

CLIL ESSENTIALS

Quality, ethical CLIL is:

- ✓ **not** simply a matter of changing the language of instruction
- ✓ **not** just for high achievers
- ✓ **not** elitist
- ✓ **not** an instrument for L1 submersion.



MANAGING THE AFFECTIVE SIDE



- ✓ students help set rules
- ✓ no labelling of students
- ✓ no ridicule or sarcasm

MAKING LEARNING VISIBLE



STUDENTS SEE & DISCUSS CONTENT, LANGUAGE & LEARNING SKILLS OUTCOMES

Content

1. You can name in writing the fifteen major tectonic plates.

2. You can explain how tectonic plates affect one another.

Language

3. You can use analogies in scientific descriptions, including explaining their limitations.

Learning skills

4. You will be able to summarise other students' ideas.

tectonic plates affect one another make up the earth's crust form major tectonic plates are in constant movement pass each other collide into each other move under (on top of) each other melt into molten rock become magma release gases cause volcanic eruptions

to move as slowly as fingernails grow Shield volcanoes resemble a Roman soldier's shield lying on the ground.

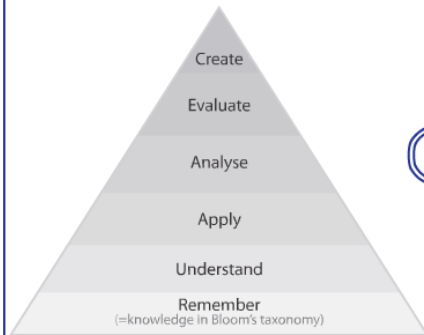
'MJ predicts that the next level-seven eruption will occur in Italy in ... because on average there is a level-seven eruption every ... years.'

HIGH EXPECTATIONS + HIGH LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT FOR ALL

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF LANGUAGE AND COGNITION

CLIL is a dual-focused teaching and learning approach in which the L1 and an additional language or two are used for promoting both content mastery and language acquisition to pre-defined levels.*

FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING



(Anderson, Krathwohl *et al.*, 2000)

FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY

- ✓ students given choice
- ✓ teaching learning skills
- ✓ negotiating decisions pertaining to the learning process with students

TAKING TIME FOR MAKING LEARNING MEANINGFUL

- ✓ not just concentrating on understanding
- ✓ fostering relational links

COOPERATIVE LEARNING

- ✓ positive interdependence
- ✓ face-to-face promotive interaction
- ✓ individual and group accountability
- ✓ interpersonal and small group skills
- ✓ group processing

(Johnson and Johnson, 2001)

SCAFFOLDING LANGUAGE

e.g., using short sentences and paragraphs, repeating nouns instead of using pronouns, underlining key phrases, brainstorming topic-related language, students writing own definitions, organising vocabulary in categories, pre-using vocabulary and discourse patterns ...

MAKING ACADEMIC LANGUAGE VISIBLE

e.g., discourse patterns, connectors, academic registers (e.g., tone, fact-based, unemotional, avoidance of 1st person), phrases for analysis and discussion, ...

REFLECTING ON TEACHING

- ✓ leading by example / showing that you too are a learner
- ✓ assessing and discussing your own work

CONNECTING WITH CLIL LANGUAGE SPEAKERS

e.g., email projects, student exchanges, internet forums, partner schools, e-pals, ...

REFLECTING ON LEARNING

Every day discussing with students:

- ✓ progress in meeting goals
- ✓ the learning process
- ✓ what to change / how to move forward.

SCAFFOLDING CONTENT

e.g., using advance and other graphic organisers, highlighting key facts, using plenty of subheadings, using analogies, making connections to students' lives, reducing the number of problems or facts presented at one time, teaching learning skills, ...

ASYMMETRY IN CLASSROOM TALK IN FAVOUR OF STUDENTS

- ✓ more 'exploratory talk', as opposed to 'presentational talk' (Barnes, 1997)
- ✓ students speak, read and write more than the teacher