do not accrue to learners after two or three years of studying French. Some degree of fluency in the second language is required to benefit from the intellectual, psychological, and personal advantages. However, students who continue studying French from the elementary school to the end of high school do have the opportunity to develop fluency in the language and thus partake of all the benefits of second language study.

Whatever career path may be open to our students, whatever job opportunities, they must always operate in a human environment. At a more philosophical level, an understanding of the human condition is essential in order to direct and master scientific and technological advantages.

This reality of our existence should not be brushed aside by a too superficial view of what constitutes an appropriate curriculum for students of the province. The ability to understand and communicate with others and to cope with changing circumstances are required skills for successful living. Students need to be encouraged to study subjects which enhance these skills just as much as those which focus on problem-solving and hypothesis-testing. By studying French, they can combine benefits of both.

by: *Joan Netten*

Joan Netten is a Professor at the Faculty of Education at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Intensive French – Vancouver Students, Parents & Teachers

What students have said:

“It is a new way to learn French that is fun and has lots of things to do.”

“Intensive French is a way we can become bilingual faster; it doesn’t seem like work.”

“At first I was scared to start Intensive French. After just two weeks I saw that it was okay to make mistakes and that people could still understand me. Now I like speaking French in front of people.”

“I like being the only one in my family who knows French. I want to travel to other places and be able to speak the language. I also want to have a good job, and languages will help me do that.”

What parents have said:

“For my son it’s fun, he’s with his peers, I think that adds to his overall enjoyment of the language. He loves it. He’s really doing well and he’s very positive about going to school and loves to speak to me in French.”

“The year put all of the kids on the same “playing field” with French. You did not have to be a straight “A” student to succeed -- just willing to try.”

“She developed a positive attitude to French, a good ear and good pronunciation, and she can converse with a friend from programme cadre”.

“It was very exciting for him to learn a new language, therefore, I believe it was a confidence builder”.

What Gr. 8 teachers (who interviewed elem. IF students) have said:

My impression was of amazement--I was truly impressed. The thing that came out in almost every case was the positive attitude kids had and that they enjoyed being in IF.

I was so impressed with the students! Considering they did not prepare at all for the interviews and had not been doing the intensive French for several weeks, they really rose to the occasion and were all able, in varying degrees, to have a true conversation in French.

Quite a few students spoke correctly and gave full answers - better than many of my French 10 students! Their vocabulary was richer than I expected.

I would love to see this program all over Vancouver.

Further information: <http://www.mmecarr.ca>

Click on *Intensive French*

Intensive French research articles

Implementation Materials

Correspondence to Parents / Evaluation Rubrics / Teaching Tools

Alina MacFarlane's "Examination of Intensive French" (April 2005)

Draft Curriculum Documents - Year One

Draft Learning Outcomes - Year One

Guiding principles of Intensive French

Photos of the program in action

Thematic links for IF students and teachers