





Strategie di successo CLIL per la scuola primaria



# A bit of me...https://biteable.com/watch/slideshow-1-1557829/



# Content of the seminar

The HOW of CLIL at Primary School



Some strategies to scaffold reading and content discovery



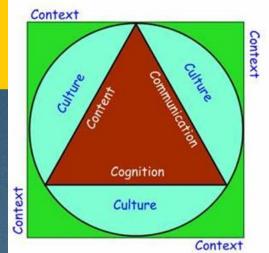
# What is CLIL?

Il CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) è un approccio che racchiude al suo interno varie situazioni di apprendimento integrato in cui la lingua inglese è usata come "veicolo" per imparare contenuti disciplinari (es. scienze, geografia, matematica, educazione motoria o musica).

Si usa la lingua straniera per "fare" (formulare ipotesi, sperimentare, giocare, osservare, classificare, confrontare, ecc.) e si imparano strategie per imparare.



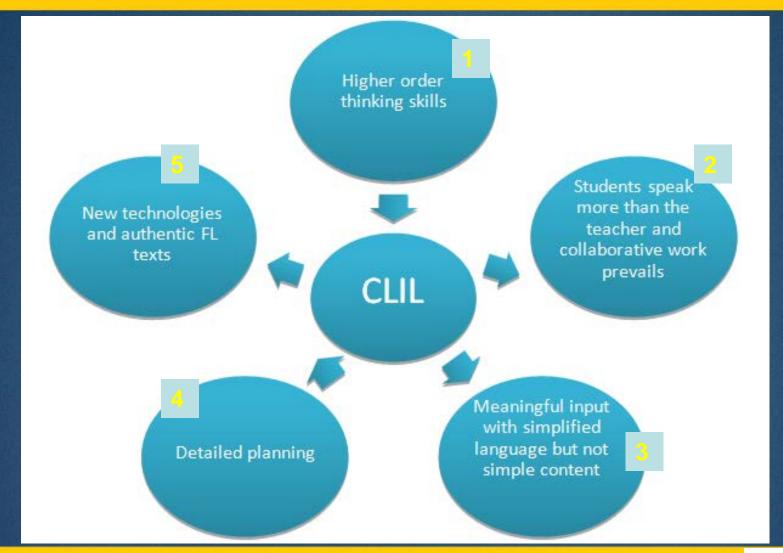
# 4Cs..



- Content: contenuti disciplinari
- Communication: la lingua straniera è un veicolo per imparare i contenuti disciplinari e attraverso i contenuti si impara la lingua straniera. I tasks devono creare il «bisogno» di comunicare
- **Cognition:** il CLIL è volto a sviluppare tutte le abilità cognitive, dalle più semplici (es. conoscere, comprendere, applicare) alle più complesse (es. analizzare, formulare ipotesi, fare previsioni, sintetizzare, valutare)
- Culture: esposizione a prospettive diverse e condivise per migliorare la consapevolezza di culture differenti
- •?????



# Successful CLIL: How of LEARNING







## **Higher order thinking skills**

#### Lower Order Thinking Skills

- Remembering information
- Ordering information
- Giving definitions
- Checking understanding
- Reviewing learning

Higher Order Thinking Skills

- Using reasoning skills
- · Enquiring and discussing
- Creative thinking
- Self and peer assessment
- Hypothesizing

Listen and do activities... Who, What, When, How...?

from DO

Why, Why not..?
How could we do...?
What if...?

...to MAKE



# **Example from the project: eCLIL4You**

Cognitive processes	Science: Animals	Cognitive processes	Science: Animals	
from LOTS		to HOTS		
remembering	How many animals do you remember that live in the partner countries?	analysing	Choose two animals. How are they different? Why?	
understanding	Compare two animals from two countries	evaluating	Read your partner's description of an animal. Can you guess it? Which words helped you?	
applying	Say one fact about an animal that lives in the South of Europe and one that lives in the North of Europe	creative thinking	Prepare comic strips in pairs or in group for an animal cartoon Watch the video:  http://vimeo.com/63466491	





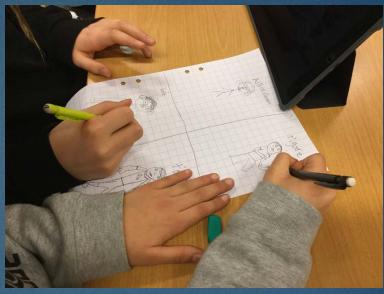
## **Authentic communication/group work**

- focus on meaning
- cooperative work
- task based learning
- problem solving

Ex. Mistery skype...chat



making games
preparing lessons for the partners



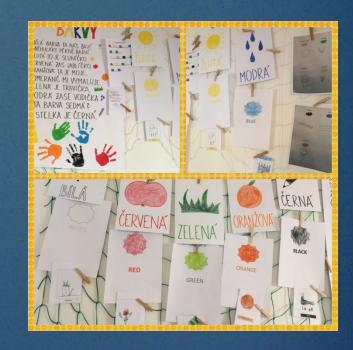


# Language

- Simplify the language but not the content
- All languages are integrated and valuable
- Cognition requires the use of L1 for young learners



Provide scaffolding





# Two different types of language (Jim Cummins)

### **BICS**

Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills

- Skills required for social, conversational situations (everyday language)
- Tasks are often less cognitively demanding (greetings, repeating dialogues, matching pictures with words...)

### CALP

Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

 Language of the subject (subjectspecific vocabulary)

 It is often abstract, formal, cognitively demanding (making hypotheses, predicting, describing an experiment...)



### Communication

of learning

It's the language learners need to access concepts related to the content

Key vocabulary/chunks Language of describing, explaining, hypothesizing.. Simple present etc. Language for learning

It's the language learners need to carry out the activities effectively

Answering and asking questions
Understanding instructions
How to describe (animals/habitats)
Reading for specific information
Language for group work

Language through Learning

It's the new language that emerges during the task

Using feedback
Dictionary/web surfing skills
Record, predict and learn new
words which arise from
activities

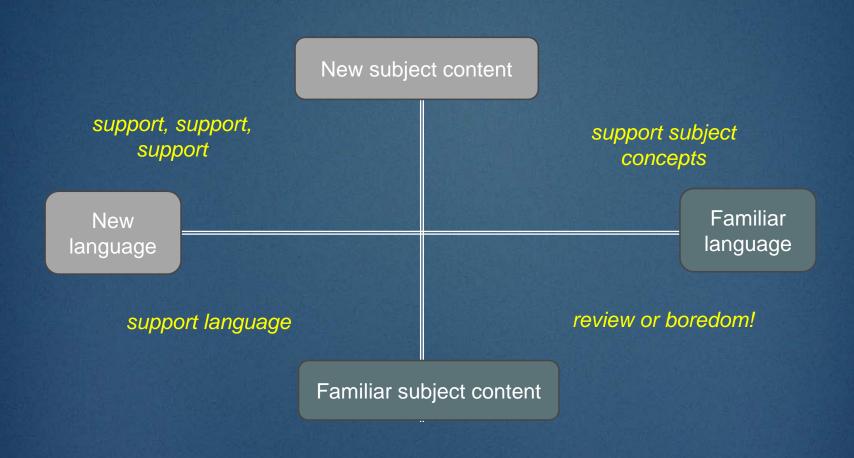


# Simplify the language but not the content! Break down tasks into small steps





### PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR LANGUAGE AND CONTENT





# Language frame: Which part of a plant are you eating?

When I eat

Some peas
Some grapes
some peanuts
a lettuce
a plum
a potato
a cabbage

Tim eating
the leaves .

I'm eating
the fruit.
the root.
the seeds.



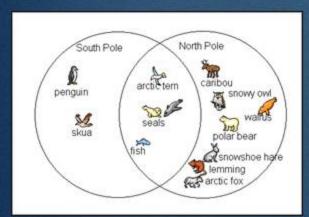
# Language frame: Describing a work of Art



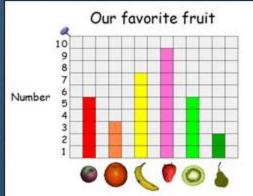


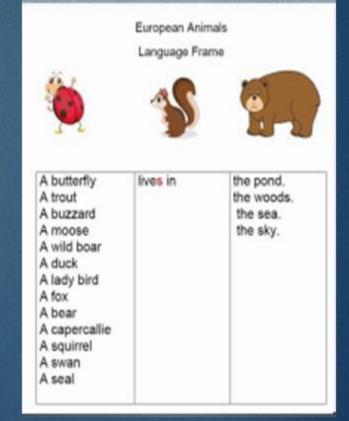
# Use pictures/Visual/organizers/glossaries



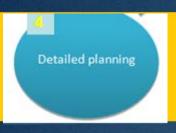












# **CLIL planning/PBL**

- A. Tuning in
- B. Finding out
- C. Sorting out
- D. Reflection

Start from the students!!!



# A.Tuning in: strategies to activate prior knowledge «driving question/input»

Give a title, ask for 5 ideas

**DIGITAL CITINZESHIP** 



# Give a picture, guess the content





### Give some words and guess the topic

hot cold
Gas helium
near



far

# **Predicting**

# **Mistery boxes**



# K-W-L chart

# Europe

K	W	State of the state
What I know	What I want to know	What I learnt



# Don't forget to start from the students!

T Chart

FACE TO FACE COMMUNICATION

ONLINE COMMUNICATION

ORAL MESSAGE

WRITTEN MESSAGE

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS,

**EMOTICONS** 

GESTURES

SYNCHRONOUS

ASYNCHRONOUS

VOICE INTONATION

PUNCTUATION, SYMBOLS

CLEAR MESSAGE

POSSIBLE MISUNDERSTANDINGS

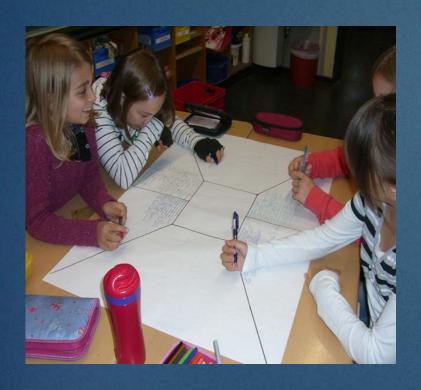
I KNOW WHO I'M TALKING TO

I'M NOT SURE WHO IS AT THE OTHER END



### «What does the word «TREE» make you think of?»

### **Placemat**







## **B. FINDING OUT**

discovering the content through the right materials

## Need to scaffold reading

### Successful readers:

- read in phrases
- guess from the context
- differentiate between essential and non-essential lexis
- know the grammatical category of an unknown word
- read in chunks



### TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Children work in groups of three or four. They need a red, green and orange/yellow felt tip

- A Underline in green everything you understand
- B Compare in your group
- C Underline in yellow everything you can guess
- D Compare in your group
- E Underline in red everything you don't understand
- F Check with your group

The sun is our nearest star. It is not solid but made of

burning gas. The sun spins around and takes about

four weeks to revolve once. Perwinning irth is one of eight

planets which we know orbit the sun and make up our Solar

System. They are called Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter,

Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

The sun is about 93 million miles away from Earth and gives

us light and heat. The planets further from the sun are

thought to be too cool to sustain life while ones closer to the

sun are t<mark>oo hot.</mark>

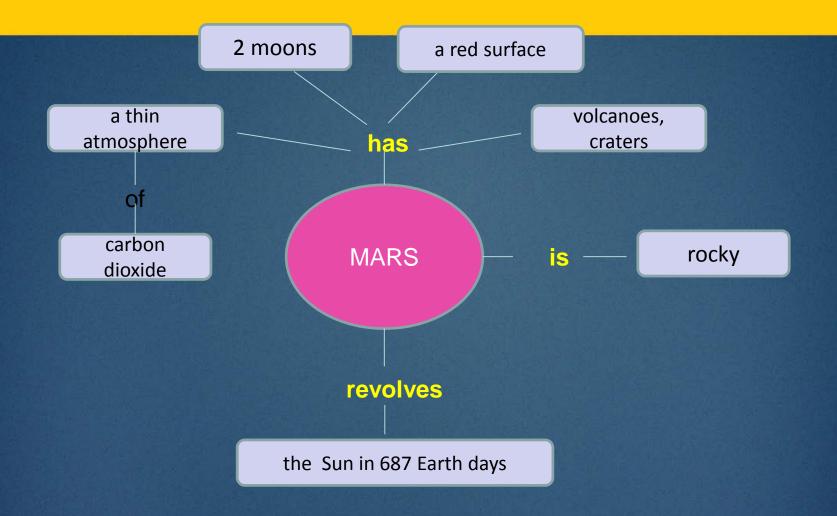


# Scanning - parole chiave

### Mars Mars is often known as the 'Red Planet' because of it's red rocky surface. 83 Mars' surface is rocky and is covered with volcanoes, craters, canyons, 57 mountains and red dust. 27 It has 2 small moons called Phobos and 27 27 Deimos. It takes 687 Earth days to revolve around the Sun. Mars has a very thin atmosphere of mainly carbon dioxide. Severe dust storms can cover the whole planet for months at a time.

(silvanarampone@libero.it)







#### ANTICPATING READING GUIDE

Make your predictions; work in group to find out the information; correct the wrong sentences

Before the game game			CHRISTMAS IN EUROPE	
Τ	F	Т	F	People in Poland eat "pierogi" and a special wafer at Christmas Eve
T	F	т	F	In Iceland there are 13 Jolasveinar (Fathers Christmas)
ī	F	Т	F	Portugal was the home of the first Christmas Tree
Τ	F	T	F	The first crib was created by St. Francis of Assisi in 1223 in Italy
ī	F	т	F	Father Christmas leaves the presents in shoes in Latvia
I	F	Т	F	In Sweden the most important day is St. Lucia on December 13th.
Τ	F	T	F	In England, Tio de Nadal or Caga Tio gives presents to children
T	F	T	F	In Catalonia, the dinner table is decorated with « crackers »
I	F	Т	F	At Christmas Eve, in Estonia families used to cover the floors with straw
Τ	F	T	F	St Nicholas was born in Romania
ī	F	т	F	Carolis are an important part of the Christmas traditions in Turkey

#### POLAND

At the Christmas Eve supper, a traditional meal consists of 12 dishes with no meat (like pierogi,...). Before dinner people break and share a special wafer " oplatek", offering good wishes for the year ahead.



Oplatek

#### ICELAND

The 13 Icelandic Jólasveinar live in the mountains and start to arrive in town, one a day, thirteen days before Christmas Eve. They leave little presents for good children who put their shoes on the windowsill at night. If the children have been naughty, they leave a potato.



Jólasveinar



Laufabrauð

Laufabrauð is a typical Christmas bread.

#### ITALY

Many Italian families have a Nativity crib in their homes. They traditionally make it on 8\* December The first crib was created by St. Francis of Assisi in 1223. Naples is famous all over the world for its artists who create artistic statues for the crib.



Cril

#### LATVIA

Latvia is the home of the first Christmas Tree! The first documented use of a evergreen tree at Christmas and New Year celebrations is in town square of Riga, the capital of Latvia, in the year 1510.



Christmas Tree

#### PORTUGAL

Father Christmas brings presents to children on Christmas Eve. He leaves the presents under the Christmas tree or in shoes by the fireplace.



Shoes

#### SWEDEN

One of the biggest Swedish celebrations is St. Lucia's Day on December 13th

St. Lucia's Day is celebrated by a girl dressing in a white dress and a crown of candles on her head.

In homes often the eldest girl plays St Lucia for her family, bringing them 'Lussekatts' - buns - for breakfast.



St. Lucia

# Making hypothesis

How would you complete these sentences?

Hedgehogs are

They have got

They have got

They can

They can roll

They eat

They sleep

A mother has got

Cars can

Part 1	Part 2		
Hedgehogs are	small animals.		
They have got	four short legs.		
They have got	spines on their body.		
They can	run fast.		
They can roll	into a ball.		
They eat	snails, worms, snakes, eggs and fruit.		
They sleep	in winter.		
A mother has got	3-6 babies.		
Cars can	kill hedgehogs.		





#### MATCH THE WORDS WITH THE CORRECT DEFINITION

JUPITER

URANUS

MARS

EARTH

NEPTUNE

MERCURY

**VENUS** 

SATURN

is the smallest planet in the solar system. It has a rocky surface with craters on it. Temperatures are boiling hot in the sun and freezing cold in the shade. It is the fastest planet to go around the sun.

is the hottest planet in the solar system. its thick atmosphere of carbon dioxide helps it to trap the heat and stay warmer than its neighbour.

It is the second-brightest object in the night sky after the moon.

Is not too hot, and not too cold, it is the only planet to have living thing.

also known as the 'red planet,' it is cold and rocky, with a thin atmosphere made of carbon dioxide and oxygen. There is water ice on it.

is the largest planet and is something called a 'gas glant.' It is called this because it is really big and made mostly of gasses. People cannot land on it because it is made of gas and covered by terrible storms.

is famous for its beautiful rings made from many, many small ice particle, as well as rocks and dust. It is the farthest planet that can be seen from earth without the help of a telescope.

is another gas giant. It is tilted so much that it actually spins sideways! It has rings around it, and it is covered in blue clouds made of methane.

is another gas giant, and it has methane in its atmosphere so it also looks blue. Because it is so far out in space, it takes it a very, very long time to go around the sun.

# **Experimenting**

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

PUT THE SOIL IN THE CUP



MAKE A HOLE IN THE SOIL



PUT SOME SEEDS IN THE HOLE

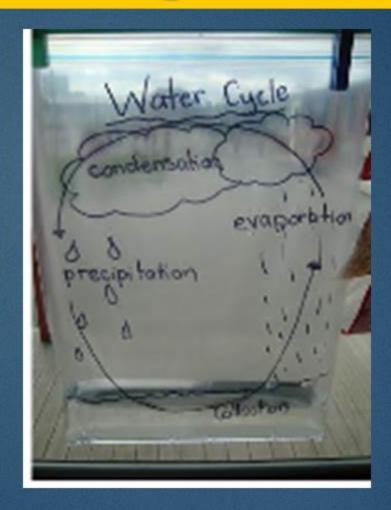


COVER THE SEEDS WITH SOME SOIL



WATER THE SEEDS







## C. SORTING OUT

Organizing and applying knowledge (good way to assess learning)

#### **PANTHEON'S CAKE**





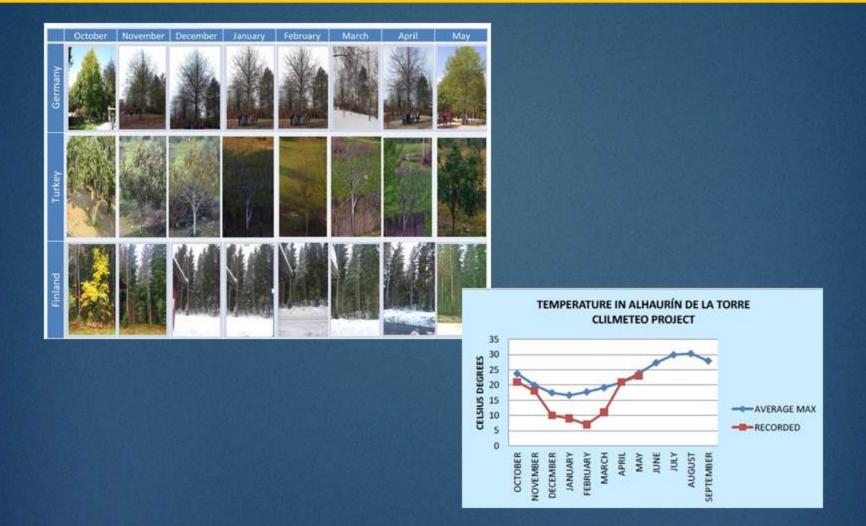




Making content visible



# **Comparing and presenting data**

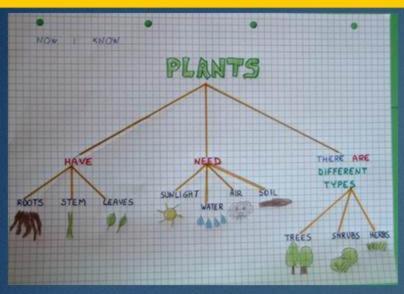


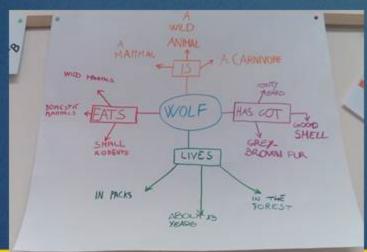


# **Group presentations**



#### Concept maps/ lap books



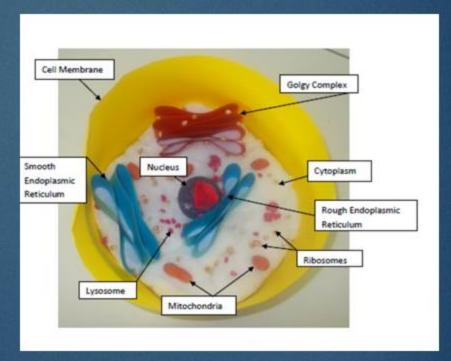






#### 3D models







#### **Preparing lessons for others**

- Video lessons : <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O4KqDu-fsNY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O4KqDu-fsNY</a>
- Quizzes (kahoot/quizizz/gocnqr/edpuzzle/spiral...)
- Crosswords, fill in the gaps, matching pairs, half sentences...
- Talking pictures and cartoons/presentations (Blabberize.com/photospeak/powtoon/biteable):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0EzkOornWRQ



#### Creating riddles /poems/songs



The name in my language is: paradicsom

You can eat it: raw or cooked or even grilled

It is red but it's not a strawberry

It has many seeds but it's not a kiwi fruit

It is juicy but it's not a peach
It is round but it's not an apple
What is it?



# Drama

	DRA	AMA	
My name is Pluto.	I am nearest to the Sun.	My name is Jupiter.	My name is Saturn.
I am covered with cloud of gas.	There is a lot of water on me.	My name is Uranus.	My name is Neptune.
I am covered with red sand.	I am the biggest planet.	I am smaller than the Earth.	I am bigger than the Earth
I have rings of dust around me.	I have rings of dust around me.	I have one moon,	I have a lot of moons.



# ebooks/Digital products



PUPILS GIVE VOICES TO THEIR ILLUSTRATIONS.





### Thinglink - Qr codes





Cooperative ebook

https://www.epubeditor.it/ebook/?static=29634





HELLO, I'M A LEAF.

I'M GREEN AND SMALL.

I TAKE IN SUNLIGHT TO MAKE FOOD FOR THE PLANT.

HELLO, I'M A STEM.

I'M LIGHT GREEN AND SMALL.

I TRANSPORT NUTRIENTS AND WATER FROM THE ROOTS TO THE LEAVES.

Page





Making masks for drama



Earthquake safety rules



### **Creating games**

#### HERBIVORE, CARNIVORE, OMNIVORE

Who is the odd one in each group? Why?

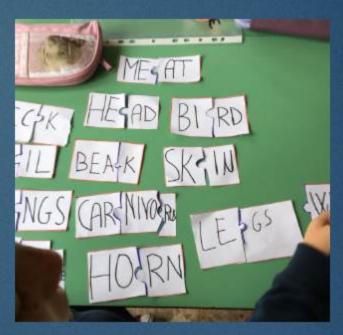
?	?	?	?	WHY?
		3	50	it's the
	(bad)	PATOL		It's the
	Y S		H	it's thebecause it isn't att's a



### Treasure hunts...

# **Word games**











## Reflection





## Self-assessment

1	Making the Qrs was
	easy
	[ fun
	challenging because I didn't know the tool
	challenging to practice my English
	Recording the video was
	easy
	_ fun
	challenging because I am shy
	challenging because I had to speak in English
	challenging because the tool was new







#### C. REFLECTION

What we knew – What we have learnt from the partners

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What we knew – What we have learnt from the partners





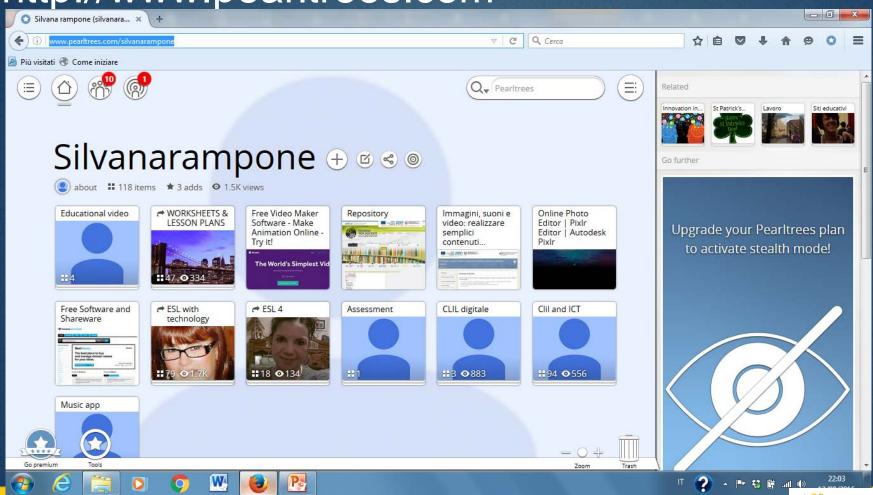


#### Here is a final evaluation form. What have you learnt in this project?

After this project I	know	*				
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I do not know	
more about rules for safer use of Internet.	0	0	0	0	0	
how to use computer or tablet in healthier way.	0	0	0	0	0	
how to buy things online better than before this project.	0	0	0	0	0	
some information about copyright.	0	0	0	0	0	
some rules from digital netiquette.	0	0	0	0	0	
what to do when I meet internet trolls.	0	0	0	0	0	
how to use a computer or a phone or a tablet for better communication with friends from foreign	0	0	0	0	0	

#### 5. Digital Tools

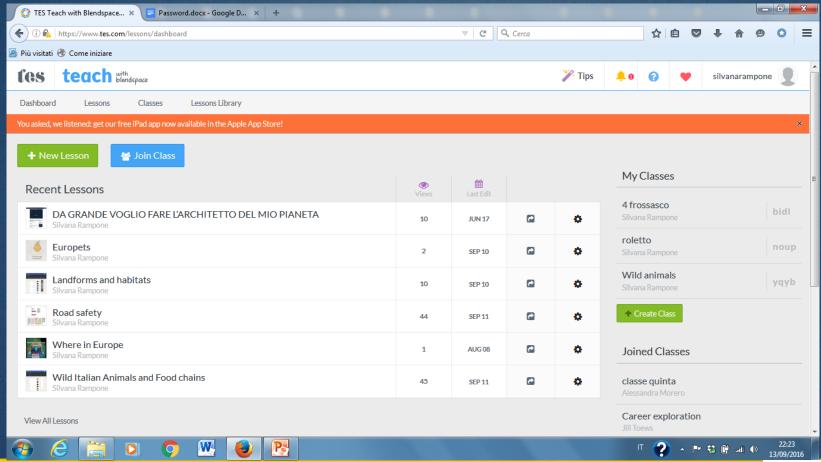
http://www.pearltrees.com



eTwinning

### **BLENDSPACE**

https://www.tes.com/lessons





## **Qr** codes

http://goqr.me

• i-nigma





# **AURASMA - Genially**







#### Go to menti.com and use the code 556342

