



eCLIL approach

An ICT based approach on CLIL methodologies in Primary and Low secondary school

The context

- ▶ Laura Lanza Comprehensive Institute lies in a small
- ▶ district near Palermo , in a suburban area
- ▶ It has been the leader school of a Network
- ▶ of schools located in the surrounding territory involved
- ▶ in a project «Towards CLIL»
- ▶ The name of the Network is START UP CLIL

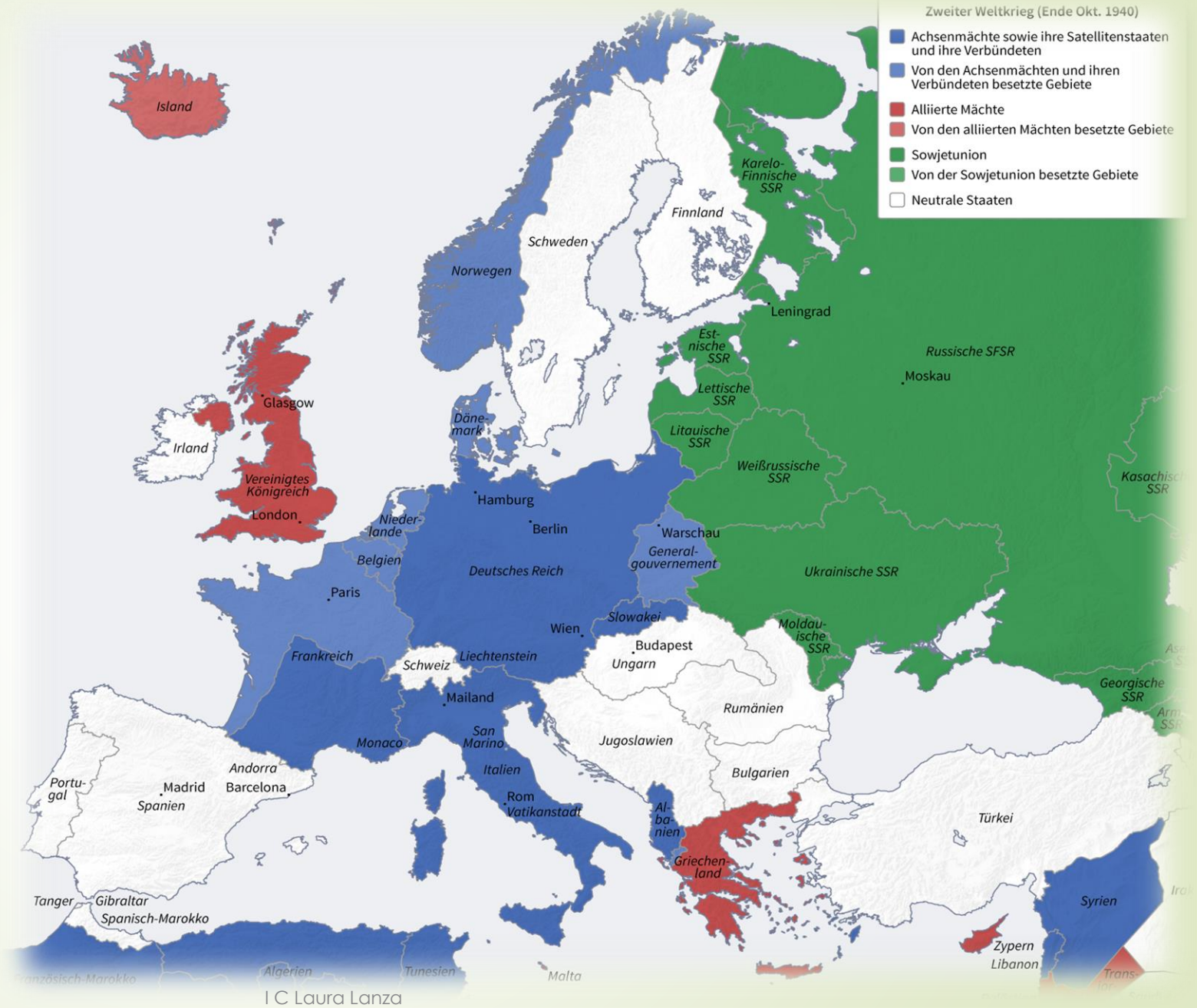
The participants

- The participants were more than 240 pupils , aged 9-10, attending the final class of Primary school and more than 300 pupils , aged 12-13, attending the final class of Low Secondary school, around 60 teachers of different levels and subjects
- The schools involved were
- I C F.Riso Isola delle Femmine
- I C Sferracavallo
- I C R. Guttuso Villagrazia di Carini
- DD A.Siragusa Pallavicino
- SMS De Stefano Erice

The theme

- The theme was “ Historical, Geographical and Scientific events during the last two centuries in Europe, in particular, after the two World Wars and the birth of the European Union”.

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The tools

- Edmodo platform
- Movie Maker
- Free mind
- Mind map
- Kizoa
- Slideshare
- Kahoot
- Power Point
- Youtube
- Prezi
- Google maps
- Hotpotatoes

The screenshot displays the Edmodo platform interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Home, Compiti, Registri, Biblioteca, Messaggi, Notifiche, and Invita. A search bar is also present. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Classi:** A sidebar menu with options like 'START UP CLIL', 'Creare un sottogruppo', '1Europa2020', 'Gestisci Classi', 'Crea una classe', and 'Iscriviti ad una Classe'.
- START UP CLIL:** The main header for the class, showing the teacher's name 'Mrs. Leto - Sviluppo Professionale' and tabs for 'Messaggi', 'Cartelle', 'Iscritti', and 'Impostazioni'.
- Iscritti:** A section showing '36 Insegnanti & Studenti' and '0 Genitori', with a search bar for 'Cerca fra gli iscritti'.
- Centro Compiti:** A promotional banner for 'Centro Compiti' with the text 'Segui con facilità i progressi della tua classe sui compiti e sui quiz.' and a link to 'Aggiungi compiti'.

How to elaborate a didactic plan for a primary and low secondary school

- ▶ Choose a Topic
- ▶ Provide a Framework : a Mind Map, a Time line , a Geographical Map
- ▶ Provide the context (where, when, why, who...) in L1
- ▶ Choose an L2 text (written, oral, audio video....)
- ▶ provide a glossary and a basic vocabulary (expressing dates, using past times, adverbs of location, cardinal points etc..)

Content and Language

- ▶ Focus on expressing the contents correctly in L2 – focus on Questions and answers , focus on reports through short summaries...
- ▶ Lead the students at the same time to respect and acquire the correct succeeding of the contents –main topic, cause and effect, timeline , geographical settings, main actors , etc. through diagrams and mindmaps
- ▶ *Assign a task (oral, or written , a text , a ppt, a video) and evaluate both content and language skills- EVALUATION IS ON TWO LEVELS – CONTENTS AND LANGUAGE – COMPARATIVE (LEVEL OF COMPETENCE ACQUIRED IN L1 AND IN L2)-*



Focus on language(L2 teacher's role)

- Exploit the texts
- Reading / listening and comprehending exercises
- Test the comprehension (cloze tests, oral tests ,matching tests questionnaires etc)
- Work together with students in tasks helping them to acquire both language and content (L2 and CLIL teachers)- a map, a chart , a diagram, etc.
- Simple and concise language has to be used in this level
- Example in *Build the vocabulary*

An example on how to build a specific vocabulary

➤ Expressing percentages

1 Come si dice 10% in inglese? Scegli:

- a ten and a half
- b ten per cent
- c ten thousand

Look!

La % percentuale indica il rapporto tra un numero e cento, ad esempio,
 $\frac{50}{100} = 50\% = \text{cinquanta per cento.}$

2 Abbina i numeri alle percentuali.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1 $\frac{38}{100}$ | a 2% |
| 2 $\frac{15}{100}$ | b 29% |
| 3 $\frac{97}{100}$ | c 60% |
| 4 $\frac{2}{100}$ | d 38% |
| 5 $\frac{29}{100}$ | e 15% |
| 6 $\frac{60}{100}$ | f 97% |

3 Abbina le percentuali al loro equivalente inglese.

- | | |
|-------|------------------------|
| 1 6% | a forty-one per cent |
| 2 13% | b eighty-two per cent |
| 3 24% | c fifty-five per cent |
| 4 41% | d six per cent |
| 5 55% | e twenty-four per cent |
| 6 70% | f ninety-six per cent |

Widen the topic

- Provide further sources on the same topic choosing from different tipologies (same paths as in the previous slide)
- Organize a cooperative work in class or at home based on research(in group, in pair) to provide a final product for dissemination -
- written doc or pdf , presentation ,video,etc
- Work on oral presentation of the work done through questions and answers , guiding the exposition, giving hints and suggestions and reflection on the use of L2
- *Evaluation on the level of subject skills both in L1 and in L2 – Evaluation of the relational climate within a CLIL class, of the level of involvement of the students, of the interaction among teachers of different disciplines and L2 teachers*



Starting point for class 5° primary school

- Europe map
- Where we live
- We are part of
- Countries
- Flags
- Languages

We live in Europe



Emanuela Leto

I C Laura Lanza

Flags of Europe

Link Flags to Countries and point them on a Geographical map

A chart for each country

Nome

Name

Bandiera

Flag

Lingua

Language

Capitale

Capital

Città principali

Main cities

Valuta

Currency

Abitanti
inhabitants

Number of

Religione

Religion





Work on vocabulary creating a glossary

- Name of the countries
- Village
- Town
- Cardinal points
- Localization (use of verb to be and prepositions)
- Colours
- Numbers
- Dates
- Question words

An example from an : eTwinning project- **Creative newspapers**

A.S.2012-2013

CARINI IS IN EUROPE



Carini is a small town situated in the south of European Continent, in Italy, and exactly in the sunny island of Sicily .

This is Carini's local symbol



Città di Carini
comune

Cowtry  Italy

Emanuela Leto

Region	 Sicily
District	 Palermo
Territory	
Coordinates	$38^{\circ}50'N$ $13^{\circ}11'0''E$ Coordinates: $38^{\circ}50'N$ $13^{\circ}11'0''E$ (Map)
Extension	76,84 ^{km} km ²
Inhabitants	About 36.829 ⁰
Timezone	UTC+1
Currency	EURO
Name of the inhabitants	Carinesi
Language(s)	Italian
Patron saint(s)	S. Vito, S.S. Crocifisso
Day of local festivity	14 settembre

Really Interesting is The castle of Carini, famous for the tragic story of the Baroness Laura Lanza murdered by her father to preserve honour to his family.



I C Laura Lanza

EU history

A map similar to this in L2

A time line on the progression of the birth of European Union provided with dates and steps

Gli Stati membri dell'Unione europea

Quali sono i paesi membri dell'UE e quando vi hanno aderito?
È possibile individuarli nella tabella e nella cartina riportate sotto.

1951	Belgio, Francia, Germania, Italia, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi
1973	Danimarca, Irlanda, Regno Unito
1981	Grecia
1986	Portogallo, Spagna
1995	Austria, Finlandia, Svezia
2004	Cipro, Repubblica ceca, Estonia, Ungheria, Lettonia, Lituania, Malta, Polonia, Slovacchia, Slovenia
2007	Bulgaria, Romania
2013	Croazia



European Countries test

Warmer: Label the countries (Europe)

Poland

Germany

Belgium

Britain



Switzerland

Ukraine

Serbia

Greece



Class 3° Media Science

An example of a Clil
unit on Electricity


Text and Images

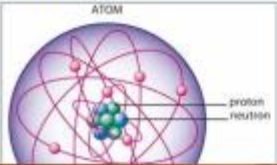
Practical examples


Glossary


3 Towards CLIL Science

Electricity

1  Electricity is a type of energy. There are two types of electricity: static and current. Static electricity stays in one place. You feel static electricity when you get a small electric shock when you touch something. Current electricity moves from place to place. When you turn on the TV or the CD player at home, you are using current electricity.

2  Everything in the universe is made of atoms. Inside an atom there are protons, electrons and neutrons. Protons and electrons have an electrical force, or charge. Protons have a positive charge (+) and electrons have a negative charge (-). The neutrons don't have an electrical charge.

3  Try this experiment to create static electricity. Rub a balloon on your jumper and it sticks there. Why? When you rub the balloon, negative electrons jump from your jumper onto the balloon. The balloon now has extra electrons, so it has a negative charge. The jumper now has more positive protons so it has a positive charge. A positive charge and a negative charge attract each other like magnets, so the balloon sticks to your jumper.

4  Electrons move easily through some materials. We call these materials good conductors of electricity. For example, metal is a good conductor. Other materials, like wood, are bad conductors. Electrons can't move through them. When electrons move, they carry electrical energy from one place to another. This makes an electric current. When you turn on your computer or your TV, you are using an electric current.

Glossary

shock (n) scossa	stick (v) attaccarsi
everything ogni cosa	attract attrarre
made of fatto di	material materiale

Work on text

Questions

Exercises on glossary

Widening knowledge
through practical
examples

Images and text

Use of real experience

Cloze tests to review
and guide summary
of the text

Guideline for oral
expositions


1 Leggi il brano sull'elettricità e scrivi l'atto del riquadro al posto corretto.
How does current electricity work? How does static electricity work?
What is electricity? Where does electricity come from?

2 Completa le definizioni con le parole del riquadro.
conductor current electricity electrons magnets
static electricity TVs and computers

1 _____ are parts of an atom.
2 _____ is when electricity moves from one place to another.
3 _____ is when electricity stays in one place.
4 Positive and negative charges work like _____.
5 Metal is a good _____ of electricity.
6 _____ use an electrical current.

3 Leggi l'esperimento sull'elettricità.

A hair-raising experiment



1 Rub a balloon on your hair.

2 Now hold the balloon over your head.

Completa la spiegazione con le parole del riquadro.
pulls jump rub positive electrons magnet

Why does this happen?
When you ¹ _____ your hair, negative electrons
² _____ from your hair to the balloon. The balloon now has
extra ³ _____, so it has a negative charge. Your hair loses
electrons, so your hair now has a ⁴ _____ charge.
The balloon ⁵ _____ the hair towards it like a ⁶ _____.

Presentazione orale

4 **Project** Prepara una presentazione orale sul tuo consumo di elettricità in casa.
Prendi degli appunti usando le seguenti domande come aiuto.
Parla per circa un minuto. **ES**

Some examples of the Network learning objects

<https://www.slideshare.net/emanuelaLeto/the-nazi-racial-state>

<https://www.slideshare.net/secret/dGcjV5iPetOJPd>

Sources:

Oxford University Press (www.oup.com/elt)

Dipartimento Politiche Europee

(<http://www.educazionedigitale.it/percorsi/europa-noi>)

British Council (<https://www.britishcouncil.org/school-resources>)

BBC London (<http://www.bbc.com/culture>)

Wikipedia simple pages (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>)

eTwinning (www.etwinning.net)



► Thanks for your attention