#### **CLIL OR NOT CLIL AT PRIMARY SCHOOL?**



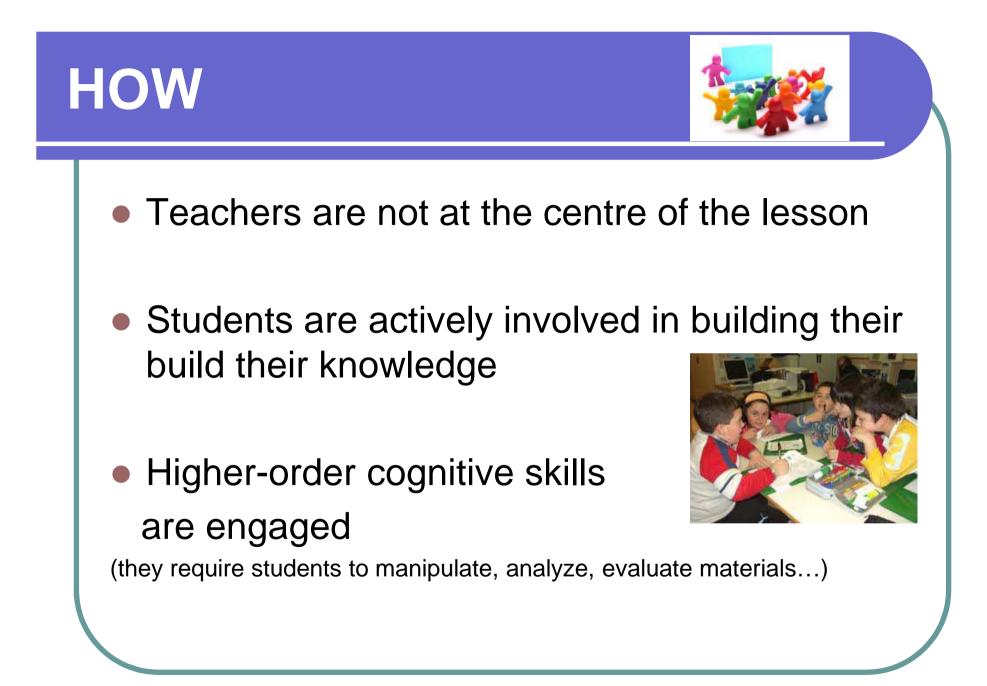
'The future doesn't just happen, it is shaped and modelled by our actions'.

'The best teachers are those who equip students to THINK for themselves'

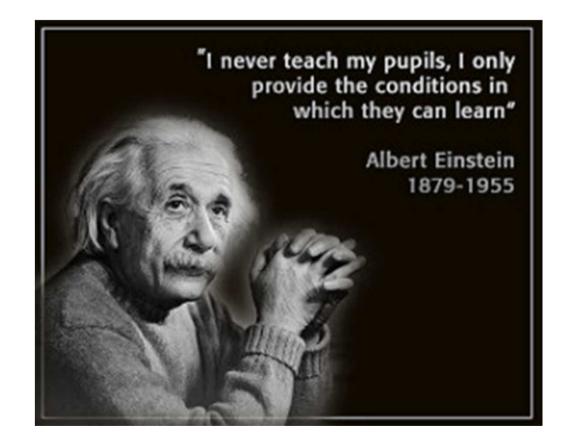
## CLIL at primary school to...

- make learning more student-centred
- create meaningful activities
- use of the language in a range of different ways
- promote student's language and cognitive skills
- rise confindence and self-esteem



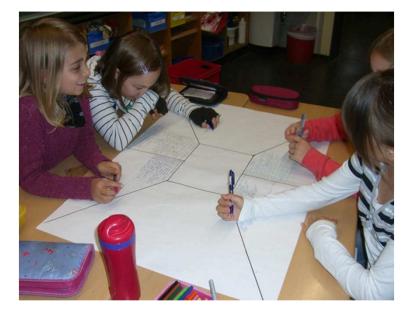


# FOCUS ON PUPILS AND LEARNING rather than teaching!



### **PUPILS BECOME...**

independent learners. They learn from and with their peers, making use of different resources.



## HOW?



## **TASK BASED APPROACH**

Clil activities based on tasks integrated in the curriculum

## What is a task?



- activity where the target language is used by the learner for a communicative purpose in order to achieve an outcome/objective (solve a problem....);
- activity in which the learners' attention is focused on meaning rather than linguistic structures.
- activity should be authentic and as close as possible to the real world and daily life experience of the learners

## Task or exercise?

TASK	EXERCISE
Meaning focused	Form focused
Students are <i>language</i>	Students are learners
users	Interaction for linguistic
Authentic communication	purposes
Real-world process	Artificial context
Fluency	Accuracy
It implies communicative output	It implies a linguistic output
Cognitive+linguistic dimension	Linguistic dimension

## **Pre-task**

#### Introduction to the topic and task

- clarification of aims and content
- activation of prior-knowledge
- **language required by the topic** (new words, functions language frames...)
  - clear instructions
    - any support to work with the task

### Task cycle: focus on the meaning

- Task planning: information gap and information exchange activities –variety of materials
- Doing the task: not all the students have the same information...
- Planning: students have to interact and negotiate in order to use all the information to reach the final agreed output
- Preparing to report (decide the format)
- Presenting the task report

## Post task (focus on form)

#### Language focus – analysis and practice

#### Self-evaluation







Readings

Language Focus

Games



S.Rampone - DD Pinerolo IV Circolo

### Lower order thinking skills

#### LOTS



- Remembering
- Understanding
- Applying

What, which, where, when, who, how many?

## **Higher order thinking skills**

### HOTS



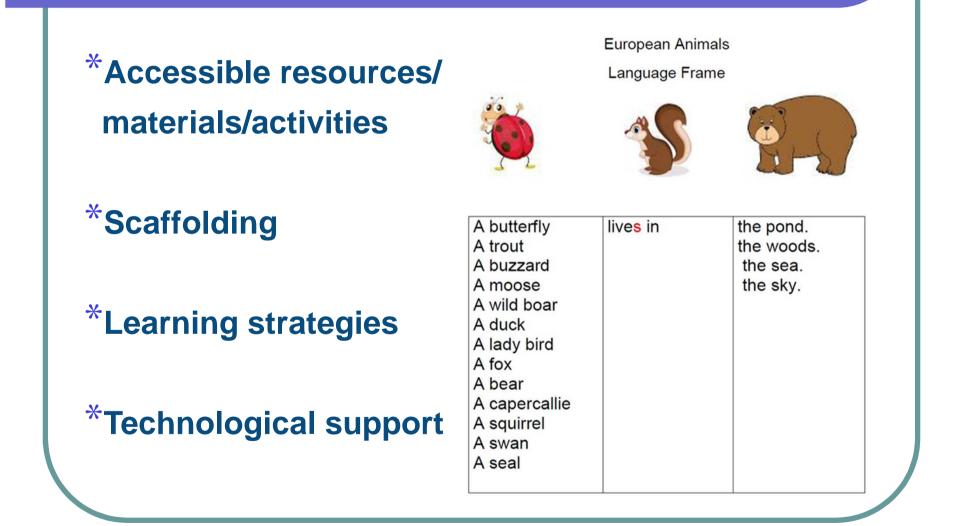
- Analysing
- Evaluating
- Creative thinking

Why, why not How can we make/do better?

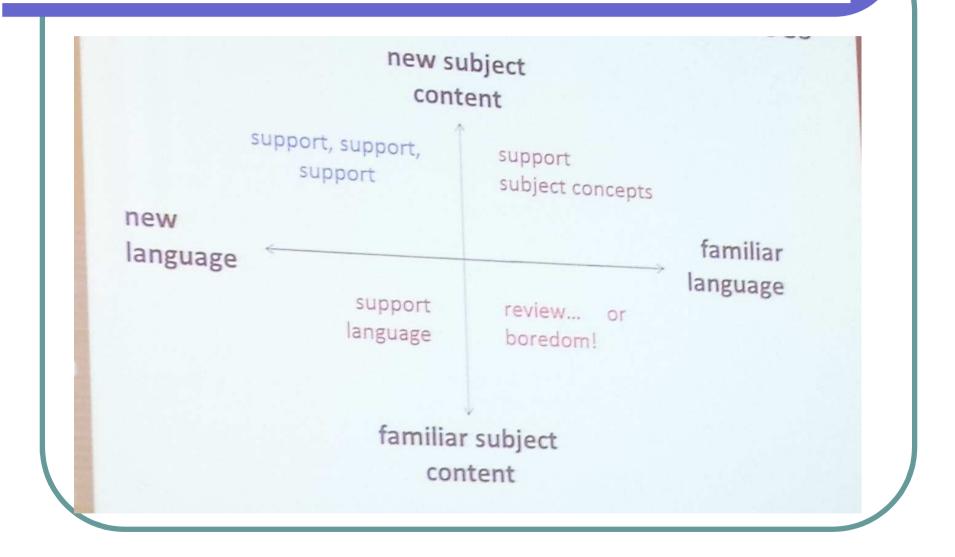
### **Cognitive processing in practice**

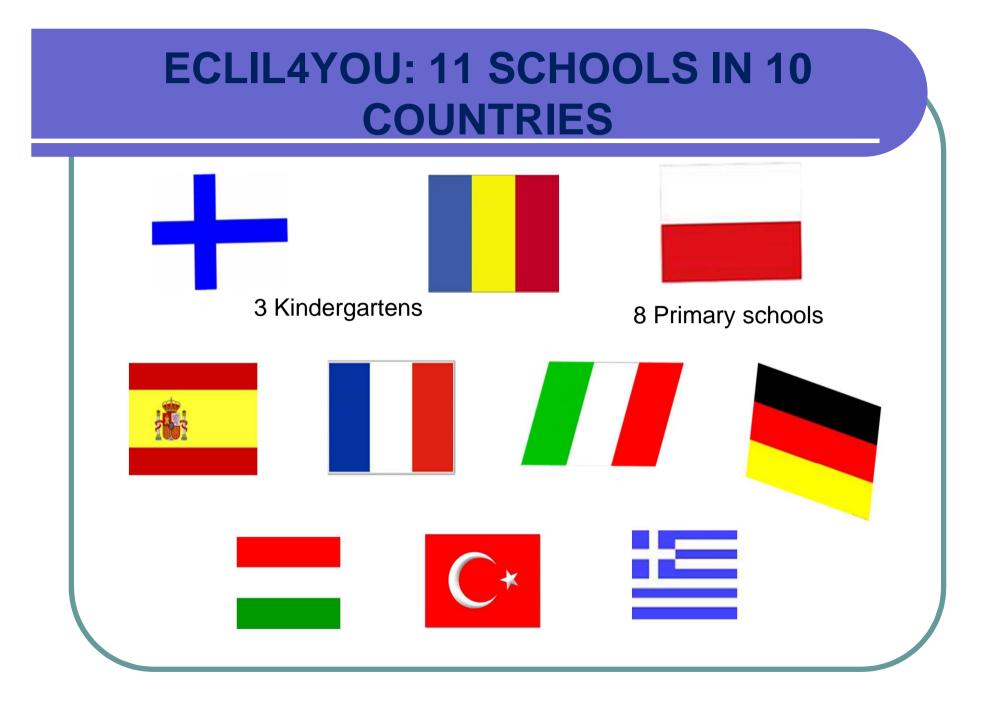
Cognitive processes	Science: Animals	Cognitive processes	Science: Animals
remembering	How many animals do you remember of the partner countries?	analysing	Compare two animals. How are they different? Why?
understanding	Read and make a concept map related to one of the animals	evaluating	Read your partner's 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

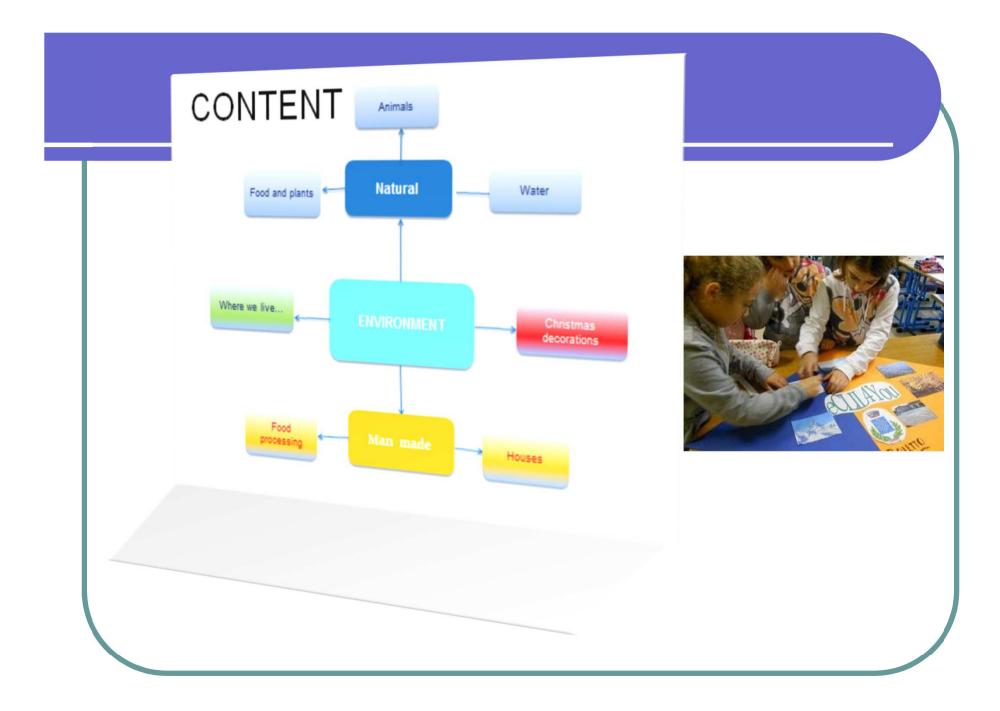
## **TEACHERS PROVIDE....**



## Supporting language and content







#### HOW IN PRACTICE? DISCOVERY LEARNING IN COOPERATIVE GROUPS



## **1. TUNING IN**

Activating prior-knowledge

- Placemat
- What if



#### • Think-pair-share

(finding criteria for grouping animals...)





## Making hypothesis

Hedgehogs are

They have got

They have got

They can

They can roll

They eat

They sleep

A mother has got

Cars can

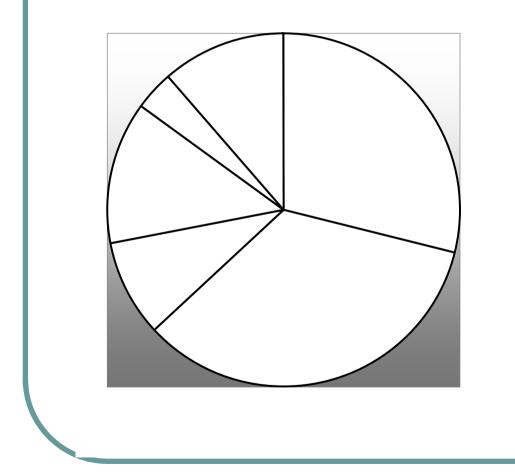
Part 1 Hedgehogs are	small animals.
They have got	four short legs.
They have got	spines on their body.
They can	run fast.
They can roll	into a ball.
They eat	snails, worms, snakes, eggs and fruit.
They sleep	in winter.
A mother has got	3-6 babies.
Cars can	kill hedgehogs.

#### **2. FINDING OUT**

#### **JIGSAW READING**



## Save the water –jigsaw reading

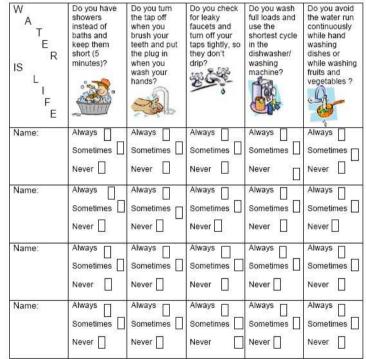


Organising data in a pie chart

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#### Are you a water waster? In some parts of the world people don't have enough water. They have to walk a long time to get it. Italian people use 200 litres of water a day. Ten times the amount of water used by an inhabitant from a rural area in Sub-Saharan Africa

Ask your friends and people in your family these questions. Write their name and put a tick in the right box. Work out the scores: Who is a water waster?



#### Survey: collecting and interpreting data

What's the score?

Add up the points for each person then find out who is the water waster: Always = 2 points

Sometimes = 1 point; Never = 0 points 8-10: Very good! You know the real value of water

5-7: You are a good user of water

1-4: You are the water waster!

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**Observing - experimenting** 

#### **COLLECTING DATA**





#### DISSOLVING

oubstance	I think it will		I think	It dissolved		It didn't dissolve
	Dissolve in	Dissolve in	it won't	in warm	in cold	
	warm water	cold water	dissolve	water	water	
oil						
vinegar						
salt						
sugar						
cocoa						
honey						
flour						
coffee						

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#### **Recording data**

### Info Gap

in pairs





#### **Reading for information**

#### TRUE OR FALSE

#### What do you know about the Italian Wolf?

Read the sentences and put a tick under TRUE if you think they are true or under FALSE if you think are false.



	Before	Before reading		After reading	
	True	False	True	False	
1. The wolf is a mammal					
2. It is a carnivore					
3. It has got yellow eyes					
4. It hunts in the morning					
5. It lives about 8 years					
6. It is a social animal					
7. It has got a strong smell					
8. It can run 65 km per hour					
9. It can weigh 60 kg					

#### The Italian Wolf 'Canis lupus italicus".

Read, check your hypothesis and give a title to the paragraphs: Social life – Body – Diet – Reproduction - Communication - Habitat

Wolves have got yellow eyes and a very good sight. Most wolves weigh about 40 kilograms They have got a strong smell and hearing A wolf can run at a speed of 65 kilometres per hour.





#### ------

Wolves are mammals.

A female wolf can have 2 - 8 pups. They weigh about 0,5 kg.

Wolves can live about 12 years.



#### Listening with key words



- Look
- Find out the meaning
- Choose
- Listen
- Order
- Create



## **3. SORTING OUT**

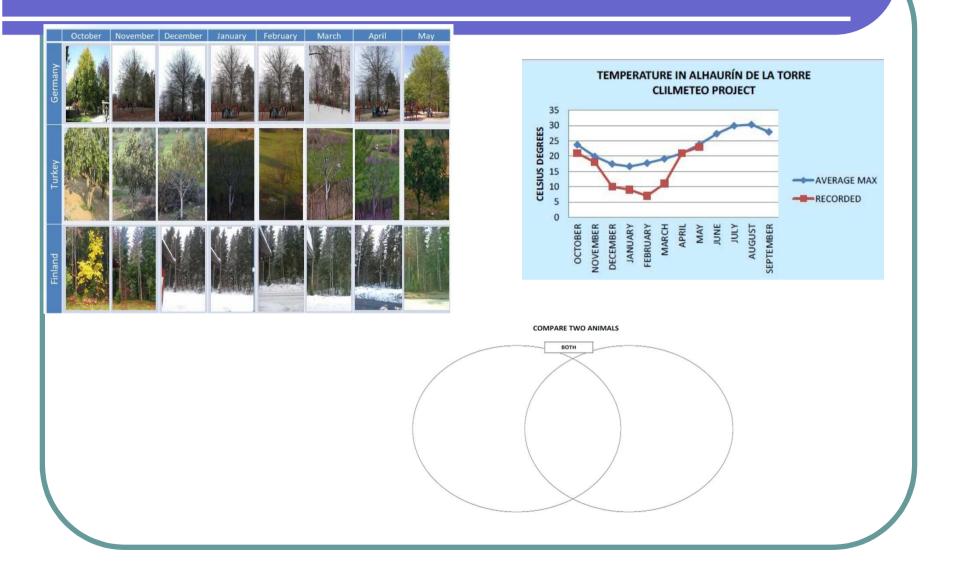
Applying knowledge

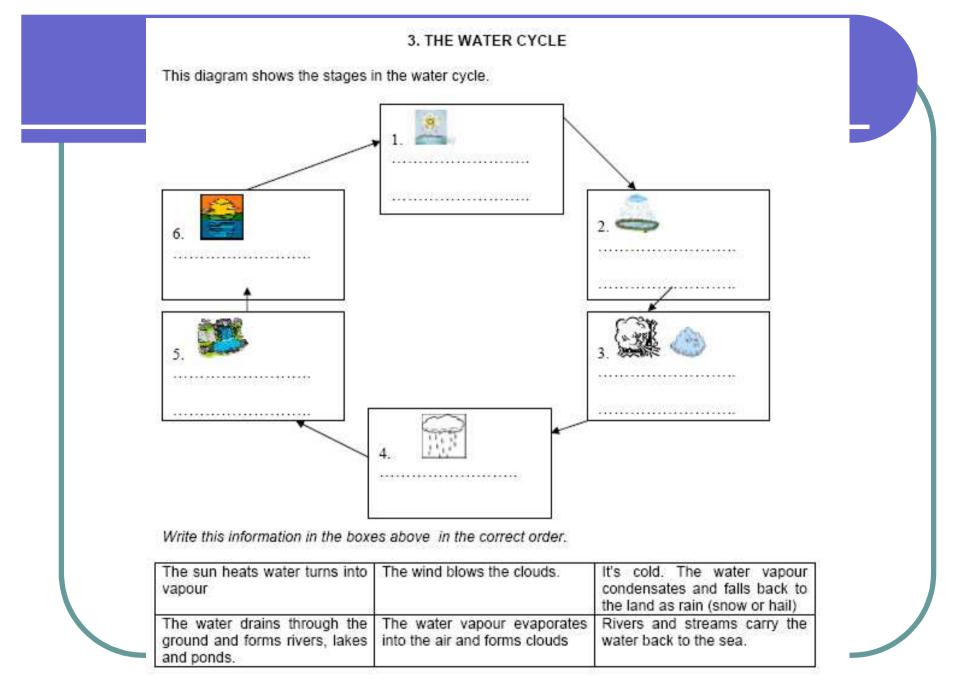
#### **Giving choices**





#### Comparing





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## **Peer teaching**





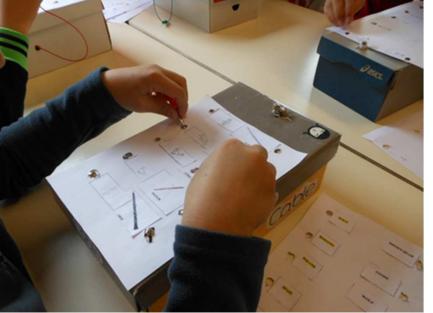
#### Planning and creating final products





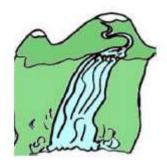
### games



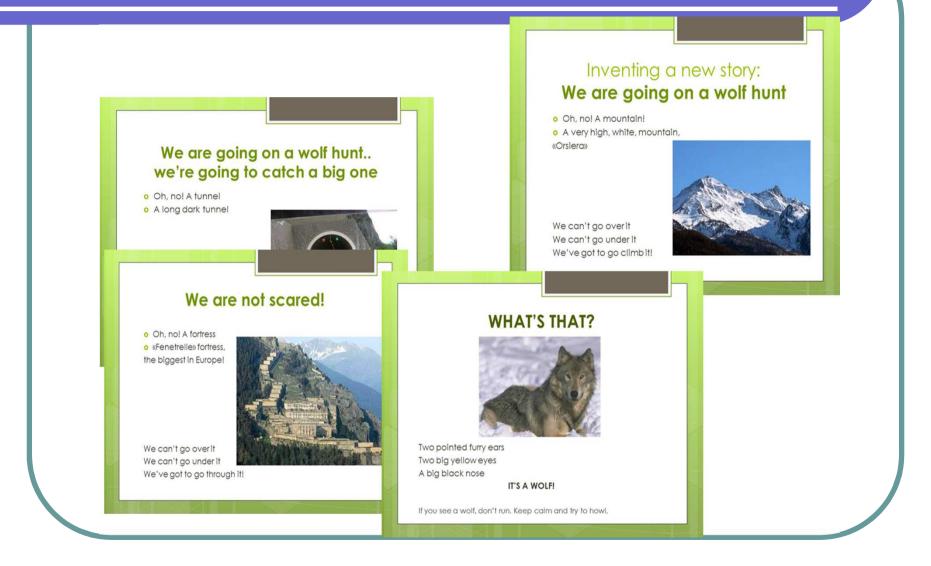


## Drama

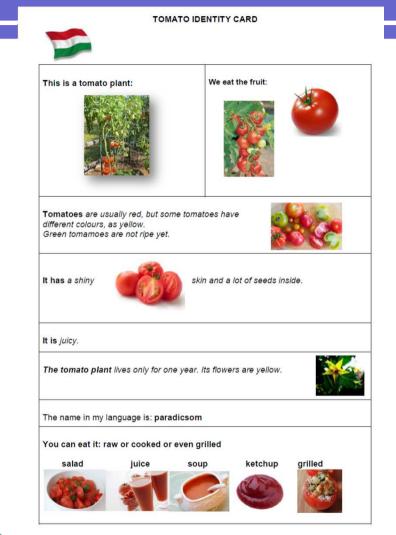
- the sun shines on the water
- the water gets hot
- the water becomes vapour
- the vapour goes up in the sky
- the vapour makes a cold cloud
- the wind blows the cold cloud
- the cold cloud meets a warm cloud
- the vapour becomes water
  - it rains



### ...stories



#### riddles from shared fact-files



It is red but it's not a strawberry

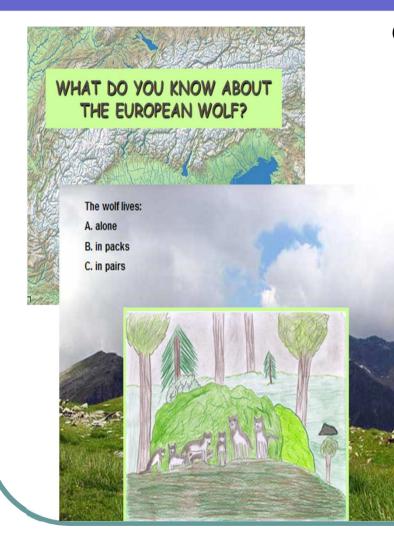
It has many seeds but it's not a kiwi fruit

It is juicy but it's not a peach

It is round but it's not an apple

What is it?

### **4. ASSESSMENT AND REFLECTION**



#### On going assessment

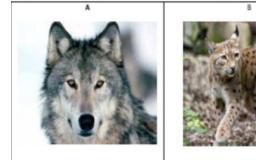


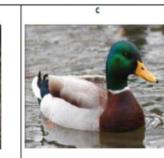
## Pupils' generated quiz for the partners

(www.quizslides.com)

#### Memory created by the pupils

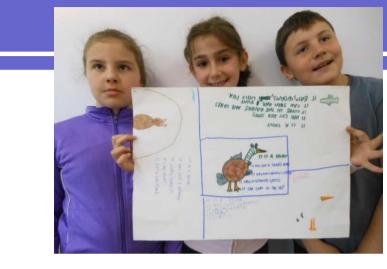
MEMORY GAME

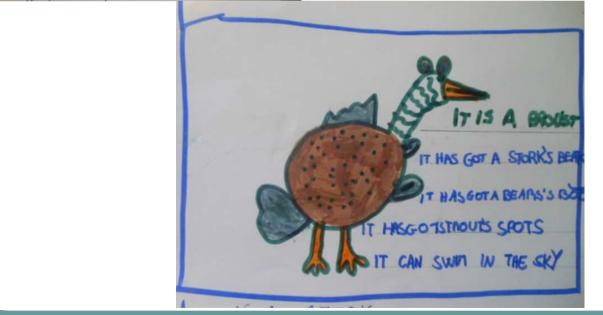


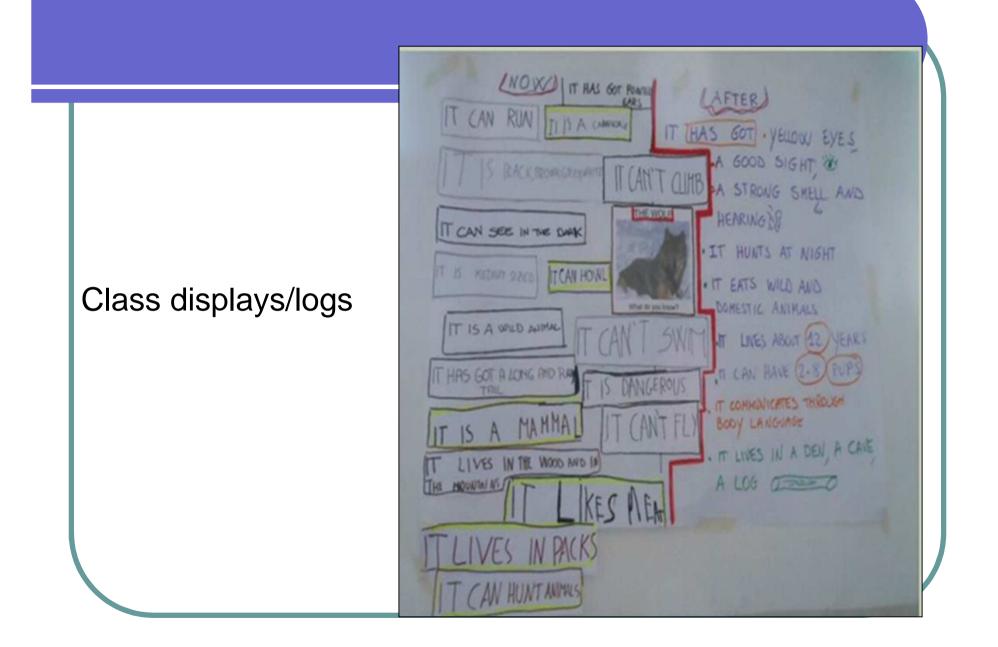


5 S	6	7
I've got spines on my body	I fly to Africa at the end of each summer	I have antlers. I can swim and run long distances

#### **Crazy animals placemat**







#### Self-assessment

#### Portfolios

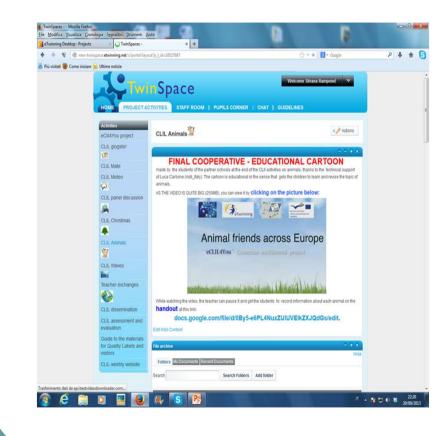
5. EUROPEAN ANIMALS – SELF ASSESSMENT		
Name:	Date:	
I canIO SONO CAPACE DI		
capire ed eseguire istruzioni		
leggere e ricavare informazioni da un testo		
ascoltare e ricavare informazioni da un video/registrazione audio	io	
dire dove vive un animale (paese/habitat)		
descrivere il corpo di un animale		
dire che cosa mangia un animale		
confrontare due animali		
indovinare un animale dalla sua descrizione (orale o scritta)		
scrivere una breve descrizione di un animale		
collaborare alla creazione di un gioco o presentazione al comput	iter	
Cosa mi è piaciuto di più: □ Cosa non mi è piaciuto o mi è sembrato difficile:		
Come ho lavorato: □ Da solo/a □ Con l'aiuto dell'insegnante □ Con l'aiuto d □ Con molto impegno □ Con poco impegno □ Con difficol		
Nel gruppo: Ho partecipato attivamente al lavoro di gruppo. Ho lasciato che fossero i miei compagni a prendere l'iniziati Ho accettato tutte le proposte dei miei compagni senza discu Ho cercato di apportare dei contributi al lavoro con idee e p	utere.	

#### Web 2.0 tools to share - learn and create



Gloster....google docs...jigsaw creator...animoto...animal cartoon

### **eTwinning European platform**

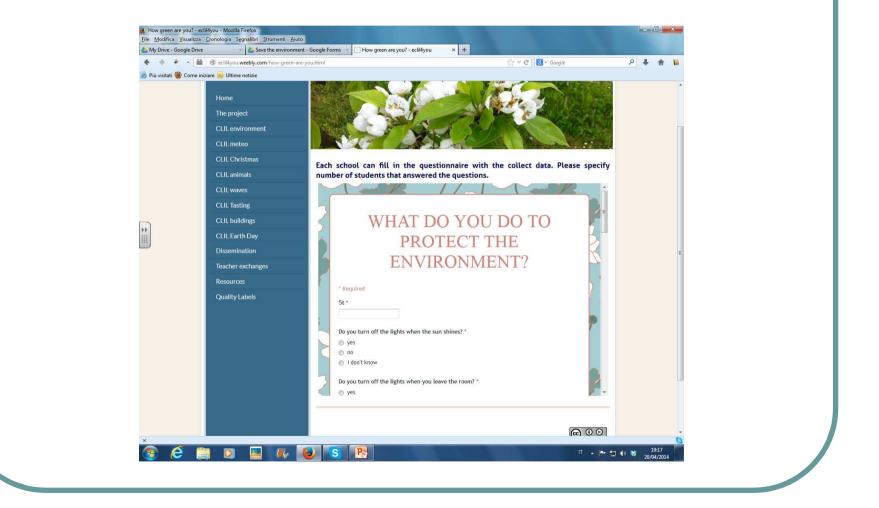


Pupils can learn from the partners, learn the target language by using it in real settings, explain what they are learning and how they are learning

# www.glogster.com



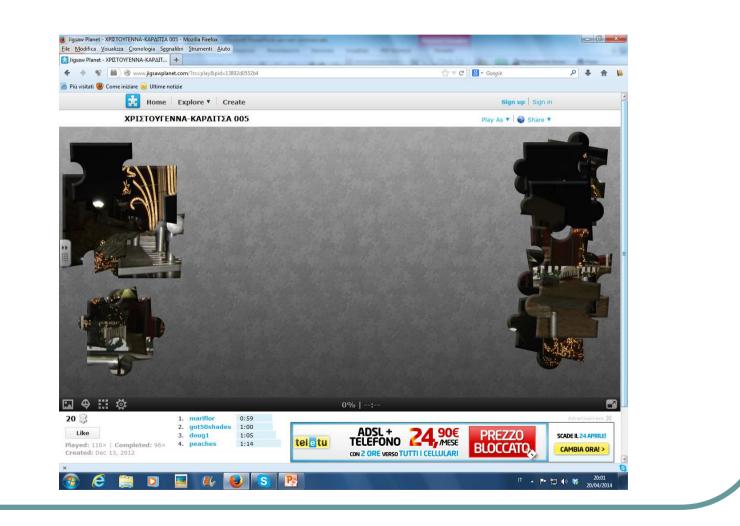
## www.googledrive.com



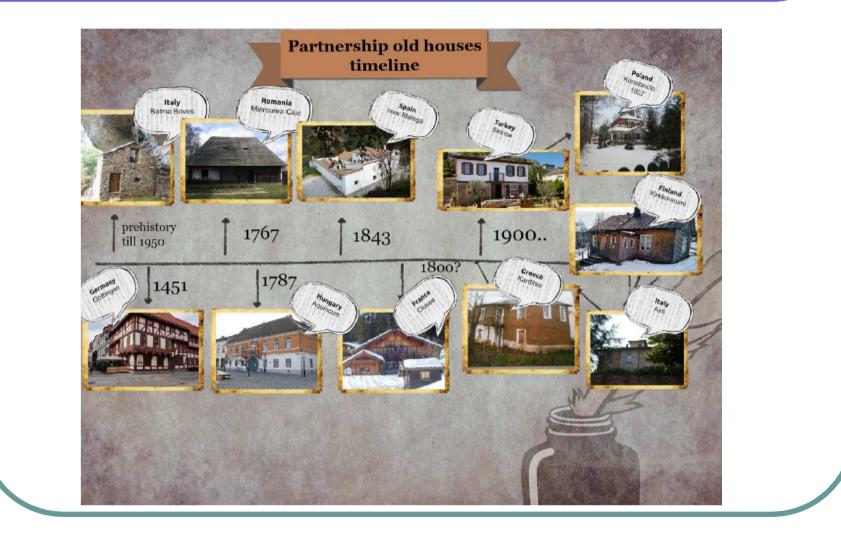
## www.glossi.com



## www.jigsawplanet.com



# www.glogster.com





I cannot teach anybody anything, I can only make them think

-Socrates

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