



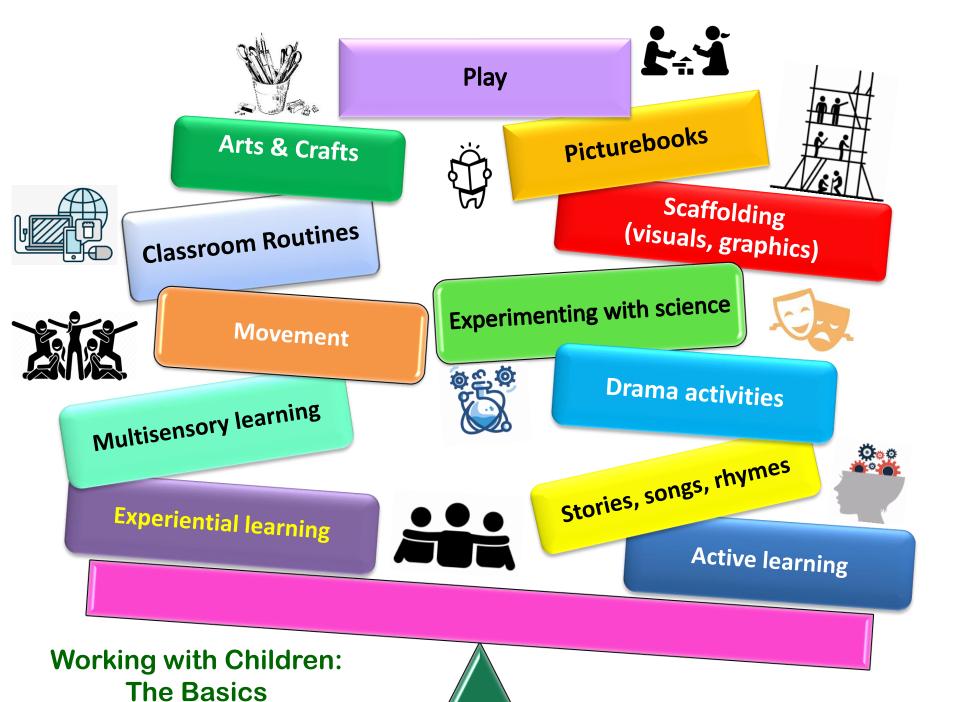
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#### Let's CLIL in Primary Classrooms!



www.nile-elt.com

By Griselda Beacon, MA (Lit.) 15. February. 2021 Austria





Source: Using images to practise skills (British Council, Connecting Classrooms) http://www.myilemedia.co.uk/docstore/bc/gcz/pdf/4.2d.pdf





## How was this CLIL?

- Active everyone is engaged
- Interactive (between learners not between teacher and learner)
- Activates prior knowledge content and of language)
- Information gap motivates learners to find out something that is meaningful to them
- Language and content learning objectives

Language: life in the jungle

Content:

- ✓ Ethical Issues (ecology, disrupting the ecosystem, child labour)
- ✓ Social Science (the chain of production)
- $\checkmark\,$  Culture (Getting to know about other realities)
- ✓ Natural Science (habitats, flora and fauna)





## In this session we will:

- Identify key aspects of CLIL methodology for Primary teachers.
- Examine the growing role of content in teaching English as an additional language and discuss CLIL's main objectives: learning to learn in an additional language and learning to use English for communication.
- Explore the diverse world of primary CLIL and (re)discover stories for content-based planning with young learners.
- Discuss teaching resources which best meet our needs.
- Plan CLIL activities which are (inter)active, experiential, (inter)cultural and engaging.



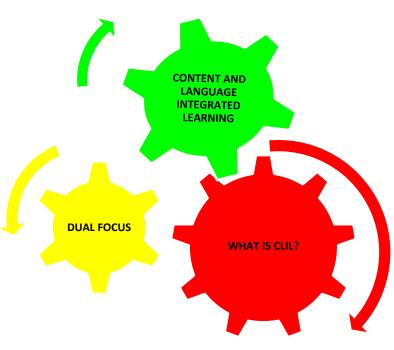


#### A CLIL Definition (Coyle et al 2010)

#### CLIL is a dual-

focused educational approach in which an additional language is used for the learning and teaching of both content and language.

That is, in the teaching and learning process, there is a focus not only on content, and not only on language. Each is **interwoven**, even if the emphasis is greater on one or the other at a given time.







#### **ECLECTIC & FLEXIBLE**

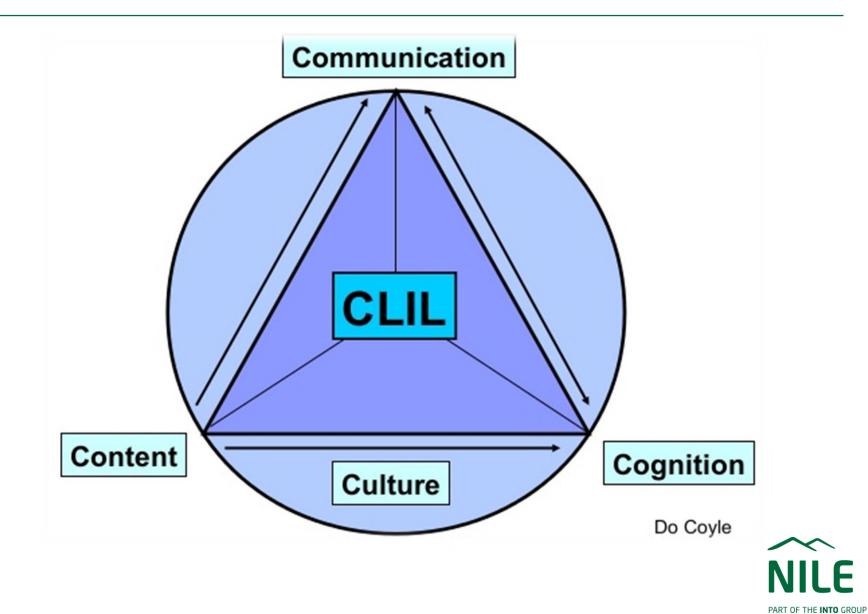
(it encompasses a wide range of different school practices)

#### COLLABORATIVE

(between subject and language teachers)



#### 4Cs Framework By Do Coyle (2005)



## The 4 Cs of CLIL

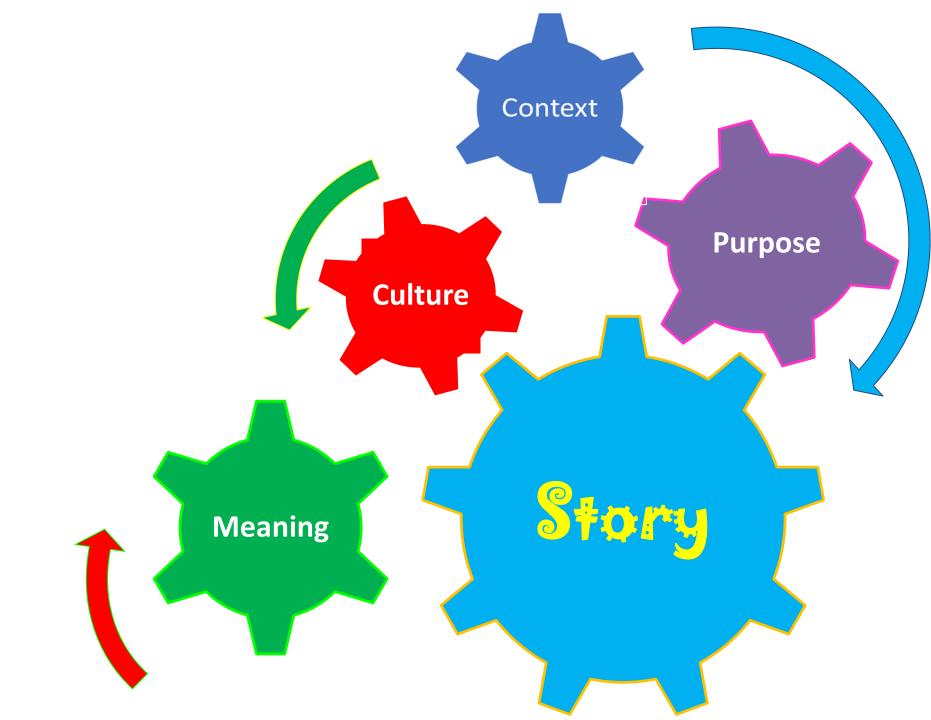
# **Content Communication**

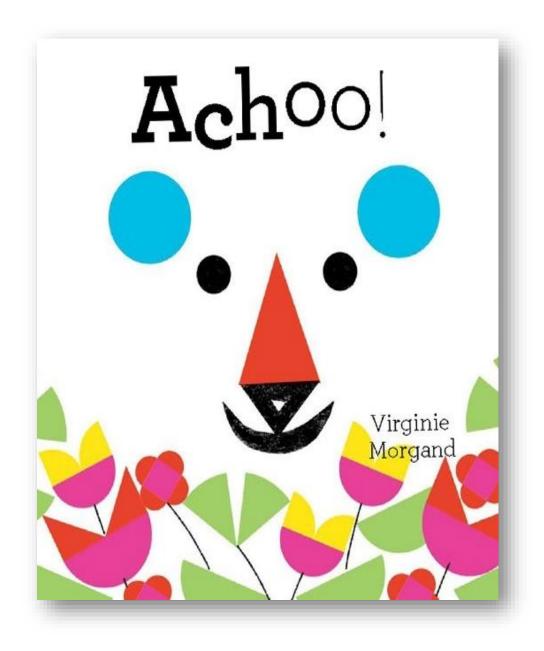
## **Cognition Culture**



- 1. Activities to enhance peer communication
- 2. Activities to help develop reading strategies
- 3. Activities to guide student production (oral and written focus on the planning of production)
- Activities to engage higher cognitive skills (make students think)





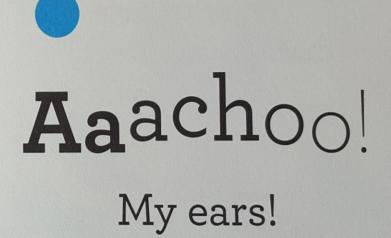


Morgand, Virginie. (2015) *Atchoo!* Original Idea by Balthazar C hapuis. English Translation by Rae Walter. London: Tate Publishing







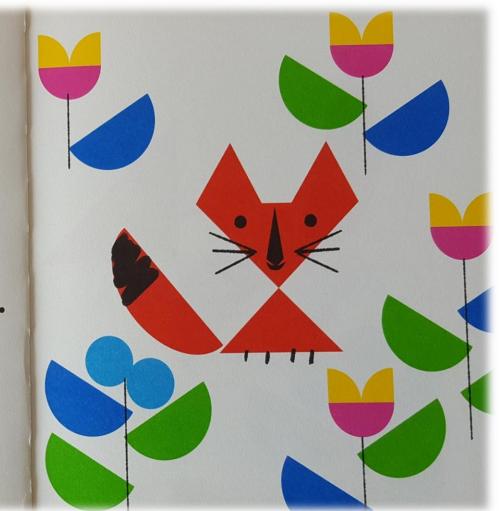




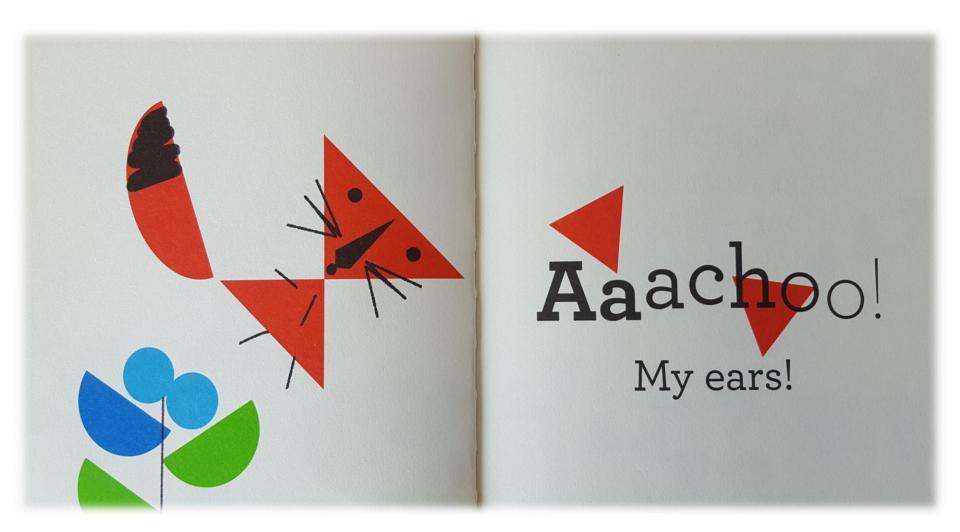
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"Blueberries? I'd like to have them for my lunch!" says the fox.

But...







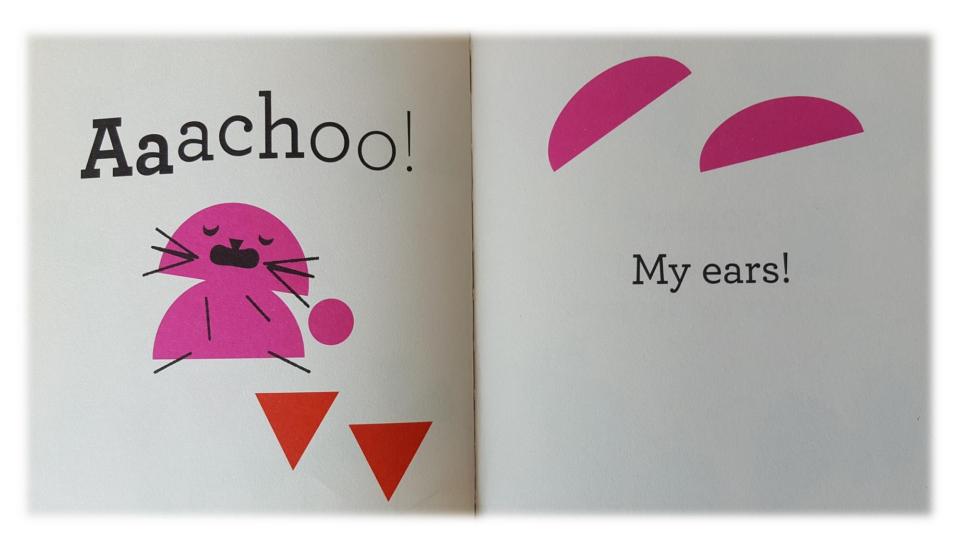


"Carrots, that's better than a four-leaf clover!" thinks the rabbit.

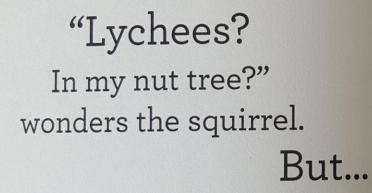
But...





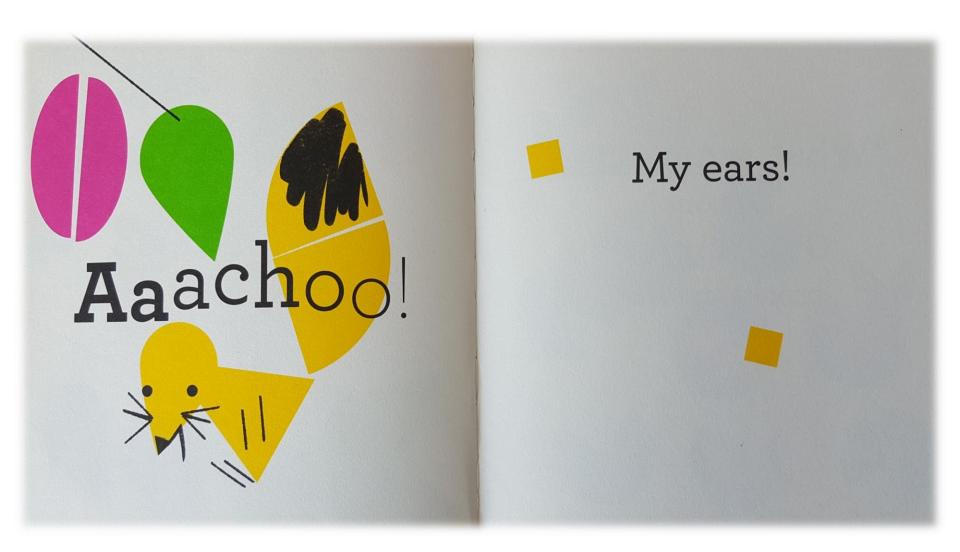










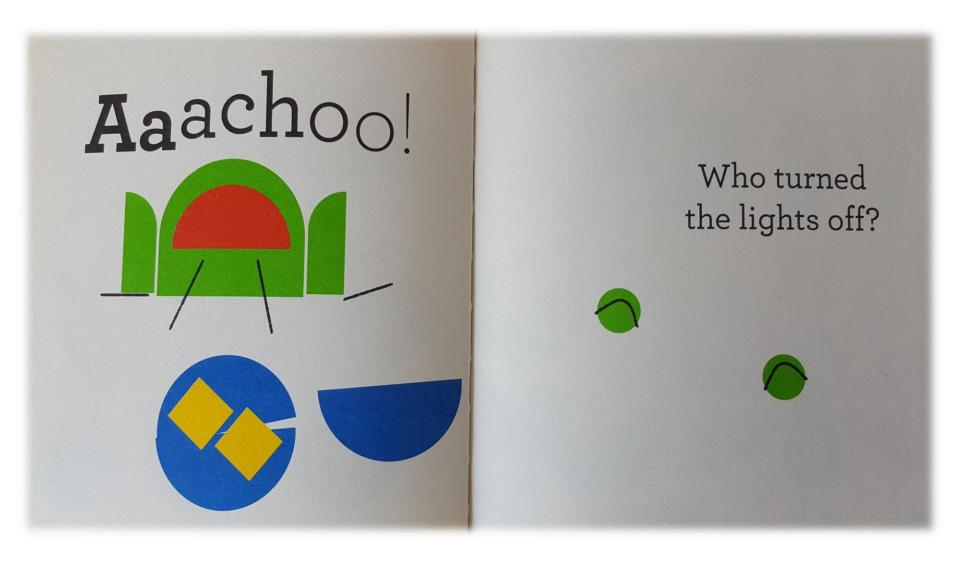




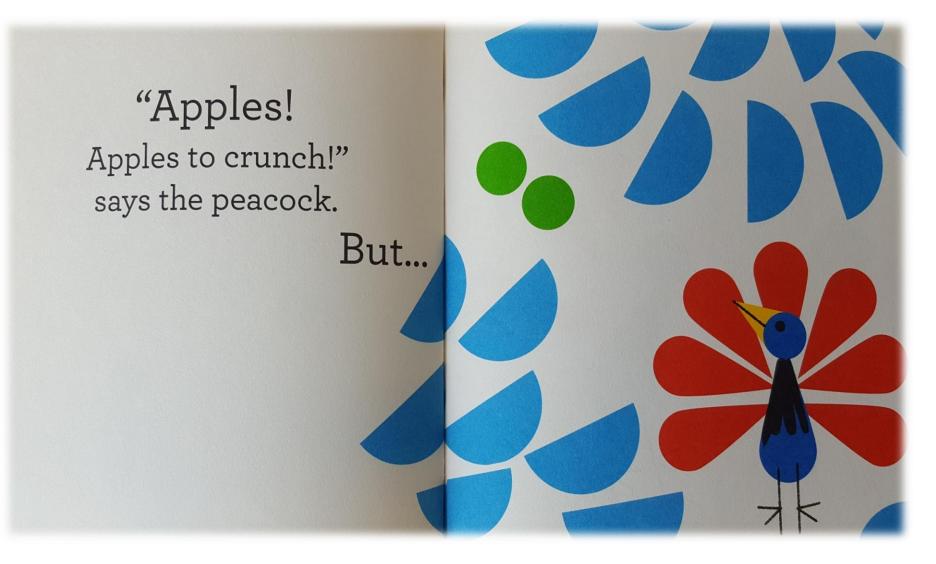
"What, what, what? Lemons? On my lily pad?" croaks the frog. But...



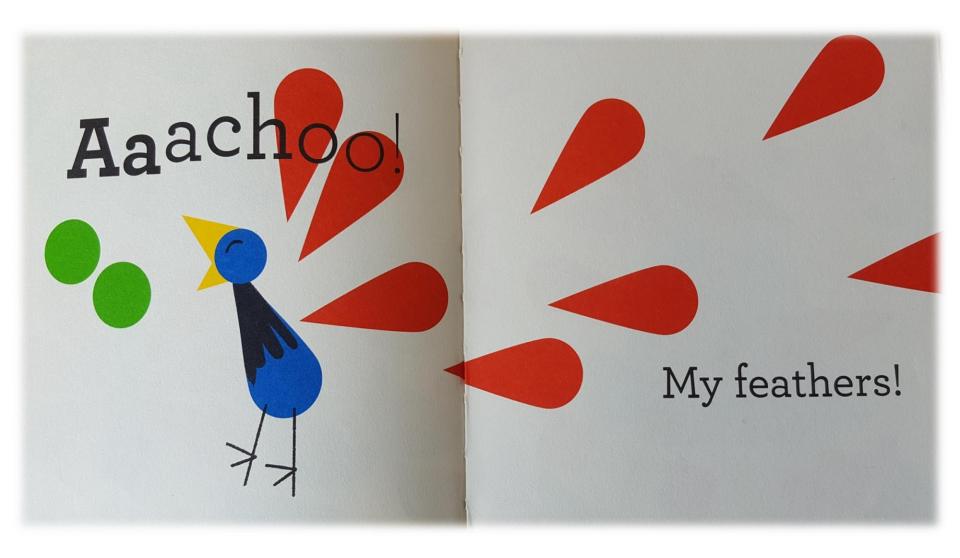


















## The bear is proud of his new crown. "I'm the king of the forest!"





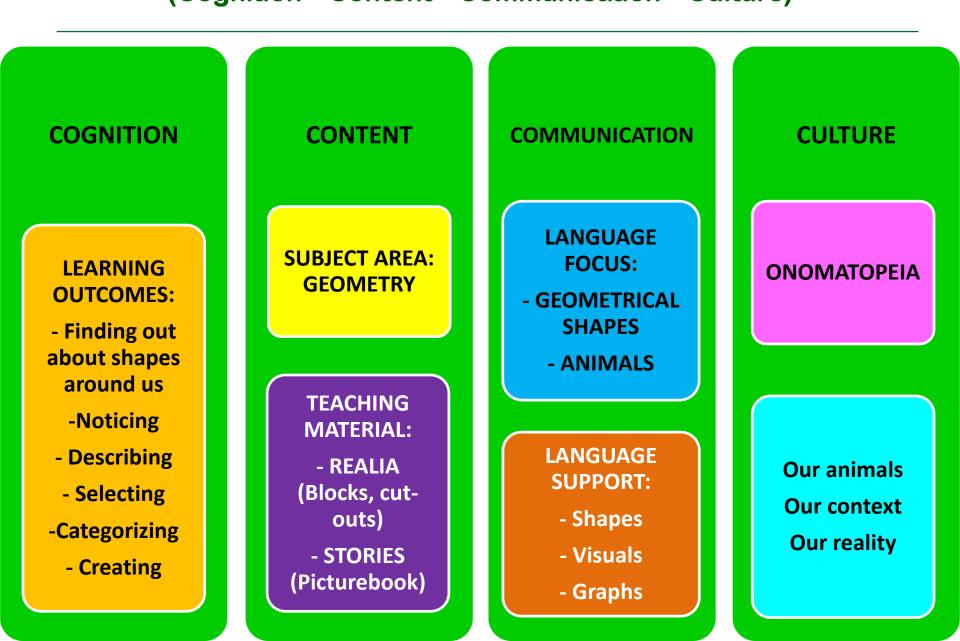


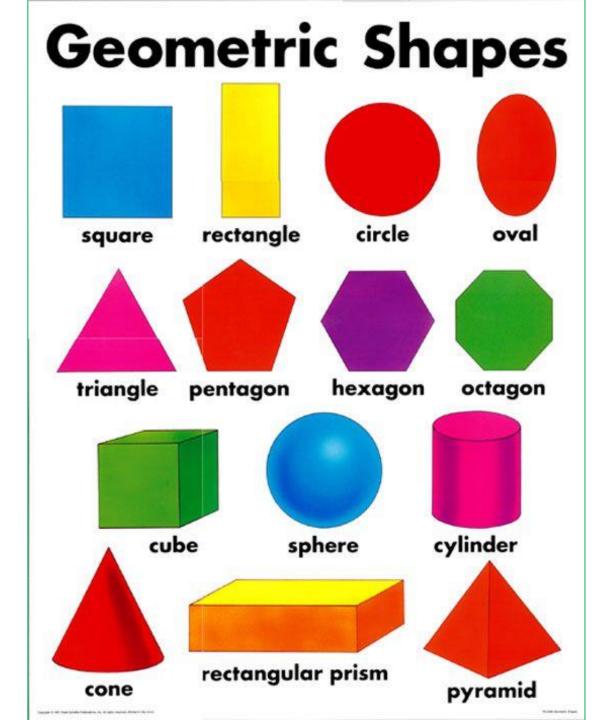


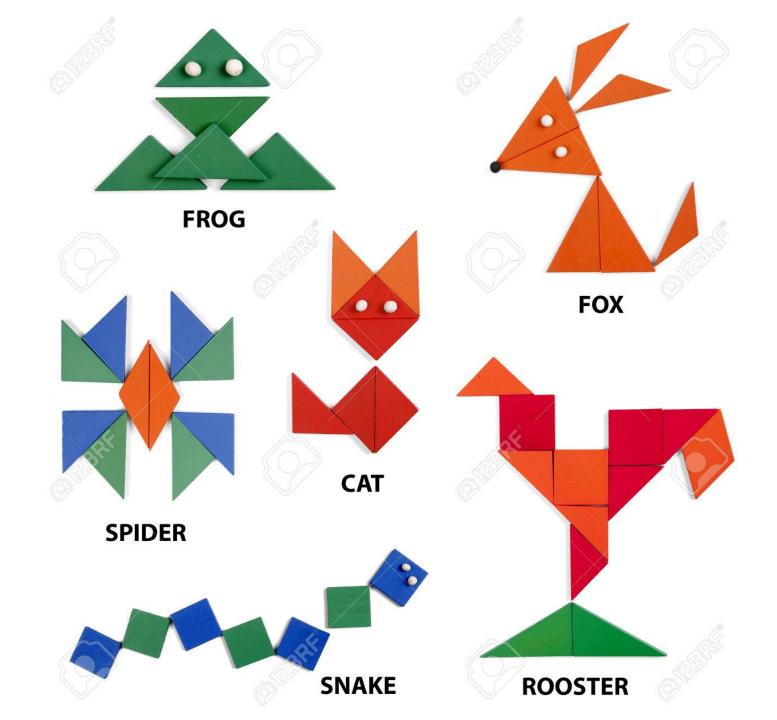


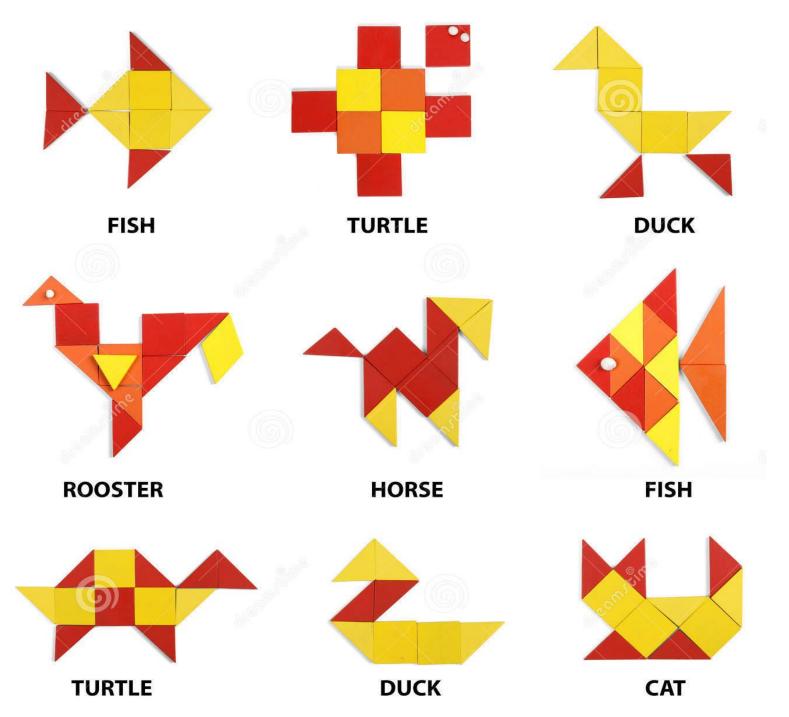


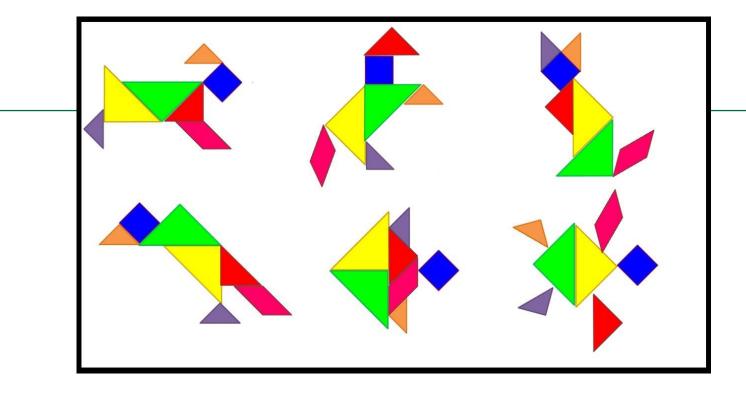
#### Shapes in the World: Developing Spatial Awareness (Cognition – Content – Communication – Culture)



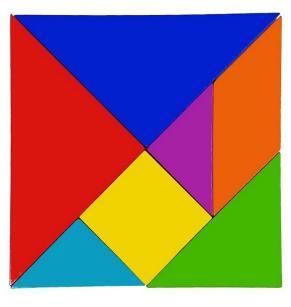








#### **Culture: Tangram**



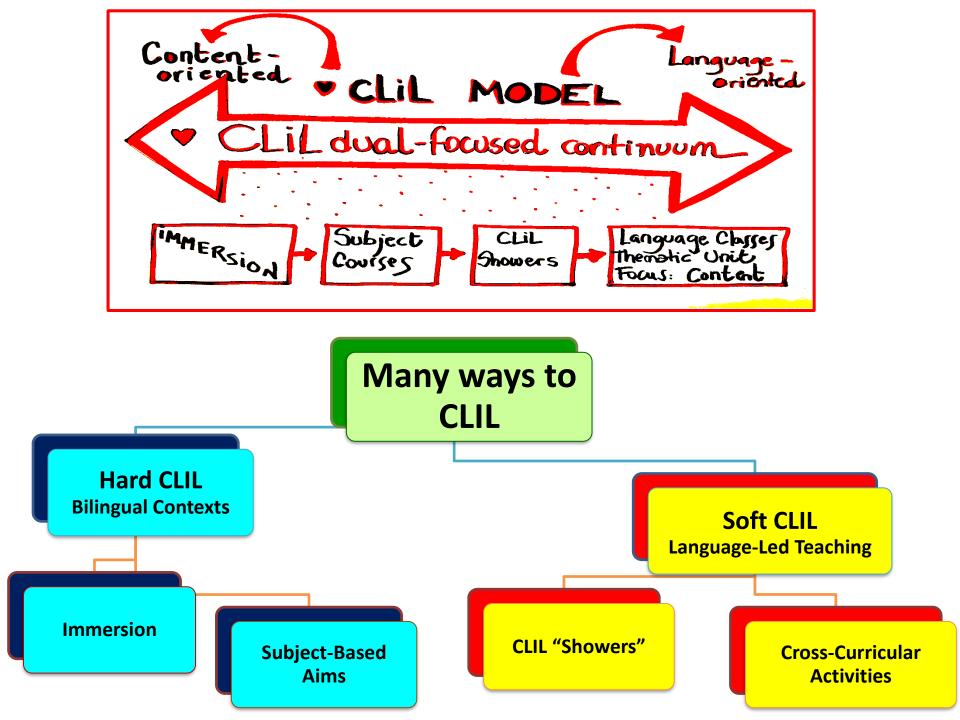






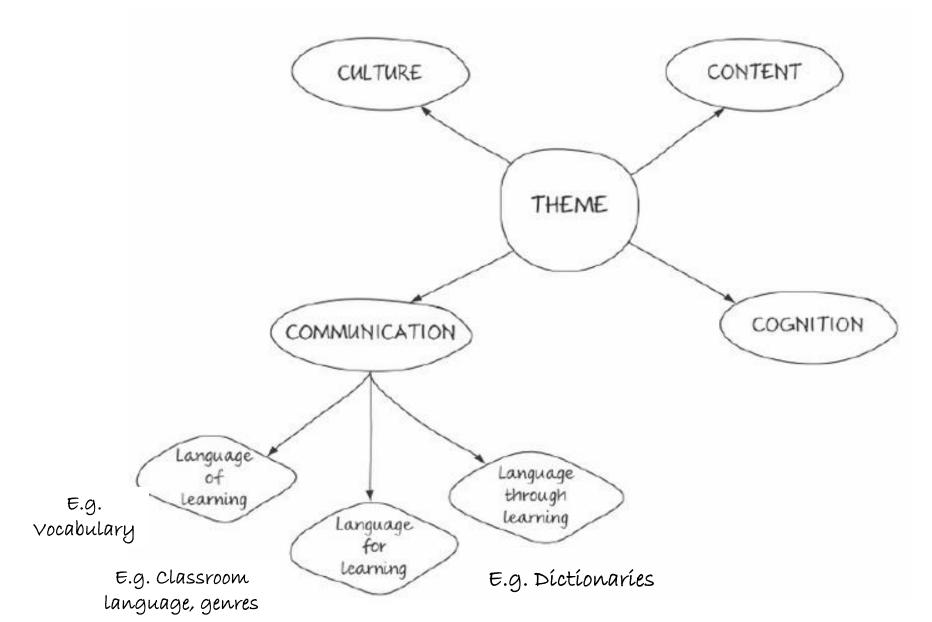




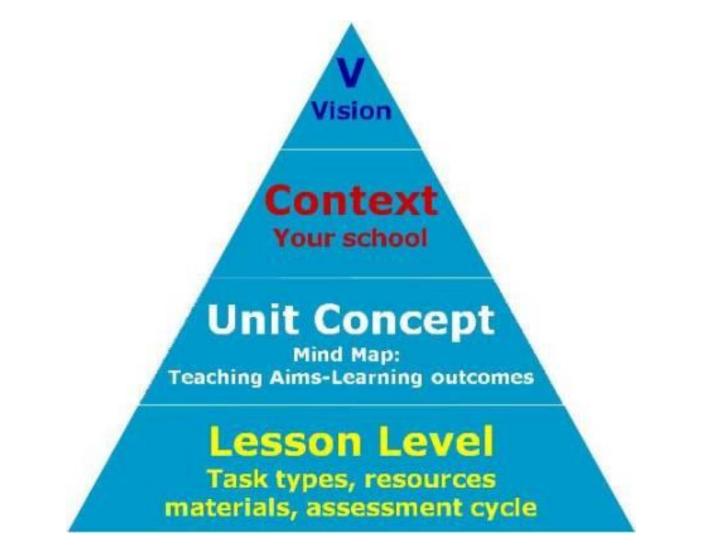


## Mind Map Template for CLIL Unit Development

Coyle, D. (The CLIL Tool Kit)



## CLIL Planning Stages Pyramid: The four Stages (Coyle, Marsh, Hood, 2010)







The curricular subject-progression in knowledge, skills and understanding

learning outcome	content and language			
Find out about shapes in our everyday life	Noticing shapes in objects: The clock is a circle. The door is a rectangle. The window is a triangle.			
Explain what shapes were used in the different figures.	<i>Describing figures:</i> <i>The</i> bear's nose is a triangle. The ears are circles.			



## Communication

Using language to learn, whilst learning to use language

## **Every-day language**

## **Academic language**

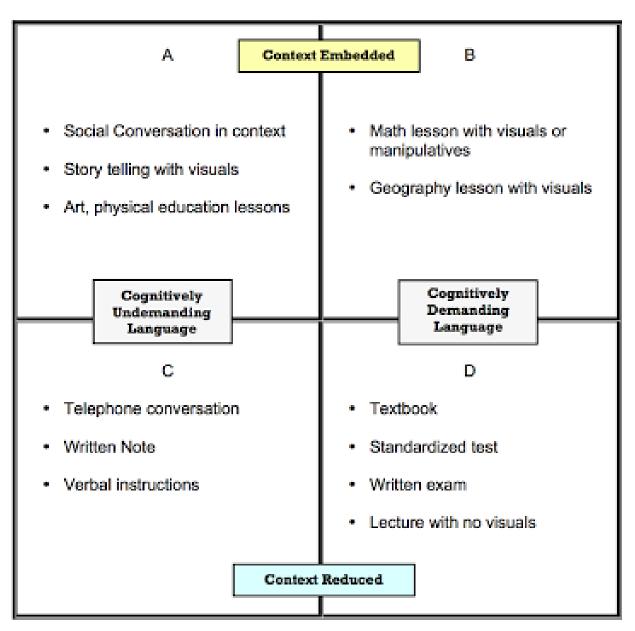
Meaningful social language for everyday classroom communication:

'Let's look at the things we did again.'

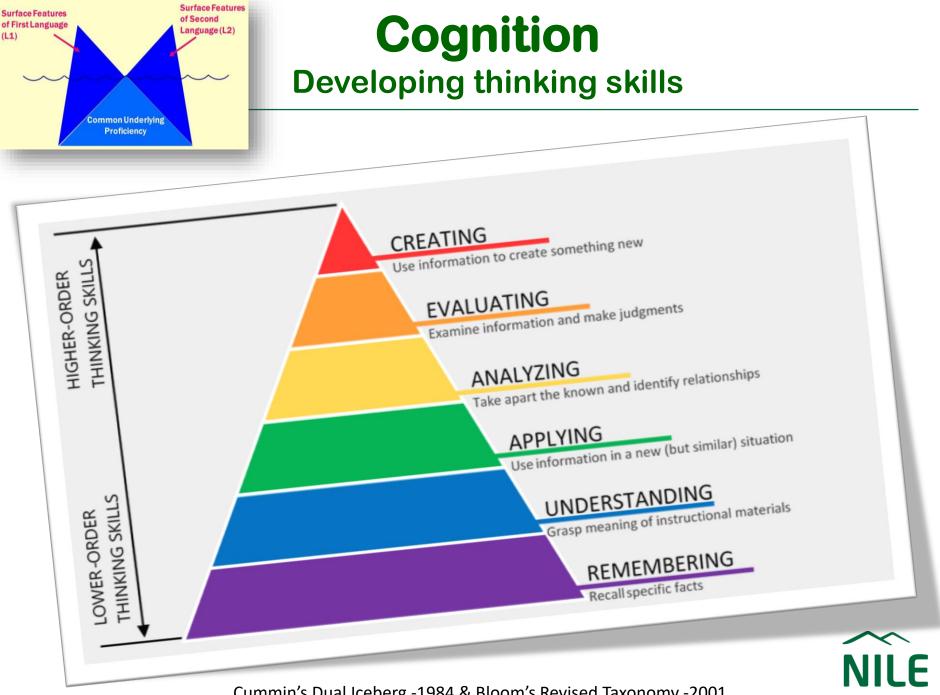
Subject-specific language of school subjects:

How many triangles are used in this artistic composition?

#### Cummins Model of Academic Language



In New Teacher Center, University of California, Santa Cruz New Teacher Center Seventh Annual Symposium 2005



Cummin's Dual Iceberg -1984 & Bloom's Revised Taxonomy -2001

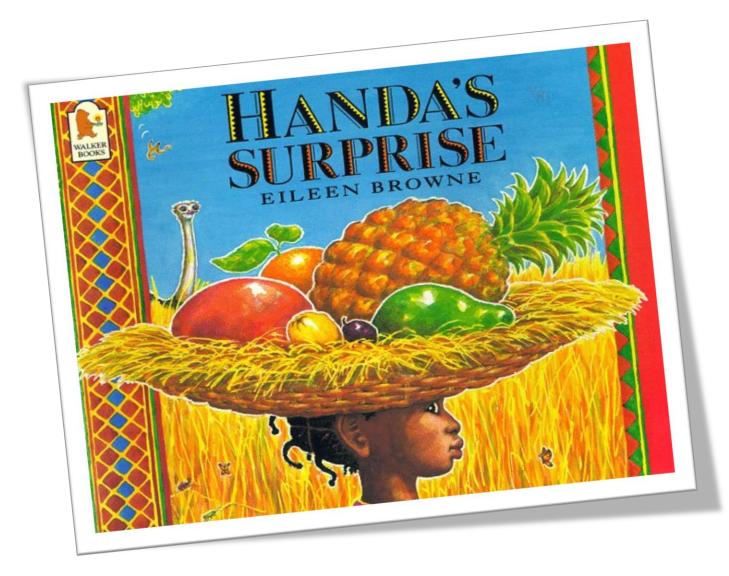
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# **Culture** Becoming a Global Citizen

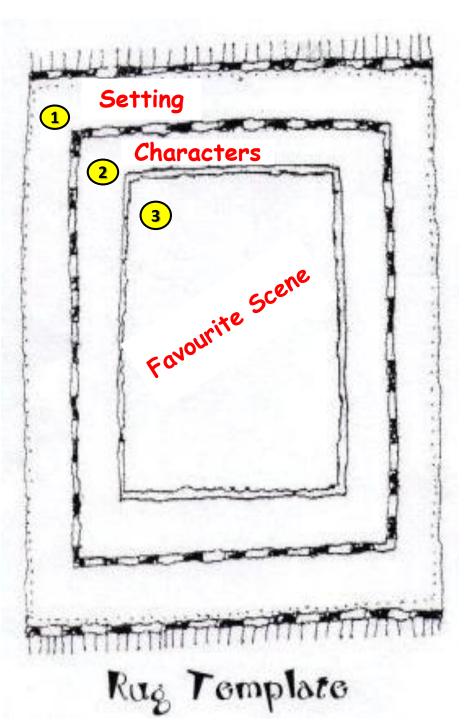
Intercultural awareness and international orientation can be supported through:

- Knowledge and understanding of cultures beyond the classroom in order to understand ourselves and other cultures.
- Projects and exchanges with schools from other countries.
- A classroom culture that emphasizes cooperative learning and respect for others.









### Students work on a poster presentation: A Story Carpet!

This resource can adapt to different contexts, language proficiency, age groups and aims. Young learners draw and colour, and more proficient students may add words, phrases and quotes from the story to the visual input. It can be done individually or in groups.

#### **Rationale:**

This activity is generally one of the first artistic activities to be done with children after the reading. It allows them to start talking about the story and, at the same time, to attempt at organising their thoughts. Students also become familiar with three basic elements of the classical narrative structure: setting, characterisation and main scene or climax.

Adapted (and expanded) from *100 Awesome Writing Prompts to Use with Any Book!* By Liza Charlesworth. New York: Scholastic, 2001





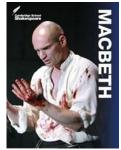




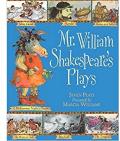












## Bugs, bugs, bugs! Find a way out!

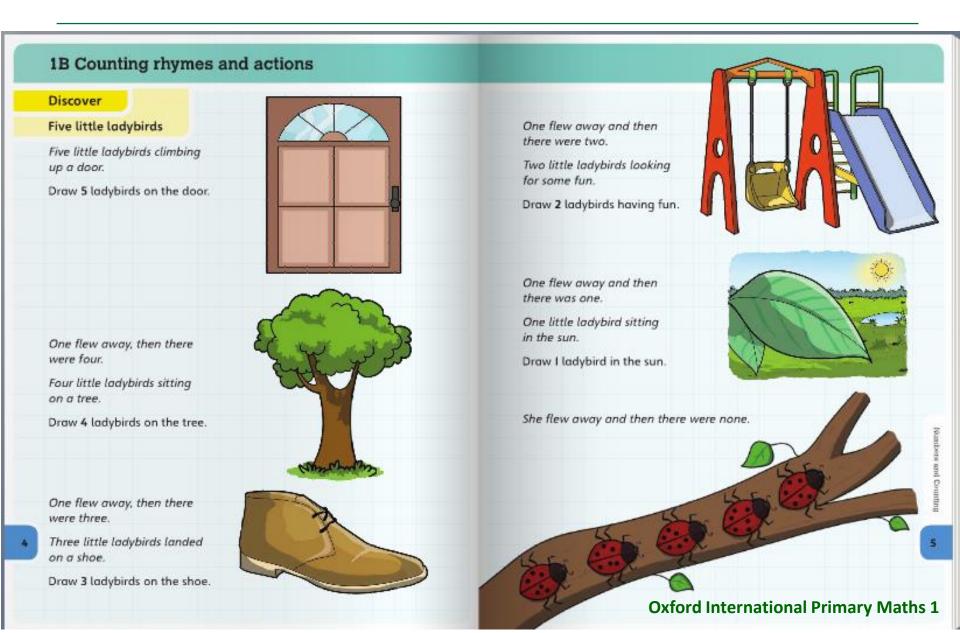
Can you make a list of the bugs you know? Can you draw them? Can you describe them?

Here is the situation:

John, a centipede, bought a hundred tiny Little socks since he wanted to be warm in the winter. But it took him so long to put all of the socks on that he decided that socks were not for him. What can he do with all these socks?



## Maths & Rhymes & Actions



# **Graphic Organisers**

- Help develop thinking skills (cognition)
- Use them for brainstorming, critical and creative thinking, categorizing and prioritizing content, reflection, etc.
- Collect prior knowledge and organize children's ideas
- Combine text and visuals Scaffolding
- Promote self-learning (note-taking, summarizing)



#### WORKSHEET

Tickcharts, Venn diagrams and Grids. Jean Brewster



#### Activity 1. Tickcharts

a) Here is some information about big cats such as tigers and lions. Read it carefully so you can complete the tickchart.

Big cats such as cheetahs, jaguars and lions are mammals, so they have fur on their bodies and give birth to live young. Lions, cheetahs and leopards live in Africa but tigers live in Asia and some leopards too. A jaguar is one of a small group of cats that live in Central and South America. You probably know that the tiger has stripes, the cheetah has round spots and jaguars and leopards have groups of spots called rosettes. Some big cats, especially tigers and jaguars like water and can swim. The other cats avoid going into water and can't swim. Did you know that not all big cats can roar? Leopards and jaguars can roar but the lion has the best and loudest sound. The other big cats cannot roar.

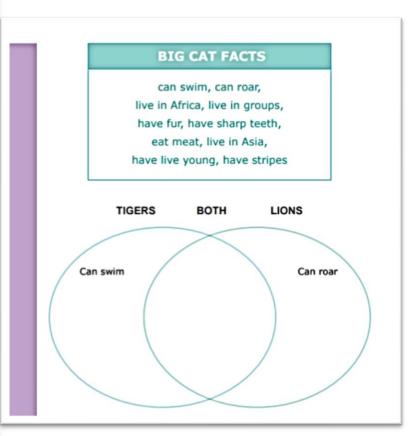
Now fill in the tickchart.

#### Tickchart.

 $\sqrt{=}$  yes x = no

Type of cat	live in Africa	have fur on their bodies	have stripes	have spots or rosettes	usually live and hunt in groups	like water and can swim	can roar
lions							
tigers							
jaguars							
cheetahs							

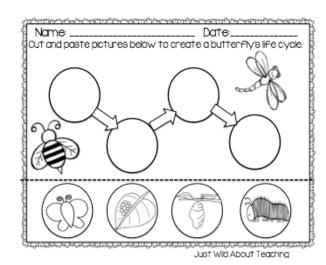
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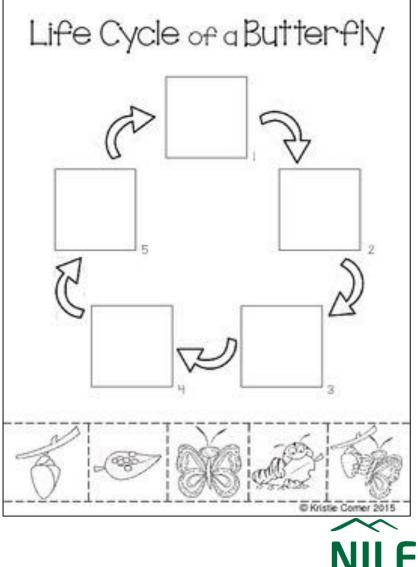
# THE VERY HUNGRY CATERPILLAR by Eric Carle

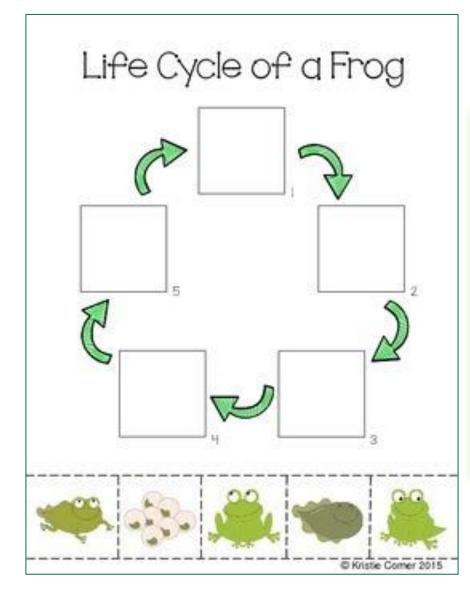


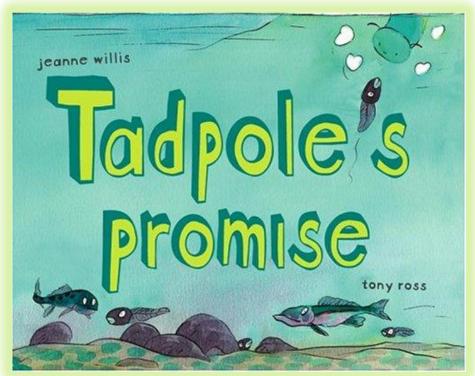




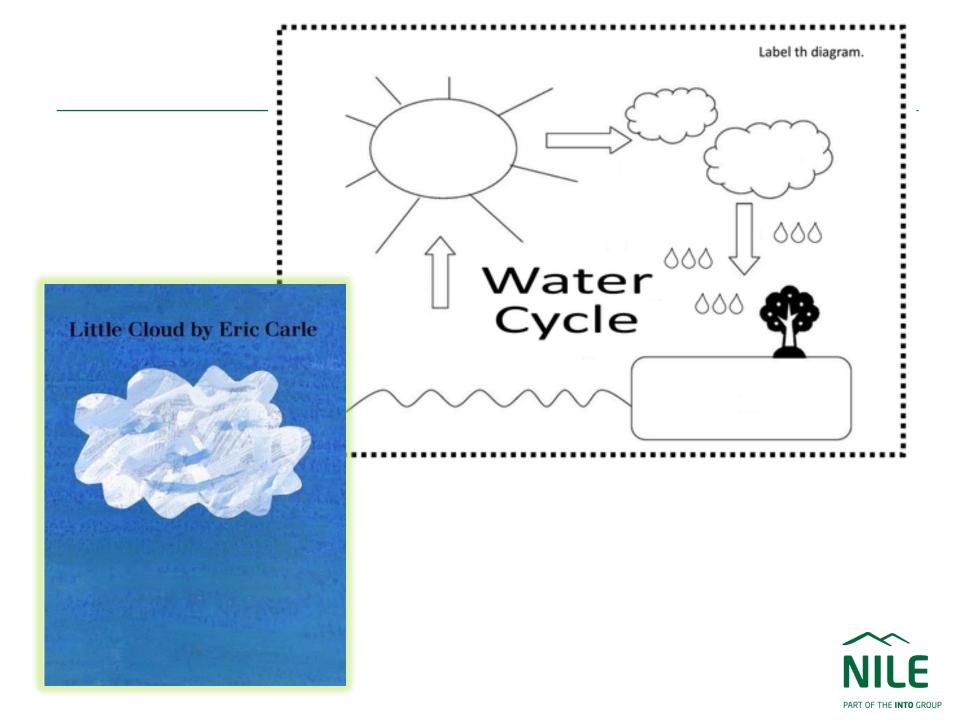
## EXAMPLES OF CLIL TOPICS The cycle of life (Graphs)











# **Intercultural awareness**

## **Learning Objectives**

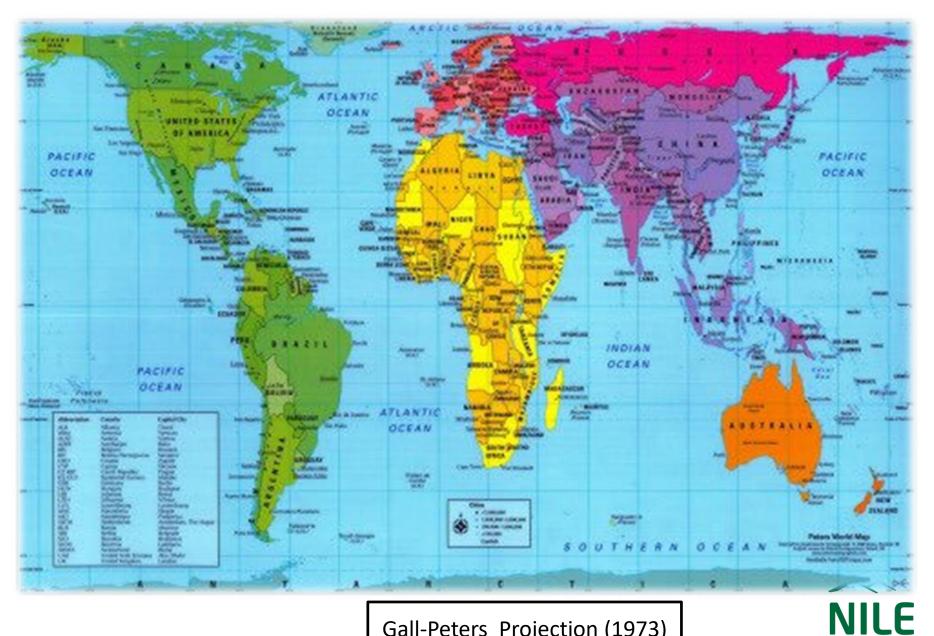
- develop visual literacy (aims, purpose, audience)
- explore multiplicity of perspectives & worldviews
- reflect upon cultural practices
- Develop critical thinking skills
- develop intercultural awareness





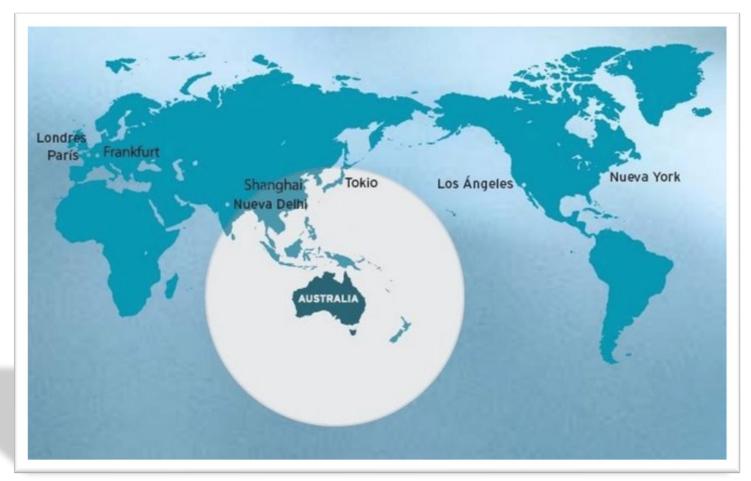


Mercator Projection (16th Century)



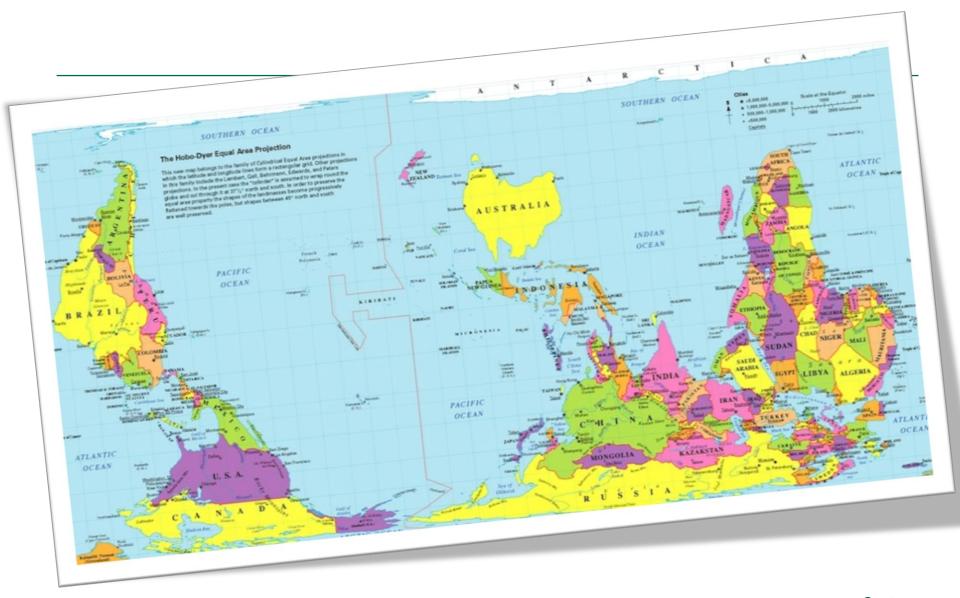
Gall-Peters Projection (1973)







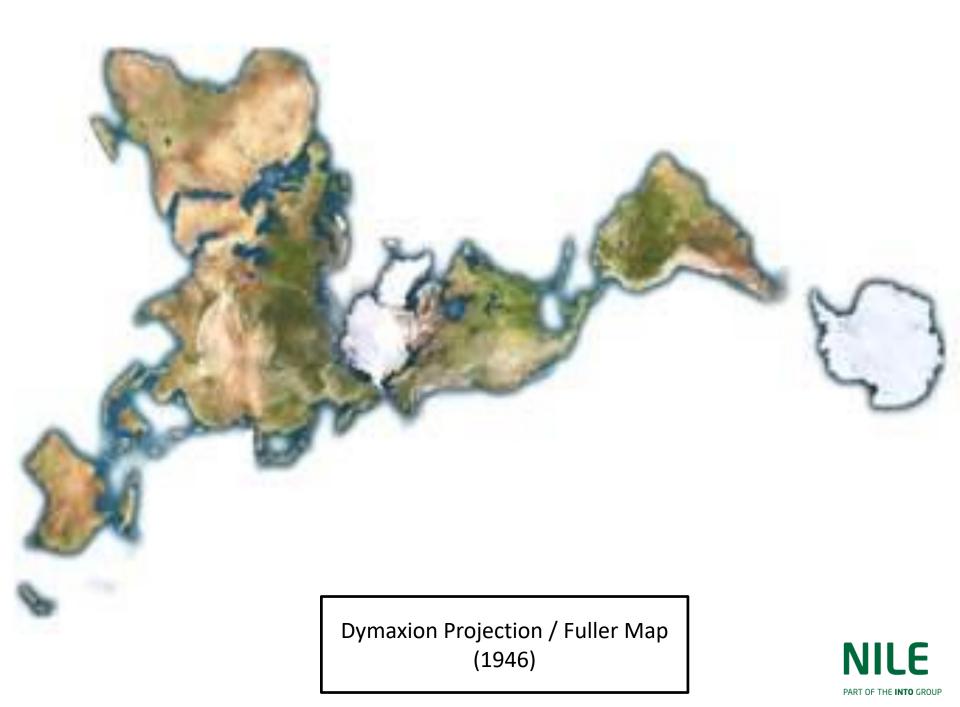
Map of Australia

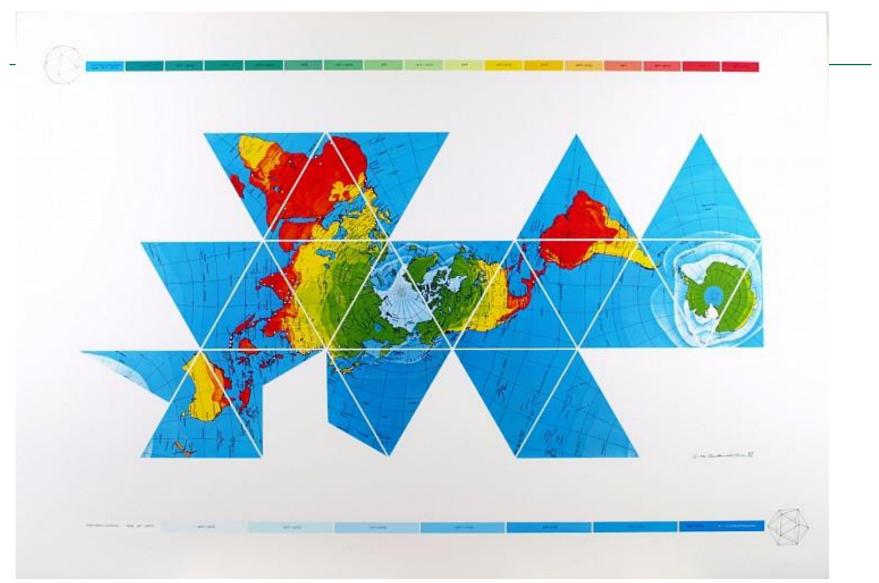








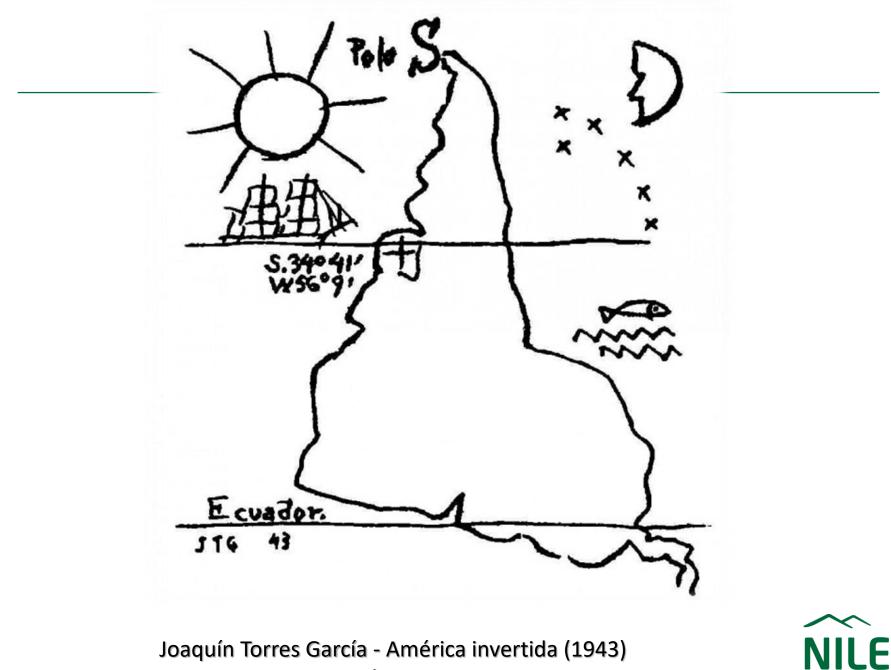






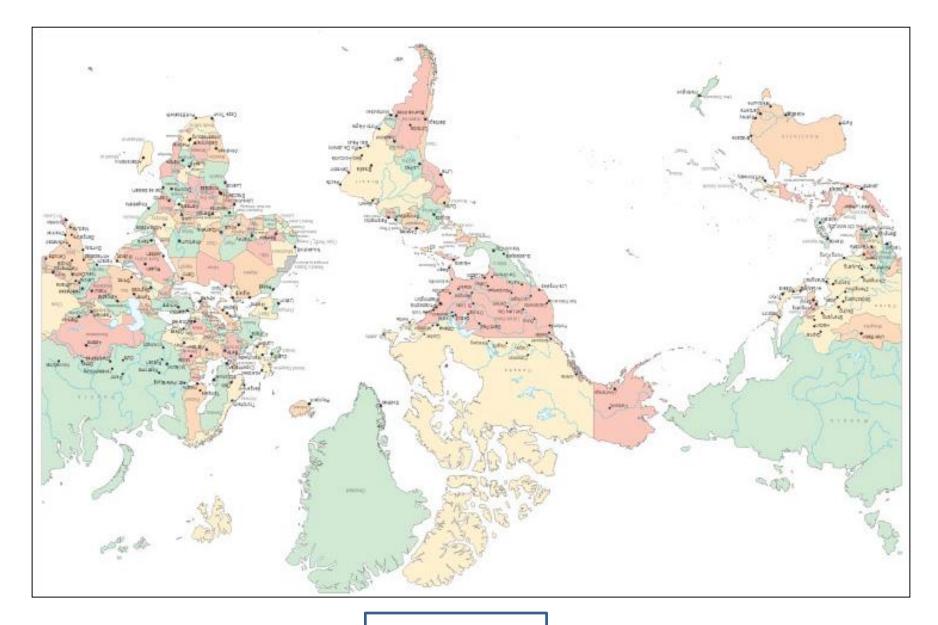
## **The United Nations Logo**





Montevideo - Uruguay

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My Own Map!



A map of the world on a wall at the library of a secondary school in Buenos Aires, Argentina

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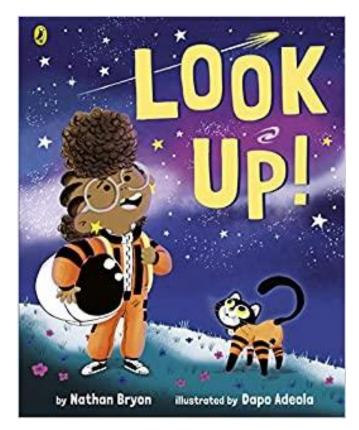
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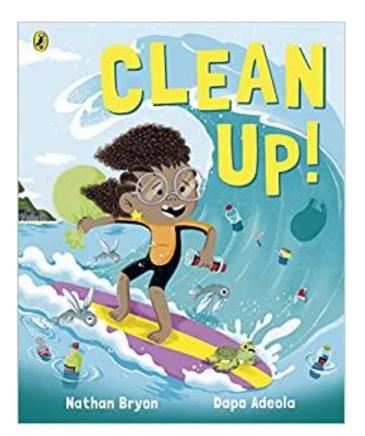
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## **Project – based Initiatives**









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- Ellis, G., Gruenbaum, T, Mourão, S. & Sadowska, A. Picturebooks in European Primary English Language Teaching. <u>https://pepelt21.com/</u>
- Marsh, D. & Mahisto, P. Eds. (2009) *CLIL Practice: Perspectives from the Field*. CCN, University of Jyväskylä.

https://www.stem.org.uk

https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collection/364921/hand as-surprise-needs-living-things-diet-animals

