

MENTOR HANDBOOK

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Broadening language provision to create independent and engaged learners

About the approach:

The Language Futures approach is not designed to 'teach' a language, but to equip students to be autonomous and informed language learners, supported by a school, home and the wider community. Students' learning is enabled through online learning, family support and mentoring with a foundation in project-based learning. Learners identify their own learning needs, with support, and engage in problem solving and research as well as with a variety of resources to support their own learning.

Pupils learn to immerse themselves into the whole language and its culture both at home and in school, thus resolving the potential restraints of a traditional curriculum. To this end a community of voluntary experts who are fluent or native speakers, are recruited to work alongside our pupils as mentors. This role involves taking part in Language Futures lessons, maintaining contact with pupils potentially via e-mail or online educational platforms in the student's chosen language and helping with assessments.

Motivation and engagement are key to the approach with learners not only choosing the language they wish to learn, but also exercising choice in elements of what and how to learn. The class teacher acts as a facilitator of language learning rather than a teacher of a specific language by creating the conditions for students to manage their own learning processes and supporting them to learn collaboratively with their peers.

New pedagogies are being developed in the Language Futures classroom which can be used as prototypes for schools nationally and in so doing support the transformation of traditional language teaching methods leading to curriculum innovation.

About the initiative:

The Language Futures approach originated as part of a [Paul Hamlyn Foundation](#) Special Initiative, 'Learning Futures,' in partnership with the [Innovation Unit](#). It was developed by Linton Village College in Cambridgeshire as a prototype for a very different model of language learning where it has been running since 2010. In summer 2015, management on the initiative was transferred to the [Association for Language Learning](#), with legacy grant funding from the Paul Hamlyn Foundation for the next two academic years. ALL has made a commitment, alongside its partner Whole Education, to oversee the further development of the Language Futures initiative.

Over the last number of years, a wide range of resources have been developed by schools previously and currently involved in Language Futures, in collaboration with the Paul Hamlyn Foundation. Materials include classroom resources as well as ideas for projects and skills development. Further resources will be added as the project develops, including materials to support project-based learning, language learning strategies and materials for building schools' capacity to implement a Language Futures approach.

A rigorous research exercise will also explore and evaluate the impact of the Language Futures approach on learners, teachers, and the wider school community, particularly parents and mentors. Research focusing on **learners** will explore their learning outcomes, evaluating linguistic competence, progression, motivation and engagement, and autonomy. Research focusing on **teachers** will explore the role of teacher-facilitator and research on the **wider school community** will examine the effects of the Language Futures approach on perceived home-school relationships, as well as on mentors.

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About mentoring:

Mentors are an integral part of the Language Futures approach. Mentors are volunteers from the local community who are expert linguists in the target languages that students are studying. They may be native speakers or people who are fluent due to an extended period of study, or time spent abroad. Mentors are usually asked to attend Language Futures lessons at least once a fortnight, for at least a term, and ideally for the length of the school year.

“The success of the programme has been the introduction of the mentors. I have three mentors who are enthusiastic and very supportive of their students. All three mentors have marked work, set challenges and chivvied them all along as well as researching websites, creating games and giving rewards.” (Teacher at Language Futures school).

Mentoring is a highly rewarding experience for both the mentors and students. The students greatly appreciate the more personal and flexible support that a mentor provides. As a mentor, you will experience at first hand the satisfaction of seeing young people develop their skills and confidence as a direct result of your support. No prior teaching experience is required to become a Language Futures mentor. You will receive training and support from the teachers leading the programme and will be encouraged to share your experience with other mentors too.

Role of the Mentor

Support in Lessons: Mentors come into Language Futures lessons to work alongside the students, helping with language investigation, tasks, projects, pronunciation and role plays. At the start of each lesson you will be given guidance by the teacher about the ways in which you can support the key objectives for the lesson. There will be at least two students studying each language so you may be asked to support a pair or small group of students.

“I think the thing I like best about Language Futures are the mentors. They are great advisors, they help us to learn about the culture and the pronunciation. It is nice to have a change in the style of teaching because mentors are more relaxed and informal.” (Year 8 Student).

Assessment: Under the guidance of the teacher, mentors assist with assessments in the four key skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing. These assessments take place during the Language Futures lessons. You may be asked to help prepare materials for assessment – for example, translating a short standard piece of text into your language for the students to read – and will be asked to assess the accuracy of a student’s reading, comprehension, speaking or writing against some given criteria.

Email: Mentors and students are encouraged to email each other or keep in contact using an educational online platform which helps to immerse the learners in their target language, as well as giving them an opportunity to ask questions and explore issues independently with their mentor. This is an important way in which learning continues beyond the classroom.

“The mentors guide us. They aren’t like teachers; they are more there to help. The good thing is that you can email them, so whenever you’re stuck at home you can ask them over email.” (Year 8 Student).

Clubs: Some mentors may also run lunchtime clubs in their target language, bringing a cultural and fun element to language learning. The clubs also increase students’ exposure to their target language. Clubs could be run on a weekly or fortnightly basis and shared amongst mentors.

“The mentors are very helpful in lessons. They are the main source of info that we have. They are good because you can email them any work you have done and they’ll reply with any mistakes you’ve made and how to fix them. We have a club every Tuesday lunchtime and you can get extra one-to-one tuition with them and can learn some vocabulary.” (Year 8 Student).

Mentor Application process

Mentors:

- Complete an application form giving two referees
- Attend an informal interview and bring documents for a DBS check
- Provide their availability
- Attend an induction session before they begin mentoring
- Attend their first Language Futures lesson once their DBS check has been completed
- Keep in regular contact with the project coordinator via email or phone.

Mentoring Best Practice Guidelines

- Only contact students via the **school** email
- Do not exchange mobile numbers
- Do not accept any invitations via social media (Facebook etc)
- You must not meet students socially outside of school
- Ideally you should not be in a room alone with the student. If you must, leave the door open or make sure you work with a pupil in a room where there is glass in the door
- Please speak to the classroom teacher if you have any concern regarding a pupil's use of a PC/iPad
- You must not 'keep a confidence', and must share any concerns you have with the classroom teacher. If a student wants to tell you something, ensure you remind them that you cannot keep secrets, and that you are obliged to share information if you consider it a danger or threat to student welfare
- [Insert name of school] is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of young people. You must therefore declare any convictions, cautions or reprimands, warnings or bind-overs which you have ever had, and give details of these offences

****Please ensure that you consult the Designated Professional Lead for safeguarding in your school to ensure you are following all school policies and procedures correctly and that the above meets the statutory requirements on safeguarding***

Behaviour Guidance

Expectations - before starting an activity, explaining a new language point, asking students some questions, set out your expectations e.g. “Now I’m going to explain some key rules for forming the past tense. This will take about 5 minutes. I expect you to listen and not talk, you will have time to ask some questions afterwards. I expect you to make some notes.”, “I expect hands up for this part of the lesson”, “When working in your group I expect you only to discuss things that are relevant to the task”

Warnings - always “warn” students if you feel their behaviour is not appropriate. Before issuing a warning it is often best to ask a question e.g. “Why you are not completing your work? Is there something you are not sure of?” It is sometimes the case that students are off task because they are not quite sure what is expected of them. When you feel you that students know what they should be doing, but they persist in not completing the task at hand, it is appropriate to give a warning e.g. “If you don’t continue with your work, you will finish it at lunch time” or “If this persists, I will have to write in your planner for your parents to see”

Shouting out – explain to students why shouting out is inappropriate (most of the time) e.g. “How would you feel if someone called out the answer whilst you had your hand up?”, “It is important to let everyone have the chance to contribute to lessons so that we can learn from each other”

Politeness is expected at all times and students do realise this. Any lack of politeness is best dealt with by speaking to the group in general about how we are polite and why it is important

Speaking to a student at the end of the lesson about a particular issue is often the best way to address problems e.g. “I’ll speak to you at the end of the lesson about this”

Students should not talk over each other or the teacher, even when in small groups of five, for example

Students should get **equipment** out quickly e.g. folders and pens and be ready to learn as quickly as possible, even when moving rooms

IPads – if you have any concerns regarding pupil iPad use (not using correctly, inappropriate access/viewing), please report to the class teacher as soon as possible during the lesson.

**Please seek the class teacher’s advice on all behaviour issues and ensure that you follow the school’s behaviour policy*

Exemplar overview of topics

September – October half-term

- Culture of countries where languages are spoken (English) – mentor presentations
- Emergency words – useful words to know in language (e.g. for classroom, going on holiday, meeting someone for the first time)
- All about me (basic questions and answers e.g. name, how are you, age, birthday), physical descriptions, personality adjectives (masc. and fem. agreement if needed), hobbies
- Language Learning strategies (including key features of language covered so far e.g. important patterns of pronunciation in language, accents)
- Using “he” and “she” with useful verbs e.g. he/she is, he/she has, he/she plays etc.
- Present tense – important rules
- Moderating words e.g. quite, sometimes etc.
- Speaking assessment - to be completed first or second lesson after half-term – (mentors to assess students) – presentation on another person (famous person, family, friend)

October half-term to Christmas

- Food and drink vocab (designing dinner party menus)
- Giving opinions on food (asking and answering questions on food e.g. do you like.....?)
- Present tense revision and practice
- Food and drink with opinions – dinner party dialogues
- Reading strategies (figuring out words you don’t know, reading whole sentence carefully, using dictionary, making vocab. notes)
- Reading and understanding recipes
- Reading assessment
- Christmas in target country/countries

January to Feb half-term

- Cookery lesson – prepare a dish
- Days of the week
- Free-time – sport and hobbies
- What you did last weekend (past tense – approximately 5-8 important verbs)
- Telling the time

Feb – Easter half-term

- Listening strategies – practising in groups with mentor saying key words and sentences in target language, finding useful listening websites
- Nursery rhymes from countries where language is spoken – peer teaching
- Musical instruments and giving opinions on music
- Past tense revision and practice
- Listening assessment
- Easter celebrations/Chinese New Year – research in own language

Summer first half-term

- House and home – describing the area you live in and your house
- School subjects and opinions (positive and negative)
- Comparing school in different countries
- Future tense with hobbies
- Timed writing assessment – students should be able to write using a variety of verbs in present, past and future when appropriate and give opinion. Preparation time given in class as well as at home.

Summer second half-term

- Students work on filling in any “gaps” in their knowledge and revisit/revise key vocabulary and phrases
- Students choose topic(s) they are interested in to study and teach others in group about

****This is a guide only and schools may adapt their own overview and scheme of work***

An example speaking assessment: individual assessment

Brief for students: presentation task

You should **present** information in your chosen language on either;

- A friend
- A family member
- A celebrity (preferably from a country where your language is spoken)

You can present your information in whatever format you like

- e.g. PowerPoint, Word, One Note
- You should speak for approximately **two minutes** using prompts from your presentation

You must include the following information:

- What age the person is
- Where is she/he from
- What she/he looks like
- What is her/his personality
- What are her/his hobbies and interests

Assessment framework

The mentors use the Speaking and Listening assessment sheet giving the National Curriculum Attainment targets in the categories of pronunciation, delivery, length of utterances, content and grammar. The Language Futures pilot schools have so far used levels 3-5 **

A. Pronunciation

Generally accurate, meaning clear	3
Accurate with acceptable intonation	4
Pronunciation and intonation quite good	5

B. Delivery

Speak with confidence and expression	3
Speak with little hesitation	4
Speak with more fluency	5

C. Length of utterance

Ask and answer 2 or 3 exchanges	3
Structured conversation of 3 or 4 exchanges	4
Short conversation, more open ended	5

D. Content

Express personal responses in short phrases	3
Seek and convey information and opinions	4
Give more complex opinions, ask for clarification	5

E. Structures

Understand and use simple grammatical structures	3
Adapt language using familiar structures	4
Draw on knowledge to create own sentences	5

Circle the most appropriate level in each category.

Award an overall level _____ (including a, b or c)

a = secure at this level; b = good level; c = just achieving this level

**** Please note that The Department for Education (DfE) removed the assessment system of National Curriculum levels in September 2014. Therefore, each school will advise on its own assessment framework**

An example speaking assessment: group assessment

A group assessment task enables each language group to learn from each other and to work together as a team. It also involves the class in peer assessment.

The following sheet is used by the rest of the class and feedback is given. This approach could be used, for example, with the Come Dine with Me example activity described in 'Planning the Learning'.

		Excellent	Very good	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Notes- feedback and advice
1.	How smooth is the <u>delivery</u> of the dialogue?						
2.	Dose every member <u>contribute</u> enough?						
3.	Is <u>gesture</u> used effectively?						
4.	Is <u>intonation</u> used effectively?						
5.	Does the <u>team</u> work well together?						
6.	Are <u>props</u> used effectively?						

Language Futures – potential online resources

APPS:

Linguascope
Duolingo
MyLangPro
Memrise
Babbel

[Linguascope](#) - Content includes language relating to the KS3 and KS4 curriculum. Many language games for a range of language, including French, Spanish and Italian.

[Languages Online](#) - Great for vocabulary and grammar (French, Spanish and Italian).

[BBC Languages](#) - Great for Spanish, Italian and Chinese e.g. Spanish steps - basic course, Talk Spanish - videos for listening skills.

www.bbc.co.uk/learningzone/clips - Video clips in a range of languages, often including cultural aspects of different countries.

- Primary (for younger children - quite fun)
- Secondary (for older children - choose topic and browse).

[Master any Language](#) - Topic vocabulary and grammar for Chinese, Italian and Spanish.

[CULP - Languages at your fingertips](#) - Cambridge University Language Programme software for Italian, Mandarin and Spanish.

[Newbury Park School](#) - A wealth of ideas for promoting language learning. Of particular interest is the Language of the Month section, which students are familiar with. Enter site, select language of the month, resources for schools and teachers - select language - basics (first words).

[Word Reference](#) - A good online dictionary for many languages.

[ImTranslator](#) - Translation with pronunciation.

[Languages on the Web](#) - Short stories in a wide range of languages including parallel English translation.

[ieLanguages](#) - Go to **Languages** to find an excellent array of phrase banks for many languages, particularly students of Italian and Spanish. An excellent resource for our Italian students is under the **Comparative Tutorials** section, where students can compare language in French and Italian.

[I Love Languages](#) - A website for those who love languages! Go to **Languages** & **By Languages** to find a huge array of web links to explore.

[MYLANGUAGES](#) - An excellent website for vocabulary and pronunciation practice in many languages. This website is particularly good for students of Mandarin.

[Busuu](#) – A range of multimedia resources for lots of languages.

[Master Any Language](#) - Chinese, Italian, Spanish. Topics and Grammar.

[Mama Lisa's World](#) – Songs and rhymes from around the world.

[Verbix](#) – A great verb conjugation website.

[Language Guide](#) - A collaborative project to develop interactive, sound-integrated language learning resources. The site is organised by topics and is very useful when students want to explore specific aspects/areas and they need to learn specific vocabulary.

[Surface Languages](#) - Free online language learning for the aspiring polyglot. There are thousands of phrases and hours of audio spoken by native speakers along with flashcard, multiple choice and language learning games.

[Linguanaut](#) - Linguanaut contains phrases, videos and the alphabets of more than 50 languages. Particularly useful when working on a new project or when students need to learn topic specific vocabulary.

[Livemocha](#) - Fun, effective language lessons available in 35 languages.

[Memrise](#) - Learning powered by imagination, combines games with memory improvement.

[Duolingo](#) - Learn Spanish French, German, Portuguese, Italian and English for free. It's free, it's well structured, well thought through and students benefit from using it regularly (up to 30 mins per lesson). It has a recording feature built into their lessons which "forces" students to start speaking. It works on several different levels: repetition, explanation, cooperation, vocabulary, phrases, short sentences, listening etc.

[Freelanguage](#) - Innovative Language Podcasts and Mobile Apps. A fantastic way to get students to listen to their TL and all the courses are well structured and short. There are some mistakes in pronunciation and translation but that really doesn't matter as the benefits outweigh the small inaccuracies.

[Learn a Language](#) - Hundreds of free language-learning lessons, games, and activities.

[Babel Nation](#) – On-line course in French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

[BBC Talk Courses](#) – Beginners courses in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Turkish.

[BBC Active](#) – A range of multimedia language resources including books, CDs, DVDs and apps.

Individual Languages

Afrikaans:

[Easy Afrikaans](#) – A range of resources for beginners.

Arabic:

[BBC – A Guide to Arabic](#) - Basic words, key phrases, video clips and more.

[Digital Dialects](#) - Basic interactive topics – colours, animals and numbers – with sound files and games.

[Arabicscope](#) - Arabic schemes of work for KS2 (years 3 and 4), KS3 and KS4.

[Association for Language Learning Arabic Language Network pages](#) - A range of classroom resources, project ideas, student competitions, teacher events as well as guidance for schools.

[British Council](#) - Support offered for Arabic.

[Arabic for Dummies](#)

[IQra Games Arabic Alphabet Snap](#)

[Learn Arabic in 7 days](#)

[Word United – The Arabic Alphabet Write & Wipe flash cards](#)

[Arabic taster session](#) – Routes into Languages have produced a range of lesson plans and materials for pupils new to Arabic which are available to download as a series of cultural quizzes.

British Sign Language:

[British Sign Language](#) – A range of information, guidance and resources

Chinese:

[Learn Chinese](#) - An excellent website for vocabulary and pronunciation practice in many languages.

[Mandarintools](#) - A website with many tools to install on your computer to assist Mandarin learning.

[Association for Language Learning Mandarin Language Network pages](#) - A range of classroom resources, project ideas, student competitions, teacher events as well as guidance for schools.

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[ChinesePod](#) – 100 lessons for free.

[BBC Languages](#) – Essential phrases in Chinese.

[British Council](#) – Year of the Sheep downloadable resource pack.

[Collins Easy Learning Mandarin Course](#)

[Jin Bu 1 Pupil Book](#)

[DK Easy Peasy Chinese Mandarin for Beginners](#)

[Chinese taster session](#) - Routes into Languages have produced a range of lesson plans and materials for pupils new to Chinese which are available to download as a series of cultural quizzes.

Finnish:

[Digital Dialects](#) – Vocabulary and phrase games for iPads/tablets.

[BBC Languages](#) – Basic phrases.

[101 Languages](#) – A range of websites for learning Finnish (need to be checked whether age appropriate primary/secondary etc.)

[Learn Finnish 6000 Words](#) – Free download.

[Finnish DVDs for Children](#)

French:

[BBC Languages – French](#) – A wide range of support and activities for all levels.

[BBC Primary French](#) – Basic language with some games and quizzes.

[Institut Français Écosse](#) - Lots of resources, click primary P1-7 and secondary S1-6 on left hand side.

[Digital Dialects](#) - Basic interactive topics – colours, numbers, days and months, animals, food, etc. with sound files and games.

[Languages Online Australia](#) - Lots of topics with online and print activities.

[Primary Resources](#) - Lots of resources contributed by teachers.

[Lightbulb Languages](#) - Click French on left hand side. Resources for all Key Stages.

[MFL Resources for French](#) - KS3/2 resources donated by practising teachers.

[The Ashcombe School](#) - French video quizzes in a range of topics.

[Association for Language Learning](#) - range of resources for primary French.

German:

[Languages Online Australia](#) - Lots of topics with online and print activities.

[Languages Online UK](#) - Click Deutsch on left hand side. Primary and secondary interactive activities.

[Primary Resources](#) - Lots of resources contributed by teachers.

[Tom's Deutschseite](#) - Great resource bank of materials for learning German.

[Voyage Kids](#) - Quizzes, games, songs, stories, cultural background.

[UK-German Connection](#) - Useful information on funding for projects/trips etc.

[Goethe Institute](#) - Lots of information and materials for teaching German.

[Digital Dialects](#) - Basic interactive topics with sound files and games.

[BBC Languages](#) – A range of activities for all levels.

[The Ashcombe School](#) - German video quizzes in a range of topics.

[Association for Language Learning German Language Network pages](#) - A range of classroom resources, project ideas, student competitions, teacher events as well as guidance for schools.

[Logo! Text book](#).

Greek:

[BBC Languages](#) – Essential phrases.

Italian:

[Speak Italian](#) - Good for learning phrases you may need when visiting Italy.

[Moltobene Italian](#) - A good website to learn Italian vocabulary relating to a variety of situations.

[Mondoerre](#) – An online Italian magazine.

[The Ashcombe School](#) – Italian video quizzes in a range of topics.

[Association for Language Learning Italian Language Network pages](#) - A range of classroom resources, project ideas, student competitions, teacher events as well as guidance for schools.

[BBC Languages](#) - Online lessons with audio, games, vocabulary, grammar explanations and exercises.

[Tutti Insieme!](#) Text book.

[Usborne First 1000 words in Italian](#)

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[Italian taster session](#) - Routes into Languages have produced a range of lesson plans and materials for pupils new to Italian which are available to download as a series of cultural quizzes.

Japanese:

[Japan Foundation](#) - Downloadable lesson plans for classroom use: KS1 and cross-curricular lessons, including traditional Japanese stories in literacy and origami in maths as well as a photo bank.

[Kids Web Japan](#) - Website designed to introduce 10-14 year olds living in other countries to Japanese language and culture containing interactive games about all aspects of Japanese culture, facts and figures about Japanese life and eight lessons for Japanese language learning.

[Ready Steady Nihon Go](#) - Free online resource for teaching Japanese at Key Stage 2 based on a curriculum linked scheme of work.

[Association for Language Learning Japanese Language Network pages](#) - A range of classroom resources, project ideas, student competitions, teacher events as well as guidance for schools Collins Easy Learning.

[Collins Easy Learning Japanese Audio course](#)

[Japanese taster session](#) - Routes into Languages have produced a range of lesson plans and materials for pupils new to Japanese which are available to download as a series of cultural quizzes.

[Japanese animation](#) – A guide to Japanese animation created by Routes into Languages.

Latin:

[Minimus](#) – A Latin course for younger children based on a real family who lived at Vindolanda in 100AD.

[Primary Latin Course](#) – Free primary resource comprising language, history, archaeology.

[Cambridge School Classics Project](#) – A range of resources, online activities and a resource sharing forum.

[Classical Tales](#) - Free classical tales listening and learning resources.

[Classics in Communities](#) – A range of information including teaching materials and online learning resources .

[Hands Up](#) - A free primary Latin course developed for non-specialists.

Latvian:

[BBC Languages](#) – Essential phrases.

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[Latvian 101](#) – A range of resources including vocabulary lessons and flashcards.

Norwegian:

[BBC Languages](#) – Essential phrases.

[Kids World Travel Guide](#) – Essential facts for children.

Polish:

[BBC Guide to learning Polish](#) – Facts, key phrases and the Polish alphabet including related websites.

[FunKids](#) - Most used words and phrases including greetings, directions, music chat, animals, cooking etc.

Portuguese:

[BBC Languages](#) - Online lessons with audio, games, vocabulary, grammar explanations and exercises.

[Usborne First 1000 words in Portuguese](#)

[Usborne Flash cards in Portuguese](#)

[Action Aid](#) - Sample the culture, food, music, clothes and language of Brazil.

[Portuguese taster session](#) - Routes into Languages have produced a range of lesson plans and materials for pupils new to Portuguese which are available to download as a series of cultural quizzes.

Romanian:

[BBC Languages](#) - Essential phrases

Russian:

[Russia Journal](#) - Russian Verb Trainer App.

[Forvo](#) – Supports pronunciation.

[Master Russian](#) - Russian speaking vocabulary for everyday situations and more – with sound files.

[Practice Russian](#) - Free learning games and materials for Russian.

[Language Guide](#) - Useful audio pronunciation for Russian vocab.

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[BBC Languages – Russian](#) - A Guide to Russian – 10 facts, 20 key phrases, the alphabet and more.

[Study Russian Online](#) - Beginners' Russian with interactive lessons of the basics with sound files.

[Freeway](#) – Free translation worksheets.

[Russian Lessons](#) - Free online Russian language lessons.

[Learn Russian for Free](#) - Free lessons from basic level to advanced, texts with audio, grammar and a range of activities.

[Free Language](#) - Free Russian App and Games for Learning Basic Vocabulary.

[Dino Lingo Russian for Kids](#) - Russian language learning set where cartoon dinosaur characters introduce the most common 200 words and phrases in Russian. It includes 5 Russian learning DVDs and a Russian flash card set.

[Association for Language Learning Russian Language Network pages](#) - a range of classroom resources, project ideas, student competitions, teacher events as well as guidance for schools

[BBC Languages](#) – Essential phrases.

[Complete Russian](#)

[Oxford Beginners Russian Dictionary](#)

[New Penguin Russian Course Complete course for beginners](#)

[The Everything Learning Russian Book](#)

[Russian and space travel](#) – a guide created by Routes into Languages.

Spanish:

[BBC – Languages – Spanish – Mi Vida Loca](#) - Online lessons with audio, games, vocabulary, grammar explanations and exercises.

[LinguaMe](#) - Games for Learning Spanish – Practice pronunciation of words and phrases.

[Study Spanish](#) - Huge resource bank of materials for learning Spanish for all levels.

[123Teachme](#) - This is the largest website in the world for learning Spanish, providing over 500 Spanish lessons, 3,000 quizzes, hundreds of games, over 7,000 pages of content, and over 90,000 audio files to help you learn Spanish quickly.

[Musical Spanish](#) - A range of Spanish songs with lyrics.

[SpanishYabla](#) - Learn Spanish by watching Spanish TV in an online video player designed for language learners.

[Spanicity](#) – Basics, Spanish phrases and a range of grammar activities at a variety of levels.

*Language Futures was originally developed by Linton Village College as part of a Paul Hamlyn Foundation initiative. Management of the initiative passed to the Association for Language Learning in summer 2015. When using and/or adapting resources, we would ask you to acknowledge the Language Futures initiative and the Paul Hamlyn Foundation as the original publishers of the material. **ALL does not recommend or endorse any specific resource or website contained in this list and all resources must be checked to ensure they are age appropriate.** We would be interested in any feedback on any resources mentioned as well as your school's recommendations.*

[Consejería de Educación in the United Kingdom](#) - Teaching materials for primary and secondary schools.

[The Ashcombe School](#) – Spanish video quizzes in a range of topics.

Swedish:

[King's College, London](#) – A range of language resources some of which are suitable for younger learners.

[BBC Languages](#) – Essential phrases.

Turkish:

[BBC Languages](#) – Essential phrases.

[Languages Online Australia](#) - Interactive resources on greetings, colours, numbers and family etc.

[BBC Languages](#)

[Turkish Basics](#) - Aimed primarily at beginners at Turkish.

[Turkish Language Class](#) – Turkish language lessons including a structured studying plan with lessons and a free Turkish translation by Turkish Class users in the translation forum.

[Milet Flashwords \(English-Turkish\)](#)

[Get Started in Turkish: Teach yourself](#)

[Turkish Immersion](#) – a guide created by Routes into Languages.

Urdu:

[Urdu Immersion](#) – Resources created by Routes into Languages.

[Urdu taster session](#) - Routes into Languages have produced a range of lesson plans and materials for pupils new to Urdu which are available to download as a series of cultural quizzes.

Welsh

[BBC Guide to learning Welsh](#) – Sections for primary, secondary, parents and teachers including a range of other recommended websites.