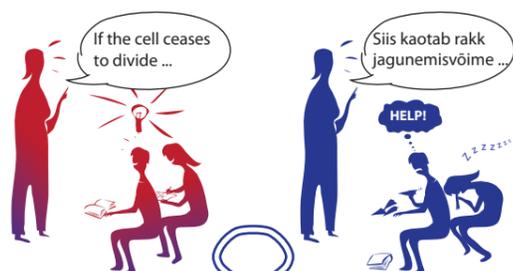


# CLIL ESSENTIALS

## Quality, ethical CLIL is:

- ✓ **not** simply a matter of changing the language of instruction
- ✓ **not** just for high achievers
- ✓ **not** elitist
- ✓ **not** a means for suppressing the L1.



## MANAGING THE AFFECTIVE SIDE



### CREATING A SECURE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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

## MAKING INTENDED LEARNING EXPLICIT & 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

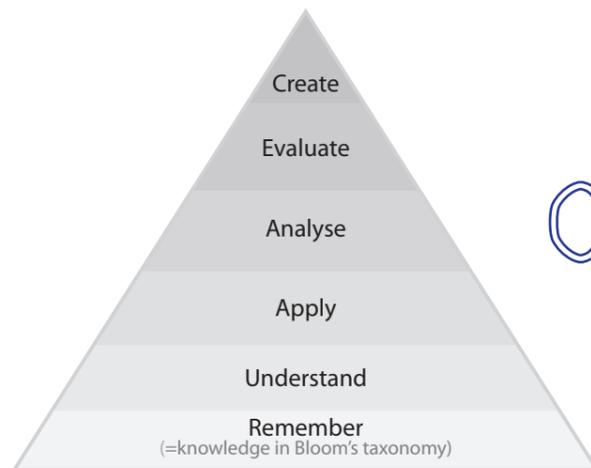
to move as slowly as fingernails grow  
Shield volcanoes resemble a Roman soldier's shield lying on the ground.

'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

### FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING



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

### FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY

- ✓ giving students choices to make
- ✓ teaching learning skills
- ✓ negotiating decisions about the learning process with students

**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.\*

### TAKING TIME FOR MAKING LEARNING MEANINGFUL

- ✓ not just concentrating on understanding
- ✓ fostering relational links (e.g., drawing out and linking key concepts)
- ✓ connecting with students' interests

### 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 AND THEIR CULTURE(S)

e.g., email projects, student exchanges, Internet forums, partner schools, e-pals, analysing how two cultures view one historical or cultural event, ...

### 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; building on students' existing skills, knowledge and understandings; 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