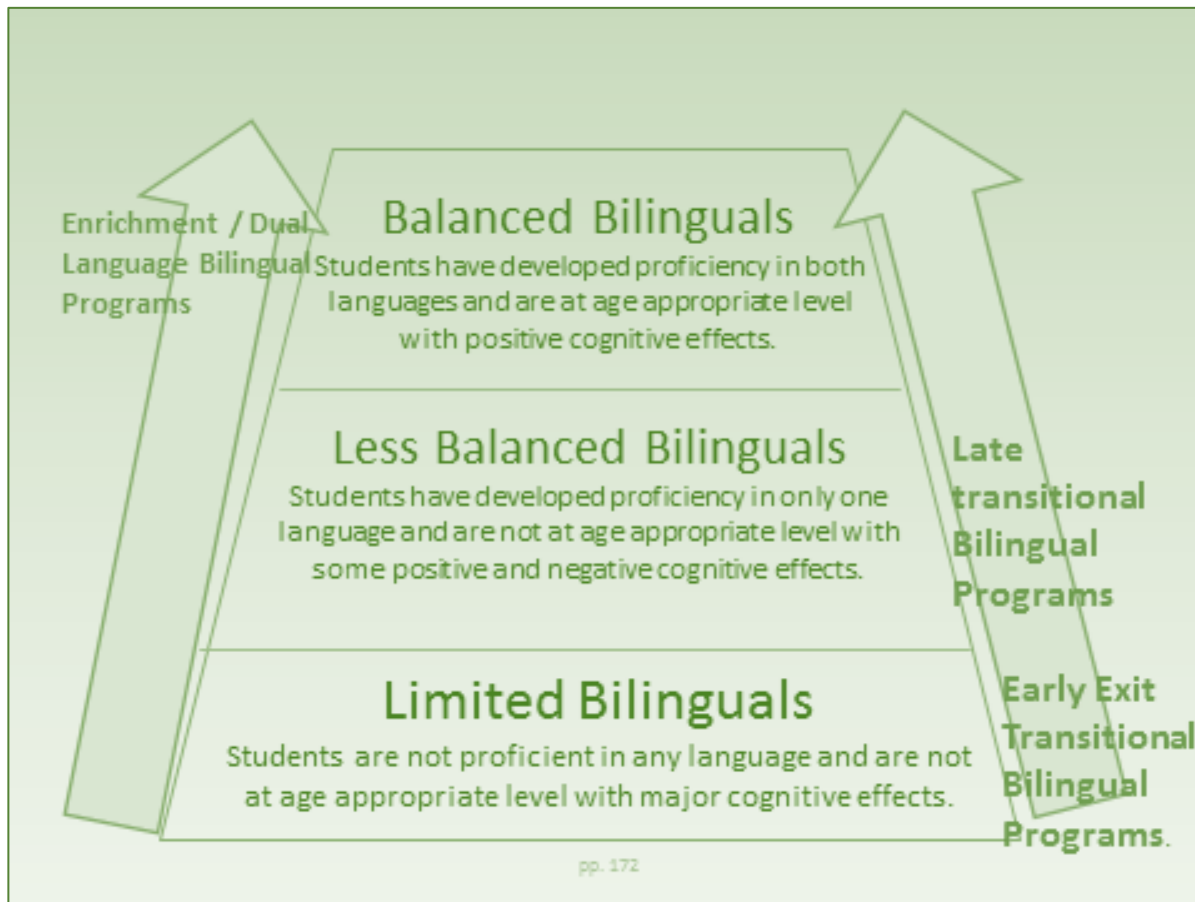


1ª Mini-Lesson
COMPARE AND CONTRAST
BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND THE CLIL APPROACH

- Choose roles
- Read the information of the different bilingual models and the CLIL approach.
- Discuss with your group members.
- Make a list of 5 differences and similarities between these two bilingual models.
- Write the list in the chat in the main room.

Bilingual Education. The common denominator of all schools which profess to have a Bilingual Education programme is simply that some or all of the content-based subjects are delivered through the medium of a second language, which is not the mother tongue of the majority of the pupils.



Transitional

⇒ Children not fluent in English are taught some subjects in their native language. Other subjects are taught in English.

Two-Way

⇒ Employs two teachers in a single classroom. Instruction in the subject is given in both English and another language at the same time.

Immersion

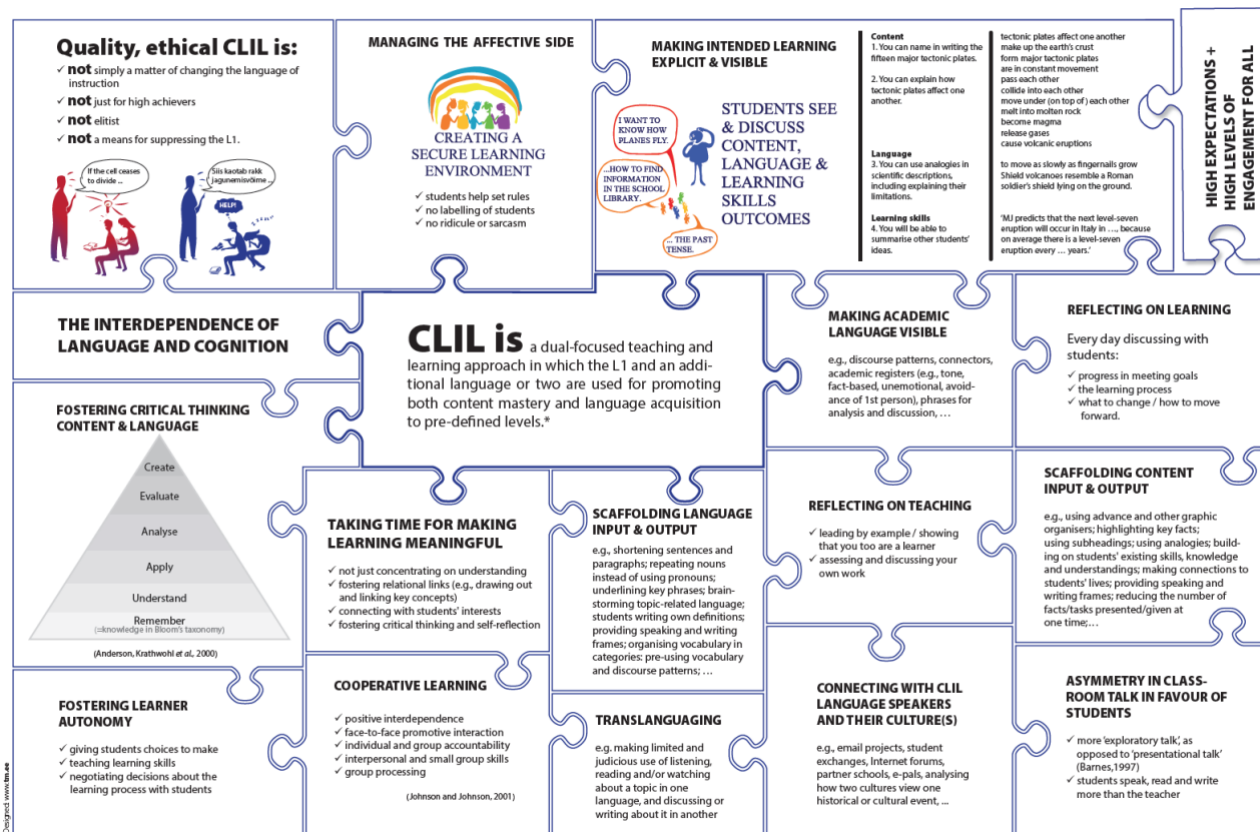
⇒ Non-English-speaking students spend the entire day learning subjects taught in English. Teachers may attempt to simplify the language for these students if needed.

English as a Second Language

⇒ In specific classes, students speak and write English for part or the majority of the day.

The CLIL Approach. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is an approach where students learn a subject and a second language at the same time. CLIL is not a means of simplifying content or reteaching something students already know in a new language. CLIL courses truly integrate the language and content in order to be successful – and success is determined when both the subject matter and language is learned.

CLIL ESSENTIALS



© Mehisto & Lucietto (2011). See Mehisto (2012) *Excellence in Bilingual Education: A Guide for School Principals*. Cambridge University Press.

* This definition builds on a definition by Majers et al. (2007), and has benefited from personal communication with Genesee (2010) and Frigols Martin (2010).

- CLIL promotes a deep level of assimilation of language – as students are repeatedly exposed to similar language and language functions and they need to produce and recall information in their second language
- CLIL has the advantage that multiple subjects can be taught in the classroom language, so that students' exposure to the language is increased, meaning their language acquisition is faster
- CLIL encourages students to develop 21st Century skills, including the ability to think critically, be creative, to communicate and collaborate
- One of the key things to remember is that the language and subject content are given equal weight and that it shouldn't be treated as a language class nor a subject class simply taught in a foreign language