

# FRENCH MMERsion facts 

Starting French immersion before kindergarten if possible provides students with the best chance of developing fluency and bilingualism. Younger students are able to better integrate new vocabulary, and learn a new language's unique structure, grammar, syntax and expressions.

French immersion is designed for students who do not speak

French at home. It is not necessary to have a French speaker at home in order for students to succeed with
homework and school assignments.

Learning multiple languages develops new neural pathways that enable students to grasp language as a concept, further strengthening their performance in all languages.

French immersion high school graduates are considered highly desirable candidates for both French and English university and post secondary programs.

French immersion students generally score better than their English only peers on English standardized tests.

It's generally easier for a French immersion student to learn a third or fourth language. Students can identify linguistic patterns and similar root words in English and French to help them understand the structures and syntax of new
languages.

> French Immersion Students are often independent, wellrounded students, who are creative problem solvers.

They have a facility with spoken and written language that stands out in post secondary enrolment.

Research shows that learning a second language enhances focus, critical thinking, problem solving and empathy.

French immersion students learn not only French

Research has also found that learning a second or third language encourages openness to other cultures and ways of life language arts, but math and science in French as well. This provides students with access to more technical vocabulary and opportunities to work colaboratively in French.

While students will learn the basics of French by the end of elementary school, it is essential to continue in French immersion through secondary and even post secondary studies to achieve greater mastery of the language.

