

Play **language games** on  
[www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primarylanguages)

Confidence with numbers is very important. Count things in French rather than English. Try to recall the French for numbers we see around us e.g. front door numbers, prices.

Look for foreign words all around. In Haverhill and Cambridge alone there are businesses called *Déjà Vu*, *Prête à Manger*, *Hôtel Chocolat*, *Ta Bouche*, *Pâtisserie Valérie*, *Café Rouge*, *Vue* among others. Look these words up together in a bilingual dictionary or online.

Teaching is the best way of learning. Ask your child to teach you or a younger sibling some French. A website for young learners is  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk>

Children all round the world are learning English because they use new technologies. If you have a tablet, consider getting one or two authentic French apps. If you search for *maternelle*, *petite section* or *grande section* you will find apps which young French children have for learning to read and write, or to count. The apps will look a bit young but will provide a challenge for English children aged 7 to 11.

In school we have a French Word of the Week. Ask your child what it is each week and what it means – then encourage him or her to use it in place of the English equivalent.

Visit websites which French children use: <http://tidou.fr/>  
<http://apprendrealire.net/>

Set gadgets onto French language. Could your child use their games console in French sometimes? Have your GPS set to French occasionally – great for learning directions!

Finally, the best way of helping your child's learning is to show an interest. If parents give the message that language learning is important and fun, children usually approach language lessons with enthusiasm and openness.