




THE GOOD CLIL




Self-assessment checklist

(performance-based assessment)

Content / Topic / Objectives

			
Relevant topic (innovative, proactive ...): <i>Let's build a Roman city</i>			
The unit is content-rich (students can talk, discuss, read, write about rich content)			
The activities work towards the achievement of the subject objectives (the class is a real "content" class: math, science, art...) = academic skills!			
At the same time, the teaching unit helps students become competent to "do" things in English (to compare, to narrate, to discuss... in English)			
The topic and the content addressed are part of the curriculum and, therefore, competence-based. The students are learning to do ...			
The students are learning the subject-matter through cognitively challenging activities (which require reasoning); they are not filling in the gaps all the time.			
The teacher / the materials ask " good questions " (which require reasoning, understanding, evaluating...)			




Language

			
Input is made comprehensible ; adjustments are made when necessary (teacher adapts talk, texts...).			
The <i>content</i> (= topic) determines what language items to be practised (we are not teaching the past simple just because).			
The teacher has previously predicted the language the students will need to carry out the different tasks successfully and, therefore, is aware of the content-obligatory language of the topic and the class.			
There are lots of opportunities for output (the students produce communicative "products", both oral and written).			
There are plenty of possibilities to speak English with the teacher, classmates... (the activities foster student-student interaction and teacher-student interaction)			
Support/Scaffolding is provided to help students to speak and interact			
Support/Scaffolding is provided to help students to read and understand oral texts.			






Support/Scaffolding is provided to help students to write (the students are provided with language patterns, language frames, vocabulary banks...).			
Activities are written using an appropriate level of language			
The linguistic demands of the different activities are appropriate to the actual students' linguistic competence			
All in all, language support is given throughout the different activities. The student never feels lost for words.			
Throughout the sessions, the different tasks go from low-linguistically demanding tasks to high-linguistically demanding tasks .			
Code-switching is normal (English-Catalan...), but the teacher and the students know when the use of L1 is allowed and when it is expected to use English without excuses			

Other types of support




			
The teacher / the materials use visuals to support comprehension			
Task instructions are short, concise, clear and comprehensible to the students			

Other strategies

			
Activities promote a high degree of students' participation			
Peer collaboration and/or cooperative work are promoted.			
The sessions are student-centered ; the teacher is not lecturing all the time.			
Some provision is made for different learning styles and students with special needs			
ICT is used to facilitate learning and communication and interaction opportunities			
The unit has a comprehensive final product , which promotes "communication" (with other classmates, team mates, the teacher, people, the world...).			
Great variety of activities / tasks / the activities cater for multiple intelligences .			
The content teacher and the language teacher collaborate inside and/or outside the classroom			



Materials for the students (handouts, worksheets, digital materials...)

			
Materials are visually attractive			
User-friendly organization as regards students' materials			

