Erasmus Plus 2019-1-FR01-KA229-062180 Apprentissage par les Compétences en Immersion et le Développement de l'Entraide 2019-2022

Sulmona, Italy
28 November - 2 December 2021

PROVE YOUR ENGLISH, TKT CLIL



Partners:

Istituto di Istruzione Superiore Ovidio Sulmona - Italy Lycée Jean Bart Dunkerque - France Petru Rares National College Suceava - Romania

Prove your English-TKT CLIL

- ▶ Trainer: Megan Walker, London School, Schio
- ▶ Teachers:
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- Mariana DRUMEA
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COORDINATOR

FRANCE: LYCÉE "J. BART DUNKERQUE



LICEO LINGUISTICO "GIAMBATTISTA VICO" IIS OVIDIO



COLLEGIUL NATIONAL "PETRU RARES" SUCEAVA

SHORT MOBILITY





Teachers Training Project 27th november to 2th december

Programme

Erasmus Acide Training Project Saturday

November 27th 2021

Late evening partners arrival (French partners from pescara route, Romanian ones from Rome route)

November 28th 2021

- 9:30 Town sightseeing by a Tourist Office Guide
- 10:30 p.m. On a day trip (to be confirmed/ lunch in a restaurant)
- 8:00 p.m. Dinner at the hotel

Monday November 29th 2021

- Meet the Headmistress and other school colleagues
- 9:30 12:30 TKT CLIL Training for teachers
- 2:30-4:30 p.m. Training for teachers
- 8:00 p.m. Dinner at the hotel

November 30th 2021

- 8:30-12.30 Training for teachers
- Lunch break
- 2:30 p.m.- 3:30 p.m. Training for teachers
- 4.00p.m. Project activity meeting (Partners) Meet the Mayor
- 5:00 p.m.

Wednesday

December 1st 2021

- 8:30-12:30 p.m. Training for teachers
- 12:30 p.m. 1:30 p.m. Lunch break
- 2:30 p.m.- 3:30 p.m. Training for teachers
- 4:30-6:30 p.m. Project activity meeting (Partners): Attendee Certificates, Mobility analysis, Activity Report

Evening Free activity • 8:00 p.m. Dinner at the hote

December 2nd 2021

Partner Departure by Gualtieri Private shuttle



Day 1 - Discovering Sulmona - history, culture, architecture

- "Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis"
- "Sulmona is my homeland, rich with fresh waters"

Ovid, born in Sulmona in the 1st century BC

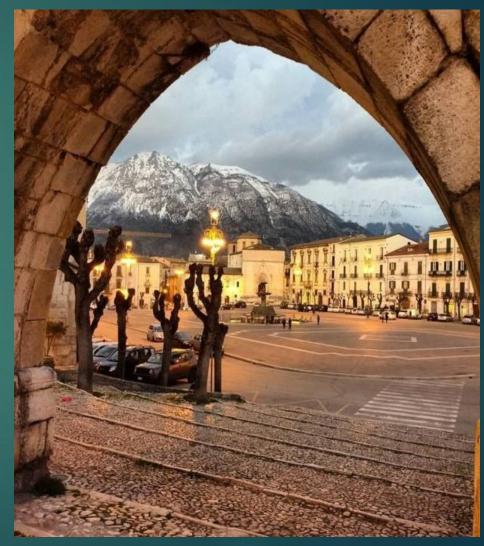
Piazza XX settembre - The statue of Ovid





Piazza Garibaldi, aqueduct and the Fontana del Vecchio





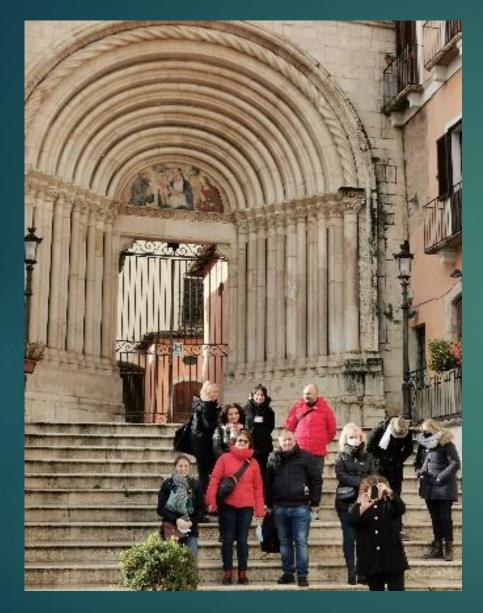
Complesso della Santissima della Annunziata





Santa Maria della Tomba







Caldora Castel, Pacentro









Opera: Il Barbiere di Siviglia



Day 2
Course title: PROVE YOUR ENGLISH

Subject:
TKT (Teaching Knowledge Test)

CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning)

I. Knowledge of CLIL and principles of CLIL

- Introduction to the course
- Introduction to TKT CLIL
- Format/structure of the TKT CLIL exam and requirements; how to prepare

Defining CLIL

CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING

"CLIL refers to situations where subjects, or parts of subjects, are taught through a foreign language with dual-focused aims, namely the learning of content and the simultaneous learning of a foreign language."



What are the origins of CLIL?

Bilingual teaching has been practised for many years, from the Babylonian era to the early sixties, when it was introduced in many schools around the world.

The term **CLIL** was coined in 1994 by David Marsh as a methodology similar to but distinct from language immersion and content-based instruction.

Introduction to CLIL

- ► Key concepts of CLIL methodology and other ELT methodologies;
- Introduction to the 4Cs of CLIL:
- Content
- Cognition
- Communication
- Culture/community/citizenship

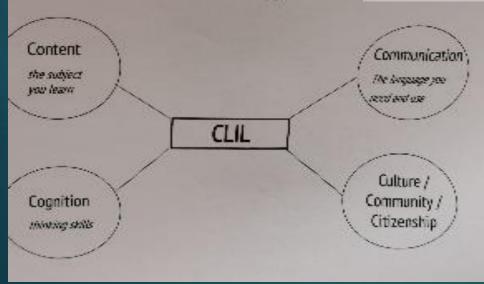
Culture/Community/Citizenship

Classroom School Town/city Country Region World

Coyle's 4Cs of CLIL

otherness and self.

A holistic approach

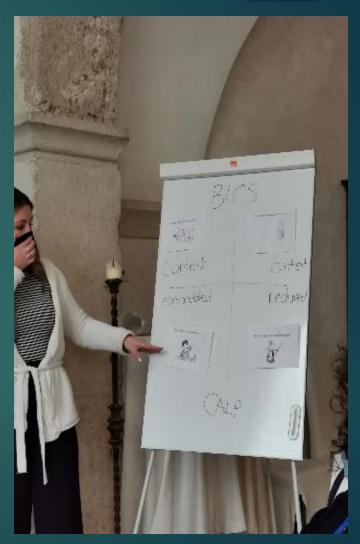




Language in CLIL

- Understanding the difference between
- BICS (basic interactive communication skills) and
- □ CALP (cognitive academic language proficiency)

Language skills and communication skills



Cognitive skills and Learning skills

- Bloom's Revised Taxonomy
- □ LOTS (lower order thinking skills)
- HOTS (higher order thinking skills)
- Learning and study skills

Bloom's Taxonomy

create

Produce new or original work

Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

evaluate

Justify a stand or decision

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

analyze

Draw connections among ideas

differentiate, organize, relate, compare, contrast, distinguish, examine, experiment, question, test

apply

Use information in new situations

execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

understand

Explain ideas or concepts

classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

remember

Recall facts and basic concepts define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state **CREATING**

EVALUATING

ANALYSING

APPLYING

REMEMBERING

UNDERSTANDING

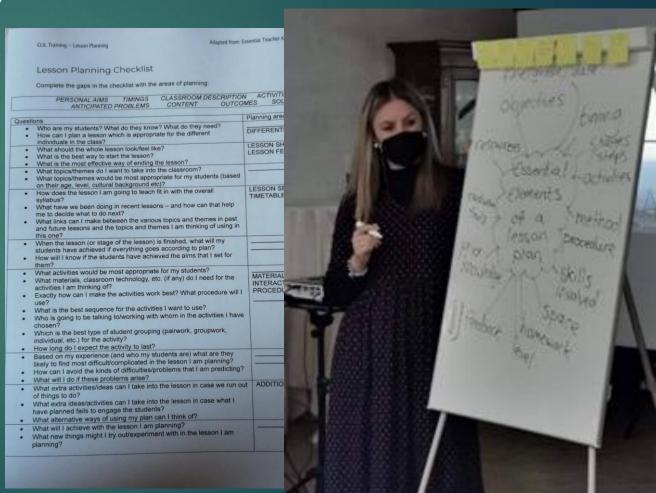
Day 3 - **TKT CLIL** Lesson Planning and Scaffolding

- CLIL Lesson planning
- How to plan a CLIL lesson
- Essential elements of lesson planning
- How a CLIL lesson differs from a GE lesson



Lesson Planning and Scaffolding -Areas of planning in CLIL lessons

- ▶ Personal aims
- Aims of the lesson
- ▶ Timings
- Classroom description
- Activities
- Anticipated problems
- ▶ Solutions
- Content and outcomes



Lesson Planning and Scaffolding - How to scaffold a text



- ▶ What is scaffolding?
- ▶ Types of scaffolding
- Reasons for scaffolding
- Ways of adapting materials
- Identifying and producing visual organisers

Lesson Planning and Scaffolding -How to scaffold a text

- Simplifying vocabulary
- Highlighting key vocabulary
- Including a glossary or a word bank
- Changing the layout of a text (bullet points, headings)
- Adding visual organisers

HOW TO SCAFFOLD A TEXT

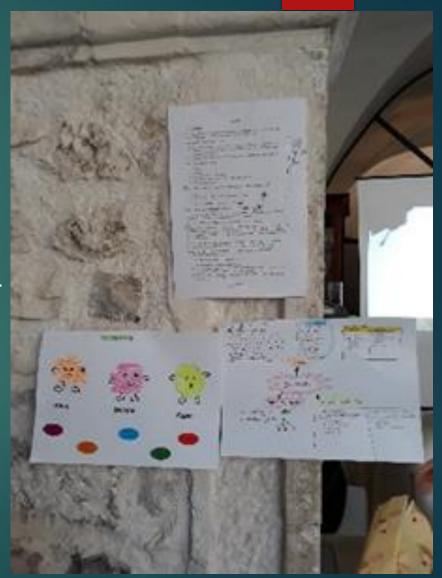
- Simplify language by shortening sentences and using simple language structures, replacing uncommon general vocabulary, avoiding idiomatic expressions, and so on
- Provide illustrations and visual organisers
- · Use bullet points and headings
- Highlight keywords
- Add content-focus to general English texts that are already designed for L2 learners



How to scaffold a text – Visual Organisers

- ▶ Bar chart
- ▶ Cycle
- ▶ Word map
- ▶ Line graph
- ▶ Pie chart
- Story board
- ▶ Venn diagram
- ▶ Tree diagram

- Quadrant
- ▶ T-chart
- ▶ Carroll diagram
- Cause and effect diagram
- ► Flow diagram
- ▶ Binary key
- ▶ Timeline



Day 4 - **TKT CLIL**Classroom Language and Assessment

- Purposes of using classroom language:
- ▶ to discipline
- ▶ to monitor
- ▶ to check understanding
- to get feedback



Classroom Language

Good vs poor instructions

► Instruction checking

questions

Consolidating learning and differentiation

- ► Learning needs
- ► Learning styles





Assessment in CLIL Lessons



- Types of assessment (formative/summative /self assessment/peerassessment etc.)
- Assessment of learning: summative assessment
- Assessment for learning: formative assessment

Assessment in CLIL Lessons

- Assessed skills:
- cognitive skills
- communicative skills
- practical skills
- study skills
- cultural awareness

- ▶ Focus of assessment:
- content
- ▶ language
- both content and language

Assessment in CLIL Lessons



GIVING CONSTRUCTIVE FEEDBACK

- Evaluative feedback, in the form of grades or brief general comments, (e.g. "well
 done"), provides some information about learning, but does not convey the information
 and guidance that students can use to improve.
- Descriptive feedback provides students with detailed, specific information about improving their learning.

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Thank you!