SEMINARIO ONLINE DI ORIENTAMENTO E FORMAZIONE PER GLI ASSISTENTI DI LINGUA STRANIERA IN ITALIA

METODOLOGIE DIDATTICHE

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La metodologia CLIL dalla teoria alla pratica

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Definitions

CLIL

Content and Language Integrated Learning

EMILE

Enseignement d'une Matière per l'Intégration d'une Langue Etrangère

AICLE

Aprendizaje Integrado de Conocimientos Curriculares y Lenguas Extranjera

EALLA

Fremdsprache als Unterrichts- und Arbeitssprache

In Italy: CLIL

'There is no single model, no blueprint, for CLIL'

(Marsh, 2006)

'CLIL is a dual-focused educational approach in which an additional language is used for the learning and teaching of both content and language with the objective of promoting both content and language mastery to pre-defined levels'.

(Maljers, Marsh, Wolff, Genesee, Frigols-Martin, Mehisto, 2010)

CLIL involves teaching a curricular subject through the medium of a language other than that normally used. The subject can be entirely unrelated to language learning, such as history lessons being taught in English in a school in Spain.

CLIL is taking place and has been found to be effective in all sectors of education from primary through to adult and higher education. Its success has been growing over the past 10 years and continues to do so.

Sisella Langé 2014

Council Recommendation, 2019

CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) was introduced in the Italian school system in 2003 through a Reform Law, which made it mandatory for upper secondary schools⁷¹.

The introduction of CLIL was implemented in all Licei and Istituti Tecnici (upper secondary education) in 2014/15 as part of a comprehensive school reform. In practice, one non-language subject must be taught in a foreign language in the final year at Licei and Instituti Tecnici. In the latter, the subject must be chosen from the specialist areas. In the final three years of Licei linguistici, two different nonlanguage subjects must be taught through two different foreign languages.

The Ministry of education has defined the competences and qualifications teachers need to teach CLIL classes. They concern the target languages, the non-language subjects and issues relating to methodology and teaching approaches. In particular, CLIL teachers must have attained a C1 level of competence on the scale defined by the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). In order to help potential CLIL teachers acquire the appropriate knowledge and skills, the education authorities are financing specific continuing professional development activities. For instance, in 2016, within a new school reform, they launched a National Teacher Training Plan which established a wide range of training programmes in CLIL methodology, which also included teachers from primary, lower secondary and vocational schools.

⁷¹ Cinganotto, L. (2016). CLIL in Italy: A general overview. Latin American Journal of Content and Language Integrated Learning

CLIL ESSENTIALS



ENGAGEMENT FOR ALL

HIGH EXPECTATIONS HIGH LEVELS OF

Quality, ethical CLIL is:

- ✓ not simply a matter of changing the language of
- ✓ not just for high achievers
- ✓ not elitist
- ✓ not an instrument for L1 submersion.





MANAGING THE AFFECTIVE SIDE



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

MAKING LEARNING VISIBLE



- . You can name in writing the fifteen major tectonic plates
- 2. You can explain how tectonic plates affect one

Language

- You can use analogies in scientific descriptions. including explaining their
- Learning skills 4. You will be able to summarise other students'

tectonic plates affect one another make up the earth's crust form major tectonic plates 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.'

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF LANGUAGE AND COGNITION

FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING

Create Evaluate

Analyse Apply

Understand Remember

(Anderson, Krathwohl et al., 2000)

FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY

- ✓ students given choice
- ✓ teaching learning skills
- √ negotiating decisions pertaining to the learning process with students

tional language or two are used for promoting both content mastery and language acquisition to pre-defined levels.*

SCAFFOLDING

e.g., using short sentences and

language, students writing own

definitions, organising vocabu-

lary in categories, pre-using

vocabulary and discourse

patterns ...

paragraphs, repeating nouns instead of using pronouns,

LANGUAGE

CLIL is a dual-focused teaching and

learning approach in which the L1 and an addi-

TAKING TIME FOR MAKING LEARNING **MEANINGFUL**

- ✓ not just concentrating on understanding
- ✓ fostering relational links

underlining key phrases, brainstorming topic-related

- ✓ positive interdependence
- √ face-to-face promotive interaction

COOPERATIVE LEARNING

- ✓ individual and group accountability √ interpersonal and small group skills
- √ group processing

(Johnson and Johnson, 2001)

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 LEARNING

Every day discussing with students:

- √ progress in meeting goals
- √ the learning process
- ✓ what to change / how to move

REFLECTING ON TEACHING

- √ leading by example / showing that you too are a learner
- √ assessing and discussing your own work

CONNECTING WITH CLIL LANGUAGE **SPEAKERS**

e.g., email projects, student exchanges, Internet forums, partner schools, e-pals, ...

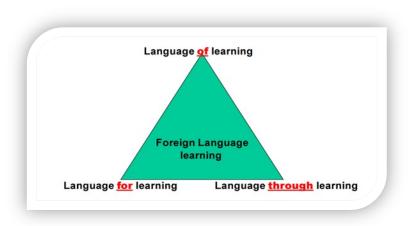
SCAFFOLDING CONTENT

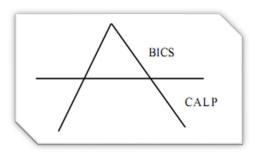
e.g., using advance and other graphic organisers, highlighting key facts, using plenty of subheadings, using analogies, making connections to students' lives, reducing the number of problems or facts presented at one time, teaching learning skills, ...

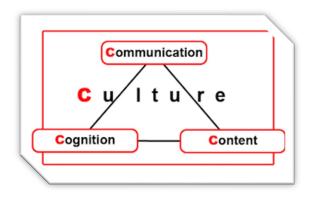
ASYMMETRY IN CLASS-ROOM TALK IN FAVOUR OF STUDENTS

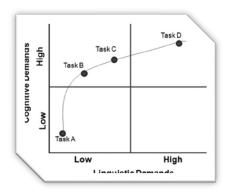
- ✓ more 'exploratory talk', as opposed to 'presentational talk'
- ✓ students speak, read and write more than the teacher

CLIL frameworks



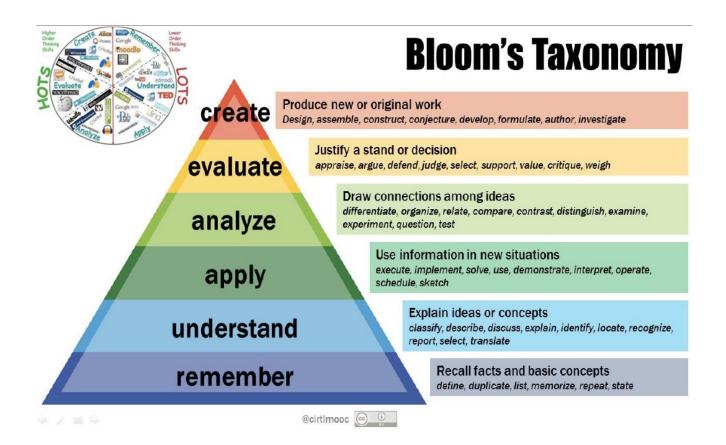






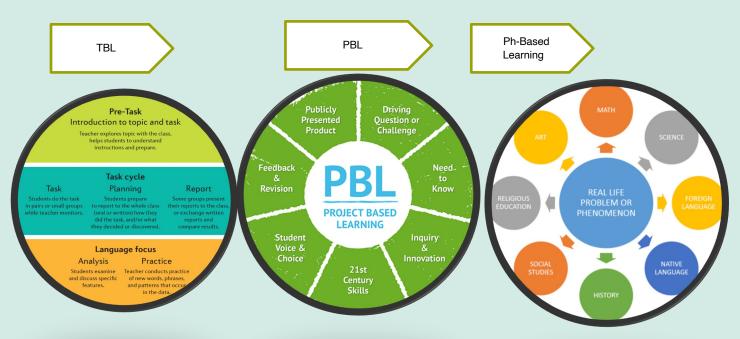
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Communication&Cognition



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Methodologies for CLIL



Task-Based Learning

Project-Based Learning

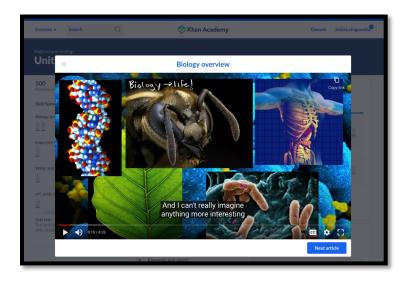
Phenomenon-Based Learning

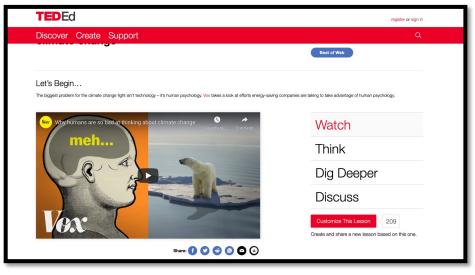
CLIL planning tool

4Cs Planning Grid			
School:		Topic:	
Content (1)	Cognition (3)	Culture (4)	Communication (2)
	Cognition (3) Thinking skills (content determined): Other thinking skills: Learning skills: Questioning: Class activities:(eg G work) Scaffolding	Culture (4) Connect to topic: Other cultural elements:	Communication (2) Content language: (key words, phrases etc) Thinking/learning to learn language: Scaffolding Organisational language: Other:

CLIL technologies

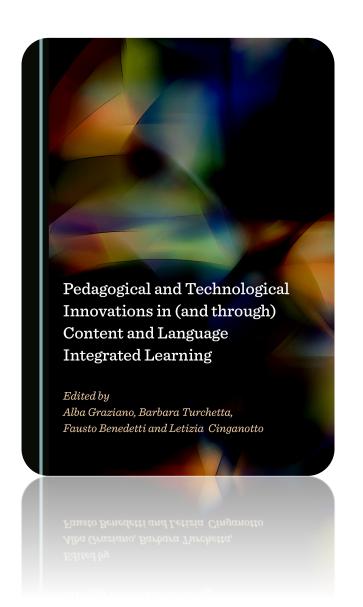








References







«To see differently you have to think differently, this is a time to harness our experience of teaching with new constraints, to innovate and shape the future with innovation such as CLIL, be this involving physical presence, online or a hybrid.

Post tenebras lux»

David Marsh & Gisella Langé Cinganotto L. CLIL&Innovation, Pearson